MUSHROOM FARM, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK

DETAILED MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Report Number: 1020

31st March 2013

MUSHROOM FARM, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK

Detailed Magnetometer Survey

Prepared for:
Mrs J Smith,
Mr A Roden,
Mr D Hearne.

By:
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Site Code	TYN 126	**NGR**	TM 273 373
Planning Ref.	C/13/0219	**OASIS**	britanni1-146218
Approved By	Matthew Adams	**DATE**	31st March 2013

CONTENTS

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ABSTRACT

The survey was successful in recording anomalies of possible archaeological origin, despite the fairly high magnetic background and the narrow fields causing magnetic disturbance to a high percentage of the data plots. The most interesting anomaly is a weak positive curvilinear that could be a ring ditch, a drip gully or even the corner of a previous field boundary. This anomaly is particularly weak and therefore may be present at a significant depth below the superficial alluvium geology. Three positive discrete anomalies were also recorded, one of which is in close proximity to the curvilinear. A linear area of magnetic disturbance that could be a trackway and six areas of magnetic disturbance were also present within the dataset, it is likely that they are modern, although an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out.

The superficial alluvial deposit on site lies at an unknown depth and could be masking further anomalies from being recorded. Despite this, four archaeological anomalies and other areas of magnetic disturbance were recorded by the survey that are worthy of further archaeological investigation.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 28th March 2013 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a detailed magnetometer survey over *c.* 1.5 hectares of land at Mushroom Farm, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk (NGR TM 273 275) in advance of a residential development (see Figure 1). The survey was undertaken on behalf of Mrs J Smith, Mr A Roden and Mr D Hearne, in response to a request by Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) that a geophysical survey be undertaken prior to submission of the planning application. The geophysical survey will help to target any subsequent trial trenches over the recorded anomalies, following the granting of outline planning permission. The weather was cloudy with outbreaks of sunshine throughout the day, following a period of snow.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

Trimley St Martin is a small village located between Ipswich and Felixstowe on a peninsular bounded by the River Deben to the East and the River Orwell to the west. The site is located at the southern edge of the village and comprises two separate fields enclosed by hedgerows. High Road bounds the site to the north-east, Trimley sports and social club to the north-west and agricultural land to the south and west.

The bedrock is described as Red Crag Formation Sand, a sedimentary bedrock comprising siliciclastic sediments deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel and formed 2 to 4 million years ago in the Neogene Period, where the local environment was dominated by shallow seas (BGS, 2012).

The superficial deposits are described as Lacustrine Deposits of clay and silt formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the Local environment was dominated by lakes depositing laminated clays, silts or sands. To the south of the Lacustrine deposit lies the Kesgrave Catchment subgroup, comprising sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated

by rivers depositing sand, gravel and detritus to form river terrace and fine silt and clay forming floodplain alluvium and some bogs depositing peat (BGS, 2012).

2.1 Site Visit 18th March 2013

A site visit was undertaken to ascertain the suitability of the fields for geophysical survey and to undertake a risk assessment. The fields were found to be suitable with only the electric cables that are present in the eastern paddock found to be a potential hazard. A dump of horse manure present along the boundary of the eastern field (see Figure 1) slightly reduced the size of area available for survey.

DP1 Eastern Field, Looking South-West

DP2 Western Field, Looking South-west

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out in consultation with SCCAS/CT, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is the *Suffolk Coastal Local Plan; incorporating First and Second Amendments* (March 2006) which is due to be replaced with the *Suffolk Coastal Local Development Framework* in the near future.

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Suffolk Coastal District Council (Policy AP7. 31st March 2006)

The local plan for the Suffolk Coastal District deals with development on archaeological sites in section AP7, this states the following:

In considering planning applications, outline or detailed, for development that might affect sites that are known or are likely to contain archaeological remains, the Council will require the following. Where necessary, these should be preceded by a professional archaeological assessment as to the likelihood that remains might be encountered and their importance.

- a field evaluation in those cases where the assessment suggests that important archaeological remains may exist but it is unable to be precise about their nature or extent. The field evaluation shall be carried out by an approved archaeological contractor in accordance with a specification agreed with the Council;
- the preservation of archaeological remains in situ where the assessment and/or field evaluation indicate that the remains are important. Even where lesser

remains exist, consideration must be given to the desirability of preserving them in situ;
- adequate arrangements for "preservation by record" - a recording of the archaeological remains that would be lost in the course of works for which permission is being sought - in those cases where arguments in favour of the development outweigh the significance of the remains;
- Development that would adversely affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument, its setting or remains will not be permitted.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Detailed magnetometer survey was undertaken over *c*.1.5 hectares of pasture land located in an area of archaeological potential which has been the subject of a recent air photograph survey (Cox, 2012) and a desk-based assessment (Newman, 2013). A summary of the findings from the desk-based assessment are included below.

