

Report 2521



nps archaeology

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Philip Avenue, Felixstowe, Suffolk

FEX 285



Prepared for
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<i>Issue 1</i>		

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Contents

<i>Summary</i>	1
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Geology and Topography	3
3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
4.0 Methodology	4
5.0 Results.....	8
5.1 Trench 1	8
5.2 Trench 2	11
5.3 Trench 3	14
5.4 Trench 4	16
6.0 Finds	18
6.1 Pottery	18
6.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	19
6.3 Metalworking Debris	19
6.4 Iron	19
6.5 Flint.....	20
6.6 Animal Bone	20
6.7 Shell	22
7.0 Environmental Evidence	22
7.1 Plant Macrofossils	22
8.0 Conclusions	23
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	24
<i>Bibliography and Sources</i>	24
Appendix 1a: Context Summary	25
Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary	25
Appendix 2a: Finds by Context	26
Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary	26
Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue	27
Appendix 4: Animal Bone Catalogue	28
Appendix 5: Plant Macrofossils	29
Appendix 6: OASIS Report Summary	30
Appendix 7: Archaeological Specification	34

Figures

- Figure 1 Site location
- Figure 2 Site location in detail
- Figure 3 Location of trenches
- Figure 3 Trench 1, plan and sections
- Figure 4 Trench 2, plan and sections
- Figure 5 Trench 3, plan and section
- Figure 6 Trench 4, plan and sections

Tables

- Table 1 Quantification of Roman fabric types
- Table 2 Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, spot date and fragment count
- Table 3 Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, spot date and weight
- Table 4 Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, species and NISP

Location:	Allotment Land, Philip Avenue, Felixstowe, Suffolk
District:	Suffolk Coastal
Grid Ref.:	TM 292 341
Planning Ref.:	C/10/0987
HER No.:	FEX 285
OASIS Ref.:	134914
Client:	Orwell Housing Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	30 August-3 September 2012

Summary

Archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for Orwell Housing Ltd ahead of proposed development for residential purposes of land off Philip Avenue, Felixstowe.

The evidence recovered indicates that there was no intensive activity undertaken at the site and despite archaeological features being present in each of the four trenches, the site appears to have been marginal and relatively unoccupied.

Two north-south linear features, perhaps gullies or land divisions were recorded, along with an east-west aligned linear feature with a terminus.

It appears that there was a Roman presence in the vicinity of the site; Roman domestic pottery and ceramic building material were collected from features and there is also some evidence of skinning for retrieval of hides and perhaps horn working.

It appears that material from the site including the Roman pottery, tile and animal bone may have been dumped there as the result of activity taking place in the vicinity, indicating that there was some form of Roman occupation relatively close by.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Planning permission has been sought for the construction of ten affordable dwellings on land at Philip Avenue, Felixstowe, Suffolk (TM 292 341) (Fig. 1) and a programme of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource in order to inform the planning process. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team recommended this work take place because the proposed development area *'is located in an area of archaeological potential in the County Historic Environment Record. Finds of Roman artefacts (FEX 029) and a Late Bronze Age hoard (FEX 010) have been recorded from the vicinity of the site, which is in an area known to produce evidence of prehistoric and Roman period activity. There is moderate to high potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest to be defined at this location, given the proximity to known remains'* (information from the archaeological brief, para.1.4).

The relevant Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team document stipulating that these works take place is the Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation (Sarah Poppy 2 August 2010 – ref: PhilipAvenue

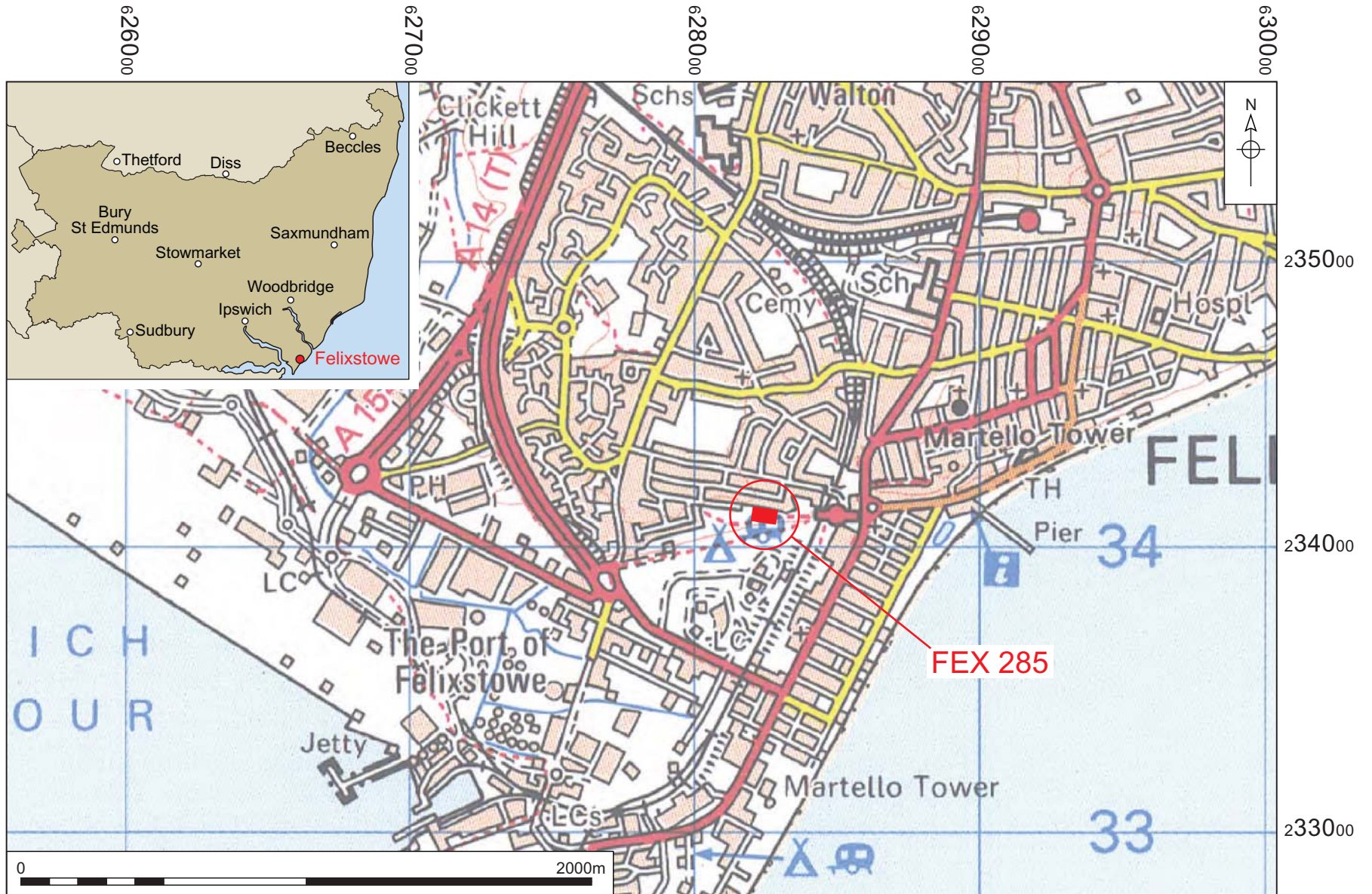


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:20,000

Felixstowe_2010). The Brief stipulates Evaluation through a programme of trial trenching to allow an informed decision to be made regarding further mitigation that may be required once the results of the archaeological evaluation are known.

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Suffolk Coastal District Council (Ref. (C/10/0987) and conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/NP/BAU2521). This project was commissioned and funded by Orwell Housing Ltd.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Suffolk County Council, following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site, which measures c.0.3 ha in area, is located at between c.12.5m (south end) and 16m OD (north end) on the south side of Philip Avenue (Figs 1 and 2). The underlying geology of the site comprises glaciofluvial drift over cretaceous sand or crag (deep sand) (information from archaeological brief prepared by Sarah Poppy, 2 August 2010 – ref: PhilipAvenueFelixstowe_2010).

