



LAND REAR OF THE WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, STRADBROKE, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1087

February 2015



**LAND REAR OF THE WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE, CHURCH
STREET, STRADBROKE, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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CHER No.	SBK043	NGR	TM 232 739
Planning Ref.	3356/13	OASIS	britanni1-202413
Approved By:	Matt Adams	Date	February 2015



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Abstract

In February 2015 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on Land Rear of the White Hart Public House, Church Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) for a single trial trench to evaluate the plot.

Background research for the project indicated that evidence for medieval and later activity was most likely to be encountered, with a particular potential for remains associated with the medieval core of Stradbroke; in particular the nearby moated sites (HER No.s SBK003, SBK004 and SBK005) and the medieval church of All Saints (HER No. SBK016).

Despite the archaeological potential, no medieval archaeological finds or features were present within the evaluation trench. Three post-medieval features were found relating mainly to resource extraction probably within the 16th to 17th centuries, and the dumping of waste. This may reflect the limited size of the investigation rather than a lack of archaeological remains within the area.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 4th February 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Land Rear of the White Hart Public House, Church Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk (NGR TL 232 739), in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A. Dated 4th December 2014) requiring the excavation of a single trench measuring 1.80 x 10.00m. The aim of this investigation was to evaluate the land in advance of the construction of a single dwelling and associated works (Figures 1, 4 and 5).

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located within the core of the village of Stradbroke, to the south of The White Hart public house, directly west of Doctors Lane, within a plot forming the eastern part of The White Hart car park (Fig. 4). The bedrock geology is described as Norwich Crag Formation – a widespread sheet of locally shelly sands with localized beds of laminated silty clays and rounded flint gravels, a marine formation with the clay members being estuarine and the flint gravels being beach-face gravels (BGS, 2014).

Superficial deposits have been recorded at the site – a gravel, sand and clay head deposit formed of poorly sorted formed by solifluction and/or hillwash (BGS, 2014).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

This archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, in consultation with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is the Mid Suffolk Local Plan, (1998).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 and 3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figs 2 & 3). There are twelve monument entries and eight events within and just outside the 1km search radius. Thirty seven listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area as well as one scheduled ancient monument. Below are the relevant entries to the current site found within the SHER data.

The site lies within the centre of Stradbroke, an historic village in west Suffolk. The village is mentioned in the Domesday Book, with its Old English place name being Statebroc



meaning '*brook by a paved road*' (Mills, 2003). In Domesday the village is a fairly sizeable one with 35 households under the lordship of Edric of Laxfield with a total tax assessment of 3.7 geld units.

The SHER returned seven entries dating to the medieval period. A large moated site some 750m to the north of the current investigation site is formed of two large rectangular adjoining enclosures (SBK003). Another three-sided moat is also present to the west of the site, along the south side of Church Street (SBK004). Directly to the sites south, is another substantial moated area (SBK005) formed of a probable moated manor site and associated fishponds. Archaeological investigation of this site revealed fragments of 11th – 12th century pottery (ESF22313). The Church of All Saints (SBK016) is directly to the sites north on the opposing side of Church Street, and is mentioned in the Domesday Book. Archaeological investigation some 600m to the sites north revealed early and mid-medieval pottery (SBK021/ESF18055), and within this area findspots of more medieval pottery (SBK040) and a medieval coin (SBKMisc – MSF18332) have been found.

A single post-medieval entry was recorded within Stradbroke. To the west of the current site, archaeological investigation revealed the brick-lined pit of a post-medieval saw mill (ESF19967/SBK032).

Of relevance to the current site, are three adjacent Listed Buildings (Fig. 3). The site lays within the property boundary of Grade II Listed Building; The White Hart Public House (280212) a late 16th century inn. Directly to the north of the site is the 19th stable block (280213) associated with The White Hart Public House. To the sites south east are a pair of Grade II Listed Building cottages, constructed in the early 18th Century (280216).

Given the above records the site had a specific potential for **medieval** features and finds.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that an evaluation is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Antrobus, A: Brief, Section 4.1).

Section 4.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 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.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- The characterisation of the sequence, and the sites relationship to the medieval core (in particular the Doctors Lane frontage).
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required the excavation of one trial trench measuring 10.0m x 1.80m in advance of the construction of the proposed dwelling and associated works.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Figures 4 and 5).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, a drawn plan and section drawings, appropriate photographs were also taken.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The trench was re-located due to site constraints (service trenches), parallel and near to the property boundary of Stanley House and ran in a south west to north east orientation. It was positioned to target the potential presence of medieval remains associated with the medieval core of Stradbroke and the street frontage of Doctors Lane. The single trench (Trench 1) was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.36m below the ground level exposing the stratigraphic sequence through to the natural sub-soil deposit 1002.

