
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**IRONWORKS SITE, HAMLET ROAD,
HAVERHILL, SUFFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
& HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT**

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT & HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

In late 2004, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment and historic building assessment at the Ironworks Site, Hamlet Road, Haverhill, Suffolk (NGR TL 6778 4490). The desk-based assessment revealed evidence for activity in the Haverhill area during the prehistoric and Roman period. The economy of the medieval town was probably based on agriculture, especially wool. The development of the town really took off during the industrial revolution and later with the introduction of the railways.

Between 1770 and 1828 the site was a tanyard, after which it was purchased by Stephen Walters and developed into a silk factory. In 1882 Walters sold the site to John Atterton, an "engineer, boiler maker, millwright, wheelwright, maker of patent machines for sharpening lawn mowers, jib cranes for granaries and machinery agent, improved appliances for charging retorts and gas engineer". Atterton established an ironworks on the site, and over the next 36 years had new buildings erected and extended. In the late 1890s, the silk weaving was revived on the site, and the factory was let to Kipling & Co.

Hamlet House (Building 1) is the oldest structure on the site and dates to the late 1700s/early 1800s. Hamlet House has seen little reworking and it retains many of its original features (e.g. chimney pieces, door furnishings). Adjoined to Hamlet House is the early 19th century Silk Factory (Building 2) (now used by the ironworks). Although the ground floor has been reworked in the late 20th century, the first and second floors retain original features. Buildings 3, 4 and 6 date to the late 19th/early 20th century, when John Atterton was at his most productive, and Building 8 dates to c. 1927. Buildings 5 and 7 were constructed in the later 20th century.

The site is still in use as an ironworks and all the buildings associated with industrial use have seen continued development and reworking throughout the 20th and 21st centuries.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between October – December 2004, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment and historic building assessment at the Ironworks Site, Hamlet Road, Haverhill, Suffolk (NGR TL 6778 4490) (Figs. 1 & 2). The assessment was commissioned by JAP Architects on behalf of the Bernhard Group in advance of potential proposals for redevelopment of the site.

1.2 The assessment was conducted in to a specification compiled by AS (dated 06/09/04). The building recording conformed to the RCHME *Recording Historic Buildings: A descriptive specification 3rd edition, 1996* and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 1999). The level of recording will be to Level 3 as defined in

the RCHME document (as required by the brief, Section 4.1.4). The project also conformed to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' (ALGAO) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The objectives of the building assessment were:

- To compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the structure proposed for conversion/demolition at the Ironworks Site, Hamlet Road, Haverhill, Suffolk. Existing plans were to be verified, and as far as possible from the baseline survey, to be added to as necessary.
- To provide a comprehensive review of the local and regional historical contexts of the structure recorded by the project. To be adequately detailed to place the findings of the archaeological recording in context and also to inform conservation decisions and the subsequent management of the structure;
- To produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to "preserve by record" the buildings in their current form prior to alteration and/demolition

1.4 The objectives of the archaeological desk-based assessment were:

- To collate, verify and assess all information relevant to the presence, survival and character of archaeological remains/structures within the study area;
- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of the site's historic environment from documentary sources;
- To include a comprehensive appraisal of the context in which the historic fabric evidence rests and highlight any research priorities relevant to further investigation of the site;
- To provide a predictive model of the archaeological remains likely to be present on the site, and include an assessment of their significance; and
- To provide sufficient information to enable the formulation of a suitable management/investigation strategy for the historic environment.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The town of Haverhill lies in the south west corner of the county of Suffolk, on the border with Essex. The site is situated in the southern end of Haverhill, in the Hamlet Green area and is bordered to the south west by Hamlet Road and to the north east by Ehringshausen Way (A143) (Figures 1 & 2).

2.2 The site contains mixed industrial buildings of varying date. Hamlet House is listed as being of architectural/historical significance. The site lies within the Haverhill Conservation

Area as designated on the Local Plan, at the southern edge of the historic core of the town (which is centred on the High Street).

3 METHODOLOGY

The following materials were studied for the desk-based assessment:

3.1 Archaeological Databases

The principal source was the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Bury St. Edmunds. Entries within an approximate 1km radius of the assessment site are listed in *Appendix 1* and shown on Figure 3.

3.2 Historical & Cartographic Documents

The principal source for maps of the assessment area was the Suffolk County Record Office (Bury St Edmunds) (CRO). Relevant documents are listed in *Appendix 2* and reproduced below.

3.3 Secondary Sources

The principal source of secondary material was the CRO, as well as AS's own library. Relevant material is listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological / Geotechnical Information

Information was compiled from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Soil Survey of England and Wales. No geotechnical information for the site was available at the time of writing.

3.5 Site Visit

The site was visited on 15th December 2004, in order to undertake a programme of historic building assessment and identify any upstanding archaeological remains or industrial archaeology.

3.6 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography can be a useful tool for archaeological desk-based assessment, though in areas such as this which have been urbanised / developed since the growth of this technique after WWII they have more limited uses.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 Haverhill is situated on a belt of Boulder Clay underlain by Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey). Some small-scale alluvial deposits are present in the valley of the Stour.

4.1.2 The town is situated along both sides of the shallow valley of the Stour Brook (a tributary of the river Stour). The latter is now mostly culverted as it flows through the town centre, flowing through the north eastern part of the site. The site itself slopes gently in an easterly direction, down to the former line of the Stour Brook.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

4.2.1 The area has a long history of occupation, though the exact development of Haverhill is not yet well understood. Palaeolithic finds from the Haverhill area include a hand axe of pointed form located c.500m to the east (HVH 013), and in the 1960s an ovate hand axe was found in an allotment c.1960 (Wymer 1985). A polished axe from the Neolithic period was found at Duddery Road to the north-west of the site. No activity from the Bronze Age was recorded in vicinity of the site.

4.2.2 Although there was sparse human activity in the earlier prehistoric periods, remains dating to the Late Iron Age have been recorded in Haverhill. In 1788 a Gallo-Belgic coin hoard and a possible coin mould was discovered in the area of the present Chalkstone Way c.1km to the north. A small, linear feature containing possible Iron Age pottery was recorded during an evaluation on Chalkstone Way and Millfields Way c. 450m to the north-east (HVH 019). Sherds of Belgic pottery were found at Coupals Road c.500m to the east of the assessment site (HVH 008), and the topstone of a 'Bun-shaped' rotary quern was found c.500m to the north-west (HVH 047). A small stone 'Celtic head' was found in the garden of 19 Chapple Drive.

Roman

4.2.3 During the Roman period the road from Godmanchester-Cambridge-Sible Hedingham (and likely onwards to Colchester) followed the course of the valley through Haverhill, shadowing the modern road (Worsted Street). Roman finds are present in the Haverhill area, including some from the earlier Roman period, probably indicating continued activity from the Iron Age. A Denarius of Augustus, dating to 19-15 BC was found c. 300m to the north north west of the site (HVH 003) and two Roman coins were found on Chalkstone Hill c.800m to the north north east (HVH 002). A scatter of Roman finds dating from the 1st through to the 4th century was recorded at Coupals Road, c. 500m to the east, comprising pottery, tile, a coin and a bow brooch (HVH 008). A number of sherds of Belgic pottery was also found at Coupals Road, suggesting long term occupation in the area.

4.2.4 In 1759 complete skeletons were discovered during gravel extraction between Haverhill and Withersfield, not far from the remains of Haverhill Castle. The cemetery is thought to date to the later Roman period due to the pottery recovered with them (Page 1911). A cremation with coins of Hadrian and Trajan along with a samian bowl was recorded on

Castle Lane (*Parish File, SMR*). Roman and Iron Age features, along with 1st century pottery recovered from hill wash, was recorded on the west side of the land stripped during the construction of the A604 bypass to the west of the site, and 1st century pottery was recovered from hill wash. Another of other Roman finds have been recorded along the line of the A604, including a bronze Roman brooch. Possible Roman pottery was found behind McQue's Snooker Club, c. 400m to the east of the Ironworks (HVH 020) and three puddingstone querns found to the north west may also be of a similar date (HVH Misc).

Medieval

4.2.5 Little detail is known about the form and development of the town from the early Saxon period although is thought to have developed along the line of the Roman road. Pottery sherds from the early medieval period, including four pieces of Thetford-type ware (Later Saxon) were recovered from behind McQue's Snooker Club, c.400m to the east of the assessment area. This, along with an entry in the Domesday survey, indicates the presence of a settlement from at least the later Saxon period. An excavation by HAT (now AS) at Crowland Road revealed some 355 inhumations associated with a church, which was established during the Norman period (or possibly earlier) and became redundant in the 16th century (Murray 2001). Medieval remains were also recorded along the Haverhill bypass, and features at Hazel Stub (including two Saxon disc brooches) suggest that outlying settlement followed the line of Camps Road/Burton End. Medieval features and pottery was recorded during a watching brief at Queen Street c. 800m to the west of the Ironworks.

4.2.6 During the medieval period, Haverhill was an agricultural centre and trading point, developing as a wool town in the 14th century (probably due to its proximity to Clare and Lavenham, the centres of this industry). The name Haverhill probably derived from 'Hauerhella' and 'Haverhille' and is widely thought to mean 'hill where oats are grown' (Rye 1997). However, Walter Skeat (1913: 67) argues that 'haver' does not mean 'oats' in this case as the word is unknown in English till after the 1300s, and should be read as *haefer*, the Anglo-Saxon word for he-goat, and the name Haverhill means 'goat hill'.

4.2.7 Haverhill Castle is an as yet undated earthwork, probably a fortified manorial site. The chief manor of Haverhill (in the possession of one Tehell at the time of the Conquest, held of the Bishop of Bayeux (VCH I)) was held by the de Clare family from the later 11th until the early 14th century, when it passed to Hugh de Audley and Thomas, earl of Stafford. It passed to Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham in 1403 and was alienated to John Smyth of Cavendish in 1523. In 1616, Thomas Cole obtained the manor, whilst George Howland was in possession in 1784 (West Suffolk County Council Parish File, held by the SMR). In 1665, a large fire resulted in the destruction of a large part of the town.

Post Medieval

4.2.8 In the 18th century, the woollen industry went into a decline. However, the passing of the Spitalfields Act in 1774, which allowed the justices to fix the wages for London weavers, lead to the manufacturing of silk outside of the capital, including Suffolk. By the 1840s, silk weaving was concentrated in Haverhill and Sudbury (Page 1911). The town saw an increase in industry during the Victorian period, and two railway lines ran through it. Haverhill was greatly expanded during the 1960s (Jebb 1988).

4.2.9 Post-medieval remains in the vicinity of the site comprise of a four-storey tower mill c. 750m to the west of the site (HVH 018), a post mill c. 900m to the west (HVH 032), the 'Old Brickworks' and 'Old Kilns' c. 950m to the south east (HVH 045) and a clay production site was located to the north west, although its exact location is unknown (HVH Misc).

4.3 The Assessment Site

4.3.1 It is currently unclear when the site was established; however it is known that between 1770 and 1828 the site of the Ironworks was a tanyard. After 1828, the site was purchased by Stephen Walters, a silk weaver from Spitalfields (Crouch *date unknown*), although Walters does not appear in the trade directories until 1864, when the business is listed in *Harrod's Directory*. After acquiring the site, Walters then erected a silk factory, described as being timber framed with long work rooms to each of its three floors. The 1841 Tithe map (Fig. 4) shows a large building on the western and northern corner of the site, with two smaller structures also on the northern edge of the plot. The larger building was probably the main silk factory. Two further small structures were located in the southern part of the site. The Tithe map reveals that Hamlet Road formed part of the main road that ran through the town, with the majority of properties fronting onto it.

4.3.2 The next available map for Haverhill was the 1854 Enclosure map. This map was consulted as part of this assessment, however the site was not illustrated indicating the land was not included in the 1854 Enclosure Act.

4.3.3 Towards the end of the 19th century the silk trade began to decline and in 1882 Walters sold the site to John Atterton, an engineer from Halstead who had previously established an ironworks on Duddery Road. The silk factory was then converted into a show room and a number of timber framed workshops were constructed. The purchase of the site probably coincided with the construction of a number of new timber framed workshops and the conversion of the silk factory into a showroom (Brazier 1997; Crouch *date unknown*). However, no new buildings are depicted on the 1887 1st edition OS Map from 1887 (Fig. 5), suggesting they were constructed later. A property called 'Hamlet House' is located further along Hamlet Road on the southern side of the road, indicating that the property on the assessment site changed its name. The 1887 map also shows a garden to the rear of the factory with a number of footpaths winding around it. It also shows the route of the Colne Valley Railway close to the site.

4.3.4 The entries in the Kelly's directories from 1888 to 1908 describe John Atterton as an "engineer, boiler maker, millwright, wheelwright, maker of patent machines for sharpening lawn mowers, jib cranes for granaries and machinery agent, improved appliances for charging retorts and gas engineer". John Atterton was a successful engineer, and his inventions include the lawn mower grinding machine (patented in 1888), a central flue kettle (1885), apparatus for cleaning potatoes (1893), gear for working friction clutches (1896) and apparatus for threshing machines (1903).

