

**Archaeological Monitoring at 45-47 The Street
Icklingham
Suffolk**

Grid reference: TL 774 727

Planning Application No: DC/17/0208/FUL

HER no: IKL 340

Oasis No.: 335794

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

Archaeoserv

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February 2019

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Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 45-47 The Street Icklingham Suffolk, in response to a brief written by the Suffolk County Council - Archaeological Conservation Team (James Rolfe: Senior Archaeological Planning officer).

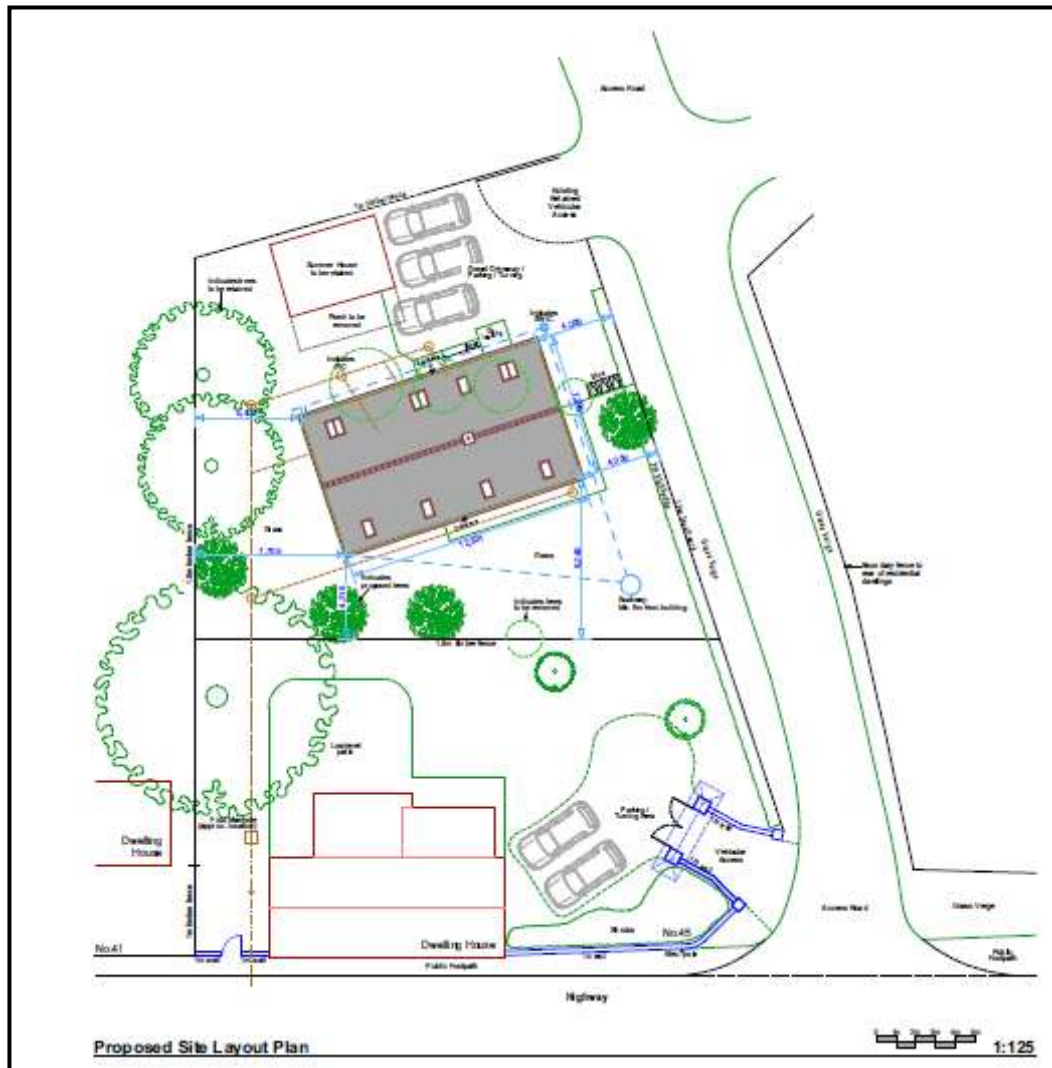
This work concerns the monitoring of a new single dwelling on land behind 45-47 The Street Icklingham Suffolk

During the course of the monitoring, no archaeology was noted, nor any finds made.

1. Site Geology Location and Description

Grid Reference: TL 774 727

1.1 The superficial geology is described by the British Geological Survey as River Terrace Deposits: sand and gravel (BGS).



