

Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm
High Road, Trimley St Martin
TYN 126

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/153

Client: Capel Mushrooms Ltd.

Author: M. Sommers

December 2013

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High Road, Trimley St Martin
TYN 126

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/153

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Report Date: December 2013

HER Information

Report Number: 2013/153
Site Name: Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin
Planning Application No: C/13/0219
Date of Fieldwork: 2nd to 4th December 2013
Grid Reference: TM 2731 3744
Client/Funding Body: Capel Mushrooms Ltd.
Client Reference: n/a
Curatorial Officer: Dr Jess Tipper
Project Officer: M. Sommers
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-164709
Site Code: TYN 126

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: M. Sommers
Date: 10th December 2013

Approved By: Stuart Boulter
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date: 16th December 2013
Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on an area of land adjacent to the Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, in advance of a residential development. Nine trenches were excavated revealing a number of linear features interpreted as ditches, probably field boundaries. No dating evidence was recovered from the sampled fills. All appear to pre-date the enclosure map of 1807. It is possible that at least some of these features are related to the probable prehistoric and Roman field systems identified from aerial photographs in the fields to the south. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team for Capel Mushrooms Ltd.)

1. Introduction

A residential development on land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, has been proposed. The client has been advised that planning consent would attract a condition calling for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be in place in advance of development.

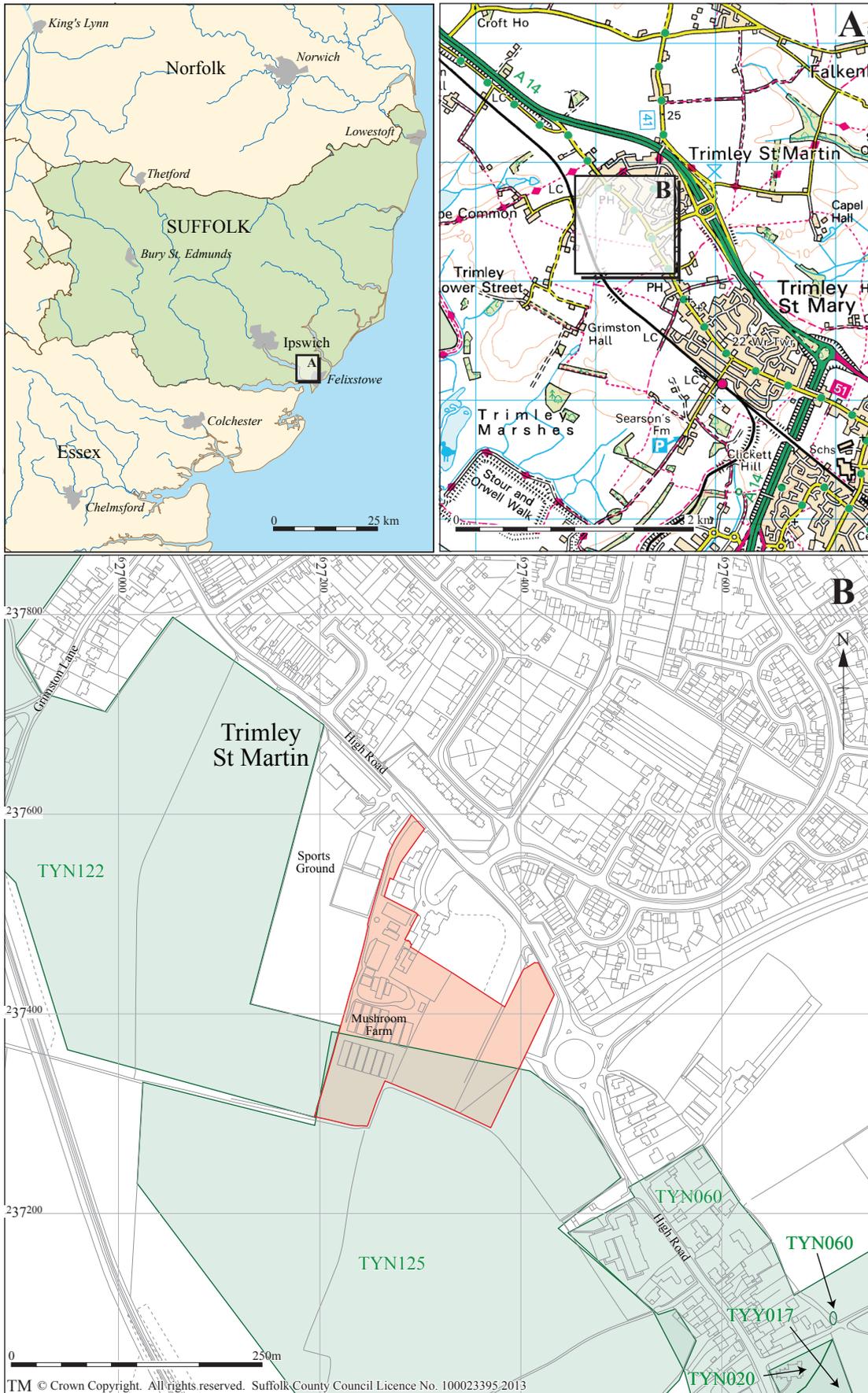
The Mushroom Farm primarily consists of an area of buildings in which mushrooms are grown, ancillary structures and areas of hardstanding. The adjacent land within the development area consists of two open pastures.

A Desk-based Assessment (Newman, 2012), an assessment of aerial photographs (Cox, 2012) and a detailed magnetometer survey (Scholfield, 2013) have been previously undertaken. All indicate a high potential for significant archaeological evidence, in the form of buried archaeological features and deposits, to be present within the proposed development area. The site also lies close to the indicative area of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval historic core of the twin villages of Trimley St Martin and Trimley St Mary, as recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (ref. TYY 060).

A trenched evaluation was undertaken in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may actually be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be required. For this phase of the work, a Brief was produced by Dr Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team. This formed the basis for a Written Scheme of Investigation (Heard, 2013) (Appendix 1), detailing the methods to be used; which was approved by the County Conservation Team.

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 2731 3744. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the proposed development area.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken from the 2nd to the 4th December 2013 by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team who were commissioned by the land owner, Capel Mushrooms Limited.



2. Geology and topography

The development site consists of an irregular shaped area to the southwest of High Road. It lies on a relatively level plateau of high ground at c. 25m OD. This plateau overlooks Trimley Marshes, located in the flood plain of the tidal River Orwell, the main channel of which lies approximately 2.7km to the west and southwest; the edge of the high plateau lies c.1.3km to the west.

The underlying geology of the development area comprises free-draining sands and gravels, occasionally overlain by a deposit of fine windborne silt laid down during the post-glacial period.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A number of archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the vicinity of the development site. A summary of these entries is presented in the following table; the recorded locations of are marked in Figure 1.