An air photograph (AP) survey (TYN 122) was undertaken in December 2012 by Air Photo Services (Cox, 2012) and found evidence of multi-period activity close to the southern edge of the grassed paddocks. The cropmarks show co-axial field systems, enclosures, droveways, pits and areas of past settlement activity (Figure 1), however none are recorded on the fields suitable for geophysical survey. The potential for possible prehistoric and Roman remains within the eastern half of the site is higher than that of the western half (particularly that under Mushroom Farm) because of the amount of recent ground disturbance. A single Saxon coin (TYN 109) was recovered nearby, however the potential for the site containing later Saxon, Medieval or early Post-medieval remains was assessed as being low to medium.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

A systematic geophysical survey was required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

6.0 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Instrument Type Justification

Britannia Archaeology Ltd employed a Bartington Dual Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer to undertake the survey, because of its high sensitivity and rapid ground coverage. The surveyors noted that that the site had a fairly high magnetic background susceptibility, which made finding a location to zero the instrument moderately difficult.

6.2 Instrument Calibration

A minimum of 20 minutes was allowed in the morning for the magnetometers sensors to settle before the start of the first grid. The instrument was zeroed after every three grids to minimise the effect of sensor drift. A set-up station with low magnetic

susceptibility was moderately difficult to locate. This same station was used exclusively throughout the survey to align the sensors providing a common zero point. The site was covered in short grass allowing the sensors to be placed low on the gradiometer frame. Sensor drift was noted particularly during sunny outbreaks throughout the day.

6.3 Sampling Interval and Grid Size

The sampling interval was set at 0.25m along 1m traverse intervals, providing 4 readings a metre, the magnetometer survey was undertaken on 20 x 20m grids.

6.4 Survey Grid Location

The survey grid was set out to the Ordnance Survey OSGB36 datum to an accuracy of ±0.1m employing a Leica Viva Glonnass Smart Rover GS08 differential global positioning system (DGPS). The grids were positioned parallel to the long axis of the eastern field for ease of survey progression (Figure 2).

6.5 Data Capture

Instrument readings were recorded on an internal data logger that were downloaded to a laptop at midday and at the end of the survey. The grid order was recorded on a BA pro-forma to aid in the creation of the data composites. Data were filed in job specific folders. These data composites were checked for quality on site by BA, allowing grids to be re-surveyed if necessary. The data were backed up onto an external storage device in the office and finally a remote server at the end of the day. A five metre exclusion zone was left between the boundaries and the survey area to reduce the amount of magnetic disturbance.

6.6 Data Presentation and Processing

The raw corrected greyscale and XY trace plots were of a high enough quality that processed datasets were not required. Corrections allowing the dataset to be viewed in a raw format are shown below.

De-spike: X diameter = 3, Y diameter = 3, Threshold = 1, centre value=mean, replace with = mean;
Data Clipping: 1 standard deviation;
De-stripe: Traverse, Median, X (Horizontal).
Data Display: Clip to -2/+2.

An interpretation plan characterising the anomalies recorded can be found at Figure 5, it draws together the evidence collated from both greyscale and XY trace plots (Figures 3 and 4). All figures were tied into the National Grid and printed at an appropriate scale.

6.7 Software

Raw data was downloaded using DW Consulting's Archeosurveyor v2.0 and will be stored in this format as raw data. The software used to process the data and produce the

composites was also DW Consulting's Archeosurveyor v2.0. Datasets were exported into AutoCAD and placed onto the local survey grid. An interpretation plot was then produced using AutoCAD.

6.8 Grid Restoration

Britannia Archaeology Ltd positioned two reference stations (orange wooden stakes) in the field (Figure 2) along the baselines, these same stations should be used to relocate both the grid and the geophysical anomalies.

7.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The field was covered in short grass allowing the sensors to be placed in their lowest possible position on the frame, therefore the gradiometer was able to record at its maximum depth. Metal fencing was used to partially construct the field boundaries so a five meter exclusion zone was employed to reduce the amount of magnetic disturbance. However areas of disturbance were still recorded on the periphery of the data plots. Over all, the magnetic background of the site was found to be relatively high. A moderate number of isolated dipolar 'iron-spike' responses were present across the plots, probably caused by magnetic material being introduced into the topsoil by manuring and the fields modern usage as a horse paddock (Figure 5).

