

Archaeological evaluation on land at 1 Pykenham Way, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 5EP

October 2021



by **Emma Holloway**

figures by Robin Mathieson and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Robin Mathieson and Nicholas Pryke

Commissioned by and on behalf of the homeowner

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Suffolk Parish Number: HAD 239

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CAT Report 1727

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CAT WSI
OASIS summary sheet

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 1 Pykenham Way, Hadleigh, Suffolk in advance of the construction of a single detached dwelling and garage. The site is c 350m southwest of a significant multi-period site at Aldham Mill, is located in the main settlement area of medieval Hadleigh and surrounded by numerous recordings of features and finds. Despite this, no archaeological remains or features were found during the evaluation as we were unable to safely excavate deep enough below modern layers.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at 1 Pykenham Way, Hadleigh, Suffolk which was carried out on 7th October 2021. The work was commissioned by and on behalf of the homeowner in advance of the construction of a new detached dwelling and garage within the garden of the current property. This was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Babergh District Council: Planning reference DC/19/01410) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 1 Pykenham Way, Hadleigh, Ipswich*, detailing the required archaeological work written by Hannah Cutler (SCCAS 2021a), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14, 24 and <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), as well as the *SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2021b).

3 Archaeological and landscape background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9508285.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site as Newhaven Chalk Formation - chalk, with superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits, 2 – sand and gravel.

Historic landscape

The development site is located in an area defined as *urban* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as Landscape type 10.2 built up area – town. The landscape immediately around the site is characterised as: 5.1 (meadow or managed wetland – meadow), this may mean archaeological remains have a higher chance of survival as there is not damage from ploughing, and 1.1 (pre-18th century enclosure – random fields) and 1.4 (pre-18th century enclosure – irregular co-axial fields).

¹ British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

² <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

³ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

This background is focused on results within a 500m radius of the site.

The development is located within the main settlement area of medieval Hadleigh (HAD 046). The town grew in prosperity largely due to its wool and cloth industries.

Prehistoric and Roman: To the north/northeast of the site at Aldham Mill Hill is a large area of archaeological significance. Cropmarks recorded through aerial photography reveal a series of ring-ditches and linear features (HAD 037, 402m N). To protect them from damage by ploughing three of these were protected with Scheduled Monument status (HAD 20, 442m NNW, HAD 021, 393m NNW and HAD 022, 357m NNW). A further ring-ditch was noted to the southeast of the Scheduled three (HAD 023, 319m NNW). In 2018 a geophysical survey was undertaken. This was to confirm the ring-ditches were real but also revealed evidence for Iron Age or later funerary activity, including a small square enclosure. An archaeological evaluation confirmed a pit towards the northeast of the site was Mesolithic or Neolithic in date. The nature of the ring-ditches were clarified by the presence of Late Bronze Age/Early-Middle Iron Age pottery. A small square shaped enclosure was determined to be of early Iron Age in date and an extensive Roman enclosure across the north of the site was confirmed (HAD 160, 502m N, HAD 015, 772m N)).

Immediately southeast of the main group of Bronze Age ring-ditches is an area that was evaluated and excavated (HAD 150, 242m N). The excavation revealed two large Bronze Age ring-ditches (HAD 007, 240m N and HAD 031, 243m N) and a smaller one surrounding a group of urned and un-urned cremations (HAD 151, 237m NNW).

Evidence for people living in what became Hadleigh is primarily in the form of isolated artefacts. Within the search area possible worked flints including arrowheads found by workers digging drains in the 1980s (HAD 091, 96m SW) and an evaluation at Hadleigh Leisure Centre revealed no archaeological features but a single abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery from a layer of colluvium (HAD 090, 458m SE)

To the immediate east/northeast of the Bronze Age ring-ditches is a large area evaluated in 1999 (HAD 059, 498m NNE). The evaluation revealed a number of features of multiple periods from prehistoric to post-medieval. Two main areas of particular interest include a Roman enclosure and medieval features.