HER ref.	Summary
TYN 020	St Martin's Church (Rectory), the parish church, a medieval establishment. Nave, chancel and north chapel of brick, with a west tower. Located in the same churchyard (divided) as St Mary's Church, Trimley St Mary. Recorded in Domesday Book, 'Lands of Roger Bigot - Tremlega - a church with 8 acres', mentioned in the Taxatio Ecclesiastica (c. 1291) and the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. Also the Norwich Taxation of 1254.
TYN 076	Neolithic polished flint axehead was discovered while digging several feet underground during building works for a new house behind the post office at Trimley St Mary, 1998. It is complete and in good condition with some damage to the butt and blade. Trapezoidal in shape, 124mm x 60mm x 33mm, 287g in weight.
TYN 122	A coaxial field system and trackways of possible late prehistoric or Roman date. Visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the west of Trimley, Trimley St Martin parish. The main axis of the field system is roughly north-east to south-east, very different to, and probably predating the surrounding current boundaries which are probably medieval and post-medieval in origin. A trackway up to 10 metres in width forms the main north-west to south-east axis. A small rectangular field or enclosure, circa 35 by 20 metres in size, can be seen at TM26893756. The field boundary continues to the north of the transcribed boundaries but was not plotted due to poor control on the available photographs. Probably extends up to (& includes?) TYN 067 to the northwest (boundary of site extended accordingly Jan 2007).
TYN 124	Rectangular pillbox based on the 'Suffolk square' design. Dates from the WW2.

TYN 125	Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs show field systems, trackways and numerous pits, some of the ditches are aligned on historical maps.
TYY 017	St Mary's Church (Rectory), a parish church, medieval establishment. Nave, chancel and ruinous west tower of c. 1430-1450. South porch. Located in the same churchyard (divided) as St Martin's Church, Trimley St Martin. Recorded in Domesday Book, 'Lands of Roger Bigot - Tremlega - a church with 20 acres'. Also mentioned in the Norwich Taxation of 1254; the Taxatio Ecclesiastica of c. 1291 and the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII.
TYY 060	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Trimley, defined from historic maps, the locations of listed buildings and artefact scatters. Includes two Domesday churches.

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

The desk-based assessment (Newman, 2012) identified historic map sources that suggest the Rectory, now Longfield House, which lies immediately to the north of the development area and dates from early to mid 19th century, is the earliest recorded structure in the vicinity. It was built on glebe land owned by the parish church of Trimley St Martin, probable from the medieval period. The glebe land originally consisted of the grounds of Longfield House and what is now the development area. The 1839 tithe map suggests the entire area consisted of land under arable use. The mushroom farm was developed around the mid 20th century and occupies what was the western of three fields on the 1839 map; the other two now being pasture or gardens associated with Longfield House.

The aerial photograph assessment (Cox, 2012) confirmed the presence of extensive buried features of probable archaeological origin visible as cropmarks in the fields to the southeast (HER ref. TYN 125) and northwest (HER ref. TYN 122) of the development area. They consist of a co-axial field system, enclosures, pits and other cut features which are likely to date from multiple periods in prehistory and history. No features were identified within the development area due to the nature of the ground cover.

The magnetometer survey (Schofield, 2013) successfully recorded a number of anomalies across the two eastern pasture fields within the development area. Although these could not be conclusively identified as archaeological in origin they were considered worthy of further investigation.

4. Methodology

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The location of the excavated trenches was broadly in accordance with the trench plan approved by the County Conservation Team, however, some variations were made due to the storage of mushroom compost in the eastern field, which was being held for recycling, and to avoid an overhead electricity cable.

The trenches were located on the ground prior to their excavation using GPS equipment. Any alteration to the marked trench location was recorded using measuring tapes.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits 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 or significant deposits encountered were then sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts.

Each trench and the resultant spoil was surveyed using metal detecting equipment but only modern debris was identified; this was not retained. A photographic record of the work undertaken was compiled using a 14 megapixel digital camera with suitable scales in place.

Following excavation of each trench, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths noted. Each trench was backfilled at the end of the evaluation.

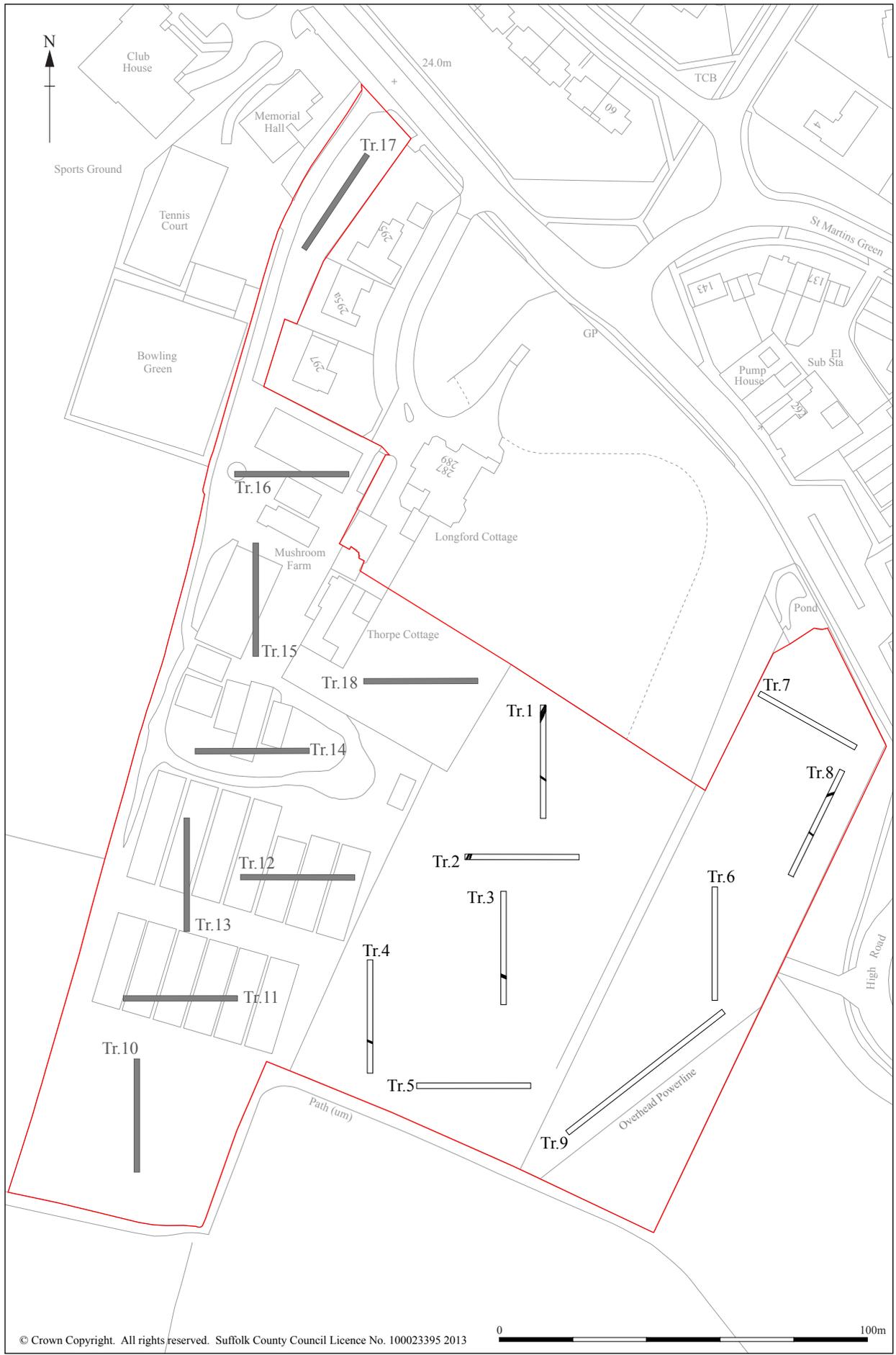


Figure 2. Trench locations showing recorded features (black) and unexcavated trenches (grey)

5. Results

Nine evaluation trenches were excavated (Trenches 1 to 9; fig. 2); all were 31m in length, except for Trench 9 which was lengthened to 56m to compensate for a proposed trench that was to be located nearby.