4.3.5 The next available map was the 1892 OS map (Fig. 6). Although less clear than the previous map due to its scale, it does suggest that there was little development of the site in the intervening years. However, during the 1890s it is known that Atterton continued to develop the site with the construction of a red brick showroom and warehouse. The 1904 and 1905 OS maps (Figs 7 and 8) demonstrate the construction of a large building to the north-east of the

house and factory along with four structures on the eastern boundary and one to the north by the watercourse. The largest of these buildings replaced a smaller one that was illustrated on the 1887 OS map. The original factory appears to be unchanged, however, around ten years after Walters sold the factory, the silk trade began a revival and Atterton leased the old silk factory to a company called Kipling & Co. The building was used for silk weaving until 1900 when Walters acquired the factory. It is unclear when he ceased to use the facilities. A fire in 1904 is known to have destroyed the storeroom and an office (Brazier 2000, Fig. 19)

4.3.6 In 1908, John Atterton decided to expand the business and the company became the owners of the first hire car in Haverhill. Five years later, the business also encompassed a Ford dealership (Brazier 1997) which would have required a number of new buildings to house this part of the business. However, between 1912 and 1925/26 the Kelly's directory describes Atterton's as just engineers, making no mention of the Ford dealership or the other services offered, as listed in earlier directories.

4.3.7 Between 1922 and 1927, John Atterton made William Ellis, a blacksmith who had been assisting in the management of the company for several years, become a partner in the company, and it was renamed "Atterton and Ellis" (Brazier 1997). The 1928 OS Maps (Figs 9 and 10) both demonstrate the amount of development undertaken on the site since 1905. Both the silk factory and the large building to the south east had five extensions added, and almost appear to be one large structure. The structure by the watercourse was also extended. After 1929, the Kelly's directory describes Atterton and Ellis as "mechanical, agricultural, heating and electrical engineers".

4.3.8 After the deaths of John Atterton in 1929, William Ellis in 1934 and Ellis's son (also called William) in 1941, the company was bought by Geoff and Ken Boardman and turned into a limited company. At the time the article was written, Ken Boardman was still the chairman of the company (Brazier 1997).

4.3.9 A sketch plan of the Ironworks was found at the end of an article about John Atterton which lists the use of each of the buildings (Fig. 18). It is not clear what the date of this sketch plan is, but it must date after 1920 as editions made at this time are shown. The sketch shows buildings such as 'blacksmith', 'stable and stores', 'pattern shop' and 'mower repair shop' (Brazier 1997: 9).

5 DISCUSSION (Desk-Based Assessment)

5.1 Haverhill has not seen many archaeological investigations and little is known about the town's development. There is evidence for activity from the late Iron Age through to the Roman periods, and the Iron Age coin hoard (including possible coin mould) may indicate the presence of an important Iron Age settlement/site in the vicinity (C Pendleton *pers comm.*). As the site is located in the south-eastern part of the town some distance from the church of St Mary, the potential for medieval finds is low.

5.2 The evidence suggests that the site saw development from at least the late 1700s/early 1800s with the construction of Hamlet House, although it is unclear how the site was used prior to the 18th century. The level of ground disturbance and truncation of deposits possibly containing archaeological remains has not been established at the site.

6 HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT (Figs. 11-17)

The site still operates as an engineering works and it consists of Hamlet House (Building 1 (currently unoccupied)), the 'Silk Factory' (Building 2) and six other buildings associated with industrial use.

6.1 Building 1 - Hamlet House

Exterior

6.1.1 Hamlet House lies on the far eastern side of the site, fronting onto Hamlet Road and comprises three bays with central front door and is of two storeys plus cellar and attic (Plate 1) (Figs. 11-13). It is timber framed, lath and plastered, set over a brick plinth. The plinth is of pink brickwork in Flemish bond and penny struck pointing. It contains two metal gridded lunate basement lights. The ground floor consists of a *piano nobile* and Portland stone steps with a hand rail leading up to a six moulded panel soft wood door with an Adam-style fanlight. The door-case has long panelled pilasters with stepped architrave, reeded consoles (c. 1800-1830) and a cornice hood with simple block mutules. The two ground floor windows are boarded over, but appear to echo the style of the doorway. The first floor consists of three double hung sliding sash windows each with 12 panes above which is a small dentilated cornice with a simple parapet. A central dormer attic window, whose roof appears to have been reduced, is situated behind the parapet, rising out of a peg tiled gable roof with stacks rising out of the east and west ends. Down pipes with decorated hoppers are located at either end of the front elevation.

6.1.2 The rear (north) elevation consists of a louvered light in the basement and a ground floor three cant bay window with a flat leaded top. The bay window may have been reworked or a later addition. A rear projecting porch is angled at 45° and stone steps lead up to a door. A first floor window and stair window are boarded over. Three flat topped dormer windows rise out of the roof, the centre comprising 16 panes while the side ones have 24. A rear extension at the west end has a door facing eastwards leading into a kitchen, with gabled roof and a stack. A small addition projecting eastwards from the extension set on posts with two boarded up windows. The east elevation abuts the silk factory (Building 2) and the west elevation was inaccessible.

Interior

6.1.3 The front door leads into a wide hallway that runs through to the rear of the house. The interior of the door is as the exterior and has large 'L' hinges. The staircase is located on the western side. A shallow recess and cupboard with a bead moulded semi-circular head and shaped shelves is located under the stairs, opposite the doorway into the eastern room. The hallway leads into the rear extension which consists of the back door, a toilet block and a modern kitchen, all later additions. The basement/cellar is reached from the extension and has flint nodule and brick walling and a brick paved floor. Large first floor binding joists with slender deep section floor joints are present. In the eastern bay, rear arch headed niches are located in the north wall along with a louvered door, presumably used as a coal store (Plate 2),

and a large arched central pier to support a fireplace is located on the eastern wall. The western bay also has similar niches and a slated partitioning.

6.1.4 The front eastern ground floor room has a double hung side sash window of 12 panes with bead moulded mullions (19th century). A bay window at the rear (north) of the room has a central 12 pane double sash and the reveals and soffit have moulded panel. An Adamesque wooden chimney piece is located on the eastern wall (Plate 3). Its architrave has recessed panels with bead and guilloche moulding plus paterae. The fire surround is constructed of marble and stone. On either side of the chimney are large six panel moulded cupboard doors. The western bay is similar to the previous room, although there is no bay window to the rear, no cupboards and the chimney piece has been removed. The ceiling has a dentilated cornice with decorated with small rosettes. The original door furnishing survives on the door leading into the room.

6.1.5 The open string stairs have simple bracket decoration at the tread ends, slender square sectioned banisters and a mahogany handrail, scrolled at the bottom (Plate 4). A tall stair window of 12 pane double hung sashes is located at the top of first flight facing out to the rear of the building. To the west of the window is a door leading to the extension and rear addition, projected eastwards. The main rear room contains a small fireplace with a simple chimney piece and adjacent is a side hung casement window. On the eastern wall was a three light leaded casement window in a 17th century style. An arched opening with wooden knee brackets represented the entrance to the rear addition.

6.1.6 The first floor follows the arrangement on the ground floor of an east and west bay with a walk-in closet connecting the two rooms at the front (southern) side of the building. The fielded panel door leading into the eastern bay retains its original furnishing. Within, the south facing window is in house style and the chimney piece is similar to the one on the ground floor, with a recessed panel pilaster and a dentilated cornice. The fireplace has a decorated cast-iron surround. As with the ground floor, large cupboards consisting of six panel doors with 'H L' hinges and a matching surround are located on either side of the chimney piece. The walk-through closet is in house style, as is the western bay which has arch headed east iron plate fireplace (19th century) and a corner cupboard. The door leading towards the stairs has recessed with mouldings and retains its original door furniture.

6.1.7 A staircase decorated with geometrical Chinese style frets and decorative newel post caps leads to the attic and a fret-work gate is located at the top of stairs (Plate 5). The partition between the stairs and the rooms consist of horizontal bead moulded boarding. The attic room windows are in house style, although they appear to have been modified. A further double casement window is present in the western room, not seen from the exterior.

6.2 Silk Weaving Factory (Building 2)

Exterior

6.2.1 The Silk Weaving Factory abuts Hamlet House. It comprises a three storey 11 bay structure with pebble dashed rendering from the first floor up. On the front elevation the 19th century brickwork is visible on the ground floor, suggesting it was under built (Plate 6). The gap between Hamlet House and the factory appears to be infilled. An inset doorway with a segment headed voussoired arch is located on the western side with four panel flushed boarded door. Two boarded windows with voussoired heads are situated on either side of the door. The rest of the ground floor comprises five rectangular openings, now boarded, set into a plain stone frontage, above which is a brick string course and a sign. The first floor has 11 double sash centre hung windows with 10 lights and the second floor is similar although the windows are smaller and contain 20 lights. Four stacks are just visible behind the apex of the low pitch slated roof.

6.2.2 The brick work and rendering continues round to the eastern elevation. The timber lath and plaster is visible under the rendering. A large steel shuttered opening is located in the centre of the ground floor and a loading door is located above. A lower lean-to is visible to the rear (north) with sliding sash window each with four panes.

6.2.3 The brickwork on the rear elevation varies from penny struck mortared to the west, similar to that observed at Hamlet House, to more similar to that seen at the front of the factory on the eastern side. A louvered segment headed doorway with a voussoired head is located at the western end and a double hung sash window with 20 panes with a similar voussoired head is adjacent. The windows on the first and second floor are similar to those on the front elevation, except for two on the first floor and seven on the second floor which are half the size. An exterior stack is located towards the centre constructed out of the older style brick. A lean-to is visible to the east with a large shuttered opening (Plate 7)

Interior

6.2.4 The ground floor has been re-worked contains steel reinforced beam and five large boarded up openings facing onto Hamlet Road. It is currently used as a store room. The western end is separated by a fielded four panel door and a further modern fire door leads into the last bay. A simple stairway in the second bay from the west leads up to the first floor. The western end of the factory may have been used for domestic use as it contains house quality doors, stairway and cupboards on the first floor. The western part of the main room up to the location of the rear chimney stack has the remains of tiles and wallpaper and this area was apparently used as a showroom. The eastern end of the room was most likely used for storage. A set of trap doors are located at the far eastern end and modern lifting tackle is suspended through the ceiling from the upper floor. An outward swinging crane is set adjacent to the door (Plate 8). A steep set of wooden stairs is located at the east end, descending northwards to the rear of the building, probably the entrance used by the workmen.

6.2.5 The stairs at the west end continue up to the third floor, which continues the separation into a small domestic area on the west, with the diagonal bead moulded partitioning similar in appearance to that observed in the attic of Hamlet House. Also there is a workshop area to the east. The chimney stack is visible at the west end of the building, with a further stack added to

the north. The roof comprises slender pine tie beams, side purlins and collar with raking queen struts located on every bay. Additional 45° bracing is attached horizontally to every alternate tie beam along the range (Plate 9). The east end has a hipped roof with angle-ties and additional secondary inner angle-ties with raking struts and purlins to provide additional bracing against wind buffeting (Plate 10). A further set of trapdoors is located on the eastern side along with a steel hoist support for lifting.

6.3 Building 3

Exterior

6.3.1 Building 3 constructed out of Flemish bond brickwork with Victorian mortar, lies to the north east of the Silk Factory and the western part is aligned south-west while the eastern side is angled south south east (Figs. 14 & 15) (Plate 11). The front elevation consists of two large three-light windows on the ground floor, which are recent additions as they are not pictured on the aerial photograph appended. Above the windows are two business signs and the first floor consists of two double-hung sash windows with plate glass and stile horns (19th century), with window sills of shelly limestone. Two large first floor windows have been bricked up and the original pier between them is still visible. The roof is covered with slate with decorative ridge tiles. The western building is cranked to the centre, smaller building which comprises a ground floor shop with two recessed doors and display windows dating to the 20th century, and bull-nose bricks are used for all the arrises. A business sign is located above the window and two windows are on the first floor, similar to those on the western side. The eastern section has two windows on the ground floor and two on the first floor in house style and a stack rises out of the slate roof. A decorative band of red and yellow bricks runs along the length of the house at the head of the ground floor windows. The decorative band continues across the eastern elevation, which had a single window.

6.3.2 The eastern part of the rear elevation is similarly bricked with a decorative band and comprises a flush bead moulded four panel door with windows either side in house style and a further fixed light of two panes to the west. The upper floor consists of a replacement double window to the east and single light casement window to the west. A rear addition continues skewed on a north north-west angle, and is clad in green weatherboarding. Two small windows are located on the first floor. The rest of the rear elevation is obscured by modern additions.

6.3.3 The western elevation is plain with the same decorative brick band running along the head of the first floor. The creasing of a gabled and flat roofed extension (now demolished) is visible. The party wall is now boarded over (Plate 12).

Interior

6.3.4 The western and centre sections are currently used as workshops and have been extensively reworked during the 20th century. A steel framed structure with a corrugated roof has been added on to the rear. The ground floor of the eastern section is separated from the workshop area and consists of two rooms with early 19th century windows with bead mouldings and side lights containing plate glass. Identical chimney pieces were located in the dividing walls consisting of console brackets with 'toothed' decorations. The infilling between the two eastern rooms has been removed on the first floor, with the remains of the chimney

stack forming a pillar (Plate 13) and similar windows to those downstairs are also present. The rest of the first floor has been reworked during the 20th century and the western room has a boarded ceiling and a steel frame. A spiral staircase has been added to the north eastern corner of the western room.

