

**Land at Clickett Hill Road, Felixstowe,
Suffolk**

Planning application: C/11/0987

HER Ref: FEX 293

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(May 2012)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land at Clickett Hill Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 4XQ

Client: Maritime Transport Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/0987 (conditions 7 & 8)

Development: Construction of new office with associated parking

Date of fieldwork: 10 & 11 April, 2012

HER Ref: FEX 293 (parish of Trimley St Mary)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-123260

Grid ref: TM 2825 3490

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Summary: Felixstowe, Clickett Hill Road (FEX 293, TM 281 348) evaluation trenching of a 1.20 hectare site within an area close to Felixstowe Docks that has seen extensive development in recent years revealed extensive evidence for landscaping to create a flat area by terracing and depositing material from elsewhere on a low lying site near the Byle Fleet. No features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded (John Newman Archaeological Services for Maritime Transport Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their client, Maritime Transport Ltd, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works of the area at Clickett Hill Road, Felixstowe (see Fig. 1) that is to be developed as required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application C/11/0987 (conditions 7 & 8). The evaluation requirements, including the preparation and approval of a Written Scheme of Investigation by the appointed contractor (see Appendix II), were set out in a Brief set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition. This development concerns the erection of a new office complex and the creation of associated vehicle parking on a c1.20 hectare site lying between Clickett Hill Road to the west, Blofield Road to the south and the Port of Felixstowe Road to the east within the overall area that has seen extensive change and development in the recent past as the port at Felixstowe has become the premier container entrepot in the United Kingdom.

1.2 Felixstowe is a well known coastal town which has seen extensive residential development over the last century in part related to the large and important container dock on its southern side on the eastern side of the Harwich Haven where the River Stour and the Orwell Estuary meet the North Sea. The area now covered by Felixstowe includes what was the parish of Walton which had its own integrity until relatively recently and the planned development site lies in what would have been part of the latter parish though in a dramatically changed landscape as the modern urban and dock related growth has transformed and obscured the original topography of the area. Pre-1900 maps of the planned development area (see Fig. 2) show an agricultural landscape running down to low lying grazing fields and marshes along the eastern side of the Harwich Haven with the site in question being close to the head of the Byle Fleet, a tidal stream fed by drainage channels that ran across the grazing fields. This stream now runs on a totally artificial course down a concrete culvert to the south-west of the site and it is very likely that ground water levels have been lowered by modern drainage.

1.3 As outlined in section 1.2 above the area of the planned development has seen dramatic change with modern development now surrounding the site in question. Comparison of ground testing results and profiles from the later 1990s, which indicates a site originally with a south facing slope running down from c5.30m OD to c1.50m OD, and the current flat site at c4m OD points to major ground reduction and levelling-up works in the last 10-15 years. That the northern boundary of this planned development site now rises sharply from c4.60m OD to 10.80m OD to the terrace above over a distance of only 18m also demonstrates major recent landscape change as earlier maps of the area (Fig. 2) point to more natural and less dramatic contours. This remodelling of the landscape can be associated with the Trinity 2000 project to the north (investigated as HER- TYY 026) which involved major terracing of the higher ground along the southern flank of Clickett Hill and the dumping of some of the material produced over the site under consideration within this report to raise its southern half in particular to the level of the local roads.

1.4 Test pits and bore hole data from within the planned development site and adjacent areas to the south and west indicate varying deposits of made ground over sandy and gravelly clay in turn over London clay. None of the ground tests revealed

any peat deposits which might have been expected in such a low lying area close to the Byle Fleet.

