

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/013

**35 The Street, Icklingham,
IKL 166**

Andrew Vaughan Beverton

© December 2009

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HER Information

Planning Application No: F2007/0511/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: 6/12/07 to 16/06/09

Grid Reference: TL 7738 7282

Funding Body: TSC Developments

Curatorial Officer: Dr Jess Tipper

Project Supervisor: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-33372

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at 35 The Street, Icklingham as a condition for planning application F2007/0511/FUL. Footing trenches for the construction of 3 dwellings, 2 double garages and 4 gas tanks were observed. The work was carried out in accordance with a Brief and Specification supplied by Dr Jess Tipper, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team.

Features were identified in 6 of the trenches. Garage plots 1 and 2 and Gas tank plot 1 all contained a boundary ditch running NE-SW. This boundary can be seen on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map and a sherd dated to 16th – 18th century was recovered from a segment of the ditch excavated in Garage Plot 1.

A single feature, most probably a pit, was found towards the SW extent of garage plot 3. Finds recovered from this feature have been identified as post-medieval in origin.

Three pits, with datable evidence, were found towards the south end of the site in the footings for House plot 1. Particularly significant was pit 0102, excavation of which found a sherd of 10th - 11th century pottery. This was the oldest find recovered from the monitoring and points to this feature (0102) being contemporary with the first medieval settlement of Icklingham.

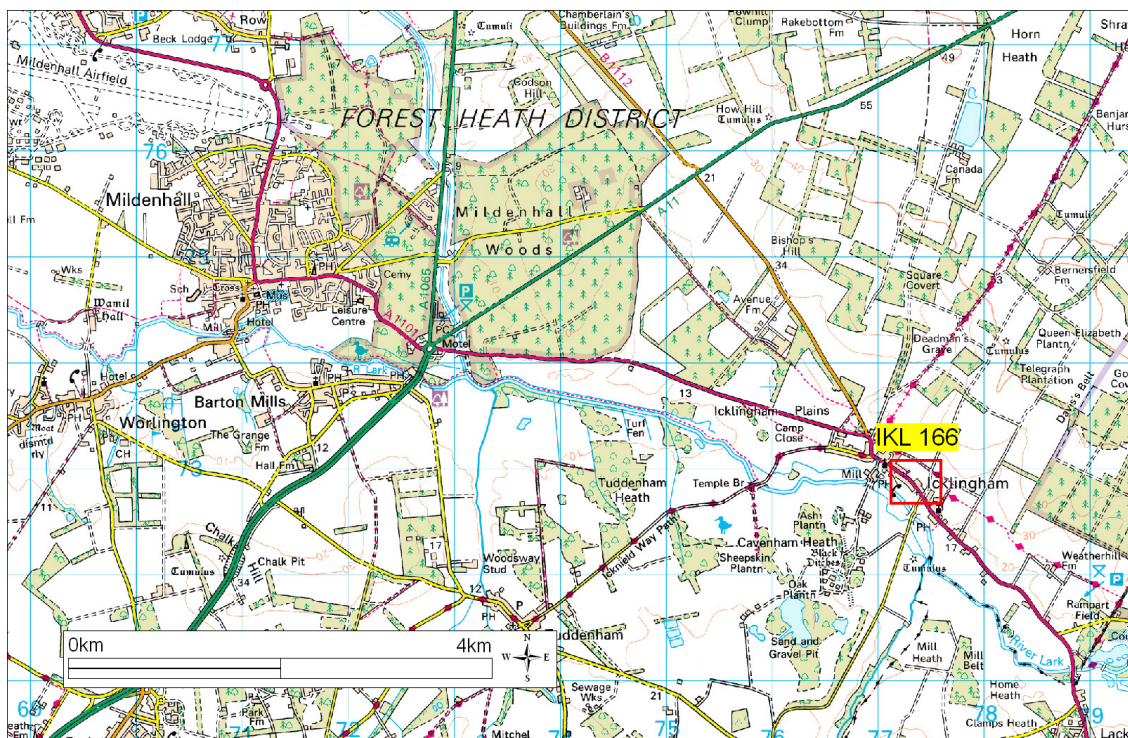
A further 3 pits and a single linear feature were found in House Plot 3 at the NE end of the site. No finds were recovered from these features and stratigraphic analysis points to three of the features (0126, 0128 and 0131) being fairly recent in date.

1. Introduction

A series of visits were made between late 2007 and June 2009 to monitor footing trenches for 3 dwellings, 2 garages and 4 gas tanks at 35, The Street, Icklingham, (planning application F2007/0511/FUL). The work was carried out according to a Brief and Specification supplied by Dr Jess Tipper, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation team.

The site is located at TL 7738 7282 and prior to the new development constituted a single dwelling and related building in an area of approximately 1755m². The footing trenches are required to be excavated to 1m-1.3m in depth. An archaeological evaluation of the area established that the archaeological horizon exists at a depth of approximately 0.8m (Gill 2007). As such any archaeology present was expected to be disturbed by the footings of the building.

Archaeological evidence recovered from the evaluation provided the monitoring with a single main aim; to find the extent of medieval refuse pits running alongside the road frontage.



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Figure 1. Site Location.

