

**Deanery Cottage, Deanery Lodge, Church Walk,
Hadleigh, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/09/00716

HER Ref: HAD 132

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: Deanery Cottage, Deanery Lodge, Church Walk, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 5ED

Client: Sir John & Lady Hall

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/09/00716

Development: Erection of front porch

Date of fieldwork: 2 July, 2012

HER Ref: HAD 132

OASIS: johnnewm1-131686

Grid ref: TM 0252 4248

Conservation area

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Summary: Hadleigh, Deanery Cottage, Deanery Lodge, Church Walk (HAD 132, TM 0252 4248) during monitoring of relatively shallow foundation trenches for a small front porch extension a small number of pottery sherds of early Post medieval date were recovered from a uniform deposit that may have been the fill of a large feature such as a pit though, equally, it could also have simply been a deep layer of subsoil as no feature sides or base were revealed. A few cattle and horse bones were also present in this deposit as were a small number of oyster shells and small fragments of Post medieval peg tile (John Newman Archaeological Services for Sir John & Lady Hall).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their clients, Sir John and Lady Hall, 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 B/09/00716. 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 small front porch extension to Deanery Cottage, Deanery Lodge, Church Walk, Hadleigh (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Hadleigh is a small market town, the market being established by 1252, in south Suffolk to the west of Ipswich that had been established by the mid to 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 to the south of the River Brett with a smaller medieval/Post medieval suburb to the north of the river with Bridge Street forming the link over the river between the High Street and this suburb. Deanery Cottage though not a listed structure lies within the Conservation Area in the town and is located immediately to the north-west of the parish church where archaeological investigations have suggested a middle Saxon (late 7th – mid 9th century AD) phase of activity at the core of the historic settlement.

2. Monitoring methodology

2. A single visit was made to the site to observe the final stage of the excavation for the foundations of the small front porch extension as they were undertaken by hand on a sunny day with good visibility for the exposed deposits. The foundation trenches were entered to allow for closer inspection of the exposed soil profiles and hand cleaning of indistinct areas. Upcast spoil was stockpiled nearby and in a skip allowing for a close inspection for stray finds 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 just under 5m of 500mm wide and 800mm deep foundation trench were examined along the northern and western sides of the extension footprint with the remaining sides 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 200mm of modern material for the existing path area to the front door over 200mm of a former topsoil with small fragments of Post medieval brick and tile which in turn lay over 400mm of a mid brown sandy subsoil of feature fill which also formed the base of the trenches (see Appendix I). The underlying glaciofluvial deposits were not exposed at any point in the foundation trenches which revealed uniform deposits along the c5m length making interpretation problematic in terms of whether one large feature, such as a pit, had been partially disturbed or if the local area around the porch extension simply lay over substantial subsoil deposits in excess of 800mm in depth.

4. The Finds

4.1 Two pottery sherds and a representative fragment of peg tile were recovered from the upcast spoil and the relevant short report by Sue Anderson is included below as Appendix III. In summary the two sherds are of earlier Post medieval date while the tile fragment is of medieval date though it is likely to have seen a secondary re-use. Further, smaller, fragments of peg tile were noted in the spoil as were a few cattle and horse bones and a few oyster shells which it can be concluded from the pottery finds are of earlier Post medieval date though whether from a single context such as a pit or from subsoil deposits with consequent problems of mixing and residuality is uncertain.

5. Conclusion

4.1 While this site is located in close proximity to the parish church at the historic core of Hadleigh where previous investigations have recovered evidence for activity of middle Saxon date this monitoring did not record any finds or deposits pre-dating the early Post medieval period. However the ground works undertaken for the planned front porch were small scale being only c5m long and 800mm deep and it was therefore impossible to ascertain whether part of a large feature had been partially disturbed or if a substantial depth of subsoil was present in the area.