1.5 As indicated in section 1.3 above the planned development site is close to areas investigated (HER TYY 026) for the Trinity 2000 project which produced evidence for settlement related activities of later prehistoric and Roman period date. The planned development area is also close to the site of Blofield Hall (see Figs 1 & 2), the site of a minor medieval manor within Trimley St Mary parish. In addition the low lying topographic location of the site close to the Byle Fleet gave the potential for water logged deposits containing material of palaeoenvironmental value to be present in addition to early salt production sites. Therefore while the area has clearly been landscaped in recent years a linear, trenched evaluation was required so the archaeological potential could be investigated notwithstanding the loss of the original top and upper subsoil levels. A site with the potential outlined above could still preserve significant deposits at some depth from the pre-1990s ground levels. While the overall size of the planned development area is c1.20ha the area that could be examined was 0.9ha with the remaining c0.30ha being made up of the steep, landscaped and planted slope along its northern side and a wide, concrete culvert on the southern edge.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The proposed development area at Clickett Hill Road, Felixstowe, was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 3) laid out on a grid basis to sample all parts of the site using a tracked 360 machine equipped with a 1.80m toothless bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times. As the planned office complex building is to be constructed on piled foundations its footprint was avoided in the trench plan so a firm base to the piling platform could be preserved, however trenches were located on each side of the building footprint area. In addition as the deepest excavation work planned at the site, apart from the piles, will be to 800mm for the relevant ground beams it was agreed with SCCAS that the maximum depth of the evaluation trenches would be limited to 1000mm. The planned parking area, which covers the majority of the site around the office building, will only entail ground disturbance to 500mm or less and drain runs will be less than 800mm deep as the main drain is already in place in the north-eastern corner of the area.

2.2 In total five of the six planned trenches were opened with one, trench 6 on the Clickett Hill Road side of the site, being split into two parts to avoid causing deep ground disturbance under the 5m wide corridor required for the main vehicle entrance to the office and parking complex. Trench 4 was not opened as it was surrounded on all sides by trenches which had revealed very similar deposits of little archaeological interest as outlined in section 3 below and trench 5 was shortened by 5m for the same reason and to avoid deep disturbance below the main access into the site which in the future will be used by heavy vehicles. The five trenches that were opened were all 1.8m wide and varied in length between 14m and 50m with the total length of trenches opened being 204m giving an evaluation sample of 367.2m², or 4%, of the 0.90ha development area of the site.

2.3 Naturally occurring, glaciofluvial deposits consisting of a firm, yellow silty sand were only exposed towards the north-eastern corner of the site where they were closely examined for archaeological features and any indistinct areas were hand

cleaned. The upcast spoil and the base of the trenches was also examined closely for finds of any date. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken over two dry and sunny days. Finally the trenches were plotted in relation to locally mapped features and the outline of the planned office structure as marked out by the client's main contractor and a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works and the site in general.

3. Results

3.1 The overall evaluation results giving individual trench details are summarised in Table 1 below (see also Fig. 3):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Depth of redep. material (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features/finds
1	NW-SE	50	50	E end- 400 Remainder- 1000+	At E end firm silty yellow sand	–
2	NE-SW	50	50	N end- 500 Remainder- 1000+	(as T1at N end)	–
3	NW-SE	40	50	1000+	Not exposed	Occasional lumps of concrete
4	(not exc)					
5	NW-SE	14	50	1000+	Not exposed	Occasional concrete lumps
6	NE-SW	50	50	1000+	Not exposed	Occasional modern bldg site debris
Total/ summary		204 (367.2m ²)	Very thin & poor topsoil of recent development	Redeposited material- mid to dark brown silty sand & clay mixture	Where exposed in T1 & T2 uncertain if natural yellow silty sand deposits had been truncated	No features, only occasional modern finds

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in Table 1 above the evaluation trenching confirmed that this site has seen extensive landscaping works in recent years with a depth of redeposited material in excess of 1m over c80% of the planned development area. While the locally occurring natural glaciofluvial deposits were revealed at a depth of 400/500mm at the eastern end of Trench 1 and northern end of Trench 2 it is likely that terracing works have lowered this area as pre-Trinity 2000 projects ground levels are given as c5.30m OD for the northern part of the site and are now 1m lower at 4.30m OD. Therefore only deeper archaeological features could have survived and no such features were revealed in the relevant parts of Trenches 1 and 2.