The site is situated on a south-facing slope with views over the North Sea to the south and south-east. The estuary of the River Orwell is located c.1.4km to the west.

Drainage at the site was generally poor, with the overlying drift possessing a high clay content in this particular location.

The site is currently marginal ground with some scrub and the occasional tree. The land was recently used for allotments.

The topsoil at the site was a mid grey sand silt sealing pale orange-brown silt sand subsoil.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

During the Roman period the coast was approximately a mile further eastwards than its present location at Felixstowe. Walton Castle was a Roman Fort, which occupied 24,000m² and was one of the Saxon Shore forts (Plouviez 1989). It was positioned on high land near Brackenbury Fort and Bull's Cliff. A church and a handful of houses were all that existed of Old Felixstowe for much of the early medieval period. The original settlement was known as Walton and only received the name of Felixstowe retrospectively.

In 1338 it is recorded that Edward III used the long creek (now known as Kingsfleet) to assemble his fleet before attacking French forces. In 1667, Dutch soldiers landed and attacked Landguard Fort, but were unable to take it. This

susceptibility to attack caused the construction of Martello towers in the early 19th century, to guard against invasion by French forces. They were built along the east coast and one existed in Felixstowe to the north-east of the site.

In the second half of the 19th century Felixstowe began its rapid growth. The creation of the port in 1886 and the tourism boom contributed to this growth. In 1891 the Empress of Germany visited the area and the small cliff-top village began its transformation into a fashionable and desirable seaside resort.

Records held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) for an area surrounding the site have been reviewed and a summary of the most relevant entries is presented below.

A Late Bronze Age hoard comprising a Type 4 barbed spearhead and a south-eastern type socketed axe (FEX 010) was found in the first railway cutting to the north-east of the site in the 19th century.

A Roman coin of *Antoninus pius* (AD 157–8) (FEX 029) was also discovered just to the north-east of the site.

The majority of the local SHER records pertain to the Second World War. Several practice trenches (FEX 174) dug in a zigzag were situated to the east of the site and are visible in aerial photos taken in 1944. Further Second World War installations lay immediately to the south of the site, including earthworks, a gun emplacement, a Nissen hut and a searchlight battery (FEX 175). Two roadblocks were also visible in aerial photographs situated in Undercliff Road West and Granville Road respectively (FEX 172 and FEX 173). Several slit trenches observed as earthworks (FEX 181) were situated behind buildings on Langer Road, although they were no longer visible by 1944 when aerial photographs were taken.

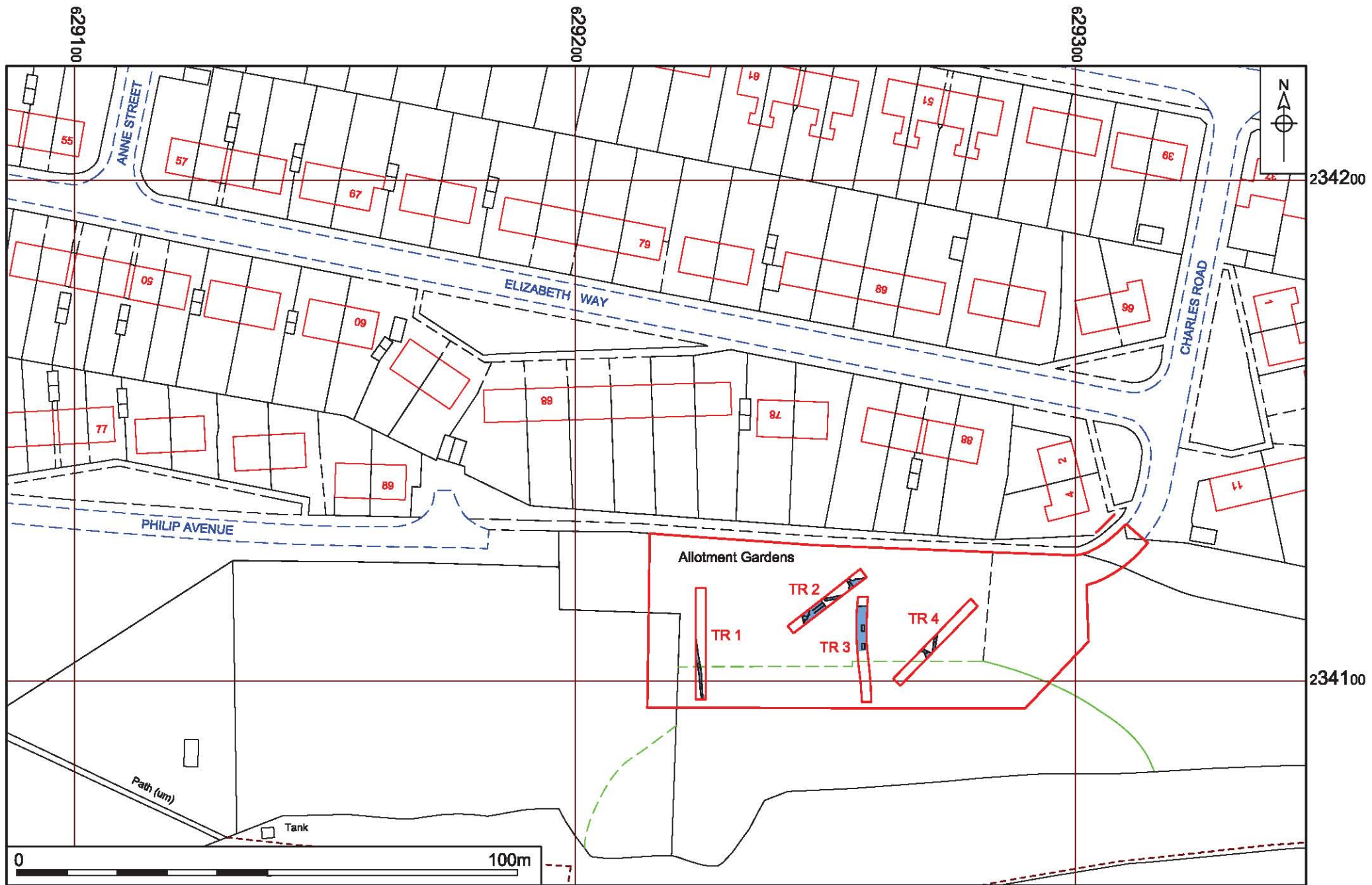
Only one archaeological intervention has taken place in the vicinity of the site (FEX 279, ESF 20002). In 2009 nine evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of proposals to construct a supermarket on Langer Road. The evaluation site was situated some 200m to the east of the present development site, and provided clear evidence for the reclamation of the back marsh area through deliberate dumping during the latter part of the 19th century. In the southern part of the site a large 20th-century dump had been used to level the area (Crawley 2009).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

