



Land at 109 High Street/Brett Works Hadleigh, Suffolk

Client:
CgMs

Date:
September 2018

HAD 159
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/085
Author: Jez Meredith
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Report Date: September 2018

HER Information

Site Code:	HAD 159
Event Number	ESF 25843
Site Name:	Land at 109 High Street/Brett Works, Hadleigh, Suffolk
Report Number	2018/085
Planning Application No:	B/16/00760
Date of Fieldwork:	17th August 2018
Grid Reference:	TM 0241 4266
Oasis Reference:	suffolka1-327729
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Abby Antrobus
Project Officer:	Jezz Meredith
Client/Funding Body:	CgMs
HER Search invoice no.	n/a
Client Reference:	RS/21890

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

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

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Date: September 2018
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Summary

A programme of archaeological monitoring and trial trench evaluation was carried out at the former Brett Works site (to the rear of 109, High Street) in advance of a housing development. This was the second programme of trial trenching; a previous evaluation had taken place across the north of the site in 2017. During this phase of work, four trenches were excavated on available ground within the site (Pl. 1). Two of the trenches showed high degrees of disturbance and truncation. Another trench, which extended westwards towards the edge of the floodplain and the River Brett, showed an undisturbed soil profile, including a probable alluvium horizon. A trench near the southern edge of the site, despite being highly disturbed, revealed two deep and substantial features. These were ditches of probable post-medieval date but one of which contained residual medieval pottery. The southern edge of the site is close to Hadleigh Hall (the core of which is a medieval manor) and the Church of St Mary (of Saxon foundation) so earlier finds are perhaps not that unexpected. The site is likely to have been badly damaged and heavily landscaped within the last century, so only the more robust earlier features would survive. (Jezz Meredith, Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company, for CgMs).











Plate 1. General view of site looking east from Trench 8

Plans

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

Sections

Limit of Excavation	
Cut	
Modern Cut	
Cut - Uncertain	
Deposit Horizon	
Deposit Horizon - Uncertain	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Break in Section	
Cut Number	0088
Deposit Number	0089
Ordnance Datum	<div><div>S</div><div>55.27</div><div>⋈</div></div> <div><div>N</div><div></div><div>⋈</div></div>

1. Introduction

In accordance with planning permission (application number B/16/00760), a programme of archaeological works by Suffolk Archaeology CIC had been commissioned by the consultancy CgMs on behalf of their client McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd. Work up to date has included a trial-trenched evaluation of the northern part of the site and the building recording of a World War II air raid shelter (Sommers 2017, 2018). This report deals with the watching brief and trenched evaluation of the southern part of the site (Fig. 1). Four trenches were excavated (Fig. 2). The trenches had to avoid a number of obstacles that were already present on site (Fig. 3).

Archaeological monitoring of the demolition phase, although providing limited visibility, indicated previous disturbance on the site. Development works were then commenced in the southern part of the site. To further clarify ground conditions, it was decided in consultation with CgMs and the on-site contractors, that trenches be located wherever possible on the site. No trenches were placed towards the western edge of the site as this area is within the floodplain, will not be developed and is proposed as public open space.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out on the 17th August 2018 and plant was provided by the on-site contractors. The survey of trenches and features locations, the recording of depths of deposit and the sampling of finds from features encountered was undertaken by Jez Meredith of Suffolk Archaeology CIC.

2. Geology and topography

According to the British Geological Survey, the geology of the site consists of superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits of sands and gravels with alluvial clays and silts along the western edge of the site towards the River Brett. These deposits overlie a bedrock geology of chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation (information from the 1:50,000 scale geological map, accessed via British Geological Survey website on the 4th September 2018).

The evaluation 2 area was to the south of the area previously investigated (Sommers 2017). The new area had been occupied by a series of standing buildings and a large concrete hardstanding all of which had been removed prior to evaluation. The area had therefore been previously levelled but the western edge sloped gently down to the River Brett. The evaluation 2 area was generally level and in elevation was between 18.8m and 19.6 OD.

The site lies on the eastern bank of the River Brett, to the west of Hadleigh High Street, towards the north-west corner of the town.

3. Archaeology and historical background

Desk-based assessments have previously been undertaken for this site (Tann 1999, Jago 2015, Smalley 2016) and these have been summarised recently (Sommers 2017). It must be noted that the site is within the historic core of Hadleigh (Suffolk Historic Environment Record reference HAD 049) and might contain evidence for Saxon and medieval activity. Documentary evidence suggests that medieval dye works were located close to the river, possibly within the site area (HAD 136). The southern edge of the site is close to Hadleigh Hall, the likely location of a medieval manor (HAD 135) and to the Church of St Mary (HAD 032), of probable Saxon foundation (Fig. 2). A World War II air raid shelter located within the site has recently been recorded (Sommers 2018).

