

**No 8 East Street, Southwold
Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/12/1215/FUL

HER Ref: SWD 070

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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

(December 2013)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: No 8 East Street, Southwold, Suffolk, IP18 6EH

Client: Gentian Developments (Southwold 8) Ltd

Local planning authority: Waveney DC

Planning application ref: DC/12/1215/FUL

Development: Erection of rear extension

Date of fieldwork: 29 November, 2013

HER Ref: SWD 070

OASIS: johnnewm1-165522

Conservation area

Grid ref: TM 50854 76140

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Summary: Southwold, No 8 East Street (SWD 070, TM 50854 76140) monitoring of ground works for a rear extension at a former public house of 19th century date recorded a flint and mortar foundation of Post medieval date below, and on the same alignment, as the 19th century brick built main rear wall of the structure. A filled-in brick built well of mid to late 19th century date was also revealed and all of the stray finds seen in the upcast spoil were of a similar date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Gentian Developments (Southwold 8) Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 FDA Architecture on behalf of his client, Gentian Developments (Southwold 8) Ltd, 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 DC/12/1215/FUL. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the erection of a rear extension to No 8 East Street, Southwold (see Fig. 1).

1.2 The coastal town of Southwold while not mentioned by name in the Domesday Book appears to be recorded under the entry for nearby Reydon with a population of 9 in the former and 62 in the latter in 1086 (Gault, 1990). However Southwold had outgrown Reydon by the later medieval period with a market in the former by at least 1221 and by 1524 there are 115 taxpayers recorded while by 1674 there were 200 households and a population of 1,054 in 1801 (ibid.). This Post medieval expansion of Southwold can clearly be seen in the townscape with numerous buildings of 18th and 19th century date lining the main streets with No 8 East Street falling into this category being a red brick built structure of mid to late 19th century date located on the northern side of the street some 30m east of the Market Place (see Fig. 2).

1.3 Therefore while No 8 East Street, which was formerly a public house, is not a listed building by virtue of its location within the historic core (HER SWD 051) of Southwold the proposed development site for the rear extension lies in an area of archaeological interest where evidence of medieval and earlier Post medieval activity might be revealed and disturbed during ground works.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 A single visit was made to the site to observe the excavation of the foundations for the extension as they progressed using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 600mm wide toothed bucket under fine weather conditions 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 visually and scanned with a metal detector as the work progressed. 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 The overall footprint area of the new build area is c30m² and in total 16m of 600mm wide and 1000mm foundation trench were excavated (see Fig. 2). Prior to the main ground works a former yard surface and small extension had been removed and the exposed deposit profile below the removed yard comprised a 200 to 350mm thick layer of mixed brick and tile fragments and sandy subsoil over 650mm to 800mm of clean mid brown sandy subsoil. At the bottom of the foundation trenches the locally occurring natural glaciofluvial deposit was exposed and this

proved to be a dark brown, heavily iron stained, sand with numerous small rounded flints.

3.2 The only features revealed in the foundation trenches were a north-west/south-east aligned flint and mortar wall foundation directly below the main rear wall of the standing building close to the western boundary of the site and a brick built well in the north-eastern corner of the new build footprint (see Fig. 2 & Appendix I). The base of the flint and mortar wall foundation was at a depth of 800mm from the ground surface and its fabric could be seen to include fragments of Post medieval brick in addition to numerous flints. The filled-in well had an external diameter of 1600mm at the base of the trench and was constructed of common red bricks of mid to late 19th century date whose dimensions are 9in. x 4in. X 2.75in. (228mm x 102mm x 72mm).

3.3 The majority of the finds seen in the upcast spoil were brick or tile fragments from the later Post medieval period and iron nails and fragments of indeterminate date. In addition occasional sherds of 19th/early20th century white ware and blue and white transfer printed pottery sherds plus glass bottle and small tobacco pipe stem fragments of later Post medieval date were also noted. It was noteworthy that the majority of the finds seen in the upcast spoil came from the upper mixed deposit of subsoil and building debris while the lower subsoil deposit only revealed two small fragments of tobacco pipe stem and occasional very small brick/tile fragments.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While this site lies in an area of archaeological interest in the historic core of Southwold c30m east of the Market Place no archaeological deposits of medieval, or earlier, date were recorded with the only features revealed being a flint and mortar wall foundation of Post medieval date and a brick built well dating to the Victorian period. Similarly all of the finds seen in the upcast spoil were of post 1800 date and the clean lower subsoil deposit at the site suggests that the immediate area around No 8 East Street was not affected by the expansion of Southwold until the later Post medieval period.

