

**Jumbos Cottage
Iken Cliff
IKN 112**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/105

Client: Mr Ben Emerson

Author: Jezz Meredith

August 2014

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Iken Cliff
IKN 112**

Archaeological Evaluation and Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/105

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Editor: Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: August 2014

HER Information

Site Code: IKN 112

Site Name: Jumbos Cottage, Iken Cliff

Report Number 2014/105

Planning Application No: DC/14/1249/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: 12th August 2014

Grid Reference: TM 40144 56177

Oasis Reference: Suffolk c1- 187211

Curatorial Officer: Jude Plouviez

Project Officer: Jezz Meredith

Client/Funding Body: Mr Ben Emerson

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: Jezz Meredith
Date: 29th August 2014

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner
Position: Contracts Manager
Date: 29th August 2014
Signed:

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Summary

In advance of an extension being built to the rear of Jumbos Cottage, a single trench was excavated to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. This area appears to have been highly modified in the 18th or 19th centuries and no evidence of any earlier occupation or presence was detected. The site is adjacent to a lime kiln (site IKN 016) and a photographic record was made of this structure before any potential future modifications are made.



Plate 1. View of site looking across the River Alde towards Iken church. The red and white ranging rods to the left and right indicate the position of where the trench would be dug. The thatched roof in the middle distance is over the lime kiln (IKN 016)

1. Introduction

The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS) were commissioned to conduct a trial trench evaluation within the garden of Jumbos Cottage, Iken Cliff (Fig. 1; grid reference TM 40144 56177). The trenched area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') was positioned to be within the footprint of a proposed extension to the south of the cottage.

A 'Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation' produced by Jude Plouviez of the Conservation Team of SCCAS proposed that the site be investigated for archaeological potential prior to extending the cottage (planning permission DC/14/1249/FUL). The remains of a lime kiln (locally known as 'Ropes's kiln'), now thatched and converted into a shed, also occupies the cottage garden. The Brief also asked for a photographic record to be made of the kiln before any potential modifications were made.

A 'Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment' produced by Rhodri Gardner (Appendix 1) specified the location of a single trench of 10m length.

The site has been given the Iken reference IKN 112 within the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Suffolk. The lime kiln had previously been given the HER code IKN 016.

2. Geology and topography

The site is located on an elevated north-facing sloping bank looking down onto the River Alde. To the east of the site the ground falls away steeply, becoming 'Iken Cliff' which extends south-eastwards for a further 200m. The lime kiln is positioned c.12m to the southeast of the cottage and at the base of the cliff, although it appears as if the cliff has been artificially excavated here, possibly to accommodate the kiln or for sand extraction.

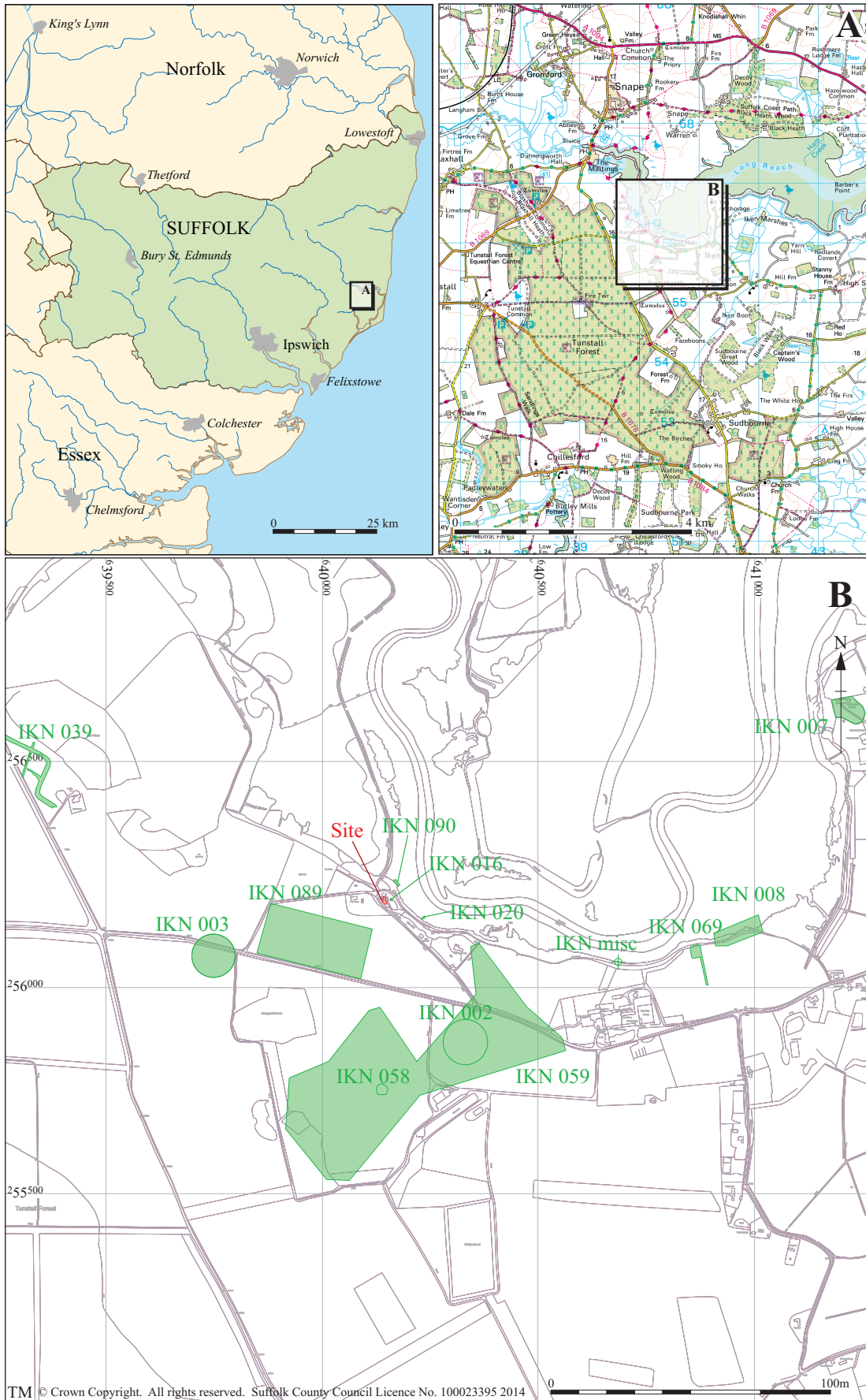
The drift geology of this area appears to be soft yellow sands with very few inclusions. This was apparent from the excavated trench, upcast soil from nearby rabbit holes and from material eroding from the cliff.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A number of significant archaeological sites and findspots lie within the immediate vicinity and are recorded in the HER for Suffolk (Fig 1;B). Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and undated sites are located nearby. A number of post-medieval and modern features are also recorded in the immediate area. These include oyster pits, flood defences and World War II features. The emphasis of the following discussion will be on the earlier sites; the 19th and 20th century modifications along the Alde valley are too complex and widespread to be discussed in any detail here but will be referred to in the final discussion.