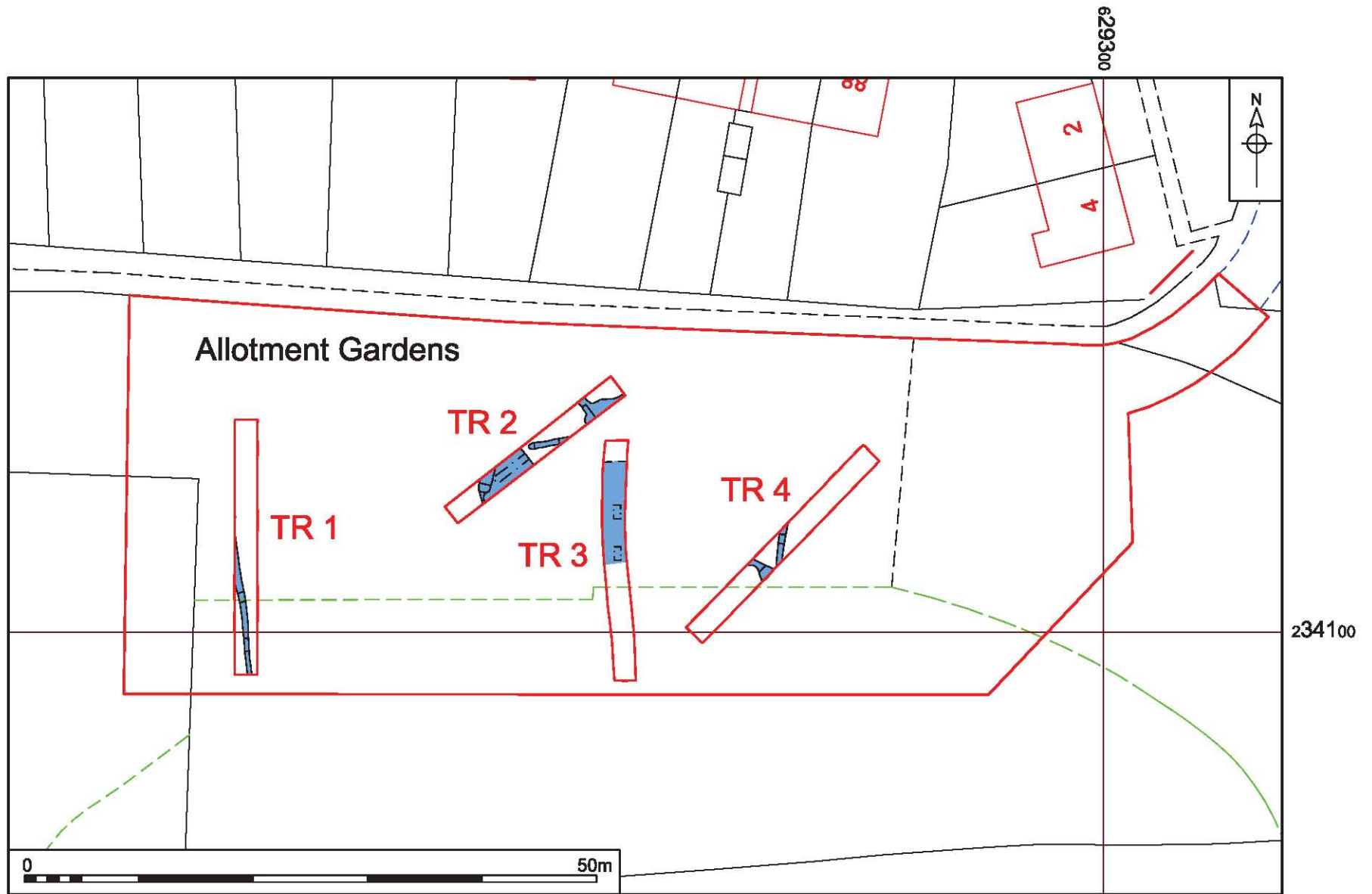
The Brief required that trial trenches be excavated to cover 5% of the area (Figs 2 and 3). These were positioned to sample all parts of the site where significant ground disturbance is proposed. This was achieved by the excavation of four 21m long trenches resulting in a total of c.151.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, operated under constant archaeological supervision.



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Figure 2. Site location in detail. Scale 1:1000



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Figure 3. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

Environmental samples were taken from two pit fills [07] and [15].

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The exact locations and heights of the excavations were established using a Leica 900 RTK Rover.

Site conditions were reasonable, with the work taking place in variable weather.

5.0 RESULTS

The results from Trenches 1-4 are presented below in tabulated form. Each trench summary is accompanied by a plan and sections of were present within that trench

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1				
			Figs 2 and 4	
			Location	
			Orientation	North to south
			North end	629225.017, 234117.868
			South end	629225.091, 234096.878
			Dimensions	
			Length	21.00m
			Width	1.80m
Depth	1.05m (N end), 0.97m (S end)			
Levels				
North top	16.44m OD			
South top	14.15mOD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
00	Deposit	Mid grey sand silt. topsoil	0.25m	0.00-0.25m
00	Deposit/Cut	Pale orange brown silt sand. Subsoil	0.75m	0.25-1.0m
[17]	Cut	Segment of a small NNW-SSE aligned ditch ([17]=[19])	0.24m	0.71-0.95m
[18]	Deposit	Mid orange brown sandy clay. Occasional flint pebbles ([18]=[20])	0.24m	0.71-0.95m
[19]	Cut	Segment of a small NNW-SSE aligned ditch ([17]=[19]).	0.09m	0.70-0.79m
[20]	Deposit	Mid orange brown gritty sandy clay. Occasional flint pebbles ([18]=[20])	0.09m	0.70-0.79m
Trench 1 Discussion				
Trench 1 was aligned parallel to the slope of the hill, the southern end being 2.29m lower at the surface than its northern end.				
Ditch/gully ([17]/19]) was the sole feature present in this trench. The feature was undated and was sealed by the subsoil. It is similar in its size, morphology and alignment to ditch [03] recorded in				

Trench 1

Trench 4.

The natural superficial geology was a mid orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches merging into a blue grey clay at the southern end of the trench.