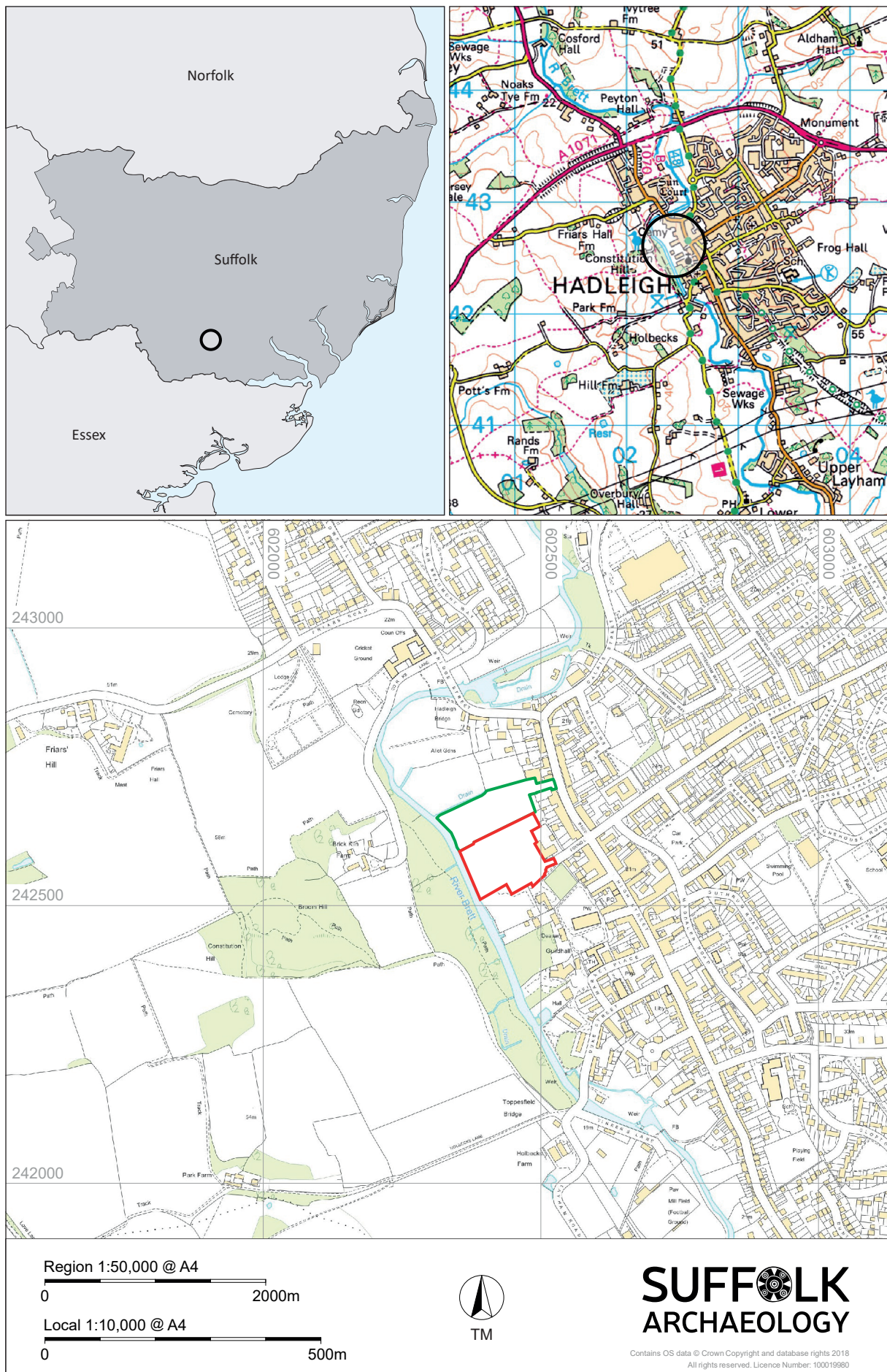


Figure 1. Site location (red) and Evaluation 1 area (green)

4. Methodology

Four trial trenches (Trenches 7 to 10) were laid out where possible on the site, avoiding services and construction activity (Fig. 3). Trenching was conducted using a 14-tonne, 360° tracked digger equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under direct archaeological observation with overburden (topsoil and/or demolition spreads) removed to reveal either natural sand and gravel (hereafter the 'natural') or archaeological deposits.

The base of each trench was examined for features and finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was checked visually for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered. A high-resolution digital photographic record was made of the trenches, of a specimen section from the side of each trench and of general views of the site.

Archaeological features were identified in Trench 7 only. These were not excavated as the trench was over 1m deep and the sides were unstable and liable to collapse. Finds were recovered from the machined surface of these ditches, so a viable sample could be retained for dating purposes. Deposits, feature cuts and their fills were assigned separate context numbers within the range 0023 to 0029 (continuing from previous records on site).

Using Global Positioning System equipment (an RTK GPS survey unit) trench and feature locations were recorded. The survey had a sub-20mm accuracy and also recorded the elevation of each surveyed point.

Upon completion of the archaeological recording the trenches were backfilled.

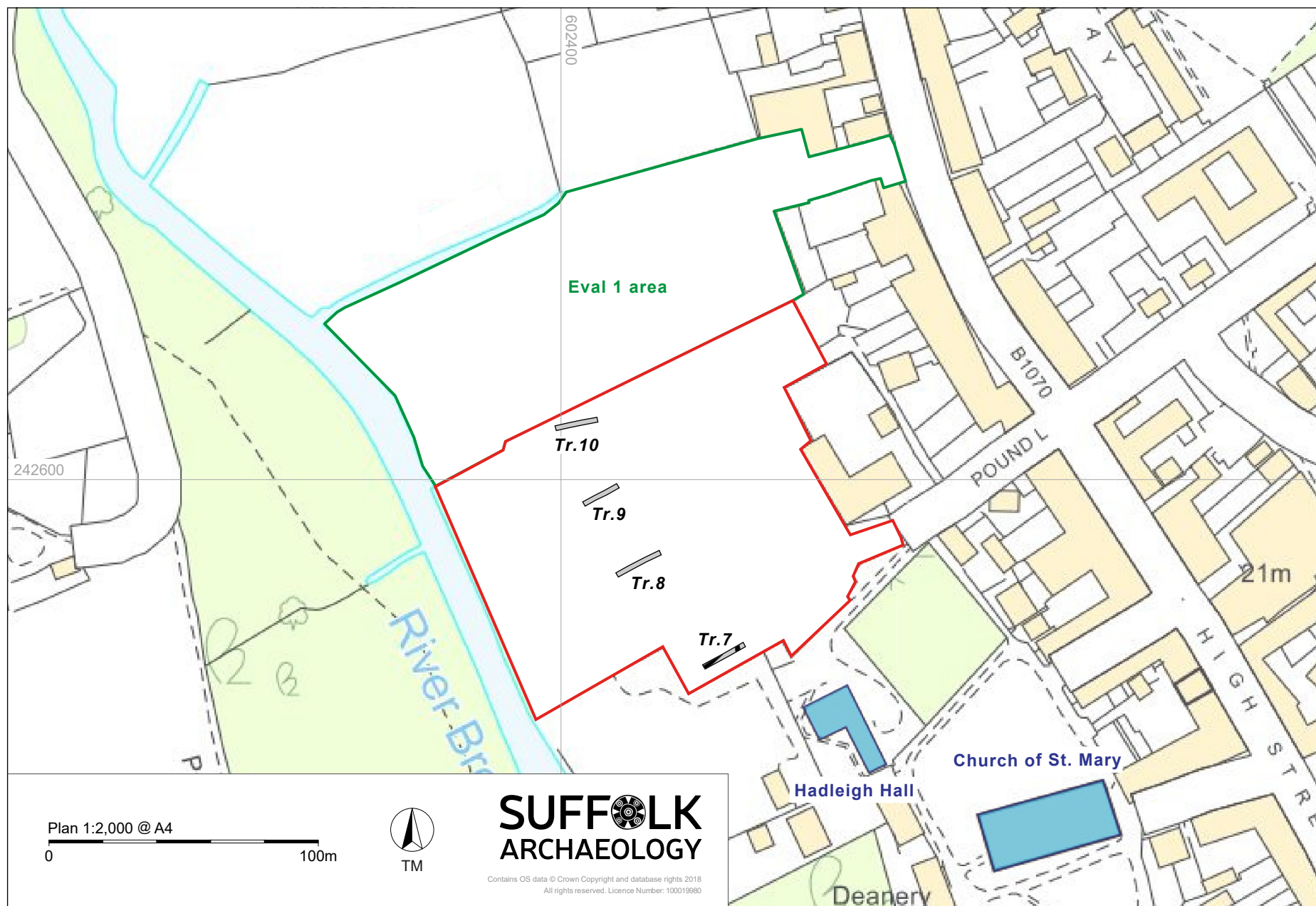


Figure 2. Trench location plan

5. Results

Four trenches, totalling 63m in length, were located where there were spaces between obstacles (Fig. 3). Two ditches of likely post-medieval date were encountered in Trench 7 and a large modern pit was seen in Trench 8. Most trenches revealed deep deposits of mixed topsoil and/or demolition spreads and other overburden, only at the south-west end of Trench 9 was an undisturbed soil profile seen. Here a deep subsoil was observed (layer 0025), of likely alluvial origin. This was the only location where there was not a sharp contact between overburden and natural which suggested severe truncation over much of the site. Trenches will be described in detail below; spot height information is presented in Table 1.

	Ground level/surface of natural subsoil (AOD)	
Trench 7	SW end - 19.15m/18.30m	NE end - 19.54m/18.44m
Trench 8	SW end - 19.14m/18.16m	NE end - 19.43m/18.41m
Trench 9	SW end - 18.87m/18.02m	NE end - 19.06m/18.47m
Trench 10	W end - 19.31m/18.94m	E end - 19.50m/18.72m

Table 1. Summary of height data

The context numbers assigned during this phase of the project are presented in Table 2 below.

