

Red House, Pound Lane, Hadleigh, Suffolk

Planning application: B/10/00842/FUL

HER Ref: HAD 118

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(March 2011)

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Site details for HER

Name: Red House, Pound Lane, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 5EQ

Client: Mr & Mrs A O'Reilly

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/10/00842/FUL

Development: Extensions and swimming pool

Date of fieldwork: 11 March 2011

HER Ref: HAD 118

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-95996

Grid ref: TM 0250 4258

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Summary: Hadleigh, Red House, Pound Lane (HAD 118, TM 0250 4258) evaluation trenching revealed extensive evidence for Post medieval quarrying with the only find of any note being a worn medieval penny of later 13th or 14th century date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs A O'Reilly).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Wiston Design Partnership on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs A O'Reilly, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works on that part of the garden to the west and north west of the Red House, Pound Lane, Hadleigh (see Fig. 1) that are to be developed as required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application B/10/00842/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief and Specification (see Appendix II) set by Mr K Wade of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition. This development concerns the erection of extensions and the creation of a swimming pool.

1.2 Hadleigh is a small market town in south Suffolk to the west of Ipswich that had been established by the late Saxon period at least and flourished through the medieval period. The town is focused on the area around the parish church and the two main historic street lines. However the extent of the historic core is uncertain as opportunities to investigate below ground deposits has been limited in modern times. The site of the proposed development falls within this historic town area being some 100m north of the parish church and close to the junction of Angel Street and High Street. The Red House is also just to the north of what is now Hadleigh School, a listed structure of 17th century and possibly earlier date which also is the site of the Manor House (source- English Heritage online LBS entry for Hadleigh School, no: 277779). The River Brett lies 120m to the west with the Red House being close to the 20m OD contour and therefore on the terrace above the river in a topographical location often chosen for settlement and related activity in the past. At the time of the evaluation the development area was a grassed part of the garden of the Red House which is large, brick built structure built in c1900 on what, from a cursory search of historic Ordnance Survey maps for the area, was formerly a paddock or orchard behind properties on the High Street.

1.3 To quote from the relevant specification- 'within the area of archaeological importance defined for Hadleigh in the Babergh Local Plan (SCC HER ref: HAD 046). It lies on the terrace of the River Brett which is rich in Prehistoric, Roman and later activity. It is also close to the graveyard of Hadleigh Church where Middle Saxon pottery was found in an excavation in 1984 (HAD 032) and 85 High Street where Late Saxon pottery was found in 1978 (HAD 028). Hadleigh is also the reputed burial place and headquarters of Guthrum, King of East Anglia in the late 9th century. There is, therefore, a high probability that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits.'

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area to the west of the Red House for the proposed main extension and to the north west for the swimming pool were trenched to a previously agreed plan with the two trenches giving an extensive sample of the proposed footprint areas (see Fig. 2). In total 21m of trench were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision using a wide, toothless, ditching bucket and in general each trench was 1.8m wide. The exceptions to this trench width were mid way along the southern half of Trench 1 to the west of the house where a 50mm wide and approximately east-west aligned lead water pipe was encountered at a depth of

400mm and mid way along the western side of Trench 2 as it was clear much of this trench was within a large Post medieval quarry pit. To compensate for the loss of trench width in Trench 1 it had been intended to open a strip along the north eastern side of the trench but this area proved to contain drain runs from the house. In Trench 2 the full width was re-established at the edge of the large quarry pit and onto the adjacent undisturbed length of sand and gravel. The total area of excavated trenches was 34m² giving a sample of nearly 10% of the total footprint areas and therefore exceeded the specified minimum sample. Where present within the trenches the exposed, naturally occurring, glaciofluvial derived sand and gravel surface was closely examined for archaeological features and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned. The upcast spoil from the trench was examined visually and by an experienced detector user. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation on a clear, sunny day. The trenching was recorded in relation to existing mapped details. A full photographic record in digital format was taken of the trenching works (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 Trench 1 (see Fig. 2) was 9m long, initially 1.8m wide and on an east-west alignment to the west of the house. Mechanical excavation began at the western end of the trench and this rapidly established that the garden has a top soil cover between 800 and 900mm deep. Below this topsoil cover a loose, soft deposit comprising a mixture of dirty yellow sand, redeposited top or subsoil, very small stones and occasional peg tile fragments was then encountered across the full width of the trench. Via a combination of further mechanical excavation and small hand excavated sections it rapidly became apparent that this lower deposit was at least 1m thick giving a total depth from ground level of 1.7m+ and it was concluded that it represented Post medieval quarry back-fill (following the evaluation trenching ground testing to help the foundation design in this part of the trench confirmed a quarry pit depth of at least 2m). Along the southern edge of Trench 1 a 50mm diameter lead water pipe was also revealed at a depth of 400mm. This pipe was on a south/south-west to north/north-east alignment and therefore gradually ran further into the alignment of Trench 1 and to avoid damaging what could be a live supply the trench width was reduced to 900mm at a point 3.5m from its western end. As the trench was still within the quarry pit already identified this measure was not seen as a compromise to the archaeological sample required and to compensate it was intended to revert to the full trench width along its north-eastern side, however this proved impracticable as drain runs from the house were encountered in this area.