Further trenches were planned (Trenches 10 to 18; fig. 2) but these were located under standing buildings or concrete roadways within the area of the then active mushroom farm.

The trenches were generally excavated on perpendicular alignments, being either north-south or east-west.

All trenches revealed a similar natural subsoil consisting of yellow to orange sandy silt with flints at depths of between 0.65m and 0.81m. It lay beneath an overburden of c. 0.4m of rich brown topsoil containing occasional small fragments of post-medieval brick and tile, and a deposit of pale brown silt of varying thickness with occasional stones (plate 1). The interface between the topsoil and the underlying deposit was clear cut suggesting some possible truncation possibly related to ploughing. The interface between the lower layer and the natural subsoil was irregular and blurred with no obvious indication of truncation at this depth.

A number of linear features, interpreted as ditches, were identified. Despite the excavation of wide sample sections no artefacts were recovered from their fills. Metal detecting of the *in-situ* fills and the resultant spoil did not yield any results. Consequently it was not possible to date any of the excavated features. All were apparently sealed by the two overlying deposits.

A summary of the recorded features can be seen in figure 2, descriptions of which can be found in table 1 overleaf. See figures 3 to 5 for plans and sections of each feature.

Table 1 also presents the recorded depths of each trench, with reference to the trench alignment, and other pertinent notes.

Trench No.	Recorded depths at trench ends		Notes
T1	N. 0.74m	S. 0.70m	<p>Contained three features (fig. 3):</p> <p>Ditch 0002: linear feature aligned northwest to southeast. 0.40m in width and 0.13m deep. Fill (0003) consisted of very pale brown silt with no stone (plate 2).</p> <p>Ditch 0004: linear feature aligned northeast to southwest. 0.70m in width and 0.22m deep. Fill (0005) consisted of dark brown silt with small rounded infrequent stones (plate 3).</p> <p>Ditch 0006: linear feature aligned northeast to southwest. 0.38m in width and 0.08m deep. Fill (0007) consisted of mid brown silt with no stone (plate 3).</p>
T2	E. 0.80m	W. 0.81m	<p>Contained two features (fig. 4):</p> <p>Ditch 0008: linear feature aligned northeast to southwest. 0.30m in width and 0.12m deep. Fill (0009) consisted of orange-brown silt with infrequent small stones (plate 4).</p> <p>Ditch 0010: linear feature aligned northeast to southwest. 0.42m in width and 0.12m deep. Fill (0011) consisted of orange-brown silt with infrequent small stones (plate 5).</p>
T3	N. 0.62m	S. 0.79m	<p>Contained a single feature (fig. 4):</p> <p>Ditch 0012: linear feature aligned northwest to southeast. 0.78m in width and 0.20m deep. Fill (0013) consisted of mid to dark brown silt with occasional small angular stones (plate 6).</p>

T4	N. 0.80m	S. 0.75m	<p>Contained a single feature (fig. 4):</p> <p>Ditch 0014: linear feature aligned northwest to southeast. 0.51m in width and 0.20m deep. Fill (0013) consisted of mid to dark brown silt with infrequent small angular stones (plate 7).</p>
T5	E. 0.65m	W. 0.78m	No features identified.
T6	N. 0.68m	S. 0.65m	No features identified.
T7	E. 0.68m	W. 0.65m	No features identified. Trench location varied from proposed due to presence of deep deposit of mushroom compost.
T8	N. 0.65m	S. 0.65m	<p>Contained two features (fig. 5):</p> <p>Ditch 0016: linear feature aligned northwest to southeast. 0.34m in width and 0.18m deep. Fill (0017) consisted of grey-brown silt with infrequent stones (plate 8).</p> <p>Ditch 0018: linear feature aligned northeast to southwest. 0.65m in width and 0.39m deep. Fill (0019) consisted of mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional stones (plate 9).</p> <p>Trench location varied from proposed due to presence of deep deposit of mushroom compost.</p>
T9	E. 0.74m	W. 0.70m	<p>No features identified.</p> <p>Trench extended in length to compensate for loss of a proposed trench. Location varied from proposed due to presence of deep deposit of mushroom compost (plate 10) and overhead electric cable.</p>

T10			No access - located under a large spoil heap and areas of scrap/rubbish.
T11			No access - under farm buildings/roadway
T12			No access - under farm buildings/roadway
T13			No access - under farm buildings/roadway
T14			No access - under farm buildings/roadway
T15			No access - under farm buildings/roadway
T16			No access - under farm buildings/roadway
T17			No access - under farm buildings/roadway
T18			No access - within grounds of Longfield House

Table 2. Trench data

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No significant artefacts of any period were recovered during the evaluation. Only very infrequent fragments of 20th century debris were noted during the excavation of the trenches and these were not retained. A handful of late 20th century debris was recovered using metal detectors but this was not retained.