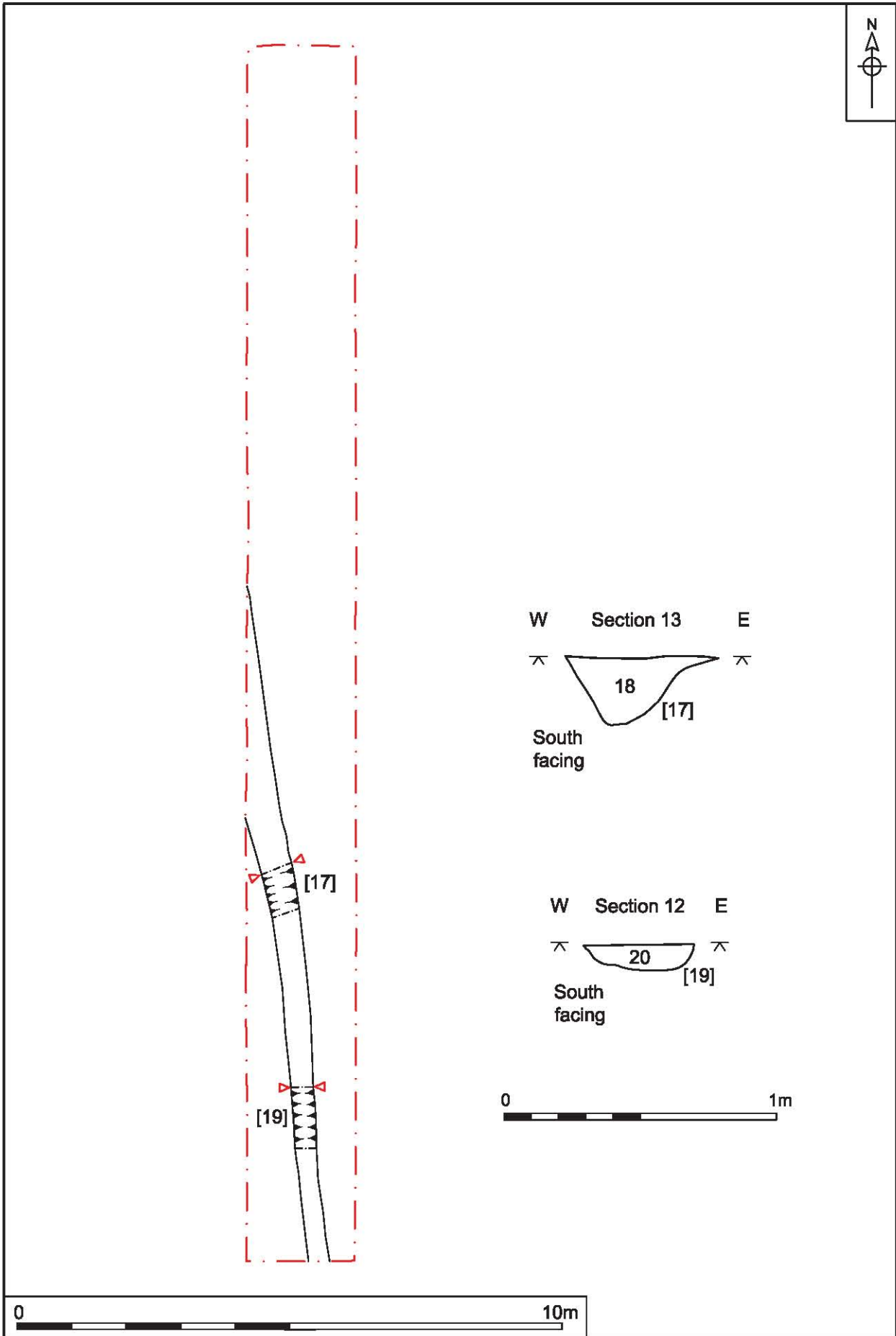



Figure 4. Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:100 and 1:20

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2				
		Figs 2 and 5		
		Location		
		Orientation	North-east to south-west	
		North-east end	629258.584	234122.250
		South-west end	629242.077	234109.428
		Dimensions		
		Length	21.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.73m NE end, 0.76m SW end	
		Levels		
North-east top	16.90m OD			
South-west top	15.55mOD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
[00]	Deposit	Mid grey sand silt, friable, occasional flint pebble. Topsoil	0.25m	0.00-0.25m
[00]	Deposit	Mid-gingerish brown, soft, clay silt. Subsoil	0.25m	0.25-0.50m
[08]	Cut	Tree throw	0.36m	0.73-1.06m
[09]	Deposit	Mid brown silt sand mixed with orange sandy clay with flint angular stones. Fill of a tree throw	0.36m	0.73-1.06m
[10]	Cut	Small east to west aligned ditch/gully.	0.25m	0.60-0.85m
[11]	Deposit	Mid brown sand clay silt. Rare flint pebbles. Moderately compact. Fill of ditch/gully [10].	0.25m	0.60-0.85m
[12]	Cut	Water worn channel within the western edge of pit [14].	0.28m	0.92-1.20m
[13]	Deposit	Pale brownish grey clay silt with moderate flint grit. Occasional patches of sandy clay (re-deposited natural). Some iron-rich mineralisation. Part-fill of [14].	0.28m	0.92-1.20m
[14]	Cut	Large pit for waste-disposal.	0.50m	0.70-1.20m

Trench 2				
[15]	Deposit	Mid brown sand silt with lumps of hard iron-rich mineralisation especially at the surface of the deposit. Rare flecks of ceramic building material, rounded flint pebble and sea shell fragments were present.	0.30m	0.70-1.0m
[16]	Deposit	Mid grey, soft, dense, clay silt. Some shell-rich lenses and lenses of redeposited natural orange sand with rare occurrences of rounded flint pebbles. Leached appearance. Represents natural silting of feature.	0.20m	1.0-1.20m

Trench 2 Discussion

Trench 2 was aligned obliquely to the slope of the hill, the south-western end being 1.35m lower in height than its north-eastern end.

Arboreal disturbance (tree throw) [08] near to the north-eastern end of the trench contained residual finds comprising a Bronze Age struck flint flake, a fragment of Roman ceramic building material, and an animal bone and a piece of metal working debris.

Approximately 1.50m to the south-west of the tree throw was located a 4.0m length of small ditch [10]. This 0.50m-wide feature appeared to terminate close to the north-western edge of the trench. A sherd of Roman pottery and three animal bones were recovered from feature fill [11]. It is worth noting that this feature is orientated in a perpendicular alignment to parallel linear features [17]/[19] and [03].

Approximately 0.50m to the south-west of the terminus of ditch [10] was large pit [14]. The pit, measuring 5.70m from north-east to south-west and extending beyond the limits of excavation to the north-west and south-east, was shallow relative to its area in plan. Pit [14] contained two fills ([15] and [16]). The lower fill [16] represented a natural inundation of probable water-borne material from the immediate vicinity and contained no finds. The upper fill however appears to have been deliberately deposited and contained 38 pieces of animal bone weighing over 3 kilos, along with a sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of Roman tile. Environmental Sample <2> taken from [15] contained few plant macrofossils which almost certainly derived from scattered detritus of unknown origin, probably accidentally incorporated within the fill. Amorphously-shaped channel [12] was initially recorded as a discrete feature but had almost certainly been merely a water-worn channel in the surface of the fill of pit [14]. Three sherds of Roman pottery, and 14 pieces of animal bone (some displaying butchery or skinning marks) as well as an oyster shell were collected from the fill of [12].

The natural geological deposits encountered in Trench 2 were an orange brown sandy clay in the north-east part of the trench which became a brighter orange towards the south-west. All the archaeological features were sealed by subsoil.

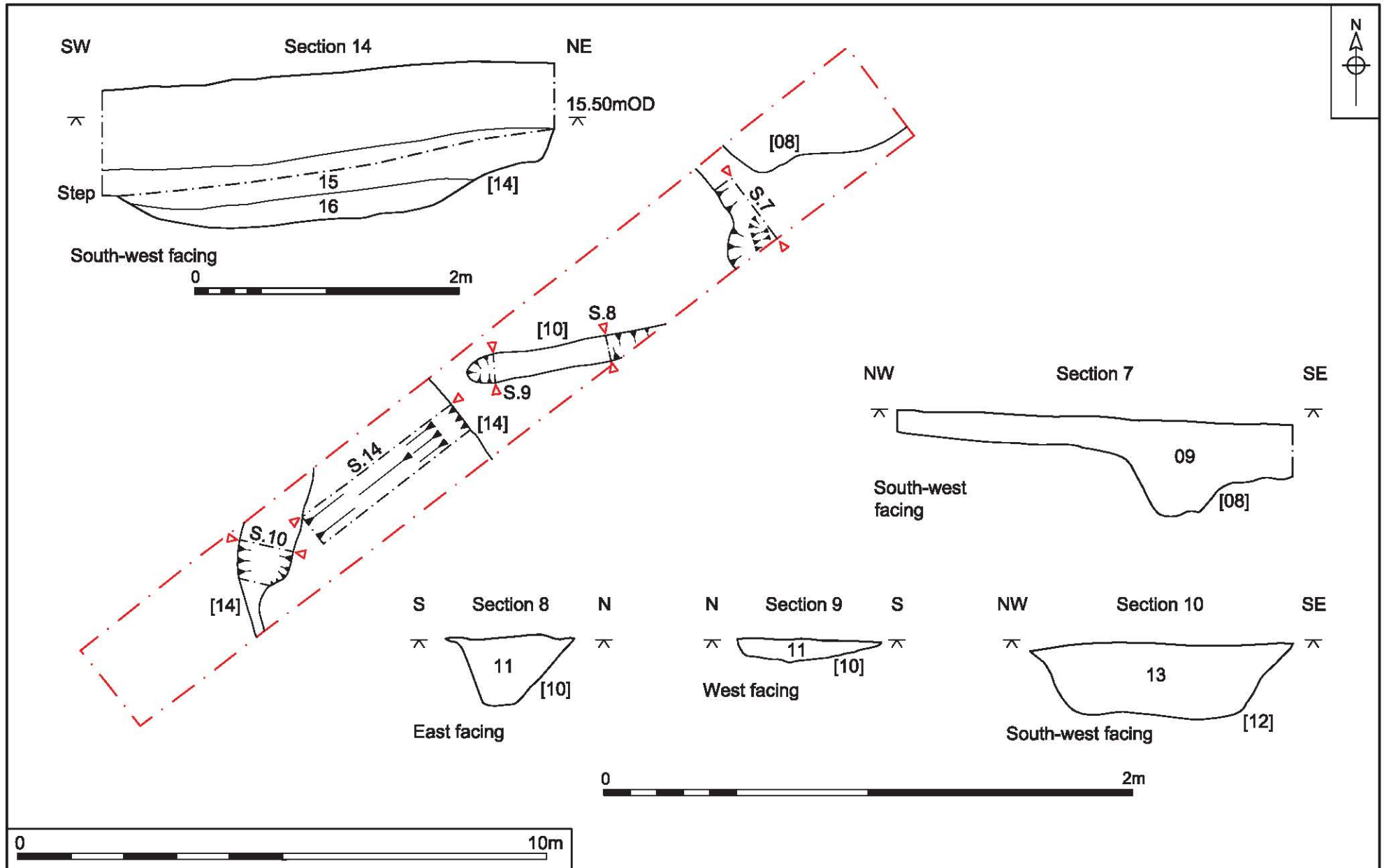



Figure 5. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:100, 1:40 and 1:20