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 1. Plan of development

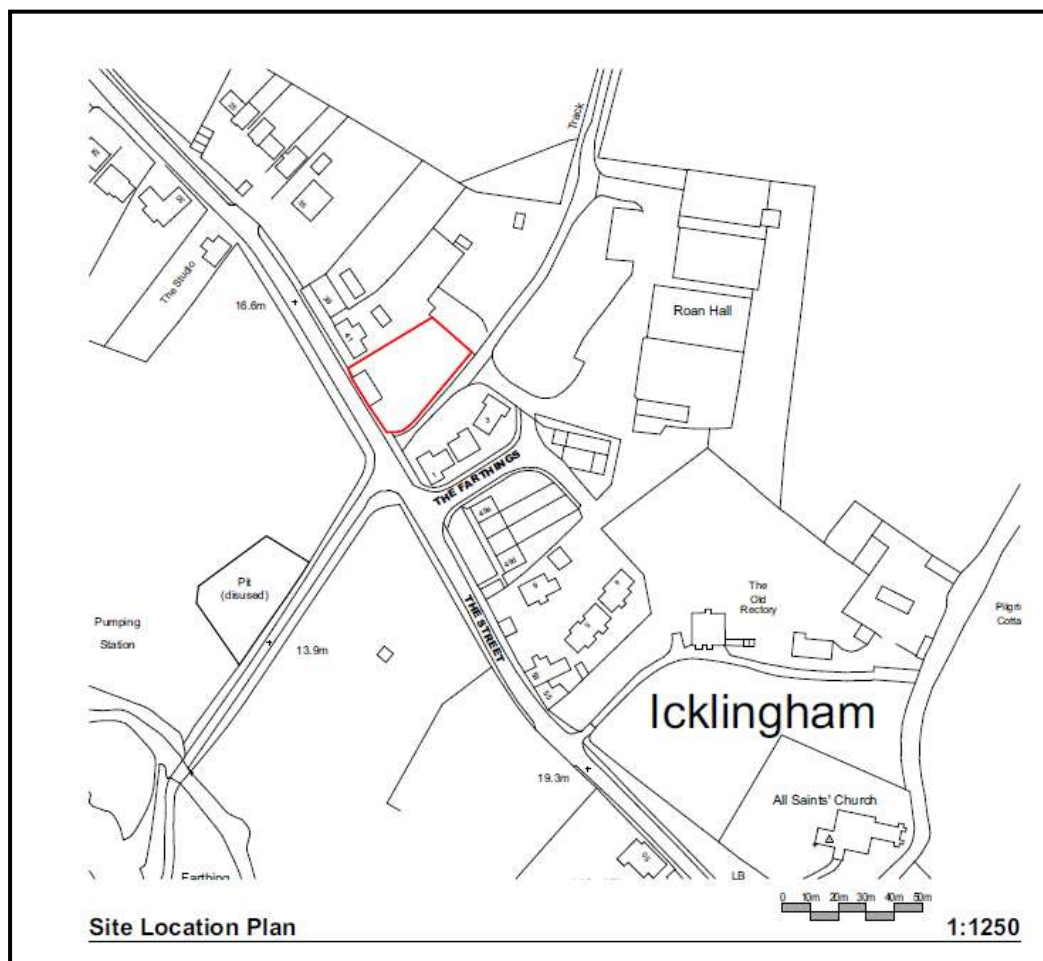
1.2 Icklingham is a village in the Forest Heath District of Suffolk. The village stands on the road between Mildenhall and Bury St Edmunds. The village is situated on the north side of the valley of the River Lark.

2. Planning Background

The planning application (DC/17/0208/FUL) was granted by Forest Heath District Council for the erection of a new dwelling on land adjacent to 45-47 The Street Icklingham Suffolk.

The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists. The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

In order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and to comply with Policy of the Council's Local Plan, the conditions state: *“No development shall take place within the application site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority.”*



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 2. Block plan of site

Reason: "To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or loss due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of loss and damage to archaeological and historic assets." (FHDC Decision Notice)

This condition is in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, Revised, July, 2018) .

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological Background

The SCCA/CT brief states that: *` This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, it is within the medieval settlement core of Icklingham (IKL 180) and close to an area of medieval pits that were identified during an earlier evaluation and monitoring (IKL 166). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist (SCCA/CT Brief, 2018).*

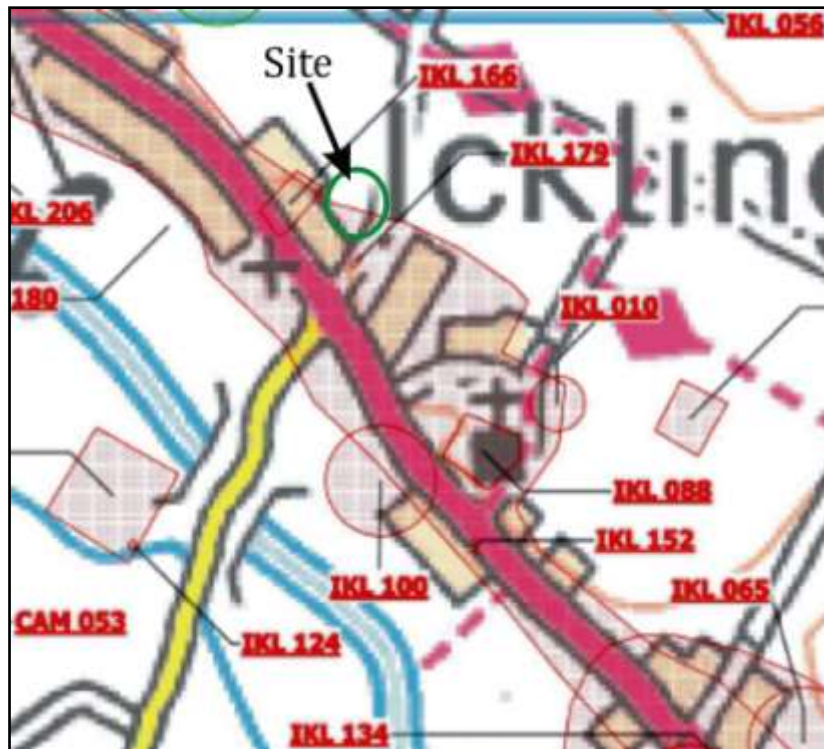
3.2 Archaeological Monuments and Finds

There are 42 entries for monuments and find spots within the 500m search area, held in the SCC Historic Environment Records. The records mentioned are those within the closest proximity of the site for practical analysis; all references are from the Historic Environment Records for Suffolk. The first of these is the Historic core of the village (IKL 180), indicated at the site location for the current development; at c. 500m to the south-east, along The Street is the Roman settlement (IKL 180); at 50m south-east of the development a leaf-shaped flint arrow head was found (IKL 010);

3.3 Archaeological Interventions

Adjacent to the current development an evaluation identified ditches of uncertain date that appeared to be drainage or boundary ditches; between 1993-97, 200 m to the south-east of the development, a large scale geophysical survey was carried out (ESF 19209) but no results are published; monitoring at 12 Hall Close, Icklingham revealed no archaeology; in 2008, Rubbish pits dated by pottery were excavated during an evaluation at 35, The Street, Icklingham. The pits were concentrated alongside the road frontage and the pottery suggests two previous periods of occupation in the 12th- 14th century and the 16th-18th century. Building materials, including 13th-15th century bricks and degraded clay lump, were also found but the site of a building was not identified.