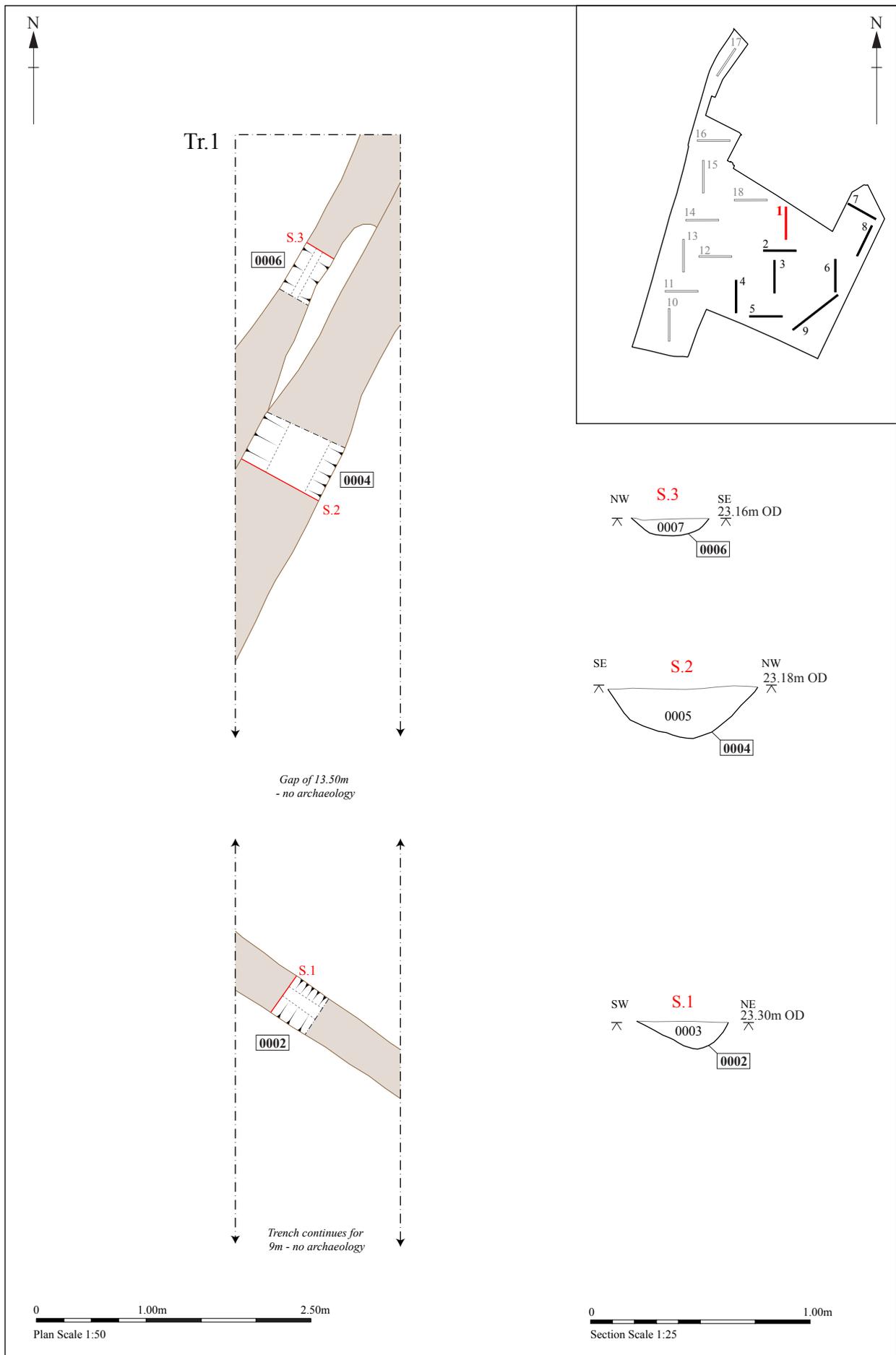


Figure 3. Trench 1 plan and sections

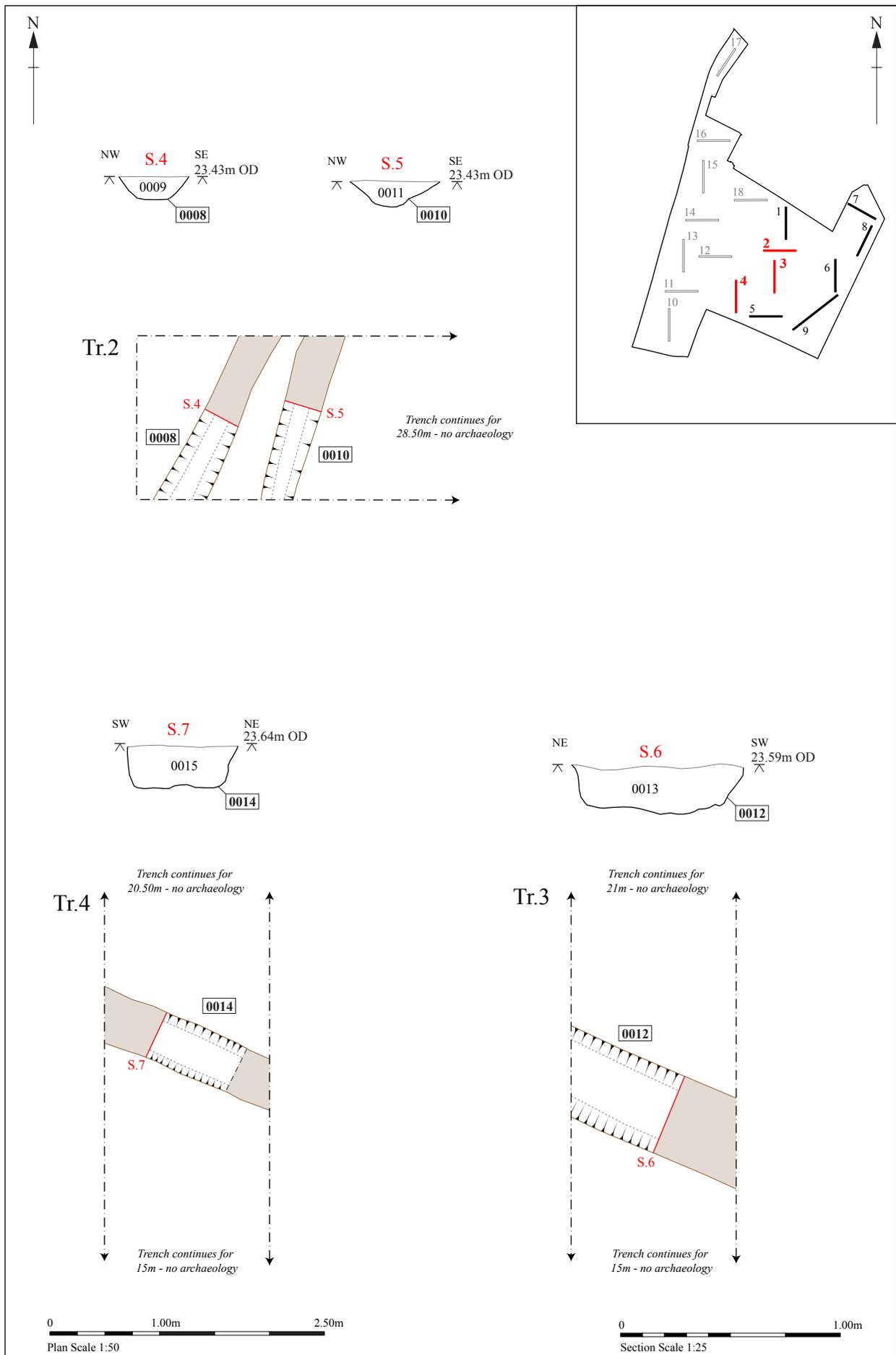


Figure 4. Trenches 2,3 and 4, plan and sections

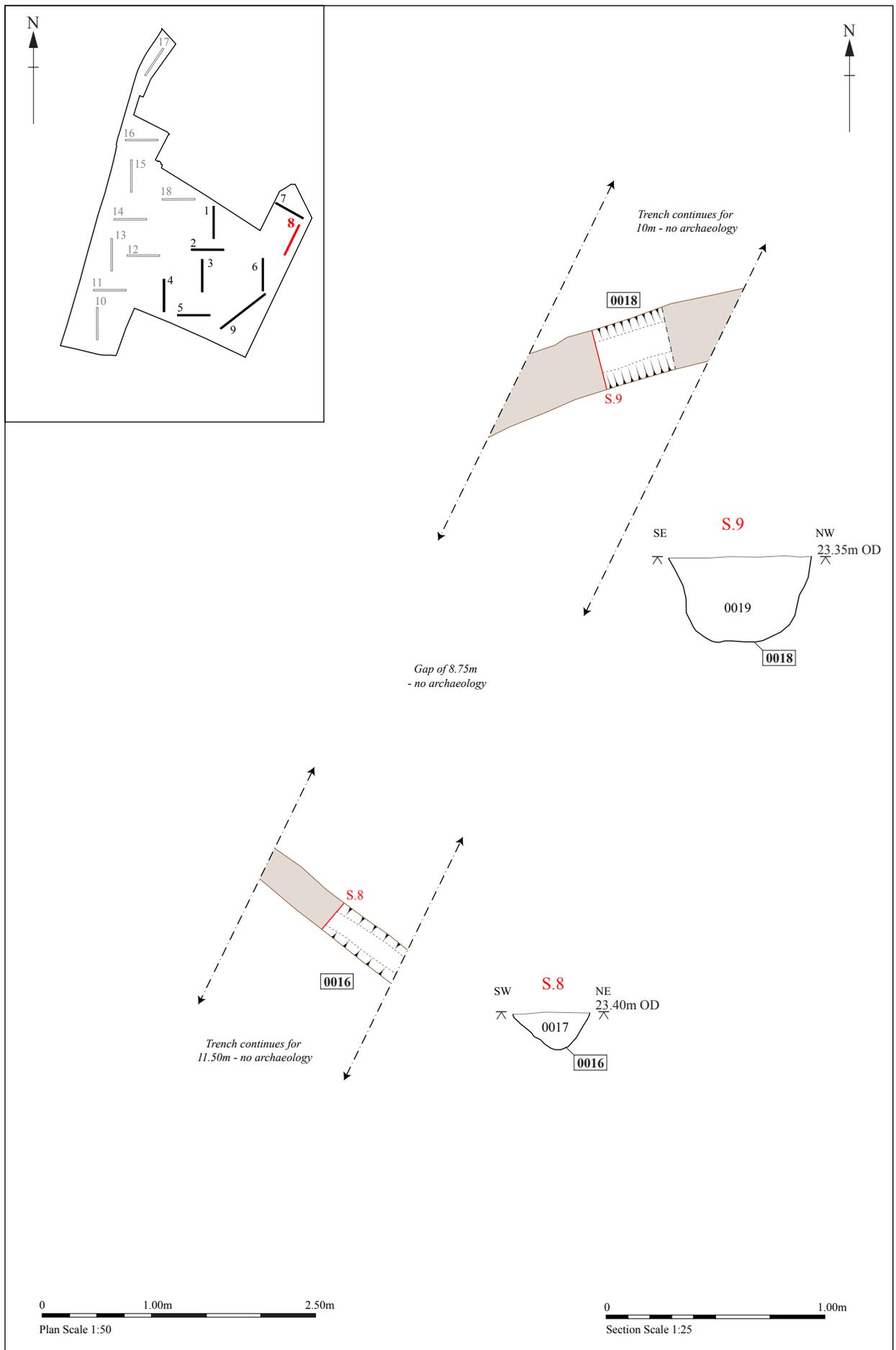


Figure 5. Trench 8 plan and sections

7. Discussion

The results suggest that no significant archaeological features or deposits are present within the areas evaluated. A number of ditches were recorded which are probably marking the boundaries of fields that together form part of a larger field system although multiple phases of activity are probably represented. These ditches are likely to be related to those identified in adjacent fields in the Aerial Photograph Assessment. Overlaying the evaluation results with aerial photograph plot (fig. 6) reveals many of the ditches seen during the evaluation are on comparable alignments to those recorded in the fields to the south.

The evaluation results have also been overlain on the geophysical results (Figs. 7, greyscale plot, Fig. 8 interpretive plot). These show that the possible archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey are in fact natural phenomenon. It also underlines the problematic nature of the local geology for producing results as few, if any, of the recorded features were identified.

The pairs of ditches in Trenches 1 and 2 are on similar alignments suggesting they are continuations of the same features. The pairing of ditches could suggest the remarking of a boundary and as such be an indication of longevity of use.

No artefacts were recovered from any of the sampled features and no other feature types, such as pits, were identified which would suggest that there are no settlement sites in the immediate vicinity.

