

Bader Close, Ipswich IPS 748

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/067

Client: Orwell Housing Association Ltd

Author: Jezz Meredith

July 2014

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Author: Jezz Meredith

Illustrator: Ellie Hillen

Editor: Dr Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: July 2014

HER Information

Site Code: IPS 748
Site Name: Bader Close
Report Number 2014/067
Planning Application No: IP/13/00368 with condition
Date of Fieldwork: 4th - 6th June 2014
Grid Reference: TM 1953 4257
Oasis Reference: Suffolk c1-180292
Curatorial Officer: Jude Plouviez
Project Officer: Jezz Meredith
Client/Funding Body: Orwell Housing Association Ltd
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 the Field Projects Team alone. 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 County Council's archaeological contracting services 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: Jezz Meredith

Date: 10th July 2014

Approved By: Dr Rhodri Gardner

Position: Contracts manager

Date: 10th July 2014

Signed:

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Summary

A former sports field off Bader Close was examined by trial trenching to investigate its possible archaeological potential. Archaeological records within a 600m radius of the site include a Bronze Age settlement, a Bronze Age arrowhead, two Roman coins and a post-medieval rabbit warren. The site is also close to areas of industrial and military significance dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.

No features, deposits or finds of archaeological potential were identified. The soil profiles were surprisingly intact, showing little disturbance, modification or truncation except for some plough scarring presumed to be of fairly recent date.

The third edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (c.1920) shows the site still as open heathland and it is likely that in the past this area was utilised as rough pasture.

1. Introduction

The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS) were commissioned to conduct a trial trench evaluation on land off Bader Close, Ipswich (Fig. 1; grid reference TM 1953 4257). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') consists of a former sports field, now overgrown, measuring in area c.3.2ha.

A 'Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation' produced by the curatorial officer Jude Plouviez proposed that the site be investigated for archaeological potential prior to the site being developed for social housing. Although the brief was written pre-determination the evaluation was done after consent had been given. The brief asked for a 5% sample by trial trenching to test for surviving archaeological deposits.

A 'Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment' (Appendix 1) specified how the trenching would be arranged. A grid of trenches was positioned across the site to provide a random sample of potential archaeological features, deposits and finds. Twenty-five trial trenches were dug, twenty were c.30m in length while five were reduced to 20m to avoid obstacles. Approximately 700m of trenching was dug.

The trench plan had been produced in consultation with the ecology team involved in the project in order to avoid disturbing patches of heather growing across the site. Ecologists had been on site beforehand to catch and remove reptiles from the site and an ecologist was in attendance during the trenching to deter reptiles from being harmed by the digger.

The trial trenching was conducted between the 4th and 6th June 2014. Trenches were machine dug by Julian Farewell of Holmes Plant and were supervised by myself, Jezz Meredith.

The site has been given the Ipswich reference IPS 748 within the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Suffolk.

2. Geology and topography

The site is predominantly flat (as might be expected from a former sports field) with a very gentle slope down to the north-east, being part of the gradual valley towards the head of the Mill River c.450m in this direction.

This is an area of light sandy soils and was open heathland and rough pasture until the early 20th century (Fig. 2). The underlying drift geology consists of pale yellow brown sand (often stained or mottled with darker patches typical of heathland soils) with coarser areas of gravel mixed with the sand.

3. Archaeology and historical background

Prehistoric sites and findspots in the vicinity include an Early Bronze Age arrowhead (IPS 132), c.500m to the south-west, adjacent to evidence for Bronze Age settlement (IPS 386) c.600m to the south-west (Fig.1;B).

Roman finds include a coin (IPS 051) c.120m to the south-west and another coin (PFM Misc) c.550m to the East (Fig. 1;B).

Warren Lodge (PFM Misc) is shown c.70m to the east on earlier maps (Fig. 2). This was likely to be associated with a post-medieval rabbit warren (PFM 012) located c. 250m to the east (Fig.1;B).

The site occupies an area between a Victorian railway embankment along its north-easterly boundary and a 1930s housing estate to the south-west and north-west. The steelworks factory Cranes was until recently situated to the south-east and the site itself was previously the sports ground for the factory workers. A number of anti-aircraft features and bomb craters around Cranes are known from aerial photographs.

While on site I was told by a local resident that the sports field was commandeered during the World War II and was used as an encampment by Australian soldiers.

