

**Naughton Mill House, Nedging Road, Nedging-with-
Naughton, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/14/00240/FUL

HER Ref: NDG 014

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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

(November 2014)

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Site details for HER

Name: Naughton Mill House, Nedging Road, Nedging-with-Naughton, Suffolk, IP7 7HW

Client: Richford Builders

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/14/00240/FUL

Development: Erection of new dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 29 September & 1, 6, & 9 October, 2014

HER Ref: NDG 014 (associated ref: NDG 008)

OASIS: johnnewm1-191073

Grid ref: TM 0174 4958

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Summary: Nedging-with-Naughton, Nedging Road, Naughton Mill House (NDG 014, TM 0174 4958) during monitoring of ground works for a new dwelling at the site of a post type windmill of later Post medieval date that burnt down in 1909 the foundations of the brick built roundhouse and trestle pad bases were revealed and recorded with the latter being left in situ. While the post mill was in existence before 1824 the parish tithe map indicates that the mill house is of a post 1841 date and examination of the bricks and ceramic drains from the mill foundations point to it having been rebuilt in the mid 19th century. In addition a small number of stray medieval pottery sherds indicative of previous activity at the site were recovered (John Newman Archaeological Services for Richford Builders).



Frontispiece: Photograph of Naughton Mill from south c1900
(Mill House to right background, chimney for later steam to left, web source 1)

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Richford Builders 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/14/00240/FUL. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief set by Mrs R Abraham 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 new dwelling within the garden of Naughton Mill House, Nedging Road, Nedging-with-Naughton (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Nedging-with-Naughton, as the name implies, is a combined parish some 8 miles west of Ipswich and 4 miles north of Hadleigh in south central Suffolk in a landscape historically characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern partly focused within parishes on the respective churches but largely scattered round the numerous greens, and tyes (areas of previously communal grazing dating from the medieval period) and along roads and lanes. The location of Naughton Mill House falls into this latter group as it is located to the west of Nedging Tye and c800m north-west of the parish church. The site lies at c90m OD in an area characterised by a gently undulating landscape where heavy local soils derived from the underlying chalky Till can be anticipated.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location at the site of Naughton Post Mill (HER NDG 008- see frontispiece) which is recorded as being in existence prior to 1824 from a study of historic cartographic sources and which burnt down in 1909 though the brick built roundhouse survived for some time afterwards (see below web source 1). Post mills were the earliest type of windmill in Europe and by the later Post medieval period were a common site across East Anglia though by the mid to late 19th century steam mills became increasingly more efficient and productive and it is interesting to note that a steam mill was constructed immediately to the west of the Naughton Post Mill in this period. The main part of this steam mill later becoming a Youth Hostel before conversion to a private residence.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 Five visits were made to the site to observe the excavation of the foundations and the ground reduction for the over-site for the new dwelling as they progressed using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 600mm wide toothed bucket for the former works and a 1200mm flat bucket for the latter under variable weather conditions though site visibility was good at all times. The foundation trenches were largely examined from above for inspection of the exposed soil profiles due to their depth and upcast spoil was inspected closely as the work progressed. However as the mill foundations were close to the ground surface these could be cleaned by

hand where necessary to facilitate recording in plan and photographically. Finally the new house footprint and the mill foundations were recorded in relation to nearby mapped features and a small number of general digital images were also taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 The overall footprint area of the new build area was c130m² and in total some 60m of 600mm wide and 1800mm to 3000mm deep foundation trench were excavated around its perimeter and across the main part of the new house site (see Fig. 2). Once the foundation trenches had been concreted between 400mm and 500mm of top and subsoil was stripped from the footprint area for the over-site with this depth fortuitously revealing the top of the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit which proved to be stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints.

3.2 Apart from where the foundation trenches cut through the area of the post mill roundhouse at the site only features of recent date were revealed with one drain pipe trench and a redundant water pipe trench. However during the examination of the stripped area for the over-site a small number of medieval pottery sherds were recovered as stray finds (see section 4 below).

