

**No 67 Cliff Road, Felixstowe,
Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/15/1485/FUL

HER Ref: FEX 334

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(July 2016)

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

Site details for HER

Name: No 67 Cliff Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 9SQ

Clients: Mr B Clarke

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/1485/FUL

Development: Demolition of existing house and of erection of two dwellings with garages

Date of fieldwork: 21 June, 2016

Event ref: ESF 24189

HER ref: FEX 334

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-255282

Grid ref: TM 3196 3574

Site area: 1250m² (plot)

Recent land use: House and garden

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background

2. Evaluation methodology

3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- Details of architect R C Wrinch

Appendix IV- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Felixstowe, 67 Cliff Road (FEX 334, TM 3196 3574) evaluation trenching for a development comprising two detached dwellings revealed a substantial deposit of top and subsoil at a site which is located on the northern edge of the large Roman period coastal site in the town. While no archaeological features were revealed one abraded Roman greyware sherd and two small fragments of Roman tile were recovered from the upcast spoil. It is also of note that the house to be demolished is a concrete built modernist structure of the mid 1930s and while distinctive and of its age it is of poor quality materials for long term use (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr B Clarke & Mr R Allen).



Existing house from south (constructed 1935)

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Ashton Design Company on behalf of Mr B Clarke and Mr R Allen commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a development comprising two detached dwellings with garages on land at 67 Cliff Road, Felixstowe, following demolition of the existing house (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 and resort 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 east and relatively close to 67 Cliff Road, to a series of Martello Towers in the Napoleonic War period and 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.

1.3 The proposed development site at 67 Cliff Road is located to the east of what is known as Old Felixstowe and c500m east of the parish church 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. This road also being on the line of a Roman road (HER FEX 046- see Fig. 1).

1.4 At the time of the evaluation the existing house was still standing and this is a distinctive white, flat roofed structure built in 1935 in the modernist style (see above) that was popular at the time by Raymond C Wrinch, a local architect (see Appendix III). However the construction material used for this house was concrete with 4 inch walls and it has suffered severe damp problems in addition to having very low insulation qualities. Surrounding the existing house was a drive with a garage and underground services to the east and garden to the north, south and west. The site is located some 80m from the current coast line at c14m OD in an area of well drained soils due to the underlying drift geology comprised of glaciofluvial sands and gravels.

1.5 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- see Fig. 1) which lay outside, and pre-dated, Walton Fort with other Roman period finds (HER FEX 092) also being recorded c150m to the west.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The new house plots were trenched mainly to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with one 6m long and two 7m long trenches though the planned trench to the east of the existing house was moved to the north of the house to avoid a concrete drive with services below. In addition the trench to the west of the existing house was reduced in width from 1.80m to 1.50m as space for the piling of upcast spoil was constricted. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and 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-east/ south-west	7	400	400 of mid brown silty sand	Orange silty sand with flints and pockets of light grey sandy clay	No features and one stray abraded Roman tile fragment (20g)
2	North-west/ south-east	6	400	300 (NW end) to 500 (SE end) as T1	As T1	No features and one stray abraded Roman tile fragment (16g)
3	North-east/ south-west	7	400	600 as T1	As T1	No features and one stray Roman greyware base sherd (10g)
		20 (34.20m ²)	400	300-600		Overall trench depth was 700mm to 1000mm

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above a substantial depth of top and subsoil was revealed across the site. Below 400mm of topsoil the subsoil varied between 300mm on the western side of the site to 400mm to the south of the existing house and 600mm to the north giving trench depths varying between 700mm and 1000mm with the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit being generally silty sand with flints as anticipated.

3.4 No archaeological features were revealed in the 20m of evaluation trenching as indicated in table 1 above and the only stray finds in the upcast spoil were one Roman period greyware pottery base sherd (10g) from trench 3 and single small Roman tile fragments from trenches 1 and 2.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local archaeological sites and finds was not commissioned. However basic archaeological information from a recent evaluation (HER FEX 331 at 19 Cliff Road) where a search was carried out can be used to indicate that this site is peripheral to the main Roman period settlement at Felixstowe (HER FEX 093, see Fig. 1). Such a location was often favoured in the Roman period for burials as they were generally excluded from the core of settlement areas and a probable burial was recorded at 77 Cliff Road nearby to the north-east (HER FEX 024). However no such evidence was revealed at this site and a previous evaluation on land to the south-west at 59 Cliff Road (HER MSF 21975) similarly revealed negative archaeological results apart from a few stray pottery sherds indicating that burial evidence in this area is scattered.

