

**Grove Road Medical Centre,  
Felixstowe,  
Suffolk.  
FEX 311**

**Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2013/26**

**Client: R.G. Carter Colchester Ltd.**

Author: Linzi Everett

April 2013

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## HER Information

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**Report Number:** 2013/26  
**Site Name:** Grove Road Medical Centre  
**Planning Application No:** C/12/0311  
**Date of Fieldwork:** February- March 2013  
**Grid Reference:** TM 3022 3569  
**Commissioned by:** R.G. Carter Colchester Ltd.  
**Curatorial Officer:** Jude Plouviez  
**Project Officer:** Linzi Everett  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1- 148804  
**Site Code:** FEX 311

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

### Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: Linzi Everett  
Date: April 2013

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner  
Position: Contracts Manager  
Date:  
Signed:



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## Summary

Five trenches were initially excavated on land off Grove Road, Felixstowe, as a condition of a planning permission to develop the site. A field boundary was recorded in Trench 5 to the north of the site which is known to have been extant in the 1920's, whilst a cluster of features in Trench 1 at the southern end of the development area were largely undated but contained a small quantity of later prehistoric and Roman pottery. Five discreet features were recorded in this trench, including two parallel NW-SE aligned ditches. As these were very close to the location of the proposed building footprint and at a depth where groundworks would impact on any further features, the footprint was stripped in order to reveal and record any other features extending into this area. The continuation of ditch 0005 was recorded but no additional features were observed.





## **1. Introduction**

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A trial trench evaluation was carried out on land off Grove Road, Felixstowe (FEX 311; TM 3022 3569). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') consisted of an area of c.0.6 hectares.

The evaluation was carried out as a condition of planning consent to develop the site, according to a Brief and Specification issued by Jude Plouviez, which outlined the manner of the fieldwork, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the archaeological methodology and risk assessment (Gardner, 2013).

The trial trenching was conducted by the Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) on the 11th-13th February 2013, moving on to excavation of the proposed building footprint on 6th-7th March 2013.

The site has been recorded with the County Historic Environment Record (HER) code FEX 311.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site is located at the head of a minor valley running north to the Deben estuary, at a height of 15m-20m, on sandy drift geology with the potential for overlying alluvial/colluvial 'brickearth' deposits.

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The sites potential was based on its location within an area of archaeological interest and proximity to sites recorded in the Suffolk HER. An E-W track shown on the 1880's Ordnance Survey map appears to link Walton Old Hall (FEX 037) with Walton village and Priory, with the potential for medieval roadside settlement to be present. Probable Roman cremations are recorded some 300m south of the site, in addition to evidence of Roman settlement to the east (FEX 016) and west (FEX 011). Other undated but probably later prehistoric cropmarks are also known in the vicinity.

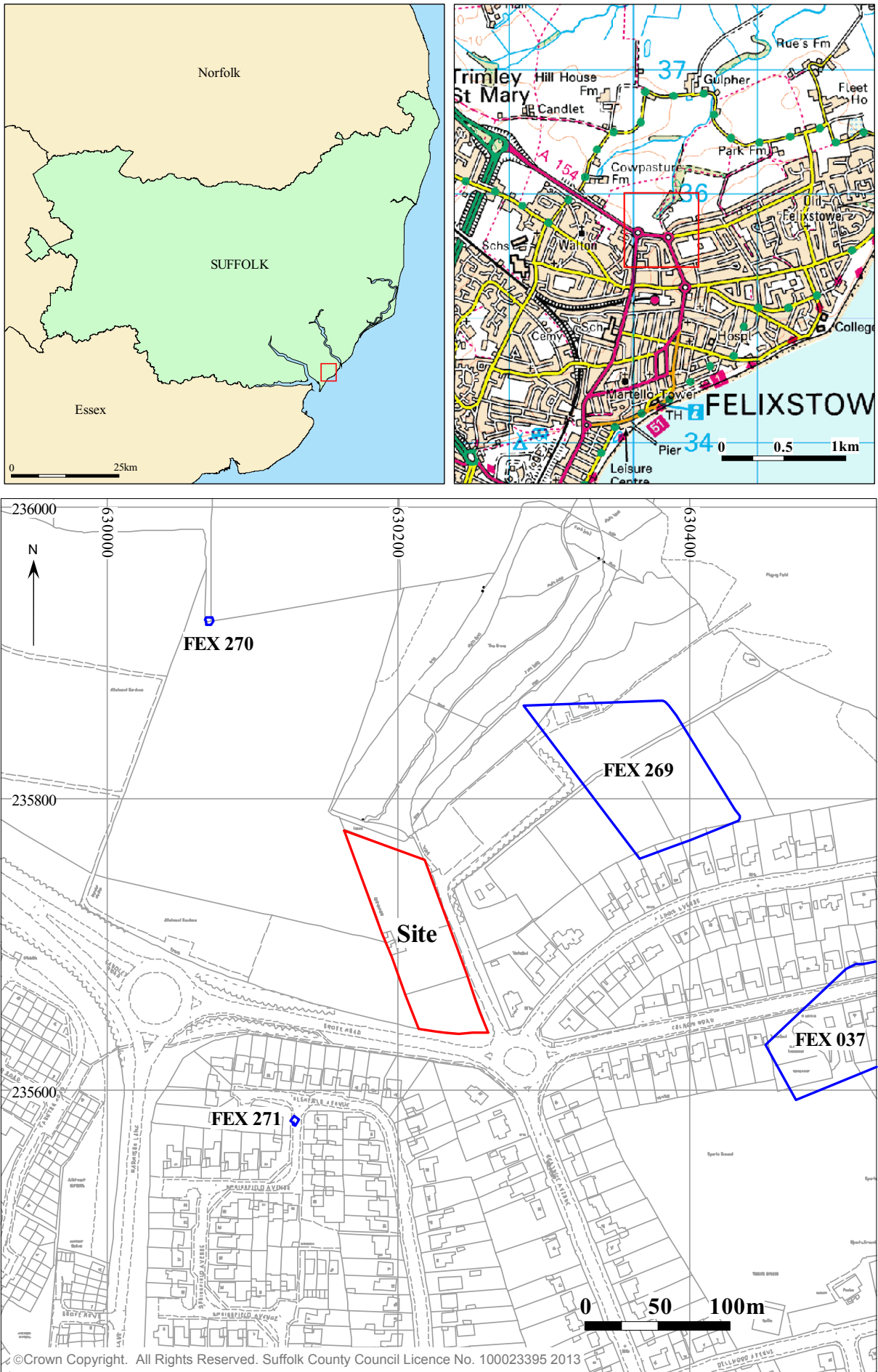


Figure 1. Site location, showing Historic Environment Record entries

## **4. Methodology**

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### **Trenching**

Trenching was conducted using a mechanical digger equipped with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was observed by an archaeologist standing adjacent to the trench. Overburden was removed by machine, initially to the top of 'brickearth' deposits where they were present, subsequently digging through to the base of the brickearth and/or archaeological deposits immediately adjacent.

The base of each trench was examined for features or finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was examined visually for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered.

### **Excavation**

The footprint of the proposed building was stripped to the level of the natural subsoil under the direction of an archaeologist, avoiding the known electric cable running approximately NW-SE across the area. Where features were present, they were hand cleaned for definition, sample sections excavated and soil samples collected as appropriate. A full digital photographic record was made throughout.

The site has been given the Suffolk HER code FEX 311. All elements of the site archive are identified with this code. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been initiated and the reference code suffolkc1- 148804 has been used for this project.

## 5. Results

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### Evaluation

Five trenches were excavated across the site (Fig. 2), the dimensions of which are recorded in Table 1. A total area of 403.6 square metres was excavated.