2. Geology and Topography

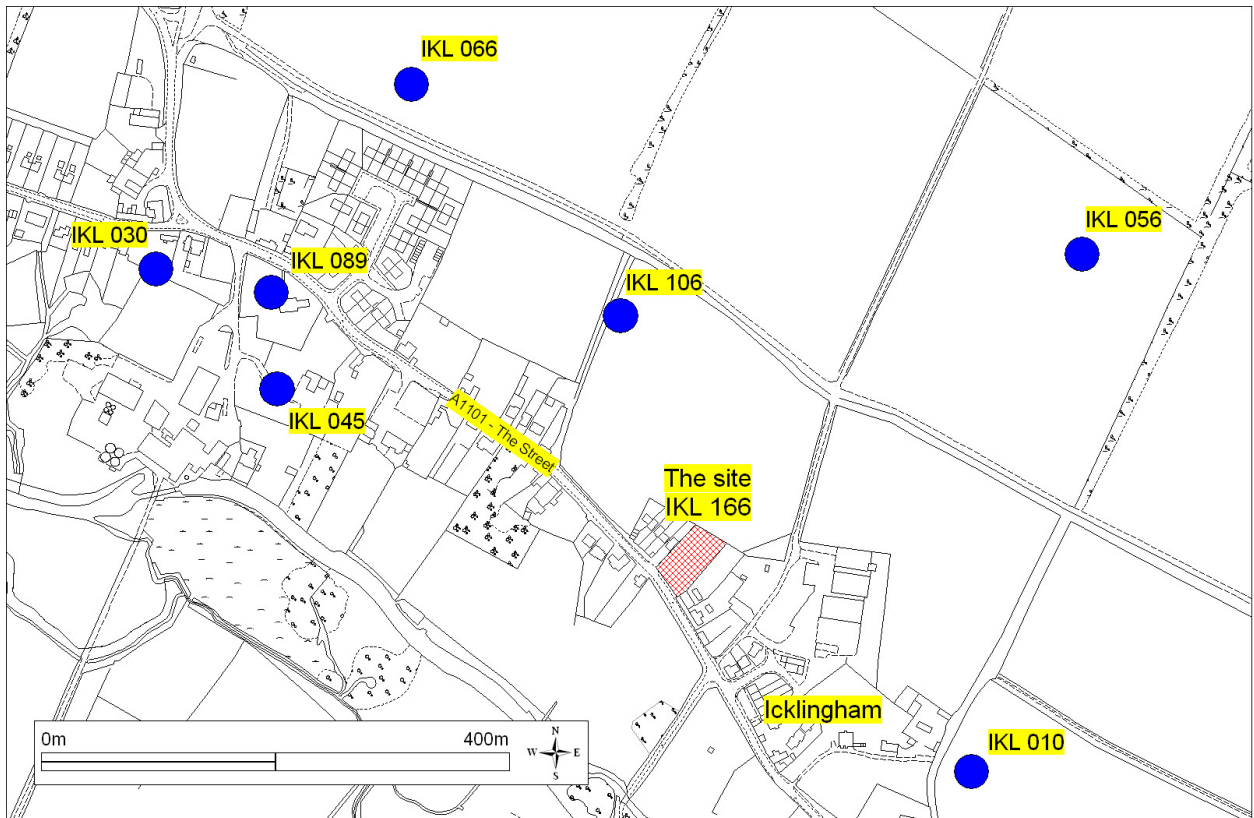
Icklingham lies towards the southern point of a large geological chalk spur running NW-SE. The natural geology of the development consisted of a chalky till with water eroded natural features and natural colluvial silts (Ordnance Survey 1983). The site lies on a southern facing incline ranging from 22.77m OD at the north to 20.18m OD at the south.

3. Archaeological and historical background

Icklingham is a linear development that originally comprised two medieval parishes; All Saints and St James. Medieval listed buildings are scattered along The Street westwards of the development area. However, Hodskinson's map of 1783 shows buildings continuing all along the road between St James' and All Saints church.

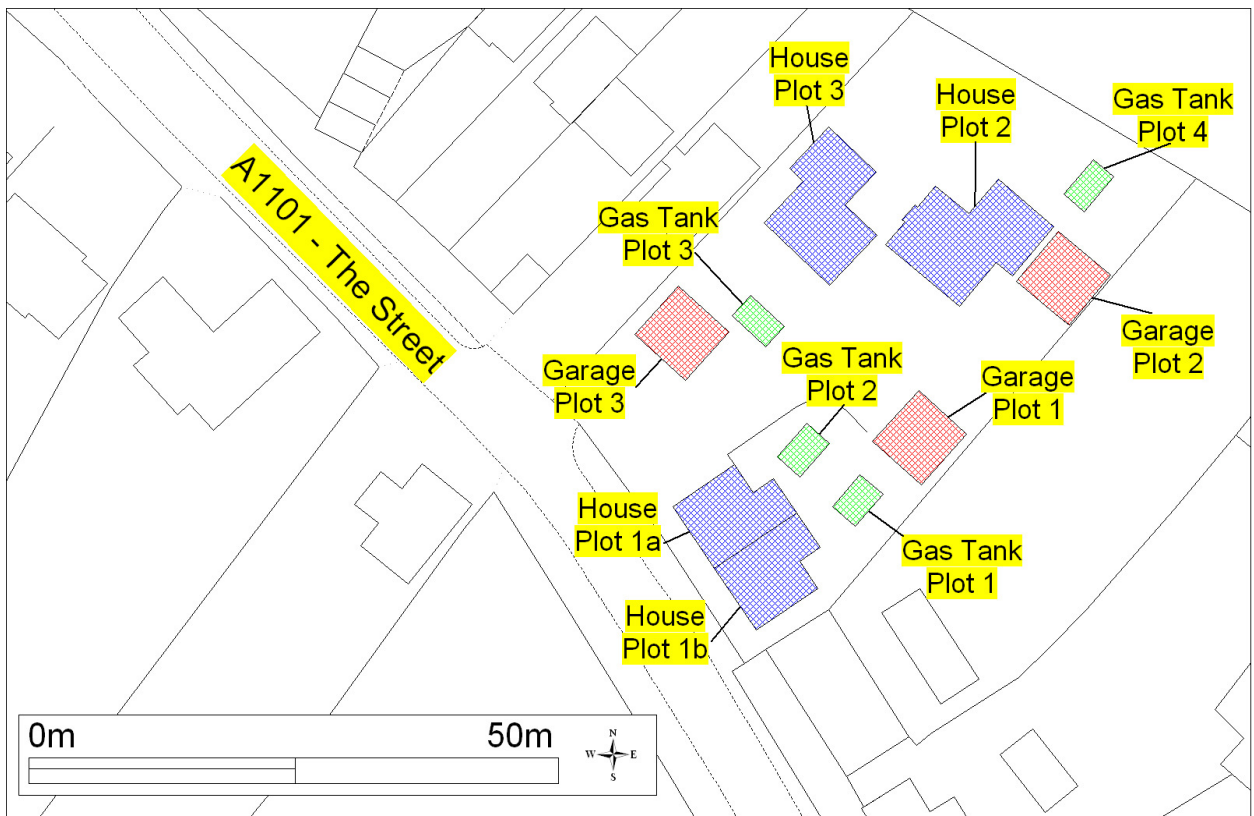
The Suffolk HER indicates 4 prehistoric find spots; IKL 045 - Palaeolithic flakes, IKL 010 – A Neolithic leaf arrowhead, IKL 056 – A Neolithic collared urn rim and a Bronze Age square section socketed axe head. Historic Sites nearby include; IKL 066 - a Roman coin scatter, IKL 089 - The medieval church of St James and a IKL 030 - medieval rubbish pit containing a high percentage of pig bone, all within a 450m radius of the site. The 1883 O.S maps show the area as a wooded, enclosed field, north westerly adjacent to the grounds of a Wesleyan Methodist chapel (Fig. 6).

