LAND SOUTH OF GREEN ROAD, HAUGHLEY, SUFFOLK:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: DC/17/04113

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SEPTEMBER 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND SOUTH OF GREEN ROAD, HAUGHLEY, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Quality Control

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Land South of Green Road, Haughley, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land south of Green Road, Haughley, Suffolk, between the 27th and 30th August 2019, in advance of housing development. The evaluation comprised 32 trial trenches, totalling 945m in length and providing a 4% sample of the site area. Nine of the trenches contained archaeological features (Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 17, 29 and 32). A well-preserved circular brick structure confirmed the presence of a post-medieval windmill, known from 19th-century cartographic sources, near the north-west corner of the site (Trench 1). A curvilinear ditch with a dark, charcoal-rich fill, containing burnt clay fragments and a small amount of flint-tempered Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery, was identified in the north-east of the site (Trenches 3 and 5). A nearby treethrow (Trench 4) also contained fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery. Undated postholes in Trench 5 contained charcoal and burnt clay fragments and might be contemporary. A small isolated undated pit was found in Trench 15, towards the centre of the site; it contained a small amount of pig bone. A waterhole containing Roman pottery was recorded in the south of the site, in Trench 29, along with a small pit in adjacent Trench 32, which also contained Roman pottery.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between 27th and 30th August 2019, Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) was commissioned by RPS Consulting to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land south of Green Road, Haughley, Suffolk, IP14 3RA (NGR TM 02867 62455) (Figure 1).

1.2 The site lies on the southern side of Green Road, to the north-east of The Green, in the northern part of the village of Haughley. It is bounded to the west by King George's Field. The site is currently vacant arable agricultural land and extends to some 4.28ha, which slopes from north to south between elevations of *c*. 59m and *c*. 55m above Ordnance Datum.

1.3 The proposed development is for the construction of 98 new houses and associated access roads and public open spaces (Mid Suffolk District Council Planning Reference DC/17/04113). Outline Planning Permission was granted on 31/05/2018.

1.4 The archaeological work was undertaken in line with National Planning Policy Framework 2018, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.

1.5 All work relating to this project was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Pullen 2019), as well as the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017), the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b). The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).

1.6 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as

appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.7 A total of 32no. trenches were excavated and recorded across the site (Figure 2). The trenches were all 30m long and 2m wide, except Trench 1, which was 15m long.

1.8 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. Following Transfer of Title, the site archive will be prepared in accordance with the document *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019) and deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying geology forms part of the Crag group of shallow-water marine and estuarine sands, gravels, silts and clays (British Geological Society 2019).

2.1.2 The superficial geological deposits comprise chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation and soils characterised as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Summers, Bescoby and Wilson 2017).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site lies on the southern side of Green Road, to the north-east of The Green, in the northern part of the village of Haughley in Mid Suffolk. It is bounded to the west by King George's Field. The site is currently vacant arable agricultural land and extends to some 4.28ha, which slopes from north to south between elevations of *c*. 59m and *c*. 55m above Ordnance Datum.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 Archaeological Solutions Ltd. undertook a geophysical (magnetometer) survey of the site in 2017 (Summers, Bescoby and Wilson 2017). The survey identified small-scale anomalies of possible archaeological origin, primarily in the form of weak fragmented linear and curvilinear magnetic anomalies in the north-east of the site. A pair of NW–SE-aligned linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin were also identified in this area. Various other negative and positive linear trends around the edges of the site, and extending broadly east–west across its centre, are likely to relate to modern field access routes and field boundaries.

3.2 Prehistoric (*c*. 10,000 BC–AD 42)

3.2.1 An excavation by PCA on the south-east side of the village, at Fishponds Way, found evidence for human activity on site from as early as the Late/ Terminal Upper Palaeolithic (*c*. 10,000–8000 BC) (Mlynarska and Woolhouse 2019). Four residual flint 'long blades' were retrieved from the fills of two later prehistoric ditches. Early Neolithic activity, represented by pits and tree-throws containing struck flint and 'Plain Bowl' pottery, was found in the north-western part of the excavation area. The activity most likely represents a temporary settlement or 'camp site', perhaps visited seasonally by the same group of people. The excavation further identified a later prehistoric field system, trackway, pit group and several isolated possible pits and postholes which probably formed part of a wider agricultural landscape.

3.2.2 Residual prehistoric remains were found during an evaluation *c*. 350m south-west of the site, at Umhlanga, inside the outer bailey of Haughley Castle. These comprised a Mesolithic blade, a Bronze Age blade and a sherd of Iron Age pottery (Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) HGH 030). In a similar area, a small excavation revealed two ditches, possibly prehistoric in date, and some Iron Age pottery (SHER HGH 033). An evaluation conducted at Haughley Primary School, *c*. 150m west of the site, identified Iron Age features containing pottery, flint and animal bone (SHER HGH 031). Excavations at Duke Street recorded a couple of residual flint implements (SHER HGH 039). An undated,

but possibly prehistoric, ring-ditch is located 1km south of the site (SHER HGH 020).

3.3 Roman (*c*. AD 43–410)

3.3.1 Metal-detecting at the sewage works *c*. 350m south of the site found a scatter of surface finds comprising four Roman coins and a disc brooch, worked flints, and a sherd of Roman pottery (SHER HGH 017).

3.3.2 The 2019 PCA excavation at Fishponds Way (SHER HGH 060; Mlynarska and Woolhouse 2019) found a Roman mortuary enclosure, formed by a rectangular arrangement of boundary ditches, and containing three cremation burials. The cremations were urned, that is buried in pottery vessels, or, in one case, un-urned but with sherds of a late-1st- to early-2nd-century AD ring-necked flagon laid over the cremated bone. One cremation urn also contained a glass bead, burnt on the funeral pyre; another contained fragments of copper alloy and iron hobnails from a pair of shoes. These pyre goods and the presence of the mortuary enclosure, unusual in a rural context, suggest that the individuals buried here were of relatively high social status. There may be an as-yet-undiscovered high-status Roman settlement, such as a villa, located somewhere in the wider Haughley area. However, there was no other material from the excavation or from the trial-trenching to suggest that settlement was close.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon (*c.* AD 410–1066)

3.4.1 A residual sherd of late Saxon pottery and a copper-alloy ring were recovered from inside the outer bailey of Haughley Castle (SHER HGH 030). The Haughley Primary School evaluation identified a substantial possible enclosure ditch containing middle Anglo-Saxon pottery (SHER HGH 015).

3.5 Medieval (*c*. AD 1066–1540)

3.5.1 The post-Norman Conquest motte-and-bailey castle lies to the west of the current site. The medieval village core is thought to lie to the south-east of the castle. Before the Norman Conquest, the manor of Haughley was held by one Guthmund. After the Conquest, the manor of Haughley was granted to Hugh de Montfort, who built the castle (SHER HGH 001); this is one of the largest

motte-and-bailey earthworks in England and is in part a Scheduled Monument (SF 29). Haughley is first recorded *c*. AD 1040 as '*Hagele*', and in 1086 as '*Hagala*', meaning either a wood or clearing with a hedge or where haws grow. The bailey, to the south of the motte, encloses an area 118m by 91m in extent, surrounded by a deep ditch. Further moated enclosures survive to the west of the castle, and a large outer bailey that includes the present church survives in traces.

3.5.2 A medieval mere at Mere Farm, *c*. 90m to the north-east of the site, linked up with the moat of Haughley Castle via a channel to the north of Green Road which is still visible (SHER HGH 036). Monitoring of groundworks nearby revealed that the mere was once much larger than its current extent. The Primary School evaluation, to the north-east of the church, located a major palisaded ditch thought to demarcate the outer bailey, which was backfilled by the 13th century (SHER HGH 015). The profile of the defensive ditch was also identified approximately 80m north of that site, where medieval pits (12th–14th-century) were also located (SHER HGH 030). Another evaluation carried out some 30m south of the church found further ditches and a large pit containing 12th–14th-century pottery (SHER HGH 032). Residual medieval finds, including a purse mount, came from post-medieval features excavated during an evaluation between the Old Mill and Duke Street (SHER HGH 035).

3.5.3 In AD 1173, Robert, Earl of Leicester, captured Haughley castle, but was later defeated outside Bury St Edmunds by royalist troops. In the early 13th century, the owner of the manor, Richard Earl of Cornwall, founded Hailes Abbey in Gloucestershire in thanksgiving for surviving a shipwreck, and gave Haughley to the abbey, in whose possession it remained until the Reformation. The village was granted a market and a fair in the 13th century. The Green Road site lies outside of the medieval village boundary, as suggested by historic maps and the locations of listed buildings (SHER HGH 043). Haughley Church lies *c*. 220m to the south-west of the site; the current building dates mainly to the 14th century (SHER HGH 008).

3.6 Post-Medieval (*c*. AD 1540–present)

3.6.1 Haughley is rich in surviving architectural history and there are 36 Listed

Buildings located within a 1km radius of the church. The great red brick house of Plashwood's, shown on Bowen's 1755 map, stood to the west of the village, with its surrounding parkland approaching to within *c*. 500m of the current site (SHER HGH 012). In 1871, the village population was 938, and archaeological monitoring and small-scale investigations within the village have revealed occupation evidence (SHERs HGH 039 & HGH 016–017). Cartographic sources confirm that the current site lay outside of the main settlement area and was agricultural fields for much of the 19th century. A windmill and chemical manure works were located in the north-west corner of the site in the late 19th century (Figure 5).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General (Figure 2)

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised 31no. 2m x 30m trial trenches, plus 1no. x 2m x 15m trial trench, totalling 945m of linear trenching and providing a 4% sample of the 4.28ha site. Five of the trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies (Trenches 1 to 5); the remained were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area, while also avoiding two overhead powerlines and a number of buried services.

