

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

LAND BETWEEN THE OLD MILL AND 7, DUKE STREET, HAUGHLEY HIGH 035

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2008
Planning application no. MS/397/03
OASIS ID: 56534

Linzi Everett
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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SCCAS REPORT No. 2008/240

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List of Contributors

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Summary

Groundworks associated with a new dwelling between The Old Mill and 7, Duke Street, Haughley, were monitored as a condition of the planning consent. Pits and ditches were recorded within the raft footings, many of which contained finds of a medieval or late medieval date and are likely to be associated with medieval roadside occupation in the vicinity. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered as an unstratified find.

HER information

Planning application no.	MS/397/03
Date of fieldwork:	August - September 2008
Grid Reference:	TM 0263 6226
Commissioning body:	Mixbrow Construction
OASIS ID No.	56534

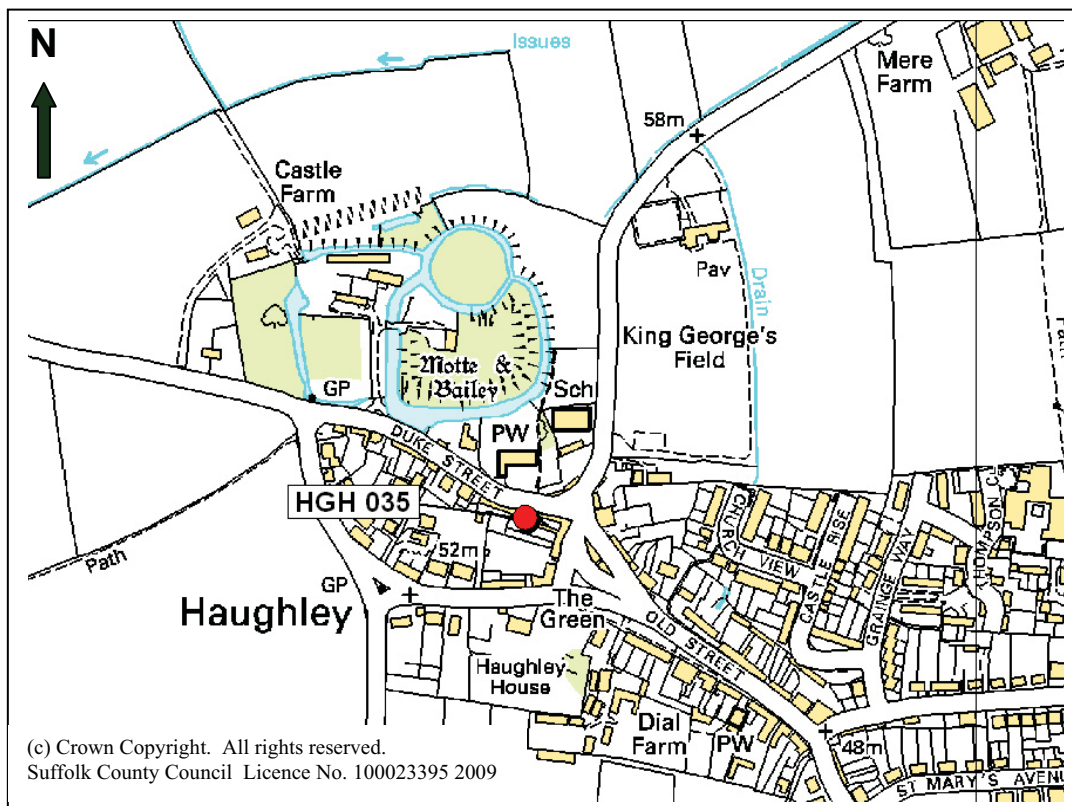


Figure 1. Site location

Introduction

Planning permission for the construction of a new dwelling on land between The Old Mill and 7, Duke Street, Haughley, required a programme of archaeological works as a condition of the consent. The site lies at TM 0263 6226 (Fig. 1) at a height of *c.*55m OD. Archaeological interest in this site is due to its location opposite the church within what was likely to have been the core of early settlement and within the outer bailey of the medieval Haughley Castle, believed to be one of the earliest castles in Suffolk. The motte may be of Saxon origin and the location of an 11th century fortified hall, however the castle was destroyed by the Earl of Leicester in 1173. Previous work to the north east at Haughley Primary School (HGH 015) and to the west at The Old Mill (HGH 032) and Antrim House (HGH 033) produced evidence of medieval and earlier occupation which is likely to be replicated here, subject to the level of preservation. A Brief and Specification for the archaeological work was produced by Bob Carr of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix II).