Anglo-Saxon:

Hadleigh is thought to be the burial place for the Danish Chieftain Guthrum, leader of East Anglia in the late 9th century (HAD 170, 443m SW).

Excavation work around a ring-ditch at Aldham Mill Hill revealed four pagan Anglo-Saxon burials focused around the west side of the ring-ditch (HAD 151, 237m NNW)

Saxon finds recorded within the search area include a small embossed cremation urn from East House (HAD 013, 337m ESE), a portion of a small Anglo-Saxon cremation urn (HAD 044, 497m SE) and pottery from 85 High Street (HAD 028, 387m SSW) and the Church of St Mary's churchyard (HAD 032, 493m SSW).

Medieval:

There are numerous records of medieval features and finds on the HER for Hadleigh which support the notion that the town was thriving at this time. In particular Hadleigh prospered through the medieval wool trade. Evidence for the wool industry includes the site of dye works and dye house (HAD 136, 362m SW)

⁴ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

The wealth of the town is exhibited in the growth of many of the town's timber-framed buildings of the period. A number of large Hall Houses were built in the late medieval period in Hadleigh. Approximately 443m southwest of the development is the site of the former Hadleigh Manor, 1260-1399 (HAD 135). In 1306 the demesne of the manor was around 400 acres and land held by tenants.

The Church of St Mary dates to the late 13th or early 14th century, almost wholly reworked in the 15th century and then extensively restored in the 19th and early 20th century (HAD 032, DSF2480. 493M SSW). The church is constructed from flint rubble with stone dressings and leaded roof and spire. There was an earlier Saxon church in Hadleigh and it was thought it may be under the current church. In 1985 two trenches were dug in St Mary's churchyard to test reports of a substantial stone structure found by gravediggers in the 18th century thought to potentially be part of a church for Danish Chieftain Guthrum. Traces of a substantial flint and mortar wall was recorded south of the porch but no dating evidence was found (HAD 032, 494m SSW).

Secular almshouses were founded in 1497. A Chapel for them is located c 536m east-southeast of the current site (HAD 034).

Medieval features recorded within the search area include a ?medieval boundary ditch and modern deposits at the rear of 44-50 High Street (HAD 054, 515m SSE) and the evaluation and subsequent excavation at Aldham Mill Hill site identified medieval ditches, pits, post-holes, structures and an oven (HAD 152 242m N).

Finds within the search area include pottery recovered from monitoring at 75 Angel Street (HAD 066, 233m SE), The Bungalow, Calais Street (HAD 067, 69m NE) and southwest of the site a scatter of medieval artefacts including pottery, glass, bones and oyster shells (HAD 017, 165m SW). Also found within the search area are a brass ring (HAD 173) and a lead seal matrix (HAD 177).

Post-medieval to modern:

Hadleigh has numerous substantial timber-framed buildings constructed during post-medieval period, many of which still survive today. Large timber-framed houses and several Inns show the town prospered well into the 18th century.

An archaeological evaluation at the former Beeston's Bus depot revealed made-up ground over the majority of the site which in places suggested large backfilled pits, possible for gravel extraction (HAD 071, 408m SE). Evidence of quarrying was also recorded at Red House, Pound Lane (HAD 118, 386m SSW), at Sun Court, Ann Beaumont Way (HAD 122, 286m E) and at the Leisure Facility, Stonehouse Road (HAD 122, 416m SE).

Medieval pits and ditches have been recorded at 82 Angel Street (HAD 096, 283m SE), 112 Angel Street (HAD 149, 450m ESE), 28 George Street (HAD 098, 432m SE, on lane east of Hadleigh Manor (HAD 157, 433m SSW) and at 109 High Street (HAD 159, 410m SW).

Post-medieval finds from within the search area include 16th-early 17th century glazed pottery including wasters recorded at George Hotel. Wasters would suggest a pottery kiln may be close by (HAD 018, 477m SSE). Pottery has also been recorded at 1 Canterbury Gardens (HAD 120, 454m SE) and during monitoring at Deanery Cottage (HAD 132, 494m SSW).