Context	Type	Trench	Description
0023	Finds	n/a	Unstratified finds, general number for Eval 2 area (none collected)
0024	Layer	7-10	Topsoil and general number for overburden spreads across whole Eval 2 area
0025	Layer	9	Under topsoil, SW end of Tr 9: mid brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional to moderate, mainly rounded, flints; extends c.6m from SW end of trench, c.0.5m thick max
0026	Ditch cut	7	NE/SW running ditch, W end of Tr 7, machined to depth of 1.25m but not bottomed; width c.1.3m
0027	Ditch fill	7	Mid to dark brown grey, friable, humic loam with frequent small to large, mainly angular, flints, occasional to moderate CBM crumbs, occasional coal/coke frags. Not excavated, sample of finds recovered from machined surface
0028	Ditch cut	7	N/S running ditch, E end of Tr 7, machined to depth of c.1m but not bottomed/not excavated; width c.1.5m
0029	Ditch fill	7	Mid to dark grey, friable, loam with moderate small to medium flints, occasional CBM & charcoal flecks. Finds recovered during machining and from surface of feature

Table 2. Context list for Evaluation 2

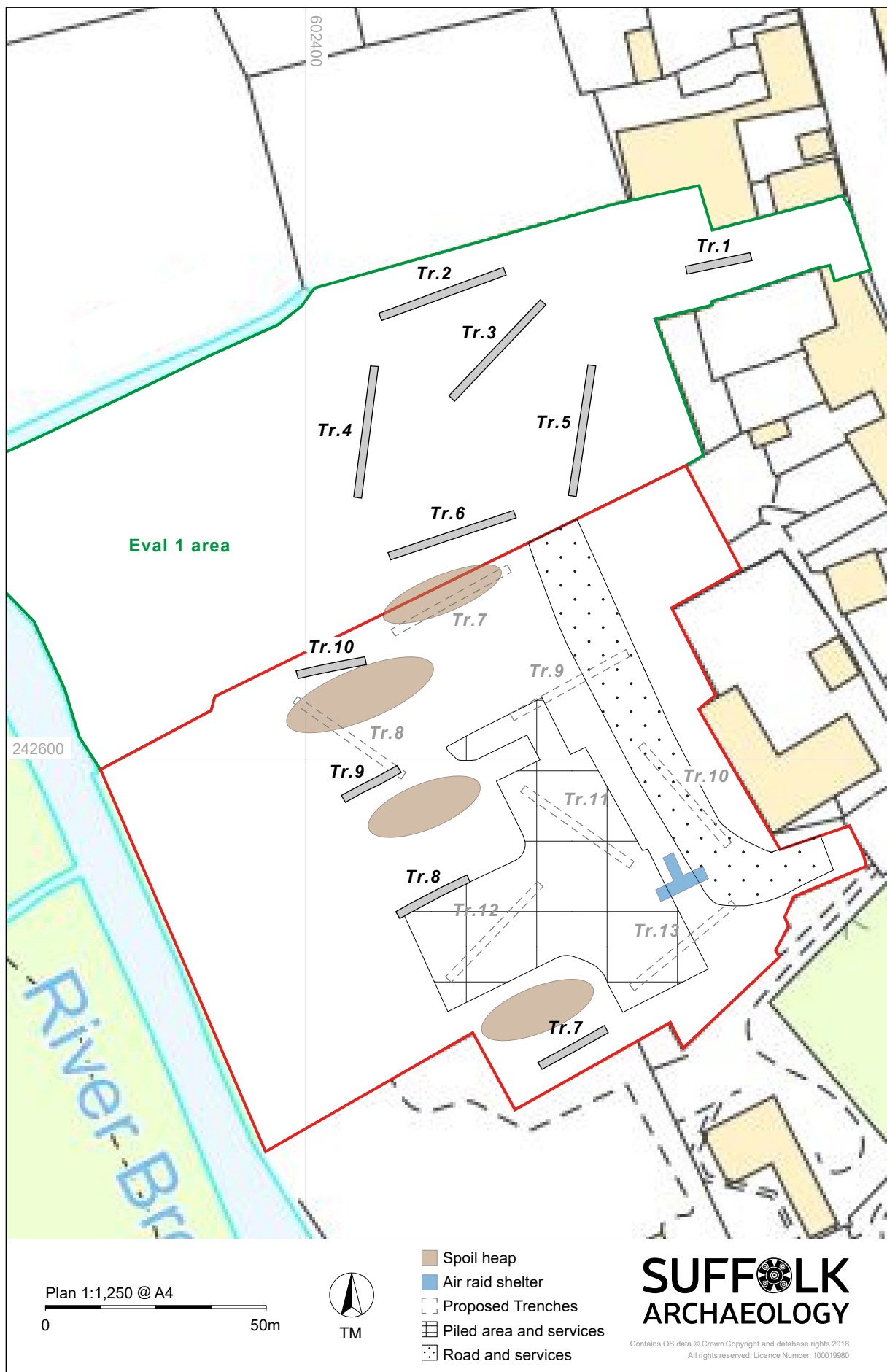


Figure 3. Location of Trenches 7 to 10 and originally proposed trenches

Trench 7

This was a south-west to north-east running trench, of 16m length and was located near the southern boundary of the site (Pl. 2). This was a deep trench in some places of 1.3m depth near the south-west end of the trench. Deposits encountered included a spread of c.0.2m thickness of sand/redeposited natural over c.0.8m of mixed topsoil with frequent hardcore. A sharp contact with the gravel natural below suggests truncation. Two archaeological features were observed: ditches 0026 and 0028 (Fig. 4).

Ditch 0026

This feature was encountered at the south-western end of the trench and had been machined to a depth of c.1.2m. It was a north-east to south-west running ditch and was c.1.3m wide. This feature was not excavated due to the depth of the trench and the unstable nature of the trench sides. The fill of the ditch, deposit 0027, was mid to dark brown grey, friable humic loam with frequent flints and occasional brick/tile crumbs and small coke fragments. A sample of finds was collected from the machined surface of the ditch.

Ditch 0028

Ditch 0028 was a north-south running cut at the north-eastern end of the trench, where it had been machined to a depth of c.1m. This feature was c.1.5m wide at the base of the trench but was not excavated due to trench depth and stability. Fill 0029 was mid to dark grey, friable loam with moderate flints and occasional brick/tile and charcoal flecks. Finds were collected during machining and from the top of the ditch.

Trench 8

This trench was 17m in length and was orientated north-east to south-west (Pl. 3). It was located along the western edge of the development area, between footings for a large retirement housing block and other obstacles (Pl. 1). This was a deep trench of c.1m depth, revealing thick deposits of disturbed topsoil mixed with lenses of sandy debris and rubble over truncated gravel natural. The last 6m of the south-western end of the trench was occupied by a large modern pit containing rubble. No archaeological features, finds or deposits were identified in this trench.

