LAND AT AND ADJACENT TO MUSHROOM FARM, HIGH ROAD, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND MONITORING

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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LAND AT AND ADJACENT TO MUSHROOM FARM, HIGH ROAD, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND MONITORING

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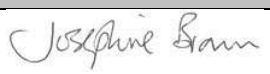
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		February 2016
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Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk (centered on OS NGR TM 2731 3744) between 29th October and 5th November 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to residential development and following earlier stages of monitoring and evaluation trenching. The aim of the work was to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development.

The fieldwork identified evidence for an Iron Age trackway, aligned northwest to southeast, and a few small pits suggesting some limited prehistoric peripheral settlement activity. A series of nine postholes at the southeast edge of the trackway and aligned parallel to it indicate a potential fence line or some other structure. The trackway forms part of a wider prehistoric landscape divided into fields and enclosures as seen in the cropmark plots. The cropmarks are largely in keeping with Middle-Late Bronze Age and Iron Age field systems and the remains identified within the targeted excavation areas provided contemporary dating evidence.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk (centred on OS NGR TM 2731 3744) between 29th October and 5th November 2015 (Figure 1; Plate 1).

1.2 A programme of archaeological trial trenching was completed by PCA between the 12th and 16th October 2015 and further monitoring was undertaken on the site between 24th November and 14th December 2015 (Figure 2).

1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to residential development (Planning Reference C/13/0219)

1.4 This excavation was a continuation of work previously undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) in response to an archaeological brief originally issued by Dr Jess Tipper of the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).

1.5 The excavation targeted three areas of archaeology revealed during the evaluation carried out by PCA in October 2015 (Porter 2015) (Figure 2). This evaluation revealed four undated ditches, two of which may relate to a possible prehistoric droveway, as indicated by cropmark evidence in the adjacent fields. The other ditches are thought to represent portions of field systems also of probable later prehistoric date. Two pits were also identified, one of which was probably associated with later Neolithic pottery. The archaeological features were significant enough to warrant further investigation and recording before they were damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.

1.6 The project was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Slater 2015) in response to a Brief for archaeological Investigation originally issued by Dr Jess Tipper of the

Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (Tipper 2013).

1.7 The aim of the excavation was to 'preserve by record' any archaeological remains present in those areas of the site which would be affected by groundworks associated with the new development.

1.8 This report describes the results of the excavation, places the site and the identified remains in their local landscape and archaeological context, and assesses their significance against relevant regional research agendas. This document represents the full and final report on the excavation; no further analysis is required. The site archive will be deposited at Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) archaeological stores.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying geology of the development area comprises free-draining sands and gravels, occasionally overlain by a deposit of fine windborne silt lain down during the post-glacial period. The superficial geological deposits are that of river terrace deposits of sands and gravels.

2.2 Topography

2.3 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.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological background detailed below has been taken from the Archaeological Evaluation (Phase One) Report (Sommers, M. 2013).

3.1 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.

3.2 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.

3.3 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.

3.4 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (Sommers, 2013). Nine trenches were excavated to the immediate east of the current project 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.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised two phases. The first phase, carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (Sommers 2013), consisted of nine trenches placed in the eastern part of the site. The second phase carried out by PCA (Porter 2015), consisted of five trial trenches placed in the western part of the site that had previously been inaccessible due to the presence of standing buildings.

4.1.2 The excavation comprised three rectangular areas (Areas A, B and C) in the east of the site, measuring 350m² in total. These were placed to target areas of archaeological interest identified by the second phase of evaluation (Porter 2015).

4.2 Excavation Methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator was used to strip the excavation area (Plate 1). Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as ‘context numbers’) and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009).

Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). Multiple sections excavated across a single feature were later grouped together by unique 'group numbers' e.g. Ditch 1. Additionally, features of contemporary date and representing the same type of activity or land-use were assigned to interpretative groups e.g. 'Refuse Pits', 'Quarry Pits'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Where large or significant finds assemblages were present, features were subsequently 100% excavated for finds recovery.

4.4.2 Linear features were investigated by means of regularly-spaced slots amounting to 25% of their lengths. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also

excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of nine bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, the diet of the medieval inhabitants and the agricultural basis of the settlement. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Area A

Area A was located in the north of the site (Fig. 2, Plate 1). It contained evidence of rooting activity and two intercutting pits.

5.1.1 Tree rooting [151] (4.75m long x 1.25m wide x 0.52m deep) was irregularly linear in plan with steep irregular sides and base. It had a fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (150) which contained a single flint of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date (L. Billington, pers.comm. 2016).

5.1.2 Pit [152] (1.1m long x 0.6m wide x 0.41m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of light brownish-yellow sandy silt (153), which contained no finds. It was truncated by Pit [154].

5.1.3 Pit [154] (1m long x 0.57m wide x 0.37m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt (155), which contained no finds. It truncated Pit [154].

5.2 Area B

Area B was located close to the western border of the site (Fig. 2, Plate 2). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this area.

5.3 Area C

Area C was located in the southwest corner of the site (Fig. 2, Plate 3). The majority of the sites' archaeological features were concentrated in this area.

5.3.1 Ditch terminus [158] (3.94m long x 0.43m wide x 0.28m deep) was aligned northwest to southeast. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 6). It had two fills: a lower fill of light brownish grey silty sand (157) which contained 2.5g of highly abraded Late Bronze Age-Iron Age pottery and an upper fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (156). It heavily truncated Ditch [162].

5.3.2 Ditch [160] (6.5m long x 0.42m wide x 0.1m deep) was aligned northwest to southeast. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base (Plate 6). It

had a single fill of light greyish brown silty sand (159) which contained no finds. It was truncated by Ditch [204].

5.3.3 Ditch terminus [162] (0.52m long x 0.54m wide x 0.12m deep) was aligned northwest to southeast. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (161) which contained no finds. It was heavily truncated by a later re-cut, Ditch [158].

5.3.4 Ditch [164] (1.7m long x 0.69m wide x 0.4m deep) was aligned northwest to southeast. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 7). It had a single fill of mid yellowish brown silty sand (163) which contained 44g of Late Bronze Age - Iron Age pottery.

5.3.5 Pit [166] (1.66m long x 1m wide x 0.22m deep) was oval in plan with shallow sides with a slightly concave base. It had a single fill of mid yellowish brown silty sand (165), which contained no finds. It truncated Pit [168].

5.3.6 Pit [168] (1m long x 0.86m wide x 0.16m deep) was oval in plan with shallow sides with a slightly concave base. It had a single fill of mid yellowish brown silty sand (167), which contained no finds. It was truncated by Pit [168].

5.3.7 Posthole [170] (0.3m in diameter x 0.06m deep) was circular in plan with moderately-steep concave sides and a rounded base. It had a single fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (169), which contained no finds.

5.3.8 Posthole [172] (0.4m in diameter x 0.08m deep) was circular in plan with moderately-steep concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (171), which contained no finds. It truncated Ditch [199].

5.3.9 Posthole [174] (0.4m in diameter x 0.12m deep) was circular in plan with moderately-steep concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (173), which contained no finds. It truncated Ditch [199].

5.3.10 Posthole [176] (0.4m in diameter x 0.05m deep) was circular in plan with

moderately-steep concave sides and a flat base (Plate 4). It had a single fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (175), which contained no finds. It truncated Ditch [199].

5.3.11 Posthole [178] (0.4m in diameter x 0.1m deep) was circular in plan with moderately-steep concave sides and a concave base (Plate 4). It had a single fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (177), which contained no finds.

5.3.12 Posthole [180] (0.3m in diameter x 0.05m deep) was circular in plan with moderately-steep concave sides and a concave base (Plate 4). It had a single fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (179), which contained no finds.

5.3.13 Pit [183] (1.4m in diameter x 0.1m deep) was circular in plan with moderately steep sides with a flat base (Plate 8). It had two fills: a lower fill of light brownish grey silty sand (181) and an upper fill of mid reddish grey silty sand (182) which contained 22.5g of Middle - Late Iron Age pottery and a small amount of burnt stone. It truncated Ditches [199] and [201].

