

**Part rear gardens and part allotment, rear of
62-80 High Road West Felixstowe, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/2537

HER Ref: FEX 448

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(June 2020)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Part rear gardens and part past allotments, rear of 62-80 High Road West, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 9JE

Clients: Head Property Ltd

Planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/2537

Development: Erection of 5 bungalows

Date of fieldwork: 4 June, 2020

HER ref: FEX 448

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-391598

Grid ref: TM 3020 3530

Site area: 1900m²

Recent land use: Formerly mainly allotment

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Summary: Felixstowe, land to rear of 62-80 High Road West (FEX 448, TM 3020 3530) evaluation trenching for a residential development on the edge of the recorded Roman period settlement and associated burials did not reveal any archaeological features and the only stray finds of any age were single pottery sherds of Iron Age and Roman date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Head Property Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Last and Tricker Architects on behalf of their client Head Property Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned 5 dwelling residential development on land to the rear of 62-80 High Road West, Felixstowe (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/18/2537. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. 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. A large Roman period settlement was also established between High Road East and the coastline and Saxon shore fort though erosion has removed much of these sites with the fort only recorded by antiquarian sketches. However a Roman period road linked this settlement with sites inland and the line of this road is close to the High Road and peripheral activities to the settlement, such as burials, were focused along this route.

1.3 The site is in an area of gentle topography at c20m OD with the British Geological Survey indicating that underlying superficial deposits are made up of Kesgrave catchment subgroup sands and gravels and at present is c900m west of the coastline in an area of mid-20th century residential development.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to areas where Roman period cremation burials (HER FEX 044, 047, 048 & 049) are indicative of an area used for burial on the edge of the large settlement that is known to have existed but has now largely been lost to the North Sea in the last 1600 years. In addition a Roman period road is likely to have existed in this location perhaps being a focus for contemporary burials. At the time of the evaluation it was largely overgrown restricting any metal detector search to the excavated trenches.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). 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 the trenches being 1.80m wide.

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 with the detector search extending to the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under 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 Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

| Trench | Orientation | Length (m) | Topsoil depth (mm) | Subsoil depth (mm) | Drift geology | Archaeological/natural features & finds |
|--------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | East-west | 10 | 300 | 400 mid brown sandy subsoil | Very silty orange sand with small flints | No features, one small Iron Age (wt. 7g) and one Roman greyware sherd (wt. 20g) in subsoil |
| 2 | North-south | 10 | 300 | 500 as T1 | As T1 | No features, one clay tobacco pipe stem frag and few Pmed tile frags |
| 3 | East-west | 10 | 300 | 450 as T1 | As T1 | No features, a few Pmed tile frags and one flower pot sherd |
| 4 | North-south | 10 | 250 | 350 as T1 | As T1 | No features, a few Pmed tile frags |
| | | 40m (72m ²) | 250-300 | 350-500 | | No features, stray IA and RB sherds and Pmed tile frags |

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 250mm to 300mm depth of topsoil above 350mm to 450mm of mid brown sandy subsoil giving a trench depth of 600mm to 800mm above glaciofluvial deposits which were a uniform very silty sand with small flints.

3.3 No features of any date were revealed in the 4 trenches and the only stray finds of any age were a small Iron Age pottery sherd (wt. 7g) with burnt flint temper and a Roman period greyware sherd (wt. 20g) from the subsoil of trench 1. The only other stray finds comprised a clay tobacco pipe stem fragment and a low level scatter of later Post medieval peg tile fragments across the site.

3.4 The metal detector search produced few non-ferrous stray finds with three plain copper alloy buttons of 19th to earlier 20th century date, a decimal 2p coin and a few small sheet lead fragments of indeterminate date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Mr M Baker of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case.

4.2 While this site is located close to recorded Roman period burial cremations that were revealed as Felixstowe grew in the early to mid-20th century; and close to the line of a Roman period road connecting the major settlement to the east to inland areas, no archaeological features were revealed. The only stray finds of any age in the upcast spoil comprised a small Iron Age pottery sherd and a Roman period greyware sherd. Therefore this area appears to be outside the area of the main Roman period settlement which is concentrated to the east and has largely been eroded into the North Sea.

4.3 From these negative evaluation results with regard to features of any significance it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development on this site to the rear of 62-80 High Road West, Felixstowe.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FEX 448.

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 John the digger operator for his close cooperation)



Fig. 1: Site location

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Fig. 2: Location of trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from northeast



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from south



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from west



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from south



Trench 4 deposit profile

**Land to Rear of 62-80 High Road West,
Felixstowe, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land to rear of 62-80 High Road West, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 9JE

Client: Head Property

Local planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/2537

Proposed development: Erection of five bungalows

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_19/05789_ Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Part Rear Gardens and Part Allotment Site, Rear of 62-80 High Road West, Felixstowe

Grid ref: TM 3020 3530

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-tbc

Area: 1900m²

Current site use: Part former garden and part allotment

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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
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Proposed location of trial trenches

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1. Introduction

1.1 Last and Tricker Partnership on behalf of their client Head Property have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a five bungalow 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/18/2537 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the construction of five bungalows on part rear garden and part allotment to the rear of 62-80 High Road West, Felixstowe on land currently rear garden and former allotment.

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 DC/18/2537. 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. A large Roman period settlement was also established between High Road East and the coastline and Saxon shore fort

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though erosion has removed much of these sites with the fort only recorded by antiquarian sketches. However a Roman period road linked this settlement with sites inland and the line of this road is close to the High Road and peripheral activities to the settlement, such as burials, were focused along this route.

