

**The Feathers Public House, High Street, Walton,
Felixstowe, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/13/3057/FUL

HER Ref: FEX 317

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment &
Evaluation Report**

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(May 2014)

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Site details for HER

Name: The Feathers Public House, High Street, Walton, Felixstowe, Suffolk

Clients: Roseberry Property Developments Co Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/3057/FUL

Development: Alterations and extensions and change of use of public house to 2 residential units. Erection of pair of semi-detached houses and pair of semi-detached cottages.

Date of fieldwork: 2 May, 2014

HER Ref: FEX 317

LBS Ref: 1030413 (Grade II)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-178144

Grid ref: TM 2952 3560



Frontispiece- The Feathers Inn 1949 (Suffolk RO ref. K694/2/354)

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Summary: Felixstowe, The Feathers PH, High Street, Walton (FEX 317, TM 2952 3560) evaluation trenching for a small residential development to the rear of the The Feathers PH, a Grade II listed building of late 16th/early 17th century origin, revealed mainly evidence for Post medieval activity. In the western half of the site the only features were a shallow ditch and small pit while the trench across the eastern half revealed evidence for extensive 18th/19th century pitting. With regard to the latter area of the site it is of interest that this plot of land is called 'Hemplands' on the parish tithe map of 1840 and it is suggested the pits were for hemp retting, perhaps for a rope industry associated with the maritime world at this coastal location (John Newman Archaeological Services for Roseberry Property Developments Co Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 The Last and Tricker Partnership on behalf of their client, Roseberry Property Developments Co Ltd, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small scale residential development comprising the erection of two pairs of semi-detached dwellings on land to the rear of The Feathers PH, High Street, Walton (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements, including an initial desk-based assessment component, were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/13/3057/FUL, set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken. While The Feathers PH is also to be converted to residential use under the above planning application there are no requirements for a historic survey of this listed building and it did not form any part of the on-site evaluation works.

1.2 Walton, though now being part of Felixstowe on the Suffolk coast between the Deben and Orwell estuaries, formerly had an integrity of its own as a mid to later Saxon and medieval settlement around St Mary's Church before urban expansion in recent times subsumed it into the modern town that combines Old Felixstowe and Walton as Felixstowe. The local soils are generally light being derived from the underlying naturally occurring fine, silty brickearth deposits over sands and gravels. The site in question lies just above the 20m OD contour though how modern development has affected the immediate topography is difficult to gauge.

1.3 The Feathers Public House is located on the southern side of the High Street some 40m south-west of St Mary's Church, Walton (see Fig. 2). It is also a Grade II listed structure described as having a 'late 16th/early 17th core, encased in the 18th century, extended 19th century, part plastered and part brick cased.' The evaluated areas of the planned new build areas are just over 20m south-west of the historic High Street frontage with the road to the west of the site, namely Queen Street, being a post 1840 creation while Cage Lane to the east is on Johnson's map of 1784 as shown in the sequence of historic maps included in Appendix I below demonstrate.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its location close to St Mary's Church in the historic core of Walton in addition to being within the curtilage of a building of earlier Post medieval date which, in all likelihood, is on the site of a medieval predecessor.

2. Historic document & map search

2.1 To inform the evaluation and study and understanding of the site a search for historic document and map sources held by the Suffolk Record Office was

commissioned from Anthony M Breen, a specialist documentary historian who has deep experience in searching and interpreting this source. This report, with relevant historic map extracts, is included in full as Appendix I below.

2.2 In summary The Feathers was formerly known as the Three Feathers and is recorded as a public house from at least 1683 and the overall history of the site could be traced back to 1381 if a deeper study would be useful as it was held as a copyhold property (and therefore had to be surrendered to the relevant manorial court each time it changed hands) of the manor of Walton and Trimley for which a good sequence of manorial court records survive. Following a complex history of occupancy in the 18th century the Three Feathers was acquired by John Cobbold in 1790 and stayed with this family through the 19th century being occupied by various tenants.

2.3 The earliest map of the area is Isaac Johnson's of 1784 which shows the Three Feathers and other properties along the southern side of the High Street with Farthing Lane (now Cage Lane) to the east. Following this chronologically the Walton parish tithe map of 1840 shows the 'Feathers Inn & garden' as plot 348 while the eastern part of the site is plot 349 called 'Hemplands.' The historic Ordnance Surveys maps of 1881, 1903 and 1926 then show The Feathers minus the more recent extensions and with an outbuilding to the rear.

3. Evaluation methodology

3.1 The area of the proposed residential development was largely trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine though trench 2 had to be moved from the area in front of the eastern house plots to its western side due to a thick concrete surface in the former area. In addition trench 1 was shortened from a planned 10m to 7m due to a thick layer of concrete at its eastern end. The machine was equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. Trench 1 sampled the footprint area of the planned eastern new dwellings at the site while trench 3 sampled the western planned new build area. At the time of the evaluation the area of trench 1 was partially covered with a concrete surface and partially under a tarmac former car parking area while trench 2 was largely soft ground with some brick rubble apparent and trench 3 was soft ground.

3.2 The sides and base of the trench, and the upcast spoil, were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand, sampled and then recorded. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under conditions which were dry and largely overcast. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features

and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

4. Evaluation Results

4.1 To summarise the results of the trenching are set out in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendices II & V):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
T1	North-west/ south-east	7	-(150 of tarmac over 100 sandy sub-base)	300 mid brown silty sand	Orange sand with flints	Two large pits (0002 & 0004) with Pmed brick & tile frags in their fills (0003 & 0005) were revealed & partially sampled with a sondage in 0002 which proved to be at least 700mm deep
T2	North-west/ south-east	7	300 (S end) 150 (N end)	300 as T1 (at S end)	As T1	At southern end of trench two small modern pits left in situ, in NW part of trench red brick foundations & associated drains for demolished 19 th century toilet block revealed
T3	North-west/ south-east	10	250	350 as T1	As T1	Top & subsoil largely clean of finds, one small pit (0006) & one shallow ditch (0008) of Pmed date revealed
Total		24 (43.20m ²)				One stray med sherd, otherwise Pmed features & a few finds

Table 1: Trench details

4.2 As indicated in the table above all three trenches contained features though each was of a very different character. In trench 1 two large pits (0002 & 0004) were revealed but were only partially sampled as their respective fills (0003 & 0005) clearly contained brick and tile fragments of later Post medieval date. Each of the pits was in excess of 3m across and a sondage into the western one (0002) indicates a depth in excess of 700mm.

