Land between Treetops and Candlet Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk

Planning application: DC/17/3211/FUL

HER Ref: FEX 340

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(May 2018)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land between Treetops and Candlet Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 9ER

Clients: AMF Builders

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/3211/FUL

Development: Erection of 6 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 28 April, 2018

HER ref: FEX 340

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-315046

Grid ref: TM 2936 3622

Site area: 3000m^2

Recent land use: Grass covered paddock

Contents

Summary: Felixstowe, land between Treetops and Candlet Road (FEX 340, TM 2936 3622) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development revealed two shallow ditches of Post medieval date in an area where cropmarks indicate the presence of a past field systems of multi-period date, the upcast spoil from the trenches contained very few finds of any date (John Newman Archaeological Services for AMF Builders).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 AMF Builders commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development on land between Treetops and Candlet Road, Felixstowe (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/17/3211. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the 0.30 hectare 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 are undertaken.

1.2 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 east of Bath 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.

1.3 The planned development site at land between Treetops and Candlet Road is located on the north-western side of Felixstowe in an area of modern development which, historically, is shown on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk as open agricultural land. This site having in all probability having been arable land until residential development grew to the south and is now a grassed area sandwiched between an area of 20th century housing and a modern road that runs along the north-western side of Felixstowe. The site is at 20m 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 development was generated by its proximity to recorded finds and features of Bronze age date (HER FEX 059 & FEX 255) in addition to being close to an (HER FEX 299) area where archaeological investigations have revealed evidence of multi-period activity from the prehistoric to medieval periods. Also some 300m to the east is the site of Walton Priory (HER FEX 031) of medieval date.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with a total sample length of 103m. 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 with all 10 of the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually as the evaluation progressed and a metal detector search was carried out in and around the trenches and across the field as a whole. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under largely dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were 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 are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendices I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	400	300 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Very silty pale orangey-brown sand with small flints	No features or finds
2	Northwest-southeast	10	400	300 as T1	As T1	One NE-SW aligned shallow ditch (0002) with fill (0003) containing no finds
3	Northeast-southwest	10	400	300 as T1	As T1	One NW-SE aligned shallow ditch (0004) with fill (0005) containing no finds
4	Northwest-southeast	10	400	300 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
5	Northeast-southwest	11	400	300 as T1	As T1	No features of finds
6	Northeast-southwest	10	400	300 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
7	Northwest-southeast	10	400	300 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
8	Northwest-southeast	11	300	300 as T1	Orange sand with flints	No features or finds
9	Northeast-southwest	11	300	300 as T1	As T8	No features or finds
10	Northwest-southeast	10	300	300 as T1	As T8	
		103 (185.40m^2)	300-400	300		Very few stray finds and just undated shallow ditches in T2 & T3

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches were 600mm to 700mm deep with 300mm to 400mm of topsoil above 300mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. The natural

glaciofluvial deposit across the site varied between very silty pale orangey brown sand with small flints in trenches 1 to 7 and orange sand with flints in the area of trenches 8, 9 and 10.

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
2	0002	Ditch	0002	NE-SW orientated ditch, 1500mm wide and 600mm deep with a rounded base	
2	0003	Fill	0002	Mid brown sandy fill of 0002, only finds a few small peg tile fragments (wt. 12g)	Pmed
3	0004	Ditch	0004	NW-SE orientated ditch, 1500mm wide and 400mm deep with a rounded base	
3	0005	Fill	0004	Mid brown sandy fill of 0004, only finds a few small peg tile fragments (wt. 10g)	Pmed

Table 2: Context list

3.3 Archaeological features were recorded in trenches 2 and 3 (see Table 2 above and Fig. 3). In trench 2 a shallow north-east/south-west aligned 1500mm wide and 600mm deep round bottomed ditch (0002) ditch was exposed and investigated. The fill (0003) of this feature contained a few small fragments of peg tile of Post medieval date. In the nearby trench 3 another shallow ditch (0004) was revealed. This feature was north-west/south-east alignment and it was 1500mm wide and 400mm deep with a clean mid brown sandy fill (0005) which also contained a few small peg tile fragments of Post medieval date. The remaining trenches did not contain any features and the upcast spoil was clean with very few stray finds except a few late Post medieval fragments of brick and tile. The metal detector search similarly found only a few scrap copper alloy fragments and two buttons of recent date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results for archaeological deposits of any age from the evaluation trenching a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned.