An archaeological evaluation of the area, carried out in October 2007, identified a series of rubbish pits concentrated alongside the road frontage that indicated two previous periods of occupation, 12th-14th Century and 16th-18th Century. Building materials originating from the 13th - 15th century were also recovered but no evidence of a structure was found (Gill 2007).



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Figure 2. Surrounding Archaeological and Historical sites.



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Figure 3. Area designated for development.

4. Methodology

The footings trenches were excavated using a mini-digger mounted with a 600mm ditching bucket to the required depth of approximately 1m – 1.3m. The trench sections and bases were inspected for evidence of archaeological activity. Sample sections in each set of footings were hand cleaned and recorded on digital and monochrome film and by hand drawn section at a 1:20 scale. Each context was individually recorded in accordance with Gurney (2003). Environmental samples were not taken as the low volume of each fill would have resulted in very little recoverable data. A plan of the footing trenches was made by collating data from hand drawn plans at 1:100 and data recorded by differential GPS with accuracy tolerances of 0.05m, but with an average of 0.02m using a Leica system 1200. The archive is to be stored at SCCAS, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds under the HER No. (IKL 166).

5. Results

5.1 Soil profiles

The excavation of the footings trenches demonstrated that soil profiles across the site varied very little and could be categorised into one of three forms. Descriptions of the contexts present in these profiles can be found in Appendix 1 (Context list).

The first profile type was found across House Plots 1 and 3, and also in Garage Plot 2. It comprised, beginning with stratigraphically the most recent, a mid/dark greyish-brown clay-sandy-silt (5:20:75) topsoil, 0101. This had a depth between 0.2m and 0.3m. Under 0101 lay a mid yellowy-grey-brown slightly clayey sandy-silt (20:40:40), 0013 which contained moderate chalk flecking inclusions (20%) and which had a depth of approximately 0.3m. This, in turn, lay on a natural chalk with an orangey-brown silty-sand till (Fig. 5).

The soil profile across House Plot 3 and House Plot 1b was similar to the previously described profile with the exception that 0113 was replaced by 0112, a light/mid yellowy-grey-brown sandy-clay silt (15:20:65) which contained moderate chalk flecking (20%) and a depth of approximately 0.22m. In house plot 1b 0112 was found to be stratigraphically under 0113 (Fig. 5).

The final soil profile was found across House Plot 2, Garage Plot 1a, Garage Plot 3 and all of the Gas Tanks. This profile was very similar to the earlier profiles with the exception that instead of 0112 or 0113 there was a mid brown-orange silty-sand (40:60), 0123, very similar to the silty-sandy till present in natural solution hollows in the natural chalk (Fig. 5).

5.2 Features by area

The feature density was concentrated in House plot 1b and House plot 3, with only a single linear feature being found outside of these areas.

5.2.1 House Plot 1a + b

This double plot contained 3 pit features. Pit 0102 was located in Plot 1a (Fig. 4). This was sub-rectangular in plan, aligned NE-SW, with a U-shape section (Fig. 5). Its dimensions were 0.5m (NW-SE) by 0.6m (NE-SW) and it was filled with a mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand (0105) which produced a single sherd of Thetford ware pottery dating to 10th - 11th Century.

Pit 0104 was found in House Plot 1b (Fig 4). It was a large (2.2m diameter) irregular sub-circular plan feature with slightly concave, fairly steep sides (Fig. 5.). The base was not fully excavated due to the depth of the footings being reached and the trench was deemed unsafe to enter for further excavation. Two sherds of 15th-17th century pottery were recovered from the lowest fill excavated (0110).

The final feature in House Plot 1b (0103) had an irregularly shaped elliptical plan, a U-shaped section with a fairly steep break of surface and a concave, narrow base (Fig. 5). Finds recovered from this feature consisted of undated animal bone from fill 0106.

5.2.2 House Plot 2

This plot contained no features. A sample section is shown in Figure 5 and is described in Section 5.1. Unstratified finds from this area consisted a single sherd of Medieval coarseware (late 12th - 14th).

5.2.3 House Plot 3

Pit 0124 was a shallow pit approximately 2.2m in diameter with a sub-circular plan. Its section was an irregular dish-shape with a smooth break of slope an uneven base and a maximum depth of 0.2m (Fig. 5). It was filled with a pale greyish-brown sandy-silt (0125). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit 0126 had a circular plan with a diameter of 2m. Its section was U-shaped with a flared break of slope, slightly concave base and a maximum depth of 0.45m. Stratigraphically it lay directly under the topsoil and no finds were recovered from the mid-dark greyish-brown fine sand fill (0127). This would indicate that this feature is most likely fairly modern in origin.

Pit 0128 also had a circular plan, approximately 1m in diameter and a shallow U-shape section with a flared break of slope, a concave base and a depth of ~0.2m. This feature was filled with a mid. orangey-brown slightly silty-sand (0129) from which no finds were recovered. An overburden of re-deposited chalk (0130) lay over this fill. The contexts over this feature all display signs of slumping and contained modern building material (Fig. 5) Strongly suggesting that this feature is modern.

The final feature found in this plot was a rough, irregular sectioned linear feature, 0131, (Fig. 5) with a direct stratigraphic relationship with the topsoil with which it appeared to be filled. This indicates a modern date. Although this feature appeared to have a linear plan, no continuation was found at the eastern side of the footings for House Plot 3. It is concluded therefore that this feature is either the terminal end of a linear or an elongated pit. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.2.4 Garage Plots 1 and 2

These plots both caught a NE-SW aligned linear feature filled with a mid/dark orangey-greyish-brown sandy-silt, identified as 0118 in Garage plot 1 and 0121 in Garage plot 2 (Fig. 4) with a V-shaped section and narrow base (Fig. 5). Finds recovered from this feature originated from the segment excavated in Garage plot 1 and consisted of a single pot sherd dated to 16th - 18th Century and a fragment of undated animal bone.

Unstratified finds recovered from this area consisted of four sherds of pottery ranging from the late 12th to the 18th Century.

5.2.5 Garage Plots 3

A single feature (0136) was found at the SW extent of this footing. Approximately 2.2m in diameter, this feature was filled with a very-dark brown loamy-silt that produced post-medieval pottery sherds.

