

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

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SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/163

**Rivercote, Lime Kiln Quay, Woodbridge**

**Site code: WGB 074**

## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** C/09/0204

**Date of Fieldwork:** 24 April 2009

**Grid Reference:** TM 27841 49159

**Commissioning Body:** Complete Timber Solutions Ltd

**Curatorial Officer:** Keith Wade

**Project Officer:** Kieron Heard

**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-59815

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

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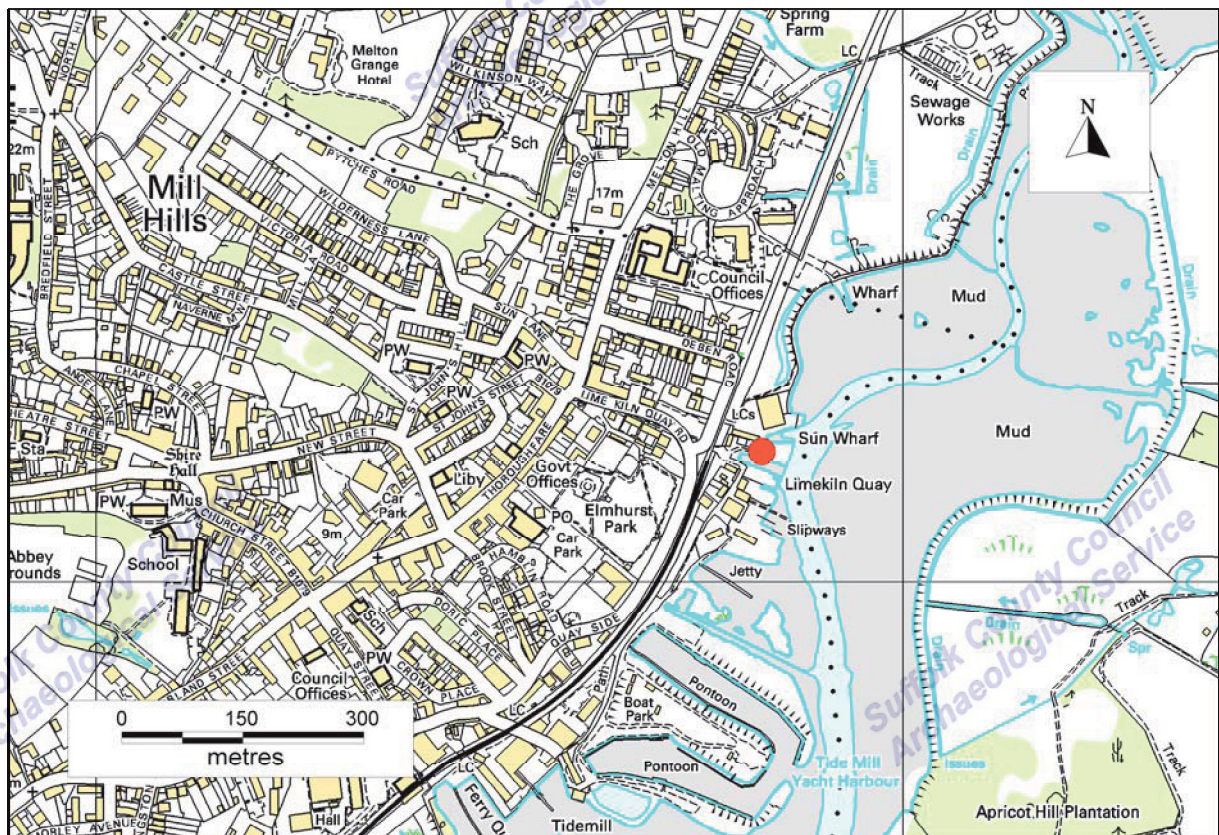
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## Summary

WGB 074, Rivercote, Lime Kiln Quay, Woodbridge: An archaeological monitoring was carried out at the above site during the excavation of an engineering test pit. It revealed alluvial deposits of clay/silt and sandy gravel at approximately 1.80m below ground level. These were sealed by a horizontal sequence of made ground, a 19th-century brick foundation, modern dumping, topsoil and turf.