A number of low mounds are recorded locally and a single ring-ditch has been recognised from aerial photography. Both these categories of monument are likely to be the remains of prehistoric ploughed out round-barrows and could be of Bronze Age date. Two low mounds are at site IKN 003, c.400m to the west. Ring-ditch IKN 058 is located c.400m to the south. Two low spread mounds at site IKN 002 are positioned c.350m to the south-east.

During the late Iron Age to early Roman period a salt-working area was positioned on the water's edge c.800m to the east (site IKN 008). Salt-working sites of this type are sometimes referred to as 'red hills' due to the large quantities of discarded 'briquetage' (broken fragments of ceramic evaporation trays) that were spread around the area. A number of other possible salt-working sites are known further to the east along the south bank of the Alde and along the north bank at Snape Warren.



The site has a magnificent uninterrupted view towards Iken church across a loop of the river, c.1.1km to the north-east (site IKN 007). This church is dedicated to the important 7th century Saxon missionary Saint Botolph and might have been the site of his original monastic foundation. Previous excavations at the church found part of a 9th century carved stone cross, possibly belonging to the original monastery and incorporated later into the medieval fabric of the church that now stands there.

Other medieval remains include a small scatter of coarse pottery on the foreshore (site IKN misc) located c.550m to the east. It is possible that these sherds have eroded from the bank below Iken Hall which itself might have a medieval foundation date.

Undated sites include a series of earthwork banks, c.800m to the west (IKN 039), a large rectangular enclosure, 70m to the south and south-west (IKN 089), an extensive network of banks and ditches 250m to the south and south-east (IKN 059) and a rectangular enclosure and ditch located c.700m to the east (IKN 069).

4. Methodology

A single trial trench was dug in accordance with the WSI (Appendix 1). Due to a garden retaining wall the trench had to be moved 2.5m to the west but was still within the footprint of the proposed extension. Trenching was conducted using a 360° mini-digger equipped with a 0.9m wide toothless ditching bucket. The location of the trench is shown in Figure 2.

All machining was carried out under direct archaeological observation. The topsoil was removed by machine bucket to reveal undisturbed natural sand, potential archaeological features and/or modern disturbances. The base of the trench was examined for features or finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was examined visually for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position and length of the trench. Deposits encountered were given separate context numbers within the range 0001 to 0004 (Table 1).

The site has been given the Suffolk HER code IKN 112. All elements of the site archive are identified with this code. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been submitted and the reference code suffolkc1-187211 has been used for this project (Appendix 2).

The post-medieval lime kiln (IKN 016) was also investigated and a photographic record made of the structure in its present condition (Plates 2 to 6).