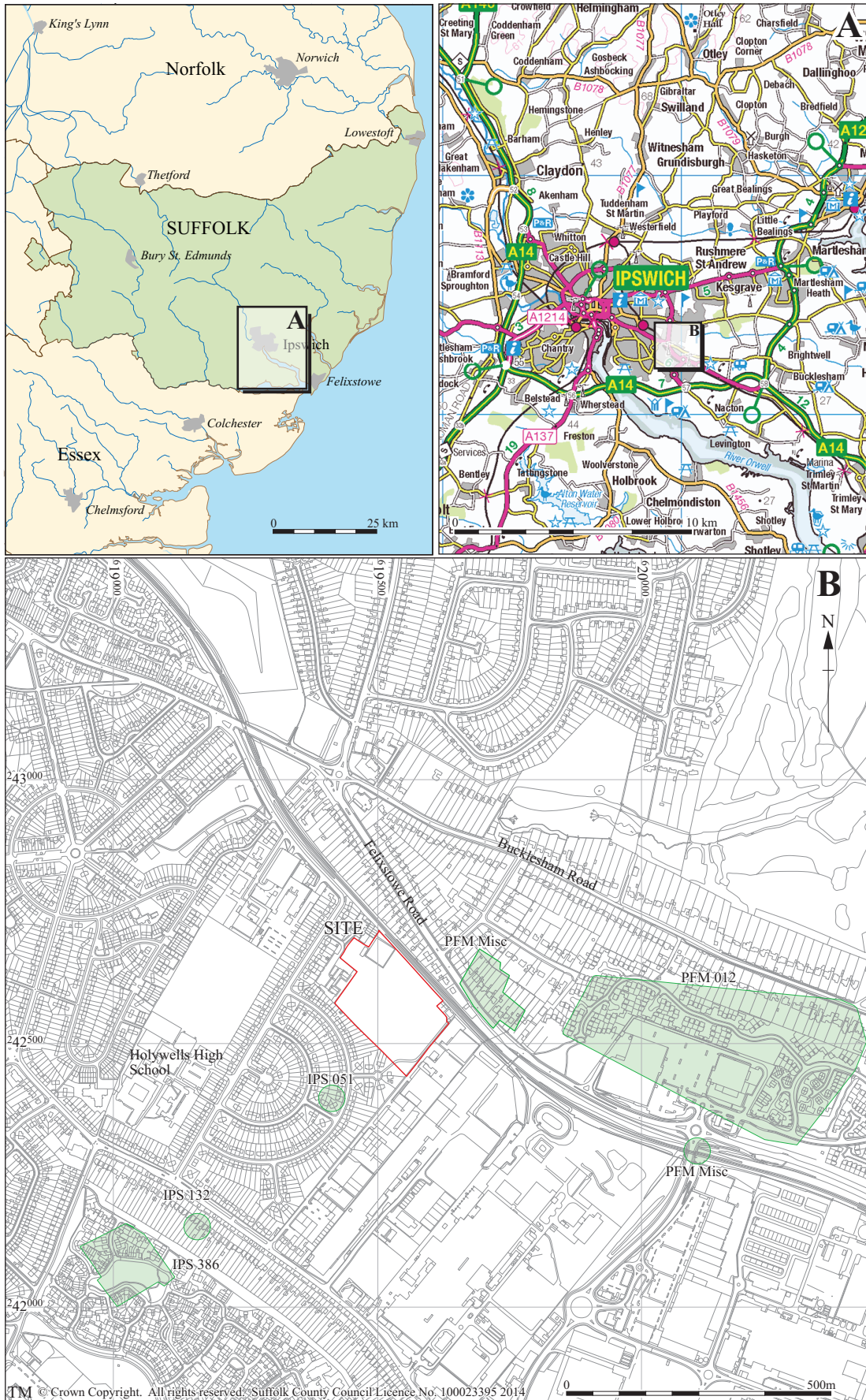


Figure 1. Location of site with HER information (green)

