



74 GEORGE STREET, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING





**74 GEORGE STREET, HADLEIGH,
SUFFOLK**

Archaeological Monitoring

Prepared for:
Mr Simon King acting for;
Mr & Mrs L Tibbott
74 George Street
Hadleigh
Suffolk
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By:
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May 2012

Site Code	HAD 131	NGR	TM 03197 42750
Planning Ref.	B/12/00035	OASIS	BRITANNI1-124522
Project No.	1002	Report No.	1002
Approved By		Date	
Matthew Adams			



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Abstract

Despite the potential for archaeological remains from the post Roman to post-medieval periods, no archaeological features or finds other than modern pottery sherds were present. Cartographic sources indicate that the plot has been an orchard/garden from at least 1839 until the construction of the bungalow in the 1960's. The lack of modern disturbance in the stratigraphic sequence surrounding the current dwelling, indicates that the potential for preservation of possible archaeological features elsewhere on the site is good.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 15th May 2012, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook archaeological monitoring at 74 George Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk (NGR TM 03197 42750) in advance of the construction of a new garage and rear extension. This was undertaken on behalf of Mr Simon King of Individual Architecture representing Mr & Mrs L Tibbott as a condition of planning application reference B/12/00035/FHA.

Monitoring work was conducted in accordance with a design Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS CT) (Keith Wade, dated 16/03/2012) and a Written Scheme of Investigation by BA (dated 30/04/2012) and approved by SCCAS CT.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located just to the east of the medieval core of the historic town of Hadleigh, around 800m east of the River Brett at around 45m AOD, in an Area of Archaeological Importance defined for Hadleigh in the Babergh Local Plan. It is bounded to the west, east and south by residential properties and to the north by George Street. An existing dwelling is present in the northern portion, a new garage to the west and rear extension to the south is to be built.

The underlying drift geology comprises Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup, river sand and gravels dating to the Quaternary Period. The solid geology comprises Thames Group deep marine silty clays.

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was undertaken on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010).

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:



- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031) Submission Draft

The local development framework for Babergh states the following:

- Provide support and guidance to ensure that development which may affect historic assets and ensure new development makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (section 3.3.6).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeological/Historical Sources

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and Record Office (500m search centred on the site, Figure 2), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS).

Hadleigh is a small historic market town located in southern Suffolk, close to the Essex border. It was established by at least the late Anglo-Saxon period (410 – 1066AD) and was prosperous during the medieval period (1066 – 1540AD), deriving much of its wealth from the wool and cloth industries. It was granted a weekly market in 1252 and continued to prosper until the 17th century AD. The historic core of the town is focused around the parish Church of St. Mary's with High Street, Angel Street and George Street forming the integral historic road layout. The exact extent of the medieval and earlier settlement is uncertain, but is roughly defined by HER 046 (see Figure 2).

Historic environment records indicate a broad range of activity in the immediate area that date between the Anglo-Saxon and the 20th century AD. There were 48 listed buildings, 13 HER's and 26 event records within a 500m radius (Figure 2). The most significant is the extant 15th – 16th century AD Chapel and Alms Houses located immediately adjacent to the site (HAD 034).

Seven events are present nearby, five of which were archaeological monitoring works devoid of archaeological features or finds (ESF19785, EFS19864, ESF20355, ESF20984/HAD 120 and ESF20360). Event ESF20364 recorded a 20th century AD pit further west along George Street, a trial trench evaluation at Beeston's Bus Depot



(ESF20104/HAD 071) recorded 15th century AD quarry pits. A layer of medieval pottery and shell was recorded at 153a George Street to the north-east during archaeological monitoring (ESF18218/HAD 060).

Significant Anglo-Saxon remains were discovered further to the north-west, comprising whole or fragmentary cremation urns (HAD013 and HAD 044).

Hadleigh is a well preserved historic town and contains 250 listed buildings, varying in style from medieval timber-framed to post-medieval brick residences. Forty-eight were present in the search area with The Row Chapel located immediately adjacent. The majority of listed buildings lie to the west, and increase in density towards the historic core of town and in particular surrounding the church.

4.2 Cartographic Sources

The Tithe Map (1839) and First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps (1885 and 1904) illustrate the site lying on an open plot of land containing no buildings or structures (Figures 3-5). Trees depicted on the First Edition OS Map infer that the plot was being used as an orchard (Figure 4). Row Chapel (opposite) is present on both OS maps, the location of the Alms houses shifts from alongside to behind the chapel in around 1904 (Figure 5).