3.3 The area of the post mill was immediately apparent on the first visit to the site as a small and fragmented area of bitumous flooring was visible through a cover of topsoil with some grass. This area of flooring, which was 1900mm along its north-south axis and up to 600mm wide at the widest part of its east-west axis, was shovel scraped and trowelled clean before being recorded photographically (see Appendix I- image 2). As ground works were carried out at the site the trench across the central part of the southern half of the house footprint revealed the foundation of the brick roundhouse as being three courses high (342mm) high and 340mm wide with bricks set as headers around the outer side of the foundation and as stretchers around the inner edge (see Fig. 3 & Appendix I- image 3). In addition a ceramic land drain was recorded running round the outer edge of the roundhouse foundation with excess water being taken to a ditch to the south-west of the mill site.

3.4 The roundhouse proved to be 7m in diameter and when the over-site was stripped from the footprint area four brick built pads were revealed with each being a uniform 1400mm along the side facing the inner edge of the brick roundhouse and 1100mm along the other side. These pads were constructed in the same size bricks (see section 4 below) as the roundhouse and were located against the inner side of the roundhouse at its north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west cardinal points (see Fig. 3) and while the roundhouse foundation was removed from the site these pads were left in situ. No other features were revealed relating to the post mill.

3.5 Within this section of the report the results from an examination of the Naughton tithe map (see Fig. 4) and apportionment of 1841 can also be included (Suffolk RO ref. T221 & 2). At this date the post mill is shown as an isolated structure (Fig. 4 plot

228) to the east of the related homestead (plot 222) with the associated landholding of 9 acres and 33 perches (plots 222-228) forming a detached part of the parish occupied by Meshach Bugg and owned by James Cooper.

4. The Finds (Sue Anderson)

4.1 Six pottery sherds (27g) were recovered as unstratified finds (0001). The pottery quantification is shown in Table 1:

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0001	EMW	1	3	fairly coarse dark brown-black body sherd, abraded	11th-13th c.
	MCW	1	7	base fragment, medium sandy greyware, abraded	12th-14th c.
	MCW	1	4	fine sandy greyware body sherd, oxidised externally, abraded	12th-14th c.
	MCW	1	4	medium sandy greyware body sherd, slightly oxidised externally, abraded	12th-14th c.
	MCW	1	7	medium sandy greyware rim sherd, Essex type C1 (Drury 1993, fig. 39), 160mm diameter, 5%	13th c.
	HFW1	1	2	abraded body sherd, no glaze	M.12th-13th c.

Table 1: Pottery catalogue.

Key: EMW – early medieval ware; MCW – medieval coarseware; HFW1 – Hedingham glazed ware.

All six sherds were medieval and were in fabrics typical of south Suffolk, with Essex types represented by the jar rim and the Hedingham ware sherd. Most sherds were abraded, but their presence still suggests activity of medieval date on the site.

4.2 An incomplete drainage tile (925g), collected as a sample from a field drain laid around the perimeter of the mill, was in a medium sandy oxidised fabric with common fine chalk inclusions and occasional ferrous fragments. The drain was U-shaped in section with a flat top (78mm high, 59mm wide, 12mm thick) and was a machine-extruded type of mid to late 19th-century date. Complete examples on the site measured 304mm (1ft) in length (J. Newman pers. comm.).

4.3 A complete red brick (3123g) recovered as a sample from the round house was in a medium sandy fabric with occasional large rounded quartz pebbles. A pale buff lime mortar with very little sand aggregate was thinly applied to the upper and lower surfaces. The brick measured 220 x 108 x 68mm (8 ⁵/₈in. x 4 ¹/₄in. 2 ⁵/₈in.) and was likely to be of 19th-century date. Although not closely datable, on balance it was probably later than the c.1800 date suggested for the original construction of the mill.

5. Conclusion

5.1 As anticipated the ground works for the new house revealed the foundation to the brick roundhouse, it's associated outer ceramic drain and the four brick pads which would have acted as trestle bases for the post mill mechanism above. While earlier post mills often did not have a roundhouse these were built either in timber or

brick as time went on to protect the trestle and the work and workers using the mill (web source 2). In addition at this site bitumous flooring was also laid inside the roundhouse.