5.3.14 Pit [185] (0.7m in diameter x 0.22m deep) was subcircular in plan with moderately steep sides with a flat base (Plate 8). It had a fill of light greyish brown sandy silt (184) which contained 2g of Middle - Late Iron Age pottery. It truncated Ditches [199] and [201].

5.3.15 Posthole [187] (0.3m in diameter x 0.06m deep) was circular in plan with shallow concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (186), which contained no finds.

5.3.16 Ditch [189] (3.2m long x 0.5m wide x 0.2m deep) was aligned northeast to southwest. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (188) which contained no finds. It was truncated by Ditches [195] and [199].

5.3.17 Posthole [191] (0.27m in diameter x 0.12m deep) was circular in plan with shallow concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (190), which contained no finds. It truncated Posthole [193].

5.3.18 Posthole [193] (0.21m long x 0.19m wide x 0.08m deep) was subcircular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (192), which contained no finds. It was truncated by Posthole [191].

5.3.19 Ditch [195] (5m long x 0.55m wide x 0.16m deep) was aligned northwest to southeast. It was linear in plan with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Plate 4). It had a fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (194) which contained no finds. It truncated Ditch [189] and was truncated by Ditch [197].

5.3.20 Ditch [197] (5m long x 1.04m wide x 0.22m deep) was aligned northwest to southeast. It was linear in plan with moderately steep sides and a flat base (Plate 4). It had a fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (196) which contained 60.5g of Middle - Late Iron Age pottery and a small amount of burnt flint. It truncated Ditches [195] and [199].

5.3.21 Ditch [199] (5m long x 0.62m wide x 0.35m deep) was aligned northwest to southeast. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base (Plate4). It had a fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (198) which contained 49.5g of Late Bronze Age - Iron Age pottery. It truncated Ditch [189] and was truncated by Ditch [197].

5.3.22 Ditch [201] (5m long x 2.05m wide x 0.14m deep) was aligned northwest to southeast. It was linear in plan with shallow sides and flat base (Plate 4). It had a fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (200) which contained 11g of Middle - Late Iron Age pottery. It was truncated by Ditch [204].

5.3.23 Ditch terminus [204] (5m long x 1.08m wide x 0.48m deep) was aligned northwest to southeast. It was linear in plan with steep sides and concave base (Plate 5). It had two fills: a lower fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (203) and an upper fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (202) which contained a fragment of burnt flint and a small fragment of bone. It truncated Ditch [201].

6 THE FINDS

6.1 PREHISTORIC POTTERY

By Dr. Adam S. Tinsley

Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage of ceramic material was examined from Mushroom Farm, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, deriving from several phases of archaeological mitigation at the site. Of the 31 sherds and various crumbs, the majority were plain body sherds with few diagnostic features, although pronounced differences in the nature of the fabrics employed may indicate several separate phases of activity. A small number of rim and body sherds, deriving from three or more vessels, demonstrate that at least one phase of activity probably dates to the Middle to Late Iron Age.

Methodology

6.1.2 All material was set out by context and the quantity and weight of individual sherds were recorded, with diagnostic features such as rim and body form, decorative treatment, fabric type, colour and wall thickness also noted (see Catalogue). A sherd was classified as individual ceramic fragments with a diameter above 1cm, while material of smaller dimensions were classified as crumbs, which, due to their restricted size, were held to be of little interpretative value and consequently were collectively recorded by weight only in the catalogue. Examination of material to determine fabric groups was carried out using a hand held x10 magnifying glass with details relating to the type, frequency and character of any deliberately included temper agents, as well as the general colour and consistency of paste, recorded and used to formulate relevant fabric types and codes (see Table 1). On the basis of variation in the diagnostic features identified above, sherd material was divided according to the minimum number of vessels represented. The material so grouped was then further examined for the occurrence of adjoining sherds in order to check against any potential replication of vessel groupings and develop a firmer impression of the original vessel form. Discussion of the diagnostic features, their typological affinities, and the

justification for any groupings will be ordered below according to criteria established in guidelines for the production of ceramic reports issued by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2011).

Quantification and Qualification

6.1.3 The assemblage, from both phases of excavation, comprised a total of 31 sherds and various crumbs, with a collective weight of 275g. This produces an average of just under 9g per sherd, a value somewhat inflated by the presence of several larger sherds. For the most part the assemblage comprises small, heavily abraded material, although the greater part of such material probably derives from a single vessel. Based upon variation in context, fabric, form and colour, the assemblage represents a minimum of 7 or more vessels. Just over half the assemblage (16 sherds and crumbs) derive from a single context (cut 104 and fill 103), recorded during the evaluation of the site, and include no examples of adjoining fragments, but probably come from a single vessel (Vessel 1). The remaining assemblage was recovered during subsequent investigations, with a handful of sherds deriving from each of several cut features. Of this later sub-assemblage, 5 sherds belong to a single vessel (Vessel 6) and include several adjoining rim sherds (cut 197 and fill 196). Based upon an assessment of form and fabric, a further 3 sherds may also derive from the same vessel recovered from fill 196, but were recovered from two separate contexts (2 sherds from cut 185/fill 184 and a single fragment from cut 201/fill 200). A further 3 adjoining body sherds belonging to a separate vessel (Vessel 7), were also recovered from a different feature (cut 199 fill 198). The remaining 4 sherds represent the remains of 4 further vessels, each deriving from separate cut features (see catalogue Vessels 2-5).

Fabric

6.1.4 The assemblage can be divided between flint tempered fabrics and those with no clearly identifiable temper inclusions, although among the later class grog may be present but undetected via a visual inspection. However, the most pronounced distinction relates to the fabric employed in the production of Vessel 1, sherds of which were recovered entirely from cut feature 104,

and appear very coarse, with high quantities of poorly sorted calcined flint protruding from the fabric surface. This can be compared to the remaining assemblage, which were executed predominantly in a hard, fine grained fabric, with little or no inclusions. This distinction is further compounded by the heavily abraded nature of material from Vessel 1, compared to other vessels, which were generally in better condition and include several examples with adjoining sherds. This distinction may reflect functional and taphonomic variation within a single ceramic tradition, although it may also hint at a temporal division, with perhaps two or more ceramic traditions represented. The lack of diagnostic features in relation to Vessel 1 does not allow a firm typological identification, and the course nature of the fabric could easily be accommodated within several traditions dating from the Early Neolithic to the Late Iron Age. The greater diagnostic value of the remaining assemblage, however, more firmly indicates a period of Iron Age activity. The greater weight of the evidence would therefore suggest that the course component may be attributed to a later prehistoric phase of activity, perhaps from the Late Bronze Age into the Iron Age, during which coarse fabrics, as well as finer grained examples are both known (ie Barrett 1980; Gibson 2002; Willis 2002; Woodward 2008). Vessel 4 is also distinguished by a relatively soft and poorly fired fabric, compared to the majority of the assemblage, with a slightly soapy texture that may indicate the use of grog. A scheme of thin section analysis would aid in firming up the fabric categories.

Fabric Code	Description	Vessel Number	Provisional Date
F1	Frequent (>20%) calcined flint, poorly sorted > 0.9cm in size	1	LBA/IA
F2	Rare (<2%) calcined flint <5mm	3 and 7	LBA/IA

Fabric Code	Description	Vessel Number	Provisional Date
N	No visible inclusions Rare mica flecks Some examples include occasional rounded sand granules, probably natural in origin May include the use of grog, undetected by basic visual inspection	2, 4, 5, and 6	LBA/IA

Table 1: Summary of the probable prehistoric ceramic fabric groups

Form

6.1.5 The majority of sherds are plain body sherds with few diagnostic features beyond indicating a range of vessels of variable wall thickness, ranging from 0.6cm to 1.6cm. However, sherds comprising Vessels 4, 5, and 6 include examples of rim, shoulder and base fragments, with Vessel 6 being the best represented.