4.2 Evaluation Methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 21-ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator (Plate 1). Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological interest were removed in shallow, even spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded, or to the first archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. The brick windmill base in Trench 1 was revealed after vegetation clearance and minimal topsoil removal; otherwise, all archaeological features found during the evaluation were encountered at the level of the natural geological horizon.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools (mattocks, shovels, trowels).

4.2.3 With the permission of SCCAS, the large waterhole in Trench 32 was initially sampled by means of a machine-excavated slot, with its lower levels then hand-dug.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. The artefacts found, which include at least two medieval objects, from the topsoil, are listed and described by Murray Andrews in Section 7.4.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all features and deposits.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Linear features were sampled by means of 1m-long slots excavated across their widths.

4.4.2 The intact brick windmill foundation encountered in Trench 1 was exposed and cleaned but left *in-situ* pending any further work. A slot was excavated through the gravel surface and made ground on the outside of the brick structure to ascertain its construction and depth.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 Two bulk samples (each 40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, and the diet(s) of the past inhabitants. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF THE ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	3
Context sheets	44
Plan registers	0
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	15
Trench record sheets	32
Photo register sheets	2
Small finds register sheets	1
Environmental register sheets	1

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	122 (RAW + JPEG)
GPS survey files	1
Digital plans	1
GIS project	0
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	0
Burnt flint	28 (714.5g)
Pottery	22 (59g)
Ceramic building material (CBM)	71 (4.083kg)
Glass	0
Briquetage	0
Small Finds and metalwork	31
Slag	0
Animal bone	5 fragments
Shell	0
Environmental bulk samples	2
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	8
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0

5.3.1 Following transfer of title from the landowner, the site archive will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

6.1 Introduction (Figure 2)

6.1.1 Archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 17, 29 & 32 (Figures 2–4). The remaining trenches were, apart from modern agricultural features, empty. Trenches containing archaeological features are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated (Appendix 2). Where artefactual or environmental material is mentioned, further detail can be found in the specialist reports (see Section 7).

6.2 Trench 1: [148] (Figure 3)

6.2.1 Trench 1 contained a circular brickwork structure, part of a post-medieval post-mill [148] (Plate 4). It is assumed that the brickwork supported a wooden superstructure. The windmill appeared to be trench-built and was formed of about six courses of surviving brickwork (138), starting at a depth of 0.6m below modern ground level. The circular wall was generally 0.38m thick, although it was thicker at four equally spaced points around its circumference; these are piers for structural loading and would have supported the cross trees. The brick structure probably formed the base of a circular brick structure that enclosed the trestle. This would have served to protect the timbers and also to provide storage space. The lowest brick course was comprised of headers laid on side. Above these were five courses in irregular stretcher bond. Brick samples taken from the wall are of several different types, but all are thick and well-made, with the use of 'Suffolk White' bricks together with the appearance of the mortar used to bond the bricks indicative of a 19th-century date of construction. Two layers of made ground had been deposited around the windmill base ((141) and (140)). These were overlain by a gravel surface (139) around the outside of the structure.

6.3 Trench 3: [121] (Figure 3)

6.3.1 Trench 3 contained the terminus of a ditch [121]. The terminus was 2.15m wide and 0.56m deep. This ditch was also recorded in Trench 5 ([107]). Three grams of fine flint-and-sand-tempered probable Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fill of this feature (120), which also contained frequent charcoal fragments, some daub/ burnt clay, and two bone fragments,

one cattle-sized, the other from a sheep/ goat. A bulk soil sample <1> contained abundant charcoal and a small amount of charred barley (*Hordeum* spp.) and bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*) grains. Ditch [121] corresponded with the position of a magnetic linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

6.4 Trench 4: [147] (Figure 3)

6.4.1 A treethrow with irregular sides and base was recorded in Trench 4. It contained four sherds (26g) of coarse flint-tempered prehistoric pottery; the fabric and the form of two rim sherds and a stepped base suggest a Late Bronze Age date. The feature corresponded with a geophysical anomaly and it is possible that it was actually a heavily root-disturbed ditch forming part of the same enclosure as Ditches [121] (Trench 3) and [107] (Trench 5).

6.5 Trench 5: [107], [109], [111], [113], [115], [117], [119], [127], [129] (Figure 3)

6.5.1 Trench 5 contained Ditch [107], the continuation of Ditch [121] seen in Trench 3. It was 1.11m wide and 0.41m deep (Plate 6). Its fill was dark grey from frequent charcoal within the deposit. The ditch curved slightly and may have formed some sort of small enclosure, possibly for a dwelling. No dating material was recovered from this feature, but it did contain burnt clay/daub fragments, burnt flints (4; 84.5g), and a single cattle-sized bone fragment. It was in broadly the same position as a linear anomaly identified by the geophysics.

6.5.2 A narrow ditch (0.39m wide) was recorded in the east of Trench 5 [127]. This feature contained no finds. It truncated a similar Ditch [129]. These features were narrow (0.4m) and shallow (0.12m) and contained no finds. It is possible they are glacial features.

6.5.3 Six postholes [109], [111], [113], [115], [117], [119] were recorded in the north-western part of the trench. Some of these were intercutting. They did not appear to form any coherent structure, though they were aligned broadly east to west. Some of them at the western end of the trench contained dark grey charcoal-rich fills, suggesting that they might be contemporary with the adjacent ditch [107]. Postholes [111] and [115] (Plate 5) contained fired clay/ daub

fragments; the latter contained a fragment of cattle-sized bone.

6.6 Trench 6: [131], [133] (Figure 3)

6.6.1 Two small circular features were recorded in Trench 6, which resemble postholes. No finds were present in either. The fills of these features resembled the topsoil and they are considered likely to be modern.

6.7 Trench 15: [105] (Figure 2)

6.7.1 An undated small circular pit was recorded in Trench 15. It was 0.75m across and 0.17m deep. It contained a single fragmented pig bone, but no pottery or other chronologically diagnostic finds.

6.8 Trench 17: [123], [125] (Figure 2)

6.8.1 Two modern postholes were recorded in Trench 17. One of these features contained the remains of a wooden post and several modern iron nails.

6.9 Trench 29: [135] (Figure 4)

6.9.1 A large (6.8m diameter) sub-circular Roman(?) waterhole feature was recorded at the southern end of Trench 29 (Plate 7). It had gradually sloping sides – suitable for watering livestock. A small quantity of fragmentary Roman pottery (13 sherds; 23g) was retrieved from the upper fill of the feature (134). Although the sherds are small and abraded, the majority derive from a single fine sandy black-slipped ware vessel with a ring base, datable to AD 50–100. A small probable Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age potsherd (3g) was found lower down, in fill (143), alongside two small fragments of cattle-sized animal bone. The lower fills of this feature showed signs of having been waterlogged at some point. A bulk soil sample <2> taken from lower fill (143) contained burnt flint (24 pieces; 630g), as well as uncharred seeds/ non-native snails, which suggest some degree of modern disturbance to the deposit. Trench 29 was extended to the west to gain an idea of the waterhole's extent. The feature was then partly excavated by machine to a depth of 1.96m below modern ground level.

6.10 Trench 32: [137] (Figure 4)

6.10.1 Trench 32 contained a small pit containing four small sherds (7g) of Roman pottery, similar to some of that found in the nearby waterhole [135]. The pit was

0.6m in diameter and 0.10m deep.

7 SPECIALIST REPORTS

7.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Introduction

7.1.1 A very small assemblage, comprising five sherds (29g) of handmade prehistoric pottery, was recovered from the evaluation, as well as 19g of 'crumbs', displaying a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 5.8g. The pottery derived from three contexts, relating to a single ditch, a waterhole and a treethrow. Although the fragmentary and small nature of the assemblage limits analysis, the assemblage can be assigned to a single broad period, the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (LBA–EIA). The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion.

Context	Cut	Feature type	No. of sherds	Wt (g)	Overall context spot date	Fabrics (sherd no./ weight (g))	Reason for date
120	121	Ditch	0	3	LBA–EIA	FL-rs-fmQU-rs-f	Fabric
143	135	Waterhole	1	3	LBA–EIA	FL-rs-fm	Fabric
146	147	Treethrow	4	26	LBA–EIA (LBA?)	FL-m-fc	Fabric, form

Table 1: Pottery by context

Methodology

7.1.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Fabric groups are designated based on abbreviated codes, recorded as INCLUSIONTYPE-frequency-size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric type (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as a single sherd). Sherds weighing less than 1g were classified as 'crumbs' and were recorded by context and weight in the catalogue (19g). Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (all sherds in the assemblage are

handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/ or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retain portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also classified using a series devised by M. Brudenell (Brudenell 2012) for Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramics. The class scheme created by John Barrett (1980) for PDR ceramics was also utilized when required, with designations of 'fine' or 'coarse' wares being assigned based on the presence or absence of smoothed or burnished surface treatments. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted (none possible in this site assemblage). All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (100% by SC); sherds measuring 4–8cm were classified as 'medium' (0% by SC), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (0% by SC). The assemblage contains a minimum of three vessels, based on the two rim sherds and single base sherd present.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

7.1.3 The period pottery assemblage was recovered from three features during the evaluation:

Sample <1>, fill (120) of Ditch Slot [121] produced three grams of pottery crumbs, in a fine calcined flint and sand fabric.

