



Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement, Badger Sett Removal Trimley St Martin/Trimley St Mary, Suffolk

Client:

VolkerFitzpatrick Ltd

Date:

November 2018

TYN 148

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/106

Author: Michael Green

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HER Information

Site Code: TYN 148

Site Name: Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement
Badger Sett Removal

Report Number: 2018/106

Planning Application No: C/10/0544 (Branch Line) and TWA Orders

Date of Fieldwork: 25th - 26th July 2018

Grid Reference: TM 2736 3665 and TM 2704 3700

Oasis Reference: suffolka1-334516

Curatorial Officer: Abby Antrobus

Project Officer: Michael Green

Client/Funding Body: VolkerFitzpatrick Ltd.

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: Michael Green
Date: November 2018
Approved by:
Position:
Date:
Signed:

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Summary

Monitoring was carried out during Badger sett removals on the Felixstowe Branch Line in Trimley St Martin. Most of the area of the two setts removed was located within the railway embankments. The works impacted up to 1.2m in depth cutting away layers of embankment material which overlay a truncated loess layer in places and also cutting into the natural geology in some areas. No archaeological features or finds were revealed during the works, which is consistent with previous work in the vicinity of this site.

1. Introduction

Continuous monitoring of the removal of two badger setts (Sett A and Sett C) was carried out over two days as part of a programme of archaeological works associated with improvements to the Ipswich to Felixstowe branch railway line in the Suffolk parishes of Trimley St Martin and Trimley St Mary (Fig. 1).

Numerous previous works have been conducted in the area as part of the railway works including a trenched evaluation of the main compound area, monitoring works on haul road creations, monitoring on the construction of an artificial badger sett and a test pitting survey (planning application C/10/0544 (Branch Line) and TWA Orders). The previous work in the vicinity had demonstrated the presence of a thick layer of windblown loess subsoil over the natural subsoil, with features only visible below this layer. The removed setts were located on the embankment of the railway with impact depths revealing natural geology in both areas.

Monitoring of the sett removal was carried out as a result of advice from Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), in order to record any impacted features and recover any associated finds. The work was covered by a written scheme of investigation prepared by Rhodri Gardner of Suffolk Archaeology for the construction of the artificial sett (Appendix 1).

2. Geology and topography

Sett A was located at the south-east of the works close to the level crossing at Keepers lane. This sett was within 6m of the sunken railway in an area of patchy woodland. The sett was within an up-cast bank, presumably from the railway construction. Sett C was located at the north-east of the area of works where the railway was raised above ground level on an embankment. The sett encompassed a narrow area between an arable field and the rail track (with 3m of the track). The General area is located within a relatively level plateau at c.25m OD which overlooks Trimley Marshes, located in the flood plain of the tidal River Orwell to the west of the site.

The superficial geology consists of Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup sand and gravel deposits which overly Red Crag Group Formation Sand (British Geological Survey, 2018).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods, as identified in the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). This is described more fully in a report covering the monitoring of a series of test pits in late 2017 (Douglas, 2018), which is based on entries in the County HER.

The most significant recorded archaeology in the context of this site are a series of cropmarks visible on aerial photographs of fields northwest of the site (TYN 122) and on the site of the construction compound (TYN 125) which are likely to represent field systems and trackways of possible late prehistoric or Roman date. These have little potential to extend into the monitoring area but may be associated with linear features identified during evaluation of the compound area carried out in February 2018 (Sommers, 2018).

4. Methodology

Both setts (Sett A and Sett C) followed a similar methodology. Continuous monitoring was carried out during all ground impacting works.

The setts had been previously sealed and covered with chain-link netting to prevent badgers re-entering the setts. All excavation work was carried out using a tracked 360 digger with a toothless ditching bucket.

The chain-link was firstly removed and a trench was excavated to a depth of 1.1- 1.2m. The vertical face of the trench was then excavated horizontally, following the badger burrows to collapse them so that the badgers could not re-use the sett.

The excavated depths varied slightly. Sett A was excavated from 0.8m to 1.2m below the current ground level working south-east from the initial trench, Sett C was excavated from 0.7 to 1.1m below the current ground level working north-west from the initial trench.

