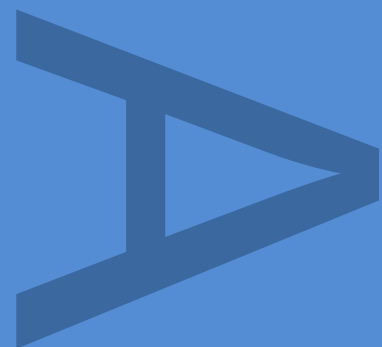


**HAMLET CROFT, HAVERHILL,
SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AND WATCHING
BRIEF**

MARCH 2013



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R11314**

][Hamlet Croft, Haverhill, Suffolk

An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

Local Planning Authority: St Edmundsbury Borough Council

Central National Grid Reference: TL67567 44885

Site Code: HVH078

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March 2013

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ABSTRACT

This document details the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation and watching brief at Hamlet Croft, Haverhill, Suffolk. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited on behalf of Bloor Homes to assess the archaeological implications of residential development at the site. The site is currently a football pitch and has previously been terraced to provide a level playing field. With the exception of two undated ditches in Trench 1, no archaeological features were present in the six trial trenches. When these two features were revealed more fully in the subsequent watching brief, one was found to be of geological origin. Deep made ground deposits are present on the north-east side of the field, building-up the ground level and sealing the original topsoil and subsoil. The original ground level on the south-west side of the site was significantly reduced during the 1960s terracing for the football pitch.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation and watching brief at Hamlet Croft, Haverhill, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bloor Homes to assess the archaeological implications of residential development of land at the site.
- 1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological field evaluation within the proposed development area was prepared by Mark Hinman (PCA) in response to a request for a trenched archaeological evaluation by Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- 1.3 Archaeological sites and finds in the surrounding area and the archaeological potential of the site have previously been described and discussed in a desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs.
- 1.4 The site is located to the south-east of Haverhill town centre, on the southern slopes of the Stour Brook valley. It is currently used as a football pitch. The mapped geology of the area comprises glacial and river terrace deposits of sand and gravel overlying nodular chalk of the Lewes and Seaford formations (British Geological Survey 1981).
- 1.5 Six trial trenches, generally 25m in length and totalling 165m, were excavated and recorded on 22nd-23rd October 2012 (Fig. 2).
- 1.6 A watching brief monitoring the excavation of a pipe trench in the north of the site and a road corridor extending through the central spine of the site (Fig. 5) was carried out between the 18th January and 27th February 2013. The watching brief was carried out by Jan Janulewicz.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 Six trial trenches were laid out following the trench location plan in the Written Scheme of Investigation produced by PCA (Hinman 2012) (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was repositioned slightly to the west of its proposed location in order to avoid a buried mains electricity cable and an area containing protected reptiles (slow worms). Trench 6 was shifted south-eastwards as the security fencing around the site access was positioned across its proposed location. Trenches 2, 4 and 5 were extended northwards (and in the case of Trench 5, eastwards) in order to investigate the made ground deposits overlying/ building-up the original ground level on the north-east side of the playing field.
- 2.2 The ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 13 ton 360 tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the clean natural geology where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. No archaeological features or deposits were present above the level of the natural geology.
- 2.3 OD heights and trench locations were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit. Individual trench plans were drawn manually at a scale of 1:50. Discrete archaeological features (e.g. pits) were half-sectioned; linear features such as ditches were excavated in 1m slots. Features and interventions were described on pro-forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed using digital and black and white/ colour film cameras.

Watching brief methodology

- 2.4 The archaeological watching brief (Fig. 5) was conducted between the 18th January and 27th February 2013. During the monitoring of the road corridor in the south-eastern part of the site, two additional short trenches [25] and [26] were cut across Trench [1] in order to better-investigate the two undated ditches [11] and [12] found during the evaluation. In Trench [25], 'Ditch' [11] was revealed more fully and found to be an irregular geological feature. In Trench [26], the terminus of undated Ditch [12] was found and excavated by hand but no datable finds were present. The ground level in the road corridor in the central and north-western parts of the site was only reduced by c. 0.2m into the redeposited chalky clay made ground (14) and (16) (see below) (Plate 15). Any archaeological remains in this area were therefore unaffected by the groundworks.

- 2.5 The cutting of the pipe trench began in the north of the site and extended into the central area (Plate 14). The area around Trench 6 was not affected by the work. A 20 ton mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket was used to reduce the ground level in spits until the natural geological horizon was reached. The made ground deposits previously encountered on the north-east side of the site were encountered down to a depth of 2m below existing ground level. The pipe trench was more than 5m deep, cut into the chalk bedrock. Shoring units were lifted into the trench before the pipe was fitted.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

- 3.1 The natural geology across the site (9) is generally a firm clay, which ranges from yellowish-grey with chalk flecks to dark orangey-brown in colour and usually contains moderate inclusions of rounded flint nodules (<150mm). In places, it is heavily-mottled with patches of white clayey chalk and solution hollows filled with dark reddish-brown sandy clay with flints (e.g. Trench 4; Plate 7). A localised pocket of yellowy-orange clayey sand is present in the centre of the site and was encountered in the west end of Trench 3. An outcrop of solid natural chalk was identified in the eastern half of Trench 3 (Plate 6) and the north of Trench 4. This variable chalky/sandy clay is typical of glaciofluvial deposits.
- 3.2 The natural clay/ chalk is overlain by subsoil (8), usually a firm mid to dark reddish-brown slightly sandy but predominantly clayey silt. Its colour and composition are variable depending on the exact makeup of the underlying natural geology. This variation implies that the subsoil derives at least partly from past agricultural land use disturbing the upper levels of the geological horizon and intermixing this natural material with hill-wash and cultivation soil. Subsoil (8) was present in all the trial trenches and was between 0.22 and 0.52m deep, deepening to the north, which would have been downhill prior to the terracing of the field.
- 3.3 In the majority of trenches (1, 3, 6 and the southern ends of Trenches 2 and 4), the subsoil (8) is directly overlain by imported or improved topsoil ((7); 0.17-0.45m thick) relating to the use and maintenance of the former football pitch. In the middle and northern parts of Trenches 2 and 4, and throughout Trench 5, the original subsoil (8) and (where surviving) a thin buried topsoil layer (15) are overlain by up to 0.80m of made ground. This made ground is predominantly a mixed yellowish-brown/ grey clay and powdery chalk (16) which has been dumped and compacted in order to build-up the original ground level in the lower-lying parts of the site (Plate 10; Section 3, Fig. 4). This is redeposited natural material cut away from the originally higher ground in the south-west of the site (Plate 6) and then dumped on the north-eastern part of the field to form a level terrace for the football pitch. The made ground deepens to the north (Section 4, Fig. 4). Plate 12 shows the foot of the artificial terrace, adjacent to the north-eastern boundary of the site; the ground level here has been built up by approximately 1.5m.