3.3 Over the remainder of the site whether archaeological deposits exist under the recently redeposited material is unknown but, if any are present, they will remain in situ as, apart from piling, the maximum depth of ground disturbance will be 800mm. The potential presence of preserved peat deposits in the general area of the site also

appears to be unlikely as examination of the extensive ground testing records for test pits and bore holes around Blofield Road and Clickett Hill Road did not reveal any references to any peat having been identified.

4. Conclusion

4.1 As outlined in section 1.3 above an examination of the relevant ground testing reports combined with comparison of the modern topography with that depicted on historic map sources indicated extensive recent landscaping works at this site at Clickett Hill Road. The evaluation trenching confirmed that extensive terracing had taken place over the previously higher north-eastern part of the site and in excess of one metre of redeposited material has been spread over the originally lower central, southern and western parts of the planned development area. In addition only modern finds were seen in the upcast spoil and the potential for deeper peat layers with preserved palaeoenvironmental material near this part of the Byle Fleet appears to be low.

4.2 Based on these negative evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need be carried out at this site.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. FEX 293.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to James, the machine operator from, Holmes Plant, and to Paul Hammond from Wincer Kievenaar Architects and Colin Fairs and Dave Carey from Maritime Transport Ltd for their help in facilitating the trenching works).

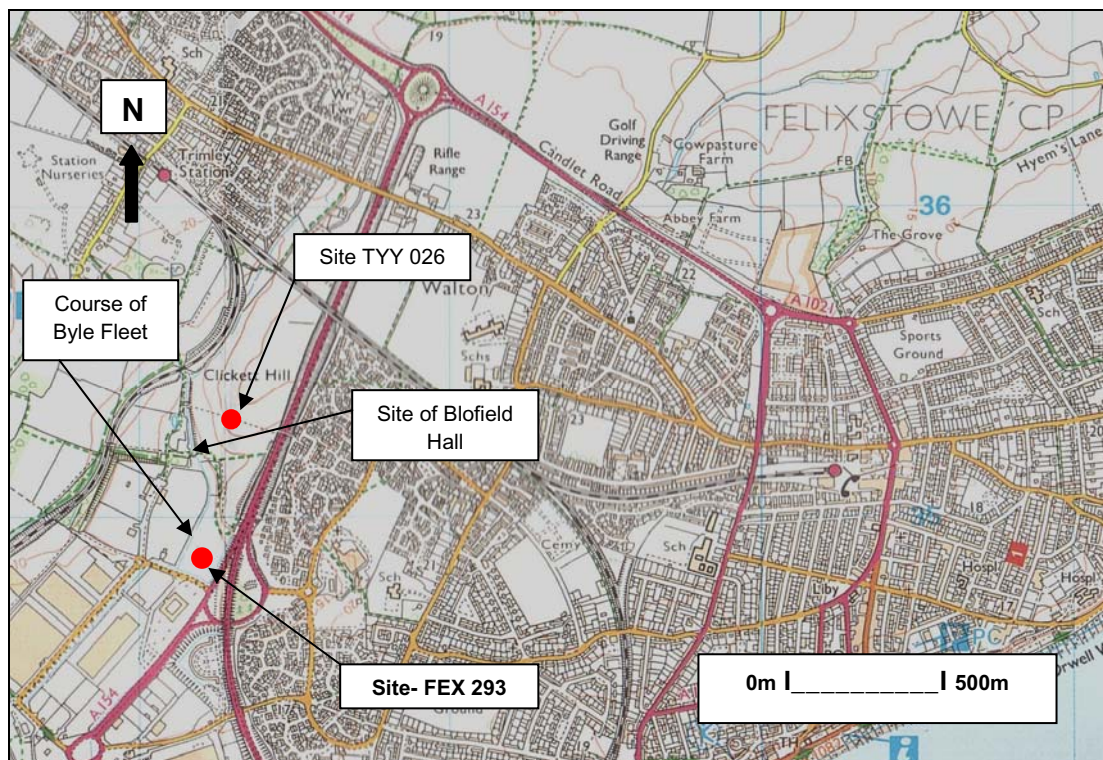


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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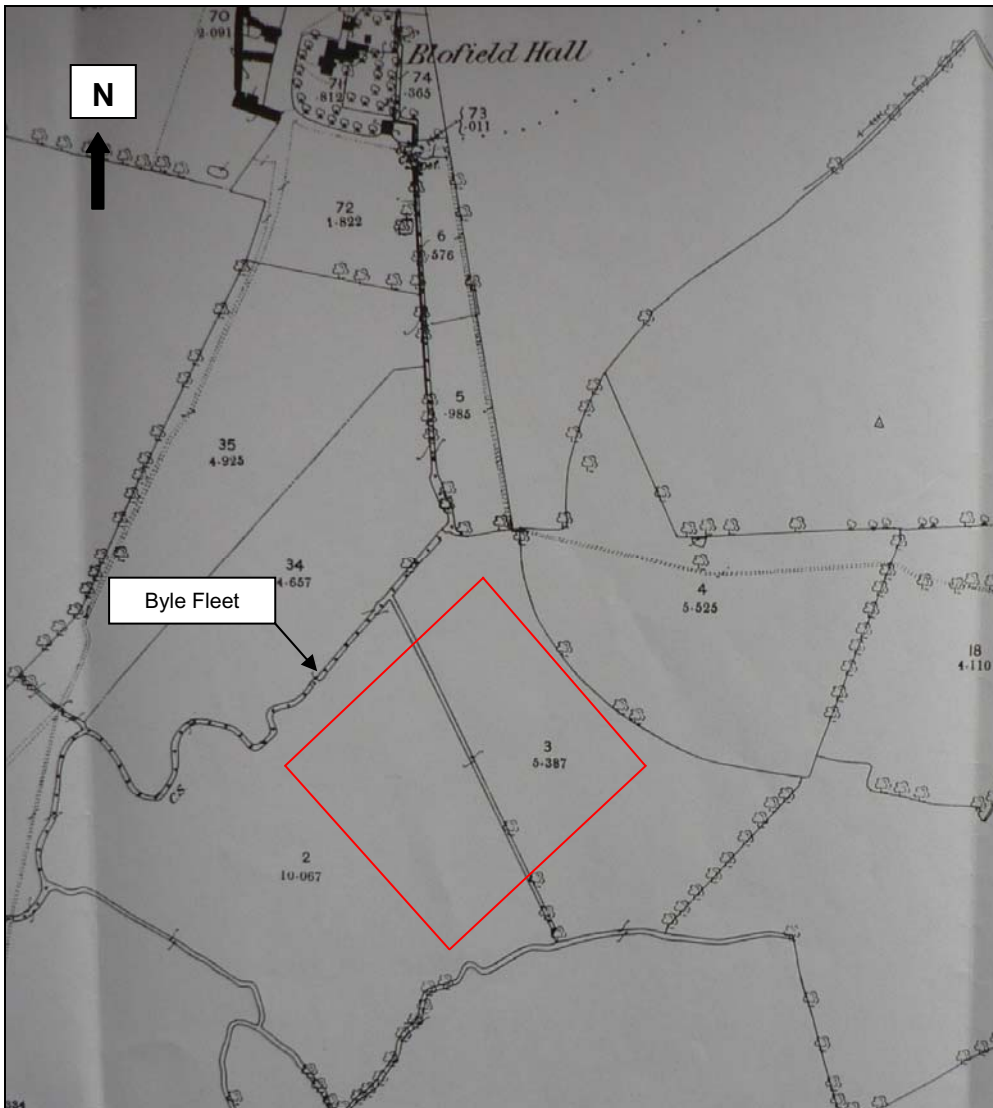