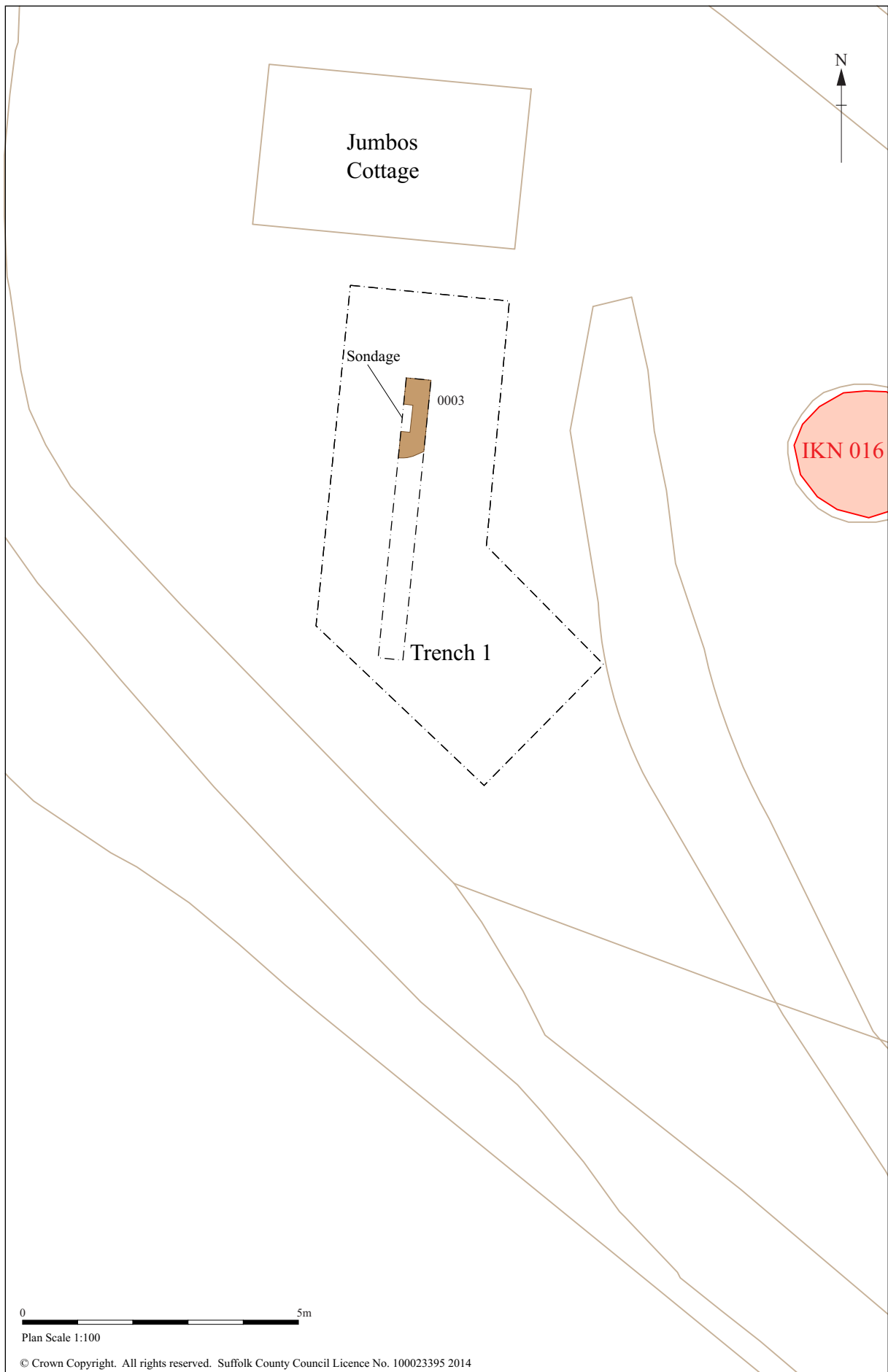


Figure 2. Trench layout

5. Results

No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed along the trench or anywhere within the designated site.

The thick humic sandy topsoil (layer 0002) was of 0.45m deep at the northern end of the trench becoming 0.6m deep at the southern end. At the southern end the topsoil contained small fragments of chalk, brick/tile (CBM) and mortar. This end of the trench was close to a small summerhouse with an associated patio area. The rubble deposit was likely to be part of a hardcore spread associated with the patio base or similar.

For the majority of the trench the topsoil had a sharp contact (truncated) with the underlying pale yellow brown sand natural (deposit 0004). Except at the north end where topsoil was over a mottled grey and yellow silty sand deposit which extended for c.3m from the north end of the trench (layer 0003). A small test hole was dug through this deposit which showed it to be of 0.45m thickness. This deposit was primarily composed of redeposited natural yellow sand, streaked with occasional lenses of grey silt, and containing occasional small fragments of coal.

It seems likely that significant landscaping had occurred in the garden to the south of the cottage creating an artificial terrace. The presence of coal within the fill layer 0003 suggests a post-medieval or modern date and is likely to be contemporary with the current cottage which appears to be of 19th or possibly 18th century date.

