

**No 202 High Road, Trimley St Martin,
Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/2617/FUL

HER Ref: TYN 172

Archaeological Monitoring Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(July 2019)

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Site details for HER

Name: No 202 High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, IP11 0SN

Client: Mr G Morgan

Local planning authority: East Suffolk

Planning application ref: DC/18/2617/FUL

Development: Erection of rear extension and detached cart lodge

Date of fieldwork: 13 November, 2018 & 20 May, 2019

HER ref: TYN 172

LBS ref: 1030928 (Grade II)

OASIS: johnnewm1-335538

Grid ref: TM 27650 37062

Previous land use: garden

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Summary: Trimley St Martin, 202 High Road (TYN 172, TM 27650 37062) monitoring of ground works of foundation trenches for a rear extension to a listed building of earlier 19th century date immediately to the north of the parish church revealed a curved wall built of septaria stone. While this curved wall area only had a diameter of 1m it is reminiscent of a small apse to a chapel type structure and the use of septaria strongly suggests a medieval date. However monitoring of trenches for a new cart lodge 4m to the east did not reveal any features or finds making the findings intriguing but difficult to fully interpret (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr G Morgan).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 The Last and Tricker Partnership on behalf of their client Mr G Morgan commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application DC/18/2617/FUL. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to satisfy this condition and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the erection of a rear extension and a detached cart lodge at 202 High Road, Trimley St Martin (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Trimley St Martin parish is located on the Felixstowe peninsula in south-east Suffolk adjacent to its sister parish, Trimley St Mary, with their respective churches sharing a churchyard. Since the mid-20th century the town and port of Felixstowe and its associated transport links have grown at a rapid pace and the nearby Trimley villages have also seen considerable residential development masking their former, historic, landscape. The Domesday Book of 1086, for example, records seven minor 'vills' (subsidiary settlements) within the Trimleys and some, such as Grimston, can still be located as their names are still in use though others have disappeared over time. The vill of Alston should also be noted as a church is recorded here until it was consolidated with Trimley St Martin 1362 with its site lying close to what is now Alston Hall. Prior to the modern period secondary settlements are also noted at Lower Street, Thorpe Common and Trimley Heath (Goult, 1990); this combined information regarding a number of vills and secondary hamlets suggesting a dispersed historic settlement pattern masked now by the more nucleated modern layout of the Trimleys. No 202 High Road is located adjacent and to the north of the parish church for Trimley St Martin on the eastern side of the High Road. The building is a Grade II listed structure described as being an 'early 19th century brick built house' though a building is also shown at this location on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk.

1.3 Topographically the PDS is close to the 25m OD contour with the British Geological Survey describing the superficial deposits as being of the 'Kesgrave catchment subgroup of sand and gravel.'

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location in close proximity to the parish church (HER TYN 020) and being within the area defined as the historic core of the Trimleys (HER TYY 060). Therefore evidence for past activity of later Saxon to earlier Post medieval date could be anticipated in the area of this development with SCCAS advising that monitoring of ground works would be a suitable mitigation strategy to record any heritage deposits that might be revealed.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 The monitoring of the ground works for the relevant service trenches, which were excavated using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 500mm or 600mm bucket, was undertaken during two site visits under good weather conditions and the upcast spoil was inspected closely as the work progressed. In addition one part of the rear extension foundations were examined by hand as a jumble of stone fragments was revealed and once a feature had been defined and recorded. The areas examined were recorded in relation to nearby mapped features and a small number of digital images were taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 The 9m of foundation trench were 600mm wide and 1000mm deep (see Fig. 2) with the exposed deposit largely being mid brown sandy subsoil above orange sand with flints. While the southern and northern trenches did not reveal anything save a few tile fragments of recent date in the eastern trench a jumble of septaria stone (a type of metamorphosed mud-stone) was uncovered. As noted above this area of stone rubble was examined and cleared by hand and this revealed a curved septaria foundation (wall 0002, see Fig.3) with an internal diameter of 1000mm lying over natural sand with three courses being present in places and clearly is well built. While being narrow the curved wall foundation was well built with a good curve with the structure it is related to being to the east of the new extension area. This foundation has been left in situ below the new extension.