The overburden comprised of two layers, the topsoil and a thick deposit of fine silt with very few stones. This lower layer is likely to be a loess deposit (an accumulation of wind blown silt). This material is not dissimilar to the fills in the excavated archaeological features and it is highly likely that some features were cut through this layer.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation only identified ditches that are likely to be field boundaries that relate to the extensive field system recorded on the aerial photographs in this area. No evidence suggesting the presence of any of the early settlement sites associated with the field systems were recorded.

Figure 9 shows the results of the evaluation overlain on a plan of the proposed development which demonstrates that a large proportion of the site is prone to disturbance from building construction and the creation of roadways although there are some large 'islands', within the proposed garden areas which may be left undisturbed, assuming no large scale soil strips will be undertaken.

It was not possible to evaluate the western part of the development site although the results of the excavated trenches have given an indication of what levels of archaeological evidence are likely to be present. The mushroom farm is due to close in 2014 and the site cleared prior to development and therefore the opportunity to undertake further trenches would arise if thought necessary.

Based on the results of the excavated trenches, further work may be required in order to fully record the field system suggested by the trenched evaluation although the best method for achieving this would be dependant on the proposed construction methods. The final decision on the need for further work is at the discretion of the County Conservation Team.

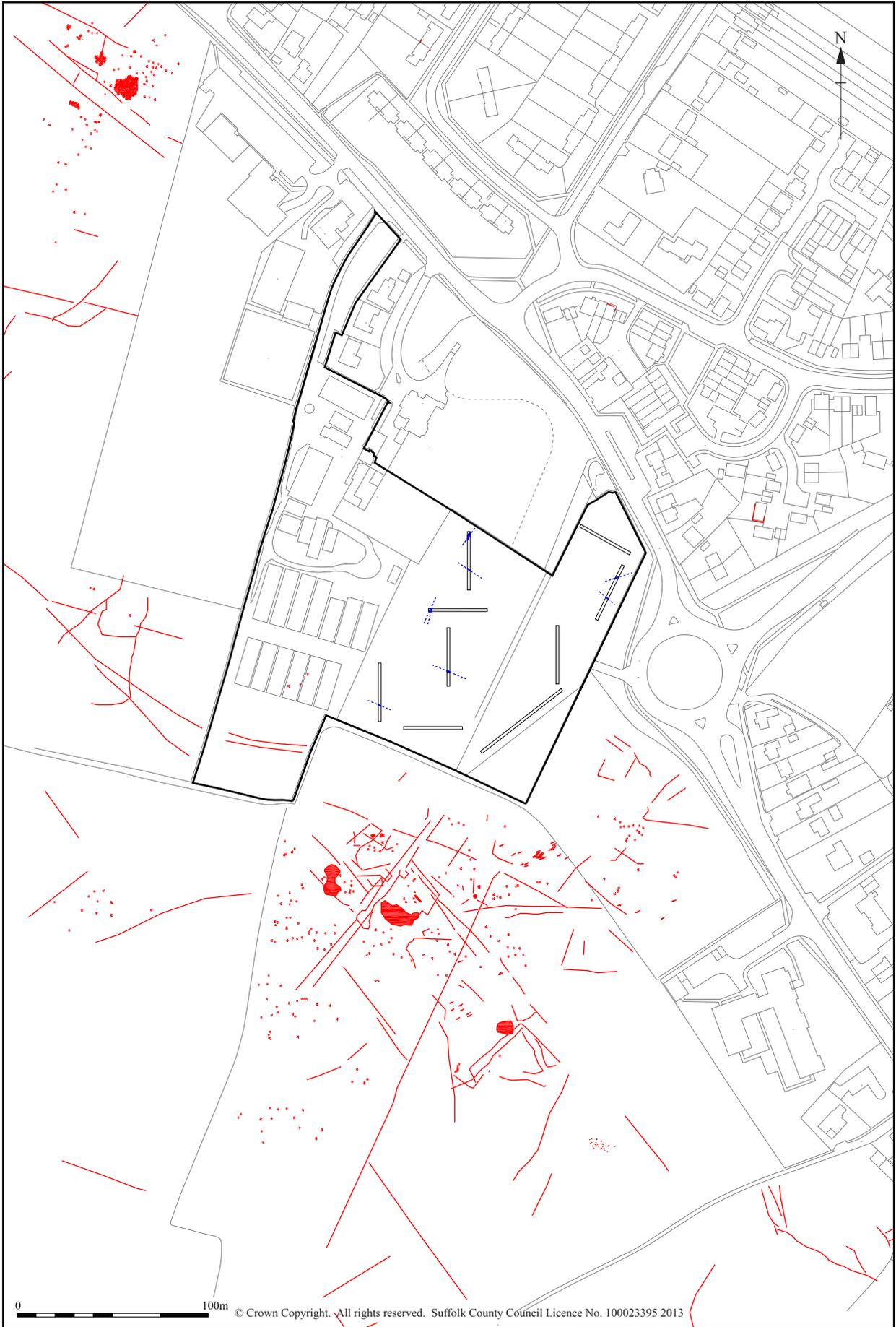


Figure 6. Excavated trench plan and recorded features (blue) overlain on AP plot (red)