Six areas of magnetic disturbance (not including those located on the survey periphery caused by field boundary fences) were present within the dataset, two in the north-western field, one in the south-western field and three in the eastern field. One further broad linear area of magnetic disturbance was recorded running from the centre-east of the eastern field, curving to the north and terminating before the field boundary.

Three positive discrete anomalies, two in the south-western field and one in the eastern field were recorded in the dataset. These are potentially of archaeological origin and are typically found to be rubbish pits or areas of burning.

The most intriguing anomaly is the curvilinear present in the south-western corner of the south-western field, like the discrete anomalies described above it may also be of archaeological origin.

8.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The survey was successful in recording anomalies of possible archaeological origin, despite the fairly high magnetic background and the narrow fields causing magnetic disturbance to a high percentage of the data plots. The most interesting anomaly is a weak positive curvilinear that could be a ring ditch, a drip gully or even the corner of a previous field boundary. This anomaly is particularly weak and therefore may be present at a significant depth below the superficial alluvium geology, it is worthy of further investigation during the subsequent trial trench evaluation.

Three positive discrete anomalies, one of which is in close proximity to the curvilinear, should also be targeted to test the theory that they are rubbish pits of archaeological origin.

The linear area of magnetic disturbance could also be of archaeological origin and is possibly a trackway, it would be prudent to further investigate this anomaly during the trial trench evaluation.

Six areas of magnetic disturbance not present on the data plot boundaries could also be targeted, it is likely that they are modern, although an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out.

The superficial alluvial deposit on site lies at an unknown depth and could be masking further anomalies from being recorded. Despite this four archaeological anomalies and other areas of magnetic disturbance were recorded by the survey that are worthy of further archaeological investigation.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections,* Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum/HER Office.

10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Jane Smith for her help with arranging access and for funding the survey along with Mr Roden and Mr Hearne. Our thanks also to Dr Jess Tipper of SCCAS/CT for his advice throughout the project.

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Heritage Gateway www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic

APPENDIX 1 – TECHNICAL DETAILS

Magnetometer Survey

The magnetometer differs from the 'active' magnetic susceptibility meter by being a 'passive' instrument. Rather than injecting a signal into the ground it detects slight variations in the Earth's magnetic field caused by cultural and natural disturbance (Clark).

Thermoremanent magnetism is produced when a material containing iron oxides is strongly heated. Clay for example has a high iron oxide content that in a natural state is weakly magnetic, when heated these weakly magnetic compounds become highly magnetic oxides that a magnetometer can detect.

The demagnetisation of iron oxides occurs above a temperature known as the Curie point; for example haematite has a Curie point of 675 Celsius and magnetite 565C. At the time of cooling the iron oxides become permanently re-magnetised with their magnetic properties re-aligned in the direction of the Earth's magnetic field (Gaffney and Gater). The direction of the Earth's magnetic field shifts over time and these subtle alignment differences can be recorded. Kilns, hearths, baked clay and ovens can reach Curie point temperatures, and are the strongest responses apart from large iron objects that can be detected. Other cultural anomalies that can be prospected include occupation areas, pits, ditches, furnaces, sunken feature buildings, ridge and furrow field systems and ritual activity (David, 2011). Commonly recorded anomalies include modern ferrous service pipes, field drainage pipes, removed field boundaries, perimeter fences and field boundaries.

Fluxgate Gradiometers

Fluxgate gradiometers are sensitive instruments that utilise two sensors placed in a vertical plane, spaced 1 metre apart. The sensor above reads the Earth's magnetic (background) response while the sensor below records the local magnetic field. Both sensors are carefully adjusted to read zero before survey commences at a 'zeroing' point, selected for its relatively 'quiet' magnetic background reading. When differences in the magnetic field strength occur between the two sensors a positive or negative reading is logged. Positive anomalies have a positive magnetic value and conversely negative anomalies have a negative magnetic value relative to the site's magnetic background. Examples of positive magnetic anomalies include hearths, kilns, baked clay, areas of burning, ferrous material, ditches, sunken feature buildings, furrows, ferrous service pipes, perimeter fences and field boundaries. Negative magnetic anomalies include earthwork embankments, plastic water pipes and geological features.