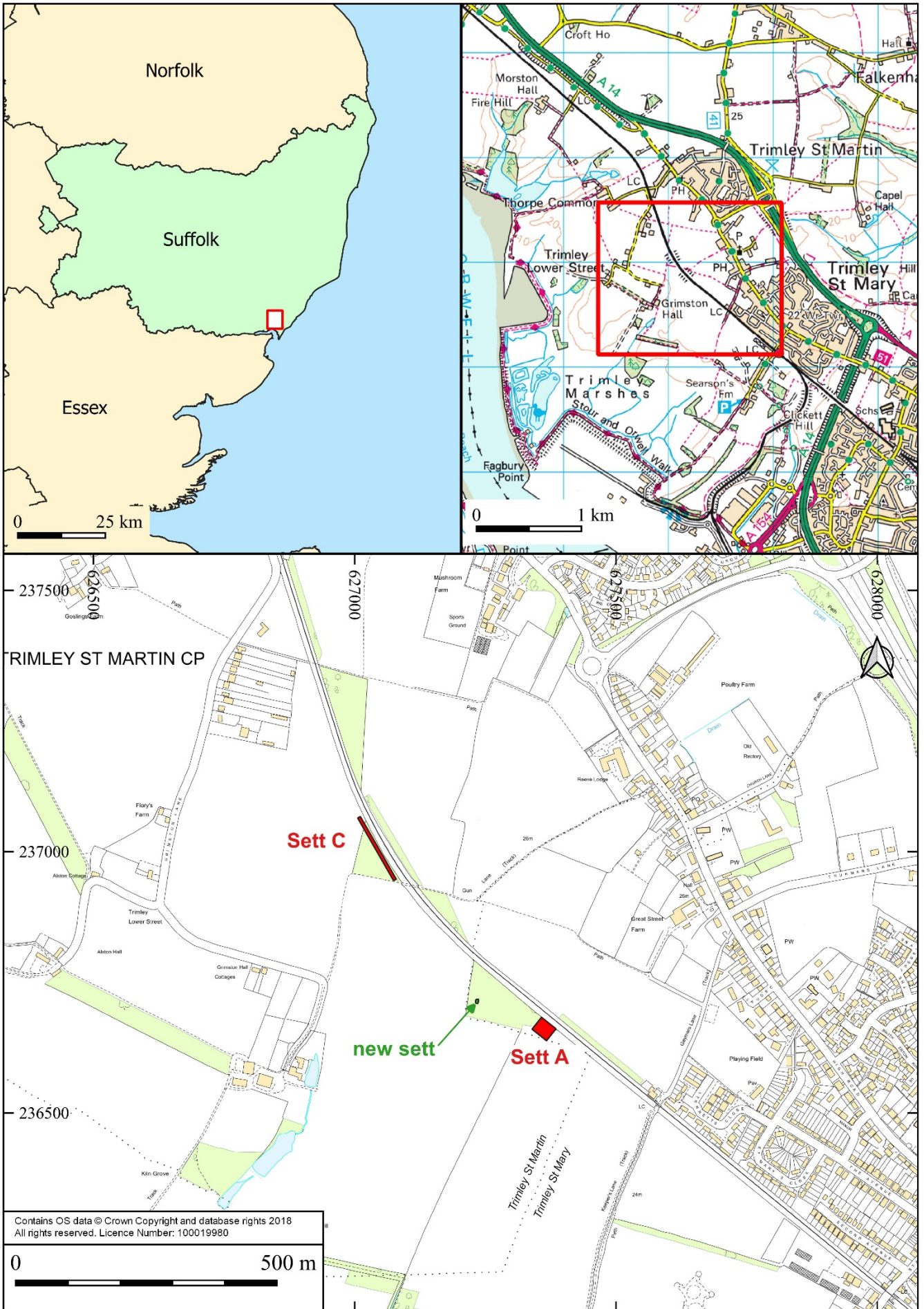


Figure 1. Site location (setts removed in red)

All cut faces and exposed surfaces were scanned to identify any archaeological features or deposits. Disturbed spoil was scanned for finds and metal detected.

An RTK GPS was used to locate the extent of the works and a record of exposed layers, including photography was used throughout the works.

5. Results

Sett A

The impacted area associated with Sett A measured 35.6m south-east to north-west and 29.3m south-west to north-east. The Impacted depths varied from 0.8m to 1.2m.