The Tithe apportionments (number 1336) lists the land owner as Robert Kersey and the tenant as William Deeks. The plot is named Deek's Garden and correspondingly the land-use is recorded as 'garden'.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The specific aim of the investigation was to provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent (Brief, Section 2.1, Wade, K. 2012).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24, Maria Medlycott, 2011.

The specific objectives are set out in the SCCAS CT brief and are summarised below (Brief Section 2.2, Wade, K. 2012):

- To produce evidence for the post Roman occupation of the site.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Excavation of the footings was undertaken using a 3 tonne 360° excavator under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Topsoil was first removed and then the subsoil layer was inspected for archaeological features and finds. The ground was then further reduced to c.1.20m into the solid geology (Figures 6, 7 & 8). Sample sections and plans were drawn to scale, pro-forma record sheets were completed and appropriate photographs were taken. All excavated spoil was inspected for finds.



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Site Visit 15th May 2012

The first site visit was undertaken by the author on the 15th April when the weather was overcast following a wet spell. Foundation trenches for a single storey bungalow extension and a section of the garage footings were monitored (DP's 5-7). No archaeological features or finds were present within the topsoil or subsoil horizons.

Site Visit 1st May 2012

The second and final visit was also undertaken by the author, when the remaining garage foundation trenches were monitored. The weather was overcast and sunny throughout the day. No archaeological features or finds were present (DP8).

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

The deposit model was fairly uniform across the site with only Sample Section 4 having a different stratigraphic sequence.

Modern Concrete Layer L1003 comprised a light white grey, hard concrete and flint and was only present in the area of Sample Section 4. It was 0.04m thick and lay directly on top of Sand Levelling Layer L1004. This concrete was only present to the west of the garage.

Sand Levelling Layer L1004 comprised mid yellow orange, friable coarse sand and was also only present in the area of Sample Section 4. It was used to level the ground before the concrete was poured over and was also only present on the west side of the garage.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in Sample Sections 1-3 and lying below Layer L1004, was Garden Soil L1000, comprising a humic dark black brown, friable sand clay and silt with moderate root inclusions (Figure 7 & 8). Modern pot sherds and ceramic building material (CBM) were present. This layer may have been imported, or is a humic brown earth associated with the break-down of vegetation that was prevalent in the recent past.

Below L1000 lay Subsoil Layer L1001, comprising mid orange brown, friable sandy silt with moderate root and occasional rounded gravel stone inclusions. This layer is either a buried topsoil, or derived from colluvial deposits accumulating down the natural slope.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was Natural Drift Geology Layer L1002, a light white yellow, friable sand and gravel with occasional large flint nodules.

The deposit model reveals that there has been very little ground disturbance to the stratigraphic sequence. A modern topsoil overlay a possible buried topsoil that may



have held the orchard. Archaeological features and finds were not present in the foundation trenches, however archaeology may survive elsewhere because of the lack of modern disturbance to the strata.

10 DISCUSSION

Despite the potential for archaeological remains from the post Roman to post-medieval periods, no archaeological features or finds were present. Cartographic sources indicate that the site has been an orchard/garden since at least 1839 until the construction of the bungalow in the 1960's. The lack of modern disturbance in the stratigraphic sequence surrounding the current dwelling indicates that the potential for preservation of possible archaeological features elsewhere on the site is good.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs Tibbott for funding the project and their agent Mr Simon King for commissioning it and for his help and assistance.

We are also grateful to Dr Colin Pendleton and Mr Keith Wade of Suffolk County Council Conservation Team for their time, help and advice.

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English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

Appendix 1 Digital Photographic Record – (See Figures 7 & 8 for DP's 1 - 4)



DP5: Shot of rear extension foundation trenches, facing SE.



DP6: Shot of rear extension foundation trenches, facing SW.



DP7: Shot of garage foundation trench excavation, facing N.



DP8: Shot of garage foundation trench excavation, facing SE.