6.1.6 Vessel 4 is represented by a single rim fragment of simple, near vertical form (Sherd 20 from fill 182). The estimated diameter of the parent vessel is approximately 12cm. The vessel appears to be a small, plain bowl or cup with an open profile. Such vessels are a fairly typical component of many traditions, but in this case more probably relate to Late Iron Age ceramic repertoires (ie Atkinson and Preston 1998; 2015), although in such instances they are held to have origins in the Middle Iron Age (Rodwell 1988).

6.1.7 Vessel 5 derives from the same context as Vessel 4 and is represented by a single fragment, possibly deriving from the shoulder of the vessel (Sherd 21). The sherd possesses a prominent horizontal cordon marking the junction between two separate zones, a near vertical upper section and a pronounced rounded section. The fragment may derive from a vessel described as a barrel jar (Thompson 1982), and, while represented by a limited section of the overall vessel profile, may be compared to an example

from Heybridge, Essex (Atkinson and Preston 2015, EF140, Fig 288), dated to the late 1st century BC or Early 1st century AD, and more broadly with examples of the Aylesford-Swarling or Belgic tradition, although such terminology now appear largely redundant (Hawkes and Hull 1945; Birchall 1965; Thompson 1982; Elsdon 1989).

6.1.8 Vessel 6 is represented by two adjoining sections of rim (SH25 and 25) and a third smaller rim fragment (SH27), as well as a larger body fragment (SH26) and a further small body sherd (SH28), all of which derive from a single context (fill 196 of feature 197). In profile the vessel is characterised by a short, vertical rim, with an externally thickened edge and a rounded top, over a lightly carinated shoulder, representative of a small, neutral or closed jar form, with a rim diameter of approximately 12cm. A further rim fragment (SH22) and small body sherd (SH23) may be from the same or similar style vessel, but derives from a separate cut feature (cut 185 and fill 184). A further sherd (SH32), in an identical fabric, recovered from another cut feature (cut 201 and fill 200), may also derive from the same vessel and indicates a flat, thin base. Similar simple jar forms are evident in Late Iron Age assemblages from sites such as Heybridge, Essex (Atkinson and Preston 2015, Fig 287) and Little Waltham, Essex (Drury 1978).

Decoration

6.1.9 The assemblage is entirely composed of plain undecorated material. There are some differences in the surface treatment of the various vessels, with material comprising Vessel 1 demonstrating a coarse appearance, with prominent flint temper inclusions visibly protruding from the surface. This may be compared to Vessels 4, 5, and 6, in which the surface is smooth. The only decorative element in the entire assemblage relates to the single horizontal cordon visible upon SH21 (Vessel 5).

Conclusions

The diagnostic features identified in relation to material representing Vessels 4, 5 and 6, highlight the presence of a limited number of vessel forms, including a simple small jar and bowl or cup, as well as a potentially more

elaborate form of barrel jar. Such vessels are indicative of an origin in the Late Iron Age, with the possibility of a slightly earlier Middle Iron Age component, comparable examples being evident among late assemblages recovered from sites such as Camulodunum and more recently Heybridge, Essex. This may include an example of wheel thrown pottery relating to the Belgic tradition, although the identification rests upon a single sherd representing a very limited section of the original vessel profile. A distinction in the fabric types identified, principally relating to the course nature of sherds from Vessel 1, compared to the rest of the assemblage, may indicate functional variation among vessels of a similar date, a distinction further highlighted by obvious differences in the taphonomic history of the various elements. However, in the absence of firm diagnostic features relating to Vessel 1, the possibility remains open as to it deriving from an earlier phase of prehistoric activity. The greater weight of evidence would suggest that this potential earlier phase not be at such a great remove chronologically from the majority, perhaps relating to Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity, rather than Neolithic for example. Radiocarbon assay of the deposit bearing material from Vessel 1 would aid in this situation. The assemblage is small, but may also benefit from a programme of thin section analysis, to help further identify the exact character of the various fabrics employed.

6.2 CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

By Val Fryer

Introduction and Method Statement

6.2.1 Excavations at Trimley St. Martin, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA), recorded a possible track or drove way within a field system of probable later prehistoric date. Additional features included pits (possibly suggestive of limited domestic activity) and post-holes, with the latter potentially forming part of a boundary. Although an assessment of macrofossil samples taken during the evaluation of the site showed that plant remains were exceedingly scarce (Marta Pérez Fernández 2015), it was decided to take further samples in the hope that material indicative of specific on-site activities would be recorded. As a result, an additional ten

samples from pit, post-hole and ditch fills were submitted, and these form the basis of this report.

6.2.2 The samples were bulk floated by PCA and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference specimens and nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

6.2.3 As none of the assemblages contained a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), counts of plant remains were not undertaken. However, the density of material present within each sample is denoted within the table as follows: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 11 – 50 specimens, xxx = 51 – 100 specimens and xxxx = 100+ specimens. Other abbreviations used within the table are explained at the end of the text section.

Sample composition

6.2.4 Although charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce, and the few which are recorded are fragmented and abraded. Possible fragments of sloe (Prunus spinosa), including both fruit stone and mesocarp, are noted within the assemblages from pits [183] (sample 120) and [185] (sample 121) and from post-hole [172] (sample 123), and sample 131 from ditch [164] includes a large, rounded cotyledon of possible pea (Pisum sativum) type. Sample 131 also includes a fragment of a goosegrass (Galium aparine) seed, while sample 132 (ditch [197]) includes a single sedge (Carex sp.) nutlet. The charcoal/charred wood fragments are mostly comminuted, although larger pieces are recorded within the assemblage from ditch [197]. However, it is noted that most of the latter are very rounded and abraded, possibly indicating that the material was exposed to the elements for a considerable period prior to incorporation within the ditch fill.

6.2.5 Other remains are also scarce, although black porous and tarry residues are recorded within all but sample 133. Whilst some of the latter may be derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains, others are very hard and brittle, possibly suggesting that they are bi-products of the combustion of coal, small pieces of which are also recorded. Such remains are often recorded, and are most likely to be derived from either the spreading of night soil during the late medieval/post-medieval periods or the use of steam implements during the early modern era.

Conclusions

6.2.6 In summary, as with the evaluation assemblages, plant macrofossils are scarce and the condition of the material is generally poor. It would appear most likely that the few remains which are recorded are derived from scattered midden waste, all of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. Similar results have been noted from other contemporary contexts within Trimley (cf. Fryer 2014), possibly suggesting that this area to the east of the Orwell was sparsely settled during the latter part of the prehistoric period.

Sample No.	120	121	122	123	124	129	130
Context No.	182	184	169	171	173	190	192
Feature No.	183	185	170	172	174	191	193
Feature type	Pit	Pit	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph
Plant macrofossils							
Carex sp.							
Galium aparine L.							
Pisum sativum L.							
Prunus spinosa L. (fruit + fruit stone)	xcffg	xcffg		xcffg			
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	x	x	xx	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	x	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >5mm	x	x		x			
Charcoal >10mm							
Charred root/stem	x	x					
Indet. culm node							
Indet. seeds							
Other remains							
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	x	x	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x	x				x	
Bone			xcf				
Small coal frags.	x	x	x				
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2 Analysis of environmental remains

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens cf = compare fg = fragment coty = cotyledon ph = post-hole

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The watching brief focused on the eastern part of the site where the topsoil was stripped, drains excavated and an area reduced in order to build a road (Figure 2). No archaeological features were identified. As features were identified in Phase One of the evaluation which focused on this part of the site it is likely that features were present but not visible. This is possibly because the topsoil strip did not reach a depth sufficient to reveal features. The area stripped for the construction of the road did reach the natural geology in many places but still no archaeological features were present.

7.2 Area A in the north of site identified minimal archaeological activity; two small undated pits were located here. Finds retrieved during the evaluation (Porter 2015) in this area potentially date these pits to the later Neolithic.