Overlaying natural sub-soil deposit 1002 was garden/levelling deposit 1001. Above deposit 1001 was gravel car park surface deposit 1000 (Fig. 5 & Appendix 2).

Three archaeological features were observed during the course of the excavation of Trench 1; all features were directly overlain by garden/levelling deposit 1001 and cut into natural sub-soil layer 1002 (Fig. 5 & Appendix 2).

Located at the south-western end of Trench 1 was small pit 1003. Sub-circular in plan with shallow sloping 33° sides and a flat base, this pit was only partially within Trench 1. Its



primary and only fill 1004 was a dark grey brown silty clay and contained frequent small abraded CBM fragments, modern window glass and small angular coal fragments.

Within the centre of Trench 1 was gully 1005. Linear in plan running on a north-west to south-east alignment and terminating at its south-eastern end, gully 1005 had shallow 33° sides and a flat base. Its primary and only fill 1006 was a mid brown grey compact silty clay with frequent small coal and charcoal fragments.

Located at the north-eastern end of Trench 1 and taking up the first 4.23m of this end of Trench 1, was extraction pit 1007. Pit 1007 is assumed to be sub-circular in plan (as its northern and eastern edges extended out from the extent of investigation of Trench 1), and had steep 45° sides and a flat base. Its primary and only fill 1008 was a light grey brown compact silty clay with frequent sub-angular flint nodules and occasional small coal and charcoal fragments.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figure 5)

The deposit model was consistent across Trench 1; a 1.00m sample section of the north west face of Trench 1 at its south western end was recorded (Figure 5 and Appendix 2).

At the top of the sequence was gravel car park surface layer 1000, comprising a dark grey brown loose silty sandy clay matrix containing frequent small sub-angular gravel to a maximum thickness of 0.12m in Sample Section 1. No finds were present within this layer.

Beneath 1000 was garden/make-up layer 1001, comprising dark grey black compact silty clay containing frequent small abraded modern CBM, coal and charcoal fragments to a maximum thickness of 0.24m in Sample Section 1.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence, beneath garden/make-up layer 1001 was natural sub-soil layer 1002, comprising a light yellow orange brown compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular chalk fragments and flint nodules.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Despite the potential for medieval remains, in particular those relating to the nearby medieval settlement core and moated sites, only post-medieval features and deposits were encountered.

The most recent phase of activity on site was modern gravel car park layer 1000. This was formed as a gravel surface for car parking to the rear of The White Hart Public House. This deposit, although currently overgrown with turf, is still visible on Google Earth.

Garden/make-up layer 1001 beneath layer 1000 and above the natural sub-soil layer 1002 sealed all three archaeological features (1003, 1005 and 1007). This layer appears to a modern garden or ground make-up deposit. The interface between this layer and natural



sub-soil layer 1002 was reasonably disturbed, and is suggestive of landscaping and garden use within this area with layer 1001 being brought in to 'level' the area.

Small pit 1003, gully 1005 and large pit 1007 appear to be of a similar post-medieval/modern phase. Small pit 1003 seems to represent a waste disposal pit, with frequent small abraded CBM and coal fragments found within fill 1004. Gully 1005 probably marks a small-scale land division, sub-dividing the investigation area, however it could equally have been constructed in order to aid water drainage within the site. Of more interest is possibly slightly earlier in date large extraction pit 1007. Although the full extent of this pit was not within Trench 1, its single fill (1008) was different in colour from pit 1003 and gully 1005. The similarity between the natural sub-soil 1002 and fill 1008 would suggest that pit 1007 was only open for a short while and backfilled with material removed from the pit. This is suggestive of an extraction pit excavated in order to remove the natural clay deposits for use in nearby building construction; these natural clays are particularly useful for compact under-flooring and foundation footings. Pottery found within pit 1007 fill (1008) suggests a 16th to 17th century date for this extraction occurring, although the pottery could equally have been residual and pit 1007 could date from a later period.

The lack of medieval archaeological features, despite the potential for these within the site bounds, may be due to the limited area of investigation rather than a true reflection of the archaeological remains in the area. The lack of any medieval finds within the investigation area is suggestive that this area may have been a sterile 'island' amongst a wider archaeologically rich landscape during the medieval period, however it should be noted that the site has been subject to some landscaping during the post-medieval/modern periods.