5.2.6 Gas tanks

No archaeological features were identified in gas tank plots 2, 3 and 4. Plot 1, however, caught the continuation of the ditch feature found in Garage Plots 1 and 2.

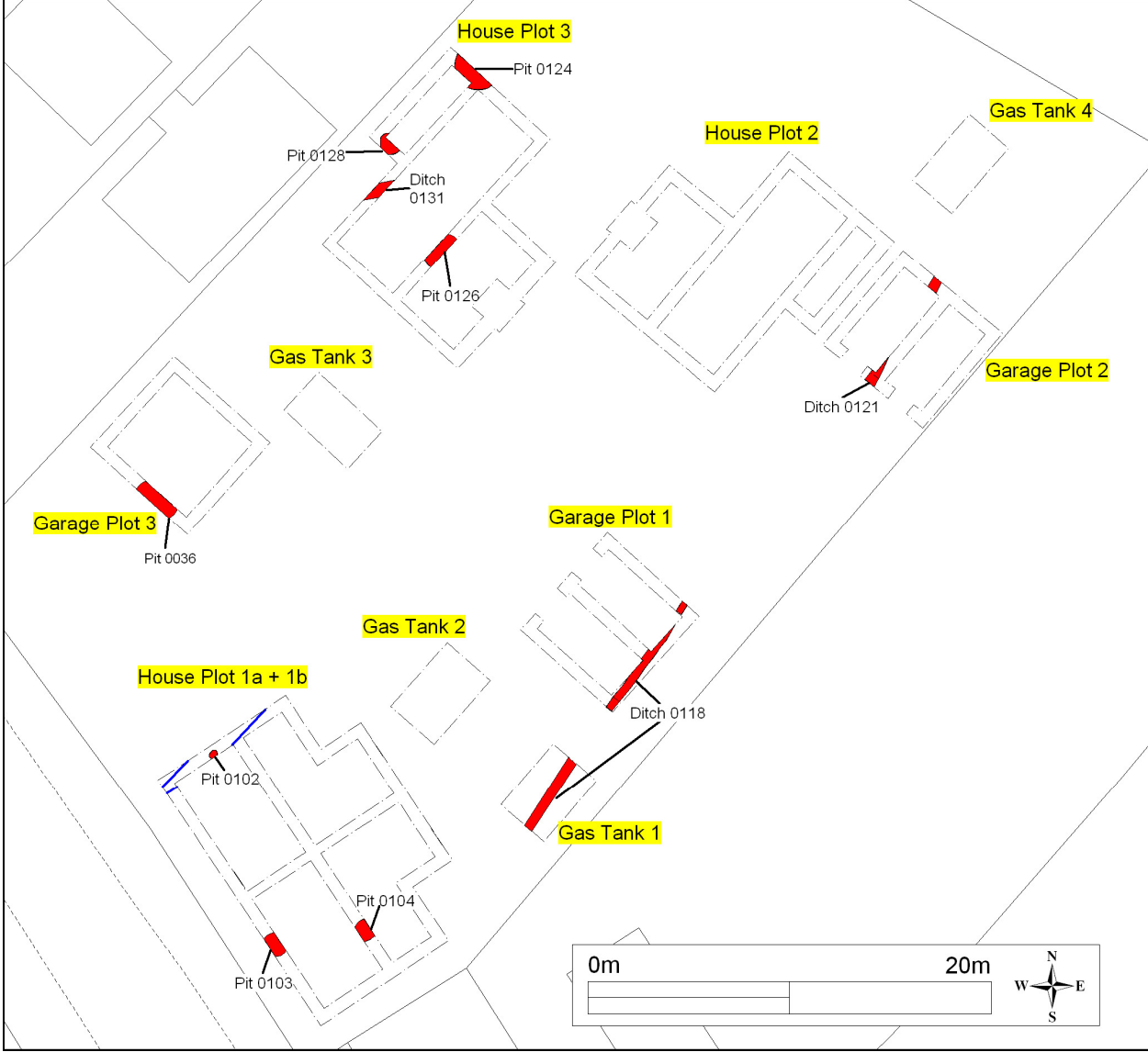


Figure 4. Trench plan

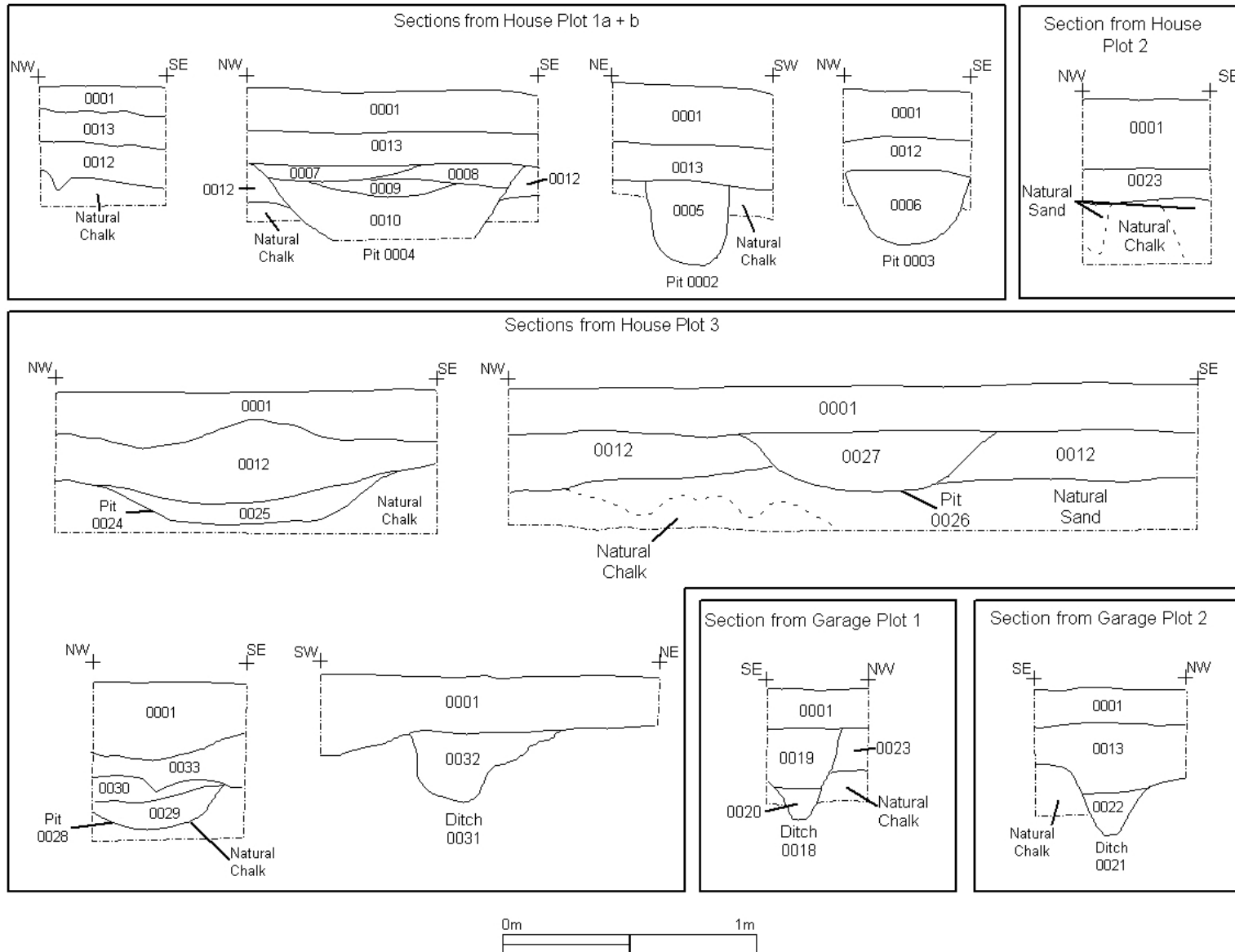


Figure 5. Sections

6. Finds and Environmental Evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from 8 contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Type	Pottery		CBM		Clay Pipe		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0101	Layer			1	34					1 flint @ 40g, 1 glass @ 24g	Unstratified
0105	Pit fill	1	52								10th-11th C
0106	Pit fill							1	11		Undated
0110	Pit fill	2	15	8	401			1	46		15th-17th C
0116	n/a	2	39					3	38		L12th-14th but u/s
0117	n/a	4	70			1	5				19th C but u/s
0119	Ditch fill	1	4								16th-18th C
0120	Ditch fill							1	8		Undated
Total		10	180	9	435	1	5	5	103		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Ten fragments of pottery were recovered from the monitoring (0.180kg). The small assemblage is wide-ranging in date, from the Late Saxon through to the post-medieval period. The pottery has been fully quantified and a catalogue is presented in Appendix 3.

A large rim from a Thetford-type ware handled jar was recovered from the fill 0105 of a pit in the north-west corner of House Plot 1. Two fragments of Medieval coarseware were unstratified finds, one from House Plot 1, and the second one from House Plot 2. Two joining sherds of Dutch-type redware found in the primary fill of pit 0104 in the eastern end of House Plot 1 date between the 15th-17th Century. The remainder of the pottery is post-medieval and comprises fragments of Glazed red earthenware and an abraded sherd of Ironstone china. One fragment of Glazed red earthenware was recovered from the top fill, 0119, of ditch 0118 in Garage plot 1.

6.3 Clay pipe

A single fragment of the stem of a 19th century clay pipe was collected as an unstratified find from 0117 Garage Plot 1.

6.4 Ceramic building material

A fragment of post-medieval brick was collected as an unstratified find. Larger quantities of red-fired brick were recovered from the primary fill 0110 of pit 0104 in the South Eastern end of House Plot 1. Seven fragments are made in medium/fine sandy fabrics with silty bands and clay pellets, (mscp, fscp). The outer surfaces of three fragments have been burnt, and three of these show evidence of mortar, one of which is on a broken edge. Another fragment is made in a coarser sandy fabric containing sparse flint inclusions (msf). All the fragments date to the late or post-medieval period.

A single fragment of an abraded pale orange hard-fired fabric which is almost stoneware, an unstratified find from House Plot 2 is likely to be from a post-medieval drainpipe.

6.5 Glass

The upper part of a glass beer bottle of late 19th-20th century date was collected as an unstratified find from the spoil heap.