Table 1 provides a list of context numbers used:

Context no.	Type	Description
0001	Finds	Unstratified finds (none identified)
0002	Layer	Topsoil; mid to dark brown sandy loam with very few inclusions except for rubble lens at S end containing crumbs of chalk, CBM (ceramic building material) and lime mortar
0003	Layer	Redeposited yellow sand natural with occasional veins of humic grey silty sand and occasional small fragments of coal
0004	Natural	Fine yellow sand with frequent darker mottles (root & animal disturbance), quite compact & firm, very few inclusions, occasional small flints. Sharp contact with topsoil above so probably truncated

Table 1. Summary of context information

6. The Lime Kiln (IKN 016)

The historic monument adjacent to the site is described as a lime kiln (HER ref IKN 016). It is a circular, slightly conical structure with a diameter of c.5.5m and standing to a height at the eaves of c.2m (Plates 2 & 3). The building is now covered by a conical thatched roof over a timber and plywood superstructure of fairly recent date. North-west facing double-doors with a large oak lintel, a single southeast facing door and a partial concrete floor, occupying the north-eastern third of the building, all appear to be fairly recent additions. The top two courses of brick have new lime mortar and contain occasional sooted bricks unlike the rest of the structure so are unlikely to be original. There are areas of lime mortar repointing or possible rebuilding along the east and north-east facing surfaces that appear fresh. The building is now used for the storage of garden and sailing equipment.

The original building is of brick construction with alternating courses of stretchers and headers (English bond) with a total of 28 courses visible. The bricks themselves are handmade, soft in texture, mainly orange red in colour with some darker red and purple red examples, with very few inclusions. Brick dimensions were c.225mm (length) by c.110mm (width) by c.62mm (height) which makes them very slightly shorter and thinner than a standard 9" Imperial brick.



Plate 2. View of the kiln looking south, showing new roof and double-doors (1m scale)



Plate 3. View of kiln looking west, showing rear single door and area of recent repointing

Slit windows, each with three narrow apertures face approximately north-east and south-west (Plate 4). These appear to have the same pointing as the majority of the structure and do not interrupt the bond or appear to be cut in so could be original, although the bricks chosen for the edge and mullions do seem to be slightly paler than the surrounding brickwork.

The inside of the building was very dark and difficult to see but no sooting, scorching or other evidence of it being a kiln was observed. The internal face of the wall had an offset course near its base within which pale grey to cream bricks were laid on the floor (Plate 5). These are highly damaged, removed or covered in many places but probably were laid in concentric circles towards the middle of the floor.



Plate 4. Internal view looking south-west showing slit window and partial floor of white bricks



Plate 5. Detail of floor bricks with off-set red brick course above (1m scale)

On the outside on the north-east facing surface three bricks appeared to have possible tally marks scratched into them (Plate 6). These were vertical or near vertical scratches covering the whole depth of the brick's surface. Starting from the east and working anti-clockwise, the left-hand brick had 22 striations over its entire surface, the central brick had 20 marks with a small gap at the right-hand end left unmarked and the right-hand brick had only seven scratches, positioned at its left-hand end.



Plate 6. Detail of the three bricks with possible tally marks, looking south-west

7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The area trenched during the evaluation appears to have been highly disturbed with sharp truncation of the underlying natural sands and the laying of redeposited sand mixed with coal. It is likely that landscaping of the site to produce a sloping terrace behind the cottage were carried out probably in the 18th or 19th centuries when Jumbos Cottage was constructed.

No evidence from any earlier periods in the way of finds, features or deposits were identified and it seems likely that the 18th or 19th century landscaping had destroyed any earlier evidence if indeed they ever had existed. The absence of any archaeological features or deposits older than the later post-medieval period suggests that the site has very low potential for further archaeological investigation.

The circular structure adjacent to the site (IKN 016) and described as a lime kiln was in remarkably good condition but with many recent modifications. The addition of the circular thatched roof has protected the building well and most of the other additions have been sympathetically achieved with lime mortar used in all repairs. No sooting or scorching was observed internally so the interpretation as a kiln could not be supported. It seems possible however that an internal structure (an upturned cone-like arrangement found in other lime kilns) might have been removed. If any future modifications of the kiln are planned then it is recommended that it be recorded by a specialist building historian.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3) shows that this area was a hub of activity on the south bank of the River Alde during the 1880s. This complex was associated with a landing stage while several other preserved timber structures on the foreshore (Fig. 1: IKN 020 & 090) might indicate contemporary or earlier jetties or quaysides. A notice placed outside the lime kiln links this structure to the Rope family who were local farmers, corn and coal merchants. It is uncertain where the chalk for the lime kiln came from and it might have come in by barge, perhaps as ballast. The kiln appears to be situated within an excavated quarry but it seems more likely that this was for the extraction of sand. The early Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3) does show a clay pit to the west and this might have included chalk. A spread of chalk fragments observed within the topsoil of the excavated trench does indicate that chalk was present on site.

