



The Old Rectory,
Church Lane, Hargrave,
Suffolk

Client:
Mr W. Midwood

Date:
April 2016

HRG 011
Archaeological Monitoring Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/040
Author: Simon Cass
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Old Rectory, Church Lane, Hargrave HRG 011

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SACIC Report No. 2016/032

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Report Date: April 2016

HER Information

Site Code: HRG 011

Site Name: The Old Rectory, Church Lane, Hargrave

Report Number 2016/032

Planning Application No: DC/15/1998/HH

Date of Fieldwork: 14/04/16 – 27/4/16

Grid Reference: TL 7670 6080

Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-242012

Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham

Project Officer: Simon Cass

Client/Funding Body: Mr W. Midwood

Client Reference: -

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Simon Cass

Date: 15/07/16

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner

Position: Managing Director

Date:

Signed:

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Summary












Archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the erection of a new extension at the Old Rectory in Hargrave recorded the presence of two rubbish pits (one of which was positively identified as medieval, one probably the same), two possible ponds and the footings of a small building, measuring approximately 5m E-W and continuing past the southern edge of the new footings.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number  0008
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number  0008
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

Planning permission was granted for the partial demolition of the existing structure of the Old Rectory, Church Lane, Hargrave and the erection of a new extension to the rear aspect of the property by West Suffolk District Council (DC/15/1998/HH). A condition placed upon this development required the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which was submitted to and approved in advance by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The fieldwork was undertaken in April 2016 across four site visits by Suffolk Archaeology Project Officers Rob Brooks and Simon Cass.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on a gently rising slope to the north, in a small wooded area surrounded by agricultural land. The underlying geology is recorded as a combination of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation Sedimentary Bedrocks formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. It is sealed by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2016).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The Brief states that the site is 'situated within an area of archaeological interest that is recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, adjacent to the medieval church of St Edmund (HRG 003).' The current church structure has surviving elements dating from the late 12th century although an earlier church is recorded in the parish by the Domesday Book in 1086. The present site of Hargrave Hall is also only a short distance to the west of the Old Rectory although no earlier precursor is known. Due to these factors, it was thought that there was a high potential for early occupation deposits to be affected by the proposed development at this location.



Figure 1. Location map, showing local HER entries (red and blue) and site location/Figure 2 (dashed box)