5.2 The construction and use of post mills peaked in the 18th to 19th century period and then declined as steam mills were built during the later 19th century period (web source 2) as occurred at this site. However it is also clear that the development of the post mill at Naughton Mill was more complex than previously recorded as while a post mill was in existence before 1824, and was also mapped on the tithe map of 1841, the bricks and ceramic drain sections recorded at the site both indicate that this post mill was re-built in the mid to late 19th century period. In addition the mill house is clearly of a post 1841 date as it does not appear on the tithe map (see section 3.5 & Fig. 4) and it would be logical to conclude that the post mill was rebuilt and the mill house constructed at the same time in the mid 19th century. It can also be noted that the use of four brick piers as a base for the trestle was common at this time as it helped to avoid rot and they raised the operating structure within the mill (Flint, 2012, 5).

5.3 Finally it is of archaeological interest that some evidence for activity of medieval date was recorded at this site which is close to the western edge of what was Nedging Tye.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone from Richford Builders for their close cooperation during the monitoring, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson for her specialist report and to Sue Holden for her illustration work)

Refs:

- | | | |
|------------|------|---|
| Drury, P J | 1993 | 'The later Saxon, medieval and Post medieval pottery' in Rodwell, W & Rodwell, K., <i>Rivenhall: Investigations of a Villa, Church and Village, 1950-77</i> Vol. 2. Chelmsford Archaeol. Trust rep. 4.2 CBA Res. Rep. 80, 78-95 |
| Flint, B | 2012 | Suffolk Windmills (The Boydell Press, second edition) |

Web sources:

- Source 1 <http://www.suffolkmills.org.uk/windmills> (accessed 29 September, 2014)
- Source 2 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post_mills (accessed 29 September, 2014)

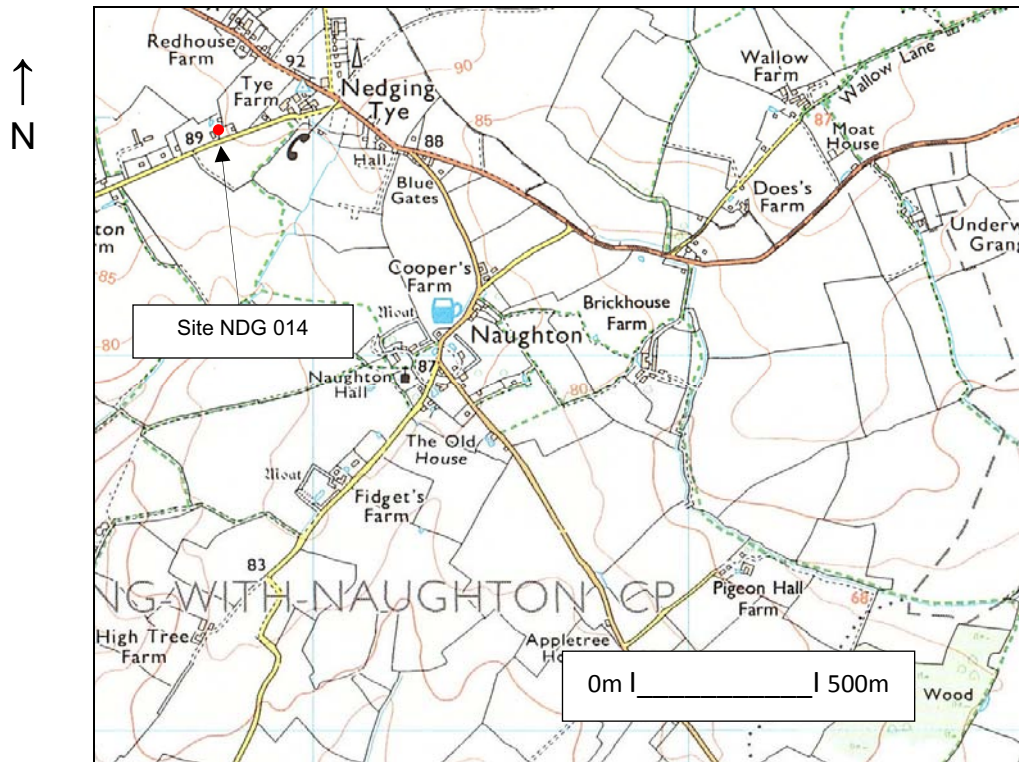


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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Fig. 2: Monitored new build area

