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# SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

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**Land adjacent 'Elday',  
Red Hill Road, Hadleigh  
(HAD 077)**

**Planning application no. BH/05/01093/FUL  
Archaeological Monitoring Report, 2005/160  
OASIS ID No. 10742**

## *Summary*

*Hadleigh*, Land adjacent 'Elday', Red Hill Road, Hadleigh (TM/031437; HAD 077) An application to build a new dwelling adjacent to Elday, Hadleigh, required archaeological monitoring of the groundworks. Some pitting was observed which appeared to be the result of sand extraction associated with the adjacent brickworks. What damage, if any, such activity has done to archaeological deposits is unknown.

(Linzi Everett for S.C.C.A.S. and Mr. & Mrs. Redmon; report no. 2005/160)

## *Introduction*

Conditional planning consent for a new dwelling on land adjacent to Elday, Red Hill Road, Hadleigh, required a programme of archaeological monitoring. The site is centred on TM 0313 4368, at a height of c.45m OD and lies immediately north of an area of prehistoric occupation excavated in 2001 and recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record under the code HAD 061. Deposits from this site may extend into the development area, however, 19<sup>th</sup> century brickworks are known adjacent to the development area, and activity associated with this may have affected any archaeological deposits once present.

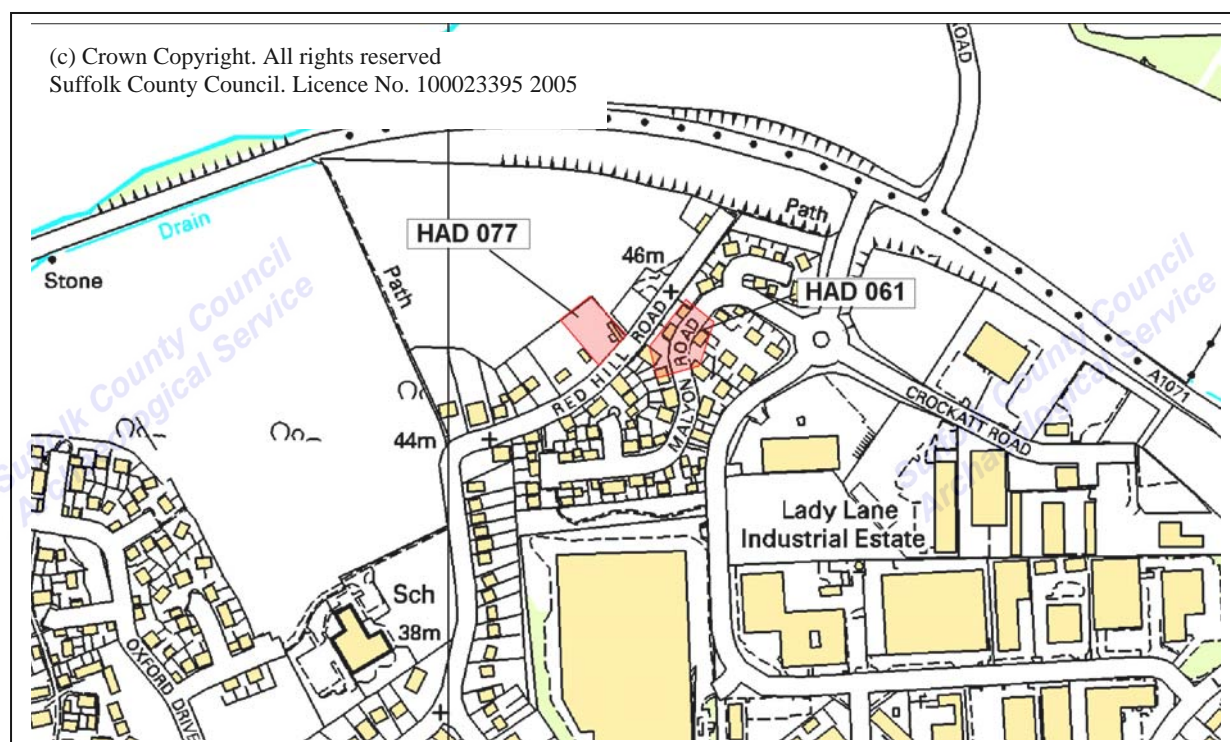


Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Location of trenches and features

### ***Methodology***

Two visits were made to the site by the Field Projects Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in order to inspect the machine excavated foundation trenches. The site was recorded under the SMR code HAD 077. A Brief and Specification for the archaeological work was produced by Keith Wade of the SCCAS Conservation Team. The monitoring work took place on October 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> 2005 and was commissioned by Mr. & Mrs. Redmon. The monitoring archive is held in the county SMR in Bury St. Edmunds.

### ***Results***

The site had been stripped of vegetation but not of topsoil which remained largely in tact. Trenching was undertaken to a depth of at least 1m, revealing the composition of the soil in the exposed sections. A 150mm thick layer of the dark greyish brown sandy topsoil sealed the clean, orange gravelly sand natural subsoil. Two pits, each c.1.5m wide, were observed cutting the subsoil, both filled with a mid orangey brown gravelly sand. No finds were recovered from either the exposed features or the topsoil.

### ***Discussion***

In view of the proximity of this site to an area of prehistoric occupation, some similar evidence may have been expected here. However, the site has been subject to a degree of disturbance, having been formerly occupied by buildings and subject to sand or gravel extraction. The fact that the natural subsoil here comprises a gravelly sand, in contrast to the boulder clay on the site excavated to the south, may also be a factor in the lack of archaeological evidence observed.

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October 2005