

Remedial Works to Foul Water System at Ickworth House, Suffolk

Planning application: DC/15/0521/FUL

HER Ref: IKW 024

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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

(May 2016)

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Site details for HER

Name: Ickworth House, Ickworth, Suffolk, IP29 5QE

Client: The National Trust

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: DC/15/0521/FUL

Development: Proposed development: Re-direction and repair of foul water system to north and west sides of west wing and re-direction of storm water system to south side of west wing.

Date of fieldwork: 18, 22 & 25 September, 1, 20, 22 & 28 October and 4, 11 & 20 November, 2015

HER ref: IKW 024

Event ref: ESF 23581

OASIS: johnnewm1-243049

LBS ref: 1205300 (House)

LBS ref: 1000186 (Park)

Grid ref: TL 8128 6134 to TL 8152 6142

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Summary: Ickworth House (IKW 024, TL 8128 6134 to TL 8152 6142) monitoring of ground works for a programme to repair and re-direct the foul water system to the front of the west wing and the re-direction of the storm water system to the south of the west wing did not reveal any archaeological features except existing red brick culverts of 19th century date. However a number of pottery sherds of medieval and earlier Post medieval date pre-dating the early 19th century construction of Ickworth House were recovered and it is suggested that these may have been in part re-deposited from the site of the earlier Ickworth Manor house near the church to the south when building debris from that site was used to help form a terrace for the later house. In addition some sherds, including examples of German/Dutch stoneware jenever bottles, contemporary with the existing early 19th century house were recovered from trench spoil (John Newman Archaeological Services for The National Trust).



Trench to the rear of the west wing

1. Introduction & background

1.1 The National Trust commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application DC/15/0521/FUL. The monitoring requirements were set by Dr R Hoggett of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the re-direction and repair of the foul water system to north and west sides of the west wing at Ickworth House and the re-direction the storm water system to south side of west wing with new drainage pipes running to the south-west of the west wing towards and beyond Parsons Pond.

1.2 The area of the planned foul water system and storm water re-direction works is located within the immediate curtilage of Ickworth House (see Fig. 1) on its northern, western and southern sides with the main house being a Grade I listed building of late 18th and early 19th century date situated within a historically recognised later Post medieval landscaped park which is a Grade 2* registered parkland. In addition the site of the earlier medieval and early Post medieval Ickworth Manor house is located within the park some 280m to the south of Ickworth House and to the east of the parish church.

1.3 Archaeological interest in the planned trenching and associated ground works was therefore generated by its location within an area where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity might be revealed with the works affecting parts of the Italianate Garden to the rear of the west wing in addition to grassed and tarmacked areas to the front and park land to the south-west of the wing.

1.4 As a result, there was considered to be a high potential for encountering heritage assets in the area of the proposed works which would cause significant ground disturbance that would have the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that might be present leading to a condition for an archaeological programme of monitoring of ground works. In addition The National Trust is a responsible conservation charity and has commissioned the previous monitoring of other ground works within the park at Ickworth House which were not under planning obligations.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 In total ten visits were made to Ickworth House to observe the excavation of the new pipe trenches and associated works such as trial pits excavated to locate existing brick culverts and the excavation of a pit for directional drilling and a manhole. This work was undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine which was under intermittent archaeological supervision as close cooperation and liaison with the contractors allowed lengths of trench to be left open until inspected and all of the ground works were monitored. Upcast spoil was inspected closely as the work progressed and the contractors also collected archaeological finds when seen and these unstratified finds groups were allocated context numbers between 0001 and 0005 (see Appendix III) and the areas relating to these groups are shown on Fig. 2. The ground works were recorded in relation to nearby mapped features and a number of digital images were taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

(see Fig. 2 for breakdown of areas, numbered A1 to A7, monitored & Appendix I- Images)

3.1 In the Italianate garden to the rear of the west wing (A1), and below the terrace immediately adjacent to the rear wall of the wing, the mechanically excavated trench across the lawn was 700mm wide and 1100mm to 1300mm deep and in its western part was enlarged to locate the existing red brick culvert. This red brick culvert, which had a double brick wall construction, was on a north-east to south-west alignment at a depth of 1200mm and it had an external width of 1500mm and internal diameter of 700mm with the bricks being of a similar 19th century type and size to bricks which can be seen above ground at various points at Ickworth House. The deposit profile within the trench comprised 150mm of topsoil above 150mm of mid brown clay subsoil, both with small fragments of brick and tile, and the naturally occurring glaciofluvial deposit seen in all of the ground works was stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints. No other archaeological features were revealed in the area of the Italianate garden.

