

Archaeological Evaluation

**Land to the North of the Railway Line, Nicholas Road
Trimley St Mary, Suffolk, IP11 0UD**

TM 28199 35631

**Site/Parish Code: TYY072
HER Event No: ESF 24726**

ASE Project No: 160052

ASE Report No: 2016437



November 2016

Archaeological Evaluation

**Land North of the Railway Line
Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary
Suffolk IP11 0UD**

NGR: TM 28199 35631

Suffolk Coastal District Council Planning Ref: C/13/0967

**ASE Project No: 160052
Site/Parish Code: TYY072
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**ASE Report No: 2016437
OASIS ID: 263184**

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Abstract

In October 2016, Archaeology South-East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land north of the railway line, Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary, Suffolk. The work was commissioned by Trinity College, Cambridge.

Six evaluation trenches were excavated within the areas of the 1.3ha site to be subject to greatest development impact. A further six trenches, designed to investigate other parts of the site, were held in reserve pending the results of the initial trenching.

No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered in the initially evaluated areas, which were found to have been largely truncated and/or disturbed through modern activity.

In consultation with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service it was decided not to implement the additional trenching and it is considered that the site holds negligible potential for archaeological survival.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Bidwells LLP on behalf of Trinity College Cambridge to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at land north of the railway line, Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary, Suffolk (Figure 1). The evaluation was carried out to fulfil a planning condition placed on an outline planning permission for a rifle range.

1.1.2 The 1.3ha development site is centred at National Grid Reference TM 28199 35631 and occupies a single field located on the southern side of Trimley St Mary outside the medieval village core. Immediately to the south and east is the freight railway line leading to the port of Felixstowe. The site was accessed via Blofield Track, off Cordy's Lane.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The solid geology of the site is clay silt sedimentary bedrock of the Thames Group, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer).

1.2.2 The site comprises a green field of scrub and pasture and slopes downwards from north (c.18m above Ordnance Datum [AOD]) to south (c.12m AOD), with a distinct linear mound aligned north-east/south-west within the northern boundary.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Outline planning permission (Ref. No. C/13/0967) has been granted for development of outdoor/indoor rifle ranges with associated infrastructure.

1.3.2 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) identified the proposed development as affecting an area of archaeological importance defined by information held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and consequently archaeological conditions were placed upon planning consent.

1.3.3 Conditions 13 and 14 relate to archaeology and state:

'13. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment;*

- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation;*
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: To ensure the proper recording of archaeological artefacts.

14. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason: To ensure the proper recording of archaeological artefacts.'

- 1.3.4 On request, SCCAS/CT produced a brief for archaeological evaluation as a first stage of archaeological works (Abrahams 2016). A Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016) for the evaluation was then submitted to and approved by SCCAS/CT prior to the commencement of fieldwork. This specified that a sample of the site equating to 6 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m would be evaluated, with a further 6 trenches as a contingency if needed.

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation conducted between the 24th and 27th October 2016. It describes and interprets the results and assesses the potential for the survival of archaeological remains on the wider site.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The locations of proximate archaeological investigations are illustrated on Figure 1.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

2.2.1 Previous archaeological investigations have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the site and have provided a picture of past occupation of the area.

2.2.2 To the east and south-west of the site (Suffolk Historic Environment Record [SHER] records TYY031 and 028) field-walking revealed concentrations of burnt flints. TYY 031 measured 100m x 250m whilst TYY 028 was of c.70m diameter. The former also yielded a piece of worked flint and a sherd of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery and it is possible that both concentrations represent the remnants of prehistoric burnt mounds.

2.2.3 A gradiometry survey was carried out on land south of High Street, Walton, in 2012. A ring-ditch was detected along the eastern side of the field with a possible pit at its centre. A series of linear, curvilinear and rectilinear ditches were also recorded across the entire area of investigation that may relate to Bronze Age activity (FEX 312).

2.2.4 TYY 029 (TM 280355) comprises an evaluation trenching project to the south-west of the site which located a prehistoric ditch, a regular group of undated postholes and a ditch, which may be Iron Age or Roman in date. More definitely Roman were a complex of field boundaries, pits, postholes and an "L"- shaped building found during excavations in advance of docks infrastructure development to the south-east of the site (TYY 026). An undated roundhouse was also found on these excavations.

2.2.5 Remains of later date in the vicinity include a small group of pits containing 11th-13th-century finds to the south-west of the site (TYY 032) and, to the south of the site, a ditched enclosure containing two rectangular structures was interpreted as an earlier version of Blofield Hall (TY 025). The 17th-century Blofield Hall (demolished in the later 20th-century) was to the east of its possible predecessor (TY 025 at TM2812 3525).

2.3 Cropmark Evidence

2.3.1 The immediate vicinity of the site has produced convincing evidence of activity and settlement from at least the later prehistoric period. That this management of the landscape was extensive and predominantly agricultural is supported by the evidence of cropmarks or soil-marks to the north-east which indicate an undated enclosure and associated field boundaries running southwards to the main east/west railway line towards land which is predominantly pastoral and not conducive to producing cropmarks (FEX 080).

2.4 Historic Mapping Evidence

- 2.4.1 Ordnance Survey mapping from 1881 onwards shows the site as part of a large (15.5 acres) field to the east of Chapman's Grove, but at some date between 1938 and the 1950s a sewage farm was established immediately to the east of the site (and possibly encroaching within it). This was still shown on 1981 mapping, but by 1989/91 it had been removed as parts of the works to construct the Felixstowe Port and Railway Company Branch Line.

2.5 Aims and objectives of the project

General aims

- 2.5.1 The initial aim of the project, as described in the WSI (ASE 2016) was to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance. Any archaeological remains uncovered by the evaluation would have been assessed against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area and form the basis for an archaeological conservation strategy, which may include preservation of heritage assets *in situ*, or mitigation in the form of further archaeological fieldwork.

Specific aims and objectives

- 2.5.2 The project brief (Abrahams 2016) stated the following aims:

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

- 2.5.3 The project has the potential to address a number of research themes and questions that have been identified as requiring further work, in particular those identified in *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011). These include:

- The investigation of the form and function of later prehistoric and Roman settlement and land management. Can chronological/regional/landscape variation in location, density or type be identified in any remains found on this site? What is the evidence for the survival of the roundhouse into the 2nd century AD and later? Are variations in their size indicative of chronological or functional factors? (ibid, 31).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation took place between 24th and 26th October 2016 and was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016).
- 3.1.2 Six 30m x 2m evaluation trenches were targeted on the main area of development impact (Figure 2). Once Trenches 1-6 were open a site meeting with Rachel Abrahams of SCCAS/CT was held where it was decided that contingency trenching was not required.
- 3.1.3 All trenches were stripped of overburden deposits using a tracked 14 ton 360° mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision, to depths of between 0.28m and 0.7m. Mechanical excavation continued to the top surface of archaeological deposits or else to the top of the undisturbed natural geological deposit. Trench locations were metal detected as were all spoil heaps and bases of trenches.
- 3.1.4 All features were excavated by hand except obviously modern features and disturbances. A minimum 50% of all contained features were excavated. At least 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features were excavated.
- 3.1.5 Archaeological features, soil horizons and the natural strata were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers for each trench. They were drawn in section (at a scale of 1:10). Trench extents and features were plotted using a GPS. Written records (trench and context descriptions) were made on *pro forma* ASE recording sheets.
- 3.1.6 A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images. The photographic record aimed to provide an overview of the evaluation and of the surrounding area. Individual shots of features in section were taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register included: shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.
- 3.1.7 Finds from all investigated features were collected and bagged according to context number, and retained for identification and study. All finds were properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014c).
- 3.1.8 ASE adhered to the ClfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation, and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a and 2014b), the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2011) throughout the project.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The fieldwork archive is currently held at the offices of ASE in Witham and Portslade and will be deposited at a suitable repository at the end of the project. The contents of the archive are described in Tables 1 and 2.