Appendix 2 OASIS Sheet (Copied from the OASIS website)

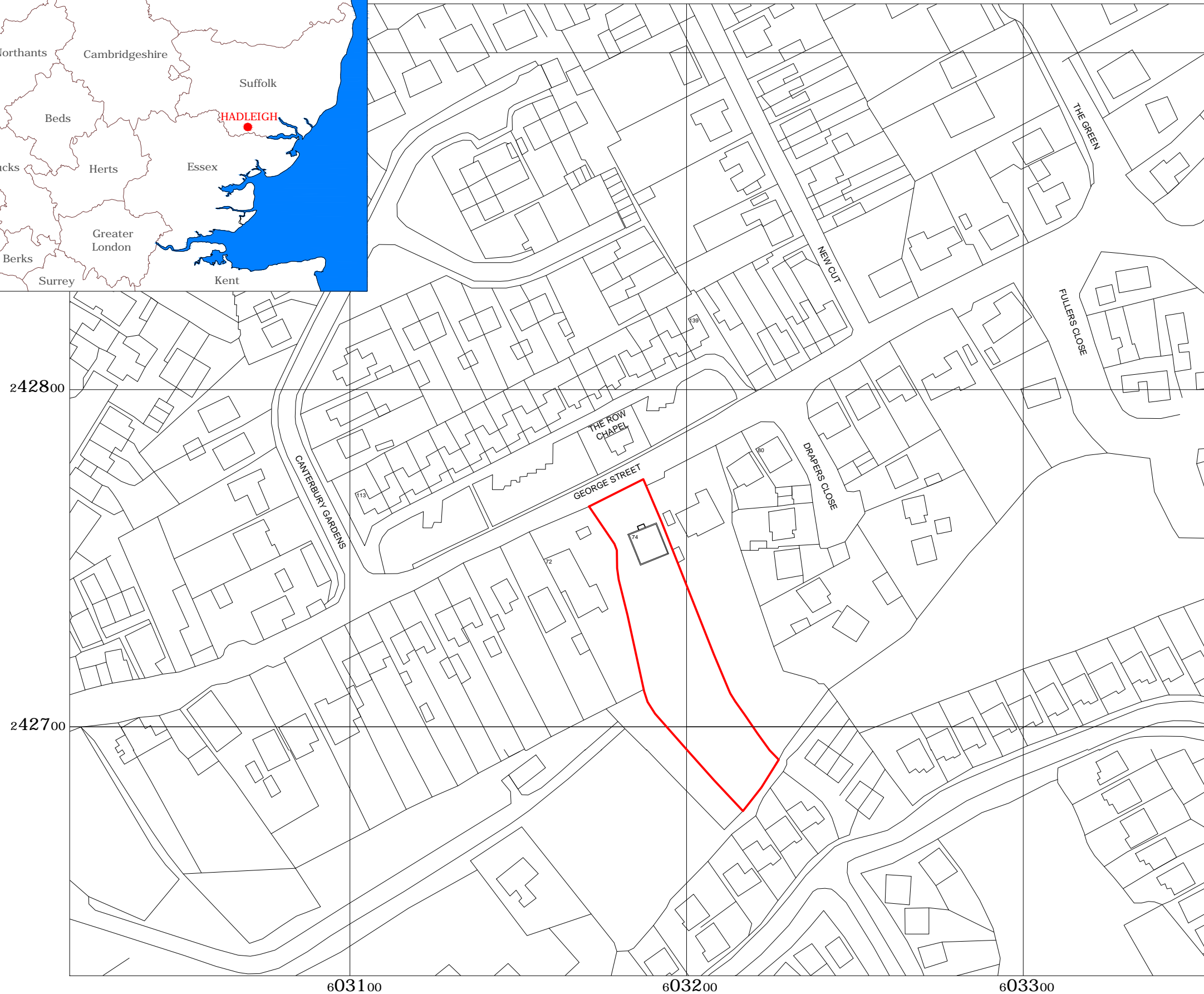
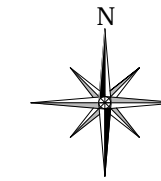
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Project details

Project name	74 George Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk - Monitoring
Short description of the project	Monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a new garage and rear extension to the existing property. No Archaeological features or finds present
Project dates	Start: 15-05-2012 End: 26-05-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	B/12/00035 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	HAD131 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	P1002 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	R1002 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HADLEIGH 74 George Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk
Postcode	IP7 5BU



Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 3187 4273 52 1 52 02 01 N 001 22 51 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 45.00m Max: 46.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Matthew Adams
Project director/manager	Matthew Adams
Project supervisor	Timothy Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr & Mrs L Tibbott
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	74 George Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk - Archaeological Monitoring
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, T.P.
Other bibliographic details	R1002
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Stowmarket, Suffolk
Description	A4 thermal bound report with colour plates, containing folded A3 colour figures.
URL	http://www.britannia-archaeology.com
Entered by	Matt Adams (matt@britannia-archaeology.com)
Entered on	6 June 2012