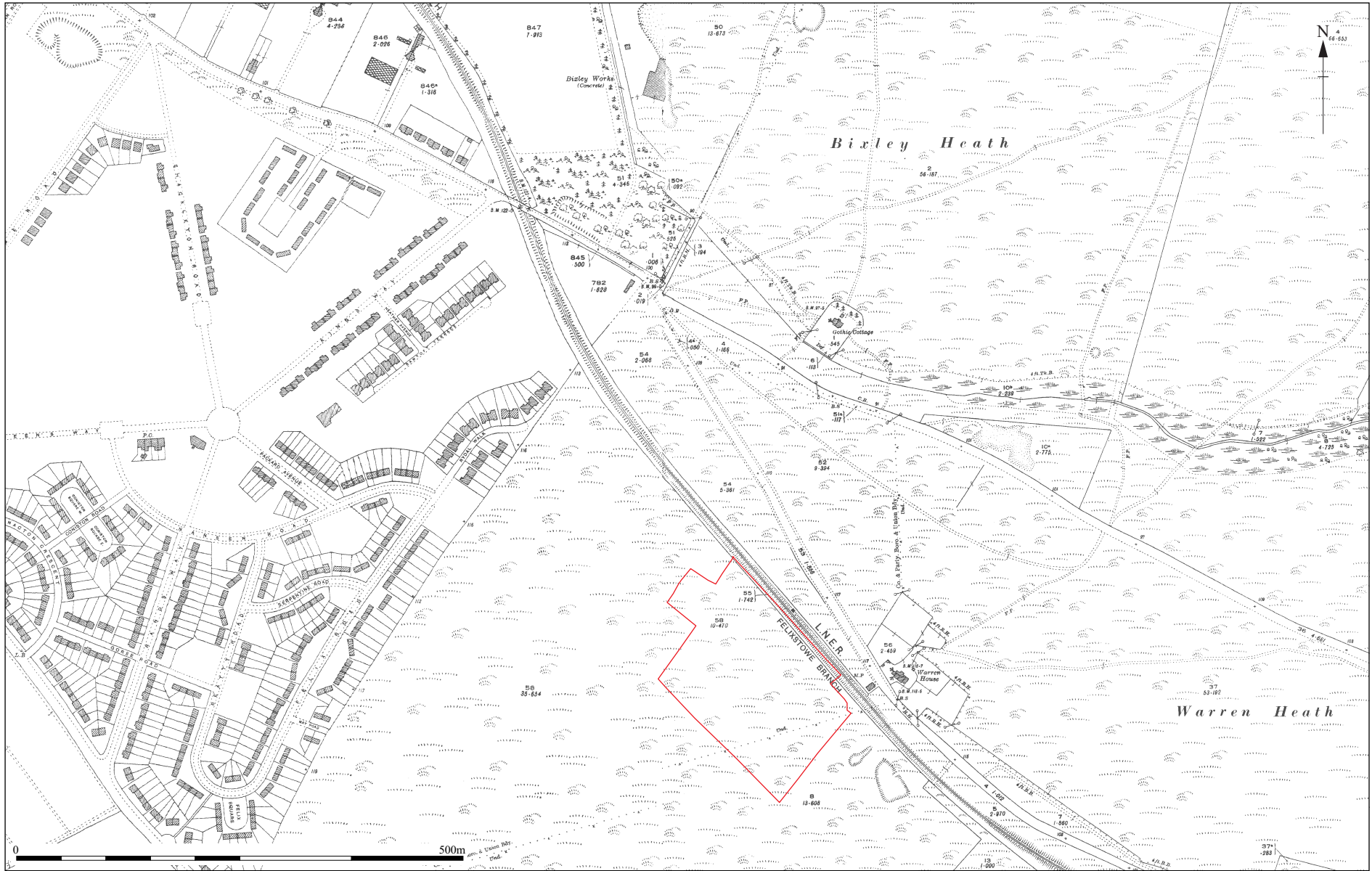


Figure 2. Site location in relation to 3rd Edition OS map (c.1920)

4. Methodology

Trenching was conducted using a 360°, 14-tonne digger equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 3. All trenches were 30m in length except Trenches 10 and 18 which were reduced to 20m to avoid a major electricity cable and Trenches 14, 22 and 25 which were reduced to 20m to avoid heather bushes

All machining was carried out under direct archaeological observation. The turf, topsoil and any subsoil were removed by machine bucket to reveal undisturbed natural sand, potential archaeological features or modern disturbances. The base of each trench was examined for features or finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was examined visually for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered.

The site has been given the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) code IPS 748. All elements of the site archive are identified with this code. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been initiated and the reference code suffolkc1-180292 has been used for this project.

5. Results

All trenches were 30m in length unless otherwise stated. Trench locations are shown on Figure 3. The following table summarises results:

Trench no.	Orientation	Depth of topsoil	Other overburden	Comments
1	NE-SW	n/a	300mm hardcore over 200mm topsoil	Highly disturbed by services etc
2	NW-SE	n/a	500 slab, hardcore & services	Highly disturbed by footings & services etc
3	N-S	200mm	Gritty sports court surface 150mm	
4	NE-SW	400mm		
5	NW-SE	300mm	Subsoil 100mm	
6	NE-SW	250mm	Subsoil 100mm	
7	NW-SE	350mm		
8	NE-SW	250mm	Subsoil 100mm	
9	NW-SE	300mm		
10	NE-SW	400mm		Reduced to 20m to avoid electricity cable
11	NW-SE	250mm	Subsoil 100mm	Modern pitting with plastic
12	NE-SW	300mm		Animal disturbance; checked
13	NW-SE	300mm		Animal disturbance; checked
14	NE-SW	250mm	Subsoil 100mm	
15	NW-SE	300mm		
16	NE-SW	300mm		
17	NW-SE	300mm		Topsoil laid over modern made-ground/backfill
18	NE-SW	300mm		Reduced to 20m to avoid electricity cable
19	NW-SE	300mm		
20	NE-SW	300mm		
21	NW-SE	350mm		
22	NE-SW	350mm		Reduced to 20m to avoid heather
23	NW-SE	350mm	Subsoil 100mm	
24	NE-SW	300mm	Subsoil 100mm	
25	NW-SE	300mm		Reduced to 20m to avoid heather

