

Land to rear of 23 and 26 Hall Close,  
Icklingham, IKL 195

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

SCCAS Report No. 2012/177

**Client: Flagship Housing Group**

Author: Rob Brooks

November/2012

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# Land to rear of 23 and 26 Hall Close, Icklingham, IKL 195

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/177

Author: Rob Brooks

Illustrator: Beata Wieczorek-Olesky

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: November/2012



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** IKL 195  
**Site Name:** Land to rear of 23 and 26 Hall Close  
**Report Number** 2012/177  
**Planning Application No:** F/2010/0611/FUL  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 12th November, 2012  
**Grid Reference:** TL 771 730  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-136980  
**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Jess Tipper  
**Project Officer:** Rob Brooks  
**Client/Funding Body:** Flagship Housing Group  
**Client Reference:** N/A

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

Prepared By: Rob Brooks

Date: 20/11/2012

Approved By: David Gill

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: 20/11/2012

Signed:



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## **Summary**












A single evaluation trench was excavated on land to the rear of 23 and 26 Hall Close, The Street, in Icklingham, Suffolk. This revealed four postholes and three possible pits, as well as a further possible posthole, all sealed by an undated soil layer. No finds were recovered from the site, but the features pre-date the hall that stood on the site in the 19th century. The archaeological deposits were well preserved.

# 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 
- Archaeological Features 

## Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum  $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of three houses and associated parking, to the rear of 23 and 26 Hall Close, Icklingham, in Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Dr Jess Tipper, (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to inform planning application (F/2010/0611/FUL). The Flagship Housing Group funded the work that was carried out on 11th November, 2012. The site is located within an area of tarmac, to the north-east of The Street, at grid reference TL 771 730.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site's localised topography is fairly flat, although the general area slopes down from the 20m contour to the north, to the 15m contour to the south, towards the River Lark.

No superficial geological deposits are recorded for the site. However, bedrock formations of Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk are listed (BGS, 2012). On site, the geology presented itself as solid chalk with occasional patches of grey silt infilling natural hollows.

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The site lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record as the medieval historic settlement core (IKL 180), to the north of the medieval church and churchyard (IKL 089), with medieval and post-medieval remains found within the vicinity of the site (Fig. 1 and Table 1). The site is also to the rear of the former Icklingham Hall, which is a post-medieval building shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps fronting The Street (1882 and 1904 editions). On each of the maps the site itself lies within the garden of the hall. The 1840 Tithe map shows a similar layout to the site as the Ordnance Survey maps, and the apportionments list plots 13 to 16 as Mansion House and Gardens, with surrounding plots as cottages, and gardens, and pasture and a barn on the opposite side of the road (Pl. 1).

There are various other Historic Environment Record (HER) listings close to the site, including Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Roman finds scatters, as well as post-medieval sites and a WWII anti-glider site, (Fig. 1 and Table 1). However,

the earliest substantial archaeological site is located c.800m to the south-east of the proposed development, where a large area of Roman settlement follows the road (IKL 167). This area and its associated individual sites have produced significant deposits of material over the years, including coins, a burial within a stone coffin and most significantly, the Icklingham Hoard. It is also thought that a cemetery in the area may have been excavated during 19th century gravel quarrying.

HER code	Description
IKL 030	Medieval pottery and animal bone, within a pit
IKL 066	Roman finds scatter
IKL 106	Bronze Age socketed axe
IKL 045	Eight Palaeolithic flakes
IKL 098	Post-medieval mill
IKL 054	Early 20th century records of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic deposits
CAM 001	Black ditches – undated earthworks
CAM 034	WWII anti-glider ditches
IKL 071	Square Civil War Scence

Table 1. HER listings as recorded on Figure 1



Plate 1. 1840 Tithe map

From Bury St Edmunds Records Office, reference T82/2. Apportionments 15 and 16 mark the site.

