

**Pond Hall Barns, Hadleigh,
Suffolk**

Planning application: B/16/01411

HER Ref: HAD 078

Report on Archaeological Mitigation Works

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

(September 2018)

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Site details for HER

Name: Pond Hall Barns, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 5PP

Clients: Mr R Wilding

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/16/01411

Development: Conversion of barn to residential use and associated redevelopment works, including extensions, swimming pool and lowering of the barn floor.

Date of fieldwork: 23 August, 2018

HER ref: HAD 078

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-327542

Grid ref: TM 05096 41932

Site area: c1200m²

Recent land use: Farm buildings and yard

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Summary: Hadleigh, Pond Hall Barns (HAD 078, TM 0509 4193) investigative trenching and test pitting for a planned residential development of a former farm yard, including the conversion of an early Post medieval barn, revealed evidence for extensive truncation in the late Post medieval period of the relevant ground surfaces removing any potential evidence for medieval or earlier activity in the area of the former yard except two pits of recent date containing late Post medieval brick fragments. Within the barn evidence was revealed in two test pits for Post medieval raising and levelling of the floor area but no indication for any former floor surface was exposed (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr R Wilding).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr R Wilding commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological mitigatory works for a planned residential development at the former farmyard area at Pond Hall Barns, Hadleigh including new build following the demolition of buildings of recent date, the creation of a swimming pool and the conversion of a brick built barn of early Post medieval date (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application B/16/01411. The archaeological mitigatory requirements were set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the c0.12 hectare site plus the investigation of the floor levels in the barn to be converted with two test pits. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological mitigatory works (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching and test pitting to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

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 as a local centre through the medieval period. The town is focused on the area around the parish church and the main historic street lines, High Street, Angel Street and George Street; to the south of the River Brett, the regular rectilinear pattern of these main streets perhaps being indicative of an original grid plan to the town.

1.3 Pond Hall Barns are located 2.50 kilometres to the south-east of the town centre at the point where Pond Hall Road crosses a stream which is a tributary of the River Brett. More recently the barns have been redundant farm buildings with the planned development entailing the demolition of the mid-20th century southern ranges and the conversion of the northern barn which has elements of a 15/16th century brick built structure surviving. These farm buildings are not listed but have been subject to a historic buildings survey (Hoggett, 2017) under a separate SCCAS brief. A site visit was made to the site prior to the archaeological works and it can be confirmed that the area for the planned pool had an earth floor while the remainder of the structures had concrete floors of uncertain thickness as did much of the area between the mid-20th century ranges. In addition the earlier northern barn had a silo at its western end adjacent to an area of brick flooring of uncertain date but which could be of early Post medieval date with concrete flooring in the central and eastern parts that drops to a lower level at the latter end. Prior to the archaeological investigation works the recent farm buildings and associated yard areas to the south of the early Post medieval barn had been removed exposing the subsoil level below. In addition any modern structures within the early Post medieval barn had been removed as had the concrete flooring and small area of brick flooring, with the bricks retained for re-use, revealing the subsoil level.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its identification as the site of the medieval crenelated manor house, moat and chapel of the manor of Pond Hall, and potentially of the Domesday manor of *Lafham* (HAD 078). Licence to crenelate was granted to Helming Legat, an esquire to the royal household, in the 14th century, and the manor passed to the D'Oyly family in the late 14th century (see Andrews and Hoppitt *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology* 2011 pp 300-324). The moated site and Pond Hall to the east and the area of the farm buildings to the west lie within a wider landscape related to this significant manorial centre, including a deer park and water features. The PSIAH paper also notes that the main approach to Pond Hall set within its substantial moat may have been from the west which may place the area of the barns in the area of a possible outer courtyard.

1.4 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits in this area as being sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation with the site being at c50m OD with the ground dropping away gently to the south/south-east.

