

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/211

Land between Main Road and Felixstowe Road, Martlesham MRM 144

R. Brooks
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HER Information

Planning Application No: Pre-planning enquiry – no number assigned

Date of Fieldwork: 29th and 30th July, 2010

Grid Reference: TM 247 463

Funding Body: Bloor Homes

Curatorial Officer: Judith Plouviez (originally William Fletcher)

Project Officer: Rob Brooks

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-86192

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Summary

Archaeological fieldwalking and metal-detection surveys were carried out on land between Main Road and Felixstowe Road, Martlesham, Suffolk. This was carried out after a geophysical survey that indicated the presence of possible prehistoric and medieval ditches, and prior to a trenched evaluation.

The surveys produced mainly post-medieval finds, but also one sherd of Roman pottery, seven pieces of Roman CBM, one piece of medieval CBM and a copper alloy bolt of possible medieval date. These showed no clear concentrations across the site. The only potential finds cluster was represented by Middle Bronze Age flint tools and possibly associated burnt flints, accumulated along the eastern edge of the field.

1. Introduction

An archaeological fieldwalking was carried out on land between Main Road and Felixstowe Road, north-east of the A12 in Martlesham, Suffolk. This is part of a series of archaeological surveys required prior to the construction of housing (part of a pre-planning enquiry). The work was carried out on 29th and 30th July 2010 and undertaken in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by William Fletcher and revised by Judith Plouviez of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The next stage of fieldwork will involve a trenching evaluation of the site, with special attention being paid to any notable concentrations of finds recovered during the fieldwalking and metal-detection surveys. Prior to these surveys a geophysical survey was carried out in 2010.

Martlesham is located 5.2m (8.4km) east-north-east of the centre of Ipswich, and 0.8m (1.4km) south-west of Woodbridge. The area to be fieldwalked was south-west of the centre of Martlesham and north-east of Martlesham Heath (Fig. 1).

2. Geology and topography

This phase of the archaeological evaluation was non-intrusive. As such the site's geology was not revealed, except for the local mid-dark greyish-brown sandy topsoil. The site lies at c.32m above the Ordnance Datum at the northern end of the site to c.26m above the Ordnance Datum at the southern end. The site overlooks the River Fynn valley with Martlesham Creek to the north-east (Fig. 1).

At the time of the work the area to be surveyed was mainly ploughed agricultural land, although a small strip along the north-west edge was covered by short grass. The site was bordered by trees and shrubs and a WWII pillbox was present along the north-east edge.