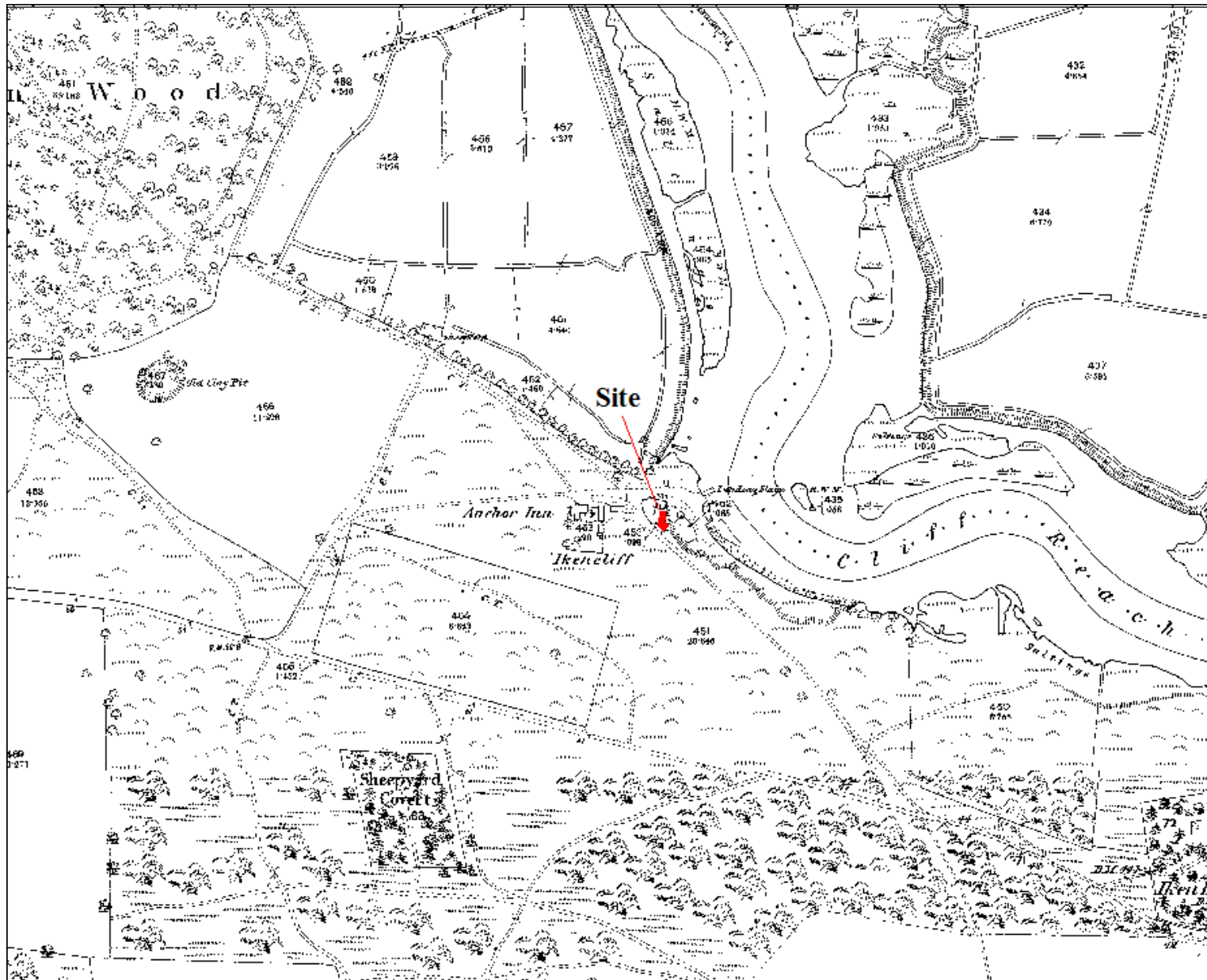


Figure 3. Site area in relation to the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (c. 1880)

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Iken\IKN 112 Jumbos Cottage

Photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HXA-HXZ\HXF 61-86

9. Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Dayle Bayliss Associates LLP on behalf of a client. Jude Plouviez of the Conservation Team monitored the project for the Planning Authority.

Fieldwork was conducted by Jezz Meredith. Project management was undertaken by Dr Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report. The report illustrations were created by Simon Cass.

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Jumbos Cottage, Iken Cliff, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench

**Written Scheme of Investigation
&
Safety Statement and Risk Assessment**

**Prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
August 2014**

Document Control

Title: Jumbos Cottage, Iken Cliff, Iken

Date: 06/08/2014

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Rhodri Gardner

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3. Archaeological Method Statement
4. Risk Assessment

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2. Trench layout

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1. SCC Health and Safety Policy
2. Risk Assessments

