



Blue Barn Close Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk

Client:
SEH Developments Ltd

Date:
March 2018

TYN 150
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/024
Author: Martin Cuthbert
© SACIC



Blue Barn Close, Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk

TYN 150

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/024

Author: Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA

Illustrator: Ryan Wilson BA (Hons)

Editor: Stuart Boulter BSc Hons MCI fA

Report Date: March 2018

HER Information

Site Code: TYN 150
Site Name: Blue Barn Close, Trimley St. Martin
Report Number 2018/024
Planning Application No: DC/16/3413/FUL
HER Invoice Number 9211676
Date of Fieldwork: 20th March 2018
Grid Reference: TM 2754 3765
Oasis Reference: suffolka1-311388
Curatorial Officer: James Rolfe
Project Officer: Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA
Client/Funding Body: SEH Developments Ltd
Client Reference: N/a

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA
Date: 20th March 2018

Approved By: Stuart Boulter BSc MCI fA
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date:
Signed:

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	2
3. Archaeology and historical background	3
4. Methodology	7
5. Results	8
5.1 Introduction	8
5.2 Trench results	8
Trenches 1-3	8
6. Discussion and Conclusion	13
7. Archive deposition	14
8. Acknowledgements	15
9. Bibliography	16

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	5
Figure 2. Trench plan	6

List of Plates

Plate 1: General shot of Trench 1, looking southwest, 2 x 1m scale	9
Plate 2: General shot of Trench 2, looking northwest, 2 x 1m scale	10
Plate 3: General shot of Trench 3, looking south, 2 x 1m scale	11
Plate 4: Stratigraphy of Trench 3, looking west, 2 x 1m scale	12

List of Appendices



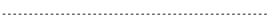
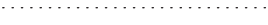





Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation	
Appendix 2. Oasis Form	

Summary









In March 2018 a trial trench evaluation was undertaken at Blue Barn Close, Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk prior to the construction of four dwellings. Three trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new buildings and access road. The natural soil profile of topsoil and subsoil survived, however, no archaeological finds or features were observed within the trenches.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Uncertain 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Uncertain 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number **0088**
- Deposit Number 0089
- Ordnance Datum

S	N
55.27	
⋈	⋈

1. Introduction

In March 2018 Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) carried out an archaeological evaluation on a piece of land at Blue Barn Close, Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk. The project was commissioned by SEH Developments Ltd and undertaken according to a Brief (dated 06/03/2018) produced by the Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), and then addressed by a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Boulter, 2018; Appendix 1).

This evaluation was required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. The relevant planning application reference is DC/16/3413/FUL. The proposed development consists of the construction of four new dwellings.

The site is located in the Suffolk Coastal district of Suffolk, in the civil parish of Trimley St Martin, centred on NGR TM 2754 3765. It is situated 0.62km to the north-northwest of the village centre, within a modern housing estate. The site consists of a sub-rectangular area, equating 0.1 hectares, bounded by modern housing and gardens on all sides (Fig. 1).

2. Geology and topography

The bedrock geology is described as Red Crag formation, formed approximately 2 to 4 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods, in warm shallow seas formed from mud, silt, sand and gravel.

Superficial deposits are described as a Glaciolacustrine Deposits, Mid Pleistocene of fine grained Clay and Silt, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period from meltwater flowing into ephemeral lakes in Ice Age conditions (BGS online). The site is flat and lies at an elevation of c.24m AOD.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The Brief states that the condition has been placed on the application as the site *'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), set in a landscape of field systems, dispersed settlement and prehistoric burial monuments visible as cropmarks (TYN 012, TYN 067, TYN 071 and TYN 122). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'* (SCCAS brief, paragraph 2.1)

A possible ring ditch (ploughed out burial mound) has been identified 900m southeast (TYY 011) and another 750m northwest of the development site (TYN 012), whilst a recent archaeological evaluation on land 600m northwest of the site has identified a Bronze Age cremation cemetery (Sommers Forthcoming; TYN 134). Other early prehistoric records in the area include a polished Neolithic hand axe that was recovered during building works, 580m south of the site (TYN 076).

