



The Red Lion, Icklingham, Suffolk

Client:

Elvedon Farms Ltd

Date:

February 2018

IKL 206
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/008
Author: Simon Cass
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Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/008

Author: Simon Cass

Contributions By: Richenda Goffin

Illustrator: Eleanor Hillen

Editor: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: February 2018

HER Information

Site Code: IKL 206
Site Name: The Red Lion, Icklingham
Report Number 2018/008
Planning Application No: DC/16/2750/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 30/01/2018
Grid Reference: TM 7710 7292
Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-306777
Curatorial Officer: James Rolfe
Project Officer: Simon Cass
Client/Funding Body: Elvedon Farms Ltd

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. 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 Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Simon Cass
Date: 13/02/18
Approved By: Stuart Boulter
Position: Project Manager
Date:
Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 30th January 2018 on land to the rear of the Red Lion in Icklingham in advance of the construction of a new guest barn on derelict/scrub land adjacent to two existing barns. A single trench measuring 9.5m by 1.8m was excavated across the proposed footprint of the new building, revealing a post-medieval rubbish pit, modern drainage and a probable domestic rabbit burial. The shallow depth of topsoil and lack of subsoil deposits suggests that the area had been truncated at some point with only a shallow depth of highly rooted topsoil covering the natural nodular chalk deposits. No further archaeological investigation is expected to be required of this development.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	— · · · · ·
Features	—————
Break of Slope
Features - Conjectured
Natural Features
Sondages/Machine Strip	— · · · · ·
Intrusion/Truncation	— · · · · ·
Illustrated Section	————— S.14
Cut Number	0008
Archaeological Feature	■

Sections

Limit of Excavation	— · · · · ·
Cut	—————
Modern Cut	—————
Cut - Conjectured	— — — — —
Deposit Horizon	—————
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	— — — — —
Intrusion/Truncation	— · · · · ·
Break in Section	-----
Cut Number	0089
Deposit Number	0088
Ordnance Datum	S N 55.27 ⋈ ⋈

1. Introduction

Planning permission has been granted by Forest Heath District Council for the construction of a new 'guest barn' on land to the rear of the Red Lion, Icklingham (DC16/2750/FUL). This permission was subject to a condition relating to archaeology requiring a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken in advance of construction, in order to mitigate potential damage to the archaeological record. The works were specified in a brief for investigation issued by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS, dated 05/01/2018). A Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Stuart Boulter of Suffolk Archaeology CIC (Appendix 1) was then agreed with SCCAS and the client, setting out an initial phase of trial trenching in order to ascertain the potential for the presence of archaeological remains that may be disturbed during the construction works.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at a height of approximately 15m OD, on land rising from the River Lark to the south with a pronounced drop in the ground just to the south of the proposed new building. The underlying geology is recorded as Holywell nodular chalk and New Pit chalk formations; sedimentary bedrocks formed approximately 90 to 101 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS 2018). No superficial deposits are recorded nearby on the northern side of the river where the site lies, but immediately adjacent to the site on the south side of the river records indicate river terrace deposits of sand and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by rivers or alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago in an environment also previously dominated by rivers.

During the evaluation, the geology observed in the trench consisted of nodular chalk bedrock overlain directly by a thin deposit of organic-rich topsoil with no intervening subsoil deposits.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies on the edge of the historic core of the village (as recorded in the County Council Historic Environment Record – IKL 180), close by to the location of several findspots of Roman and medieval date, as well as numerous prehistoric artefacts/features. A selection of entries are described below, while the locations of further sites are included on Figure 1.

IKL 045 refers to a scatter of Palaeolithic flints recovered from land just to the south of the Church, with IKL 056 and 096 respectively referring to the findspots of a Neolithic collared urn and a probable Neolithic flint working floor to the north-east of the present site.

IKL 106 refers to a plain Bronze-Age square sectioned socketed axe found in fields 175m to the northeast.

Numerous Roman finds have been made in the area, though the most significant are outside the 500m zone of immediate interest, with a roadside settlement being identified (IKL 167) to the southeast, between Weatherhill Farm and Mitchell's Farm with the Roman road heading towards the current village and likely on towards Eriswell/Mildenhall skirting the high ground to the north. The Roman road is believed to be beneath or near to the present road through the village (Rolfe *pers. comm.*) as there is limited flat ground between the river channel/floodplain to the west and the hillside to the east.