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3				
		Figs 2 and 6		
		Location		
		Orientation	North to south	
		North end	629258.264	234116.700
		South end	629258.269	234095.741
		Dimensions		
		Length	21.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.90m N end, 0.62m S. end	
		Levels		
North top	16.45m OD			
South top	12.56mOD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
[00]	Deposit	Mid grey sand silt, friable, occasional flint pebble. Topsoil	0.55m	0.00-0.55m
[00]	Deposit	Mid grey clay silt. Subsoil	0.45m	0.55-1.00m
[06]	Cut	Large, relatively shallow pit or hollow.	0.60m	0.90-1.50m
[07]	Deposit	Brownish grey clay silt with occasional marine mollusc shells.	0.60m	0.90-1.50m
Trench 3 Discussion				
<p>Trench 3 was aligned parallel to the slope of the hill, the southern end being 3.89m lower in height than the north end.</p> <p>A single large feature ([06]) was recorded in Trench 3. The feature measured c.7.0m from north to south and extended beyond the limits of excavation to both the east and west. The northern side of the feature gently sloped and its base became increasingly level towards the southern edge. The fill ([07]) contained four sherds of Roman pottery, a fragment of Roman tile and 12 pieces of animal bone. Environmental Sample <1> taken from deposit [07] returned few plant macrofossils which almost certainly derived from scattered detritus of unknown origin, probably accidentally incorporated within the fill.</p> <p>Feature [06] may have been a large shallow refuse pit but the morphology and profile of the feature suggests that it may be a natural hollow/terrace on the side of the hill into which refuse has collected or been deliberately deposited.</p> <p>The natural geology in Trench 3 was a mid orange brown sandy clay at its north end but beneath feature [06] and at the south end it became a bluish grey clay.</p>				

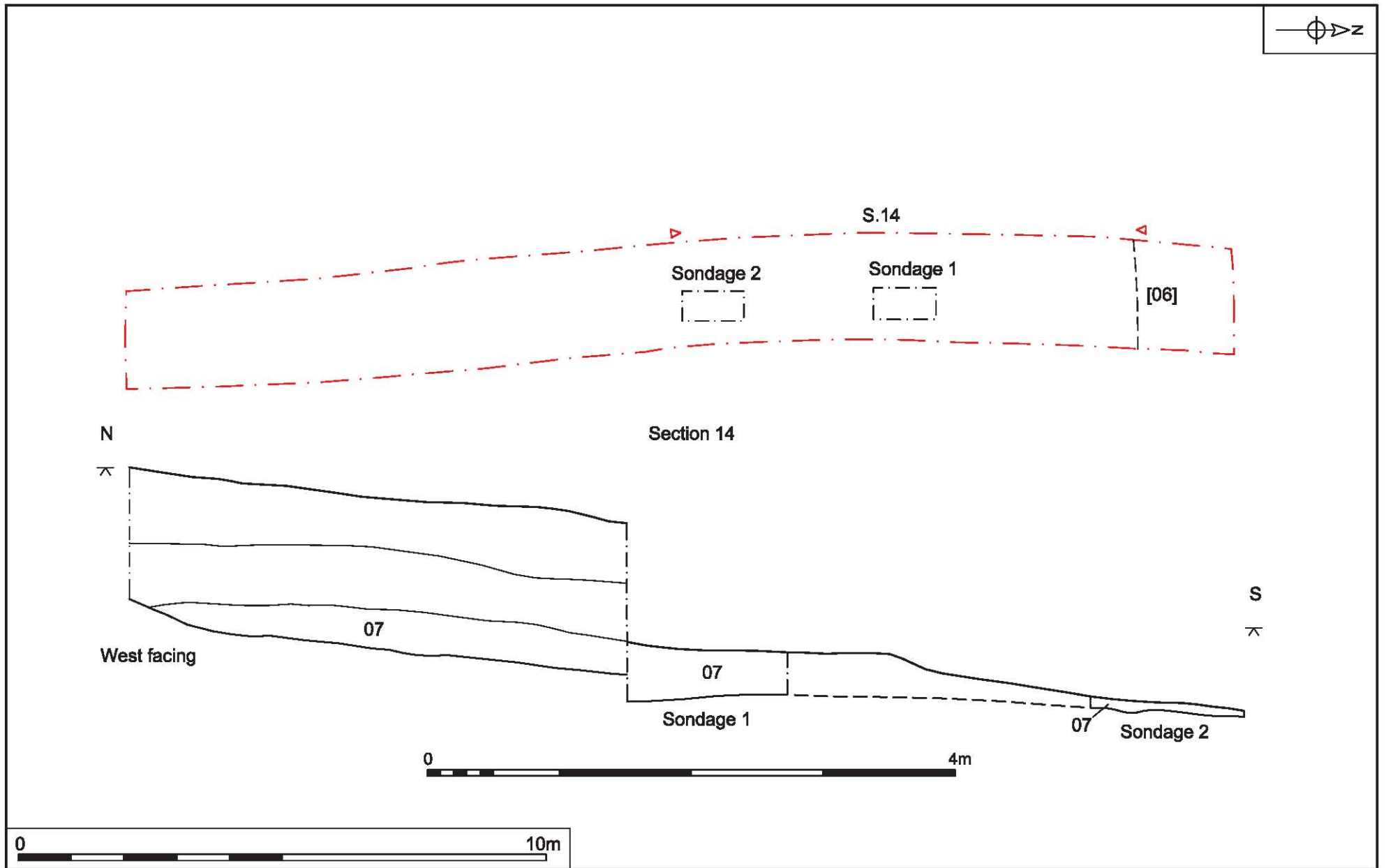


Figure 6. Trench 3, plan and section. Scale 1:100 and 1:40

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4				
		Figs 2 and ?		
		Location		
		Orientation	North-east to south-west	
		North end	629278.881 234114.782	
		South end	629264.277 234099.732	
		Dimensions		
		Length	21.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.90m NE end, 0.24m SW end	
		Levels		
		North-east top	16.15m OD	
		South-west top	13.05mOD	
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
[00]	Deposit	Dark brown clay sand. Topsoil.	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
[00]	Deposit	Orange sandy clay. Subsoil south end of trench.	0.10m	0.30-0.40m
[00]	Deposit	Orange brown sandy clay. Subsoil north end of trench.	0.40m	0.30-0.70m
[01]	Cut	Roughly east to west aligned curvilinear feature.	0.46m	0.35-0.81m
[02]	Deposit	Mid to dark brown sandy clay with rare flint pebbles.	0.46m	0.35-0.81m
[03]	Cut	Small north to south aligned ditch/gully.	0.23m	0.90-1.13m
[04]	Deposit	Greyish blue clay. Fill of [03]	0.08m	1.05-1.13m
[05]	Deposit	Mid brown sandy clay. Upper fill of [03]	0.15m	0.90-1.05m
Trench 4 Discussion				
<p>Trench 4 was orientated obliquely to the slope of the hill; its south-western end was 3.1m lower than its north-eastern end. Two features ([01] and [03]) were identified in Trench 4, both small ditches or gullies positioned towards the centre of the trench.</p> <p>Ditch/gully [03] was the north-easternmost of the two features. It had a bowl-shaped profile and contained two fills [04] and [05]. Lower fill [04] was a product of natural silting of the feature. Upper fill [05] contained one sherd of Roman pottery and an oyster shell. This feature was probably a boundary/enclosure ditch running north-south along the slope of the land and is similar in morphology, size and alignment to ditch [17]/[19] recorded in Trench 1.</p> <p>The second of the two features was a rather amorphous, possibly curving, linear feature ([01]) and contained an iron horseshoe of unknown date.</p> <p>All of the archaeological features were sealed by subsoil. The natural geology encountered in the trench was a mid orange sandy clay at the southern end of the trench and orange clay at its north end.</p>				