4.2 In conclusion it is clear that the monitored footings have not impacted on any deposits of archaeological significance. However the ground works undertaken were on a small scale and further developments in the general area would merit archaeological input.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone on site from Duncan & Son for their close cooperation during the monitoring)

Ref:

Gault, W 1990 *A Survey of Suffolk Parish History (Suffolk CC)*



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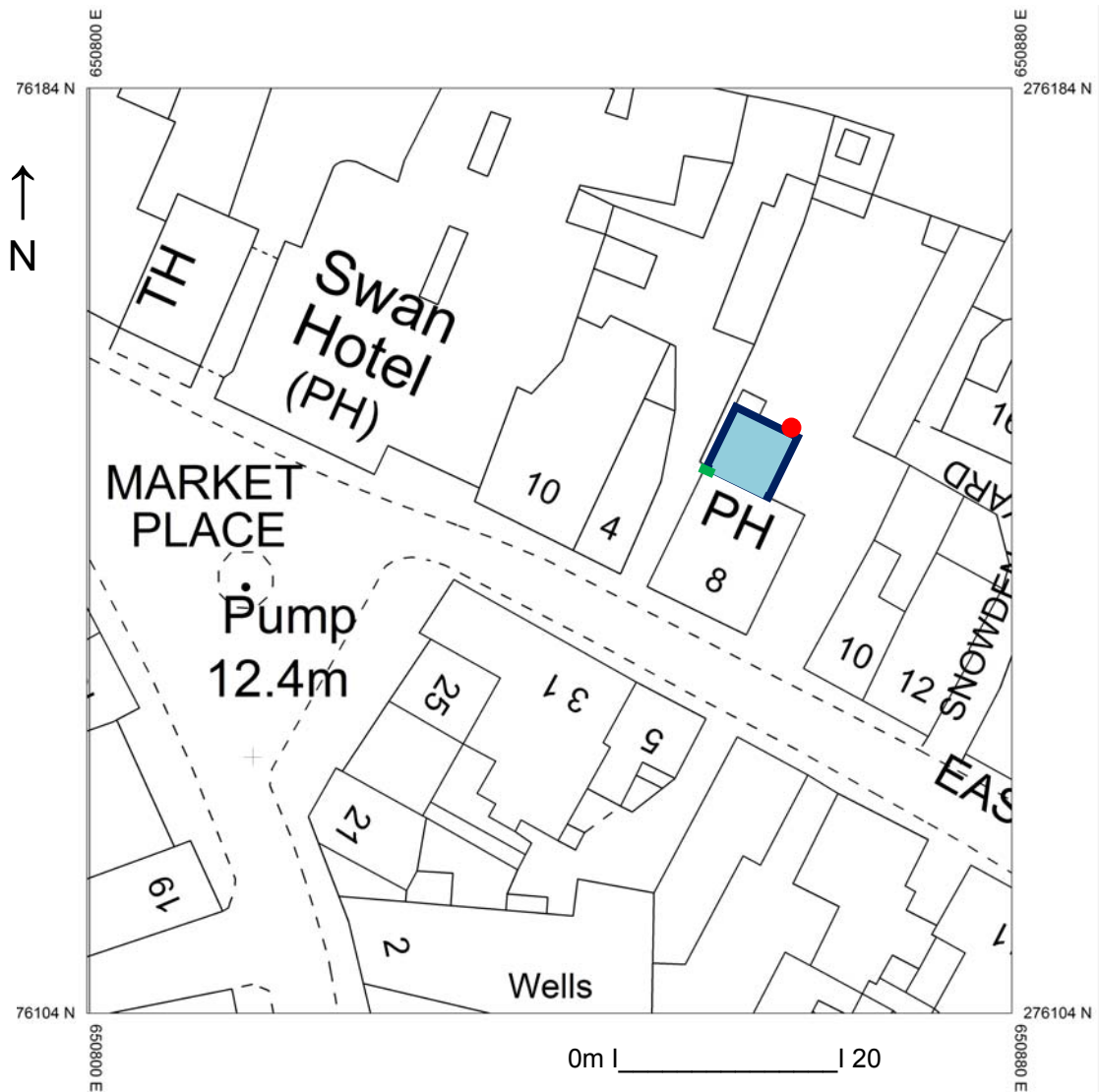


Fig. 2: Monitored extension area (trenches- dark blue, flint & mortar foundation- green, well- red)
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Appendix I- Images