2. Archaeological Investigation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with a total sample length of 24m in the area of the former farmyard to the south of the early Post medieval barn. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine, which was equipped a 1500mm flat bucket, that was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all of the trenches being 1.80m wide. Finally two 1600mm long by 500mm wide test pits were mechanically excavated inside the barn.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually as the evaluation progressed and a metal detector search was carried out in and around the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. At the end of the investigation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the investigative trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	8	–	400 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Soft pale yellow sand	One 1.80m+ wide 20 th C pit on western side of the trench with frags of 19 th /20 th brick and tile in the upcast spoil
2	Northwest-southeast	8	–	600 as T1	As T1	At eastern end a 2m+ wide pit with 20 th brick frags in its fill, also 19 th /20 th brick and tile frags in the upcast spoil
3	Northeast-southwest	8	–	500 as T1		A lot of 19 th /20 th brick and tile frags in upcast spoil
		24 (43.20m ²)	None surviving	400-600		The only features were two pits of 19 th /20 th C date with the stray finds all being brick and tile of similar date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above no topsoil deposits existed at this site with the later Post medieval use of the area as a farmyard having caused substantial ground truncation to level it with the western edge close to trench 1 having a retaining wall with the un-truncated garden area to the west being 1800mm higher than the yard area to be developed (see Appendix I- image 2). Therefore only mid brown sandy subsoil deposits were exposed in the three trenches with this layer varying between 400mm and 600mm deep and containing numerous fragments of mid/late 19th and earlier 20th century brick and tile. Below the subsoil the natural glaciofluvial deposit was soft yellow sand and the only features revealed in the trenches were two relatively large pits, with one in trench 1 and the other in trench 2, whose fill contained brick and tile fragments of a similar date. Very little other debris of any date suggestive of any domestic activity in the area was present in the subsoil.

3.3 The two test pits in the early Post medieval barn to be converted on the northern side of the former farmyard were taken to a depth of 600mm where naturally occurring sand with flints could be confidently identified in the limited lighting within the building. Test pit 1 in the western part of the barn revealed 400mm to 500mm of clean mid brown chalky clay while test pit 2 in the eastern part of the building exposed 500mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. No evidence for any past floor surface was revealed and no finds were seen in the upcast spoil.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results for archaeological deposits of any age from the evaluation trenching a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned.

4.2 From the results of the investigative trenching in the area of the former farmyard south of the early Post medieval barn it can be concluded that ground truncation and levelling in the 19th to earlier 20th century period has removed any potential this area had to contain deposits of medieval or earlier date. The barn to be converted while being of early Post medieval date in origin has seen much change, including the insertion of silos into the floor, in the recent past and the structure also saw major rebuilding from the fire at the site in the 1930s. The clay and subsoil deposits that were exposed in the barn are interpreted as levelling up layers to create a flat floor. Therefore it is perhaps unsurprising that little evidence has survived for any historic floor surfaces though the few Post medieval floor bricks that were present until recently have been stored for future re-use.

4.3 Based on these results it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this development at Pond Hall Barns, Hadleigh.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: HAD 078.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Richard Wilding and everyone on site for their close cooperation)

Ref:

Hoggett, R 2017 An Agricultural Barn Complex at Pond Hall Farm, Hadleigh, Suffolk (HER HAD 158)