6.6 Flint

(Identification by Colin Pendleton)

An unpatinated thick domed oval flake with steep retouch at the distal end was recovered as an unstratified find. The fragment is black in colour, and the retouch looks very fresh. The dorsal face is mainly cortical flint. It is possible that this is a fragment from post-medieval gunflint knapping, which is known to have taken place in Icklingham during the 19th century, rather than being a fragment dating to the Later Prehistoric period.

6.7 Animal bone

Small quantities of animal bone were collected from the monitoring. Most of it was very fragmentary but a large bovine vertebra was present in pit fill 0104 in House plot 1 and a bovine/ovine tarsal in unstratified deposit 0016.

6.8 Discussion of finds evidence

The small quantity of finds recovered from this monitoring are similar in date range and type to the assemblage found in the previous evaluation (Gill 2007). The presence of a sherd of Late Saxon pottery in pit fill 0105 is significant, as it supports the previous observation that such wares may represent evidence of the early origins of the medieval settlement. The small quantities of medieval pottery reflect the location of the site in the centre of the medieval village. The early post-medieval Dutch type redware in pit fill 0110 is similar in date range to some of the redwares recovered from previous work on the site.

7. Discussion

In total nine features were found during the monitoring of the excavation of nine footing trenches. These features were located within House Plots 1a + b, House Plot 3, Garage Plot 1 + 2 and Gas Tank Plot 1 (Fig. 4). All other trenches were devoid of archaeology.

Garage Plots 1 and 2 and Gas Tank 1 all caught a ditch feature running NE-SW across the site (Fig. 4). It is likely that this is the original eastern boundary ditch (Fig. 6). A segment of the ditch was excavated in Garage plot 1 and produced a single sherd that was later spot dated to the 16th – 18th century despite the excavated context (0119) being stratigraphically directly under the topsoil.

Three pit features (0102, 0103 and 0104) were found in the footings across House Plot 1a + b (Fig. 4). Pottery sherds were recovered from the fills of 0102 and 0104 dating to 10th - 11th century and 15th - 17th Century respectively. These features are contemporary with the series of refuse pits found during the evaluation (Fig. 8).

Four features were identified in the area for House Plot 3 (Fig. 4). Excavation of pits 0026, 0028, 0034 and linear 0031 did not recover any datable evidence although analysis of the recorded stratigraphy (Fig. 5) would seem to suggest that 0126, 0128 and 0131 are modern/recent features, their fills being either directly under the topsoil or, as in the case of 0128, closely associated with modern depositions and their slumping (see 0128, Fig. 5).