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Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 – SPECIALIST REPORT

The finds

Pottery

Introduction

Two fragments of pottery were recovered from a single fill 1008 of a large extraction pit 1007 in Trench 1.

The ceramics were quantified using the methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for each fabric was established.

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981).

Description

A fragment of a Late medieval and transitional ware (94g) (LMT) was identified. It is a large and relatively unabraded sherd consisting of part of the rim and thumbled horizontal handle of a storage jar. It is made in a dark orange medium sandy compact fabric with dark grey/brown external margins, and is unglazed apart from around the top part of the handle and rim flange, and the inside of the rim. The lid-seated jar form can be closely paralleled in Jennings's catalogue of Norwich pottery (Jennings, fig. 26, no.441) which shows a complete LMT vessel. Such jars are sometimes described as 'acoustic jars' as complete vessels such as this have been found *in situ*, deliberately buried under the floor in certain churches in Norwich, positioned with their rims facing outwards into the choir (Jennings 61). The jar is dated from the middle of the 15th to the later 16th century.

A smaller fragment of glazed redware was also found in fill 1008 (5g). It is a body sherd from the shoulder of a vessel such as a small jug or mug. The fabric is a fine sandy one with sparse mica and red mineral inclusions. It has a clear orange glaze. It has been classified as a Glazed red earthenware (GRE) dating to the 16th-17th century.



Ceramic building material

A single fragment of brick was collected from fill 1008 (805g). It has a fine silty fabric made of poorly mixed clays and red clay pellets. The surviving dimensions are width 107mm and depth 41mm. There is no mortar on the brick and the dimensions suggest that it may be a floor brick, although it shows no sign of wear. Probably post-medieval, and likely to be early post-medieval.

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APPENDIX 2 – SAMPLE SECTION TABLE

Sample Section 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
1	NE-SW	52.95m	DP 1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	SW End	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.12m	Gravel car park surface layer. Dark grey black loose silty sandy clay with frequent small gravel fragments	
1001	0.12 – 0.36m	Garden/make-up layer. Dark grey black compact silty clay containing frequent modern CBM, coal and charcoal fragments and sub-angular flint pebbles	
1002	0.36m+	Natural sub-soil layer. Light yellow orange brown compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular chalk fragments and flint nodules.	

Context Description

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1003	Small waste pit (0.92m+ x 0.41m+ x 0.13m) assumed sub-rectangular in plan. Shallow sloping 33° sides, flat base.	1004	Dark grey brown, compact, silty clay. Frequent small post-medieval CBM/window glass and coal fragments throughout (not retained).	Late post-medieval/early modern	-	-
1005	Shallow gully (1.23m+ x 0.57m x 0.08m) linear in plan. Shallow sloping 33° sides, flat base.	1006	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay. Frequent small coal and charcoal fragments throughout (not retained).	Late post-medieval/early modern	-	-
1007	Extraction pit (4.23m+ x 1.42m+ x 0.23m) assumed sub-rectangular in plan. Steep sloping 45° sides, flat base.	1008	Light grey brown, compact, silty clay. Frequent sub-angular flint nodules, coal and charcoal fragments throughout.	c.16 th – 17 th Century	Pottery, 99 (2) Brick, 805 (1)	-



APPENDIX 3 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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OASIS ID: **britannia1-202413**

Project details

Project name	Land to the Rear of The White Hart Public House, Church Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In February 2015 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on Land Rear of the White Hart Public House, Church Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) for a single trial trench to evaluate the plot. Background research for the project indicated that evidence for medieval and later activity was most likely to be encountered, with a particular potential for remains associated with the medieval core of Stradbroke; in particular the nearby moated sites (HER No.s SBK003, SBK004 and SBK005) and the medieval church of All Saints (HER No. SBK016). Despite the archaeological potential, no medieval archaeological finds or features were present within the evaluation trench. Three post-medieval features were found relating mainly to resource extraction probably within the 16th to 17th centuries, and the dumping of waste. This may reflect the limited size of the investigation rather than a lack of archaeological remains within the area.
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2015 End: 05-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	3356/13 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SBK 043 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Site status	None
Site status	None
Site status	None
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	WILD GARDEN Modern
Significant Finds	MUG Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JAR Post Medieval
Methods &	""Sample Trenches""

OASIS FORM - Print view.htm[27/02/2015 11:06:36]