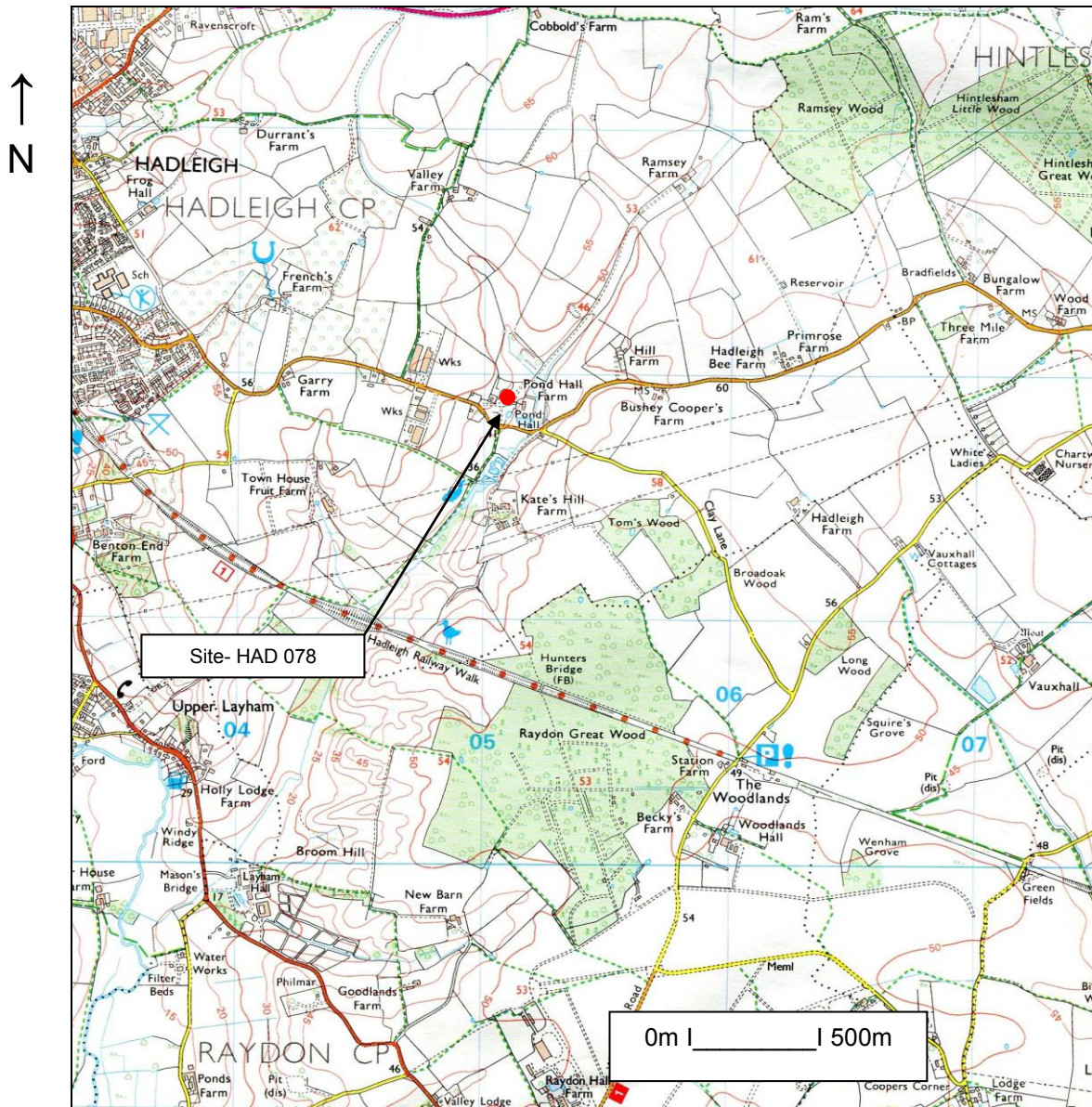


Fig. 1: Site location

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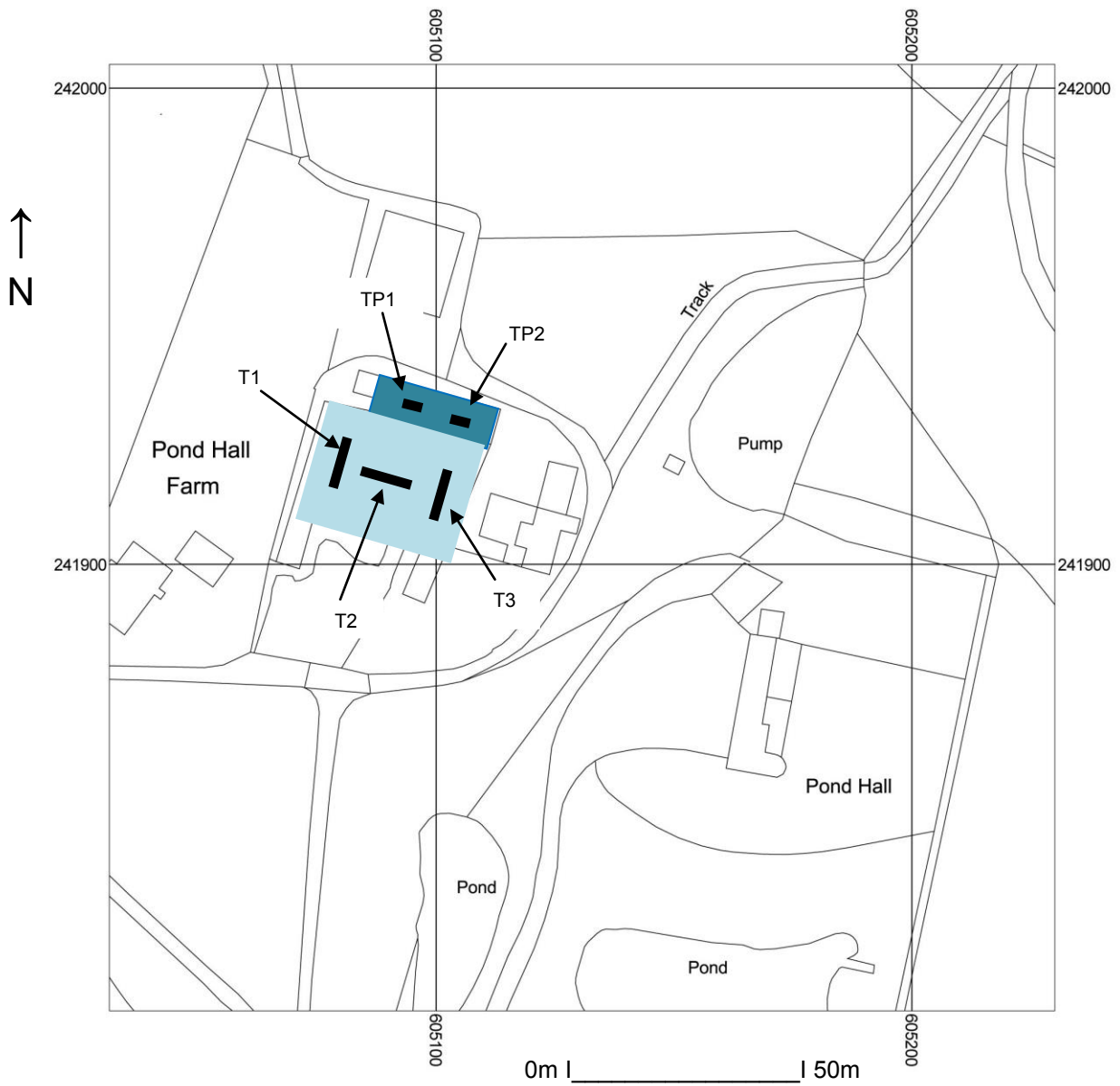


Fig. 2: Location of investigation trenches and test pits
 (Dark blue- early Post medieval barn, light blue- area of planned residential development including swimming pool (T1) on former farmyard area)
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Appendix I- Images



1. General view from southeast



2. General view from southwest



3. Trench 1 from north



4. Trench 1 deposit profile



5. Trench 2 from west



6. Trench 3 from north



7. Trench 3 deposit profile



8 Test pit 1 in barn



9 Test pit 2 in barn

**Pond Hall Barns, Hadleigh,
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Mitigation**

Site details

Name: Pond Hall Barns, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 5PP

Client: Mr R Wilding

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/16/01411

Proposed development: Conversion of barn to residential use and associated redevelopment works, including extensions, swimming pool and lowering of the barn floor.

Proposed date for site works: tbc

Brief ref: 2017 06 06 Pond Hall Barns Archaeological Mitigation

Grid ref: TM 050 419

Previous land use: Farm buildings and yard

Area: c1200m²

Contents

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr R Wilding has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site mitigation works for a proposed residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application B/16/01411, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Mitigation set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the conversion of barn to residential use and associated redevelopment works, including extensions, swimming pool and lowering of the barn floor at Pond Hall Barns, Hadleigh.

1.2 The mitigation evaluation works 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)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation mitigation works as detailed in this document are the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent B/16/01411. Where the results of the mitigation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 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 as a local centre through the medieval period. The town is focused on the area around the parish church and the main historic street lines, High Street, Angel Street and George Street; to the south of the River Brett, the regular rectilinear pattern of these main streets perhaps being indicative of an original grid plan to the town.

2.2 Pond Hall Barns are located 2.50 kilometres to the south-east of the town centre at the point where Pond Hall Road crosses a stream which is a tributary of the River Brett. At present the barns are redundant farm buildings with the planned development entailing the demolition of the mid-20th century southern ranges and the

conversion of the northern barn which has elements of a 15/16th century brick built structure surviving. These farm buildings are not listed but have been subject to a historic buildings survey (Hoggett forthcoming) under a separate SCCAS brief. A site visit has been made to the site and it can be confirmed that the area for the planned pool has an earth floor while the remainder of the structures have concrete floors of uncertain thickness as does much of the area between the mid-20th century ranges. In addition the earlier northern barn has a silo at its western end adjacent to an area of brick flooring of uncertain date but which could be of early Post medieval date with concrete flooring in the central and eastern parts that drops to a lower level at the latter end.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'Pond Hall is recorded on the Historic Environment Record as the site of the medieval crenelated manor house, moat and chapel of the manor of Pond Hall, and potentially of the Domesday manor of *Lafham* (HAD 078). Licence to crenelate was granted to Helming Legat, an esquire to the royal household, in the 14th century, and the manor passed to the D'Oyly family in the late 14th century (see Andrews and Hoppitt *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology* 2011 pp 300-324). The moated site and Pond Hall to the east and the area of the farm buildings to the west lie within a wider landscape related to this significant manorial centre, including a deer park and water features.' The PSIAH paper also notes that the main approach to Pond Hall set within its substantial moat may have been from the west which may place the area of the barns in the area of a possible outer courtyard.

Site mitigation following the demolition of the mid-20th century structures by trial trenching and test pitting is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation with regard to the planned pool, foundations for any new build and floor lowering in particular in the northern barn which is to be converted.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Mitigation Works

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the planned development area relates to its location close to Pond Hall and being set within an associated deer park and near major water features at what was clearly a major medieval complex of a residence and related landscaped features. In addition the site of the Domesday Book vill of Lafham (HER HAD 078) may be located in this area.

4.2 The aim of the initial archaeological mitigation works is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation type trenching and test pitting under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the demolition of the mid-20th century barns and the conversion of the earlier barn to residential use with new extensions and the construction of a pool at Pond Hall Barns, Hadeigh. To inform any positive results from the trenching works a search of the area within 250m of the site will be commissioned from the County Historic Environment Record (with the relevant SCC invoice reference included in the report).

5.2 The Brief requires one trench in the pool area and two more trenches in the farm yard area plus test pits in the earlier barn to examine this area for the survival of archaeological deposits below the existing concrete surface (it is anticipated that overall ground reduction in the earlier barn will c300mm). When the test pits in the earlier barn that will be converted are opened and examined close liaison will be maintained with SCCAS as this part of the overall site has the highest potential to contain archaeological deposits as it can be seen that area to the south has in all probability been truncated as indicated by levels at the southern doors to the barn and by the western later farmyard range (where the pool will be constructed) being set into the adjacent slope. In consultation with SCCAS the further archaeological work required as dependant on how much the barn floor will be lowered can then be agreed.

5.3 The trenching will initially be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start either to section cut features or to expose and investigate any structural features or earlier

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floor/yard surfaces, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation type works including prior to excavation of the trenches. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits. When all of the trenches and test pits are open a site meeting will be arranged with the relevant SCCAS Officer to review the results and agree the next stage of the archaeological mitigation works.

5.4 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.5 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained to allow consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this stage of the works. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the site works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.6 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and

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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 SCCAS Store or an appropriate local museum under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Any potential Treasure Act finds will be reported to the County FLO and in turn to the local Coroner.

5.7 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 20 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the site results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

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- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the site results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the site works the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.8 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 4 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015).

5.9 The report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of

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palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.10 Any interpretation of the site results will be clearly separated from the objective account and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site works in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011 and the relevant PSIAH paper). There will be no further work on site until the initial mitigation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further archaeological work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site works 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, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the 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 Prior to site work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the site works will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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.

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7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Location of trenches (3 x 8m) and approximate location of test pits

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-327542

Project details

Project name	Pond Hall Barns, Hadleigh, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Hadleigh, Pond Hall Barns (HAD 078, TM 0509 4193) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development of a former farm yard, including the conversion of an early Post medieval barn, revealed evidence for extensive truncation in the late Post medieval period of the relevant ground surfaces removing any potential evidence for medieval or earlier activity with the area within the barn and no evidence for past floor levels and two pits of recent date in the adjacent former farmyard area.
Project dates	Start: 06-09-2018 End: 06-09-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	HAD 078 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/16/01411 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HADLEIGH POND HALL BARNs
Postcode	IP7 5PP
Study area	500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 05096 41930 52.037259340892 0.990644871751 52 02 14 N 000 59 26 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49m Max: 50m

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