7.3 Area B, close to the western boundary of the site, contained no archaeological deposits or features.

7.4 The majority of archaeological features were concentrated in the southwest corner of site (Area C). Interpretation of the features is tentative, due to the small size of the excavation area, but a possible Iron Age trackway was revealed, which aligned with linear cropmarks (English Heritage National Mapping Programme) in the surrounding area (Figure 2). The trackway consisted of a group of seven ditches aligned northwest to southeast. This group was formed of a central wide, shallow ditch [201] with three ditches on either side; [195], [197] and [199] to the south and [160], [162] and [164] to the north. These ditches are likely to represent different phases of the same trackway boundaries and may have been a continuation of an earlier Bronze Age trackway. The cropmarks recorded by the English Heritage NMP demonstrate the trackway formed part of a wider landscape, when land in this area of Suffolk was subdivided for farming in the Middle to Late Bronze Age, continuing into the Iron Age period.

7.5 A series of nine postholes forming a rough line at the southeast edge of the trackway and aligned parallel to it perhaps indicate fencing or some other

structure, though it is strange that they appear on only one side of the trackway. It is possible that a similar series of postholes was not detected along the northeast edge of the track. Five of these postholes are cut into Ditch [199], suggesting that this feature represents an earlier phase of the trackways' demarcation. If these postholes did indeed form fencing it was likely to have been contemporary with Ditches [195] and/or [197].

7.6 Two undated pits were excavated in the northeast corner of Area C, with two further pits dating to the Middle - Late Iron Age seen truncating the trackway. These pits, along with the density of features and finds in such a small excavation area would suggest that the site is located close to prehistoric settlement.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work. PCA are also grateful to Kate Batt for monitoring the work on behalf of Suffolk County Councils Archaeological Service. The project was managed for PCA by Mark Hinman. The author would like to thank Dan Britton and Tom Learmonth for their hard work on site. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by PCA's CAD department. This report was edited by Mary-Anne Slater.

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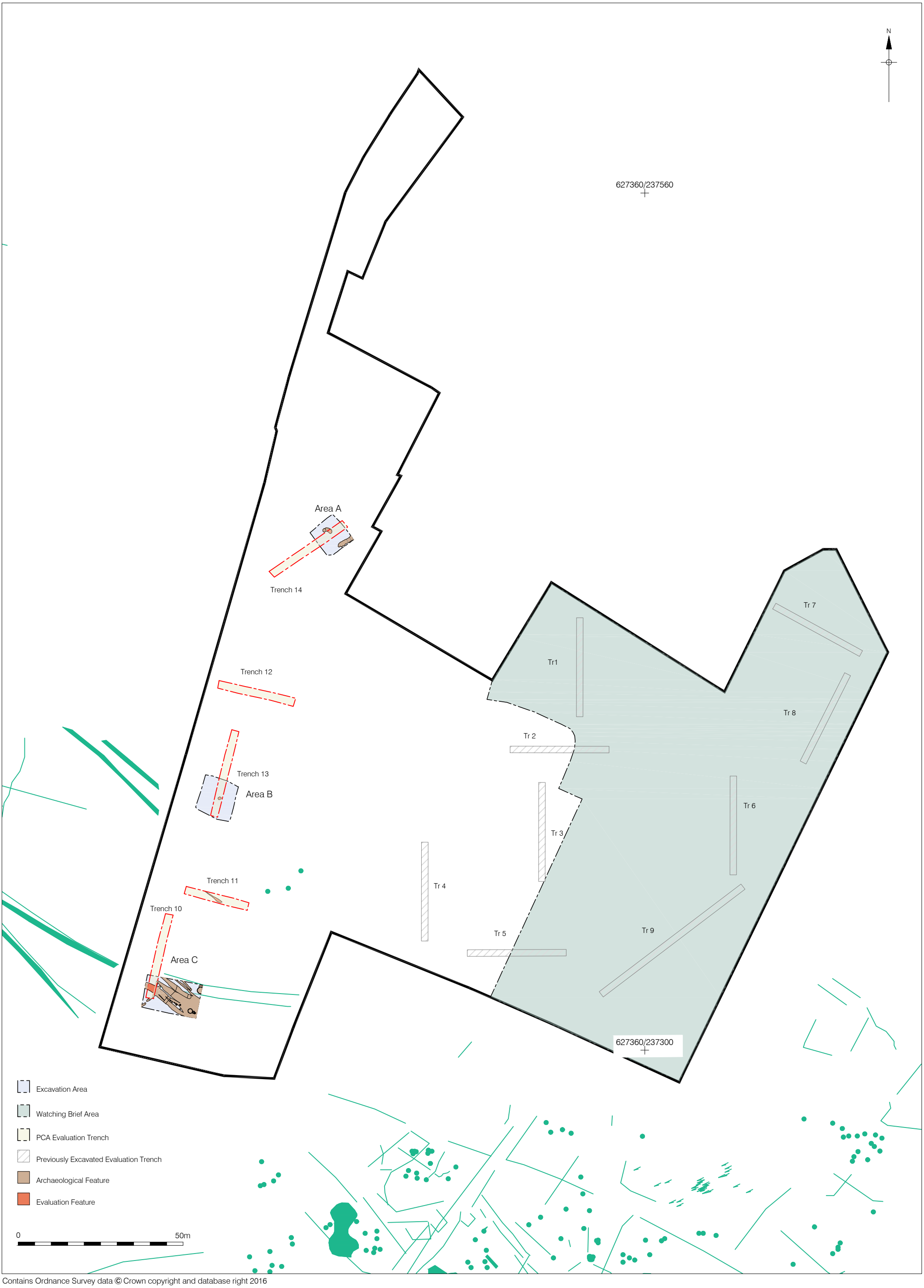
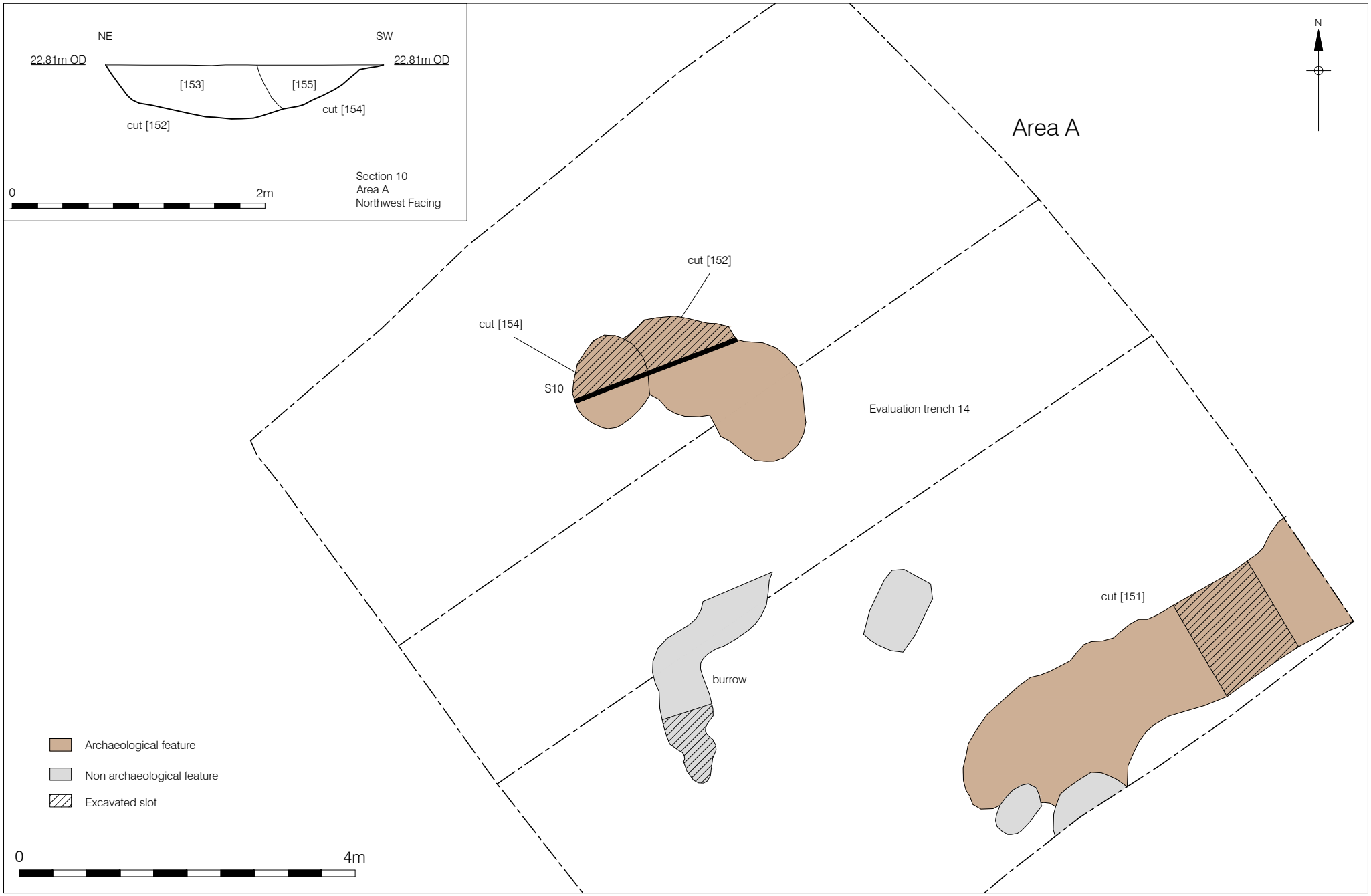
25/01/16 RM