- 3.4 Deposit (14) (Trenches 2 and 4) has the same origin and purpose as (16) and is present at the same stratigraphic level, slightly to the south. It is less chalky and compact than (16) and is probably mixed dumped subsoil and topsoil excavated from the south-west side of the site during the terracing. The made ground in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 is sealed by the improved topsoil (7).
- 3.5 Trenches 1 and 6 lie outside the terraced area. The ground in Trench 3 and the southern parts of Trenches 2 and 4, in the centre of the site, has neither been cut into nor built-up during the terracing.
- 3.6 A ditch [12]=[18] was identified in the northern part of Trench 1, towards the east side of the site (Plates 1, 3 and 13; Fig. 3). It is aligned north-east to south-west and is approximately 1m wide and 0.28m deep, with fairly steep sides and a concave base (Section 1, Fig. 4). The excavated slot contained no finds, but the stratigraphic position of the feature, cutting through the subsoil (8) and sealed by 0.40m of topsoil (7), suggests a relatively recent date. Around 5m to the north is a second linear feature on the same alignment [11] (Plates 1 and 2; Fig. 3). This was recorded as a ditch in the evaluation but was revealed more fully (recorded as Feature [23]) in the subsequent watching brief and found to be geological in origin. It was irregular in plan, with steep sides, a narrow 'v'-shaped base, and dimensions of 0.70m wide by 0.17m deep (Section 2, Fig. 4). No finds were present; it was sealed by the subsoil.
- 3.7 The only other features present in the trial trenches were of natural origin. These comprised a tree hollow [10] at the south end of Trench 2 (Plates 4 and 5), a solution hollow [13] in the north of Trench 4 (Plate 8), and a large glacial channel crossing Trench 3 on a south-east to north-west alignment (Plate 6; Fig. 3). This was approximately 2m across by 1.5m deep and was filled with firm mid orange/ grey clay containing abundant medium-sized (<150mm) flint nodules; machine excavation revealed that it was partially infilled and overlain on its east side by the same yellow-grey sand which formed the natural drift geology in the west end of Trench 3.

4 CONCLUSIONS

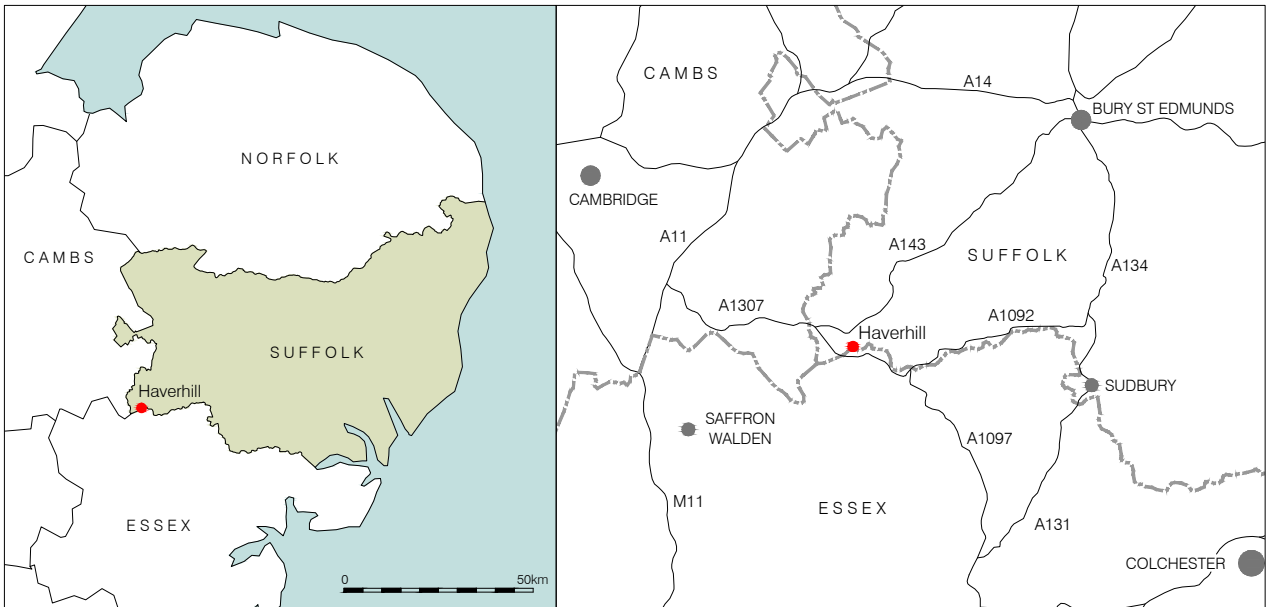
- 4.1 An undated ditch [12] was identified in Trench 1, towards the east of the site. It is likely to be of relatively recent (*i.e.* post-medieval) origin based on its stratigraphic position cutting the subsoil. It may relate to agricultural activity prior to the site's use as a football field. The site is depicted as an enclosed field or pasture on Ordnance Survey maps up to at least 1926. The only other features found in the trial trenches were of natural origin.
- 4.2 Made ground is present in the north-east of the site (identified in Trench 5 and the northern parts of Trenches 2 and 4). It primarily comprises redeposited natural clay/ chalk excavated from the originally higher ground on the south-west side of the field and dumped to build-up the ground level in the north-east of the site, forming a level terrace for the football pitch. Ordnance Survey maps indicate that this terracing took place in around 1960.
- 4.3 Although archaeological remains could be present beneath the made ground and buried topsoil/ subsoil in the northern part of the site, the scarcity of features in the trial trenches suggests that the site has low archaeological potential. The ground in the south-west of the site has been cut into during the terracing and archaeological survival there is likely to be poor.