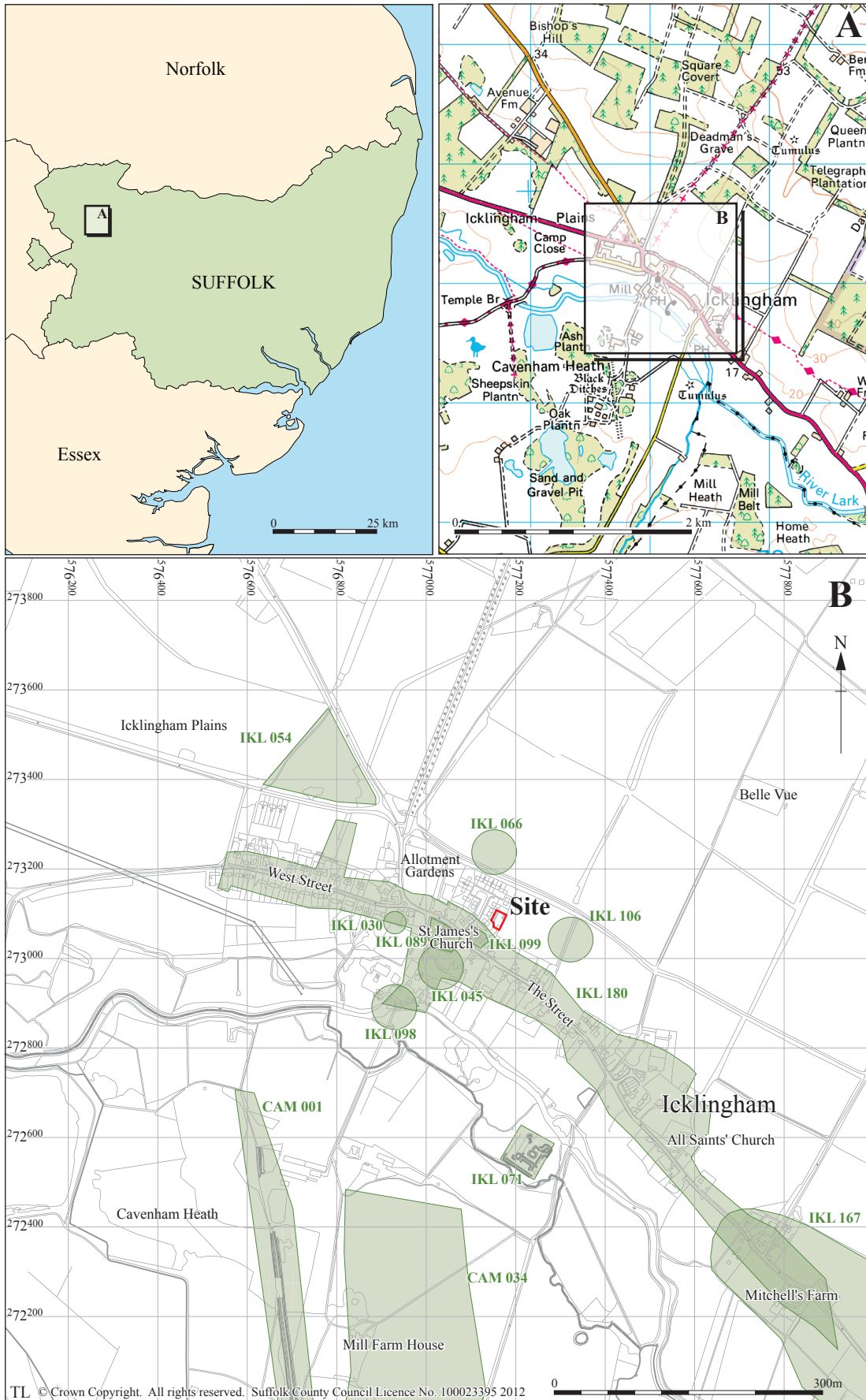


Figure 1. Site location with nearby HER entries

## 4. Methodology

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The trench was excavated using a machine equipped with a breaker to remove the tarmac, whilst a toothless bucket was used to excavate the underlying layers of overburden. The excavation was constantly monitored by an experienced archaeologist. After the removal of the tarmac and various aggregate deposits, the upcast spoil was monitored for finds. The trench was excavated in the eastern edge of the proposed area of housing (Fig. 2). The trench was 1.8 wide and 10m long, with a small extension at the north-east end to investigate a spread of postholes.