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 625,000 & 25,000 at A4



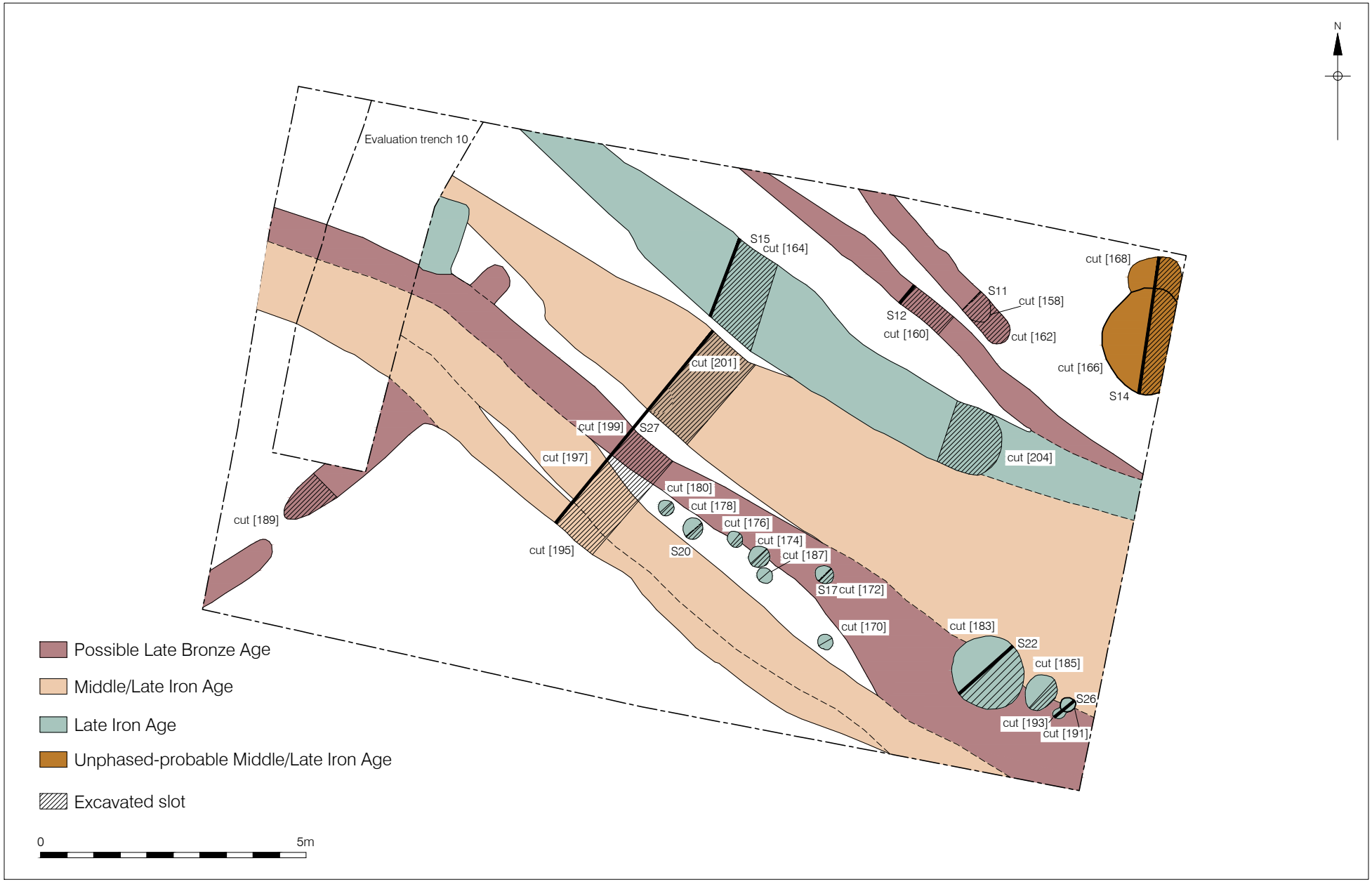
25/01/16 RM

Figure 2
Excavation, Evaluation and Watching Brief Areas showing NMP cropmark data
1:1,000 at A3