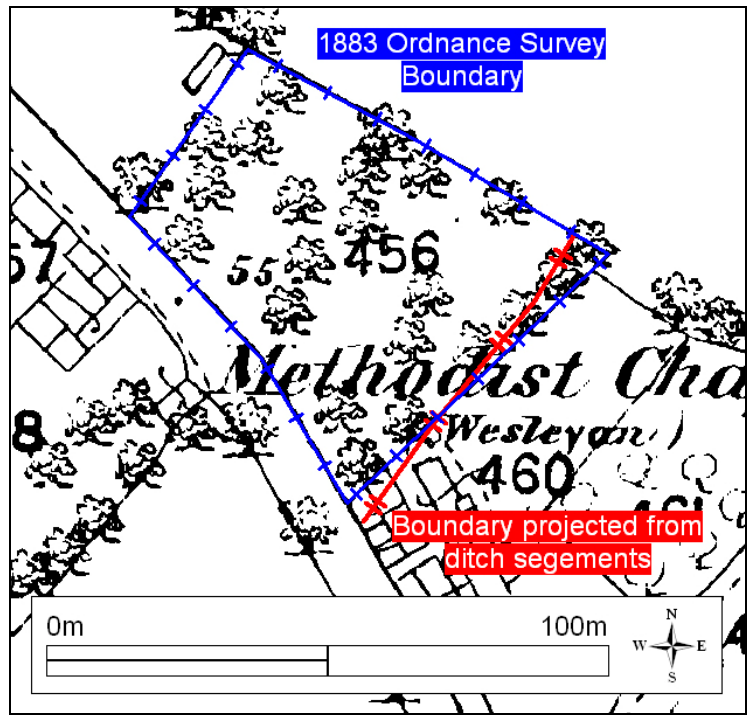


Figure 6. Boundary from 1883 Ordnance Survey map over layer with boundary extrapolated from excavated sections.



Figure 7. Hodskinson's 1783 map showing Icklingham parishes and The Street with continuous dwellings.

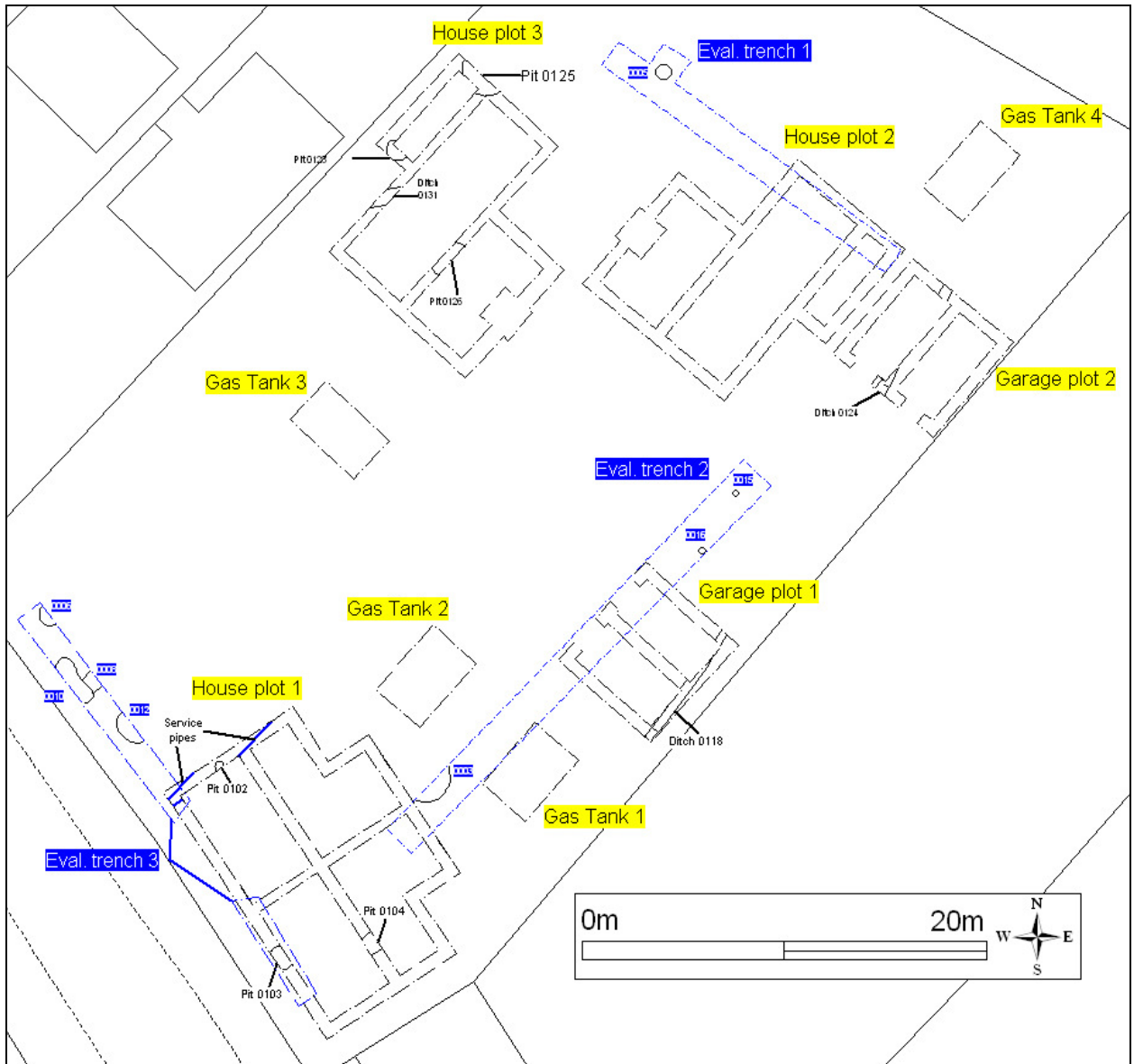


Figure 8. Trench plan with previous evaluation trenches overlaid in blue.

8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

The site lay within the boundaries of the medieval settlement of Icklingham and identified 9 archaeological features.

A boundary ditch running NE-SW across Garage Plots 1 and 2 and Gas Tank 1 contained 16th – 18th Century pottery. This is on a similar alignment and within a few metres of a boundary shown on the first Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6). The combination of the finds recovered and early map evidence (Fig. 6) suggest that this feature is the original plot boundary ditch.