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2014 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

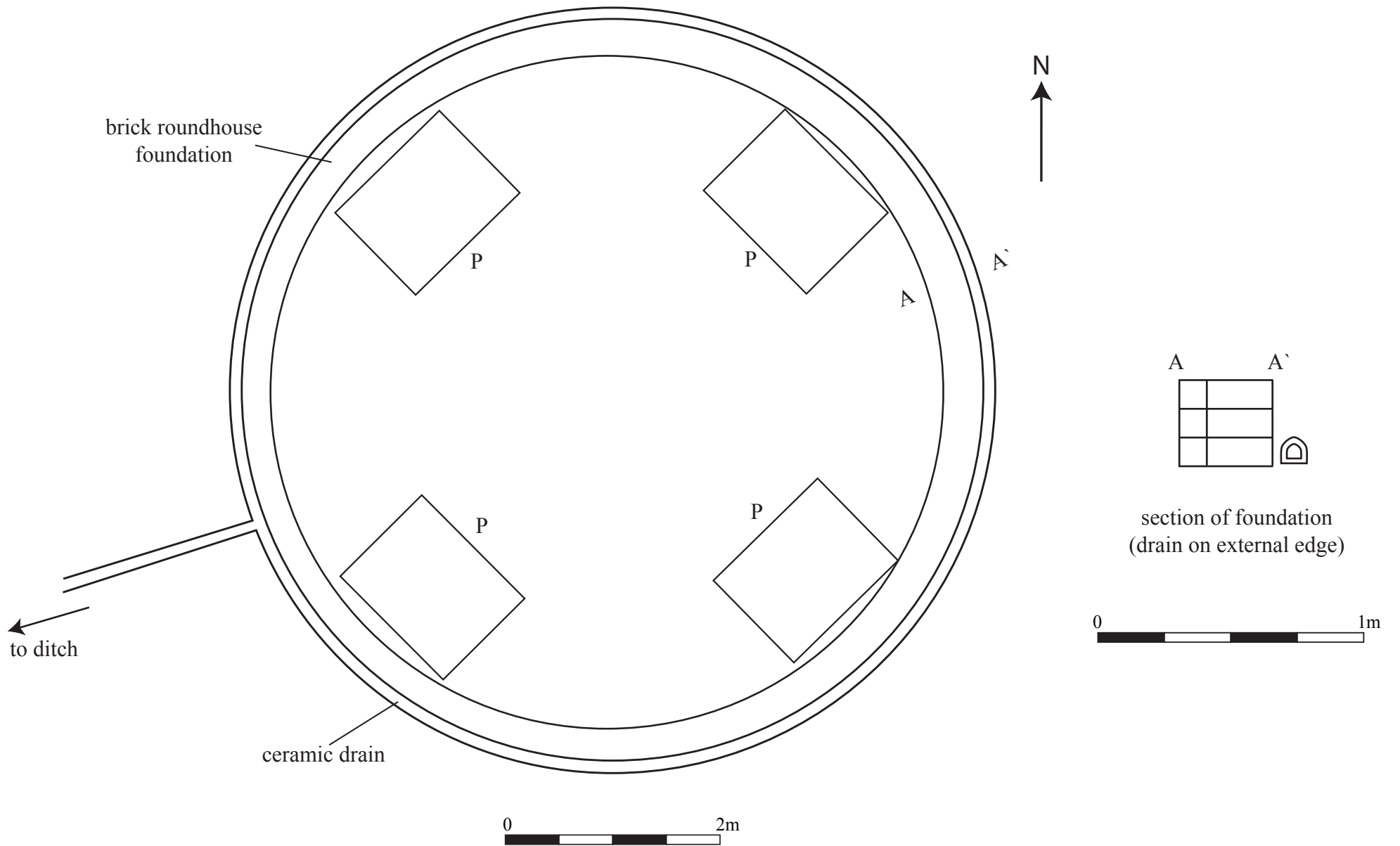


Fig. 3: Windmill brick roundhouse foundation (P = brick trestle base pad).