Table 1. Summary of trench information

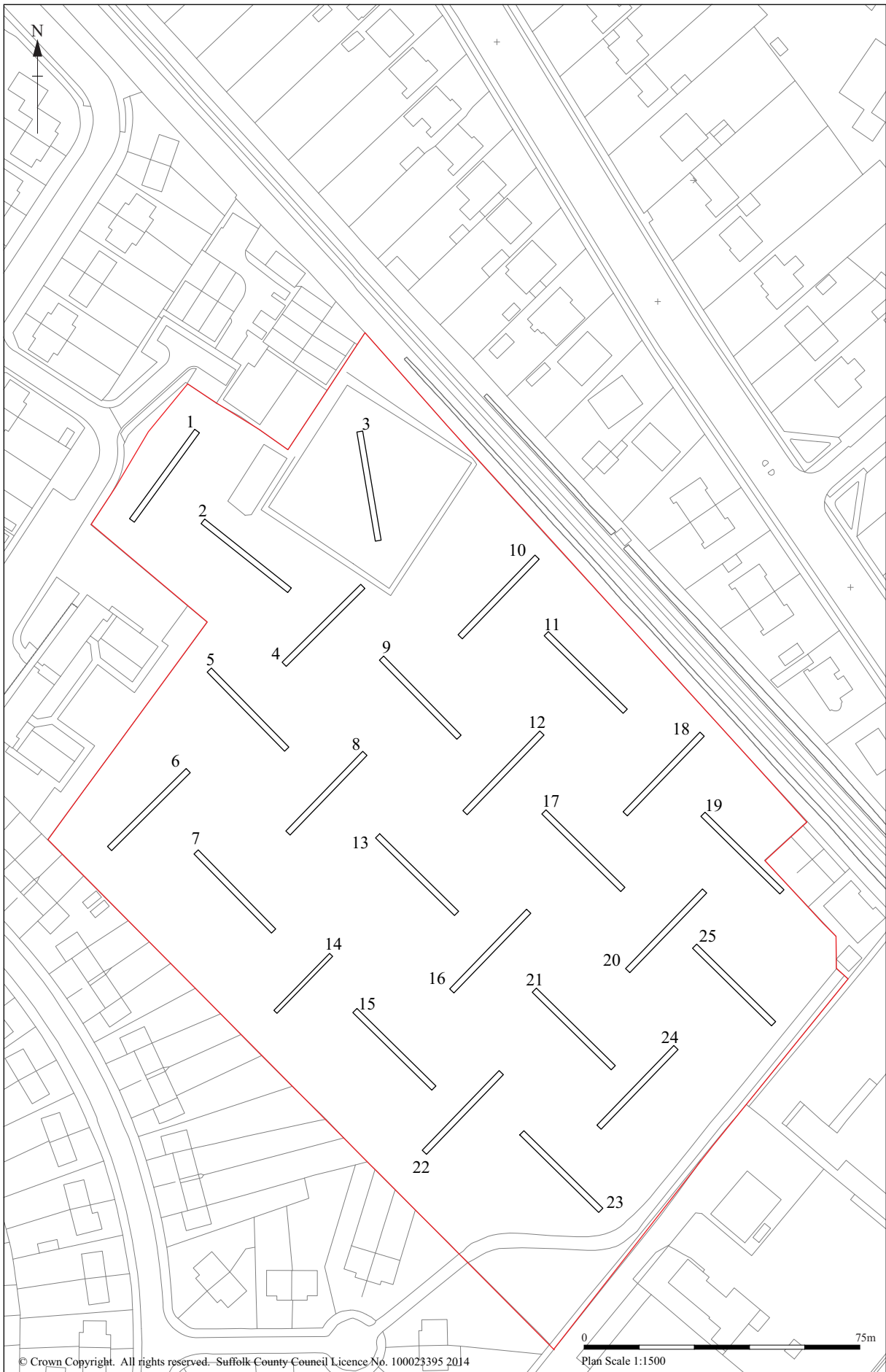


Figure 3. Trench layout

No features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were observed in any of the trenches dug.

Trenches 1 and 2 were in an area of demolished buildings with a high degree of disturbance from service trenches, footings, concrete slab and hardcore spreads. Trench 3 was likely to be within a tennis court or similar area with a 'gritty' surface under the topsoil.

Modern pitting (containing plastic refuse) was revealed within Trench 11 and dark modern deposits containing hardcore were revealed under the topsoil in Trench 17.