4.3 Trench 2 between the two planned house plots revealed an overall depth of 600mm down to the locally occurring orange sand with flints with two small (400mm diameter) pits of modern date cut into the sand. Due to their recent date these features were not examined. In the north-western part of trench 3 the red brick foundation (brick size 9in. x 4.50in. x 2.75in- 228mm x 114mm x 68mm) for a demolished rectangular outbuilding was exposed with associated drains suggesting this was a toilet block for the public house with the brick size indicating a mid to late 19th century date.

4.4 In the western part of the site trench 3 was the least disturbed by more recent activity and the upcast spoil contained very few finds save small fragments of Post medieval peg tile. The northern two-thirds of this trench did not contain any

archaeological features however a small pit (0006) and a shallow ditch (0008) were revealed in the southern third. The pit (0006) was 350mm across and 180mm deep while the ditch (0008) was 500mm across and 200mm deep with both features proving to be of Post medieval date.

4.5 Across much of the site the upcast spoil contained moderate to large quantities of 19th and 20th century debris which made the brief metal detector search at the site difficult with modern ironwork, silver paper and rings pulls being common finds.

5. The Finds

5.1 The only finds of any age recovered from the site were from trench 3 and the relevant full report by Sue Anderson on the three pottery sherds (wt 34g) is included as Appendix IV below. In summary the fill (0007) of the small pit (0006) contained one residual sherd (6g) of high medieval date and a larger sherd (20g) of 17th century date while the fill (0009) of the nearby shallow ditch (0008) contained a single sherd (8g) of late 15th/16th century date. All of these three sherds are of types common to East Anglia and no further work is required on them.

7. Conclusion

7.1 While this site to the rear of The Feathers is close to the historic parish church at Walton and within the curtilage of a listed building of earlier Post medieval date very few archaeological features of any antiquity were revealed in trenches 2 and 3 and the quantity of finds recovered was also very low with only one residual pottery sherd of medieval date. While the foundation of a demolished outbuilding was revealed in trench 2 the brick size and examination of the historic Ordnance Survey maps points to a 19th century origin with the associated drains indicating that it was a toilet block. More extensive evidence for pitting was revealed in trench 1 and it was clear these were of later Post medieval date due to the presence of fragments of 18th/19th century brick and tile. Identification of the function of these pits can also be suggested from the evidence derived from the Walton tithe map of 1840 as the plot of land where trench 1 was located was called 'Hempland' at this time and post-harvest processing of hemp for products such as rope involves retting under water in pits. Therefore an association with the later Post medieval maritime world can be inferred at this location close to the coast.

7.2 Based on these low level evaluation results, with two of the trenches revealing extensive evidence for later Post medieval disturbance, it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site of the new dwellings on the land to the rear of The Feathers, High Street, Walton.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. FEX 317.

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 everyone concerned for their close cooperation with regard to the evaluation)