The medieval pottery consisted mainly coarsewares but included a fragment of a Grimston Glazed ware jug, dating to the Late 12th-14th century. A single unstratified sherd of a Roman greyware and a fragment of Thetford ware, dating to the Late Saxon period were also found (ESF 12302).



*Figure 3. Monuments map
(Historic Environment records, Suffolk County Council)*

3.4 Historical Background

Prehistoric and Roman remains are noted in Pevsner: 'There is a Roman villa just north of the road on the edge of *Weatherhill Farm*, half a mile south of the village'. Roman kilns have also been found in 1937 in the adjoining fields to the villa.' (Pevsner). It is thought that Icklingham was the site of '*Camboricum*, mentioned in the *Antonine Literary* as lying between *Venta Icenorum* - [Near Norwich] and *Durolipons*' - modern day Cambridge (Pevsner). There are also a number of round barrows of Bronze Age date distributed along the valley of the Lark, and these may have demarked a territory or boundary during that period.

The origins of the name Icklingham are Anglo Saxon '*Iceling-ham* - *Icel's family home*' (Birch, M., 2003).

The Domesday Book of 1066 for Icklingham states:

'LANDS OF RANVLF PEVEREL'

Lackford Hundered: In Icklingham Siward of Maldon held under King Edward, but the full jurisdiction was St. Edmund's: 3 carucates of land as a manor. ' (Rumble, A., ed. 1986).

4. Maps

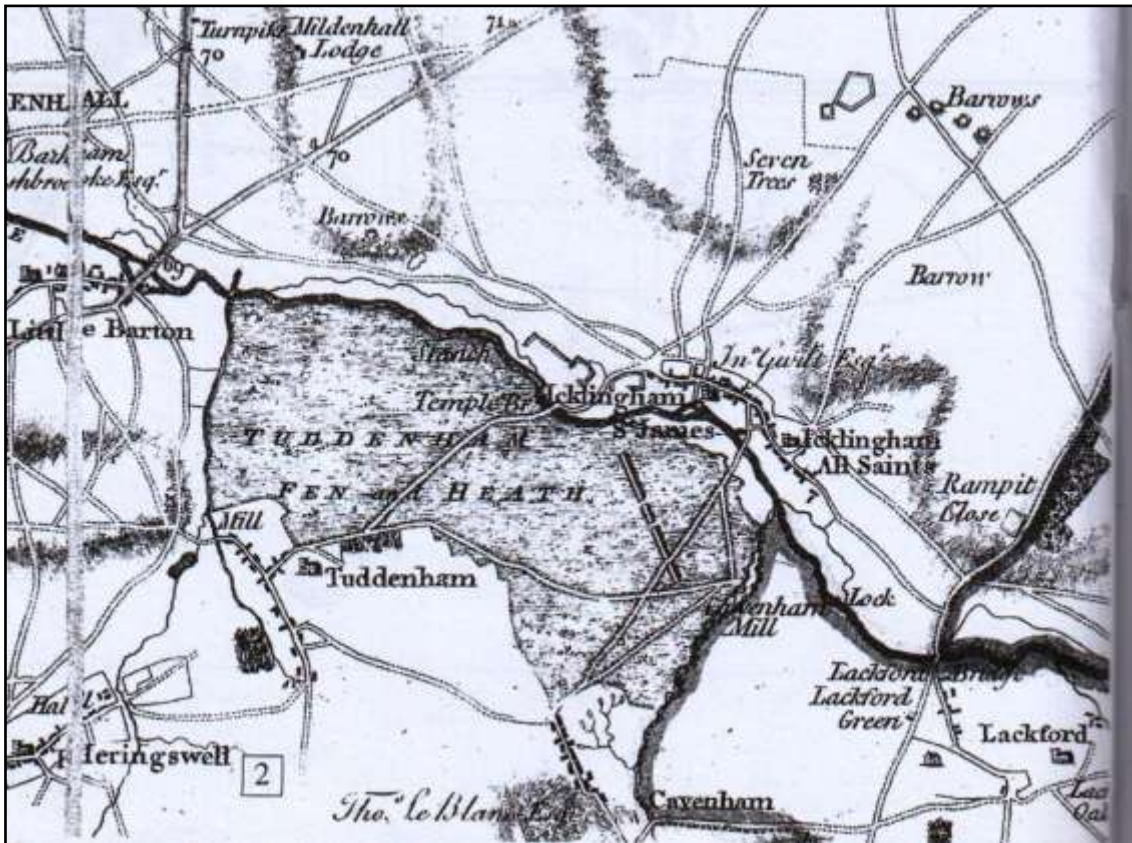


Figure 4. Hodkinson's map of Icklingham, 1783



Figure 5. The Ordnance Survey map (1st edition, 1880,s)

5. Results

5.1 Fieldwork

The single foundation trench was drawn to a scale of 1:50; sections of the trench were drawn to a scale of 1:10.

A metal detector survey was carried out at all stages of the project.

Site plans and sections were digitized to archive standard, reduced versions of which are included in this report.

A digital image archive will be produced and will form part of the site record to be curated with the Historic Environment Record Hollow Road Bury St Edmunds.

The continuous archaeological monitoring was carried out using standard practices in archaeology to ClfA standards. The work also considered the eastern counties research frameworks standards as laid down in : Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeology. Occ. Paper. 24.

5.2 The Monitoring of the Trench

A single footings trench (fig. 6) was excavated at 0.60m width, varying in depth from 0.60m to 1.0m. Apart from some modern building debris within the lower top soil layer, no archaeology was noted, nor were there any finds made from metal detecting.

5.3 Deposit Model

The ground had been made up from much top-soiling, or mulching, creating a rich, black soil, which shows that the area had been heavily cultivated over the last 100 years or so, with a total depth recorded at 0.78m for the top soil. The subsoil was by comparison rather slight (a dark brown, silty soil with mixed, whitish-chalk lenses), this was revealed with a total depth of 0.24m above the natural. The natural, a mixed white and dark brown chalky, gravelly layer was revealed at 1.0m depth (maximum).