Potential archaeological features were investigated in Trenches 12 and 13 and were found to be animal borrows and disturbances.

All other trenches had good spreads of topsoil of between 250mm to 350mm thickness with a diffuse contact with the underlying natural suggesting the minimum of truncation. Plough scars were seen however in the base of many trenches; as this appeared to run parallel to the railway embankment to the north-east it is likely that they were post-medieval or modern in date. Most soil profiles were well graded with some pale brown silty sand 'subsoil'-type deposits observed between topsoil and natural in several of the trenches.

6. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The early Ordnance Survey maps of the site indicate that this land was open heathland until comparatively recently (Fig. 2). Despite evidence that this land had been ploughed (plough scars were observed in most trenches) it is likely that this cultivation happened in the 19th or 20th centuries as suggested by the sharpness of the scarring and the alignment with the 19th century railway embankment. Besides the ploughing there was very little evidence for other truncation or for the sort of levelling and landscaping often associated with sports fields. This land must have been fairly flat before it was used for sports pitches, with slight variations in the thickness of the topsoil perhaps indicating minimal levelling.

Open heathland as a resource would have had importance during the past as rough pasture for livestock. The closest archaeological settlement evidence comes from the Bronze Age and is located 600m to the south-west (IPS 386, Fig.1). Other findspots within a 600m radius include a flint arrowhead and two Roman coins. It could be that these items represent chance losses in the past suggesting that this land has been utilised and exploited in the past, if not necessarily settled. The post-medieval rabbit warren 250m to the east (PFM 012) would have been located in a remote area and emphasises the out-of-the-way character of this land. It is possible that the closest settlement of archaeological significance might have been associated with the Mill River 450m to the north-east (Figs 1 & 2).

The absence of any archaeological features (ditches, pits, post-holes etc), deposits or recognisable finds suggests that the site has very low potential for further archaeological investigation and in my opinion there is no need for further work.

7. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Ipswich\IPS 748 Bader Close eval

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HWA-HWZ\HWU 94-99

Finds and environmental archive: n/a

8. Acknowledgements

The trench survey was undertaken by Simon Picard, fieldwork was carried out by Jezz Meredith and the digger driver was Julian Faithfull of Holmes Plant.

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

The report illustrations were created by Ellie Hillen and the report was edited by Dr Rhodri Gardner.

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Land off Bader Close, Ipswich, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench

Written Scheme of Investigation

&

Safety Statement and Risk Assessment

Prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Contracting Team

September 2013

Document Control

Title: Land off Bader Close, Ipswich, Suffolk
Date: 23rd September 2013
Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team
Author: Linzi Everett
Checked by: Rhodri Gardner
Issued to: Nicky Silvey, Potter Raper Partnership
Jude Plouviez, SCCAS Conservation Team

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2. Site detail with proposed trench locations

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2. SCC Liability Insurance certificate
3. Risk Assessments

1. Background

- 1.2 *The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been asked by Orwell Housing Association Ltd. 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 work only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.*
- 1.3 *The part of the site concerned lies centred approximately on NGR TM 1953 4257, on land south of Felixstowe Road.*
- 1.4 *The work is to be undertaken at the pre-determination stage.*
- 1.5 *The archaeological investigation will be conducted in accordance with Brief and Specification documents produced by Jude Plouviez of the SCCAS Conservation Team (dated 9th October 2012).*
- 1.6 *The area concerned has not been the subject of previous archaeological fieldwork. It lies within an area of archaeological potential, close to various sites and finds recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER).*
- 1.7
- 1.8 *The fieldwork will be carried out by members of SCCAS Field Team under the supervision of a Project Officer (exact personnel TBA).*

1.1 Research aims

The research aims of a trial trench evaluation are as follows:

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 and significance of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental 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.*



Figure 1. Site Location



Figure 2. Site detail and proposed trench locations (“H” legend denotes heather – to be undisturbed by trenches or associated spoil)

2 Project details

Site Name	<i>Land off Bader Close</i>
Site Location/Parish	Ipswich
Grid Reference	TM 1953 4257
Access	Off The Drift
Planning No	N/A
HER code	TBA
OASIS Ref	TBA
SCCAS Job Code	IPSWBAD001
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	c. 3.2ha
Project start date	TBA
Duration	c. 5 days site work
Number of personnel on site	Up to 3

Personnel and contact numbers

Contracts Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01473 265879
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Linzi Everett	07753 788606
Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 741233
Sub-contractors		
Curatorial Officer	Jude Plouviez	01284 741235
Consultant		
Developer		
Site landowner		