Trench	Length	Area	Average depth	m OD
1	40.6m	54m <sup>2</sup>	0.6m	19.80
2	31.5m	107m <sup>2</sup>	<1m	19.46
3	31.7m	94.5m <sup>2</sup>	<1.1m	19.98
4	30m	70.4m <sup>2</sup>	<1.3m	16.71 (N) 17.83 (S)
5	29m	77.7m <sup>2</sup>	<2m	14.90 (N) 17.08 (S)

Table 1. Trench dimensions

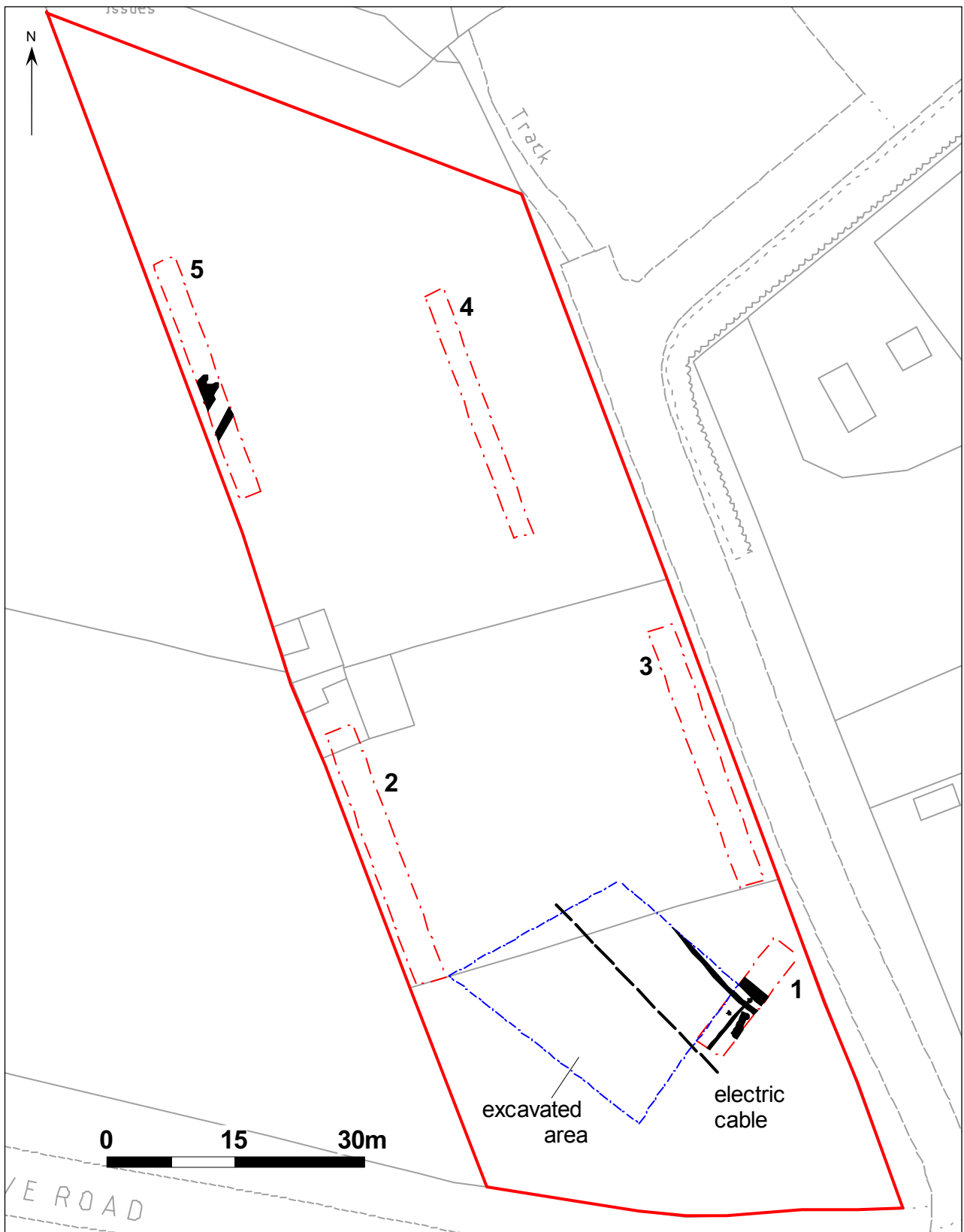
Topsoil consisted of a homogenous layer of dark brown sandy loam between 0.3m and 0.4m thick. The natural subsoil comprised a fine, pale brown mottled sand with areas of coarse orange sand.

#### *Trench 1*

Six features were recorded, all closely spaced in the southern end of the trench. Ditches 0003 and 0005 were approximately parallel and NW-SE aligned. 0003 was 1.57m wide, 0.54m deep gently sloping NE side, uneven but generally rounded base.

0005 0.76m wide 0.2m deep, rounded sides breaking to a flattish base

Both ditches were filled by a mid to pale brown silty sand with very few stones. An environmental sample taken from 0003 contained fragments of burnt flint and a small quantity of abraded pottery, most of which was of likely Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date, whilst one small sherd was Roman.



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Figure 2. Location of trenches and excavation area with archaeological features shown in black

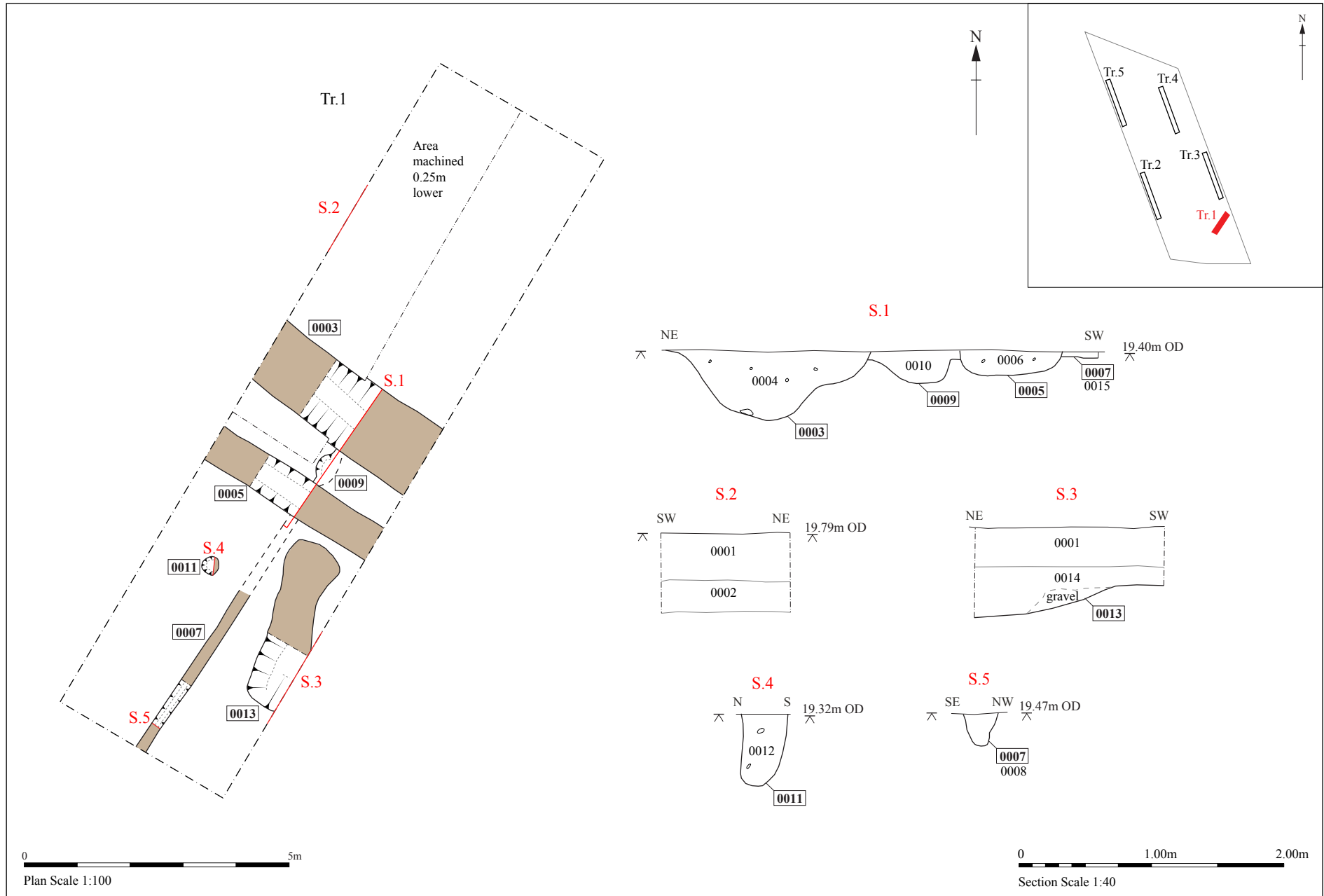


Figure 3. Plan of trench 1 with sections

0007 was a narrow SE-NW aligned gully 0.26m wide and up to 0.26m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply to a flat base. It shallowed out to the north but was still just visible where it joined and was cut by ditch 0005. It was visible between the two ditches but did not continue beyond the NE limit of 0003. No finds were recovered from the pale brown gravelly sandy silt fill.