The instruments are usually held approximately 0.30m to 0.50m above the ground surface and can detect to a depth of between 1-2metres. Best practice dictates that the optimal direction of traverse in Britain is east to west.

Magnetic Anomalies

Linear trends

Linear trends can be both positive and negative magnetic responses. If they are broad, relatively weak or negative in nature they may be of agricultural or geological origin, for example periglacial channels, land drains or ploughing furrows. If the responses are strong positive trends they are more likely to be of archaeological origin. Archaeological settlement ditches tend to be rich in highly magnetic iron oxides that accumulate in them via anthropogenic activity and humic backfills. Conversely surviving banks will be negative in nature, the material is derived from subsoil deposits that is less likely to be positively magnetic. Curvilinear trends can also be recorded and are indicative of archaeological structures such as drip-gullies.

Discrete anomalies

Discrete anomalies appear as increased positive responses present within a localised area. They are caused by a general increase in the amount of magnetic iron oxides present within the humic back-fill of for example a rubbish pit.

'Iron spike' anomalies

These strong isolated dipolar responses are usually caused by ferrous material present in the topsoil horizon. They can have an archaeological origin but are usually introduced into the topsoil during manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance

An area of magnetic disturbance is usually associated with material that has been fired. For example areas of burning, demolition (brick) rubble or slag waste spreads. They can also be caused by ferrous material, e.g. close proximity to barbwire or metal fences and field boundaries, buried services, pylons and modern rubbish deposits.

APPENDIX 2 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS ID: britanni1-146218

Project details

Project name	Mushroom Farm, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk
Short description of the project	The survey was successful in recording anomalies of possible archaeological origin, despite the fairly high magnetic background and the narrow fields causing magnetic disturbance to a high percentage of the data plots. The most interesting anomaly is a weak positive curvilinear that could be a ring ditch, a drip gully or even the corner of a previous field boundary. This anomaly is particularly weak and therefore may be present at a significant depth below the superficial alluvium geology. Three positive discrete anomalies were also recorded, one of which is in close proximity to the curvilinear. A linear area of magnetic disturbance that could be a trackway and six areas of magnetic disturbance were also present within the dataset, it is likely that they are modern, although an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out. The superficial alluvial deposit on site lies at an unknown depth and could be masking further anomalies from being recorded. Despite this, four archaeological anomalies and other areas of magnetic disturbance were recorded by the survey that are worthy of further archaeological investigation.
Project dates	**Start**: 28-03-2013 **End**: 28-03-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	R1020 - Contracting Unit No. P1026 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"'Geophysical Survey"'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Solid geology (other)	Red Crag Formation Sand
Drift geology (other)	Lacustrine Deposits and Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup

Techniques	Magnetometry

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL TRIMLEY ST MARTIN Mushroom Farm, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk
Study area	1.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 273 373 51 1 51 59 13 N 001 18 38 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25.00m Max: 25.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Timothy Schofield
Project director/manager	Timothy Schofield
Project supervisor	Matthew Adams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mrs J Smith, Mr A Roden, Mr D Hearne