Emergency contacts

Local Police	<i>Ipswich</i>	01473 613500
Local GP		
Location of nearest A&E	<i>Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5PD</i>	01473 712233
Qualified First Aiders	<i>Linzi Everett</i>	07753 788606
Base emergency no.	<i>N/A</i>	

Hire details

Plant:	<i>Holmes Plant & Construction</i>	<i>01473 890766</i>
Toilet Hire	<i>Capel Space</i>	<i>01206 844004</i>
Tool hire:	<i>N/A</i>	

Other Contacts

Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		<i>01359 270777</i>
Suffolk Press Office		<i>01473 264395</i>
SCC EMS (James Wilson)		<i>01473 264301</i>
SCC H&S (Martin Fisher)		<i>01473 265299</i>

3 Archaeological method statement

3.1 Evaluation by trial trench

- 3.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS field team led by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer Grade. The excavation team will comprise up to 3 experienced excavators and surveyors from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS. Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England' EAA Occasional Papers 14.
- 3.1.2 The specification calls for 5% of the site by area to be investigated by trial trenching. This translates to a requirement for approx 750m of 1.8m wide trench. This will be broken up into a number of evenly distributed trenches: in this case twenty five (25) measuring 30m long. A trench layout agreed with the LPA is shown in Fig 2.
- 3.1.3 The trench footprints will be CAT scanned to determine if services are present. Trenches can and will be moved where necessary to avoid previously known obstructions.
- 3.1.4 Heather bushes scattered across the site will be preserved, adjusting trench locations on the ground as necessary so that they are neither cut, nor buried by spoil.
- 3.1.5 All mechanised stripping operations will be carried out using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a breaker to remove tarmac and concrete slab where present. A toothless ditching bucket will then be used to open the trenches to the required level. All machine work will be carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist at all times. All overburden will be removed stratigraphically until the first undisturbed archaeological horizon or natural deposit is encountered. Spoil will be temporarily stockpiled next to each trench.
- 3.1.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and fulfil the requirements of the Brief and Specification.
- 3.1.7 A site plan, which will show all trench locations, feature positions and levels will be recorded using an RTK GPS or TST. A minimum of 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. Normal Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.
- 3.1.8 The site will be recorded under a unique HER site code and archaeological contexts will be recorded using standard SCCAS *pro forma* Context Recording sheets.
- 3.1.9 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.

- 3.1.10 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Metal detector searches will take place throughout the evaluation, of both trenches and spoilheaps, by an experienced SCCAS metal-detectorist. Finds on site will be treated according to 'First Aid for Finds' and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform work in progress.
- 3.1.11 All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office at the end of each day for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done at the Bury St Edmunds office, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.
- 3.1.12 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from selected archaeological features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will 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.
- 3.1.13 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*.

3.2 Post-excavation

- 3.2.1 *The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be used, who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.*
- 3.2.2 *The site archive will be consistent with 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (English Heritage, 1991).*
- 3.2.3 *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 within the County SMR photographic index.*
- 3.2.4 *All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County SMR requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.*
- 3.2.5 *Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County SMR. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP*

and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.

- 3.2.6 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.*
- 3.2.7 Specialist reports will be done in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the requisite standards at assessment level.*
- 3.2.8 The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).*
- 3.2.9 The 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).*
- 3.2.10 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.*
- 3.2.11 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.*
- 3.2.12 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).*

4 Risk assessment

The project will be carried out in accordance with the Suffolk County Council statement on Health and Safety at all times. Particular hazards to SCCAS staff and subcontractors identified with this project are as follows:

Outdoor working – hazards to staff from weather conditions and uneven ground.

Manual excavation – the main hazards are to staff from the use of tools, shallow holes and the resultant trip hazards, live services and ground contamination.

Mechanised excavation, site stripping etc. – the most significant hazard from this activity is working in close proximity with plant machinery.

Specific risk assessments for each are provided in Appendix 3.

All SCCAS staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of all SCCAS H&S policies. All staff will be issued with a copy of the projects risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.

From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by external specialists, SCCAS Conservation Team members and other SCC staff. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.

PPE required in this case includes:

- *Hard Hat (to EN397)*
- *High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater)*
- *Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole)*

Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (see Appendix 2).

Welfare facilities will be hired for the duration of the evaluation.

4.1 Environmental controls

Suffolk County Council is firmly dedicated to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. Holmes Plant and Construction, who are providing plant in this instance, are one such provider.

On site the SCCAS Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with James Wilson (SCC EMS Officer) All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCC property for disposal.

4.2 Plant and equipment details

A 360⁰ tracked mechanical excavator (minimum 14 tonnes) 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 Construction Industry Training Board).

The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. All refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.

4.3 Services

A service survey number was not available at the time of this document's preparation. A CAT scanner will be used throughout excavation of trenches in order to confirm existing or identify previously unknown service runs.

