



TOPPESFIELD HALL, MARKET PLACE, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING





**TOPPESFIELD HALL, MARKET PLACE, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

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Planning Ref.	B/12/00433/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-151026
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Approved By	Tim Schofield	Date	2 nd September 2013



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CONTENTS

Abstract

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Site Description**
- 3.0 Planning Policies**
- 4.0 Archaeological Background**
- 5.0 Project Aims**
- 6.0 Project Objectives**
- 7.0 Fieldwork Methodology**
- 8.0 Description of Results**
- 9.0 Deposit Model**
- 10.0 Discussion**
- 11.0 Acknowledgements**

Bibliography

Appendix 1	Detailed Context Descriptions
Appendix 2	Written Scheme of Investigation
Appendix 3	OASIS Sheet

Figure 1	Site Location Plan	1:250
Figure 2	HER Data Plan	1:5000
Figure 3	Feature Plan	1:100
Figure 4	Plans, Sections & Photos	1:10 & 1:20
Figure 5	Plans, Sections & Photos	1:10 & 1:20
Figure 6	Plans, Sections & Photos	1:10 & 1:20



Abstract

On the 20th – 22nd May and 1st – 6th August 2013, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring on the excavation of garden wall and cart-lodge foundation trenches at Toppesfield Hall, Market Place, Hadleigh, Suffolk (NGR 602530 242330).

The site appears to have remained largely free from development or intrusive ground activity. A fairly thick layer of colluvium has accumulated on the slope down towards the River.

The remains of a flint wall (1007) was present at the north-eastern end of the new wall foundation trench, adjacent to the existing Hall. It is recorded on the Tithe map of 1839, but not the later cartographic sources. The wall construction materials and stratigraphic relationship with subsoil 1002 would suggest that it is post-medieval in date and is probably associated with the construction of the existing building.

The original construction cut of the existing pond (1013) was present in the southern cart-lodge foundation trenches. It has subsequently silted up at the edge and been encroached upon by the colluvium subsoil (1002). The pond appears to have been man-made and is also likely to be post-medieval in date. Cartographic sources show it to have been square in shape until at least the 1920's.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 20th – 22nd May and 1st – 6th August 2013, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring at Toppesfield Hall, Market Place, Hadleigh, Suffolk (NGR 602530 242330), during the excavation of foundation trenches and other intrusive ground works associated with the construction of a new garden wall and two cart-lodges (Figs. 1 & 3).

Monitoring work was conducted in accordance with a design Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abby Antrobus, dated 20/01/2011) and a Written Scheme of Investigation by BA (dated March 2013) and approved by SCCAS/CT.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Figs. 1 & 3)

The development lies within an area of archaeological interest defined for the medieval town of Hadleigh in the County Historic Environment Record (HAD046). Toppesfield Hall is located within the medieval core of Hadleigh, close to the Church of St Mary and the Market area of the town.

The site is bounded by the River Brett to the south-west, a car park to the north-east, a health centre to the north-west and by Toppesfield Gardens to the south-east. The wall and cart-lodges are located in the garden to the rear of the Hall and adjacent to a large pond which meets the river to the south-west. It lies at around 20m AOD.

The bedrock geology is described as Newhaven Chalk Formation formed approximately 71 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas. Superficial deposits comprise alluvial silty clay and river terrace deposits of sand and gravel formed from the action of the River Brett (BGS, 2013).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

This archaeological investigation was carried out 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). The relevant local development plan is the Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031) Submission Draft.

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:

- Careful consideration of the character of other, unlisted, historic assets is important and that developments which may affect historic assets make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (3.35 & 3.3.6).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

4.1 Archaeological/Historical Sources

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), Suffolk Record Office, English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk) and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS). A 500m search radius centred on the sites location was examined, the search returned 32 Historic Environment Records and 12 Events. A listed building search radius of 100m returned 10 listed building records (Figure 2).

The Roman period is not well represented within the search radius, a Roman coin (HAD 019) was found in a school garden 540m to the south-east, it depicts Marcus Aurelius on a Sestertius.

Anglo-Saxon evidence is also sparse, at 85 High Street, located 270m to the north an Anglo-Saxon artefact scatter (HAD 028) was recovered in soil taken from below the basement. One Middle-Saxon sherd was located at The Church of St Mary (HAD 032)



140m to the north-east. A small early Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn (HAD 044) was recorded within the former garden of East House 490m to the north-east. A desk-based assessment undertaken on land at the Brett Works (ESF 20798) located 310m to the north-west suggests that Saxon and Medieval remains may be present on the site.

Medieval activity is more evident within the 1km search radius. In 1245, Hadleigh was granted a market (HAD 046) and was an early centre of cloth production. By the 15th century Hadleigh was the greatest cloth producer in the region. Medieval activity was recorded during an evaluation by SCCAS at 44-50 High Street (HAD 054) 250m to the north-east, in the form of a boundary ditch. A 15th-16th century silver groat (HAD 016) is recorded at 23 Toppesfield Gardens 30m to the north-west. A cooking pot and artefact scatter (HAD 017) was recovered 500m to the north. The Church of St Mary (HAD 032) dating from the 13th century is located 140m to the north-east, two trenches were excavated by SAU in the grounds where a substantial stone structure was recorded. The Guildhall (HAD 033) is located 105m to the north-east and is a listed timber framed building that dates to the 15th century. Deanery Tower (HAD 035) is a listed 15th century gatehouse for Archdeacon Pykenham's house, located 115m to the north. A timber framed house is located at 28 George Street (HAD 098) 400m to the north-east, the earliest parts of which date to the 15th century. Monitoring here by Archaeological Solutions located two pits, a trench and a well of post-medieval origin. The site of the Medieval Hadleigh Manor built in 1260-1431 (HAD 135) lies 200m to the north. The Medieval dye-works at Tyefield (HAD 136) was located 410m to the north-west and was replaced by a second dye-house in 1306. A half groat of Henry VI, 1422-1425 (HAD Misc) was found in the garden of the School at Station Road 435m to the east. Toppesfield Bridge (HAD 008) is a listed building of 14th century origin, located 200m to the south-east. At Duke Street 150m to the south-east, a trial trench evaluation in 1996 on land at the former Clark & Co Ltd Factory of 1820's origin, revealed a light scatter of medieval features towards the street frontage (HAD 051).

The Post-medieval period is the best represented within the search radius. Toppesfield Hall (DSF 2579) is an early 17-18th century Grade II listed building located in the north eastern portion of the plot. The panelling on the ground floor is of 17th century origin and the brick frontage is thought to date to c.1840. A Post-medieval artefact scatter (HAD 018) including pottery and clay tobacco pipes were recovered at the George Hotel 220m to the north-east. A quarry pit (HAD 038) was recorded during a watching brief 315m to the east. At Hadleigh Baptist Church (HAD 073) located 365m to the north-east, a watching brief revealed the remains of a brick-lined baptismal pool, thought to date from the original construction of the church in 1830. A Brewery is recorded on the 1880's OS map 320m to the north-east and to the rear of Angel Street (HAD 086). In the garden of 9 High Street 250m to the south-east (HAD 111) were 20 graves dating between 1833 and 1870 located against both boundary walls. At Red House, Pound Lane (HAD 118) 260m to the north, an evaluation revealed Post-medieval quarrying and one worn medieval penny dating to the 13th or 14th century. Archaeological monitoring at Deanery Cottage, Church Walk (HAD 132) located 150m to the north, recorded Post-medieval pottery sherds, peg tile, and horse and cattle bones from a pit. East House is an 18th century Grade II* listed building (HAD 137) with an impressive façade located