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 within the core of the historic town.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Glen Morret for his close cooperation in relation to this site monitoring, Esther Newman for processing the finds and Sue Anderson for her specialist finds report)

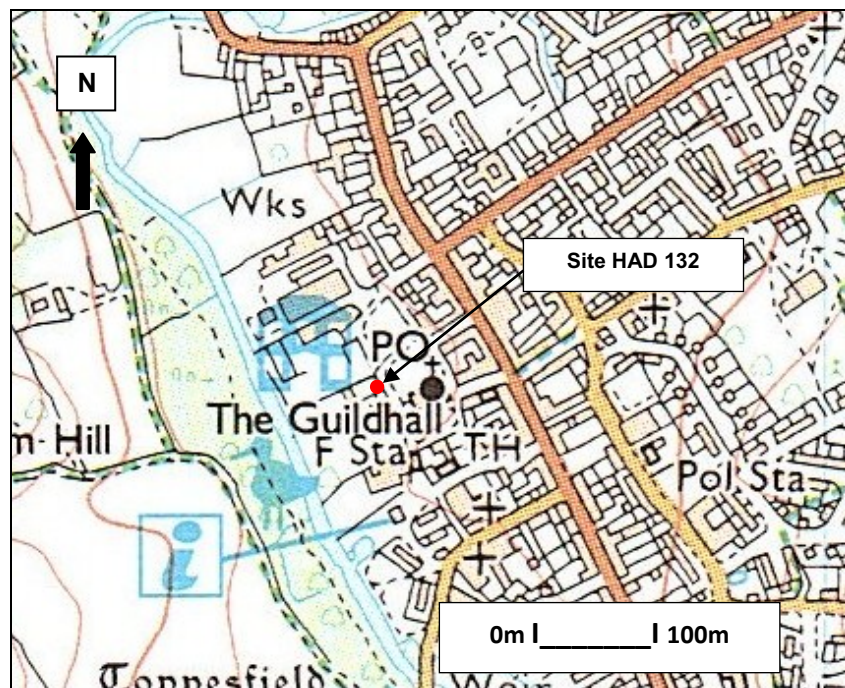


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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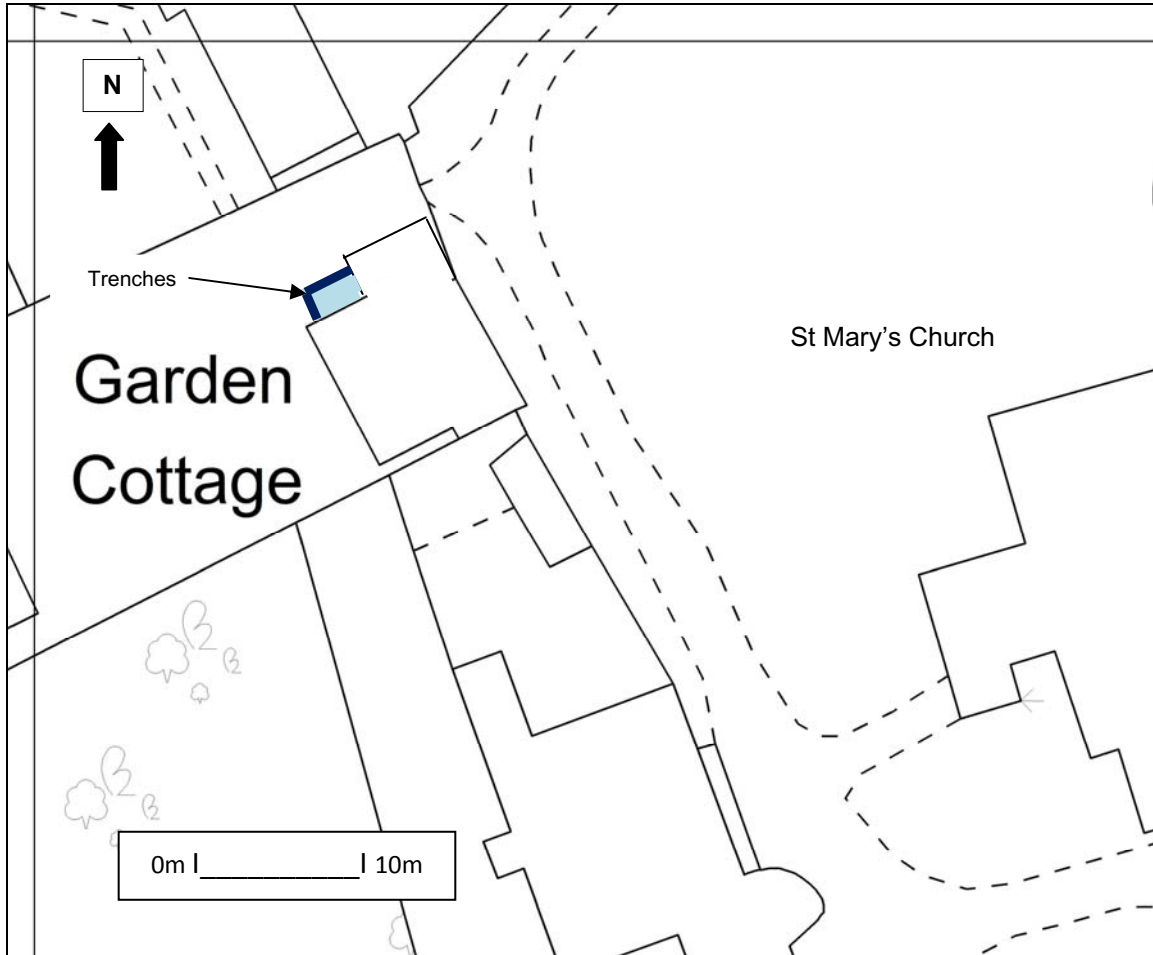