Item	Quantity
Context sheets	11
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	1
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	30
Context register	0
Drawing register	0
Trench Record forms	6

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Item	Quantity
Bulk finds	16 small bags (158g)
Registered finds (number of)	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefacts

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Six trial trenches were initially excavated, targeting the footprints of the rifle range building and car park. As specified in the SCCAS brief, a further six trenches intended to sample other parts of the site were held in reserve pending the results of the initial trenching.
- 4.1.2 No deposits, finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded in any of the initial six trial trenches. Additionally, considerable truncation was recorded across the site.
- 4.1.3 In consultation with the SCCAS, the decision was made not to dig the rest of the trenches beyond the building footprint, based upon the disturbance and lack of archaeological remains encountered in the first phase of trenching.
- 4.1.4 The recorded deposit sequence across Trenches 1-6 is summarised below. Context details are presented in Appendix 3, with the exception of Trench 2 which is described in section 4.3, below.

4.2 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 4.2.1 Natural geology varied along the length of each trench from mid-greyish yellow clay to orangey brown sandy clay and gravel, sandy in places. In Trench 6 at the base of the hill the natural was light yellowish orange firm silt.
- 4.2.2 No subsoil was present in Trenches 1-3 where a modern made-ground horizon was identified directly overlying the natural geology. Topsoil in Trenches 1-3 was a compact light greyish brown sandy silt.
- 4.2.3 In Trenches 4-6 a light yellow firm silty clay subsoil was recorded. In Trench 4, subsoil was only present at the northern end of the trench. Topsoil in Trenches 4-6 was much looser, and darker in colour than in Trenches 1-3.

4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

- 4.3.1 Two possible features were investigated in Trench 2.
- 4.3.2 A sub-circular feature [2/005], containing a single fill [2/004] yielded no finds. The feature was moderately irregular in plan and is therefore considered to be of likely natural origin.
- 4.3.3 Another feature, [2/007], was also investigated and found to contain modern material (concrete).

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T2	2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26	15.63
T2	2/002	Deposit	modern	Tr.	Tr.	0.24	

			made ground				
T2	2/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Nat	15.06
T2	2/004	Fill	Fill of 2/005			0.30	
T2	2/005	Cut	Natural feature				15.37
T2	2/006	Fill	Fill of 2/007			0.40	
T2	2/007	Cut	Modern				15.47

Table 3: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 2

4.4 Archaeologically blank trenches

- 4.4.1 Trenches 1, 3, and 4 were devoid of any remains, either archaeological or modern (Figure 6).
- 4.4.2 Located in the south of the site, Trenches 5 and 6 did not contain any archaeological remains, but were significantly disturbed by parallel linear features identified to be modern wheel ruts (Figures 4 and 5). All were filled with the same pale grey grey-orange sandy silt and occasional fragments of brick/tile were noted on their surfaces. Where investigated as [5/005], [6/005] and [6/007] these ruts were established to approximately 0.5m wide and 0.10m deep. A fragment of slate was retrieved from the fill of [6/005].

5.0 THE FINDS by Marlena Duleba

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of late post-medieval and modern finds was recovered and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 4). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).
- 5.1.2 Sixteen of the finds were retrieved from the topsoil and were identified by metal-detecting; these are all post-medieval to modern in date. Two items (CBM and building stone) were recovered from a modern wheel rut and a made-ground horizon.
- 5.1.3 None of the finds are of inherent interest, therefore no further analysis and conservation is required.

Context	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Other Building Material	Weight (g)
1/001			1	426				
1/002	1	28						
2/001			1	18				
3/001			4	68	2	12		
4/001			4	256	1	<2		
5/001			2	4				
6/004							1	<2
8/001			1	46				
<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 4: Quantification of bulk finds

5.2 The Ceramic Building Material

- 5.2.1 The site produced only a single fragment of undiagnostic tile weighing 28g. This piece was recovered from modern dump deposit [1/002] in Trench 1. The fragment is 20mm thick and orange in colour. Its smooth and polished surface, and its fine firing, clearly indicate a modern date.

5.3 Building Stone

- 5.3.1 Only one piece of small slate weighing less than 2g was hand-collected from context [6/004]. It is likely post-medieval in date and seems to be a fragment of slate roof tile.

5.4 The Metal Detected Finds

5.4.1 A metal detector was used to scan all 6 trenches opened during evaluation works on site. A total of 16 objects were recovered. Trenches 6 and 7 did not produce any metal finds. The material comes from the topsoil and is post medieval or modern in date. The most significant objects are two post-medieval bronze coins from Trench 3.

Trench 1

5.4.2 One undiagnostic iron object weighing 426g recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 2

5.4.3 One iron nail missing its head weighing 18g recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 3

5.4.4 A total number of 4 iron objects including 3 nails and one undiagnostic plate fragment weighing 68g were recovered from the topsoil. In the same context 2 post-medieval bronze coins were also found. The larger one weighs 8g (26mm diameter), the smaller one (20mm diameter) weighs 4g. Neither of the coins are particularly well preserved. The first one is a so called bun head bust Victorian halfpenny issued between 1860 and 1894. The second is likely to be an extremely corroded Victorian farthing.

Trench 4

5.4.5 A total number of 4 iron objects weighing 256g and 1 aluminium strip weighing less than 2g were recovered from the topsoil. Iron objects include 1 nail, 1 nut and 2 strips. The last two objects were possibly pipe brackets.

Trench 5

5.4.6 Topsoil produced a single fragment of iron nail weighing 4g.

Trench 8

5.4.7 One undiagnostic iron plate weighing 46g found in the topsoil.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural geology varied along the length of each excavated trench from mid-greyish yellow clay to orangey brown sandy clay and gravel, sandy in places. In Trench 6, at the base of the hill, the natural was light yellowish orange firm silt.
- 6.1.2 No subsoil was present in Trenches 1-3 where a modern made-ground horizon was identified directly overlying the natural geology. Topsoil in Trenches 1-3 was a compact light greyish brown sandy silt.
- 6.1.3 In Trenches 4-6 a light yellow firm silty clay subsoil was recorded. In Trench 4, subsoil was only present at the northern end of the trench. Topsoil in Trenches 4-6 was much looser and darker in colour than in Trenches 1-3.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 Modern horizontal truncation across the northern half of the site has clearly removed the subsoil and impacted the underlying natural geology.
- 6.2.2 In the southern half of the site subsoil was present but this was largely impacted upon by extensive modern wheel rutting.
- 6.2.2 Occasional field drains were noted.