The fieldwork took place between August and September 2008 and was commissioned by Mixbrow Construction.

Methodology

When the construction groundworks commenced, a number of visits were made to the site by the Field Projects Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in order to oversee the stripping of the building footprint and to monitor the excavation of footings associated with a raft foundation. Where features were revealed by machining, they were cleaned manually for definition and each allocated 'observed phenomena' numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the HER (Historic Environment Record) code HGH 035 (Appendix I).

The monitoring archive is held in the county HER in Bury St. Edmunds.



Figure 2. Location of monitored area

Results

The area of the proposed dwelling was stripped of up 500mm of overburden in order to create a formation level into which shallow footings were then excavated for a raft foundation. The western half of the site abutting The Old Mill was stripped of 400mm of overburden, the eastern side 500mm. A plan of the site is included as Figure 4 and full descriptions of the features recorded are found in the context list (Appendix I).

The initial strip of the western half of the site revealed a pale yellowish brown sandy clay matrix mixed with some brick and demolition rubble. The only feature visible on the surface at this level was 0011 which comprised a modern layer of loamy sandy clay rich in brick, glass and glazed china. The depth of this feature was not established. The incised features recorded within the western half of the site were only visible in vertical the sections of the raft footings excavated 400mm through the formation level.

The east side of the plot was excavated slightly deeper, revealing a clean pale yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil into which several features were seen to cut. A modern gas pipe was also seen to cut through the centre of the site from north to south.

0002 (Plate 1) was located centrally within the site, appearing in its western half to be a NW-SE linear running parallel with the road. Once the eastern half of the plot was stripped and the footings excavated, it could not be traced beyond a point c.1.5m from the plots eastern boundary, being visible in the base and sections of the NW-SE footing trench but not on the stripped surface or in the NNE-SSW trench. The feature was filled by 0003 a mid-dark brown clay sand, with a greenish, humic, cess-like deposit in places. 2 sherds of 14th-15th century pot were recovered from this fill.



Plate 1. Section through feature 0002

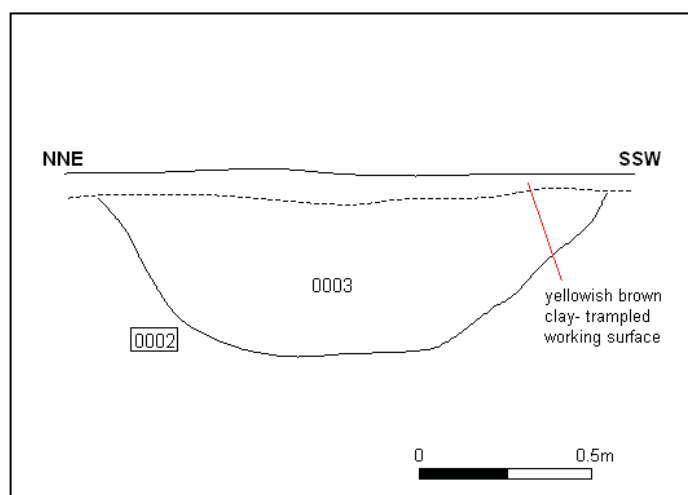


Figure 3. Drawn section of 0002

0004 was a pit cut visible in the north west corner of the site, continuing west below the adjacent building and north below Duke Street. It was steep sided and the full depth was not established as it extended below the formation level. Two distinct fills were noted, 0005 sealing 0006 and both yielding finds of 15th-16th century date.

0007 was an oval pit with steep sides, located in the north east corner of the plot. It was filled by 0008, a mid grey brown clay with charcoal and occasional chalk flecks. Several finds were collected from this fill, including a number of medieval coarseware sherds dating from between the late 13th-15th century. A copper alloy purse frame of early post-medieval date was also found by contractors within this pit (Plate 2).