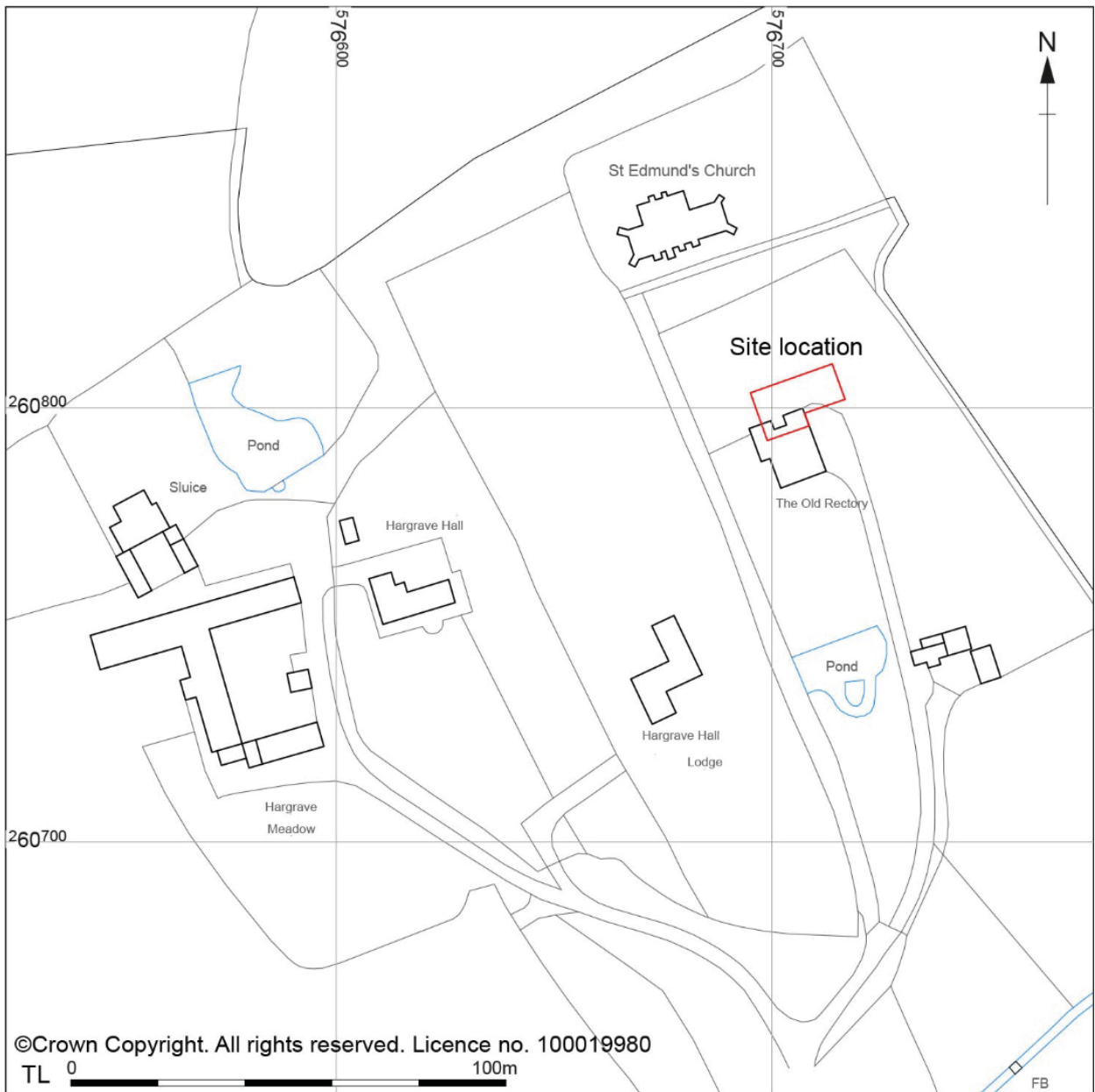


Figure 2. Detailed local plan of the site

4. Methodology

Several visits were made to the site to observe the new footings and site strip for the new extension while they were excavated. The ground reduction/levelling was done with a toothless ditching bucket fitted to a 5-tonne tracked excavator and the footings were excavated with standard toothed buckets of appropriate widths. Soil levels were reduced to the level required by the contractors, with archaeological levels/natural horizon being reached along the northern half of the site strip.

All features were investigated by hand excavation, with records made on *pro forma* context sheets and hand-drawn sections recorded on permatrace. Site photographs were made using a 14megapixel digital camera to accompany the physical archive and provide general site images as well as detailed photographs of specific features.

Finds from secure contexts were retrieved and recorded, labelled with unique context numbers and the designated HER site code (HRG 011) and brought back to the SACIC offices for further processing and analysis during the post-excavation phase.

5. Results

Two pits were observed along the northern edge of the footings, one just inside the area levelled to create the new foundations (0001) and the other intersecting a footing run (0004). They appear to be of similar date, with both containing similar fired clay lumps and one providing pottery of between 12th and 14th century date.

Pit 0001 (Pl. 1) was 1.6m long and approximately 0.6m wide, orientated approximately east-west with steep/near vertical sides to a shallow flattish base (though groundwater conditions made the base hard to ascertain). It contained two distinct fills, an upper fill with a large amount of fired clay fragments and a lower fill with no fired clay but larger pottery fragments, indicating deliberate backfilling rather than gradual infilling.



