

**Erection of Extension to Waveney Cottage,
Queen Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk**

Planning application: 1690/11

HER Ref: SBK 040

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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

(August 2012)

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Site details for HER

Name: Waveney Cottage, Queen Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk, IP21 5HG

Client: Mr D Whiting

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 1690/11

Development: Erection of side extension

Date of fieldwork: 29 June, 2012

HER Ref: SBK 040

OASIS: johnnewm1-131429

Grid ref: TM 2304 7413

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Summary: Stradbroke, Waveney Cottage, Queen Street (SBK 040, TM 2304 7413) monitoring of foundation trenches for a side extension did not reveal any archaeological features with the only find of any significance from the upcast spoil being a pottery sherd of 15/16th century date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr D Whiting).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr D Whiting commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application 1690/11. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief and Specification set by Mr K Wade of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition (Appendix II). This development concerns the erection a side extension to Waveney Cottage, Queen Street, Stradbroke (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Stradbroke parish is located in north central Suffolk and the main settlement is focused on a staggered crossroads directly to the west of the parish church. Queen Street runs in a northerly direction from this junction with Waveney Cottage being some 200m north of the parish church and 40m south-west of a large moat. Stradbroke is also a sizeable village and has been a local centre from at least the medieval period and it has various historic urban characteristics such the presence of a market from at least 1227. The local drift geology is locally dominated by the heavy clay of the Till deposits of central Suffolk with Waveney Cottage being close to the 50m OD contour.

2. Monitoring methodology

2. A single visit was made to the site to observe the excavation of the foundations for the side extension as they progressed using a small mini-digger equipped with a 700mm wide toothed bucket on a sunny day with site visibility good at all times. The foundation trenches were entered to allow for closer inspection of the exposed soil profiles and hand cleaning of indistinct areas. Upcast spoil was inspected for stray finds as it was put in a skip before being removed from the site. The foundations were recorded in relation to nearby mapped features and a small number of digital images were taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 In total some 13m of 700mm wide and 1200mm deep foundation trench were examined along the northern, eastern and western sides of the extension footprint with the remaining side planned to butt up against the house (see Fig. 2). The exposed deposit profile in the trenches proved to be uniform across the extension footprint and comprised 350/400mm of topsoil over 300mm of a clean pale to mid brown clay subsoil which in turn lay over the local glaciofluvial deposits that, as anticipated, proved to be a pale yellow to orange clay with small and medium sized flints and small fragments of degraded chalk.

3.2 The 13m of foundation trench did not reveal any archaeological features with the only finds visible in the upcast spoil being occasional small sherds of 19th/early 20th century blue and white transfer printed wares and small fragments of later Post medieval brick plus one sherd of 15/16th century date. This latter sherd being described by Sue Anderson as being 'A single sherd (12g) of late medieval and transitional (LMT) ware recovered as an unstratified find. The sherd is in a fine sandy oxidised fabric with occasional mica and has a reduced external surface, but there is no trace of glaze. The fabric is typical of the 15th/16th-century LMT production sites in the Waveney Valley area'.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While this site is within the area of archaeological interest at Stradbroke where evidence for medieval or earlier Post medieval activity might be anticipated this monitoring recorded little evidence of this date save a single sherd of pottery. With this result it might be suggested that Waveney Cottage is close to or beyond the edge of the area of archaeological interest in the village though the small scale of the ground works make any conclusions tentative.

4.2 In conclusion it is clear that the limited nature of the monitored footings has had a minimal impact on the area of archaeological importance at Stradbroke.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to David Whiting for his close cooperation in relation to this site monitoring and to Sue Anderson of CFA Archaeology for examining the single sherd of interest)