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Geophysics", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Mushroom Farm, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk; Detailed Magnetometer Survey
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, T.P.
Other bibliographic details	R1020
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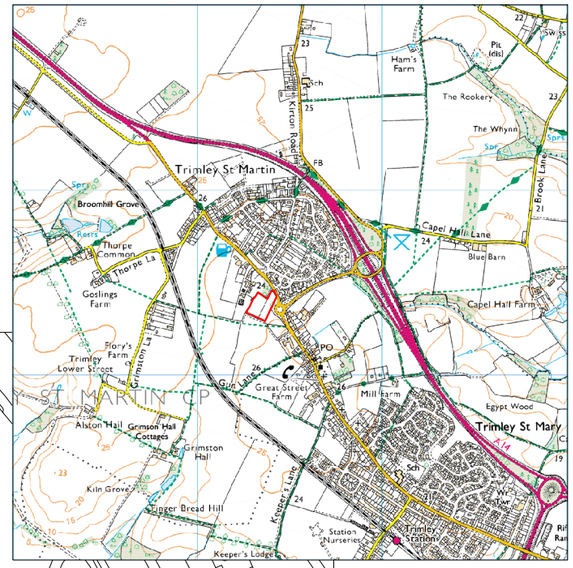
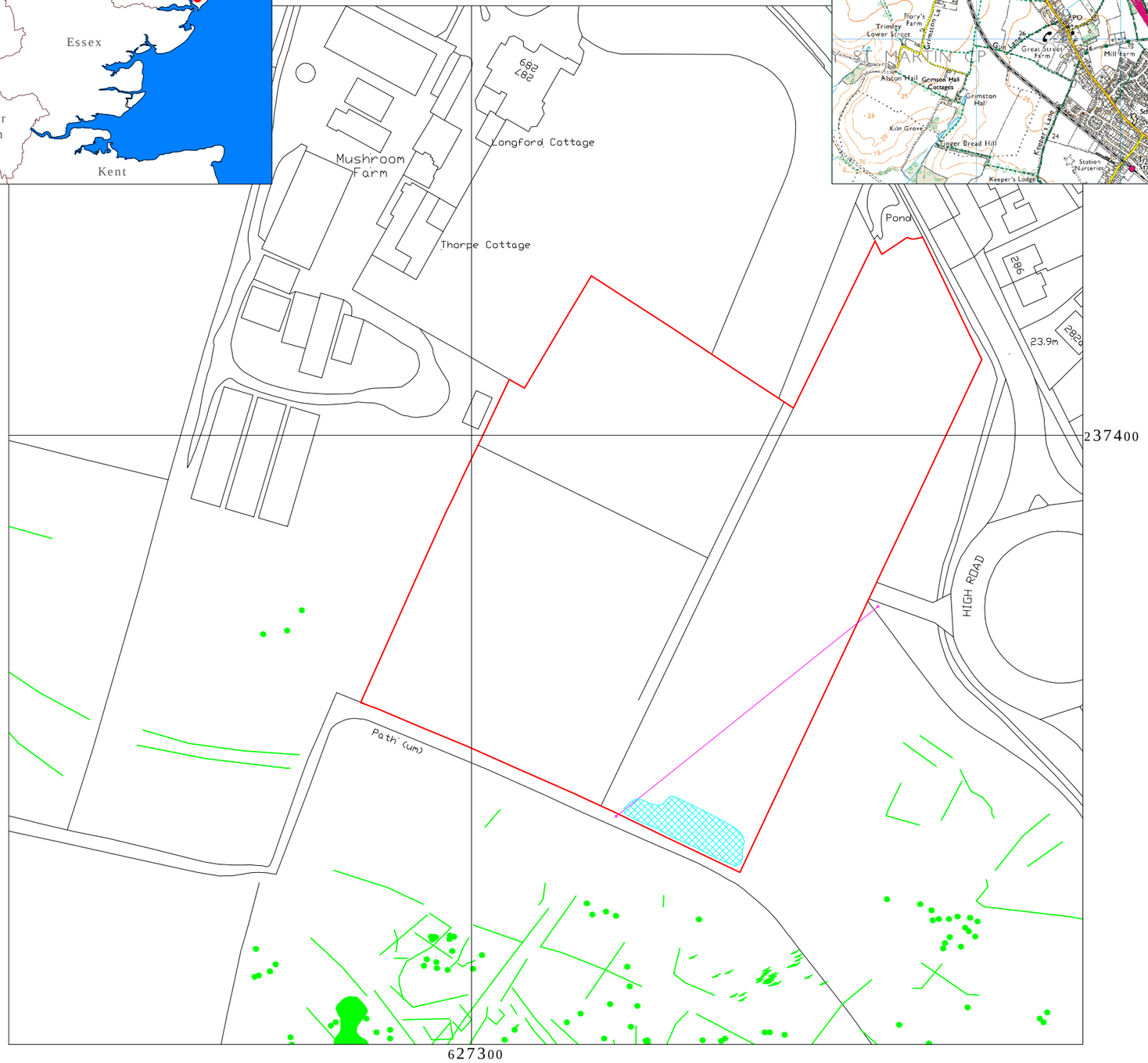
Entered on	2 May 2013





N

	Electric Pole & Cable
	Manure Heap
	AP Anomaly, Archaeology?
	Geophysical Survey Boundary

NGR:	REPORT NUMBER:
627300, 237300	1020

PROJECT:
MUSHROOM FARM, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
MRS J. SMITH, MR A. RODEN, MR D. HEARNE

DESCRIPTION:
SITE LOCATION & CROPMARK PLAN

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SCALE: 1:1250 (0 – 50m)