5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 5.1 PCA would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project on behalf of Bloor Homes and Abby Antrobus and Jess Tipper for monitoring the project on behalf of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. Thanks to Josephine Brown of the PCA CAD Department for preparing the figures.

6 REFERENCES

Hinman, M. 2012 Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Field Evaluation at Hamlet Croft, Haverhill. Pre-Construct Archaeology



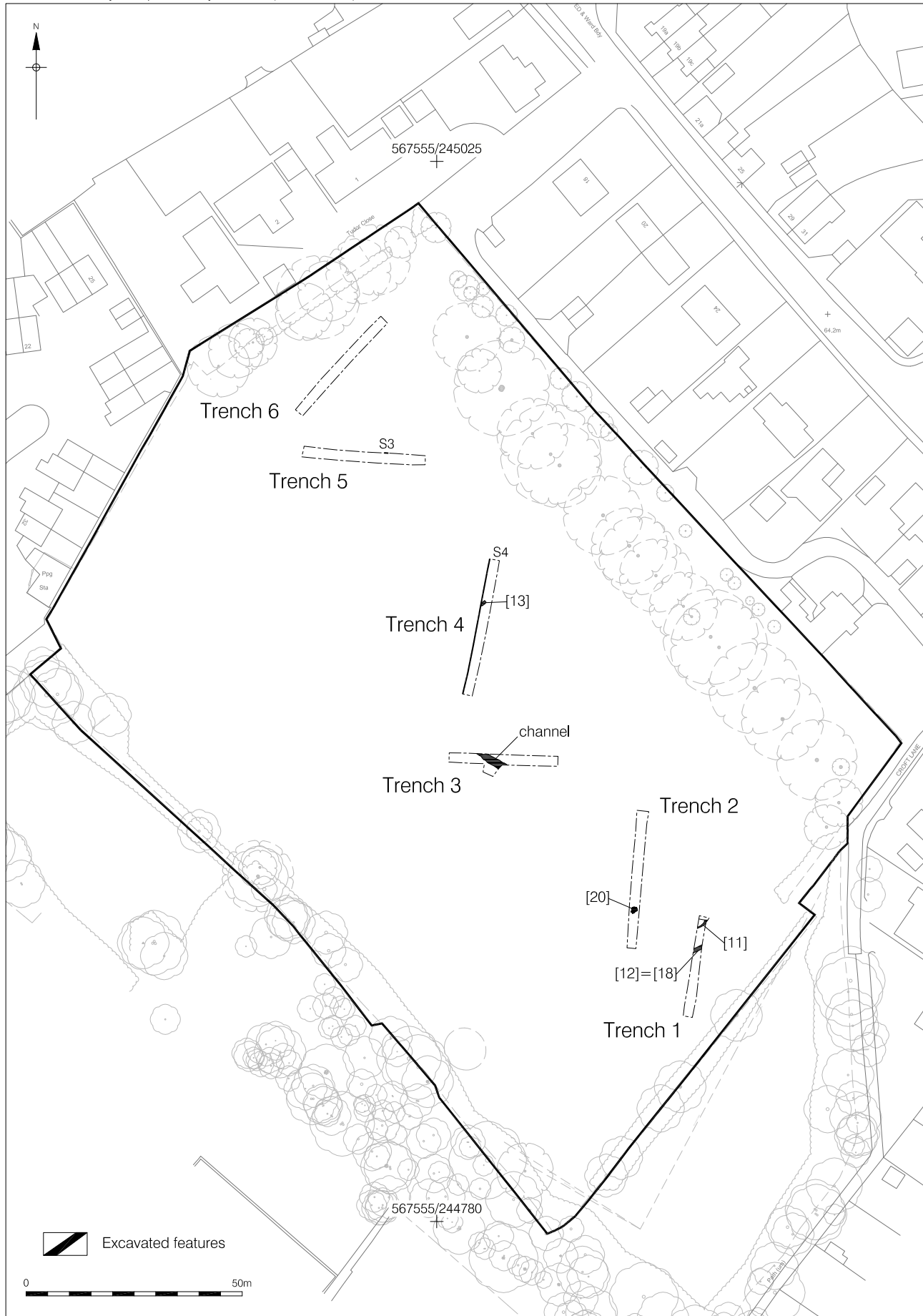
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08/08/12 HB, updated 26/10/12 MR