When the trench excavations were finished, soil profiles were cleaned and then recorded, including descriptions and measurements. Colour digital photographs at 4288 x 3216 pixel resolution were taken of features and the trench. Plans of the site were drawn at 1:50 and located using known OS points. All of the features were 50% or 100% excavated, with sections drawn at 1:20 and records were made using a continuous numbering system (Appendix 2). Environmental samples have been taken from the complex of pit features. However, due to the absence of dating evidence, the lack of distinction between the fills and the uncertainty as to whether the features were natural, these have not been processed and are currently being stored.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code IKL 195. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-136980, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code IKL 195.



Figure 2. Site plan, showing proposed development outline (black)

## **5. Results**

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### **5.1 Introduction**

Within the trench, five postholes and three possible pits were recorded at 0.7-0.8m below ground level, underlying 0.5-0.6m of modern layers, as well as a 0.2m deep buried soil (Pl. 2 and Fig. 2). The buried soil layer sealed the features and was recorded as 0009. This was dark brown silt, flecked with charcoal and it was interpreted as a soil layer that had been worked as a result of occupation on the site. Overlying this was layer 0008, which was a 20th century rubble and refuse deposit, thought to be associated with the demolition of the hall. It was present in the north-east end of the trench, but was thin, or in places non-existent at the south-west end. No artefacts were found during the evaluation.

The trench was extended slightly near the north-east end in order to explore the posthole spread in this area. However, after exposing a 20th century deposit of demolition rubble this was abandoned.

### **5.2 Contexts**

#### **Postholes 0002, 0004, 0006 and 0010**

Three small postholes, 0002, 0004 and 0006, were recorded at the north-east end of Trench 1, with another poorly defined possible posthole, 0010. Cuts 0002, 0004 and 0006 measured between 0.28-0.4m wide x 0.3-0.6m long x 0.12-0.18m deep, and each had moderate to steep sloping sides, with flat to slightly concave bases. The fills, 0003, 0005 and 0007, were dark brown, or greyish-brown silt with small chalk flecks, which were particularly dense at the base. The arrangement of these cuts appeared to form the corner of a structure.

Feature 0010 was very poorly defined and was roughly circular, measuring 0.4m x 0.4m. The cut was extremely shallow and the feature was 100% excavated in order to try and establish whether it was a cut, or a natural hollow within the chalk. It was filled with brownish-grey silt and frequent chalk nodules and produced no finds.



### **Pits 0011, 0013 and 0016, and posthole 0014**

Three irregular pit cuts were recorded in the south-west end of the trench, with feature 0016 being cut by posthole 0014. All of the pits extended beyond the south-east edge of the trench, but appeared to be roughly sub-square, or sub-rectangular in plan, with irregular concave to convex sides and concave thin bases, except cut 0016, which appeared to have a wider base, but was truncated by posthole 0014. The fills of the pits could not be distinguished from each other and were recorded as 0012, a mid-dark orange-brown silt, with very rare charcoal flecks and small nodules of chalk. At the base of each cut a lens of pale grey chalky-silt was present. The three cuts were interpreted as either being cut pits, or natural solution hollows.

Posthole 0014 cut pit 0016. It was only partially visible in plan, with a curving edge, whilst the sides sloped at 75-85° and curved sharply to a slightly sloped base. Although not fully exposed, the cut measured 0.4m wide x >0.5m long x 0.3m deep. Fill 0015 was a pale orange-brown silty-sand with common chalk flecks.