6.3 Discussion of the archaeological evidence by period

- 6.3.1 In the southern part of the site, in Trenches 5 and 6, extensive wheel ruts were recorded whilst in the north, in Trenches 1-3, a modern made-ground horizon associated with the building of the access road replaced the subsoil horizon.
- 6.3.2 All finds recovered from the overburden date to the post-medieval to modern period. No earlier artefacts were recovered to suggest that archaeological features were either present beyond the trenches or had been removed by modern truncation activity.

6.4 Consideration of project aims and potential research objectives

- 6.4.1 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded in the evaluated areas.
- 6.4.2 The site was found to have been largely truncated and/or disturbed through modern activity.
- 6.4.3 There is not considered to be any potential for the survival of colluvium/alluvium or environmental evidence.
- 6.4.4 None of the themes or questions identified in identified in *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) or *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) can be

addressed.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded in the evaluated areas which were found to have been largely truncated and/or disturbed through modern activity. It is therefore considered that this site holds negligible potential for the presence/survival of archaeological remains.

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Appendix 1: HER Summary

HER event no	ESF 24726				
site code	TY072				
Project code	160052				
Planning reference	C/13/0967				
site address	Land north of Railway Line, Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary, Suffolk				
District/Borough	Suffolk Coastal District				
NGR (12 figures)	TM 28199 35631				
Geology	The solid geology of the site is clay silt sedimentary bedrock of the Thames Group, with no recorded superficial deposits				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	24 th -27th October 2016				
Sponsor/client	Trinity College Cambridge, commissioned by Bidwells				
Project manager	Niall Oakey				
Project supervisor	Kate Clover				
Period summary					
					Modern
Project summary	<p>In October 2016, Archaeology South-East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land north of the railway line, Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary, Suffolk, prior to the construction of a rifle range.</p> <p>Six evaluation trenches were excavated. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded in the evaluated areas which were found to have been largely truncated and/or disturbed through modern activity.</p>				

Appendix 2: OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeol6-263184**

Project details

Project name Land North of the Railway Line, Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary, Suffolk IP11 OUD

Short description of the project In October 2016, Archaeology South-East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land north of the railway line, Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary, Suffolk. Six evaluation trenches were excavated. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded in the evaluated areas which were found to have been largely truncated and/or disturbed through modern activity.

Project dates Start: 24-10-2016 End: 26-10-2016

Previous/future work No / No

Type of project Field evaluation

site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Monument type GULLIES Modern

Monument type PIT Uncertain

Significant Finds NAILS Modern

Significant Finds COINS Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Rural commercial

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL TRIMLEY ST MARY Land North of the Railway Line, Nicholas Road

Postcode IP11 OUD

Study area 1.3 Hectares

site coordinates TM 628199 235631 51.847974669529 1.816522060396 51 50 52
N 001 48 59 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 12m Max: 18m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

Project director/manager Niall Oakey

Project supervisor Kate Clover

Type of sponsor/funding body Commercial Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Trinity College Cambridge

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archive store

Physical Contents "Metal","other"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archive store

Digital Contents "Metal","other"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archive store

Paper Contents "Metal","Stratigraphic","other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Manuscript","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Appendix 3: Context information for Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Trench 1

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T1	1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	15.98
T1	1/002	Deposit	modern made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.23	
T1	1/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Nat	15.08

Trench 3

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T3	3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	14.70
T3	3/002	Deposit	modern made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	
T3	3/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Nat	14.30

Trench 4

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T4	4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17	13.45
T4	4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	North of Tr. only	Tr.	0.23	
T4	4/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Nat	13.12

Trench 5

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T5	5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28	12.68
T5	5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.07	
T5	5/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Nat	12.41
T5	5/004	Fill	Fill of 5/005	2.00	0.57	0.10	
T5	5/005	Cut	wheel rut	2.00	0.57	0.10	13.19
T5	5/006	Fill	Fill of 5/007	2.00	0.90		
T5	5/007	Cut	wheel rut	2.00	0.90		13.06
T5	5/008	Fill	Fill of 5/009	2.00	0.27		
T5	5/009	Cut	wheel rut	2.00	0.27		13.04
T5	5/010	Fill	Fill of 5/011	2.00	0.44		
T5	5/011	Cut	wheel rut	2.00	0.44		12.79
T5	5/012	Fill	Fill of 5/013	2.00	0.53		
T5	5/013	Cut	wheel rut	2.00	0.53		12.67
T5	5/014	Fill	Fill of 5/015	2.00	0.48		

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T5	5/015	Cut	wheel rut	2.00	0.48		12.61
T5	5/016	Fill	Fill of 5/017	2.00	0.50		
T5	5/017	Cut	wheel rut	2.00	0.50		12.54
T5	5/018	Fill	Fill of 5/019	2.00	0.49		
T5	5/019	Cut	wheel rut	2.00	0.49		12.45

Trench 6

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T6	6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28	12.53
T6	6/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.03	
T6	6/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Nat	12.22
T6	6/004	Fill	Fill of 6/005	5.00	0.50	0.09	
T6	6/005	Cut	wheel rut	5.00	0.50	0.09	8.65
T6	6/006	Fill	Fill of 6/007	11.00	0.40	0.09	
T6	6/007	Cut	wheel rut	11.00	0.40	0.09	12.60
T6	6/008	Fill	Fill of 6/009	17.00	0.53		
T6	6/009	Cut	wheel rut	17.00	0.53		12.48
T6	6/010	Fill	Fill of 6/011	15.70	0.50		
T6	6/011	Cut	wheel rut	15.70	0.50		12.27
T6	6/012	Fill	Fill of 6/013	2.17	0.36		
T6	6/013	Cut	wheel rut	2.17	0.36		12.31

Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation
Land north of Railway Line, Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary,
Suffolk**

**NGR: TM 281 356
Suffolk Coastal District Council
Planning Application Ref.: C/13/0967**

**ASE Project no: 160052
HER No: TBC
Event No: TBC
OASIS No: 263184**

Prepared by Niall Oakey

May 2016

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation
Land north of Railway Line, Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary,
Suffolk**

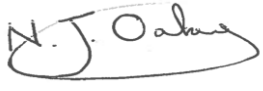

NGR: TM 281 356

**Suffolk Coastal District Council
Planning Application Ref.: C/13/0967**

ASE Project no: 160052

Site Code: TBC

May 2016

Prepared by:	Niall Oakey BA MA MCIfA	Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:	Darryl Palmer BA MCIfA	Senior Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	6 th September 2016		
Revision:	21 st September 2016		

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) in response to a commission from Bidwells LLP acting on behalf of Trinity College, Cambridge and is for an archaeological evaluation of land to the north of the railway line, Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary, Suffolk (Figure 1, hereafter “the Site”).

