

**The Rose Tavern, Burton End,
Haverhill, Suffolk**

Planning application: SE/12/0842

HER Ref: HVH 079

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(February 2013)

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Site details for HER

Name: The Rose Tavern, Burton End, Haverhill, Suffolk, CB9 9LR

Clients: Artisan Designs Build Specialists

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: SE/12/0842

Development: Erection of two dwellings & conversion of public house

Date of fieldwork: 28 January, 2013

HER Ref: HVH 079

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-142869

Grid ref: TL 6658 4540

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Summary: Haverhill, The Rose Tavern, Burton End (HVH 079, TL 6658 4540) evaluation trenching for two, semi-detached, dwellings in the area of the former car park behind the public house and some 20m east of the site of a later Saxon and medieval church, in all probability now under St Botolph's Place, and burial ground did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological interest (John Newman Archaeological Services for Artisan Designs Build Specialists).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 John Guest & Associates on behalf of their client, Artisan Designs Build Specialists, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for two, semi-detached, residential dwellings which are to be constructed in the former car park to the rear of The Rose Tavern, Burton End, Haverhill (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application SE/12/0842, set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the footprint area concerned while no archaeological works were required for the conversion works to the former public house. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Haverhill is, historically, a small town in south-west Suffolk on the county boundary with Essex to the south and close to the boundary with Cambridgeshire to the west which has seen dramatic growth in the last 50/60 years. The town has shown urban traits from at the least the 11th century as a market is recorded in the Domesday Book indicating that Haverhill has been a local centre since the Late Saxon period. The historic core of the town is located along the High Street which runs parallel and just to the west of the Stour Brook, a tributary of the River Stour. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the town with this linear street plan with the only other notable concentration of buildings at this date running west from the High Street along Camps Road towards Burton End. The Rose Tavern, a structure of early to mid 20th century date, at Burton End is c500m west of the junction of the High Street and Peas Hill/Camps Road where the parish church of St Mary's is located. Topographically the area around The Rose Tavern lies at c75m OD and it has a slight southerly aspect and historic maps show a small stream, now in a culvert, running eastwards to the south of Burton End with the former public house fronting onto the north side of the road. Soils in the Haverhill area are generally heavy as they derived from the locally occurring Till deposits of chalky boulder clay.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its close proximity to the recorded site of a later Saxon and medieval church (HER HVH 005) and associated burial ground to the east (see Fig. 1). Flint walls were reported but not recorded in any detail in 1855 and 300 late Saxon and medieval burials were excavated in 1997 at Overchurch Close c50m to the east of the site of the proposed new dwellings (Murray, 2005). The excavation did not locate the site of the church reported in 1855 and it seems probable that this structure lies under St Botolph's Place some 20m east of the former car park to the public house as these are the only buildings in the area of the burial ground of mid 19th century date and therefore the most likely area to have been disturbed at this date.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed pair of semi-detached dwellings was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket following the removal of the tarmac car park surface. The machine was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas

being hand cleaned for better clarity and due to the size of the bucket each trench was 2.40m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined closely for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under cold but dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised in tabular form as very little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Car park make-up (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northwest/southeast	7	150	-	Stiff pale brown clay with flints & small chalk fragments	No feature or finds
2	Northwest/southeast	7	200	150	Mix of degraded chalk & silty sand with flints in the northern half & stiff pale brown clay in the southern part	No features with the only finds in the upcast spoil being occasional small pottery & glass sherds of 20 th century date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation with the locally occurring natural Till deposits being exposed directly below a thin layer of car park make-up in trench 1. The deposits in trench 2 were slightly deeper with 150mm of a mid brown clay subsoil surviving below 200mm of car park make-up with the base of the trench revealing a mix of degraded chalk and silty sand with flints over the northern half and a stiff pale brown clay over the remainder.