## 1. Introduction and methodology

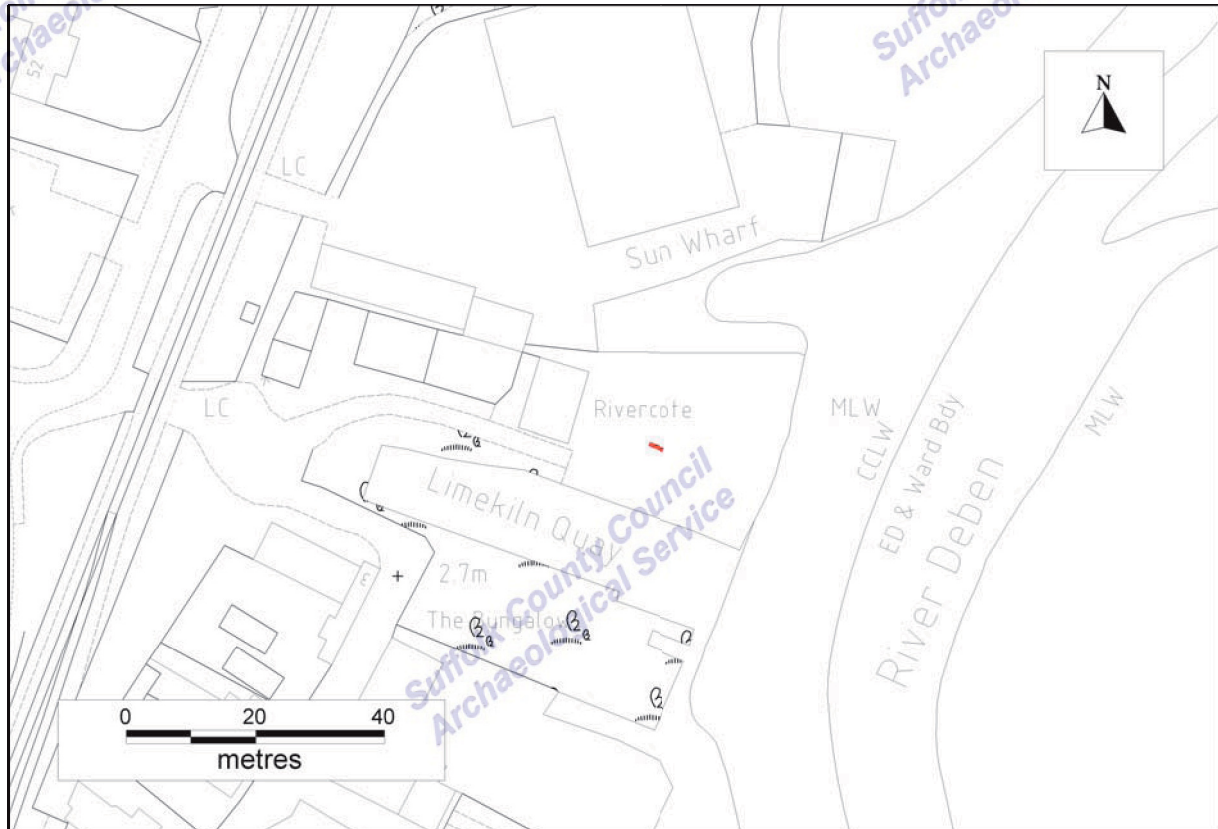
An archaeological monitoring was carried out at Rivercote, Lime Kiln Quay, Woodbridge (Fig. 1) in accordance with an archaeological condition relating to planning permission for the construction of a replacement dwelling (planning application number: C/09/0204). Complete Timber Solutions Ltd commissioned the archaeological work.



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Figure 1. Location map

An engineering test pit was excavated in the garden of the property using a wheeled, JCB-type mechanical excavator. The test pit measured 2.50m east-west x 0.70m north-south x 2.50m deep and is located on Figure 2. Sufficient time was allowed for the monitoring archaeologist to make a basic record of the sequence of deposits; due to the dimensions of the trench all observations had to be made from ground level.



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Figure 2. Location of engineering test pit (red)

## 2. Results

The monitoring revealed a straightforward sequence of horizontal strata, structural remains and intrusive features. Alluvial deposits of clay/silt and sandy gravel were observed at approximately 1.80m below ground level. These were sealed by a horizontal sequence of made ground, a 19th-century brick foundation, modern dumping, topsoil and turf.

A measured sketch of the north-facing section is reproduced as Figure 3 and the deposits and features are summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

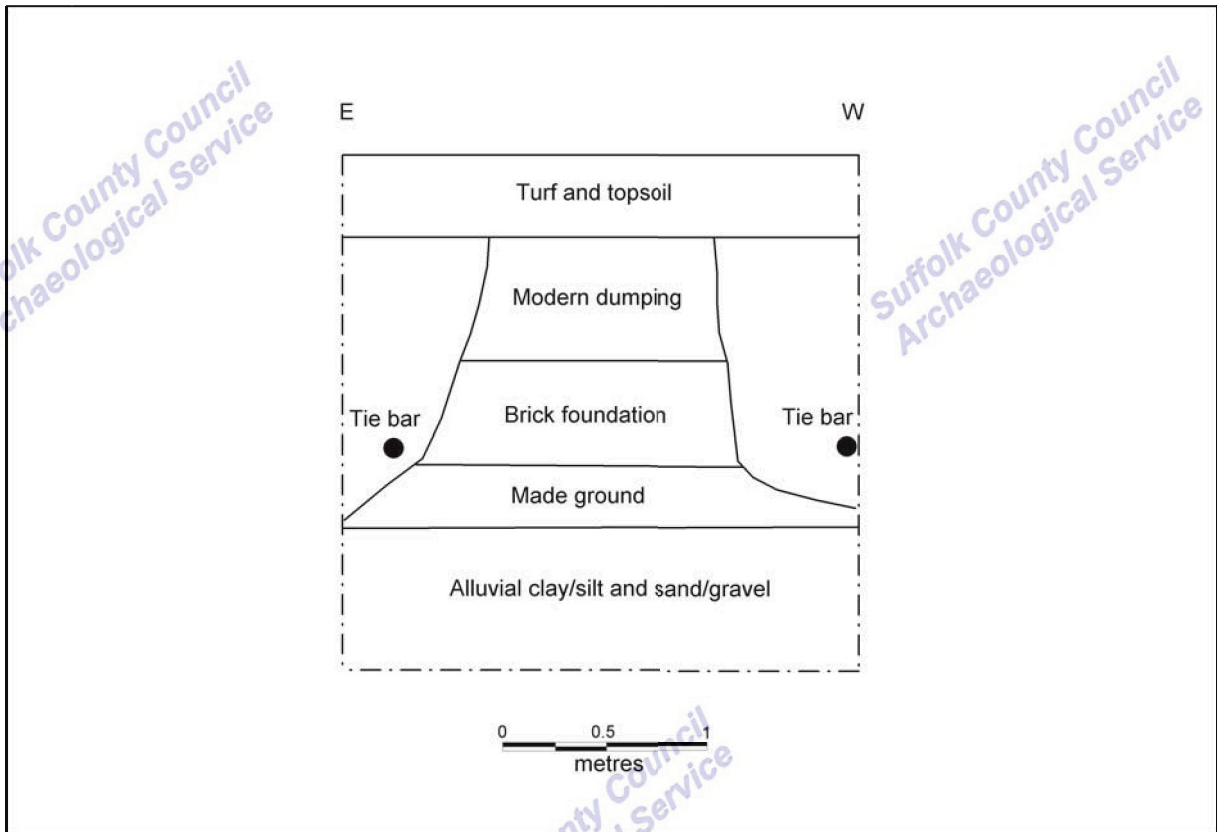


Figure 3. North-facing section of the test pit

Deposit	Depth below GL
Turf and topsoil: current ground surface	0.0m
Modern dumping: soil and building rubble	0.4m
Top of brick foundation	1.0m
Base of brick foundation	1.5m
Made ground: dark grey sandy silt with some ceramic building material and shell	1.5m
Alluvial clay/silt or sand/gravel	1.8m