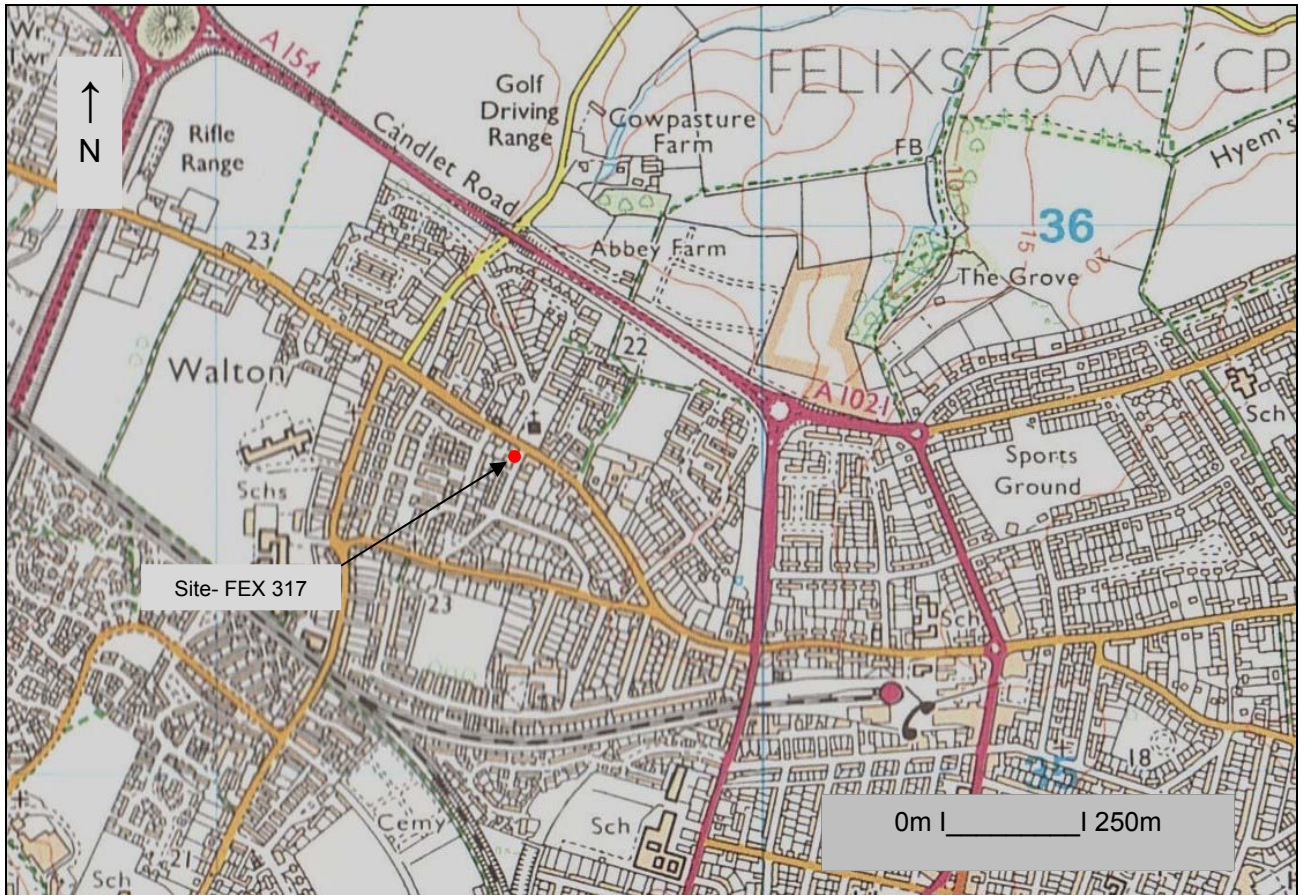


Fig. 1: Site location

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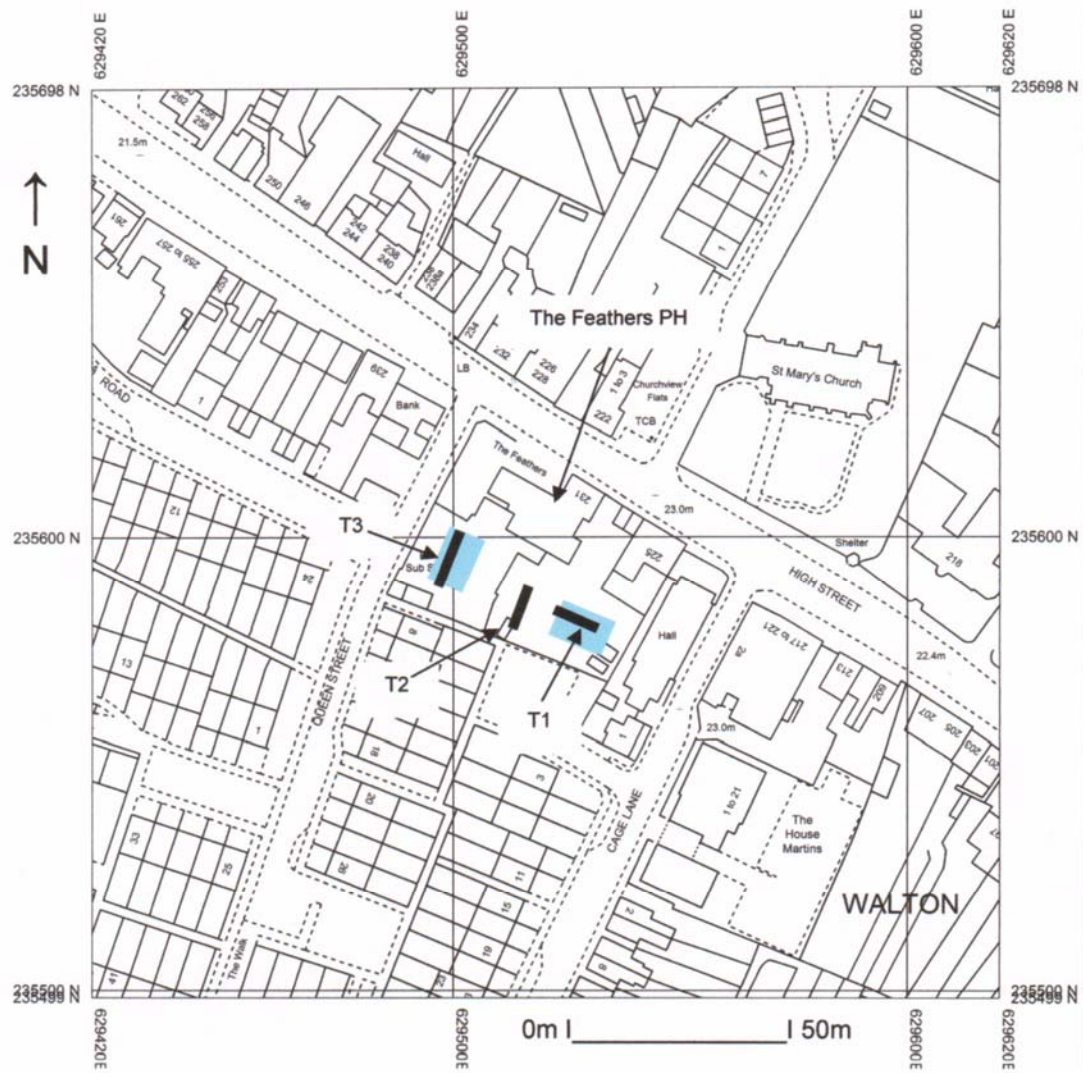


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned house sites)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2014 All rights reserved Licence No 10004972)

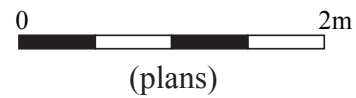
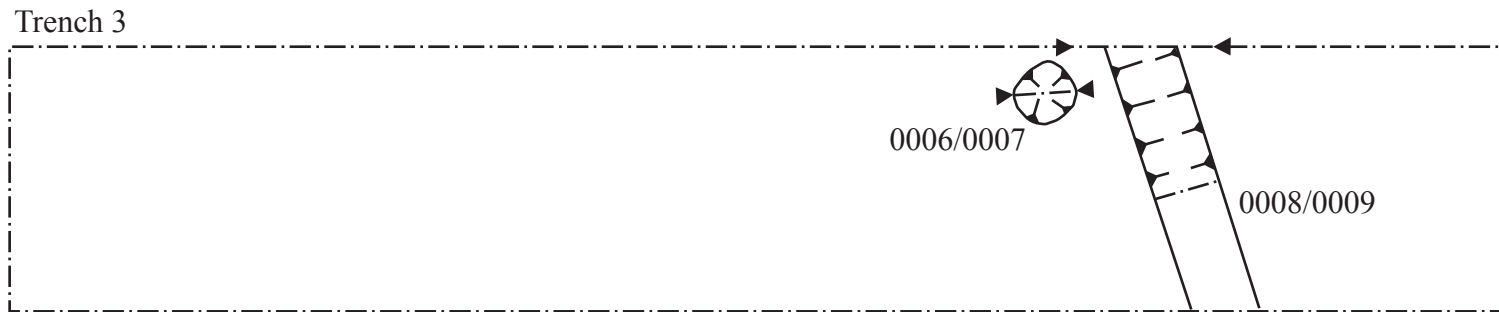
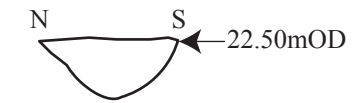
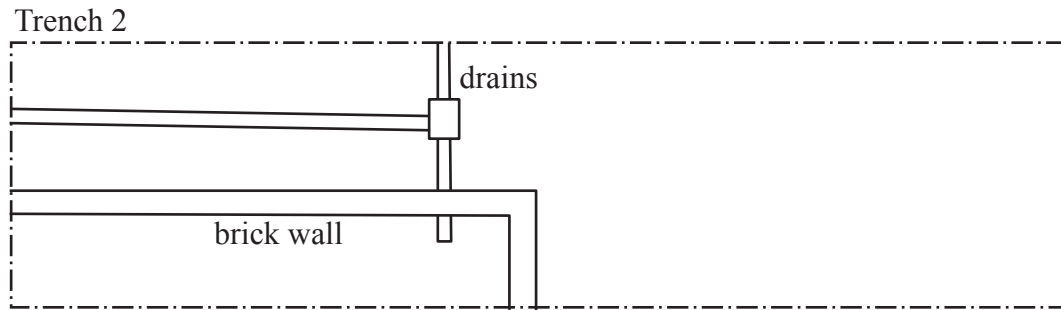
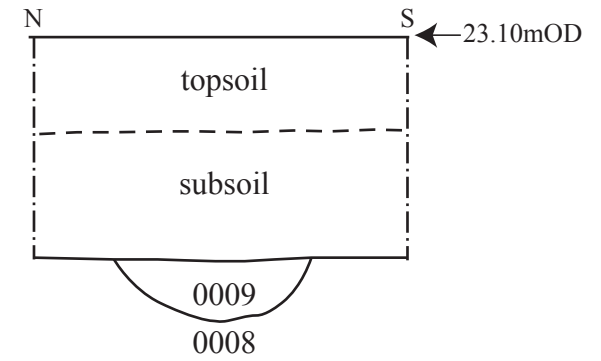
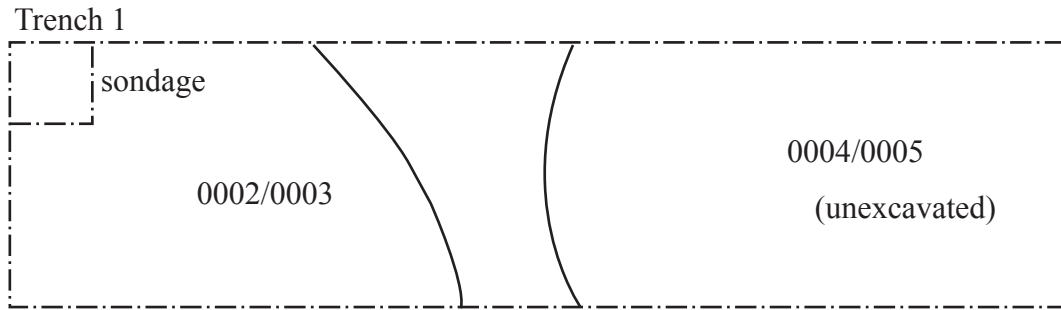


Fig. 3. Plans and sections.

Appendix I- Historic document & map search

The site of the former Feathers Inn, High Street, Walton

Documentary Report

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich.

The Feathers formerly known as the Three Feathers had been an inn from at least 1683 when it is mentioned by name in the manorial court records for the manor of Walton and Trimley. The property was acquired by the Ipswich brewer John Cobbold in 1790 and then separated from the field to the south known in some records as Feathers Field. For a period during the eighteenth century the ownership of the property was subdivided into five parts. The manorial records relate to the ownership of the property and not to the tenants, however a tenant Robert Baggott is named in 1683 and he occupied a house with six hearths in Walton at the time of the hearth tax returns of 1674. The earliest records examined for this report is Aaron Rathbone's 1613 survey of the manor. The survey gives the names of the then owners of the site and the dates when they first acquired their property.

It would be possible to trace the history of the site in earlier records but only back to the beginning of the records in 1381 as the earlier records were destroyed during the Peasant Revolt of that year.

Ordnance survey maps

The record office has copies of the first three editions of Ordnance Survey maps produced at the scale of 1:2500 (ref. sheet number Suffolk XC.1). The site of the 'Feathers Inn' is labelled as such on 1903 second edition and the 1926 third edition of the map. On the first edition published in 1881 based on a survey of 1879-1880 the site is simply labelled as a public house. The inn fronted the High Street to the north and with Queen Street to the west. Cage Lane a little further to the west takes its name from the former village lock-up located against the wall of the parish church of St Mary's Walton to the northeast. The pad of the building as shown on the 1903 and 1926 editions of map is not the same as that shown on the present day plans and when compared with the first edition the building appears to have been altered between 1881 and 1903. To the east of the site a club is shown on the maps of 1903 and 1926, this building appears to have part of the earlier site shown on the 1881 edition. The 'Parish Room' is not shown on the first edition of 1881 and in its stead there is a series of small cottages fronting Cage Lane to the east.

Though the maps suggest that the Feathers was altered between 1881 and 1903 the editors of the 'Dictionary of Architects of Suffolk Buildings 1800-1914' have not noted any surviving plans of the building. A photograph taken of the building in September

1949 shows the late Victorian single storey extension to the front of the building (ref. K694/2/354).

Manuscript Maps

Queen Street is not shown on the 1840 tithe map for Walton (ref. P461/270). The northern end of this street was taken out of the property adjoining to the west of the site of the Feathers. On this map the site of the Feathers is numbered 348 and 349. These are plots listed in the separate apportionment (ref. FDA270/A1/1a) as the property of John Cobbold and in the tenure of James Chatten as his tenant. The piece 348 is further described as 'Feathers Inn and garden' then measured at 1 rood 28 perches and the piece 349 was then described as 'hempland' and measured at 24 perches giving a total for this plot of 2 roods 12 perches. There were 40 perches to a rood and 4 roods to an acre. On the map the field to the south numbered 115 was then known as 'Feathers Field' owned and occupied by Charles Collett and measured at 4 acres 1 rood and 30 perches.

Some of the titles deeds for public houses formerly owned by the Cobbold family have been deposited at the record office in Ipswich as part of a solicitors' collection (ref. H 8/2/1-2/112). A typed list of public houses formerly owned by the family has been inserted into the catalogue. The list mentions two public houses in Walton the Feathers and the Portobello, unfortunately the deeds for these properties are not individually indexed in this collection. Further deeds in the collection relate to various premises in Walton and elsewhere and again there is no reference to the Feathers.

The Isaac Johnson collection consists of a series of draft sketch maps of various parishes. Amongst the maps filed under Walton there is a map of 'Walton and Felixstow Parishes 1805 & 6'. On this map the site of the Feathers is labelled but the name of the then owner is not given (ref. HD11:475/1203 pt). In the same collection there is an undated plan of Walton Street drawn on tracing paper which again labels the site of the Feathers without the name of the then owner (ref. HD11:475/1221).

Isaac Johnson had drawn maps of Walton and Felixstowe and adjoining parishes in 1784 based on the earlier surveys by John Kirby in 1740-1741 and Aaron Rathbone 1613. In the Isaac Johnson collection there are two undated schedules of lands in Walton. One of these surveys arranged in a numerical sequence gives the names of the then owners and occupiers of the land, the field names, cultivation and quantity. In this survey Charles Collett is named as the owner of 'Feathers Field' numbered as 343. John Cobbold is named as the owner of the Half Moon Inn (156), a Deborah Green is named as the owner and occupier of the Angel Inn (91) and the Duke of Hamilton owned the Ferry Inn (215). The Feathers Inn is not mentioned but two further pieces owned by John Cobbold and occupied by James Chatten are described as '359 Hempland garden 0a 0r 16p' and '360 House & gardens, garden 0a 1r 34p' (ref. HD11:475/1793). In another copy of the survey arranged alphabetically according to the first letter of the owners' surnames John Cobbold is

again listed as owning the pieces occupied by James Chatten with the description of 360 later changed to 'the Feathers Inn' (ref. HD11:475/1832). These schedules do not appear to relate to any surviving map.

The Isaac Johnson's maps of Felixstowe, Walton and adjoining parishes are contained in a single bound volume. The site of the Inn is shown on the map of the 'Township of Walton (Tab VIII)' (ref. HA119:435/26) and the property was numbered in red 44. It is clear from the map that the field and site of the inn were then one property. In the Table of References for 'Walton Street' numbered in the volume in Roman numerals 'IV' the plot numbered in red 44 is listed as the property of Mary Pardoe and described as 'The Feathers Inn'. Those properties numbered in red were copyhold properties, that is, property held of the manor of Walton cum Trimley.

Manorial Records

Copyhold tenure was finally abolished in 1922 before that date various acts had allowed the owners of copyhold property to change the tenure to freehold through a process known as enfranchisement or manumission. The owners of copyhold property were obliged to surrender their property back to the manor, before it was granted to the new owners at a manorial court. These exchanges are recorded in the surviving court books and earlier court rolls. From 1734 these records were kept in English before that date the records are mainly in Latin. Most of the surviving court books are indexed by the name of the copyholder and the folios numbered. To distinguish between the page the references are given here in the standard convention as 'r' for recto and 'v' for verso.

John Cobbold was admitted to his later father's estate at a manorial court held for the Manor of Walton with Trimley on 19 November 1835. The proceedings of this court cover several pages of the court book and the entry for John Cobbold admission to his late father's copyhold lands begins on folio 109r of the court book. Before his death John Cobbold senior had surrendered his copyhold land to the use of his will. His will was dated 13 May 1832. John Cobbold senior had acquired various lands from this manor at various dates and the entry for the Feathers or Three Feathers appears on folios 111v-112r. The property was described as

'All that messuage or tenement now called or known by the name or sign of the Three Feathers situate and being in Walton aforesaid with the stable yard and garden to the same belonging containing in the whole including the site of the Buildings two roods and twenty one perches and parcel of a close of pasture containing five acres one rood and sixteen perches to the said messuage belonging and as the same two roods and twenty one perches including the aforesaid site are divided and separated from the residue of the said close and holden of this manor by the yearly rent of one shilling Which last mentioned premises the said John Cobbold deceased had and took up to him and his heirs at a general court Baron or Customary Court holden for this manor on the Fifteenth Day of April (1814) on

surrender of the recoveror in a recovery suffered thereof by him the said John Cobbold' (ref. HB8/1/185).

In the earlier court book for 1813-1823 (ref. HB8/1/183) the records of the court held on 15 April 1814 are on folios 44r-61v with the entry relating to this property beginning on page 50v. The record begins with a letter of attorney from Anthony Collett, clerk of Heveningham

'Whereas at a General Court Baron holden for the manor ... on (9 July 1790) John Cobbold of Ipswich in the said county esquire was admitted tenant on the surrender of Anthony Collett esquire my late father deceased To all that messuage or tenement then and now called or known by the name or sign of the Feathers situate and being in Walton in the said County with the stable yard and garden to the same belonging containing in the whole including the site of the Buildings two Roods and twenty one perches being part and parcel of a Close of pasture containing five acres one rood and sixteen perches ... was then intended to be and since hath been divided and separated from the residue of the said Close and the Rent of which was agreed to be apportioned at the sum of one shilling'.