3.2 At the eastern end of the rear wall to the west wing a short length of new pipe trench was hand excavated as it ran through a planted border with trees to minimise disturbance and protect the roots (A2). This length of trench was 500mm wide and 500mm to 1000mm deep and it was clear from the trench sides that the terrace along the back of the west wing is in all likelihood made up of re-deposited material containing a lot of Post medieval brick and tile fragments. In addition a number of pottery sherds (0001) were collected from the upcast spoil of this length of trench.

3.3 To the west of the wall to the Italianate garden and east of an existing track a 3m square and 4m deep pit (A3) was excavated to allow the new pipe from the garden through to the park land to the west to be inserted by directional drilling thereby avoiding disturbance to the existing walls and nearby trees. This work did not reveal any archaeological features or finds in the 200mm of topsoil and 200mm of mid brown clay subsoil and the pipe trench to the west of the pit also revealed nothing of interest.

3.4 To the east and west of Parsons Pond (A4) the 600mm wide and 500mm to 800mm deep new pipe trench revealed a typical deposit profile of 200mm of topsoil above 100mm of mid brown clay subsoil with a possible former track surface 22m to the west of the existing track and made up of small brick, tile and clinker fragments (see Fig. 2). No other archaeological features were revealed though small numbers of pottery sherds were recovered from the upcast spoil to the east (0002) of Parsons Pond and to the west (0003). In addition a red brick culvert (brick size 9in. x 4.25in. x 3in.) was revealed at a depth of 500mm to the west of Parsons Pond (point 4 on Fig. 2).

3.5 To the front of the west wing a pit in the dry moat revealed an 8 brick deep foundation for this wall (A5).

3.6 To the north, and in front, of the dry moat in front of the west wing (A6) trenching revealed 100mm of topsoil below the turf over 300mm of subsoil containing a large number of later Post medieval brick, tile and slate fragments. Again no archaeological features were revealed but the contractors were able to collect a large number of pottery sherds, glass fragments and iron debris of 19th to early 20th century date (0004) from the upcast spoil.

3.7 A new manhole excavation (A7) to the front of the lawn in front of the west wing did not reveal any archaeological finds or features.

3.8 Finally the finds report includes two pottery sherds (0005) collected from the surface of a recently excavated cable trench close to Parsons Pond by Angus Wainwright of the National Trust.

4. The Finds (Sue Anderson)

4.1 Pottery

Forty-eight sherds of pottery (2095g) were collected as unstratified finds (0001–0005). A summary catalogue is included as Appendix IV. Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Local wares and common imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. The results were input directly into an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-13th c.	1	4		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	L.12th-14th c.	6	50		6
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	L.12th-14th c.	1	36	0.16	1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	L.14th-16th c.	1	4		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	2	36		2
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	16th-17th c.	1	10		1
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	3	54		3
Industrial Slipware	INDS	L.18th-20th c.	1	2		1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	1	29		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	12	351	0.39	6
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	18th-20th c.	8	156	0.36	5
German stoneware	GSW	19th c.	10	1345	0.33	8
English Stoneware	ESW	19th c.	1	18	0.08	1
Totals			48	2095	1.32	37

Table 1. Pottery by fabric.

A thick, oxidised body sherd in a medium sandy fabric was probably an early medieval ware of Essex type (0001). Six sherds were body and base fragments of medieval sandy greywares (MCW; 0001–3, 0005) and there was a large rim fragment of a Bury-type medieval coarseware jar with thumbing of the upright beaded rim (0005).

A body sherd (0003) in an oxidised fine sandy fabric with patch of dark grey reduction externally, with spots of clear/green glaze externally, was probably late medieval and transitional ware, although it could also be a slightly earlier Essex redware.