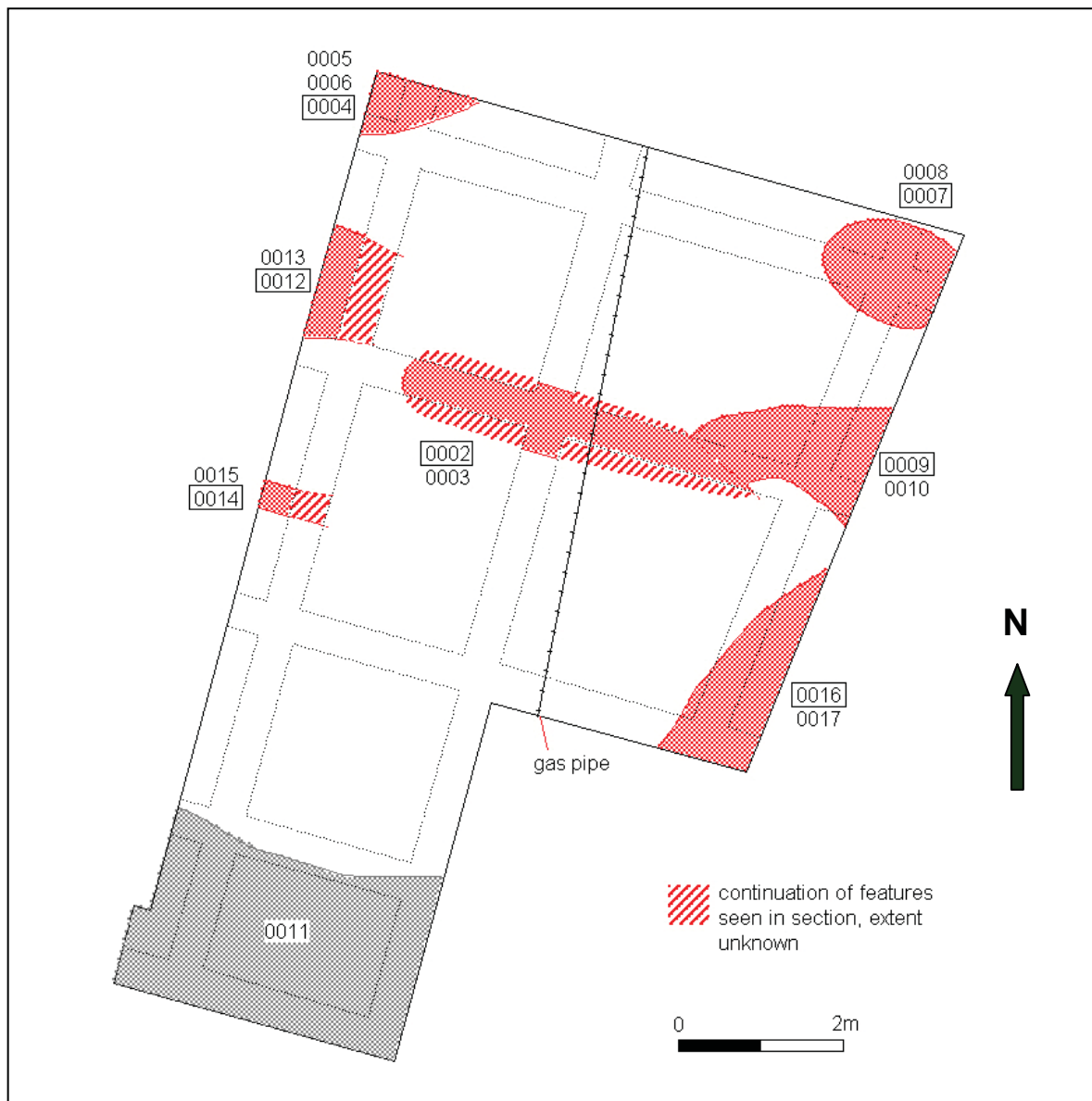


Figure 4. Plan of building footprint showing recorded features

0009 was a curving linear feature, cut by 0002 in the eastern part of the site. No datable artefacts were recovered from its fill.

0012 was visible in the stripped surface abutting The Old Mill and in the sections of the western footing trench. No datable finds were recovered from the homogenous mid brown sandy clay fill.

0014 was a narrow linear cut visible in the stripped surface abutting The Old Mill and in the sections of the western footing trench but not continuing through as far as the central footing. No finds were recovered from its mid-pale grey brown sandy clay fill.