455m to the north-east. A water mill (HAD 052) is shown on the Holbeke estate map of 1668 located 150m to the south and just to the north of Toppesfield Bridge (HAD008). Another water mill (HAD 053) is depicted to the south of Toppesfield Bridge, 220m to the south-east of site on Hodgkinson's map of 1783. A single kiln and brick works (HAD 062) was recorded in 1884, 1904 and 1926 on Ordnance Survey maps at Brick Kiln Farm 500m to the north-west. Another brick kiln and associated works (HAD 064) located 400m to the north-west is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of the 1880's. An 18-19th century oven (HAD 081) was recorded during monitoring work at 2 Benton Street 300m to the south-east. A group of 17-18th century tenements (DSF 1585) have been listed at Duke Street 110m to the east. The walls of Toppesfield Hall (DSF 1009) have been listed, they probably date from the 16-17th century and are located 80m to the north-east. A 17-18th Century brick wall (DSF 538) adjoining Guildhall has been listed, located 100m to the north-east. A listed 16th century bake house (DSF 2593) is located in the grounds of Guildhall 90m to the north-east. The Ram Inn (DSF 2801) is of 17-18th century origin re-fronted in Suffolk brick in the 19th century, it is located 90m to the north-east in Market Place, its wing to the east has also been listed (DSF 3211). A Sunday school (DSF 508) and former congregational day school that opened in 1863 is located 100m to the east. Town Hall (DSF 1008) in Market Place located 100m to the north-east, is a Grade II listed building dating to 1851. A wall (DSF 1575) on the west side of the churchyard and south of Deanery Tower has been Grade II listed and is present 100m to the north. Archaeological monitoring work at Deanery Lodge (ESF 20354) located 140m to the north, recorded post-medieval brick, tile and pottery fragments and a 19th century brick garden house. Archaeological monitoring at Highcliff Veterinary Practice (ESF 20356) 330m to the north, revealed evidence possibly relating to a 1900's pump. Post-medieval brick and tile were recorded during monitoring work at Victoria House (ESF 20361) 225m to the north-west. Monitoring work on Land at Inkerman Terrace (ESF 19522) 500m to the north-east revealed only made ground.

Undated records include a wall (HAD 032) present within trenches excavated by SAU to test whether reports that a substantial stone structure was indeed disturbed by grave diggers in the 19th century at the Church of St Mary 140m to the north-east. Archaeological monitoring at The Gables, 108-110 High Street (HAD 087) located 385m to the north revealed an undated pit rich in oyster and mussel shells. During archaeological monitoring at 6 Market Place (HAD 123) 150m to the north-east one undated pit was recorded. An undated ring ditch (HAD 024) 20m in diameter is recorded 310m to the west. Undated objects (HAD Misc) were recovered during metal detecting 210m to the north-west in 1989.

No features or finds were located during monitoring work at 28-32 Benton Street (ESF 19865) located 395m to the south-east. Monitoring at 2A Station Road (ESF 20201) located neither features or finds 345m to the south-east. A negative watching brief was undertaken at the Health Centre (ESF 20295) just to the north of site by SCCAS. No finds or features were recorded at Ansons, in Spooners Lane during monitoring work (ESF 20347) located 385m to the north-east. At 3 Guthrum Road Hadleigh (ESF 20348) no finds or features were present during archaeological monitoring 370m to the north-east. No features or finds were present at 10 Guthrum Road (ESF 20622) located 360m



to the north-east or at 8 Guthrum Road (ESF 20937) 350m to the north-east, during monitoring work at both sites. No features or finds were present at Bowling green, Magdalen Street (ESF 20835) 305m north-east during a 3 trench evaluation.

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 4.3, Antrobus 2013).

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 2.1, Antrobus 2013):

- The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for medieval occupation.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Excavation of the footings was undertaken using a 5 tonne 360° excavator under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.

Wall foundations were excavated to a depth of around 1.20m along the south-east boundary of the site. The cart-lodge foundations were excavated in the same way to a maximum depth of 2.00m (Figs. 4-6). 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 (Figs. 3-6)

The site visits were undertaken by the author during mixed ground conditions and the foundation excavations were monitored continuously.

The wall foundations were monitored in May 2013 and the remains of an older flint wall, 1007, were recorded at the north-eastern end of the trench (Figs. 3 & 4).



The cart-lodge foundations were excavated in August 2013 and the original cut for the pond, 1013, was recorded in the trenches for the southern cart-lodge, which are located adjacent to the existing pond. Pond fill material, 1014, contained sherds of Post-medieval, blue and white transfer pottery (1760 – 1900) and numerous CBM fragments (not retained).

No further finds or features were present during the works.

The cartographic sources show that the pond was present from at least 1839 where it is clearly shown on the Tithe Map. The wall, 1007, appears on the Tithe Map adjoining the main house along with assorted barns and outbuildings to the south, however it was not identifiable on any later sources.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 4-6)

The deposit model varied slightly from the north-east to the south-west across the site, with the difference in stratigraphy relating primarily to pond deposits in the south-west.

The top most layers were tarmac surfaces 1000 and 1010, or topsoil 1001. Tarmac surface 1000 bounded the site along the south-eastern edge and forms the modern footpath. Tarmac 1010 is associated with a road surface adjacent to the Anglian Water pumping station and was present in a smaller concentration within the foundations of the northern cart-lodge. Topsoil 1001 was present in all the other excavated areas.

In the southern area of the wall foundation trench, tarmac 1000 overlies a sand bedding layer which in turn partially overlies topsoil 1001, suggesting that the footpath has been recently resurfaced.

In the area of the northern cart-lodge, tarmac 1010 overlies an older concrete surface, 1011 which in turn overlies levelling layer 1012.

On the rest of the site, subsoil 1002 was present below topsoil 1001 and comprised a mid brown grey friable silty sand with lenses of mid red brown friable sandy silt. It was present in all areas and likely represents deposits of colluvium from higher up the hill towards the Hall. This deposit was deepest by the pond and overlies pond deposit 1005, suggesting a small area had been reclaimed over time.

Natural drift geology 1003, was present below subsoil 1002 and pond deposit 1005.

The deposit model reveals a relatively simple stratigraphic sequence. All of the layers seem to date to the late 19th century onwards, which may be due to ploughing of the land prior to the construction of the larger hall. This would also explain why a layer (1002) overlying the natural drift geology contained post-medieval CBM inclusions but no earlier finds.



10 DISCUSSION

The site appears to have remained largely free from development or intrusive ground activity. A slight slope to the south has produced a fairly thick layer of colluvium which may have been assisted further by agricultural activity before the larger Hall was constructed.

The wall was present on the Tithe map of 1839, but not the later cartographic sources, which clearly show substantial development between 1839 and 1885 in the area around the Hall. Construction materials within the wall and its stratigraphic relationship with subsoil 1002 suggest that it is of post-medieval date.

Pond 1013 appears to have been man-made and is also likely to be post-medieval in date. The cartographic sources show it to have been of square construction until at least the 1920's, after which the edges have partially silted up and been encroached upon by colluvium subsoil 1002.

This area of Hadleigh is very much within the medieval core of the settlement and a significantly high level of remains would normally be expected. The plot has been associated with the original demesne of Toppesfield that is listed in Domesday and it is probable that some form of Hall has been on the site since the Anglo-Saxon period. The current building predominantly dates to the 18th century and the previous early 17th building was completely removed during its construction with the timbers being re-used (Aitkens, P. 2012). As such, little in the way of development has occurred in the garden adjacent to the site of the various Halls, other than the construction of the large pond.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr Simon King of Individual Architecture, for commissioning the project.

We are also grateful to Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Conservation Team for her time, help and advice.



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



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



APPENDIX 1 DEPOSIT TABLES AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample Section 1 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 1	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.03m	Tarmac. Dark grey, very hard tarmac.	
1004	0.03 – 0.16m	Bedding Layer. Light grey yellow compact sand and gravel.	
1001	0.16 – 0.36m	Topsoil (recently buried). dark grey brown, loose sandy silt.	
1002	0.36 – 1.20m	Subsoil. mid brown grey friable silty sand with lenses of mid red brown friable sandy silt.	
1005	1.20 – 1.50m+	Pond Deposits. Dark brown grey, firm silty clay.	