4.2 The two archaeological features (ditch 0002/0003 in trench 2 and ditch 0004/0005 in trench 3) identified in the evaluation can be dated to the Post medieval period on the basis of small peg tile fragments found in the respective fills. These linear features are interpreted as field boundaries from the period when this area was in agricultural use. The lack of stray finds in the upcast spoil also suggests that the area of this site is some distance from any areas of more intense past activity as indicated by recorded findings to the west (HER FEX 059, 255 & 299) of prehistoric and medieval date.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this planned residential development on land between Treetops and Candlet Road, Felixstowe.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FEX 340.

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 and Sean the machine operator for their close cooperation during the evaluation and Sue Holden for her illustration work)

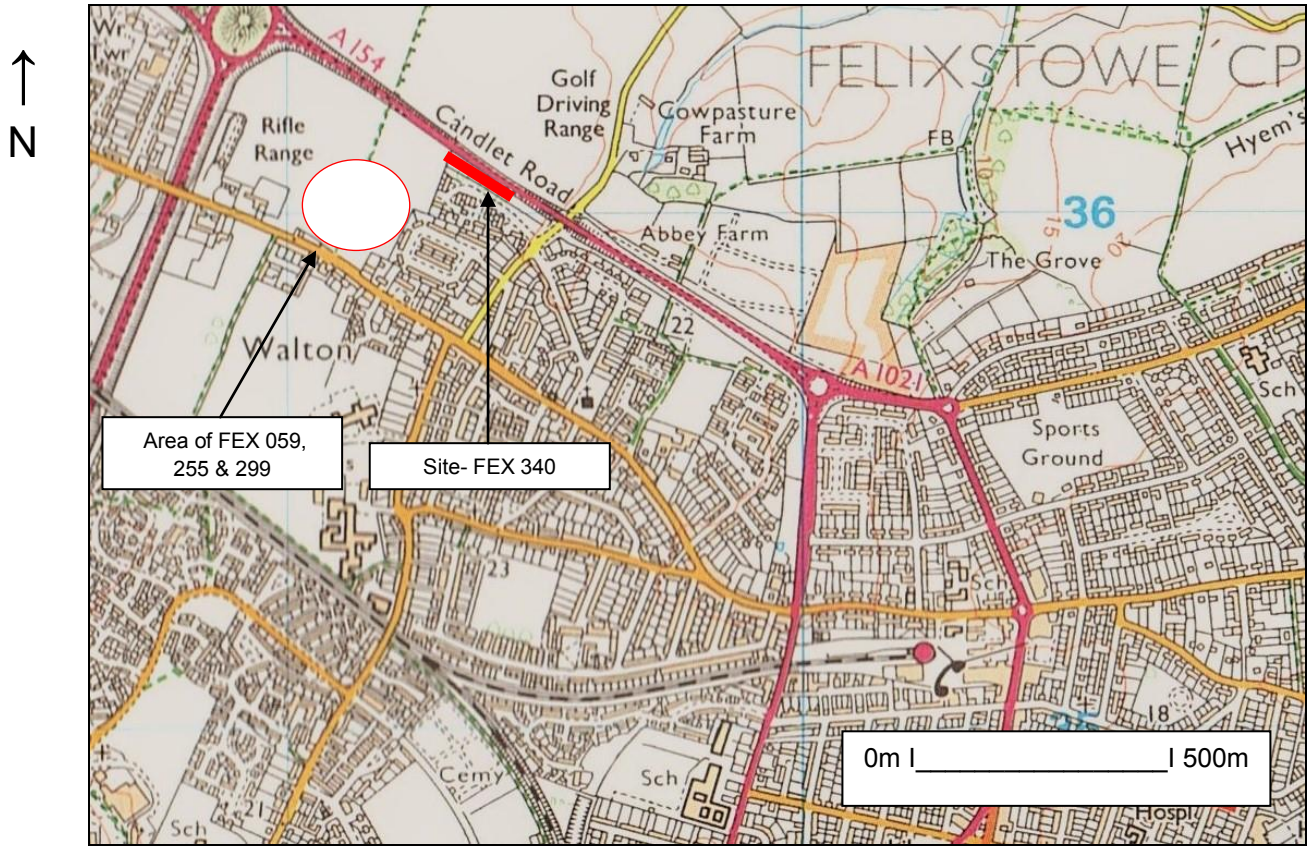


Fig. 1: Site location

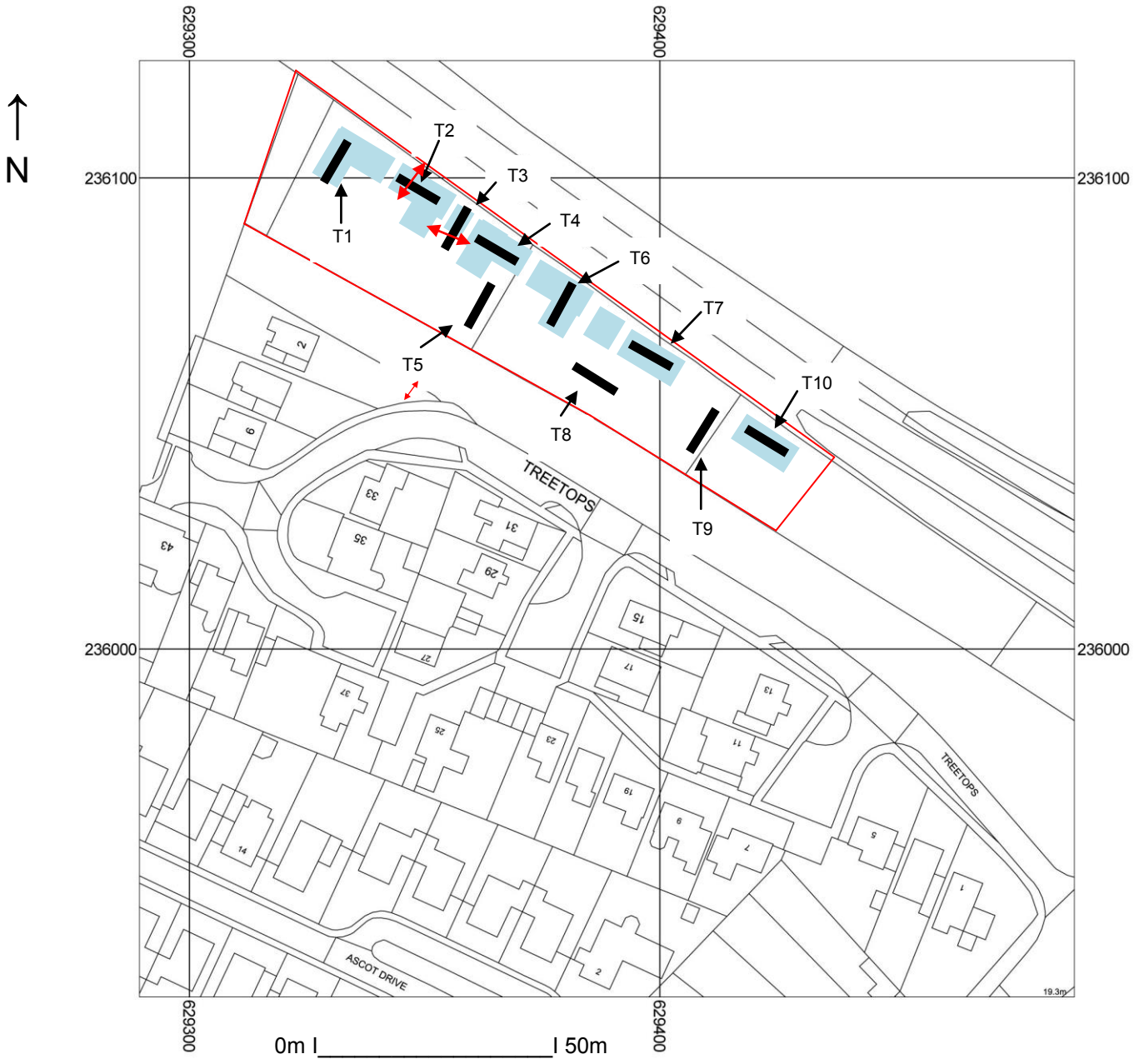


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

(Light blue- planned footprint areas, red arrows- ditches 0002 & 0004)