Fig. 2: Extract from first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881
(showing approx. site outline within red lines)

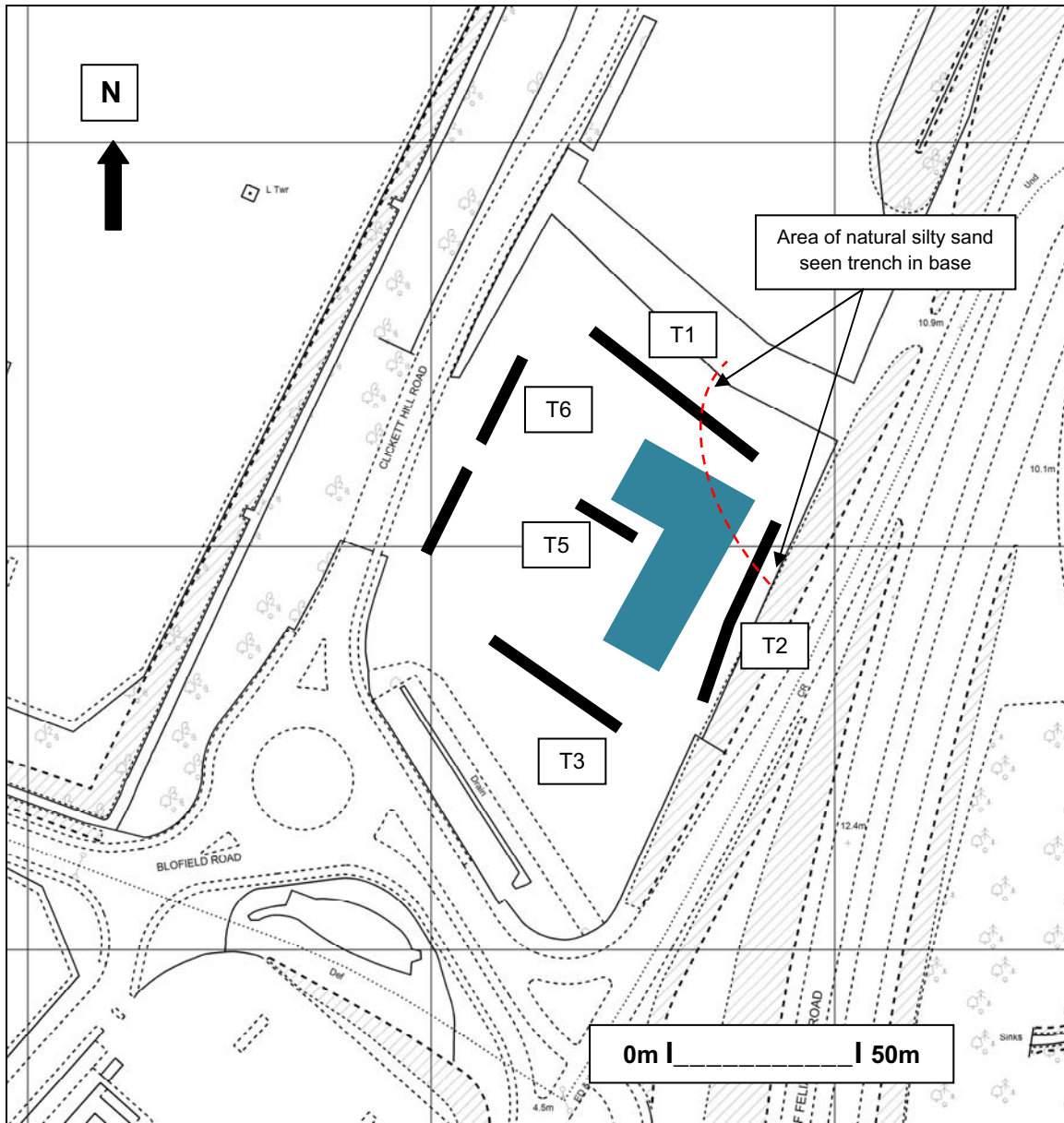


Fig. 3: Trench location and proposed building footprint
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