Three sherds from 0003 were of post-medieval date and comprised glazed redwares of local or regional origin (GRE), and a body fragment of Frechen-type stoneware.

Pottery of 18th–20th-century date dominated the assemblage and was recovered from 0001–0004. These included a number of refined factory-made whiteware vessels (CRW, PEW, INDS, REFW) of both early and later types. Identifiable forms were largely plates, but one base was from a large hollow-ware vessel. Two were decorated with transfer-printing, including a willow pattern plate. A decorated sherd from an industrial slipware mug with orange and brown banding and lathe-turned incised lines was also found. A number of sherds of plant pots were recovered (0001). In 0004 there were fragments of up to eight jenever bottles in brown German/Dutch stoneware. Two had the typical stamped ‘seal’ containing the word ‘SELTERS’ around a crowned lion, above the words ‘HERZOGTHUM NASSAU’; a third had a partial handle with script lettering beneath (‘W’ / ‘Nu..’). These are typical late 19th century examples of the form. (The Duchy of Nassau (now the state of Hesse) in the German states of the Rhineland was independent between 1806 and 1860 and the jenever bottles probably contained mineral water from a well in the Niederselters/Taunus Mountains which was discovered in 1536 with the water said to have curative qualities- source <http://en.wikipedia.org> accessed 24 May, 2016, JN).

4.2 Clay pipes

Five clay pipe stem fragments were collected as unstratified finds 0001 and 0002 (Appendix 2). The bores measured 1.9–2.1mm in diameter, and one piece had a spur foot, which suggests an 18th/19th-century date. One fragment had a stamped maker’s mark running across the stem: ‘I / URY’.

4.3 Glass

The base of a dark green glass bottle was collected from 0004 (Appendix 3). The base was 80mm in diameter and complete. It had a deep kick-up but no pontil scar. The bottle was free-blown (i.e. without a mould) and is likely to be later 18th or early to mid-19th-century in date. It would probably have been used for ale or wine.

5. Conclusion

5.1 From the results of this monitoring it is clear that the remedial drainage works did not disturb any deposits of archaeological significance with the only features exposed being short lengths of brick built culvert and the external foundations of the west wing. However some interesting conclusions are suggested in relation to the topography and form of the 19th century landscaping adjacent to the west wing. From the hand excavated trench adjacent to the eastern rear end of the west wing it can be concluded that the terrace along the back of the wing has been built at least in part using material salvaged from the demolition of Ickworth Manor to the south which a previous investigation demonstrated had been extensively cleared in the earlier 18th century (Filmer-Sankey, 1986, 71) and as suggested by the National Trust (1976, 25). Interestingly this trench to the rear of the west wing produced four sherds of medieval pottery (0001), presumably evidence for activity of medieval date at the manor site.

5.2 In addition evidence for activity of medieval and early Post medieval in the form of pottery sherds was also recovered from trench spoil to the east (0002) and west (0003) of Parsons Pond in what is now parkland but before the 18th century can be suggested as

arable land associated with Ickworth Manor and the medieval settlement of Ickworth with these stray sherds interpreted as debris spread on the land during manuring using domestic waste.

5.3 Finally to the front of the west wing there is further evidence for Post medieval building debris being present below the grassed areas plus the disposal of domestic debris contemporary with 19th century activity at Ickworth House with an ale or wine bottle and up to 8 jenever ceramic bottles from the Duchy of Nassau which in all probability arrived at Ickworth containing imported mineral water.

References

Filmer-Sankey, W 1986, 'The Excavations on the Site of Ickworth Manor,' Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, Vol. 36, pt. 2.

Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

National Trust, 1976, Ickworth

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to the on-site National Trust staff and to Nick Gillibrand and everyone from Brooks & Wood for their close cooperation during the monitoring, Maddie Newman for processing the finds and to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds work)

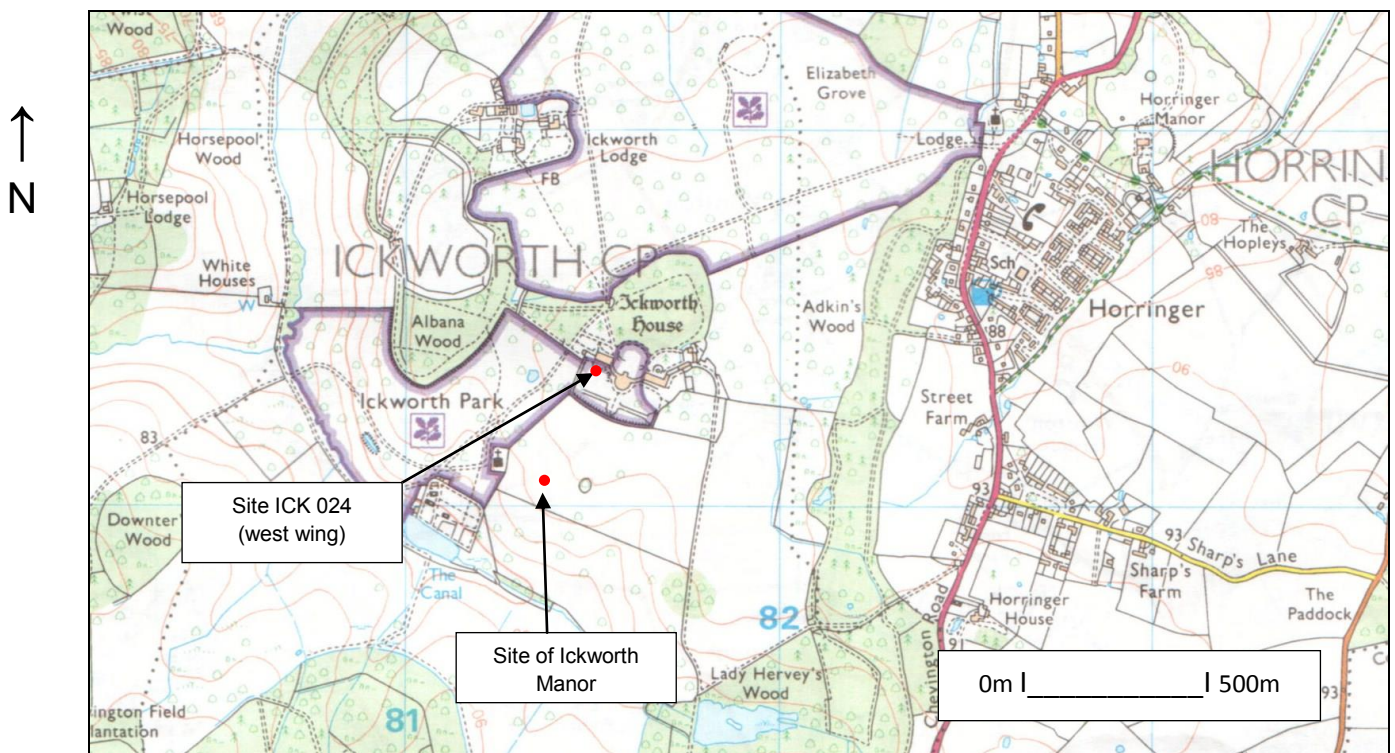


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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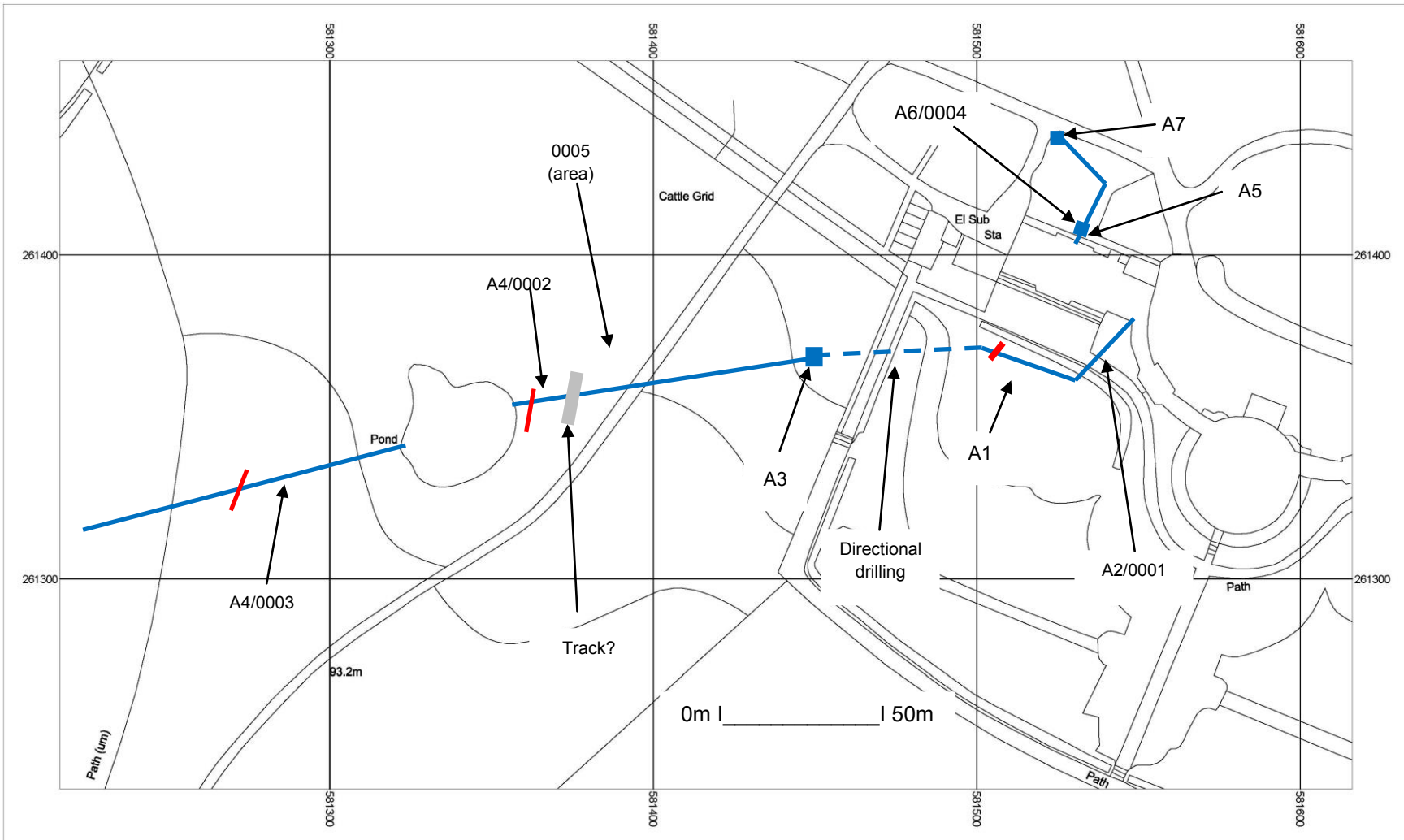
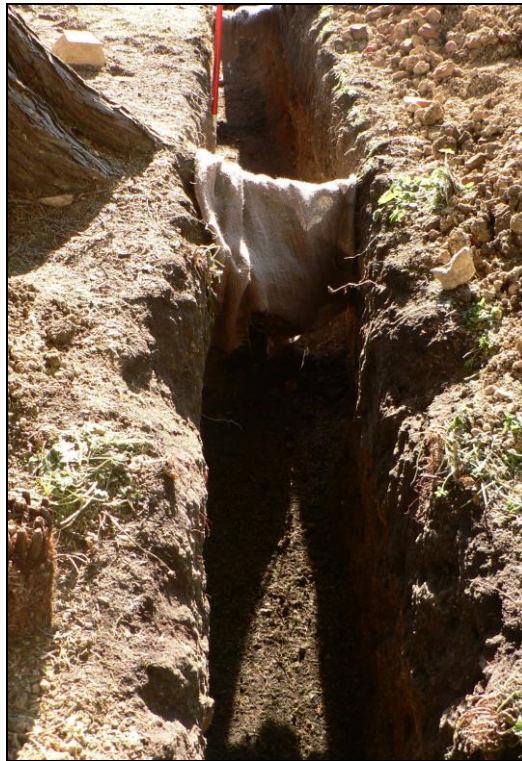