0009 was oval in plan, c.0.6m long and 0.4m wide, though its SE side was not well defined. It had a roughly rounded profile and measured 0.25m deep. It was cut by ditch 0003, but no relationship with 0007 was visible although it is possible that they were part of the same feature.

0011 was a small, circular post hole, 0.35m in diameter and 0.55m deep with almost vertical sides and a flattish base. No finds were recovered from its pale brown sandy silty clay fill.

0014 was irregular in plan but roughly rectangular, continuing beyond the SE limit of the trench. It was also somewhat irregular in profile and fill, with pockets of both pale silty material and gravel noted throughout. Whilst a small quantity of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery was collected from the surface of the feature, it was not clear whether this feature was archaeological or a naturally created feature such as a tree throw.

#### *Trench 5*

Brickearth deposits were present in this trench and were excavated to a depth of over 2m in the southern end before the trench sides began to collapse.

Two features were recorded, cutting the brickearth immediately below the subsoil at a depth of 0.5m from the ground surface. 0016 was a NE-SW aligned ditch immediately south of 0018, an irregular, shallow spread, also roughly aligned NE-SW. Both their fills were humic, loose and contained a low density of 19th/20th century glazed china, glass, modern brick and a coal/coke type material. They appear to relate to a field boundary shown on the 1880's-1920's Ordnance survey maps (Figure 5).

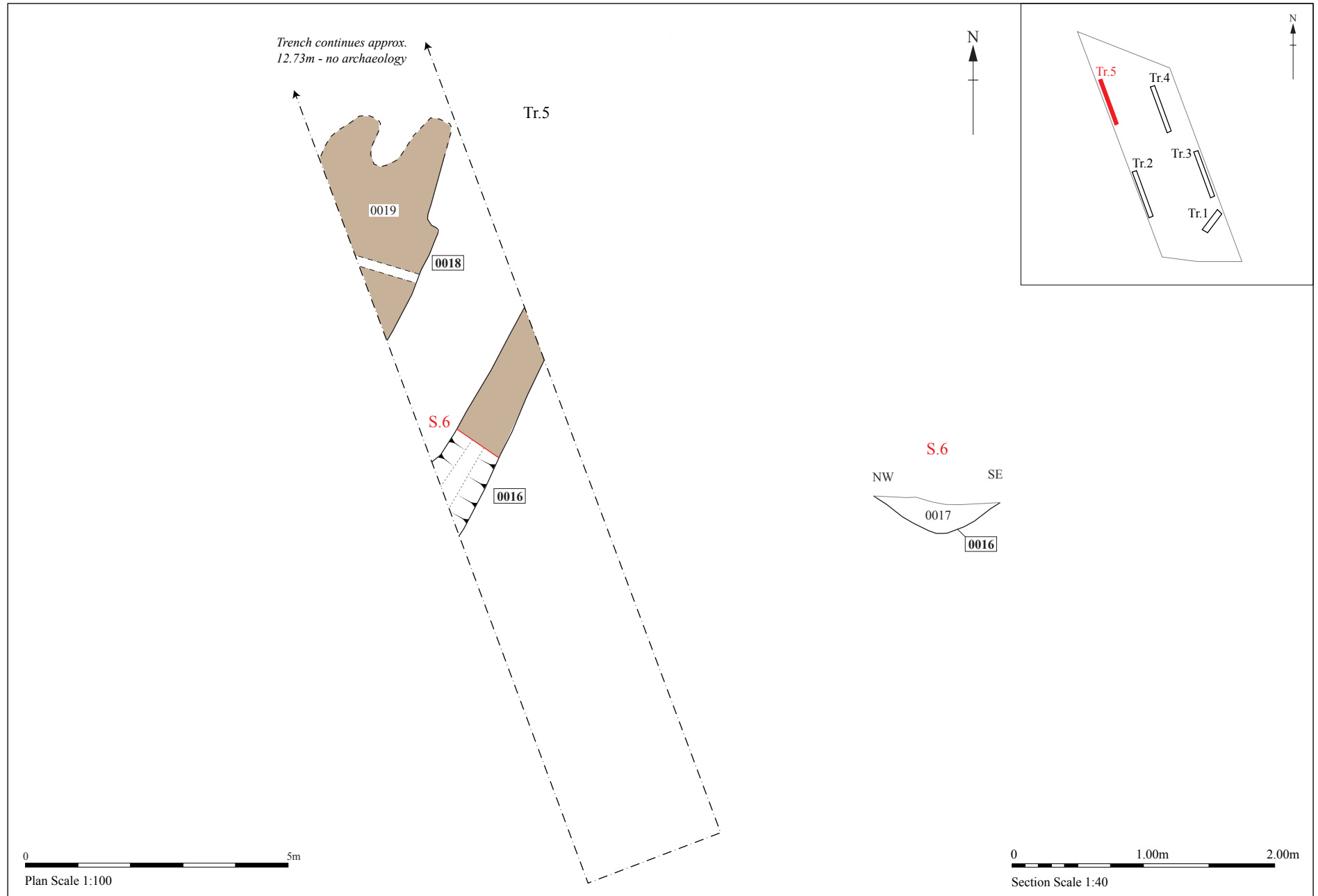


Figure 4. Plan of trench 5 with sections



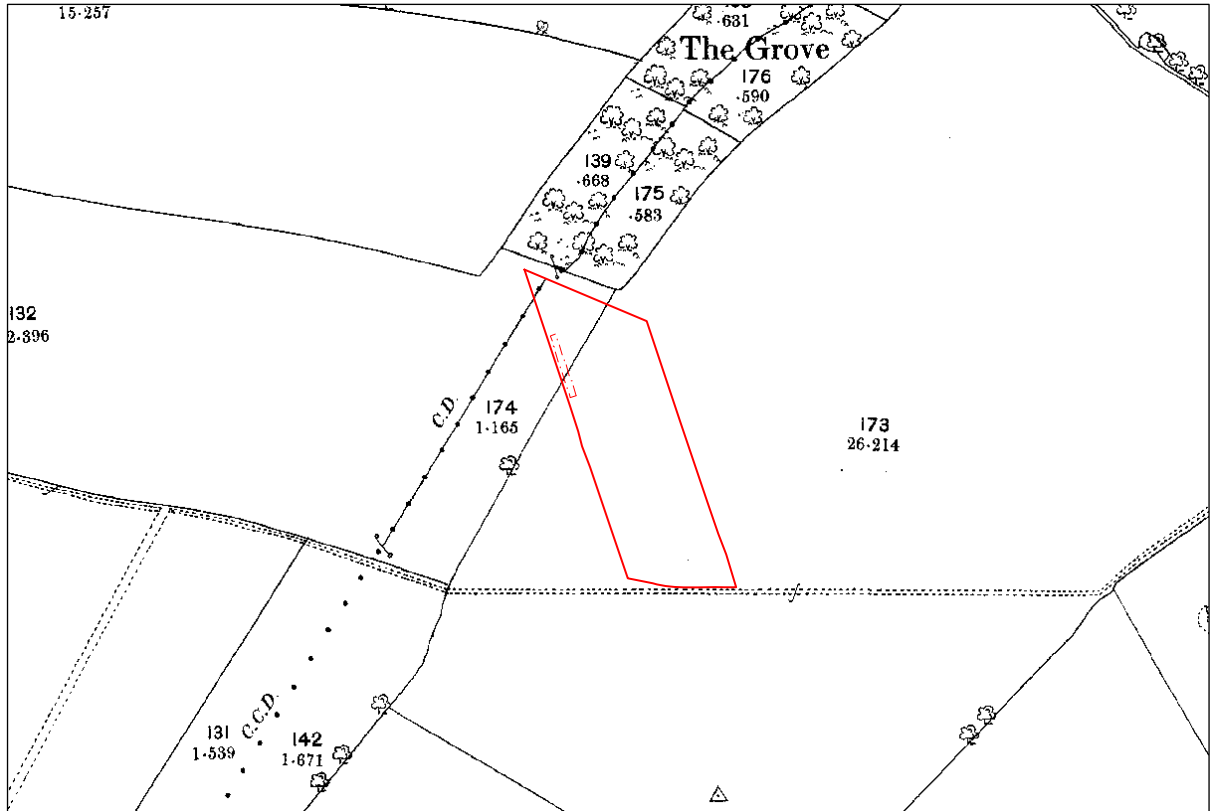


Figure 5. Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, c.1884, showing the field boundary recorded in Trench 5, as well as the track between Walton village and Walton Old Hall at the south of the site.