3.3 The upcast spoil from trench 1 did not contain any finds while in the spoil from trench 2 occasional small pottery and glass sherds of 20th century were noted.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While the development area for the planned pair of semi-detached dwellings is close to the probable site of the church whose foundations were noted in 1855 no evidence was recorded for activity at the site pre-dating the 20th century. Some confidence can also be taken in these negative results as the area trenched totalled 33.6m² or 35% of the 96m² footprint area of the dwellings and it therefore appears likely that the recorded church lay at the western end of its churchyard under what is now St Botolph's Place and this was at the western end of the burial ground.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site of the new semi-detached dwellings in what was the car park to the rear of The Rose Tavern, Burton End, Haverhill.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. HVH 079.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone on site for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)

Ref.

Murray, J 2005 'Excavation of a Medieval Cemetery at Crowland Road, Haverhill,' *PSIAH*, vol. XLI, Pt 1, pp5-42

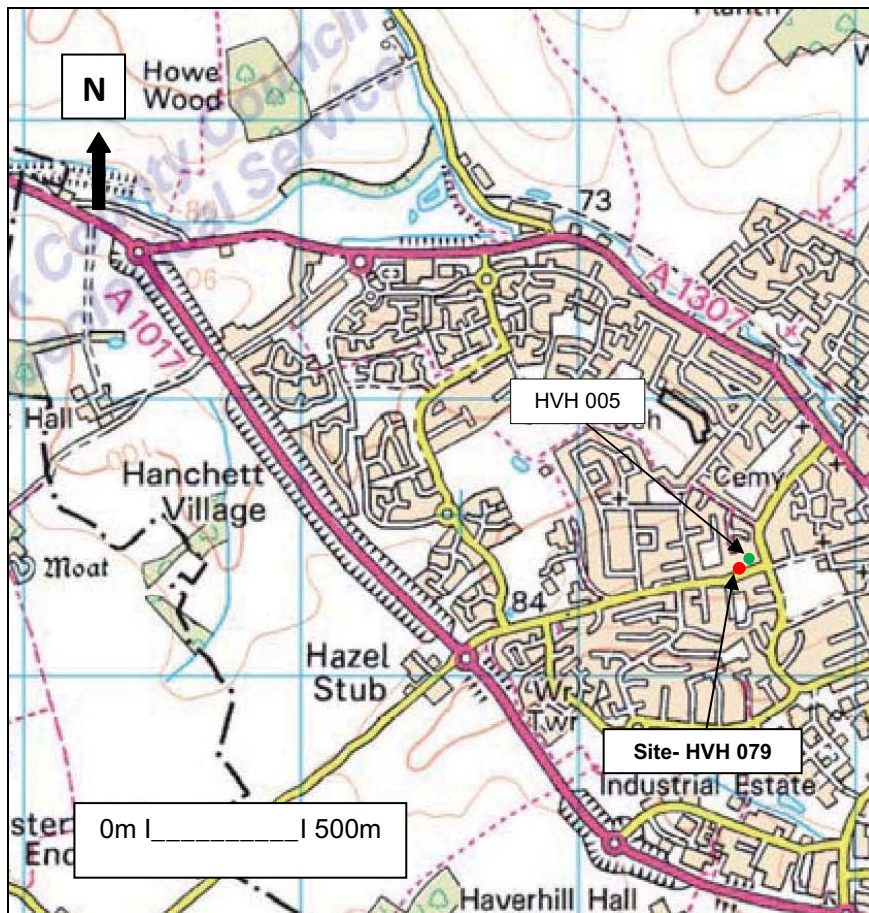


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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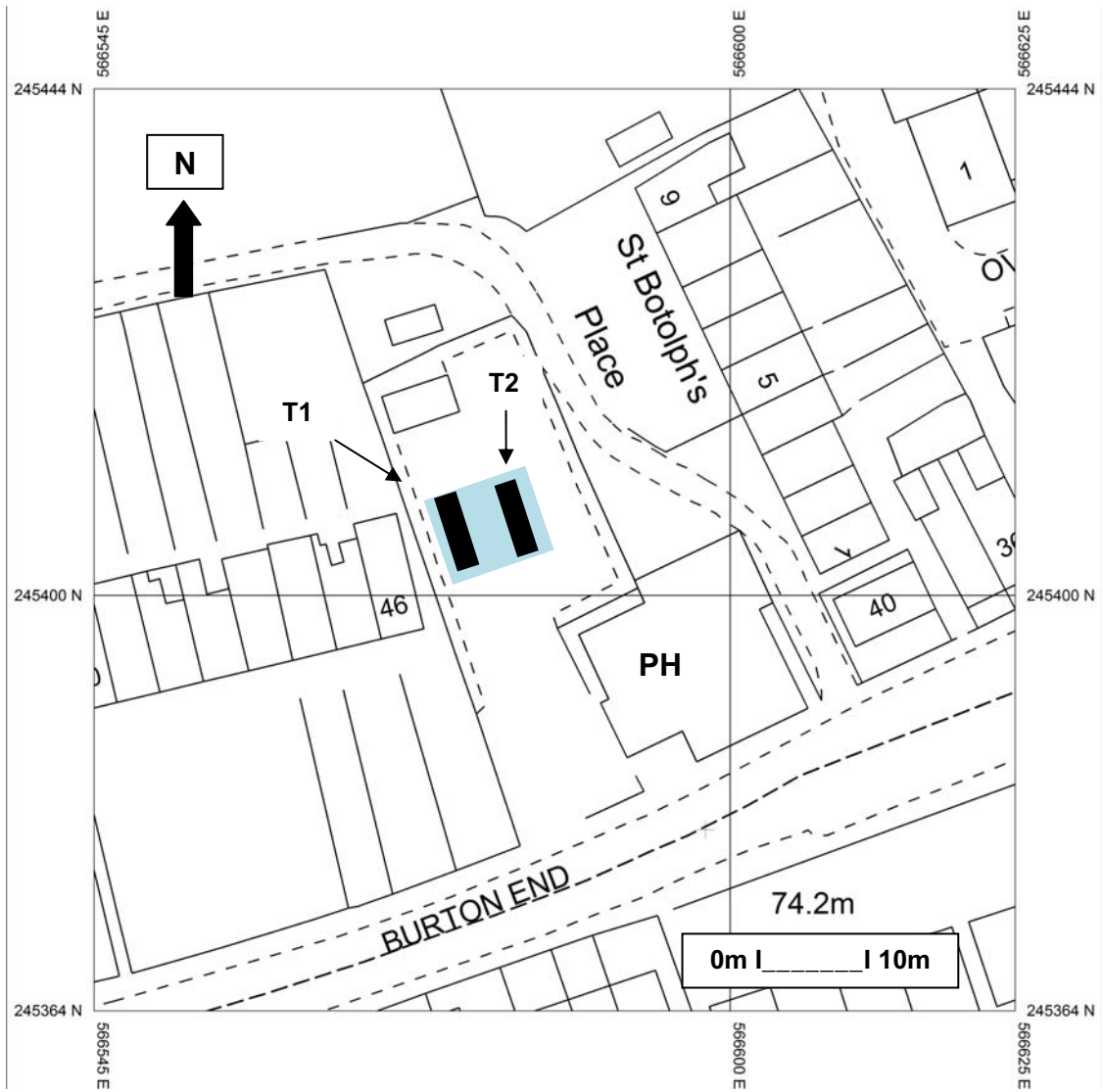


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (planned footprint- blue)

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Appendix I- Images



General view from north, former PH to left



Trench 1 from south



Trench 2 from south

**The Rose Tavern, Burton End,
Haverhill, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: The Rose Tavern, Burton End, Haverhill, Suffolk, CB9 9LR

Client: R & M Developments

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: SE/12/0842

Proposed development: Erection of dwellings & conversion of public house

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2012_10_15_SCCAS_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_The Rose Tavern_Haverhill