The medieval Church of St James is recorded under IKL 089 just to the northwest and the historic site of medieval Icklingham Hall (IKL 099) was 100m to the north. IKL 030 refers to the discovery of medieval rubbish pits in garden of the rear of the old school house

IKL 098 refers to the site of a post-medieval mill (Marstons Mill) which burnt down in the early 19th century and was also the site where a human skull was dredged out of the river in the early 1990s.



Figure 1. Location of site showing development area (red) and HER entries (green)

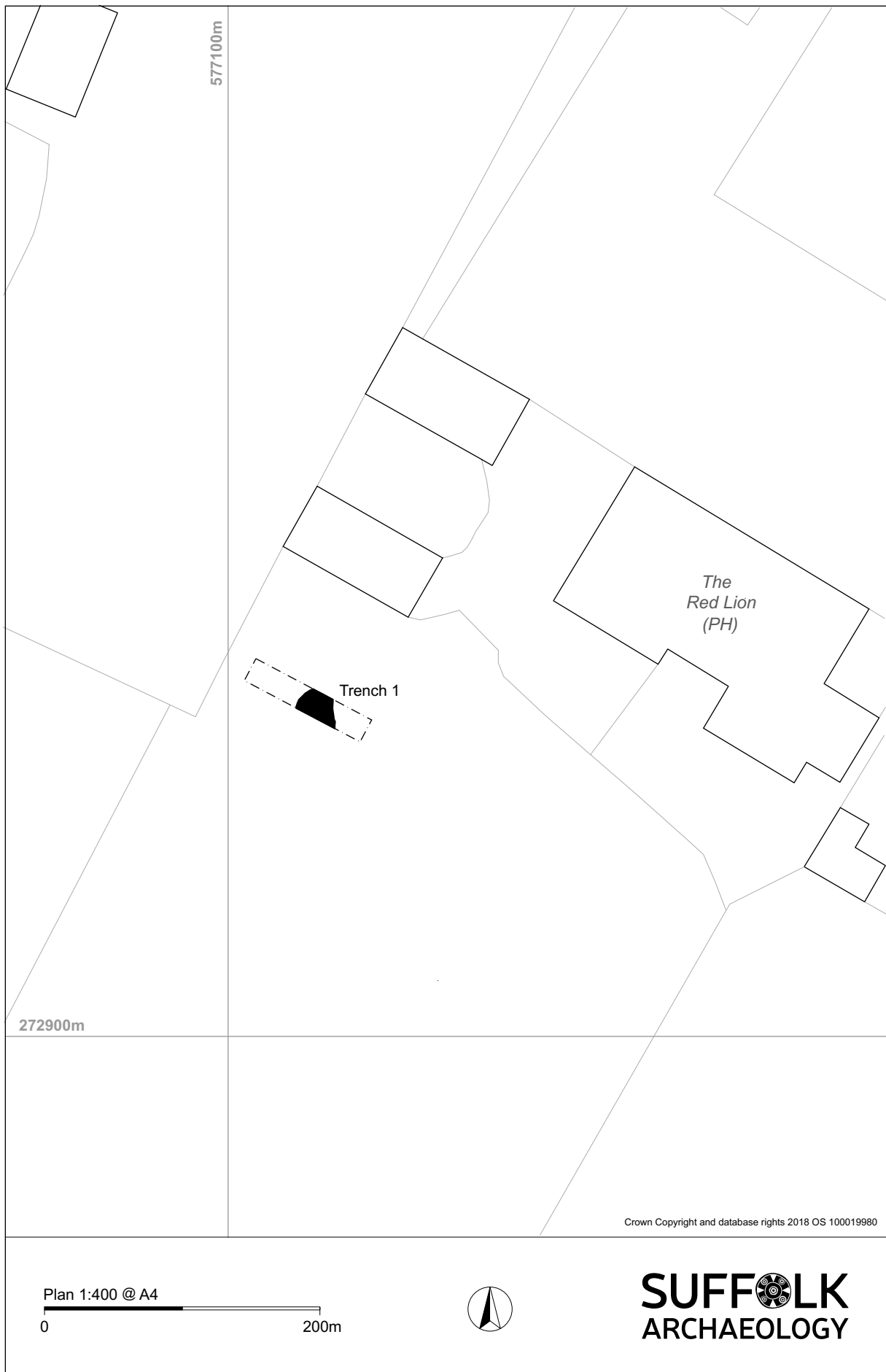


Figure 2. Location plan with Trench 1 showing archaeology (black)

4. Methodology

A single trench, 10m long and 1.8m wide, was planned to be excavated across the proposed development area using a 3-tonne 360⁰ tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed 'ditching' bucket, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The trench was to be excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil and/or archaeological levels. The actual excavated dimensions of the trench were 9.5m long and 1.8m wide.