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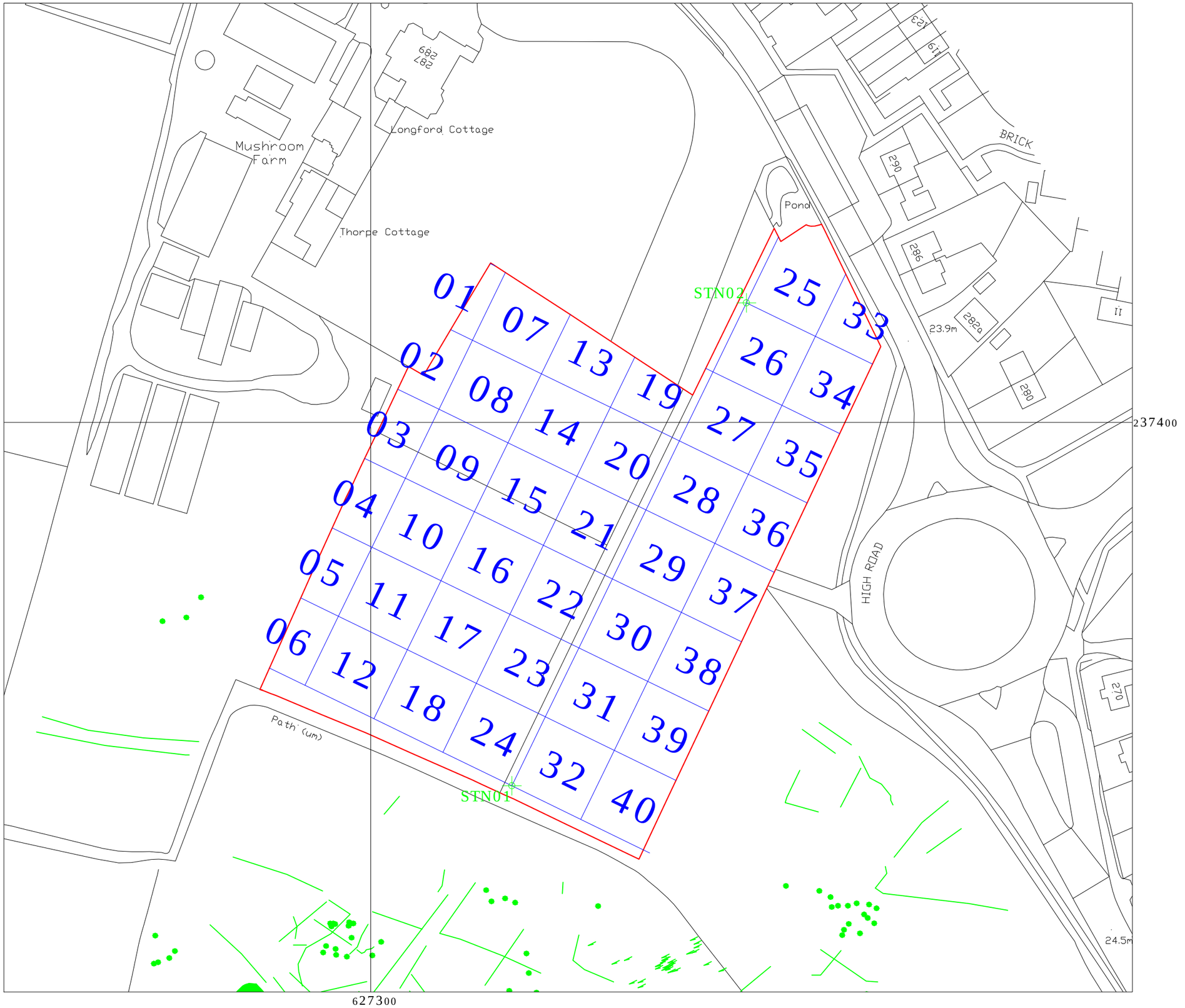
DATE:	AUTHOR:	FIGURE:
MAR 2013	TPS	01



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STATION	EASTING	NORTHING
01	627336.790	237305.233
02	627397.989	237431.148