OASIS FORM - Print view

techniques
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 MID SUFFOLK STRADBROKE Land to the Rear of The White Hart Public House, Church Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk
Postcode IP21 5HT
Study area 391.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TM 623251 273925 51.8825658653 1.81226164035 51 52 57 N 001 48 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 52.59m Max: 52.59m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Dan McConnell
Project director/manager Dan McConnell
Project supervisor Dan McConnell
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Alison Shingler

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient SCCAS/CT
Physical Archive ID SBK 043
Physical Contents "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID SBK 043
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

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OASIS FORM - Print view

available
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
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Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

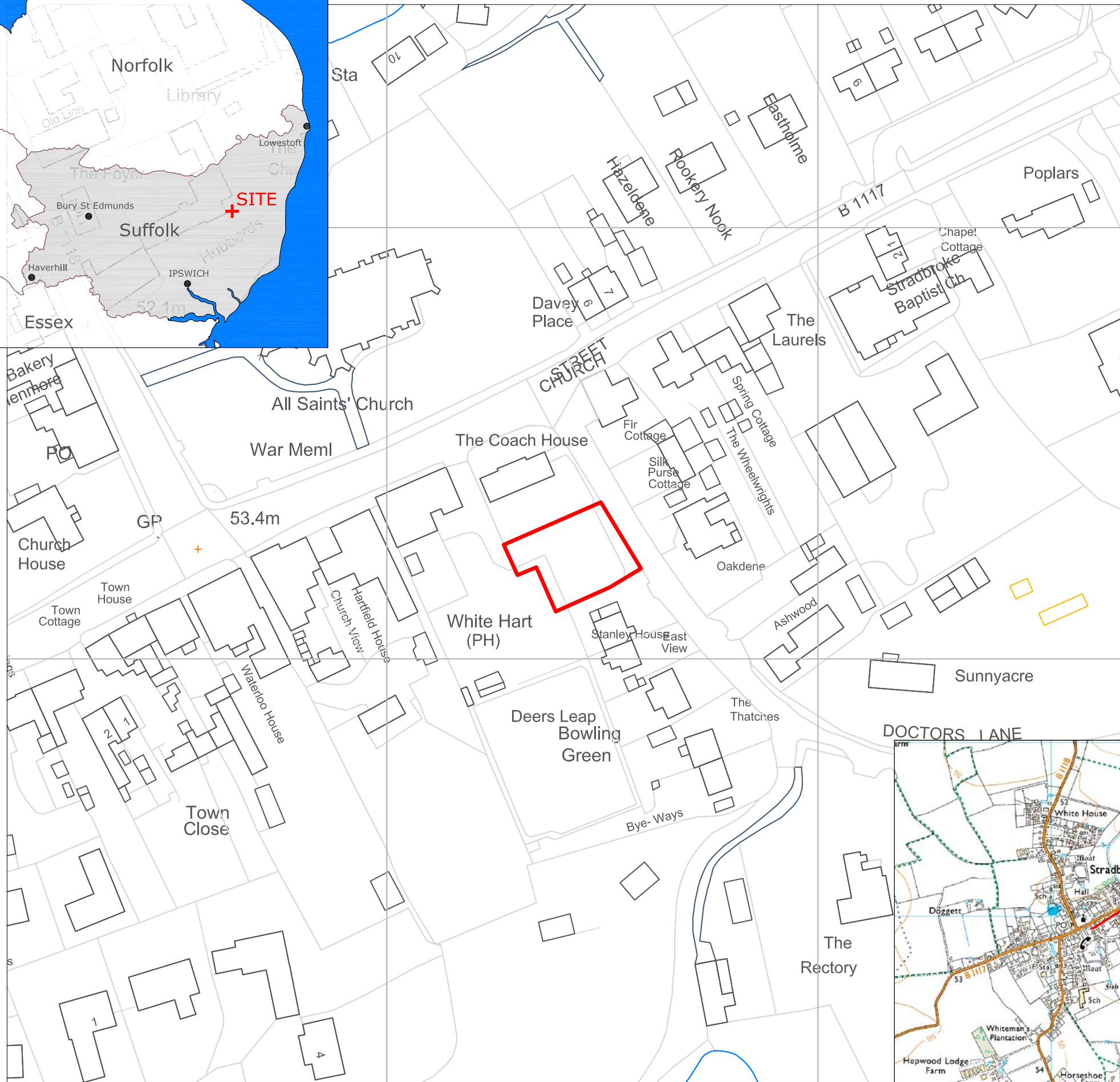
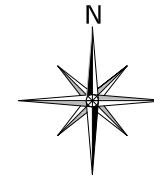
Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land Rear of the White Hart Public House, Church Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s) McConnell, D.
Other bibliographic details R1087
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273900

623200

	Site Boundary
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NGR: TM 232 739	REP. NUMBER: 1087
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PROJECT:
LAND REAR OF THE WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE,
CHURCH STREET, STRADBROKE, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
ALISON SHINGLER

DESCRIPTION:
GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

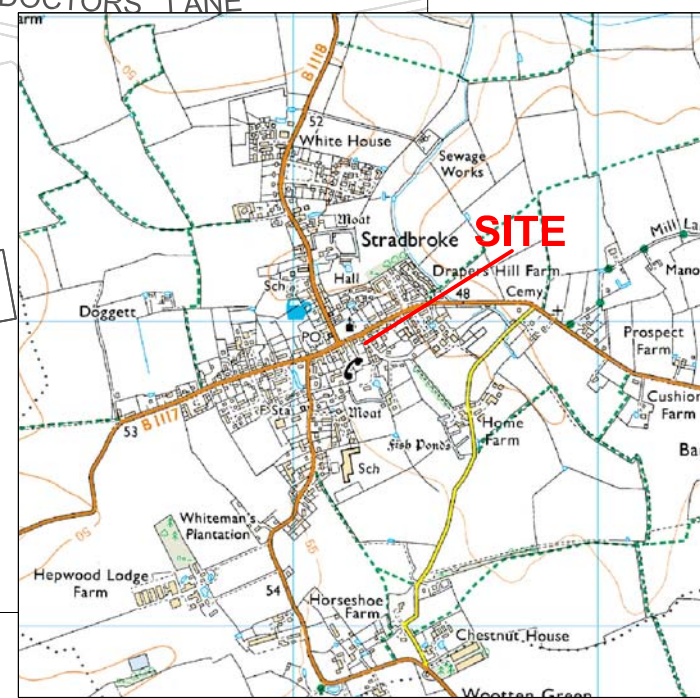


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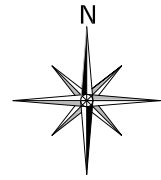
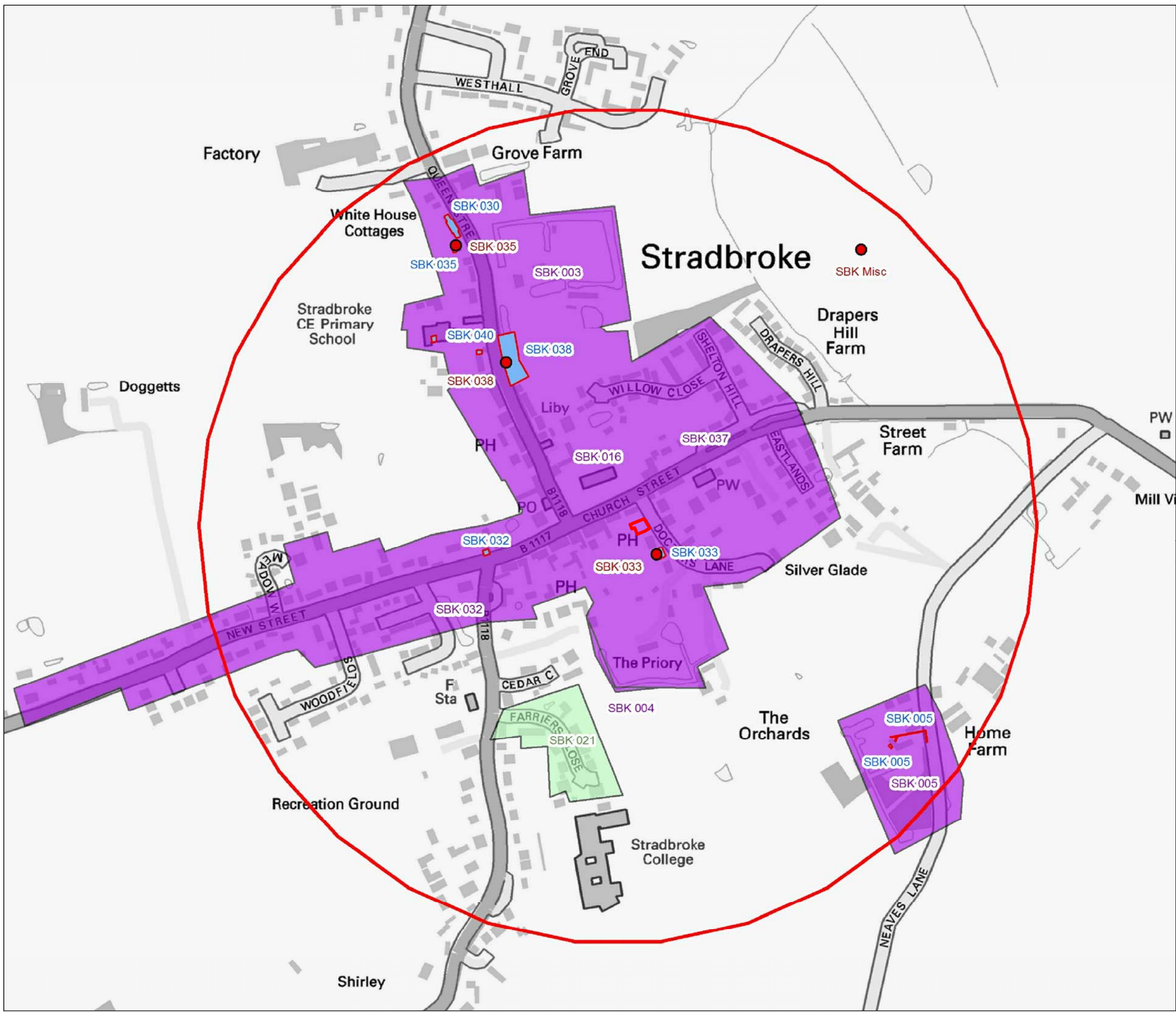
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PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
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DATE: FEB 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 01
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	HER Search Area
	Medieval Monument Record
	Undated Monument Record
	Monument Record
	Event Area
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 232 739 REP. NUMBER: 1087