The trench was hand-cleaned in order to examine the stratigraphy, with features investigated by hand to confirm their nature. All spoil heaps were examined for stray finds during and after excavation of the trenches. A metal detector was used to scan the trench prior to stripping, and then again after the removal of topsoil prior to hand-excavation.

The trench was located using hand-tapes and measurements from standing structures visible on detailed Ordnance Survey mapping of the site. Contexts were recorded as per SACIC general guidelines and hand drawn plans at a scale of 1:50 and sections at 1:20 were recorded on A3 *pro-forma* pre-gridded permatrace sheets. Digital colour photographs (16megapixel resolution) were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital archive.

An OASIS form has been initiated for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-306777) and a digital copy of the report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive will be kept at SACIC offices in Needham Market until it is deposited with the County HER, maintained by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under Suffolk HER No. IKL 206.

5. Results

5.1 Trench results

The trench was 9.5m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.2m deep, orientated east-west along the mid-line of the proposed new structure. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of dark blackish brown loose humic clayey silts with significant root disturbance, above firm/loosened nodular chalk. The trench revealed a single ceramic drainpipe orientated approximately north-south and probably running from the standing buildings of the Red Lion down towards the river to the south, as well as a large post-medieval/modern rubbish pit and a probable recent domestic animal burial.



Plate 1. Trench 1, facing west (2 and 1m scales)

Pit 0001 was approximately 3.2m wide and extended out of the trench to the north and south, filled with a dark brownish grey firm silty loam with common medium/small sub-rounded stones and chalk fragments. Several large pieces of brick were visible on the stripped surface of the feature suggesting a late date. A small sondage was excavated in order to ascertain if the brick pieces were intrusive and to obtain an indication of the profile of the feature. The sondage was 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep, dug from the western edge of the feature and recovered several firmly sealed brick pieces, clay pipe and glazed ceramic fragments as well as a knife blade suggesting a late post-medieval/modern date. It was found to have a moderately steep concave sloped side but the base of the pit was not reached.



Plate 2. Pit 0001, Section 1 facing south (1m x 0.3m scales)