The letter of attorney was to 'bar and effectually extinguish all Estates Tail and all Reversions'. As the further details relate to the extinguishing of the entail on the property the further details recorded on the following pages to folio 53r are not directly relevant to the history of the site. It is relevant to note that until John Cobbold first acquired the property in 1790 the site of the public house or inn and the field to the south was one property.

The records of the court held on 9 July 1790 begin on folio 39r and the admission of John Cobbold to the property begins on folio 51v. The description of the property is the same as in 1814. Anthony Collett had been admitted to the property at an earlier court held on 10 May 1785 on the death of his father also Anthony Collett (ref. HB8/1/180). The record of Anthony Collett's admission to the property is in the previous court book beginning on folio 176r (ref. HB8/1/179). Previously his father had surrendered all his copyhold property to the use of his will at a court held on 9 July 1767, a common devise to avoid manorial customary inheritance which in the case of this manor was English Borough with the youngest son inheriting the property. Anthony Collett's will was dated 14 June 1783 and is quoted in part in the manorial court records. He had devised his freehold and copyhold property in 'Walton Felixtow Trimley Saint Martin and Trimley Saint Mary' to Anthony his eldest son. The property was extensive and the copyhold parts of the estate are listed in the court book.

The Feathers is not mentioned in the court records of 1790 instead Anthony Collett was admitted to 'All that messuage or tenement with the site to the same and a close of pasture adjoining being on the part of the south of Walton Street containing

together by estimation five acres one rood and sixteen perches' (folio 178r). There were another eight pieces of copyhold land attached to this landholding.

Anthony Collett's father had been admitted to all his property on the re-grant of the lord of the manor at a court held on 9 July 1767. Properties that had been re-granted were those that had been surrendered back to the manor.

During this period inns, taverns and ale houses were licensed by the county Quarter Sessions the administrative body for the county before the establishment of the county councils in 1881. The licences were granted to the tenants as the landlords of each establishment and not to the owners. Though there is a nominal index to the quarter session records there is no place name index.

At the court held on 9 July 1767 Anthony Collett the father surrendered all his property to the lord of the manor to have it re-granted to him. Previously he had been granted various shares in the property. In the case of the site of the Feathers and others lands connected with the landholding, he had first been granted a moiety, that is a half share, at a special court held on the 15 April 1762 'after the death and by virtue of the last will and testament of ... Mary Woodthorpe'. The remaining half share or moiety had been further subdivided. Anthony had entered 'one fourth part of a moiety of a moiety' at a court held on 13 August 1763 by 'virtue of the surrender of Ann Sparrow' and then to 'one other fourth part of a moiety of a moiety' at the same court on the surrender of Sarah Watson. He entered a further 'fourth part of a moiety of a moiety' at a court held on 8 March 1764 on the surrender of Mary Stoke and another fourth part at the same court on the surrender of Esther Dickerson (see folios 40r & v) (ref. HB8/1/178).

In the proceedings of the court held on 15 April 1762 Anthony Collett of Eyke had first entered the moiety of the property under the terms of the will of Mary Woodthorp. Her will is dated 9 March 1761 and Anthony Collett was her nephew. Mary Woodthorp had entered her share of the property at a court held on 13 November 1758 'after the death of the said Elizabeth Buckenham and by virtue of the last will and testament of Richard Woodthorp her late father' (folios 42v-46v). Ann Sparrow and Sarah Watson both lived in Sunderland, county Durham and had surrendered their share in the property to the steward of the manor before it could be granted to Anthony Collett at the court held in August 1763. They had been two of 'the four sisters and coheireses' of a William Browne. The other sisters were Mary Stoke and Esther Dickerson both of Scarborough, Yorkshire. All had been admitted to their various shares on the death of Frances Brown the widow of William Brown. William Browne had been admitted to a moiety of the estate at a court held on 22 October 1761 as heir of his brother Robert Brown but following the death of his widow Rachel Brown. The moiety had been property of Rachael Brown who was 'one of the sisters and coheiress of Richard Woodthorpe the younger' and had held the property from a court held on 17 October 1752 (folio 38r) (ref. HB8/1/177).

At the court held on 17 October 1752 Mary Buckenham was admitted as tenant as one of the sisters and coheiress of Richard Woodthorpe and was admitted to a moiety of his property whilst Rachael Brown 'wife of Robert Brown ... one of the sisters and coheiress of the said Richard Woodthorpe' was admitted to the other moiety. Richard Woodthorpe had in his turn been admitted to the undivided property at a court held on 26 April 1742 (ref. HB8/1/176 folios 151v-153v).

In the records of the court held on 26 April 1742 it mentions that William Pardoe and Mary his wife had previously surrendered their property to the manor to the use of Richard Woodthorpe the younger of Trimley Saint Martin, gentleman. The property description begins with 'All that messuage or tenement with a site to the same & a close of pasture adjoining being part of the south of Walton Street and contains together by estimation five acres one rood and sixteen perches'. Mary Pardoe had held the property from 11 January 1732 on the several surrenders of John Margerum (folio 5r & v).

When Isaac Johnson produced his map of Walton in 1784 he was using the survey of 1740-1741 and had then entered the name of Mary Pardoe as the then owner of the site of the Feathers.

The records of the court of 11 January 1732 (1733) are written in Latin. Until 1751 the year began on 25 March not the 1 January. The previous owner of the property was John Margerum or Marjerum who had held the property only from a court held on 28 August 1732 on the surrender of Oliver Thorne. Mary and William Pardoe lived at Christchurch, Hampshire (folio 52v-53r). Though the entry is in Latin the property description is the same as in the later records. Oliver Thorne had been admitted to the property at another court held on 14 December 1727 after the death of Peter Thorne his brother (folio 48v) (ref. HB8/1/175).

Peter Thorne had admitted to the property as the grandson of John Selby. Peter's father had been Oliver Thorne, clerk and as Peter was then under aged his father was first admitted as his guardian at a court held on 16 April 1716. John Selby had been admitted at a court held on 21 June 1686 on the surrender of Thomas Aldus (ref. HB8/1/174).