Plate 1. Pit 0001, facing east (0.3m scale)

Pit 0004 (Pl. 2) was 1.1m long and approximately 0.6m wide, orientated approximately north-south with steep/near vertical sides (where seen). Due to the excavated footing cutting through the southern half it was not possible to excavate to the base of the feature. It contained two fills, the upper of which had a lens of fired clay lump fragments similar to that in pit 0001 and a lower fill of apparently redeposited natural clays. No finds were recovered for either fill, and the fired clay was not retained.



Plate 2. Pit 0004, facing east (1m scale)

In addition to the two medieval pits recorded, the footings for a solid structure were observed just to the east of the present Old Rectory which continued underneath the gravelled driveway. These suggest a structure at least 5m wide (east-west). They were observed for approximately 1.5m north-south when they exited the southern footing edge. They were 0.4m wide and 0.6m deep and filled with coarse stone and broken brick lumps (Pl. 3). No dating evidence was retrieved from these footings as the surrounding soil was not stable enough to enter the newly dug foundations.



Plate 3. Footing observed in new foundation trenches (facing west)

Two large truncations were observed in the eastern and north-eastern corners of the new foundations, both believed to be the remains of ponds or similar due to the nature of the soils encountered. The feature in the eastern corner of the foundations contained brick fragments, blue and white china pieces and continued right up to and underneath the old wall footing seen in section, thus predating the wall (Pl. 4).



Plate 4. Southern edge of new foundation, showing possible pond underneath previous wall footing.