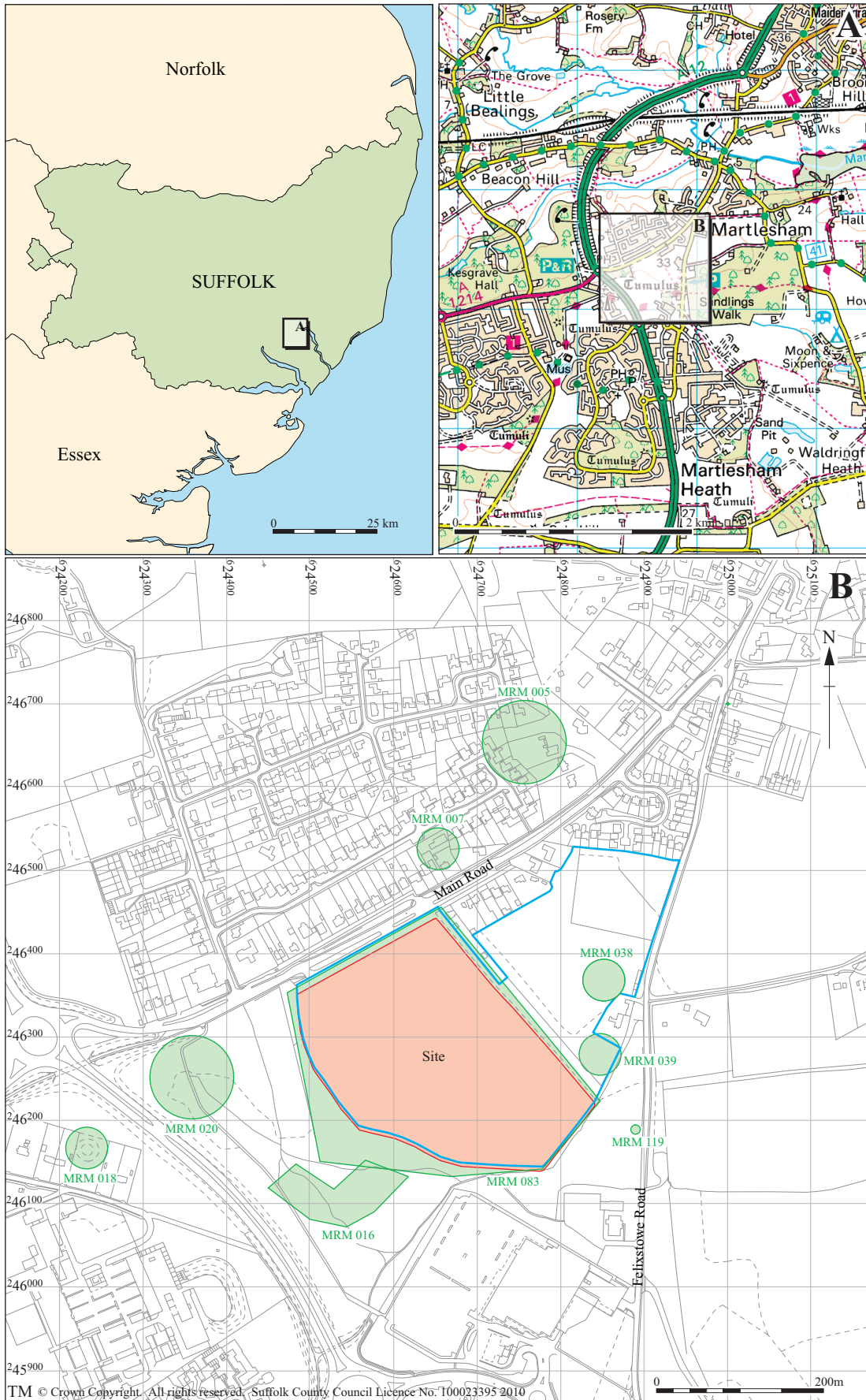


Figure 1. Location of site, showing development area (blue) surveyed area (red) and Historic Environment Record entries mentioned in the text (green)

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site lies in an area of known archaeological potential, with sites and finds from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) listed close by, including three round barrows immediately south-west of the site (SHER code MRM 016 – Fig. 1), Roman gilded glass *tesserae* to the east (MRM 039), a Roman bead and a Bronze Age barrow to the west (MRM 020 and MRM 018). An Iron Age pot sherd (MRM 005) and a Roman kiln (MRM 007) were found to the north. The area to be surveyed is listed as Gallows Field on the 1840 Tithe map, which is probably of medieval origin and obviously hints at the presence of a gallows. However, the site is considered to be particularly important as there is thought to be a Roman villa close by and a known post-medieval mill to the east (MRM 038). The area was also a focus for WWII activity and there are many demolished and some upstanding buildings known to be in the area (MRM 083 and 119).

The area is described by the Suffolk Landscape Character Typology listings as Estate Sandlands, comprising:

- Flat or very gently rolling plateaux with a general absence of watercourses
- Extensive areas of heathland or acid grassland
- 18th and 19th century geometric field enclosures
- Large continuous blocks of commercial forestry
- Widespread planting of tree belts and rectilinear plantations
- A landscape generally without ancient woodland
- A high incidence of relatively late, estate type, brick buildings and on the coast red brick with pan-tiled roofs, often black-glazed, (various authors, 2008, www.suffolklandscape.org.uk).

Early settlement in the Estate Sandlands areas is often sparse, with much of it centred close to the limited watercourses. This usually meant that these places:

Were managed as marginal areas to settlements in the adjacent and better-watered valleys. This relationship to very early settlement led to its use as a burial ground in the Bronze Age and burial mounds appear throughout this landscape, as at Seven Hills in Nacton, Levington Heath and Martlesham Heath ... It was similarly used in the Anglo-Saxon period, most famously at Sutton Hoo, where there is a cemetery of royal burial

mounds of the 6th and 7th centuries AD, and at Snape, where there were comparable mounds (various authors, 2008, www.suffolklandscape.org.uk).

A geophysical survey was carried out prior to the fieldwalking and metal detection surveys, which revealed possible ditches, particularly in the northern half and along the eastern edge of the site. These were interpreted as prehistoric and medieval/post-medieval land management (Roseveare and Lewis, 2010).

4. Methodology

Only a limited area (known as Gallows Field) could be surveyed at this time because the further development area to the north-east was covered by trees and low-lying scrub, which made it unsuitable for both the fieldwalking and metal-detecting surveys. The conditions for the field surveys were generally reasonable though. The light levels were good and most of the field outline, as shown on Figure 1, had been ploughed. However, a prolonged period of time had passed between the ploughing and the surveying, during which the ground surface had weathered. This made visibility worse than it could have been.

Transects were laid out on a N-S alignment, 20m apart (Fig. 3). These were set out using an RTK GPS. Along these transects non-metal finds were collected at 50m intervals and assigned with an arbitrary reference relating to the grid. During the fieldwork a c.4m wide area was surveyed along the length of each transect, effectively sampling 20% of the field's total area. A metal detector survey was also carried out along the transects. Metal finds were plotted using the RTK GPS. A further GPS survey of the field was carried out in order to establish which areas of Gallows Field were unsuitable for fieldwalking compared to the existing boundary. During the post-excavation period the finds were re-numbered with four digit context numbers from a continuous system, starting at 0001.

