

**Erection of Extension & Garage at Netherhaugh,  
Haugh Lane, Woodbridge, Suffolk**

**Planning application: C/11/1031 & C/12/0627**

**HER Ref: WBG 092**

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

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

(June 2013)

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## **Site details for HER**

Name: Netherhaugh, Haugh Lane, Suffolk, IP12 4NJ

Client: Mrs K Walker

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/1031 & C/12/0627

Development: Erection of detached garage & orangery/hall extension respectively

Date of fieldwork: 15 & 23 April & 10 May, 2013

HER Ref: WBG 092

OASIS: johnnewm1-152127

Grid ref: TM 2693 4964

Conservation area

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*Summary: Woodbridge, Netherhaugh, Haugh Lane (WBG 092, TM 2693 4964) monitoring of ground works for a new garage and an orangery extension recorded extensive deposits of disturbed ground typical of a filled-in Post medieval quarry pit. Apart from occasional small fragments of Post medieval peg tile and clay tobacco pipe the only find of any note was a single sherd of late medieval transitional ware pottery (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mrs K Walker).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mrs K Walker 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 notices for applications C/11/1031 and C/12/0627. 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. The two developments concern the erection a new double garage, replacing a smaller one, and the erection of an orangery/hall extension at Netherhaugh, Haugh Lane, Woodbridge (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Woodbridge is a small town close to the coast in south east Suffolk located close to the lowest crossing point of the River Deben. Granted a market in 1227 and with an uncertain, though undoubtedly significant, status as a centre from at least the Late Saxon period, Woodbridge still fulfils various local administrative and economic roles. The town is located in an area of predominantly light, glacially derived, sands and gravels generally giving rise to well drained soils.

1.3 Historically Woodbridge has had two main foci, the parish church and market place and, c600m to the south-east, the River Deben. Netherhaugh, a house of mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date, is located some 500m to the north of the parish church and market place on ground that rises moderately steeply in places away from the north-western edge of the historic town in an area that has seen extensive residential development since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century on the eastern side of the grounds of Woodbridge School. Archaeological interest in the developments at Netherhaugh was generated by their close proximity to the recorded location of an early Anglo-Saxon burial (HER WBG 022) found at the site of Junior House (Queens House area) at Woodbridge School some 80m to the west in 1873.

## 2. Monitoring methodology

2. Two visits were made to the site to monitor ground works for the new garage to the north of Netherhaugh followed by a single visit to observe excavations for the extension on the southern side of the house with the works being undertaken using a medium sized 360 mini-digger. On each occasion the area of the ground works was entered to allow for closer inspection of the exposed soil profiles and the upcast spoil was examined as it was excavated. Finally 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 Following the removal of a previous, smaller, garage initial works for the 50m<sup>2</sup> footprint for the new garage (see Fig. 2) was lowered and levelled mechanically as the ground rises steeply to the north of Netherhaugh. At its maximum in the north-eastern corner of the footprint a cut 1.90m deep was made into the slope exposing 400mm of topsoil over 1.50m of a mid brown sandy subsoil deposit decreasing to a ground lowering of 300mm in the south-western corner. Following these initial works 600mm wide and 700mm deep footing trenches were excavated around the perimeter of the garage footprint again through the same mid brown sandy subsoil deposit and it was only in the north-eastern corner that the locally occurring yellow sand glaciofluvial deposits were exposed. The substantial amount of subsoil

excavated from the footprint area proved to be largely clean with only small flints and occasional small Post medieval peg tile fragments plus one sherd (5g) of late medieval transitional ware of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date.

3.2 Ground works for the 14m<sup>2</sup> footprint for the orangery extension on the southern side of the house (see Fig. 2) revealed similar deep mid brown sandy subsoil type deposits in the sides and base of the 600mm wide and 1100mm deep footing trenches again suggesting extensive ground disturbance in the local area in the relatively recent past as evidenced by a clay tobacco pipe fragment in the spoil. The only feature of any note revealed during the ground works was a brick built well of later 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century date that was partially exposed adjacent to the house.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 While this development is relatively close to the recorded find spot of an early Anglo-Saxon burial (HER WBG 022) it is also clear that the area around Netherhaugh has seen extensive ground disturbance to a substantial depth which can be interpreted as evidence for quarrying type activities in the Post medieval period. The loose, mid brown sandy deposit revealed at the site is typical of quarry back-fill with the occasional peg tile and clay tobacco pipe fragments pointing to a probable date between the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century as Woodbridge grew and the need for sand and stone increased. The single late medieval pottery sherd recovered from the upcast spoil suggests settlement type activity of this date in the general area of Netherhaugh but is not conclusive evidence.

4.2 In conclusion it is clear that the limited nature of the monitored footings has had no impact on any significant archaeological deposits as the area had already seen extensive disturbance in the relatively recent past.