### *Trenches 2, 3 and 4*

Each of these trenches contained varying depths of brickearth deposits but no archaeological features were observed either cutting this layer or sealed by it, nor were any pre-modern artefacts recovered from the upcast spoil.

### **Excavation**

Topsoil and subsoil was stripped from the entire building footprint, a total of 470 square metres, leaving approximately a metre wide strip around an electric cable untouched. The only feature observed within this area was the NW-SE continuation of ditch 0005 observed in Trench 1.



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking SW



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking NNW



Plate 3. Trench 3, looking NNW



Plate 4. Trench 4, looking NNW



Plate 5. Trench 5, looking NNW



Plate 6. Soil profile in Trench 3

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Andy Fawcett

### Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds recovered from the evaluation. These were recorded in Trench 1, and include one ditch fill (0004) and pit fill (0014) as well as the unstratified context (0001).

Context	Pottery		CBM		Burnt flint		Date
	No	Wgt/g	No	Wgt/g	No	Wgt/g	
0001			1	98			18th-19th C
0004	5	2			3	2	LBA-EIA/MIA & Roman
0014	5	52					LBA-EIA/MIA
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	

Table 2. Finds quantities

### The Pottery

#### Introduction

A total of ten sherds of pottery was recorded from the evaluation. The assemblage is dated to the prehistoric and Roman periods. A full contextual breakdown of the assemblage forms part of the site archive.

#### Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and allocated to fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk fabric series. All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight. No rim or base fragments are present within the assemblage.

#### Prehistoric pottery

Two contexts contained small groups of prehistoric pottery. The first of these was recorded in ditch fill 0004 as part of the sampling strategy (Sample 1). This contained three very small and abraded sherds of flint-tempered pottery. The sherds are too small

to be identified accurately however their fabric style suggests that they are dated from the Late Bronze to around the Early/Middle Iron Age.

Pit fill 0014 contained five sherds of flint-tempered pottery (HMF) which display only slight abrasion. The sherds are variably oxidised, although some reduced areas on their surfaces can also be seen. The fabric contains common ill sorted white, grey and red flint, as well as quartz sand and sparse organic voids, the latter being most prominent on the surfaces. The amount of sand within the fabric, as well as the presence of organic voids, indicates that the fabric is dated to the Iron Age. However, the style of the fabric points toward an Early to Middle Iron Age date.

## Roman

A single very abraded sherd of Roman pottery (1g) was noted in ditch fill 0004 as part of the sampling strategy (Sample 1). It is a grey micaceous ware with a black surface (GMB). The sherd is not closely datable within the Roman period itself.

## **Burnt flint**

The burnt flint fragments were all recorded in ditch fill 0004 as part of the sampling strategy (Sample 1). They are all very small, variably coloured and are accompanied by both prehistoric and Roman pottery.

## **Plant macrofossils and other remains**

Anna West

### **Introduction and Methods**

Three samples were taken from archaeological features during the evaluation and subsequent. All the samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flots were scanned using a

binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macro remains or artefacts were recorded in Table 3. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles, (Stace).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

### Quantification

For this initial assessment, macro remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones were scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

# = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Remains that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

### Results

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0004	0003	Ditch		Charred cereal ##, Charred seeds #, Charcoal +, Modern rootlets ++, Un-charred seeds ##, Ferrous spheroids #, Coal fragments +
2	0014	0013	Pit		Charred cereal #, Charred seeds #, Charcoal ++, Un-charred seeds ##, Modern rootlets +++, Snails +, Insect remains #, Coal fragments +
3	0020	0005	Ditch		Charred cereal #, Charred seeds #, Charcoal ++, Modern rootlets +++

Table 3. Flotation results

A small number of cereal grains and segetal weed seeds were observed in all three samples. The preservation is through charring and is generally fair to good although

some of the cereal grains are puffed and fragmented with the honeycomb structure characteristic of combustion at high temperatures. All three samples contained charcoal fragments and modern fibrous rootlets.

Sample 1, fill (0004) from ditch 0003, contained a small number of Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) and Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains and a single possible Rye (*Secale cereale* L.) caryopsis, along with a single rachis fragment that resembles those of Rye. There were also a number of cereal caryopses fragments that were too fragmented and abraded to identify at this stage.

There was a single charred specimen each of a Cabbage family (*Brassica* sp.) and Vetch family (*Vicia* sp.) and two Speedwell family (*Veronica* sp.) seeds. The uncharred seeds of Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and Knotweeds/Docks (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.) were present in small numbers.

Three small ferrous spheroids were also present within the flot but none were recovered from the residue. Ferrous spheroids/globules are formed during primary smithing as hot droplets of slag are expelled. The presence of spheroids suggests that metal working may have been taking place in the near vicinity.

Sample 2, fill (0014) of pit 0013 contained a single wheat grain and two cereal grain fragments. A single pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) cotyledon was recovered along with a single charred Speedwell (*Veronica* sp.) seed. There were small numbers of un-charred weed seeds in the form of Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), Clovers (*Trifolium* sp.), Thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.) and Knotweeds and Docks (*Polygonaceae* sp.).

Sample 3 fill (0020) from ditch 0005 contained a single Barley grain and two Wheat caryopses, along with a small number of fragmented grains that were unidentifiable. A small number of charred Fabaceae were recovered, three peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) and a single Vetch type (*Vicia* sp.)

## **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

In general the samples were poor to fair in terms of identifiable material. Charcoal is present in small quantities in all samples but as very small fragments that are of little use for identifying or dating.

The charred cereal grains could represent processing/storage waste or chance loss on a domestic hearth during food preparation. Although only a single chaff element was recovered, which would have been indicative of the later stages of cereal processing, when the grains are exposed to heat and pounded in order to remove them from their spikelets, it is likely that the charred grains represent chance loss during final processing. At this stage the contaminating arable weeds would also have been hand picked from the grain and discarded.

The small number of pea (*P. sativum* L.) and pulse seeds recovered may not be representative of their importance within the diet. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits. The presence of legumes may indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or that larger scale crop rotation was taking place near by.

It is likely that the activities indicated by the material recovered from the samples took place on a small scale within the local vicinity, as the material was sparse however it is possible that it represents windblown or washed material from the surrounding area rather than the deliberate deposition of waste material within the archaeological feature. The weed seeds recovered were all reasonably well preserved and identifiable to an archaeobotanist.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material at this stage as they would offer little extra information of value to the results of the excavation, however if further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that further

sampling should be carried out with a view to investigating the nature of the possible cereal and metalworking waste. The accompanying weed assemblage is likely to provide an insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

## **7. Discussion**

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Fieldwork identified a cluster of features in the southern part of the site, from which a small quantity of finds were recovered. The prehistoric pottery is all dated from the Late Bronze to Early/Middle Iron Age. The sherds provide evidence of activity dated to this period and are the first to be recorded in this area of Felixstowe, and therefore of some importance. Cropmarks of likely late prehistoric date are known to the east and west of the development area and the features identified during this work may be associated with that landscape.

The presence of a single sherd of Roman pottery is not a surprise, as activity dated to this period has previously been noted to the south-west of the current site (FEX 044 and 049).

The brickearth deposits identified over the site were thickest in the northern part of the site. In this instance, they did not appear to mask any archaeological features.

### **Bibliography**

- Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed 2006 (*Stefanie Jacomet et al*)  
Archaeobotany Lab IPAS, Basel University.
- New Flora of the British Isles, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed (*Stace C.*)



## **8. Archive deposition**

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The archive is lodged with the SCCAS at its Bury office under the HER reference FEX 311. A summary of this project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the reference suffolkc1-148804.

Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Grove Road Medical Centre, Felixstowe\FEX 311



**The Paddock, Grove Road, Felixstowe  
(C/12/0311)**

**Archaeological Evaluation:**

**Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment**

**Prepared by  
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team  
February 2013**



## **Document Control**

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Title: Land at the Paddock, Grove Road, Felixstowe (C/12/0311):  
Archaeological Evaluation, Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk  
Assessment.

Date: February 2013

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Stuart Boulter

Checked by: N/A

Issued to: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team

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2. Site detail: proposed location of trenches (re), known overhead cable (green)

## **Appendices**

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1. SCC Health and Safety Policy
2. SCC Insurance Certificates
3. Risk Assessments
4. COSHH Assessments



# 1 Background

- Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (hereafter SCCAS/FT) have been commissioned by RG Carter Ltd (on behalf of their client) to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation by mechanically excavated trenches at land at The Paddock, Grove Road, Felixstowe (TM 3022 3570) (Figure 1).
- This WSI covers that work only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required would be subject to new documentation.
- The works are required as part of a condition that has been placed on planning application C/12/0311 covering the development of the site. A Brief for these works was produced by Suffolk County Council Planning Conservation Team (hereafter SCCAS/CT) archaeologist Judith Plouviez in a document dated 8<sup>th</sup> November 2012. All SCCAS Field Team work will adhere to the requirements of this document.
- The Brief states the evaluation works will involve the mechanical excavation of trenches with a total area equating to 5% of the site (c.300 square metres). In addition, the Brief suggests that due to the unusual wind blown soil deposits in the area, that the trenches should be shorter than would usually employed, but wider (3m). However, subsequently, due to concerns from the contractors regarding the location of these trenches in relation to the proposed development, a compromise trench location was agreed with SCCAS/CT (Figure 2).

The dimensions of the five proposed trenches are as follows:

Trench 1) 29m x 2.5m (73 square metres)

Trench 2) 25m x 2m (50 square metres)

Trench 3) 30m x 3m (90 square metres)

Trench 4) 29m x 2.5m (73 square metres)

Trench 5) 25m x 3.5m (88 square metres)

- The site has not been subject to any previous archaeological interventions.
- The perceived archaeological potential of the site is based on its location within the area of archaeological interest as defined in the County Historic Environment Record

(hereafter HER). The site lies at the head of a minor valley running north to the Deben estuary between 15m and 20m OD. On the 1880's OS an east-west track is shown close to the present southern boundary of the site; this route appears to link Walton Old Hall (FEX 037) with Walton village and Priory and so there is potential for medieval roadside settlement. Although no earlier settlement is recorded in the immediate vicinity of the development there are probable Roman cremation burials c.300m to the south and evidence for Roman settlement in similar locations to the west (FEX 011) and east (FEX 016), plus undated but probably late prehistoric cropmarks in the same area. There is high potential for historic occupation deposits to be disturbed by development at this location.

- The fieldwork will be carried out by SCCAS/FT under the supervision of a Project Officer (TBC) and the project will be managed by Rhodri Gardner.
- It is proposed that the fieldwork will be undertaken in February 2013, and is projected to last for up to four days with two archaeologists (to include a Project Officer and a metal detectorist/excavator) in attendance along with mechanical plant and a driver.



## 2 Research Aims

**RA1:** To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

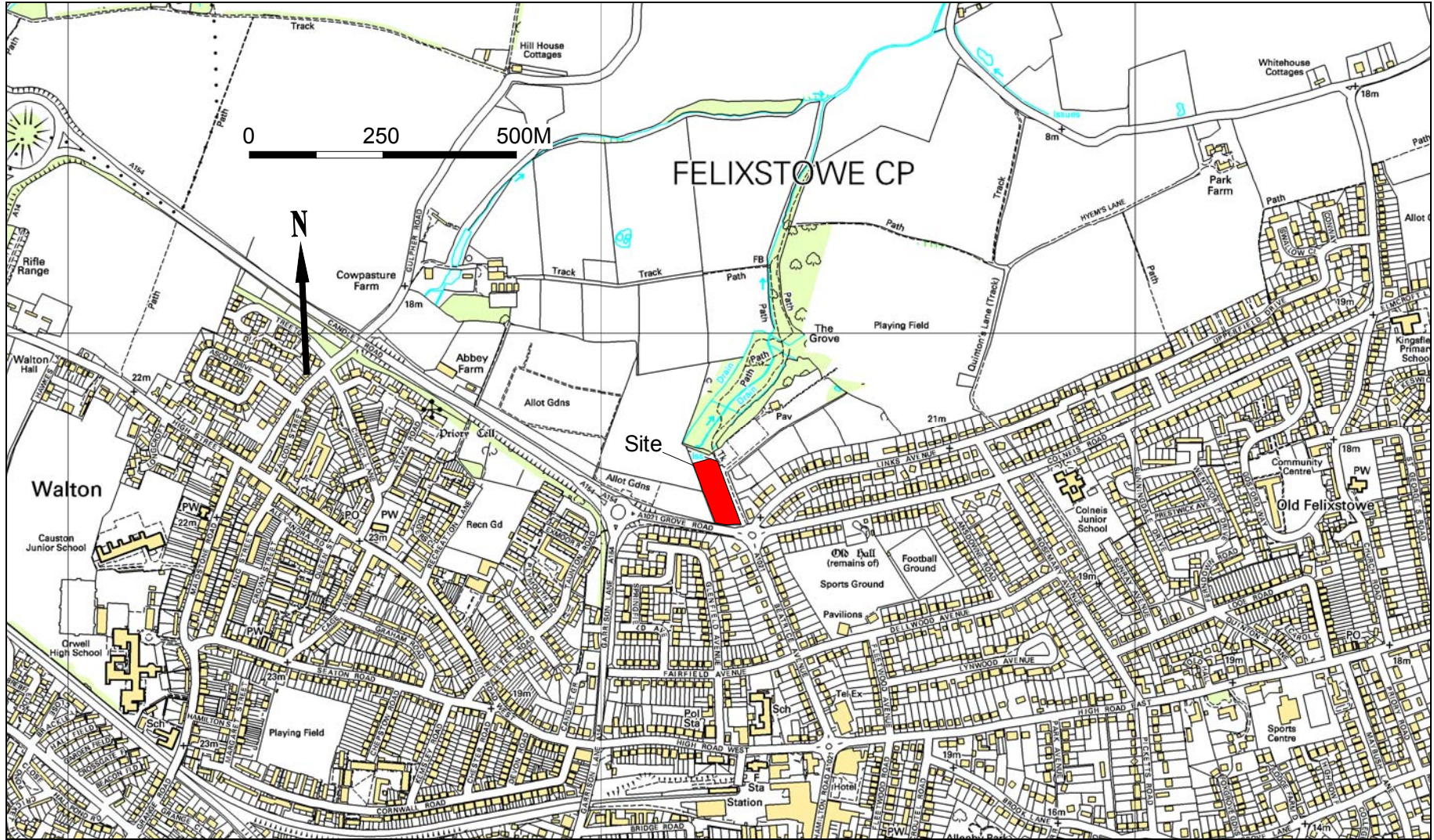
**RA2:** Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