1. Background

- 1.1 The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been asked to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The site is an irregularly shaped plot overlooking Iken Cliffs and currently occupied by the extant Jumbos Cottage house, a circular structure (former lime kiln) and another outbuilding. The site is centred approximately on NGR TM 6800 7990.
- 1.3 The work is to be undertaken as a condition of planning application DC/14/1249/FUL. This is at the request of the local planning authority, following guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in accordance with a Brief produced by Jude Plouviez of the SCCAS Conservation Team (dated 21st July 2014).
- 1.5 This application lies in an area of high archaeological potential, as recorded in the County HER. The site lies within a post-medieval industrial complex (IKN 016) and is close to areas of recorded former coastal activity (IKN 008 and IKN 092). It is therefore thought possible by the planning authority that these remains could continue in the area of the currently proposed development and that this should be established via trial trench evaluation.
- 1.6 The proposed development comprises the construction of an extension and underground car parking.
- 1.7 The proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 2.
- 1.8 This WSI complies with the requirements of SCC's standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2011 Ver 1.3), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

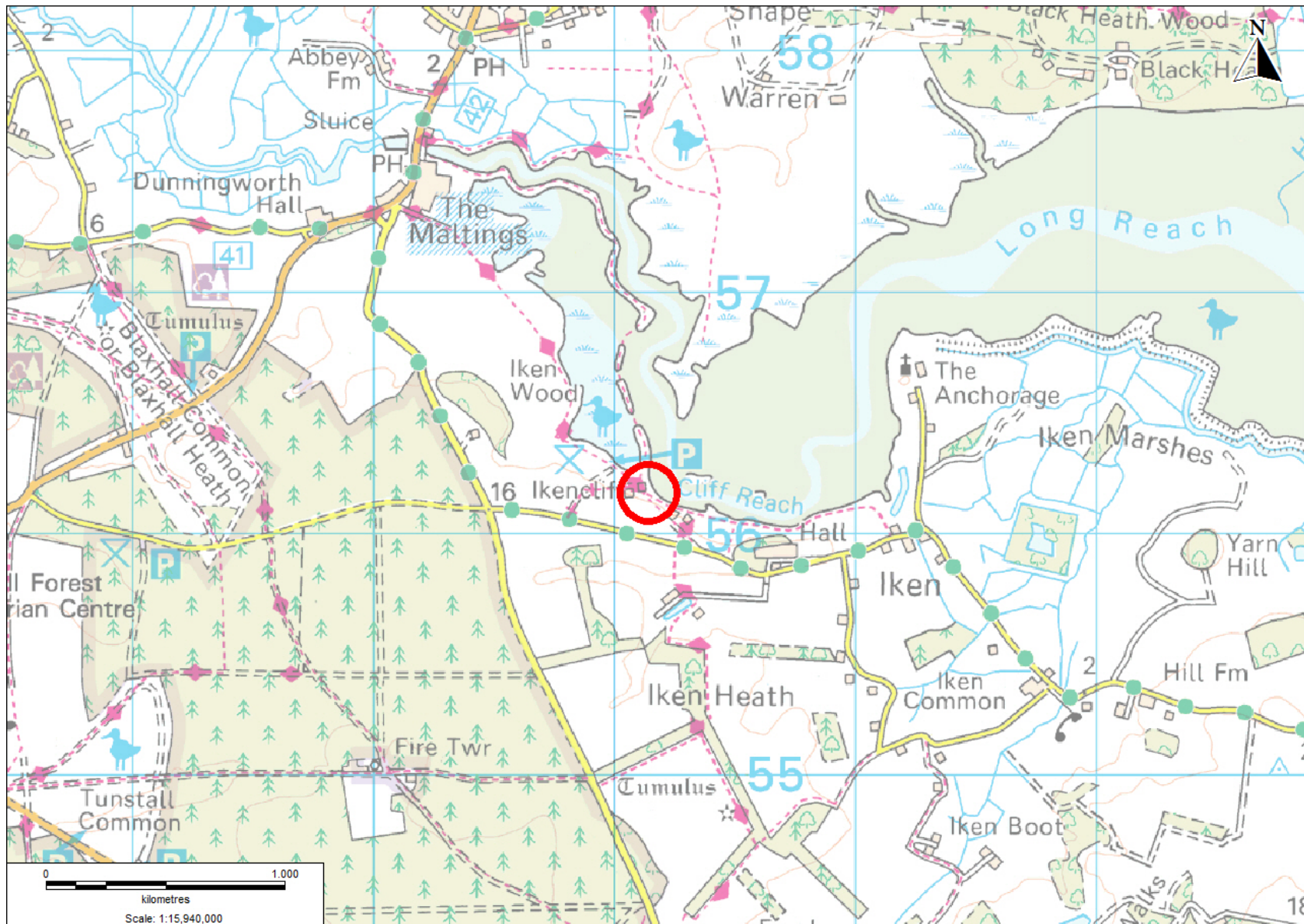
1.1 Research aims

The research aims of this trial trench evaluations are as follows, as described in the LPA brief (Section 3.2):

RA1: 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.