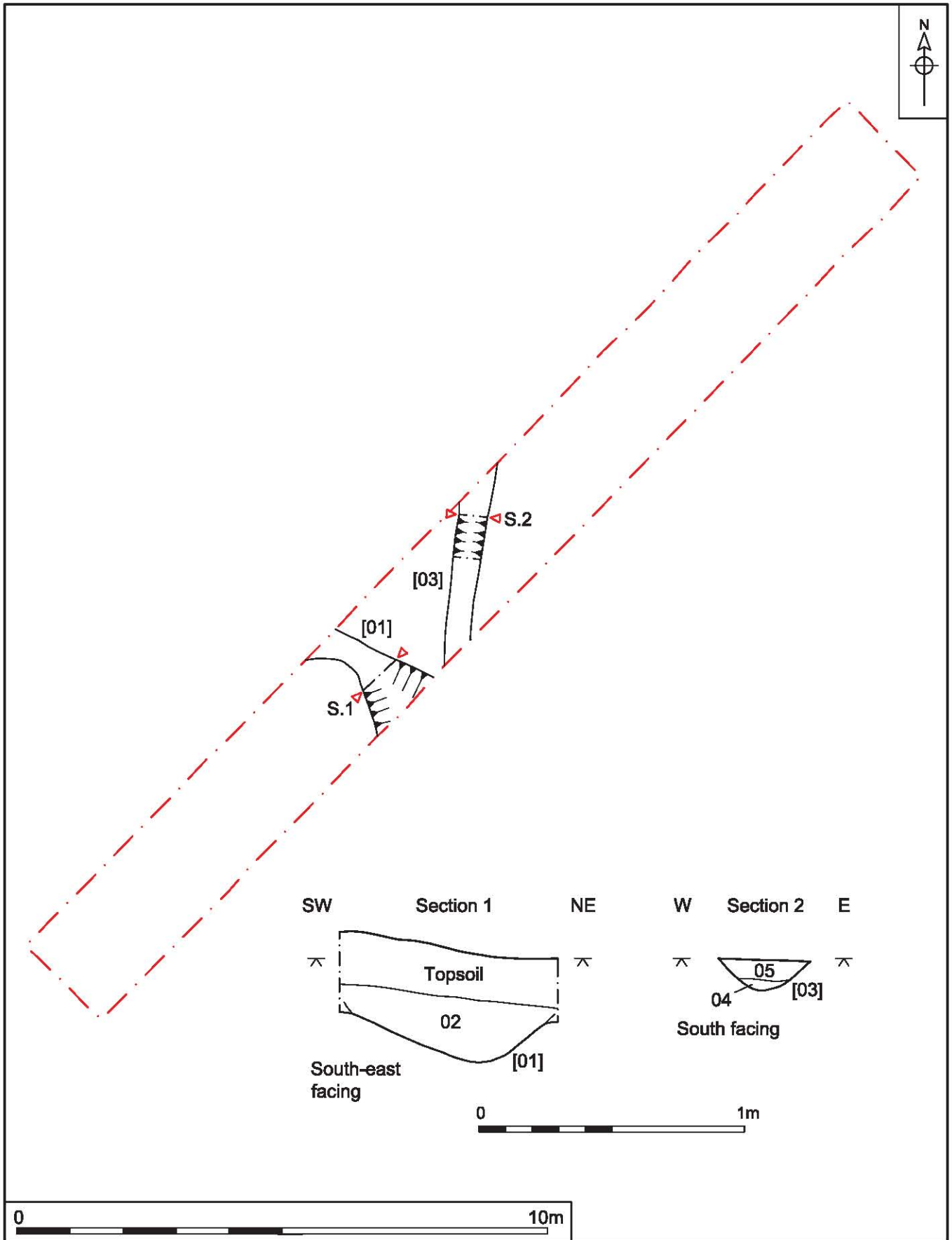


Figure 7. Trench 4, plan and sections. Scale 1:100 and 1:20

6.0 FINDS

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each type of material has been considered separately and is presented below organised by material. A list of all finds by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

by Andrew Peachey

6.1.1 Introduction

Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of 10 sherds (244g) of abraded Roman pottery, predominantly contained in pit and linear features, including limited diagnostic sherds that suggest a date in the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD (Appendix 3). The assemblage included a single sherd of moderately worn Colchester white ware mortaria, with the remainder of the assemblage comprising related coarse ware fabrics.

6.1.2 Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and R.EVE. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and assigned a code according to the system developed for the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

6.1.3 Fabric Descriptions

COL WH (M)	Colchester white ware mortaria (Tomber and Dore 1998, 133)
OXF1	Fine oxidised ware 1. A pale orange fabric with exterior surfaces tending towards cream. Inclusions comprise common-abundant fine quartz and sparse iron rich grains (both <0.1mm), sparse fine mica and occasional chalk (0.5-1.5mm)
OXS1	Sandy oxidised ware 1. An orange fabric, typically with lighter exterior surfaces and darker interior surfaces. Inclusions comprise common quartz and sparse iron rich grains (both <0.25mm, occasionally to 1mm), sparse fine mica and sparse oxidised clay pellets (0.5-1.5mm)
GRS1	Sandy reduced ware 1. A mid to dark grey fabric. Inclusions comprise common quartz and sparse iron rich grains (both <0.25mm, occasionally to 1mm), sparse fine mica and sparse clay pellets (0.5-1.5mm)
BSW1	Black-surfaced ware 1. Black surfaces, grey margins and an orange-red core. Inclusions comprise common quartz and sparse iron rich grains (both <0.25mm, occasionally to 1mm) and sparse clay pellets (0.5-1.5mm)

Fabric Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
COL WH (M)	1	75	0.00
OXF1	2	10	0.00
OXS1	3	116	0.00
GRS1	3	35	0.00
BSW1	1	8	0.02
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>0.02</i>

Table 1: Quantification of Roman fabric types

6.1.4 Pottery - Commentary

Pit fill [07] contained a single sherd of COL WH (M) in association with body sherds of OXF1 and OXS1. The rim of the mortaria was not present but the flint trituration grits of the vessel were moderately worn. This flourit for this mortaria fabric was in the mid-late 2nd century, but the fabric was produced and distributed locally to Colchester from the late 1st century AD. The only other chronological indicator in the assemblage comprises a small BSW1 rim sherd contained in linear fill [13], in association with GRS1 body sherds. The rim has a slightly drooping flange and probably formed part of a semi-hemispherical bowl, similar to late 1st to mid 2nd century AD examples at Burgh (Martin 1988: fig.29.297). The coarse ware body sherds in these two features, as well as the single sherds contained in linear fill [05], gully fill [11] and pit fill [15] were probably produced locally as they share a closely comparable suite of mineral inclusions, although the finer OXF1 may have been produced at Colchester or West Stow. It was not possible to assign vessel types to any of the other coarse ware sherds, although the thickness and slight 'ribbing' on the OXS1 contained in pit fill [07] suggests these formed part of a relatively large jar. The presence of this small group of utilitarian pottery may be indicative of a low-level of domestic activity in the vicinity, although the limited size of the assemblage renders any conclusion tentative.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

by Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench evaluation excavations recovered a total of three fragments (51g) of highly abraded, fragmented Romano-British CBM. Single fragments were contained in pit fills [07] and [15] and tree throw fill [07].