PROJECT:
LAND REAR OF THE WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE,
CHURCH STREET, STRABROKE, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
ALISON SHINGLER

DESCRIPTION:
HER DATA - EVENTS & MONUMENTS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

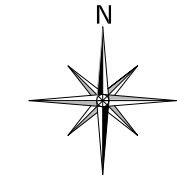






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SCALE: 1:10000 0 500m



PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: FEB 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 02



	HER Search Area
	Grade II*
	Grade II
	Site Boundary

NGR:	TM 232 739	REP. NUMBER:	1087
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PROJECT:
LAND REAR OF THE WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE,
CHURCH STREET, STRARBROKE, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
ALISON SHINGLER

DESCRIPTION:
HER DATA - LISTED BUILDINGS &
SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

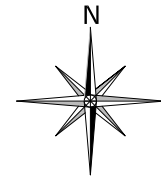
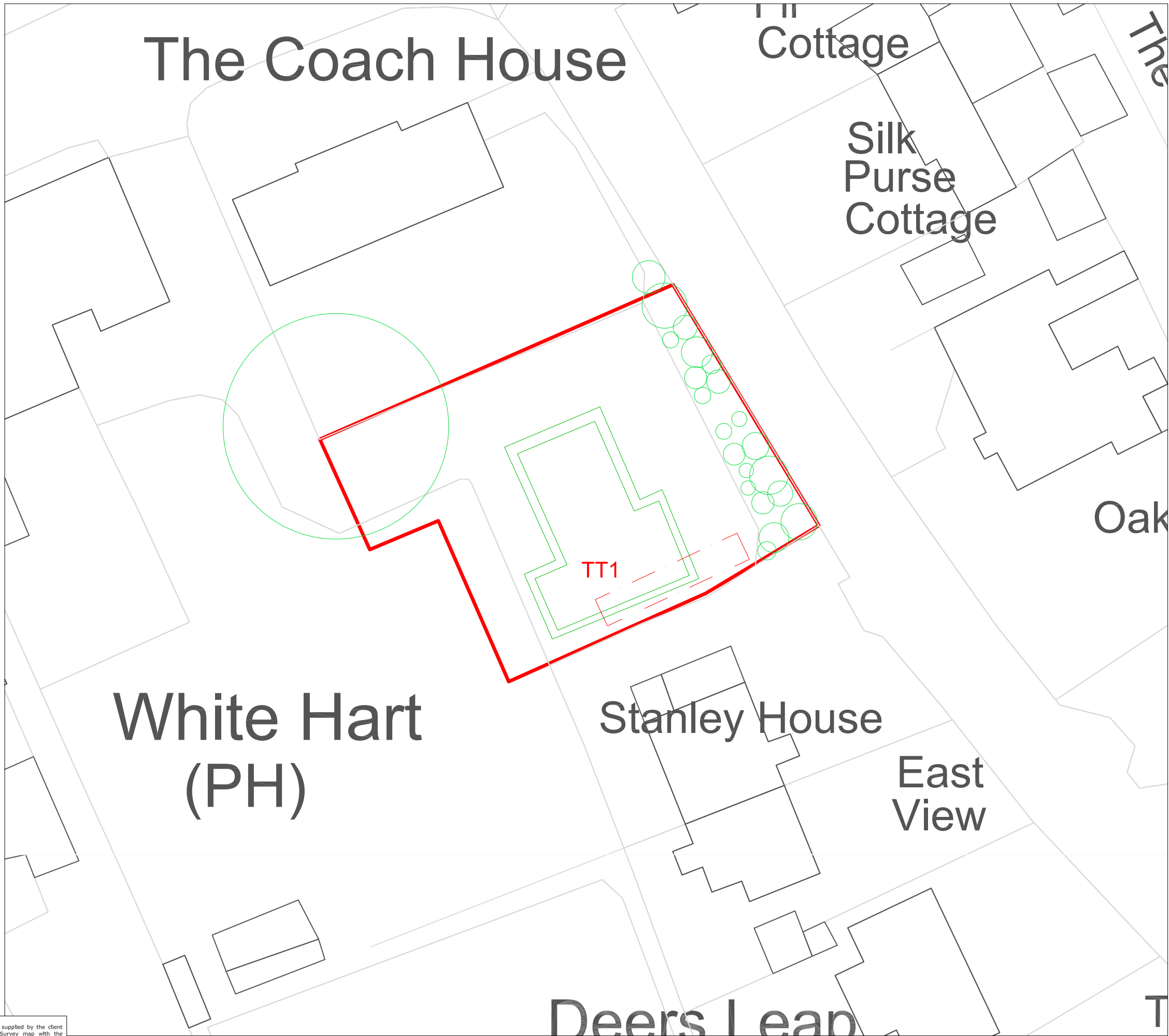
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SCALE:	0	500m
1:10000		

