

**No 19 Cliff Road, Felixstowe,
Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/14/0060/OUT

HER Ref: FEX 331

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(February 2016)

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

Site details for HER

Name: No 19 Cliff Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 9PJ

Clients: Roseberry Property Developments Co Ltd

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/0060/OUT

Development: Erection of two dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 4 February, 2016

Event ref: ESF 23476

HER ref: FEX 331

HER search invoice ref: 9181250

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-241107

Grid ref: TM 3164 3548

Site area: 900m²

Recent land use: garden

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Summary: Felixstowe, 19 Cliff Road (FEX 331, TM 3164 3548) evaluation trenching for a development comprising two detached dwellings revealed a substantial deposit of subsoil at the site which is located on the northern edge of the large Roman period site in the town. While no archaeological features were revealed a small number of medieval pottery sherds in the subsoil are indicative of activity of this date in the immediate locality with Cliff Road being on the line of a Roman road that has survived as a historic road line and which appears to mark the western edge of the large Roman period settlement (John Newman Archaeological Services for Roseberry Property Developments Co Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 AMF Builders on behalf of the Roseberry Property Development Co Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a development comprising two detached dwellings on land in the garden to the east and west of 19 Cliff Road, Felixstowe (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set by Ms F Minter of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development areas concerned. 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 are undertaken.

1.2 Felixstowe is a well known coastal town which has seen extensive residential development over the last century 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. Historically the Harwich Haven has been of strategic importance being one of the few safe harbours on the east coast and this is reflected in the number of military installations constructed to safeguard the haven. These installations ranging from a later Roman Saxon Shore Fort (Walton Fort), whose location is now lost to the North Sea to the north-east, and relatively close to 19 Cliff Road (see Fig. 1), to a series of Martello Towers from the Napoleonic War period and to Landguard Fort which developed in size and complexity from a Tudor period block house to become one of the biggest forts on the coast of Britain by the late 19th/early 20th century.

1.3 The development site at 19 Cliff Road is located towards the southern edge of what is known as Old Felixstowe c300m south-east of the parish church of SS Peter and Paul which is at the core of the medieval area of settlement that is now subsumed within the 19th-20th century town growth. It is also of note that the line of Cliff Road is shown on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk as it links Old Felixstowe and the nearby coastal area with Walton and the Trimleys to the west/north-west. At the time of the evaluation the site was part of the garden to 19 Cliff Road and it is located some 250m from the current coast line at c18m OD in an area of well drained soils due to the underlying drift geology comprised of glaciofluvial sands and gravels.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was therefore generated by its location towards the northern edge of the area defined in the County Historic Environment Record of the substantial Roman period settlement (HER FEX 093) which lay outside, and pre-dated, Walton Fort with other Roman period finds (HER FEX 092) also being recorded c150m to the north of the site. In addition evidence for activity of medieval date (HER FEX 013) has been recorded c40m to the southwest of 19 Cliff Road.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The new house plots were trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with two 10m long trenches. However a planned 5m long trench in the proposed driveway to the front of the eastern plot was not excavated as underground services cross this area and the 5m trench to the front of the western plot was shortened to 3m as subsoil deposits proved to be deep and the driveway construction would only affect the upper 300mm of the deposits. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity. In addition a search was commissioned from SCCAS for HER records for the area within 500m of the site to gain background archaeological data.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches 1 and 2 and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed, however trench 3 was not entered as it was over 1300mm deep trench collapse in trench 2 had already demonstrated that the subsoil was potentially unstable. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and generally sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches is summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	North-west/ south-east	10	None, area of patio with slabs over 100mm of concrete base)	700 (northern end) to 1100 (southern end) of mid brown silty sand	Orange silty sand with small flints	No features and only 20 th C finds in subsoil
2	North-west/ south-east	10	350	450 (northern end) to 950 (southern end) as T1	As T1	No features, few medieval sherds in subsoil
3	East-west	3	350	1300+ as T1	As T1	Natural not exposed, no finds in upcast spoil
		13 (23.40m ²)	350	700-950+		Overall trench depth was 900mm to 1300mm+ from north to south

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 With largely negative results from the evaluation and objectives related to previously recorded evidence for a substantial Roman period settlement close to