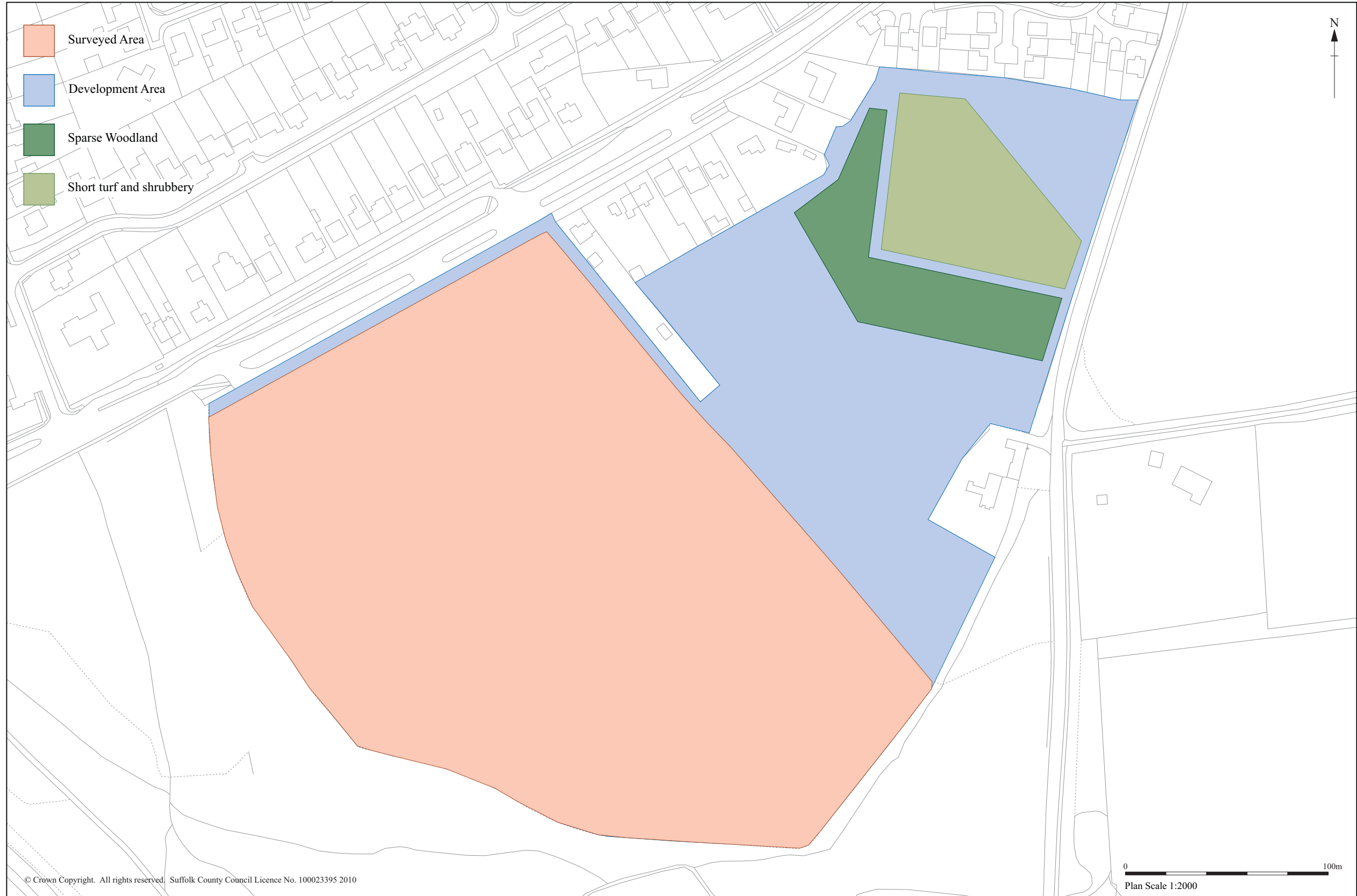


Figure 2. Site Plan

5. Results

5.1 Field-walking survey

A total of 569 artefacts was recovered by the field-walking survey and these included pottery, CBM, glass, clay pipe, worked flint, burnt flint/stone, slag, animal bone and shell (Fig. 3). The majority of this material was post-medieval, representing a fairly typical assemblage.

One potential finds concentration was established, consisting of several probably Middle Bronze Age flints and some potentially associated burnt flint, towards the eastern side of the fieldwalked area. It is possible that this may indicate a Bronze Age site within the area of Gallows Field. There was relatively little other material pre-dating the post-medieval period, although one pot sherd and seven pieces of CBM were thought to probably be Roman. A further single piece of roof tile may have been medieval or late medieval.

5.2 Metal-detection survey

Eleven metal small finds were recovered from the metal-detection survey. A copper alloy bolt (SF 1002), was the only one of these that may have been medieval. The rest were post-medieval items of little archaeological significance. Seven of the finds were located near the northern corner of the site, close to the present entrance to the field.



Figure 3. Fieldwalking finds distribution

6. Finds and Environmental Evidence

6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the fieldwalking. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 2.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	144	1332
CBM	315	10680
Glass	7	83
Clay pipe	3	6
Worked flint	80	237
Burnt flint/stone	5	48
Slag	2	34
Animal bone	6	126
Shell	7	-

Table 1. Finds quantities.