6.4 Building 4

Exterior

6.4.1 Building 4 is a single storey timber framed workshop, located to the east of the entry gates. It is covered in black weather boarding with early to mid 19th century brick work visible below the windows on the southern and eastern elevation. The southern elevation comprises eight fixed light windows with 4x5 panes and each with round heads and radial glazing (Plate 14). The corrugated roof has barge-boards on the gable ends with two purlins in each roof pitch. Four identical windows are located on the eastern elevation and two are located on the western elevation, with a smaller 4x4 window in a similar style above. The northern elevation consists of two 20th century double doors and an upper loading door on the west side. A 3x3 window in similar style is located on the east side. The window frames are said to have been replaced approximately eight years ago.

Interior

6.4.2 The building is still used as a workshop and has been extensively reworked in the 20th and 21st century. The ceiling has been boarded in.

6.5 Building 5

6.5.1 Building 5 is a two storey six bay structure located immediately to the north of Building 4. The west elevation comprises three 20th century windows in iron casements on the ground floor, which are in the same style as those on Building 4 and six square centre hung casement windows on the first floor (Plate 15). A large loading projected crane/hoist is fixed onto the west elevation. Two loading doors are located on the ground floor and one is on the first floor leading onto a small balcony, associated with the lifting tackle. Textured Fletton brickwork is visible from the ground level up to the ground floor windows.

6.5.2 The north elevation has a four window range and the east elevation had a six window range, in the same style at the western elevation. The southern elevation was adjoined to Building 4.

6.5.2 Building 5 was constructed in the later 20th century.

6.6 Building 6

6.6.1 Building 6 is a smaller version of Building 4, and is said to have been used for smithing. A lean-to constructed of Fletton brick is located to the east and a small wooden addition projects southwards, adjacent to the window (same as those seen in Building 4). The

roof is corrugated iron/asbestos and the exterior is covered in pine weatherboarding, painted green (Plate 16).

6.6.2 Building 6 is timber framed structure with primary bracing, a central king post truss and raking struts to its principal rafters. Building 7 lies immediately to the west.

6.7 Building 7

6.7.1 Building 7 is situated adjacent to Building 6 and the external wall and several windows (in the same style as those in Building 4) belonging to the latter are visible in the interior of the former. The exterior consists of Fletton brick and steel framed windows.

6.8 Building 8

6.8.1 Building 8 was constructed as a large garage or carriage building and is connected to the rear of the Building 3 eastern late 20th century/21st century steel framed addition (Plate 17). It is now used as a store room. The roof consists of simple steel trusses with three purlins on each pitch. Two steel trusses run east-west across the interior, although part of the trusses to the west have been cut away during the construction of a first floor platform (Plate 18). The ceiling is boarded out. A further modern addition has been set to the north of Building 8.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Hamlet House (Building 1) appears to be the oldest building on the site, dating to the late 18th to the early 19th century, and the house retains many its original features (e.g chimney pieces, door furnishings). The rear of the house has been extended, probably by the mid 19th century based on the cartographic evidence. The cartographic evidence also indicates that Hamlet House obtained its name in the early 1900s.

7.2 The Silk Factory (Building 2) was constructed in the early 19th century by Stephen Walters, a silk weaver from Spitalfields. The site was sold to John Atterton c. 1882, when the factory was converted into showrooms. Ten years later, the factory was once again used for silk weaving by Kipling & Co, until the early 20th century when silk weaving apparently ceases. Although the ground floor has been reworked in the later 20th century, the first and second floor retains contemporary features and there is evidence for a division at the western end for domestic use.

7.3 It was during the late 1800s and early 1900s that Atterton was at his most productive with his inventions and Buildings 3, 4 and 6 appear to date from this period. Building 3 was probably constructed after Building 2 was re-established as a silk weaving factory and a new showroom was required. Part of Building 3 is reported to have been destroyed in 1904 in a fire. Building 6 is reported to be a smithy, and its location by the stream supports this. A number of other structures were constructed behind Building 4 (probably other workshops), which were replaced by Building 5 in the later 20th century.

7.4 The 1928 OS Map (Fig.9) shows that Building 3 was extensively added to and part of it was abutted the eastern elevation of the Silk Factory. Building 8 appears to have been

constructed by this time. The additions associated with Building 3 have seen extensive reworking throughout the twentieth century, and now is much reduced in size. The far western side of Building 3, represented by a creasing of a gabled and flat roof on the western elevation appears to have stood till very recently, as it is shown on the detailed site plan provided.

7.5 The site is still in use as an ironworks (and it still produces a version of Atterton's sharpener for lawnmowers) and all the buildings associated with industrial use have seen continued development and reworking throughout the 20th and 21st centuries.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank the Bernhard Group for funding the project and for their assistance, and their agents, JAP Architects, for their assistance (in particular Mr Lee Frere).

AS would also like to thank Mr Colin Pendleton of Suffolk County Council Sites and Monuments Record Office in Bury St Edmunds and staff at Suffolk Record Office (Bury St Edmunds).

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APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

SMR No	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric		
Roman (AD 42-410)		
Medieval (6th to 15th century)		
Post-medieval (16th century to present)		
Undated		

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF MAPS AND DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

1841	Tithe Map of Haverhill (T 203/1)		CRO
1854	Enclosure Map for Haverhill (EF 511/10/33) <i>not reproduced here as site not included</i>		CRO
1887	1 st ed OS Map Sheet LXX.VII	25"	CRO
1892	1 st ed OS Map Sheet LXX NE/SE	6"	CRO
1904	2 nd ed OS Map Sheet LXX.VII	25"	CRO
1905	2 nd ed OS Map Sheet LXX NE/SE	6"	CRO
1928	3 rd ed OS Map Sheet LXX.VII	25"	CRO
1928	4 th ed OS Map Sheet LXX NE/SE	6"	CRO
After 1920	Sketch plan of the Ironworks	No Scale	Brazier 1997.

APPENDIX 3 HAVERHILL TITHE AWARD 1841

#	Land Owner	Resident	Name	Land Use	a.r.p.	£.s.d.
629	Sir George Willoughby Howlands Bart.	Robert Roberts	?Mansion? House, Offices, Gardens	Garden	2 2 32	
627	Sir George Willoughby Howlands Bart.	Robert Roberts	Great Crofts	Pasture	10 2 24	
626	Sir George Willoughby Howlands Bart.	John Charles	Garden	Garden	1 - 24	- 15 -
624	William ?Mead?	Thomas Gowers and James Mays	Cottages		-- 32	
625	Mary Ann Walton	George Robinson	Little Down	Pasture	4 1 24	
637	Rev Robert Roberts	Robert Roberts	Croft	Pasture	-- 19	
636	Rev Robert Roberts	Robert Roberts	Garden	Garden	- 3 14	
777	Sir George Willoughby Howlands Bart.	James Spiere	Cottage and Garden		-- 25	
776	Meelag Trustees	In hand	Meelag House and Yard		-- 13	
781	John Sizert and 35 others	James Davis	House and Garden		- 2 3	
780	Sir George Willoughby Howlands Bart.	Robert Roberts		Pasture	1 1 35	
786	James Guy	Pheobe Miller, Thomas French and Joseph Miller	Cottage		- 1 5	
785	Sir George Willoughby Howlands Bart.	William ?	Cottage			
787	Sir George Willoughby Howlands Bart.	John Scotcher	House, Yard and Gardens		- 3 17	
779	Sir George Willoughby Howlands Bart.	John Scotcher	Pasture		1 - 13	



Plate 1 Exterior south elevation of Hamlet House (Building 1) taken from S



Plate 2 Eastern bay of basement in Building 1 taken from SW

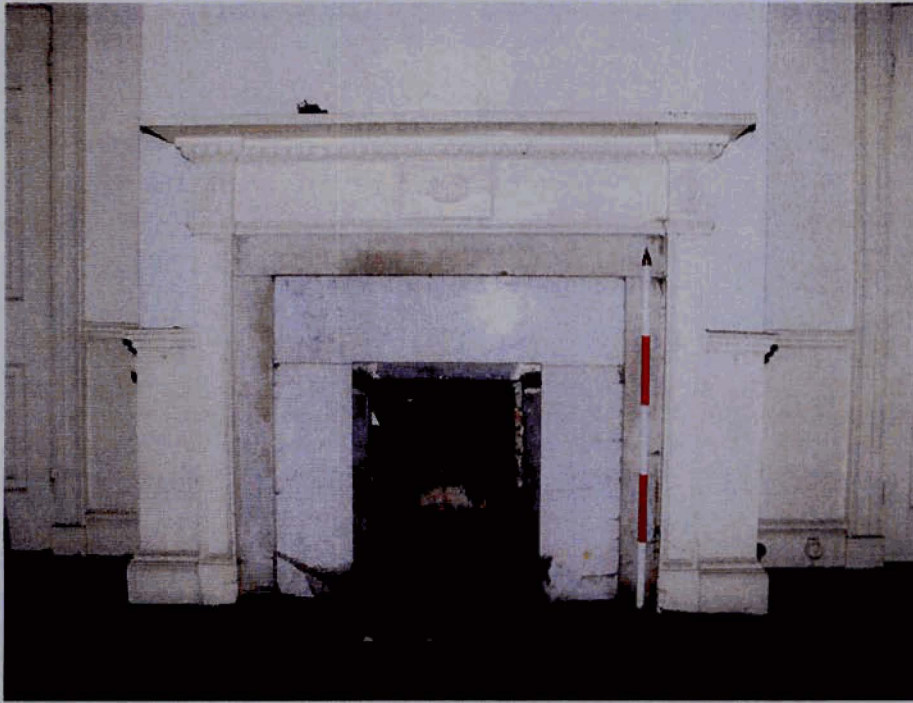


Plate 3 Chimney piece in ground floor east bay in Building 1 taken from E



Plate 4 Staircase in Building 1 ground floor taken from N



Plate 5 Attic staircase and gate in Building 1 taken from E



Plate 6 Exterior south elevation of Silk Factory (Building 2) taken from S



Plate 7 Exterior north east elevation of Silk Factory (Building 2) taken from E



Plate 8 Interior first floor east elevation of Building 2 taken from W



Plate 9 North west end of roof in Building 2 taken from SE



Plate 10 East end of second floor of Building 2 taken from W

Plate 12 Exterior south west elevation of Building 3 taken from SE

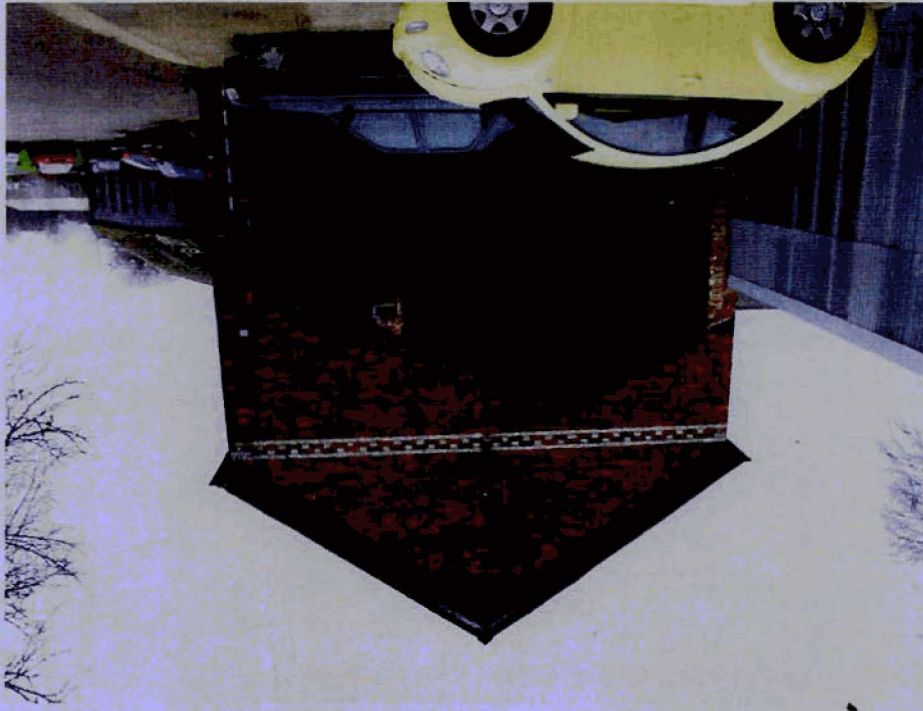


Plate 11 Exterior south and south east elevation of Building 3 taken from SE



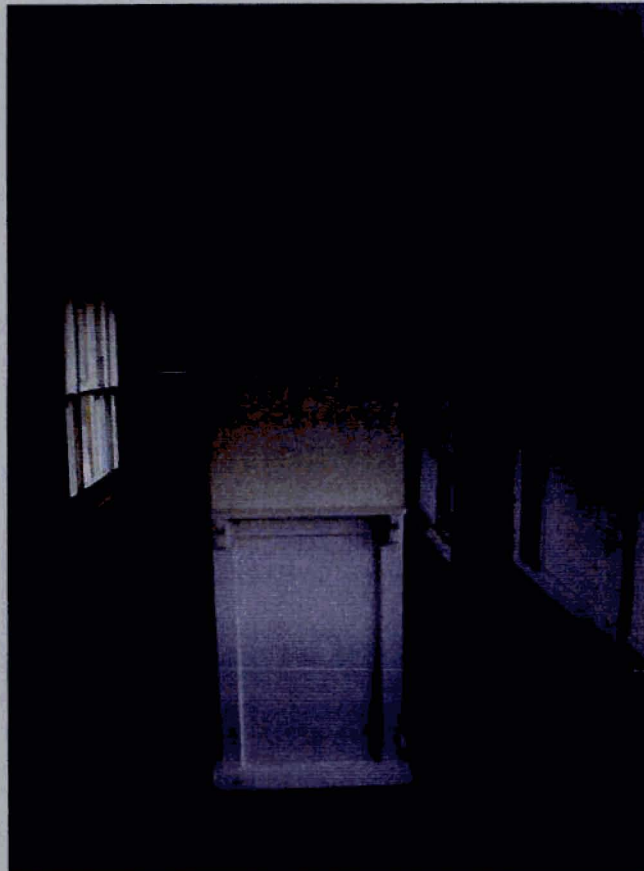


Plate 13 First floor eastern room of Building 3 taken from SE



Plate 14 Exterior south elevation of Building 4 taken from S



Plate 15 Exterior west elevation of Building 5 taken for W



Plate 16 Exterior east and north elevation of Building 6 taken from NE



Plate 17 Exterior south east elevation of Building 8 and rear extension of Building 3 taken from SE



