

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**42 OLD STREET, HAUGHLEY, SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

Authors: Lukasz Mikiac (Field work & report) Peter Thompson (Research) Antony Mustchin (Editor)	
NGR: TM 027620	Report No: 3853
District: Mid-Suffolk	Site Code: HGH 047
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4145
Signed:	Date: June 2011 Revised: April 2012

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

---

Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, SG14 1AB.  
Tel: 01992 558170 Fax: 01992 553359 E-mail: info@ascontracts.co.uk  
Web: www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk  
Registered Number: 4702122

## **CONTENTS**

### **OASIS SUMMARY**

#### **SUMMARY**

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 THE EVIDENCE**
  - 3.1 Topography, geology & soils**
  - 3.2 Archaeological and historical background**
- 4 METHODOLOGY**
- 5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 6 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 7 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 8 DISCUSSION**

#### **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	42 Old Street, Haughley, Suffolk		
<p><i>In January 2011 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 42 Old Street, Haughley, Suffolk (NGR: TM 027 620). The proposed development comprised the construction of a new single-storey rear extension following the demolition of the existing extension.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of the village of Haughley. A large motte and bailey castle, a Scheduled Monument, is located to the north (HGH 001). An evaluation approximately 80m to the north of the site identified the castle's defensive ditch and medieval pits (HGH 030).</i></p> <p><i>In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	20 <sup>th</sup> January 2011		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	N
P. number	4145	Site code	HGH 047
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Garden		
Planned development	Single-storey rear extension		
Main features (+dates)	None		
Significant finds (+dates)	None		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Suffolk	Mid-Suffolk	Haughley
HER/ SMR for area	Suffolk Historic Environment Record		
Post code (if known)	IP14 3NX		
Area of site	Approximately 70m <sup>2</sup>		
NGR	TM 027620		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c.53m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Lukasz Mikiac		
Funded by	Mr Andy Manning		
Full title	42 Old Street, Haughley, Suffolk. Archaeological Monitoring & Recording		
Authors	Mikiac L., & Thompson, P.		
Report no.	3853		
Date (of report)	June 2011 (Revised April 2012)		

## 42 OLD STREET, HAUGHLEY, SUFFOLK

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

#### SUMMARY

*In January 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 42 Old Street, Haughley, Suffolk (NGR: TM 027 620). The proposed development comprised the construction of a new single-storey rear extension following the demolition of the existing extension.*

*The site lies within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of the village of Haughley. A large motte and bailey castle, a Scheduled Monument, is located to the north (HGH 001). An evaluation approximately 80m to the north of the site identified the castles defensive ditch and medieval pits (HGH 030). The Grade I listed Church of St Mary (HGH 008) is situated approximately 130m to the north.*

*In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed.*

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 42 Old Street, Haughley, Suffolk (NGR: TM 027 620; Figs.1-2). The proposed development comprised the construction of a new single-storey rear extension following the demolition of the existing extension. The monitoring was undertaken according to a condition of planning consent for the extension (Mid Suffolk Planning Ref. 1919/09).

1.2 The monitoring was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Edward Martin, dated 04/10/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 26/10/2010), and approved by SCC AS-CT. The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The monitoring aimed to record and identify any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The project had the specific aim of identifying any evidence of medieval or post-medieval activity associated with the historic core of Haughley, and any remains of other periods.

#### *Planning policy context*

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)**

2.1 Haughley is situated approximately 3km north-west of Stowmarket in mid Suffolk and is 0.5km north of the A14(T) linking Stowmarket with Bury St Edmunds. The site is an area of rear gardens (south) of residential houses which front Old Street to the north. The village lies to the north, west and east of the site with open fields to the south and south-west.

## **3 THE EVIDENCE**

### **3.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)**

3.1.1 The site is at the top of a south facing valley slope at approximately 53m AOD. The soils are typical brown sand described as non-alluvial sandy soils with a weathered calcareous subsurface horizon, these overly Upper Cretaceous Chalk formations.

### **3.2 Archaeological and historical background**

#### *Prehistoric and Romano-British (8,000 BC – AD 410)*

3.2.1 Haughley is in an area that has undergone relatively few archaeological investigations. Prehistoric remains in the vicinity comprise a few residual finds

from excavations across Old Street within the castle bailey which includes a Mesolithic blade, a Bronze Age blade and a sherd of Iron Age pottery (HGH 030). Iron Age features were excavated at Haughley Primary School, 30m north-east of the church (HGH 015). Roman finds including coins, a brooch and pottery were found during metal detecting 300m to the south (HGH 07 & 032).