Thomas Aldus of Ipswich surrendered the property to the use of John Selby at the court held on 21 June 1686 (page 140). John Selby was also from Ipswich so it appears to be the case that the property was sublet at this date and subsequently. Thomas Aldus a mariner had held the property from the 17 April 1683 after the death of his father Edward Aldus (page 99). The record of this court omits the date of the previous transfer of the property (ref. HB8/1/172). Below the entry there is another entry that mentions that Thomas Aldus mariner had surrendered the property on 17 January 1682. It was then described as 'The Three Feathers now in the occupation of Robert Baggett ... which premises was late John Aldus and before John Burton and lately Edward Aldus and before Anne Martyn widow to the use of Thomas

Church of Ipswich sadler'. This was a conditional surrender of the property to allow Thomas to pay a sum of £105 10s to a Thomas Church by the 18 January 1683. As the entry was crossed through it suggests that the debt was satisfied (ref. HB8/1/172). In another entry not relating to this property Edward Aldus is described as a grandson of John Aldus and he is mentioned in John Aldus's will of 8 February 1663 (folio 169).

Fortunately Robert Baggett the occupier of the Three Feathers is listed in the 1674 Hearth Tax returns for Walton as paying tax on 6 hearths (Hervey 1905). Robert Baggott of Walton died in 1686 leaving a will. The will does not mention his occupation or the Three Feathers but as it survives as an original copy it does bare his signature (ref. IC/AA1/116/96). Normally wills of this period were written in extremis.

The property is described again in English in Aaron Rathbone's 1613 survey of the manor (ref. Hb8/1/201). The description of the property appears on page 88 of the survey as 'A messuage or tenement with the scite thereof & a close of pasture grounde adioyninge scituate lieinge & beinge on the south side of the Highe Streete of Walton containing together five acres one roode and sixteen perches'. It was then the property of Richard Martin and Anne his wife though not their main residence. They had held some of their property from a court held on 29 March 1601 and other property described as 'divers messuages lands and tenements late alehouses and sometimes Roger Mascalls and other mens' from a court held on court held on 16 April 1606.

It would be possible to trace the history of this property further in earlier records as the records for this manor survive from 1381 onwards (see HA119:50/3/17-50).

Anthony M Breen April 2014

References

Maps

1:2500 Ordnance survey Maps sheet number Suffolk XC.1 1881, 1903 & 1926

P461/270 Photocopy Tithe Map 1840

FDA270/A1/1a Tithe Apportionment Walton 1840

HD11:475 Isaac Johnson Collection Walton

HA119:435 A Plan of the Parishes of Felixstowe, Walton, Trimley St Martin and St Mary, Stratton and parts of the parishes of Falkenham, Kirton and Levington ... lying within the lordships of the Hon George Nassau, drawn from the actual survey of John Kirby, made in the years 1740/41 by Isaac Johnson 1784 (also HD 1899/1)

Photographs

K694/2/354 Photograph The Feathers Inn Walton 1949

Manor of Walton with Trimley

HB8/1/172 – HB8/1/185 Court Books 1674 to 1841

HB8/1/201 Survey of the manors of Walton etc from which Kirby made his maps of Felixstowe Aaron Rathbone 1613 Kirby 1740 & 1741 survey only

IC/AA1/116/96 Will Robert Baggott Walton 1686

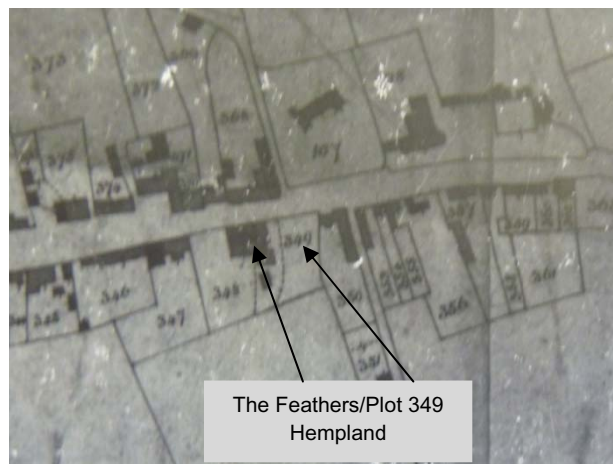
Published Works

Cynthia Brown, Birkin Haward & Robert Kindred 'Dictionary of Suffolk Buildings 1800-1914', Ipswich 1991

S.H.A Hervey 'Suffolk in 1674 being the Hearth Tax Returns', Suffolk Green Books, Woodbridge 1905



Map extract (SRO ref. HA119:435/26) Isaac Johnson Collection Walton 1784)



Map extract- (tithe map SRO ref: P461/270 Tithe Map 1840)



Map extract (1:2500 Ordnance survey 1st ed. Maps sheet number Suffolk XC.1 1881)



Map extract (1:2500 Ordnance survey Maps sheet number Suffolk XC.1 1903)



Map extract (1:2500 Ordnance survey Maps sheet number Suffolk XC.1 1926)

Appendix II- Images



General view from south-east



Trench 1 from east



Trench 2 from south-east with toilet block foundations



Trench 3 from south



Trench 3 deposit profile & features 0006 & 0008

**The Feathers Public House, High Street,
Walton, Felixstowe, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: The Feathers Public House, High Street, Walton, Felixstowe, Suffolk

Client: Roseberry Property Developments Co Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/3057/FUL

Proposed development: Alterations and extensions and change of use of public house to 2 residential units. Erection of pair of semi-detached houses and pair of semi-detached cottages.

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: tbc

Grid ref: TM 29520 35598

LBS ref: 1030413 (Grade II)

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

1. Introduction

1.1 The Last & Tricker Partnership on behalf of their client, Roseberry Property Developments Co Ltd, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological conditions on planning application DC/13/3057/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the conversion of a former public house to residential use and the erection of a pair of semi-detached house and a pair of semi-detached cottages.

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)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.2 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Walton, though now being part of Felixstowe on the Suffolk coast between the Deben and Orwell estuaries, formerly had an integrity of its own as a mid to later Saxon and medieval settlement around St Mary's Church before urban expansion in recent times subsumed it into the modern town. The local soils are generally light being derived from the underlying naturally occurring fine, silty brickearth deposits over sands and gravels. The site in question lies close to the 20m OD contour though how modern development has affected the immediate topography is difficult to gauge.