The earliest feature on site was pit 0102 which contained a single Late Saxon pottery sherd (10th – 11th century). This find is significant as an indicator of evidence of the earliest signs of the medieval settlement of Icklingham.

The features closer to The Street (0102, 0103 and 0104) contained datable evidence ranging from 10th – 17th century. These features are likely to be refuse dumps similar to those found in the evaluation (Fig. 8) originating from the period of medieval settlement. No Medieval structural evidence was observed along the road frontage during the monitoring. This not surprising as buildings at this time would likely have consisted of surface laid structures with shallow, if any, foundations (Dr J. Tipper, *pers. comms.*).

The collection of features towards the north-west corner of the site (0124, 0126, 0128 and 0131) lacked any datable evidence and appeared to have direct relationships with more recent stratigraphy, suggesting modern origins.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive:

SCCAS Bury St Edmunds T:\Arc\ALL_site\Icklingham\IKL 166 - 35 the street

Finds and environmental archive:

SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Row H, Bay 80, Shelf 4.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The monitoring was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Andrew Vaughan Beverton, Rob Brookes, Joanna Caruth and John Craven) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by John Newman, and managed by Andrew Tester, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections were carried out by Gemma Adams and Andrew Beverton, respectively. Specialist flint identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton.

11. Bibliography

- Gill, D., 2007, 35, The Street, Icklingham, IKL 166. A report on the Archaeological evaluation. Unpublished.
- Gurney, D., 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.* East Anglian Archaeology Series no. 14.
- Ordnance Survey, 1983. 'Soils of England and Wales': *Soil survey of England and Wales*, sheet 4 Eastern England 1:250,000 Harpenden.

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.

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM



Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

35 THE STREET, ICKLINGHAM, SUFFOLK

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a [general building contractor](#) and may have financial implications.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent (application F/2007/0511/FUL) has been granted by Forest Heath District Council for the erection of four dwellings with garaging and parking including the creation of new vehicular access (following the demolition of the existing dwelling and garage) at 35, The Street, Icklingham (TL 7739 7283), with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
- 1.2 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. It is located immediately on the northern side of the Lark Valley. Much archaeological evidence occurs in close proximity to the river, with extensive prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon sites along the valley. There is a strong possibility that archaeological deposits will be encountered. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.3 The site occupies an area of 0.179 ha. It is located between 15.00 – 20.00m AOD, at the top of a gentle south-facing slope. The underlying geology comprises unconsolidated sand.
- 1.4 A trenched evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team in 2007 (SCCAS Report No. 2007/134; Suffolk HER Code IKL 166). The evaluation defined medieval occupation features, in the form of pits and finds, located principally in the southern part of the site, closest to The Street.
- 1.5 In the trenched evaluation, the archaeological deposits were defined cut into the natural below c. 0.80m of overlying topsoil and subsoil.
- 1.6 Assessment of the results of the evaluation indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring.
- 1.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological

contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. 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.

- 1.4 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.5 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 1.6 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.7 Detailed 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.
- 1.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for medieval occupation remains on the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of trenches for the wall footings and services trenches for the dwellings and garages and topsoil/subsoil stripping required for the new access and parking. These, and the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded.
- 4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).
- 4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record 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 any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. Account must be taken of any requirements the County Historic Environment Record may have regarding the conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.4 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols

and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

- 5.5 An unbound copy of the assessment report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 5.6 Following acceptance, two copies of the assessment report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.7 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.10 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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Date: 5 November 2007

Reference: /35TheStreetIcklingham2007

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2. Context list

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Identifier</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Machined?</i>	<i>Excavated By</i>	<i>Recorded By</i>	<i>Date</i>
0101	Layer	Mid/Dark Greyish-brown, slightly clay sandy Silt (5:20:75). No inclusions. Slightly compact. Mixed and disturbed in places (most prevalently in the NW of the area). Some modern finds present.	Topsoil layer covering the whole site.				AB	AB	Jan 08
0102	0102	Pit	Sub-rectangular plan with a U-shaped section that had a sharp/near vertical B.O.S leading to a shallowly concave side and an abrupt sub-angular B.O.B that lead to a flat base. No truncation was apparent.	0.5	0.6		AB	AB	Jan 08
0103	0103	Pit	Irregular ellipse plan. U-shape with a clear/slightly above average B.O.S, Straight sides and a rounded B.O.B with a concave base.	0.1	0.1		AB	AB	Jan 08
0104	0104	Pit	Irregular circular plan. A U-shape section with an above average B.O.S, slightly concave sides and an unknown B.O.B due to excavation depth limit. No truncation apparent.	2.20			AB	AB	Jan 08
0105	0102	Pit	Mid reddish-Yellowy-brown Silty-sand. No inclusions. Fairly compact. Located at west side of the plot.	0.5m	0.6m		AB	AB	Jan 08
0106	0103	Pit	A Mid. Darkish-Grey-Brown sandy silt (20:80). Occ. Chalk fleck and flint pebble inclusions (~5%) concentrated towards the base. Slightly loose compaction. Bone recovered.	0.1m	0.1m		AB	AB	Jan 08

IKL 166 Context List

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Identifier</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Machined?</i>	<i>Excavated By</i>	<i>Recorded By</i>	<i>Date</i>
0107	0104	Pit	Mid. Light Whitish-Yellowy-Brown Silty-Sand. Frequent chalk pebble inclusions (Diameter: 0.01m) 25-30%. Slightly compact.	Fill of pit 0004.	1.3m		AB	AB	Jan 08
0108	0104	Pit	Light Whitish-Brown Silty chalk loam. Occ. Chalk pebble inclusions, 15%. No finds.	Fill of 0004.	0.1m		AB	AB	Jan 08
0109	0104	Pit	Dark Blackish brown clay-silt (30:70). No inclusions. Quite compact. No finds recovered.	Fill of 0004.	1.2m		AB	AB	Jan 08
0110	0104	Pit	Mid. Grey-brown Slightly sandy-silt (15:85). Occ. Chalk fleck inclusions (~10%). Fairly compact. Pottery, bone and CBM recovered. Excavated to 0.4m depth due to total trench depth exceeding 1.2m.	Fill of 0004.	1.8m		AB	AB	Jan 08
0111			VOID.					AB	May 09
0112		Layer	Lightish/Mid. Yellowy-Greyish-Brown. Sandy-Clay-Silt. Moderate chalk fleck inclusions (~20%).	Layer appearing across certain areas of the site.			AB	AB	Jan 08
0113		layer	Mid. Yellowy-Greyish-Brown. Clay-Sandy-Silt (20:40:40). Moderate chalk flecking inclusions (~18%). Slightly compact and cohesive.	Layer across house plot 1 and garage plot 2.			AB	AB	Jan 08
0114			VOID					RB	Jan 08
0115			VOID					RB	Jan 08

