



Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement Badger Sett Relocation Works

Trimley St. Mary, Suffolk

Client:
VolkerFitzpatrick Ltd.

Date:
October 2017

TYN 148
Archaeological Monitoring Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/090
Author: M. Sommers
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Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity
Enhancement, Badger Sett Relocation
Trimley St. Mary, Suffolk

TYN 148

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/090

Author: M. Sommers

Report Date: October 2017

HER Information

Site Code (event no.) TYN 148 (ESF25915)

Site Name: Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement,
Badger Sett Relocation, Trimley St. Mary, Suffolk

Planning Application Nos: C/10/0544 and TWA Orders

Dates of Fieldwork: 16th October 2017

Grid Reference: TM 2730 3672

Oasis Reference: suffolka1-298040

Curatorial Officer: Dr Abby Antrobus

Project Officer: M. Sommers

Client/Funding Body: Volker Fitzpatrick Ltd.

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Prepared By: M. Sommers
Date: October 2017

Approved By: R. Gardner
Position: Director
Date: October 2017

Signed: 

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Summary

Archaeological monitoring of works associated with the construction of an artificial badger sett within woodland in the parish of Trimley St Mary, Suffolk, was undertaken during October 2017. An area measuring c.8m by 6m was mechanically excavated to depths of up to 1m. This work revealed a subsoil of dense, pale yellow, sandy silt overlying a dark yellow/orange clay with flints at a depth of around 0.8m. No archaeological features of any period were noted and no artefacts were present. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Volker Fitzpatrick Ltd.).

1. Introduction

As part of the works associated with the Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement project an existing badger sett was to be relocated. An archaeological condition has been placed on the planning consent granted for the enhancement works (C/10/0544 and Transport and Works Act 1992, Orders) requiring an agreed programme of archaeological works be in place prior to the commencement of the works. The programme is outlined in a brief produced by Dr Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team and includes a number of requirements for sites along the route of the enhancement project. For the relocation of the badger sett the archaeological work was to consist of archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed artificial sett in order to provide a record of any features or deposits that may be encountered.

The archaeological monitoring was carried out on the 16th October 2017 by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) who were commissioned by VolkerFitzpatrick Ltd., the principle contractor for the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by SACIC detailing the methods to be employed to carry out the required archaeological work (Appendix 1). This WSI was subsequently approved by the curatorial officer.

The National Grid Reference (NGR) for the approximate centre of the woodland site is TM 2730 3672. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

2. Geology and topography

The site geology consists of superficial deposits of sand and gravel of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup, overlying a bedrock geology comprising sands of the Red Crag Formation (British Geological Survey website, 1:50,000 scale maps). Surface layers of variable thickness of fine-grained loess deposits, derived from windblown material from glacial sources are also occasionally present.

The local topography is generally flat, although with slight undulations. The site itself lies on an area of slightly higher ground, at c.25m OD. To the southwest the land slopes down to the Trimley Marshes, which lie some 900m away. Beyond the marshes lies the River Orwell, approximately 2km to the southeast of the site.