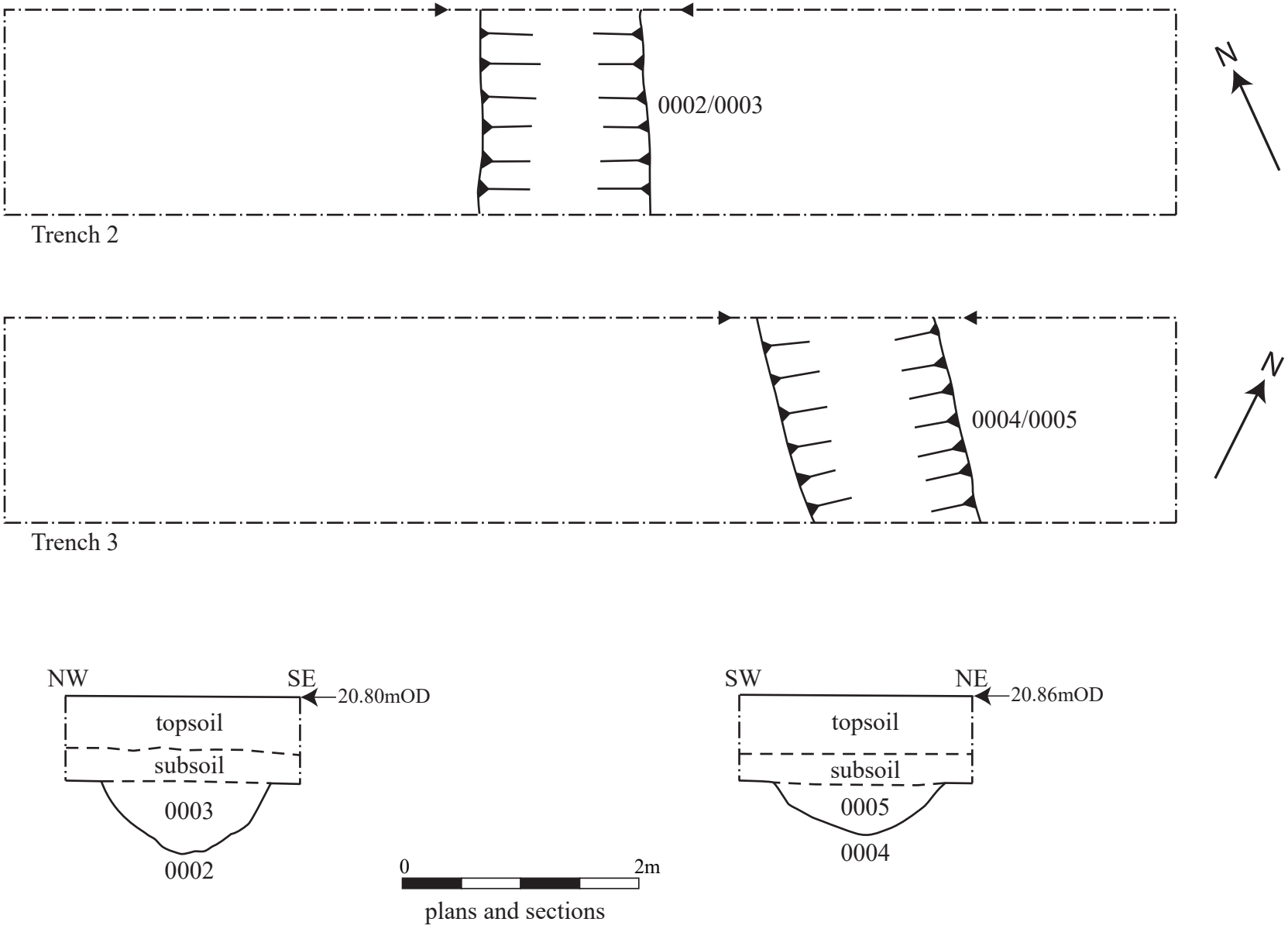
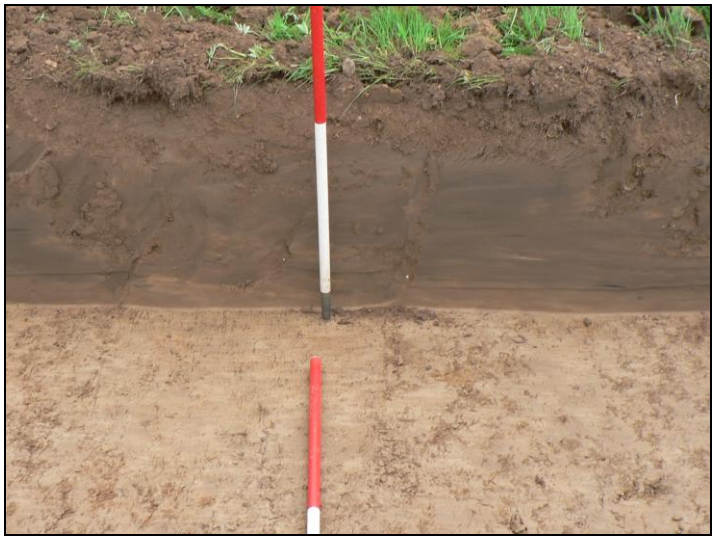