**RA3:** Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial deposits.

**RA4:** Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

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

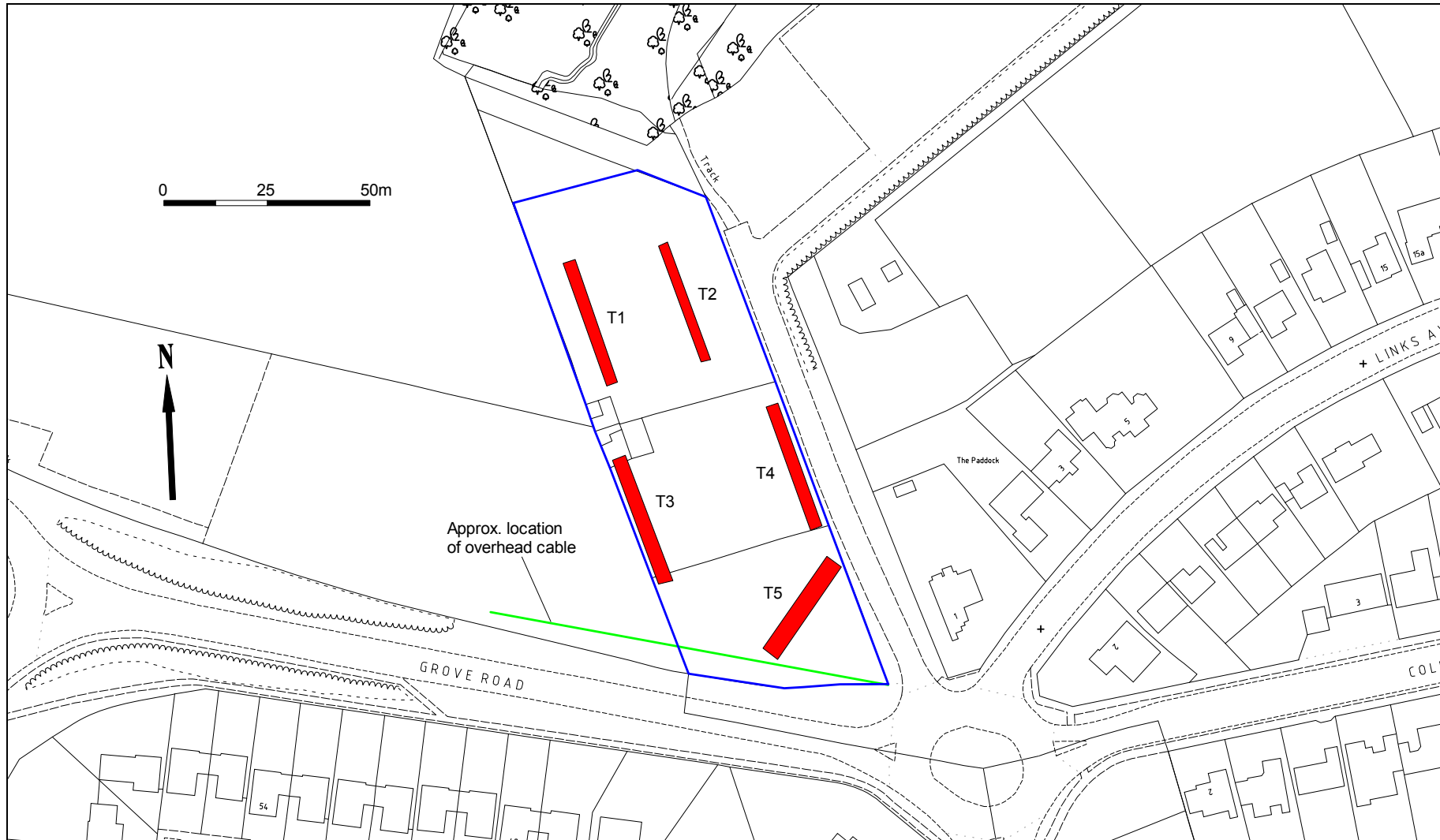




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Figure 1. Site location (red)





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Figure 2. Site detail: proposed location of trenches (re), known overhead cable (green)



### 3 Project Details

<b>Site Name</b>	The Paddock, Grove Road, Felixstowe
<b>Site Location/Parish</b>	Felixstowe
<b>Grid Reference</b>	TM 3022 3570
<b>Access</b>	From Grove Road
<b>Planning No</b>	C/12/0311
<b>HER code</b>	FEX 311
<b>OASIS Ref</b>	Not yet allocated
<b>SCCAS Job Code</b>	Not yet allocated
<b>Type:</b>	Mechanically excavated evaluation trenches
<b>Area</b>	c.0.6 hectares
<b>Project start date</b>	February 2013
<b>Duration</b>	Four days of fieldwork, then reporting
<b>Number of personnel on site</b>	Projected as 2 SCCAS staff and 1 mechanical plant operator

#### Personnel and contact numbers

<b>Project Manager</b>	Rhodri Gardner	01473 265879
<b>Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)</b>	TBC	-
<b>Outreach Officer</b>	Duncan Allan	07768 430556
<b>Finds Dept.</b>	Richenda Goffin	01284 741233
<b>EH Regional Science Advisor</b>	Dr Helen Chappell	01223 582707
<b>Sub-contractors</b>	N/A	-
<b>Curatorial Officer</b>	Jude Plouviez	01284 741235
<b>Consultant/Contact</b>	N/A	-
<b>Developer</b>	-	-
<b>Client/working contact</b>	RG Carter	01206 794455
<b>Site landowner</b>	-	-

#### Emergency contacts

<b>Local Police</b>	Suffolk Constabulary, Police Headquarters Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, IP5 3QS	01473 613500
<b>Local GP</b>	Dr F. Rowe & Partners, 31 Orwell Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 7DD	01394 282706
<b>Location of nearest A &amp; E</b>	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 712 233
<b>Qualified First Aiders</b>	SCC Project Officer	-
<b>Base emergency no.</b>	N/A	-

#### Hire details

<b>Plant:</b>	Holmes Plant	07860121821
<b>Welfare Hire</b>	N/A	-
<b>Tool hire:</b>	N/A	-

#### Other Contacts

<b>Suffolk Fleet Maintenance</b>		01359 270777
<b>Suffolk Press Office</b>		01473 264395
<b>SCC Environment Strategy Manager (James Wilson)</b>		01473 264301
<b>SCC Health and Safety Advisor (Martin Fisher)</b>		01473 265299





## 4 Archaeological Method Statement

### Evaluation by trial trench

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS/FT (Project Officer TBC) and will be project managed by Rhodri Gardner.
- The area of investigation comprises c.300 square metres of a c.0.6 hectares (c.6000 square metres) site presently occupied by paddocks (Figure 2).
- The Brief (section 3.4) states that the evaluation requires the excavation of linear trenches covering 5% of the entire site. Figure 2 presents a trench proposal made by the contractors.
- Overburden will be removed stratigraphically, by a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil. Spoil will be temporarily stockpiled next to the trenches with topsoil stored separately to any underlying colluvial material. All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- Each trench will be excavated in such a way as to leave a strip of the wind blown loess-like material intact for its whole length, with only part of the trench excavated down to the true naturally occurring subsoil.
- After excavation and recording, the trenches will be backfilled by pushing the upcast spoil back in sequentially using the mechanical excavator. Formal reinstatement is not the responsibility of the archaeological contractor.
- Figure 2 shows the location of an existing overhead cable. This will be avoided with the accepted exclusion zone employed. However, should any other, previously unknown, services be encountered SCCAS Field Projects Team will not be responsible for any damage and costs incurred.

- Although the trenches are unlikely to be deep (<500mm is anticipated, although localised areas with made ground or colluvium could be deeper), they will be backfilled as soon as possible. If it became necessary to leave a trench open overnight, to facilitate a visit by various interested parties (e.g. SCCAS/CT archaeologist), fencing will be employed if required.
- Archaeological features and deposits will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned and recorded as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims. While there is a presumption that the excavation work will cause minimum disturbance consistent with adequate evaluation, with solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes preserved intact (even if sampled), the following guidelines will be maintained:

A minimum of 1m wide slots will be excavated across linear features.

50% of discrete features, such as pits, will be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be required.

- Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to provide clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and character of any colluvial or any other masking deposit will be established across the site.
- A site plan, which will show the trench location and other areas of investigation, feature positions and levels will be recorded, where necessary, a RTK GPS or TST will be used, otherwise trenches will be located by triangulation from extant structures and boundaries. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal SCC Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.
- The site will be recorded under a Suffolk HER code (FEX 311). All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard *pro forma* SCCAS Context Recording Sheets.

- A photographic record (high resolution digital) will be made throughout the evaluation.
- Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the project.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated according to 'First Aid For Finds' and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be taken to the SCCAS Bury St. Edmunds office for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done at the Bury St. Edmunds office, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.
- In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (30-40 litres each) will be taken from selected archaeological features (**two samples included in the agreed costing, should SCCAS/CT require additional samples, these would be costed as an additional item**), particularly those which are both datable and interpretable, and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science, on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and 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.

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
- SCCAS staff will work from their vehicle and use local welfare facilities.

## **Post-excavation**

- Post-excavation work will be managed by SCCAS Field Projects Team Finds Manager Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be used who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- The site archive will be consistent with 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (English Heritage, 1991).
- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.
- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the County HER. All finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and 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.

Specialist reports will be undertaken in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the following requirements at assessment level:

- The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).
- The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994).
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist (Dr Helen Chapell) with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- The evaluation report 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 Planning Officer. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.