Other records include field systems and trackways of possible late prehistoric date, visible as cropmarks, c.500m south of the development site (TYN 125), 400m west and northwest of the site (TYN 122) and 950m west of the site (TYN 067). An excavation carried out prior to development, 400m southwest of the development site, identified a series of prehistoric pits and ditches (Porter 2016; TYN 132).

The present settlement of Trimley may have originated during the Saxon period, but little is known of the early development of the village. A metal detector survey of areas 600m south of the site recovered Saxon and medieval strap fittings (ESF18868), whilst a Saxon silver *sceat* was recovered from the ground surface 850m southwest of the development site (TYN 109).

Trimley was included in the Domesday survey (1086) and referred to as *Tremelaia* (Williams 2003), translated as 'a woodland clearing of a man called Trymma' (Mills 2003, 269). The land was held by Roger Bigod at this time.

The development site is located c.450m north of the historic core of Trimley St Martin, close to the area known as Trimley Heath. The parish churches of Trimley St. Mary (TYN 020) and St. Martin (TYY 017) are located c.620m and 650m, respectively, south of the site. Both were built in the 14th century but have been largely remodelled in the 19th century (Pevsner 1991, 467).

During the medieval period settlement was probably centred on the High Road, although extensive field boundaries of possible medieval date, visible as cropmarks, have been identified 600m NE of the site (TYN 071).

A number of post-medieval brick kilns and brickworks are known in the area, two of which are located just 250m and 500m northwest of the site (TYN 049 & TYN 057).

A three trench archaeological evaluation, that took place in 2017 only 50m north of the site, revealed no archaeological finds or features (Everett 2017; TYN 146).