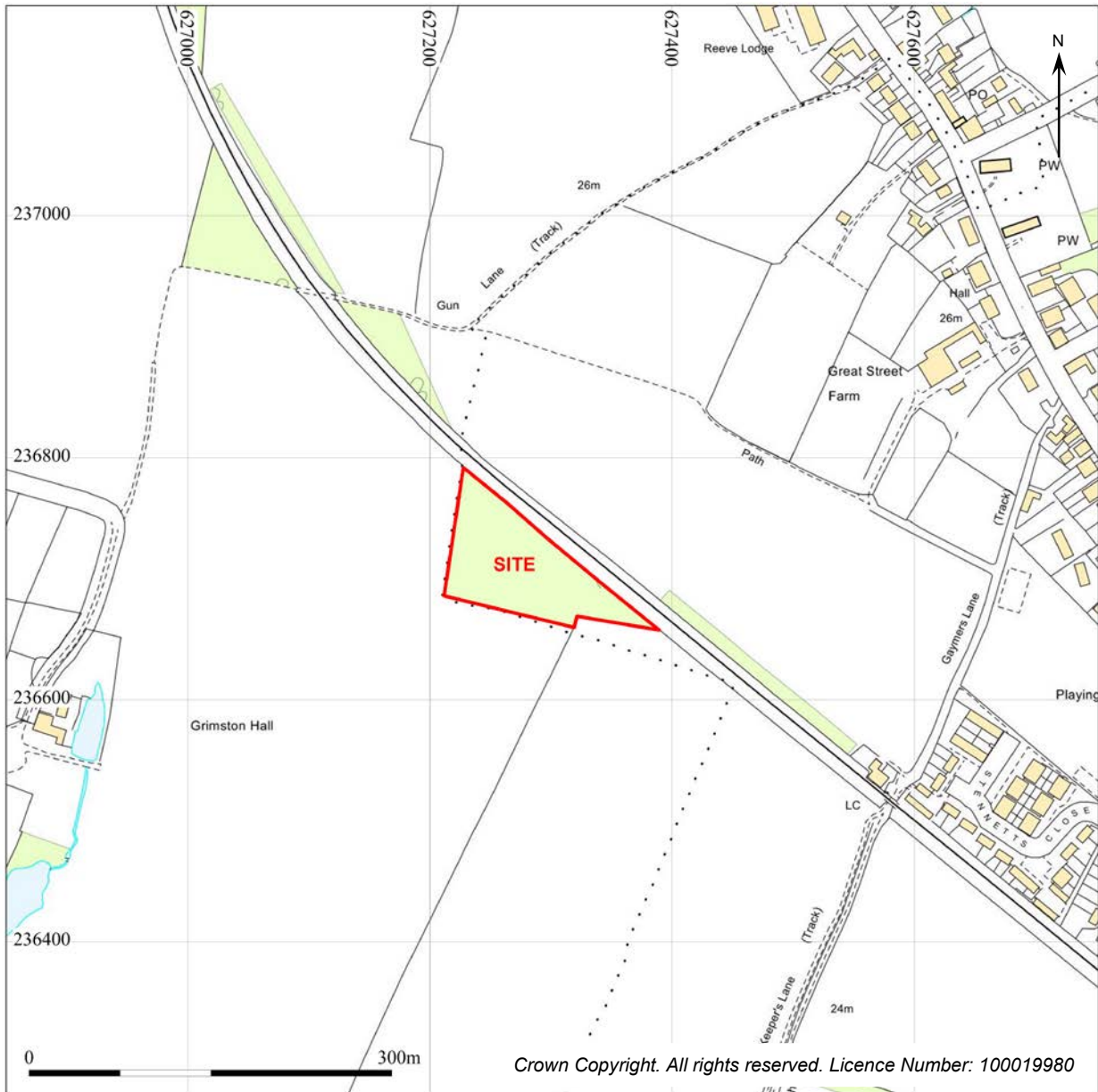
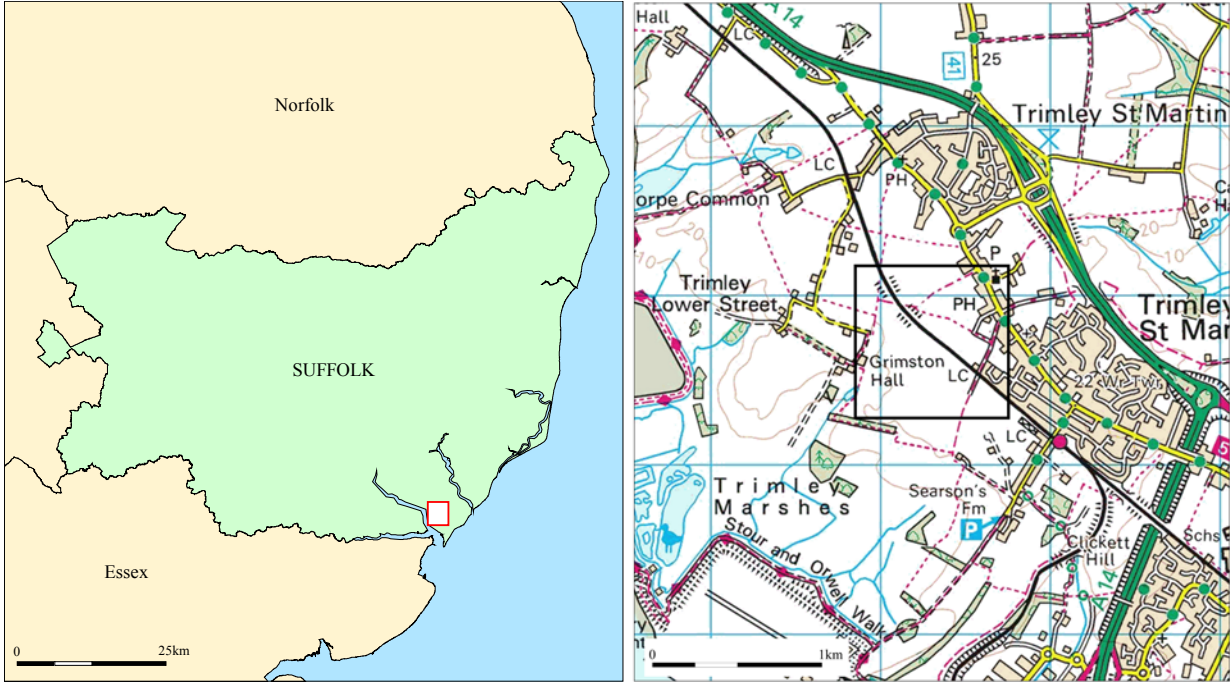


Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeology and historical background

Previous finds in the area include an Anglo-Saxon brooch, recorded as from being within the woodland itself, and a scatter of medieval and later metal-work in the fields to the south and southeast. The site of the medieval Grimston Hall lies approximately 350m to the southwest. Recent cable works along the southern edge of the woods and up to Gaymers Lane to the east revealed probable post-medieval field boundaries and part of a Bronze Age enclosure.

4. Methodology

The monitoring was achieved through the visual examination of the mechanical excavation of the proposed badger sett whilst the work was underway in order to identify and record any significant archaeological features and/or deposits that may be exposed. Scaled plans and sections would have been drawn had any significant remains been exposed, but in the event the prime method of recording was through the use of digital photography.

5. Results

The works to construct the badger sett entailed the mechanical excavation, using an 8 tonne tracked excavator (Plate 1), of an irregular shaped depression measuring approximately 8m by 6m and up to 1m in depth, the approximate location of which is marked in Figure 2. The northern, western and southern edges were sloped whilst the eastern edge was left near vertical. The excavation revealed a stratigraphy that comprised a thin layer of topsoil overlying a dense, fined grained sandy silt, which overlay a stiff yellow/grey clay with flint that was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.8m (Plate 2).

No features or deposits were noted and no artefacts were identified.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No artefacts were recovered and no environmental samples were taken.