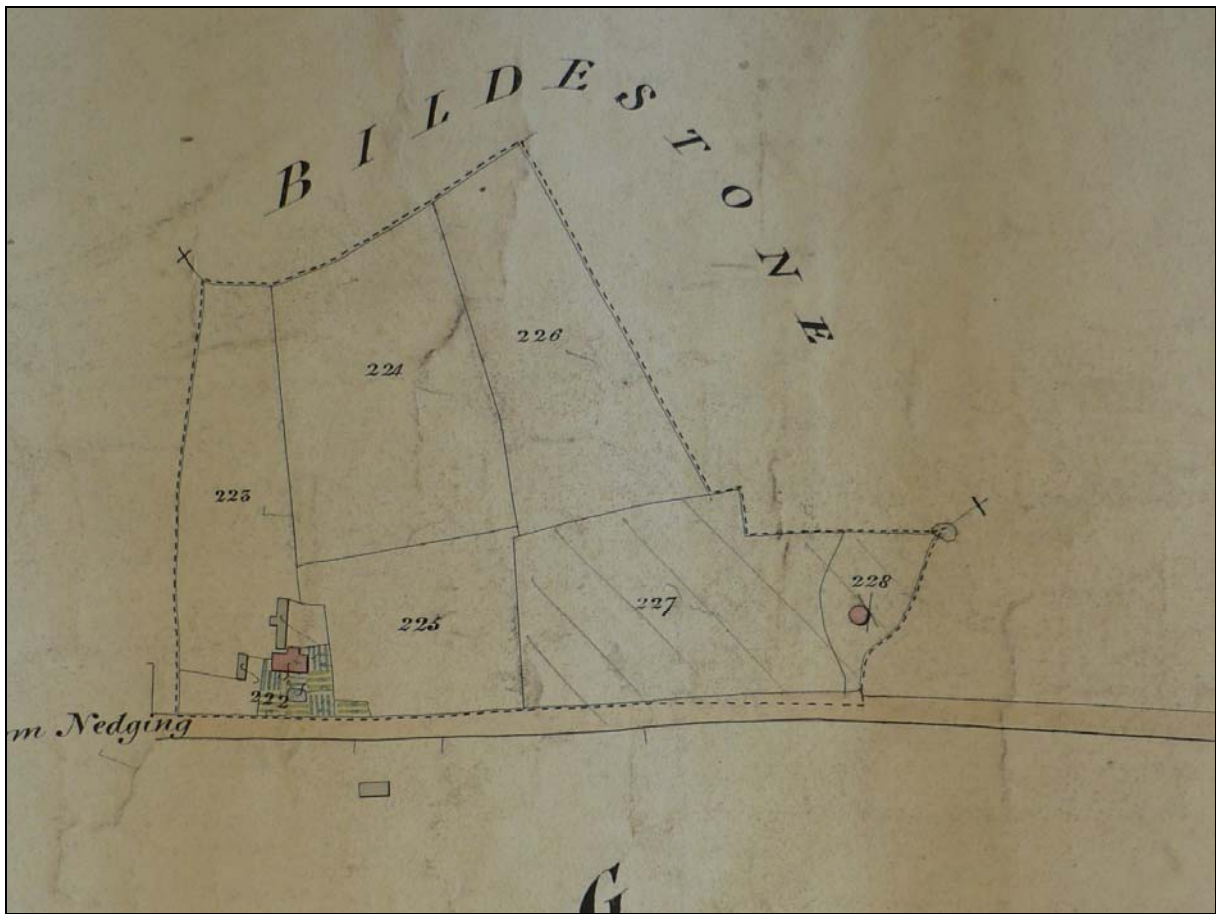


Fig. 4: Extract from parish tithe map (plot 228- windmill, date 1841)
(Suffolk RO ref. T221/1)