4.2 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for two new detached dwellings at 67 Cliff Road, Felixstowe. However this result should not preclude archaeological interest in future developments in this area.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FEX 3314

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 Bernard Clarke and everyone on site for their close cooperation and to Roy Allen for supplying details regarding the architect of the modernist house)

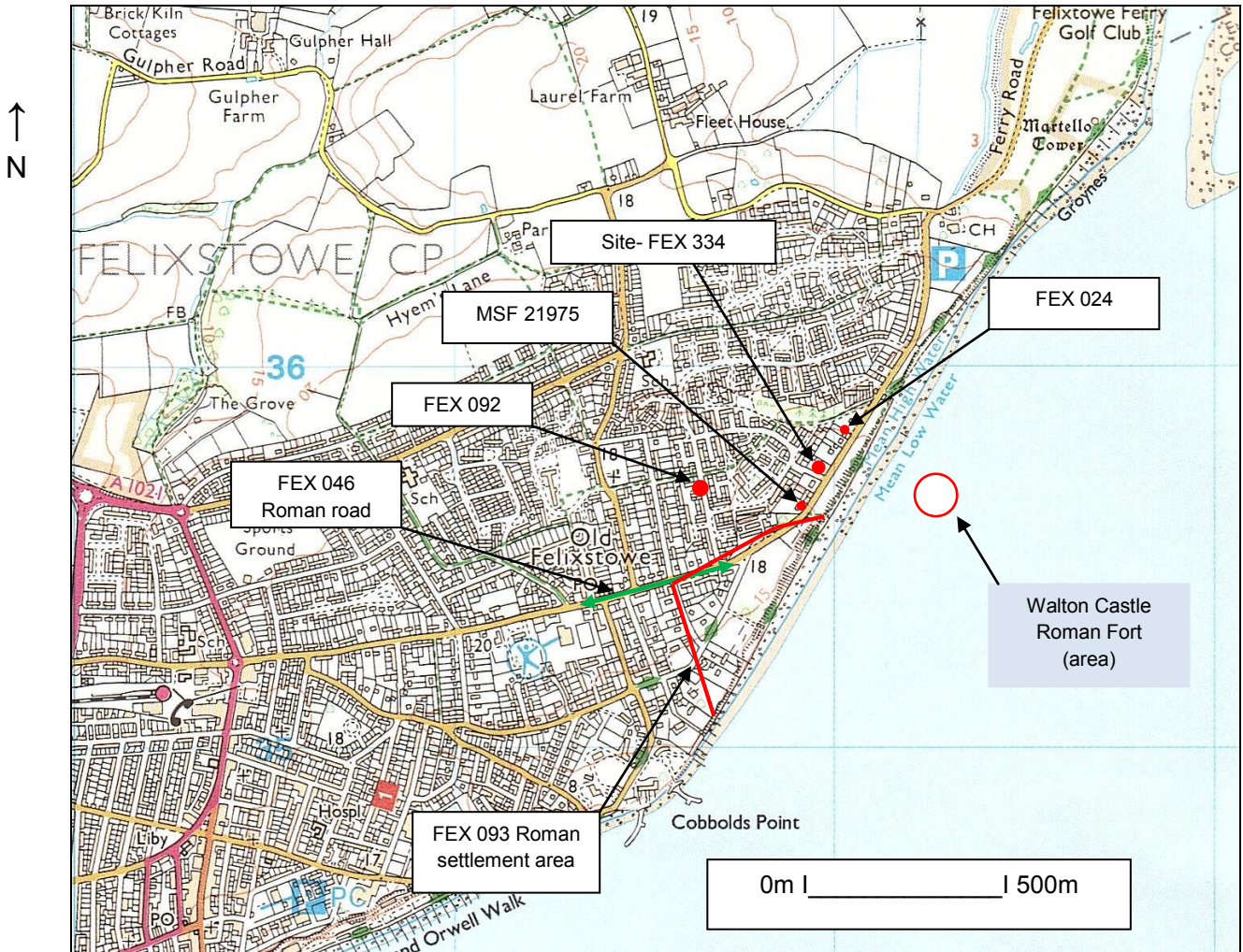


Fig. 1: Site location

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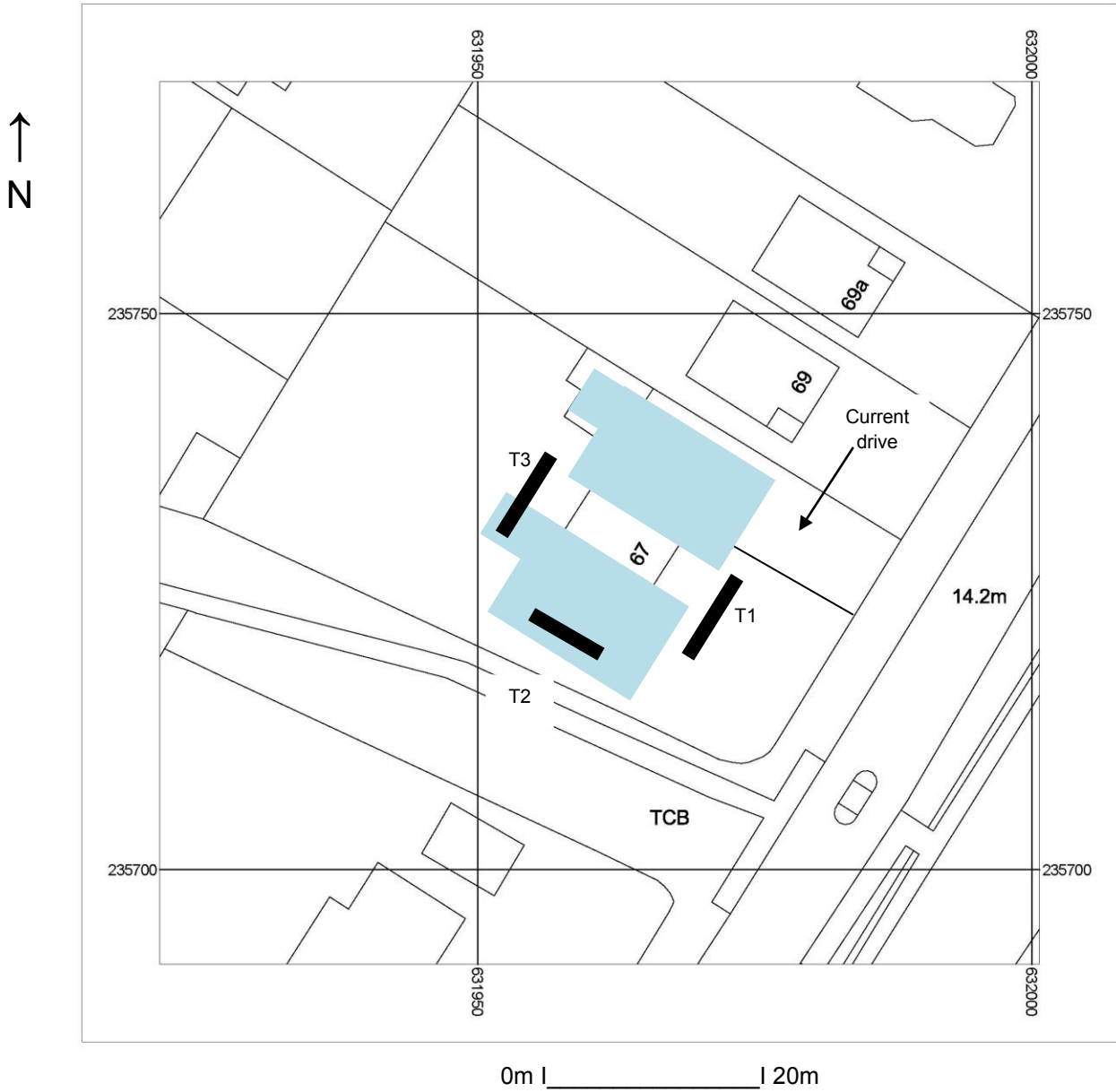