Sample Section 2 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 2	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.03m	Tarmac. Dark grey, very hard tarmac.	
1004	0.03 – 0.14m	Bedding Layer. Light grey yellow compact sand and gravel.	
1009	0.14 – 0.28m	Demolition Layer. Mid grey brown, firm silt sand with freq. CBM inclusions.	
1002	0.28 – 1.00m	Subsoil. Mid brown grey friable silty sand with lenses of mid red brown friable sandy silt.	
1003	1.00 – 1.05m+	Natural Drift Geology. Light red brown, loose gravel and sand.	

Sample Section 3 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 3	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.03m	Tarmac. Dark grey, very hard tarmac.	
1004	0.03 – 0.12m	Bedding Layer. Light grey yellow compact sand and gravel.	
1001	0.12 – 0.37m	Topsoil (recently buried). Dark grey brown, loose sandy silt.	
1002	0.37 – 0.94m	Subsoil. Mid brown grey friable silty sand with lenses of mid red brown friable sandy silt.	
1003	0.94 – 1.13m+	Natural Drift Geology. Light red brown, loose gravel and sand.	

Sample Section 4 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 4	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1010	0.00 – 0.13m	Tarmac. Dark grey, very hard tarmac.	
1011	0.1 – 0.26m	Concrete Surface. Light grey, very hard, concrete.	
1012	0.26 – 0.41m	Levelling layer. Mid brown grey, friable clay silt.	
1002	0.41 – 0.80m+	Subsoil. Mid brown grey friable silty sand with lenses of mid red brown friable sandy silt.	

Sample Section 5 Deposit Table

Sample Section No 5	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
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Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1001	0.00 – 0.21m	Topsoil (recently buried). Dark grey brown, loose sandy silt.
1002	0.21 – 0.56m	Subsoil. Mid brown grey friable silty sand with lenses of mid red brown friable sandy silt.
1005	0.56 – 0.83m+	Pond Deposit. Dark brown grey, firm silty clay.

Context Description

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1007	Wall (0.45m+ x 0.50+ x 0.68m) linear in plan, moderate sides, concave base.	1004	Light yellow grey, compact sandy silt with occasional flint stones.	Unknown	-	-



APPENDIX 2

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**TOPPESFIELD HALL, MARKET PLACE,
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Project Number: 1021

MARCH 2013

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Written Scheme of Investigation Archaeological Monitoring

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CONTENTS

12.0	Introduction	Page 2
13.0	Site Description	Page 2
14.0	Planning Policies	Page 2
15.0	Archaeological Background	Page 3
16.0	Project Aims	Page 5
17.0	Project Objectives	Page 6
18.0	Fieldwork Methodology	Page 6
19.0	Presentation of Results	Page 8
20.0	Project Archive and Deposition	Page 9
21.0	Health And Safety	Page 10
22.0	Resources	Page 10
23.0	Time Table and Programme of Work	Page 11
24.0	Monitoring	Page 11
	Bibliography	Page 12
Appendix 1	Staff CV's	Page 13
Appendix 2	Specialists List	Page 14
Appendix 3	Insurance Details	Page 15
Figure 1	Existing & Proposed Building Plan	1:500
Figure 2	HER Search Plan	1:5000



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Mr Simon King of Individual Architecture, as a condition of planning application reference B/12/00433/FUL.

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of monitoring on land at Toppesfield Hall, Market Place, Hadleigh, Suffolk (NGR; TM 025 423). The design Brief was issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abby Antrobus, dated 20/01/2013). The monitoring will be undertaken during the buildings conversion to two dwellings, the construction of two cart lodges and a new boundary wall.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed development lies within an area of archaeological interest defined for the medieval town of Hadleigh in the County Historic Environment Record (HAD046). Any ground-works associated with this development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.

The site is bounded by the River Brett to the south-west, a car park to the north-east, the health centre to the north-west and by Toppesfield Gardens to the south-east. Two new cart lodges will be built in the centre of the grounds of Toppesfield Hall. The site is located at around 20m AOD.

The bedrock geology is described as Newhaven Chalk Formation formed approximately 71 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas. The Superficial deposits are alluvial silty clay and river terrace deposits of sand and gravel formed from the action of the River Brett (BGS, 2013).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out 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). The relevant local development plan is the Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031) Submission Draft.

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

The local development framework for Babergh states the following:

- Careful consideration of the character of other, unlisted, historic assets is important and that developments which may affect historic assets make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (3.35 & 3.3.6).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), Suffolk Record Office, English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk) and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS). A 500m search radius centred on the sites location was examined, the search returned 32 Historic Environment Records and 12 Events. A listed building search radius of 100m returned 10 listed building records (Figure 2).

The Roman period is not well represented within the search radius, a Roman coin (HAD 019) was found in a school garden 540m to the south-east, it depicts Marcus Aurelius on a Sestertius.

Anglo-Saxon evidence is also sparse at 85 High Street located 270m to the north an Anglo-Saxon artefact scatter (HAD 028) was recovered in soil taken from below the basement. One Middle-Saxon sherd was located at The Church of St Mary (HAD 032) 140m to the north-east. A small early Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn (HAD 044) was recorded within the former garden of East House 490m to the north-east. A desk-based assessment undertaken on land at the Brett Works (ESF 20798) located 310m to the north-west suggests that Saxon and Medieval remains may be present on the site.

Medieval activity is more evident within the 1km search radius. In 1245, Hadleigh was granted a market (HAD 046) and was an early centre of cloth production. By the 15th century Hadleigh was the greatest cloth producer in the region. Medieval activity was recorded during an evaluation by SCCAS at 44-50 High Street (HAD 054) 250m to the north-east, in the form of a boundary ditch. A 15th-16th century silver groat (HAD 016) is recorded at 23 Toppesfield Gardens 30m to the north-west. A cooking pot and artefact scatter (HAD 017) was recovered 500m to the north. The Church of St Mary (HAD 032) dating from the 13th century is located 140m to the north-east, two trenches were excavated by SAU in the grounds and a substantial stone structure was recorded. The Guildhall (HAD 033) is located 105m to the north-east and is a listed timber framed building that dates to the 15th century. Deanery Tower (HAD 035) is a listed 15th century gatehouse for Archdeacon Pykenham's house, located 115m to the north. A timber framed house located at 28 George Street (HAD 098) 400m to the north-east, the earliest parts of which date to the 15th century. Monitoring here by Archaeological Solutions located two pits, a trench and a well of post-medieval origin. The site of the Medieval Hadleigh Manor built in 1260-1431 (HAD 135) lies 200m to the north. The Medieval dye-works at Tyefield (HAD 136) was located 410m to the north-west and replaced by a second dye-house in 1306. A half groat of Henry VI, 1422-1425 (HAD Misc) was found in the garden of the School at Station Road 435m to the east. Toppesfield Bridge (HAD 008) is a listed building of 14th century origin, located 200m to the south-east. At Duke Street 150m to the south-east, a trial trench evaluation in 1996 on land at the former Clark & Co Ltd Factory of 1820's origin, revealed a light scatter of medieval features towards the street frontage (HAD 051).

Toppesfield Hall (DSF 2579) is an early 17-18th century Grade II listed building located in the north eastern portion of the plot. The panelling on the ground floor is of 17th century origin and the brick frontage is thought to date to c.1840. The Post-medieval period is the best represented within the search radius. A Post-medieval artefact scatter (HAD 018) including pottery and clay tobacco pipes were recovered at the George Hotel 220m to the north-east. A quarry pit (HAD 038) was recorded during a watching brief 315m to the east. At Hadleigh Baptist Church (HAD 073) located 365m to the north-east, a watching brief revealed the remains of a brick-lined baptismal pool, thought to date from the original construction of the church in 1830. A Brewery is recorded on the 1880's OS map at to the rear of Angel Street (HAD 086) located 320m to the north-east. In the garden of 9 High Street (HAD 111) located against both boundary walls 250m to the south-east were 20 graves dating between 1833 and 1870. At Red House, Pound Lane (HAD 118) 260m to the north, an evaluation revealed Post-medieval quarrying and one worn medieval penny of later 13th or 14th century. Archaeological monitoring at Deanery Cottage, Church Walk (HAD 132) located 150m to the north, recorded Post-medieval pottery sherds, peg tile, and horse and cattle bones from a pit. East House is an 18th century Grade II* listed building (HAD 137) with an impressive façade located 455m to the north-east. A water mill (HAD 052) is shown on the Holbeke estate map of 1668 located 150m to the south and just to the north of Toppesfield Bridge (HAD008). Another water mill (HAD 053) is depicted to the south of Toppesfield Bridge, 220m to the south east of site, on Hodgkinson's map of 1783. A single kiln and brick works (HAD 062) was recorded in 1884, 1904 and 1926 on Ordnance Survey maps at Brick Kiln Farm 500m to the north-west. Another brick kiln and associated works (HAD 064) located 400m to the north-west is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of the 1880's. An 18-19th century oven (HAD 081) was recorded during monitoring work at 2 Benton Street 300m to the south-east. A group of 17-18th century tenements (DSF 1585) have been listed at Duke Street 110m to the east. The walls of Toppesfield Hall (DSF 1009) have been listed, they probably date from the 16-17th century and are located 80m to the