#### *Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)*

3.2.2 Excavations in the outer bailey recovered a residual sherd of late Saxon pottery and a copper alloy ring (HGH 030), whilst the Haughley Primary School site revealed a possible mid to late Saxon enclosure (HGH 015).

#### *Medieval (AD 1066-1539)*

3.2.3 After the Conquest Haughley manor was granted to Hugh de Montfort who built the castle (HGH 001) which is one of the largest motte and bailey earthworks in England and is in part a Scheduled Monument (SF 29). In 1173 the rebel Robert, Earl of Leicester captured Haughley castle but was later defeated outside Bury St Edmunds by royalist troops. The castle motte has a base 63m in diameter and a height of 24m. The bailey to the south of the motte is 118m by 91m and surrounded by a deep ditch. Further moated enclosures survive to the west of the castle, and a large outer bailey that includes the present church survives in traces. The Primary School evaluation north-east of the church located a major palisaded ditch thought to demarcate the outer bailey, which was backfilled by the 13<sup>th</sup> century (HGH 015). The profile of the defensive ditch was also identified approximately 80m north of the site where medieval pits (12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century) were also located (HGH 030). Another evaluation carried out some 30m south of the church found further ditches and a large pit containing 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery (HGH 032). Residual medieval finds including a medieval purse mount came from post-medieval features during an evaluation between the Old Mill and Duke Street (HGH 035).

3.2.4 The Church of St Mary (HGH 008) is a Grade I listed building (LB 280550) built mainly in the mid 14<sup>th</sup> and late 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, and restored c.1878. It is probably located on the site of the earlier Anglo-Saxon church mentioned in the Domesday survey, and part of the nave is thought to be 12<sup>th</sup> century (Collins *et al* 2010). In the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, the owner of the manor, Richard Earl of Cornwall gave Haughley to Hailes Abbey where it remained until the Reformation. Following the dissolution, although no longer under Roman Catholic patronage the church retained much of its elaborate decoration, although it lost 'The Virgin' aspect. By the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century the patronage was held by the Subdean and Cannon of Westminster, a Dr Triplett, and it was still held by the same family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The archaeological monitoring observed the excavation of the foundations for the proposed rear extension, and the trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.30m. The groundworks were undertaken using a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed bucket. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

## 5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 3)

### Sample Sections

Sample sections of the stratigraphy were recorded at intervals around the edge of the footings. The results are tabulated below:

#### Sample Section 1

<i>South-east side, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 53.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small and medium stones.
0.40m+	L1001	Natural. Mid brown yellow, compact, sandy clay with occasional small stones and chalk.

#### Sample Section 2 DP2

<i>South-west side, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 53.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.38m+	L1001	Natural. As above.

#### Sample Section 3 DP3

<i>North-west side, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 53.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.38m+	L1001	Natural. As above.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

## 6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## **7 DEPOSIT MODEL**

7.1 Topsoil L1000 was a mid-dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small and medium stones (0.30-0.40m thick). It overlay the natural mid brown yellow clay.

## **8 DISCUSSION**

8.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential being within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of the village of Haughley. The excavation of the foundations for an extension were monitored. In the event no archaeological features or finds were present.

### **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at the Suffolk County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the client, Mr Andy Manning of 42 Old Street for funding the works and for his kind assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Collins, T., Henry, K., Prosser, L. & Thompson, P. 2010 *Church of St Mary's Haughley, An Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*. AS unpublished report (P3620)



## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



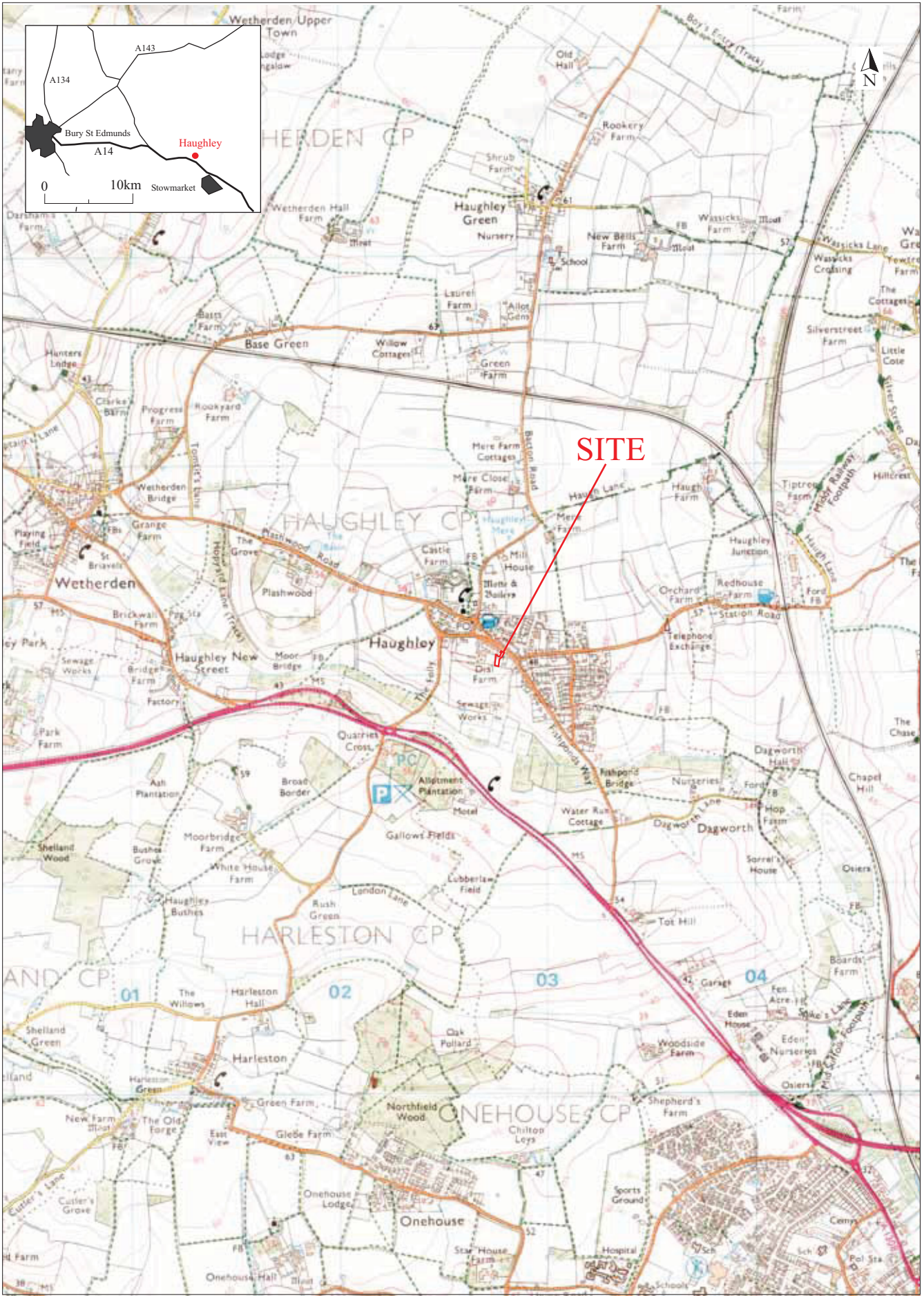
1  
Post-excitation view of the site.  
Looking east.