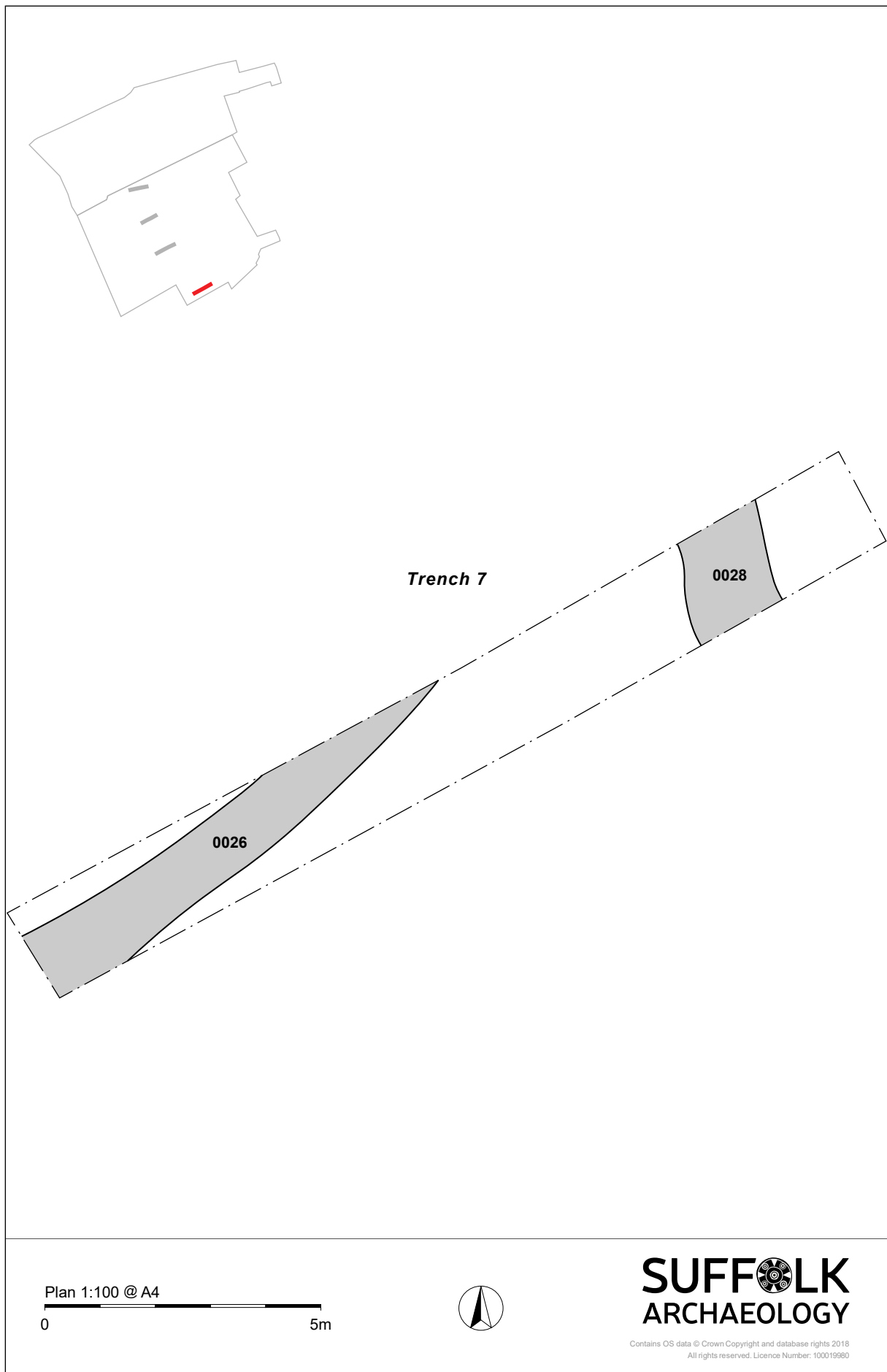


Figure 4. Plan of trench 7

Trench 9

Trench 9 was positioned to the north of and was parallel with Trench 8. This trench was 14m long and was positioned between large heaps of topsoil and crushed concrete near the western edge of the development area. Trench 9 was the least disturbed of the trenches and was the lowest lying (see levels, Table 1). At the north-east end a comparatively shallow topsoil of c.0.5m thickness was over natural gravel. At the other end of the trench, a similar depth of topsoil was over a new layer, deposit 0025 (Pl. 4). This extended for 6m from the south-west end and was 0.5m at its thickest towards the end of the trench. Unlike other layers and deposits seen on site which were sandy gravel in nature, this was a mid brown, firm silty clay with occasional flints. The natural at this end of the trench was mid brown sandy clay. Layer 0025 was likely to be of alluvial origin and represents the edge of the floodplain. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

Trench 10

Located towards the north-west corner of the area, this trench was 16m long and aligned east to west. It had a thick and highly disturbed humic loam topsoil mixed with lenses of gravel/redeposited natural of c.0.7m thickness (Pl. 5), over the truncated top of gravel natural, which bore frequent scars from wheel ruts. No archaeological features, finds or deposits were identified in this trench.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Small quantities of finds were recovered from two contexts from the evaluation, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Slate		Shell		PMed Glass Bottle		Animal Bone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0027	2	26	1	46	1	22			1	1	1	1	PMed
0029			4	170			1	5			4	155	Lmed/pmed
Total	2	26	6	237	1	22	1	5	1	1	5	156	

Table 3. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Two fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from fill 0027 from the top of ditch 0028 in Trench 7. One of these is a large sooted body sherd of a medieval coarseware dating to the 11th-13th centuries. A second body sherd is made in a finer fabric but contains sparse coarse quartz, flint and pink clay pellets. The fragment which is uniformly fired a dark pink/beige colour, with a yellowy appearance on the outer surfaces is of a similar date range.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

Fragments of ceramic building material were present in both contexts (6 sherds weighing 237g). A single hard-fired but abraded fragment of ?tile made in a hard dense fabric with sparse large (up to 3mm) calcareous inclusions with some red clay pellets and a partially reduced core from fill 0027 of ditch 0026, is late medieval in date.

A further four fragments were recovered from fill 0029 of ditch 0028. A piece of very abraded Roman *tegula* was identified, made in a fine sandy fabric with reduced core. A second fragment has lost all of its original surfaces and is made in a fine sandy fabric with some voids and sparse iron oxide inclusions. It cannot be dated to a particular period. The remains of the corner of a late medieval/early post-medieval roofing tile

made in a fine sandy fabric with red clay pellets was also present, together with a small abraded fragment of hard dense pale orange ceramic building material of a similar date.

6.4 Post-medieval bottle glass

A small and featureless fragment of a small green glass bottle or phial from fill 0027 dates from the 17th-18th century.

6.5 Slate

A small piece of laminated slate from fill 0027 may be part of a roofing slate dating to the post-medieval period.

6.6 Animal bone

Five fragments of animal bone were recovered from both contexts. The distal end of a sheep's humerus was identified in fill 0029, as well as the distal end of the tibia of a probable pig. A piece of large mammalian rib was present, probably from a cow. The remains of a leg bone from a small mammal such as a rodent was present in fill 0027.

6.7 Shell

One half shell of an oyster from fill 0029 was not retained for the archive.

6.8 Discussion of material evidence

This small group of finds was collected from the fills of two ditches in Trench 7. The earliest artefact is a very abraded residual fragment of Roman *tegula*. The remainder of the finds include two sherds of pottery dating to the medieval period, as residual elements with finds of a late medieval and post-medieval date. The presence of the medieval pottery which is comparatively unabraded is not unexpected given the proximity of the site to the church of St Mary.