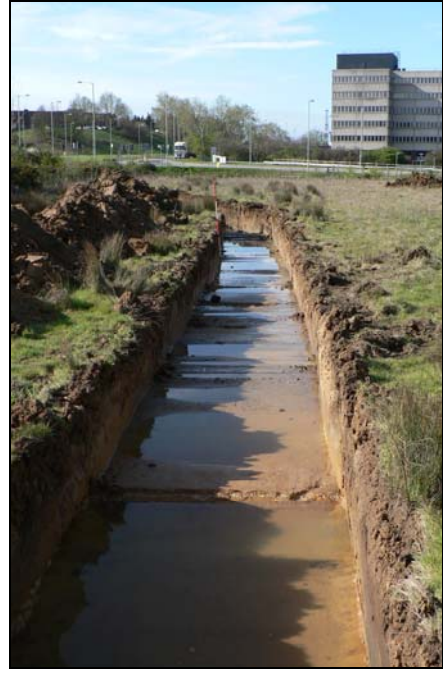
Trench 6 (southern half) from north- Maritime Transport lorry in background



General view across site from south-west corner



Trench 1 from east



Trench 2 from north



Trench 3 from east



Trench 5 from east



Trench 6 (northern part) from north



Deposit profile of redeposited material in T6

**Land at Clickett Hill Road, Felixstowe,
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at Clickett Hill Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk

Client: Maritime Transport Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/0987

Proposed development: Construction of new office with associated parking

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief & Specification: dated 4 July 2011

Grid ref: TM 281 348

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
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1. Introduction

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their clients Maritime Transport Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed office development with associated parking under application C/11/0987. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of an office building with associated parking on land lying between Clickett Hill Road and the A14 Dock Road at Felixstowe.

1.2 The evaluation 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 Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Felixstowe is a well known coastal town with extensive residential development over the last century and with a large and important container dock on its southern side on the eastern side of the Harwich Haven where the River Stour and the Orwell Estuary meet the North Sea. The area now covered by Felixstowe includes what was the parish of Walton which had its own integrity until relatively recently and the proposed development area (PDA) lies in would have been part of the latter parish though in a dramatically changed landscape as the modern urban and dock related growth has transformed and obscured the original topography of the area. Pre-1900 maps of the area show an agricultural landscape running down to low lying grazing fields and marshes along the eastern side of the Harwich Haven with the PDA being close to the head of the Byle Fleet, a tidal stream fed by drainage channels that ran across the grazing fields. This stream now runs on a totally artificial course down a concrete culvert to the south-west of the PDA and it is very likely that ground water levels have been lowered by modern drainage.

2.2 As outlined in section 2.1 above the PDA has seen dramatic change with modern development now surrounding it and comparison of ground testing results and profiles from the later 1990s, which indicates a site with south facing slope running down from c5m OD to c2m OD, and the

current flat site points to major ground reduction work associated with the Trinity 2000 project to the north (investigated as HER- TYY 026). Test pits and bore hole data from adjacent areas to the south and west indicates to varying deposits of made ground over sandy and gravelly clay in turn over London clay. None of the ground tests revealed any peat deposits which might have been expected in such a low lying area.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant specification- 'This application lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the south of prehistoric and medieval settlement remains that have been the subject of major excavations (HER no. TYY 026). There is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest at this location, given the proximity to known remains and also landscape setting, above the floodplain in a river valley, which is also topographically favourable for early occupation.' A linear, trenched evaluation has therefore been specified to investigate the PDA prior to any other works starting.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location in an area where evidence for past activity might be present close to previous discoveries and in a low lying zone where water logged deposits or evidence for activities such as salt production might be present. The proposed office structure will be constructed on piled foundations with ground trenches to a maximum depth of 800mm with the surrounding parking area to be disturbed to a maximum depth of 500mm. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine an agreed sample of the PDA under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording and sampling of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence following the issuing of an additional specification. Given the location of the site and apparent recent ground reductions a major aim of the evaluation will be to identify what, if any, pre c1990 ground surface survives and what potential exists for a specialist soil scientist to assess the nature of the original low lying deposits and whether the upper clays relate to silting episodes in the last few thousand years. It is planned that the relevant soil scientist will be Dr R Macphail who examined deposits at the nearby sites in c1999/2000.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development, on a site of c1.24ha, is for an office building and associated parking on what is presently soft ground which appears to be the product of recent ground reduction though soil dumping in some areas may also have taken place.