The edge of the quarry pit was located 4m from the western end of Trench 1 where a short length of undisturbed yellow sand and gravel, the naturally occurring glaciofluvial deposit at the site, was revealed at a depth of 900mm. However it was also clear that another pit edge ran to the south of the trench, under the strip containing the lead water pipe at a higher level, and with a mixed dirty sand and top/subsoil composition with peg tile fragments, was likely to be another quarry pit. The area of undisturbed sand and gravel did not reveal any archaeological features and the close examination and metal detector search of the upcast spoil recovered one find of interest, a very worn silver long cross penny of late thirteenth or fourteenth century date (probably Edward I-III), with all the other finds being occasional pottery sherds of 19th or 20th century date, Post medieval peg tile

fragments, a copper alloy halfpenny of George II and iron nails and debris which could not be dated.

3.2 Trench 2 was 12m long and 1.8m wide save a 3m length midway along its western side which was reduced to 900mm wide as the northern part of the trench was clearly running across a large quarry pit. The trench was located to the north-west of the house and was on a north-west to south-east alignment in the area of the proposed swimming pool (see Fig. 2). Mechanical excavation began at the northern end of the trench and again revealed a topsoil depth of 800mm to 900mm. Across the full width of the trench a deposit comprising mid brown sand with some moderately large flints and bands of redeposited dirty yellow sand was then exposed and was also seen to contain pottery of later 19th and earlier 20th century date and brick, tile and iron debris of similar date. The upper part of what clearly appeared to be another quarry type feature was removed mechanically and two small hand excavated sections established an overall depth of 1.7m for this deposit where ground water was also encountered. This quarry type feature extended over the northern 8m of Trench 2 with the remaining, undisturbed length, being a similar yellow sand and gravels to Trench 1 at a depth of 900mm. No archaeological features were revealed in the undisturbed part of the trench and visual and metal detector scans of the upcast spoil did not recover any finds of pre 1800 date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 From the evaluation trenching it is clear that much of the garden area at the Red House has seen extensive quarrying in the Post medieval period which is not an atypical use for a paddock or orchard on an area of gravel terrace and adjacent to a historic town where stone for building and road mending purposes would have been in demand. The single medieval find is what might be expected in an area in general agricultural use where casual losses were made. While other parts of the development area may have lower levels of ground disturbance the lack of finds pre-dating the 18th century suggests that this area has been peripheral to the main foci of activity in previous periods.

4.3 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations be carried out on the proposed development area.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. HAD 118.

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 Greg Hills for his assistance on site and to James Armes for carrying out the metal detector search).

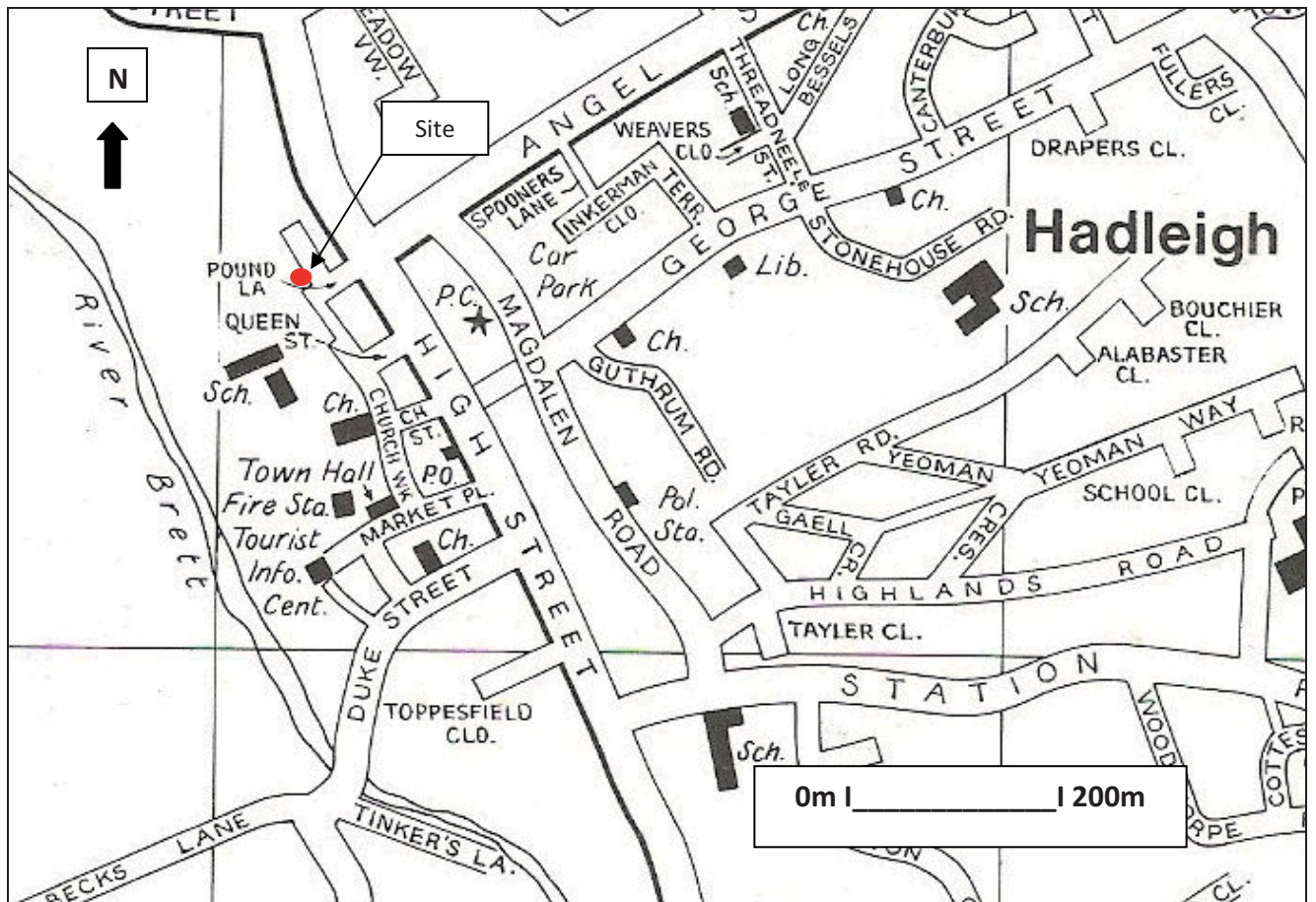


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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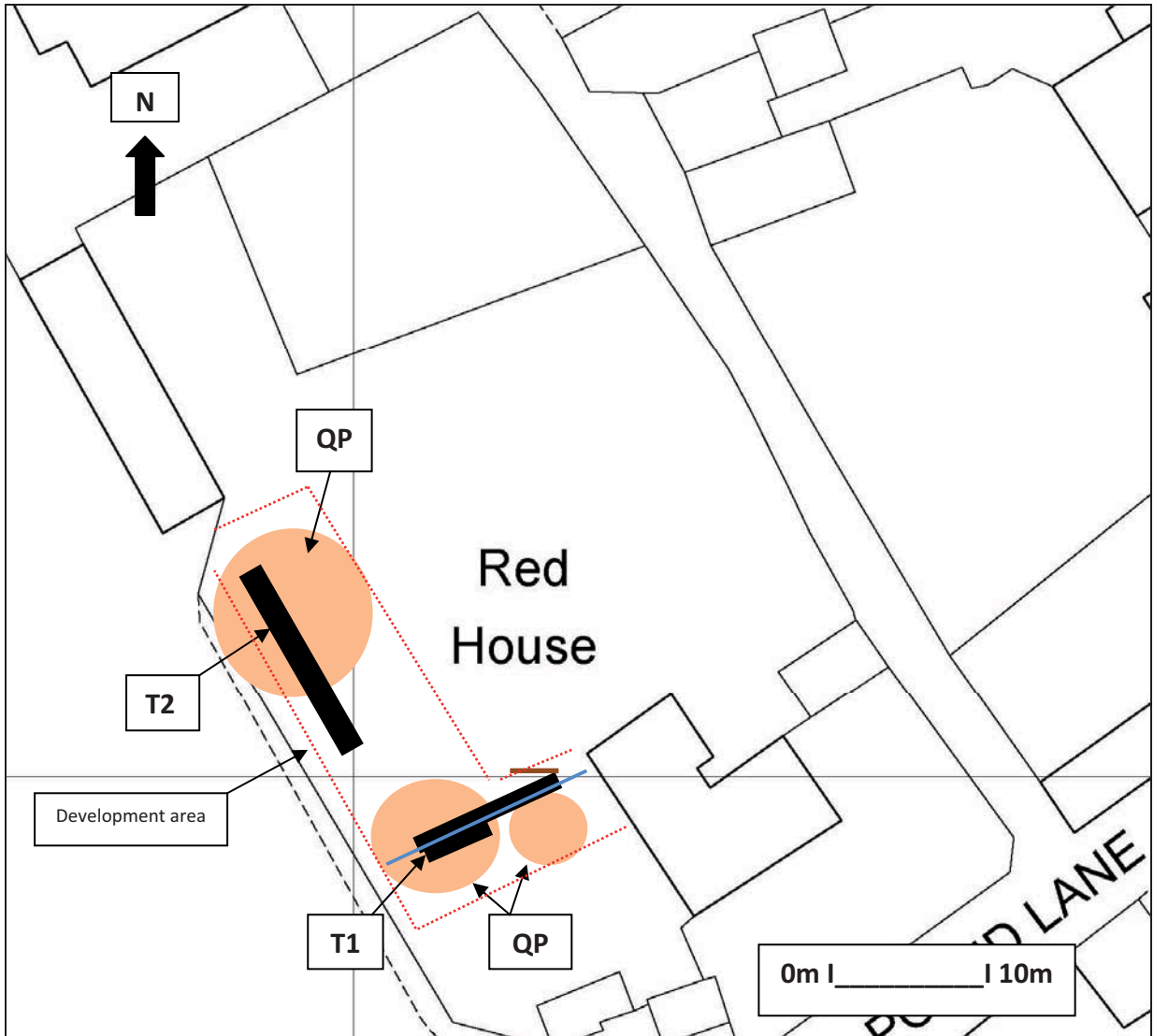


Fig. 2: Proposed development footprint with location of trial trenches- size of quarry pits (QP) is purely indicative of potentially large features; blue line- lead water pipe, brown line- house drain (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2011 all rights reserved Licence No. 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from north



Trench 1 from west- edge of quarry pit beyond scale pole, lead pipe mid-shot to right



Trench 1 west end from south- hand excavated test section into quarry pit



Trench 2 from south- top of quarry pit exposed below 900mm topsoil



Trench 2 from east- upper part of quarry pit removed and hand excavated test section taken to probable bottom at 1700mm

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

Evaluation by Trial Trench

RED HOUSE, POUND LANE, HADLEIGH

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.

This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of another brief.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted for extensions to Red House, Pound Lane, Hadleigh (B/10/00842/FUL).
- 1.2 The planning consent contains a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (condition 55 in Circular 11/95). In order to establish the full archaeological implications of the proposed development, an archaeological evaluation is required of the site. **The evaluation is the first part of the programme of archaeological work and decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs..**
- 1.3 The development lies within the area of archaeological importance defined for Hadleigh in the Babergh Local Plan (HAD046). It lies on the terrace of the River Brett which is rich in Prehistoric, Roman and later activity. It is also close the graveyard of Hadleigh Church where Middle Saxon pottery was found in an excavation in 1984 (HAD032) and 85 High Street where Late Saxon pottery was found in 1978 (HAS028). Hadleigh is also the reputed birthplace and headquarters of Guthrum, King of East Anglia in the late ninth century. There is, therefore, a high probability that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of

Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (MAP2)*, all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further

excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out Below.

3 **Specification: Field Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the development area and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Two linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method: one north-south down the middle of the proposed swimming pool and one east-west down the line of proposed southern block, which connects the swimming pool to the house. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

- 3.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England" English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.
- 3.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A digital vector plan showing the trenches excavated should be included with the report. This must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration into the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome and colour photographs.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.

- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the

calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

- 5.10 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.11 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352440

Date: 1st September 2010

Reference: Red House, Hadleigh

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.