3.2 The foundation trenches for the detached new cart lodge to the east were 218m long and 500mm wide with 200mm of topsoil over 250mm of mid brown sandy subsoil over orange sand with flints. No features were revealed in these trenches and again the only finds were glass and tile and brick fragments of later Post medieval date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Within the eastern foundation trench for the rear extension this monitoring has been able to record a very interesting feature as the curved wall that was revealed while being small is reminiscent of an apse type structure that could possibly be related to a small chapel to the north of the parish church. No evidence was revealed in the cart lodge foundations so any related structure must be small though the use of septaria stone, which was quarried from the sides of the Orwell Estuary, clearly indicates a medieval date for this feature as this stone type saw little use before or after the medieval period and was largely used for ecclesiastic buildings at that time.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Alvin Quinton and his colleagues on site for their close cooperation during the monitoring)

Ref. Goult, W 1990 'Suffolk Parish
History' (SCC)





Fig. 2: Location of monitored areas
 (Light blue- location of monitored areas, dark blue- trenches)
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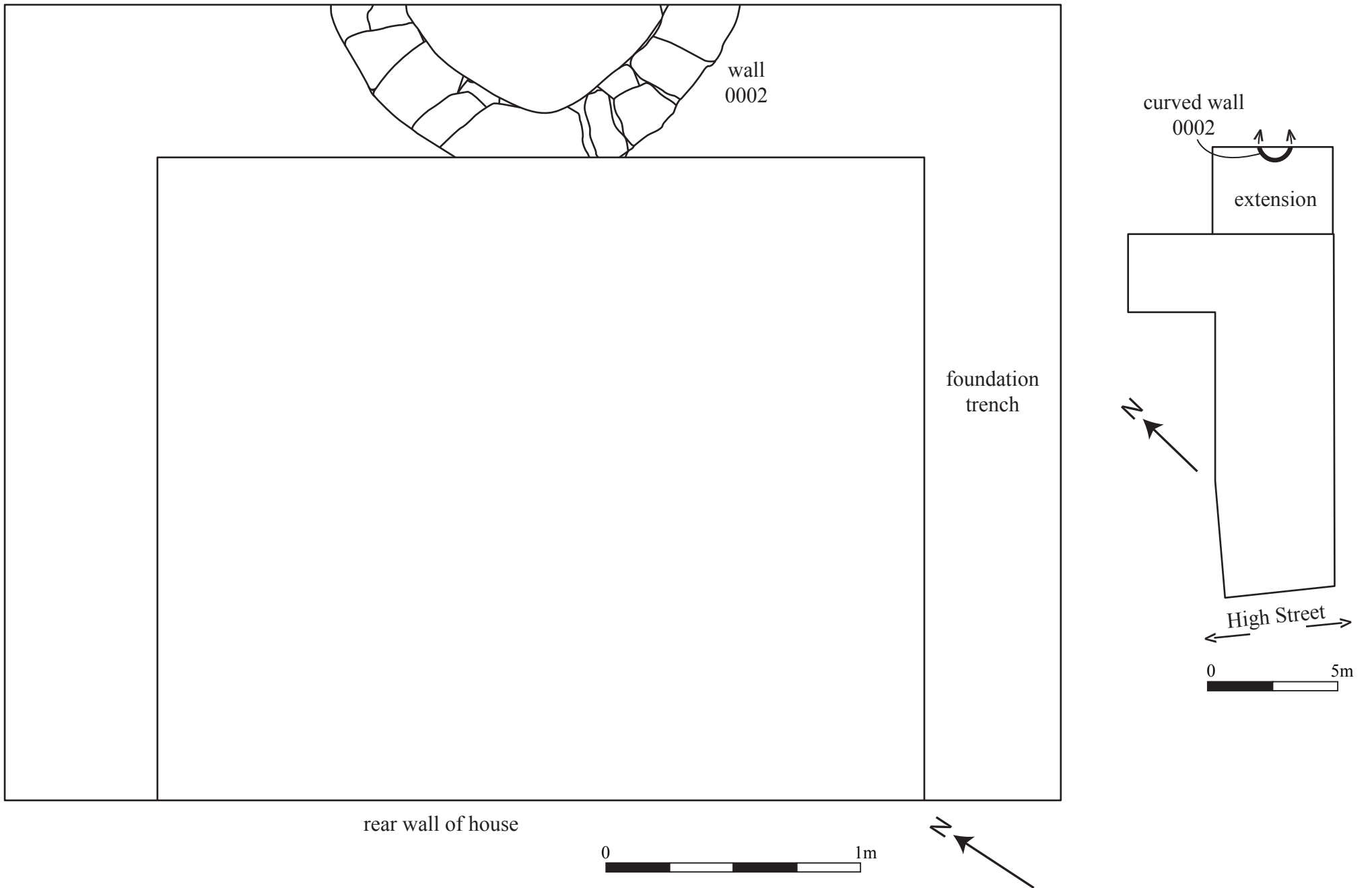


Fig. 3: Curved wall in foundtion trench.