5.4 Contexts (Table 1.)

Contexts	Cut/fill/layer	Description	Comments
1000	Layer	Top soil	n/a
1001	Layer	Sub soil	n/a
1002	Layer	Natural	n/a

5.4 Plans and Sections

5.41 Plans

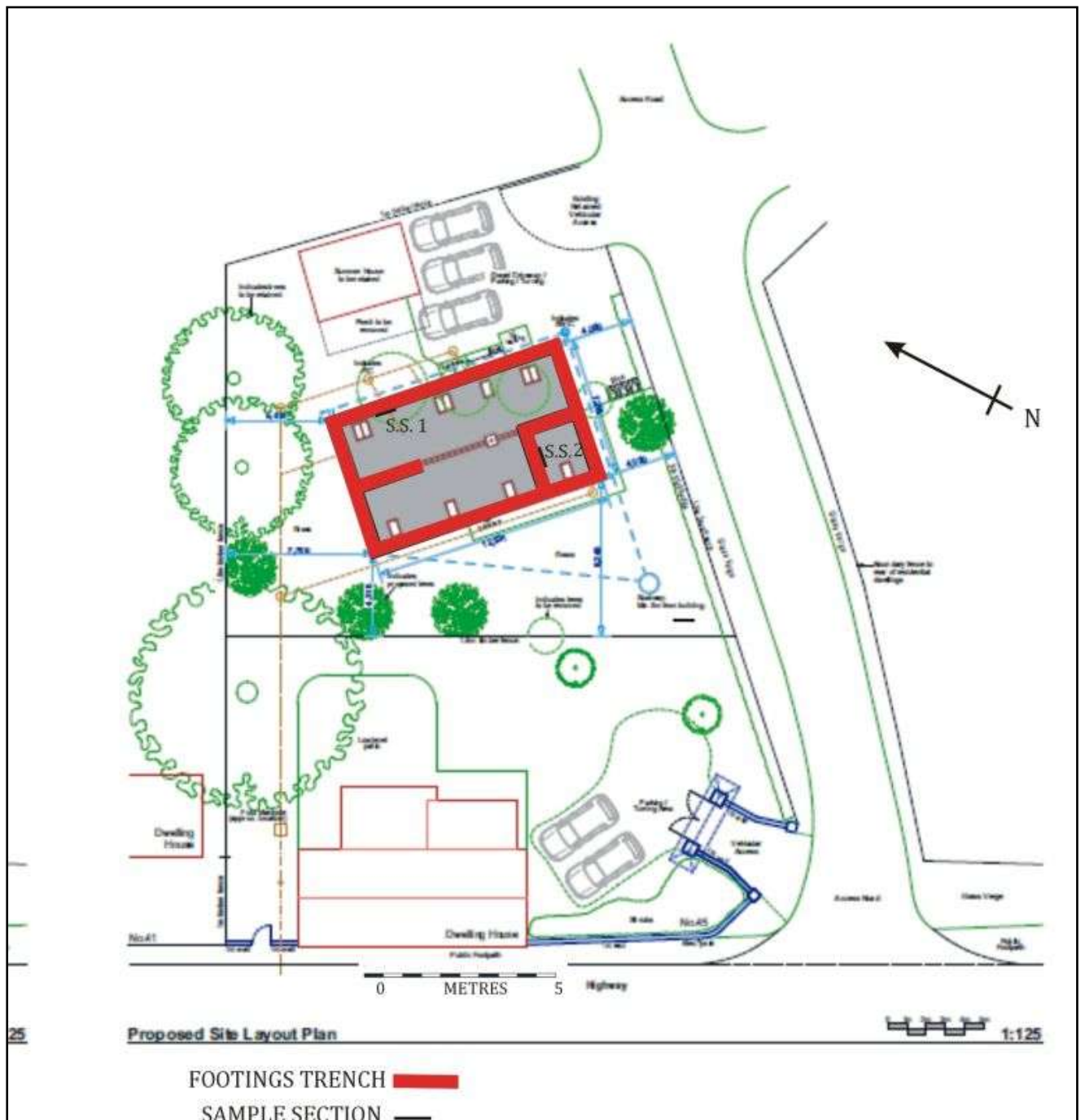


Figure 6. Overall plan of development area with foundation trench

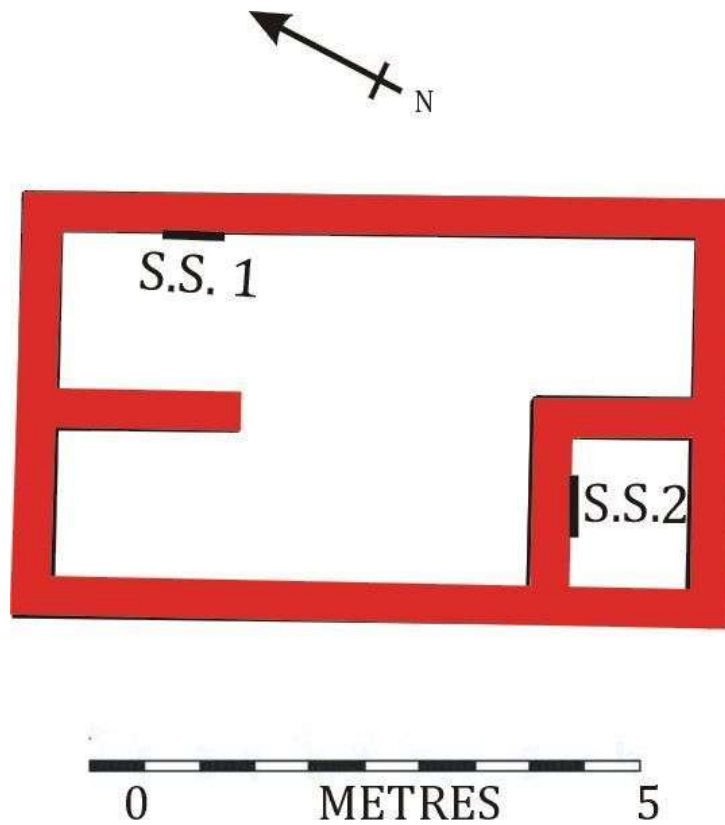


Figure 7. Foundation trench and sample sections plan

5.42 Sample sections

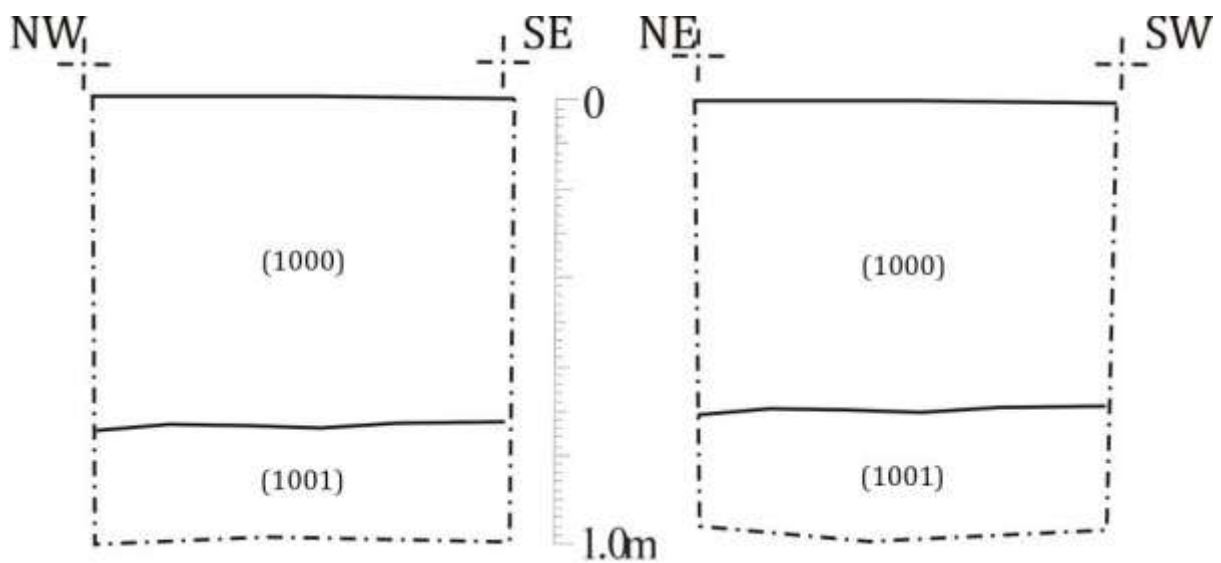


Figure 8. sample sections (S.S. 1 left; S.S. 2 right)

6. Interpretation and Discussion

The monitoring of the footings trench produced no archaeology except a building debris spread in the upper section of the top soil layer. No finds were made from the metal detecting either.

7. Conclusion

As a result of the monitoring, no archaeology was located in section. The entire site retained a very deep top soil and a marginal layer of subsoil. The natural was exposed at all points of the foundation trench, where no archaeology could be seen in plan either.

The results of the archaeological monitoring were successful in showing that no archaeology will be compromised by the development.

9. Archive

The paper and photographic archive will be held at the county store of Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

A digital record and copies of the report can be viewed at The Historic Environment Record office, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds and online at:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>.

9. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Cestaro Gianni who funded the project and commissioned this work.

This report for archaeological monitoring was written by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA (Archaeoserv), who also managed the project and carried out the field-work. Hannah Cutler of the SCCA/CT produced the brief for this project.

Bibliography

British Geological Survey. 1990; sheet 190

Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeology. Occ. Pap. 24

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Appendix I: Digital Images



Plate 1. Pre-excavation, from the west



Plate 2. General view of foundation trench showing chalky natural



*Plate 3. General view of foundation trench showing chalky natural
(top section-run)*



Plate 4. Footings trench, Sample section 1.



Plate 5. Footings trench, Sample section 2.

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**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
Land adjacent to 45-47 The Street
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Suffolk**

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DECEMBER 2018

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Non-technical summary

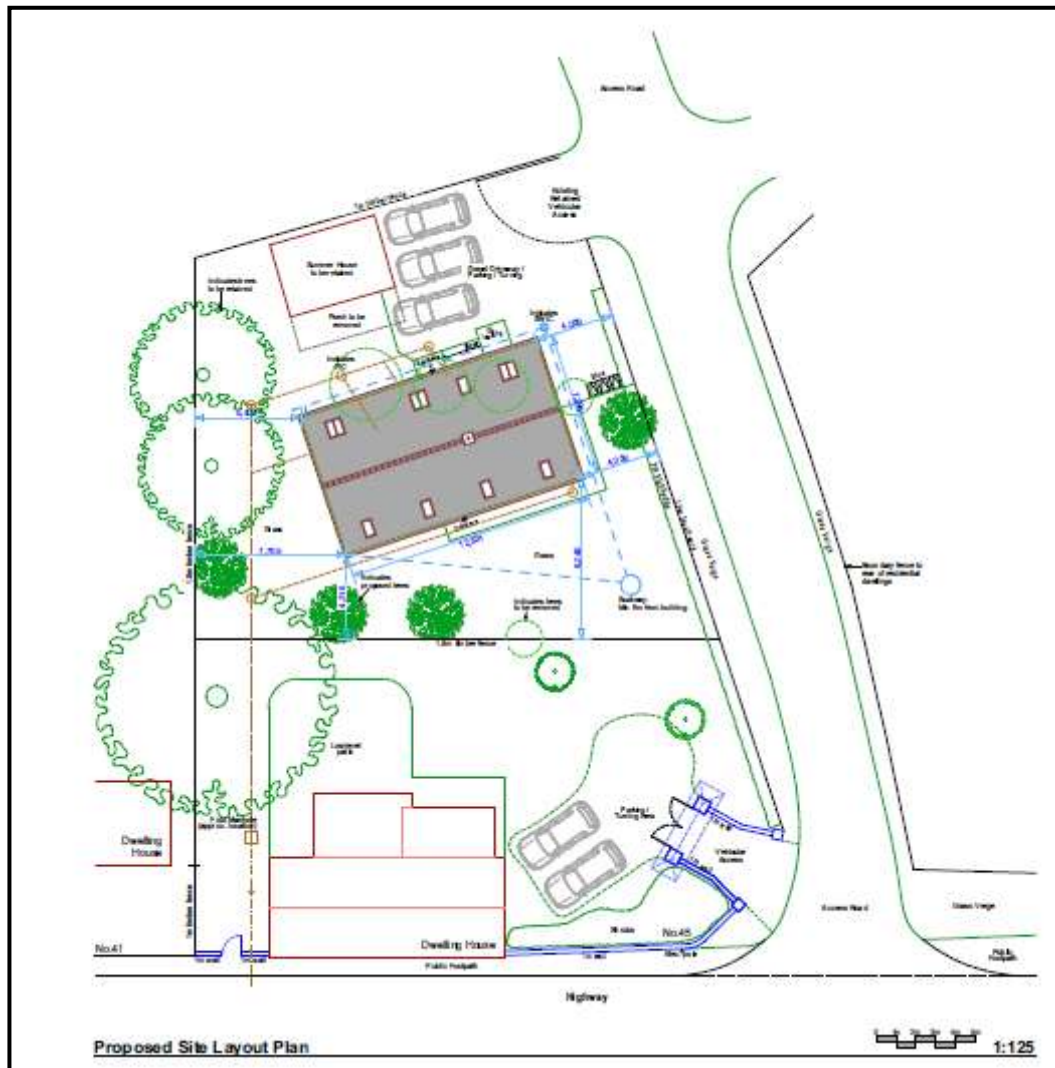
This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring in advance of a new Detached dwelling on land adjacent to 45-47 The Street Icklingham Suffolk. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by the Suffolk County Council - Conservation Team (James Rolfe), dated the 30th of May 2018..