IKL 166 Context List

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Identifier</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Machined?</i>	<i>Excavated By</i>	<i>Recorded By</i>	<i>Date</i>
0116		Unstrat. Number assigned to unstratified finds from the area of house plot 2. Animal bone and pottery.						RB	Jan 08
0117		Unstrat. Number assigned to unstratified finds originating from the area of Garage plot 1. This plot contains linear 0018 and it is thought that these finds most likely come from this feature.						RB	Jan 08
0118	0118	Ditch Linear running along NE-SW edge of double garages. Follows existing fence line. Steep sides, ~75 degrees, sharply breaking to a roughly flat base.	Boundary ditch.	0.55m			RB	RB	Jan 08
0119	0118	Ditch Fill of 0018. Very similar to topsoil in composition and colour. Clay-Silty-Sand (20:40:40). Becomes sandier towards base of context. Occ. chalk flecks and stones (5-10%).	P-med. Judging by pot sherd and ditches probable function as a boundary.					RB	Jan 08
0120	0118	Ditch Lower fill of 0018. Barely visible in segment in Garage plot 1 at about 30-40mm deep but up to 0.25m deep in the segment excavated in Garage plot 2. Very sticky and wet light grey chalk, silt and sand mix (40:20:40). Bone recovered.	Lower ditch fill.				RB	RB	Jan 08
0121	0121	Ditch V-sectioned ditch with a linear plan. BOS is clear and slightly angular ~70 degrees. Straight sides and an angular BOB coming to a narrow flat base. No truncation apparent. Aligned NE-SW.	Boundary ditch.	0.35m			AB	AB	Jan 08

IKL 166 Context List

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature Identifier</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Machined?</i>	<i>Excavated By</i>	<i>Recorded By</i>	<i>Date</i>
0122	0121	Ditch	Mid/dark orangey-greyish-brown sandy-silt. Occ. Chalk fleck inclusions (~10%). Friable and cohesive when wet.	Fill of 0021.	0.35m		AB	AB	Jan 08
0123		Layer	Mid. Brownly-Orange sandy silt (30:70). No inclusions. Slightly compact, slightly friable.	layer found across House plot 2.			AB	AB	Jan 08
0124	0124	Pit	Circular plan with a shallow dish section. B.O.S is very shallow, nearly imperceptible. Sides are shallow concave and the B.O.B is smooth and gradual. Base is slightly uneven with a general incline towards the SE.	Large pit of unknown function.	1.2m		JC	AB	Feb 08
0125	0124	Pit	Pale greyish-brown sandy-silt (25:75) with moderate sorted chalk pebble inclusions (Diameter 0.01m, 25%). No finds were recovered.	Fill of pit 0024.	1.2m		JC	AB	Jan 08
0126	0126	Pit	Most likely circular in plan this pit has a dish shape section with a flared B.O.S and a smooth B.O.B leading to a shallow concave base.	Pit cut into 0112, unknown function.	2m		JC	AB	Jan 08
0127	0126	Pit	mid-dark greyish-brown fine sand. Occ. Sorted stones (dia: 0.01m) and occ. Chalk flecking.	Fill of pit 0126.	2m		JC	AB	Jan 08
0128	0128	Pit	Circular pit cut. Concave section with a slightly flared B.O.S and a semi-abrupt B.O.B that leads to a shallow concave base.	Pit cut into western extent of house plot 3. Filled with sterile material but has concrete in slump over fill (0129).	1m		JC	AB	Jan 08
0129	0128	Pit	Mid. Orangey-Brown slightly silty-sand, no inclusions.	Sterile fill of pit 0128.	1m		JC	AB	Jan 08

IKL 166 Context List

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Identifier</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Machined?</i>	<i>Excavated</i> <i>By</i>	<i>Recorded</i> <i>By</i>	<i>Date</i>
0130	0128	Pit	White chalk deposit, re-deposited natural	Slump fill in top of pit 0128. This appears to show that this pit is modern and resultant from redeposition of natural material.	1m			JC	AB	Jan 08
0131	0131	Ditch	Small ditch running NE-SW in plan. The section is very irregular but roughly U-shaped with a concave SW side and a stepped NE side both with a clear, slightly steep B.O.S and abrupt B.O.B.	Ditch feature running across the West side of house plot 3. Although it does not appear in the eastern extent so the terminus is located within the unexcavated central section.	1.2m			JC	AB	Jan 08
0132	0131	Ditch	Mid/dark greyish-brown even loam with frequent stones.	Fill of ditch 0131.0	1.2m			JC	JC	Jan 08
0133		Layer	Modern layer or build rubble and refuse sealing pit 0128.	Modern rubble layer in house plot 3.				JC	JC	Jan 08
0134			VOID							
0135			VOID							
0136	0136	Pit	Circular pit cut with steep and sharp B.O.S, straight sides and an abrupt B.O.B. Base is fairly flat.	Pit feature in Garage plot 3. As full plan is 2.2m not visible this feature could be a ditch but sides appear to curve in slightly, therefore is most likely a pit.				JAC	JAC	Jan 08
0137	0136	Pit	V-Dark brown loamy-silt with occ. Chalk flecks.	Fill of pit 0136. Post med pot sherds were recovered from this context.	2.2m			JAC	JAC	Jan 08

Appendix 3. Pottery Catalogue

IKL166 Spotdates

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Ceramic Period</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Sherd No</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Fabric date range</i>	<i>Context date</i>
0005	LS	THET	JAR		1	52		Handled jar	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0010	PM	DUTR	BODY		2	15				15th-17th C
0016	M	MCW	BODY		1	26	S	Quartz inks		L12th-14th C
0017	PM	IRON	BODY	BW	1	1		Laminated		19th C+
0017	PM	GRE	BODY		2	47	A		16th-18th C	U/S
0017	M	MCW	BASE		1	23		Sagging base	L12th-14th C	U/S
0019	PM	GRE	BODY		1	4			16th-18th C	16th-18th C