General view of rear of building from the north



Western foundation trench from south



Flint & mortar under rear wall of building in western trench from the north



Brick built well in NE corner of foundation trenches from the south

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Monitoring**

No 8 East Street, Southwold

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Site details

Name: No 8 East Street, Southwold, Suffolk

Client: Gentian Developments (Southwold 8) Ltd

Local planning authority: Waveney DC

Planning application ref: DC/12/1215/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of rear extension

LPA Archaeological advisor: Conservation Team, Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Brief ref: 2013_06_13_SCCAS_Archaeological Monitoring Brief_8 East Street, Southwold

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Grid ref: TM 508 761

Archaeological background: The proposed development site (PDS) lies within the historic core of the town (HER SWD 051) which while not mentioned in the Domesday Book is recorded as having a market from at least 1221. East Street runs eastwards from the Market Place and while NO 8 is not a listed there are various listed buildings nearby of early 17th to nineteenth century date. The PDS therefore has the potential to contain archaeological deposits of medieval and earlier Post medieval date which may be disturbed by the ground works for this development.

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2. Methodology
3. Risk Assessment
4. Specialists

1. Aims of the Site Monitoring

1.1 The site lies in a location with high archaeological potential by virtue of nearby recorded sites, including location within a historic settlement, and/or finds and its general topographic location. Site monitoring arrangements with the relevant ground works contractor(s) will allow for unimpeded access to the area of the ground works, within constraints imposed by health and safety considerations, to allow for detailed investigation and recording work. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details to the exposed overburden and depth of deposit as revealed within the ground works and evidence for the character and date of any past activity that is revealed.

2 Methodology

2.1 The monitoring will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2.2 The construction method to be used on individual sites will vary but is likely to include traditional trench foundations, ground reduction for a pad or piling with related ground beams or pad foundations with any method possibly in conjunction with ground lowering/terracing and the creation of service trenches and soakaways. In addition prior ground testing and demolition works may cause substantial ground disturbance. The relevant ground works on the site concerned will be monitored continuously or during and after excavation as the Brief specifies and the upcast spoil will be examined for finds (which may include a metal detector search if relevant to the Brief or exposed archaeology). Any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Archaeological Office giving advice to the LPA in each case as will notice of when the site works are scheduled to start. Initial findings from the monitoring will also be reported to the relevant officer who set the brief as negative findings or clear evidence of more recent ground disturbance at the site may preclude the need for continued attendance for all ground works.

2.3 The local HER will be consulted with regard to nearby archaeological finds and sites within the area around the proposed development if required or appropriate. The area selected for this search will vary but may typically cover the area within 250m of the proposed development. The HER search area will be commensurate with the scale of the development and its location.

2.4 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number supplied by the relevant County HER. 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 1:20 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 any exposed features.

2.5 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 with sections at appropriate points. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land use. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the relevant local Archaeological Office will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains. Any such work will incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (in general the possibility of finding burials is assessed as being low on the majority of sites).

2.6 All finds will be collected and processed, save large quantities of Post medieval material which will be sampled in light of their date and significance, unless any variation is agreed with the relevant local Archaeological Office. 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 local Archaeological Archive/Museum under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the local Archaeological Office will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Office.

2.7 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 relevant HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As required the site monitoring will be registered on the OASIS online grey literature archive at the Archaeology Data Service before ground works start with submission of the subsequent report in its final .pdf format.

2.8 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 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 relevant Archaeological Office within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted the required number of bound hard copies and pdf version (with the monitoring archive on the same cd) will sent to the County HER in addition to a pdf version for the client or their agent. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual County round-up (and a vector plan in dxf format will be provided showing the area examined if required). The reporting will be commensurate with the findings from the monitoring.

3. Risk Assessment

3.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, gloves 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.

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

3.3 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client's agent and

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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.

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

3.5 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.

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

4. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting	tbc
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman pottery & CBM	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-165522

Project details

Project name	No 8 East Street, Southwold, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Southwold, No 8 East Street (SWD 070, TM 50854 76140) monitoring of ground works for a rear extension at a former public house of 19th century date recorded a flint and mortar foundation of Post medieval date below, and on the same alignment, as the 19th century brick built main rear wall of the structure. A filled-in brick built well of mid to late 19th century date was also revealed and all of the stray finds seen in the upcast spoil were of a similar date.
Project dates	Start: 29-11-2013 End: 29-11-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SWD 070 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/12/1215/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Heritage Coast
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY SOUTHWOLD No 8 EAST STREET
Postcode	IP18 6EH
Study area	30.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 50854 76140 52 1 52 19 31 N 001 40 54 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 11.00m Max: 12.00m

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 Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 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 "none"
 Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title No 8 East Street, Southwold, 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
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