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Stephen Todd for his close cooperation in relation to this site monitoring)*

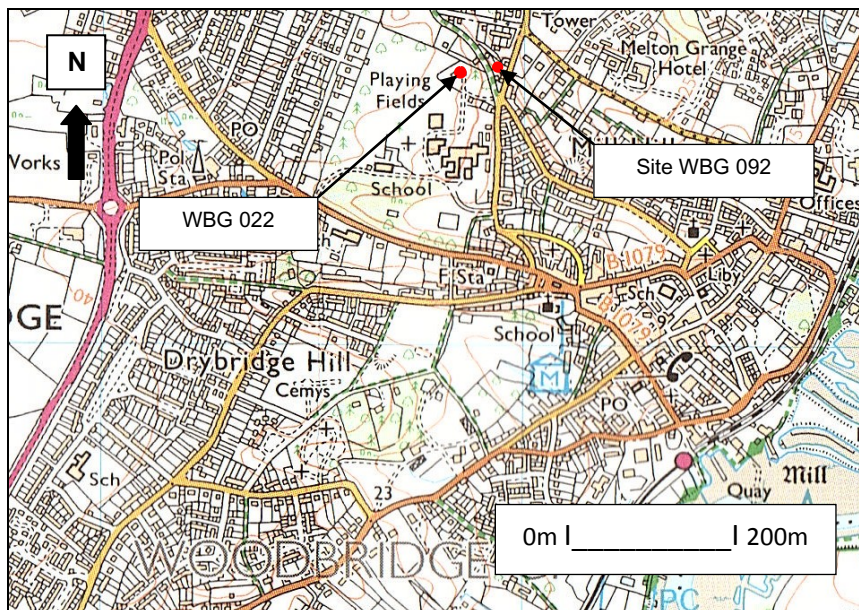


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006  
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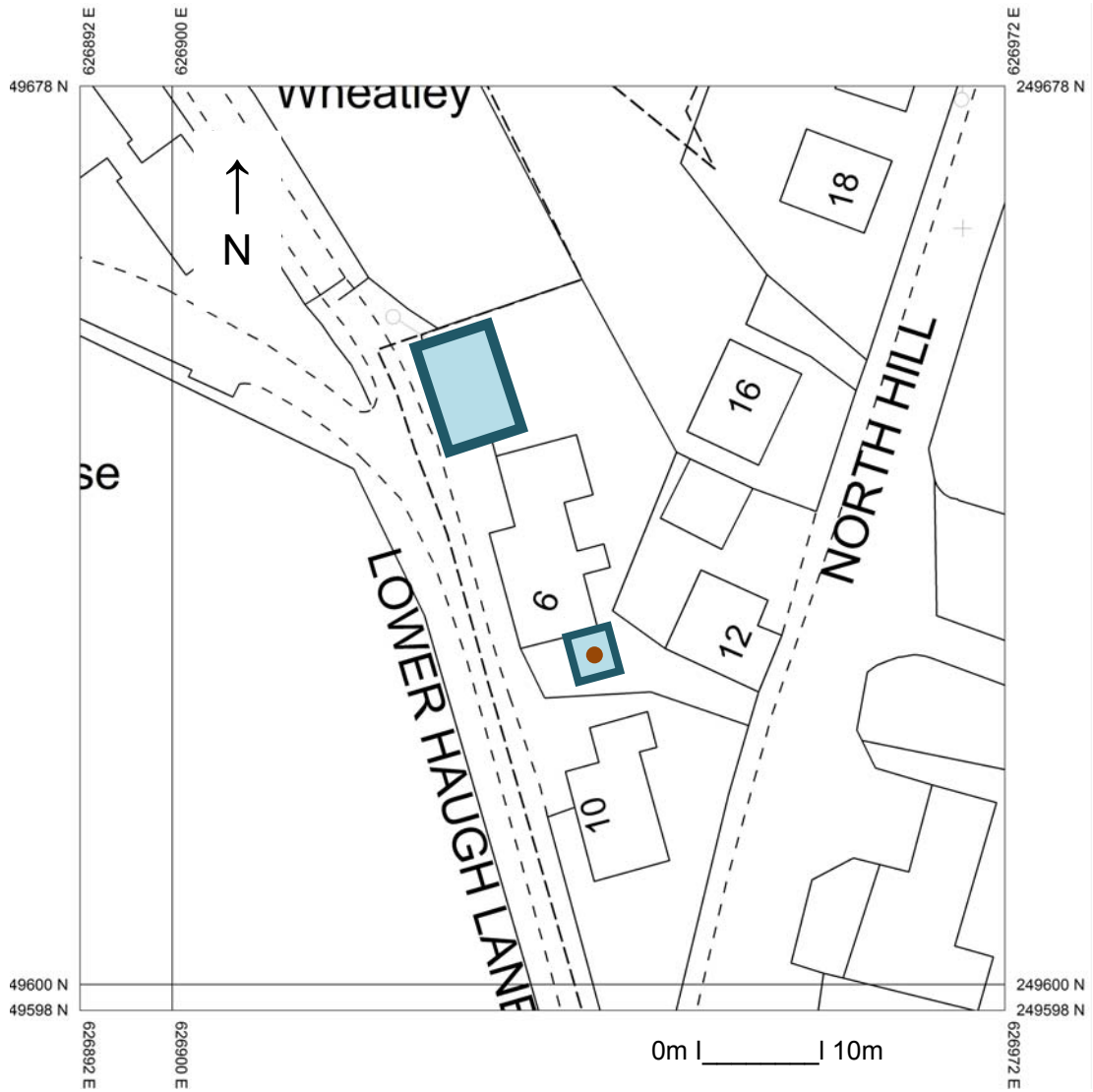