2.2 The PDS is in an area of gentle topography at c20m OD with the British Geological Survey indicating that underlying superficial deposits are made up of Kesgrave catchment subgroup sands and gravels and at present is c900m west of the coastline.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application affects an area about 50m from a group of Roman finds (recorded on the County Historic Environment Record as FEX 044, 047, 048 and 049), indicative of a cremation cemetery, perhaps near to the line of an east-west Roman road on, or north, of High Road. 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.' This Roman period burial evidence having been recorded near the Glenfield and Fairfield Avenues in the mid-20th century expansion of the town and close to the probable line of the Roman period road noted above.

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 its location close to recorded evidence for cremation burials of Roman period date probably close to the line of a Roman period road line.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a five bungalows. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be

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commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS.

5.2 The Brief requires 40m of sample trenching plus a 10m held as a contingency which will be 1.8m wide, 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 past 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. 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 (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

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

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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 medium to high given nearby recorded evidence).

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

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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

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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 revised version 2019). 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.

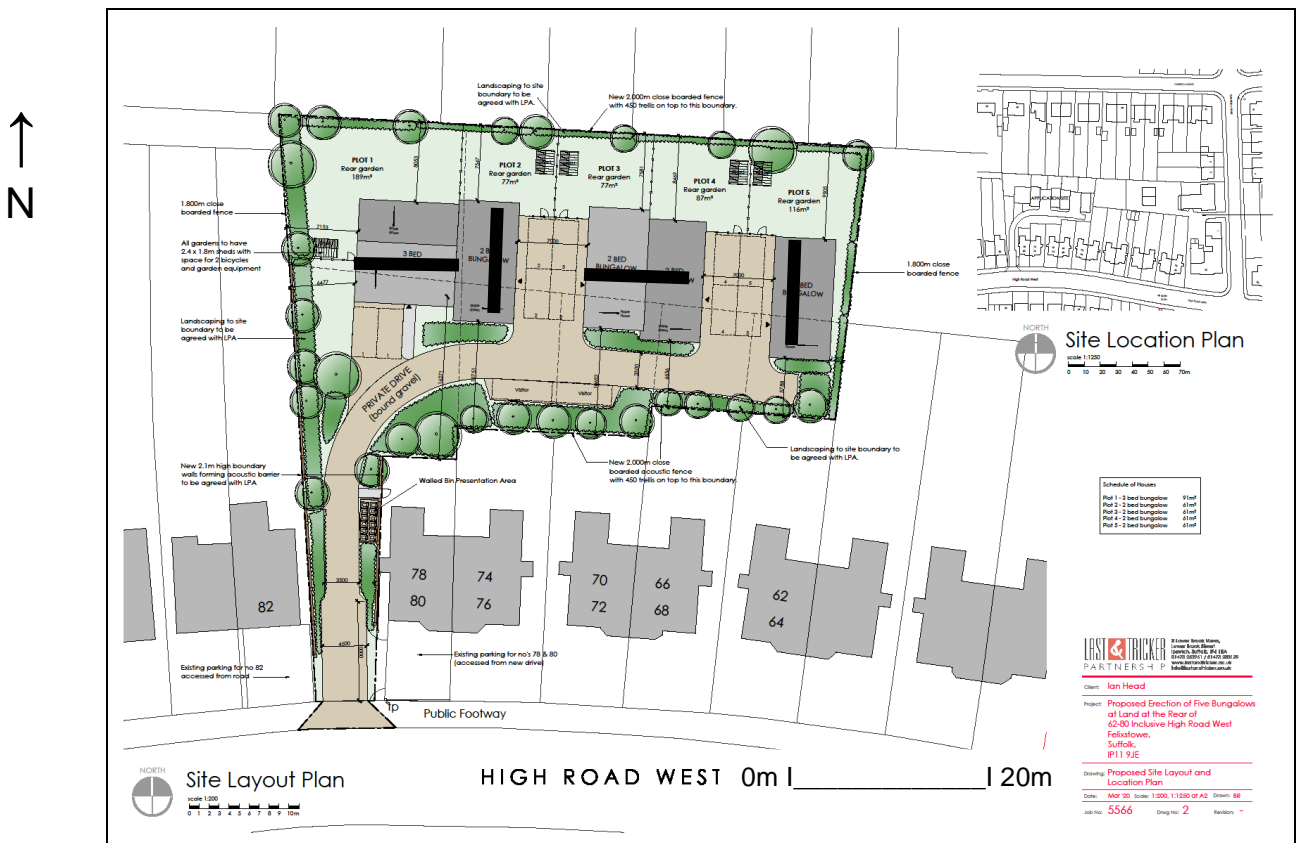
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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 | tbc |
| 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: | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Medieval coins: | M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum) |
| Post Roman small finds: | JNAS |

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Proposed location of trial trenches (4 x 10m plus 10m contingency)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-391598

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Land Rear of 62-80 High Road West, Felixstowe, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Short description of the project | Felixstowe, land to rear of 62-80 High Road West (FEX 448, TM 3020 3530) evaluation trenching for a residential development on the edge of the recorded Roman period settlement and associated burials did not reveal any archaeological features and the only stray finds of any age were a single pottery sherd of Iron Age and Roman date. |
| Project dates | Start: 04-06-2020 End: 04-06-2020 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | FEX 448 - Related HER No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | DC/18/2537 - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 5 - Garden |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Iron Age |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Roman |
| 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 REAR OF 62-80 HIGH ROAD WEST |
| Postcode | IP11 9JE |
| Study area | 1900 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TM 3020 3530 51.967839484315 1.351609675637 51 58 04 N 001 21 05 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 | Landowner |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Digital Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Paper Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |
| Project bibliography | |
| 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Land to the rear of 62-80 High Road West, Felixstowe, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Newman, J |
| Date | 2020 |
| Issuer or publisher | John Newman Archaeological Services |
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| Description | Loose bound client report and pdf |
| Entered by | John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com) |

Entered on

18 June 2020