Fig. 2: Monitored footprint area (trenches- dark blue)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from north-west



Western trench from north



Deposit profile

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

DEANERY COTTAGE, DEANERY LODGE, CHURCH WALK, HADLEIGH

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to erect a front entrance porch at Deanery Cottage, Deanery Lodge, Church Walk, Hadleigh, has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (B/09/00716). 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 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 post Roman 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 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:
- Location (Grid Ref. Parish, Address)
 - Planning Application number
 - Date(s) of visit(s) and 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 and topsoil and its profile over natural in each area
 - Observations as to land use history (truncation etc)
 - Recorder, organisation and 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: 15 March 2012

Reference: Deanery Cottage, 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.

Appendix III- The Finds

Deanery Cottage, Hadleigh (HAD 132): Ceramics

Sue Anderson, CFA Archaeology, August 2012.

Two pottery sherds (46g) and a fragment of tile were recovered as unstratified finds (0001). The pottery quantification is shown in Table 1

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0001	DUTR/GRE	1	8	base fragment, orange glaze internally, sooted	15th-17th c.
	LMT	1	38	cistern bunghole, Colchester type?	15th-16th c.

Table 1. Pottery catalogue.

Key: DUTR – Dutch-type redware; GRE – glazed red earthenware; LMT – late medieval and transitional.

The two sherds are of late medieval or early post-medieval date and are in fabrics and forms typical of south Suffolk. The sherds are unabraded and are likely to be evidence of 15th–17th-century activity in the vicinity, but the assemblage is too small for further interpretation.

One fragment of medieval roof tile (19g) in a medium sandy fabric, oxidised with a reduced core, was also collected. The presence of lime mortar suggests that it may have been reused in a later wall or other structure.

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-131686

Project details

Project name	Deanery Cottage, Deanery Lodge, Church Walk, Hadleigh- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Hadleigh, Deanery Cottage, Deanery Lodge, Church Walk (HAD 132, TM 0252 4248) during monitoring of relatively shallow foundation trenches for a small front porch extension a small number of pottery sherds of early Post medieval date were recovered from a uniform deposit that may have been the fill of a large feature such as a pit though, equally, it could also have simply been a deep layer of subsoil as no feature sides or base were revealed. A few cattle and horse bones were also present in this deposit as were a small number of oyster shells and small fragments of Post medieval peg tile.
Project dates	Start: 02-07-2012 End: 02-07-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HAD 132 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HADLEIGH Deanery Cottage, Deanery Lodge, Church Walk
Postcode	IP7 5ED
Study area	10.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0252 4248 52 0 52 02 35 N 000 57 12 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.00m Max: 20.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
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	Deanery Cottage, Deanery Lodge, Church Walk, Hadleigh- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	8 August 2012