7. Conclusions

It is likely that the development, modification and demolition of the Brett Works during recent periods has led to a considerable degree of damage across the site, leaving most areas with highly disturbed soils and truncated natural.

Occasional larger and deeper features, such as the ditches seen in Trench 7, have survived recent damage and truncation. These are likely to be of post-medieval date but retain an interesting array of residual finds. Both ditches contained tile of late medieval/post-medieval date and the presence of bottle glass and roof slate suggests that ditch 0026 is likely to be 18th or 19th century date. Earlier finds, of residual nature, were recovered from both ditches, with two sherds of medieval pottery from ditch 0026 and a piece of Roman roof tile (*tegula*) from ditch 0028. Trench 7 is located close to Hadleigh Hall, St Mary's Church and other indicators of the medieval core of the town (Fig. 2) so the residual medieval pottery is probable not unexpected. The Roman tile, although highly abraded and rolled, is slightly more unusual with no other Roman sites in the immediate vicinity, although some are known further afield (Jago 2015).

Only in Trench 9 was an undamaged soil profile observed. At the south-western end of this trench, alluvial deposits, no doubt related to the edge of the river floodplain, were observed at c.0.5m depth under the topsoil. Further to the west there might be potential to find waterlogged deposits of possible archaeological significance. As the development is not intended to encroach on the floodplain then these deposits are therefore likely to be protected.

Trenches 8 and 10 are particularly blank and are examples of the degree of modern disturbance that must have been carried out across much of the site. A similar situation was observed across the trenches in the first evaluation within the northern area of the site (Sommers 2017).

The recent industrial history of the area has resulted in a high degree of disturbance that might have obliterated any earlier, more ephemeral archaeological traces, with only deeper and more robust features surviving near the southern boundary of the site. These ditches, although of post-medieval origin, retain traces of medieval and Roman artefacts from an earlier use of the site.

8. Archive deposition

The paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the Suffolk County HER, under the reference HAD 159. The project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, reference suffolka1-327729. For a summary of this entry see Appendix 3.

9. Acknowledgements

This project was managed by Dr Rhodri Gardner in liaison with Alistair Robertson of CgMs consultancy. Martin Farley of McCarthy & Stone provided assistance during the day with the provision of staff and plant.

Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Clare Wooton and Richenda Goffin. The figures were prepared by Rui Santo. Rhodri Gardner commented on an earlier draft of this report.

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11. Plates



Plate 2. View of Trench 7, looking NE, with ditch 0026 in foreground (1m scale)



Plate 3. View of Trench 8, looking SW, with modern pit at far end (1m scale)



Plate 4. Trench 9 section, SW end, showing layer 0025 under topsoil (1m scale)



Plate 5. Trench 10 section, showing disturbed topsoil & truncated natural (1m & 0.5m scales)

Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation



ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**LAND AT 109 HIGH STREET
BRETT WORKS
HADLEIGH
SUFFOLK**

JUNE 2017

Richard Smalley BA (Hons) MCI^fA

CgMs Ref: RS/21890

Date: June 2017

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FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Trench Locations

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background and purpose of document

- 1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd. It presents a Project Design for the archaeological works required in relation to the proposed development of land at 109 High Street, Brett Works, Hadleigh (hereafter 'the site') and is to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for approval.
- 1.1.2 The site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 024 426 and comprises c.2.7 hectares of land currently in use for pasture and arable (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.3 No previous intrusive archaeological work has been undertaken within the site. Two archaeological desk-based assessments (CgMs 2017) have established that no designated archaeological assets occur within the site; however the presence of a former Medieval dyeworks on the western part of the site was recorded by the Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 1.1.4 Based on current evidence, these assessments identified a potential for Saxon and Medieval activity, with a particular potential for Medieval industrial activity in the western limits of the site.
- 1.1.5 An planning condition for a programme of archaeological works has been attached to the planning permission for the proposed development. The condition states:

1 ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

No development shall take place within the area indicated [BLANK] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment.*
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the*

site investigation.

f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundwork associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or loss due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of loss and damage to archaeological and historic assets.

2 ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition [BLANK] and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundwork associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORKS

- 2.1 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of ten 30m x 1.8m trenches. The trenches will target anomalies areas of the site that will be impacted by proposed residential development and their locations have been agreed with the Suffolk Senior Archaeological Officer, Abby Antrobus.
- 2.2 Trench locations are shown on Figure 2.
- 2.3 The trial trenching will be carried out in two phases.
 - 2.3.1 Phase 1 will comprise the excavation of Trenches 1-7 (see Figure 2) in the currently undeveloped part of the study site. On completion of the trenching in this area, if no significant archaeological features are recorded, partial discharge of the condition will be sought in order to allow works to commence in that area.
 - 2.3.2 Phase 2 will commence with an archaeological watching brief of the demolition and removal of the concrete slab in that area. After completion of the watching brief an assessment of the ground conditions in that area will be assessed for suitability for archaeological trial trenching. If the ground has been truncated or severely disturbed there will be no requirement for further archaeological works. However, if the ground is largely undisturbed in this location then Trenches 8-10 will be excavated as planned (Figure 2).
- 2.4 An archaeological building recording will take place in relation to the former Second World War bunker in the southern part of the study site. This recording will commence prior to its demolition.
- 2.5 Upon completion of each individual Phase, the client/CgMs will seek partial discharge of the condition to allow site works to commence in those areas.
- 2.6 The ultimate need for/scope of any subsequent archaeological mitigation works will depend on the nature and significance of any remains encountered, taking into account the below-ground impact of the proposed development. However, the scope of these works could range from:
 - Archaeological monitoring (watching brief) of identified key impacts during the proposed construction works.
 - Further targeted areas of evaluation trenching.
 - Targeted zones of archaeological excavation where required.
 - No further works
- 2.6.1 This would be agreed in a subsequent WSI.

3.0 RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

3.1 Aims of the Project

3.1.1 The specific aims of this project are, where possible:

- To establish the presence/absence, extent and significance of any archaeological evidence on the site to enable an informed planning decision to be made
- To generate an accessible and useable archive which will allow future research of the evidence to be undertaken if appropriate
- To disseminate the results of the work in a format and manner proportionate to the significance of the findings

3.1.2 In addition, further, more detailed, research aims may be generated from the results of the archaeological works; where this is the case these will be formally agreed and added to this document as an addendum.

4.0 METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section outlines the methodologies to be employed to implement the programme of trial trenching.

4.1.2 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, the Codes, Standards and Guidance issued by the CIfA form a requirement of this specification.

4.2 Archaeological Trial Trenching

4.2.1 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of up to 10 trenches measuring 30m in length. The width of the trenches is anticipated to be 1.8m and is dependent on the type of mechanical excavator to be used. The location of the trial trenches has been agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor (Abby Antrobus, Suffolk Senior Archaeological Officer).