Evidence for industry and infrastructure is primarily identified through early historic mapping. These include a bridge over the River Brett (HAD 049, 308m SE), a water mill (HAD 178, 161m NW), a Bridge Chapel of our Lady (HAD 179, 443m SW) 161m NW) and the town gasworks (HAD 094, 331m SE).

During the 1930s a mobilisation centre for the storage of AA guns and equipment was located within the area of the former Buyright Store on Calais Street (HAD 127, 152m NE). A WW2 anti-aircraft magazine was located 572m north of the current site (HAD 153).

Undated: Undated features were recorded alongside multi-period remains recorded during archaeological work at Aldham Mill (HAD 059, 498m NNE). Monitoring work at The Gables, 108 High Street revealed possible large extraction pits but no evidence to date them (HAD 087, 260m SW).

Listed buildings⁵

Located within the historic core of Hadleigh there are 131 Historic England Listed Buildings within the search area: 2 Grade I, 16 Grade II* and 113 Grade II. They range in date from the 13th/14th century to the early 20th century. Hadleigh saw a noticeable increase in growth in the 17th-18th century with 80 of the listed properties dating to this period. The majority of the listed buildings are located along Bridge Street, the High Street, Angel Street and George Street.

Earliest and significant Listed buildings not mentioned by period above include the

- 14th to 15th century: 44 & 48 George Street (DSF1822).
- 15th century: 111 George Street (DSF3210), The Pink House (DSF2961), 97 & 99 High Street (DSF1815), 79-83 High Street (DSF2204) and Sun Court, High Street (DSF507).
- 15th-16th century: 63-67 High Street (DSF1930), 5 George Street (DSF2954), Myholme, Bridge Street (DSF2214), 22-26 George Street (DSF1586) and The White Hart Inn (DSF952).
- 16th century: 69 & 71 Angel Street (DSF2962), 89 & 91 Angel Street (DSF544), 8 Church Street (DSF955), 9 George Street (DSF964), The George Inn (DSF2479), The King's Head Inn (DSF985), Malthouse, 98 High Street (DSF2218), 97 & 99 Angel Street (DSF3048), The Shoulder of Mutton Inn (DSF992) and Sun Court, 12-16 Bridge Street (DSF949).
- 17th century: 62-99 High Street (DSF2480), 91 & 93 High Street (DSF2709), 18 Bridge Street (DSF3051), 108 & 110 High Street (DSF989) and 11 & 13 Bridge Street (DSF2212).
- 17th to 18th century: 28 George Street (HAD 098, DSF2953, 430m SSE).
- 18th century: 15 Bridge Street (DSF2589) and East House (DSF2583, HAD 137 422m SE).

4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of costs.

5 Methodology

As per the WSI (appended to this report), one trial-trench was laid out across the footprint of the proposed new dwelling. Prior to the fieldwork it was agreed with the SCCAS to reduce the trench in length to 12m in length due to access and space constraints within the garden.

⁵ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

The trench was mechanically excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench was excavated as deeply as possible with the machine. With limited space in the garden to safely widen the trench and put spoil the SCCAS was contacted and agreed the trench would stop at 1.4m.

Individual records of deposits were entered on pro-forma record sheets. The evaluation trench was surveyed by GPS with sections drawn by hand at 1:10. The trench was digitally photographed with a scale and north arrow. A metal detector was used to check the trench, spoil heaps and excavated strata.

6 Results (Figs 3-4)

The trench measured 12m long and 1.8m wide. It was cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.7-0.8m thick), make-up (L2, c 0.40-0.45m thick) and buried topsoil (L3, encountered at a depth of c 1.12-1.18m below current ground level). For soil descriptions see Appendix 1.

Excavation was ceased at 1.4m below current ground level due to safe working depths. No archaeological features were encountered and natural was not reached. Two modern services were found at the southwestern end of the trench running roughly NE-SW, and are likely associated with the nearby dwellings.



Photograph 1 Trench 1 (showing modern service trenches in foreground), looking west-northwest



Photograph 2 Working shot, looking northwest

7 Finds

Modern brick fragments were noted in L1 but not retained.