2. BACKGROUND

Site Description and Location

- 2.1 The Site is centred at TM 281 356, and occupies an area of approximately 1.3 hectares. The Site comprises green field land (partially scrub, partially pasture). The Site slopes downwards from north (c.18m above Ordnance Datum [aOD]) to south (c.12m aOD), with a distinct linear mound aligned north-east/south-west within the northern boundary.
- 2.2 The solid geology of the site is clay silt sedimentary bedrock of the Thames Group, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2016).
- 2.3 Outline planning permission (Ref. No.: C/13/0967) has been granted for development of outdoor/indoor rifle ranges with associated infrastructure.
- 2.4 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) identified the proposed development as affecting an area of archaeological importance defined by information held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). Consequently, archaeological conditions were placed upon planning consent.
- 2.5 Conditions 13 and 14 relate to archaeology and state:

‘13. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions: and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment;*
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation;*
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: To ensure the proper recording of archaeological artefacts.

14. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason: To ensure the proper recording of archaeological artefacts.'

- 2.6 On request, SCCAS/CT produced a Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation as a first stage of archaeological works (Abrahams 2016).
- 2.7 This document (the WSI) is designed as to fulfil the terms of the brief and contribute towards the discharge of Condition 13 on the planning permission.
- 2.8 Should there be a requirement for further archaeological works from SCCAS/CT on the basis of the evaluation brief, they will produce a further brief. The further works will be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS/CT for scrutiny and formally approved by the Local Planning Authority.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Programmes of archaeological investigation have taken place in the 1990s in the immediate vicinity of the Site in advance of works associated with dock development and have provided a picture of past occupation of the area.
- 3.2 To the east and south-west of the Site (Suffolk Historic Environment Record [SHER] records TYY031 and 028) field walking revealed concentrations of burnt flints. TYY 031 measured 100m x 250m whilst TYY 028 was of c.70m diameter. The former also yielded a piece of worked flint and a sherd of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery and it is possible that both concentrations represent the remnants of prehistoric "burnt mounds".
- 3.3 TYY 029 (TM 280355) comprises an evaluation trenching project which located a prehistoric ditch and a regular group of undated postholes and a ditch, which may be Iron Age or Roman in date. More definitely Roman were a complex of field boundaries, pits, postholes and an "L"- shaped building found during excavations in advance of docks infrastructure development to the south-east of the Site (TYY 026). An undated roundhouse also was found on these excavations.
- 3.4 Remains of later date in the vicinity include a small group of pits containing 11th-13th-century finds (TYY 032) and, to the south of the Site, a ditched enclosure containing two rectangular structures was interpreted as an earlier Blofield Hall (TY 025). The 17th-century Blofield Hall (demolished in the later 20th-century) was to the east of its possible predecessor (TYY 025 at TM2812 3525).
- 3.5 The immediate vicinity of the Site has produced convincing evidence of activity and settlement form at least the later prehistoric period. That this

management of the landscape was extensive and predominantly agricultural is supported by the evidence of cropmarks or soilmarks to the north-east which indicate an undated enclosure and associated field boundaries running southwards to the main east/west railway line towards land which is predominantly pastoral and not conducive to producing cropmarks (FEX 080).

- 3.6 Ordnance Survey mapping from 1881 onwards shows the Site as part of a large (15.5 acres) field to the east of Chapman's Grove, but at some date between 1938 and the 1950s a sewage farm was established immediately to the east of the Site (and possibly encroaching within it). This was still shown in 1981 mapping, but by 1989/91 it had been removed as parts of the works to construct the Felixstowe Port and Railway Company Branch Line.

4 FIELDWORK AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance. Any archaeological remains uncovered by the evaluation will be assessed against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area and form the basis for an archaeological conservation strategy, which may include preservation of heritage assets *in situ*, or mitigation in the form of further archaeological fieldwork. This will be covered by a separate written scheme of investigation, produced in response to a brief from SCCAS/CT.

- 4.2 The project has the potential to address a number of research themes and questions that have been identified as requiring further work, in particular those identified in *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011). These include:

- The investigation of later prehistoric salt production complexes, in particular "Red Hills" or burnt mounds. Can a whole salt production complex and/or associated structures be identified, investigated and understood (Medlycott 2011, 31)?
- The investigation of the form and function of later prehistoric and Roman settlement and land management. Can chronological/regional/landscape variation in location, density or type be identified in any remains found on this site? What is the evidence for the survival of the roundhouse into the 2nd century AD and later? Are variations in their size indicative of chronological or functional factors? (Medlycott 2011, 31).

5 METHODOLOGY

Requirements

- 5.1 An HER search has been ordered from SHER, together with an event number and a site code and will be used as the unique site identifier for the entire project archive.
- 5.2 The work will comprise the excavation of a total of twelve 30m x 1.8m trenches, representing a 5% sample (650 m²) of the development area (Abrahams 2016, 3.34). The location of the trenches is shown on Figure 2 and excludes the area of the linear mound which is not to be disturbed by the development.
- 5.3 These trenches will be excavated in two phases, each of six trenches. The first phase will target the footprint of the rifle range building and the new car park (trenches 1-6). The remainder (trenches 7-12) are in areas of landscaping and tree planting, but their excavation will be dependent upon the results from the initial phase of trenching.
- 5.4 They have been set out to provide a representative sample of the Site as far as existing usage and known location of services permits. For example, a buried electricity cable runs just within the southern and eastern boundary of the Site. Ground conditions and other considerations identified on site may lead to relocation of trenches, but the SCCAS/CT monitor will be kept informed of variations on the trench layout.
- 5.5 A site monitoring meeting will be held with the SCCAS/CT Senior Archaeological Officer when the first phase of trenches are open and archaeological features identified.

Standards

- 5.6 ASE will adhere to the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation, and Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a & 2014b), the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2011) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

Machining

- 5.7 Machining will be carried out to ASE standards under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The removal of modern overburden and topsoil will be performed by a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. Machine-excavation of each trench will stop at the uppermost archaeological surface, or the natural clay, whichever is encountered first, and will create a clean and level surface for further excavation and recording by hand.
- 5.8 In areas where subsoil exists between soil/overburden and clean natural, subsoil stripping will take place under archaeological supervision.

- 5.9 Any spoil heaps generated will be visually scanned. The areas of all trenches will be scanned with a metal detector prior to excavation, as will trench bases and spoil heaps.
- 5.10 Any subsoil excavated will be stored separately from topsoil. All trenches will be backfilled, with subsoil deposited first, and then topsoil.

Excavation and Recording

- 5.11 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 5.12 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system.
- 5.13 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.
- 5.14 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.
- 5.15 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 5.16 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer in advance.
- 5.17 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.
- 5.18 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer, and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials

would only be excavated in exceptional circumstances and only with the necessary licence from the Ministry of Justice.

- 5.19 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.
- 5.20 All archaeological remains will be recorded and levelled relative to Ordnance Datum by an archaeological surveyor, using DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System) technology. All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using the standard context record sheets used by ASE. Soil colours are recorded using visual inspection and not by reference to the Munsell Colour chart.