19 Cliff Road, in addition to more limited recorded evidence for medieval activity in the area, while the HER search produced 63 records approximately a third of these relate to military activity of Post medieval date and these are not relevant to the study of this small site. The great majority of the remaining HER records relate to the substantial Roman settlement at Felixstowe with the majority of these being casual finds as only one formal archaeological investigation (HER FEX 088) has revealed features at any density and this was close to the cliff edge nearly 250m south-east of Cliff Road. From the recorded evidence for Roman period activity therefore it can be concluded that the site at 19 Cliff Road is located on the northern edge of the main Roman period settlement (HER FEX 093, see Fig 1) though more evidence for activity of this date is also recorded from a discrete area 150m to the north (HER FEX 092). In addition it should be noted that the line of Cliff Road in this area is on the same alignment as a Roman road (HER FEX 046) and a record of a Roman cinerary urn from St George's Road to the west also suggests an edge of settlement area as burials in this period were generally placed outside larger settlements under regulations then in force. Recorded evidence for medieval period activity in the search area is more limited though finds and features of this date were revealed c40m to the south-west (HER FEX 013) and this is close to Monksmead and The Priory which are the only secular listed domestic buildings in the search area and these are of 16th-17th century date.

3.3 As outlined in table 1 above a substantial depth of top and subsoil was revealed across the site. Below 350mm of topsoil the subsoil depth increased from a minimum depth of 450mm at the northern end of trench 2 to over 950mm in trench 3 to the south giving overall trench depths ranging from 800mm to over 1300mm from north to south.

3.4 While no archaeological features were revealed in the 13m of evaluation trenching as indicated in table 1 above a small number of medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the upcast spoil of trench 2.

4. The Pottery

4.1 A total of 4 sherds (95g) of pottery were recovered as stray finds (0001) from the subsoil deposit in trench 2 and the full report on these finds by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below. In summary the 4 sherds are seen as being typical for this area of southern Suffolk and the group comprises 3 sherds (67g) of fine and medium sandy coarse greywares of 12th to 14th century date and one green glazed rim sherd (28g) from a jug of late medieval transitional ware of later 14th to mid 15th century date and probably from a production site in south-east Suffolk. In addition one small fragment (27g) of Roman tile was recovered from the spoil of trench 2.

5. Conclusion

5.1 While the three evaluation trenches at this single dwelling development site did not reveal any archaeological features the stray finds from trench 2 do indicate

activity of medieval date in the area of 19 Cliff Road and close to a previously recorded area of activity of this date (HER FEX 013). In addition the lack of Roman period features and finds supports the conclusion gained from the HER search, as outlined in section 3.2 above, that this site is peripheral to the main area of Roman period settlement at Felixstowe which was perhaps delimited by the recorded contemporary road line (HER FEX 046).

5.2 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this single development for two new detached dwellings at 19 Cliff Road, Felixstowe.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FEX 331.

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 Andy Forster for his skilled machine work, to Maddie Newman for processing the finds and to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds report)