8 Discussion

Despite lying in an archaeologically sensitive area, only modern services were uncovered during the evaluation. The landowner confirmed to us that the garden ground level had been raised historically and therefore it is likely that we did not encounter archaeological remains as we could not safely reach it within the confined space of the garden.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to the homeowner for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by R Mathieson and N Pryke. Figures are by R Mathieson and E Holloway. The project was monitored by Hannah Cutler for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

10 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N & Glazenbrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a trenched archaeological evaluation at 1 Pykenham Way, Hadleigh, Suffolk, IP7 5EP</i> , by E Holloway
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation</i> . Updated Oct 2020

CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
SCCAS	2019	<i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition</i>
SCCAS	2021a	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 1 Pykenham Way, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk,</i> by Hannah Cutler
SCCAS	2021b	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation.</i> Updated Jan 2021

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
Iron Age (Early)	Early Iron Age, period from c 600 – 400BC
Iron Age (Middle)	Middle Iron Age, period from c 400 – 100BC
Iron Age (Late)	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A cces S to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1727)

SCCAS evaluation brief

Original site record (trench sheet and sections)

Photographic log

Photographic archive thumbnails

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1727)

SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Site data

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under Parish Number HAD 239. The archive will be deposited in line with SCCAS guidance (SCCAS 2019).

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Distribution list:

The homeowner
Hannah Cutler, SCCAS
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record



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date: 05/10/2021

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Trench	Finds No.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	firm moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks	Modern
L2	All	-	Make-up	hard dry light grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks	Modern
L3	All	-	Buried topsoil	friable/firm moist medium grey/brown silty loam	Post-medieval/ modern