Figure 7. Excavated trenches and recorded features overlain on raw corrected magnetometer greyscale plot



Figure 8. Excavated trenches and recorded features overlain on interpretation plot of magnetometer anomalies



Figure 9. Excavated trenches and recorded features overlain on proposed development

9. Archive deposition

Historic Environment Record reference under which the archive is held: TYN 126.

Digital archive can be found on the SCC servers at the following location:

R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Trimley St Martin\TYN 126 Evaluation (mushroom farm)

Digital photographs are held under the references HVE 85 to HVE 94

A summary has also been entered into OASIS, the online database, ref. suffolkc1-164709 (Appendix 2).

10. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Tim Carter, Mark Sommers and Felix Reeves-Whymark from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team.

The project was directed by Mark Sommers and managed by Stuart Boulter and Dr. Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

11. Bibliography

Cox, C., 2012, *Land Adjacent to Mushroom Farm, Trimley St Martin - Assessment of Aerial Photographs for Archaeology*, Air Photo Services Ltd. (unpublished report)

Heard, K., 2013, *TYN 126, Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench - Written Scheme of Investigation*, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (unpublished report)

Newman, J., 2012, *Land at and adjacent to The Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk - Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, John Newman Archaeological Services (unpublished report)

Schofield, T., 2013, *Mushroom Farm, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk - Detailed Magnetometer Survey*, Britannia Archaeology Ltd. (unpublished report)

12. Plates

(scales used are 1m in length divided into 0.5m sections; SCCAS photo archive reference numbers are in brackets)



Plate 1. General view of overburden as revealed in all trenches (ref. HVE 85)



Plate 2. Ditch 0002, SW-NE section (ref. HVE 86)



Plate 3. Ditches 0006 and 0004, camera facing southwest (ref. HVE 87)



Plate 4. Ditch 0008, camera facing south (ref. HVE 88)



Plate 5. Ditch 0010, camera facing south (ref. HVE 89)



Plate 6. Ditch 0012, camera facing northwest (ref. HVE 90)



Plate 7. Ditch 0014, camera facing northwest (ref. HVE 91)



Plate 8. Ditch 0016, camera facing southeast (ref. HVE 92)



Plate 9. Ditch 0018, camera facing southwest (ref. HVE 93)



Plate 10. Trench 9, camera facing northeast showing depth of mushroom compost (ref. HVE 94)

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

TYN 126, Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench

**Written Scheme of Investigation
&
Safety Statement and Risk Assessment**

**Prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
November 2013**

Document Control

Title: Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin

Date: 21/11/2013

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team

Author: Kieron Heard

Issued to: Dr Jess Tipper (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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2. Project Details
3. Archaeological Method Statement
4. Risk Assessment

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Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

Appendices

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2. Risk Assessments

1. Background

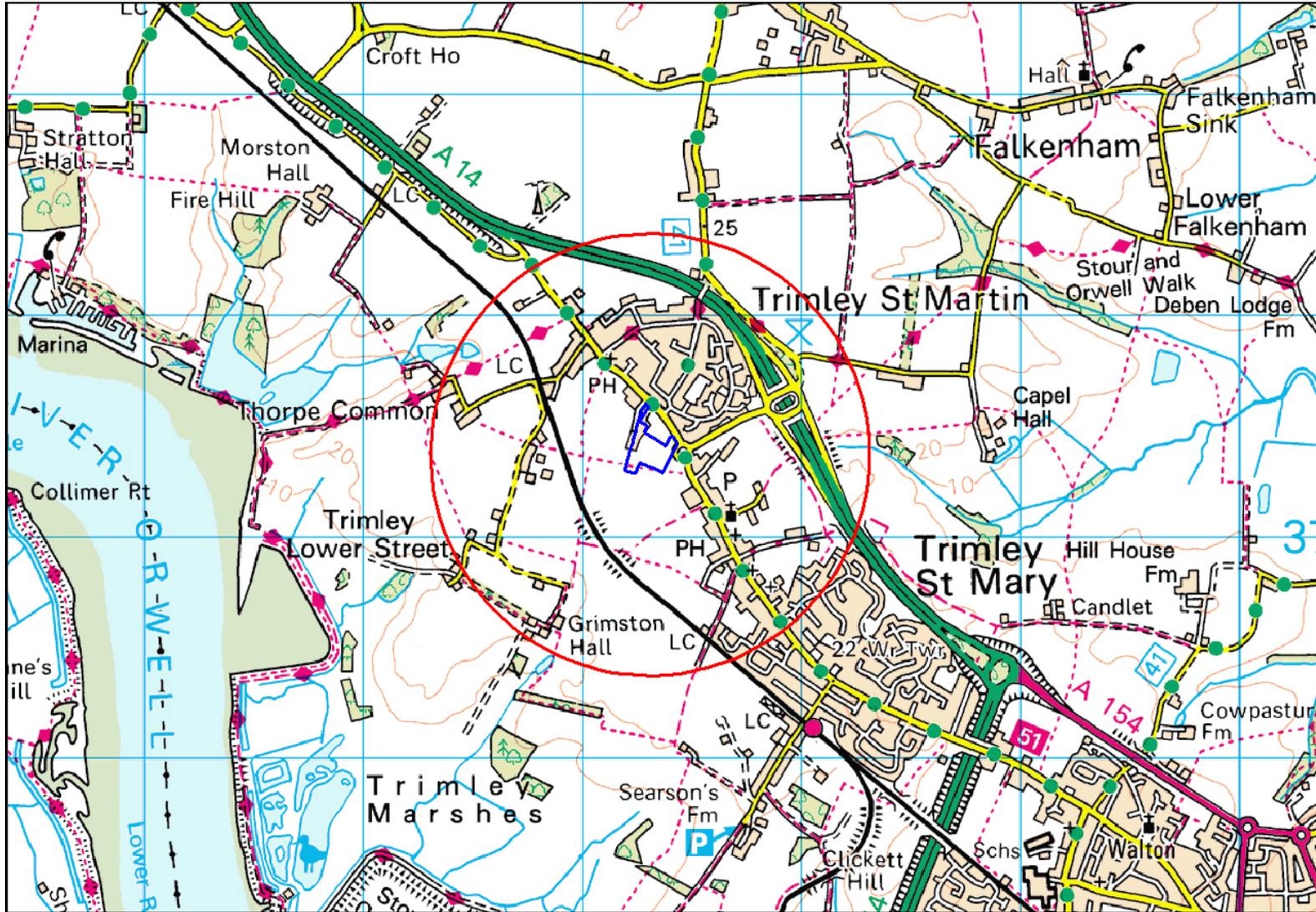
- 1.1 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Field Team has been asked by Capel Mushrooms Ltd to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at this site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers that work only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The site is located on the southern edge of Trimley St Martin village. It is irregular in plan and covers an area of approximately 3 hectares. Current land use is partly 'greenfield' and partly 'brownfield', with factory buildings occupying the north-western part of the site.
- 1.3 The trial trenching is part of a program of archaeological evaluation undertaken as a condition of planning consent for a proposed residential development. This was at the request of the local planning authority (LPA), following guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.4 The trial trenching will be conducted in accordance with a Brief (dated 11 September 2013) produced by Dr Jess Tipper of SCCAS Conservation Team.
- 1.5 The development site is located in an area of high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological importance, as highlighted by an archaeological desk-based assessment (Newman, 2012) and an aerial photographic assessment (Airphoto Services, 2012). A magnetometer survey of the greenfield area of the proposed development (Britannia Archaeology, 2013) recorded geophysical anomalies that might represent archaeological remains.
- 1.6 This WSI complies with the requirements of Suffolk County Council's standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2011 Ver 1.3), 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).