4.2.2 Trenches will be located to an appropriate degree of accuracy using either a survey grade Global Positioning System (GPS) or Total Station. Trench locations may be moved slightly in the light of ground conditions and presence of services. Any new trench locations must be approved by CgMs and the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

4.2.3 Topsoil and any overburden will be carefully removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with toothless bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever is the higher. It is not necessarily expected that all trial trenches will be excavated to the natural geology; however, the depth of archaeological deposits across the whole site must be fully assessed. The stratigraphy of all trial trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

4.2.4 All machine work will be under archaeological supervision and will cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed. The machine used will be powerful enough for a clean job and be able to mound spoil neatly, a safe distance from trench edges. Topsoil, subsoil and any grass/turf should be stored separately in anticipation of backfilling.

4.2.5 Particular care should be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains which might merit preservation *in-situ*. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification, settlement evidence and structures. Such areas should be protected and not left open to the weather, or other forms of deterioration. Stripped material will be visually examined for archaeological finds.

4.2.6 Trenches and sample excavations will not be excavated beyond a safe depth below the present surface. Deeper sondages may be excavated, although these will be at the discretion of the lead archaeologist. Deeper excavations will be recorded and backfilled before the end of the day.

- 4.2.7 Any human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Burial Act 1857. All human remains will be treated with dignity and respect in accordance with standard MoJ directions.
- 4.2.8 Those areas of the site where visual inspection suggests the presence of features or possible features e.g. ditches, pits, postholes, occupation horizons/surfaces or structural remains etc. will be hand-cleaned to ensure that features are properly defined to a level sufficient to produce a base plan.
- 4.2.9 A sample of the archaeological features and deposits identified will be excavated by hand to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. Suffolk County Council Archaeology Services (SCCAS) guidelines will be adhered to for the level of sampling required (SCCAS 2011).
- 4.2.10 Sample excavation will specifically target intersections of features so that their stratigraphic relationships may be recorded. Where extensive or complex archaeological remains and deposits are encountered sample excavation will be more selective, examining a range of feature and deposit types to a sufficient level to achieve the stated aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.11 Provision may be required for specialist assessment of the sites potential for the survival of palaeo-environmental remains. A suitably experienced specialist to conduct this work will be named by the archaeological contractor in their method statement for the works. Recourse will be made to the English Heritage Guidance for environmental archaeology (EH 2011) and to waterlogged wood (EH 2010).
- 4.2.12 Environmental samples up to 40 litres in volume will be taken from suitable deposits. These will be processed, sorted and assessed for discussion in the report, with a statement as to the potential for further analysis.
- 4.2.13 A metal detector will be used on site for the location of metallic finds throughout the works.
- 4.2.14 The location of the individual trenches shall be identified on a site plan that has been related to the OS Grid. Site North shall be clearly indicated. The location of the OS Bench Mark and site TBM should be indicated (if used). Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) levels will be recorded for the base of the trenches and tops of any archaeological features and deposits identified.
- 4.2.15 All recording will be carried out using standard pro-forma sheets and registers to enable the production of an ordered and internally consistent site archive. Drawn plans and sections will be made at an appropriate scale on drafting film (permatrace) indicating

levels AOD throughout. Sections of all excavated features and representative sections of all trenches will be drawn.

4.2.16 A full digital photographic record of the work will be kept. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive.

4.2.17 Artefacts recovered will be bagged and labelled by archaeological context during works. Arrangements should be made for preliminary dating of finds by specialists while the fieldwork is on-going, to allow this information to feed back into the archaeological strategy.

4.2.18 Any finds believed to fall within the statutory definition of Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. All relevant parties, for example the landowner, LPA Archaeological Advisor, Portable Antiquities Scheme Officer, will be informed of such a discovery.

4.2.19 Should significant archaeology be identified within the trenches, works will halt until further discussions can be held between the contractor, CgMs Consulting and the LPA Archaeological Advisor, on how best to proceed.

4.2.20 On completion of recording, trenches are to be backfilled with material as dug. Material should be compacted as each trench is backfilled and the machine used to track over to create a level surface. A photographic record of the backfilled trenches will also be made.

4.3 Archaeological Watching Brief

4.3.1 An archaeological watching brief will be maintained over the demolition and removal of the concrete slab in the southern half of the site (Phase 2).

4.3.2 The contractors on site will be notified by the developer of the need for the archaeological monitoring to be undertaken and of the restrictions to their works outlined below. They will allow the archaeological contractor conducting the monitoring access to their works for the purpose of recording archaeological remains. In some circumstances, if important archaeological remains are found, works may have to cease while archaeological recording/sampling is completed.

4.3.3 All intrusive groundworks will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

4.3.4 Mechanical excavation will proceed under direct archaeological supervision, and will halt at the top of the first archaeological horizon, or natural deposit, whichever is encountered first. Excavation of significant archaeological deposits and features will be undertaken by hand and only by professional archaeological staff.

4.3.5 Excavation of deposits would be carried out as per the methodology outlined for the archaeological trial trenching above.

4.4 Finds and Samples

4.4.1 A high priority will be given to dating any remains and so all artefacts and finds are to be retained. Consideration should also be given for the use of radiocarbon dating of deposits if suitable deposits are exposed and artefactual dating provides too broad an age range.

4.4.2 Assessments of artefacts should be made by appropriately qualified named specialists. Pottery reports should refer to the appropriate type series.

4.4.3 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

4.4.4 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No 2". **Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed.**

4.4.5 Environmental samples collected will be processed and assessed for potential for analysis. In addition to detecting evidence of pollen and remains of small animals, processing and assessment should be structured to detect evidence of industrial activity and to determine with confidence if it was present in the excavation area. Procedures will be as outlined in the relevant Historic England guidance on environmental archaeology.

4.4.6 On completion of the project, it is anticipated that the landowner will consent the deposition of artefacts in a suitable repository agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

4.5 Monitoring

4.5.1 Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for representatives of the local authority and the LPA Archaeological Advisor, who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigation is progressing satisfactorily.

4.5.2 Arrangements for meetings will be made through CgMs Consulting.

4.6 Reports and Archives

- 4.6.1 All post-excavation procedures, archiving and report production will be in accordance with ClfA Standards and Guidance and the general provisions of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006.
- 4.6.2 Details of style and format are to be determined by the archaeological contractor. In any event it should include:
- i. summary of the **project's background**
 - ii. the site location
 - iii. methodology
 - iv. **description of the project's results**
 - v. interpretation of the results in the appropriate context
 - vi. summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples)
 - vii. site layout plans on an OS base, with the location of the remediation areas
 - viii. plans of each area of intervention in which archaeological features were recognised
 - ix. sections and feature sections (with AOD heights)
 - x. representative site photos
 - xi. site matrices where appropriate
 - xii. a consideration of evidence within its wider context
 - xiii. copies of any particularly informative historic plans relevant to the sites interpretation
 - xiv. a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located, and soil profiles, with interpretation
 - xv. an assessment of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating)
 - xvi. An OASIS reference number.
- 4.6.3 Depending on the nature of any archaeological evidence discovered, the post-excavation programme could comprise the processing of site data, artefacts and samples followed by the production of a fully illustrated and detailed report.
- 4.6.4 A digital copy of this report (PDF/A) will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the LPA Archaeological Adviser, and the relevant HER. A hard copy of the final report will be

included with the project archive. A draft copy of the report will be provided to the LPA Archaeological Advisor for comment prior to submission.