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief will be sought in standards for '*Field Archaeology in the East of England*,' (East Anglian Occasional papers 14, Gurney, D., 2003). In addition, this brief has been compiled respecting the following standards: Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region.)

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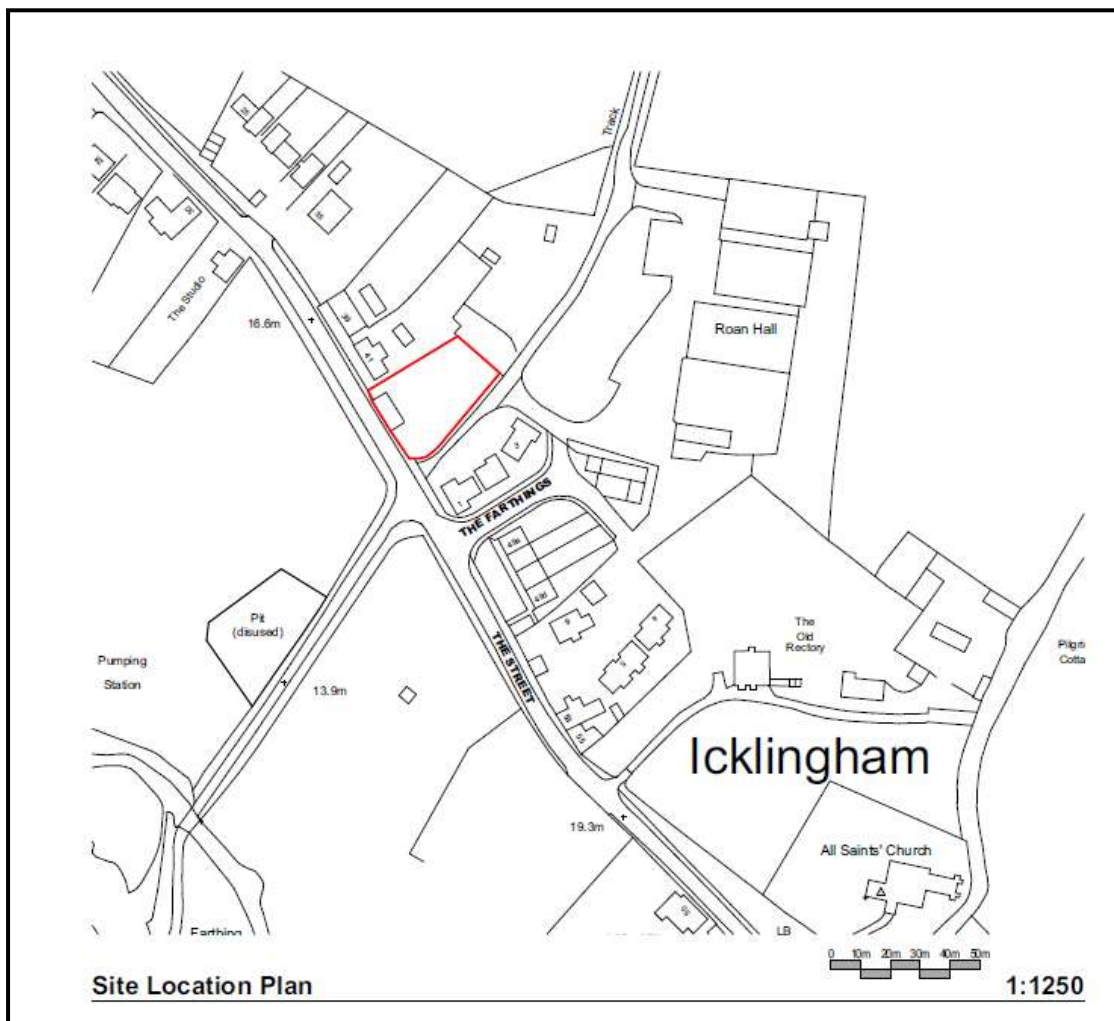
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3.2 Archaeological Monuments and Finds