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

A total of 144 fragments of pottery was collected from the fieldwalking, weighing 1.332kg. All the pottery, apart from a single fragment, dates to the post-medieval period. The pottery was counted and weighed by fabric, and date ranges for each fabric were assigned. The assemblage was catalogued on an Access database, with abbreviations for the individual fabric codes, the main ones of which are listed below with their date ranges:

Code	Description	Date	No of sherds	Weight (g)
GMG	Grey micaceous ware	Roman?	1	45
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1550-1700	1	5
CHPO	Chinese porcelain	17th-19th C.	2	18
GRE	Glazed red earthenware	16th-18th C.	13	293
IGBW	Iron glazed ware	16th-18th C.	1	22
TPE	Transfer printed earthenware	18th-20th C.	2	33
LPME	Late Post-medieval earthenware	18th-20th C.	5	37
REFW	Refined white earthenware	L.18th-20th C.	36	173
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1600-1800	2	23
CRW	Creamware	1730-1880	5	30
IRST	Ironstone	E.19th C+	42	148
YELW	Yellow ware	L.18th-19th C.	1	13
ESW	English stoneware	17th-19th C.	5	49
ESWN	English stoneware Nottingham-type	1700-1800	2	12
STAF	Staffordshire-type slipware	1650-1800	2	39
PORC	Unidentified porcelain	18th-20th C.	1	15
SWSW	Staff. white salt-glazed stoneware	18th C.	1	11
BLSW	Black stoneware and basalte	L.18th-20th C.	3	40
LGRE	Late glazed red earthenware	18th-19th C.	3	35

Code	Description	Date	No of sherds	Weight (g)
LSRW	Late slipped redware	18th-19th C.	15	288

Table 2. Pottery fabrics and quantities

The assemblage

A single abraded and crude fragment of grey micaceous ware of probable Roman date was recovered from 0023 (F5), a transect in the central southern part of the fieldwalked area.

The remainder of the assemblage dates to the post-medieval period, with the majority belonging to the later part of this date range (19th-20th century). A single fragment of Frechen stoneware dating from the mid 16th-18th century was identified, and a small quantity of Glazed red earthenwares which have a wide date range. Small amounts of Westerwald stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, and Staffordshire Salt-glazed stoneware were also identified. For the most part however, the pottery is dominated by Late post-medieval redwares including fragments of plant pots, Late Glazed red earthenwares, English stonewares dating to the 19th century or later, and different types of Transfer printed wares, such as Ironstone china and Refined white earthenware. The distribution of this material appears to be fairly evenly spread within transects, with no particular concentrations of date ranges discernable. All the pottery fabrics are commonly found on post-medieval sites in the region, including the few imported wares.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay

A total of 315 fragments of ceramic building material was collected overall, weighing 10.680kg. The assemblage was counted, and identified by form and period where possible. This information was inputted into the database (Appendix 3).

The main part of the assemblage dates to the post-medieval period, (270 fragments). The group consists for the most part of fragments of Late brick, glazed and unglazed pantile and peg tile. One possible moulded brick fragment was present in 0050 (L2). Only a single fragment of roof tile from 0047 (K2) had a partially reduced inner core indicating that it might be of an earlier, medieval or late medieval date.

A small quantity of ceramic building material was tentatively assigned a Roman date, but none of these fragments could be dated with absolute certainty due to the extent of their fragmentation (7 pieces). Fragments of probable Roman brick and tile were

present in 0005 (B3) along with later material. A small fragment from a possible box flue tile was in this transect. Possible pieces of abraded Roman brick and tile were also recorded from 0026 (G3), 0028 (G5), and a possible *imbrex* fragment was identified in 0063 (F1). This distribution appears to be widely spread amongst the transects, although there is a slight bias towards the south-west corner.

6.4 Burnt flint

Five fragments of burnt flint were identified from three transects. These were usually associated with worked flints and together they may signify prehistoric activity in these particular areas.

6.5 Flint

Identifications by Colin Pendleton

A total of 26 fragments of worked flint was identified from the fieldwalking (200g). Each flint was examined and assigned a broad period date, and its main features described. The catalogue is shown as Appendix 4.

None of the flint shows any features dating to the Early Bronze Age or earlier, and overall the group is considered to date to the Middle Bronze Age or later. The quality of the flint is good, and the standard of workmanship reasonable, which may suggest that a Middle Bronze Age date is correct. The size and contemporaneity of the group suggests that a site of this date is in the vicinity of the fieldwalked area, or even within it. Worked flint was more frequently recovered from the eastern half of the site, with fragments being found in most of the J transects (0042-0046), and also in M (0052-0055), N (0056-0058) and Q (0061).

6.6 Miscellaneous

Ceramic tobacco pipe

Three small stem fragments from clay tobacco pipe were recorded (6g).

Post-medieval glass

Fragments of clear, green and brown bottle glass were recovered dating to the later part of the post-medieval period. In addition three fragments of clear post-medieval window glass were also collected.

Slag

Two fragments of vesicular slag were collected from 0021 (F3) and 0032 (H3).

6.7 Small Finds

Eleven objects were metal detected and assigned small find numbers. Nearly all are modern and have no archaeological significance. They are described briefly below:

SF 1001

Rectangular copper alloy strip, curved at one end where broken off. Length 30mm, width 11mm. Modern.