Sample <2>, fill (143) of Waterhole [135] produced a single sherd of relatively fine calcined flint-tempered pottery.

Fill (146) of Treethrow [147] produced the dominant part of the site assemblage, comprising four sherds of pottery and 16g of crumbs. All of the pottery is composed of a coarse calcined flint-tempered fabric, with inclusions protruding from the sherd surfaces. This feature assemblage contains the only diagnostic sherds in the site assemblage, which consist of two simple flat-topped rims (Type 1) and a single stepped base (Type 2). Although it cannot be proven, it is likely that all the sherds in the feature assemblage derive from the same vessel, based on fabric similarities.

7.1.4 The use of calcined flint as the dominant inclusion in a fabric recipe is common

to various prehistoric pottery traditions and, as such, the site assemblage is not inherently particularly diagnostic. However, the fine, well-finished appearance of the pottery found in Ditch Slot [121] and Waterhole [135] suggests a Post-Deverel-Rimbury (Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age) tradition designation is most appropriate, although given the small size and poor condition of these assemblages they may be residual. The assemblage from Treethrow [147] is more likely to represent the actual date of the feature, and is composed of a considerably coarser fabric, which could date to the Middle Bronze Age. However, the presence in the feature assemblage of a stepped based, as well as the slightly rounded appearance of some of the sherds, suggest the sherds do not derive from the bucket or barrel-shaped jars common to this period, and are more likely to derive from a Post-Deverel-Rimbury vessel(s).

Summary and Discussion

7.1.5 The site assemblage can be assigned to a single period, the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (*c.* 1150/1100–450/400 BC).

7.2 Roman Pottery

By Katie Anderson

7.2.1 The evaluation yielded a small assemblage of early Roman pottery, totalling 17 sherds, weighing 30g. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011), using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002).

7.2.2 The assemblage is small, with a very low mean weight of 1.7g, and the pottery was recovered from two features. Thirteen sherds of pottery, weighing 23g, derived from Waterhole [135], fill (134), in Trench 29. Eleven of these (20g) are from a single vessel, in a fine sandy black-slipped ware with a ring base, dating to AD 50–100. Two sherds (3g) from a coarse sandy micaceous greyware vessel were also recovered. Due to the generic nature of the fabric, these sherds can only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British'. Pit [137] (136), in Trench 32, contained four sherds of micaceous sandy greyware pottery, which again can only be broadly dated as Roman.

7.2.3 This small assemblage suggests a limited presence in the early Roman period.

7.3 Ceramic Building Materials
By Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Methods

7.3.1 A total of 71 examples (4083g) of ceramic building material and daub were recovered from the evaluation at Green Lane, Haughley (Table 2). A review of the ceramic building material was undertaken to provide a list of spot dates.

7.3.2 The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long-arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). There is no pre-existing fabric reference collection for ceramic building material and daub in Suffolk, but the brick and daub fabrics generally equated well with the London fabric series compiled by the Museum of London, so the appropriate MoLA 4-digit classification was assigned to each fabric.

Ceramic Building Material (Tile and Brick)
4 examples, 3972g

3039 (1450–1900) Red mottled fabric from local brickearth clay.

3046 (1450–1900) Red sandy fabric from local brickearth clay.

Gault (1750–1900) Pink yellow marbly brick: “Suffolk White”.

7.3.3 Four half bricks were recovered from circular structure (138), the base of a substantial windmill foundation identified in Trench 1.

7.3.4 The unfrogged bricks are made of a mixture of three fabrics (see above). All are well-made and thick (65mm), which is indicative of a mid-18th- to late-19th-century date. Furthermore, there is an example of a marbly Suffolk White or Suffolk White-type brick. These bricks, made from calcareous Gault or related clay (such as the Kimmeridge or Atherfield clay), were only produced in quantity from the late 18th century into the 19th century (Ryan 1996, 95). Gault brick pavers were also present at the recently excavated nearby Fishponds Way site (Hayward 2019). In addition, the associated fawn gravel mortar is more typical

of a 19th-century recipe.

Composite Earthy Organic Building Materials (Daub and Fired Clay)
67 examples, 111g

7.3.5 Material classified as 'composite earthy organic building material', present here in the form of fired clay, was concentrated in the fills of Postholes [111] (110) and [115] (114), and the fill (106) of Ditch [107], all in Trench 5. There was a second concentration in Trench 3, specifically fill (120) of Ditch [121].

7.3.6 It is extremely difficult to date daub and fired clay (which might be hearth/ oven lining) by fabric alone, and it is not unusual to broaden it to a very wide date range (*c*. 1500 BC – AD 1600+). The assemblages from Trench 5, however, are characterised by a pale fawn variegated daub fabric (3102) with small (2mm) flecks of chalk, while the daub from Ditch [121], in Trench 3, is different, consisting of a red-brown fabric with 2mm flecks of chalk (3102a). This might suggest two separate periods of clay usage. Ditch [121] contained Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery, suggesting that at least some of the burnt clay/ daub may be from prehistoric hearths or structures.

Review and Potential

7.3.7 A review of the small brick and fired clay assemblage from Green Lane shows that there are accumulations of chalky and red sandy fired clay in the postholes and ditches in Trenches 3 and 5. As burnt clay is not intrinsically datable, one can only speculate as to the date of features based solely on the presence of this fabric. However, the presence of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery in one of the ditches containing daub suggests that at least some of the daub may be from prehistoric ovens or structures.

7.3.8 The circular brick foundation in Trench 1, which formed the base of a windmill, is constructed from well-made bricks, including Suffolk Whites, which means that the structure dates from AD 1780–1900. Furthermore, the bricks are bonded in a hard gravel mortar, a recipe only common during the 19th century.

7.3.9 None of the assemblage warrants retention for future study.

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
106	3102	Chalky fired clay fragments	9	1500BC	1600	1500BC	1600	1500BC–1600	No mortar
110	3102	Chalky fired clay fragments	5	1500BC	1600	1500BC	1600	1500BC–1600	No mortar
114	3102	Chalky fired clay fragments	8	1500BC	1600	1500BC	1600	1500BC–1600	No mortar
120	3102a	Red-brown fired clay fragments	45	1500BC	1600	1500BC	1600	1500BC–1600	No mortar
138	**3039; 3046; Gault; 3101**	**Mixture of well-made unfrogged sandy and gault (Suffolk White) bricks bonded in a hard fawn gravel mortar**	**4**	**1450**	**1900**	**1750**	**1900**	**1750–1900**	**1780–1900**

Table 2: Distribution of the ceramic building materials and daub

Structures in bold

7.4 Metal and Small Finds

By Murray Andrews

Introduction

7.4.1 A total of 31 metal and small finds were recovered during the archaeological evaluation at Green Road, Haughley; they are described in the table below. The objects span the medieval to modern periods, and are generally consistent with a background pattern of accidental loss or casual disposal.

Assemblage Composition

7.4.2 Two diagnostic medieval small finds were found at the site. The earliest of these is a silver penny of Edward II (SF 1), issued at the Bury St Edmunds mint in 1319–1338 and found in the ploughsoil (101). Struck in large numbers at a time of high commercial demand for mid- to low-value currency, Edwardian silver pennies of this type are commonly encountered on medieval sites in eastern England (Kelleher 2015, 130). The condition of the Haughley specimen suggests that it had only circulated for a brief period before its loss, most likely at some point before the weight standard of the penny was reduced in 1351 (Archibald 1988, 286–293). A copper-alloy sexfoil mount (SF 10), found in the same topsoil context, would have originally adorned a girdle, belt or strap; comparable finds from London (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 186–190, nos. 949–1003) and Norwich (Margeson 1993, 40, no. 273) span the period *c*. 1270–1450, but seem to have been particularly common in the late 14th and 15th centuries.

7.4.3 Three diagnostic post-medieval objects were also found. A contemporary copy of a copper-alloy halfpenny of George II (SF 8) from topsoil (101) is a characteristic form of mid-Georgian ‘small change’; two pewter buttons (SFs 3 and 9), meanwhile, are typical of everyday lower-class dress accessories of the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Epstein 1968, 39–41). A copper-alloy hole reinforcement (SF 2) from (101), possibly from a curtain, is likely to date to the 19th or early 20th century; a copper-alloy halfpenny (SF 5) from the same context is dated to 1908.

7.4.4 The remaining objects are all undiagnostic but probably date to the post-

medieval or modern periods. These consist of a copper-alloy disc (SF 6), perhaps either a furniture mount (M. Gaimster pers. comm., 26th September 2019) or a bolster chisel terminal, a rolled copper-alloy strap (SF 7), melted lead waste (SF 4), and a number of heavily corroded iron nails from contexts (124) and (140).