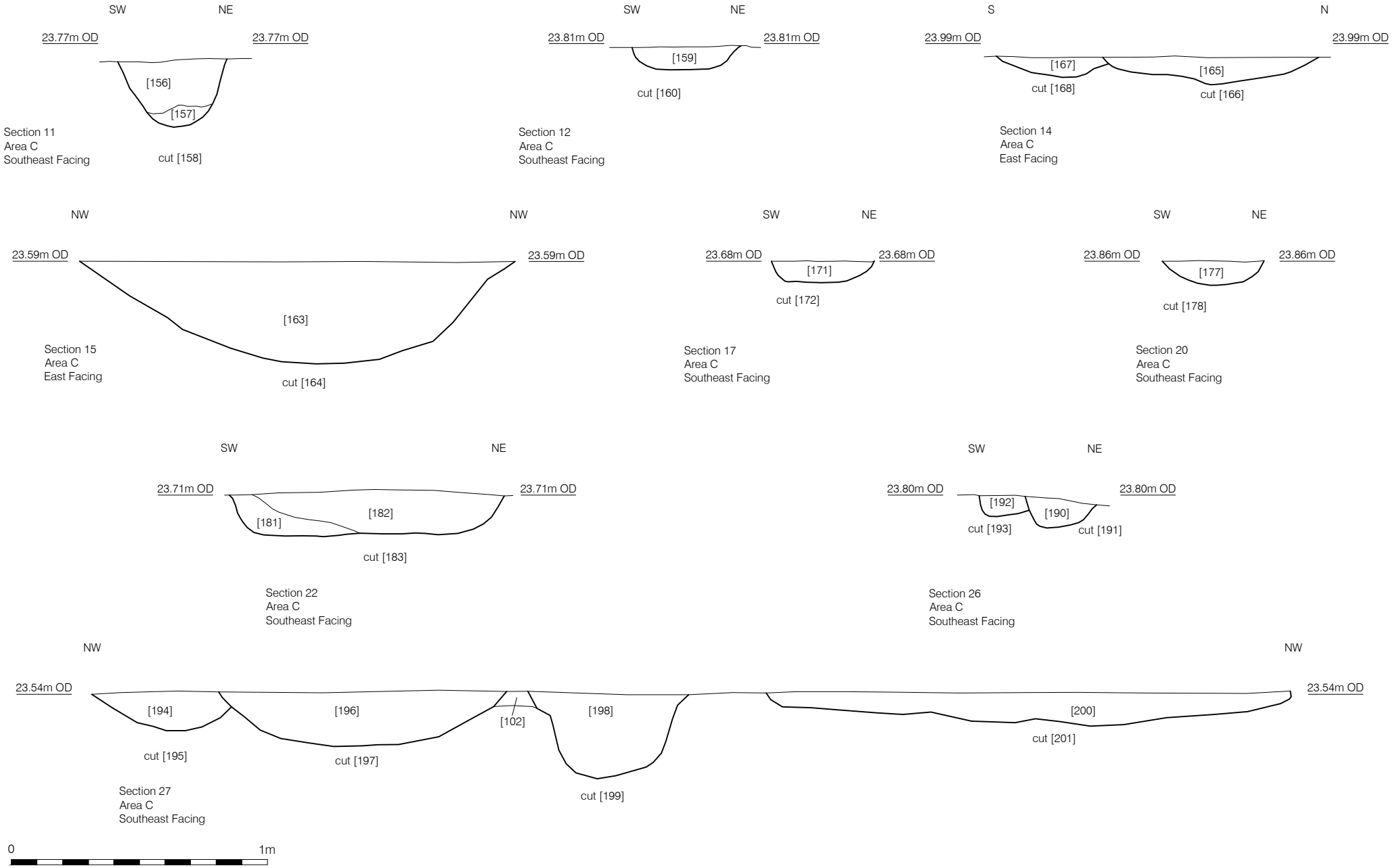
25/01/16 RM

Figure 3
Area A :Plan and section
Plan 1:60 and section 1:40 at A4



17/02/16 RM

Figure 4
Plan of Area C
1:100 at A4



25/01/16 RM

Figure 5
Area C Sections
1:20 at A4

10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Area A, view west.

Plate 2: Area B, view southwest.

Plate 3: Area C, view southwest.

Plate 4: Ditches [195], [197], [199] and [201], view northwest.

Plate 5: Ditch Terminus [204], view northwest.

Plate 6: Ditches [160] and [158], view northwest.

Plate 7: General view of trackway and ditches with postholes visible in foreground, view northwest.

Plate 8: Pits [183] and [185], view northwest.

Plate 9: Monitoring of stripping for access road, view southwest.

Plate 10: Monitoring of drain excavation, view northwest.

11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Area
150	151	Fill	Bioturbation	Fill of [151]	A
151	151	Cut	Bioturbation	Tree root activity	A
152	152	Cut	Pit	Pit	A
153	152	Fill	Pit	Fill of [152]	A
154	154	Cut	Pit	Pit	A
155	154	Fill	Pit	Fill of [154]	A
156	158	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [158]	C
157	158	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [158]	C
158	158	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	C
159	160	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [160]	C
160	160	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	C
161	162	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [162]	C
162	162	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	C
163	164	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [164]	C
164	164	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	C
165	166	Fill	Pit	Fill of [166]	C
166	166	Cut	Pit	Pit	C
167	168	Fill	Pit	Fill of [168]	C
168	168	Cut	Pit	Pit	C
169	170	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [170]	C
170	170	Cut	Posthole	Structure	C
171	172	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [172]	C
172	172	Cut	Posthole	Structure	C
173	174	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [174]	C
174	174	Cut	Posthole	Structure	C
175	176	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [176]	C
176	176	Cut	Posthole	Structure	C
177	178	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [178]	C
178	178	Cut	Posthole	Structure	C
179	180	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [180]	C
180	180	Cut	Posthole	Structure	C
181	183	Fill	Pit	Fill of [183]	C
182	183	Fill	Pit	Fill of [183]	C
183	183	Cut	Pit	Pit	C

184	185	Fill	Pit	Fill of [185]	C
185	185	Cut	Pit	Pit	C
186	187	Fill	Posthole	Fill of 187	C
187	187	Cut	Posthole	Structure	C
188	189	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [189]	C
189	189	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	C
190	191	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [191]	C
191	191	Cut	Posthole	Structure	C
192	193	Fill	Posthole	Fill of [193]	C
193	193	Cut	Posthole	Structure	C
194	195	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [195]	C
195	195	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	C
196	197	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [197]	C
197	197	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	C
198	199	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [199]	C
199	199	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	C
200	201	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [201]	C
201	201	Cut	Ditch	Trackway	C
202	204	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [204]	C
203	204	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [204]	C
204	204	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch Terminus	C

12 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY CATALOGUE

Sherd No	Vessel No	Provisional Date	Fill No	Cut No	Weight (g)	Fabric Type	Thickness (cm)	Colour	Decoration	Form	Abrasion	Conjoins with	Notes
1	1	LBA-IA	103	104	27	F1	1	Light yellow brown external surface. Light grey brown internal surface. Medium grey brown core	None	Body	Moderately Abraded		
2	1	LBA-IA	103	104	7	F1	0.8	Light yellow brown external surface and core. Medium grey brown	None	Body	Slightly Abraded		

								internal surface					
3	1	LBA-IA	103	104	8	F1	1	Light yellow grey brown throughout	None	Body	Moderately Abraded		
4	1	LBA-IA	103	104	5	F1	1	Light yellow brown external surface and core. Medium grey brown internal surface	None	Body	Moderately Abraded		
5	1	LBA-IA	103	104	4	F1	0.8	Medium brown external surface and core. Medium grey brown	None	Body	Moderately Abraded		

								internal surface					
6	1	LBA-IA	103	104	4.5	F1	0.8	Light yellow brown external surface and core. Medium grey brown internal surface	None	Body	Slightly Abraded		
7	1	LBA-IA	103	104	3	F1	0.8	Medium orange brown throughout	None	Rim?	Heavily Abraded		
8	1	LBA-IA	103	104	4.5	F1	0.9	Medium grey brown throughout	None	Body	Slightly Abraded		
9	1	LBA-IA	103	104	4	F1	0.7	Light yellow brown external	None	Body	Slightly Abraded		

								surface and core. Medium grey brown internal surface					
10	1	LBA-IA	103	104	4.5	F1	1	Medium grey brown throughout	None	Body	Slightly Abraded		
11	1	LBA-IA	103	104	3	F1	1	Light yellow brown external and internal surface. Medium grey brown core	None	Body	Heavily Abraded		
12	1	LBA-IA	103	104	2	F1	0.6	Light grey brown external and	None	Body	Moderately Abraded		

								internal surface. Medium grey brown core					
13	1	LBA-IA	103	104	1	F1	0.7	Medium grey brown throughout	None	Body	Slightly Abraded		
14	1	LBA-IA	103	104	0.5	F1	1	Light yellow brown external and internal surface. Medium grey brown core	None	Body	Heavily Abraded		
15	1	LBA-IA	103	104	0.5	F1	0.6	Light yellow brown external surface	None	Body	Heavily Abraded		

								and core. Medium grey brown internal surface					
16	1	LBA-IA	103	104	0.5	F1	0.6	Medium grey brown throughout	None	Body	Heavily Abraded		
17	1	LBA-IA	103	104	4	F1	NA	Crumbs	None	Crumbs	Heavily Abraded		
18	2	LBA-IA	157	158	2.5	N	1.6	Light brown surface, dark grey core	None	Body	Heavily Abraded		
19	3	LBA-IA	163	164	44	F2	1.1	Medium reddish brown external surface. Dark grey-black internal	None	Body	Slightly Abraded		

								surface and core					
20	4	MIA-LIA	182	183	7.5	N	0.6	Dark grey throughout	None	Rim	Moderately Abraded		Very soft fabric. Sandy concretion adhering to surface. Small cup, 12cm diameter
21	5	LIA	182	183	15	N	0.8	Dark grey surface. Light grey core	Smoothed surface. Single applied horizontal cordon marks the change in angle between neck and shoulder	Shoulder	Slightly Abraded		Small jar. Sandy concretion adhering to surface
22	6?	MIA-LIA	184	185	1.5	N	0.8	Medium grey throughout	None	Rim	Slightly Abraded		Outwardly rolled or expanded