Finds/Environmental Remains

- 5.21 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 5.22 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.
- 5.23 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the *CIfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.
- 5.24 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 50% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the Historic England regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.
- 5.25 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer, the client and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will also be informed. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).
- 5.26 See above and Appendix 1 for information regarding specialist consultants

6.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

Evaluation Report

- 6.1 Within four working weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:
- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
 - INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
 - BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
 - AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
 - METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
 - FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
 - SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
 - DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context.
 - APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet.
 - FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
- 6.2 In addition to copies of the report supplied to the client, digital and hard copies of the report will be supplied to the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer for planning purposes and inclusion in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3 Copies of the report will also be submitted to the SCCAS store as part of the project archive.
- 6.4 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> in accordance with the guidelines provided by Historic England and the Archaeological Data Service.

Publication

- 6.5 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within four working weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Subject to a timescale to be approved by the client a summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with SCCAS.

Archive

- 6.6 Guidelines contained in the *CIfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the *SCCAS Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (2015) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.
- 6.7 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 6.8 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the SCCAS store for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the local museum.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

- 7.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

Site risk assessment and safety measures

- 7.2 An initial appraisal of risk suggests that adherence to ASE's RAMS system should adequately control identified risk. Assessment of risk is an ongoing process and should circumstances demand additional risk assessments will be carried out prior to and during archaeological work.
- 7.3 ASE staff will liaise with the client and/ or their agent and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions that are given/agreed.
- 7.4 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one

occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

Staffing and Equipment

- 8.1 The lead Archaeologist for the project will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists and under the overall direction of the fieldwork project manager (Niall Oakey) and the post-excavation project manager (Mark Atkinson). The fieldwork is expected to be completed within one working week.
- 8.2 The SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer will be notified of the identity of the lead archaeologist on site and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.
- 8.3 Specialists who may be consulted are listed in Appendix 1.
- 8.4 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

9 MONITORING

- 9.1 The SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.
- 9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer prior to being carried out.
- 9.3 The SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without their agreement.

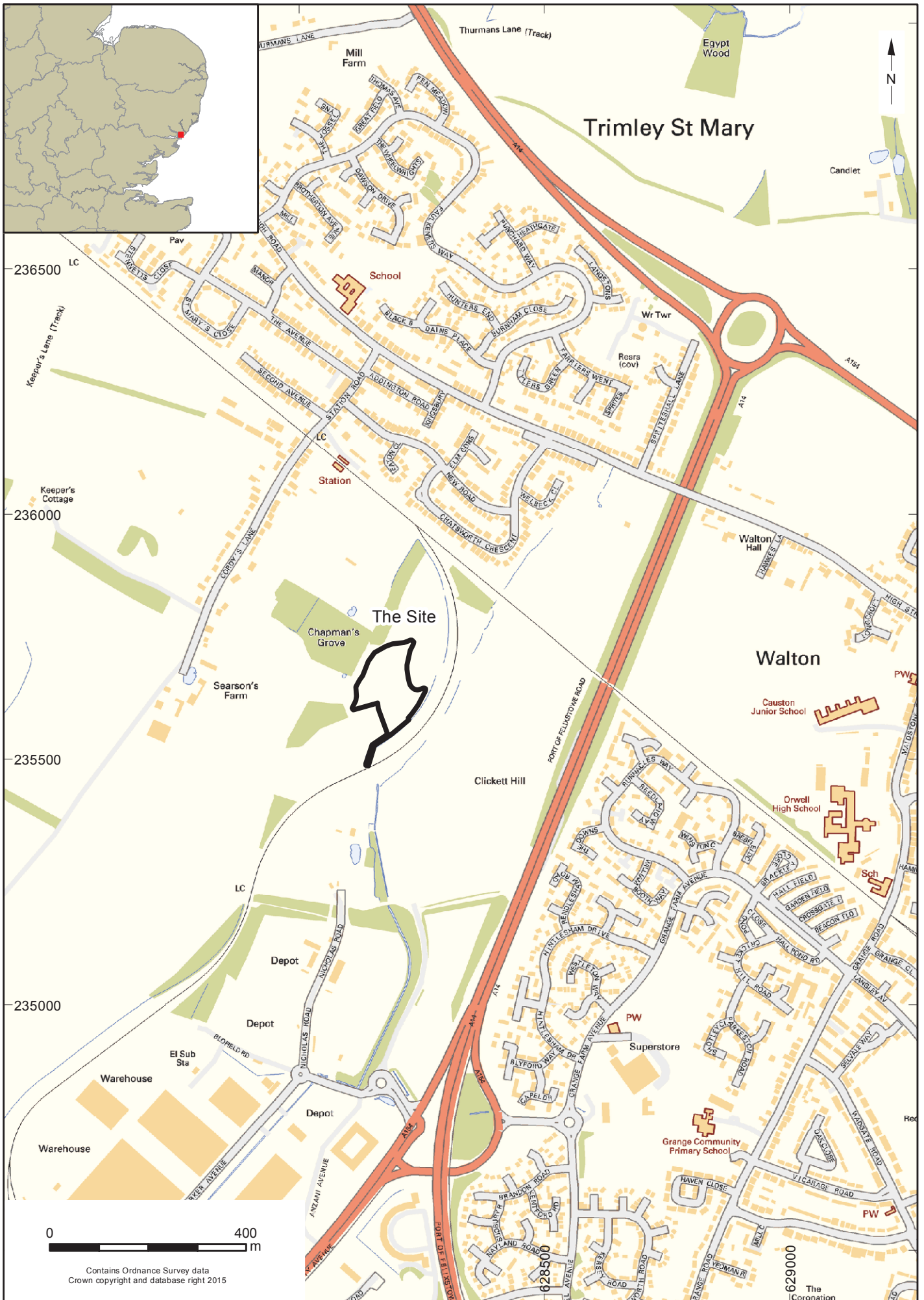
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(Suffolk
County
Council
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Service) | 2011 | <i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation</i> |
| SCCAS
(Suffolk
County
Council
Archaeological
Service) | 2015 | <i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition</i> |