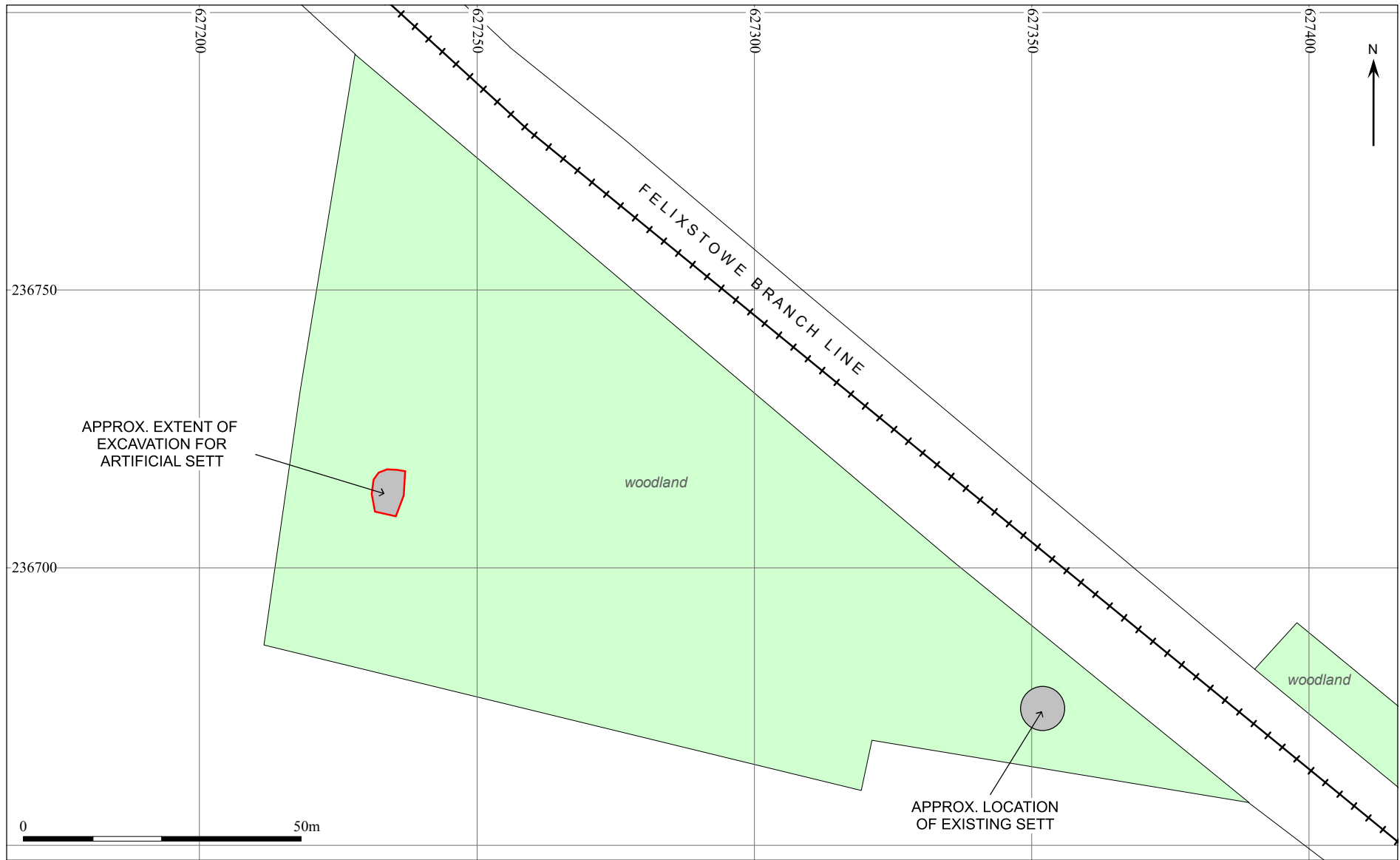


Figure 2. Set locations

7. Discussion

No significant archaeological evidence of any period was noted during the monitoring of the excavation work. Only naturally occurring deposits were encountered. The fine grained sandy silt is probably a wind-blown loess, which is overlying a natural subsoil of clay (a glacial till).

8. Archive deposition

The site archive will be sent to the County Historical Environment Record, under the HER reference, TYN 148. A summary of this project has been entered into OASIS, the online database, under the reference: suffolka1-298040. For a copy of the entry see Appendix 2.

Plates



Plate 1. General view of works underway, camera facing south



Plate 2. Soil profile as revealed in eastern face of excavated area
(1m scales with 0.1 or 0.5m divisions)



Plate 3. Area excavated for badger sett, camera facing northeast



Plate 4. Construction of artificial sett underway, camera facing northeast

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



Felixstowe Capacity Enhancement, Felixstowe
to Ipswich, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation
for Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map
and Excavation

Date: October 2017
Prepared by: Rhodri Gardner
Issued to: Abby Antrobus (SCCAS Conservation Team)
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Summary Project Details

Site Name	Felixstowe Branch Capacity Enhancement
Site Location/Parish	Various (linear scheme running from Felixstowe to Ipswich)
Grid Reference	TM 2722 3670 (new badger sett); TM 2507 3938 (Site B)
Access	Various
Planning Application No	C/10/0544 and TWAO orders
HER code	TYN 148(badger sett); SNH 042 (Site B)
Event No.	ESF 25915 (badger sett); ESF 25916 (Site B)
OASIS ref.	suffolka1-298040 (badger setts); suffolka1-298042 (Site B)
Type:	Strip, map and excavation / watching brief
Area	c. 16 hectares
Project start date	October 16th 2017
Fieldwork duration	TBC
Number of personnel on site	Projected as up to 3 SACIC staff

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	Office: 01449 900120 Mobile: 07810 647259
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Mark Sommers	Office: 01449 900124 Mobile: 07753 788607
Curatorial Officer	Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Consultant	N/A	

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary, 32 High Road W, Felixstowe, IP11 9JE	01473 613500
Location of nearest A&E	Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, IP4 5PD	01473 712233

Hire details

Plant:	N/A	N/A
Welfare	N/A	N/A
Tool hire:	N/A	N/A

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

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1. Site locations
2. Badger sett location
3. Site B location