Fig. 2: Monitored footprints (footings- dark blue, well- brown)  
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## Appendix I- Images



Netherhaugh from west



New garage site from south



Western garage footing from south



Orangery extension footing from west





**Erection of Extension & Detached Garage at  
Netherhaugh, Haugh Lane, Woodbridge,  
Suffolk**

**Planning applications: C/11/1031 & C/12/0627**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Monitoring**

## **Site details**

Name: Netherhaugh, Haugh Lane, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4NJ

Client: Mr & Mrs J Walker

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning applications ref: C/11/1031 & C/12/0627

Proposed developments: Erection of detached garage (C/11/1031) & orangery/hall extension (C/12/0627)

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Brief & Specification ref: SpecMonUrban(KW)\_Netherhaugh Woodbridge

Grid ref: TM 2692 4970

## **Contents**

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Monitoring
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Mr & Mrs J Walker have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under the condition for a programme of archaeological works of the respective planning decision notices for applications C/11/1031 and C/12/0627. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological conditions and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief and Specification set by Mr K Wade of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy these conditions. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed developments concern the erection of a detached garage and an orangery/hall extension at Netherhaugh, Haugh Lane, Woodbridge.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Woodbridge is a small town close to the coast in south east Suffolk located close to the lowest crossing point of the River Deben. Granted a market in 1227 and with an uncertain, though undoubtedly significant, status as a centre from at least the Late Saxon period, Woodbridge still fulfils various local administrative and economic roles. The town is located in an area of predominantly light, glacially derived, sands and gravels generally giving rise to well drained soils.

2.2 Historically Woodbridge has had two main foci, the parish church and market place and, c600m to the south-east, the River Deben. Netherhaugh is located some 500m to the north of the parish church and market place on ground that rises moderately steeply in places away from the north-western edge of the historic town in an area that seen extensive residential development since the early 20<sup>th</sup> century on the eastern side of the grounds of Woodbridge School.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief and Specification 'The proposal lies within 100m of the site of an early Anglo-Saxon burial recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (WBG022) and will involve significant ground disturbance.' This burial was reported in 1873 on the site Junior House (Queens House area) at Woodbridge School to the west of Netherhaugh and was described as a male accompanied by an iron spearhead and apparently under a mound.

#### 4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the site lies in a location with high archaeological potential to reveal further archaeological features and finds of Anglo-Saxon date and monitoring of ground works can best record what may be revealed. Site monitoring arrangements with the relevant ground works contractor will allow for unimpeded access to the areas of the planned trench foundations for the garage and extension. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to depth of overburden as revealed within the trenches and evidence for the character and date of any past activity that is revealed.

#### 5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be traditional strip footings. These ground works will be monitored during and after excavation and the upcast spoil will be examined for finds. Any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office. Time will be available to hand clean areas as necessary and investigate any possible archaeological deposits with non-burial features being half-sectioned/sections across linear features and any burial evidence completely excavated and recorded before works continue.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number supplied by Suffolk CC. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:10 (burials), 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and related to the proposed development, and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined – (the potential of this

part of the town to contain burials is assessed as being good to moderate).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2) and particularly Appendix 3 and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 4) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will be of the relevant detail and depth to reflect the level of archaeological information gained from this monitoring and at a minimum level will meet the requirements set in section 5.9 of the relevant Brief and Specification if results are largely negative. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a full archive on cd, a pdf copy will also be sent to the agent/client for submission to the relevant LPA. As required the site

monitoring will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The area examined will also be submitted to the HER as a vector type dxf file for inclusion in the County Record Mapinfo base.

## 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client and ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 Close liaison will be maintained with the contractor on site with regard to the depth and stability of the footing trenches and any potential health and safety considerations.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

## 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)

## John Newman Archaeological Services

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Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman pottery & CBM	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

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**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-152127**

### Project details

Project name	Netherhaugh, Haugh Lane, Woodbridge, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Woodbridge, Netherhaugh, Haugh Lane (WBG 092, TM 2693 4964) monitoring of ground works for a new garage and an orangery extension recorded extensive deposits of disturbed ground typical of a filled-in Post medieval quarry pit. Apart from occasional small fragments of Post medieval peg tile and clay tobacco pipe the only find of any note was a single sherd of late medieval transitional ware pottery.
Project dates	Start: 15-04-2013 End: 10-05-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	WBG 092 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WOODBRIDGE NETHERHAUGH, HAUGH LANE
Postcode	IP12 4NJ
Study area	60.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2693 4964 52 1 52 05 52 N 001 18 48 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 37.00m Max: 38.00m



**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	Netherhaugh, Haugh Lane, Woodbridge, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2013
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	6 June 2013