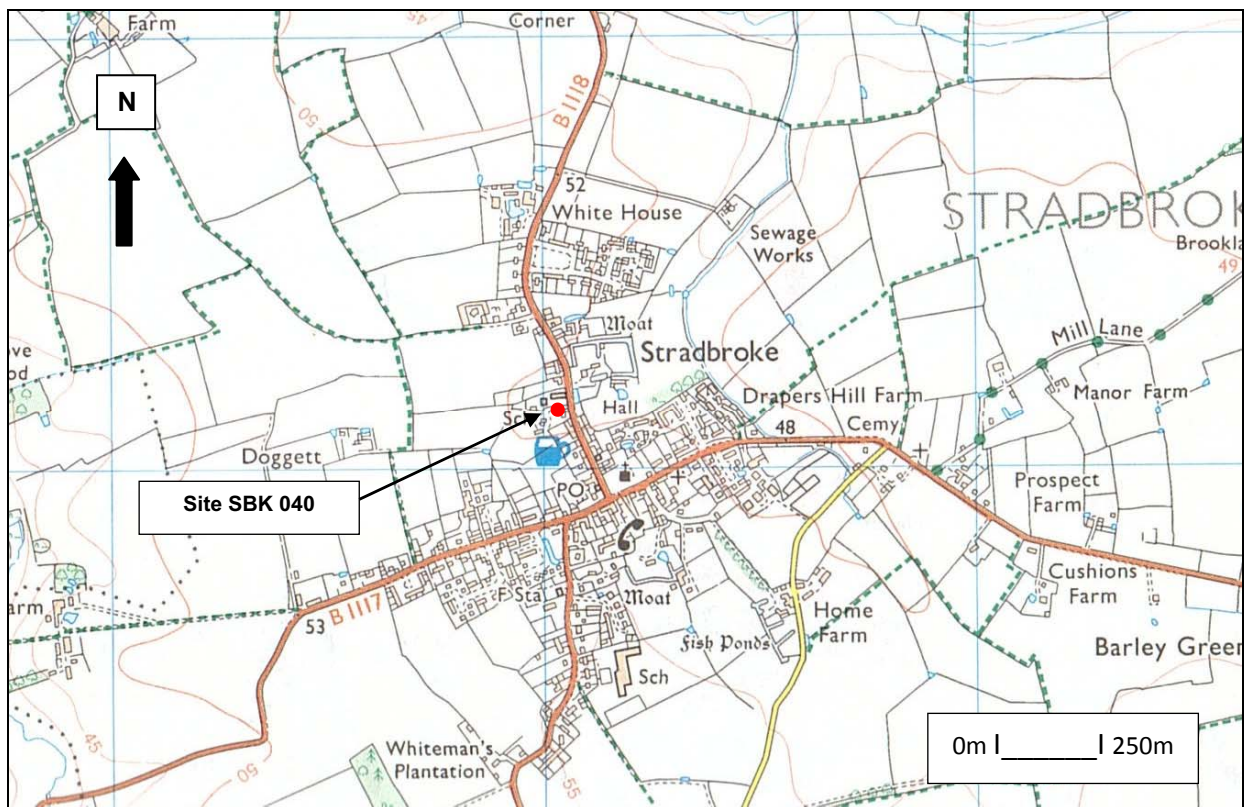


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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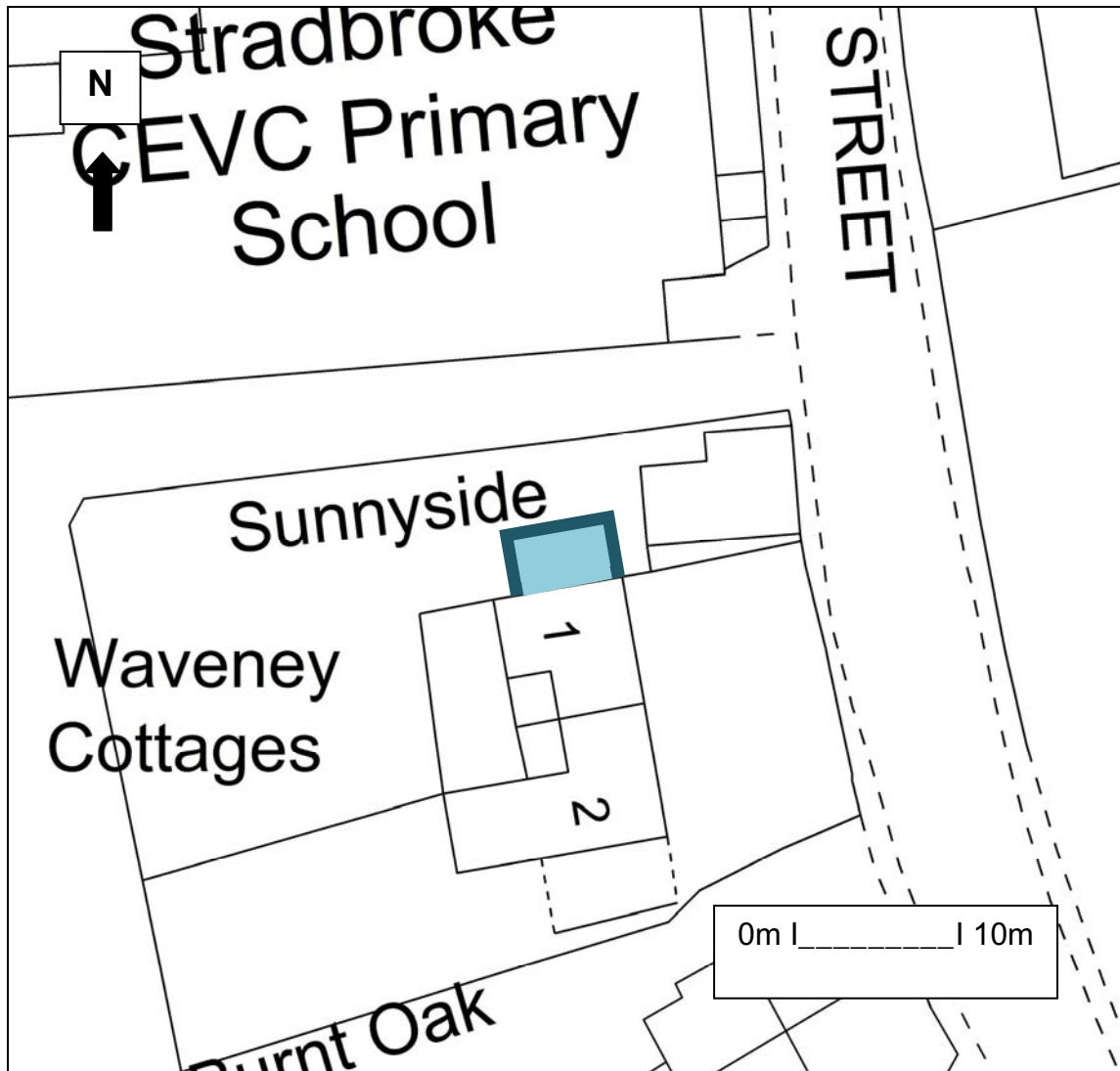


Fig. 2: Extension footprint (trenches- dark blue)
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Appendix I- Images



Site from north-east



Northern trench from east



Deposit profile western trench

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

Waveney Cottage, Queen Street, Stradbroke

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to extend Waveney Cottage, Queen Street, Stradbroke has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (1690/11). 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 medieval settlement for Stradbroke as defined in the County Historic Environment Record and will involve significant ground disturbance.
- 1.3 As strip foundations are proposed there will only be limited damage to any archaeological deposits, which can be recorded by a trained archaeologist during excavation of the trenches by the building contractor.

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 occupation of the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of building footing trenches. 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 1RX. Telephone: 01284 741230; Fax: 01284 741257) 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 submit a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), based on be the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and timetable. The WSI 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.
- 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 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.
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 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.

- 4.5 All contexts should be numbered and finds recorded by context as far as possible.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 4.7 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 1RX

Date: 9th September 2011

Reference: Waveney Cottage

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.

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-131429

Project details

Project name	Erection of extension to No 1 Waveney Cottages, Queen Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Stradbroke, No 1 Waveney Cottages, Queen Street (SBK 040, TM 2304 7413) monitoring of foundation trenches for a side extension did not reveal any archaeological features with the only find of any significance from the upcast spoil being a pottery sherd of 15/16th century date.
Project dates	Start: 29-06-2012 End: 29-06-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SBK 040 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STRADBROKE No 1 Waveney Cottages, Queen Street
Postcode	IP21 5HG
Study area	16.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2304 7413 52 1 52 19 09 N 001 16 22 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49.00m Max: 50.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Erection of No 1 Waveney Cottages, Queen Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk-Archaeological Monitoring Report
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Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
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OASIS: