

**No 1 Duke Street, Hadleigh,
Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/04654

HER Ref: HAD 236

Archaeological Monitoring Report

(Continuous observation of ground works)

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(May 2021)

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Site details for HER

Name: No 1 Duke Street, Hadleigh, IP7 5DP

Client: Mr & Mrs S Jacobs

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/0464

Development: Erection of rear extension

Date of fieldwork: 2, 5 & 23 March, 2021

HER Ref: HAD 236

LBS ref: 1351698

Grid ref: TM 02707 42335

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-415106

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Summary: Hadleigh, 1 Duke Street (HAD 236, TM 02707 42335) monitoring of groundworks for a rear extension to the rear of a complex building with a late medieval origin revealed a brick built cellar below a 20th century extension that was demolished indicating an earlier rear extension adjacent to the early to mid-15th century part of the existing structure that was removed at some point. Some evidence for earlier activity at the site was suggested by three stray sherds of medieval, 13th-14th century, pottery from the disturbed subsoil (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs S Jacobs).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Thomas and Spiers Architects on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs S Jacobs 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/18/04654. The monitoring requirements were set out following planning advice and a Brief set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to satisfy this condition and JNAS produced the relevant written scheme (Appendix II) to gain the conditional discharge allowing works to start on site. This development concerns the erection of a rear extension at No 1 Duke Street, Hadleigh following the demolition of a 20th century extension (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Hadleigh is a small market town, the market being established by 1252, in south Suffolk to the west of Ipswich that had been established by the mid to late Saxon period at least and flourished as a local centre through the medieval and early Post medieval periods. The town is focused on the area around the parish church and the main historic street lines, High Street, Angel Street and George Street; the regular rectilinear pattern of these main streets perhaps being indicative of an original medieval grid plan to the town though evidence for pre-early Post medieval activity is largely found only neat the High Street. A smaller medieval/Post medieval suburb also lies to the north of the river with Bridge Street forming the link between the High Street and this suburb. This site is on the southern side of Duke Street and is c160m north-east of the parish church and close to the junction of Duke Street with High Street at c20m OD in an area of well drained sands and gravels. No 1 Duke Street is a Grade II listed building where detailed study suggests an origin in the early to mid-15th century with important 17th century additions and a complex structural history (Alston, 2017). The site lies within the area defined as the historic core of the town (HER HAD 046).

1.3 Archaeological interest in this site was therefore generated by its location within the historic town in general and more particularly as the building has a later medieval origin with a complex build history and described as 'one of the most important 17th century buildings in the town' (*ibid.* 2017) with a rear element adjacent to the planned new extension area of early to mid-15th century date. Therefore a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring of groundworks was specified in order to record any evidence of past activity during the groundworks for the replacement rear extension.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 Three visits were made to the site to monitor the initial clearance once the 20th century extension had been removed followed by the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches plus more careful exposure of the area immediately behind the historic part of the house where below ground structural evidence was found. The

upcast spoil was examined visually and the overall project was photographed as the works continued (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 To the rear of the historic part of the house groundworks revealed a brick built cellar (see Appendix I) that extended across the width of the house and extended 2m to the south under the area of the demolished 20th century extension. This cellar had a spiral form brick built staircase in its north-western corner linking it to the house and the brick size in the cellar was 9in. x 4in. x 2.25in. (227mm x 111mm x 60mm). This cellar was largely left in situ below the new works once it had been filled.

3.2 Further to the rear the foundation trenches for the new extension were 600mm wide and 800mm to 1200mm deep which exposed up to 1000mm of mid brown sandy subsoil below the removed 20th century floor level and related foundations with the southern foundation largely having been disturbed by works for the mid-20th century extension. No archaeological features were revealed in the trenches though three sherds of fine to medium sandy high medieval coarse ware pottery of 13th to 14th century date (wt. 36g) typical of south Suffolk and north Essex were recovered as stray finds in addition to a few fragments of Post medieval brick and tile and a stem fragment from a Post medieval clay tobacco pipe.