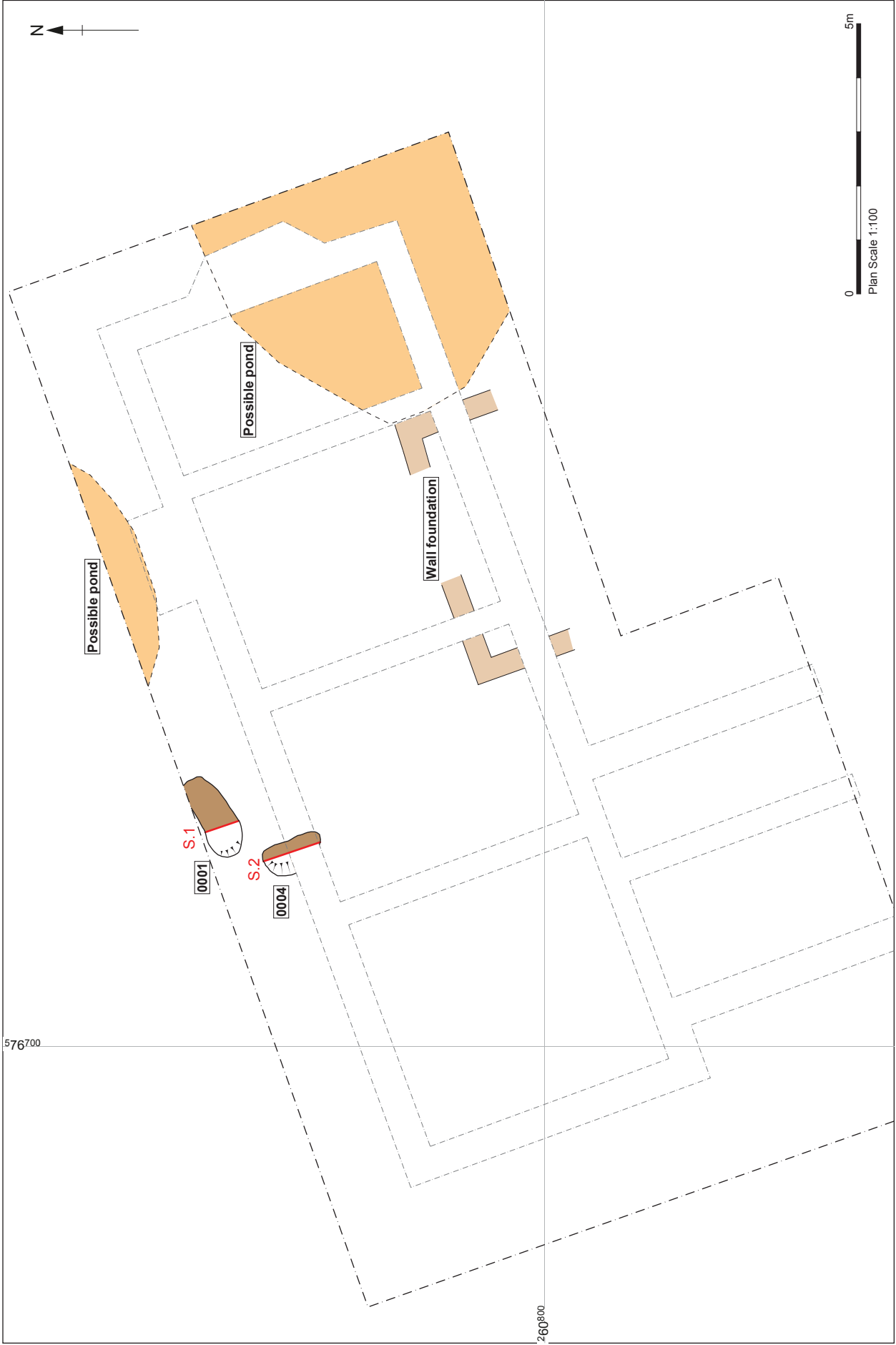


Figure 2. Detailed plan of the site

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

A small quantity of artefactual material was recovered from the monitoring and is listed below:

Context	Pottery		Fired clay		Animal bone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0002	1	31	0	0	0	0	Med
0003	1	3	71	467	5	33	Med
0007	0	0	0	0	1	10	
Total	2	34	71	467	6	43	

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

A single sherd of medieval pottery weighing 3g was recovered from fill 0003 of pit 0001. It is made in a fine fabric with moderate rounded to sub-angular quartz inclusions and sparse flint fragment, giving it a rough surface. There is some knife-trimming present on the outer face, and it is slightly sooted. The sherd is a medieval coarse gritty ware dating to around the 12th century.

An abraded fragment from the sagging base of a second medieval vessel weighing 31g was found in the lower fill (0002) of the same pit. It is made in a fine fabric which is sandy and rough to the touch. The sherd is a fragment of wheelthrown medieval coarseware dating from the late 12th-14th century.

6.3 Fired clay

Seventy-one fragments of fired clay weighing 467g were recovered from fill 0003 of the pit. The assemblage consists of a number of soft amorphous lumps of fine soft orange pink clay with frequent chalk inclusions ranging from a few millimetres in length to two centimetres. All the pieces are made in the same fabric. None of the fragments show any structural impressions or other diagnostic features. Similar fragments were noted in the top of pit 0004 (deposit 0006), although they were not retained.

6.4 Faunal remains

Six fragments of animal bone were collected from the monitoring. Part of the shaft of a

mammalian longbone, probably the tibia from a pig, was found in an unstratified topsoil deposit (numbered as 0007). It has been cleanly sawn towards the distal end.

The remains of a poorly preserved bone, possibly a radius which has been partially split longitudinally was found in fill 0003 of pit 0001.

6.5 Discussion of material evidence

The small amount of artefactual evidence recovered from the monitoring indicates that at least one of the pits identified dates to the medieval period. The chalk-tempered fired clay deposited into the upper fill of pit 0001 may be the remains of a medieval oven. No finds were collected from the second pit 0004 although the fired clay observed on site is likely to be from the same source as that in pit 0001.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The presence of two small pits is unsurprising, given the nature of the site and its evidence of historic activity. They are likely to have originated in a domestic setting, suggesting that someone was living nearby though this is to be expected given the proximity to the church and Hall. The previously unknown wall foundations seen just to the east of the present house are not recorded on early OS mapping and are thus likely to predate it though the presence of broken brick/CBM waste within their matrix suggests a post-medieval date rather than anything earlier. No additional work is recommended as necessary on the artefacts or in additional site research for this project.