Plate 18 Roof and cut away steel frame to accommodate first floor in Building 8

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



Frame 1

*Exterior east elevation of
Buildings 4 and 5 taken from E*



Frame 2

*Exterior south elevation of
Building 4 taken from S*



Frame 3

*Exterior south and south east
elevation of Building 3 taken
from SE*



Frame 4

*Exterior west elevation of
Building 3 taken from W*



Frame 5

*Exterior south east elevation of
Silk Factory (Building 2) taken
from SE*



Frame 6

*Exterior south elevation of Silk
Factory (Building 2) taken from
S*



Frame 8

*Exterior south elevation of
Hamlet House (Building 1) taken
from S*



Frame 9

*Exterior west elevation of
Building 4 taken from W*



Frame 10

*Exterior north elevation of
Building 4 taken from N*



Frame 11

*Exterior west elevation of
Building 5 taken from W*



Frame 12

*Exterior south elevation of
Building 6 taken from SE*



Frame 13

*Exterior east and north elevation
of Building 6 taken from NE*



Frame 14

Exterior north and west elevation of Building 3 and rear extension taken from NE



Frame 15

Exterior east elevation of Building 8 and rear extension of Building 3 taken from SE



Frame 16

Exterior north elevation of Silk Factory (Building 2) taken from NE



Frame 18

Exterior north elevation of Building 1 Building 2 taken from N



Frame 19

Chimney piece in ground floor eastern bay in Building 1 taken from W



Frame 20

Window in ground floor eastern bay in Building 1 taken from N



Frame 21

First floor eastern bay in Building 1 taken from NW



Frame 22

Chimney piece in first floor western bay in Building 1 taken from E



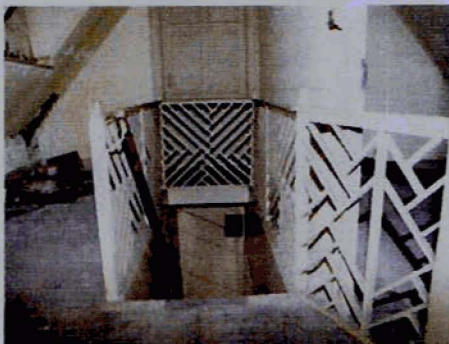
Frame 24

First floor landing and staircase in Building 1 taken from W



Frame 25

First floor landing and staircase in Building 1 taken from E



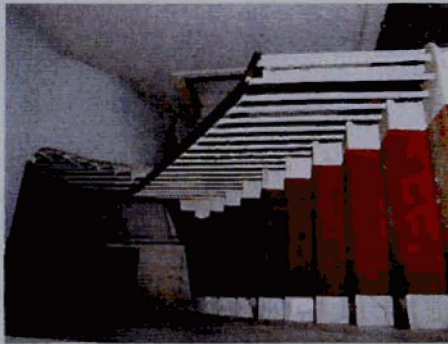
Frame 27

Attic staircase and gate in Building 1 taken from E



Frame 28

Western attic room in Building 1 taken from E



Frame 30

Staircase in Building 1 ground floor taken from S



Frame 31

Eastern bay of basement in Building 1 taken from SW



Frame 32