0016 was a probable pit cut visible in, and extending beyond, the south east corner of the site. Its fill, 0017, was almost identical to 0003 but with occasional CBM fragments. No finds were recovered from this fill.

The Finds (by Richenda Goffin)

Introduction

Finds were collected from 5 contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Shell		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001	2	11							Unstrat, pre/med
0003	2	3							14th-15th C
0005			1	33					Late/post- med
0006	1	33							
0008	13	245	1	79	9	244	1	9	L15th-16th C?
Total	18	292	2	112	9	244	1	9	

Pottery

A total of 18 sherds of pottery was recovered from the monitoring, weighing 0.292kg. The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The assemblage has been fully catalogued and is recorded on the site database.

A single abraded fragment of prehistoric pottery was collected from the topsoil 0001. It is thick-walled and sandy with occasional circular voids where organic material has burnt out, and is reduced with an oxidised external margin.

A small sherd of Thetford-type ware was identified in ditch fill 0003, in the same fill as a body sherd of unglazed Late Medieval and Transitional ware (15th-16th). A single fragment from the base of a micaceous redware of a similar date was present in pit fill 0006. Thirteen fragments of pottery recovered from pit fill 0008 include a number of medieval coarsewares, including two sherds of a Hollesley-type ware jug, and a fragment of Medieval Ipswich type ware. The rim of a neckless greyware jar can be dated from the second half of the 13th century. A single fragment of a slipped redware, probably Late Hedingham type ware was also identified, dating to the 14th-15th century.

Ceramic building material

Two fragments of ceramic roof tile were identified. A small fragment of late or post-medieval peg tile made in a red-fired fabric with ferrous inclusions (fsfe) was present in pit fill 0005. A larger but abraded fragment of peg-tile made in a fine sandy fabric with calcareous inclusions (fsc) is probably medieval, but may be redeposited.

Animal bone

Nine fragments of animal bone collected from pit fill 0008 include fragments of sheep's mandible, an equine molar and a small fragment of a bovine jaw with tooth.

Small Finds

Two small finds were recovered, both of which were found in pitfill 0008. The remains of a copper alloy purse frame were identified (SF1001, Plate 1). This is made of two curved rods flattened out and perforated at either end and attached to a small rod which is also perforated for the attachment of a rectangular suspension loop. Following the terminology of the London Museum Medieval Catalogue (LMMC 1940), the purse frame can be catalogued as a Type B, which has a short bar and no attachment plates. Such purse fittings were popular from the 15th century onwards, and this particular type of frame may date to the early 16th century (Margeson, 1993, 40, LMMC 167).

The fragmentary remains of a sheet of copper alloy (SF1002), convex in shape with a flattened edge may be part of a hemispherical bell which is also of early post-medieval date (Margeson 213).

Discussion

The earliest finds from the monitoring include a single abraded fragment of unstratified prehistoric pottery from the topsoil which cannot be more closely dated. Small quantities of other prehistoric sherds have been recovered elsewhere in Haughley, for example, at HGH 015 and HGH 030. The small fragment of Thetford-type ware, a residual find in the ditchfill 0003 reflects the proximity of the site to the Late Saxon/early medieval settlement in the centre of Haughley. The range of medieval finds from pit fill 0008 includes wares dating to the late 13th-14th centuries, and a pegtile which may also be medieval. These finds appear to be residual and are likely to have been associated with the medieval occupation along the street frontage. The same fill contained a sherd of slipped redware, probably a Late Hedingham variant which may be 15th century in date. The copper alloy purse frame is particularly well-preserved as it has all the elements intact apart from the leather or textile of the container itself. Parts of such composite frames are sometimes recovered, often as metal detected finds, but it is unusual to find a stratified example.



Plate 2. Early post-medieval purse frame

Discussion

The sites location within the likely medieval settlement core suggested potential for the presence of domestic activity. The various archaeological features observed within the excavated building footprint appeared to be associated with occupation from the 14th century into the post-medieval period. A lack of evidence for structures on the site suggests that unless later development has destroyed any shallow, structural features, occupation was in close vicinity of the site but no dwellings were present within the footprint of the proposed house. The presence of an unstratified sherd of prehistoric pottery is not entirely surprising, given the proximity of prehistoric evidence from excavated sites at Antrim House to the west and Haughley Primary School to the north east.