Significance

7.4.5 The metal and small finds from Green Road, Haughley, are valuable elements of the archaeological data from the site, providing broad insights into site chronology and landscape usage. Furthermore, they supply independent material evidence for monetary activity and the material culture of rural life in mid-Suffolk during the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

Recommendations

7.4.6 SFs 2, 4, 6, 7, and the iron nails from contexts (124) and (140), can be discarded. SFs 7 and 10 should be x-rayed for archival purposes. Any publication arising from work at the site should include brief reports discussing the coins and small finds from the site.

Context	Cut	SF No.	Sample No.	Description	Date
101		1		Silver penny of Edward II, 1319-1338; class 15b (North 1991, 37, no. 1067); obverse: EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB, Crowned bust facing; reverse: VILL SCIE DMV NDI, Long cross with three pellets in angles; mint of Bury St Edmunds; die axis 120°; weight 1.44g; slight wear; slight corrosion.	1319-1338
101		2		Copper alloy two-piece tubular hole reinforcement, c.1800-1950; exterior diameter 21mm; interior diameter 10mm; thickness 4.5mm; weight 2.44g.	c.1800-1950
101		3		Pewter one-piece flat circular button, c.1780-1850; plain flat front; cylindrical setting on reverse, shank missing; diameter 15.5mm; weight 2.57g.	c.1780-1850
101		4		Lead melted waste; weight 32.73g.	N/A
101		5		Copper alloy halfpenny of Edward VII, 1908; sole issue; obverse: EDWARDVS VII DEI GRA BRITT OMN REX FID DEF IND IMP, Bare head right; reverse: HALF PENNY//1908, Britannia seated right; die axis 0°; weight 5.22g; slight wear; slight corrosion.	1908
101		6		Copper alloy flat disc, possibly from a	N/A

				decorative furniture mount or terminal of bolster chisel; broken central cylinder; exterior diameter 56mm; interior diameter 16.6mm; weight 29.75g.	
101		7		Copper alloy flat strap, rolled into sub-cylindrical shape; length 36.6,; width 33.0mm; weight 33.35g.	N/A
101		8		Contemporary copy of a copper alloy halfpenny of George II, 1746-1754; old bust issue; obverse: [GEORGI]VS [II REX], Laureate and cuirassed bust left; reverse: [BRITAN N]IA, Britannia seated left; die axis 180°; weight 7.07g; heavy wear; slight corrosion.	1746-1754
101		10		Copper alloy flat sexfoil mount, c.1270-1450 (cf. Egan and Pritchard 2002, 186-190, nos. 949-1003); plain stamped lobes around central hole; two separate rivets, one missing; diameter 21.6mm; weight 0.86g.	c.1270-1450
103		9		Pewter one-piece flat circular button, c.1780-1850; plain flat front; conical setting on reverse, shank missing; diameter 16.5mm; weight 2.43g.	c.1780-1850
124	125	Bulk		20 fragmentary iron nails; extremely corroded.	N/A
140		Bulk		Fragmentary iron nail; extremely corroded.	N/A

Table 3: Metal and small finds catalogue

7.5 Animal Bone

By Karen Deighton

Introduction

7.5.1 A small quantity of animal bone was recovered by hand from five contexts during trial trenching. Material from sieved residues (2mm and 10mm mesh) of two environmental samples is also considered.

Method

7.5.2 Material was analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods.

Condition of Bone

7.5.3 The bone is heavily fragmented and surfaces are abraded, which adversely affected identification (only 50% of the assemblage could be categorised to taxa) and the recognition of any evidence for butchery or canid gnawing.

Taxa Present

Context	Cut	Feature	Date	Cattle size	Pig	Total
104	105	Pit	U/D		1	1
106	107	Ditch	LBA–EIA?	1		1
114	115	Posthole	U/D	1		1
120	121	Ditch	LBA–EIA	1		1
143	135	Waterhole	Roman	1		1
Total				***4***	***1***	***5***

Table 4: Taxa by context (fragment count)

Context	Cut	Sample	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Total
120	121	1		1	1	2
143	135	2	1			1
Total			***1***	***1***	***1***	***3***

Table 5: Bone from samples

7.5.4 All the bone fragments present belong to common domestics. Unfortunately, there is insufficient evidence to comment on animal husbandry practices or dietary preference at the site.

Potential, Significance and Recommendations

7.5.5 The potential and significance of the assemblage are severely limited by the paucity of material and poor preservation. No further work is recommended on the current assemblage. Should additional material become available as a result of any future work, this should be reassessed.

7.6 Environmental Remains

By Kate Turner

Introduction

7.6.1 This report summarises the findings of the assessment of two environmental bulk samples taken during the archaeological evaluation on land at Green Road, Haughley. These samples were taken from the fills of a possible Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age ditch [121], and a sub-circular waterhole [135], thought to date to the Roman period.

7.6.2 The aim of this assessment is to:

-give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;

determine the environmental potential of these samples; and

-establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Methodology

7.6.3 Two environmental bulk samples, each forty litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1–10 items), '2' indicates that occurrence is fairly frequent (11–30 items), '3' indicates that presence is frequent (31–100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

7.6.4 The flot (>300µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope at 10x magnification, to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example, roots and modern plant material. Macro-botanical identifications were carried out using standard reference catalogues (Jones, Taylor and Ash 2004; Jacomet 2006; Cappers, Bekker and Jans 2012; Neef, Cappers and Bekker 2012). Nomenclature for economic plants follows Van Zeist (1984) and for other plant taxa follows Stace (1991). Molluscs were identified with reference to Kerney (1999).

7.6.5 Material collected from the heavy residues was catalogued and passed on to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample contents is provided in Table 6.

Results:

Preservation

7.6.6 Archaeobotanical remains were preserved in these samples by carbonisation; overall, recovery of environmental material was poor, with only a low concentration of carbonised grains and molluscs, and a heavily fragmented

charcoal assemblage.

Sample <1>, context (120), fill of Ditch [121]

7.6.7 Sample <1> was taken from the fill of a ditch, [121], located in Trench 3, at the northern end of the site. This context was found to contain a small assemblage of carbonised grains, of barley (*Hordeum* spp.) and bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*), along with several heavily damaged caryopses, for which species could not be determined. Wood charcoal is abundant, with over one hundred specimens being recovered; the bulk of these remains were found in the lower sieved fractions, 2–4mm and <2mm, and only a moderate concentration of larger fragments was identified. Between thirty and one hundred pieces of a suitable size for species identification were observed (>4mm in length/width).

7.6.8 In terms of other remains, mollusc shells, of the land snail genera *Vallonia, Trochulus, Oxychilus* and *Carychium*, were recognised in this sample, along with roots and un-charred seeds of orache (*Atriplex* spp.), the condition of which would indicate they are intrusive specimens. CBM, animal bone, industrial waste and pottery were recovered from the retent, and fragmented bone from the flot.

Sample <2>, context (143), fill of Waterhole [135]

7.6.9 Sample <2> was taken from the fill of a waterhole, [135], revealed in Trench 29, in the southern part of the site; this feature is thought to date to the Roman period based on the associated pottery. Preservation of environmental remains was relatively poor in this deposit. A large quantity of charcoal was recorded; however, average fragment size is small, <2mm, and less than fifteen sizeable pieces were recovered. With the exception of a single heavily burnt grain, which could not be speciated, charred weeds and cereals are absent; un-burnt seeds of sedge (*Carex* spp.), dock (*Rumex* spp.) and chickweed (*Stellaria* spp.) were recognised, and are likely to be intrusive specimens. Burnt flint is present in abundance in this sample, with lesser amounts of possible hammerscale, pottery and animal bone also extracted.

7.6.10 As well as roots and intrusive seeds, a small number of shells, of the

subterranean snail *Cecilioides acicula*, were observed in the flot; this is a non-native species of land snail which, when found in archaeological sediments, is often interpreted as evidence of disturbance.

Discussion

7.6.11 A minimal assemblage of carbonised grain was recovered from this sample set; the presence of such remains indicates that cereals may have been grown or consumed on site, including barley and bread wheat, although the concentration of material is not significant enough to suggest large-scale exploitation. Barley and bread wheat have been cultivated in Britain since the Neolithic period (Hillman 1981) and are commonly found in archaeological assemblages from eastern England, dating from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period.

7.6.12 A proportion of the recovered grains are significantly fire-damaged and could not be identified to species, or in some cases, genus; free-threshing cereals, such as those recovered from the sampled deposits, are known to survive poorly when burnt at high temperatures (Boardman and Jones 1990), indicating that the state of this material could be related to the conditions of the fire in which it was burnt. In addition to this, chaff was absent in the assessed samples; as rachis of free-threshing cereals also degrades rapidly when combusted, even at lower temperatures, this is a further indication that the conditions in which these remains were disposed of may have contributed to the paucity of such ecofacts in the sample-set. This lack of material could also be accounted for by cereals being processed in another location, or the waste from grain processing, which includes chaff and weeds, being disposed of elsewhere.

7.6.13 Wood charcoal is abundant in both of the assessed samples, with the highest concentration of sizeable fragments being in the fill of Ditch [121]. Such remains are likely to be the spent fuel from domestic activity, suggesting that these contexts could contain dumps of occupational refuse, which, due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, may have been deposited by wind-scatter.

7.6.14 The mollusc assemblage is broadly suggestive of a moist environment, though it is not of sufficient size to be considered environmentally diagnostic.