1. Background

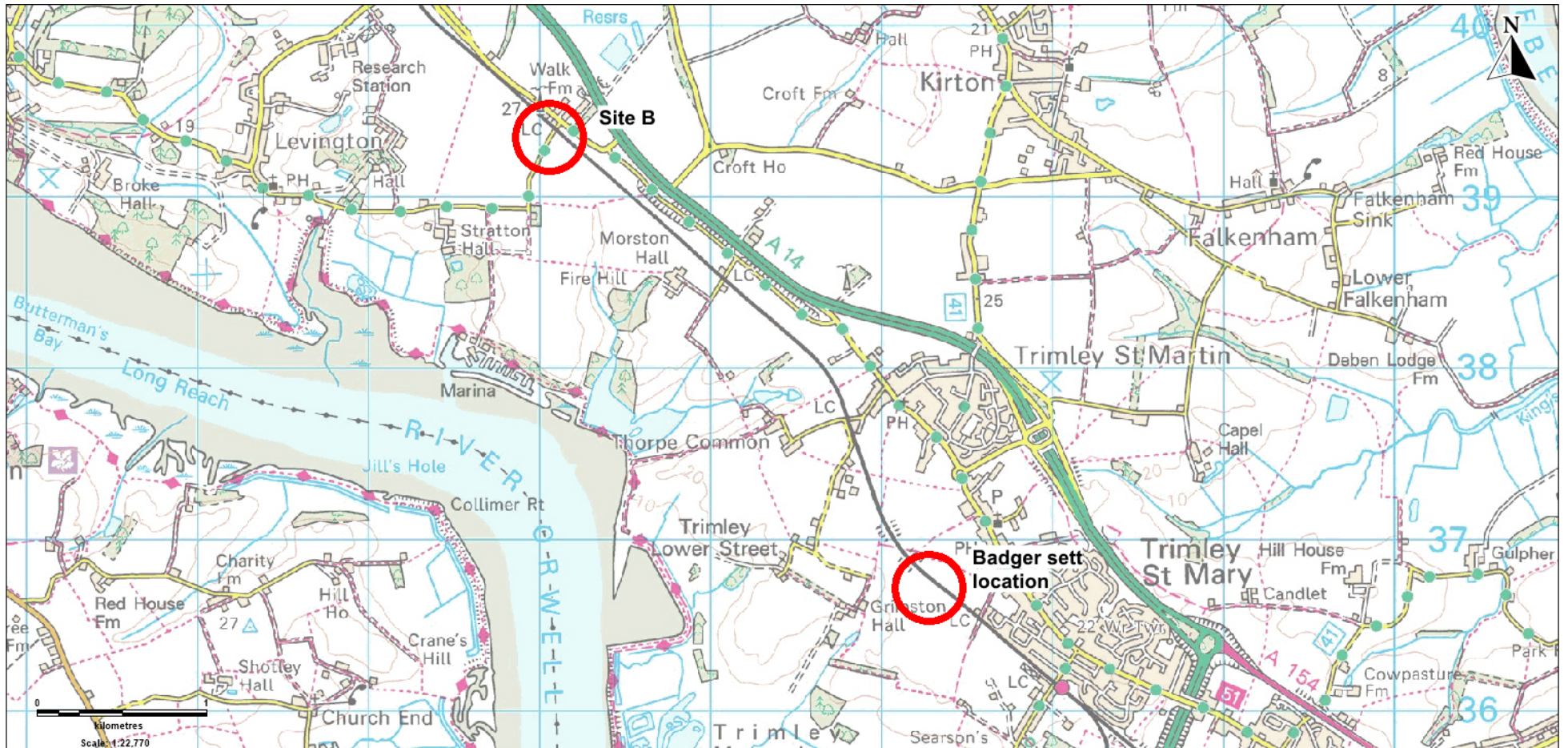
- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation to cover a programme of archaeological strip, map and excavation and watching brief work on land to be developed as part of the Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement Scheme. This document covers that work only.
- 1.2 The work is being requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS/CT). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) were advised that as a condition of the planning consent, a programme of archaeological work should be agreed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.3 The watching brief will oversee an area of c. 0.16 hectares within the wider confines of the overall development site (Figures 2 and 3).
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief covering these specific planning conditions that was produced by Abby Antrobus of SCCAS/CT (dated 6th September 2017).
- 1.5 Two areas of investigation are covered by this WSI at the time of preparation. The first relates to the relocation of an existing badger sett, and the second is an area of topsoil strip to facilitate the creation of a site compound at "Site B" (Stratton Hall Drift).
- 1.6 The badger sett works involve excavation to create a new sett (at NGR TM 2722 3670) and deny the use of an existing one. Any ground disturbance that has the potential to disturb archaeological deposits will be subject to an archaeological watching brief at all times.
- 1.7 The Site B compound works involve the topsoil stripping of an area of c. 40m by 40m adjacent to Stratton Hall Drift (centred on NGR TM 2507 3938). This work will be subject to a watching brief under a 'strip, map and excavate' methodology.
- 1.8 The contents of the WSI and this Method Statement comply with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (revised 2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance:
 - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
 - *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a);
 - *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers'*