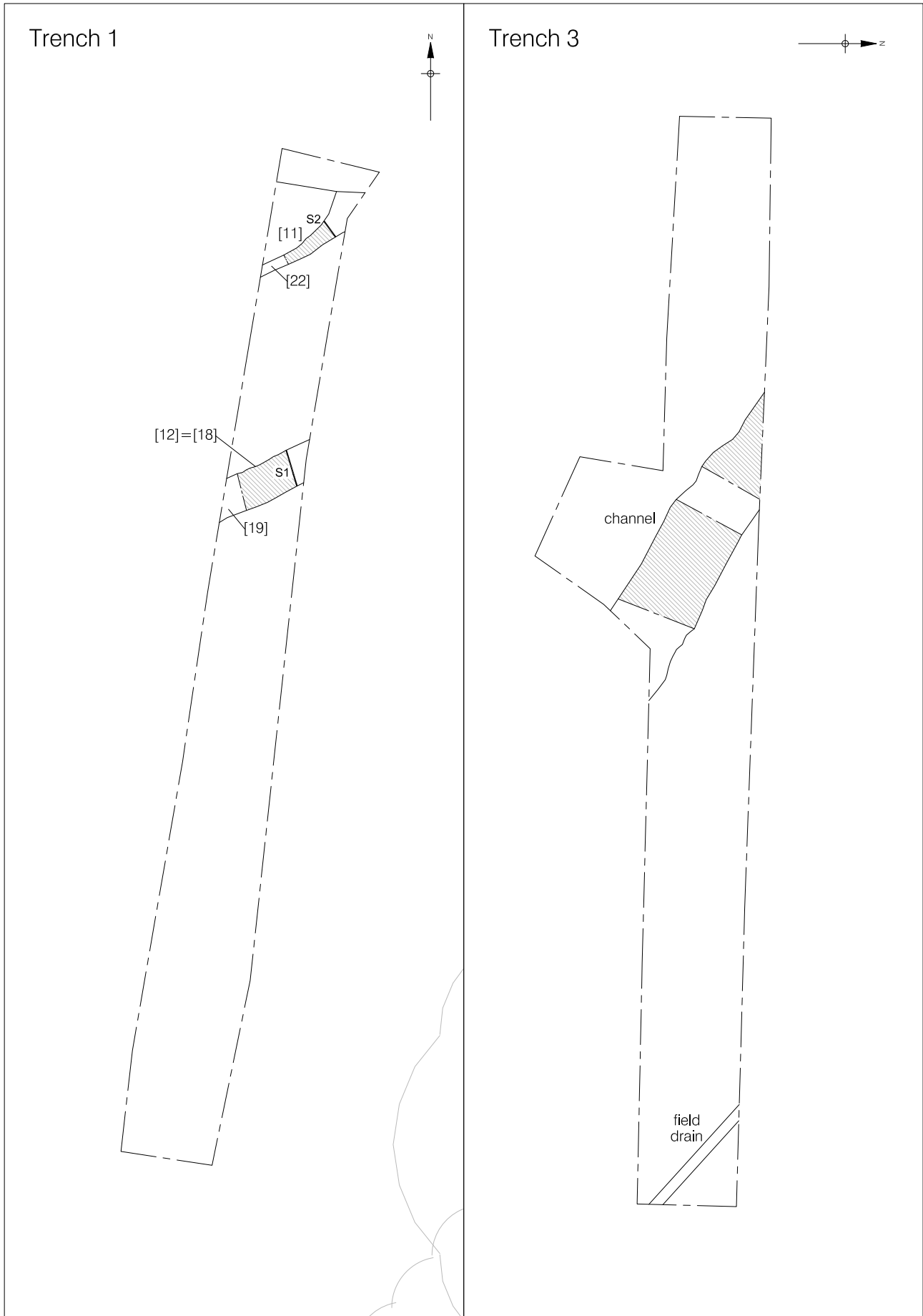
Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 625,000 & 25,000 at A4

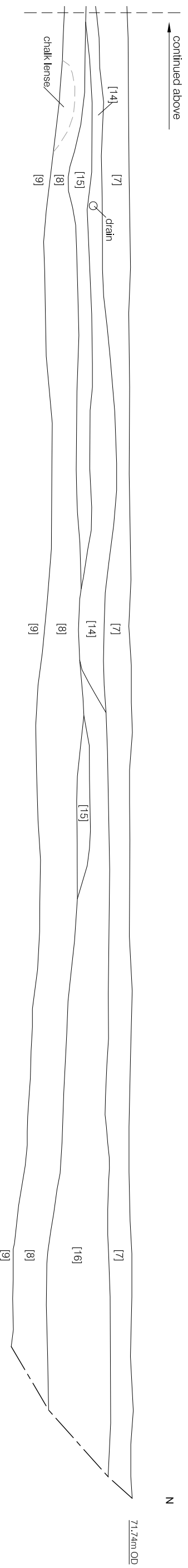
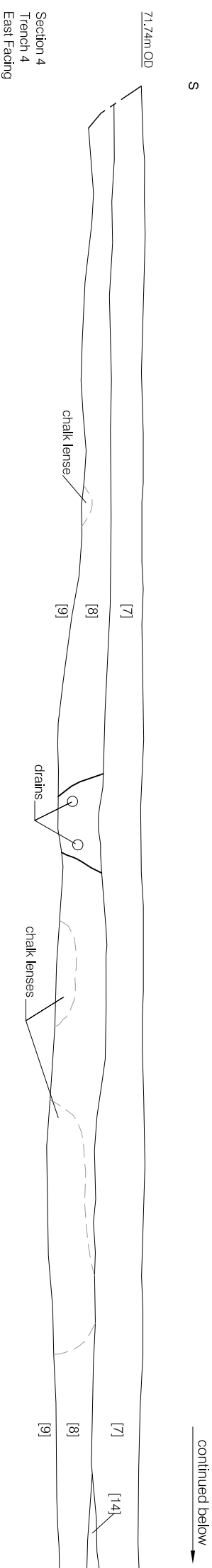
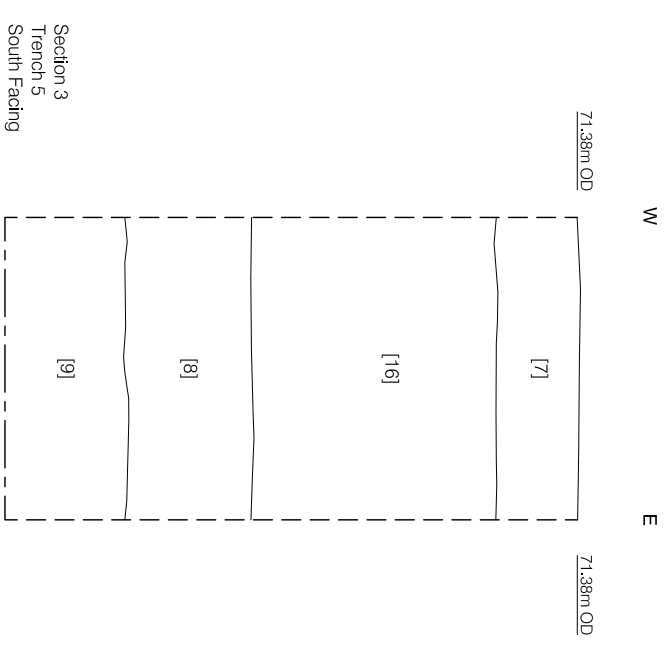
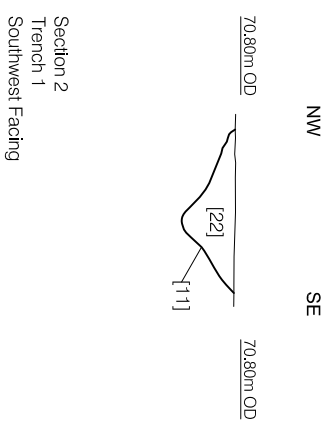
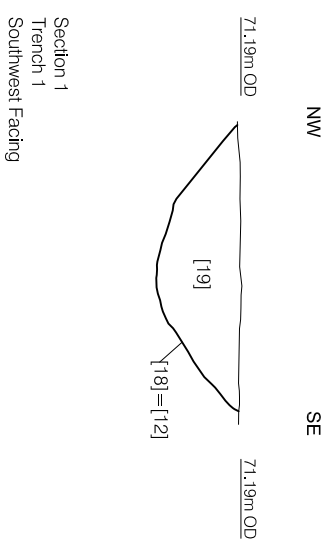
Detailed site survey data provided by the client (October 2012)