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned new dwelling footprints)
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Appendix I- Images



General view of house from north



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from southwest



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from northeast



Trench 3 deposit profile

**No 67 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 67 Cliff Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 9SQ

Client: Mr B Clarke

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/1485/FUL

Proposed development: Demolition of existing house and garage and construction of two dwellings with garages

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Grid ref: TM 3194 3572

Area: 607m² (two new dwellings with garages)

Current site use: House and garden

Contents

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 Ashton Design Company on behalf of Mr B Clarke 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/15/1485/FUL 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 demolition of the existing house and the construction of two detached dwellings with garages on land at 67 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 67 Cliff Road is located on the eastern edge of what is known as Old Felixstowe c500m 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 contains the existing house within its garden and is located some 80m from the current coast line at c14m 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 To quote from the relevant brief 'This application affects a small area within a substantial Roman settlement, recorded on the County Historic Environment Record as FEX 093. It also lies c.300m outside the west side of the late Roman shore fort (FEX 030), destroyed by coastal erosion in the 17th/18th century; a burial (FEX 025) recorded near the current proposal might be part of an extra-mural cemetery related to the fort. As a result, there is high potential for early occupation deposits to be disturbed by this development.'

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 coastal settlement. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS for further evidence of Roman 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 two new dwellings with garage at 67 Cliff Road, Felixstowe following the demolition of the existing house. To inform the evaluation a HER search will be commissioned for the area within 250m of the PDS.

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5.2 SCCAS requires 20m of 1.8m wide trenches to sample the new build area. 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 involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial

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evidence is assessed as being medium as the PDS is within an area of Roman period settlement and previous findings 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 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.

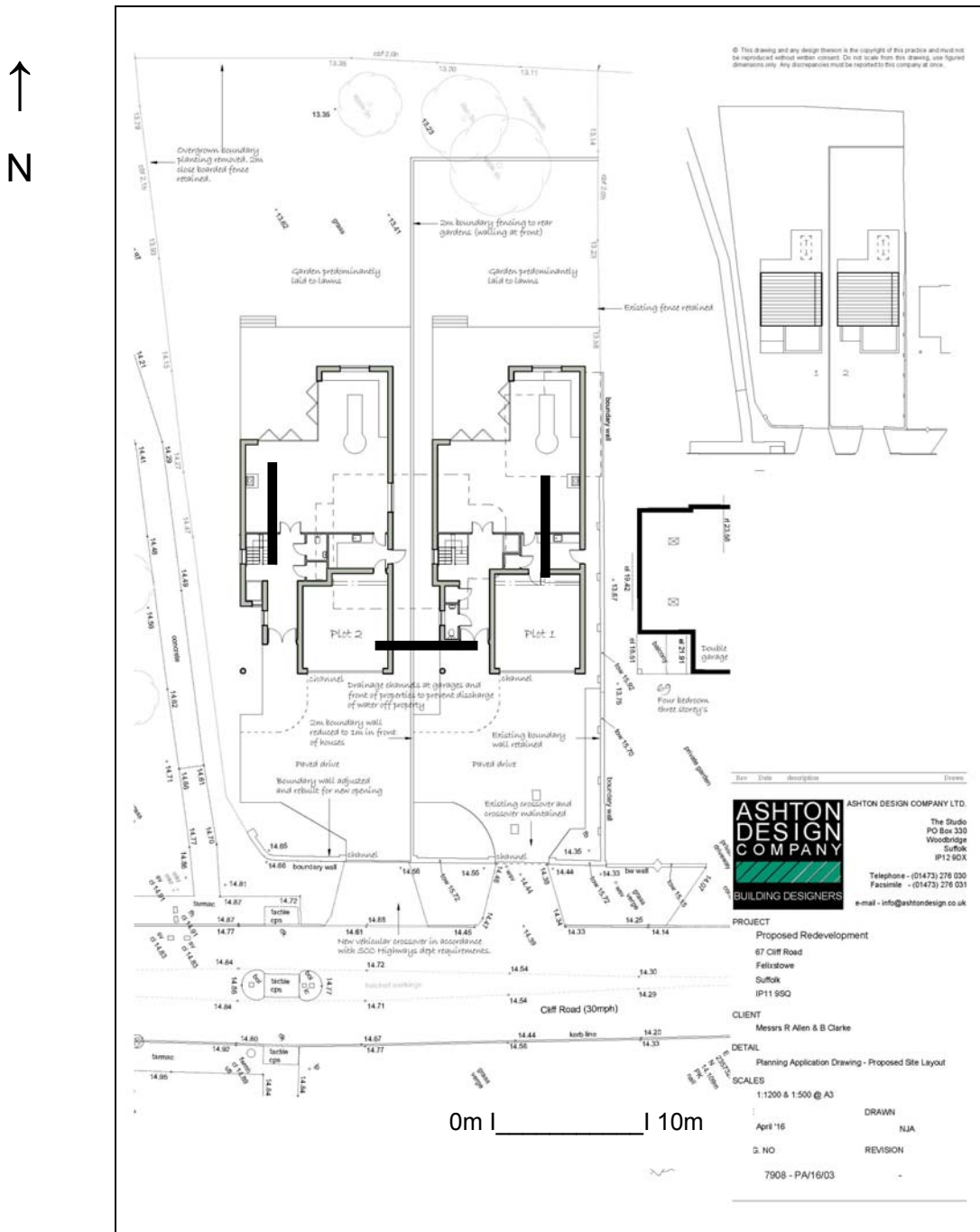
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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 (1 x 6m and 2 x 7m)