Table 1. Deposits in north-facing section

Deposit	Depth below GL
Turf and topsoil: current ground surface	0.0m
Modern dumping: soil and brick rubble	0.4m
Made ground: dark grey sandy silt with some ceramic building material and shell	1.0m
Alluvial clay/silt or sand/gravel	1.8m

Table 2. Deposits in south-facing section

### Comments

The iron tie bars shown on Figure 3 are understood to extend right across the site, retaining the dock walls to north and south of the site.

The brick foundation shown on Figure 3 is flush with the southern edge of the test pit and is identified as the footing for a boundary wall shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1880 and 1920 (Fig. 4).

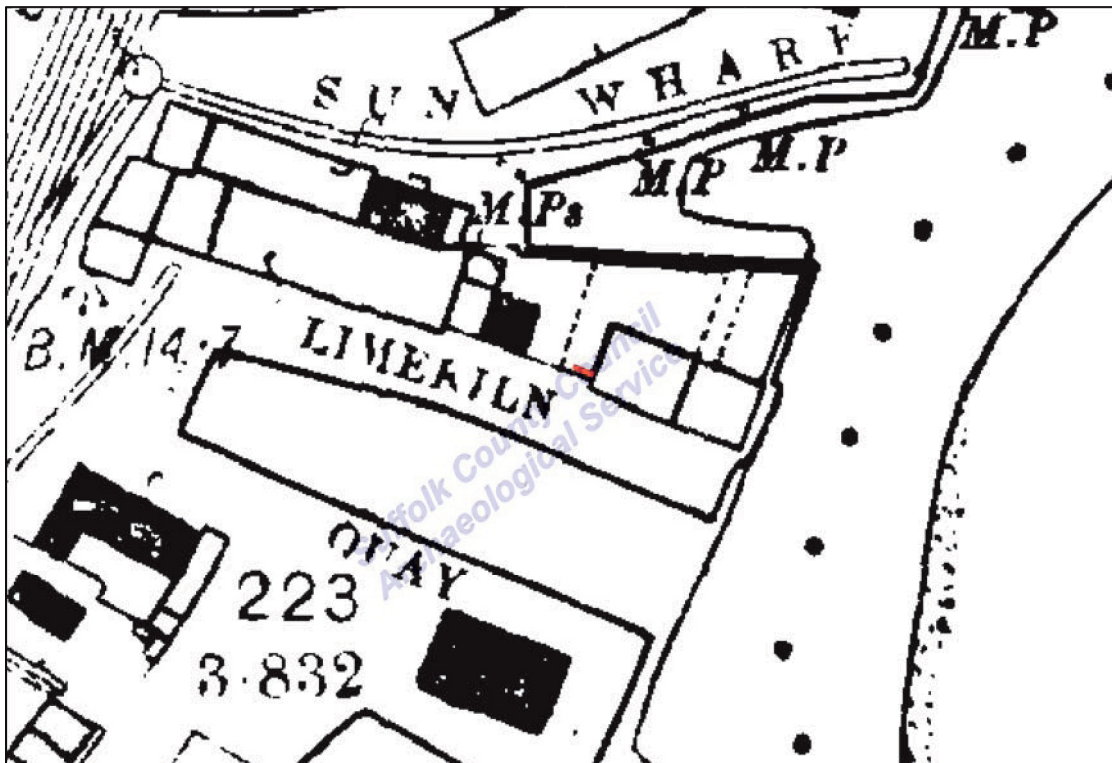


Figure 4. The test pit located on the 1880 1st edition Ordnance Survey map

### 3. Conclusion

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The monitoring has provided limited evidence for alluvial deposition within the River Deben floodplain, followed by ground-raising and subsequent occupation of the site in the 19th century.

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Kieron Heard, Project Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

May 2009