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26/10/12 MR

Figure 2
Detailed Site and Trench Locations showing excavated features
1:1,250 at A4





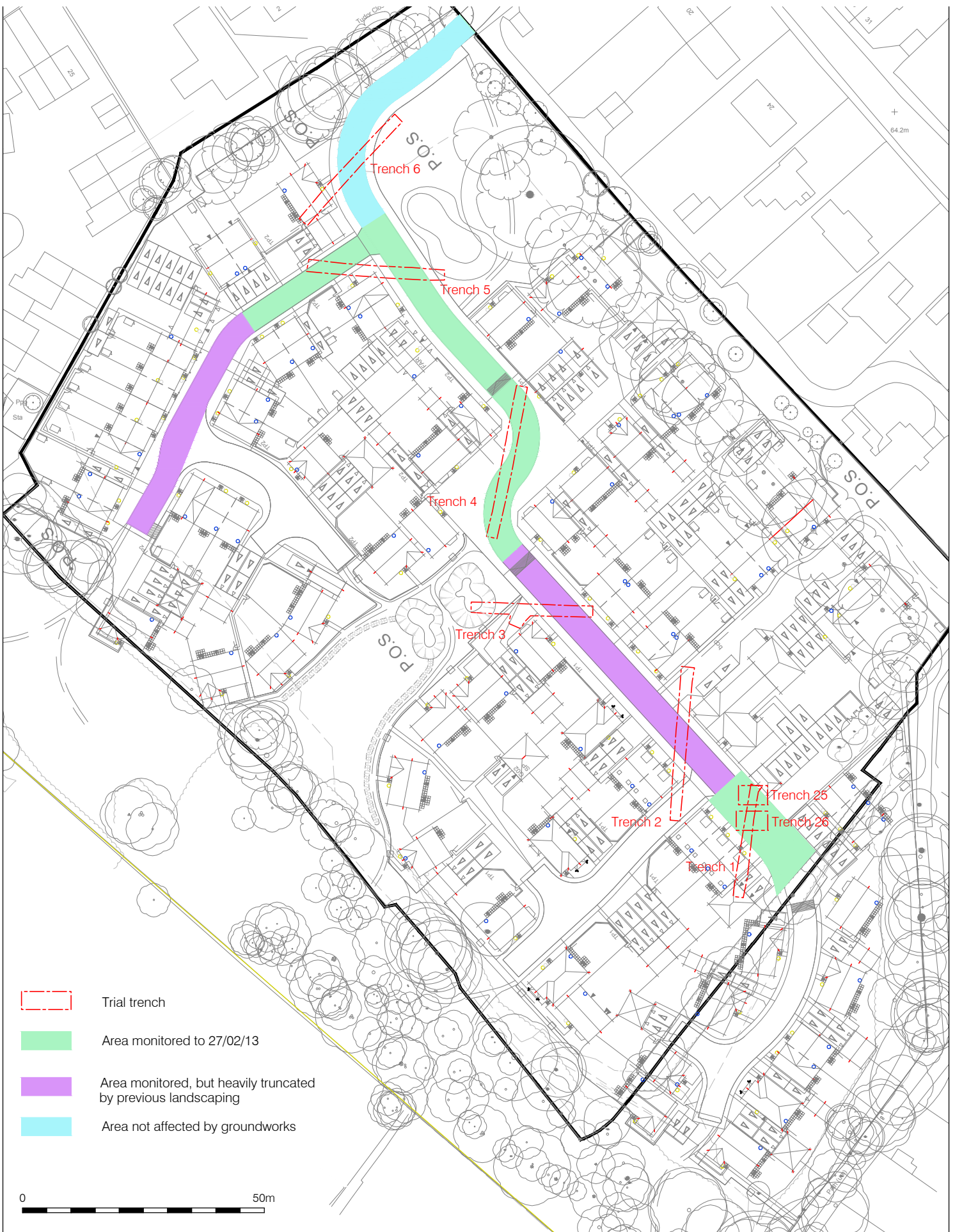


Figure 5
 Area monitored to 27 February 2013
 1:1,000 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Comments
1	-	Trench	1	Trench 1
2	-	Trench	2	Trench 2
3	-	Trench	3	Trench 3
4	-	Trench	4	Trench 4
5	-	Trench	5	Trench 5
6	-	Trench	6	Trench 6
7	-	Layer	All	Topsoil
8	-	Layer	All	Subsoil
9	-	Layer	All	Natural (generally chalky clay) drift geology
10	-	Tree Hollow	2	Undated
11	-	Geological Feature	1	Geological
12	-	Ditch	1	Undated
13	-	Solution Hollow	4	Undated
14	-	Layer	2, 4	Made ground building-up original ground level on north-east side of field
15	-	Layer	4	Buried topsoil
16	-	Layer	4, 5	Made ground building-up original ground level on north-east side of field
17	13	Pit Fill	4	Fill of Solution Hollow [13]
18	-	Ditch	1	=[12]
19	12	Ditch Fill	1	Single fill of Ditch [12]
20	-	Tree Hollow	2	=[10]
21	10	Pit Fill	2	Single fill of Tree Hollow [10]
22	11	Fill of Geological Feature	1	Single fill of Geological Feature [11]
23	23	Geological Feature	25	Terminus of Geological Feature [11], identified during watching brief
24	23	Fill of Geological Feature	25	Fill of Geological Feature [23]
25	25	Trench	25	Trench [25]
26	26	Trench	26	Trench [26]

APPENDIX 2: PLATES

PLATE 1: Trench 1, view south showing Geological Feature [11], Ditch [12], and variations in natural clay geology towards south end of trench.



PLATE 2: Trench 1, Geological Feature [11], view north-east



PLATE 3: Trench 1, Ditch [12], view north-east

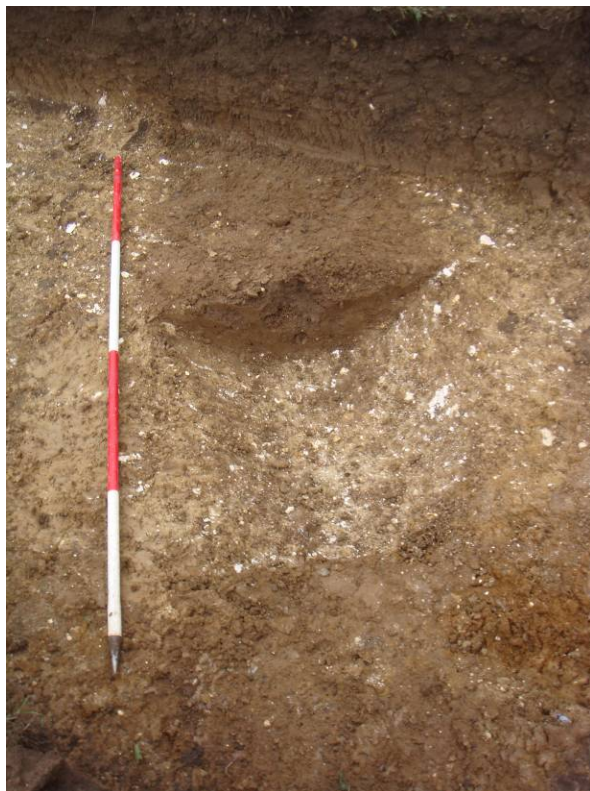


PLATE 4: Trench 2, view north with Tree Hollow [10]=[20] in foreground



PLATE 5: Trench 2, Tree Hollow [10], view south-west



PLATE 6: Trench 3, view south-west with glacial channel in middle of trench. The terracing (cutting-away of the original ground level) on the south-west side of the site can be seen in the background.



PLATE 7: Trench 4, view north showing highly variable natural geology and solution/ tree hollows



PLATE 8: Trench 4, Solution Hollow [13], view north



PLATE 9: Trench 5, view west



PLATE 10: Trench 5, south-facing section showing (below modern topsoil) artificial build-up of ground level with redeposited natural chalky clay (16)



PLATE 11: Trench 6, view south



PLATE 12: North-east side of site, view west from north-east corner showing terracing/
building-up of original ground level



PLATE 13: Trench 26, Ditch [12], view north-west across ditch



PLATE 14: Cutting of pipe trench under watching brief conditions



PLATE 15: Ground reduction in road corridor (central western part of site), carried out under watching brief conditions



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-136313	
Project details	
