

**Extension, Including New Cellar, to Red House,
Pound Lane, Hadleigh, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/10/00842/FHA & B/11/00446/FHA

HER Ref: HAD 118

Archaeological Monitoring Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(January 2012)

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Site details for HER

Name: Red House, Pound Lane, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 5EQ

Client: Mr & Mrs A O'Reilly

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/10/00842/FHA & B/11/00446/FHA

Development: Erection of side extension with cellar & swimming pool

Date of fieldwork: Thursday, 15 December, 2011

HER Ref: HAD 118

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-116901

Conservation area

Grid ref: TM 0250 4258

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Monitoring methodology
3. Results
4. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Monitored cellar area

List of appendices

Appendix I – Images of the excavation

Appendix II - Brief & Specification

Summary: Hadleigh, Red House, Pound Lane (HAD 118, TM 0250 4258) monitoring of ground works for an extension with cellar below on the western side of the house confirmed the previous evaluation results with extensive Post medieval disturbance across the full footprint area and no pockets of the previous land surface surviving (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs A O'Reilly).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Wiston Design Partnership on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs A O'Reilly, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to complete the archaeological programme of works required under the relevant conditions of the planning decision notices for applications B/10/00842/FHA & B/11/00446/FHA. The requirements for the programme of works were set by Mr K Wade of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service and, initially, a trenched evaluation was carried out in March 2011 (Newman, 2011). The evaluation revealed extensive evidence for Post medieval quarrying for sand and gravel in the area of the proposed extension and swimming pool at the Red House, Pound Lane, Hadleigh (see Fig. 1), and these ground conditions led to a revised development proposal with a cellar below the extension as extensive excavation would be required for the foundations. As the full extent of the Post medieval quarrying was uncertain a Brief and Specification for monitoring of the cellar ground works (Appendix II) was therefore set to complete the archaeological programme of works. Ground works for the swimming pool were not monitored because the evaluation trenching had established Post medieval ground disturbance to a depth of at least 1700mm in this area of the garden and foundations for the pool would be a maximum of 1300mm below ground level.

1.2 As outlined in the evaluation report Hadleigh is a small market town in south Suffolk to the west of Ipswich that had been established by the late Saxon period at least and flourished through the medieval period. The town is focused on the area around the parish church and the two main historic street lines. However the extent of the historic core is uncertain as opportunities to investigate below ground deposits have been limited in modern times. The site of the proposed development falls within this historic town area being some 100m north of the parish church, where Middle Saxon pottery has been found (SCC HER HAD 032), and close to the junction of Angel Street and High Street where Late Saxon pottery was recovered at No 85 (SCC HER 028). The Red House is also just to the north of what is now Hadleigh School, a listed structure of 17th century and possibly earlier date which also is the site of the Manor House (source- English Heritage online LBS entry for Hadleigh School, no: 277779). The River Brett lies 120m to the west with the Red House being close to the 20m OD contour and therefore on the terrace above the river in a topographical location often chosen for settlement and related activity in the past. As noted above evaluation trenching at the site had already established that the naturally occurring glaciofluvial deposits underlying the area are sands and gravels which had been exploited in the relatively recent past when historic Ordnance Survey maps indicate local land use being small paddocks and orchards between the High Street and the River Brett.

2. Monitoring methodology

2. Prior to the main ground works commencing steel sheets had been driven into the ground around the full perimeter of the proposed cellar surrounding an area of 90m² on the western side of the existing house (see Fig. 2). The excavation of the deposits above the underlying sand and gravel within the sheeted area were undertaken using a large 360 machine equipped with a wide, toothless bucket under continuous archaeological supervision over a single dry and sunny day. For logistical reasons the north-western quarter of the cellar area was initially excavated to a depth of c2000mm to confirm that this area had been extensively disturbed in the Post

medieval period. Once this had been established this area was back-filled so the machine could move onto it and reach all the other areas within the steel sheets. During the excavation works ample opportunity was allowed for hand investigation of any indistinct areas towards the base of the deposits being removed and the upcast spoil was stockpiled nearby where it was examined for stray finds. Conditions for identifying archaeological features, if present, are considered to have been good. During the day a small number of digital images were taken to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 As revealed in the evaluation trenching the depth of topsoil to the west of the house proved to be of some depth being between 500mm and 900mm thick. Below this depth a mid brown sandy subsoil containing numerous small fragments of Post medieval brick or tile was exposed and removal of this layer revealed the naturally occurring yellow sand and gravel at a depth of 1300mm from the modern ground surface close to the wall of the house. The depth of the subsoil then increased towards the western half of the excavation for the cellar with yellow sand being revealed 1700mm below the modern ground level in the south-western corner while naturally occurring deposits were not seen in the north-western quarter where previous evaluation trenching had already indicated a quarry depth of over 2000mm. The only feature revealed during the excavation works was a modern test pit close to the wall of the house and the only finds seen in the upcast spoil were small brick and tile fragments and pottery and glass sherds of 18th century or later date.

4. Conclusion

5.1 While the site is within the area of archaeological importance in Hadleigh these ground works did not reveal any deposits or finds of interest with the only feature being a very recent test pit. The monitoring confirmed the results of the evaluation trenching with evidence for deep Post medieval quarrying over part of the site with the remainder of the cellar area appearing to have been disturbed to a sufficient depth to remove the level where archaeological deposits, if they had been present, would also have been removed in the last c200/300 years.

5.2 In conclusion it is clear that the garden area to the west and north-west of the Red House while being in an area of archaeological importance has seen this potential removed in the relatively recent past and the current development therefore does not impinge on any deposits of interest.

References:

Newman, J 2011 'Red House, Pound Lane, Hadleigh- Archaeological Evaluation Report' (client report- OASIS ref. johnnewm1-95996)

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Ian Harris and everyone else on site for their close cooperation with regard to this site monitoring)

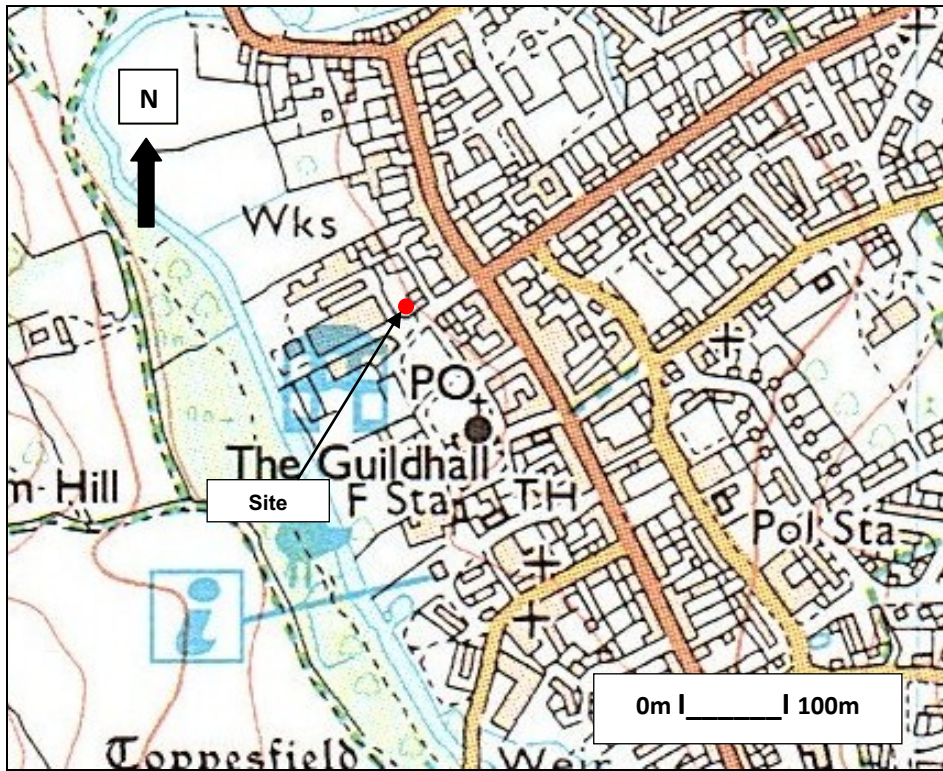


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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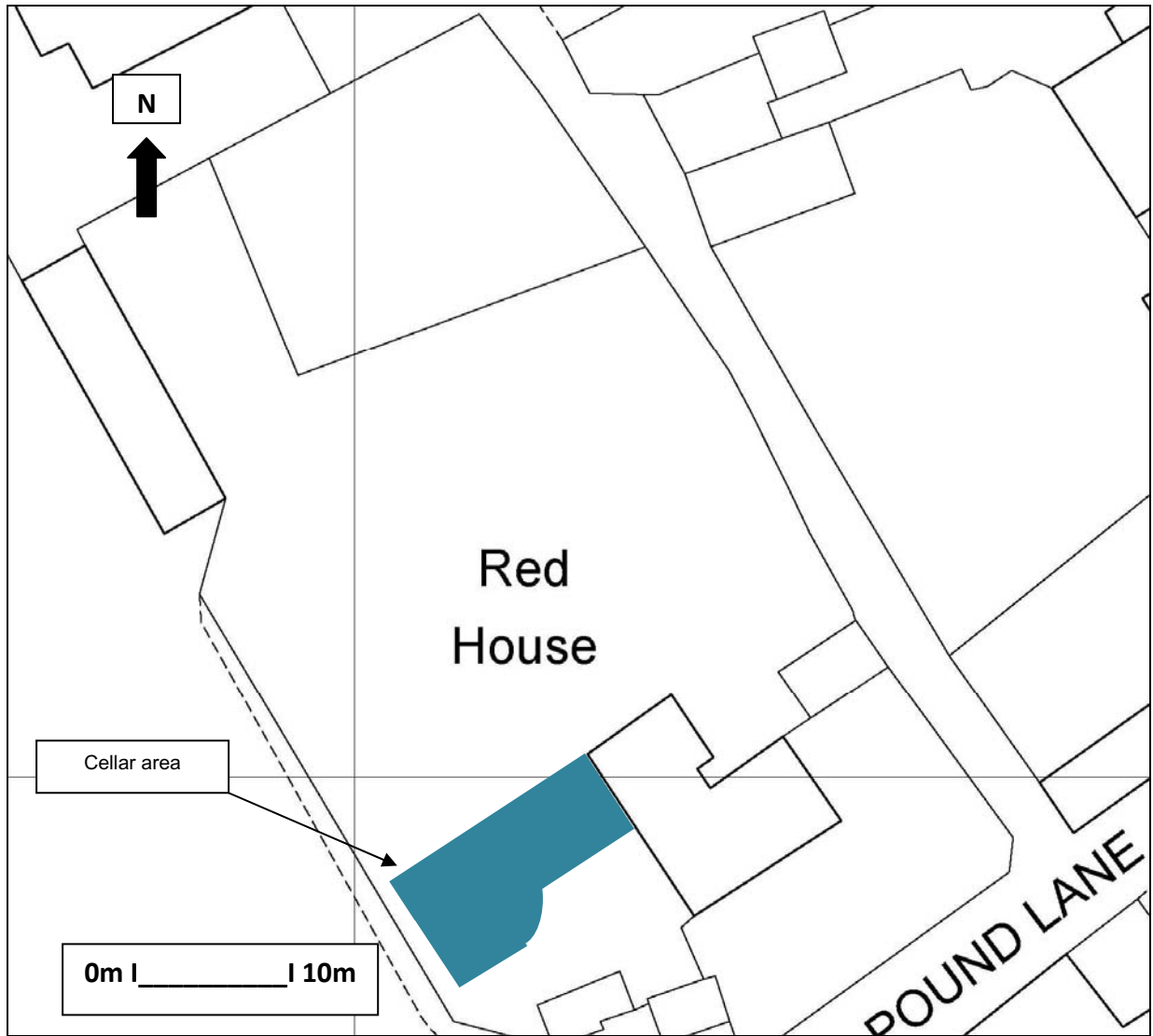


Fig. 2: Monitored cellar area
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2011 all rights reserved Licence No. 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



Site from west with steel sheets in place (and house being reconstructed in background)



Cellar excavation from north-east



Cellar excavation from south-west

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

RED HOUSE, POUND LANE, HADLEIGH

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to extend Red House, Pound Lane, Hadleigh has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (B/10/00842/FHA and B/11/00446/FHA). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence and the proposed foundation methods indicates that the area affected by new building can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 The proposal lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance defined for Hadleigh in the Babergh Local Plan and will involve extensive ground disturbance.
- 1.3 Evaluation by trenching has shown that the area of the development has been extensively quarried in the post medieval period but there are areas between the quarry pits where archaeological features and finds could survive. However, as any damage to archaeological deposits will clearly be very limited, recording can be by the monitoring of the building contractors ground works by a trained archaeologist.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be 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 the medieval and earlier occupation of the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of building footing trenches and a cellar and swimming pool. These, and the up-cast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 The developer or his archaeologist will give the County Archaeologist (Keith Wade, Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone: 01284 352440; Fax: 01284 352443) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 3.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