Taphonomic Considerations

7.6.15 A small number of roots and apparently intrusive seeds were observed in both samples; this, and the presence of burrowing molluscs in Sample <2>, could be evidence of bioturbation, and the potential for post-depositional reworking of smaller remains should be considered.

Recommendations for Further Work

7.6.16 This assessment has shown that, with the exception of charcoal, preservation of archaeobotanical remains in the Green Road samples is generally poor. Due to limited size of the mollusc assemblage, the low quantity of viable charcoal, and the minimal number of seeds and grains reported, additional work is not suggested on this material. However, cereals and suitably sized pieces of charcoal could be used for radiocarbon dating, if required. A summary of this assessment should be included in any future publications.

Sample Number		**1**	**2**
Context Number		**120**	**143**
Cut Number		121	135
Trench		3	29
Context Type		Fill	Fill
Feature Type		Ditch	Waterhole
Volume of bulk (litres)		40	40
Volume of flot (millilitres)		60	10
Method of processing		F	F
RETENT			
Charcoal			
Charcoal >4 mm		3	1
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		4	2
Charcoal <2 mm			
Cereals			
GRAINS			
Hordeum vulgare	Barley	1	
Triticum aestivum/durum	Bread wheat	1	
Cereal - Broken/distorted		1	
Terrestrial Molluscs	**Habitat**		
Oxychilus spp.	Moist places	1	
Trochulus hispidus/striolata	Various	1	
Shell fragments		2	
Bone			
Animal bone		1	1
Finds			
CBM		2	
Pottery		1	1
Flint			

Sample Number		**1**	**2**
Context Number		**120**	**143**
Cut Number		121	135
Trench		3	29
Context Type		Fill	Fill
Feature Type		Ditch	Waterhole
Burnt flint			4
Industrial Waste			
Hammer-scale			1
Industrial residue		1	
FLOT			
Charcoal			
Charcoal >4 mm		2	1
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		4	2
Charcoal <2 mm		4	4
Suitable for ID?		<20	<5
Cereals			
GRAINS	**Common name**		
Triticum aestivum/durum	Bread wheat	1	
Cereal - Broken/distorted		1	1
Intrusive Seeds			
Atriplex spp.	Oraches	1	
Carex spp.	Sedges		1
Rumex spp.	Docks		1
Stellaria spp.	Chickweeds		1
Other Plant Macrofossils			
Modern plant material			
Roots/tubers		1	1
Terrestrial Molluscs	**Habitat**		
Carychium spp.	Wet/moist places	1	
Cecilioides acicula	Subterranean - non native		1
Vallonia spp.	Various	1	
Juveniles - indeterminate		1	1
Shell fragments			
Bone			
Bone fragments		1	

Table 6: Assessment of environmental samples

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Later Prehistoric (*c*. 1150–400 BC)

8.1.1 Prehistoric pottery was retrieved from two features in the north-east of the site: a ditch terminus in Trench 3 and a treethrow in Trench 4. The associated flint-tempered pottery from these features, which includes some diagnostic rim and base forms, appears to be most in keeping with the Post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of the Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age. Ditch [121] in Trench 3 was also identified in adjacent Trench 5 (Ditch [107]). Although they did not match precisely, these features appear to broadly correspond with some magnetic anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and it is possible that they formed parts of a small enclosure. In this scenario, irregular 'treethrow' [147] may actually have been a heavily root-disturbed ditch.

8.1.2 Ditches [121] and [107] and several of the adjacent postholes in Trench 5 ([111] and [115]) had dark, charcoal-rich fills, and contained fired clay/ daub fragments, as well as small quantities of burnt flint, animal bone, and charred barley and wheat grains. These suggest proximity to a Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age settlement area.

8.2 Roman (*c*. AD 50–400+)

8.2.1 Two features at the southern edge of the site contained Roman pottery. These were a waterhole in Trench 29 [135] and a small pit in Trench 32 [137]. Neither of these features was finds-rich and the few abraded pot fragments may well be residual; in both cases they were found near the top of the upper fills of the features. It is possible that the site is in the rural hinterland/ agricultural 'outfield' of a Roman settlement somewhere to the south or east of the site. As noted earlier, the presence of a small late-1st- to early-2nd-century mortuary enclosure at Fishponds Way, Haughley (Mlynarska and Woolhouse 2019), suggests that there may be an as-yet-undiscovered high-status Roman settlement, such as a villa, located somewhere in the Haughley area.

8.3 Medieval (*c*. 13th – 15th Century AD)

8.3.1 The metal-detected finds from the topsoil provide interesting evidence for low-level activity on the site during periods from which there are no surviving

archaeological features to indicate intensive occupation or activity. The most significant finds are the early-14th-century penny of Edward II (SF 1) and the 14th -/15th-century sexfoil belt/ strap fitting (SF 10). Whether these represent chance losses, or incidental inclusions in midden material brought to the site from the village or from outlying farms for use as manure is unknown.

8.4 Post-Medieval (19th Century) (Figure 5)

8.4.1 Arguably the most significant feature on the site is the post-mill-type windmill [148] located in its north-west corner. 'Suffolk Windmills' (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_windmills_in_Suffolk) notes that 'Mere Mill' (as seen on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map; Fig. 5) was built in 1824 and burnt down *c*. 1900. This was one of two windmills in Haughley (there was a third in Haughley Green). The mill located at the eastern edge of the village was built in 1811 and burnt down in August 1943. Photographs available online of the 1811 mill suggest that this windmill and the mill on the Green Road site were essentially similar constructions (https://catalogue.millsarchive.org 2019). The name 'Mere Mill' may imply an association with 'Mere Farm', to the north-east of the site, rather than any use connected with drainage; the word 'Corn' appears in brackets on the 1885 map, which certainly suggests it was being used as a flour mill. Should further excavation be carried out as part of any scheme of archaeological mitigation at the site, there is considerable potential for tracing the history of the mill from documentary sources.

8.4.2 The brick base of the early-19th-century 'Mere Mill' post-mill survives in good condition despite it lying in the middle of the former access route into the field. This suggests that other associated buildings shown on the 1885 map (e.g. the Engine House) may also survive below ground level.

8.5 Undated

8.5.1 There is not a great deal that can be said about undated Pit [105] (Trench 15), apart from it being in an apparently isolated position.

8.6 Significance and Research Potential

8.6.1 For the Bronze Age, the need for further research into inter-relationships between settlements, and variations and changes in settlement types (as well

as their implications for social organisation), together with questions surrounding the development of Bronze Age field systems, have been highlighted as priorities for research in the East Anglian regional research agendas (Medlycott 2011, 20–21).

8.6.2 For artefacts, there is a major need for better typological identification of later Bronze Age pottery, linked, where possible, with close radiocarbon dating, to refine understanding of regional ceramic chronologies (*ibid*.). Study of the development, frequency and significance of flint-working throughout the Bronze Age would also be useful. Other research topics and questions might become relevant depending on the results of any future fieldwork at the site.

8.6.3 The development and diversity of rural industry (agricultural engineering, textiles, brick-making) during the post-medieval period have also been highlighted as warranting further study, as has the role of energy creation within the landscape and the built environment associated with this (e.g. watermills, windmills, pumping-stations and gasworks) (Medlycott 2011, 78).

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Apart from Trench 15, which contained a small isolated and undated pit, significant archaeological features were confined the northern (Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5) and southern (Trenches 29 and 32) edges of the site. It follows that only at these locations is the intended housing development likely to have a negative archaeological impact.

9.2 Apart from the early-19th-century windmill in Trench 1, the features at the north end of the site are not well-dated. However, the presence of small sherds of flint-tempered probable Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery in two features, alongside burnt clay, burnt flint, charcoal and small amounts of animal bone and charred grain in the ditches and several postholes in this area are suggestive of proximity to a later prehistoric settlement area.

9.3 Two features at the southern end of the site (a large waterhole and a small pit) contained small amounts of Roman pottery, though the sherds are not well stratified and could be residual. Nevertheless, the site may have lain within the rural hinterland/ agricultural outfield of a Roman settlement located somewhere to the south or east of the proposed development site.