APPENDIX 1

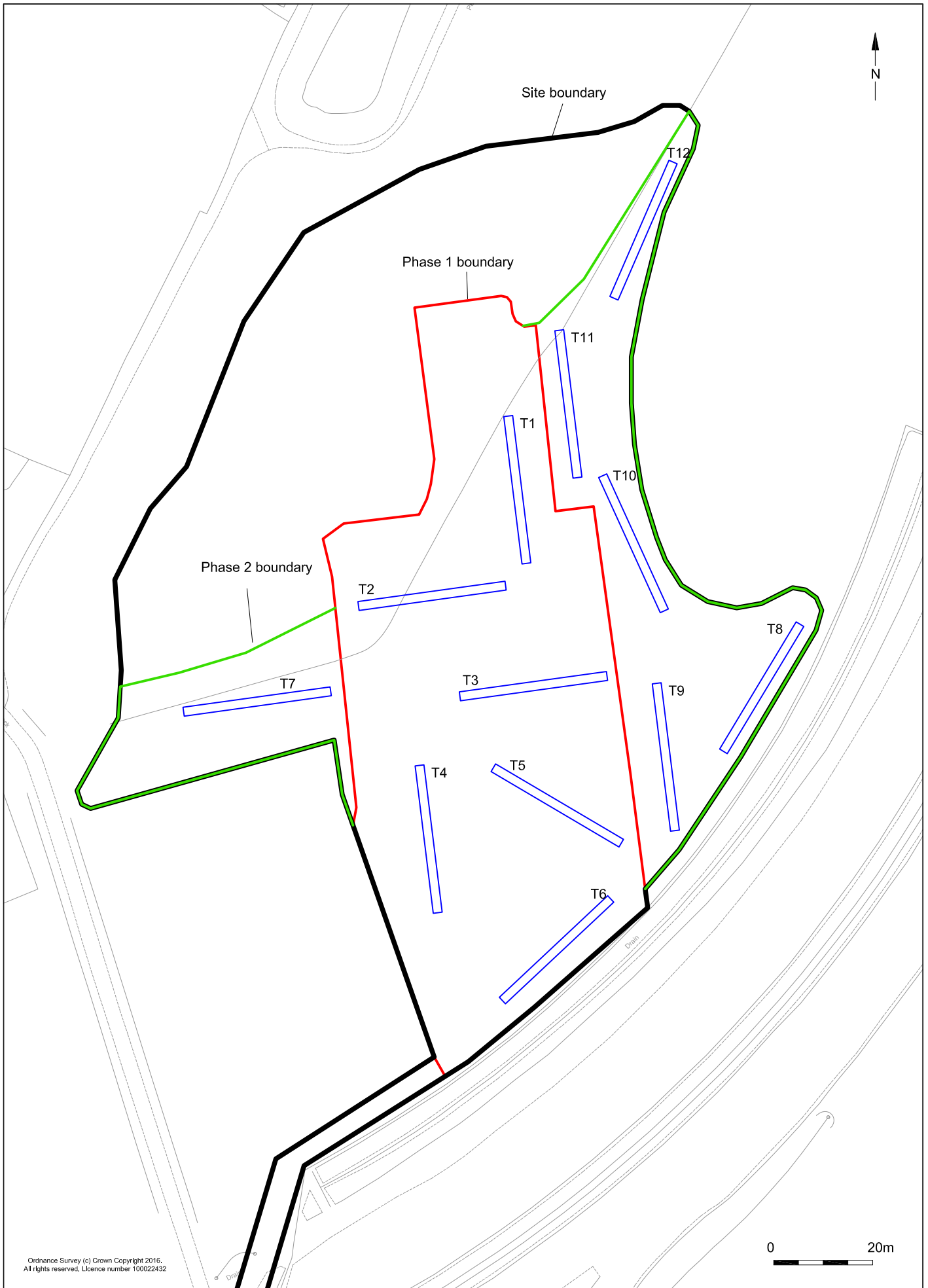
Specialists to be used as necessary:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric	Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (East Anglia)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Sue Pringle & Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray	Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology (Palaeolithic)	Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers & Edward Blinkhorn (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Ellen Heppell & Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott (ASE)



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Project Ref: 160052	May 2016	Site location		
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL			



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Project Ref: 160052	May 2016	Proposed trench locations	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