4.6.5 Publication in specialist journals, if required, would be agreed between CgMs, the archaeological contractor and the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

4.6.6 The site archive, to include all project records (including digital data) and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006. On completion of the project the archive is to be deposited in a suitable repository to be agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

4.6.7 Provision will be made within the costings of the archaeological works to ensure that sufficient funding for the long term storage of the archive can be paid to the museum/archive depository. This will be a minimum of £33 + VAT per standard box (SCCAS 2015).

4.6.8 In addition, at the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate 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).

4.7 Building Recording

4.7.1 A building recording will be undertaken of the Second World War bunker in the southern part of the site. This will conform to Historic England Guidance (Level 1).

4.7.2 The results of the building recording will be incorporated into the trial trench report.

4.8 Provisional Programme

4.8.1 A start date for the trial trenching is yet to be confirmed and is dependent on site access and contractor availability.

4.8.2 **CgMs Consulting will give the LPA Archaeological Advisor not less than one week's** written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

4.8.3 The archaeological contractor will contact the relevant HER Officer in advance of the work starting to obtain a HER number for the site.

4.9 Health and safety considerations

General

- 4.9.1 A risk assessment should be prepared and a copy should be sent to CgMs Consulting prior to commencement of the contract. All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed including, but not exclusively:
- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974),
 - Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999),
 - Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002),
 - The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (updated 2015), and
 - The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (2013).
- 4.9.2 Where a site is operating under The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (updated 2015), all works will be implemented in accordance with a Construction Phase Plan prepared by the Principal Contractor.
- 4.9.3 No access will be permitted to the excavated area where this exceeds a depth considered to provide a safe working environment. It is assumed in this document that an approximate safe working depth will not exceed 1.2m; however, this will need to be determined by the lead archaeologist on-site, subject to local ground conditions, during the period of works.

5.0 OTHER MATTERS

5.1 Contractor

- 5.1.1 The appointed contractor will preferably be a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation and have extensive experience of working on similar sites in Suffolk.
- 5.1.2 The field team deployed by the contractor will include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff in supervisory positions should be members of the CIfA at the appropriate level.
- 5.1.3 The composition of the project team must be detailed and agreed in advance with CgMs Consulting (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.1.4 **A copy of the contractor's method statement will be forwarded to the LPA Archaeological Advisor for approval prior to the works commencing.**

5.2 Communication

5.2.1 All queries and communications are to be directed through CgMs Consulting. No comment is to be made about this Specification or project to the media or other parties.

5.3 Copyright

5.3.1 It is recognised that the copyright of written, graphic and photographic records and the report rests with the originating body. However, CgMs Consulting and their client require an agreement to facilitate the copying and use of any or all materials resulting from this project.

5.4 Codes of Practice

5.4.1 The following statutory provisions and codes of practice are to be adhered to where relevant:

- All statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974;
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct;
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

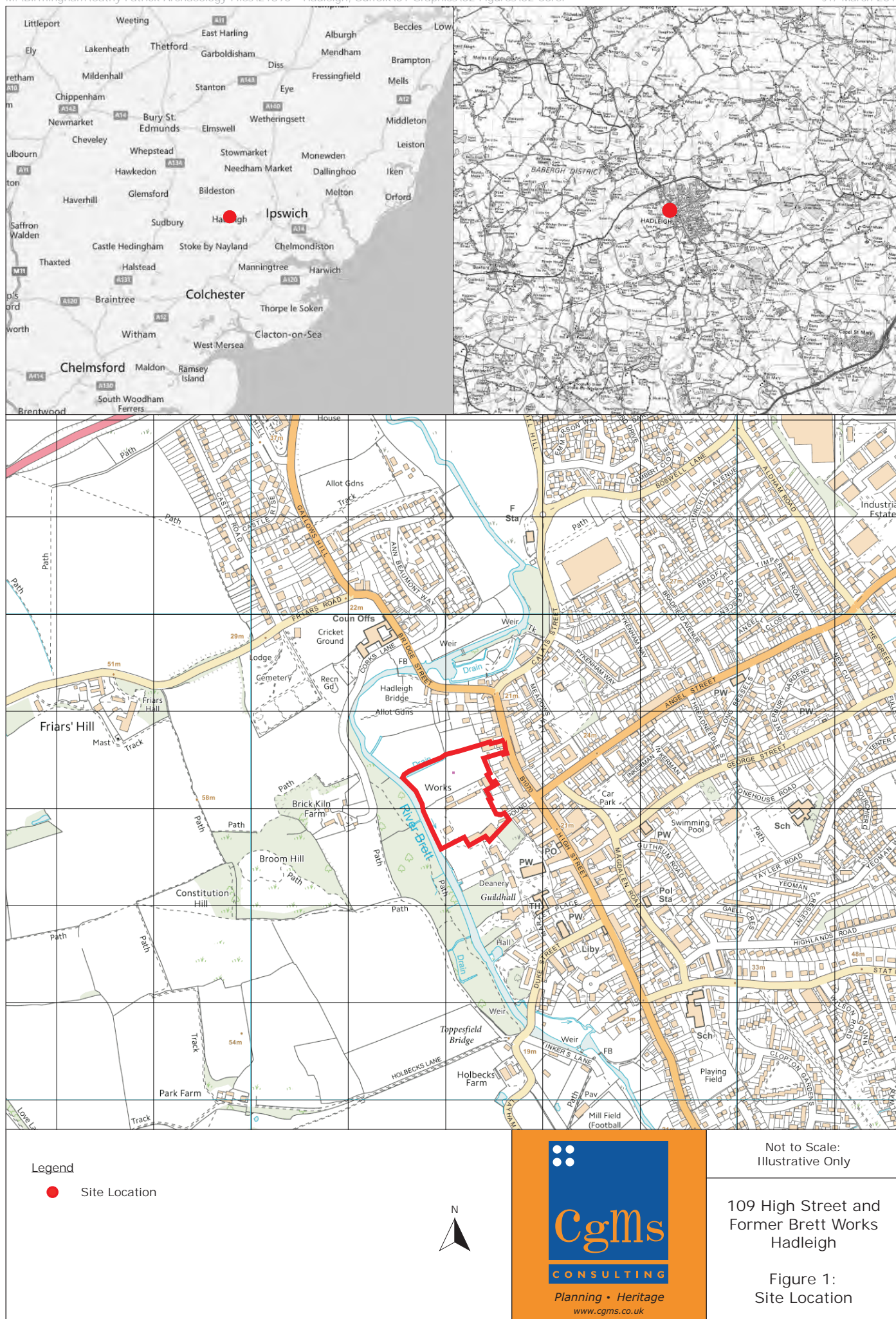
5.4.2 Any finds believed by the archaeological contractor to fall within the statutory definition of Treasure shall be advised immediately to CgMs Consulting and notified to the **relevant Coroner's Office**.