Eastern bay of basement in Building 1 taken from NW



Frame 33

Ground floor of Building 2 taken from W



Frame 34

Top of staircase on second floor of Building 2 taken from SW



Frame 35

East end of second floor of Building 2 taken from W



Frame 37

*West end of roof in Building 2
taken from SE*



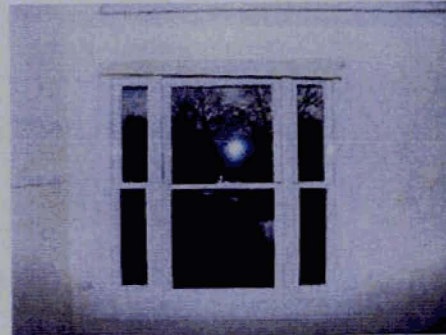
Frame 38

*Trap doors at east end in first
floor in Building 2 taken from W*



Frame 39

*Stairs at east end of first floor in
Building 2 taken from S*



Frame 40

*First floor window in south
elevation of Building 3 taken
from N*



Frame 41

*First floor eastern room of
Building 3 taken from SE*



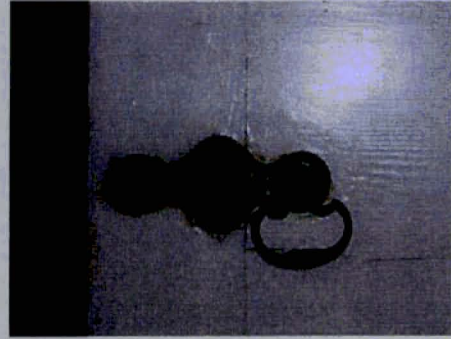
Frame 43

*Crane/hoist on east end door on
first floor of Building 2 taken
from W*



Frame 44

*Interior first floor east elevation
of Building 2 taken from W*



Frame 45

*Furnishings on first floor west
bay door in Building 1 taken
from S*



Frame 46

*Exterior east elevation of
Building 4 taken from E*



Frame 47

*Timber framing in Building 6
taken from NE*



Frame 48

*Roof trusses in Building 6 taken
from NE*



Frame 49

*Interior of most northern rear
addition to Building 3*



Frame 50

*Roof in Building 8 taken from
NE*



Frame 51

*Roof and cut away steel frame to
accommodate first floor in
Building 8*



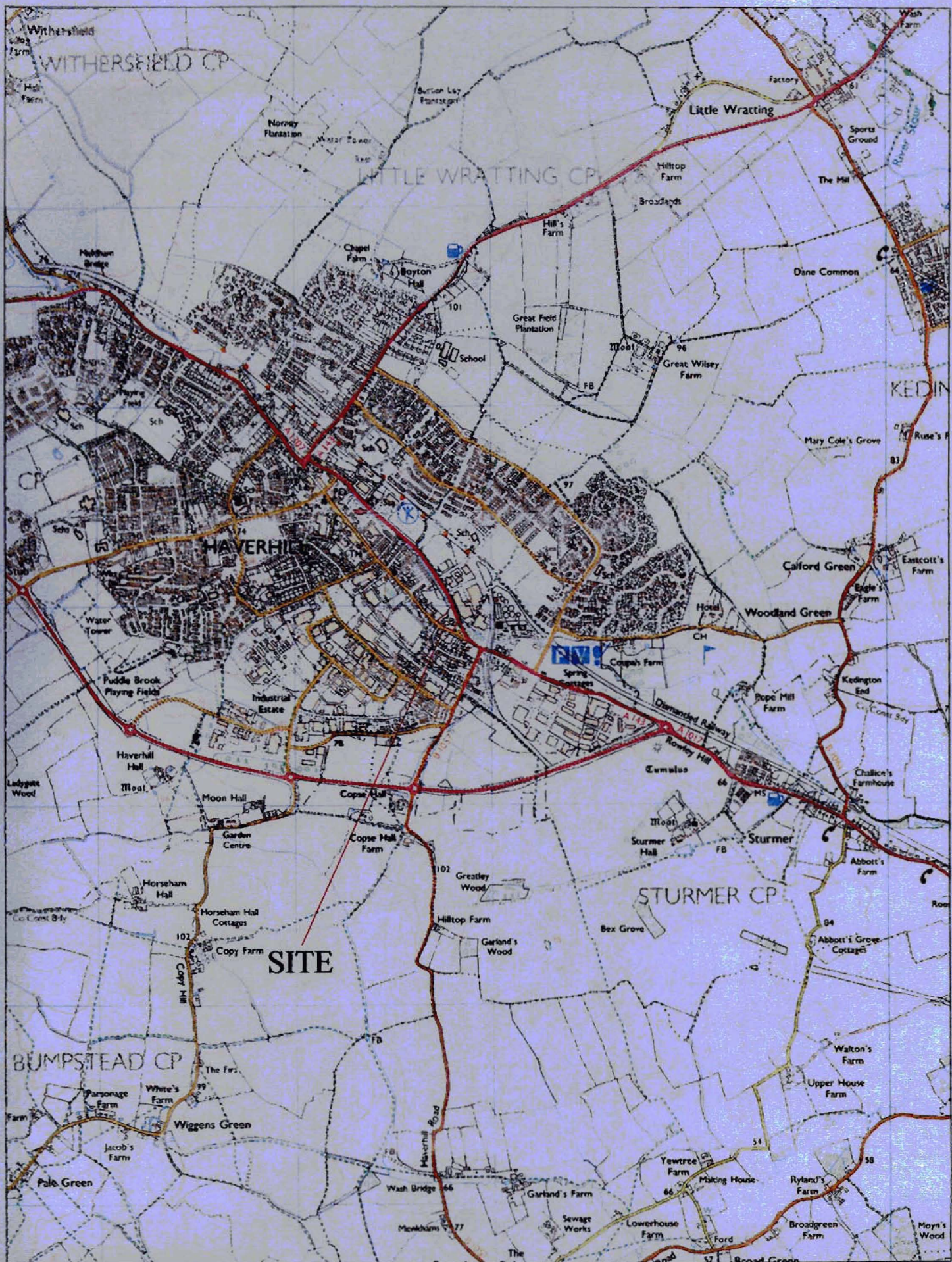
Frame 52

*Interior south east corner of
Building 7 taken from NW*



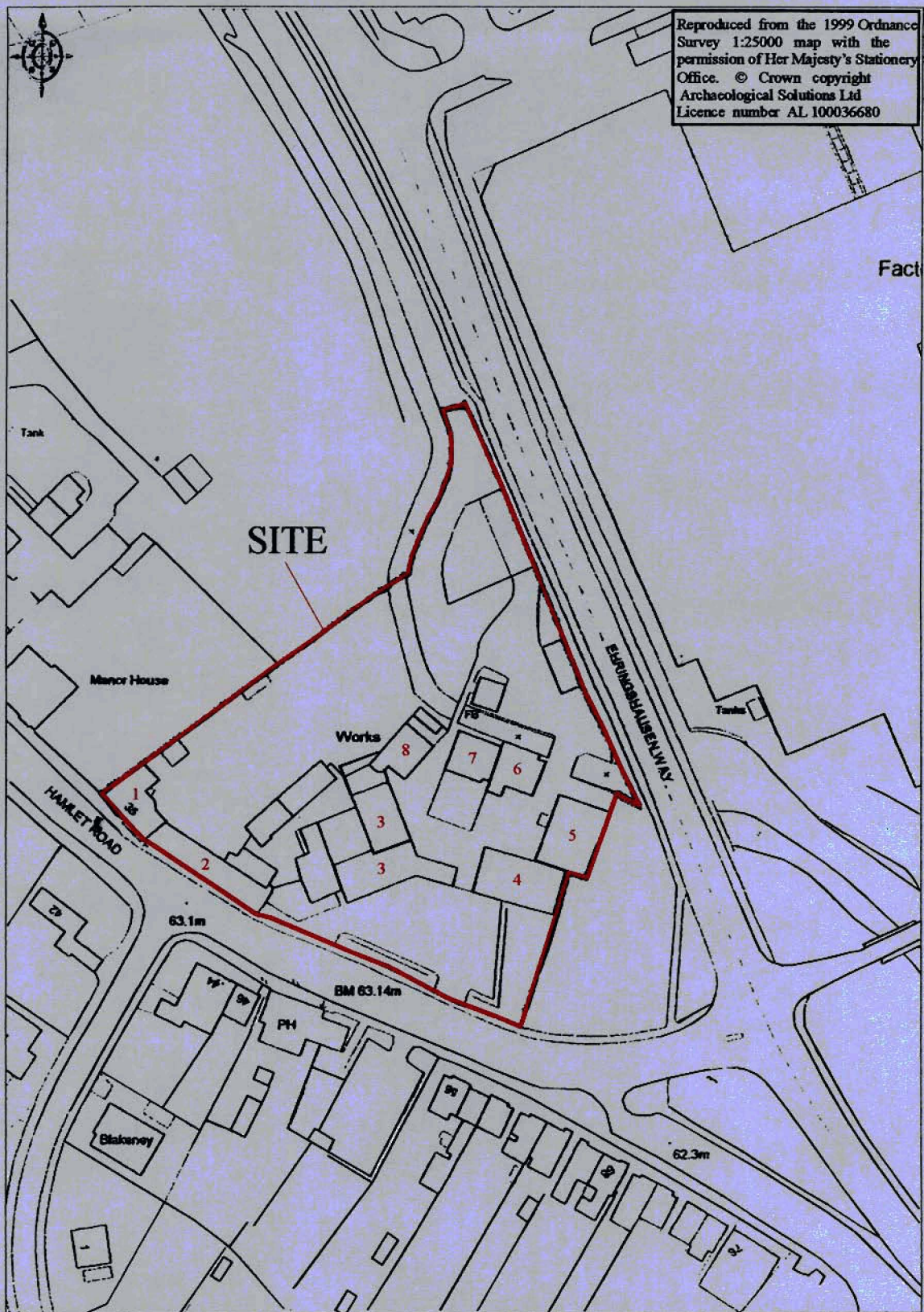
Frame 53

*Chimney piece in ground floor
eastern bay of Building 3*



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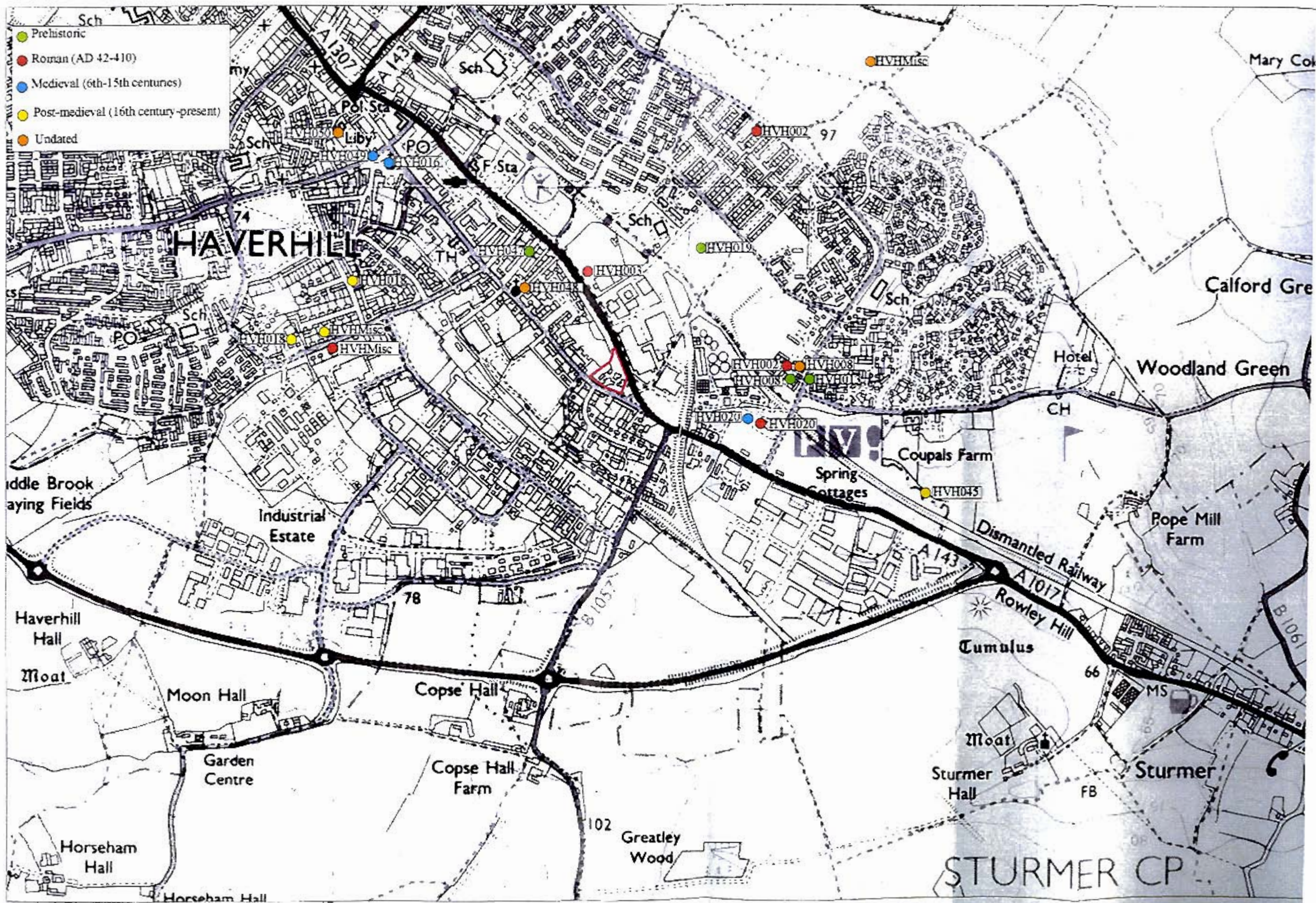
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1250

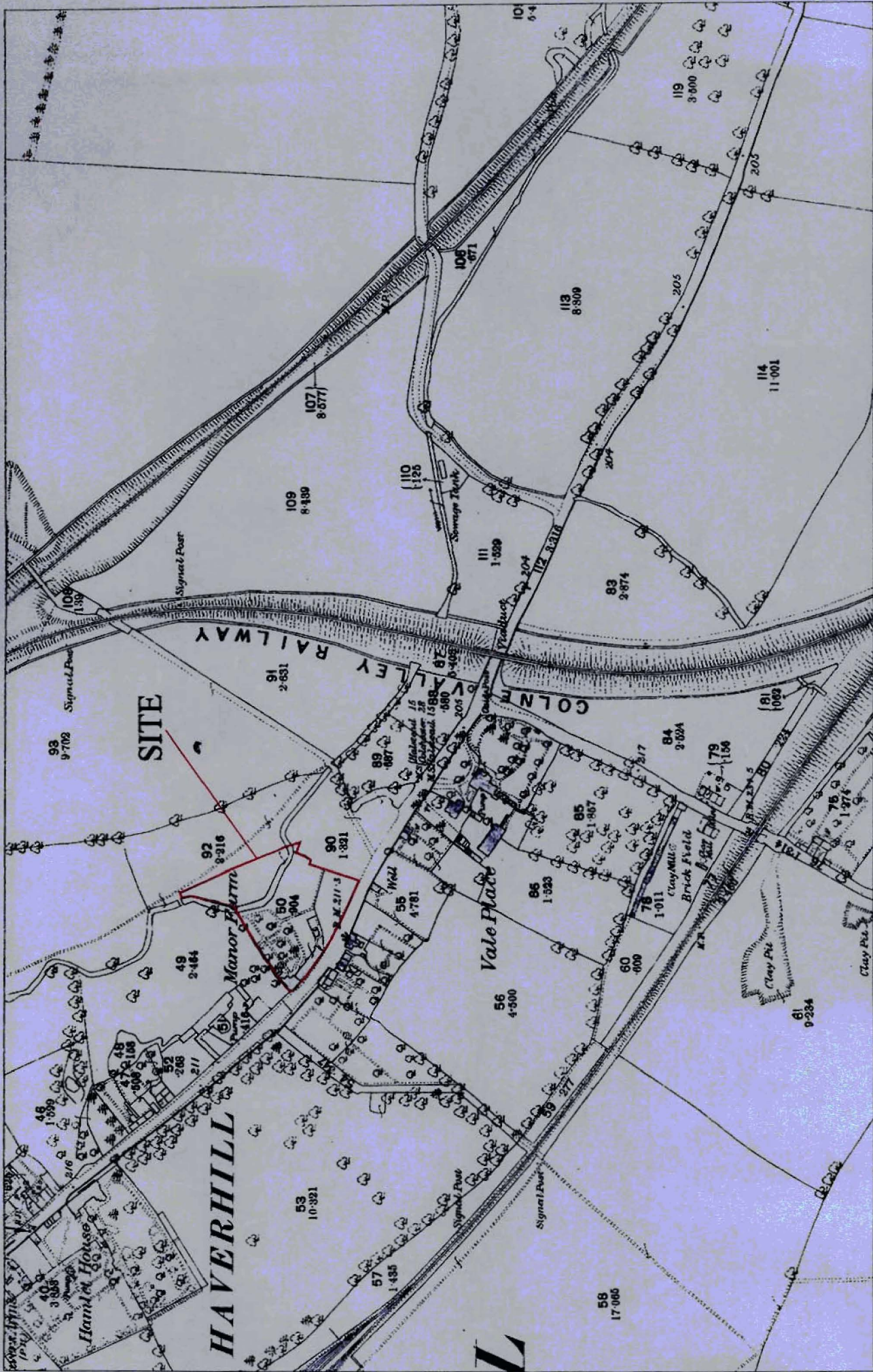


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 Fig.3 HER information
 Scale 1:10,000



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Fig. 4 Tithe map from 1841
Not to scale



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Fig. 5 Reproduced from the 1887 OS map

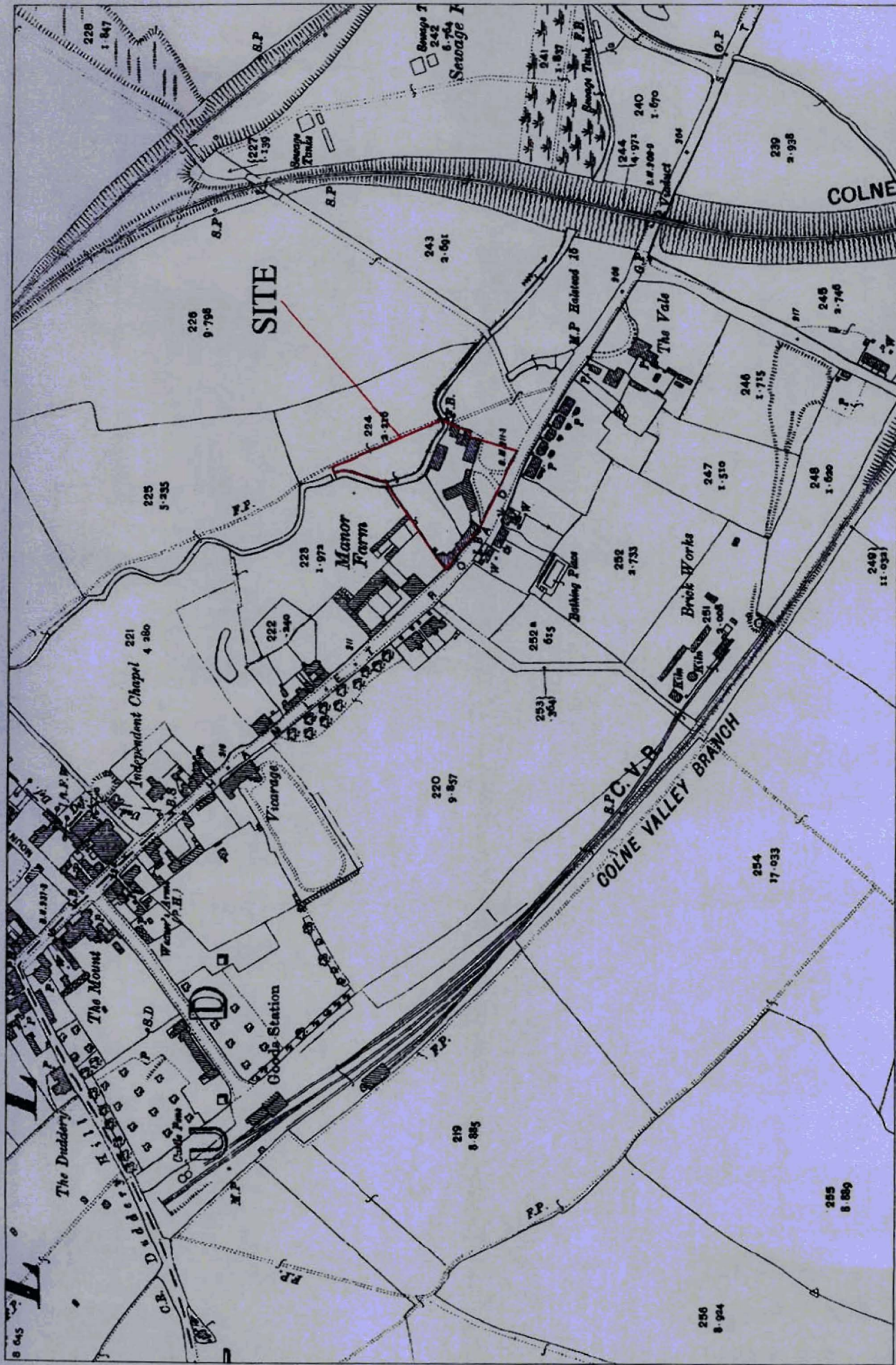
Scale reduced from the 25" to 1 mile



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Fig. 6 Reproduced from the 1892 OS map