Appendix I- Images



1. General view from south



2. Area of bitumous flooring & wall foundation on northern edge of mill



3. Section of roundhouse wall & ceramic drain on outer edge



4. Brick pier bases from east



5. Detail of brick pier base

**Naughton Mill House, Nedging Road,
Nedging-with-Naughton, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/14/00240/FUL

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Continuous Archaeological Monitoring**

Site details

Name: Naughton Mill House, Nedging Road, Nedging-with-Naughton, Suffolk, IP7 7HW

Client: Richford Builders

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/14/00240/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of new dwelling

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Grid ref: TM 0174 4958

Contents

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Richford Builders have 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/14/00240/FUL. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a new dwelling on part of the garden of Naughton Mill House, Nedging Road, Nedging with Naughton.

1.2 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. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Nedging-with-Naughton, as the name implies, is a combined parish some 8 miles west of Ipswich and 4 miles north of Hadleigh in south central Suffolk in a landscape historically characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern partly focused within parishes on the respective churches but largely scattered round the numerous greens, and tyes (areas of previously communal grazing dating from the medieval period) and along roads and lanes. The location of Naughton Mill House falls into this latter group as it is located on the western edge of Nedging Tye c800m north-west of the parish church. The site lies at c90m OD in an area characterised by a gently undulating landscape where heavy local soils derived from the underlying chalky Till can be anticipated.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed new house lies on the site of Naughton Post Mill, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER no. NDG 008). There is high potential for encountering below-ground remains of the round house.'

3.2 The Brief then confirms that while this development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance this potential disturbance to local heritage assets can be mitigated by their investigation and recording as

ground works progress through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the site lies in a location with high archaeological potential where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval deposits in particular might be found relating to the mill site and close monitoring of ground works can best record what may be revealed. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to depth of overburden and evidence, character and date of any past activity that is revealed with the primary aim of gaining more information relating to past activity in this location within an area of past settlement associated with a recorded mill site.

5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be trench foundations. The excavation of the trench footings and any related service trenches will be observed once they are underway and then through to completion and any up cast spoil examined for finds. Notice of ground works starting and then any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office. Time will be available to hand clean sections as necessary and investigate any possible archaeological deposits.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of 'observable phenomena' (OPs) 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 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover with the monitored footings shown. 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 with sections recorded related to the trench sides, if possible, and with levels OD. 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 and topography in the town. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples (40 litre if

possible) 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 SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains which would incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (the potential of this site to contain burials is assessed as being low).

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 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 plus another for the County HER, a copy will be sent to the client so they can gain discharge of the relevant condition. The project 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.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots & 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 while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. 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 any 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 Deep holes/trenches will only be entered if assessed to be safe and after consultation with the contractor on site, they will not be entered if no-one else is in the vicinity.

6.6 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.

7. Specialists

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

John Newman Archaeological Services

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

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-191073

Project details

Project name	Naughton Mill House, Nedging Road, Nedging with Naughton, Suffolk-Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Nedging-with-Naughton, Nedging Road, Naughton Mill House (NDG 014, TM 0174 4958) during monitoring of ground works for a new dwelling at the site of a post type windmill of later Post medieval date that burnt down in 1909 the foundations of the brick built roundhouse and trestle pad bases were revealed and recorded with the latter being left in situ. While the post mill was in existence before 1824 the parish tithe map indicates that the mill house is of a post 1841 date and examination of the bricks and ceramic drains from the mill foundations point to it having been rebuilt in the mid 19th century. In addition a small number of stray medieval pottery sherds indicative of previous activity at the site were recovered.
Project dates	Start: 29-09-2014 End: 09-10-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NDG 014 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	B/14/00240/ - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	NDG 008 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	POST MILL Post Medieval
Monument type	WINDMILL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LAND DRAIN Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH NEDGING WITH NAUGHTON NAUGHTON MILL HOUSE, NEDGING ROAD
 Postcode IP7 7HW
 Study area 140.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 0174 4958 52.1071910599 0.946301324954 52 06 25 N 000 56 46 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 89.00m Max: 90.00m

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 Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 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 "Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2014
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services

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Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
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Entered on	13 November 2014

OASIS:

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