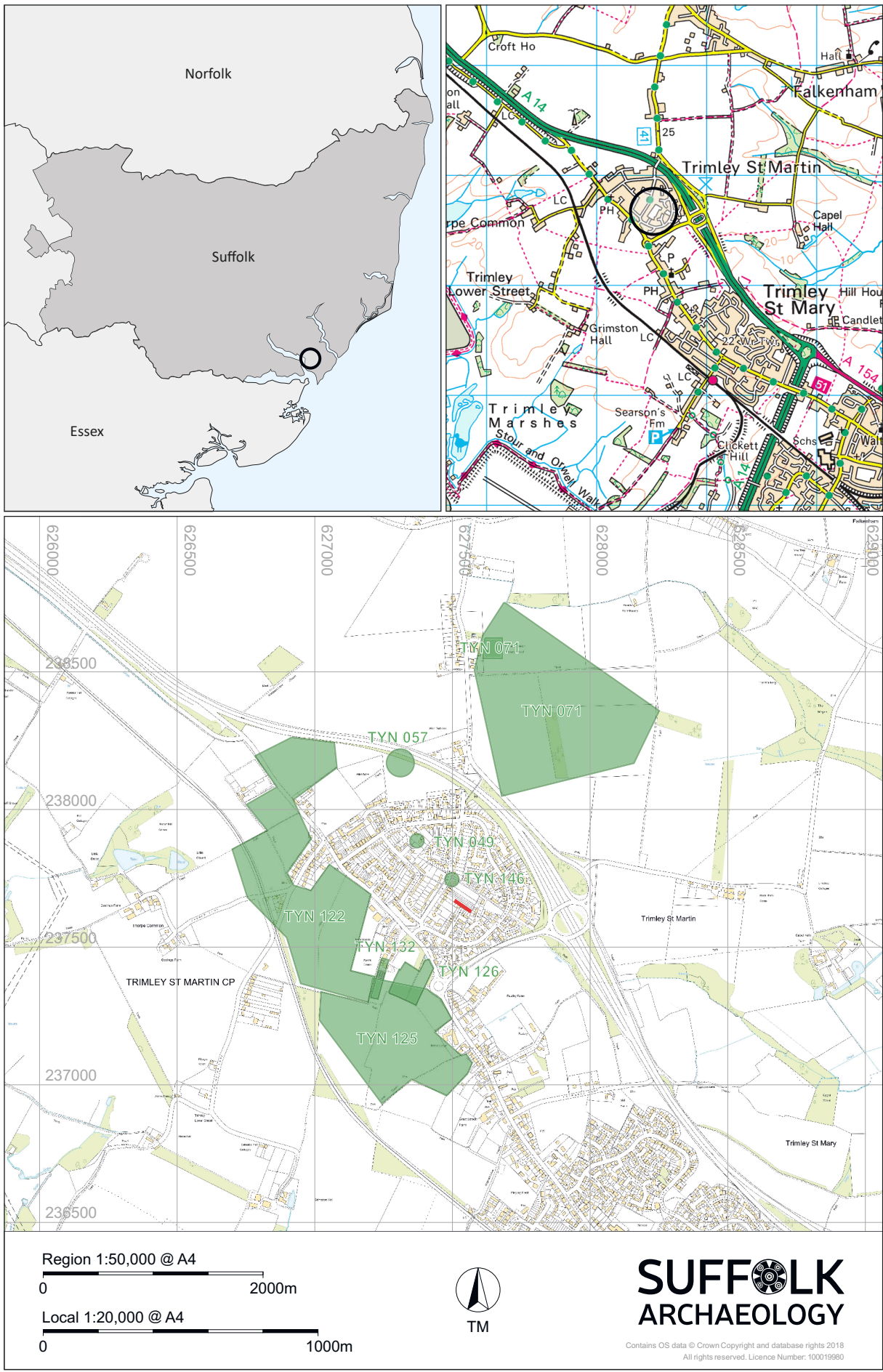


Figure 1. Site location (red) alongside selected HER entries (green)



Figure 2. Trenches excavated, overlying development plan

4. Methodology

Three trenches were excavated across the development area. The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. Topsoil followed by the subsoil was removed, exposing the superficial geological layers of the site. Following excavation, the trench was cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled.

The topsoil within the line of each trench was metal detected prior to machine excavation and the spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detected looking for the presence of archaeological artefacts, but no pre-modern artefacts were recovered.

The bucket of the mechanical excavator measured 1.5m wide, therefore all three trenches were extended in length to meet the required total excavated area (54 sq. m). Trench 3 was realigned, to a N-S orientation from its intended alignment, as suggested in the WSI, due to the presence of a concrete hard standing.

Site data has been added onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code TYN 150. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Reference no. suffolka1-311388 – Appendix 2) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The archive is currently located at SACIC's office in Needham Market, but will be transferred to the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds, upon approval of the report.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Trenches 1 and 3 were located to sample areas that are to be directly affected by the proposed development, whilst Trench 2 was located over the proposed access road to the development. All three were within an area laid to grass (Fig. 2; Plates 1-3).

5.2 Trench results

Trenches 1-3

The general stratigraphy of the trenches was the same across the whole site. Approximately 0.24-0.38m of topsoil, comprising a dark grey brown sandy silt, overlay the subsoil (0.45-0.53m) of mid grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions, that, in turn, overlay the natural geology of yellow and orange sand with frequent gravel inclusions (Plate 4).

Three small square modern plant holes, containing concrete fragments, were identified at the northern end of Trench 1.

No archaeological finds or features were observed within the trenches.



Plate 1: General shot of Trench 1, looking southwest, 2 x 1m scale



Plate 2: General shot of Trench 2, looking northwest, 2 x 1m scale



Plate 3: General shot of Trench 3, looking south, 2 x 1m scale



Plate 4: Stratigraphy of Trench 3, looking west, 2 x 1m scale

6. Discussion and Conclusion

Early OS mapping shows that the site was located within an agricultural setting until the late 1940's / early 1950's when houses fronting onto Kirton Road were constructed and the site was turned into gardens. The existence of the natural soil profile of topsoil and subsoil suggest the site has not been disturbed and the likelihood of finding surviving archaeological remains, if present, would have been high, however no archaeological finds or features were observed in the three trenches.