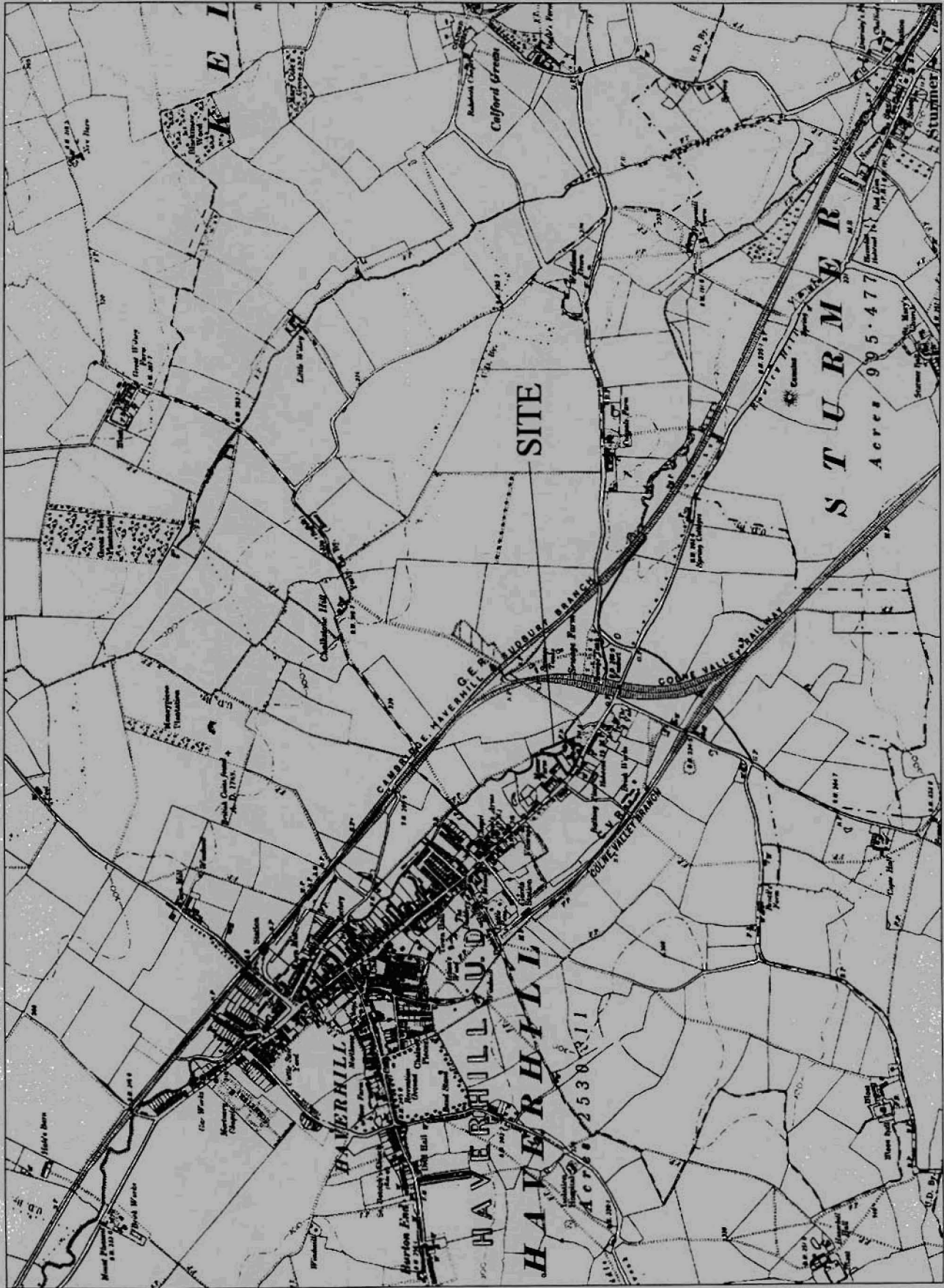
Scale reduced from the 6" to 1 mile



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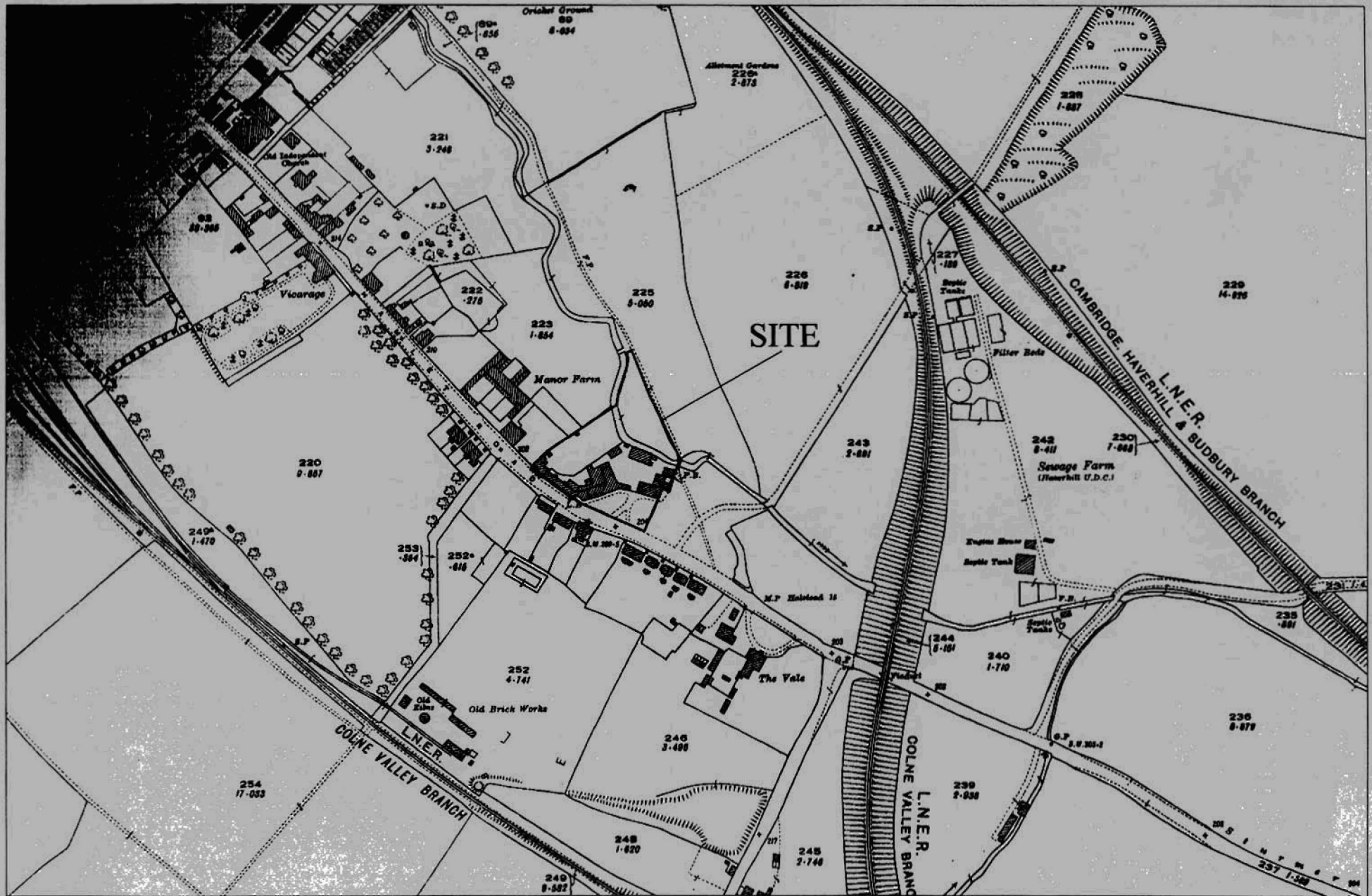
Fig. 7 Reproduced from the 1904 OS map

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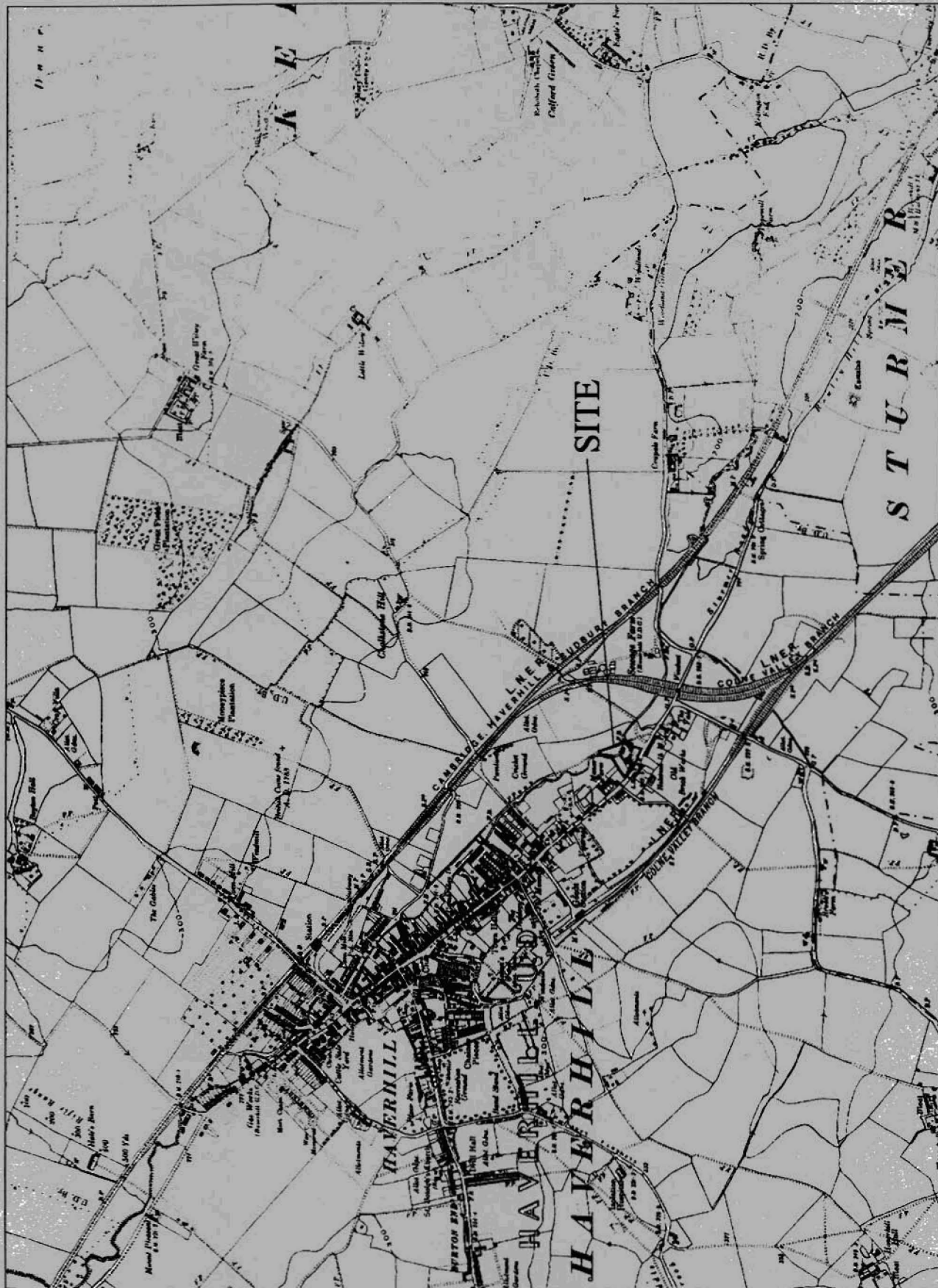


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Fig. 8 Reproduced from the 1905 OS map



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 Fig. 9 Reproduced from the 1928 OS map
 Scale reduced from the 25" to 1 mile