Plate 2. Trench shot, features unexcavated, facing south-west, 2m scale

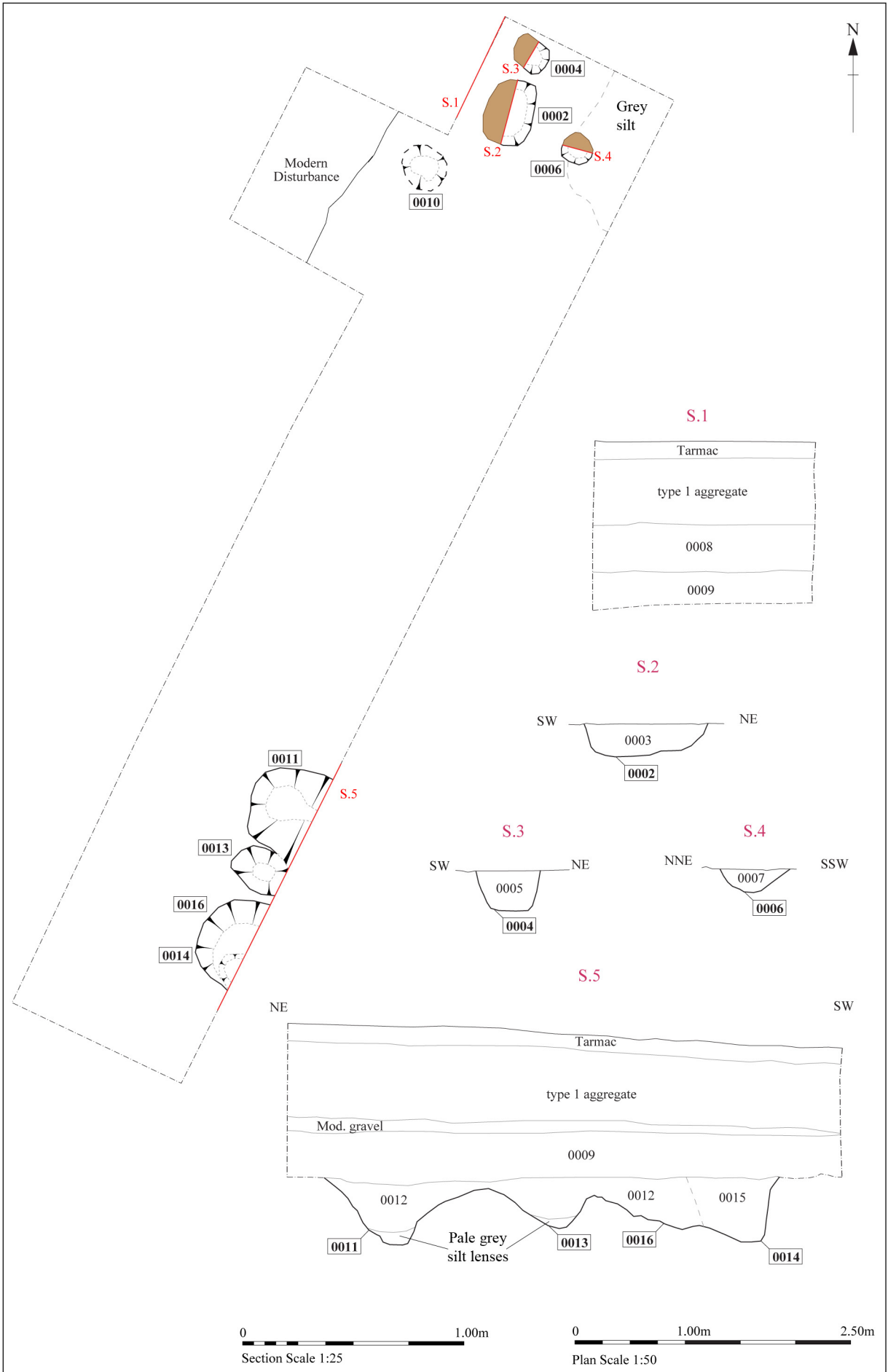


Figure 3. Trench plan and sections

## **6. Discussion**

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The evaluation has revealed that archaeological deposits survive on the site and are well preserved below several modern layers and a buried soil deposit. The demolition deposit recorded as 0008 is thought to be associated with the hall that was known to occupy the site in the 19th century and as such all of the other contexts are earlier than this.

The presence of four or five postholes (three of which appear to form a corner), indicates that at least one structure is present. As Roman, Anglo-Saxon, later medieval and post-medieval deposits are present in close proximity to the site, these features could conceivably be from any of these periods. The pits recorded at the south-west end of the trench may be evidence for other activity, possibly chalk quarrying. Roman agriculture often used chalk for liming soil and whilst it is speculative, these pits may have been dug for this purpose, bearing in mind their close proximity to dense Roman settlement to the south-east. Alternatively they may be naturally-formed hollows. The posthole cutting these pits may indicate a further structure and represents another phase of activity.