The CBM was manufactured in a pale-mid orange fabric with inclusions of common fine quartz sand, common fine mica, sparse red grog/clay pellets and burnt out organic material (both 0.5-3mm). None of the fragments could be assigned a specific form, although they all appear to be derived from tile, in all probability tegula roof tiles.

6.3 Metalworking Debris

by Rebecca Sillwood

A single fragment of metalworking slag (21g) was recovered from tree throw fill [09], along with animal bone, Bronze Age flint and Roman tile.

The piece is small and vesicular, with a glassy finish. The piece implies the possibility of metalworking in the area, although presumably at some distance from the evaluated area as otherwise more evidence would be expected to have been present.

6.4 Iron

by Rebecca Sillwood

Part of the branch of a horseshoe was recovered from linear fill [02].

The fragment is in two conjoining pieces, but is so encrusted and fragmentary that no specific date can be given for the object. No other finds were recovered from

the fill of this linear feature, and therefore there is no supporting evidence to help date the horseshoe.

6.5 Flint

by Andrew Peachey

Tree throw fill [09] contained a single flake (103g) of struck flint, comprising a small scraper of early Bronze Age or possibly later date.

The scraper (30x15x8mm) was formed by the application of coarse, irregular abrupt retouch to both lateral edges of a hard-hammer struck flake. The flake was manufactured from dark grey-brown raw flint with a mottled dark grey to pale brown cortex. These characteristics are similar to early Bronze Age thumb scrapers, but the relative low quality of the manufacture suggests it may have been produced later in the Bronze Age.

6.6 Animal Bone

By Julie Curl

6.6.1 Methodology

The bone in this assemblage consisted was hand-collected. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material. Where a complete identification to species was not possible, bone was assigned to a group, such as 'mammal' whenever possible. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992). Measurements of suitable bones were taken following Von Den Dreisch (1976). Tooth records were made following Hillson (1992a and 1992b).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. All information was recorded directly into an Excel database for analysis. A catalogue is provided in the appendix giving a summary of all of the faunal remains by context with all other quantifications along with measurements and a tooth record. The full faunal data record is available in the digital archive and has additional counts for species groups and elements present.

6.6.2 The faunal assemblage

6.6.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 4,315g of faunal remains, consisting of 69 pieces, was recovered from the evaluation excavations (Appendix 4). Almost 80% of the assemblage was produced from one pit fill, much of the remaining bone was found in a linear feature, and smaller amounts were seen in a gully and a tree throw. The majority of the faunal remains (over 99%) were found in association with ceramics of a Roman date. Quantification of the assemblage by feature type, finds spot date and fragment count can be seen in Table 2, with quantification by weight in Table 3.

Spot date	Feature Type and Fragment Count				Spot date Total
	Gully	Linear	Pit	Tree Throw	
Roman	2	14	52		68
Undated				1	1
Feature Total	2	14	52	1	69

Table 2. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, spot date and fragment count

The remains in this assemblage are generally in good, sound condition. Some fragmentation has occurred from butchering. Fragmentation and damage to the more fragile skulls is likely to have been a result of soil and other waste pressures. Two fragments of equid bone from pit [06], fill [07] are more porous and fragile than other bone in the same fill, suggesting they may be residual. Canid gnawing was seen around a distal cattle humerus from [13], suggesting either waste given to dogs or scavenging activity.

Spot date	Feature Type and Weight				Spot date Total
	Gully	Linear	Pit	Tree Throw	
Roman	110g	752g	3444g		4306g
Undated				9g	9g
Feature Total	110g	752g	3444g	9g	4315g

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, spot date and weight

6.6.2.2 Species range, modifications and discussion

Three species were identified in this assemblage, with the number of bones (or fragments) for each species (NISP) given by feature type in Table 4. Cattle were the most frequently counted and were found in three features. Two fragments of a single equid leg bone were seen in one pit fill. A single bone from a mature sheep/goat was recorded from one linear feature fill. Most of the bone was from adult animals, with some older juvenile/sub-adult remains of cattle seen in pit [07], fill [06].

Species	Feature Type and species NISP				Species Total
	Gully	Linear	Pit	Tree Throw	
Cattle	2	9	44		55
Equid			2		2
Mammal		4	6	1	11
Sheep/goat		1			1
Feature Total	2	14	52	1	69

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, species and NISP

Butchering was largely confined to the cattle remains. Heavy cut marks were seen around distal cattle humeri from [07] and [13] from production of cuts and removal of meat. Fine knife cuts were seen on head and lower limb bones from skinning.

The largest group in this assemblage was recovered from pit [14], fill [15], with the incomplete remains of two cattle skulls, incomplete horncores, two metacarpals and fragments of scapula. Clear knife cuts were noted around the base of the horncores, along the base of the skull above the upper teeth and across the frontal bone, which are all consistent with skinning. Knife cuts were also seen on the rear of the proximal end of the bone, again, consistent with skinning.

6.6.3 Faunal Remains - Discussion and Conclusions

This is relatively small and mixed assemblage, comprised of both primary and secondary bone waste. The largest group of bone, from pit [14], appears to be largely from skinning waste, with the typical head and lower limb bones that bear the usual cuts from the skinning process. There is also some suggestion, from cuts on the horns present and removal and absence of other cores, that there may have been an interest in retrieving the outer horn sheath for working. The remaining bone from the cattle and sheep/goat are from meat cuts. The fragments of equid leg bone in this assemblage are in a more fragile state than other bone in the same context and this would suggest these are residual finds.

The remains are broadly similar to other small assemblage with associated Roman ceramics. The lack of wild species and bird bone may be due to a recovery bias (this is a relatively small assemblage) or simply small-scale processing and meat production.

6.7 Shell

by Rebecca Sillwood

Six fragments of oyster shell were recovered from two contexts, with five pieces from linear fill [05] and one from linear fill [13]. These pieces have subsequently been discarded.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Plant Macrofossils

by Val Fryer

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from the fills of two pit-like features ([06] and [14]), both of which extended beyond the limits of the excavation.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Appendix 5. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve to be sorted when dry.

7.1.2 Results

Both assemblages are extremely small (<0.1 litres in volume) and very limited in composition. Plant macrofossils are scarce, but a small fragment of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) seed capsule is recorded along with a wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain and a spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume base. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are also present within both assemblages. The assemblage from Sample <1> (feature [06]) is largely composed of severely abraded fragments of marine mollusc shell, many of which appear to be from fossil specimens, while Sample <2> (feature [14]) contains a high density of red/orange mineral concretions. The coal fragments and pieces of black tarry material are almost certainly intrusive within the features from which the samples were taken.

7.1.3 Plant Macrofossil Conclusions

In summary, the few plant macrofossils which are recorded are almost certainly derived from scattered detritus of unknown origin, some or all of which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. As charred remains are so scarce, it is tentatively suggested that neither of the excavated features were sited particularly close to any main foci of either domestic or agricultural activity.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

Evidence recovered during the archaeological evaluation indicates that there was no intensive activity at the site. Despite there being archaeological features in each of the four trenches, the site appears to have been marginal and relatively unoccupied.

The potential that the site appeared to hold for the presence of prehistoric remains has not been borne out by the evidence it produced, namely a single struck flint of possible Bronze Age date that was recovered from a tree throw.

However it does seem that there was a Roman presence in the area and some of the features have been tentatively assigned a Roman date. Roman pottery and ceramic building material was collected from features at the site. The pottery has been interpreted as constituting a small assemblage of utilitarian pottery indicative of low-level of domestic activity (Peachey, this report, section 6.1.4).

The evidence from the faunal remains collected from pit [14] demonstrates that skinning for hides was taking place close by and furthermore the horn cores suggest that horn sheath working also may have been taking place.