north-east. A 17-18th Century brick wall (DSF 538) adjoining Guildhall has been listed, located 100m to the north-east. A listed 16th century bake house (DSF 2593) is located in the grounds of Guildhall 90m to the north-east. The Ram Inn (DSF 2801) is of 17-18th century origin re-fronted in Suffolk brick in the 19th century, it is located 90m to the north-east in Market Place, its wing to the east has also been listed (DSF 3211). A Sunday school (DSF 508) and former congregational day school that opened in 1863 is located 100m to the east. Town Hall (DSF 1008) in Market Place located 100m to the north-east, is a Grade II listed building dating to 1851. A wall (DSF 1575) on the west side of the churchyard and south of Deanery Tower has been Grade II listed and located 100m to the north. Archaeological monitoring work at Deanery Lodge (ESF 20354) located 140m to the north, recorded post-medieval brick, tile and pottery fragments and a 19th century brick garden house. Archaeological monitoring at Highcliff Veterinary Practice (ESF 20356) located 330m to the north, revealed evidence possibly relating to a 1900's pump. Post-medieval brick and tile were recorded during monitoring work at Victoria House (ESF 20361) located 225m to the north-west. Monitoring work on Land at Inkerman Terrace (ESF 19522) 500m to the north-east revealed only made ground.

Undated records include an undated wall (HAD 032) present within trenches excavated by SAU to test whether reports that a substantial stone structure was indeed disturbed by grave diggers in the 19th century at the Church of St Mary 140m to the north-east. An archaeological monitoring at The Gables, 108-110 High Street (HAD 087) located 385m to the north revealed an undated pit rich in oyster and mussel shell. During archaeological monitoring at 6 Market Place (HAD 123) 150m to the north-east one undated pit was recorded. An undated ring ditch (HAD 024) 20m in diameter is recorded 310m to the west. Undated objects (HAD Misc) were recovered during metal detecting 210m to the north-west in 1989.

No features or finds were located during monitoring work at 28-32 Benton Street (ESF 19865) located 395m to the south-east. Monitoring at 2A Station Road (ESF 20201) located neither features or finds 345m to the south-east. A negative watching brief was undertaken at the Health Centre (ESF 20295) just to the north of site by SCCAS. No finds or feature were recorded at Ansons, in Spooners Lane during monitoring work (ESF 20347) located 385m to the north-east. At 3 Guthrum Road Hadleigh (ESF 20348) no finds or features were present during archaeological monitoring 370m to the north-east. No features or finds were present at 10 Guthrum Road (ESF 20622) located 360m to the north-east or at 8 Guthrum Road (ESF 20937) 350m to the north-east, during monitoring work at both sites. No features or finds were present at Bowling green, Magdalen Street (ESF 20835) 305m north-east during a 3 trench evaluation.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation is to provide a record of archaeological deposits which are likely to be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent (Brief, Section 4.3).



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.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires archaeological monitoring and recording of all excavations associated with ground works conducted in advance of the construction of a side and rear extension to the existing property (Fig. 1).

The excavation of the foundation trenches and associated intrusive ground works will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator and then further investigated by hand as necessary. In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of any further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Global Positioning System (GPS). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client prior to machining.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface.

7.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.



7.4 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.5 *Excavation of Buildings*

All building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.6 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information. Features present in the footings will be 100% excavated as necessary.

7.7 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample. Features present in the footings will be 100% excavated as necessary.

7.8 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths and burials will merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

7.9 *Burials*

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.10 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.



7.11 *Photographic Record*

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise black and white prints (35mm), colour slides (35mm) (where appropriate) and digital photographs (jpg). All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.12 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on appropriate plans and sections.

7.13 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified using a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the *IfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2008.

Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) where appropriate. Each deposit retained will be identified by context and unique sample number.

A full list of specialists is at Appendix 2.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, English Heritage, Gill Andrews, 1991 and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results.
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background.
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site.
- *Aims and Objectives.*



- *Methodology.* Excavation strategy and techniques used.
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material including deposit model.
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered.
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in a local, regional and national context.
- *Bibliography.*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet.
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client, SCCAS/CT (SHER) (two copies) (including a vector plan and AutoCAD .dxf file) and the National Monuments Record (NMR). A .pdf version will be uploaded to the ADS website and an OASIS form will be completed online and sent to the HER.

It is understood that if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of MAP2. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993.

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the following documents:

- *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites.* Conservation Guidelines No. 2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983;



- *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum's (Brown 2007);
- *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Conservation Team, 2010.

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA operates under the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA are covered by employer's liability, public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 *Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction*

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit is undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks are highlighted, a full site risk assessment is produced using this information. The assessment of risk is continually monitored and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given.

A qualified First Aider will be present on every site.

All BA staff members are CSCS registered.

11.0 RESOURCES

All archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional qualified archaeologists (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Any changes to the specialists detailed in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to consultation.



12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The archaeological monitoring is likely to commence within the next few months, on approval of this WSI. The SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist will be notified no less than 48 hours prior to the commencement of work.

Machining of the foundation trenches, recording and excavation of low level archaeological remains is anticipated to take 1 day, however provision has been made in the tender should the work exceed this.

The proposed location of the cart lodges are shown on the attached plan, (Fig. 1).

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake the monitoring as required by the design Brief.

The production of the report will commence immediately on completion of fieldwork (if no further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of the fieldwork.

13.0 MONITORING

SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist (Abby Antrobus) will be responsible for monitoring progress of the project.

Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT prior to work being carried out and BA will ensure that the planning archaeologist is kept informed of progress throughout the project.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* Archaeological Archives Forum.

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Gill Andrews 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, English Heritage.

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology.* East Anglian Archaeology. Occ. Paper 14.

IfA 2010, *Code of Conduct.* Institute for Archaeologists.

IfA 2008, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.* Institute for Archaeologists.

IfA 2008, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials,* Institute for Archaeologists.

Medlycott, M. 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

UKIC, 1983, *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No. 2,* United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

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>



The following members of staff have the skills and experience necessary to undertake the supervision of archaeological work as required in the brief. All have a wide range of experience on a variety of site types.

Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc Archaeological Studies (1999-2000)
Yeovil College, HND Practical Archaeology (1997-1999)

Director Matthew Adams BA AIfA

Qualifications: University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997-2000)

Experience: Matt is the co-director of Britannia Archaeology and has seven years post-graduation commercial archaeological experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the North East of England as an undergraduate and has since worked in Lincolnshire and the Midlands. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor and AutoCAD operator. Matt is an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests are in the varying impact of 'transitional periods' and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, and the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain.



APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Ms Sarah Percival
Roman Pottery:	Ms Cathy Tester
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Post Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Flint:	Miss Justine Biddle
Animal Bone:	Dr Jim Morris and Dr Julia Cussans
Human Bone:	Dr Steph Leach
Environmental:	Dr John Summers
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr John Summers
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham
Carbon-14 Dating:	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Mr Dave Watt
Slag:	Ms Jane Cowgill
Geophysical Surveyors:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Air Photographic Assessments:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Topographic Survey:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
CAD:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or Norfolk Museum Identification
and Recording Service for Archaeological Finds	



APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236



APPENDIX 3 OASIS SHEET (Copied from the OASIS website)

OASIS ID: britanni1-151026

Project details

Project name	Toppesfield Hall, Market Place, Hadleigh, Suffolk.
Short description of the project	Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring on the excavation of garden wall and cart-lodge foundation trenches at Toppesfield Hall, Hadleigh, Suffolk (NGR 602530 242330). The site appears to have remained largely free from development or intrusive ground activity. A fairly thick layer of colluvium has accumulated on the slope down towards the River. Flint wall (1007) was present at the north-eastern end of the new wall foundation trench, adjacent to the existing Hall. It is recorded on the Tithe map of 1839, but not the later cartographic sources. The wall construction materials and stratigraphic relationship with subsoil 1002 would suggest that it is post-medieval in date and is probably associated with the construction of the existing building. The original construction cut of the existing pond (1013) was present in the southern cart-lodge foundation trenches. It has subsequently silted up at the edge and been encroached upon by the colluvium subsoil (1002). The pond appears to have been man-made and is also likely to be post-medieval in date. Cartographic sources show it to have been square in shape until at least the 1920's.
Project dates	Start: 20-05-2013 End: 06-09-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P1021 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HAD 142 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	FLINT WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	POND Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HADLEIGH Toppesfield Hall, Market Place, Hadleigh, Suffolk
Postcode	IP7 5DS
Study area	2703.00 Square metres



Site coordinates TM 02530 42330 52 0 52 02 30 N 000 57 12 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 18.00m Max: 19.00m

Project creators
Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Tim Schofield

Project director/manager Matthew Adams

Project supervisor Matthew Adams

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Individual Architecture

Project archives
Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Digital Archive ID HAD 142

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Paper Archive ID HAD 142

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Microfilm","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title TOPPESFIELD HALL, MARKET PLACE, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK -
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Author(s)/Editor(s) Adams, M.C.

Other bibliographic details R1033

Date 2013

Issuer or publisher Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or Stowmarket, Suffolk



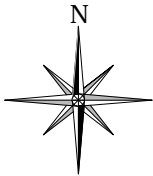
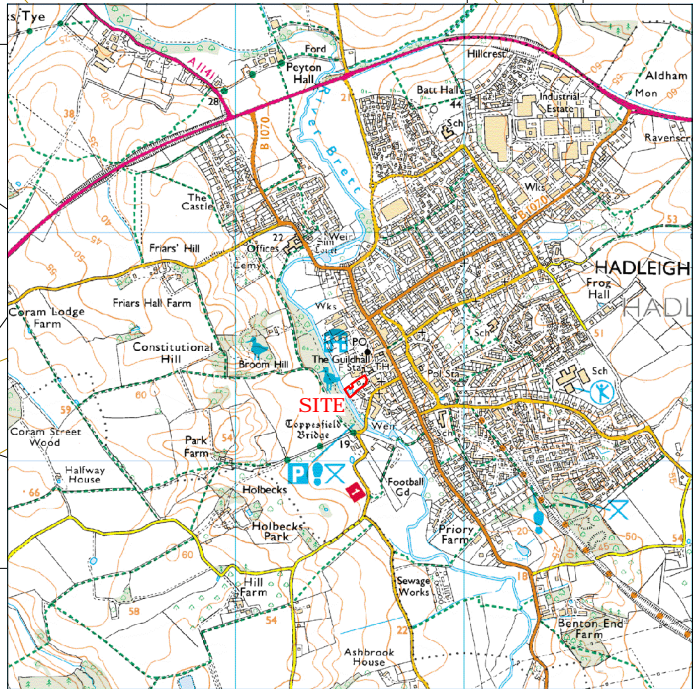
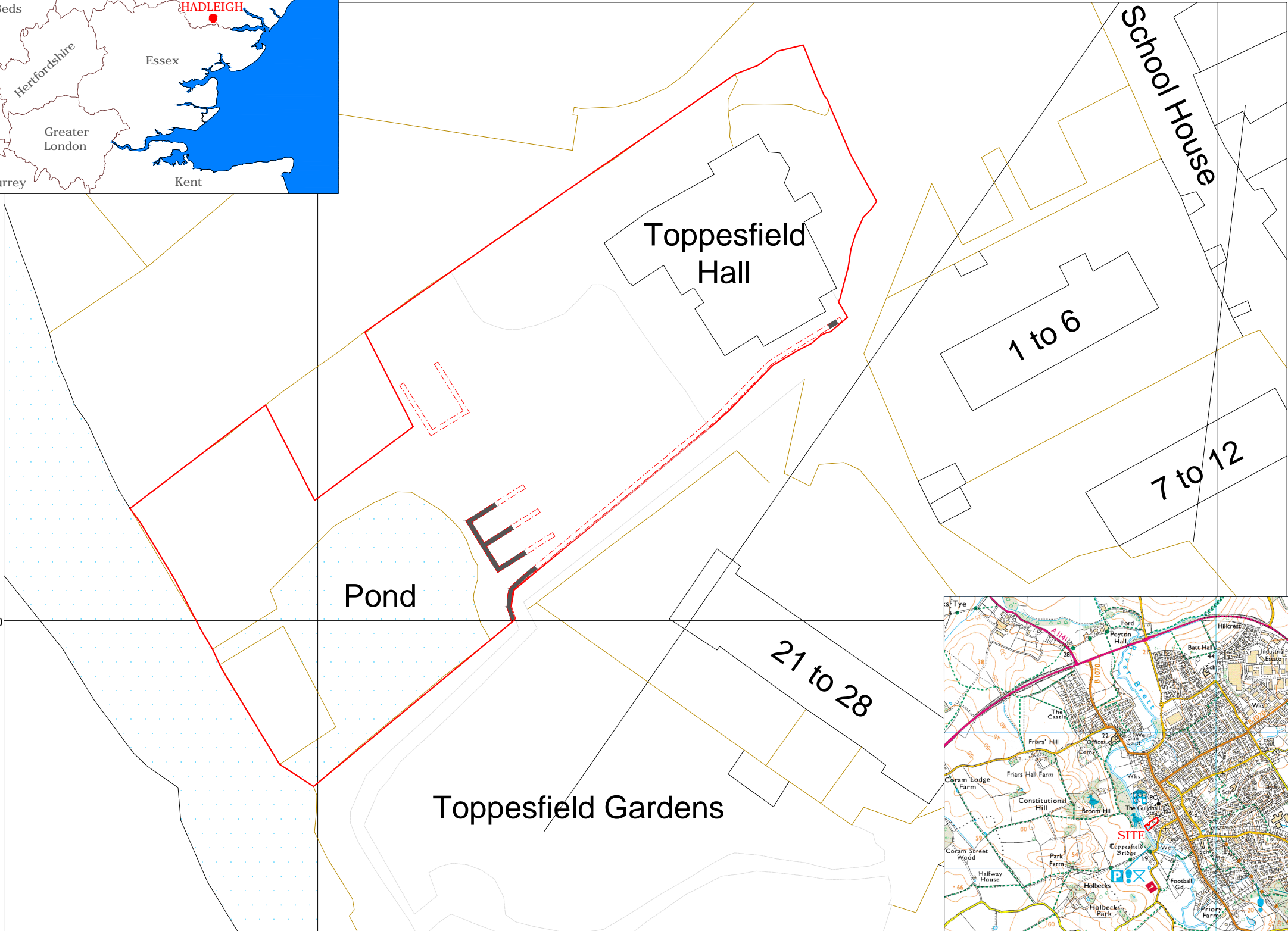
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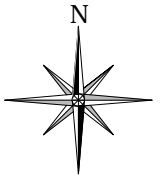
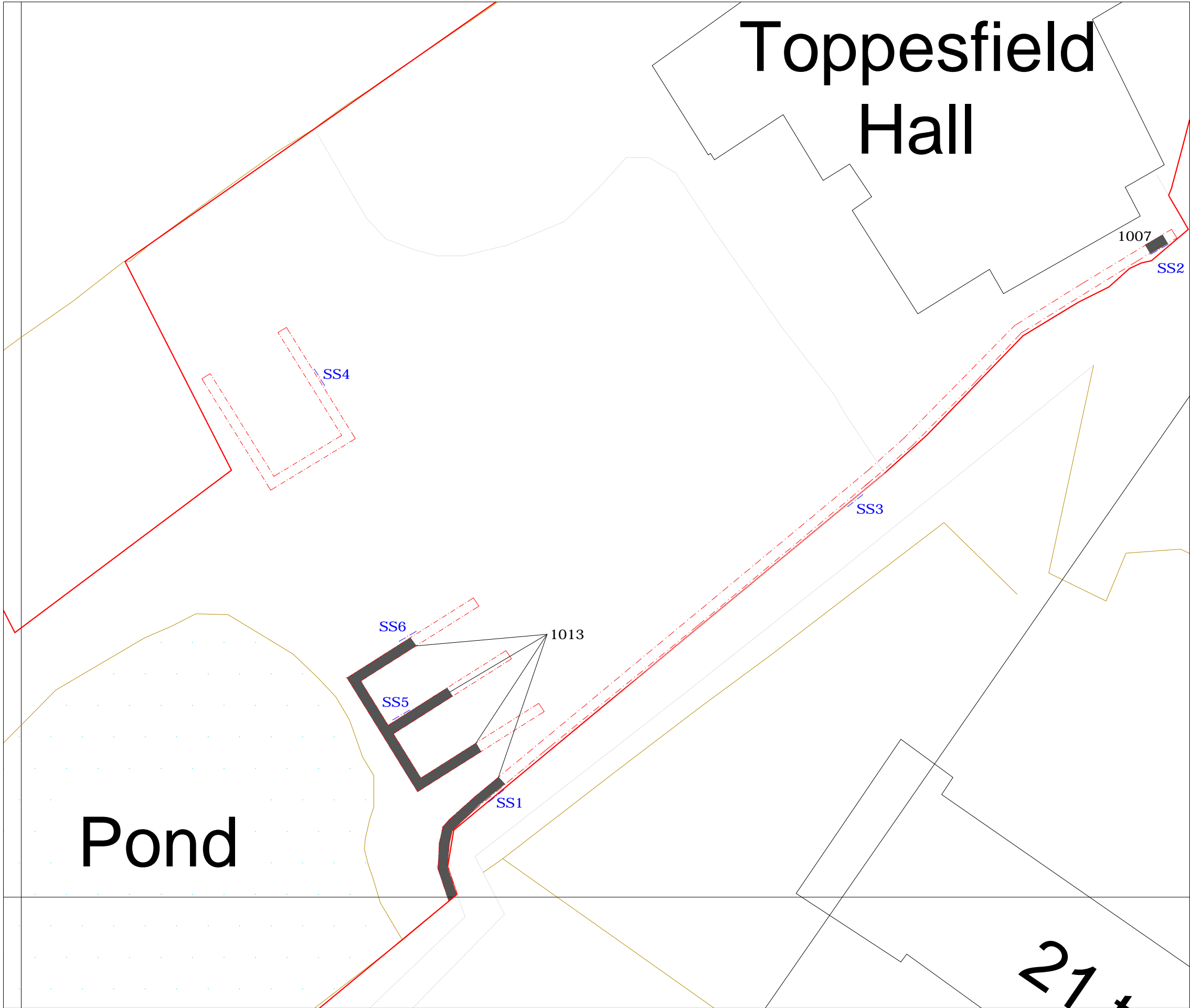
A4 thermal bound report with A3 figures