## 5 Risk Assessment

The project will be carried out following the Suffolk County Council statement on Health and Safety at all times. Particular hazards to SCCAS/FT staff and subcontractors identified with this project are as follows:

- **Outdoor working** – hazards to staff from weather conditions and uneven ground.
- **Manual excavation** – the main hazards are to staff from the use of tools, shallow holes and the resultant trip hazards, live services and ground contamination.
- **Mechanised excavation** – the most significant hazard from this activity is working in close proximity with plant machinery.

Specific risk assessments for each are provided in Appendix 3.

All SCCAS/FT staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites and are aware of all SCCAS H&S policies. Permanent SCCAS/FT excavation staff are holders of CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) cards. All staff will be issued with a copy of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer. From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by external specialists, SCCAS/CT members and other SCC staff. All staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.

PPE required in this case includes:

- Hard Hat (to EN397)
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater)
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole)
- Gloves (to EN388)
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F)

Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (see Appendix 2).

COSHH assessments for hazardous substances that staff could come into contact with are listed in Appendix 4.

Only limited information has been provided by the client regarding existing services (Figure 2). A CAT detector will be used in advance of trenching. However, should

previously unknown services be encountered in the trenches, any damage/costs will not be the responsibility of SCCAS/FT.

SCCAS/FT staff will work from their van for the duration of the fieldwork. Welfare facilities (a portable toilet) will be hired in if required.

### **Environmental controls**

Suffolk County Council maintains an internal Environmental Management System run in accordance with the ISO14001 standard by a dedicated EMS officer. The council has a publicly available [Environment Policy](#), which commits us meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, and preventing pollution, and to the continual improvement of our environmental performance, as well as:

- Preventing environmental pollution and minimise waste.
- Reducing our carbon emissions.
- Continually improving our energy efficiency and reduce our use of resources.
- Reducing the impact of vehicle travel by county council employees.
- Implementing sustainable procurement.
- Minimising the impact on the environment of all existing and planned county council activities.
- Enhancing biodiversity, conserve distinctive landscapes and protecting the historic environment.

The council has also published its [Environmental Action Plan](#) online, together with the [monitoring report](#) from the previous plan.

Between 2005 and 2010, the SCC was certified to the ISO14001 standard by BSI for all services except schools. We were the first, and until 2009, only council to achieve this. During the eleven external audits undertaken during this period, only two non-conformities were identified. Partially because of this, and also in order to make cost savings, in 2010 a decision was taken to not continue with the certification. However the council will continue to run its internal auditing system, which carries out around 40 audits a year to check issues such as legal compliance and performance against our environmental objectives, and will also participate in an auditor exchange programme with Norfolk County Council to ensure continued external oversight of our system.







# Appendix 1. Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policy

Health & Safety Policy – HS01



## Health and Safety Policy Section 1 - General Statement of Policy

Suffolk County Council is fully committed to comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act etc 1974 and associated legislation.

We recognise that good health, safety and wellbeing is integral to our organisational and business performance by reducing injuries and ill health, protecting the environment and reducing unnecessary losses and liabilities. Our service delivery decisions will always consider the impact on health, safety and wellbeing.

We aim to be exemplary in all matters relating to the health, safety and welfare of our staff and all those who may be affected by our activities. To this end we will:

- benchmark our health & safety performance against other similar organisations;
- provide adequate control of the health and safety risks arising from our work activities;
- consult with our employees on matters affecting their health and safety;
- provide and maintain safe plant and equipment;
- ensure safe handling and use of substances;
- provide information, instruction and supervision with adequate professional advice;
- ensure all employees are competent to do their tasks, and give them adequate training;
- prevent incidents, injuries and cases of work-related ill health;
- maintain safe and healthy working conditions;
- commit to progressive improvement in health & safety performance using current recognised good practice such as 'HSG65' and similar models of continuous improvement;
- review and revise this policy as necessary at regular intervals.

Signed:  Chief Executive.

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> January 2012

Signed:  Leader.

Date: 31<sup>st</sup> January 2012

Review date: Date: January 2014

If you need help to understand this information in another language or would like this information in another format, including audio tape or large print, please call **08456 066 067**.



## Appendix 2. SCC Insurance Certificates



To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: Our Ref: QLA-19A004-0013 17 July, 2012

Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council have in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31/07/2013 Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

Policy Number: QLA-19A004-0013

**Limit of Indemnity:**

Public Liability:	£ 50,000,000	any one event
Products Liability:	£ 50,000,000	for all claims in the
Pollution:	) aggregate during any one period of insurance	
Employers' Liability:	£ 50,000,000	any one event inclusive of costs

Zurich Municipal  
Zurich House  
2 Gladiator Way  
Farnborough  
Hampshire  
GU14 6GB

Telephone 0870 2418050  
Direct Phone 01252 384594  
Direct Fax 01252 0  
E-mail  
sally.rose@uk.zurich.com@zurich.com

Communications will be monitored regularly to improve our service and for security and regulatory purposes

Zurich Municipal is a trading name of Zurich Insurance plc

A public limited company incorporated in Ireland. Registration No. 13460  
Registered Office: Zurich House, Ballsbridge Park, Dublin 4, Ireland.

UK branch registered in England and Wales  
Registration No. BR7985.

UK Branch Head Office: The Zurich Centre,  
3000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham,  
Hampshire PO15 7JZ

Authorised by the Irish Financial Regulator and subject to limited regulation by the Financial Services Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Financial Services Authority are available from us on request.

67109102 (18052A02) 10/02 MGH

**Excess :**

Public Liability/Products Liability/Pollution: £ £311,000 any one event  
Employers' Liability: £ £311,000 any one claim

**Indemnity to Principals :**

Covers include a standard Indemnity to Principals Clause in respect of contractual obligations.

**Full Policy :**

The policy documents should be referred to for details of full cover.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sally Rose'.

Sally Rose  
Underwriting Services  
Zurich Municipal  
Farnborough





To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: SS/PS/B'HAM

14 August, 2012

Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council have in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31st July 2013 Professional Negligence Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

Policy Number: QLA-19A004-0013

Services covered: Service C - Archeology

Limit of Indemnity: £ 5,000,000 any one claim and *in the aggregate for all claims* first made against the Insured and notified to Zurich Municipal during the period of insurance

Zurich Municipal  
Zurich House  
2 Gladiator Way  
Farnborough  
Hampshire  
GU14 6GB

Excess : £ 311,507 any one claim

Retroactive Date: 01/08/2006

Telephone 0870 2418050  
Direct Phone 0121 6978594  
Direct Fax 0121 978585  
E-mail sally.rose@zurich.com

Communications will be monitored regularly to improve our service and for security and regulatory purposes

Zurich Municipal is a trading name of Zurich Insurance plc

A public limited company incorporated in Ireland. Registration No. 13460  
Registered Office: Zurich House, Ballsbridge Park, Dublin 4, Ireland.

UK branch registered in England and Wales  
Registration No. BR7985.

UK Branch Head Office: The Zurich Centre,  
3000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham,  
Hampshire PO15 7JZ

Authorised by the Irish Financial Regulator and subject to limited regulation by the Financial Services Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Financial Services Authority are available from us on request.

#### Exclusions

Standard insurance market exclusions apply, notably exclusion of Pollution other than sudden and accidental; punitive or exemplary damages; express warranties or guarantees; claims the cause of which occurred prior to the Retroactive Date.