9. Archive deposition

The project archive consisting of all paper and digital records will be deposited within the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record and ownership transferred within six months of completion of fieldwork. Until deposition, the archive will be kept in at SACIC offices at Needham Market.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass and Rob Brooks with project management by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin, with finds processing and analysis undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and Richenda Goffin respectively. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Simon Cass and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

British Geological Survey, 2015, Geology of Britain Viewer found at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



The Old Rectory, Church Lane Hargrave, Suffolk

Client:

Mr W Midwood

Date:

February 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Monitoring

Author: John Craven

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Project details

Planning Application No:	DC/15/1998/HH
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham, Suffolk County council Archaeological Service
Grid Reference:	TL 7670 6079
Area:	c.200 sqm
HER Event No/Site Code:	TBC
Oasis Reference:	242012
Project Start date	TBC
Project Duration:	c.2 days

Client/Funding Body:	Mr W Midwood
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	HRGREC001

1. Introduction

- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to monitor groundworks for a new extension at The Old Rectory, Church Lane, Hargrave.
- The archaeological monitoring is required by a condition on the approved planning application DC/15/1998/HH, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and is subject to a Brief produced by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, dated 27/01/2015.
- The Brief states that the site is 'situated within an area of archaeological interest that is recorded in County Historic Environment Record, adjacent to the medieval church of St Edmund (HRG 003). As a result there is also high potential for early occupation deposits to be disturbed by development at this location.'
- The aim of the monitoring is to record all archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by the sites development, the extent of which is indicated by the existing and proposed architect plans (Appendix 1) attached to the planning application.

2. Archaeological method statement

- SACIC will be given 5 days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- An OASIS form has been initiated for the project and a Suffolk HER code requested.
- A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record has been requested and the results will be available prior to fieldwork.

2.1. Fieldwork

- The Brief requires observation of the ground works for any soil stripping and foundations on site. These ground works will be monitored as they progress by an SACIC Project Officer or Supervisor, in close liaison with the developer/contractor. Adequate allowance has been made within the quote cost to cover the recording of exposed archaeological deposits.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by '*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*' (Gurney 2003) and '*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological*

Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).

- The exposed surface from the soil strip/trenching will be examined for archaeological features and finds and limited hand cleaning will be undertaken to clarify small areas as necessary and as health and safety considerations allow. Exposed archaeological features will be sectioned by hand with sampling at a normal standard for medieval and earlier deposits (i.e. 100% of structural features or graves/cremations, 50% of contained features e.g. pits, and 10-20% of linear features). Cremations will be 100% bagged and taken as samples. If thought appropriate and of archaeological benefit a metal detector search of exposed surfaces and spoil will be undertaken.
- Normal SACIC conventions, compatible with the County Historic Environment Record (HER), will be used during the site recording. Site records will be made using a continuous numbering system. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate, either by hand or using a RTK GPS. Plans and sections of individual features, soil layers etc will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. A digital photographic record will be made throughout the monitoring works.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. All finds will be brought back to the SACIC office at the end of each day for processing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done inhouse, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.
- Bulk environmental (40 litre) soil samples will be taken from selected archaeological features where possible and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from the Historic England Regional Science Advisor (East of England), on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site a Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained. Any such find would require work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been removed.

2.2. Post-excavation stage

- The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.

- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be scanned to form a digital archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets.
- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number. Finds will be recorded and archived to minimum standards laid down by relevant groups (e.g. the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery or the Medieval Pottery Research Group). Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds will be x-rayed if appropriate and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to Institute for Conservation (ICON) standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed in accordance with English Heritage guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011).
- A full monitoring report summarising all the findings and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. A draft digital copy will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The report will include a statement as to the value and significance of the results in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). The report will form the basis for full discharge of the relevant condition.
- The report will include relevant results from the Suffolk HER search and will display the HER search invoice number.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- On approval a digital .pdf, and a printed and bound copy of the report, will be submitted to the County HER. An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive. A digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be supplied.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied on request.