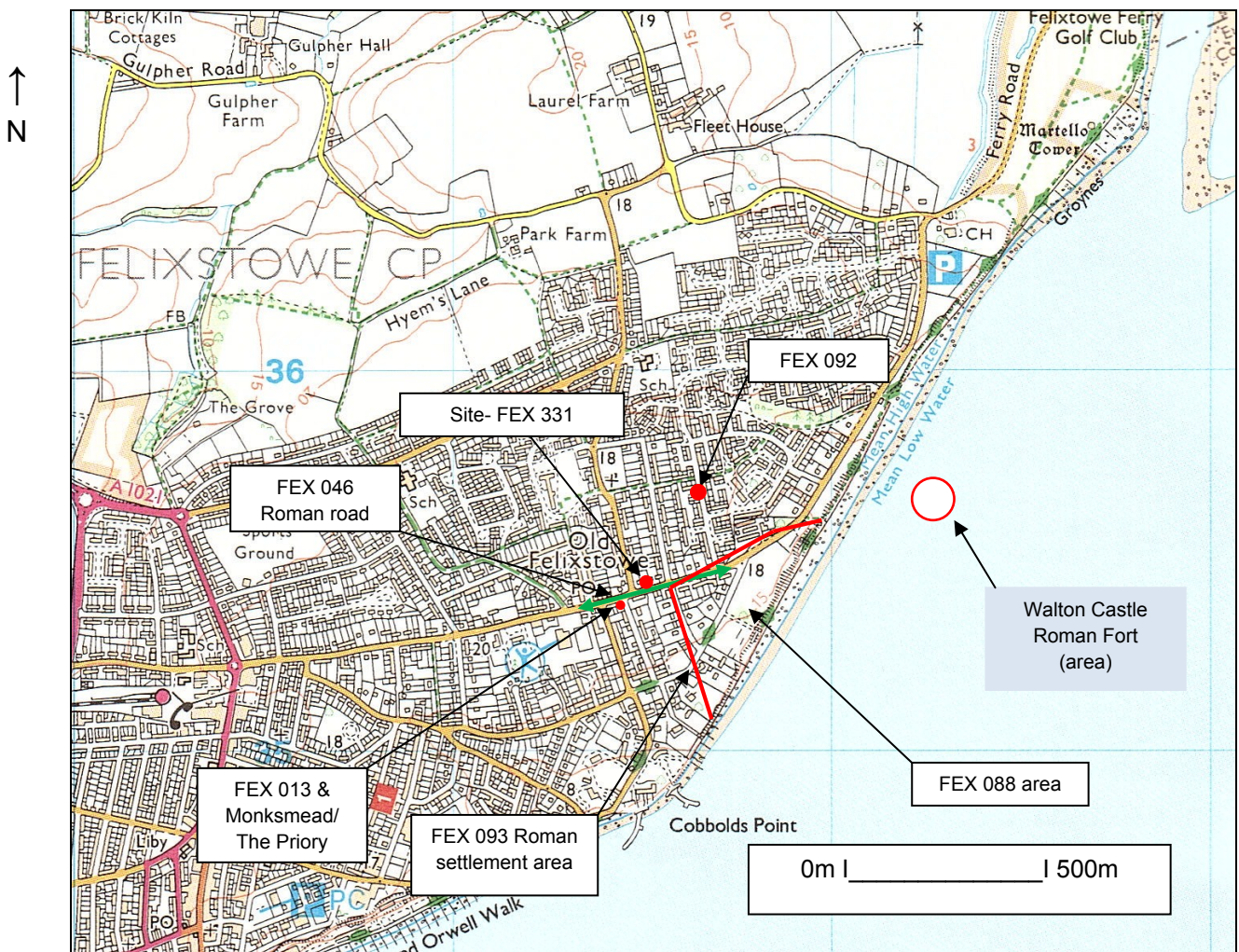


Fig. 1: Site location

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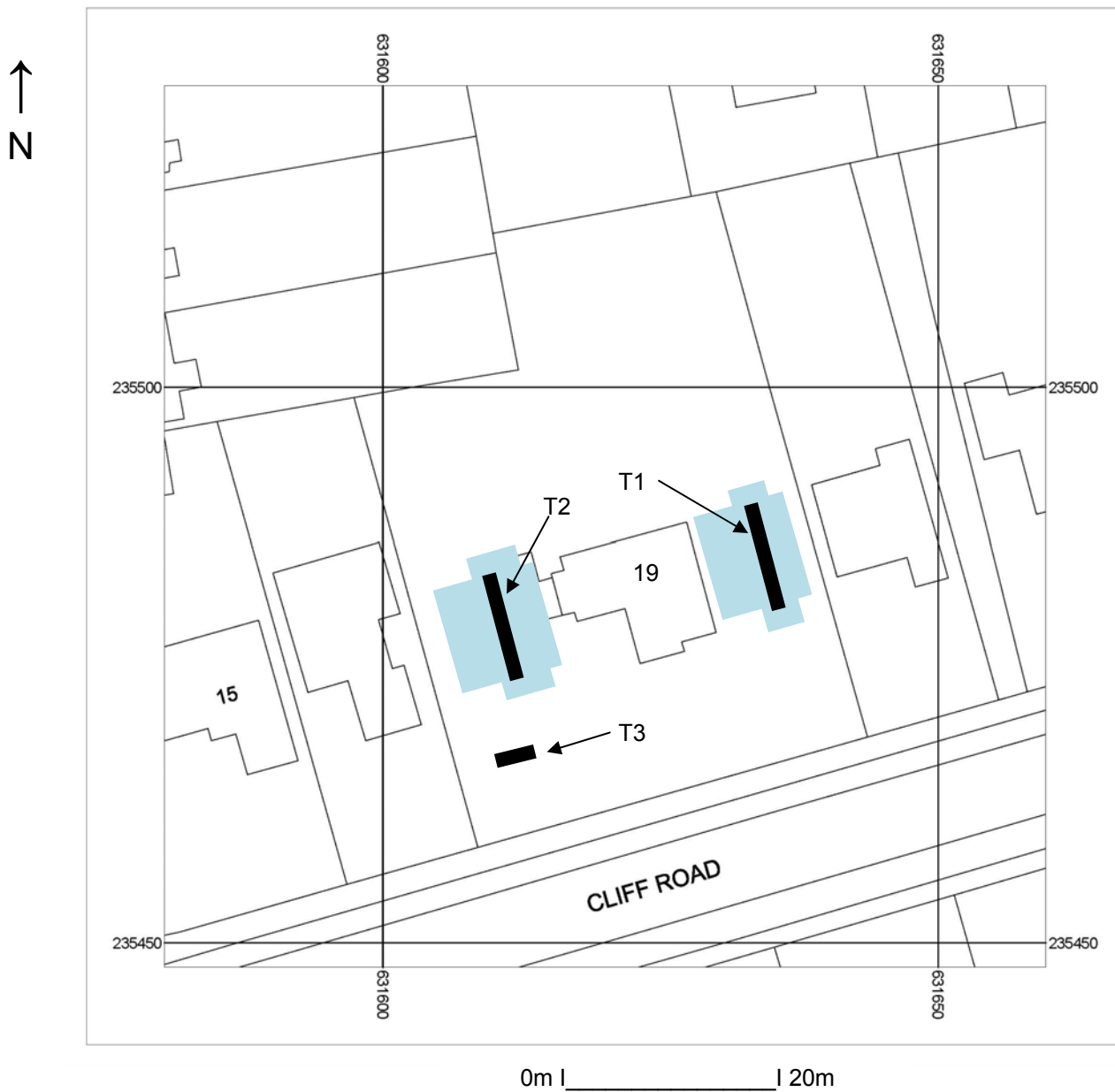