SF 1002

Copper alloy clench bolt and diamond shaped rove still attached. Length 18mm. Square shaft in section. Possibly medieval.

SF 1003

Copper alloy circular flat disc, probably button. The remains of a slight protrusion or boss where the eye would have been attached. Post-medieval. Diameter 17mm.

SF 1004

Circular iron ring. External diameter c50mm (irregular), internal diameter c25mm (irregular). Modern.

SF 1005-7

Iron nails

SF 1008

Modern copper alloy fitting

SF 1009

Modern copper alloy waste fragment

SF 1010

Curved fragment of copper alloy with thickened rim. Probably part of a bell. Diameter 30mm. Post-medieval/modern.

SF 1011

Fragment of circular copper alloy object. Turned decoration. Diameter 10mm, height 26mm. Possibly part of a candleholder or candlestick. Post-medieval.

6.8 Animal bone

Six fragments of animal bone were collected from fieldwalking (126g). These included two rib fragments and two bones which showed evidence of having been chopped.

6.9 Shell

Seven fragments of oyster shell were recovered.

6.10 Discussion of the finds evidence

In spite of the quantity of artefacts recovered through the fieldwalking, there was little substantial evidence of Roman and medieval date. Some of the ceramic building material is likely to belong to the Roman period, but very little could be positively identified due to its size and condition. A single fragment of crudely made possible Roman pottery was also identified. There was no indication of any Saxon or medieval finds, apart from a single fragment of roofing tile which may date to the high or late medieval period, and a small find of possible medieval date. Most of the finds date to the post-medieval period, and within this, the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A number of metal detected finds were recovered which are also mostly modern in date.

The exception to this is the small assemblage of worked flint, much of which consistently dates to a single period, probably the Middle Bronze Age. The concentrations of this material, together with small quantities of burnt flint, appear to be on the eastern side of the site.

7. Discussion and recommendations

Despite the quantity of artefacts retrieved during the fieldwalking and, to a lesser extent the metal-detection survey, only one small concentration of finds was revealed, indicating the possibility of a Middle Bronze Age site near the eastern edge of Gallows Field. The Roman and medieval finds are probably the result of casual loss and distribution from ploughing. The high concentration of post-medieval artefacts, particularly tile, suggests the presence of buildings close to the site that were later demolished and ploughed into the field. The results may have been somewhat adversely affected by the poor visibility caused by the period that had elapsed between ploughing and field-walking.

In order to effectively sample for further Bronze Age finds or features, it is recommended that a strategy be put in place during the trenched evaluation in order to further investigate the concentration. This would presumably involve a stronger focus of trenches around the area, with a systematic trenching pattern being applied to the rest of the site.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds T:arc\ ARCHIVE FIELD PROJ\Martlesham\MRM 144 Land between Main Rd & Felixstowe Rd
Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The fieldwalking survey was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Rob Brooks, Mo Muldowney and Michael Feider, assisted by Michael Fisk and Daniel Bushnell) with the metal-detecting by Alan Smith, (assisted by Adam Yates).

The project was directed by Rob Brooks, and managed by Rod Gardner and Jo Caruth who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan van Jennians, assisted by Margaret Bridges, and the production of site report figures by Gemma Adams. The specialist finds report was written by Richenda Goffin. The report was checked by Jo Caruth and Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

Roseveare, M. J., and Lewis, D. 2010, *Mill Farm Martlesham, Suffolk, Geophysical Survey Report*, Harewood End, Hereford: ArchaePhysica Ltd

Various authors, last updated 1st August, 2008, Suffolk County Council Landscape Character Assessment - Settled Fenlands. <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscapes/Settled-fenlands.aspx>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Non-Intrusive Field Survey

LAND BETWEEN FELIXSTOWE ROAD AND MAIN ROAD, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 A planning enquiry has been made for development on land between Felixstowe Road and Main Road, Martlesham (TM 247 463 centered).
- 1.2 The proposed application area measures approximately 11.5 ha. It is situated on deep sandy soils of the Newport series. The site is likely to have formerly been heathland, and the site sits at c. 30.00m AOD overlooking the River Fynn, and Martlesham Creek some 700 m to the north.
- 1.3 A desk-based assessment of the proposed site has been undertaken¹. The proposal affects a large area which has not been subjected to a full systematic survey, with evidence recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER) consisting of three known prehistoric barrows immediately to the south, a possible roman villa and a post-medieval mill. Some limited archaeological work has been undertaken to investigate the villa and mill sites. In addition one field is known as Gallows Field, and WW II remains are also known to exist within the site. A significant amount of work has also been undertaken in adjacent plots. The site does therefore have considerable potential for both prehistoric, Roman and post medieval remains, as well as known upstanding WW II structures.
- 1.4 Aspects of the proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, and as a first part of a staged scheme of archaeological evaluation work, the following fieldwork is required:
 - Non-intrusive field-walking and metal-detecting survey.

The results of the field survey will be used to inform further stages of archaeological evaluation. A separate brief will issued for each stage of this work.

- 1.6 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

¹ Kemp S. N., 2005, An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land Between Felixstowe Road and main Road, Martlesham, Suffolk (TM 247 463), Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit, Report No. 817

execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this specification 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 (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 establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

- 1.7 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below. This specification forms part of a series of documents issued for this site. This includes geophysical survey and trenched evaluation.