Guide (Historic England, 2015);

- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;
- *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (revised 2017)

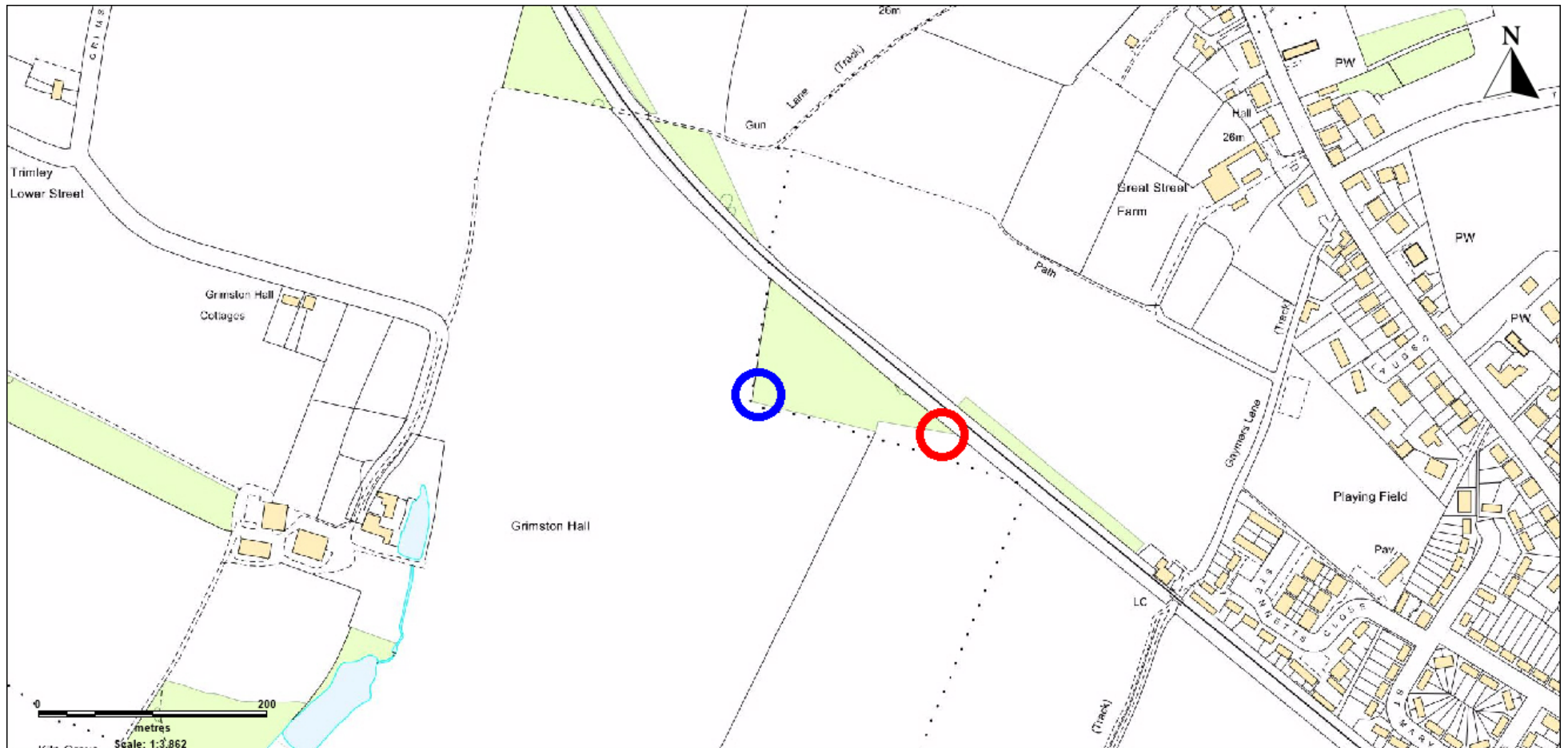
1.9 The research aims of any excavation undertaken during these works are as follows:

- *Further to determine the presence or otherwise of buried remains of archaeological interest within the area designated for excavation;*
- *understand further the character, form, function and date of the archaeology identified during the earlier evaluation work;*
- *to preserve by record any significant archaeological remains within the area designated for excavation and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site;*
- *to contribute to an understanding of the archaeological remains of the area with regard to local and regional research frameworks* (the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011). In this instance, there is potential regarding the site's transitional date from the Late Iron Age to Roman period which is an area of research interest as it has the potential to inform on the topic of Roman rural settlement and landscape, notably planned farmsteads, agricultural regimes and a general comparison with other parts of the county and region (Medlcott 2011, 47).



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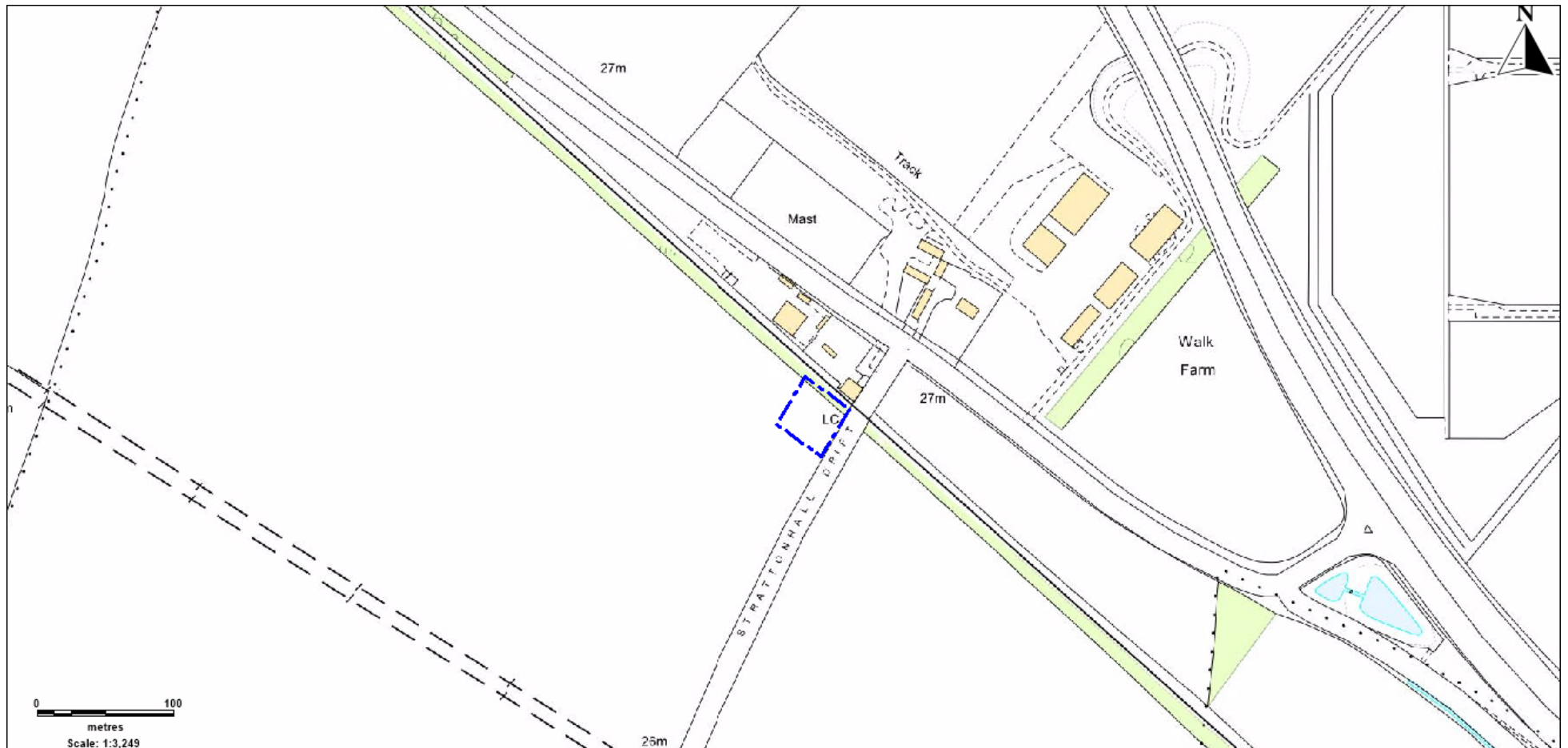
Figure 1. Site Locations