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the completed project OASIS form will be included as an appendix.
- The finds from the project will be deposited in the SCCAS archaeological store together with the project archive. The project costing includes the fee charged by SCCAS for this service. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- The project archive will be consistent *with Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). The project archive will also meet the requirements detailed in 'Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS 2010).
- Exceptions from the above include material covered by the Treasure Act which will be reported and submitted to the appropriate authorities, and human skeletal remains which will be stored within the archive until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- The client and/or landowner will be made aware that if they choose not to use the SCCAS storage facility they will be expected to make alternative arrangements for the long term storage of the archive that meet the requirements of SCCAS.

Project Staff

Project Manager:	John Craven
Site monitoring:	SACIC Project Officer or Supervisor
Finds Manager/Post Roman finds:	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery/General finds:	Stephen Benfield
Prehistoric pottery:	Anna Doherty (Archaeology South-East)
Prehistoric flint:	Sarah Bates (freelance)
Faunal remains:	Julie Curl (freelance)
Human remains:	Sue Anderson (freelance)
Environmental samples:	Val Fryer (freelance)

Bibliography

- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
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- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.
- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- SCCAS, 2010, *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.

Appendix 2 - Context List

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	0001	Pit Cut	Ovoid/elongated pit (E-W orientated) with steep/near vertical sides to a probable shallow concave/dished base. Base uncertain due to ground-water ingress/feature flooding. Small refuse pit, potentially medieval.	No	No	No	No
0002	0001	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown wet silty clay with mid/pale creamy yellow clay lumps, moderate chalk flecks and lumps. Lower observed fill of pit 0001. Base uncertain due to groundwater flooding during excavation. Appears to contain backfilled/redeposited natural (the pale clay lumps and chalk).	Yes	No	No	No
0003	0001	Pit Fill	Mid grey silty clay with very frequent fired clay and chalk lumps. Upper fill of pit 0001. Contains very frequent fired clay lumps and fragments.	Yes	No	No	No
0004	0004	Pit Cut	Ovoid pit, orientated approximately north-south, with steep/near vertical sloped sides, base not reached due to depth of trench feature was noted in. Ovoid pit, discovered in section of footings.	No	No	No	No
0005	0004	Pit Fill	Basal fill of pit 0004. Mixed grey/yellow soft boulder clay with chalk nodules and greyish brown soft clayey silt. Heavily root-disturbed with no finds. Lower fill of pit 0004. no finds.	No	No	No	No
0006	0004	Pit Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown soft silty clay mix with occasional chalk nodules and flints and a lens of fired clay material near the top of the deposit (clearly a dumped deposit though, not an in-situ event). upper fill of pit 0004. No finds recovered from this fill.	No	No	No	No
0007			Stray finds from Topsoil deposits across the site. Stary finds from topsoil deposits stripped off in advance of footing excavation.	Yes	No	No	No

Appendix 3. OASIS form

Project details

Project name	The Old Rectory, Church Lane
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the erection of a new extension at the Old Rectory in Hargrave recorded the presence of two rubbish pits (one of which was positively identified as medieval, one probably the same), two possible ponds and the footings of a small building, measuring approximately 5m E-W and continuing past the southern edge of the new footings.
Project dates	Start: 14-04-2016 End: 27-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HRG 011 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2016/032 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/1998/HH - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation", "Recorded Observation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY HARGRAVE The Old Rectory, Church Lane
Postcode	IP29 5HH
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7670 6080 52.216577328996 0.586877193951 52 12 59 N 000 35 12 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Mr W. Midwood

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"

Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Paper Contents "Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media available "Section","Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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