URL

<http://www.britannia-archaeology.com>



	Proposed Cart Lodges	
	Site Boundary	
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PROJECT: TOPPESFIELD HALL, MARKET PLACE, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK		
CLIENT: MR SIMON KING		
DESCRIPTION: SITE LOCATION PLAN		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK IP14 5UX T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com		
SCALE: 1:500 		
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS	VERSION: 01
DATE: AUG 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 01



	Sample Section Location
	Feature Location
	Foundation Trenches
	Site Boundary

NGR: 602500, 242300	REPORT NUMBER: 1033
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PROJECT: TOPPESTFIELD HALL, MARKET PLACE, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: MR SIMON KING

DESCRIPTION: FEATURE LOCATION PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



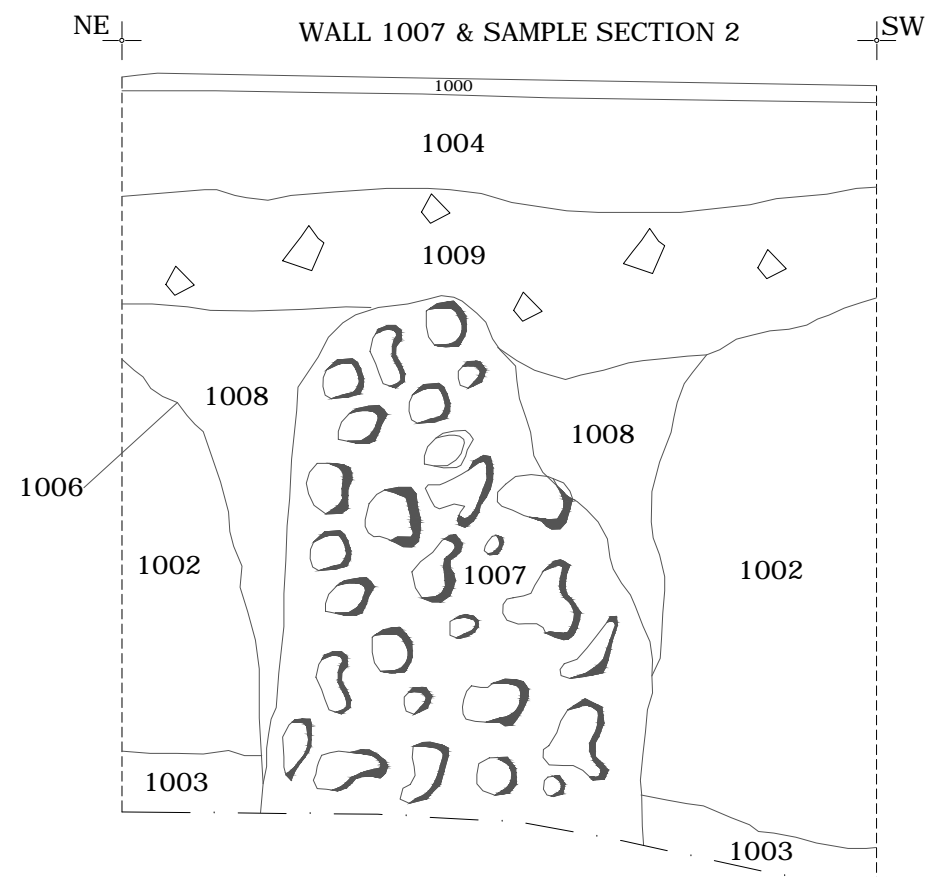
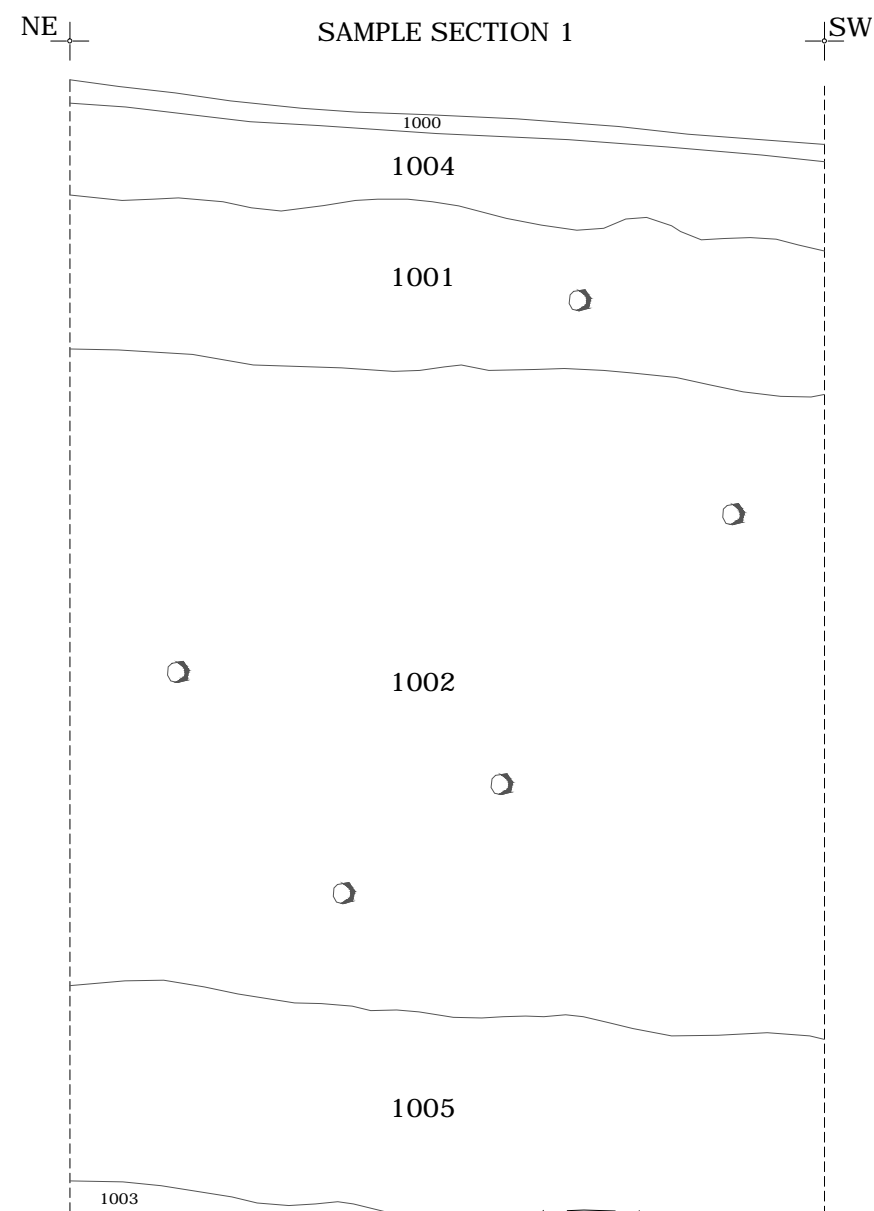
115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX

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E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

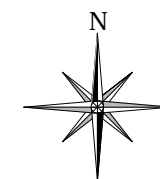
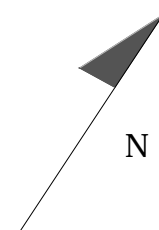
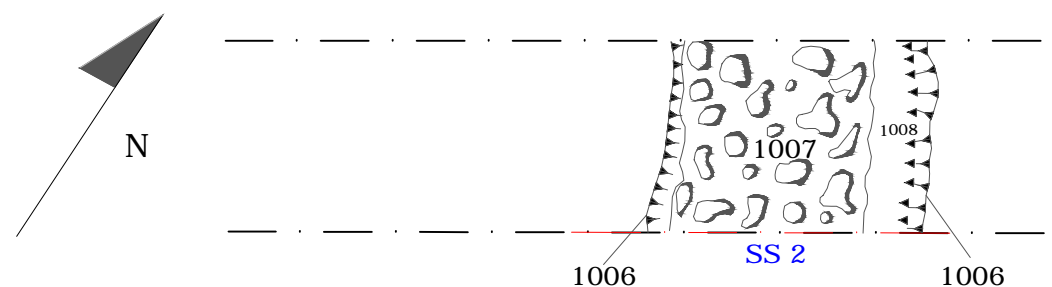
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PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS	VERSION: 01
DATE: AUG 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 02

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

PLAN - WALL 1007



DP1: Sample Section 1 - View SE



DP2: Wall 1007 & Sample Section 2 - View SE

	SAMPLE SECTION LOCATION
	STONES
	CBM

NGR: 602500, 242300 REPORT NUMBER: 1033

PROJECT: TOPPESFIELD HALL, MARKET PLACE, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: MR SIMON KING

DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS & PLANS

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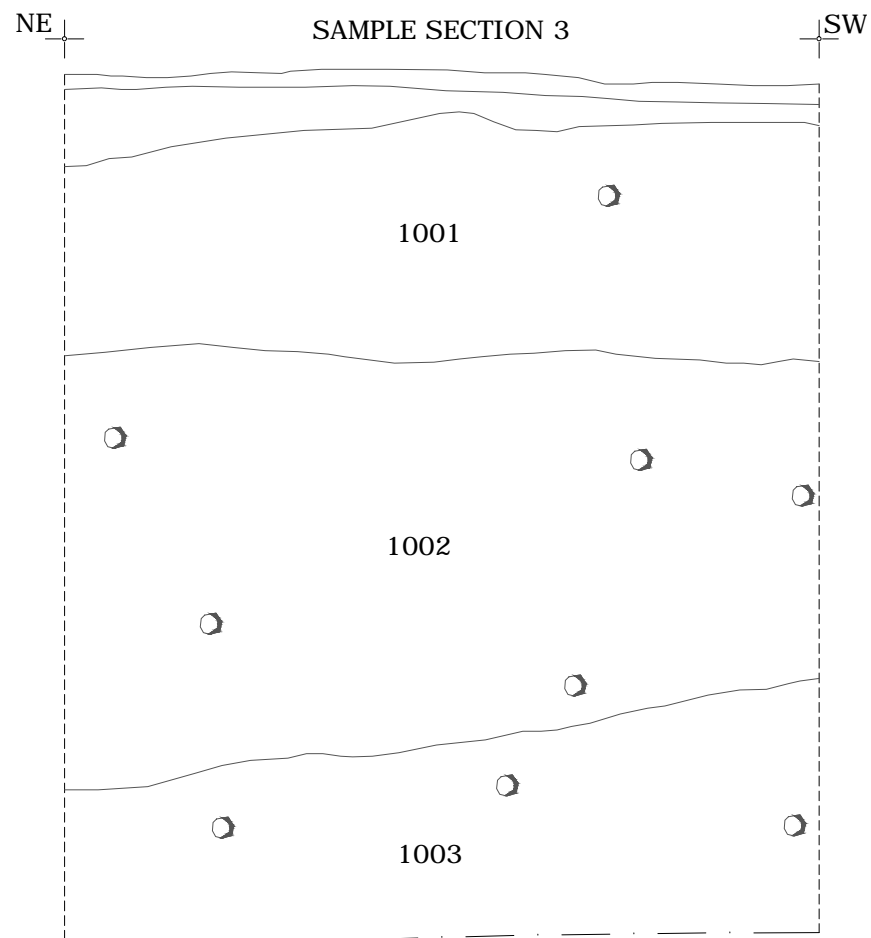


115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK IP14 5UX

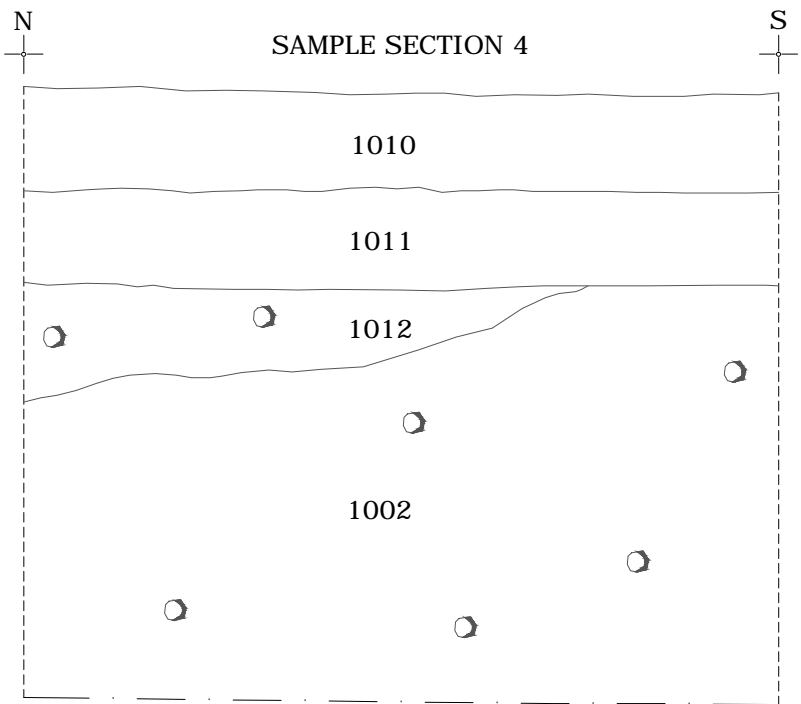
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: SECTIONS 1:10
PLANS 1:20