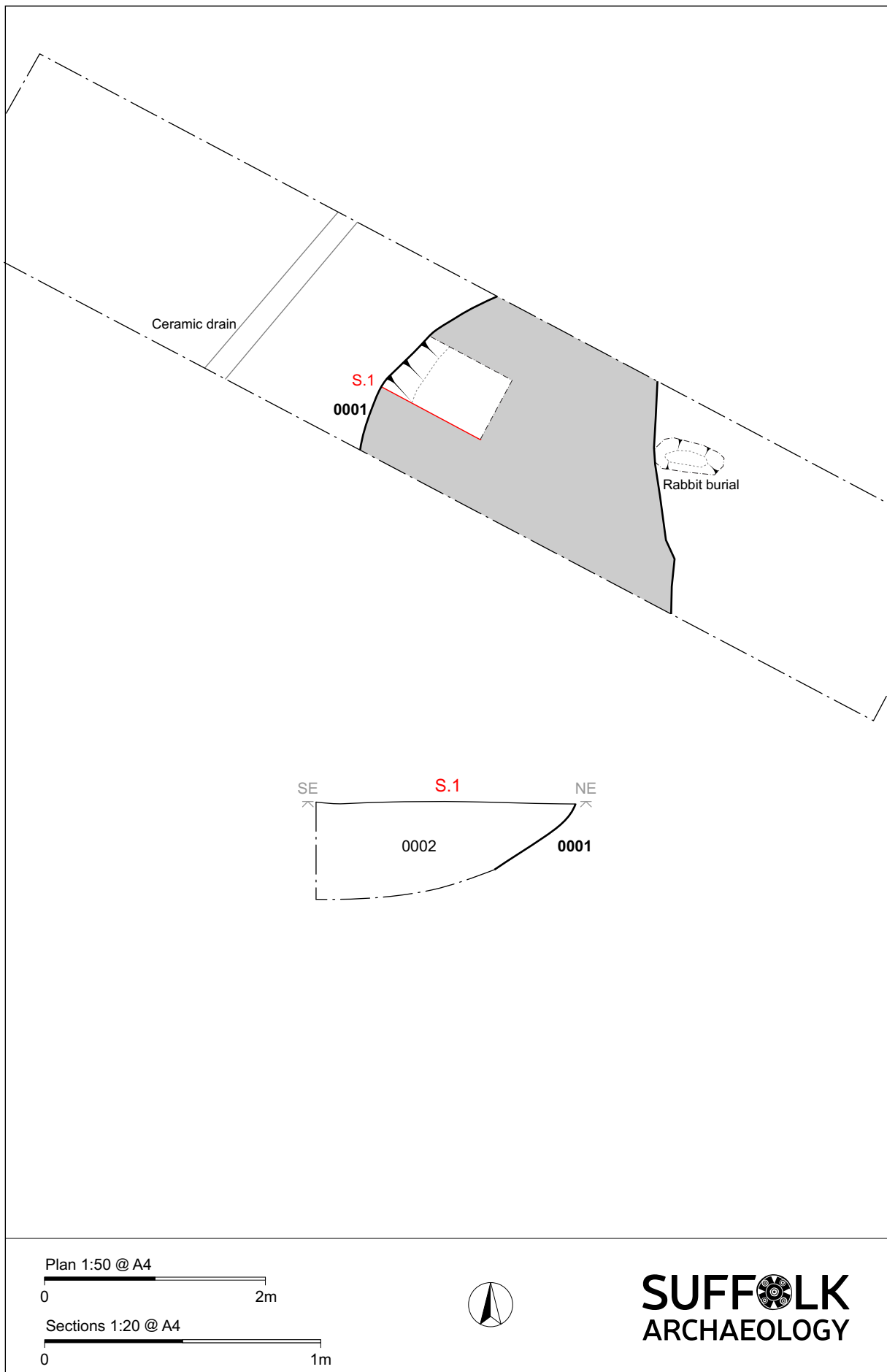


Figure 3. Trench 1 and feature section

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

A small quantity of finds and animal bone was recovered from a single trench from the evaluation, as listed in the table below:

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay Pipe		Animal bone		Clinker		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0002	6	79	4	1112	2	12	2	156			Chalk - 1 - 1g (disc). Iron knife, post 1900 (to be discarded).	Pmed
0003							45	32	1	7	To be discarded	
Total	6	79	4	1112	2	12	47	188				

Table 1. Finds quantities

The artefacts date to the later post-medieval period.

6.2 The Pottery

A total of six sherds of pottery were collected from a single context, fill 0002 of pit 0001. The assemblage was fully quantified and recorded, using fabric codes commonly used for Suffolk ceramics (Anderson, unpublished, (Appendix 3)). The small group consisted almost exclusively of creamwares dating from the mid to late 18th century through to the late 19th-20th centuries. The best-preserved vessel is from the base of a mocha-decorated creamware jar which dates from 1780-1900.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

Four fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from fill 0002 of pit 0001. This was fully quantified and recorded (Appendix 3), using common fabric codes for the county of Suffolk (Anderson, unpublished).

A single fragment of pantile was present, together with a piece of roofing tile which was covered in mortar deposits, indicative of re-use. In addition two fragments of yellowish-buff grog-tempered brick (width 110mm, depth 52mm) dates to the late medieval to

post-medieval period. The surviving dimensions of the brick suggest that it dates to 17th-19th centuries (Drury, 165).

6.4 Clay tobacco pipe

Two fragments of clay pipe stem were present in the fill of pit 0001. They are plain and cannot be closely dated beyond the post-medieval period.

6.5 Animal bone

Two pieces of chopped animal bone were identified in fill 0002 of pit 0001. Both have been cut through, showing evidence of butchery. One is part of the large bovine scapula, whilst the other appears to be a fragment of a large mammalian rib.

The mandible and many other small bones from a rabbit were present in fill 0003 of the shallow scoop 0003.

6.6 Discussion of material evidence

Pottery, brick and roofing tiles dating to the late post-medieval period were found in the fill 0002 of pit 0001, together with a modern iron knife that was not retained. The remains of a rabbit burial were also found during the evaluation.