*This is a brief summary and the full policy should always be referred to for exact details of cover.*

Yours faithfully

Sally Rose  
Underwriting Services  
Zurich Municipal





## **Appendix 3. Risk Assessments**

# **Specific Risk Assessments for Archaeological Evaluation at The Paddock, Grove Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk (FEX 311)**

- 1 Working with heavy plant and machinery
- 2 Physical work in an outdoor semi-rural setting
- 3 Deep excavations
- 4 Use of hand tools

1-5 = Low risk

6-12 = Medium risk

20-25 = High risk

## Risk Assessment 1 Working with heavy plant machinery

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Revised by	Date	Rescue procedures
Direction and supervision of mechanical excavator.	Various.	Staff and others in close proximity to excavation (operation of bucket & manoeuvre of boom).	Accidental contact with boom/bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally PO/Site Assistants, but at times may involve others.	10	Only SPO/PO to supervise machinery.  No personnel to be within radius of boom.  All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times.	5	S. Boulter	09/01/13	Call emergency services.  First Aid if required.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

**Initial Risk**  
**Residual Risk**

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

## Risk Assessment 2 Physical work in an outdoor semi-rural setting

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Revised by	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation in exposed conditions.	Various.	Extremes of heat, cold and wet weather. Trip hazards.	Hypothermia, heat stroke, sunburn. Minor injuries.	All field staff.	9	All staff provided with appropriate clothing for weather conditions.  No staff to work alone in extreme conditions.	2	S. Boulter	09/01/2013	First Aid if required.  Call emergency services if necessary.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk  
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

### Risk Assessment 3 Deep excavations

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Revised by	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of trial-trenches and archaeological features within.	Various.	Trench collapse, falls, and work in confined spaces.	Physical injury (minor to rare major examples), suffocation.	All field staff.	12	No staff will be allowed to enter trenches deeper than 1.2m or shallower trenches that are considered to be dangerous.  No unfenced deep excavations will be left unsupervised.  Deep excavations will be fenced overnight.	2	S. Boulter	09/01/2013	Call emergency services.  First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

**Initial Risk**  
**Residual Risk**

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

## Risk Assessment 4 Use of hand tools

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Revised by	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of archaeological features using shovels, mattocks, forks, wheelbarrows and small tools	Various.	Splinters from poorly maintained equipment, trip hazards from unused equipment, accidental striking of personnel in close proximity, some heavy lifting.	Minor injuries.	All field staff.	8	Ensure all tools in serviceable condition.  Careful policing of temporarily unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges).  Ensure all tools carried appropriately.	4	S. Boulter	09/01/2013	First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

**Initial Risk**  
**Residual Risk**

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High



## Appendix 4. COSHH Assessments

[A] SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY

### 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS

---

ASSESSMENT                      Kuwait and Charrington-Hargreaves Diesel Gas Oil

---

[B] Work Activity

- a) *Accidental exposure during unexpected leakage from machine*
  - b) *Clearance/control of spillage from above*
- 

[C] Substance Usage

- a) *Compression ignition engine fuel for sub-contractor's plant*
- 

[D] Substance Information

*See manufacturer's Data Sheets*

---

[E] Exposure Information

- a) *Highly inflammable*
  - b) *Avoid contact with skin, eyes and excessive inhalation*
  - c) *No special ventilation measures (outdoor use)*
- 

[F] Control Measures

- a) *Ensure no naked flame in proximity of any spillage/leak.*
  - b) *If contact is necessary use gloves. Safety glasses if splashing anticipated.*
  - c) *Contain all spillages.*
- 

[G] Assessment of risk due to work activity

*Risks anticipated on present project are medium (6), [likelihood 3 x severity 2] and control measures must be adhered to at all costs.*

---

[H] Information for Employees/Users

Eyes                      *Irritant – wash with clean water. Obtain medical attention if irritation continues.*

Skin                        *Irritant if exposure is prolonged - wash with soap and water and remove contaminated clothing. Obtain medical attention if irritation continues.*

Inhalation              *Not considered a risk in the circumstances of this project.*

Ingestion                *Irritant to digestive tract – do not induce vomiting. If emptying of stomach is required, can only be carried out under experienced medical supervision.*

Fire                         *Use dry chemical foam CO2. Do not use direct water jet.*

Spills/Leakage         *Do not flush into public drainage.*

*Use sand or active clay to absorb.*

*Once absorbed remove and dispose to authorised waste location only.*

**1.1.1.1.1.1.2 CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS**

---

ASSESSMENT BP Vanellus C3 Multigrade; BP Energrease L2; BP Vanellus M40; BP Vanellus M30

---

[B] Work Activity

- a) *Accidental exposure during unexpected leakage from machine*
  - b) *Clearance/control of spillage from above*
- 

[C] Substance Usage

- a) *Heavy duty multigrade crankcase oil (BP Vanellus C3 Multigrade) for sub-contractor's plant*
  - b) *Lithium based grease for general machine and automotive use (BP Energrease) for sub-contractor's plant*
  - c) *Diesel engine lubricant (BP Vanellus M40) for sub-contractor's plant*
  - d) *Diesel engine oil (BP Vanellus M30) for sub-contractor's plant*
- 

[D] Substance Information

See manufacturer's Data Sheets  
NB used crankcase oil contains polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons formed during combustion process

---

[E] Exposure Information

- a) *Mineral oils harmless if swallowed in small amounts.*
  - b) *Toxicity of greases if single high exposure is low (main hazard is from accidental pressure injection injury via grease guns).*
  - c) *NB USED OILS – laboratory tests have found that prolonged skin exposure may cause cancer*
  - d) *Mineral oils harmless to the eyes.*
  - e) *Mineral oils harmless to the skin unless very prolonged exposure.*
- 

[F] Control Measures

- a) *If contact is necessary use gloves. Safety glasses if splashing anticipated. Good personal hygiene to avoid unnecessary prolonged exposure.*
  - b) *Contain all spillages.*
- 

[G] Assessment of risk due to work activity

Risks anticipated on present project are low (3), [likelihood 3 x severity 1]. Control measures must be adhered to at all costs.

---

[H] Information for Employees/Users

Eyes *Irrigate with running water until clear. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops.*  
Skin *Wash with soap and water. Clean contaminated clothing before re-use.*  
Inhalation *No significant risk.*  
Ingestion *Do not induce vomiting. If emptying of stomach is required, can only be carried out under experienced medical supervision.*  
Fire *Use dry chemical foam CO2.*  
Spills/Leakage *Do not flush into public drainage.  
Use sand or active clay to absorb.  
Bund and contain any spillages if required.  
Once absorbed remove and dispose to authorised waste location only.*



**1.1.1.1.1.1.1.3 CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS**

---

ASSESSMENT Eskimo Universal Antifreeze

---

[B] Work Activity

- a) *Accidental exposure during unexpected leakage from machine*
  - b) *Clearance/control of spillage from above*
- 

[C] Substance Usage

- a) *Used in automotive/machine coolant systems after dilution with water: for sub-contractor's plant*
- 

[D] Substance Information

*See manufacturer's Data Sheets  
Contains Ethylene Glycol, which is identified as HAZARDOUS*

---

[E] Exposure Information

- a) *Harmful if swallowed (fatal dose ~ 200ml).*
- 

[F] Control Measures

- a) *If contact is necessary use gloves. Safety glasses if splashing anticipated.*
  - b) *Contain all spillages.*
- 

[G] Assessment of risk due to work activity

*Risks anticipated on present project are low (5), [likelihood 2 x severity 3]. Control measures must be adhered to at all costs.*

---

[H] Information for Employees/Users

Eyes *Flush with clean water for 15 mins.*

Skin *Wash with soap and water.*

Inhalation *No significant risk.*

Ingestion *Give large quantities of water then induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention.*

Spills/Leakage *Do not flush into public drainage.*

*Use sand or active clay to absorb.*

*Bund and contain any spillages if required.*

*Once absorbed remove and dispose to authorised waste location only.*



## OASIS ID: suffolkc1-148804

### Project details

Project name	FEX 311 Grove Road Medical Centre, Felixstowe
Short description of the project	Five trenches were initially excavated on land off Grove Road, Felixstowe, as a condition of a planning permission to develop the site. A field boundary was recorded in Trench 5 to the north of the site is known to have been extant in the 1920's, whilst a cluster of features in Trench 1 at the southern end of the development area were largely undated but contained a small quantity of later prehistoric and Roman pottery. Five discreet features were recorded in this trench, including two parallel NW-SE aligned ditches. As these were very close to the location of the proposed building footprint and at a depth where groundworks would impact on any further features, the footprint was stripped in order to reveal and record any other features extending into this area. The continuation of ditch 0005 was recorded but no additional features were observed within the stripped area.
Project dates	Start: 11-02-2013 End: 24-04-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	C/12/0311 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	FEX 311 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Modern
Methods & techniques	"Environmental Sampling", "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FELIXSTOWE FEX 311 Grove Road Medical Centre
Study area	0.60 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 3022 3569 51 1 51 58 16 N 001 21 07 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15.00m Max: 20.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jude Plouviez
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	R.G. Carter Colchester Ltd.

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	FEX 311
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Archive recipient	AHDS
Digital Archive ID	FEX 311
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Text","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	FEX 311
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Photograph","Report","Unspecified Archive"

**Project  
bibliography 1**

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