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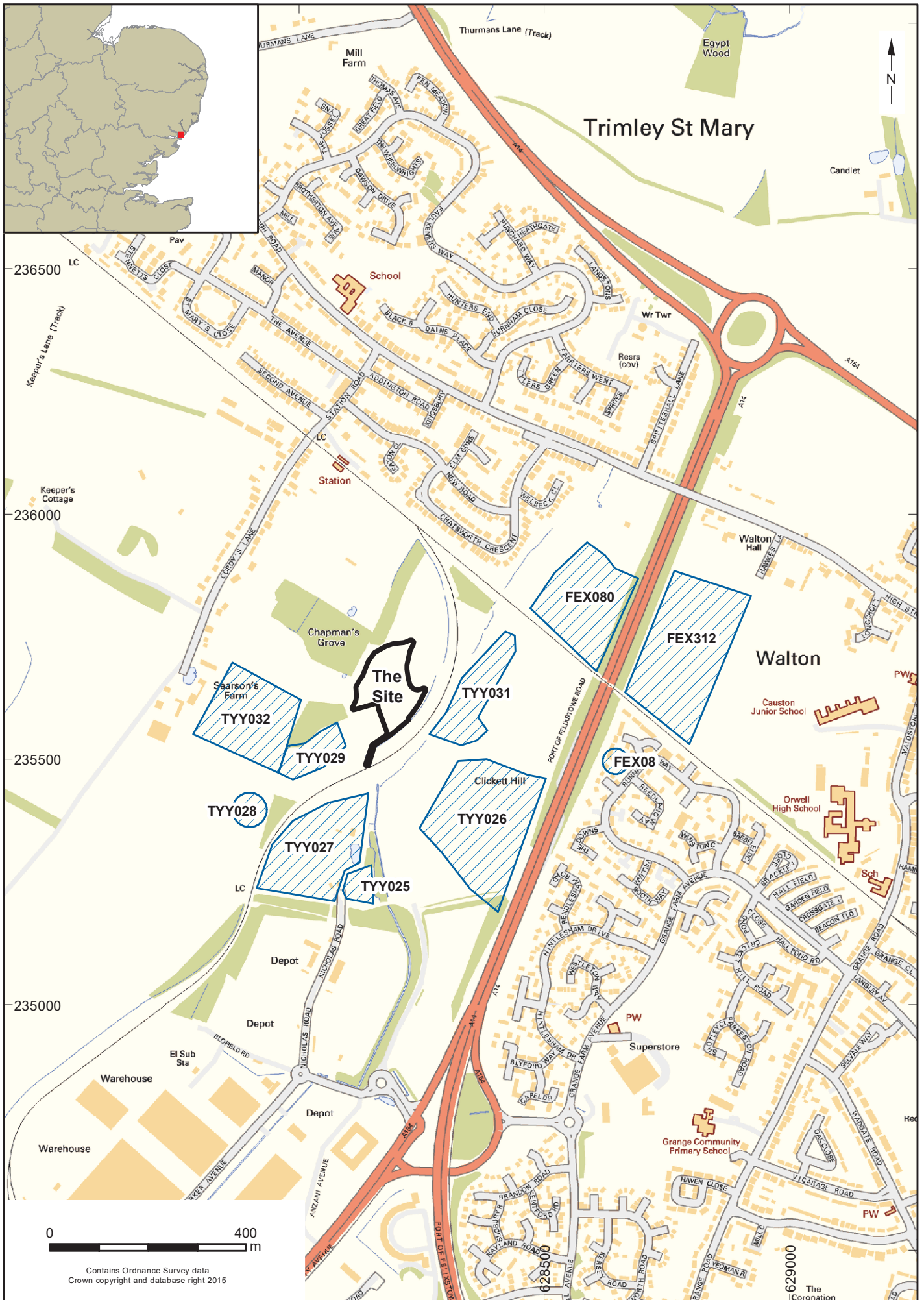
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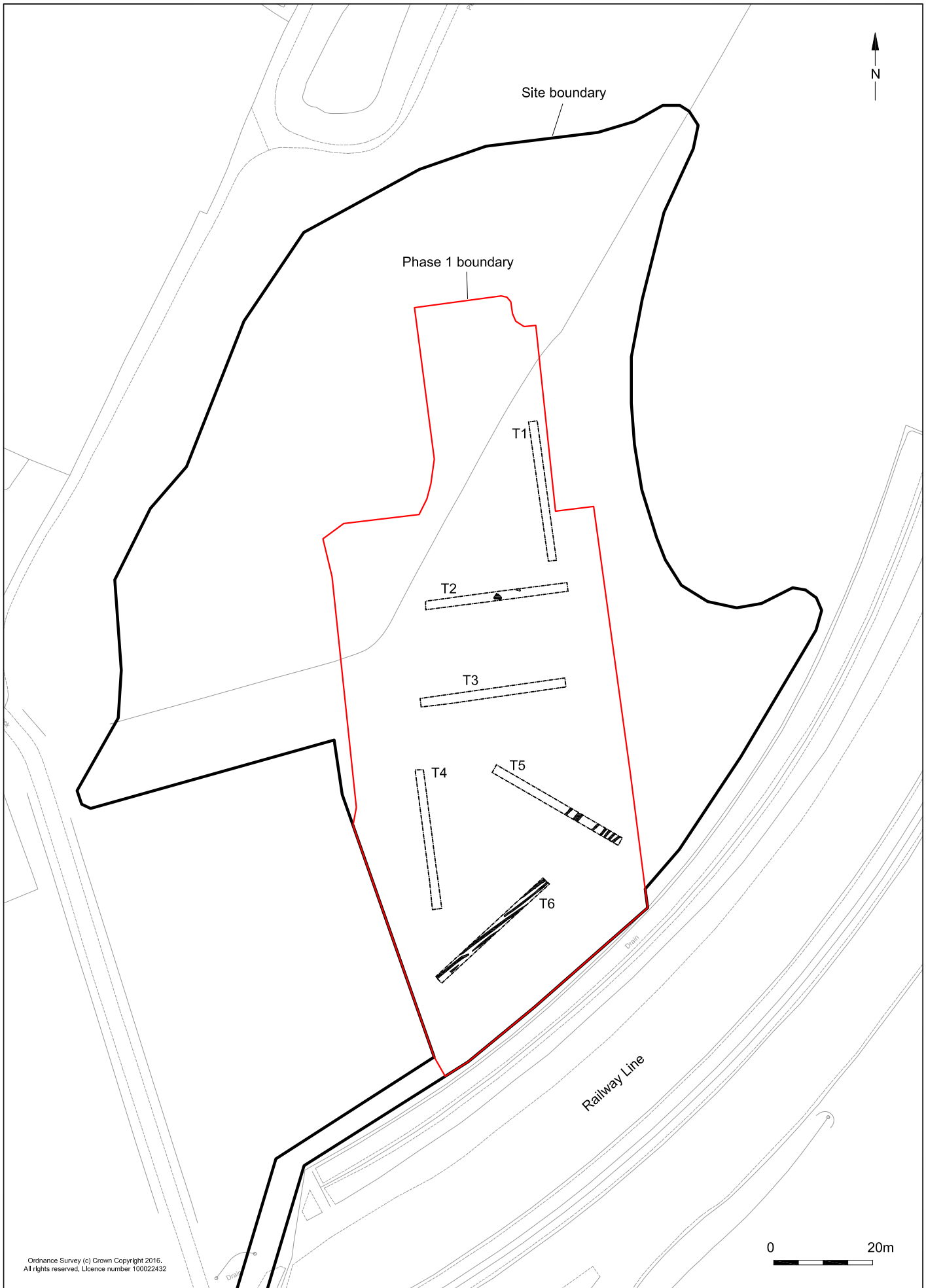
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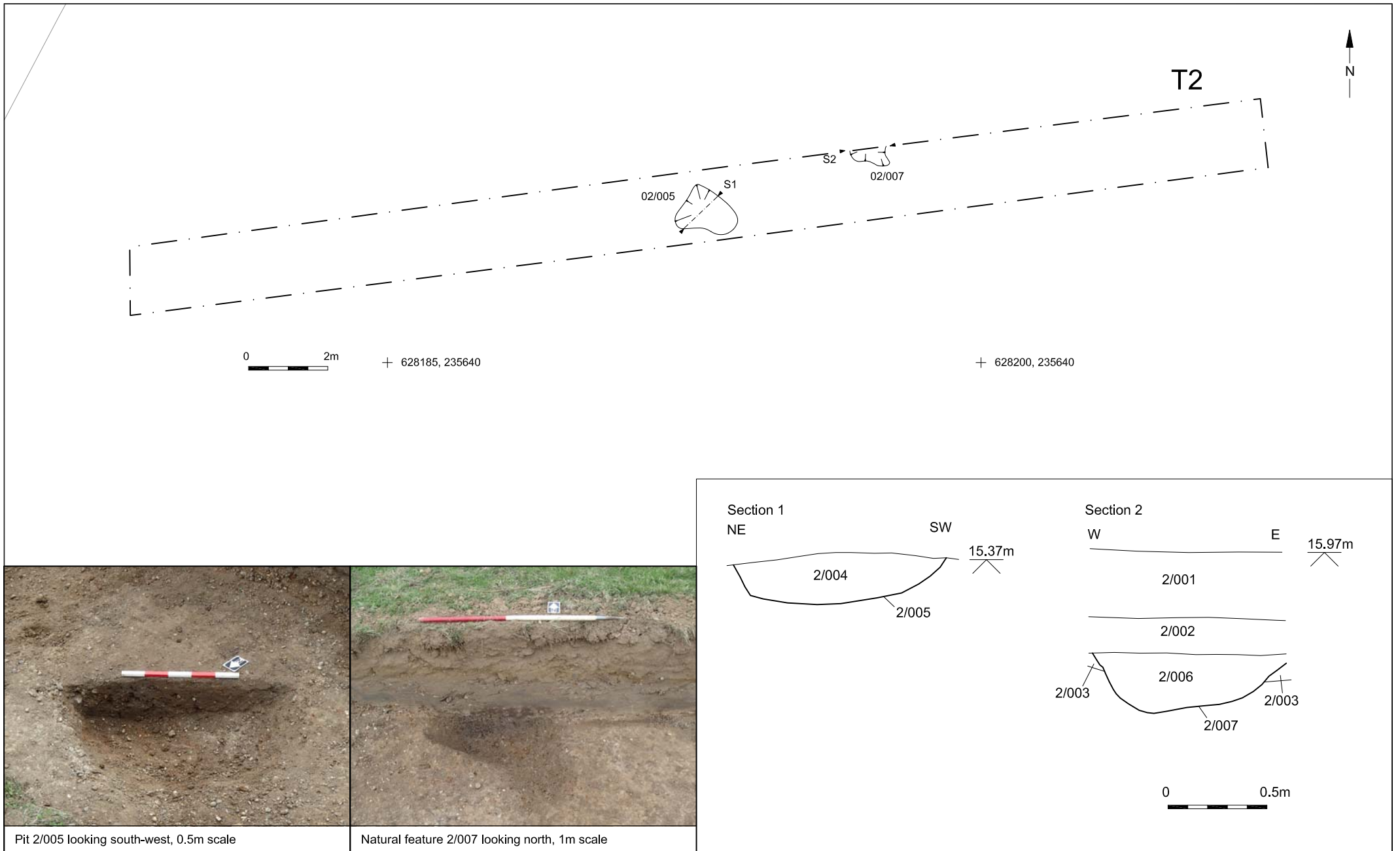