7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The shallow nature of this trench suggests that there may have been landscaping on the site previously. This could have removed/redistributed any residual/stray artefacts that might have been expected to be present. The revealed archaeological deposits relate to post-medieval/modern activity only. It would appear likely that this land has been peripheral to any activity within the village core, occupying the very edge of the higher ground before it descends to the river floodplain to the south and thus have been a less attractive a location for use historically, and has been used for backyard rubbish dumping during the late post-medieval/early modern period. This can also be seen with the backyard rubbish pitting at IKL 030, to the rear of the old school house to the west in a similar position relative to the village core.

It is anticipated that this element of fieldwork and reporting will be sufficient to fulfil the requirements of the condition placed on the planning permission issued by Forest Heath District Council and no further archaeological works will be necessary though the final decision remains with SCCAS.

8. Archive deposition

The site archive, consisting of paper and digital records and retained artefacts, is currently stored by Suffolk Archaeology CIC in their Needham Market premises. At the completion of the project it is anticipated that the whole archive will be accessioned with SCCAS in the County Store.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Nathan Griggs and directed by Simon Cass. Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Clare Wooton and Ruth Beveridge. The specialists finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Eleanor Hillen and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

10. Bibliography

British Geological Survey, 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer* found at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic Building Materials', in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households*. East Anglian Archaeology 58, Norwich Survey.

Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation



The Red Lion, Icklingham, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

Date: January 2018

Prepared by: Stuart Boulter

Issued to: James Rolfe (SCC Archaeological Service)

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Summary Project Details

Site Name	The Red Lion
Site Location/Parish	Icklingham
Grid Reference	TM 7710 7292
Access	From The Street
Planning Application No	DC/16/2750/FUL
HER code	IKL 206
OASIS ref.	suffolka1-306777
Type:	Trial-trenching evaluation
Area	c.0.1 hectare
Project start date	Tuesday 30 th January 2018
Fieldwork duration	1 day
Number of personnel on site	Projected as 2 SACIC staff

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	Office: 01449 900122 Mobile: 07885 223524
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Simon Cass	Office: 01449 900125 Mobile: 07595 091492
SCC Curatorial Officer	James Rolfe	Office: 01284 741225 Mobile: 07720 210086
Consultant	N/A	-

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Raingate Street, Bury St. Edmunds Suffolk, IP33 2AP	101 or emergency 999
Site First Aider	Simon Cass	Mobile: 07595 091492
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant	Office: 01473 890766 Mobile: 07860 121821
Welfare	N/A	N/A
Tool hire:	N/A	N/A