Where services are encountered all will be presumed to be live and avoided by trenching at all costs.

4.4 Hazardous substances

No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

Appendix 1. Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policy

Health & Safety Policy – HS01



Health and Safety Policy Section 1 - General Statement of Policy

Suffolk County Council is fully committed to comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act etc 1974 and associated legislation.

We recognise that good health, safety and wellbeing is integral to our organisational and business performance by reducing injuries and ill health, protecting the environment and reducing unnecessary losses and liabilities. Our service delivery decisions will always consider the impact on health, safety and wellbeing.

We aim to be exemplary in all matters relating to the health, safety and welfare of our staff and all those who may be affected by our activities. To this end we will:

- benchmark our health & safety performance against other similar organisations;
- provide adequate control of the health and safety risks arising from our work activities;
- consult with our employees on matters affecting their health and safety;
- provide and maintain safe plant and equipment;
- ensure safe handling and use of substances;
- provide information, instruction and supervision with adequate professional advice;
- ensure all employees are competent to do their tasks, and give them adequate training;
- prevent incidents, injuries and cases of work-related ill health;
- maintain safe and healthy working conditions;
- commit to progressive improvement in health & safety performance using current recognised good practice such as 'HSG65' and similar models of continuous improvement;
- review and revise this policy as necessary at regular intervals.

Signed:  Chief Executive.

Date: *27th January 2012*

Signed:  Leader.

Date: *31st January 2012*

Review date: Date: January 2014

If you need help to understand this information in another language or would like this information in another format, including audio tape or large print, please call **08456 066 067**.

Appendix 2. SCC Liability Insurance Certificates



To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: SR/B'HAM

9 July, 2013

Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council have in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31 July 2014 Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

Policy Number: QLA-19A004-0013

Limit of Indemnity:

Public Liability:	£ 50,000,000	any one event
Products Liability:)	£ 50,000,000	for all claims in the
Pollution:)		aggregate during any one period of insurance
Employers' Liability:	£ 50,000,000	any one event inclusive of costs

Zurich Municipal
Zurich House
2 Gladiator Way
Farnborough
Hampshire
GU14 6GB

Telephone 0870 2418050
Direct Phone 0121 697 4594
Direct Fax 0121 697 8585
E-mail Sally.rose@uk.zurich.com

Communications will be monitored
regularly to improve our service and
for security and regulatory purposes

Zurich Municipal is a trading name of Zurich
Insurance plc.

A public limited company incorporated in
Ireland. Registration No. 13460.
Registered Office: Zurich House, Ballsbridge
Park, Dublin 4, Ireland.
UK Branch registered in England and Wales,
Registration No. 887585.
UK Branch Head Office: The Zurich Centre,
3000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham,
Hampshire PO15 7TZ.

Zurich Insurance plc is authorised by the
Central Bank of Ireland and subject to
limited regulation by the Financial Conduct
Authority. Details about the extent of our
regulation by the Financial Conduct
Authority are available from us on request.

These details can be checked on the FCA's
Financial Services register via their website
www.fca.org.uk or by contacting them on
0800 111 6768.
Our FCA Firm Reference Number is 203093.

00710162 1080524027 1080 2002 8458

Excess :

Public Liability/Products Liability/Pollution: £ 313,500 any one event
Employers' Liability: £ 313,500 any one claim

Indemnity to Principals :

Covers include a standard Indemnity to Principals Clause in respect of
contractual obligations.

Full Policy :

The policy documents should be referred to for details of full cover.

Yours faithfully

Sally Rose
Underwriting Services
Zurich Municipal

To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: SR/BHAM

15 August, 2013

Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council have in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31/07/2014 Professional Negligence Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

Policy Number: QLA-19A004-0013

Services covered: Archaeology

Limit of Indemnity: £ 1,000,000 any one claim and *in the aggregate for all claims* first made against the Insured and notified to Zurich Municipal during the period of insurance

Excess : £ 313,500 any one claim

Retroactive Date: 01/08/2006

Exclusions

Standard insurance market exclusions apply, notably exclusion of Pollution other than sudden and accidental; punitive or exemplary damages; express warranties or guarantees; claims the cause of which occurred prior to the Retroactive Date.

This is a brief summary and the full policy should always be referred to for exact details of cover.

Yours faithfully

Sally Rose
Underwriting Services
Zurich Municipal

Zurich Municipal
Zurich House
2 Gladiator Way
Farnborough
Hampshire
GU14 6GB

Telephone 0870 2418050
Direct Phone 0121 697 4594
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E-mail sally.rose@uk.zurich.com

Communications will be monitored regularly to improve our service and for security and regulatory purposes

Zurich Municipal is a trading name of Zurich Insurance plc.