5.2 It is specified that 344m of 1.8m wide trench be mechanically excavated across the PDA to give a 5% sample by area, however the c1.24ha area includes a strip across the northern edge which is clearly landscaped as it presently forms a steep slope down onto the PDA and an existing culvert along the southern edge. Minus these strips which cannot be trenched the site area is c0.9ha giving a 5% sample of 250m of trenching. The trenching plan as indicated on the attached plan avoids the building area as soft spots here would compromise the planned piling process. However the trenching does sample all parts of the PDA on a grid layout with trenches on each side of the build area and as a deeper drainage trench will run from the new build area to the existing culvert it is proposed that the line of one evaluation trench will be modified to examine this line and will be taken to a greater depth if naturally occurring drift geological deposits are not encountered at a depth of 1000mm. As the maximum depth to which other ground works will go to on the site, piles excepted, is 800mm for ground beam trenches and 500mm over the parking area it is proposed that the remaining evaluation trenches be taken to a maximum depth of 1000mm with provision for some deeper test pitting in a few selected spots to facilitate examination and sampling by the soil scientist. With a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized 360 machine, operated by an experienced driver, this will give the specified sample size. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined (or to a maximum of 1000mm as outlined above). The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for

unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. 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 film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and 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 appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed, which is assessed as a low possibility in this case, the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating.

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS 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 SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be

consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. While this evaluation work is SCC funded the land (and therefore any finds) is not in SCC ownership at present.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location of the site and previous nearby investigations indicate that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely)
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)
- Can an assessment of column deposit samples give an insight into how the low lying nature of the site has encouraged the build up of silts during the last few thousand years when human activity is evidenced nearby. In particular evidence for salt production is seen as a possibility.

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). 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.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3 & 8, 1997 & 2000) and the results from the adjacent site (CSM 027). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided plus another for the County HER a pdf version for the client. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format plus a dxf vector plan of the trenching for incorporation into the HER map base. 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

John Newman Archaeological Services

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 machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the 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 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

6.5 As outlined above it is proposed to take the trenches to a maximum depth of 1m from the present ground level. Where excavations need to go deeper for the planned deposit sampling measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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