													rim, possibly same vessel as SH24
23	6?	MIA-LIA	184	185	0.5	N	0.7	Medium grey throughout	None	Body	Slightly Abraded		Possibly same vessel as SH24
24	6	MIA-LIA	196	197	17	N	0.8	Medium grey throughout	Smoothed surface	Rim	Moderately Abraded	25	Short, externally thickened or rolled, round toped rim of a neutral bowl or small jar. 12cm diameter. Fabric shows signs of small mica flecks and

													slightly soapy feel, may indicate grog
25	6	MIA-LIA	196	197	12.5	N	0.8	Medium grey throughout	Smoothed surface	Rim	Moderately Abraded	24	As SH24
26	6	MIA-LIA	196	197	29	N	0.9	Medium grey throughout	Smoothed surface	Body	Slightly Abraded		Body sherd of V6
27	6	MIA-LIA	196	197	1.5	N	0.8	Medium grey throughout	Smoothed surface	Rim	Slightly Abraded		
28	6	MIA-LIA	196	197	0.5	N	0.6	Medium grey throughout	Smoothed surface	Body	Slightly Abraded		
29	7	LBA-IA	198	199	12.5	F2	1.3	Medium reddish brown external surface. Dark grey internal surface	None	Body	Slightly Abraded	30	Rare mica flecks and Occasional rounded sand

								and core					
30	7	LBA-IA	198	199	26	F2	1.3	Medium reddish brown external surface. Dark grey internal surface and core	None	Body	Slightly Abraded	29 and 31	As SH29
31	7	LBA-IA	198	199	11	F2	1.3	Medium reddish brown external surface. Dark grey internal surface and core	None	Body	Slightly Abraded	30	As SH29
32	6?	MIA-LIA	200	201	11	N	0.8	Medium grey brown throughout	None	Base	Slightly Abraded		Possibly same vessel as SH24
				Total	275								

				Average	8.74	minus crumbs							

13 APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-230253

Project details	
Project name	Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk (centred on OS NGR TM 2731 3744) between 29th October and 5th November 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to residential development. The aim of the work was to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development. The fieldwork identified evidence for an Iron Age trackway, aligned northwest to southeast, and evidence of peripheral prehistoric domestic activity in the form of small-scale pitting. A series of nine postholes forming a rough line at the southeast edge of the trackway and aligned parallel to it perhaps indicate fencing or some other structure. The trackway formed part of a wider prehistoric landscape, when this area of Suffolk was subdivided for farming in the Middle to Late Bronze Age and continued into the Iron Age period. A programme of archaeological monitoring was also undertaken by PCA on the site between 24th November and 14th December 2015. This monitoring identified no archaeological activity.
Project dates	Start: 31-10-2015 End: 05-11-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TYN132 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None

Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Late Neolithic
Monument type	POSTHOLE Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Investigation type	''Open-area excavation'',''Watching Brief''
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL TRIMLEY ST MARTIN Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk: Excavation
Postcode	IP11 0RJ
Study area	3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2731 3744 51.98824612214 1.31102631721 51 59 17 N 001 18 39 E Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Mary-Anne Slater
Project	Mark Hinman

director/manager	
Project supervisor	Stephen Porter
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	TYN132
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	TYN132
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	TYN132
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Porter, S.
Date	2016

Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge

14 APPENDIX 5: WATCHING BRIEF ATTENDANCE RECORD

DATE	STAFF	WORK MONITORED
24/11/15	S. Porter	Topsoil strip
25/11/15	S. Porter	Topsoil strip
26/11/15	S. Porter	Topsoil strip
27/11/15	S. Porter	Topsoil strip
1/12/15	M. Slater	Excavation of drains
2/12/15	T. Woolhouse	Excavation of drains
3/12/15	S. Porter	Excavation of drains
4/12/15	S. Porter	Excavation of drains
7/12/15	S. Porter	Excavation of drains
8/12/15	S. Porter	Excavation of drains
9/12/15	S. Porter	Stripping for access road
10/12/15	S. Porter	Stripping for access road
11/12/15	S. Porter	Stripping for access road
14/12/15	S. Porter	Stripping for access road

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ANARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT LAND AT AND ADJACENT TO MUSHROOM FARM, HIGH ROAD, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK.

OCTOBER 2015

PCA

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation at Land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk.

Local Planning Authority:	**Suffolk Coastal District Council**
Planning Reference:	**C/13/0219**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TM 2731 3744**
Written and researched by:	**Mary-Anne Slater** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**
Project Manager:	**Mark Hinman**
Commissioning Client:	**CgMs**
Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** **Central Office** **The Granary** **Rectory Farm** **Brewery Road** **Pampisford** **Cambridgeshire** **CB22 3EN**
Tel:	**01223 845522**
E-mail:	**mhinman@pre-construct.com**
Website:	**www.pre-construct.com**

October 2015

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) has been commissioned by CgMs to undertake a programme of archaeological excavation at land at and adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk (TM 2731 3744) prior to proposed residential development.

1.1.2 This excavation is a continuation of work previously undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) in response to an archaeological brief originally issued by Dr Jess Tipper of the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).

1.1.3 The excavation will target three areas of archaeology revealed during the evaluation (Porter 2015) (Fig.2). A series of linear ditches and pits were identified during the evaluation.

1.1.4 The project will be managed and directed by Mark Hinman, Regional Manager of PCA Central.

1.1.5 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation and conforms to the SCCAS/CT Requirements for Archaeological Excavation.

1.2 Archaeological Background

The archaeological background detailed below has been taken from the Archaeological Evaluation (Phase One) Report (Sommers, M. 2013).

1.2.1 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.

1.2.2 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.

1.2.3 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.

1.2.4 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (Sommers, 2013). Nine trenches were excavated to the immediate east of the current project 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.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying geology of the development area comprises free-draining sands and gravels, occasionally overlain by a deposit of fine windborne silt lain down during the post-glacial period. The superficial geological deposits are that of river terrace deposits of sands and gravels.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 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.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Broad Aims

3.1.1 The objective of the work is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

3.1.2 Relevant research themes contained in the following documents are important considerations:

- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
- Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)

3.1.3 In particular it is anticipated that the excavations will have the following aims, although others may become apparent as the excavation develops.

- To excavate and record the archaeological remains on site in order to mitigate the impact of development
- To define and analyse the nature of the activity on the site.
- To examine the evidence for land division over time.
- To retrieve information to reconstruct past landscapes and environment.
- To determine what was the human impact on the landscape

- To undertake a full programme of analysis leading to publication of the results in order disseminate them to the wider archaeological community and other interested parties.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Machining and Site Planning

4.1.1 Three areas, c.400m², will be excavated using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket through the overlying made ground, topsoil and subsoil down to the archaeological horizon or geological horizon, whichever comes first (Fig.2). PCA will work alongside the contractor and sub-contractors to avoid these contaminated areas.

4.1.2 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.1.3 Metal-detecting will be carried out of any stripped deposits throughout the monitoring process and all archaeological features and spoil heaps will be surveyed by metal-detector as they are encountered.

4.1.4 Limits of all excavation areas, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) will be recorded using a Leica 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2 Recording and Sampling

4.2.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.2.2 All features will be investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.2.3 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts will be recorded as written records on PCA Pro-forma context sheets.

4.2.4 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/ disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships.

4.2.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated.

4.2.6 Significant features such as structural remains (e.g. eaves drip gullies, sunken feature buildings and beam slots), industrial features (kilns, ovens, domestic hearths, metalworking furnaces) and burials (cremation and inhumation) will be recorded in plan and 100% excavated and sampled in an appropriate manner.

4.2.7 High-resolution digital photographs will be taken at all stages of the monitoring process. Digital photographs will be taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs will be taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.

4.2.8 Artefacts and ecofacts will be collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (CIfA 2014; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

4.2.9 A metal detector will be used during excavation in order to enhance finds recovery.

4.2.10 Bulk samples, 40 litres in volume when possible, will be taken by the excavator and in consultation with the project's environmental specialist where practicable, in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and agricultural economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence.