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- new dwelling footprints)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from north



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from north

**No 19 Cliff Road, Felixstowe,
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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

Site details

Name: No 19 Cliff Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 9PJ

Client: AMF Builders

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/0060/OUT

Proposed development: Erection of two new dwellings (one to the east and one to the west of the existing house)

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Grid ref: TM 3164 3548

Area: c900m² (two new dwellings and driveways)

Current site use: garden

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 AMF Builders on behalf of Roseberry Property Developments Co Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on the area of a proposed development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/14/0060/OUT and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms F Minter of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of two detached dwellings on land at 19 Cliff Road, 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)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

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. Historically the Harwich Haven has been of strategic importance being one of the few safe harbours on the east coast and this is reflected in the number of military installations constructed to safeguard the haven. These installations ranging from a later Roman Saxon Shore Fort, whose location is now lost to the North Sea to the south and relatively close to 19 Cliff Road, to a series of Martello Towers in the Napoleonic War period and to Landguard Fort which developed in size and complexity from a Tudor period block house to one of the biggest forts on the coast of Britain by the late 19th/early 20th century.

2.2 The proposed development site (PDS) at 19 Cliff Road is located towards the southern edge of what is known as Old Felixstowe c300m south-east of the parish church which is at the core of the medieval area of settlement which is now subsumed within the 19th-20th century town growth. It is also of note that the line of Cliff Road is shown on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk as it links Old Felixstowe and the nearby coastal area with Walton and the Trimleys to the west/north-west. The PDS is currently garden to 19 Cliff Road and is located some 250m from the current coast line at c18m OD in an area of well drained soils due to the underlying drift geology comprised of glaciofluvial sands and gravels.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Advice from SCCAS during the application stage notes with regard to the PDS that it 'affects two small areas within a substantial Roman settlement, recorded on the County Historic Environment Record as FEX 093. Substantial Roman deposits have also been identified c.150m to the south-west and numerous finds are recorded to the north (FEX 092). Medieval finds have also been located within the immediate vicinity of the development site (FEX 013).' Therefore there is potential for well-preserved archaeological deposits to exist on this site. Any ground-work associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying archaeological heritage assets.'

A site evaluation 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 PDS relates to the site's location within the overall area of a substantial Roman period settlement and close to the find spot of medieval finds. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS for further evidence of Roman and medieval period activity with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 This proposed development is for the construction of a new dwelling on each side of 19 Cliff Road, Felixstowe. To inform the evaluation a HER search will

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therefore be commissioned for the area within 250m of the PDS before site works start.