1.1 Research aims

The research aims of this trial trench evaluation, as detailed in the LPA Brief, are as follows:

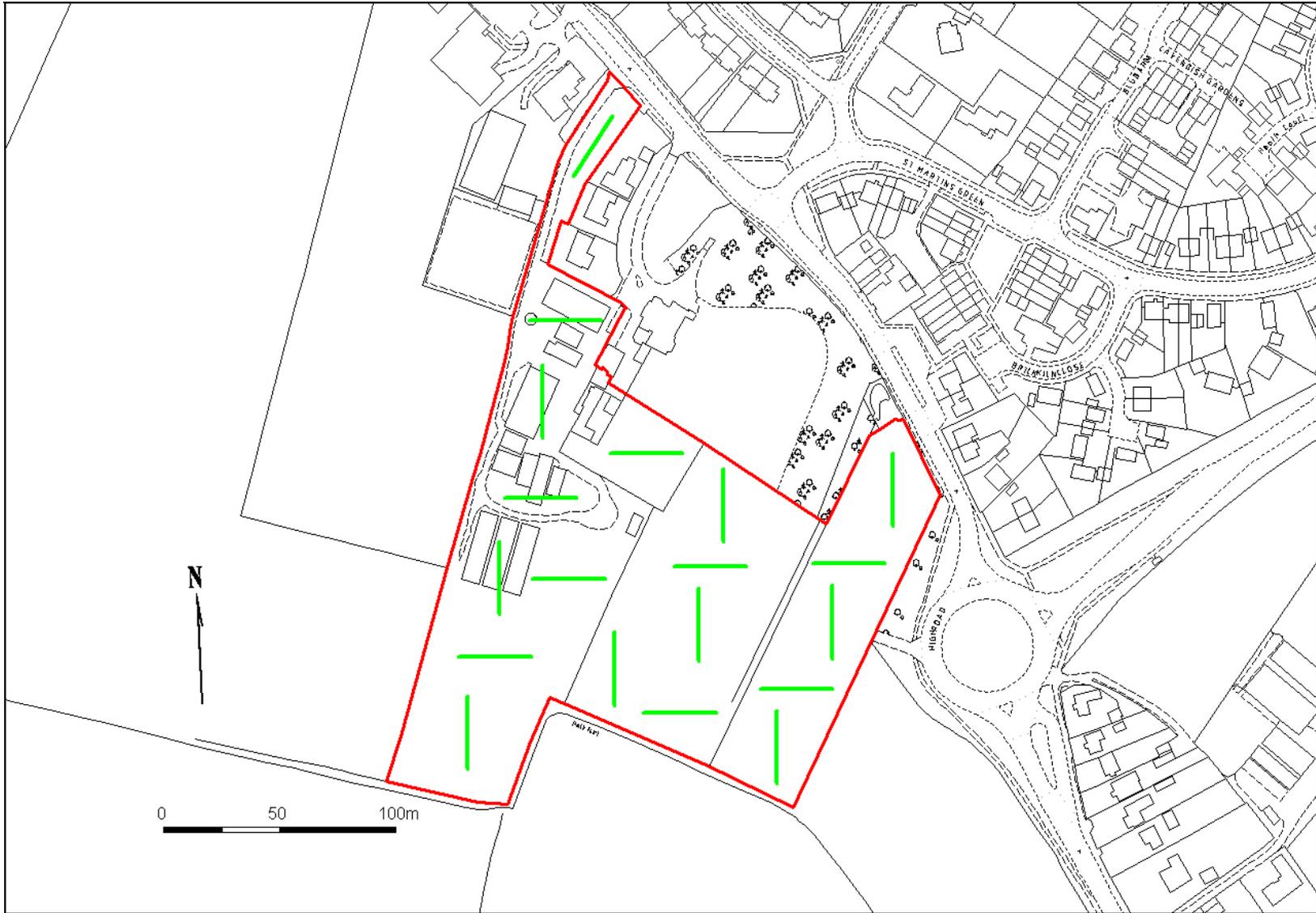
- RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*
- RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*
- RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*
- RA4: Establish the suitability of the area for development.*

RA5: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.



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Figure 1. Approximate site location (red) with site outline (blue)



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Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

2 Project details

Site Name	Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road
Site Location/Parish	Trimley St Martin
Grid Reference	TM 273 375
Access	High Road
Planning No	C/13/0219
HER code	TYN 126
OASIS Ref	suffolkc1-164709
SCCAS Job Code	TBA
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	3 ha
Project start date	TBA
Fieldwork duration	6 days
Number of personnel on site	Up to 3

Personnel and contact numbers

Contracts Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01473 581743
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBA	
Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
Sub-contractors		
Curatorial Officer	Dr Jess Tipper	01284 741225
Consultant		
Developer	Capel Mushrooms Ltd	

Emergency contacts

Local Police	32 High Road West, Felixstowe, IP11 9JE	101
Location of nearest A&E	Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, IP4 5PD	01473 712 233
Qualified First Aiders	SCCAS Project Officer attending	

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant (STC)	01473 890766
Toilet Hire	N/A	
Tool hire:	N/A	

Other Contacts

Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
Suffolk Press Office		01473 264395
SCC EMS (Jezz Meredith)		01473 583288
SCC H&S (Stuart Boulter)		01473 583290

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. A further experienced excavator from a pool of suitable staff will be available for up to six days and a metal detectorist/excavator for up to five days.
- 3.1.2 The Brief specifies that the trenching should cover 3.5% of the proposed 3 hectares development area (*contra* Brief, which states 4 hectares). This equates to a 583m length of trench at 1.8m width (1050m²), or 19 trenches of 31m in length (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.3 The proposed trench plan shown in Figure 2 has been designed to sample all areas of the site, and in particular to investigate significant areas of geophysical anomaly revealed by the magnetometer survey (Britannia Archaeology, 2013). These include a 'weak positive curvilinear anomaly' in the southern part of the site (possible ring ditch, roundhouse eaves-drip gully etc) and a 'broad linear area of magnetic disturbance' in the eastern part of the site (possible trackway).
- 3.1.4 The mushroom factory in the north-western part of the site is still in use, pending closure and demolition; it is proposed therefore that the archaeological evaluation should be carried out in stages. The trenches in the southern and eastern parts of the site will be excavated first, with those in the north-western part of the site being excavated after the mushroom factory has been demolished.
- 3.1.5 In addition to the trenching shown in Figure 2 a further 450m² of trenching will be held in reserve for subsequent targeted work, should significant archaeological finds or features be uncovered. In total, this will equate to 5% of the proposed development area.
- 3.1.6 If previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during the groundworks then the trench layout will be amended accordingly.
- 3.1.7 All trenches will be cut using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden, topsoil and subsoil deposits will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and overburden, topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate for sequential backfilling if requested prior to excavation by the client.
- 3.1.8 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.
- 3.1.9 Trenches requiring access by staff for hand excavation and recording will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. Any trench in which this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief 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 discussed (and costed).