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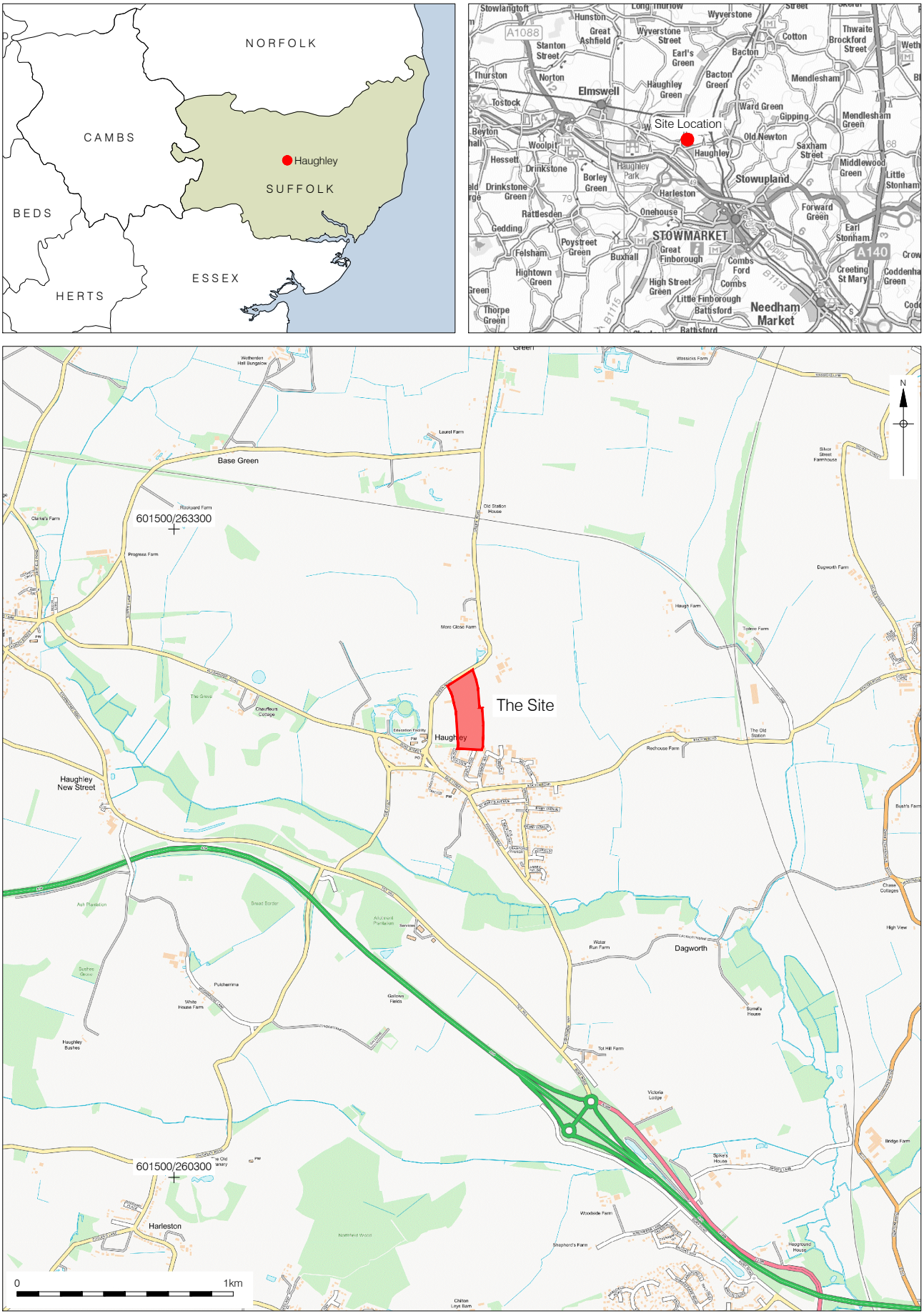
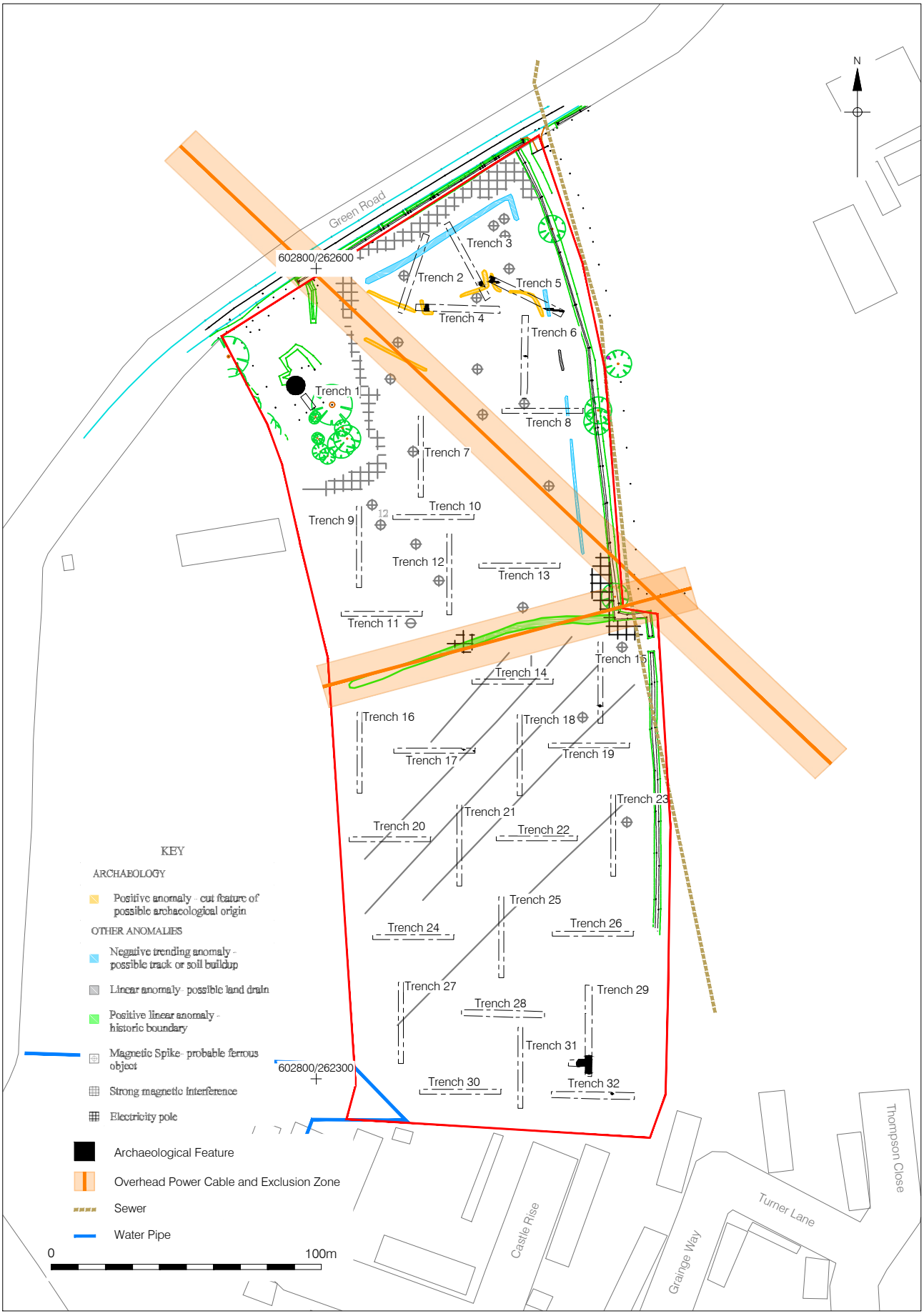


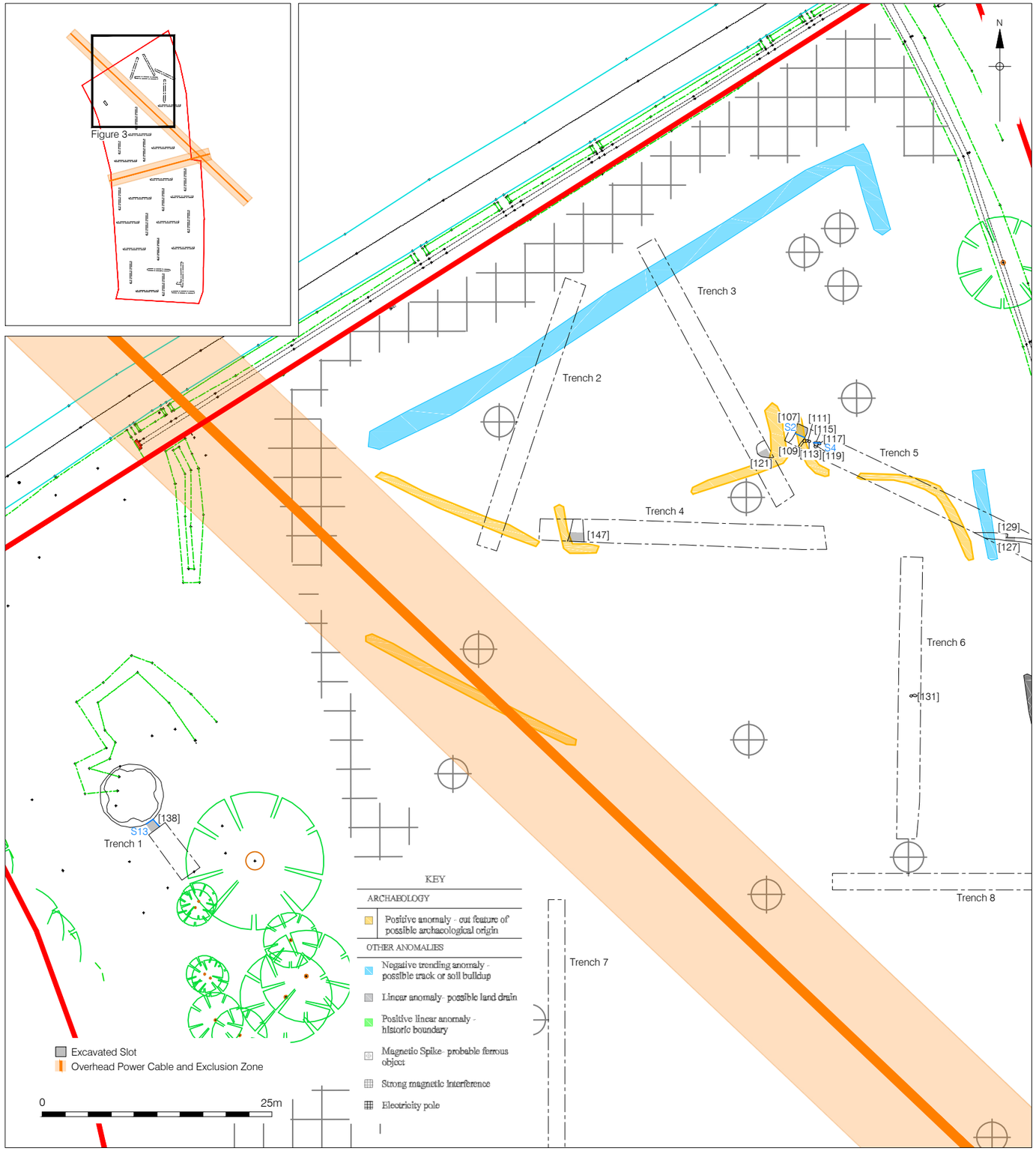
03/09/19 RS

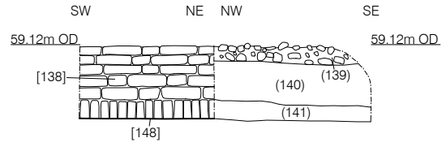
Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4