Site Boundary

NGR: 627300, 237300

REPORT NUMBER: 1020

PROJECT:
MUSHROOM FARM, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
MRS J. SMITH, MR A. RODEN, MR D. HEARNE

DESCRIPTION:
SITE GRID NUMBER & SITE GRID REFERENCING PLAN

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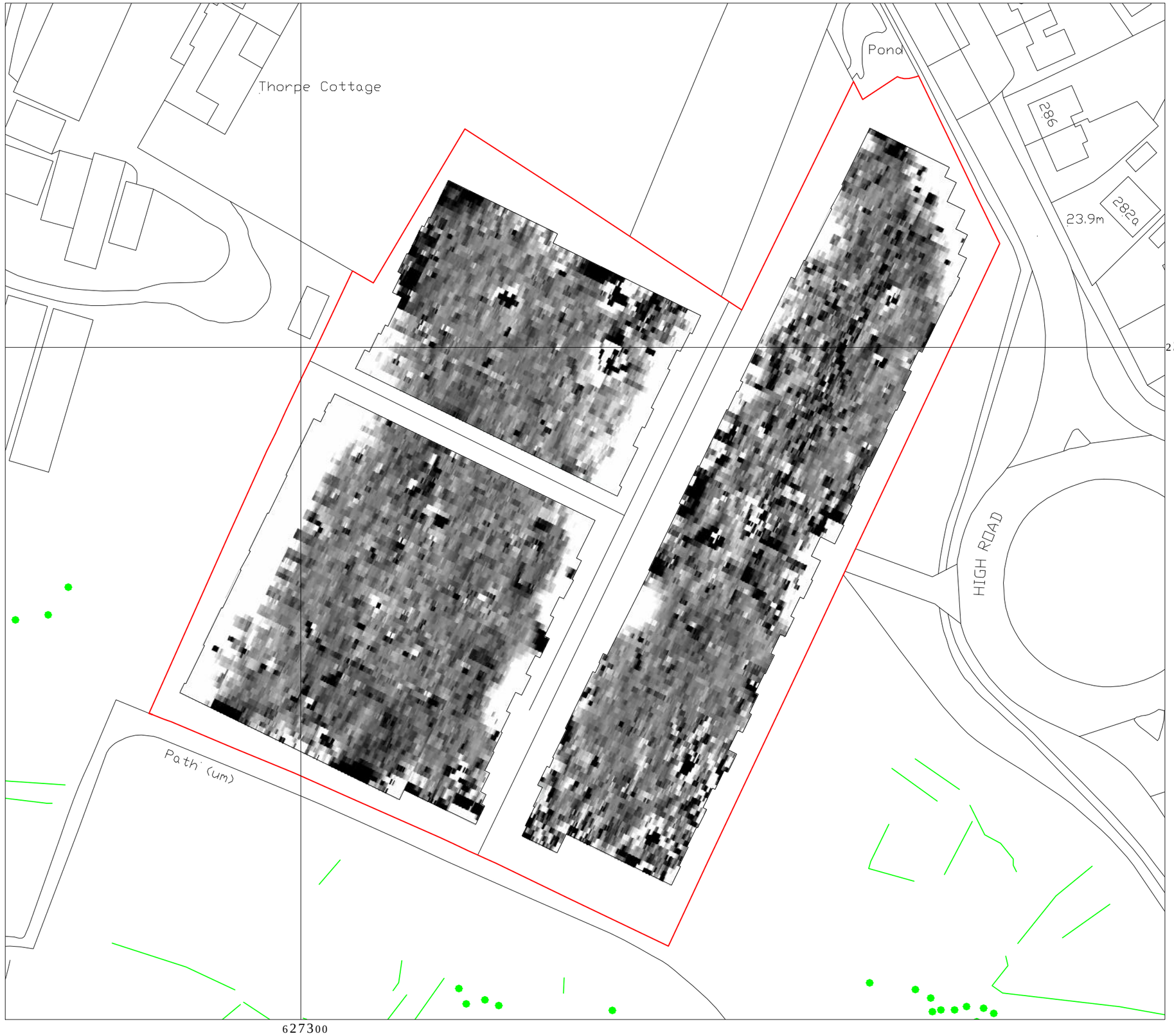

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NGR: 627300, 237300

PROJECT NUMBER: 1020

PROJECT: MUSHROOM FARM, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: MRS J. SMITH, MR A. RODEN, MR D. HEARNE

DESCRIPTION: RAW CORRECTED MAGNETOMETER GREYSCALE PLOT

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SCALE: 1:750

0 25m

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	01
DATE:	AUTHOR:	FIGURE:
MAR 2013	TPS	03

N

30 nT/cm | Scale Interval

NGR: 627300, 237300

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PROJECT:
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CLIENT:
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DESCRIPTION:
RAW CORRECTED MAGNETOMETER XY TRACE PLOT