- 3.1.10 Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered.
- 3.1.11 A site plan, which will show all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using a GPS or TST, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of two sections per trench will be recorded. Archaeological features and deposits will be recorded in plan at scales of 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Feature sections will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Normal SCCAS Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.
- 3.1.12 The site will be recorded under the HER code TYN 126, acquired from the Suffolk HER Office, and archaeological contexts will be recorded using standard SCCAS Context Recording sheets and associated database.
- 3.1.13 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 3.1.14 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 3.1.15 All finds will be taken to the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation 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.
- 3.1.16 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable 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.
- 3.1.17 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.
- 3.1.18 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.

3.3 Reporting, archive and OASIS record

- 3.3.1 An HER number has been acquired from the Suffolk HER – TYN 126. This will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the project.
- 3.3.2 All artefactual material recovered will be held by the SCCAS Contracting Team until their analysis of the material is complete. Ownership of all such archaeological finds will then be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.3.3 In the event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.3.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision has been made to cover these costs in our agreement with them.
- 3.3.5 Specialist finds staff will be used, who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- 3.3.6 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 HER photographic index.
- 3.3.7 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.
- 3.3.8 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 OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.3.9 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.
- 3.3.10 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).
- 3.3.11 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).

- 3.3.12 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 3.3.13 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.3.14 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.3.15 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed c. 6 weeks after the completion of the fieldwork. A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval.
- 3.3.16 On receipt of approval of the report from SCCAS/CT hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.3.17 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The SCCAS Contracting Team will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be included as an appendix to the final report and has been initiated (suffolkc1-160726).

4 Risk assessment

4.1 General

4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk County Council's statement on Health and Safety (Appendix 1). 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.

4.1.2 Specific risk assessments for each are provided in Appendix 2.

4.1.3 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 project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer. All permanent SCCAS excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.

4.1.4 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 is not restricted to the list below – additional items will be provided if circumstances require it.

4.1.5 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)

4.1.6 Other PPE that may be deployed as necessary includes:

- Gloves (to EN388)
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F)

4.1.7 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (available upon request).

4.1.8 A van will be available with fresh water and a first aid kit.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 Suffolk County Council is firmly dedicated to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines.
- 4.2.2 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 Jez Meredith (SCCAS EMS Officer). All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCC property for disposal.

4.3 Plant and equipment details

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full suite 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 Construction Industry Training Board).
- 4.3.2 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. If required, all refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.
- 4.3.3 Other plant details and appropriate certification can be supplied by the machine provider.

4.4 Hazardous substances

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

4.5 Services

- 4.5.1 A full services survey had not been provided at the time of writing this document. Appropriate measures will be taken to avoid previously unidentified services.

4.6 Lighting

- 4.6.1 No trenches are to be excavated indoors and no special requirements are necessary.

4.7 Access/Egress

- 4.7.1 All movements to and from site will respect any existing perimeter fencing/hoarding with all points of entry returned to their locked condition (if applicable), with the site kept secure via any existing means at all times.

Appendix 1. Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policy

Health & Safety Policy – HS04



Health & Safety Policy General Statement of Health and Safety Policy

Aim

Suffolk County Council aims to ensure that standards of health, safety and well-being for all our staff, service users and others who may be affected by what we do, are comparable with those of the best and most responsible organisations in the country.

We recognise that good health and safety management benefits our organisation and the community we serve.

- The County Council exists to provide quality services to the community of Suffolk. The delivery of these services relies on people throughout the organisation. The protection of our human resource is therefore essential to maintaining service delivery and contributing effectively to partnerships.

Objectives

To meet this aim, we will:

- Conduct all our activities safely and in compliance with legal requirements and good practice.
- Provide a safe and healthy working environment.
- Promote a positive culture towards health, safety and welfare issues. By the implementation of a Health and safety management system HSG65.
- Continuous Improvement will be measured and monitored across the organisation.

Working together

People, not regulations, are the key to safe and healthy workplaces. Everyone has a responsibility for health and safety.

- Achieving our aim and objectives requires everyone to play their part
- This depends on everyone having a common understanding of the identification, assessment and control of risks based on competence (i.e. knowledge, skill and behaviour). We will therefore ensure that all staff is appropriately trained to enable them to work safely
- We will have identified roles and responsibilities across the organisation on the implementation of the management system
- Managers and supervisors at all levels are directly responsible for ensuring that the council's health and safety policy is known and acted upon. This responsibility cannot be discharged by delegation
- Employees must take care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work

Implementation

The Corporate Health and Safety Management Board will:

- Set the county council's strategy for effectively managing health and safety risks
- Promote high standards of health and safety throughout the organisation
- Monitor the implementation, operation and effectiveness of corporate health and safety management system and arrangements
- Receive from directorate's feedback on the progress against agreed plans for health and safety improvement.

All services will allocate sufficient time and resources to enable health and safety to be managed effectively, within operational parameters.

I am personally committed to making Suffolk County Council one of the safest and healthiest places to work, and I expect a similar level of commitment from all employees to help me achieve this goal.

Andrea Hill, Chief Executive, June 2010.

Appendix 2. Risk Assessments



Specific Risk Assessments for Archaeological Evaluation:

TYN 126, Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Mary

- 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 or bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally SPO/PO, but at times may involve others.	10	<p>Only PO to supervise machinery.</p> <p>No personnel to be within radius of boom.</p> <p>All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times.</p>	5	Kieron Heard	21/11/13	<p>Call emergency services.</p> <p>First Aid if required.</p>

Severity	Likelihood				
	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 2 Physical work in an outdoor setting

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Hand excavations of archaeological features.	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. Regular sweep for trip hazards.	2	Kieron Heard	08/10/13	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 of 1.2m (or shallower where there is risk of collapse in the judgement of the PO if deposits are unconsolidated).	2	Kieron Heard	08/10/13	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	Ensure all tools in serviceable condition. Careful policing of temporarily unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges). Ensure all tools carried appropriately.	4	Kieron Heard	08/10/13	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 of any known services. Carefully observed machine excavation under full supervision. Use of CAT scanner.	2	Kieron Heard	08/10/13	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	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

Appendix 2. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-164709

Project details

Project name	Land adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin
Short description of the project	Trenched evaluation revealed a number of undated ditches - probably related to the possibly prehistoric field systems recorded by aerial photography in the fields to the northwest and southeast. Part of a programme of archaeological work that includes a desk-based assessment, an aerial photography assessment and a magnetometer survey
Project dates	Start: 02-12-2013 End: 10-12-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TYN 126 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	C/13/0219 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL TRIMLEY ST MARTIN TYN126 - Land adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin

Study area	3.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2731 3744 51 1 51 59 17 N 001 18 39 E Point

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	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
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 County SMR
Digital Archive ID	TYN 126
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	TYN 126
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Report"

Project
bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, TYN126
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS 2013/153
Date	2013
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