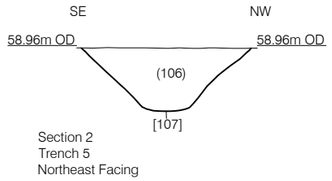
03/09/19 RS

Figure 2
All Features Plan
1:2,000 at A4





Section 13
Trench 1
Southeast and Southwest Facing



Section 2
Trench 5
Northeast Facing

Section 4
Trench 5
South Facing

Geophsics provided by Archaeological Solutions

03/09/19 RS

Figure 3
Trenches 1 to 8 and Selected Sections
Inset 1:6250, Plan 1:500, Sections 1:40 at A3

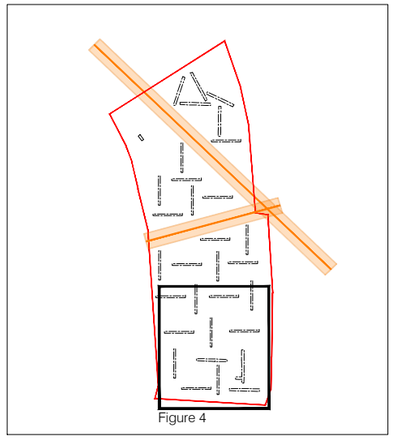


Figure 4

Trench 21

Trench 22

Trench 23

N

Trench 25

Trench 24

Trench 26

Trench 27

Trench 29

Trench 28

Trench 31

[135]

S14

Trench 30

Trench 32

[137]

KEY

ARCHAEOLOGY

Positive anomaly - cut feature of possible archaeological origin

OTHER ANOMALIES

Negative trending anomaly - possible track or soil buildup

Linear anomaly- possible land drain

Positive linear anomaly - historic boundary

Magnetic Spike- probable ferrous object

Strong magnetic interference

Electricity pole

Excavated Slot

0 25m

E W

(101)

55.40m OD (102) 55.40m OD

(134)

(142)

[135]

(143)

(144)

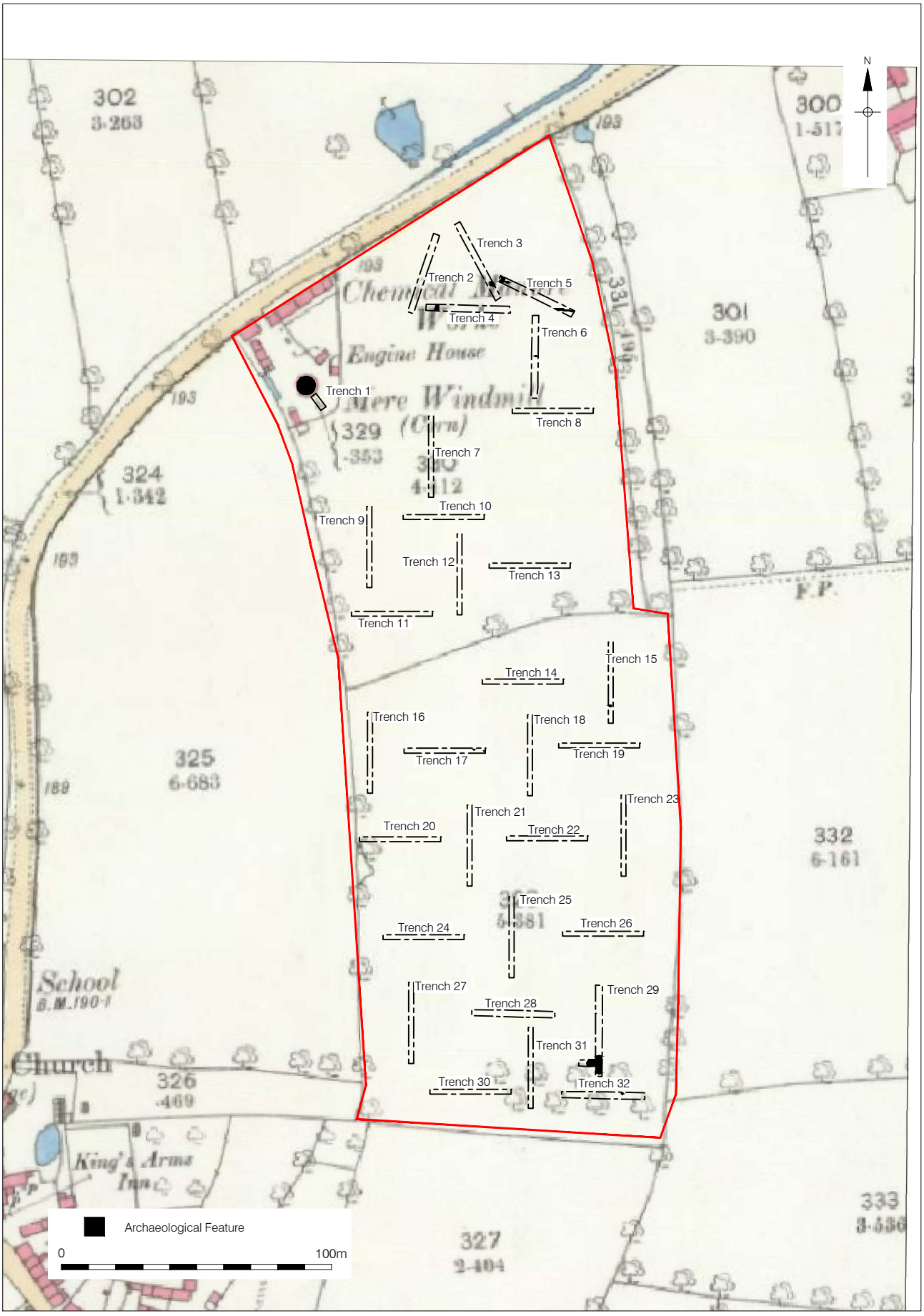
Section 14
Trench 31
North Facing

0 2m

Geophsics provided by Archaeological Solutions

03/09/19 RS

Figure 4
Trenches 21 to 32 and Selected Sections
Inset 1:6250, Plan 1:500, Sections 1:40 at A3



03/09/19 RS

Figure 5
1885 OS Map
1:2,000 at A4

APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: View NE showing Trench 2 and north of site

Plate 2: View south across site from Trench 2

Plate 3: View SW of vegetation overlying Windmill [148]

Plate 4: View N showing Windmill [148] footings exposed

Plate 5: Trench 5, view N, showing Postholes [115] & [117]

Plate 6: Trench 5, view SSW showing Ditch [107]

Plate 7: Trench 29, view S showing Waterhole [135]

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX AND TRENCH TABLE

12.1 Context Index

Context No.	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description
101	101		Layer	Topsoil					dark brown agricultural topsoil
102	102		Layer	Subsoil					light brown clay silt
103	103		Layer	Natural					
104	105	15	Fill	Pit	0.7	0.75	0.17	1	firm mid grey clayey silt
105	105	15	Cut	Pit	0.7	0.75	0.17	1	circular shallow pit.
106	107	5	Fill	Ditch	1	1.11	0.41	2	firm brownish grey silty clay
107	107	5	Cut	Ditch	1	1.11	0.41	2	straight linear, moderate sloping sides, slightly concave base
108	109	5	Fill	Posthole	0.19	0.13	0.05	3	firm, brownish grey clayey silt
109	109	5	Cut	Posthole	0.19	0.13	0.05	3	sub-circular, moderately sloping sides
110	111	5	Fill	Posthole	0.46	0.4	0.09	3	firm, dark grey brown, clayey silt
111	111	5	Cut	Posthole	0.46	0.4	0.09	3	subcircular, moderate sides, concave base
112	113	5	Fill	Posthole	0.27	0.25	0.07	3	firm dark greyish brown clay silt
113	113	5	Cut	Posthole	0.27	0.25	0.07	3	subcircular, moderately sloping sides, concave base
114	115	5	Fill	Posthole	0.5	0.46	0.12	4	firm, dark grey brown, clayey silt
115	115	5	Cut	Posthole	0.5	0.46	0.12	4	subcircular, moderately sloping sides, concave base
116	117	5	Fill	Posthole	0.38	0.3	0.12	4	firm dark greyish brown clay silt
117	117	5	Cut	Posthole	0.38	0.3	0.12	4	sub-circular, steep sides, concave base
118	119	5	Fill	Posthole	0.34	0.27	0.12	5	firm light brownish grey clayey silt
119	119	5	Cut	Posthole	0.34	0.27	0.12	5	sub-circular, steep sides, concave base
120	121	3	Fill	Ditch	1.14	2.15	0.56	6	loose, dark brownish grey silty sand
121	121	3	Cut	Ditch	1.14	2.15	0.56	6	curvilinear, moderately sloping sides, concave base
122	123	17	Fill	Posthole	0.37	0.4	0.12	7	moderately compact, light greyish brown clayey silt
123	123	17	Cut	Posthole	0.37	0.4	0.12	7	circular, steep sides, concave base