Project name	Hamlet Croft, Haverhill, Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Six trial trenches were excavated on a former football pitch in advance of proposed residential development. The site has previously been terraced to form a level playing field. Apart from two undated ditches, no archaeological features were present. Made ground deposits are present in the lower-lying northern part of the site, building-up the original ground level.
Project dates	Start: 22-10-2012 End: 23-10-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HVH078 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SE/11/1443 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"

Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY HAVERHILL Hamlet Croft, Haverhill
Postcode	CB9 8NS
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 675 448 52 0 52 04 32 N 000 26 39 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 69.17m Max: 71.82m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Abby Antrobus
Project design originator	Mark Hinman
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Tom Woolhouse
Type of sponsor/funding	Construction/housing

body	
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bloor Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	HVH078
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	HVH078
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation at Hamlet Croft, Haverhill, Suffolk, CB9 8NS
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Woolhouse, T.

Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	Stapleford
Description	A4 bound typed report with CAD location plans and drawings and digital photographs
Entered by	Tom Woolhouse (twoolhouse@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	25 October 2012

APPENDIX 4: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Mark Hinman Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

October 2012

INTRODUCTION

General Background

This report comprises a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation of land at Hamlet Croft, Haverhill in response to a request for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation by Abby Antrobus of the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).

Pre Construct Archaeology has been commissioned by CgMs to carry out a program of archaeological evaluation on land at Hamlet Croft, Haverhill. The project will be managed and directed by Mark Hinman regional manager of PCA central.

The site currently comprises a playing field site situated towards the southern end of the town. The study area is centred on NGR TL 675/658.

The superficial geology of the site consists of river terrace deposits (undifferentiated) - sand and gravel and the underlying geology of the site is comprised of Lewes nodular chalk formation and Seaford chalk formation (undifferentiated) - chalk (Geological Map Data ©NERC 2011).

Archaeological Background

This proposal lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. A number of finds of archaeological importance have been recorded within the vicinity of the Stour Brook and have been detailed in a previous desk-based assessment produced by CgMs Consulting. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that are present.

Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the archaeological investigations will be to seek to contribute to an understanding of the character, condition, date and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

The evaluation will include a comprehensive appraisal of the context in which the archaeological evidence rests and should aim to highlight any research priorities relevant to any further investigation of the site (see East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 8, 2000). The evaluation will provide a predictive model of the archaeological remains present and likely to be present on the site and include an appraisal of their significance.

The evaluation will aim to provide sufficient information to enable the formulation of a suitable management/investigation strategy for the site's historic environment in light of the current proposal.

METHODOLOGY

Trial Trenching

All archaeological works will be undertaken within the bounds of the development area.

All archaeological works will be designed to minimise, as far as is reasonably practicable the environmental impact of trial trenching within the study area.

All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008), and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14). Reference will also be made, where appropriate to Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource Assessment and 2 Research Agenda and Strategy documents (EAA Occasional Papers 3 and 8) as required by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).

Trenching will be located according to the layout shown within Figure 1. A total of no. 6 x 25m trenches 1.8m wide, total length 150m will be opened within the development area. The trenches will be located around the line of the central access road onto the site

Trenches will be opened under the supervision of an archaeologist using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches will be cut to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first.

Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify located features and deposits. Trench spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

PCA will back-fill the trenches on completion of excavation. This does not constitute reinstatement of the site to its former condition.

Recording and Sampling

Field techniques and recording are detailed within the PCA fieldwork induction manual, (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown 2009. Records will comprise survey, drawn, written and photographic data. The drawn record will comprise an initial plan (scale 1:50 or 1:100) for each trench. Thereafter, single context and/or excavated feature plans will be produced for all exposed and excavated features.

Trenches and features will be tied in to the OS grid. Sections will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. The written record will comprise context descriptions on PCA pro-forma context sheets. The photographic record will comprise monochrome of trenches and excavated features supplemented by colour and digital photographs.

All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits in accordance with SCCAS Requirements for Trenched Evaluation. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) will be excavated across their width and for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be appropriate).

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.

All gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

Environmental Samples: On-Site Methodology

Bulk samples will be taken by the excavator and in consultation the project's environmental specialist where practicable, to test for the presence and potential of micro- and macro-botanical environmental indicators. The result of any analysis will be incorporated in the evaluation report.

Consideration will be given to the recovery of specialist samples for scientific analysis, particularly samples for cultural/environmental evidence, structural materials and absolute dating. The overall aim of the sampling strategy will be to determine the potential of all feature types and periods represented on the site, both for biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris) that are not reliably represented by hand-collected assemblages.

All pre-modern securely stratified deposits will be considered for bulk (flotation) sampling, unless structural or are comprised of building debris/rubble, etc. Obviously contaminated deposits (i.e. containing a high proportion of residual, or intrusive, material) will not be routinely sampled.'

Sample size will take into account the frequency with which material is likely to occur. In general, however, samples will be of the order of 30-40 litres (the sample tubs which PCA use hold c. 10 litres of soil), where sufficient material is available. Sub-sampling for assessment purposes should be avoided because small volume of material may not be sufficient to adequately assess the information potential of deposits, for example, artefact/ecofact densities may be low and material may not be uniformly distributed throughout individual deposits.

Assessment of sufficient samples will be undertaken to cover the range of feature types and dates represented. All samples taken during the course of fieldwork will be processed, sorted and assessed, unless when off-site are found to be contaminated (i.e. containing a high proportion of residual, or intrusive, material). Techniques of laboratory processing for material recovered through sampling are likely to vary depending upon the nature of the deposit.

Some of the questions that will be addressed, in terms of plant remains are:

the nature of biological remains;

a broad indication of habitats represented;

indications of origin of material;

range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality

concentrations of macro-remains, to inform the size of bulk samples on any future excavation

are there differences in remains from undated and dated features – thus the degree of likely association/disassociation

variation between different feature types and areas of site

the approximate proportions and types of mineral and organic components, including comments relating to presence/absence of industrial spatter and hammerscale or other technological material;

research questions that should be formulated if full analysis of any material is recommended;

Waterlogged organic materials will be dealt with following guidelines set out in the English Heritage documents Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather (1995) and Waterlogged Wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood 3rd edition (2010). Subsamples of waterlogged remains will be retained and considered for absolute dating where appropriate.

PCA will employ a combination of in-house and external specialists to undertake analysis and interpretation of materials recovered through sampling of archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, faunal remains and human remains). These specialists are named in Appendix 1.

Human Remains

If Human remains are encountered, CgMs or other relevant authority and the client will be informed. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary; this will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and will only occur after a Ministry of Justice licence has been obtained. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes. Due to the wide range of variables costs of excavation, removal and analysis of human remains are not included in any statement of costs accompanying or associated with this specification.

Access and Safety

Access to the site will be arranged by the client. The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and suitable welfare provision. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be PCA's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. and in accordance with all statutory regulations. A Health & Safety Risk Assessment for the site will be produced and made available to all staff.

PCA will undertake to liaise with CgMs (or other relevant authority) and if monitoring is required CgMs will inform the client appropriately of any such dates and arrangements.

Timetable and Staffing

Timetable

It is estimated that the initial fieldwork will take between 1-3 working days to complete. Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday.

Staffing and Support

The project will be managed and led by Mark Hinman regional manager of PCA central who will ensure all staff are familiarised with the site, the archaeological background of the area and the ground conditions to maximise the effectiveness of the evaluation programme.

Key team members will include Mark Hinman regional manager of PCA central and a Supervisor with PCA. Additional Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff if required.

The following staff will form the project team:

1x Project Manager

1xProject Supervisor

1x Site Assistant

- 1x Survey Supervisor
- 1x Finds Supervisor
- 1x Finds Assistant
- 1x Illustrator for post-excavation work

Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary. It is possible that the site may produce prehistoric/Romano-British remains. Barry Bishop will comment on lithics, Sarah Percival will examine the earlier prehistoric pottery, Matt Brudenell and Katie Anderson will be asked to comment on any Iron Age and Roman pottery, Chris Jarrett and Berni Sedden will be consulted on Saxon and Medieval ceramics. Small Finds will be examined by Nina Crummy. Faunal remains will be examined by Kevin Reilly. Conservation will be undertaken by Karen Barker. Other specialists will be approached to carry out analysis as required from the list at Appendix 1.