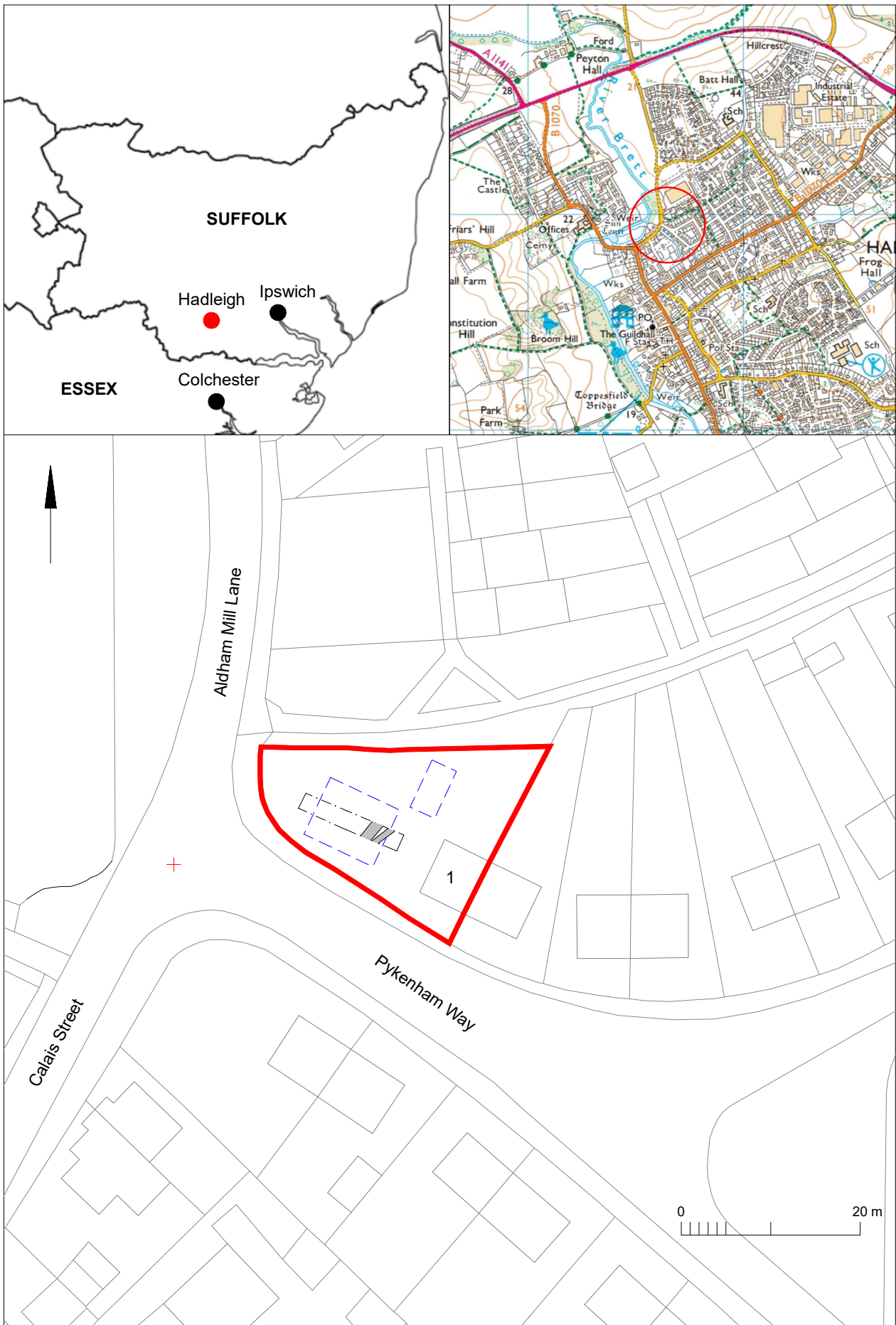
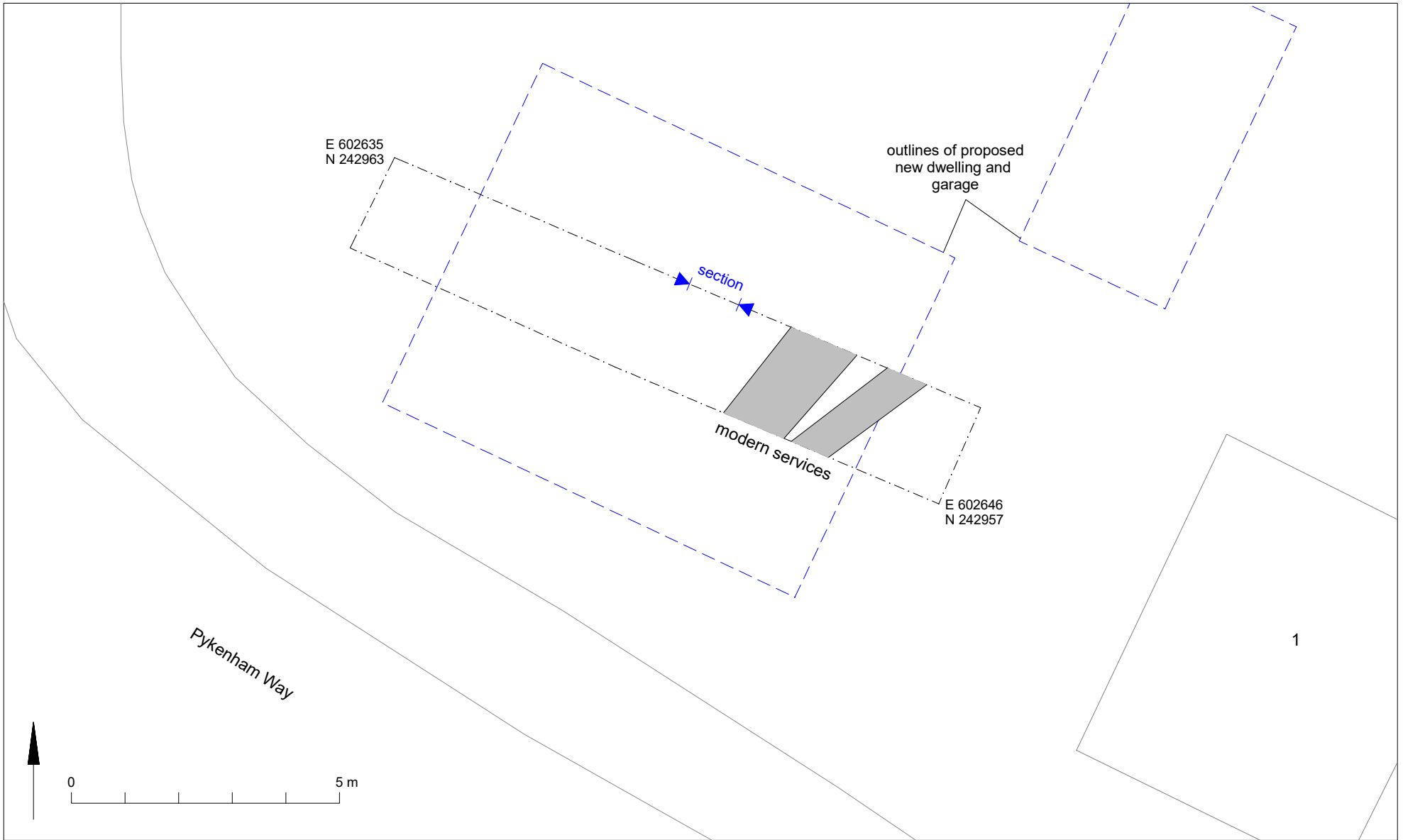