2  
Sample section 2. Looking south-east.

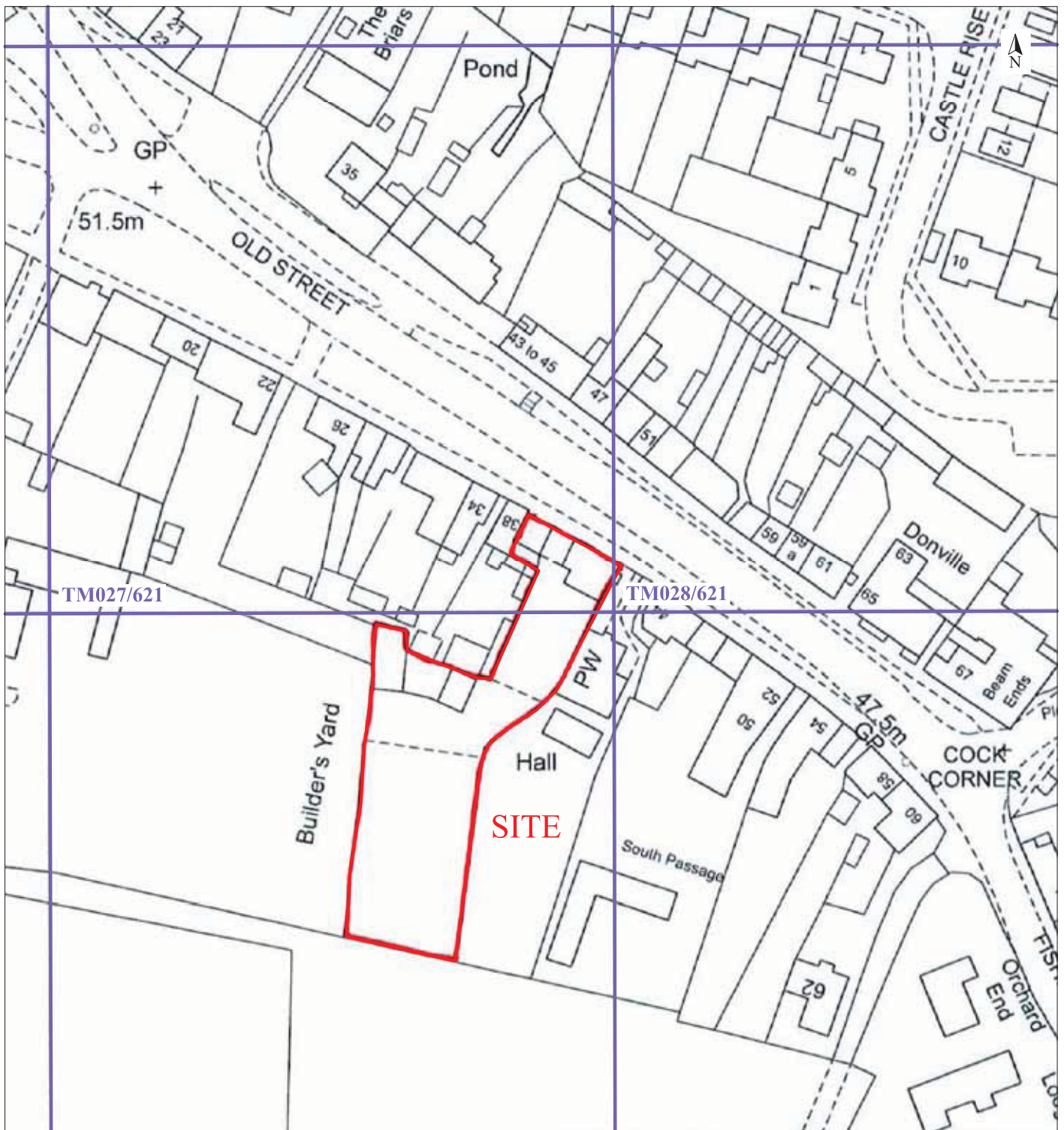


3  
Sample section 3. Looking north-west.



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

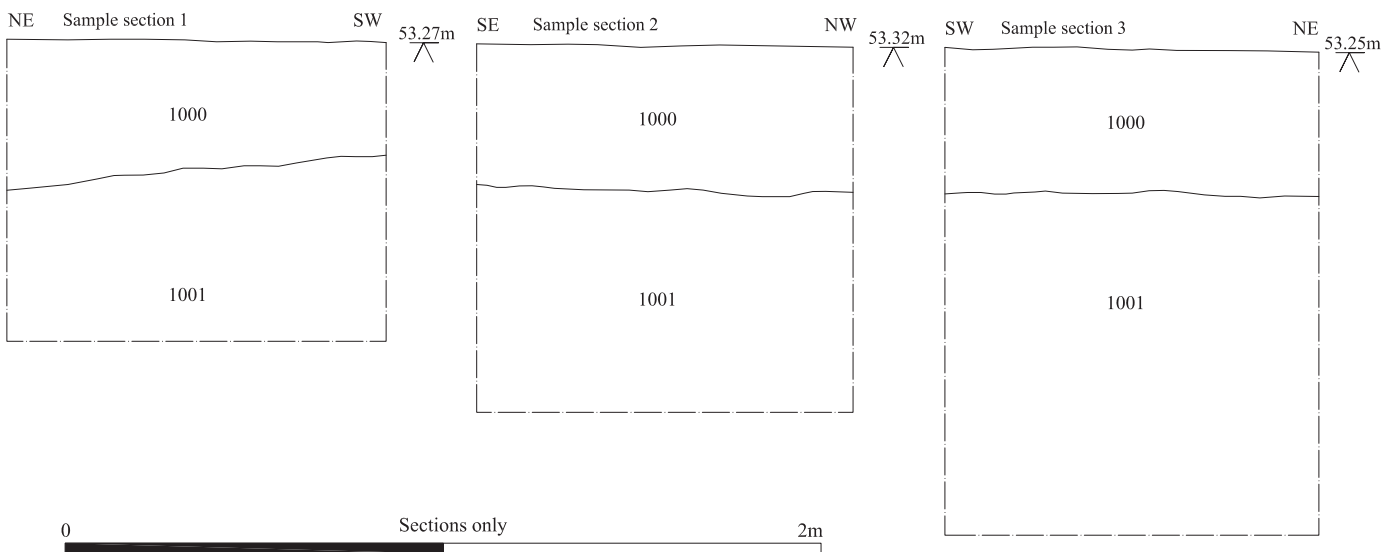