It appears that material from the site including the Roman pottery, tile and animal bone may have been dumped at the site from operations taking place in the vicinity, indicating activity and occupation relatively near by.

The linear features suggest gullies or perhaps land divisions which may indicate the presence of property boundaries or field divisions.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Orwell Housing Association for commissioning and funding this work.

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services provided the archaeological specification and data from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

The finds were processed, recorded and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood, with the pottery, cbm and flint analysed by Andrew Peachey and the animal bone by Julie Curl.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
1	Cut	Linear		Linear feature	Uncertain	4
2	Deposit		1	Fill of [01]	Uncertain	4
3	Cut	Linear		Linear feature	?Roman	4
4	Deposit		3	Fill of [03]	?Roman	4
5	Deposit		3	Fill of [03]	?Roman	4
6	Cut	Pit		Pit	?Roman	3
7	Deposit		6	Fill of [06]	?Roman	3
8	Cut	Tree throw		Tree throw	Uncertain	2
9	Deposit		8	Fill of [08]	Uncertain	2
10	Cut	Gully		Gully	?Roman	2
11	Deposit		10	Fill of [10]	?Roman	2
12	Cut	Linear		Linear feature	Uncertain	2
13	Deposit		12	Fill of [12]	Uncertain	2
14	Cut	Pit		Pit	?Roman	2
15	Deposit		14	Fill of [14]	?Roman	2
16	Deposit		14	Primary fill of [14]	?Roman	2
17	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	?Roman	1
18	Deposit		17	Fill of [17]	?Roman	1
19	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Uncertain	1
20	Deposit		20	Fill of [19]	Uncertain	1

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
?Roman	Pit	2
	Ditch	1
	Gully	1
	Linear feature	1
Uncertain	Ditch	1
	Linear feature	2
	Tree throw	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
02	Iron	2	41g	Unknown	Horseshoe fragment; in 2 pieces
05	Pottery	1	1g	Roman	
05	Shell	5	42g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
07	Animal Bone	12	407g	Unknown	
07	Ceramic Building Material	1	22g	Roman	
07	Pottery	4	194g	Roman	
09	Animal Bone	1	9g	Unknown	
09	Ceramic Building Material	1	21g	Roman	
09	Flint – Struck	1	5g	Bronze Age	
09	Metalworking Debris	1	21g	Unknown	
11	Animal Bone	3	110g	Unknown	
11	Pottery	1	4g	Roman	
13	Animal Bone	14	752g	Unknown	
13	Pottery	3	39g	Roman	
13	Shell	1	9g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
15	Animal Bone	38	3,037g	Unknown	
15	Ceramic Building Material	1	8g	Roman	
15	Pottery	1	6g	Roman	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Bronze Age	Flint – Struck	1
Roman	Ceramic Building Material	3
Roman	Pottery	10
Unknown	Animal Bone	68
Unknown	Iron	2
Unknown	Metalworking Debris	1
Unknown	Shell	6

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Date	Total		COL WH (M)		OXF1		OXS1		GRS1		BSW1		Comment
		No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	
5	Roman	1	1					1	1					\
7	2nd C AD	4	194	1	75	1	4	2	115					Trituration grits on COL WH (M) are moderately worn
11	Roman	1	4							1	4			\
13	L1-M2nd C AD	3	39							2	31	1	8	BSW1 is small flanged rim fragment (R.EVE: 0.02), possibly from a semi-hemispherical bowl (Martin 1988: fig.29.297, L1-M2nd C AD)
15	Roman	1	6			1	6							\
		10	244	1	75	2	10	3	116	3	35	1	8	

Appendix 4: Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Ch	C	Hw	Skin	Tng	Gnaw	Comments
7	14	407	Cattle	6		6	ul	4	2					radius, ulna, humerus, cuts around distal humerus
7			Equid	2	2		ll							metatarsal shaft fragments
7			Mammal	6			fragments							
9	1	9	Mammal	1			ul							?part of cattle humerus shaft
11	2	110	Cattle	2	2		man	1						mandible ramus
13	14	752	Cattle	9	9		man, ul, t	4	2			1	1C	heavy cuts around distal humerus, wear on M3
13			Sheep/goat	1	1		man							rear mandible, M3 in full wear
13			Mammal	4										
15	38	3037	Cattle	38	38		sk, hc, ll, scap	6	9	1	6			2 rear of 2 skulls, 2 metacarpal, scapula fragments, skinning cuts on skulls and metacarpals

Appendix 5: Plant Macrofossils

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	07	15
Feature No.	06	14
Plant macrofossils		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)		x
(glume base)		x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume base)		x
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frag.)	x	
Charcoal <2mm	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x
Charred root/stem	x	x
Other remains		
Black porous and tarry material	x	x
Bone	x	x
Fish bone		x
Marine mollusc shell (fossil)	xx	x
Mineralised concretions		xxx
Small coal frags.	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x
Sample volume (litres)	20	20
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%

Key

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 50+ specimens

Appendix 6: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-134914

Project details

Project name	Philip Avenue, Felixstowe
Short description of the project	Archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for Orwell Housing Ltd ahead of proposed development for residential purposes of land off Philip Avenue, Felixstowe. The evidence recovered indicates that there was no intensive activity undertaken at the site and despite archaeological features being present in each of the four trenches, the site appears to have been marginal and relatively unoccupied. Two north-south linear features, perhaps gullies or land divisions were recorded, along with an east-west aligned linear feature with a terminus. It appears that there was a Roman presence in the vicinity of the site; Roman domestic pottery and ceramic building material were collected from features and there is also some evidence of skinning for retrieval of hides and perhaps horn working. It appears that material from the site including the Roman pottery, tile and animal bone may have been dumped there as the result of activity taking place in the vicinity, indicating that there was some form of Roman occupation relatively close by.
Project dates	Start: 30-08-2012 End: 03-09-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FEX285 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BAU2521 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	GULLY Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"

Development type Rural residential
 Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
 Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FELIXSTOWE Land off Philip Avenue
 Study area 3000.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 292 341 51 1 51 57 26 N 001 20 10 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology
 Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
 Project design originator NPS Archaeology
 Project director/manager David Whitmore
 Project supervisor Michael J Boyle
 Type of sponsor/funding body Housing Association
 Name of sponsor/funding body Orwell Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient SCCAS
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
 Digital Archive recipient NPS Archaeology
 Digital Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient SCCAS
 Paper Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Appendix 7: Archaeological Specification

9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

ALLOTMENT LAND, PHILIP AVENUE, FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK (C/10/0987)

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been sought from Suffolk Coastal District Council for the erection of 10no. affordable dwellings and landscape enhancements on allotment land, Philip Avenue, Felixstowe (TM 292 341). Please contact the developer for an accurate location plan of the development.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The site, which measures c.0.3 ha in area, is located at c.15m OD on the south side of Philip Avenue. The underlying geology of the site comprises glaciofluvial drift over cretaceous sand or crag (deep sand).
- 1.4 The development site is located in an area of archaeological potential in the County Historic Environment Record. Finds of Roman artefacts (FEX 029) and a Late Bronze Age hoard (FEX 010) have been recorded from the vicinity of the site, which is in an area known to produce evidence of prehistoric and Roman period activity. There is moderate to high potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest to be defined at this location, given the proximity to known remains.
- 1.5 Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.6 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.7 **The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.**
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

- 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 1.10 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the Planning Authority that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of

a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c.150.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site where significant ground disturbance is proposed. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c.84.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.50m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:
 - For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
 - For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and

palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example, in the form of an open day and/or local public lecture and/or presentation to local schools.
- 4.4 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
- 4.5 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

- 4.6 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.7 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.12 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering,

organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

- 5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.17 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.18 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

- 5.19 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.20 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.21 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Sarah Poppy

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Date: 02 August 2010

Reference: /PhilipAvenueFelixstowe_2010

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.