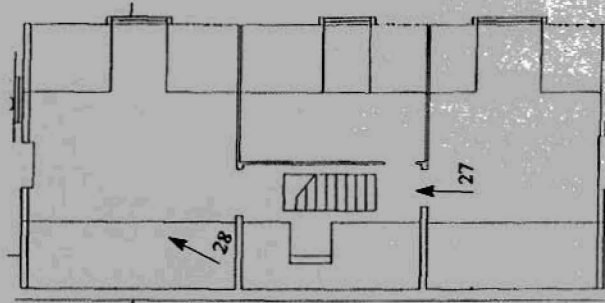


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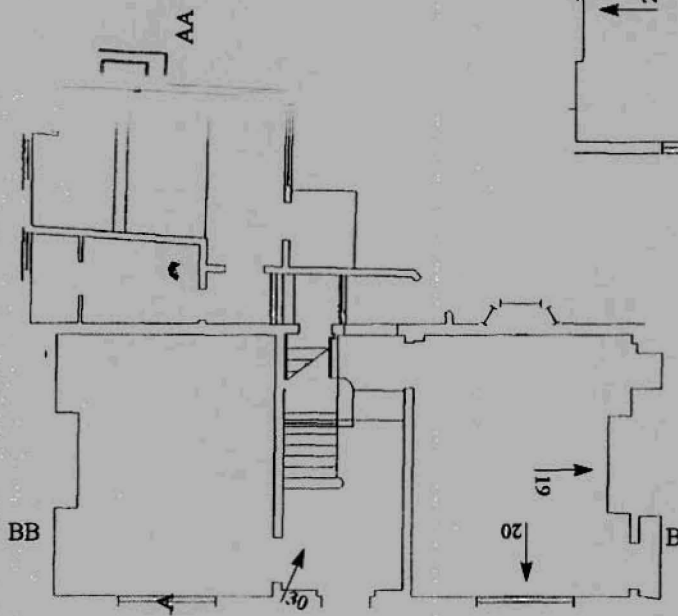
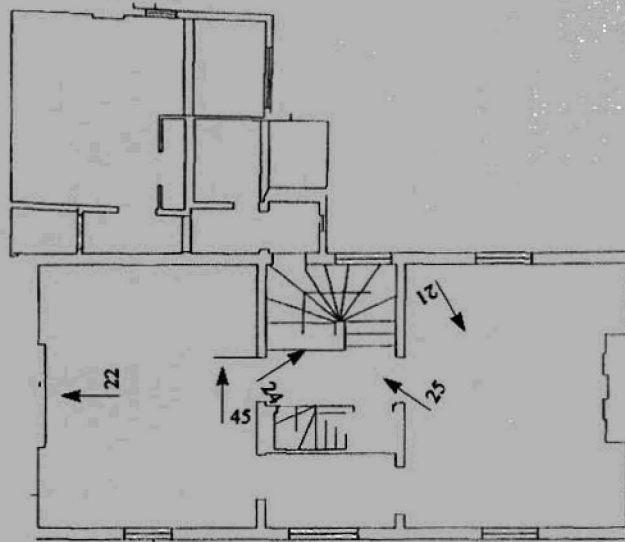
Fig. 10 Reproduced from the 1928 OS map

Scale reduced from the 6" to 1 mile

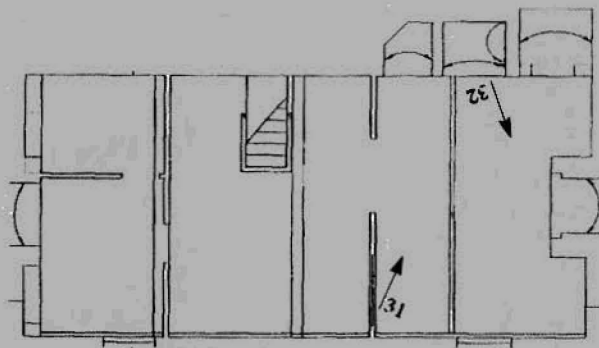
SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

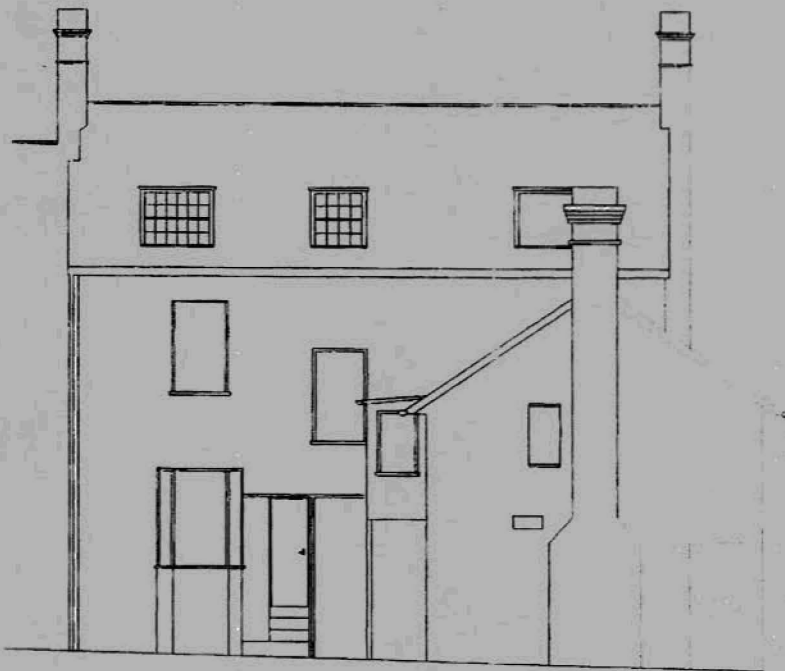
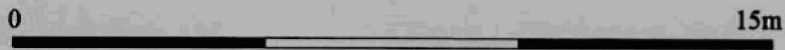


BASEMENT

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Fig. 11 Hamlet House plans
Scale 1:150



STREET FRONTAGE

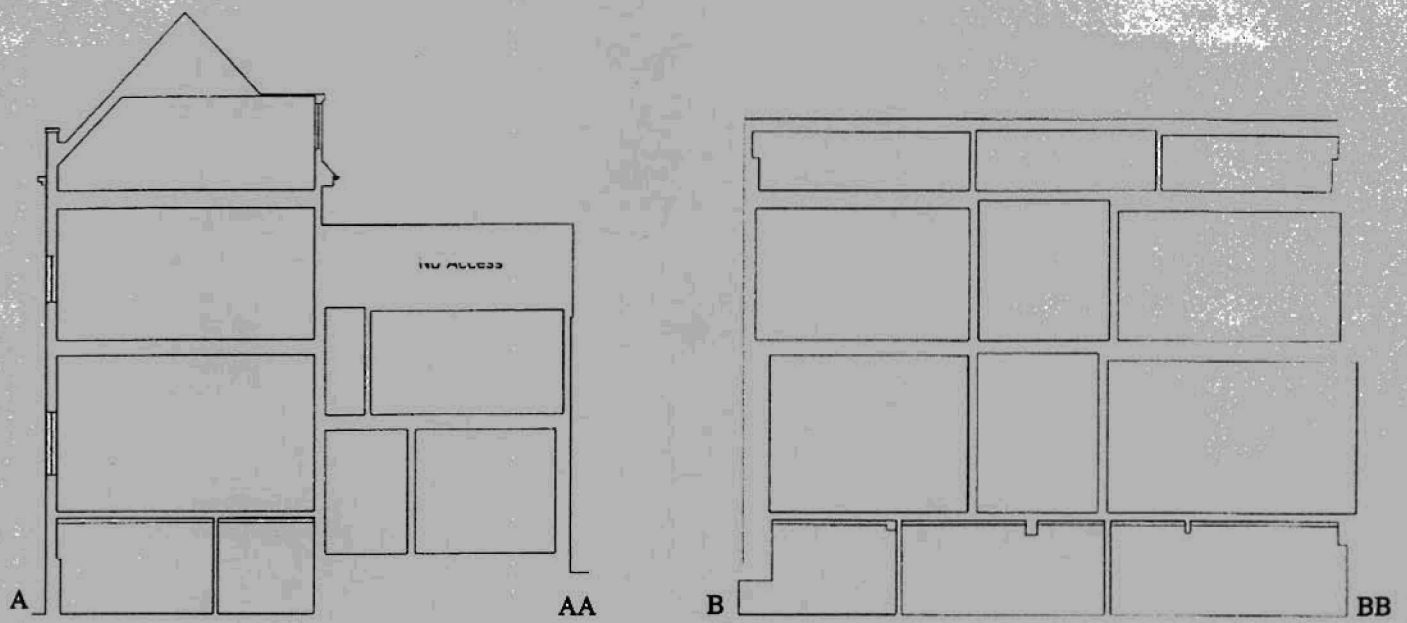


REAR ELEVATION

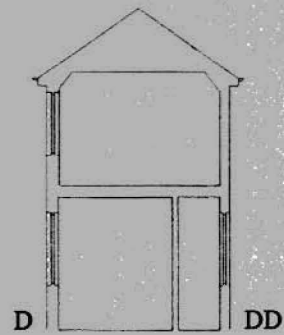
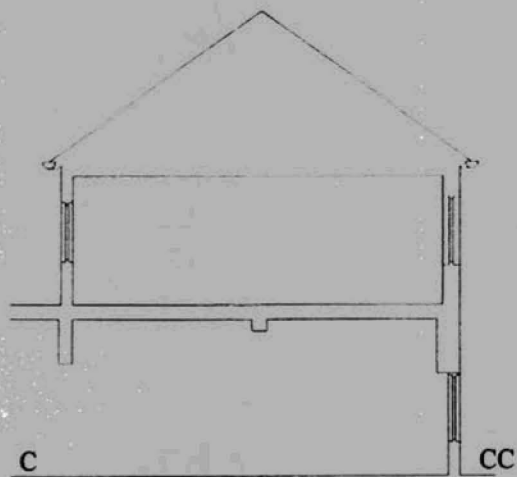
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Fig. 12 Hamlet House elevations

Scale 1:150

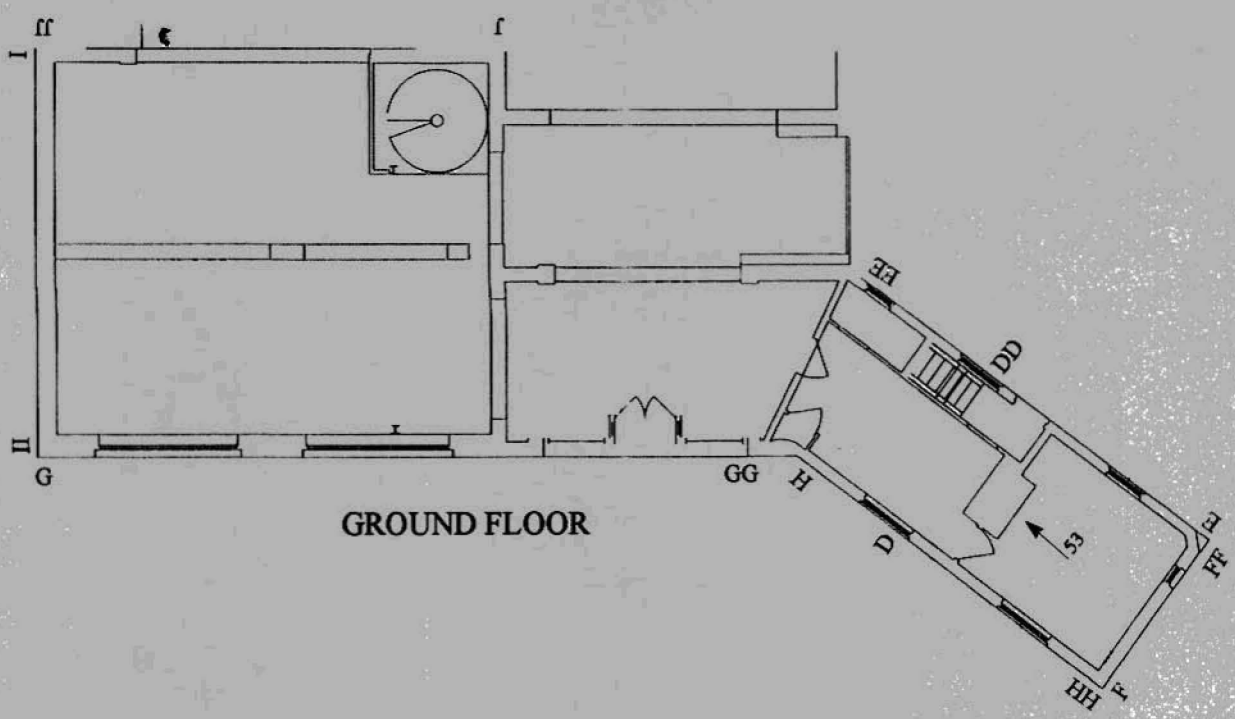
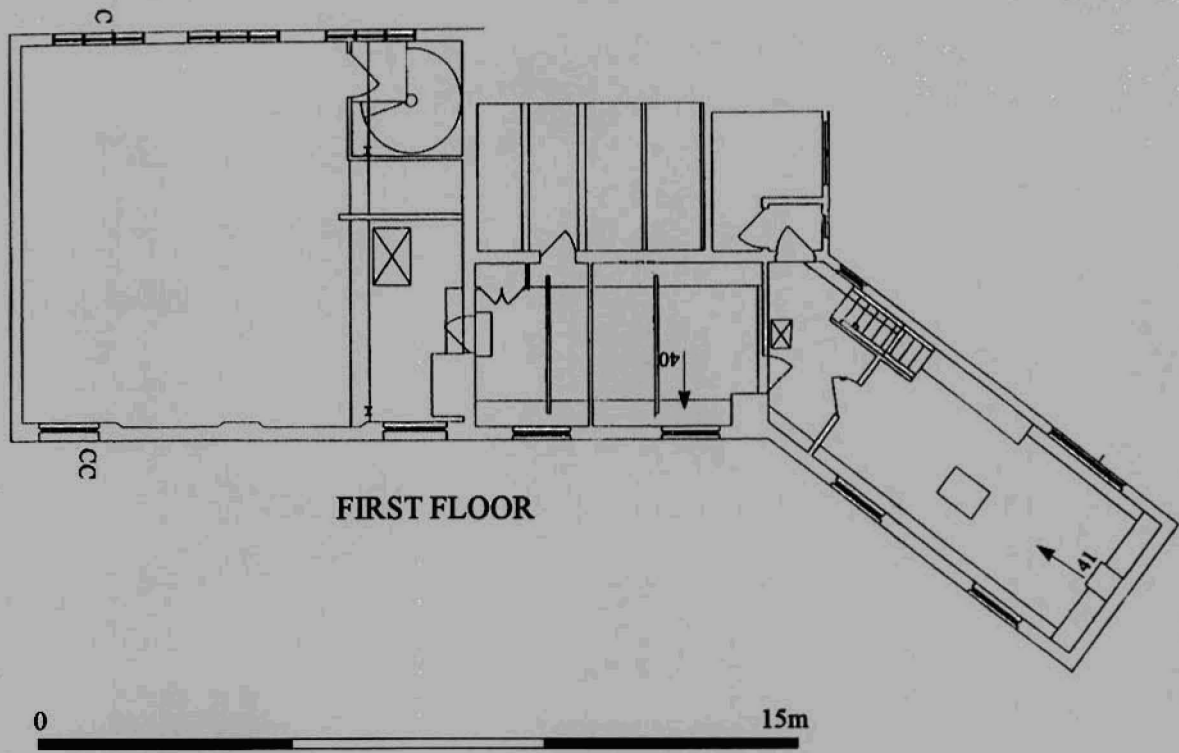