Fig. 3: Trenches 2 and 3 plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images

General view from east

Trench 1 from southeast



Trench 1 deposit profile

Trench 2 from east

Trench 2 deposit profile with ditch 0002/0003

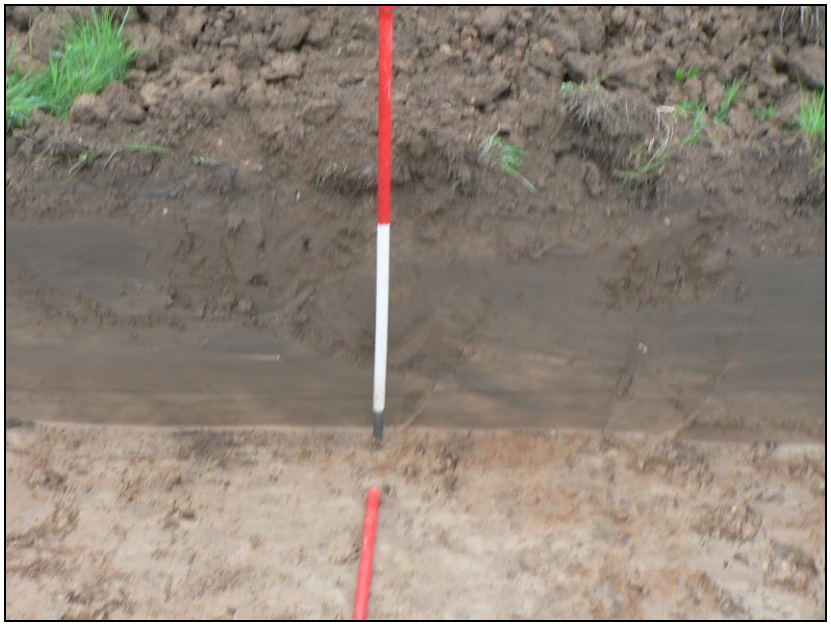
Trench 3 from northeast

Trench 3 deposit profile with ditch 0004/0005

Trench 4 from southeast

Trench 5 from southwest

Trench 6 from northeast



Trench 6 deposit profile

Trench 7 from northwest

Trench 8 from southeast

Trench 8 deposit profile

Trench 9 from southwest

Trench 10 from northwest

Trench 10 deposit profile

Land between Treetops and Candlet Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for

Archaeological Evaluation

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Site details

Name: Land between Treetops and Candlet Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 9ER

Client: AMF Builders

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/3211/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of 6 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_ 2017_3211 Land between Treetops and Candlet Road, Felixstowe

Grid ref: TM 293 360

Area: 3000m^2

Current site use: Soft grass covered area

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 AMF Builders have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential 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/17/3211/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr H Cutler 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 6 dwellings on land between Treetops and Candlet 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)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent B/17/3211/FUL. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

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 east of Bath 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 land between Treetops and Candlet Road is located on the north-western side of Felixstowe in an area of modern development which, historically, is shown on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk as open agricultural land. The PDS having in all probability having been arable land until residential development grew to the south is now a grassed area sandwiched between an area of 20th century housing and a modern road that runs along the north-western side of Felixstowe. The PDS is at 20m 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 site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The site lies within an area of many finds and features notably of Bronze age date, (FEX 059, FEX 255). Recent geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation directly to the west revealed evidence for activity on the site that spans the Prehistoric to medieval periods (FEX 299) and just under 300m to the east Is the site of the medieval (Benedictine) Walton Priory, (FEX 031). Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

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 close to where evidence of Bronze Age date might be anticipated with activity of Bronze Age to medieval date having been recorded directly to the west during recent formal archaeological investigations. Therefore it can be anticipated that evidence for multi-period activity may be present at this site. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS 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 The proposed development is for the construction of 6 dwellings. To inform the results of the if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 103m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. 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 including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall 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 evidence is assessed as being low).