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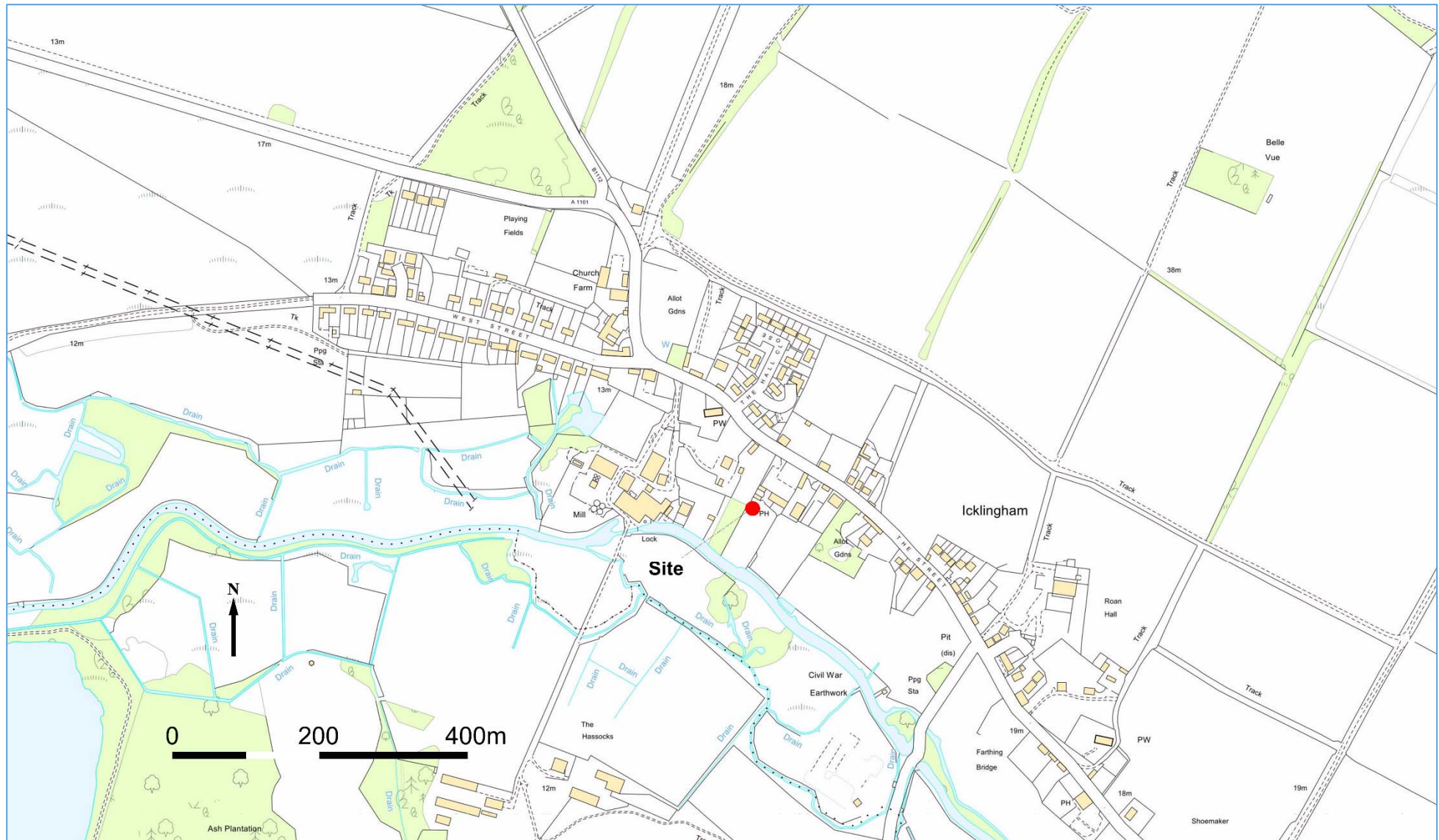
1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at the rear of the Red Lion, Icklingham, Suffolk (Figure 1). The first element of this work involves the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document).
- 1.2 The present stage of work is being requested by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) were advised that as a condition of the planning consent, a programme of archaeological work should be agreed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in adherence to a Brief prepared by James Rolfe of SCCAS (dated 5th January 2018) that covers this specific planning condition.
- 1.4 The Brief states (section 2.1) that the archaeological potential for the site is based primarily on its location within an area of archaeological interest as defined by the County Historic Environmental Record (HER). The site lies within the historic core of Icklingham (HER No. IKL 180) and only c.100m from the medieval church (HER No. IKL 089) and close to the findspot for eight Palaeolithic flint flakes (HER No. IKL 045).
- 1.5 The construction of the Guest Barn has the potential to disturb any archaeological deposits present within the proposed building footprint (Figure 2).
- 1.6 The contents of the WSI comply with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance:
 - *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
 - *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014);
 - *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
 - *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;
 - *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (revised 2017)

1.7 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows:

- *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;*
- *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;*
- *Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;*
- *Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*



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Figure 1. Site Location



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Figure 2. Location of Evaluation Trench

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 The archaeological excavation fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (Simon Cass). The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer, and one experienced excavator. A surveyor and experienced metal detectorist will be used as and when required.
- 2.2 The evaluation will involve the opening of a single 10m long trench (Figure 2).
- 2.3 At this juncture no information has been received from the client regarding existing services. A CAT survey will be undertaken on the line of the proposed trenches prior to excavation, but damage to hitherto unknown services that are not identified during this survey will not be the responsibility of SACIC.
- 2.4 The following general principles will be applied for the excavation of the trial-trenches:
 - a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.
 - b) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.
 - c) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the evaluation trenches or in an area designated by the client.
 - d) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.
 - e) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims (see section 1.7) and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Excavation (2017). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS.
- 2.6 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.7 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.