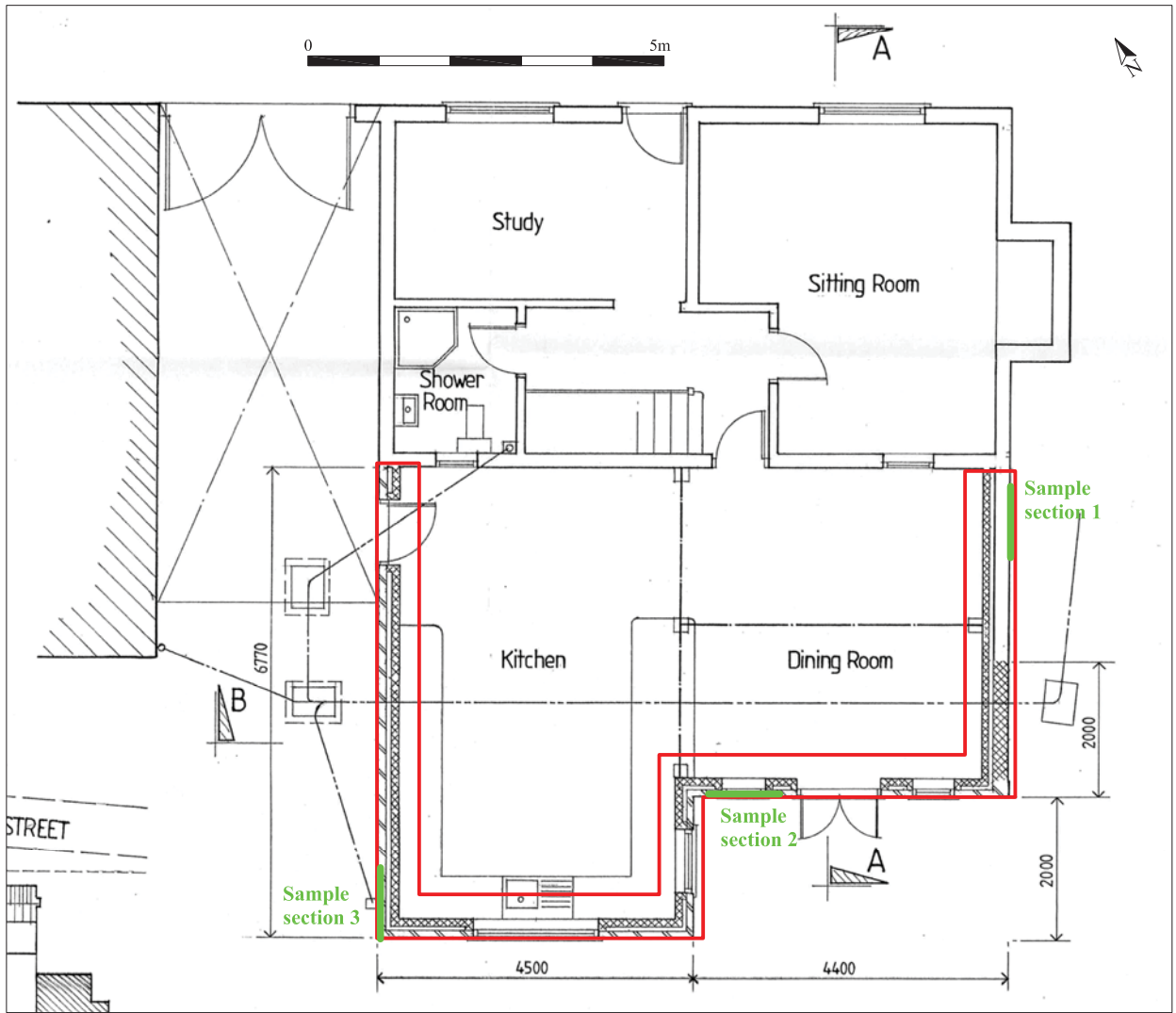
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

0 50m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 3 Sample sections & location plan**  
 Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4