Only two layers were noted during the works, a modern thin mid brown silty topsoil mixed with rail way ballast which measured 0.2m in depth. Below was a mixed up-cast of light yellow brown fine loess, slightly banded in places with mid brown silt, which was mostly banked material from the rail way construction cut, truncated natural geology was observed at a depth of c.1m directly below this layer. No archaeological finds or features were identified in this area.



Plate 1. Sett A before chain-link removal



Plate 2. Sett A initial trench, looking south



Plate 3. Sett A during works, looking north-east

Sett C

The impacted area associated with Sett C measured 138.3m north north-west to south south-east and 6m south south-west to north north-east. Impact depths varied from 0.8m to 1.1m. Layers varied within this area. Away from the train line to the west, on level ground two layers were observed. An agricultural topsoil measuring 0.4m which was a mid to light brown sandy silt was seen overlying a light yellow mixed sandy loess measuring 0.4-0.6m.

On the eastern edge, closer to the railway, an additional layer was observed below mixed topsoil and railways stone. This was a light brown sandy silt measuring 0.3-0.6m in depth, increasing towards the trainline and was bank material. This layer was above the same loess seen on the rest of Sett C.

More natural material was impacted on the western edge with c.0.4m of natural being removed in some places.

No archaeological finds or features were identified in this area, the bank material did contain modern concrete, but this was not retained.



Plate 4. Sett C initial trench profile, looking south, west end of trench



Plate 5. Sett C during works, looking south-west



Plate 6. Sett C completed, looking east

6. Discussion

Evidence from the monitoring was consistent with the results of other phases of archaeological fieldwork associated with this project, with no features visible cutting the layer of loess subsoil which was sealed by topsoil throughout the stripped area. In addition, no features were visible in plan where the natural geology was exposed.

It is likely that any archaeological features that may have been present in the area of Sett A was destroyed by the cutting of the railway as it is sunken in this location. The area around Sett C was better preserved (mostly to the west) but no features were present in this area.

7. Archive deposition

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited in the SCCAS Archive store at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-334516, 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>).

8. Bibliography

Antrobus, A., 2017, *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation for Phase 1 of Felixstowe Branch Line Improvements, and Closure of Level Crossings (with Construction of Bridge at Gun Lane, Trimley St Mary)*, SCCAS

Douglas, C., 2018, *Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk* SACIC Report No. 2018/04

Sommers, M., 2017, *Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement, Badger Sett Relocation Works, Trimley St Mary, Suffolk* SACIC Report No. 2017/90

Sommers, M., 2018, *Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement, Area D Compound, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk* SACIC Report No. 2018/18

Website

British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
(Accessed on 26/04/18)

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

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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:

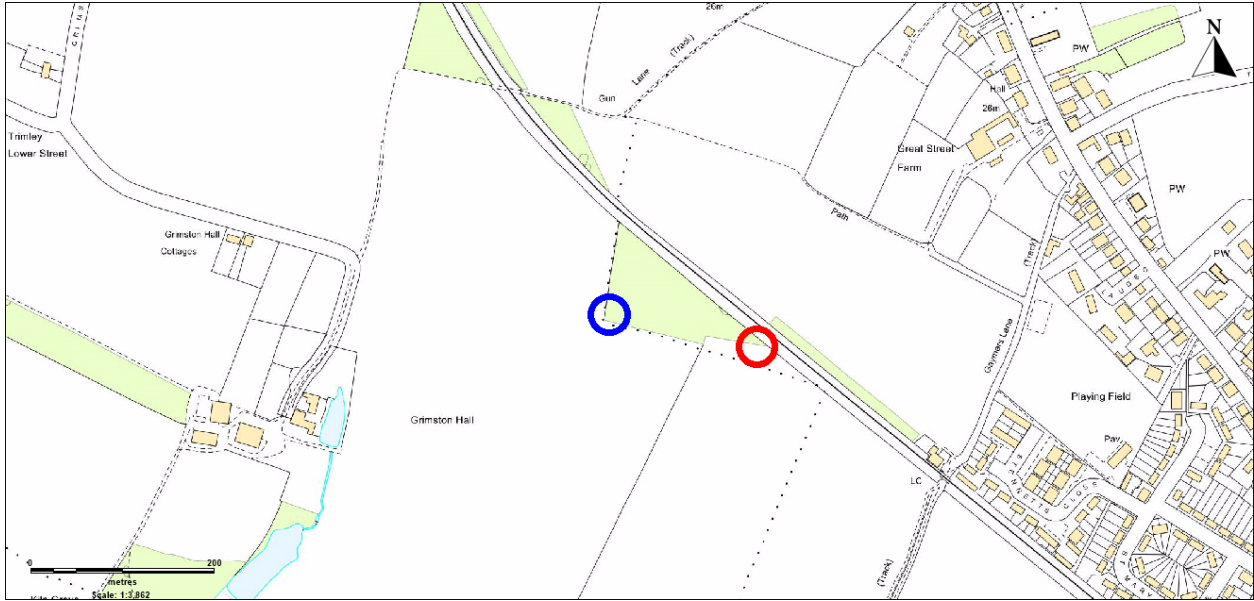
- *Further to determine the presence or otherwise of buried remains of archaeological interest within the area designated for excavation;*
- *understand further the character, form, function and date of the archaeology identified during the earlier evaluation work;*
- *to preserve by record any significant 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 is 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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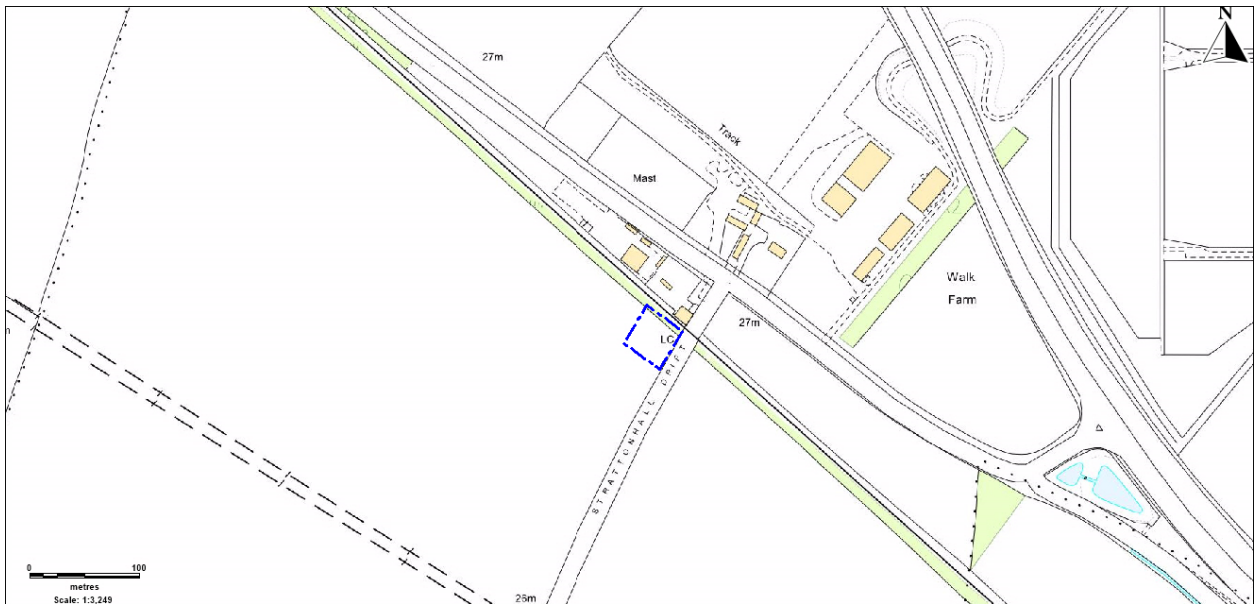
Figure 1. Site Locations



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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.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work please see 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
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
Metcalfe, 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 ID: suffolka1-334516	
Project details	
Project name	Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement (Badger setts)
Short description of the project	monitoring of works associated with the removal of two badger setts did not encounter any heritage assets
Project dates	Start: 25-07-2018 End: 21-11-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	C/10/0544 (Branch Line) and TWA Orders - Planning Application No.
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 MARTIN Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement (Badger setts)
Study area	1800 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2736 3665 51.981134023647 1.311229732816 51 58 52 N 001 18 40 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 2704 3700 51.984407502441 1.306809310332 51 59 03 N 001 18 24 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	Michael Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	TYN 148

Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	TYN 148
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Felixstowe Branch Line Capacity Enhancement, Badger Sett Removal
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, M.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2018/106
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a wire binding
Entered by	Mark Sommers (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	21 November 2018

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