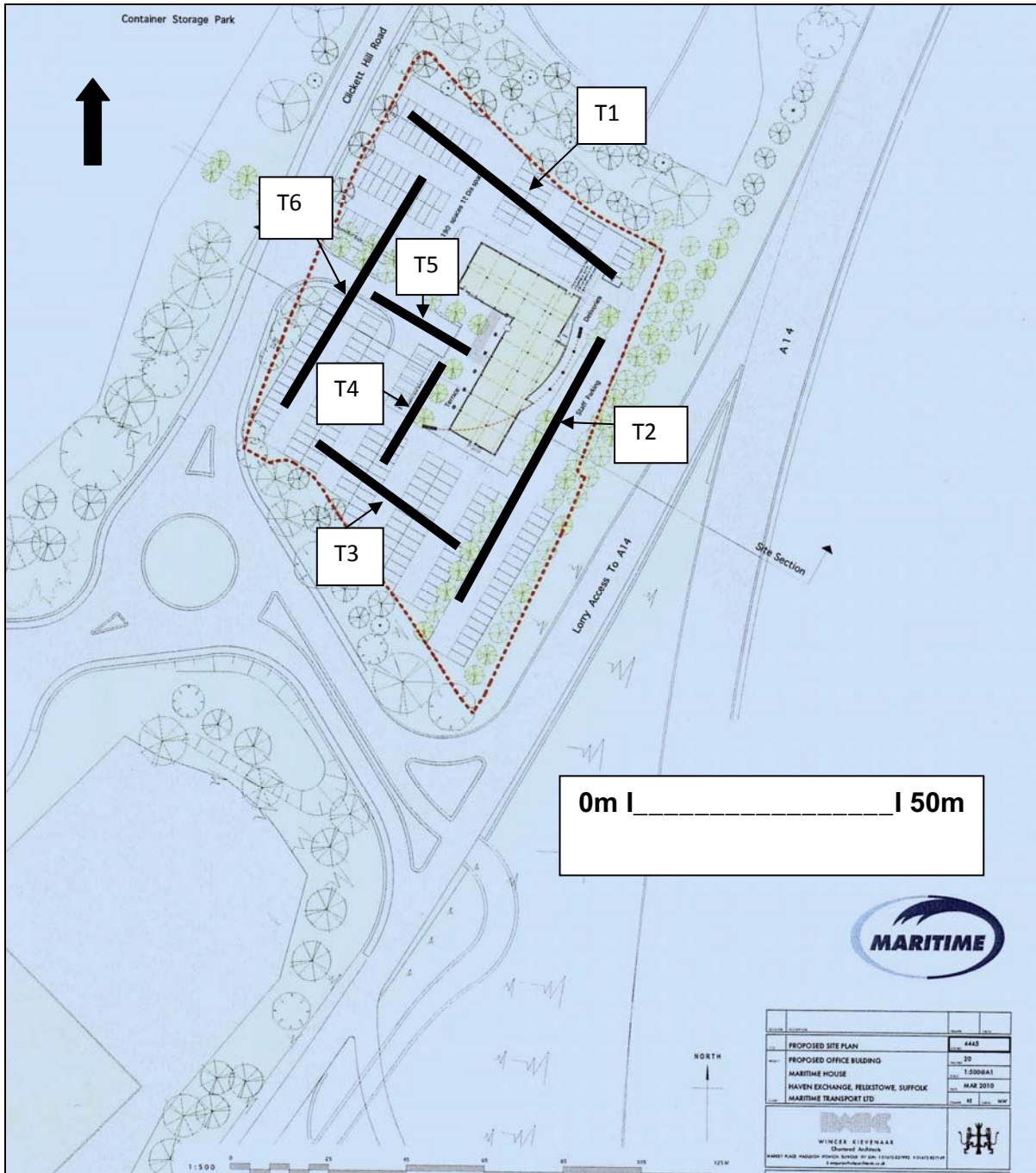
Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Roman period small finds: N Crummy (Freelance)

Roman period ceramics: S Benfield (CAT)

Post Roman small finds: JNAS



Proposed trial trenching to avoid piling mat over build area

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-123260

Project details

Project name	Land at Clickett Hill Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Felixstowe (parish of Trimley St Mary), Clickett Hill Road (FEX 293, TM 281 348) evaluation trenching of a 1.20 hectare site within an area close to Felixstowe Docks that has seen extensive development in recent years revealed extensive evidence for landscaping to create a flat area by terracing and depositing material from elsewhere on a low lying site near the Byle Fleet. No features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 10-04-2012 End: 11-04-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FEX 293 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Port Development
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 at Clickett Hill Road
Postcode	IP11 4XQ
Study area	12400.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 281 348 51.9642222918 1.320758214050 51 57 51 N 001 19 14 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 4.00m Max: 5.00m

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 Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Physical Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 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 'Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land at Clickett Hill Road, Felixstowe- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2012
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
 Description Loose bound client report
 Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
 Entered on 8 May 2012

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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