NGR:	TM 03197 42750	REPORT NO:	1002
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CLIENT:	MR & MRS L TIBBOTT
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DESCRIPTION:	SITE LOCATION PLAN
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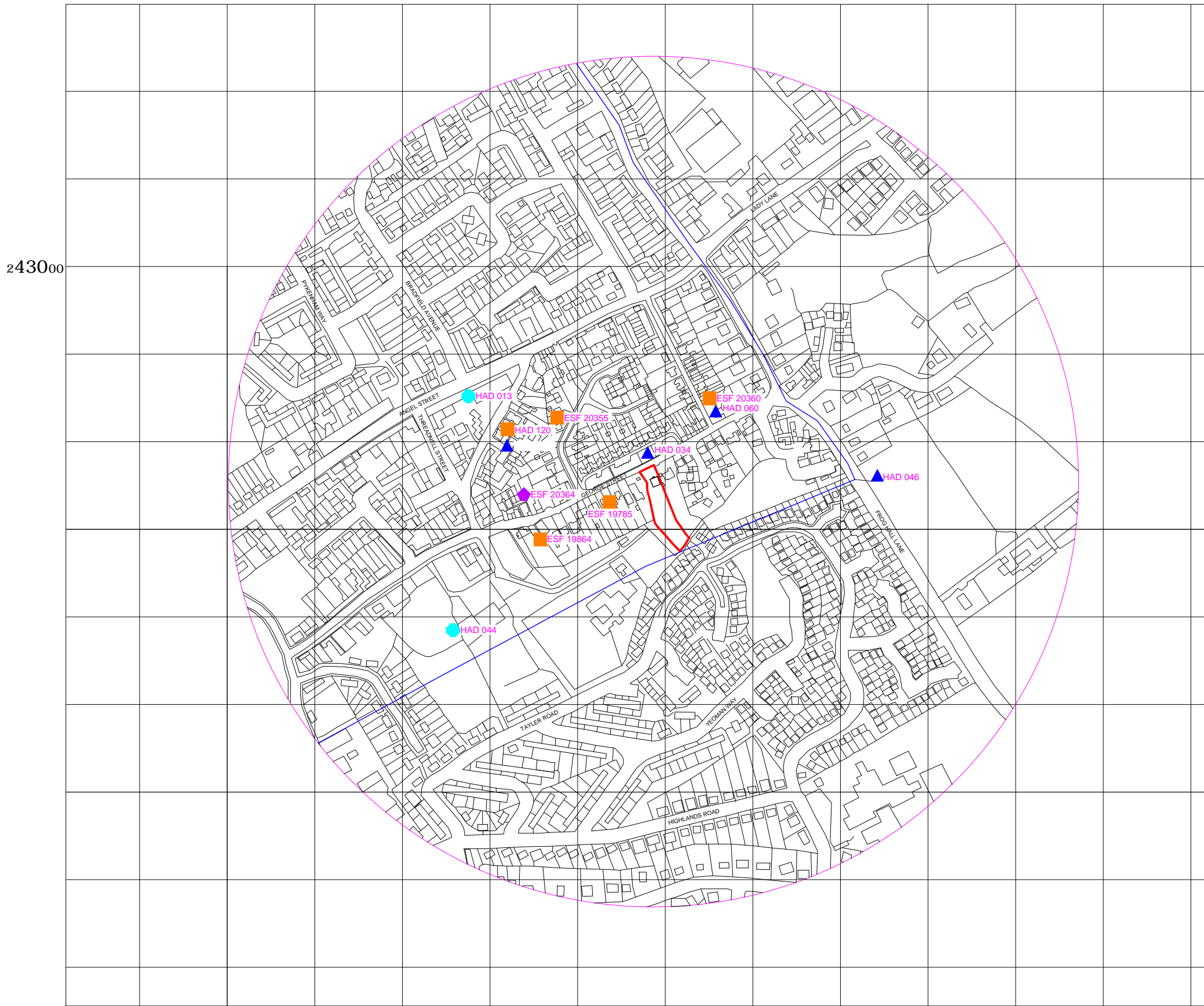
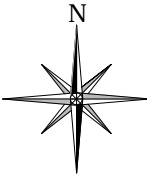
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	Medieval Town Core
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	500m HER Search Radius
	Modern
	Medieval
	Anglo-Saxon
	Undated

NGR: **TM 03197 42750** REPORT NO: **1002**
 PROJECT:
**74 GEORGE ST, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK;
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