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3.3 Archaeological Interventions

tba

3.4 Historical Background

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3.4 Maps

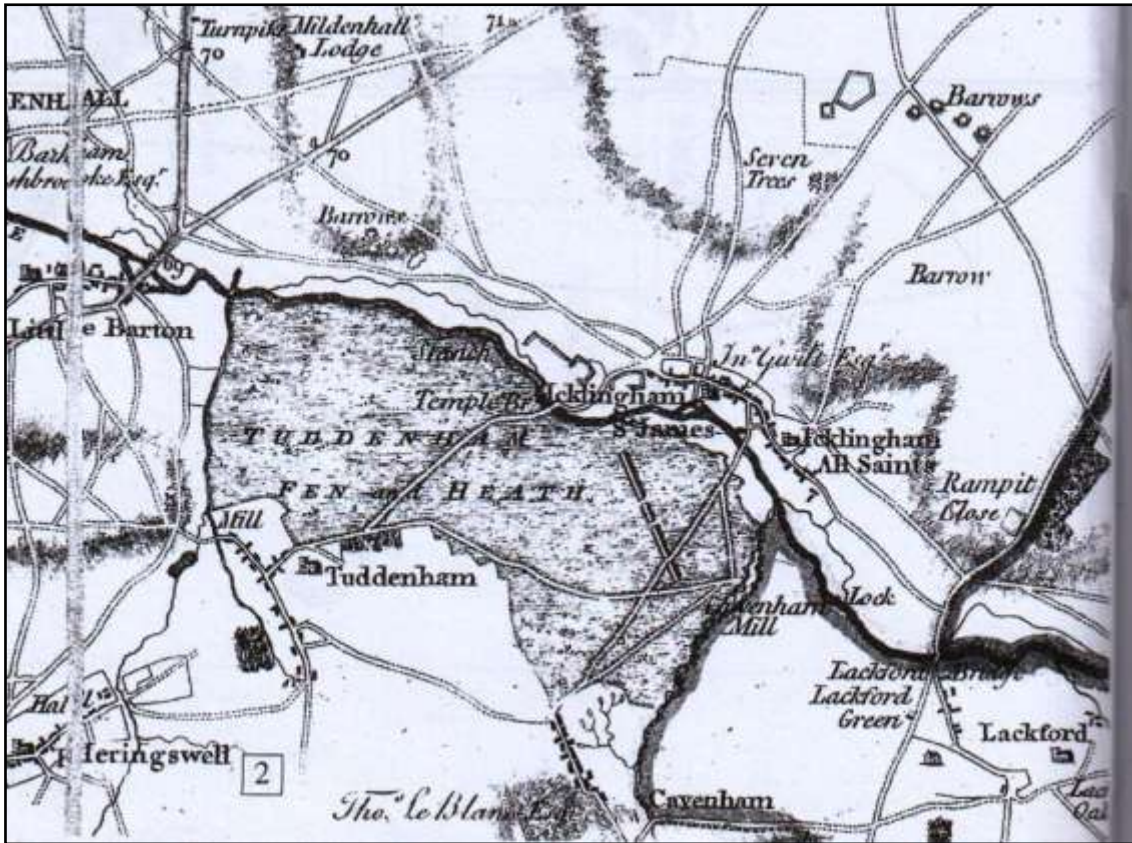


Figure 2. Hodkinson's map of Icklingham, 1783



Figure 3. The First series Ordnance Survey (6 inch) map of Icklingham (1882)

4. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

4.1 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

4.2 A risk assessment will be carried out in consultation with the developer to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

4.3 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be carried out: to provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent. The results of this monitoring 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 find of significance, will be based upon result of the archaeological monitoring and will be subject to an additional specification.

4.4 The archaeological monitoring will 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. Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits. Also, to establish the potential of the survival of environmental evidence. Sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practises, timetables and orders of costs. This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP 2). The archaeological monitoring is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive and report with an assessment of any potential archaeological or environmental evidence. Any further archaeological work required as mitigation will be the responsibility of SCC/ACT to advise. Each stage will be subject of a brief and updated project design; this document covers only the monitoring stage. The developer or ARCHAEOSERV will give SCCA/CT a minimum 5 working days notice of the commencement of any archaeological work, to enable the work to be monitored by the SCCA/CT.

5. Aims and objectives of the project

5.1 To provide as much information as possible about the site, being within the vicinity on known archaeological finds and features as highlighted within the project brief (SCCA/CT) which, if encountered will be interpreted to address relevant research questions laid down within the *Regional Research frameworks*. (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region.) and Melycott, M., 2011.

5.2 To provide as much information about the archaeological resources within the proposed development site.

5.3 To comply with the SCCA/CT' request for an archaeological monitoring as part of the planning process.

5.4 To obtain information about the archaeological resources within the development site, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.

5.5 To identify and establish the approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area together with its likely extent localized depth and quality of preservation.

5.6 To evaluate the likely impact of land uses in the past and the possible presence of colluvial/alluvial deposits.

5.7 Assess the condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

5.8 To preserve by recording, any evidence of the potential for survival of any environmental deposits of the area.

6. Methodology

6.1 The archaeological monitoring/recording will consist of monitoring the footings for the new builds and any groundworks that might disturb concealed archaeological deposits. Any features located during the groundworks will require an allowance of time in order to excavate by hand and record fully as specified in this section.

6.2 All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.

6.3 For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min) will be excavated across their width. or as is practicable within the foundation trenches.

6.4 For discrete features such as pits, 50% of their fill will be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested) or as is practicable within the foundation trenches.

6.5 Sufficient excavation will be made to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. All archaeological features exposed will be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 or 1:20 on a plan.

6.6 Any stratigraphic sequences encountered will be recorded in section at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Any structures, for example, hearths, kilns and other significant finds will be excavated and recorded in plan and by single context recording where required.

In the event that no stratigraphic sequences are encountered, sections and features seen in plan will be hand cleaned and will be drawn to either 1:10 or 1:20 scale depending on the size, and details of any features and deposits will be fully recorded.

6.7 All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context.

6.8 All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum.

6.9 All contexts will be recorded using numbered context sheets containing descriptions and sketches of the deposits and finds that might be encountered.