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 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 *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 3 months of working 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 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 ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

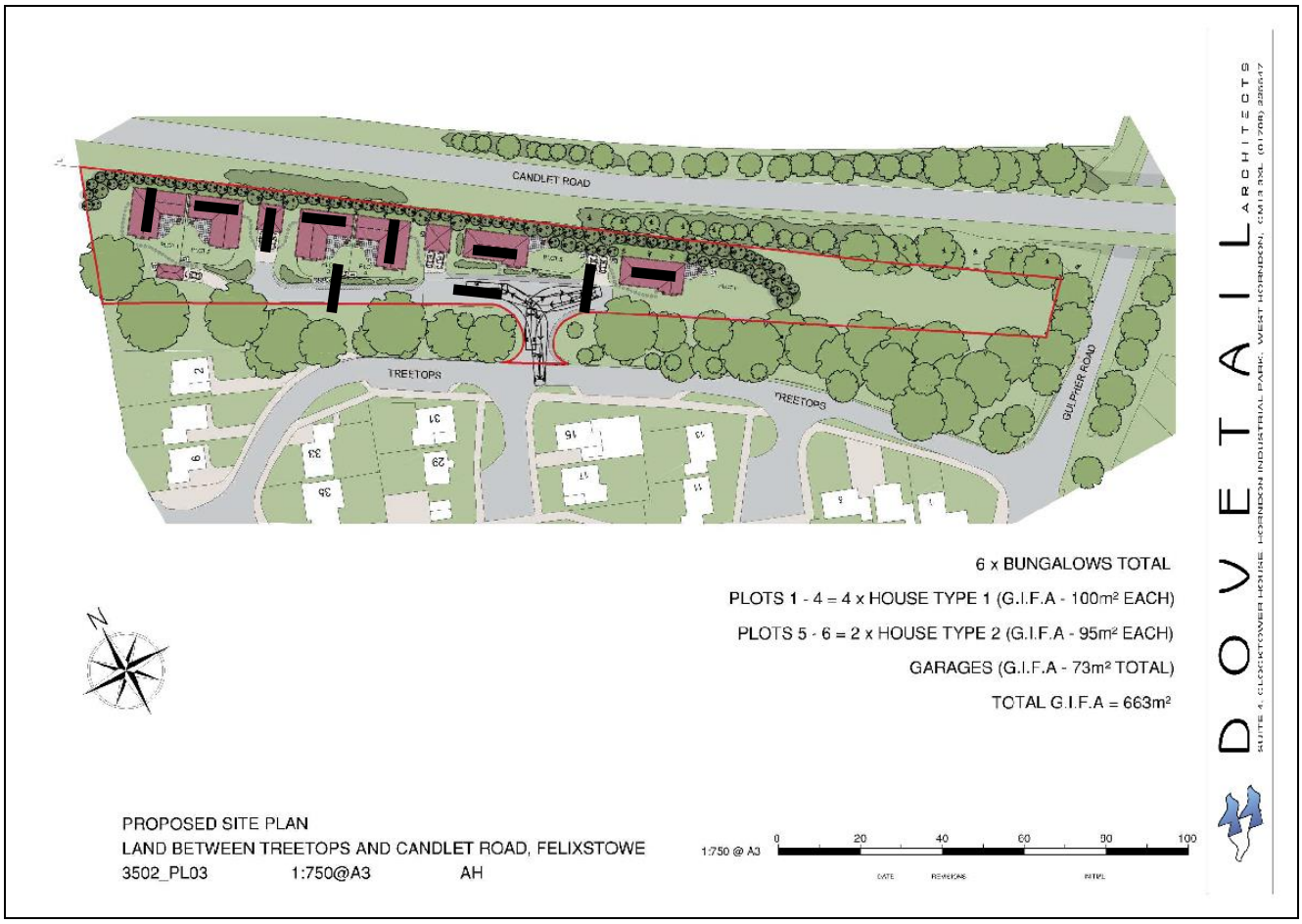
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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 (7 x 10m and 3 x 11m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-315046

Project details	
Project name	Land Between Treetops and Candlet Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Felixstowe, land between Treetops and Candlet Road (FEX 340, TM 2936 3622) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development revealed two shallow ditches of Post medieval date in an area where cropmarks indicate the presence of a past field systems of multi-period date, the upcast spoil from the trenches contained very few finds of any date.
Project dates	Start: 28-04-2018 End: 28-04-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	FEX 340 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/3211/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
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 LAND BETWEEN TREETOPS AND CANDLET ROAD
Postcode	IP11 9ER
Study area	3000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2934 3622 51.976455429731 1.339726056654 51 58 35 N 001 20 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19m Max: 20m

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	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Between Treetops and Candlet Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2018
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