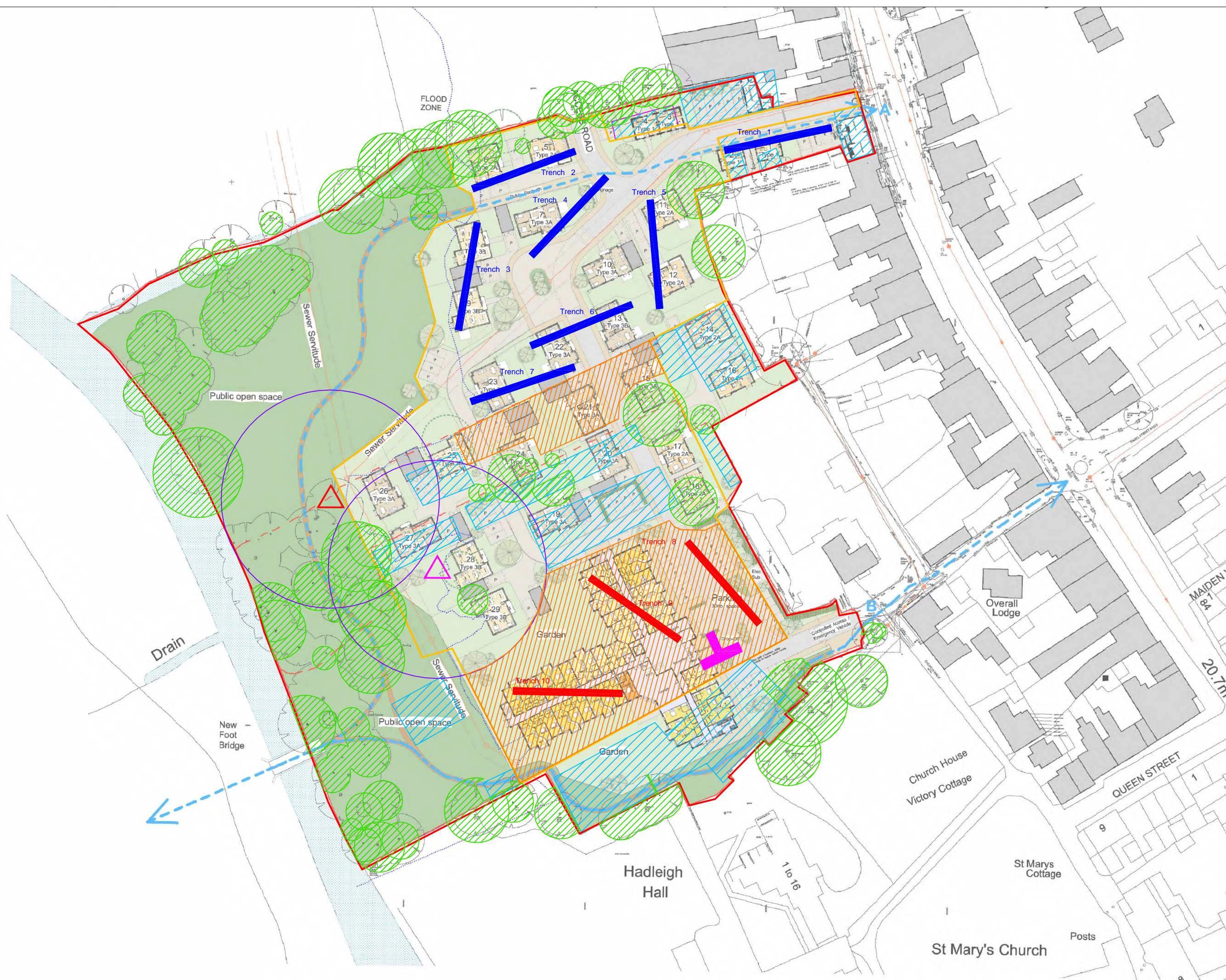
5.5 Variations

5.5.1 Variations to the Specification or Project Design that the contractor may wish to make must be approved, in advance, by CgMs Consulting and the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

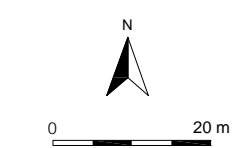
6.0 REFERENCES

CgMs	2015	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Former Brett Works, Hadleigh, Suffolk
CgMs	2015	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: 109 High Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk
CgMs	2016	Archaeological Statement: Land at 109 High Street and Former Brett Works, Hadleigh, Suffolk
ClfA	2014	Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey
English Heritage	1991	The Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd ed.)
English Heritage	2006	The Management of Projects in the Historic Environment
English Heritage	2008	Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation
English Heritage	2011	Environmental Archaeology – A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)
SCCAS	2011	Suffolk County Council Trenched Evaluation Requirements 2011 V1.3 available online from https://www.suffolk.gov.uk/assets/suffolk.gov.uk/Libraries%20and%20Culture/Archaeology/2011_10_13_SCCAS_Trenched%20Archaeological%20Evaluation%20Requirements%202011%20Ver%201.1.pdf
SCCAS	2015	Archaeological Archives in Suffolk available online from https://www.suffolk.gov.uk/assets/culture-heritage-and-leisure/suffolk-archaeological-service/ArchiveGuidelines2015.pdf





- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Area
- Phase 1 trenching
- Phase 2 trenching if required
- Watching Brief Area
- Extant Structure
- Tree Constraints
- Main/Subsidiary Badger Sett
- Outlying Badger Sett
- 30m Badger buffer zone
- Location of possible air ra shelter



Scale @ A3:
1:1000

Figure 2

Appendix 2. Bulk finds catalogue

Appendix 2. Finds catalogues

Table 1. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Slate		Shell		P-Med Glass		Animal bone		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0027	2	26	1	46	1	22			1	1	1	1	Med, ?Med
0029			4	170			1	5			4	155	

Table 2. Pottery catalogue

Context	No	Weight (g)	Period	Fabric	Form	ENV	Condition	Fabric date range
0027	1	15	MED	EMS	BODY	1	S	11th-13th C
0027	1	10	MED	MCW	BODY	1		12th-14th C

Table 3. CBM catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Weight (g)	Description	Period
0027	fsc	RT?	1	48		M/PM
0029	fs	TEG	1	84	Reduced core, abraded	Roman
0029	fscp	?	1	35	Abraded	Unknown
0029	fscp	RT	1	41		LM/PM
0029	fsf	LB?	1	11		LM/PM

Appendix 3. OASIS summary

OASIS ID: suffolka1-327729

Project details

Project name	HAD 159, land at 109 High St/Brett Works., Hadleigh (Eval 2)
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the former Brett Works site to the rear of 109, High Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk, in advance of a housing development. This was the second programme of trial trenching; a previous evaluation had taken place across the north of the site in 2017. Four short trenches, totalling 63m, were positioned across the site to avoid obstacles and surrounding groundworks. Two of the trenches showed high degrees of disturbance and truncation. Another trench, which extended westwards towards the edge of the floodplain and the River Brett, showed an undisturbed soil profile, including a probable alluvium horizon. A trench near the southern edge of the site, despite being highly disturbed, revealed two deep and substantial features. These were ditches of probable post-medieval date but one of them contained residual pottery of medieval date. The southern edge of the site is close to Hadleigh Hall (the core of which is a medieval manor) and the Church of St Mary (of Saxon foundation) so earlier finds are perhaps not that unexpected. The site is likely to have been badly damaged and heavily landscaped, probably during the 19th and 20th centuries, so only the more robust earlier features would survive
Project dates	Start: 17-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HAD 159 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	B/16/00760 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK/TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HADLEIGH HAD 159 Land at 109 High St/Brett Works (Eval 2)
Study area	1.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0243 4255 52.043811309506 0.952193298847 52 02 37 N 000 57 07 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", 'Research', 'General Notes', "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation report: Land at 109 High St/Brett Works, Hadleigh (Eval 2)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC rpt 2018/085
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market

Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	6 September 2018

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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