- 2.8 An overall features plan and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office (in this instance IKL 206) and archaeological contexts will be recorded a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the excavation.
- 2.11 A metal detector search will be made at all stages of the excavation works covering the following;
- i) Ground surface prior to stripping
 - ii) The stripped surface
 - iii) The upcast spoil
- 2.12 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.13 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.
- 2.14 Where bulk environmental soil samples are required, these will be a maximum of 40 litres each and will only be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to merit taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, where appropriate, the remains will be reburied.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (IKL 206) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation finds work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

- 3.12 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed, a full site archive and report, the latter presenting the results of the evaluation will be prepared.
- 3.13 The report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the evaluation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist SCCAS regarding the need for and scope of any further mitigation. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required along with the results of a formally commissioned HER search evidenced by its invoice number.
- 3.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.15 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.16 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS, they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (revised 2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be at least temporally stored by SCCAS prior to their reburial or in accordance with the details of the site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated with SCCAS, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

- 3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within fourteen days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.23 Any object/s eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SACIC, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation
0001	0001	1	Pit	Cut	Large irregular-shaped pit, true extents not seen but 3.2m wide within trench, with moderately steep concave sloped side. >0.35m deep - not fully bottomed by sondage.	Large post-medieval/modern rubbish pit.
0002	0001	1	Pit	Deposit	Dark brownish grey firm silty loam with common medium/small sub-rounded stones and chalk fragments/flecks, occasional rooting from modern scrub growth within topsoil. Post-medieval Brick/CBM fragments, clay pipe stem, animal bone and glazed pottery recovered from fill. 1 corroded probable knife blade (c.8") found within fill too.	Single fill of large post-medieval rubbish pit.
0003	0003	1	Grave	Fill	Shallow scrape filled with loose mid grey silty humic clay - remains of presumably domestic animal grave (rabbit). Partial recovery of bone for species identification, both sides of lower jaw, sacrum, probably right hind limb bones, rib fragments. Rest of feature was within topsoil and not seen during machine excavation.	Shallow scoop in natural chalk deposit - base of probable domestic rabbit burial.

Appendix 3. Finds catalogues

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay Pipe		Animal bone		Clinker		Notes	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0002	6	79	4	1112	2	12	2	156			Chalk - 1 - 1g Discarded, Iron Knife, post 1900, to be discarded.	Pmed
0003							45	32	1	7		

Table 1. Bulk finds

Context No	No	Weight (g)	Period	Fabric	Form	ENV	Rim diameter	Decoration	Condition	Comments	Fabric date range
0002	1	47	PM	CRW BAND	JAR	1		MOCHA		Part of base of yellow banded mocha creamware	1780-1900
0002	1	2	PM	CRW	BOWL?	1		BLUE		Small rim blue externally	1740-1880
0002	2	24	PM	CRW	BOWL	1		PLAIN		Flat topped rim	1740-1880
0002	1	2	PM	CRW	BODY	1		PLAIN	A		1740-1880
0002	1	2	PM	CRW?	BODY/BASE	1			B	Burnt, poss teacup	1740-1880

Table 2. Catalogue of pottery

Context No	Fabric	Form	No	Weight (g)	Description	Period	Retain
0002	ms	pan	1	96		PM	No
0002	fsg	LB	2	835	Fine cream brick with frequent red/orange grog incs	LM/PM	No
0002	msfe	RT	1	189	Re-used; mortar on all external surfaces	LM/PM	No

Table 3. Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

Appendix 4. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-306777

Project details	The Red Lion, The Street, Icklingham
Project name	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 30th January 2018 on land to the rear of the Red Lion in Icklingham in advance of the construction of a new guest barn on derelict/scrub land adjacent to two existing barns. A single trench measuring 9.5m by 1.8m was excavated across the proposed footprint of the new building, revealing a post-medieval rubbish pit, modern drainage and a probable domestic rabbit burial. The shallow depth of topsoil and lack of subsoil deposits suggests that the area had been truncated at some point with only a shallow depth of highly rooted topsoil covering the natural nodular chalk deposits. No further archaeological investigation is expected to be required of this development.
Short description of the project	
Project dates	Start: 30-01-2018 End: 30-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	IKL 206 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/2750/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2018/008 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	KNIFE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PANTILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH ICKLINGHAM Th Red Lion, The Street, Icklingham
Postcode	IP28 6PS
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 771 729 52.325131056062 0.599079459854 52 19 30 N 000 35 56 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.8m Max: 14.9m

Project creators

Name of	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
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Organisation	
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	James Rolfe
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Elvedon Farms Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Red Lion, Icklingham, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cass, S.
Other bibliographic details	2018/008
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A short report in house style, card-covered and wire-comb bound A4, 26pages
Entered by	Simon Cass (Simon.cass@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	12 February 2018

Suffolk Archaeology CIC

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