A public limited company incorporated in Ireland. Registration No. 13460.
Registered Office: Zurich House, Ballsbridge Park, Dublin 4, Ireland.
JK Branch registered in England and Wales. Registration No. BR7985.
UK Branch Head Office: The Zurich Centre, 3000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire PO15 7JZ.

Zurich Insurance plc is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland and subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority are available from us on request.

FCA registration number 203093. These details can be checked on the FCA's register by visiting their website www.fca.org.uk or by contacting them on 0845 606 1234.

To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: SR/BHAM

15 August, 2013

Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council have in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31/07/2014 Professional Negligence Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

Policy Number: QLA-19A004-0013

Services covered: Archaeological Services

Limit of Indemnity: £ 1,000,000 any one claim and *in the aggregate for all claims* first made against the Insured and notified to Zurich Municipal during the period of insurance

Excess : £ 313,500 any one claim

Retroactive Date: 01/08/2011

Exclusions

Standard insurance market exclusions apply, notably exclusion of Pollution other than sudden and accidental; punitive or exemplary damages; express warranties or guarantees; claims the cause of which occurred prior to the Retroactive Date.

This is a brief summary and the full policy should always be referred to for exact details of cover.

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***Specific Risk Assessments for Archaeological Evaluation: Land
off Bader Close, Ipswich***

- 1 *Working with plant machinery*
- 2 *Physical work in an outdoor setting*
- 3 *Deep excavations*
- 4 *Use of hand tools*
- 5 *Damage to services*

1-5 = Low risk

6-12 = Medium risk

20-25 = High risk

Risk Assessment 1 Working with plant machinery

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Direction and supervision of tracked 360 ^o excavator.	Various.	Staff in close proximity to excavation (operation of bucket & manoeuvre of boom).	Accidental contact with boom/bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally SPO/PO, but at times may involve others.	10	Only PO to supervise machinery. No personnel to be within radius of boom. All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times.	5	R Gardner	23/09/13	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 2 Physical work in an outdoor setting

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation in exposed conditions.	Various.	Extremes of heat, cold and wet weather. Trip hazards.	Hypothermia, heat stroke, sunburn. Minor injuries.	All field staff.	9	All staff provided with appropriate clothing for weather conditions. No staff to work alone in extreme conditions.	2	R Gardner	23/09/13	First Aid if required. Call emergency services if necessary.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 3 Deep excavations

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of trial trenches and archaeological features within.	Various.	Trench collapse, falls, and work in confined spaces.	Physical injury (minor to rare major examples), suffocation.	All field staff.	12	No excavation beyond safe depth in any circumstances (not necessary for evaluation stage of works). No excavation of trenches beyond depth where there is risk of collapse in the judgement of the PO if deposits are unconsolidated.	2	R Gardner	23/09/13	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 4 Use of hand tools

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of archaeological features using shovels, mattocks, forks, wheelbarrows and small tools	Various.	Splinters from poorly maintained equipment, trip hazards from unused equipment, accidental striking of personnel in close proximity, some heavy lifting.	Minor injuries.	All field staff.	8	<p>Ensure all tools in serviceable condition.</p> <p>Careful policing of temporarily unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges).</p> <p>Ensure all tools carried appropriately.</p>	4	R Gardner	23/09/13	First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 5 Damage to services

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Machine cutting of trial trenches.	Various.	Accidental damage to cables or services (water, electrical etc.).	Electrocution, environmental damage/pollution, cost implications.	Machine operator and PO.	6	Client to provide survey data/location of any known services if possible. Steady and carefully observed machine excavation under full supervision.	2	R Gardner	23/09/13	Call emergency services. First Aid if required. Any pollution to be reported to Environmental Manager immediately.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	8	10	12
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Appendix 2. OASIS Summary

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-180292

Project details

Project name	IPS 748 Bader Close Ipswich
Short description of the project	A former sports field off Bader Close was examined by trial trenching to investigate its possible archaeological potential. Archaeological records within a 600m radius of the site include a Bronze Age settlement, an individual arrowhead, two Roman coins and a post-medieval rabbit warren. The site is also close to areas of industrial and military significance dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. No features, deposits or finds of archaeological potential were identified. The soil profiles were surprisingly intact, showing little disturbance, modification or truncation except for some plough scaring presumed to be of fairly recent date. The third edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (c.1920) shows the site still as open heathland and it is likely that in the past this area was utilised as rough pasture.
Project dates	Start: 04-06-2014 End: 11-06-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 748 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	As condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH IPS 748 Bader Close evaluation
Study area	3.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1953 4257

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jude Plouviez
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Orwell Housing Association Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	IPS 748 Bader Close Ipswich evaluation report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS report 2014/067
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	Short blank evaluation report with some hefty appendices

Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	11 June 2014

Archaeological services Field Projects Team

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