

Glebe House, Haughley HGH 049

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/080

Client: Archley Landscaping and Building Solutions

Author: Simon Cass

June 2012

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Report Date: June 2012

HER Information

Site Code: HGH 049
Site Name: Glebe House, Haughley
Report Number 2012/080
Planning Application No: 0016/12
Date of Fieldwork: 28/05/2012
Grid Reference: TM 0268 6228
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-124282
Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper
Project Officer: Simon Cass
Client/Funding Body: Archley Landscaping and Building Solutions
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 the Field Projects Team alone. 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 County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Date: 13/06/2012

Approved By: Jo Caruth

Position: Contracts Manager

Date:

Signed:

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	1
4. Methodology	3
5. Results	4
5.1 Trench results	4
Trench 1	4
6. Finds and environmental evidence	6
6.1 The finds	6
7. Discussion	6
8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	6
9. Archive deposition	7
10. Acknowledgements	7

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map, showing site and trench location (red) and nearby HER entries (green) 2

List of Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1 southern end, facing north-west (1m scale) 5
Plate 2. Trench 1 northern end, facing north-east (1m scale) 5

List of Appendices

Appendix 1. Brief and specification

Summary

Twelve metres of trenching was opened up at Glebe House, Haughley in order to investigate the archaeological potential of the site in relation to a planning permission (0016/12) issued by Mid Suffolk District Council for the demolition of an existing barn structure and the erection of a new extension to the existing dwelling and a new cart lodge, as well as ancillary development alongside the road frontage. No deposits or artefacts of particular archaeological significance were observed and no further works are recommended as being necessary in order to discharge the condition relating to archaeology applied to the development.

1. Introduction

Planning permission (0016/12) was obtained from Mid Suffolk District Council for the demolition of an extant barn and the erection of a new cart lodge and an extension to the existing dwelling at Glebe House, Haughley. This permission contained a condition relating to archaeology requiring the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological works to be undertaken prior to commencement of the development in order to assess the potential for surviving archaeological remains to be present within the affected area, and if so inform a mitigation strategy to record the remains prior to their destruction during the building process. Dr Jess Tipper of SCCAS Conservation Team produced a written Brief and Specification detailing the requirement for archaeological trial trenching of the site prior to sub-surface works on the site and a Level 2 historic building record to be undertaken of the barn building before its demolition.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies within the area of the historic core of the village of Haughley (HGH 043), just to the north-east of the main road junction around The Green, with St Mary's Church (HGH 008) 48m west and the site of Haughley Castle (HGH 001) some 90m to the west. The ground rises slightly to the north and the site lies at approximately 55m AOD. The underlying geology is recorded as chalky tills, and this was observed in the base of the trench.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The archaeological potential for the site stems in the main from its location within the historic core of the village. The motte-and-bailey castle to the north-west was constructed in the late 11th century by Hugh de Montfort and the existing structure of the church of St Mary has its origin in the early/mid 14th century. Much of the town of Haughley was damaged by fire in 1710, allowing its close neighbour Stowmarket to increase its focus as an important hub in the local trade and transit networks.