PLOT:	A3	APPROVED:	MCA	VERSION:	01
DATE:	FEB 2015	AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	03



	Proposed Development
	Trial Trench
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 232 739 REP. NUMBER: 1087

PROJECT:
LAND REAR OF THE WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE,
CHURCH STREET, STRABROKE, SUFFOLK

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DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH PLAN & DEVELOPMENT

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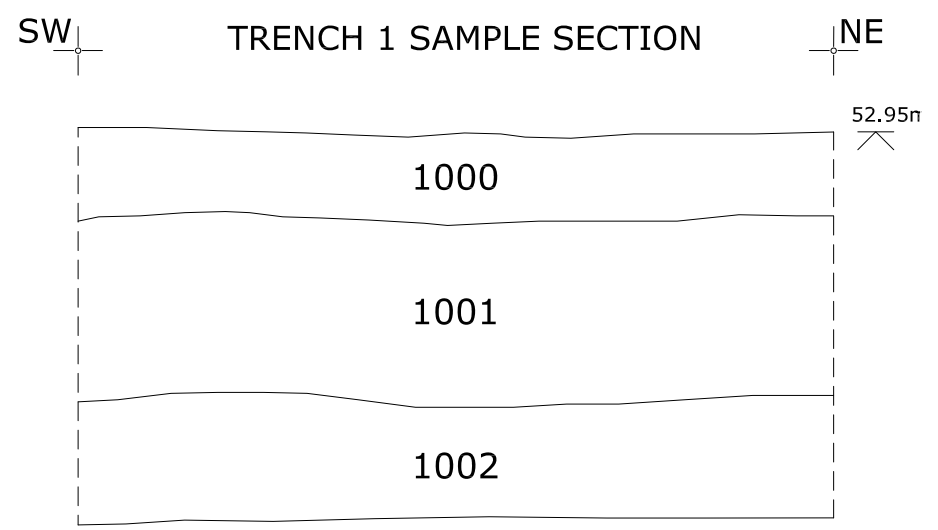
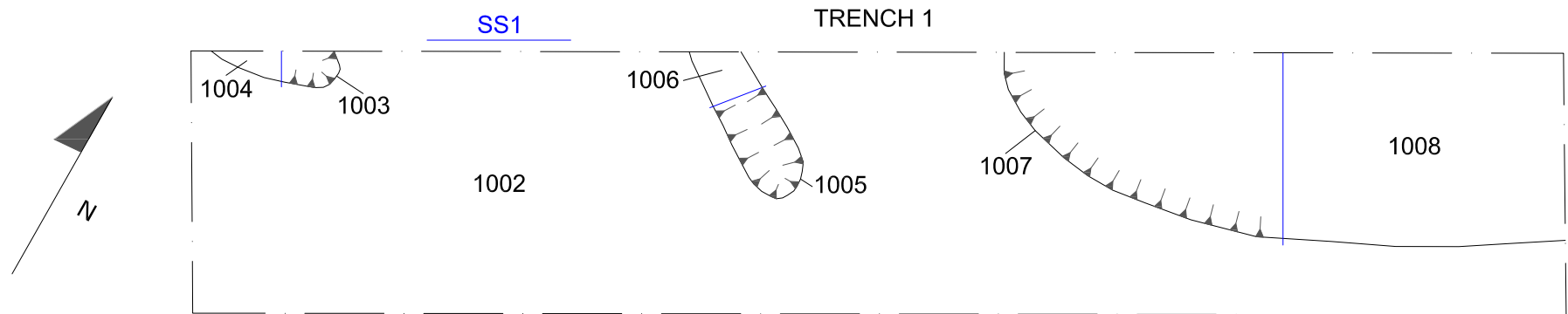
SCALE: 1:250 0 10m



PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
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DATE: FEB 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 04
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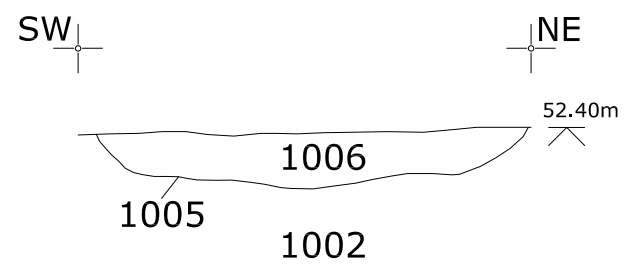
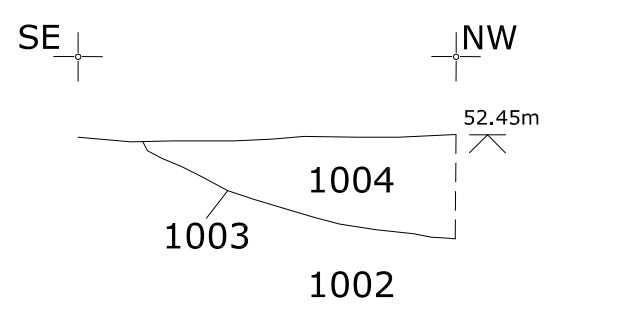
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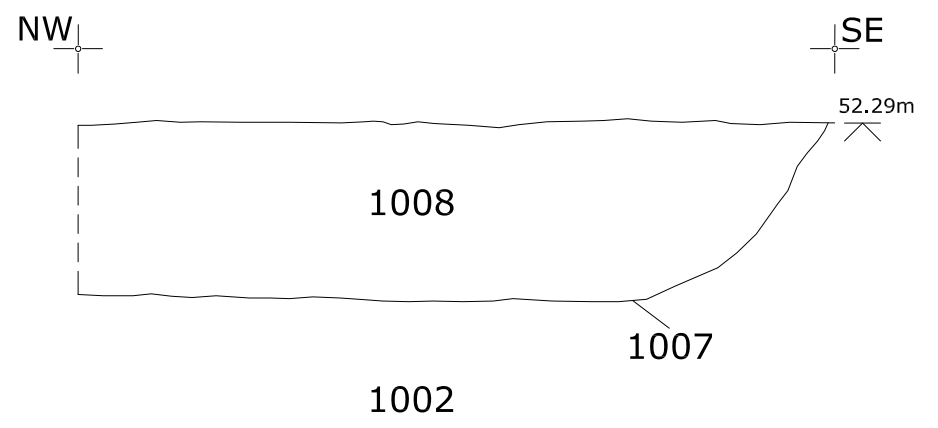
DP 2 - SS 1 - View NW



DP 3 - Pit 1003 - View SW





DP 4 - Gully 1005 - View NW



DP 5 - Pit 1007 - View NE



DP 1 - Trench 1 - View SW

	Section Number
	Trench Extent

NGR: TM 232 739	REP. NUMBER: 1087
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PROJECT:
LAND REAR OF THE WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE,
CHURCH STREET, STRABROKE, SUFFOLK

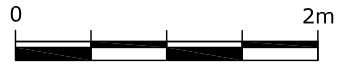

CLIENT:
ALISON SHINGLER

DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH PLAN, SECTIONS &
PHOTOGRAPHS

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SCALE:	
PLANS 1:50	
SECTION 1:10	

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: FEB 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 05