Appendix I- Images



General view of extension area



Curved wall footing 0002 from northeast



Wall footing 0002 from east



Northern trench of cart lodge



Western trench of cart lodge

**No 202 High Road, Trimley St Martin,
Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/2617/FUL

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Continuous Archaeological Monitoring**

Site details

Name: No 202 High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, IP11 0SN

Client: Mr G Morgan

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/2617/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of rear extension and detached cart lodge

Brief ref: SCCAS (HJC) Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring_ High Road, Trimley St Martin

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

LBS ref: 1030928 (Grade II)

Grid ref: TM 27650 37062

Current land use: garden

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
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1. Introduction

1.1 The Last Tricker Partnership on behalf of their client Mr G Morgan have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application DC/18/2617/FUL. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development site (PDS) concerns the erection of a rear extension and a detached cart lodge at 202 High Road, Trimley St Martin.

1.2 The monitoring will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & reissued 2014)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Trimley St Martin parish is located on the Felixstowe peninsula in south-east Suffolk adjacent to its sister parish, Trimley St Mary, with their respective churches sharing a churchyard. Since the mid-20th century the town and port of Felixstowe and its associated transport links have grown at a rapid pace and the nearby Trimley villages have also seen considerable residential development masking their former, historic, landscape. The Domesday Book of 1086, for example, records seven minor 'vills' (subsidiary settlements) within the Trimleys and some, such as Grimston, can still be located as their names are still in use though others have disappeared over time. The vill of Alston should also be noted as a church is recorded here until it was consolidated with Trimley St Martin 1362 with its site lying close to what is now Alston Hall. Prior to the modern period secondary settlements are also noted at Lower Street, Thorpe Common and Trimley Heath (Goult, 1990); this combined information regarding a number of vills and secondary hamlets suggesting a dispersed historic settlement pattern masked now by the more nucleated modern layout of the Trimleys. No 202 High Road is located adjacent and to the north of the parish church for Trimley St Martin on the eastern side of the High Road. The building is a Grade II listed structure described as being an 'early 19th century brick built house' though a building is also shown at this location on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk.

2.2 Topographically the PDS is close to the 25m OD contour with the British Geological Survey describing the superficial deposits as being of the 'Kesgrave catchment subgroup of sand and gravel.'

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to the Medieval church of St Martin (TYY 020) and within the Saxon/Medieval core of the settlement (TYY 060). As a result there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

3.2 The archaeological advice then confirms that while this small scale development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance this potential disturbance to local heritage assets can be mitigated by their investigation and recording as ground works progress through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the PDS lies in a location with high archaeological potential to contain evidence for past activity of later Saxon to early Post medieval date in particular as it is close to the parish church. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to the depth of overburden and evidence, character and date of any past activity that is revealed with the primary aim of gaining more information relating to past activity potentially of later Saxon to early Post medieval date.

5. Methodology

5.1 To inform any positive results from the monitoring a search will be commissioned from the County HER covering the area within 500m of the PDS with the relevant invoice number noted in the report.

5.2 The construction method to be used on the site will be the excavation of foundation trenches. These ground works will be monitored during and after excavation and the upcast spoil will be examined for finds and the trench sides and base and the upcast spoil will be scanned with a metal detector as will be any associated groundworks or landscaping works. Any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office as will notice of when the site works are scheduled to start. Time will be available to hand clean sections as necessary and investigate any possible archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of archaeological contexts under an overall site HER number supplied by Suffolk CC. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing

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film) and related to OS map cover with the monitored footings shown. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated (contained features half sectioned within the constraints of the trenches and linear features examined with slots again within the trenches and bonded features cleaned and recorded and sectioned if they cannot be left in situ) and recorded with sections recorded related to the trench sides with levels OD. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land-use and topography at the site. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples (40 litres) will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer and the Coroner will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (the potential of this site to contain burials is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference under the *Guidelines for preparation and deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (2017). If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.6 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *MoRPHE* and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 4 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.7 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of site visibility. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly

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separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24 1997, 2000 & 2011). A draft .pdf copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, a pdf copy will also be sent to the client's agent so they can gain discharge of the relevant condition. The project will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before site works start followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots & ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client and any ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 Deep holes/trenches will only be entered if assessed to be safe and after consultation with the contractor on site, they will not be entered if no-one else is in the vicinity.