2.2 The Feathers Public House is located on the southern side of the High Street some 40m south-west of St Mary's Church, Walton. It is also Grade II listed structure described as having a 'late 16th/early 17th core, encased in the 18th century, extended 19th century, part plastered and part brick cased.'

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 This planned development site being close to St Mary's Church lies within the historic core of Walton where evidence for past activity of mid/late Saxon to medieval date might be anticipated in addition to being

within the curtilage of a building of early Post medieval origin. Therefore any archaeological deposits present within the areas of the site to be developed will be disturbed by the planned construction works and a site evaluation, including a desk-based assessment (DBA), by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- 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.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the planned development site (PDS) relates to its location c40m south-west of St Mary's Church and being within the curtilage of a listed building.

The PDS therefore has the potential in particular to contain archaeological deposits of mid/late Saxon, medieval and earlier Post medieval date. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the development area 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 of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the conversion of the former public house and the construction of 4 new dwellings in two semi-detached pairs on what is partially former car park and partially soft ground.

5.2 To inform the evaluation a search for historic map and documentary sources will be made at the County Record Office by a specialist historian and copies of these maps will be included in the report. In

addition a search will be requested from the County HER covering the area within 100m of the PDS so as to gain a full understanding of the archaeological background to this area.

5.3 The Brief requires 30m of 1.8m wide linear trenches across the development areas to sample the PDS and the proposed trenching plan is included below. This will be undertaken using a minimum 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench. 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. 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 and the up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts.

5.4 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.

5.5 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 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 (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.6 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.

5.7 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas in order to inform any further stages in the archaeological programme of works for the PDS. 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 incur additional cost and will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep features are present).

- 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)

5.8 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.

5.9 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, including the results of the DBA, 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.

5.10 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, & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). 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. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before field work starts followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, with the relevant OASIS summary detail form and the digital archive on disc. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The trench location will be provided for the HER as a .dxf vector plan.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and 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 agent/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 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper 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 (Freelance)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	C Pendleton (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Indicative location for trial trenches pending DBB results (3 x 10m each)

Appendix IV- The Finds

The Feathers PH, Walton, Felixstowe (FEX 317): the ceramic finds

Sue Anderson, May 2014.

Pottery

Three sherds of pottery weighing 34g were collected from a pit 0006 and a ditch 0008.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes.

Table 1 shows the quantification by context.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0007	MCW	1	6	body sherd, sooted, fine sandy micaceous	12th-14th c.
	PMSW	1	20	body sherd with streaks of clear glaze externally and trailed spiral white slip decoration under an orange-brown glaze internally	17th c.
0009	GSW3	1	8	small fragment of brown-glazed mug handle	L. 15th-16th c.
Total		3	34		

Table 1. Ceramics catalogue.

Key: MCW – medieval coarsewares; PMSW – post-medieval slipwares; GSW3 – Raeren stoneware.

The earliest find, from pit fill 0007, was a body sherd of a locally-produced fine micaceous greyware jar of high medieval date. This context also contained a glazed redware sherd with trailed slip decoration, possibly from the Harlow kilns or a Dutch slipware of 17th-century date. A small fragment of German stoneware mug handle of late medieval or early post-medieval date was recovered from ditch fill 0009.

Ceramic building material

One fragment of plain roof tile (52g) in an orange medium sandy fabric with sparse mica was recovered from ditch fill 0009. This fully oxidised tile is typical of later medieval and post-medieval roof tiles in East Anglia, but is not closely dateable.

Reference

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Appendix V- Context list

Site: The Feathers PH, Walton, Felixstowe

HER event no: FEX 317

Number	Trench	Type	Part of	Description	Spot date
0001		U/S	0001	Stray finds from upcast subsoil	
0002	1	Pit	0002	Large pit at least 3m across, edges clear at depth of base of trench at 1m, small sondage taken 700mm deeper and still in fill, probable later Pmed hemp retting pit	
0003	1	Fill	0002	Fill of pit 0002, mid grey-brown silty sand with iron staining, small peg tiles present (discarded)	Pmed
0004	1	Pit	0004	Large pit at least 4m across, similar to 0002, another probable later Pmed hemp retting pit (few peg tiles frags discarded)	
0005	1	Fill	0004	As 0003	Pmed
0006	3	Pit	0006	Small pit, 350mm across and 180mm deep	
0007	3	Fill	0006	Fill of 0006, mid brown silty sand	17 th C
0008	3	Ditch	0008	Shallow NE-SW orientated ditch, 500mm wide and 200mm deep	
0009	3	Fill	0008	Fill of 0008, mid brown silty sand	L 15 th /16 th C

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Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-178144

Project details

Project name	The Feathers PH, High Street, Walton, Felixstowe, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Felixstowe, The Feathers PH, High Street, Walton (FEX 317, TM 2952 3560) evaluation trenching for a small residential development to the rear of the The Feathers PH, a Grade II listed building of late 16th/early 17th century origin revealed mainly evidence for Post medieval activity. In the western half of the site the only features were a shallow ditch and small pit while the trench across the eastern half revealed evidence for extensive 18th/19th century pitting. With regard to the latter area of the site it is of interest that this plot of land is called 'Hemplands' on the parish tithe map and it is suggested the pits were for hemp retting, perhaps for a rope industry associated with the maritime world at this coastal location.
Project dates	Start: 02-05-2014 End: 02-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FEX 317 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/3057/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	1030413 - LBS No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	TOILET BLOCK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
	""Sample Trenches""

Methods & techniques

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
 Prompt Planning condition
 Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FELIXSTOWE THE FEATHERS PH, HIGH STREET, WALTON
 Study area 3000.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 29520 35598 51.9707973763 1.34192658456 51 58 14 N 001 20 30 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 21.00m Max: 22.00m

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 recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	The Feathers PH, High Street, Walton, Felixstowe, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2014
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	29 May 2014

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