4. Conclusion

4.1 That a cellared area of late medieval to earlier Post medieval date was revealed below the demolished 20th century extension is of interest as it indicates that the rear part of the building extended further beyond the identified adjacent early to mid-15th century part of the structure which is the earliest standing element. This is a complex building that has seen major changes since the 15th century so this further evidence for the structure is of importance. In addition the three medieval pottery sherds indicate the presence of an earlier, pre-15th century, presence on the site. Perhaps an earlier building which was removed in a period of prosperity in the 15th century with later developments pointing to further wealth and later changes in use and occupation at the house. This pre-15th century evidence also indicates that the area along the High Street is the core of the medieval town.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Rod Munford and his staff for their close cooperation with regard to this site monitoring).

Ref:

Alston, L 2017 Nos 1-3 Duke Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk- Historic Building Survey

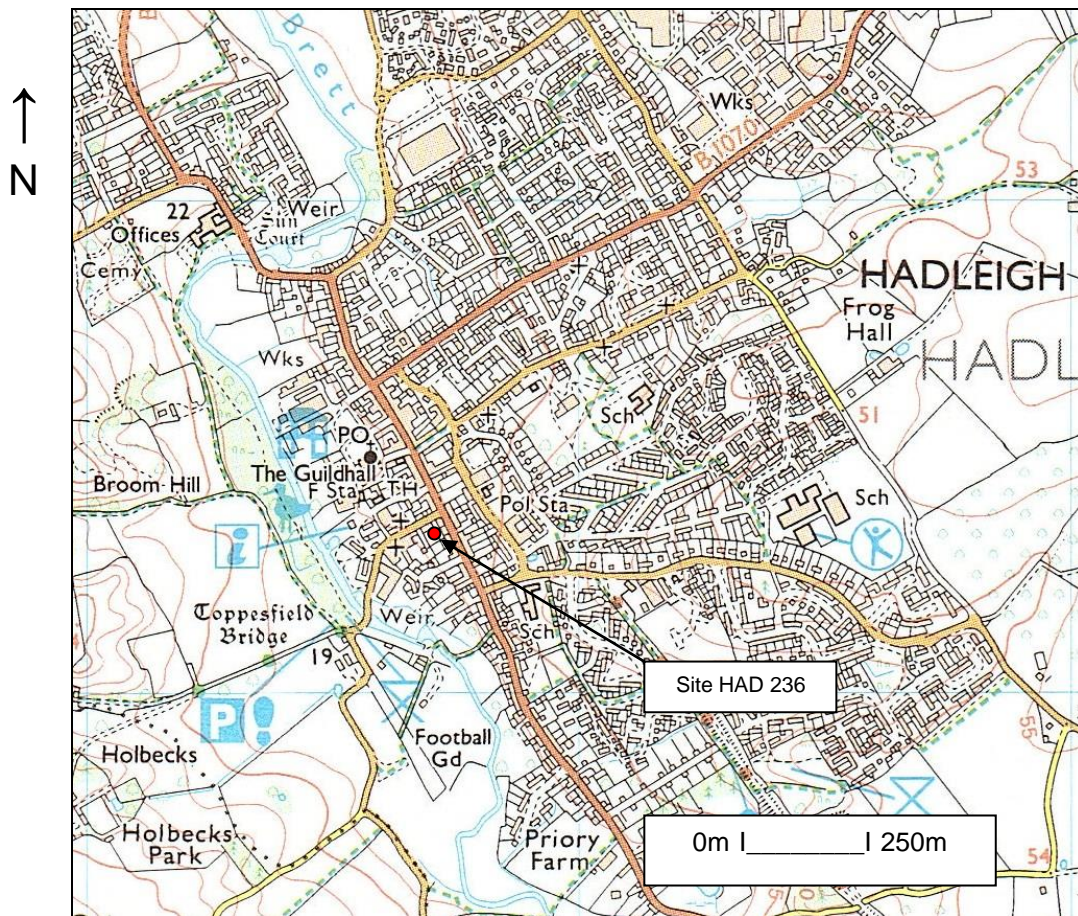


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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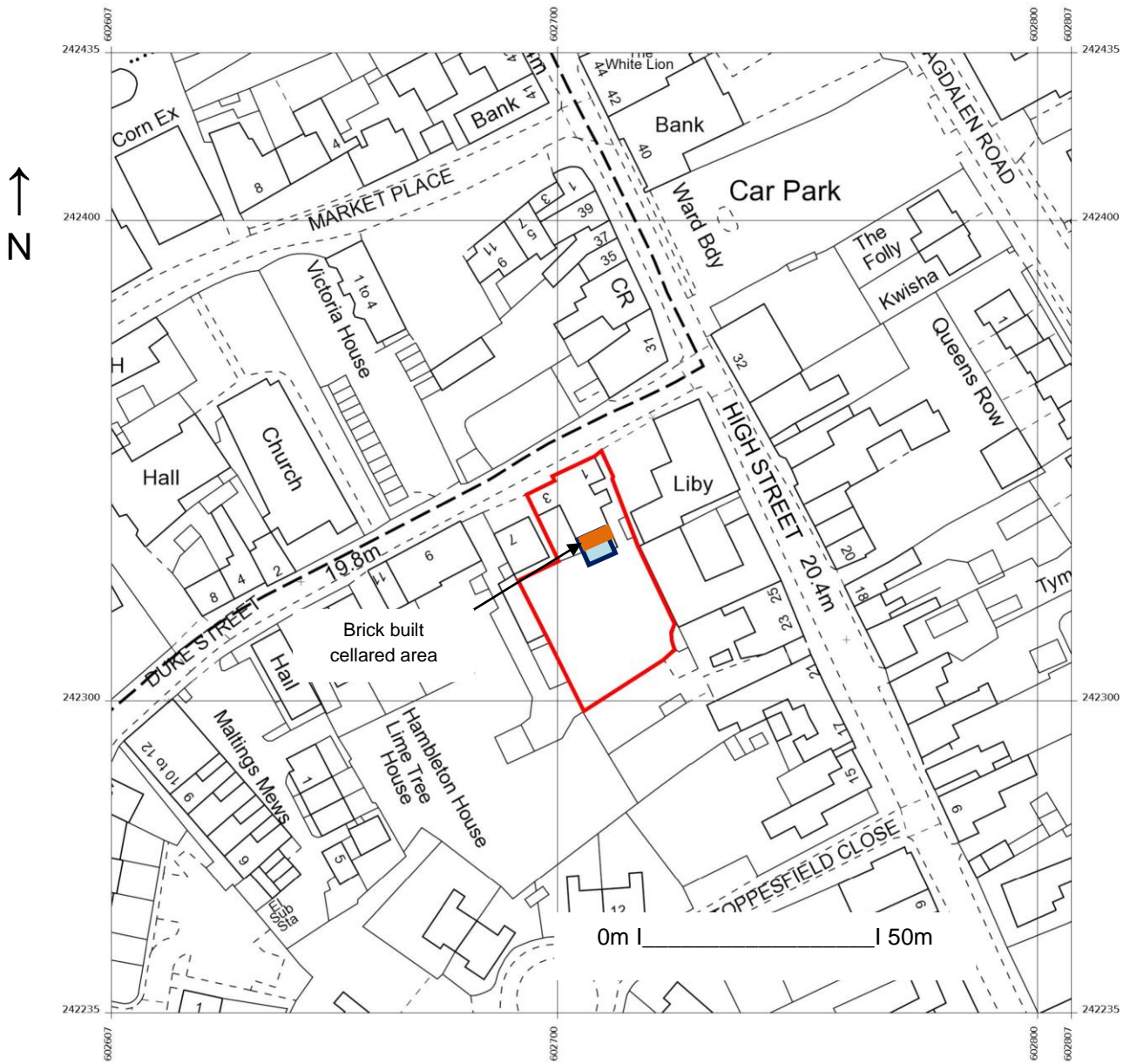


Fig. 2: Monitored extension area (dark blue- foundation trenches, brown- cellar area)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Cellared area from southeast