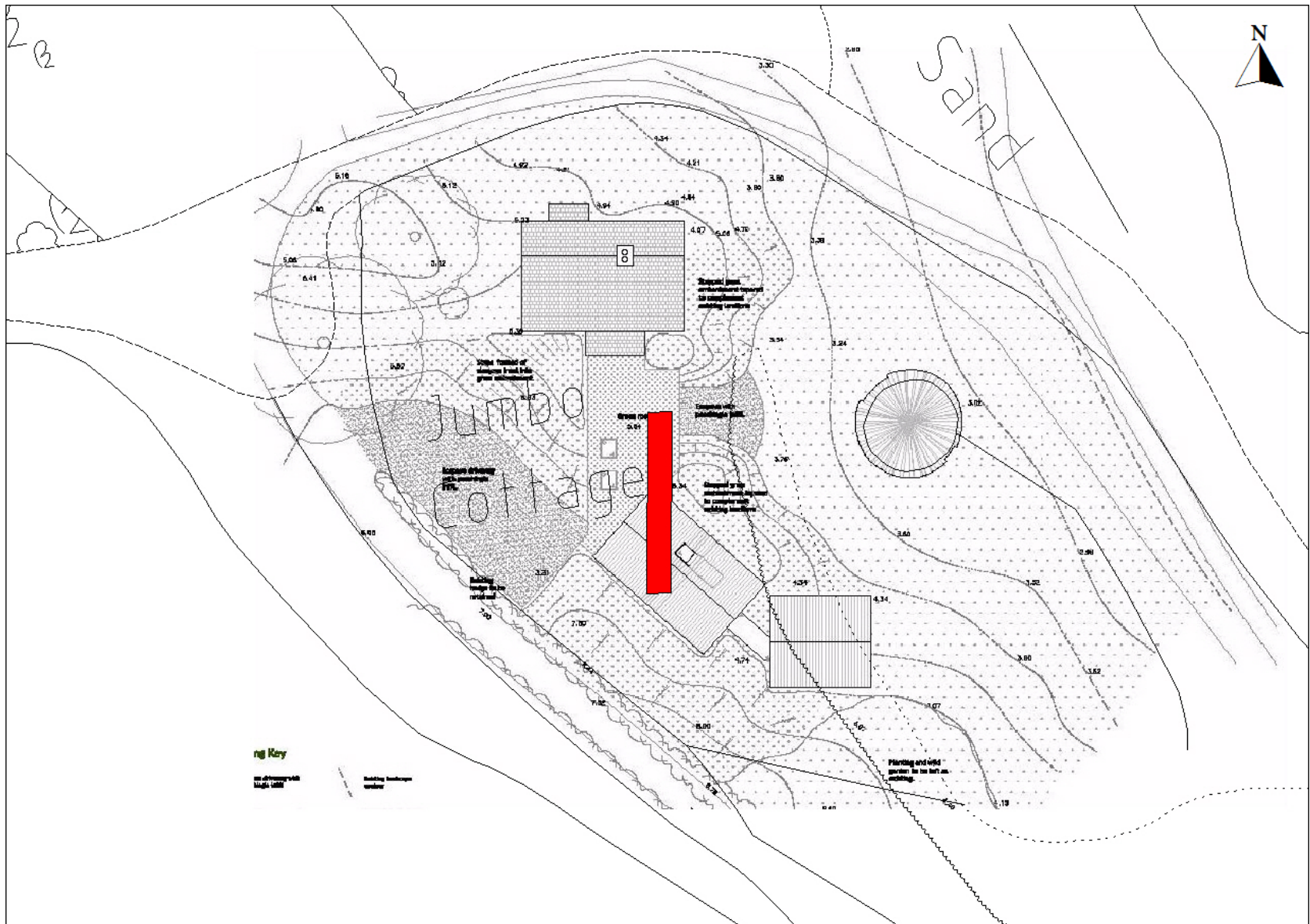
RA2: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA3: 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 (circled)



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Figure 2. Proposed trench location (red) superimposed on development proposals

2 Project details

Site Name	Jumbos Cottage
Site Location/Parish	Iken
Grid Reference	TM 6800 7990
Access	Off Tunstall Road
Planning No	DC/14/1249/FUL
HER code	TBA
OASIS Ref	TBA
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	Single trench
Project start date	TBA
Fieldwork duration	c. 2 days
Number of personnel on site	Up to 3

Personnel and contact numbers

Contracts Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01473 581743
Project Officer (on-site contact)	TBA	
Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
Consultant	Dayle Bayliss Associates LLP	
Developer		
Site landowner		

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Ipswich Police Station, Civic Drive, Ipswich, IP1 2AW	101
Location of nearest A&E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 712233
Qualified First Aiders	SCC Project Officer attending	

Hire details

Plant:	TBA	
Toilet Hire	TBA	
Tool hire:	N/A	

Other Contacts

Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
Suffolk Press Office		01473 264395
SCC EMS (Jezz Meredith)		01473 583288
SCC H&S (Stuart Boulter)		01473 583290

3 Archaeological method statement

3.1 Evaluation by trial trench

- 3.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS field team led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer Grade. The excavation team will comprise up to 2 experienced excavators and surveyors from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS.
- 3.1.2 Evaluation of the proposed development area will employ a single 10m long trench within the footprint of the proposed new build.
- 3.1.3 A simple measured and photographic record will also be made of the lime kiln.
- 3.1.4 No information has been provided about the presence or otherwise of services at the present time. If previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout will be amended accordingly.
- 3.1.5 *General trial trench methodology*
- 3.1.6 All trenches will be cut using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be kept separate for sequential backfilling if requested by the client prior to excavation.
- 3.1.7 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and in compliance with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 3.1.8 Trenches requiring access by staff for hand excavation and recording will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. Any trench in which this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be discussed (and costed).
- 3.1.9 Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered.
- 3.1.10 A site plan, which will show all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using an RTK GPS or TST, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.