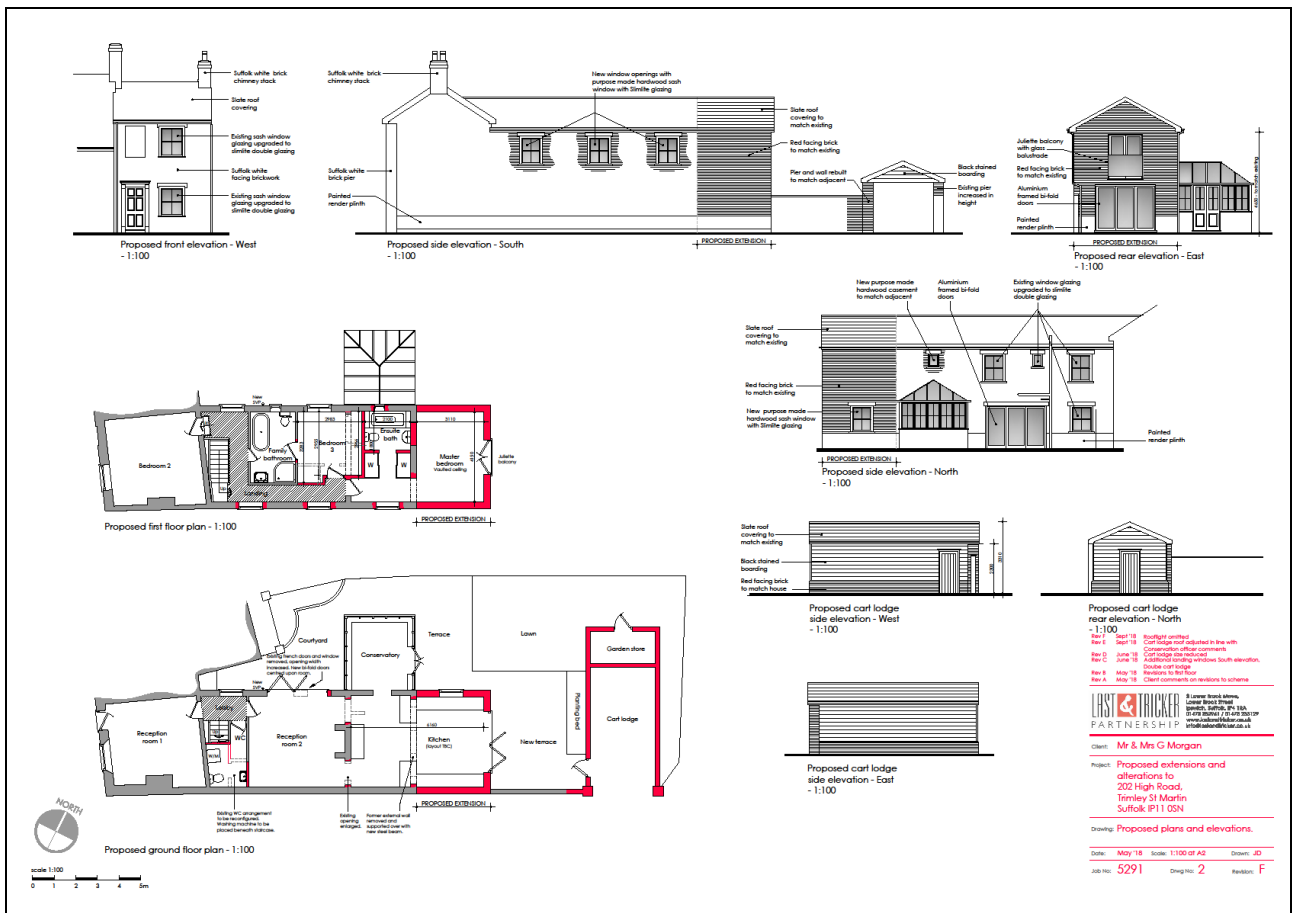
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)

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Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman period small finds	N Crummy
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS
Ref.	
Goult, W	1990 'Suffolk Parish History' (SCC)



Proposed extension and cart lodge works

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-335538

Project details

Project name	No 202 High Street, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Trimley St Martin, 202 High Road (TYN 172, TM 27650 37062) monitoring of ground works of foundation trenches for a rear extension to a listed building of earlier 19th century date immediately to the north of the parish church revealed a curved wall built of septaria stone. While this curved wall area only had a diameter of 1m it is reminiscent of a small apse to a chapel type structure and the use of septaria strongly suggests a medieval date. However monitoring of trenches for a new cart lodge 4m to the east did not reveal any features or finds making the findings intriguing but difficult to fully interpret.
Project dates	Start: 13-11-2018 End: 20-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	TYN 172 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	1030928 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/2617/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	WALL Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL TRIMLEY ST MARTIN No 202 HIGH ROAD
Postcode	IP11 0SN
Study area	250 Square metres

Site coordinates	TM 27650 37062 51.984712893265 1.315718984344 51 59 04 N 001 18 56 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23m Max: 24m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	No 202 High Road, Trimley St Martin, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
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