While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features were present on the site. It is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on any archaeological remains. However, the final decision on further work rests with SCCAS.

The evaluation took place in dry weather conditions. Full co-operation was received from the client and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.

7. Archive deposition

The project archive consisting of all paper and digital records will be deposited within the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record and ownership transferred within six months of completion of fieldwork. Until deposition, the archive will be kept in the Suffolk Archaeology CIC office in Needham Market.

The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. CDROM with copies of all digital files

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA and Cameron Bate BSc PCIfA and directed by Martin Cuthbert.

Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter BSc (Hons) MCIfA who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The report illustrations were created by Ryan Wilson BA (Hons) and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

9. Bibliography

Boulter, S. 2018 *Blue Barn Close, Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk - Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Trenched Evaluation* Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Everett, L. 2017 *28 Old Kirton Road, Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk*. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Grey Literature Report

Mills, A. D., 2003, *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names*, Oxford

Pevsner, N., 1991, *The Buildings of England. Suffolk*, London

Porter, S., 2016, *Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring on Land at and Adjacent to Mushroom Farm, High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Grey Literature Report

Rolfe, J. 2018 *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 16-18 Old Kirton Road, Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk* SCCAS/CT

Sommers, M. forthcoming *Land at High Road, Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk*. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Grey Literature Report

Williams, A., and Martin, G. H. (eds), 2003, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*, London

BGS online - <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/home.html>

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



Blue Barn Close, Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

Date: March 2018

Prepared by: Stuart Boulter

Issued to: James Rolfe (SCC Archaeological Service)

© SACIC



Summary Project Details

Site Name	Blue Barn Close
Site Location/Parish	Trimley St. Martin
Grid Reference	TM 2754 3765
Access	From Blue Barn Close (padlock code 9119)
Planning Application No	DC/16/3413/FUL
HER code	TYN 150
OASIS ref.	suffolka1-311388
Type:	Trial-trenching evaluation
Area	c.0.1 hectare
Project start date	Week beginning 19 th March 2018
Fieldwork duration	1 day
Number of personnel on site	Projected as 2 SACIC staff

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	Office: 01449 900122 Mobile: 07885 223524
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Martin Cuthbert	Office: 01449 900125 Mobile: 07802 722113
SCC Curatorial Officer	James Rolfe	Office: 01284 741225 Mobile: 07720 210086
Consultant	N/A	-

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Ipswich Police Station, 10 Museum Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 1HT	101 or emergency 999
Site First Aider	Martin Cuthbert	Mobile: 07802 722113
Location of nearest A&E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5PD	01284 713000

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant	Office: 01473 890766 Mobile: 07860 121821
Welfare	N/A	N/A
Tool hire:	N/A	N/A

Contents

1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

Figures

1. Site location
2. Location of Evaluation Trenches

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at the rear of 16 – 18 Old Kirton Road (access through Blue Barn Close) Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk (Figure 1). The first element of this work involves the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document).
- 1.2 The present stage of work is being requested by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS). 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 archaeological evaluation will be conducted in adherence to a Brief prepared by James Rolfe of SCCAS (dated 6th March 2018) which covers this specific planning condition.
- 1.4 The Brief states (section 2.1) that the archaeological potential for the site is based primarily on its location within a landscape of field systems, dispersed settlement and prehistoric burial monuments visible as cropmarks (HER; TYN 012, TYN 067, TYN 071 and TYN 122
- 1.5 The construction of the four dwellings has the potential to disturb any archaeological deposits present within the proposed building footprints and their associated access and services (Figure 2).
- 1.6 The contents of the WSI comply with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (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 2014);
 - *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
 - *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)

1.7 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows:

- *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;*
- *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;*
- *Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;*
- *Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018