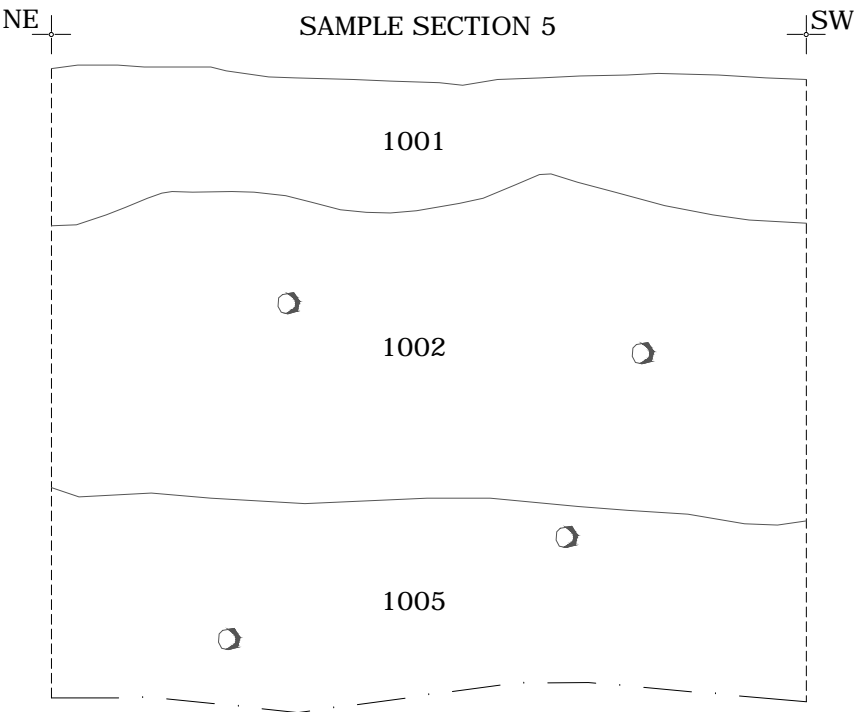
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS	VERSION: 01
DATE: AUG 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 04



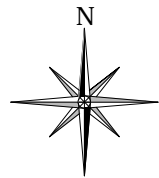
DP3: Sample Section 3 - View SE



DP4: Sample Section 4 - View NE



DP5: Sample Section 5 - View SE



	STONES
	CBM

NGR: 602500, 242300	REPORT NUMBER: 1033
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PROJECT: TOPPESFIELD HALL, MARKET PLACE, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK
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CLIENT: MR SIMON KING

DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS & PLANS

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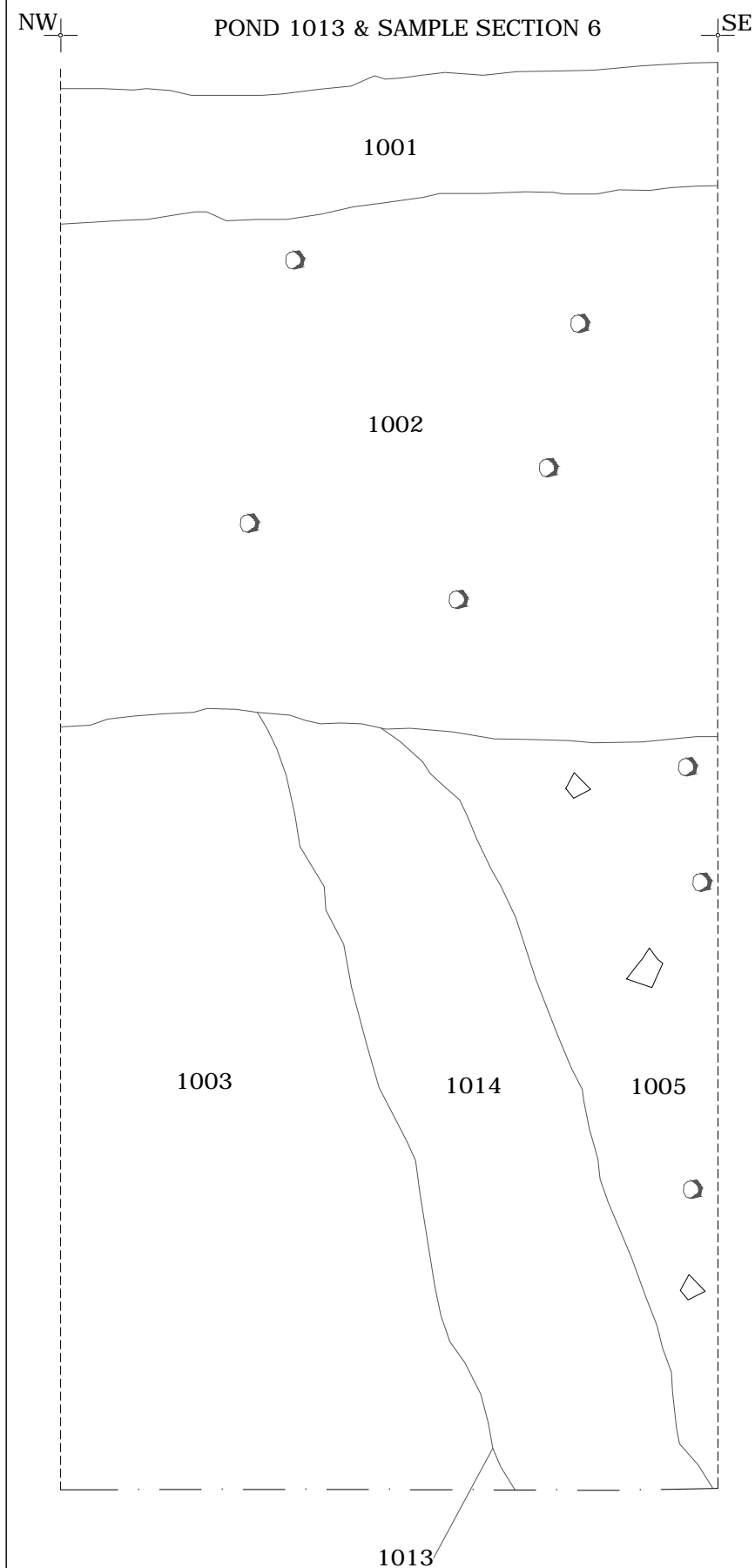
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SCALE:	SECTIONS 1:10 PLANS 1:20
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PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS	VERSION: 01
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DATE: AUG 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 05
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DP7: Pond 1013 & Sample Section 6 - View NW



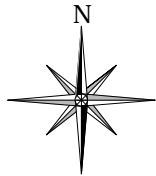
DP8: South Cartlodge Post Exc - View N



DP9: Wall Foundation Trench (North) Post Exc - View SW



DP10: Wall Foundation Trench (Centr) Post Exc - View NE



	STONES
	CBM

NGR: 602500, 242300	REPORT NUMBER: 1033
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PROJECT: TOPPESFIELD HALL, MARKET PLACE, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK
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CLIENT: MR SIMON KING

DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS & PLANS

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SCALE:	SECTIONS 1:10 PLANS 1:20
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PLOT: A3	APPROVED: TPS	VERSION: 01
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DATE: AUG 2013	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 06
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