Grid ref: TL 665 454

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 John Guest & Associates on behalf of their client, R & M Developments, has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application SE/12/0842 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of two, semi-detached, dwellings in the car park to the rear of The Rose Tavern, Burton End, Haverhill and the conversion of the latter to purely residential use. The evaluation requirements relate solely to the planned new dwellings.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Haverhill is, historically, a small town in south-west Suffolk on the county boundary with Essex to the south and close to the boundary with Cambridgeshire to the west which has seen dramatic growth in the last 50/60 years. The town has shown urban traits from at the least the 11th century as a market is recorded in the Domesday Book indicating that Haverhill has been a local centre since the Late Saxon period. The historic core of the town runs along the High Street which runs parallel and just to the west of the Stour Brook, a tributary of the River Stour. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the town with this linear street plan with the only other notable concentration of buildings at this date running west from the High Street along Camps Road towards Burton End. The Rose Tavern at Burton End is c500m west of the junction of the High Street and Peas Hill/Camps Road where the parish church of St Mary's is located. Topographically the area around The Rose Tavern lies at c75m OD and it has a slight southerly aspect and historic maps show a small stream running eastwards to the south of Burton End with the former public house fronting onto the north side of

the road. Soils in the area are generally heavy as they derived from the locally occurring Till deposits of chalky boulder clay.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposal affects an area of archaeological importance, in the immediate vicinity of the site of the Late Saxon and medieval church at Burton end (County HER HVH 005, Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History 1868 & 2005). The location of the church is unknown: flints walls, possibly an apsidal end, were reported but not mapped in 1855. In 1997, 300 Late Saxon/medieval skeletons were excavated c.50m to the east of the development area, at Overchurch Close. The limits of the graveyard were not defined, and it may well have extended westwards towards the development area. The church was not encountered in that excavation, and may also have stood to the west- perhaps the walls described in 1855 were noted during building works at St Botolph's Place or The Rose Tavern. There is some potential for both the church and churchyard to extend to the development area, as well as for a continuation of multiperiod remains recorded at HVH 005 to exist on the site.' (Photographic evidence suggests that The Rose Tavern is a building of mid 20th century date making it more likely that the church foundations were revealed to the north-east under what is now St Botolph's Terrace).

3.2 The report on the 1997 excavation concludes that the church at Burton End, more recently referred to as St Botolph's but almost certainly dedicated to St Mary, was the original one for Haverhill and that it was in use alongside the present church on the High Street in the later medieval period before going out of use in the 16th century. With a moderate quantity of Late Saxon pottery from the 1997 excavation it is also concluded that Burton End formed the earlier area of settlement at Haverhill with the main part of the town shifting east to the High Street in the medieval period.

3.2 A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation and in particular to test the planned new build area for evidence related to the nearby former church and churchyard site.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits and evidence for more truncation of 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 cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location where evidence for the Late Saxon and medieval church and churchyard site may exist. In addition evidence for Late Saxon and medieval settlement activity is likely close to the church site and the 1997 excavation also recorded evidence for earlier prehistoric and Roman period activity in the general area. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches over the proposed new build area under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a pair of semi-detached residential dwellings on what is currently part of the hard surfaced car park to the rear of The Rose Tavern, Burton End, Haverhill.

5.2 The Brief requires 20m long of 1.80m wide trenching and a proposed trenching plan is included below (concentrating on the new build area as it is planned to re-use the remaining car park area to the side of The Rose Tavern by simply re-surfacing it). The trenching will be undertaken using a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench to

allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in former rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being medium to high at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by

recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no

easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless particularly deep features are present).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land