5.2 SCCAS require 1.8m wide trenches across the footprint area of each planned new dwelling and associated driveways. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. 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 as required. 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 former 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 event and HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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 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 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

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involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being medium as the PDS is within an area of Roman period settlement but low given the scale of the development).

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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 30-40 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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

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field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).

- 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 incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- 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)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE* and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 6 months of working

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finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). 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 *MoRPHE* 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 & 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 if this application receives consent. 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 for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, 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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible

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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)
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 (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



Proposed location of trial trenches (2 x 10m and 2 x 6m)

Appendix III- The Pottery

Felixstowe (FEX 331): the ceramic finds

Sue Anderson, February 2016.

Pottery

Four sherds of pottery weighing 95g were collected as unstratified finds (0001) from Trench 2.

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 fabric.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0001	MCW	1	41	abraded base angle fragment, sagging base, medium sandy fabric with hard rounded clay pellets and some ferrous inclusions, buff with dark grey ext surface	12th-14th c.
	MCW	1	17	base/body sherd with sooting/burnt food residue internally; medium sandy dark grey	12th-14th c.
	MCW	1	9	jar rim, everted with slightly inturned end; fine sandy micaceous light grey; 200mm diam, 5%	13th c.
	LMT	1	28	jug rim, slightly collared, partial green glaze ext; medium sandy buff	L.14th-M.15th c.
Total		4	95		

Table 1. Ceramics catalogue.

Key: MCW – medieval coarsewares; LMT – late medieval and transitional ware.

The majority of pottery in this small group was of high medieval date and comprised fine and medium sandy greywares typical of the Suffolk–Essex borders in this period, although none is typical of the closest known production site of these wares, at Hollesley. Similar wares have been identified at nearby Trimley, however (Anderson 2001).

The LMT from this site is in a slightly coarser fabric than is typical of those made in the Waveney Valley, and this example was probably from a southern production site such as the one identified at Little Haugh, Sutton (Anderson 2000).

Ceramic building material

One fragment of Roman tile (27g) in a dense red fine sandy fabric with sparse fine calcareous inclusions was recovered as an unstratified find (0001). The surface is slightly reduced and sooted but the tile is not full thickness and the type is uncertain.

Reference

Anderson, S., 2000, 'A Late Medieval Pottery Production site at Sutton, Suffolk', *Medieval Ceramics* 24, 91–93.

Anderson, S., 2001, *Parker Avenue, Trimley St. Mary (TYY 021): the pottery*. Archive report for SCCAS.

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

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects

Main

This is the main page of the OASIS form, the form is split into sections as listed below.

You can fill as much or as little of each section in at any one time. Once you have filled in a section completely, please tick the **completed** box at the bottom of that section. The form will then check to see that all the mandatory fields (marked with a *) have been completed. If this is the case it will return to this page, if not it will ask you complete the missing fields.

There are some fields that **must** be filled in: the project name, the location and your name and email address.

Please note: the form entries are only saved when the **Save record** has been pressed. If you leave the form inactive for over 30 minutes any entries will be lost, this is to retain the security of your username and password.

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-241107

 **Project details**

Add or edit entries

Project name	Land At 19 Cliff Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Felixstowe, 19 Cliff Road (FEX 331, TM 3164 3548) evaluation trenching for a development comprising two detached dwellings revealed a substantial deposit of subsoil at the site which is located on the northern edge of the large Roman period site in the town. While no archaeological features were revealed a small number of medieval pottery sherds in the subsoil are indicative of activity of this date in the immediate locality with Cliff Road being on the line of a Roman road that has survived as a historic road line and which appears to mark the western edge of the large Roman period settlement.
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2016 End: 04-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23476 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	FEX 331 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/0060/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""

Development type Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

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

Status **Incomplete**

 **Project location**

Add or edit entries

Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FELIXSTOWE LAND AT 19 CLIFF ROAD

Postcode IP11 9PJ

Site coordinates NGR - TM 3164 3548
LL - 51.968853211787 1.372657767415 (decimal)
LL - 51 58 07 N 001 22 21 E (degrees)
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 17m Max: 18m

Status **Incomplete**

Missing Fields **Study area**

 **Project creators**

Add or edit entries

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

Status **Incomplete**

 **Project archives**

Add or edit entries

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 "Report"

Status **Incomplete**

 **Project bibliography 1**

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) 

Title No 19 Cliff Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor (s) Newman, J

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk

Description Loose bound client report and pdf

Status **Incomplete**

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