HAMLET HOUSE

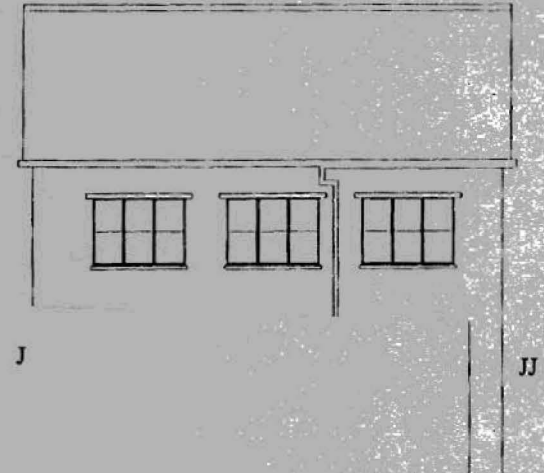
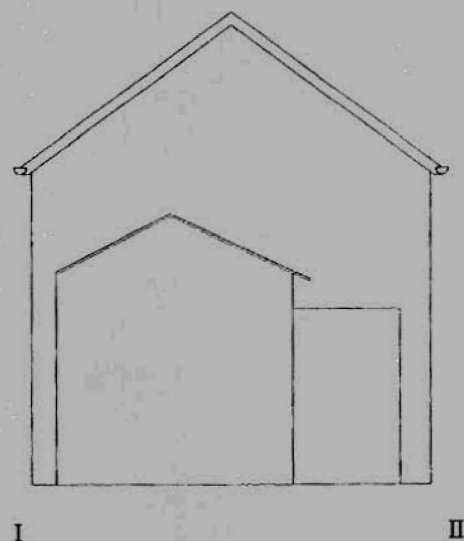
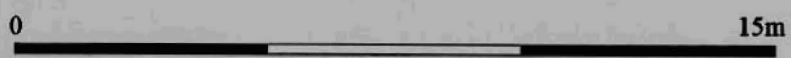
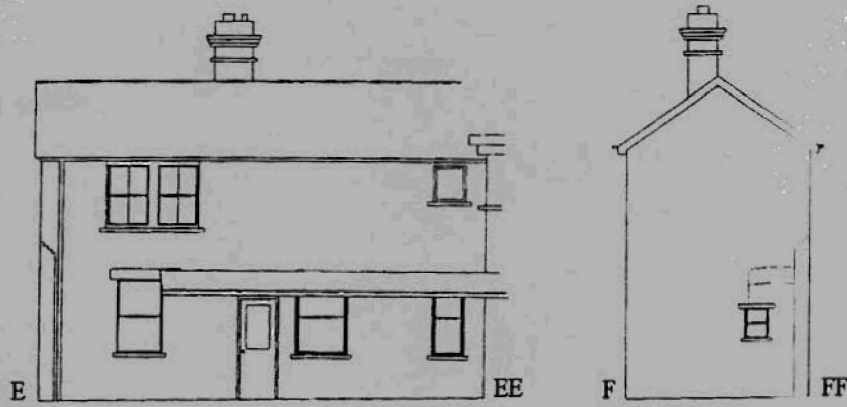


THE COTTAGES

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 13 Hamlet House sections
Scale 1:150



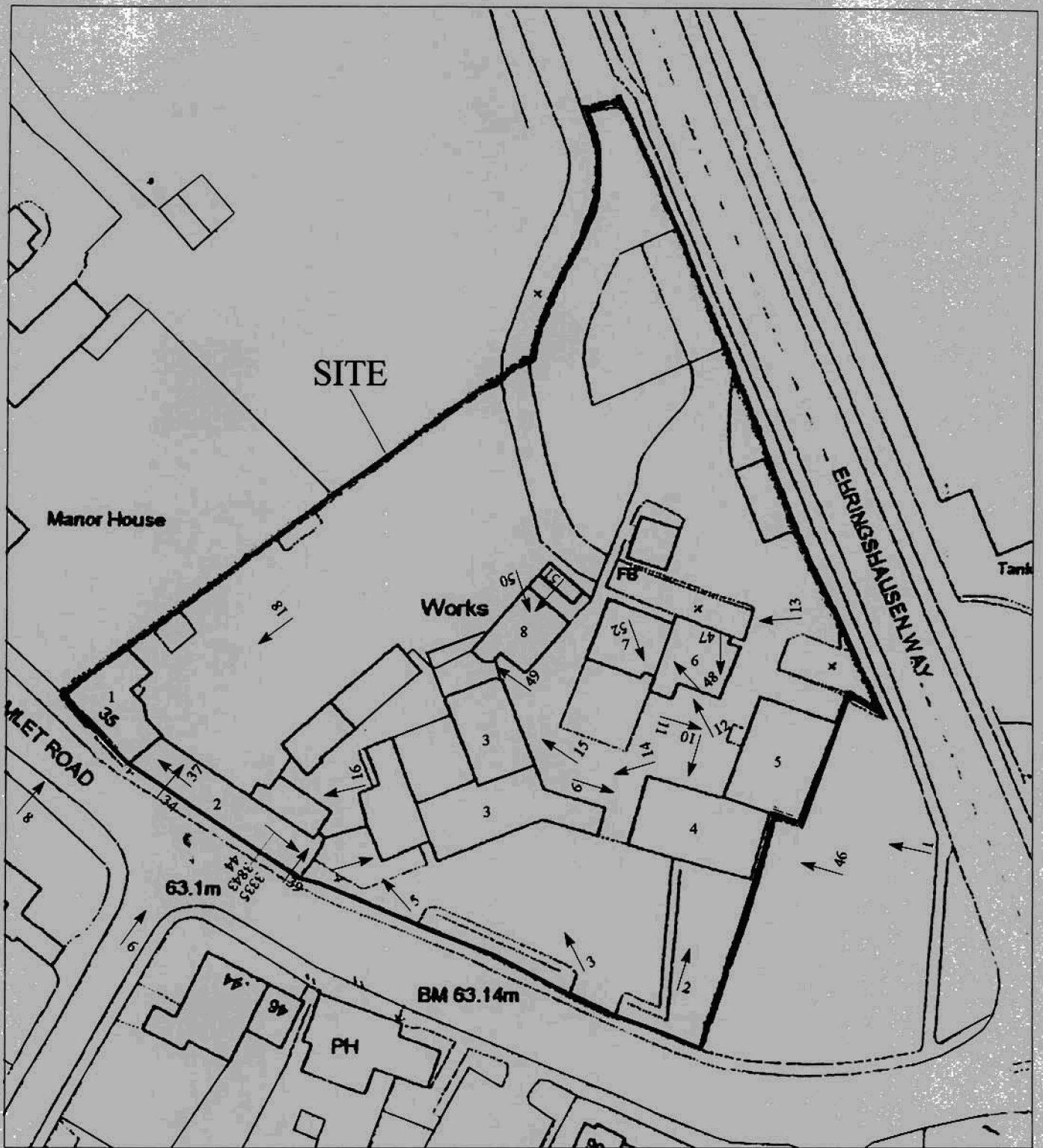
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 14 Plans of the Cottages
 Scale 1:150



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 15 Elevations of the Cottages
 Scale 1:150

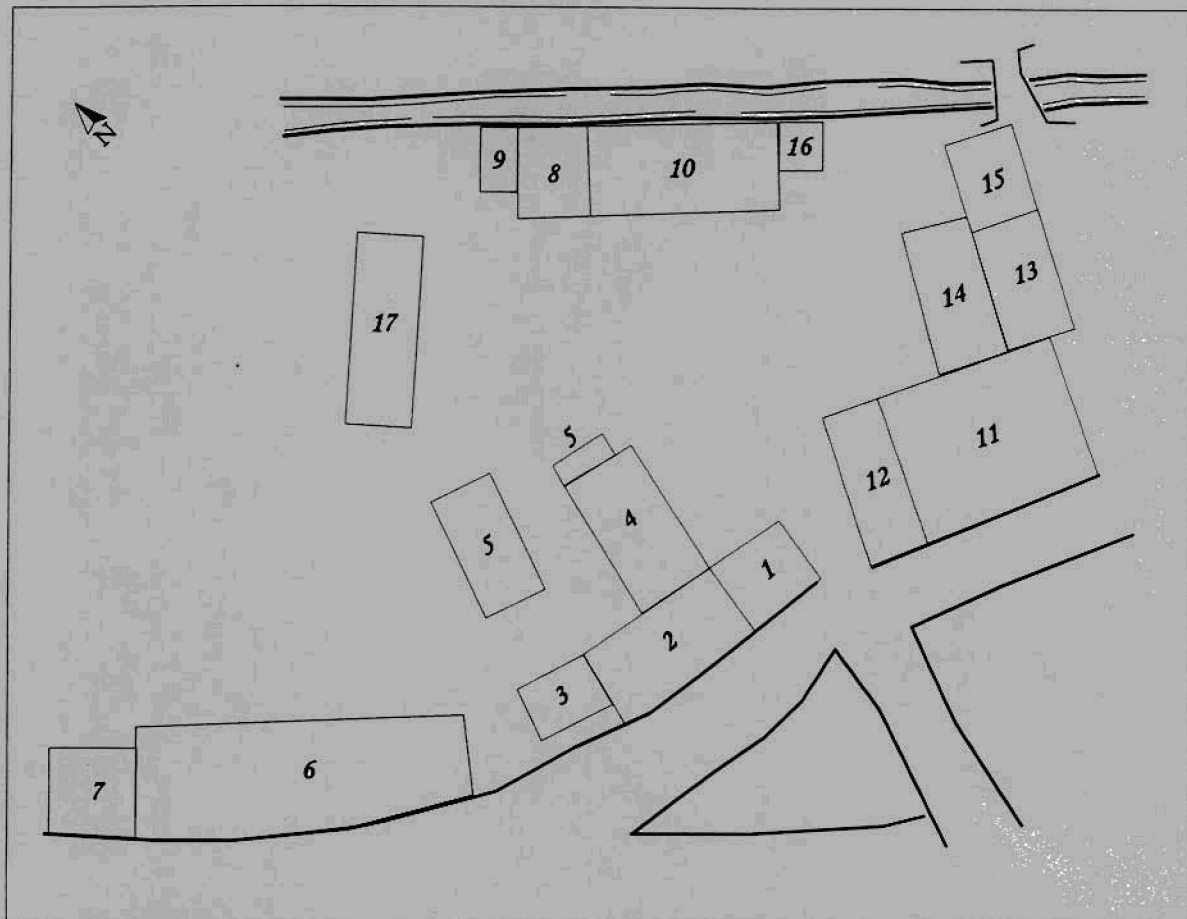


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Fig. 16 Aerial photograph of the site



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Fig. 17 Photographic location plan
 Not to scale



- 1 Offices
- 2 Stores
- 3 Old Cottages
- 4 Wheel Wright
- 5 Timber Store
- 6 Old Silk Works

- 7 Hamlet House
- 8 Stable and Stores
- 9 Parafin Tank
- 10 Blacksmith
- 11 Fitting Shop
- 12 Pattern Shop

- 13 Engine Room
- 14 Mower Repair Shop
- 15 Accumulator Room
- 16 Toilets - 1920
- 17 Motor Shops - 1920

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**Fig. 18 From R. Brazier 1997 'John Atterton's Dream'
Haverhill Historian Vol IV:10**

Not to scale



September 1904 saw one of the biggest fires in the town at the premises of Atterton & Ellis on Hamlet Green. It started in the saw pit in the late evening and caused £2,000 worth of damage. John Atterton started his business in 1874 in Duddery Road and moved to the old Silk Factory on Hamlet Green in 1883.



Vale Place is another of Haverhill's older buildings which have somehow survived. Built in the late eighteenth century, it has been vacant for a long period and is now looking decidedly run down. An open air swimming pool was constructed in the grounds in 1907, and behind the house was the Heasworth Brick Co.

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Fig. 19 Haverhill by Roy Brazier, Images of England