use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

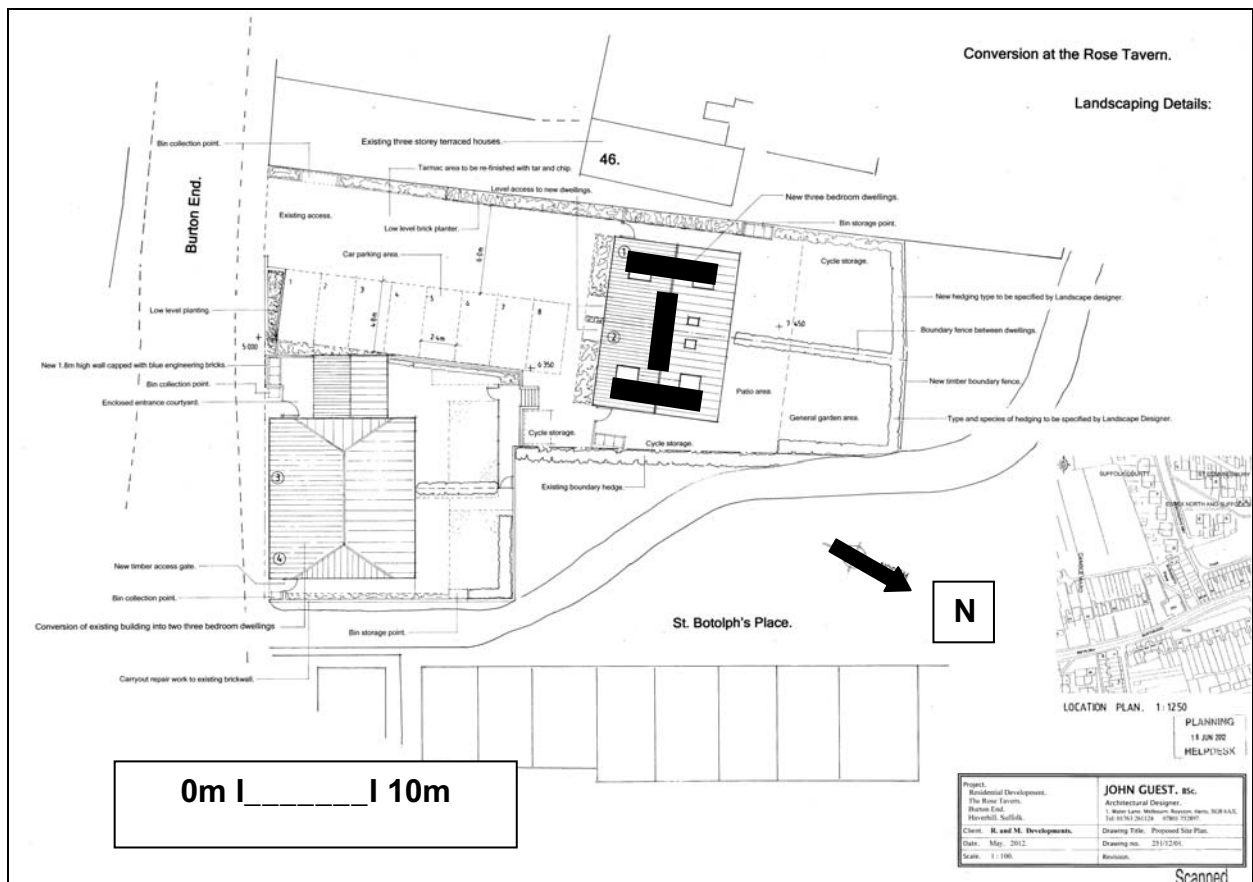
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Townergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-142869

Project details

Project name	The Rose Tavern, Burton End, Haverhill- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Haverhill, The Rose Tavern, Burton End (HVH 079, TL 6658 4540) evaluation trenching for two, semi-detached, dwellings in the area of the former car park behind the public house and some 20m east of the site of a later Saxon and medieval church, in all probability now under St Botolph's Place, and burial ground did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological interest.
Project dates	Start: 28-01-2013 End: 28-01-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	HVH 079 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY HAVERHILL THE ROSE TAVERN, BURTON END
Postcode	CB9 9LR
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 6658 4540 52 0 52 04 53 N 000 25 52 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 75.00m Max: 76.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services

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

Project design originator John Newman

Project director/manager John Newman

Project supervisor John Newman

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "none"

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

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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