Fig. 2 Monitored drain trenches and associated works
(Blue- monitored works, A1-A7 see section 3- Results, red- culverts, grey- possible track, 0001-0005 stray finds)
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Appendix I- Images



Brick culvert in Italianate garden to rear of west wing



Hand excavated trench to rear of east end of west wing



Trench in Italiante garden deposit profile



Trench to west of Parsons Pond from east



Brick culvert to west of Parsons Pond



Pit in dry moat to front of west wing



Trench to front of dry moat to front of west wing showing brick and tile debris below turf

**Remedial Works to Foul Water System at
Ickworth House , Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/15/0521FUL

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Monitoring**

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

Site details

Name: Ickworth House, Ickworth, Suffolk, IP29 5QE

Client: The National Trust

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: DC/15/0521/FUL

Proposed development: Re-direction and repair of foul water system to north and west sides of west wing and re-direction of storm water system to south side of west wing.

Proposed date for ground works: tbc (autumn 2015)

Brief & Specification ref: Suffolk CC

Grid ref: TM 8150 6130

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Monitoring
5. Methodology
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1. Introduction

1.1 The National Trust has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application DC/15/0521/FUL. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief set by Dr R Hoggett of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns remedial works to the foul water system on the north, west and southern sides of Ickworth House.

1.2 The monitoring will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The area of the planned foul water system works is located within the immediate curtilage of Ickworth House on its northern, western and southern sides with the main house being a grade I listed building of late 18th & early 19th century date situated within a historically recognised later Post medieval landscaped garden and park. In addition the site of the earlier medieval and early Post medieval Ickworth Hall is located to the south.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The area of the proposed works therefore lies within an area of archaeological potential where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity might be revealed relating to Ickworth House and any previous phases of activity with particular relation to the planned garden/landscape of later Post medieval date.

3.2 The Brief then confirms that while this development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance this potential disturbance to local heritage assets can be mitigated by their investigation and recording as ground works progress through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the site lies in a location with high archaeological potential where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval period deposits in particular might be found and continuous monitoring of ground works as they progress can best record what may be revealed. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to depth of overburden and evidence, character and date of any past activity that is revealed with the primary aim of gaining more information relating to past activity, both relating to the house and the gardens, in this location close to a high status listed building of Post medieval date with related Italianate gardens, and relatively close to the area of medieval activity related to the medieval Ickworth House/manor complex.

5. Methodology

5.1 Ground works for this foul water drain remedial scheme will involve, machine and hand excavated trenches and direct drilling. The archaeological monitoring will therefore be sensitive to the degree and rate of ground disturbance with more continuous monitoring of mechanically opened trenches and intermittent observation of hand excavated lengths where progress will be slower. Notice of ground works starting and then any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office. Time will be available to hand clean sections as necessary and investigate by hand any possible archaeological deposits within the relevant trenches.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of archaeological contexts under overall event and site HER numbers supplied by Suffolk CC. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover with the monitored footings shown. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections recorded in relation to the trench sides, if possible, and with levels OD. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help

in the understanding of the general history of land use and topography at the site. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains which would incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (the potential of this site to contain burials is assessed as being very low).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2) and particularly Appendix 3 and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 4) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24 1997, 2000 & 2011).

An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided plus another for the County HER, a copy will be sent to the client so they can gain full discharge of the relevant condition. The project will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots & ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client's agent and any ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

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

6.5 Deep holes/trenches going below c1.30m will only be entered if assessed to be safe and after consultation with the contractor on site, they will not be entered if no-one else is in the vicinity.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Metal detecting	tbc
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Appendix II- Context List

Ickworth House drain remedial project phase 2

HER: IKW 024

All contexts are unstratified finds from the upcast spoil of the trenching works

Monitoring point (see Fig. 2)	Context No	Description
A2	0001	Hand excavated trench through the garden border area adjacent to the southeast corner of the west wing of Ickworth House in the Italianate garden
A4	0002	Drain trench between Parsons Pond and the drive to the east
A4	0003	Drain trench to the west of Parsons Pond
A6	0004	Large group of finds collected by the contractors from drain trench to the front of the basement dry moat in front of the west wing mid way along the wing
	0005	Two medieval sherds collected by Angus Wainwright of the NT from the surface of a filled-in electricity cable trench west of the drive and east of Parsons Pond (close to where a culvert goes under the drive)