2. Specification for non-destructive topographic survey

- 2.1 A systematic field-walking and non-ferrous metal-detecting survey is to be undertaken across the entire area c. 15.5 ha. in extent (please contact the developer for full map of the holding). The strategy for assessing the artefact content of the topsoil must be presented in the WSI.

3. General Management

- 3.1 All arrangements for the field survey, 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.
- 3.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Specification.
- 3.3 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT). The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of survey on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 3.4 The composition of the archaeological investigation contractors staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences. There must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Data collection must be undertaken under the supervision of an experienced project manager (three-plus years' experience). Metal detector survey must be undertaken by experienced metal detector users. Data interpretation must be undertaken by experienced personnel (three-plus years' experience).
- 3.5 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

4. Report Requirements

- 4.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* 1991 (MAP2), particularly

Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.

- 4.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 4.3 The project manager should consult 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.
- 4.4 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. Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum 2007.
- 4.5 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 4.6 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County Historic Environment Record or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. 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, analysis) as appropriate. If the County Historic Environment Record is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 4.7 The report on the field survey should reflect the aims of the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 4.8 The methodology should be set out carefully, and explained as appropriate. It must include a non-technical summary to make the report intelligible to both specialists and non-specialists.
- 4.9 There must be an analytical report, integral to the survey, with description and interpretation of the results. The objective record of the evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation.
- 4.10 The results of the fieldwalking and metal-detecting surveys should be easily related both to each other and to present-day landscape features and the National Grid.
- 4.11 The report should incorporate relevant additional data.
- 4.12 The Report 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).
- 4.13 Three copies of the report must be sent to SCCAS/CT.

- 4.14 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 proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 4.15 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 the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 4.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 4.17 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.
- 4.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: William Fletcher revised Judith Plouviez

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Date: 2 Oct 2008 revised 6 May 2010 Reference: SpecEvalsurvey_FelixstoweRd_May2010.doc

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.

The Developer shall discuss and agree the content of the detailed Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by the archaeological contractor with SCCAS.

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.

Appendix 2. Bulk finds table

Context	Transect	Pot No	Pot Wt	C Period	CBM No	CBM Wt	Cpipe No	Cpipe Wt	Pm glass No	Pm glass Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	An bne No	An bone Wt	Misc
0001	A2	2	20	PMED	3	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0002	A3	5	16	PMED	8	290	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	
0003	A4	2	26	PMED	7	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	49	
0004	B2	2	6	PMED	6	118	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	1 stone @ 78g
0005	B3	6	48	PMED	9	382	0	0	1	45	0	0	0	0	3 frgs bt flint
0006	B4	2	1	PMED	9	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0007	B5	1	12	PMED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0009	C3	1	10	PMED	12	282	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
0010	C4	1	8	PMED	8	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011	C5	2	28	PMED	9	256	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	
0014	D4	4	20	PMED	6	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
0015	D5	2	26	PMED	5	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 frag slate @ 6
0017	E3	3	75	PMED	16	677	1	2	0	0	1	8	0	0	
0018	E4	1	118	PMED	10	202	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
0019	E5	1	3	PMED	4	228	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	
0020	F2	2	9	PMED	8	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 frag slate @ 3
0021	F3	1	3	PMED	8	157	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1 frag slag @ 6
0022	F4	2	44	PMED	5	91	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	

Context	Transect	Pot No	Pot Wt	C Period	CBM No	CBM Wt	Cpipe No	Cpipe Wt	Pm glass No	Pm glass Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	An bne No	An bone Wt	Misc
0023	F5	5	94	PMED	7	160	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0 1 frag shell @
0024	G1	1	29	PMED	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0028	G5	1	12	PMED	1	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0030	H1	6	31	PMED	3	110	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 1 frag vitrified
0031	H2	1	16	PMED	8	189	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 1 frag slate @ 1
0032	H3	8	77	PMED	7	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 1 frag slag @ 3
0033	H4	7	53	PMED	4	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0035	H6	1	1	PMED	2	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0037	I2	6	23	PMED	6	161	0	0	0	1	2	11	0	0	
0038	I3	7	76	PMED	8	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 1 frag shell @
0039	I4	3	20	PMED	10	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0040	I5	2	18	PMED	5	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0041	I6	3	46	PMED	3	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
0042	J2	7	29	PMED	4	127	0	0	0	1	2	8	0	0	
0043	J3	7	33	PMED	8	237	0	0	0	4	3	7	0	0	
0044	J4	5	33	PMED	12	334	0	0	0	1	1	27	0	0	0 1 frag shell @
0046	J6	1	2	PMED	5	151	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
0049	K4	1	49	PMED	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0050	L2	3	9	PMED	3	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0051	L3	3	26	PMED	1	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0052	M2	2	16	PMED	3	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Context	Transect	Pot No	Pot Wt	C Period	CBM No	CBM Wt	Cpipe No	Cpipe Wt	Pm glass No	Pm glass Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	An bne No	An bone Wt	Misc
0053	M4	5	49	PMED	4	146	0	0	0	1	3	33	0	0	1 frag shell @
0054	M5	2	3	PMED	2	85	0	0	0	0	3	13	1	54	
0055	M6	5	76	PMED	3	62	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	
0059	P4	5	20	PMED	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0060	P5	3	18	PMED	1	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0063	F1	0	0	PMED	3	190	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
0016		1	17	PMED	11	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0025		1	15	PMED	5	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0026	G3	1	16	PMED	2	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0008	C2	0	0	PMED	7	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0012	D2	0	0	PMED	8	275	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
0013	D3	0	0	PMED	3	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0027	G4	0	0	PMED	2	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
0034	H5	0	0	PMED	3	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	
0036	I1	0	0	PMED	4	126	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
0047	K2	0	0	PMED	13	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0048	K3	0	0	PMED	2	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 frag shell @
0058	N6	0	0	PMED	3	270	0	0	0	0	1	29	0	0	
0061	Q5	0	0	PMED	2	56	0	0	0	0	4	43	0	0	2 frags shell @
0045	J5	0	0	PMED	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	
0057	N5	0	0	PMED	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	