Figure 1. Site Location



Crown copyright and database right 2018 OS 100019980

Figure 2. Location of Evaluation Trenches

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 The archaeological excavation fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (Martin Cuthbert). The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer, and one experienced excavator. A surveyor and experienced metal detectorist will be used as and when required.
- 2.2 The evaluation will involve the opening of three 10m long trenches to coincide with the areas that will be disturbed by groundworks during the development (Figure 2, T1 – T3).
- 2.3 At this juncture no information has been received from the client regarding existing services. A CAT survey will be undertaken on the line of the proposed trenches prior to excavation, but damage to hitherto unknown services that are not identified during this survey will not be the responsibility of SACIC.
- 2.4 The following general principles will be applied for the excavation of the trial-trenches:
- a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.
 - b) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.
 - c) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the evaluation trenches or in an area designated by the client.
 - d) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.
 - e) 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 section 1.7) and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Excavation (2017). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS.
- 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). 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 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.

- 2.8 An overall features plan and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required), 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.
- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office (in this instance TYN 150) and archaeological contexts will be recorded a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the excavation.
- 2.11 A metal detector search will be made at all stages of the excavation works covering the following;
- i) Ground surface prior to stripping
 - ii) The stripped surface
 - iii) The upcast spoil
- 2.12 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.
- 2.13 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.
- 2.14 Where bulk environmental soil samples are required, these will be a maximum of 40 litres each and will only be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental 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 merit 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.
- 2.15 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. Following full recording and analysis, where appropriate, the remains will be reburied.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (TYN 150) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation finds 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 full site archive and report, the latter presenting the results of the evaluation will be prepared.
- 3.13 The report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the evaluation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist SCCAS regarding the need for and scope of any further mitigation. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required along with the results of a formally commissioned HER search evidenced by its invoice number.
- 3.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.15 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.
- 3.16 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 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, 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, they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (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.
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be at least temporally stored by SCCAS prior to their reburial or in accordance with the details of the site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated with SCCAS, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

- 3.22 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.
- 3.23 Any object/s 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 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. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements and will be inducted as required and made aware of any relevant high-risk activities.
- 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 A 360° tracked mechanical excavators of c.5 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the soil-stripping. Should the plant and its operators be provided by SACIC rather than the client, the sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

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

4.5 Access

- 4.5.1 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 vehicles and other 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 will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 Full reinstatement has not been offered by SACIC for this project other than sequentially pushing the upcast material into the trench and compacting with the digger tracks.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS) 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 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 x Site Assistant/metal detectorist (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 Stuart Boulter and the Project Officer in charge on site is yet to be determined. 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.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work if required. These are listed below:

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human bones; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Docherty, Anna	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Darrah, Richard	Wood and woodworking	Freelance
Fryer, Val	Environmental	Freelance
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
McKinley, Jacqui	Cremated human bone	Wessex Archaeology
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemeteries	University of Cardiff
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	Freelance

Appendix 2. Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: suffolka1-311388

Project details

Project name	Blue Barn Close, Trimley St. Martin, Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	In March 2018 a trial trench evaluation was undertaken at Blue Barn Close, Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk prior to the construction of four dwellings Three trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new buildings and access road. The natural soil profile of topsoil and subsoil survived however no archaeological finds or features were observed within the trenches.
Project dates	Start: 20-03-2018 End: 20-03-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TYN150 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2018/024 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	suffolka1-311388 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/3413/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL TRIMLEY ST MARTIN Blue Barn Close
Postcode	IP11 0YK
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2754 3765 51.990036454735 1.314509801115 51 59 24 N 001 18 52 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23.2m Max: 24.35m

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	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	SEH Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Blue Barn Close, Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk - Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cuthbert, M.

Other bibliographic details	2018/024
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 ring bound grey literature report with colour photos and figures
Entered by	martin (martin.cuthbert@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	21 March 2018

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120



www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk



www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC



www.twitter.com/suffolkarchcic