CLIENT:
MR & MRS L TIBBOTT

DESCRIPTION:
HER SEARCH PLAN

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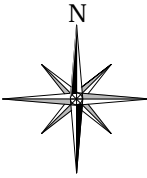
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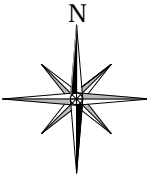
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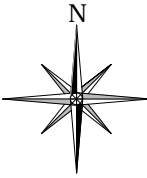
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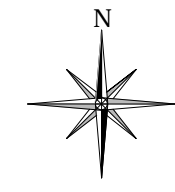
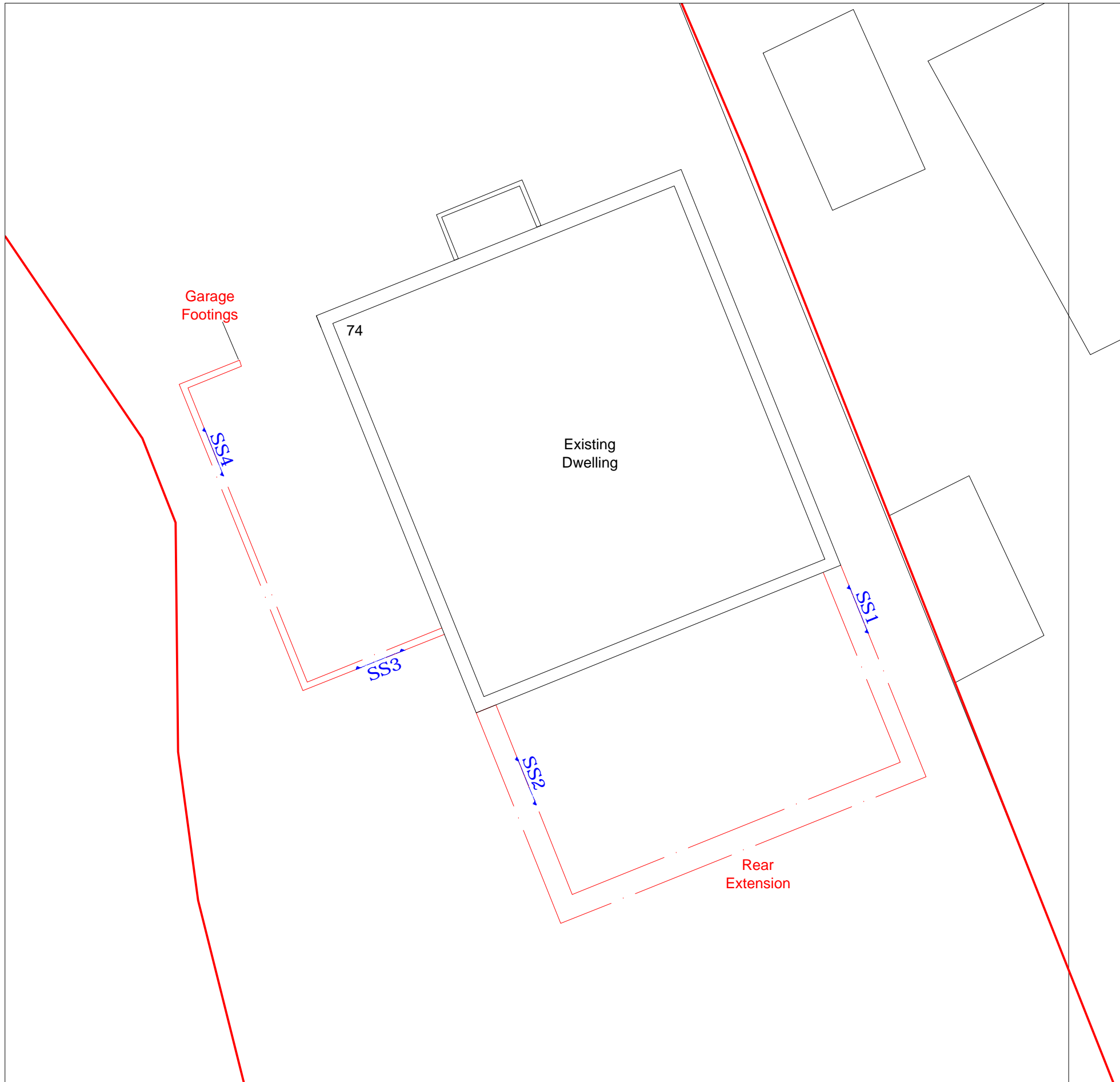
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CLIENT: MR & MRS L TIBBOTT		
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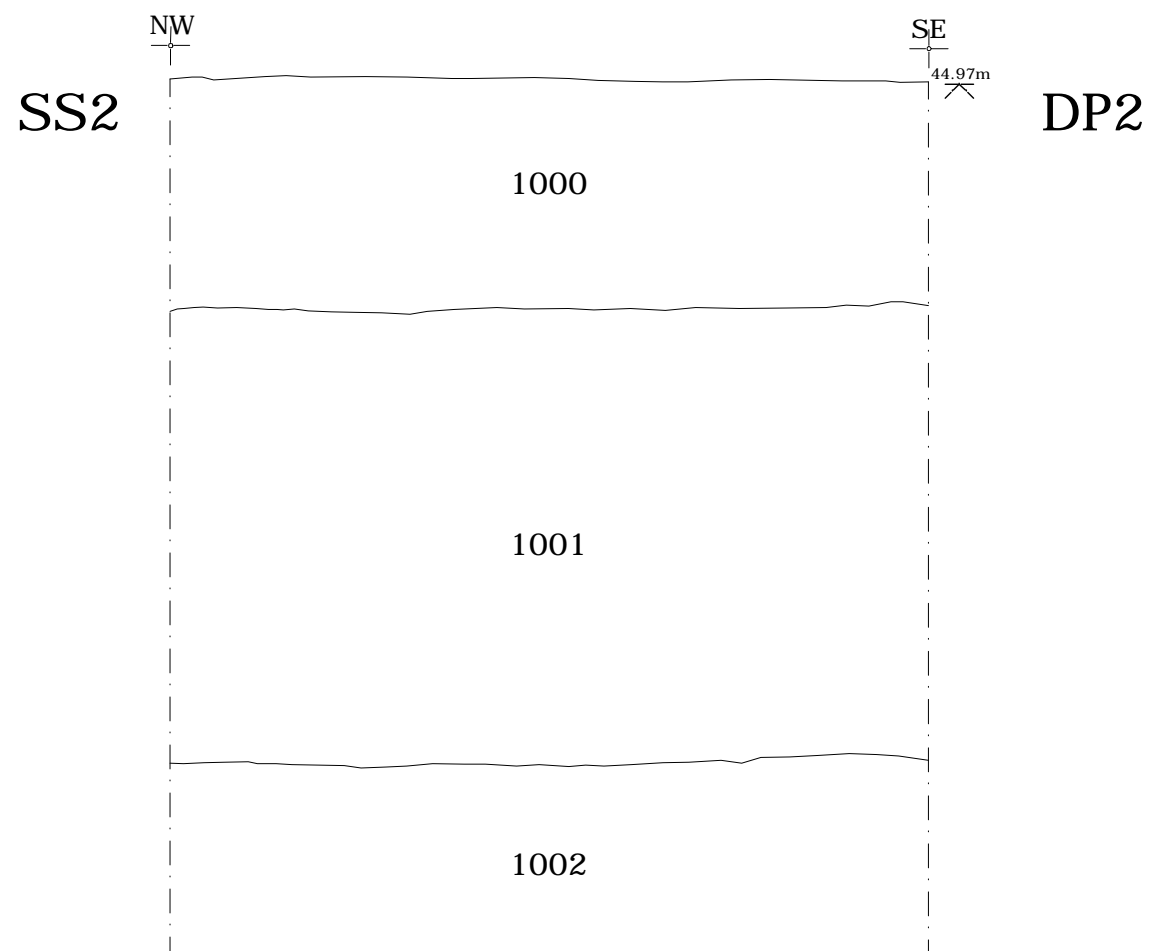
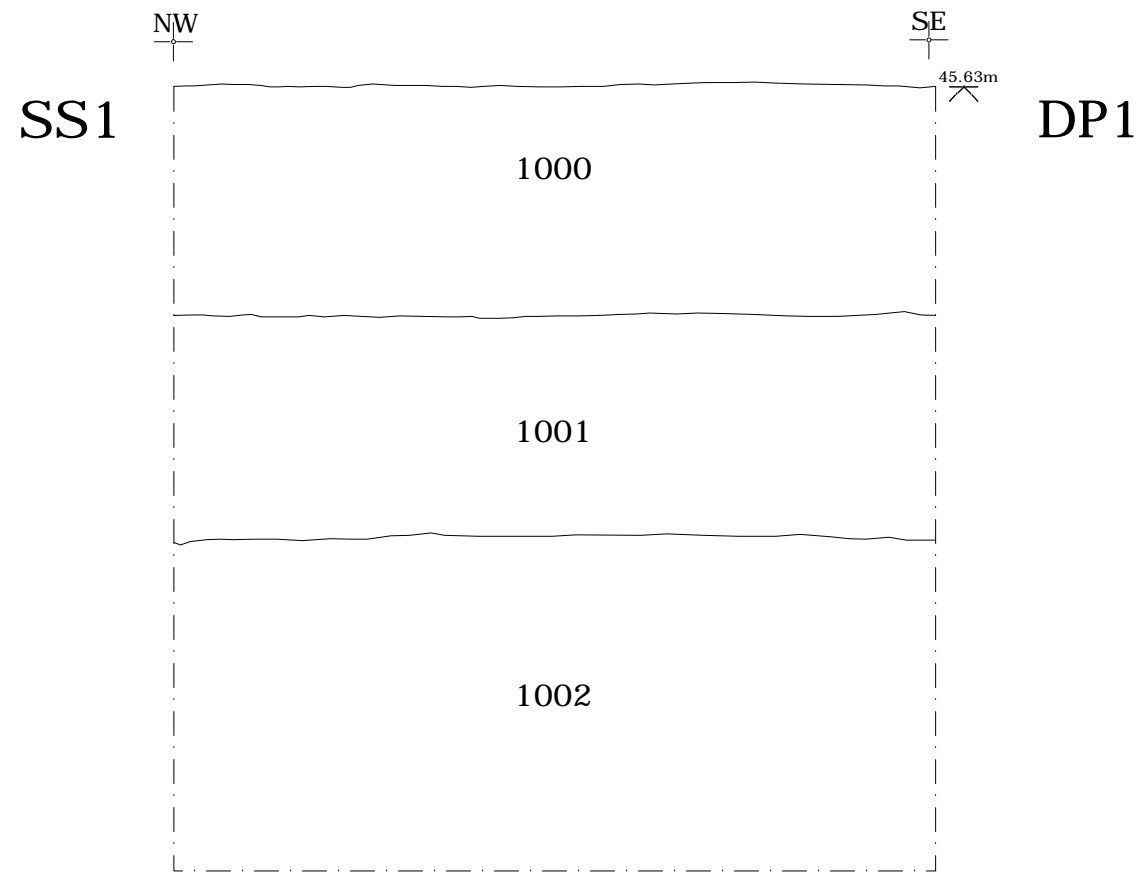