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Project Ref: 160052	Nov 2016	Site location		
Report No: 2016437	Drawn by: APL			



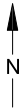
© Archaeology South-East		Land north of railway line, Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary, Suffolk	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160052	Nov 2016	Trench locations	
Report Ref: 2016437	Drawn by: APL		



Pit 2/005 looking south-west, 0.5m scale

Natural feature 2/007 looking north, 1m scale

© Archaeology South-East		Land north of railway line, Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary, Suffolk	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160052	Nov 2016	Trench 2 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016437	Drawn by: APL		



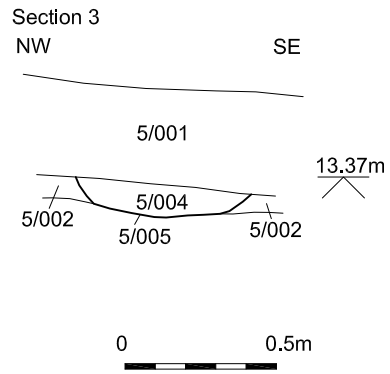
T5

+ 628195, 235605

05/005 S3

+ 628210, 235595

0 2m



Modern feature 5/005 looking north-east, 0.5m scale

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Land north of railway line, Nicholas Road, Trimley St Mary, Suffolk

Project Ref: 160052

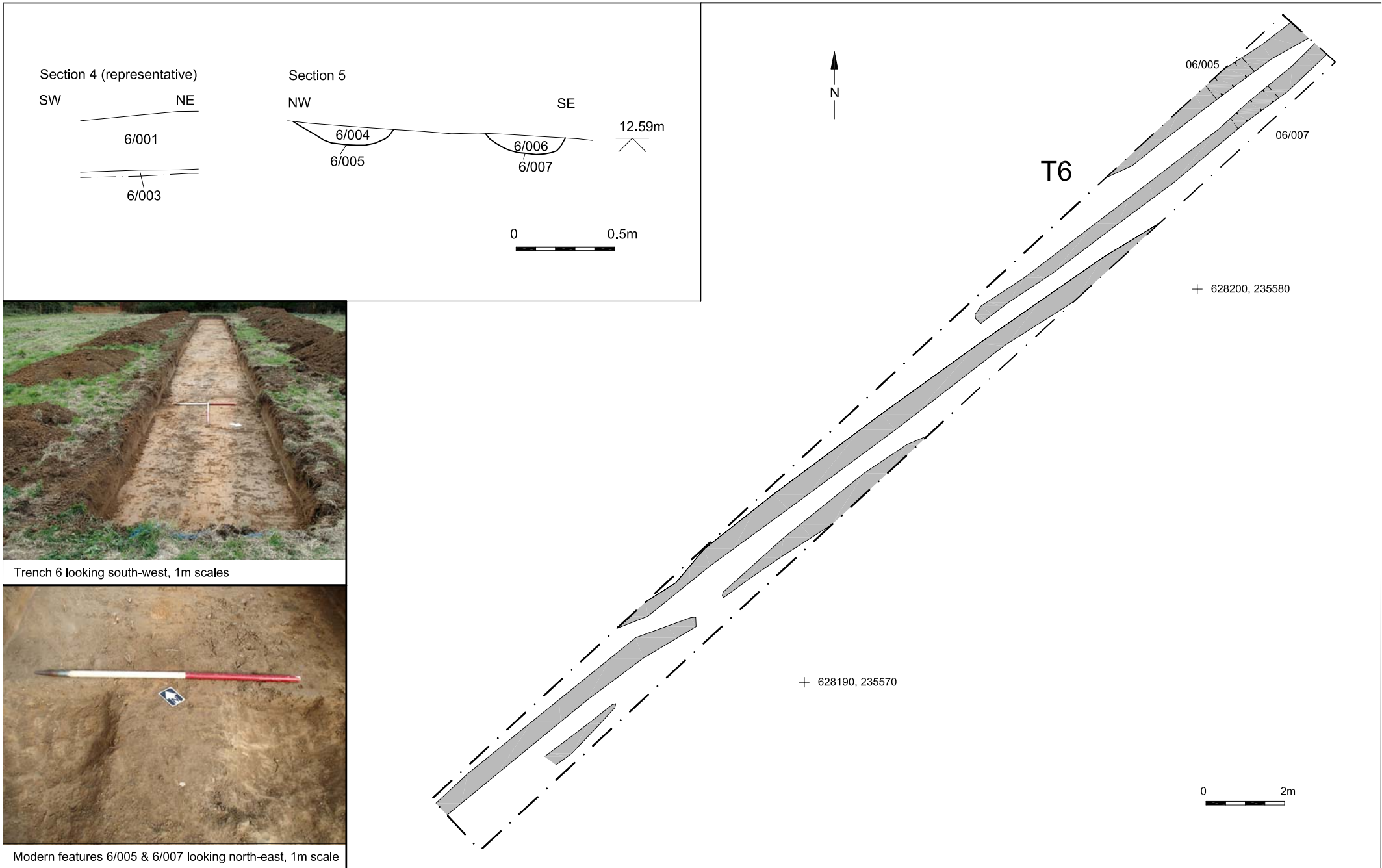
Nov 2016

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Trench 5 plan, section and photographs

Fig. 4



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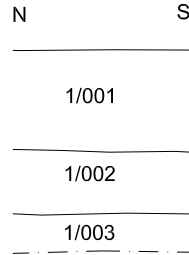
Trench 6 plan, sections and photographs

Fig. 5



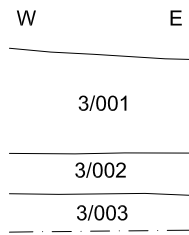
Trench 1 looking north, 1m scales

Section 6 (representative of Trench 1)



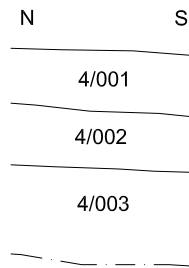
Trench 3 looking east, 1m scales

Section 7 (representative of Trench 3)



Trench 4 looking south, 1m scales

Section 8 (representative of Trench 4)



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Project Ref: 160052	Nov 2016	Trenches 1, 3 and 4 photographs and sample sections	
Report Ref: 2016437	Drawn by: APL		

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