6.10 Best practise will be employed to allow for the sampling of archaeological deposits. All archaeological contexts will, where possible, be sampled for the potential of the site, taking, at a minimum, 20 litre bulk samples (using sealable containers designed for the purpose) or 100% of smaller features. These containers, before leaving site, will be clearly marked by the site team showing from which context they were taken. Environmental samples will be sent to the relevant specialist for flotation and analysis resulting in the specialists report for inclusion into the final report. Where waterlogged `organic` features are encountered, advice will be sought from a geoarchaeologist or environmental specialist, and if necessary, will be invited to the site to consider all options available. This should include the extraction of monolith samples, whether by the site team or the specialist.

6.11 If rich or unusual features are encountered, further advice will be sought from the RSA before any attempt to remove them is made.

6.12 Should it be deemed necessary, the guide to sampling Archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L & Wiltshire., P.E.J., 1994). A guide to Sampling Archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) will be consulted. Copy held for viewing by SCC. Advice will also be sought from Zoe Outram, English Heritage Regional adviser for Archaeological science (East of England), should the need arise.

6.13 Metal detector searches of the site will be undertaken at all stages of the excavation.

6.14 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with by the SCCA/CT during the course of the monitoring).

6.15 The data recording methods and conventions used will be consistent with, and approved by, the SCCA/CT.

6.16 Proper respect will be accorded any disturbed human remains encountered. Possible human remains will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Any remains observed will be related to the relevant authorities. Should human remains be encountered on the site, it is the intention of this project, being monitoring only, to advise of the existence of articulated and non-articulated remains. The client and the SCCA/CT will be advised and work to exhume will not take place at this stage of the archaeological work

6.17 All work will be undertaken to Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (Mola) standards.

6.18 The person days allocated (3 days for the fieldwork and 3 days for the report and post-exc) to this project are based on an estimated time-scale operating under normal conditions, allowing for clement weather for the duration of the project

6.19 All work will be carried out respecting statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation throughout the evaluation.

6.20 A photographic record will be compiled, comprising an overview of the site prior to works commencing using high definition digital images, and will be included with any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

6.21 Finds will be conserved where required.

6.22 All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive.

6.23 An accession number will be obtained from the Suffolk HER for allocation to the archive

6.24 *Special Considerations and Research Questions*

Research aims for this project will be to identify further evidence of possible medieval remains relating to the origins of Icklingham that may have existed at this location. Also consideration will be given to the great antiquity of Icklingham: this location, within an area known for Roman and pre-historic finds may reveal further evidence to further our knowledge of these periods.

6.25 The research agenda will reflect the aims of: Medlycott, M (ed.) (2011) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**.

7. Health, Safety and Environment

7.1 A risk assessment strategy covering all activities will be carried out during the lifetime of the project.

7.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with current health and safety legislation as mentioned above.

7.3 Every care will be taken to minimise the environmental impact.

8. Ownership of Finds, Storage and Curation of Archive

All artefactual material recovered will be held in long term storage at the St Edmundsbury Museum and Archaeology Service and or the Suffolk Archaeological Service store and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to them to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all such artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to the Treasure Act (1996), separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

9. Monitoring arrangements

9.1 Curatorial responsibility lies with SCCA/CT. They are to be notified of each stage of work. They will be notified in advance of the date of works on the site (minimum of five days).

9.2 Access is required to the site at all reasonable times to allow for monitoring by SCCA/CT or their agents and ARCHAEOSERV.

9.3 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne.

10. Archive preparation and deposition

The archive will be presented to the SCCA/CT to the standards as laid out in their brief. A physical and digital archive will be prepared and presented to the SCCA/CT archive at Hollow Road Bury St Edmunds

11. Reporting procedures

11.1 The report will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities. A summary report will be produced with the final report. A draft of the report will be submitted to the project officer/manager at SCCA/CT for approval.

11.2 The report will reflect the aims of the WSI by giving an objective account of the archaeological evidence, clearly distinguished from its interpretation. A discussion and interpretation of the archaeological evidence including environmental and palaeoenvironmental recovered from palaeosoils and cut features and its conclusions will include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3&8, 1997 and 2000), and Medlycott, M., 2011.

11.3 Reports on specific areas, for example, ceramic or bone evidence will be included within the report to allow for a fully informed interpretation of any archaeology encountered. Sufficient detail will be placed upon the specialists findings to permit a detailed of assessment of the finds, including tabulation of data by context, including non-technical summaries.

11.4 One hard copy will be sent to the client.

11.5 One hardcopy will be sent to SCCA/CT Historic Environment Records Office

11.76 In addition a summary report will be submitted into the OASIS project.

12. Publication and dissemination

The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the specification written by the officer in charge at SCCA/CT

13. Other factors (including contingency)

13.1 Contingency will be made for operational delays including weather.

13.2 Contingency will be expected of the client for significant archaeology discovered as a result of the monitoring such as preserved wood, identified as a potential find for this site.

13.3 Contingency will be expected of the client for any specialist report that the relevant authority deems appropriate that cannot satisfactorily be produced by Dennis Payne or his agents.

13.4 Contingency will be expected of the client in the event that human remains are discovered in the course of the trench excavations.

14. Resources

14.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA, with extensive experience managing projects on a consultancy basis and with a number of contracting units.

14.2 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the foundation excavations.

15. Insurance statement

ARCHAEOSERV (D P Archaeological Services) is protected with a public and professional indemnity of £1,000,000 from Towergate Insurance

16. Copyright

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Bibliography

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Anderson Sue evidence; Osteologist	Anglo Saxon Pottery & environmental
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils (Geoarchaeo specialist)
Fawcett, Andy	(Britannia Archaeology) Bronze Age Pottery Iron Age pottery Roman pottery
Cowgill, Jane	Slag /metal working residues
Crummy, Nina	Roman Metalwork
Doig, T	Drainpipes, underground structures, social history
Curl July	Human bones
Richenda Goffin	Medieval ceramics
West Anna	Environmental
French, Dr. C.A.I	Soil micromorphology
Payne Dennis	Coins
Holly, Duncan	Medieval artefacts including glass
Outram, Zoe	Environmental evidence
I. Ioannis	(Suffolk Archaeology) Prehistoric & Roman Ceramics