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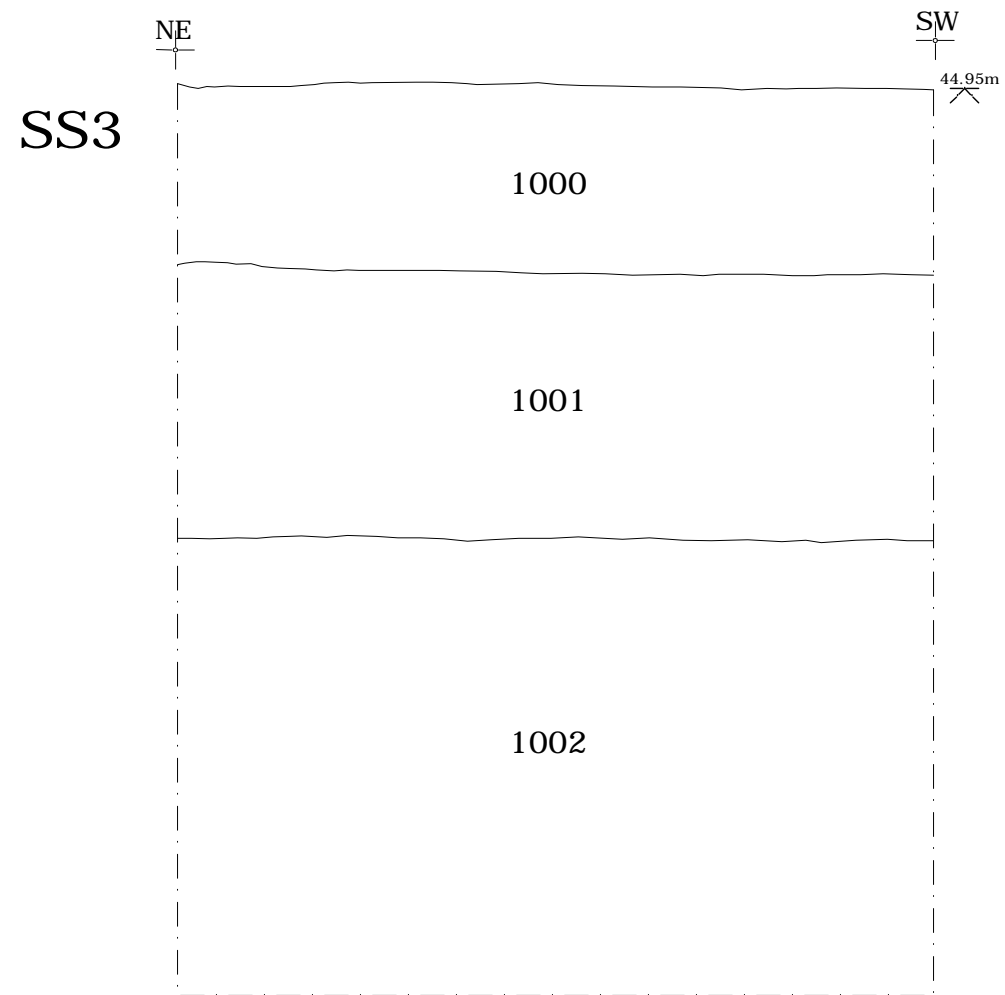