Appendix III- Details of Architect

Raymond C Wrinch: (1878 – 1935)

Raymond Wrinch was the youngest son of a Mr Alfred Wrinch, one time mayor of Ipswich. Wrinch was educated in Ipswich but his architectural education started in 1895 when he became a pupil of an E.F Bisshopp, an established architect in 1874.⁷ Wrinch progressed to be his chief assistant by 1900. In 1901, Wrinch started his own practice with an office at 16 Museum Street, Ipswich. He worked mainly in the Suffolk area, with projects ranging from restorations to new buildings, which included houses, bank branches and a school⁸. Wrinch was a member of the Council of the Suffolk Association of Architects panel. According to his obituary, he also enjoyed playing tennis and golf at the respective clubs in Felixstowe. As may be expected from a provincial architect in the early century, most of Wrinch's work was done in the Edwardian Arts and Crafts style, which would have been typical. The Arts and Crafts was formulated from ideas of the Gothic revival, and was about being true to materials and handmade

⁷ Also see appendix for further information on E.F Bisshopp.

⁸ Brown, K.C, Haward, B, Kindred, R. *Dictionary of Architects of Suffolk Buildings 1800-1914*, Ipswich, Suffolk County Council, 1991. Also see appendix for list of known works.

The 'Modern' House

Mark Wilson



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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-255282

Project details

Project name	No 67 Cliff Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Felixstowe, 67 Cliff Road (FEX 334, TM 3196 3574) evaluation trenching for a development comprising two detached dwellings revealed a substantial deposit of top and subsoil at a site which is located on the northern edge of the large Roman period coastal site in the town. While no archaeological features were revealed one abraded Roman greyware sherd and two small fragments of Roman tile were recovered from the upcast spoil. It is also of note that the house to be demolished is a concrete built modernist structure of the mid 1930s and while distinctive and of its age it is of poor quality materials for long term use.
Project dates	Start: 21-06-2016 End: 21-06-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24189 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	FEX 334 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/1485/FUL - Planning Application No.
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	MODERNIST HOUSE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Roman

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FELIXSTOWE No 67 CLIFF ROAD
Postcode	IP11 9SQ
Study area	1250 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 3196 3574 51.971052681083 1.377483854865 51 58 15 N 001 22 38 E
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 13m Max: 14m

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 Landowner

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"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title No 67 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

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on 4 July 2016