Fig 1 Site location and trench in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



Fig 2 Development site (in red) shown in relation to archaeological and historic sites recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

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 HER data © Suffolk Historic Environment Record



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Fig 3 Results.

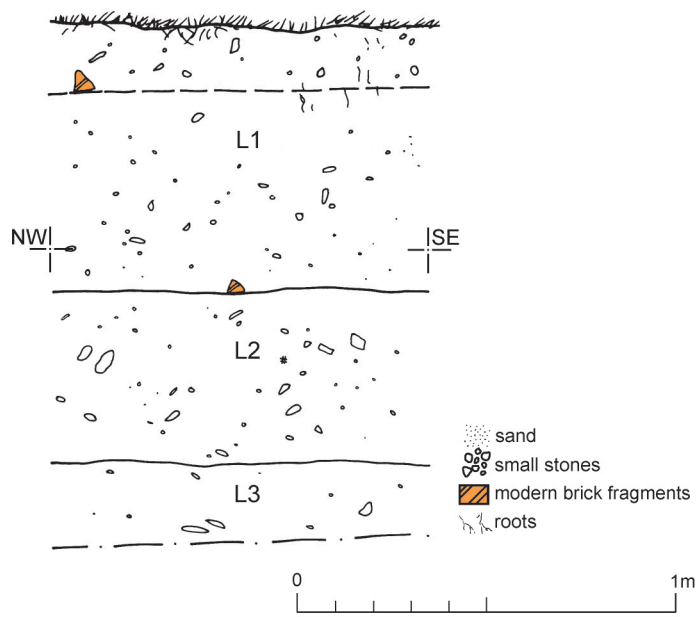


Fig 4 Representative section.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-425785

Project details

Project name	1 Pykenham Way, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 1 Pykenham Way, Hadleigh, Suffolk in advance of the construction of a single detached dwelling and garage. The site is c 350m southwest of a significant multi-period site at Aldham Mill, is located in the main settlement area of medieval Hadleigh and surrounded by numerous recordings of features and finds. Despite this, no archaeological remains or features were found during the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 07-10-2021 End: 07-10-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	21/07c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/19/01410 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	HAD 239 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HADLEIGH 1 Pykenham Way, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk
Postcode	IP7 5EP
Study area	0.46 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 02642 42964 52.047451032969 0.955526057324 52 02 50 N 000 57 19 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust

Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, SCC

Project design originator Emma Holloway

Project director/manager Adam Wightman

Project director/manager Chris Lister

Project supervisor Robin Mathieson

Type of sponsor/funding body Homeowner

Name of sponsor/funding body Homeowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

Digital Archive ID HAD 239

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

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

Paper Archive ID HAD 239

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

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