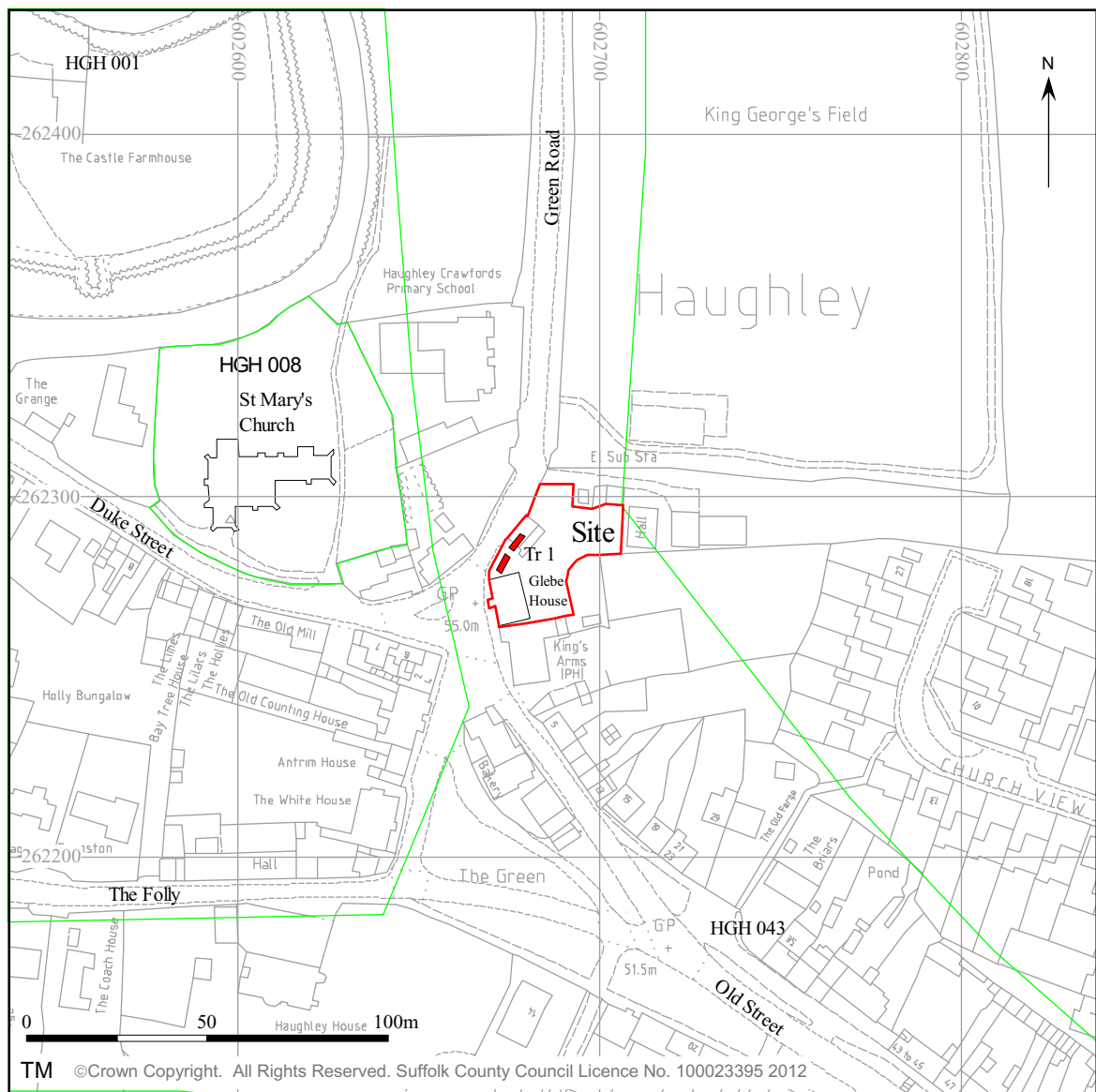


Figure 1. Location map, showing site and trench location (red) and nearby HER entries (green)

4. Methodology

The Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) required that the development area be subject to trial trenching. On this occasion a single trench was required to be excavated adjacent to the street frontage, in the area of the new cart lodge and extension to the main dwelling, 1.8m wide and 10m long. The trench was located using hand-tapes from established reference points visible on Ordnance Survey maps of the site.

The trench was excavated by a 360^o mechanical tracked excavator using a toothless 'ditching' bucket. All machining was under the control and supervision of an experienced archaeologist and overburden was removed until the first archaeological horizon or top of the natural substrate was encountered.

All deposits were recorded using SCCAS *pro forma* sheets and plans and sections were hand-drawn at 1:50 and 1:20. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital SLR camera.

The area was not scanned with a metal detector prior to commencing the stripping of the trench.

A digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>) upon completion of the project.

5. Results

5.1 Trench results

Trench 1

This trench was 12m long, 1.2m wide and up to 0.9m deep, orientated approximately northeast/southwest. The trench was split into two sections in order to avoid an area of significant tree-roots and potential disturbance of an existing oil tank and connecting pipe. The southern half of the trench (nearest the current dwelling) was 0.6m deep and the stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.5m of disturbed mid/dark brown clayey silt topsoil with moderate/frequent tree roots, ceramic building material (CBM) fragments, occasional glass and slate fragments overlying natural mid yellowish-brown silty clay (Pl.1).