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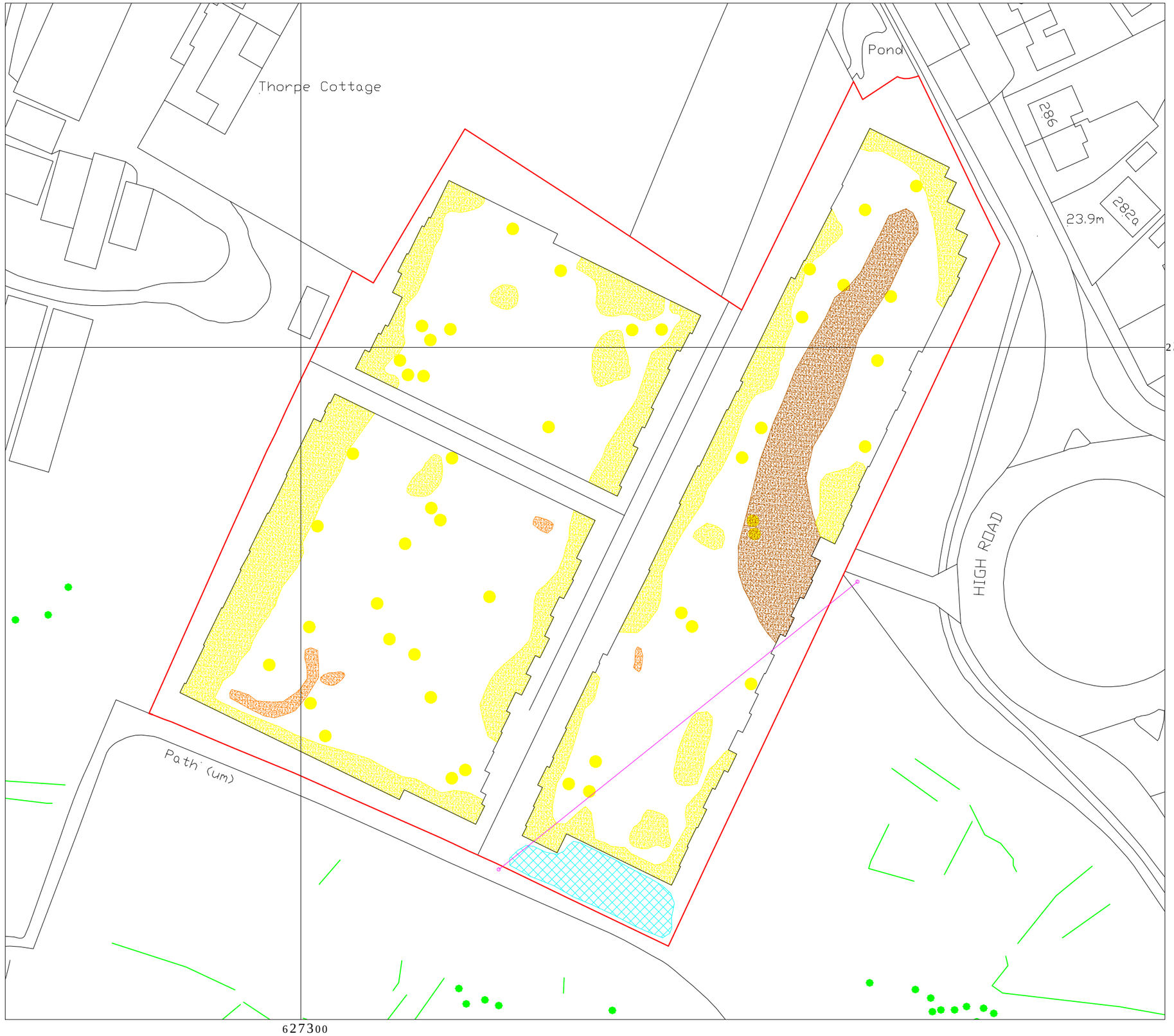

N

	Weak Positive Curvi-linear Anomaly, Archaeology?
	Positive Discrete Anomaly, Archaeology?
	Broad Linear Area of Magnetic Disturbance, Trackway?
	Area of Magnetic Disturbance
	Isolated Dipolar Responses
	Electric Pole & Cable
	Manure Heap
	AP Anomaly, Archaeology?

NGR:	REPORT NUMBER:
627300, 237300	1020

PROJECT:

MUSHROOM FARM, TRIMLEY ST MARTIN, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:

MRS J. SMITH, MR A. RODEN, MR D. HEARNE

DESCRIPTION:

INTERPRETATION PLOT OF MAGNETOMETER ANOMALIES

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SCALE: 1:750

0 25m

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	01
DATE:	AUTHOR:	FIGURE:
MAR 2013	TPS	05