Steps in northwest corner of cellar



Eastern foundation trench from south



Western foundation trench from south

**No 1 Duke Street,
Hadleigh, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/04654

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

Site details

Name: No 1 Duke Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 5DP

Clients: Mr & Mrs S Jacobs

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/04654

Proposed development: Demolition of two 20th C extensions and erection of new rear extension

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Brief ref: 2019_02_25_SCCAS Arch monitoring_DC18_04654 1 Duke Street Hadleigh

Grid ref: TM 02707 42335

LBS ref: 1351698 (Grade II)

Conservation area

Area: c30m²

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John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr & Mrs S Jacobs 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 DC/18/04654. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for monitoring to be set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a rear extension at 1 Duke Street, Hadleigh.

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 (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & reissued 2014)*.

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 and early Post medieval periods. The town is focused on the area around the parish church and the main historic street lines, High Street, Angel Street and George Street; the regular rectilinear pattern of these main streets perhaps being indicative of an original medieval grid plan to the town. A smaller medieval/Post medieval suburb also lies to the north of the river with Bridge Street forming the link between the High Street and this suburb. The proposed development site (PDS) is on the southern side of Duke Street and is c160m north-east of the parish church at c20m OD in an area of well drained sands and gravels. No 1 Duke Street is a Grade II listed building where detailed study suggests an origin in the 15th century with important 17th century additions. The PDS lies within the area defined as the historic core of the town.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Advice from the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service has highlighted the archaeological potential of this site as it lies within the area defined in the Historic Environment Record (HER) as the historic core of the later Saxon and medieval town (HER HAD 046). As the brief outlines 'The site is of archaeological sensitivity, affecting an area adjacent to a 15th century building (see historic building report submitted with the application). There may have been later disturbances, and from the historic building assessment, it would seem that the new extension itself extends beyond the southern wall of the very earliest buildings on the site, but archaeological remains may be present that relate to earlier activity in and around the building.'

The advice then confirms that the disturbance caused by the relevant ground works for this small scale development can be recorded by a trained archaeologist during excavation by the building contractor.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the site lies in a location with high archaeological potential, in this case to reveal evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity related to the existing building within the area of the historic town. Site monitoring arrangements with the relevant ground works contractor will allow for unimpeded access to the foundation and service trenches before other works progress 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.

5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be trench foundations plus service trenches. 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 as will notice of when the site works are scheduled to start. A search will also be commissioned from the County HER for an area within 200m of the site to inform any positive monitoring results (with the associated invoice reference included in the report).

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under overall site event and HER numbers 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 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.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording and as appropriate a metal detector search will be carried out. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections at appropriate points with adequate being given to carry out these investigations. 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 40 litre 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 SCC

John Newman Archaeological Services

Archaeological Officer 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 this case the possibility of finding 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 *MoRPHE* and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 6 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 *MoRPHE* 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 4 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 and pdf version will be sent to the County HER in addition to a pdf version for the client for submission to the relevant LPA. The site monitoring will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before works on site start 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 and, if appropriate, a vector plan in .dxf format will be provided showing the area examined. The reporting will be commensurate with the findings from the monitoring and at its most basic level will detail the location, circumstances and characteristics of the deposits exposed and any finds that are revealed.

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.

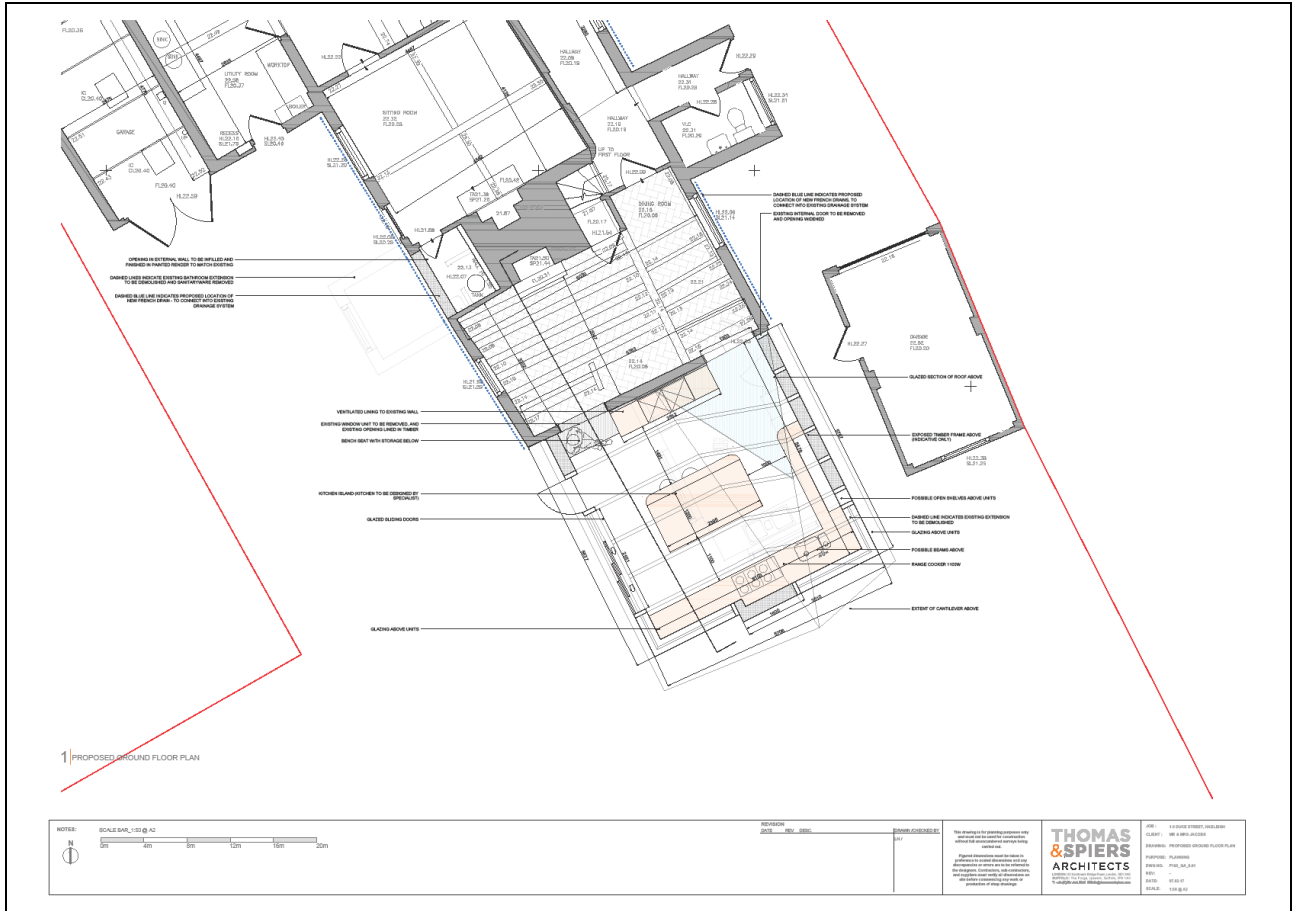
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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 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 (Freelance)
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	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Planned rear extension area (north to top)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-415106

Project details

Project name	No 1 Duke Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Hadleigh, 1 Duke Street (HAD 236, TM 02707 42335) monitoring of groundworks for a rear extension to the rear of a complex building with a late medieval origin revealed a brick built cellar below a 20th century extension that was demolished indicating an earlier rear extension adjacent to the early to mid-15th century part of the existing structure that was removed at some point. Some evidence for earlier activity at the site was suggested by three stray sherds of medieval, 13th-14th century, pottery from the disturbed subsoil.
Project dates	Start: 23-02-2021 End: 05-03-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HAD 236 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	1351698 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/04654 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	CELLAR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HADLEIGH No 1 DUKE STREET
Postcode	IP7 5DP
Study area	40 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 02707 42335 52.041778977135 0.956099715396 52 02 30 N 000 57 21 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19m Max: 20m

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	No 1 Duke Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
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