Linzi Everett
Field Projects Team,
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
March 2009

References

Margeson, S., 1993, Norwich Households Medieval and Post-medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-78, EAA Report No 58.

LMMC 1940, Medieval Catalogue, London Museum Catalogues No 7.

Appendix I: OP List

OPNO	CONTEXT	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	FINDS
0001	0001	Topsoil	Dark brown clay loam with frequent modern CBM and demolition debris					Y
0002	0002	Ditch cut	E-W aligned ditch?, parallel with the road					
0003	0002	Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown clay sand, friable. Moderate flints and charcoal flecks/lumps, occasional oyster shell. Mottled with a greenish, humic, cess-like deposit in places				0001	Y
0004	0004	Pit cut	Part of pit exposed in footings in NW corner of the site, 480mm below the existing pavement					
0005	0004	Pit fill	Mid grey brown clay with occasional chalk and moderate charcoal flecks. Mottled with lumps of yellow chalky boulder clay. Contains CBM, daub and tile		0006		0001	Y
0006	0004	Pit fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks. Firm compaction				0005	Y
0007	0007	Pit cut	Pit in NE corner of site, oval in plan, quite steep sides, rounded profile					
0008	0007	Pit fill	Mid grey brown clay with occasional chalk and moderate charcoal flecks					Y
0009	0009	Ditch cut	E-W. Relationship with 0002 unknown					
0010	0009	Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown clay sand, friable. Moderate flints and charcoal flecks/lumps, occasional oyster shell					
0011	0011	Deposit	Dark brown clay loam layer in S end of building footprint. Frequent modern CBM, glass, glazed pottery etc. Unknown depth and extent					
0012	0012	Ditch cut	E-W aligned ditch in W footing, not extending through to central footing. Wide but shallow with a flat base					
0013	0012	Ditch fill	Mid brown homogenous sandy clay. Firm compaction, occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional chalk flecks					
0014	0014	Ditch cut	Narrow, E-W aligned ditch, open 'U' shaped profile					
0015	0014	Ditch fill	Mid-pale grey brown sandy clay. Firm compaction, occasional chalk flecks and flint inclusions					
0016	0016	Pit cut	Large pit, gradually sloping sides. Depth and full extent not established					
0017	0016	Pit fill	Mid-dark brown clay sand, friable. Moderate flints and charcoal flecks/lumps, occasional oyster shell. Mottled with a greenish, humic, cess-like deposit in places and lenses of chalky boulder clay. Brick and CBM inclusions					

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

*Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development*

ADJACENT 7 DUKE STREET, HAUGHLEY

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.3. The commissioning body should also be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.5.

1. Background

1.1 Planning permission to develop on this site has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application 397/03). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring of development as it occurs, coupled with provision for an archaeological record of any archaeology that is observed.

1.2 This area lies within the medieval and post medieval settlement area and is inside the outer ward of the early medieval castle. The location on the road frontage indicates high potential for settlement remains (archaeological work to the west of the Old Mill confirms this).

The new building is to be constructed on a raft foundation. It is anticipated that this will minimise damage to any archaeology. The strategy is to control ground reduction to formation level with a contingency to provide for an archaeological record if archaeological levels are encountered.

1.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/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.

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

1.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.

2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for earlier occupation of the site.

2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity will be soil removal to construct a raft foundation and the digging of service trenches and provision of hard standings. All such soil removal is to be observed by an archaeologist as it takes place, with the ability to control and stop machine work if archaeological deposit is encountered. A suitable machine with a toothless bucket must be used, and approved by the contracting archaeologist.

Adequate time is to be allowed for the recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation (see 4.3).

3. **Arrangements for Monitoring**

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.
- 3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. **Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of soil removal for raft formation and hard standings unimpeded access to the stripped area at the rate of **one hour per 5 square metres** must be allowed for archaeological recording at the interface between topsoil and clean sub-soil surface before the area is further deepened, traversed by machinery or sub-base deposited.

In the case of service trenches unimpeded access at the rate of **one hour per 2 metres** of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P L and Wiltshire, P E J, 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.7 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: R D Carr

Date: 3 August 2007

Reference: /Adjacent 7 Duke Street

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE
Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR 01284 352443