Reporting

Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary

This report will place the findings of the project in their local and regional context, having made a comprehensive assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests, and made reference to relevant research agendas (East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 8, 2000) and to cartographic, documentary and other research.

The report will include, and/or will consider:

1. a concise, non-technical summary;
2. the aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigations;
3. the detailed description and specialist interpretation of all archaeological material and features recorded by the project.
4. photographs of key views needed to illustrate the text of the report indicating views (position from which photos were taken).
5. the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological and environmental material uncovered during the investigation;
6. if present, the anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits and structures across the site;
7. the detailed description and specialist interpretation of all archaeological material recorded by the project and an appropriate level of discussion of the evidence presented within the report;

8. appropriate illustrative material such as maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs and including site location plan at 1:2500; site plan at 1:1250, and additional plans as appropriate (adequate photographic coverage (properly captioned) should be included regardless of whether the project produced positive or negative results; the report should also include photographs that place the site in context);

9. specialist report(s) in full (e.g. human remains, finds, environmental assessments) with the author(s) acknowledged; significant finds, including pottery, should be illustrated (drawn or photographed, as appropriate).

PCA will provide the client with a copy or copies of the report (following completion). Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

If substantial remains are recorded during the project a summary report will be prepared for the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will need to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for agreement.

OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by PCA central and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to treasure act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992).

A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited at the agreed place(s) of deposition.

Suffolk Historic Environment Record is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

Further Considerations

Insurance

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026, Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Townergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

FINDS, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Matt Brudenell, Sarah Percival, Louise Rayner, Jon Cotton, Mike Seager Thomas

Roman Pottery: James Gerrard (in house), Katie Anderson, Malcolm Lyne, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), Margaret Darling (North), Brenda Dickinson (samian stamps), Kay Hartley (mortaria), David Williams (amphora)

Post-Roman Pottery: Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Luke Barber (Sussex)

Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett(in house)

CBM: Berni Seddon (in house),Kevin Hayward (in house) ,Su Pringle, Ian Betts

Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone)

Glass: John Shepherd, Medieval and Post-medieval Glass, Hugh Wilmott, Medieval Window Glass, Jill Channer

Coins: James Gerrard (in house), Nina Crummy, Mike Hammerson

Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin

Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (in house), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey

Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop

Osteology: James Langthorne (in house), Ellie Sayer

Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales),

Leather: Quita Mould

Small Finds: Nina Crummy (prehistoric- post Roman) Marit Gaimster (post Roman) (in house), James Gerrard (Roman)(in house), Hilary Major (Roman), Ian Riddler (esp worked bone)

Metal slag: Lynne Keys, David Starley

Textiles: Penelope Walton Rogers

Conservation: Karen Barker, Stefanie White (Colchester Museums), Emma Hogarth (Colchester Museums)

Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers

Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel

Environmental: Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading

Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts ,Frederick Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

Industrial Archaeology: David Cranstone

Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (in house), Helen Davies (in house), Mark Roughley (in house)

APPENDIX 5: LOG OF MONITORING VISITS

18/01/2013

Arrived on site 0800. Established contact with Paul McCann from Maypine Civils. Topsoil was removed. Natural not encountered

21/01/2013

Arrived on site 0800. Topsoil removed. Natural not encountered.

23/01/2013

The cutting of a pipe trench began in the north-east of the site, aligned north-east to south-west. The area around Trench 6 was not affected by the works. A 20 ton mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket was used until the natural geological horizon was encountered. Previous knowledge of the site was confirmed. Fig. 4 of the evaluation report shows made ground deposits from the previous terracing of the site, extending to in excess of 2m below existing ground level. The trench was more than 5m deep, cut into the chalk bedrock. Shoring units were lifted in before the pipe was fitted. Approx 20m of trench was cut.

24/01/2013

Cutting of trench continued as planned. Made ground was more than 2m thick below modern ground level, as expected. Used trench plan and scale ruler to establish the location of the known archaeology. No impact on archaeological deposits.

25/01/2013

Trenching continued.

28/01/2013

Located and demarcated known features with GPS. Work had no impact on archaeology.

29/01/2013

Arrived on site 0800.

2 trenches [25] and [26] were cut using a 20 ton mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m toothless bucket. They were 12.5m long in total and aligned west to east, cutting across Trench 1.

Trench [25]

Ditch [11] was encountered at 0.9m below ground level. The terminus was found and a 0.6m slot [23] excavated. No datable evidence was recovered from its fill (24). Its irregular plan and profile, and sterile fill, suggest a geological origin.

Trench [26]

Ditch [12] was encountered and was found to terminate immediately south-west of the slot excavated in Trench 1.

1130

Excavation of the pipe trench recommenced. The course changed alignment from north-west to south-east to north-east to south-west as planned. Approx. 10m of trench was cut across the centre of the site. This was using a 20 ton mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Natural was encountered at 0.8m below existing ground level. No archaeological features were present.

30/01/2013

Arrived on site 0800

The pipe trench was realigned north-west to south-east. Approx. 20m length was cut in 0.1m spits. Made ground was present, overlying the chalk bedrock. Further trenching on this alignment will recommence in another phase.

31/01/2013

Arrived on site 0800. Removal of topsoil in the south-east of the site. Natural not encountered.

26/02/2013

Arrived on site 1200

Works started 1300. Watched stripping of road corridor in central western part of site. Current ground level reduced by 0.2m into made ground/ build-up deposits associated with 1960s terracing. No archaeological features observed/ impacted upon.

27/02/2013

Arrived on site 0800. Watched stripping of road corridor in central part of site. Current ground level was reduced by a maximum of 0.20m into made ground/ build-up deposits. No archaeology present/ impacted upon.

PCA

PCA SOUTH

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