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Figure 2. Proposed Excavation Area – Badger Sett Relocation Works



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Figure 3. Proposed Excavation Area – Site B

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 The archaeological excavation fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC). The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer, and up to two experienced excavators. A surveyor and experienced metal detectorist will be used as and when required.
- 2.2 The proposed area of excavation, covering c. 0.1ha, is shown in Figure 2. Should dense concentrations of features be found adjacent to any edge of this area provision has been made to extend it in order to better understand the deposits.
- 2.3 There are no known services within the proposed excavation area. However, should any hitherto unknown services be compromised during the excavation works, then this will not be the responsibility of the archaeological contractor.
- 2.4 The exact methodology for soil-stripping will be agreed on site in order to accommodate the main contractor's requirements, should they have any that might apply in relation to this site. However, the following general principles will be applied at all times for both the evaluation and open area work:
 - a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.
 - b) Mechanical plant will not be allowed to track over the stripped area until any exposed archaeological features have been excavated and recorded.
 - c) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.
 - d) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled in an area designated by the client.
 - e) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.
 - f) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims (see WSI and Method Statement) and also comply with the SCCAS/CT Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (revised 2017). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS/CT.
- 2.6 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS/CT).

Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.

- 2.7 Any specific excavation methodologies will be agreed in detail before the project commences. However, the following minimum requirements will be adhered to or exceeded. Any variation from these procedures would need to be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- a) After sectioning, features that are, or could be, interpreted as structural will be fully excavated. Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc.) will be fully exposed and cleaned. Occupation levels and building fills will be sieved.
 - b) All features will be examined in enough detail to try and establish their date and function. As a guide, 50% of general features will be excavated, with prehistoric features likely to require 100% excavation.
 - c) Between 20% and 30% of funerary ring-ditches and 10% and 20% of other linear features (ditches etc.) will be excavated with the sample representative of the available length and taking into account local variations in shape, fill and artefact concentrations.
- 2.8 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.
- 2.9 An overall features plan and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded in a unique continuous numbering sequence on *pro forma* Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.11 The HER codes in this instance are TYN 148 (badger setts) and SNH 042 (Site B) and the event numbers are ESF 25915 (badger setts) and 25916 (Site B).
- 2.12 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the excavation.
- 2.13 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works covering the following;
- i) Field surface prior to stripping
 - ii) The stripped surface
 - iii) The upcast spoil
- 2.14 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

- 2.15 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.
- 2.16 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to be worth taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 3.17 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER number will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks

of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed a post-excavation assessment report (hereafter PXA) will be prepared which will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the excavation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist the SCCAS/CT regarding the need for and scope of any subsequent analysis, publication and reporting. In some instances, a full PXA report is not required and this will be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork.
- 3.13 The PXA report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.14 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.15 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS/CT hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper

preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS/CT they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).

- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (revised 2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.19 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS/CT, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.20 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.21 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within fourteen days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.22 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SACIC, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS/CT on request.

- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS/CT. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

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

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 In this instance plant will be provided by the client. A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the soil-stripping. Whilst provided by the client it will be subject to archaeological control within the areas of designated for the watching brief works unless the depths are too shallow to put archaeological deposits at risk.

4.4 Site security

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

4.5 Access

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

4.6 Site preparation

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

4.7 Backfilling

4.7.1 Backfilling is not required and has not been offered by SACIC for this project.

4.8 Monitoring

4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS/CT) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief. The site will need to be formally signed off by SCCAS/CT prior to any areas being handed back for development.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

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

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer in charge on site will be Mark Sommers. Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

Appendix 2. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-298040

Project details

Project name	Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement (Badger setts)
Short description of the project	monitoring of works associated with the construction of an artificial badger sett did not encounter any heritage assets
Project dates	Start: 16-10-2017 End: 20-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF25915 - HER event no. TYN 148 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Woodland 3 - Mixed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Salvage Record"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL TRIMLEY ST MARY Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement (Badger setts)
Study area	50 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2723 3671 51.981726127841 1.309379582652 51 58 54 N 001 18 33 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner

Project supervisor Mark Sommers

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

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