Context	Transect	Pot No	Pot Wt	C Period	CBM No	CBM Wt	Cpipe No	Cpipe Wt	Pm glass No	Pm glass Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	An bne No	An bone Wt	Misc
0034		0	0	PMED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 3. Ceramic Building Material

Context	Grid Square	Period	Type	No	Notes
0001	A2	PMED	PANT	3	
0002	A3	PMED	LB	1	
0002	A3	PMED	RT	2	
0002	A3	UNDATED	UNDATED	0	Undiagnostic fragments
0003	A4	PMED	RT	6	
0003	A4	PMED	UNDATED	1	1 with slight curve
0004	B2	PMED	LB	6	
0005	B3	PMED	LB	2	
0005	B3	PMED	RT	6	
0005	B3	ROM	BOX?	1	Abraded
0005	B3	ROM?	RBT	2	Abraded
0006	B4	PMED	LB	4	
0006	B4	PMED	RT	3	
0006	B4	UNDATED	UNDATED	2	
0008	C2	PMED	LB	5	
0008	C2	PMED	RT	2	
0009	C3	PMED	RT	10	
0009	C3	UNDATED	UNDATED	2	

Context	Grid Square	Period	Type	No	Notes
0010	C4	PMED	RT	6	
0010	C4	UNDATED	UNDATED	2	
0011	C5	PMED	RT	6	
0011	C5	UNDATED	UNDATED	3	
0012	D2	PMED	DRAIN	1	English stoneware drain pipe
0012	D2	PMED	LB	4	
0012	D2	PMED	RT	1	
0012	D2	UNDATED	UNDATED	2	
0013	D3	PMED	LB	1	
0013	D3	PMED	RT	2	
0014	D4	PMED	RT	1	
0014	D4	PMED	LB	1	
0014	D4	UNDATED	UNDATED	4	
0015	D5	PMED	PANT	1	
0015	D5	PM	RT	2	
0015	D5	ROM?	RBT	1	
0016	E2	PMED	RT	4	
0016	E2	PMED	LB	4	
0016	E2	UNDATED	UNDATED	3	
0017	E3	PMED	LB	3	
0017	E3	PMED	LB	1	

Context	Grid Square	Period	Type	No	Notes
0017	E3	PMED	RT	7	
0017	E3	UNDATED	UNDATED	5	
0018	E4	PMED	LB	2	
0018	E4	PMED	RT	5	
0018	E4	UNDATED	UNDATED	3	
0019	E5	PMED	LB	1	
0019	E5	PMED	RT	2	
0019	E5	UNDATED	UNDATED	1	
0020	F2	PMED	LB	5	
0020	F2	UNDATED	UNDATED	2	
0021	F3	PMED	PANT	1	
0021	F3	PMED	RT	5	
0021	F3	UNDATED	UNDATED	1	
0022	F4	PMED	LB	2	
0022	F4	PMED	RT	3	
0023	F5	PMED	LB	3	
0023	F5	PMED	RT	3	And pantile
0023	F5	UNDATED	UNDATED	1	
0024	G1	PMED	LB	1	
0025	G2	PMED	RT	5	
0026	G3	PMED	PANT	1	

Context	Grid Square	Period	Type	No	Notes
0026	G3	ROM	RBT	1	
0027	G4	PMED	RT	2	
0028	G5	ROM?	RBT?	1	Abraded
0029	G6	PMED	LB	3	
0030	H1	PMED	RT	3	Includes pantile
0031	H2	PMED	LB	2	
0031	H2	PMED	PANT	1	
0031	H2	PMED	RT	5	
0032		PMED	LB	3	
0032		PMED	PAN	1	
0032		PMED	RT	2	
0033	H4	PMED	RT	3	
0033	H4	UNDATED	UNDATED	1	
0034	H5	PMED	RT	2	
0034	H5	UNDATED	UNDATED	1	
0035	H6	PMED	LB	1	
0035	H6	PMED	RT	1	
0036	I1	PMED	RT	4	
0037	I2	PMED	PANT	1	
0037	I2	PMED	RT	5	
0038	I3	PMED	LB	2	