- 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 paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and timetable.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered, the County Archaeologist should be immediately informed so that any amendments deemed necessary to this specification to ensure adequate provision for recording, can be made without delay. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Archaeologist and the 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 The lowering of ground levels in the cellar/pool area should be in two stages. In the first stage, the removal of overburden should stop at the natural plateau level so that it can be cleaned and any archaeological features recorded before stripping continues to formation level.
- 4.3 Opportunity should be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.4 In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of one and half hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where archaeological detail is observed, one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean and sections drawn at a minimum scale of 1:50.

- 4.5 All archaeological features exposed should be half sectioned and then fully excavated when possible and recorded in section and plan at a minimum scale of 1:50. Trench locations should be recorded on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.6 All contexts should be numbered and finds recorded by context as far as possible.
- 4.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 4.8 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

5. Reporting Requirements

- 5.1 **Reporting should be commensurate with results.**
If significant archaeological features or finds are found:
- 5.2 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 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible. This should include a plan showing the proposed development with all areas observed during the monitoring clearly marked.
- 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 HER 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.
- 5.4 A report, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must also 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. 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 A summary report should be provided, in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology* (which can be included in the project report)
- 5.6 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).
- 5.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan showing all the areas observed should be included with the report. This must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software for integration into the County HER. 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.

When no significant features or finds are found

- 5.9 A short report should be provided including the following information:
 - Grid Ref
 - Parish
 - Address
 - Planning Application number
 - Date(s) of visit(s)
 - Methodology
 - Plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development (a digital vector plan as in 5.8 above when possible)
 - Depth of ground disturbance in each area
 - Depth of topsoil and its profile over natural at each location of observation
 - Observations as to land use history (truncation etc)
 - Recorder and Organisation
 - Date of report

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Economy, Skills and Environment Department
9-10 The Churchyard
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 20th April 2011

Reference: Red House, Hadleigh

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 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.