The northern half of the trench crossed the southern edge of the (now-demolished) barn and there was a marked difference in the stratigraphy encountered inside and outside of the structure. Outside the barn the trench was 0.9m deep, with 0.4m of dumped loose mid/dark brown soil with stones, metal fragments and CBM overlying 0.4m of buried topsoil. The topsoil layer was again a mid/dark brown clayey silt (though slightly more compacted than the dumped soil above) with CBM fragments and small to large stones and flint nodules. This layer had been heavily disturbed by tree roots, several of which were still present. The natural clays were exposed at 0.8m below surface level.

Within the old barn area, the stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of disturbed topsoil with frequent stones, flints, glass and CBM fragments above natural clays. While the ground level within the barn was lower than the surface outside to the south, the natural geology was exposed some 0.25m higher than outside the barn structure (Pl. 2).



Plate 1. Trench 1 southern end, facing north-west (1m scale)



Plate 2. Trench 1 northern end, facing north-east (1m scale)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andrew Fawcett

6.1 The finds

Two fragments of brick were recovered from the northern half of Trench 1 in an attempt to date the disturbance of the soils in this area. One fragment was retrieved from the soils below the footprint of the old barn and one from the soil outside the footprint.

Tr. 1 Unstratified (outside barn) 1fragment @ 157g Incomplete abraded brick fragment, which is orange, medium sandy (msfe) with iron ore inclusions and sparse silty bands (Late medieval to post-medieval)

Tr.1 Unstratified (inside barn) 1fragment @ 32g Red brick fragment in a medium sandy fabric with black iron ore inclusions (msfe) and a depth of 55mm (Post- medieval)

7. Discussion

The fragments of brick unfortunately add little to the information to be gleaned from this site. The soil least likely to have been disturbed in the more recent past (under the barn) proved to be of later date than the soil from the more-disturbed soil outside the barn. This suggests that the area had been thoroughly disturbed historically, rather than by any late post-medieval/modern activity and/or vegetation on the site. The absence of any identifiable incised features or intact deposits may suggest that this area was never the site of any structures, simply being used as farmland or open space on the edge of the village.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

No further works are recommended as being necessary in order to fulfil the planning condition placed upon this development. It should be noted that future development elsewhere within the property may attract further investigative works.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Haughley\HGH 049 Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HPA-HPZ\HPL 76-81

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Store Location: **H / 80 / 3**

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass. Project management was undertaken by David Gill who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Andy Fawcett, who also produced the specialist finds report.

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

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

**Brief for Historic Building Recording and
Trenched Evaluation**

AT

GLEBE HOUSE, 1 OLD STREET, HAUGHLEY

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Mid Suffolk District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	0016/12
SHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 026 622
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Demolition of barn, erection of extensions and cartlodge
AREA:	Small
CURRENT LAND USE:	Existing barn
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Jess Tipper Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	29 March 2012

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission for the demolition of a redundant barn and erection of extensions and cartlodge has been granted that conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development.
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This application concerns the demolition of a historic building that dates from the early 19th century (with considerable reuse of earlier timbers; see historic building appraisal report by Christopher North, March 2008). The building will retain important archaeological information concerning the construction, character, date, context and use. In addition, this application lies in area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core and adjacent to the castle (HER no. HGH 001) and church (HGH 008). There is a strong possibility that heritage assets of archaeological importance will be encountered at this location, which is in a similar geographical location to the known site. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the principles set out in PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Requirement for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 Assessment of the available evidence indicates that the barn can be adequately recorded at English Heritage Level 2 (descriptive record combined with a photographic survey; English Heritage 2006) of the barn before and during demolition of the barn (to ground level only).
- 4.2 Both the exterior and interior of the barn will be viewed, described and photographed. A plan, and other drawings as deemed necessary, should be made based on either an architect's drawing or the Ordnance Survey. The record will present conclusions regarding their location, form, date, development and use.
- 4.3 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area – the area of the proposed cartlodge – following the recording and demolition of the barn (to

ground level only – no foundations must be removed at this stage) to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

4.4 Trial Trenching 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.

4.5 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.

4.6 A single linear trial trench, measuring 10.00m long x 1.80m wide, is to be excavated to cover the area of the new cartlodge.

4.7 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

4.8 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

4.9 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.

4.10 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

4.11 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

5.1 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.2 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status,

public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 5.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 5.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 5.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).

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www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/