Context	Grid Square	Period	Type	No	Notes
0038	I3	PMED	RT	3	
0038	I3	UNDATED	UNDATED	2	
0039	I4	PMED	LB	4	
0039	I4	PMED	PANT	2	
0039	I4	PMED	RT	4	
0040	I5	PMED	PANT	2	I glazed
0040	I5	PMED	LB	1	
0040	I5	PMED	RT	1	
0040	I5	UNDATED	UNDATED	1	
0041	I6	PMED	PANT	2	
0041	I6	UNDATED	UNDATED	1	
0042	J2	PMED	LB	3	
0042	J2	PMED	RT	1	
0043	J3	PMED	LB	2	
0043	J3	MED/LMED	RT	1	Pegtile with reduced core, med or late med
0043	J3	PMED	PANT	2	
0043	J3	PMED	RT	3	
0044	J4	PMED	LB	3	
0044	J4	PMED	RT	9	1 RT with glaze spot
0045	J5	PMED	LB	4	
0045	J5	PMED	RT	4	

Context	Grid Square	Period	Type	No	Notes
0045	J5	UNDATED	UNDATED	1	
0046	J6	PMED	LB	3	
0046	J6	PMED	RT	2	
0047	K2	PMED	LB	4	
0047	K2	PMED	RT	9	1 with partially reduced core, medieval or late medieval
0048	K3	PMED	RT	2	
0049	K4	PMED	PANT	1	Glazed pantile
0049	K4	PMED	LB	1	
0050	L2	PMED	LB	2	
0050	L2	PMED	LB	1	Moulded late brick
0051	L3	UNIDENT	UNIDENT	1	
0052	M3	PMED	LB	1	
0052	M3	PMED	RT	1	
0052	M3	PMED	PANT	1	
0053	M4	PMED	PANT	1	
0053	M4	PMED	RT	1	
0053	M4	UNDATED	UNDATED	2	
0054		PMED	RT	1	
0054		PMED	LB	1	
0055	M6	PMED	LB	1	
0055	M6	PMED	RT	1	

Context	Grid Square	Period	Type	No	Notes
0055	M6	UNDATED	UNDATED	1	
0056	N4	PMED	PANT	1	Glazed
0058	N6	PMED	LB	2	
0058	N6	PMED	RT	1	
0059	P4	PMED	RT	1	
0060	P5	PMED	RT	1	
0061	Q5	PMED	RT	2	
0063	F1	PMED	RT	2	
0063	F1	ROM?	IMB?	1	Very abraded

Appendix 4. Flint catalogue

Context	Transept	Description	Date
0004	B2	Unpatinated squat flint with hinge fracture	Late prehistoric
0012	D2	Unpatinated squat flint with hinge fracture. Oblique striking platform. Limited edge retouch	Prob Bronze Age or later
0017	E3	Unpatinated squat flake, with limited edge retouch	Prob Bronze Age or later
0019	E5	Unpatinated squat flake, poss snapped. Dorsal face mainly cortical.	Later prehistoric
0037	I2	Unpatinated primary flake, with hinge fracture. Natural striking platform, dorsal face all cortex	Later prehistoric
0037	I2	Squat flake with limited edge retouch. Sub-triangular cross-section	Prob Bronze Age or later
0042	J2	Unpatinated flake with hinge fracture and limited edge retouch. Sub triangular cross section	Prob Bronze Age or later
0042	J2	Unpatinated small flake with limited edge retouch including small notch	Prob Bronze Age or later
0043	J3	Patinated snapped flake, possibly natural	
0043	J3	Damaged unpatinated flake, possibly natural	
0043	J3	Unpatinated spall	
0044	J4	Unpatinated irregular crude simple core, with only a few flake scars. 40% cortical	Bronze Age, possibly Later Bronze Age
0045	J5	Unpatinated squat flake	Later prehistoric
0053	M4	Unpatinated, snapped flake, off core, limited edge retouch/use wear.	Prob Bronze Age or later
0053	M4	Unpatinated irregular flake, thick, limited retouch/use wear	Prob Bronze Age or later
0053	M4	Thin squat flake	Prob Bronze Age or later
0054	M5	Unpatinated snapped small ?blade with limited edge retouch/small notch. Blade poss. natural	
0054	M5	Unpatinated flake	Later prehistoric
0054	M5	Unpatinated squat flake with hinge fracture. Flake scars on dorsal face are transverse	Bronze Age or later
0055	M6	Unpatinated small squat flake with hinge fracture	Prob Bronze Age or later
0057	N5	Unpatinated irregular flake with limited edge retouch/use wear	Prob Bronze Age or later
0058	N6	Unpatinated irregular flake core with squat flakes removed	Bronze Age or later
0061	Q5	Unpatinated squat flake. 1 side retouched to form small scraper	Bronze Age
0061	Q5	Unpatinated squat flake with limited simple retouch along cortical edge to form oval scraper	Bronze Age
0061	Q5	Unpatinated irregular flake with hinge fracture and pronounced ripples. Limited edge retouch	Bronze Age or later