4.2.11 Environmental sampling will make reference to the following guideline

documents:

- *English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).*
- *Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology;*
- *Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A., 1992, A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26;*
- *Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.*

4.3 Treasure

4.3.1 All finds defined as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.4 Human Remains

4.4.1 If human remains are encountered, SCCAS/CT and the client will be informed. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary, and will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license has been obtained. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes. Due to the wide range of variables, costs of excavation, removal and analysis of human remains are not included in any statement of costs accompanying or associated with this specification.

5 ACCESS AND SAFETY

5.1.1 Access to the site will be arranged by the client. The client will secure safe access to the site for archaeological personnel and provide suitable welfare provision. The client will also ensure that all deep excavations are adequately shored, conforming to current health and safety regulations and that the archaeological investigations are enabled through the provision and operation of adequate water extraction/pumping equipment.

5.1.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be PCA's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

5.1.3 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. and in accordance with all statutory regulations. A Health & Safety Risk Assessment for the site will be produced and made available to all staff.

5.1.4 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 Timetable

6.1.1 The duration of the excavation will be 5 days with provision for one PCA Supervisor and two additional Site Assistants.

6.1.2 Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday.

6.2 Staffing and Support

6.2.1 The project will be managed and led by Mark Hinman Regional Manager of PCA Central who will ensure all staff are familiarised with the site, the archaeological background of the area and the ground conditions to maximise the effectiveness of the monitoring programme.

6.2.2 Key team members will include Mark Hinman Regional Manager of PCA Central and a PCA Supervisor. Additional Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff if required.

6.2.3 The following staff will form the project team:

1x Project Manager
1x Supervisor
2x Site Assistant
1x Survey Supervisor
1x Finds Supervisor
1x Finds Assistant
1x Illustrator for post-excavation work.

6.2.4 Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis during post-excavation work as necessary. Specialists will be approached to carry out analysis as required from the list in Appendix 1.

7 REPORTING

7.1 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately 12 weeks following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary

7.2 PCA will provide the client with a copy or copies of the report (following completion). PCA will provide one digital copy and one paper copy of the report to SCCAS/CT.

7.3 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2.

7.4 Further to its acceptance the contractor will supply an additional copy for inclusion into the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). PCA will also submit copies of the project report to the National Monuments Record, if required. Contingency will be made for the publication of results. The minimum requirement will be for an appropriate note to be made available in the Archaeology in Suffolk section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. This summary should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

8.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by PCA Central and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to treasure act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

8.2 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long term Storage (UKIC, 1990), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992).

8.3 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the SCCAS/CT archaeological stores.

8.4 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

9 FUTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Insurance

9.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026, Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Towergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

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Figure 1: Site Location

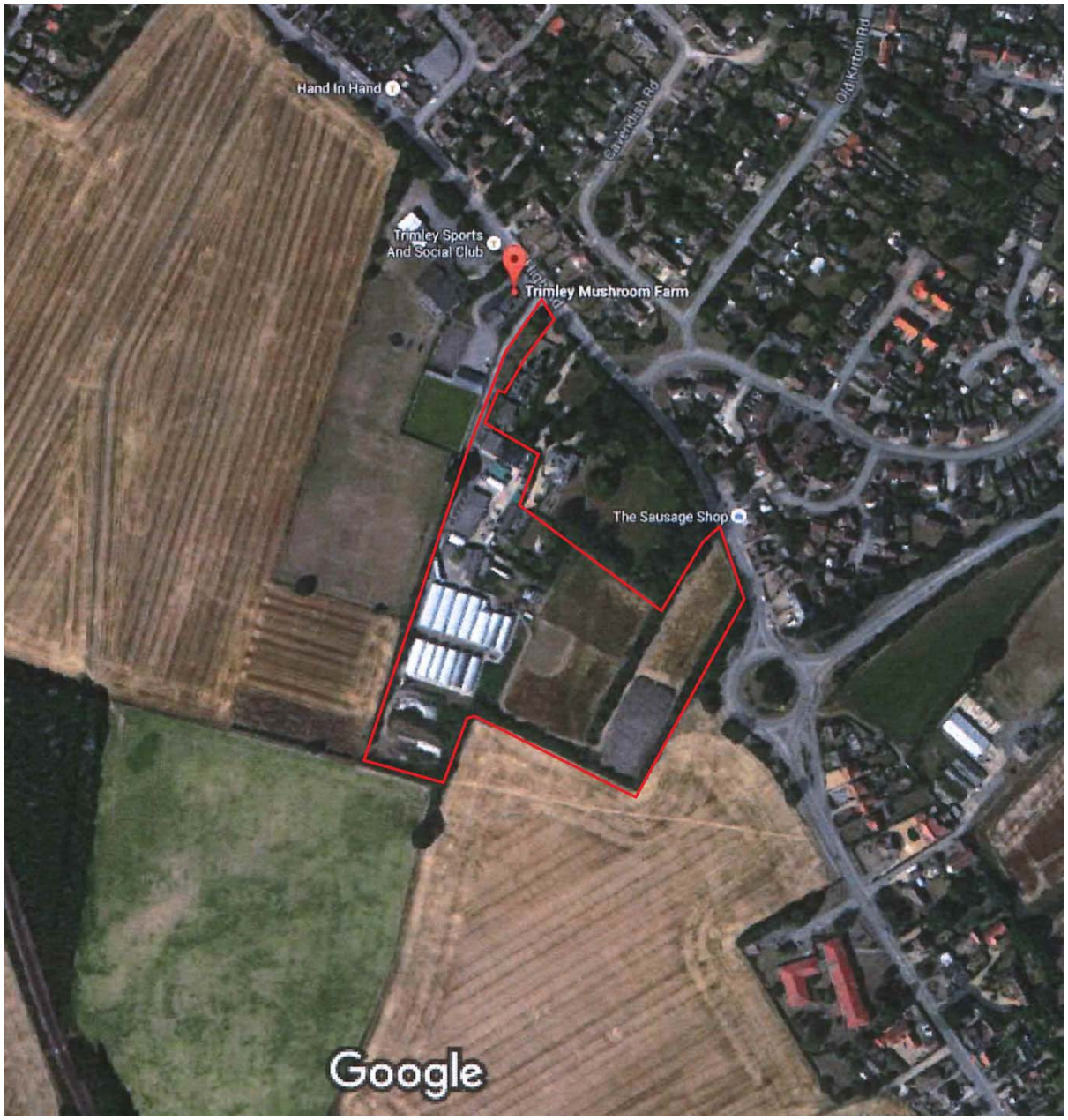

Figure 2: Excavation Areas

APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIROMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Sarah Percival, Louise Rayner, Jon Cotton, Mike Seager Thomas

Roman Pottery: Katie Anderson, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), Margaret Darling (North), Brenda Dickinson (samian stamps), Kay Hartley (mortaria), David Williams (amphora)

Post-Roman Pottery: Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Luke Barber (Sussex)

Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (in house)

CBM: Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward (in house) ,Su Pringle, Ian Betts

Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone)

Glass: John Shepherd, Medieval and Post-medieval Glass, Hugh Wilmott, Medieval Window Glass, Jill Channer

Coins: James Gerrard (in house), Nina Crummy, Mike Hammerson

Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin

Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (in house), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey

Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop

Osteology: Aileen Tierney

Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales),

Leather: Quita Mould

Small Finds: Nina Crummy (prehistoric- post Roman) Marit Gaimster (post Roman) (in house), James Gerrard (Roman)(in house), Hilary Major (Roman), Ian Riddler (esp worked bone)

Metal slag: Lynne Keys, David Starley

Textiles: Penelope Walton Rogers

Conservation: Karen Barker, Stefanie White (Colchester Museums), Emma Hogarth (Colchester Museums)

Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers

Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel

Environmental: Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading

Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick

Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

Industrial Archaeology: David Cranstone

Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (in house), Helen Davies (in house), Mark Roughley (in house)

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