- 3.1.11 The site will be recorded under a unique Suffolk HER site code (TBA), acquired from the Suffolk HER Office. All archaeological contexts will be recorded using standard SCCAS Context Recording sheets and associated database.
- 3.1.12 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 3.1.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 3.1.14 All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 3.1.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable archaeological features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 3.1.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 3.1.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3.3 Reporting, archive and OASIS record

- 3.3.1 The unique HER number will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the project.
- 3.3.2 All artefactual material recovered will be held by the SCC Contracting Team until their analysis of the material is complete. Ownership of all such archaeological finds will then be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.3.3 In the event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.3.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (Anderson, 2014). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision has been 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/CT.
- 3.3.5 Specialist finds staff will be used, who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- 3.3.6 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.
- 3.3.7 All 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.
- 3.3.8 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 for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.3.9 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 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.
- 3.3.10 The 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).

- 3.3.11 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 3.3.12 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.3.13 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.3.14 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed c. 6 weeks after the completion of the fieldwork. A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval.
- 3.3.15 On receipt of approval of the report from SCCAS/CT hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.3.16 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The SCCAS Contracting Team will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form (reference suffolkc1-167299) will be included as an appendix to the final report.

4 Risk Assessment

4.1 General

4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the Suffolk County Council statement on Health and Safety at all times. Particular hazards to SCCAS staff and subcontractors identified with this project are as follows:

Outdoor working – hazards to staff from weather conditions and uneven ground.

Manual excavation – the main hazards are to staff from the use of tools, shallow holes and the resultant trip hazards, live services and ground contamination.

Mechanised excavation, site stripping etc. – the most significant hazard from this activity is working in close proximity with plant machinery.

4.1.3 All SCCAS staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of all SCCAS H&S policies. All staff will be issued with a copy of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer. All permanent SCCAS excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.

4.1.4 It may be necessary for site visits by external specialists, SCCAS Conservation Team members and other SCC staff. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions. PPE is not restricted to the list below – additional items will be provided if circumstances require it.

4.1.5 PPE required in this case includes:

- Hard Hat (to EN397)
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater)
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole)

4.1.6 Other PPE that may be deployed as necessary includes:

- Gloves (to EN388)
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F)

4.1.7 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (available upon request).

4.1.8 On a short term project such as this there will be no site-based temporary accommodation provided van will be available with fresh water and a first aid kit.

4.2 Environmental controls

4.2.1 Suffolk County Council is firmly dedicated to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines.

4.2.2 On site the SCCAS Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jez Meredith (SCCAS EMS Officer). All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCC property for disposal.

4.3 Plant and equipment details

4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full suite of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the Construction Industry Training Board).

4.3.2 The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. If required all refuelling, will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.

4.3.3 Other plant details and appropriate certification can be supplied by the machine provider.

4.4 Hazardous substances

4.4.1 No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

4.5 Services

4.5.1 A full services survey had not been provided at the time of writing this document. Appropriate measures will be taken to avoid previously unidentified services.

4.6 Lighting

4.6.1 No trenches are to be excavated indoors and no special requirements are necessary.

4.7 Access/Egress

4.7.1 All movements to and from site will respect any existing perimeter fencing/hoarding with all points of entry returned to their locked condition (if applicable), with the site kept secure via any existing means at all times.

Site induction sign off sheet

Name	Signature	Company/organisation	Date

Appendix 2. OASIS Summary

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-187211

Project details

Project name	Jumbos Cottage, Iken
Short description of the project	In advance of an extension being built on to the rear of Jumbos Cottage, a single trench was excavated to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. This area appears to have been highly modified in the 18th or 19th centuries and no evidence of any earlier occupation or presence was detected. The site is adjacent to a lime kiln (site IKN 016) and a photographic record was made of this structure before any potential future modifications are made.
Project dates	Start: 12-08-2014 End: 12-08-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/1249/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	IKN 112 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK, SUFFOLK COASTAL, IKEN, IKN 112 Jumbos Cottage
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 40144 56177 52.1509692802 1.5107806044 52 09 03 N 001 30 38 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Jude Plouviez
Project director/manager	Rhod Gardner
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer on behalf of client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Jumbos Cottage, Iken Cliff, IKN 112, archaeological evaluation report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS report 2014/105
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	Short negative report but with some natty photos of the adjacent lime kiln
Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	21 August 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

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