Appendix IV- Finds catalogue

Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
0001	MCW			3	14	3	L.12th-14th c.
0001	EMW			1	4	1	11th-13th c.
0001	LPME	PP		2	60	1	18th-20th c.
0001	LPME	PP		1	5	1	18th-20th c.
0001	LPME	PP		1	10	1	18th-20th c.
0001	LPME	PP	BD	3	61	1	18th-20th c.
0001	LPME	PP	BD	1	20	1	18th-20th c.
0001	INDS			1	2	1	L.18th-20th c.
0001	CRW			2	10	2	1730-1760
0001	CRW			1	44	1	1730-1760
0001	ESW	JR?	UPPL	1	18	1	17th-19th c.
0002	MCW			1	6	1	L.12th-14th c.
0002	REFW	PL	EV	2	24	1	L.18th-20th c.
0003	MCW			1	16	1	L.12th-14th c.
0003	LMT			1	4	1	15th-16th c.
0003	GRE			1	6	1	16th-18th c.
0003	GRE			1	30	1	16th-18th c.
0003	GSW4			1	10	1	16th-17th c.
0004	GSW	BT		2	560	1	19th c.
0004	GSW	BT		2	64	1	19th c.
0004	GSW	BT		1	51	1	19th c.
0004	GSW	BT		1	120	1	19th c.
0004	GSW	BT		1	282	1	19th c.
0004	GSW	BT	BD	1	50	1	19th c.
0004	GSW	BT		1	207	1	19th c.
0004	GSW			1	11	1	19th c.
0004	REFW	PL	EV	5	189	1	L.18th-20th c.
0004	REFW			2	89	1	L.18th-20th c.
0004	REFW			2	33	2	L.18th-20th c.
0004	REFW			1	16	1	L.18th-20th c.
0004	PEW	PL/DS		1	29	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
0005	MCW			1	14	1	L.12th-14th c.
0005	BMCW	JR	UPBD	1	36	1	L.12th-14th c.

Form: BT – bottle; JR – jar; PL – plate; DS – dish; PP – plantpot

Rim: BD – beaded; UP – upright; PL – plain; EV – everted.

Clay pipes

Context	Frag	No	Wt (g)	Bore diam	Abrasion	Notes	Date
0001	stem	2	4	2.1			18-19
0001	stem	1	3	2.0		stamped I / URY	18?
0002	stem	1	3	1.9			18-19
0002	stem/spur	1	5	2.0			18-19

Glass

Context	Type	Colour	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
0004	bottle	dk green	1	362	free-blown base with large kick, 80mm diam	L.18-19

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Project details

Project name	Ickworth House, Ickworth, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Ickworth House (IKW 024, TL 8128 6134 to TL 8152 6142) monitoring of ground works for a programme to repair and re-direct the foul water system to the front of the west wing and the re-direction of the storm water system to the south of the west wing did not reveal any archaeological features except existing red brick culverts of 19th century date. However a number of pottery sherds of medieval and earlier Post medieval date pre-dating the early 19th century construction of Ickworth House were recovered and it is suggested that these may have been in part re-deposited from the site of the earlier Ickworth Manor house near the church to the south when building debris from that site was used as to form a terrace for the later house. In addition some sherds, including examples of German/Dutch stoneware jenever bottles, contemporary with the existing early 19th century house were recovered from trench spoil.
Project dates	Start: 18-09-2015 End: 20-11-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23581 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	IKW 024 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	1205300 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	1000186 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/0521/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	English Heritage List of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland

Monument type	CULVERT Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY ICKWORTH ICKWORTH HOUSE
Postcode	IP29 5QE
Study area	400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8128 6134 52.219933659907 0.654140533417 52 13 11 N 000 39 14 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 79m Max: 80m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	National Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	National Trust
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass" "Report"

Paper Media
available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Remedial Works to Foul Water System at Ickworth House, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Newman, J
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	26 May 2016

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