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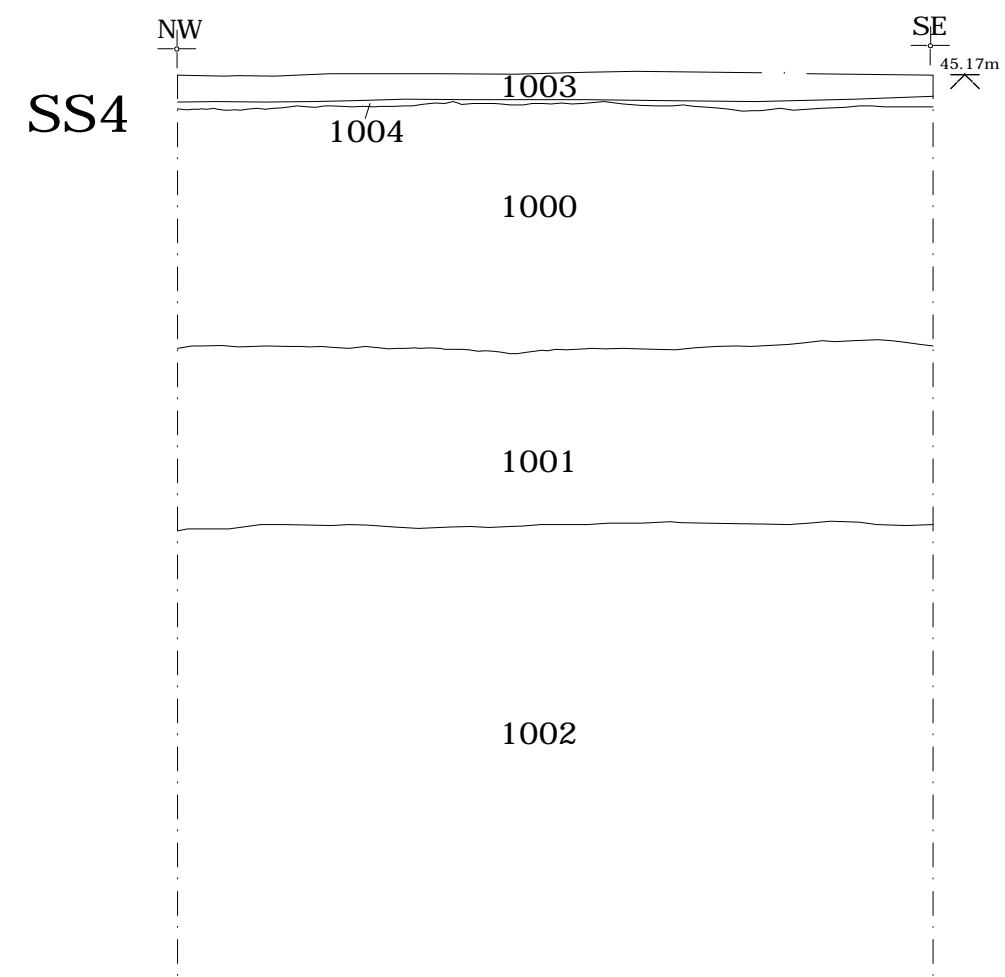
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DESCRIPTION:	DETAILED SITE PLAN		
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DP3



DP4



NGR:	TM 03197 42750	REPORT NO:	1002
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CLIENT:
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DESCRIPTION:
SAMPLE SECTIONS 3 & 4

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