## **7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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Judging by the deposits encountered within this fieldwork, it is highly likely that the development area has further well preserved archaeological remains surviving. Whilst the features remain undated, the pits may be evidence of Roman agricultural activity and the postholes demonstrate that at least one structure survives. With this in mind it is recommended that further archaeological work is required in order to fully reveal the extent of the posthole structure and pit features, as well as to potentially retrieve dating evidence. The extent of the 20th century disturbance uncovered in the north-east end of the trench is uncertain, but may affect the survival of further deposits.

The nature of any further work in the area may well depend on the specifications of the groundworks, although trench footings would almost certainly truncate the archaeological levels. The need for any further work is to be finally determined by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

## **8. Archive deposition**

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Paper archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Icklingham\IKL 195 Rear of Hall Close

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HRA-HRZ\HRF 86-99 and HRG 1-7

## **9. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out and directed by David Gill. Project management was undertaken by John Craven.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. The report illustrations were created by Beata Wieczorek-Olesky and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

## **10. Bibliography**

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BGS, 2012, Information obtained from [http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital\\_maps/data\\_625k.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html) and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

## Appendix 1. Brief and specification

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### The Archaeological Service

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Economy, Skills and Environment  
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP33 1RX

## Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

### FORMER GARAGES REAR OF 23 & 26 THE HALL CLOSE, ICKLINGHAM

<b>PLANNING AUTHORITY:</b>	Forest Heath District Council
<b>PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:</b>	F/2010/0611/FUL
<b>HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:</b>	To be arranged
<b>GRID REFERENCE:</b>	TL 771 730
<b>DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:</b>	Erection of 1 single storey bungalow and 2 dormer bungalows (following demolition of 12 garages)
<b>THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:</b>	Jess Tipper Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
<b>Date:</b>	6 September 2012

### Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the LPA on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

### **Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 This proposal lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the north of the medieval church and churchyard (HER no. IKL 089). It is within an area likely to be historic settlement core. In addition, it lies to the south of a Roman finds scatter (HER no. IKL 066). There is high potential for encountering both Roman and medieval occupation deposits at this location. Any groundworks associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.

### **Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 3.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 3.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
  - 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 of 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.
- 3.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 3.4 A single trial trench 10.00m long x 1.80m wide is to be excavated to cover the area of the new development, following demolition of the existing garages but prior to removal of any existing foundations.
- 3.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

### **Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 4.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

- 4.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

### **Reporting and Archival Requirements**

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 5.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 5.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 5.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

- 5.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

### **Standards and Guidance**

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

### **Notes**

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net) or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.



## Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001			Unstratified finds	Number issued for unstratified finds. None recovered.									No	No			
0002	0002		Posthole Cut	Sub-rectangular posthole at the north end of the trench. Truncated by layer 0009 and only the bottom of the ph seen, cutting the natural chalk. Flat bottomed, with moderate to steep sides. Undated - no finds  Posthole cut, probably associated with 0004, 0006 and 0010, as all are sealed by layer 0009.	0.6	0.4	0.14					0003	No	No			
0003	0002		Posthole Fill	Dark brown silt, fine textured and compact with occasional small chalk nodules at base.  Posthole fill. Undated.			0.14				0002	0009	No	No			
0004	0004		Posthole Cut	Small circular posthole adjacent to 0002. Truncated by layer 0009 and only the bottom of the ph seen, cutting the natural chalk. Steep sides and a flat base.  Posthole cut, probably associated with 0002, 0006 and 0010, as all are sealed by layer 0009. Very similar to 0002 probably part of the same structure.	0.4	0.3	0.18					0005	No	No			
0005	0004		Posthole Fill	Fill of 0004 dark brown fine silt over a dark grey silt with small chalk nodules.  Posthole fill, undated.			0.18				0004	0009	No	No			
0006	0006		Posthole Cut	Small circular posthole at the north end of the trench alongside and east of posthole 0002 and together with posthole 0004 form a corner. Moderately sloping sides, slightly concave, with curving break of slope to base. Slightly concave base.  Posthole cut, probably associated with 0002, 0004 and 0010, as all are sealed by layer 0009.	0.3	0.28	0.12					0007	No	No			
0007	0006		Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole 0006 single fill of brown silt with occasional flecks of small chalk.  Posthole fill, undated.			0.12				0006	0009	No	No			
0008			Layer	Soil horizon, dark mixed silt, occupation/demolition layer mixed with ash, coal crushed brick rubble and china. 0.2m thick at the north end of the trench, tapering to less than 0.1m at the south.  C20th deposit associated with the destruction of Icklingham Hall.			0.2				0009		No	No			
0009			Layer	Buried soil horizon at the base of the soil profile. Dark silt, flecked with charcoal. Worked soil lies directly over the natural chalk and seals all of the cut features.  Buried worked soil, overlying all cut features in the trench.			0.22				0003, 0005, 0007, 0016, 0015	0008	No	No			
0010	0010		Posthole Cut	Possible posthole, part of the 0002, 0004 and 0006 group. Very shallow and poorly defined.  Possible posthole, but may be a solution hollow in the chalk.	0.4	0.4							No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0011	0011		Pit Cut	Probable pit, part of a group of three at the south end of the trench. Irregularly shaped and the bottom of the pit is filled with a grey silt - solution material?? Irregular circular shape in plan with variable sides and a flat base. Possible pit cut, but may be a natural solution hollow within the chalk.	0.8	>0.65	0.3					0012	No	No			
0012	0011		Pit Fill	Fill of pits 0011, 0013 and 0016. Mid-dark orange-brown silt. Compacted texture, with very rare charcoal flecks and small nodules of chalk. Possibly naturally-derived fill of 0011, 0013 and 0016.			0.3			0014	0011, 0013, 0016	0014	No	No			
0013			Pit Cut	Small pit/posthole at the south end of the trench part of a group of three feature with a shared fill, 0012. Irregular oval in plan, with 40-55° slightly concave sides. Concave base. Possible pit cut, but may be a natural solution hollow within the chalk.	>0.45	0.35	0.22					0012	No	No			
0014			Posthole Cut	Posthole cutting pit 0016. Circular in plan with vertical sides. Slightly sloping base. Cut into the chalk. Posthole cut.	0.85	>0.6	0.3		0012		0012	0015	No	No			
0015	0014		Posthole Fill	Pale orangish-brown silty-sand with common chalk flecks. Diffuse to clear horizon clarity. Posthole fill, undated.	>0.5	0.4	0.3				0014	0009	No	No			
0016	0016		Pit Cut	Feature cut. Unclear relationship with 0013, but cut by 0014. 30° slightly concave side with a concave base. Possible pit or natural hollow.	>0.48		0.24					0012, 0009	No	No			

## Appendix 3. OASIS form

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-136980**

### Project details

Project name	IKL 195, Rear of 23 and 26 Hall Close Evaluation, Icklingham
Short description of the project	A single evaluation trench was excavated on land to the rear of 23 and 26 Hall Close, The Street, in Icklingham, Suffolk. This revealed four postholes and three possible pits, as well as a further possible posthole, all sealed by an undated soil layer. No finds were recovered from the site. The archaeological deposits were well preserved.
Project dates	Start: 12-11-2012 End: 12-11-2012
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	IKL 195 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	IKL 195 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	F/2010/0611/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2012/177 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	POSTHOLES Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	LAYER Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, 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 IKL 195, Rear of 23 and 26 Hall Close Evaluation
Postcode	IP28 6PU
Study area	230.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 771 730 52 0 52 19 33 N 000 35 56 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	David Gill
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Housing Association
Name of sponsor/funding body	Flagship Housing Group

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	IKL 195
Digital Contents	"Survey", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	IKL 195
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to rear of 23 and 26 Hall Close, Icklingham, IKL 195, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2012/177

Date	2012
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# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

**Delivering a full range of archaeological services**

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

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