124	125	17	Fill	Posthole	0.18	0.18	0.22	8	loose dark brown sandy silt
125	125	17	Cut	Posthole	0.18	0.18	0.22	8	rectangular, vertical sides, flat base
126	127	5	Fill	Ditch	1	0.39	0.13	9	compact light greyish brown sandy silt
127	127	5	Cut	Ditch	1	0.39	0.13	9	straight, steep sides, concave base
128	129	5	Fill	Ditch	0.27	0.4	0.12	9	compact light greyish brown sandy silt
129	129	5	Cut	Ditch	0.27	0.4	0.12	9	sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base
130	131	6	Fill	Posthole	0.56	0.38	0.12	11	firm, dark brownish grey, clayey silt
131	131	6	Cut	Posthole	0.56	0.38	0.12	11	sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base
132	133	6	Fill	Posthole	0.26	0.26	0.05	11	firm dark brownish grey clayey silt
133	133	6	Cut	Posthole	0.26	0.26	0.05	11	sub-circular, gently sloping sides, concave base
134	135	29	Fill	Waterhole	6.8	6.8	0.7	14	firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay
135	135	29	Cut	Waterhole	6.8	6.8	1.3	14	sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base
136	137	32	Fill	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.1	12	compact, light brown sandy silt
137	137	32	Cut	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.1	12	circular, shallow sides, concave base
138	148	1	Masonry	Structure	7	0.38	0.5	13	red brick structure for windmill
139	148	1	Layer	Surface	1	1	0.12	13	variable dark brown, silty gravel
140	148	1	Layer	Made Ground	1	1	0.3	13	firm, mid yellowish brown, silty clay
141	148	1	Layer	Made Ground	1	1	0.1	13	compact, light brownish, yellow clay
142	135	29	Fill	Waterhole	6.8	6.8	0.2	14	firm, mid greyish brown, sandy clay
143	135	29	Fill	Waterhole	6.8	6.8	0.3	14	firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay
144	135	29	Fill	Waterhole	6.8	6.8	0.1	14	firm, dark brownish grey, silty clay
145	147	4	Fill	Treethrow	0.8	0.8	0.18	11	light greyish brown, silty clay
146	147	4	Fill	Treethrow	0.8	0.8	0.23	11	light greyish brown, silty clay with chalk flecks
147	147	4	Cut	Treethrow	1	1.72	0.41	15	irregular sides, variable gentle to moderate sides, irregular base

148	148		Cut	Construction cut	7	7	0.52	13	not visible in plan

12.2 Trench Table

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil depth End 1 (m)	Subsoil depth End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil depth End 2 (m)	Subsoil depth End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)
1	NW-SE	15	0.5	0	0	0.6	0	0	0.6
2	NE-SW	30	0.44	0.34	0	0	0.34	0	0.34
3	NW-SE	30	0.66	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
4	E-W	30	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
5	NW-SE	30	0.42	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.29	0.13	0.42
6	N-S	30	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
7	N-S	30	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
8	E-W	30	0.45	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.25	0.15	0.4
9	N-S	30	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
10	E-W	30	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
11	E-W	30	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
12	N-S	30	0.4	0.35	0.05	0.4	0.35	0.05	0.4
13	E-W	30	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
14	E-W	30	0.45	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
15	N-S	30	0.4	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.25	0.15	0.4
16	N-S	30	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
17	E-W	30	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
18	N-S	30	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
19	E-W	30	0.5	0.25	0.2	0.45	0.25	0.2	0.45
20	E-W	30	0.55	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
21	N-S	30	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.25	0.25	0.5
22	E-W	30	0.45	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
23	N-S	30	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.25	0.1	0.35

24	E-W	30	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
25	N-S	30	0.45	0.3	0.15	0.45	0.3	0.1	0.4
26	E-W	30	0.45	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
27	N-S	30	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
28	E-W	30	0.5	0.25	0.15	0.4	0.25	0.15	0.4
29	N-S	30	0.9	0.25	0.05	0.3	0.25	0.05	0.3
30	E-W	30	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
31	N-S	30	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3
32	E-W	30	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-363790

Project details

Project name	Green Road, Haughley, Suffolk Evaluation
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land south of Green Road, Haughley, Suffolk, between the 27th and 30th August 2019, in advance of housing development. The evaluation comprised 32 trial trenches, totalling 945m in length and providing a 4% sample of the site area. Nine of the trenches contained archaeological features (Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 17, 29 and 32). A well-preserved circular brick structure confirmed the presence of a post-medieval windmill, known from 19th-century cartographic sources, near the north-west corner of the site (Trench 1). A curvilinear ditch with a dark, charcoal-rich fill, containing burnt clay fragments and a small amount of flint-tempered Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery, was identified in the north-east of the site (Trenches 3 and 5). A nearby treethrow (Trench 4) also contained fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery. Undated postholes in Trench 5 contained charcoal and burnt clay fragments and might be contemporary. A small isolated undated pit was found in Trench 15, towards the centre of the site; it contained a small amount of pig bone. A waterhole containing Roman pottery was recorded in the south of the site, in Trench 29, along with a small pit in adjacent Trench 32, which also contained Roman pottery. .
Project dates	Start: 27-08-2019 End: 02-09-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	HGH058 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/04113 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Late Bronze Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Late Bronze Age
Monument type	WATERHOLE Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	WINDMILL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CU ALLOY MOUNT Medieval
Significant Finds	SILVER PENNY Medieval

Methods & techniques	''Sample Trenches'',''Targeted Trenches''
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK HAUGHLEY Land South of Green Road, Haughley, Suffolk
Postcode	IP14 3RA
Study area	4.28 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 02867 62455 52.222385781447 0.970431460473 52 13 20 N 000 58 13 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 55m Max: 59m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	A G Pullen
Project director/manager	Tom Woolhouse
Project supervisor	Alexander Pullen
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	HGH 058
Physical Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Metal'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	HGH 058
Digital Contents	''Animal Bones'',''Ceramics'',''Environmental'',''Metal'',''Stratigraphic'',''Survey'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Media available	''Database'',''Images raster / digital photography'',''Spreadsheets'',''Survey'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council

Paper Archive ID	HGH 058
Paper Contents	''Metal'',''Stratigraphic'',''Survey''
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Drawing'',''Photograph'',''Plan'',''Report'',''Section'',''Survey'',''Unpublished Text''

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of Green Road, Haughley, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pullen, A.G. and Woolhouse, T.
Other bibliographic details	PCA Report No. R13864
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	60 page bound A4 typed report with five figures and 7 colour plates

Entered by	Tom Woolhouse (twoolhouse@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	30 September 2019

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice
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LAND SOUTH OF GREEN ROAD, HAUGHLEY, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS: DC/17/04113

SITE CODE: HGH 058

AUGUST 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Evaluation at Land South of Green Road, Haughley, Suffolk

Local Planning Authority:	**Mid Suffolk District Council**
Planning Reference:	**DC/17/04113**
Parish Code:	**HGH058**
OASIS Ref.	**preconst1-363790**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TM 02867 62455**
Written and researched by:	**A G Pullen**
Project Manager:	**Tom Woolhouse**
Commissioning Client:	**RPS Consulting UK & Ireland**
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August 2019

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) has been commissioned by RPS Consulting to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land South of Green Road, Haughley, Suffolk, IP14 3RA (NGR TM 02867 62455) (hereafter 'the site' or 'the proposed development area').

1.1.2 The site lies on the southern side of Green Road, to the north-east of The Green, in the northern part of the village of Haughley. It is bounded to the west by King George's Field. The site is vacant land and extends to some 4.28ha, which slopes from north to south between elevations of c.57m and c.52m above Ordnance Datum.

1.1.3 The proposed development is for the construction of 98 new houses and associated access roads and public open spaces (Mid Suffolk District Council Planning Reference DC/17/04113). Outline Planning Permission was granted on 31/05/2018.

1.1.4 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation. Once approved by SCCAS, all work relating to this project will be carried out in accordance with the WSI, as well as the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Excavation (SCCAS 2018), the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (CIfA 2014b). The project will be managed in accordance with the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2015).

1.1.5 This WSI covers the evaluation phase only. The need for any further archaeological work will be determined by SCCAS on the basis of the evaluation results and will be the subject of a separate WSI.

1.2 Archaeological Background

Geophysical Survey

1.2.1 Archaeological Solutions Ltd undertook a Geophysical Survey at the site in 2017 (Archaeological Solutions 2017). The survey identified small-scale anomalies of possible archaeological origin, primarily in the form of weak fragmented linear and curvilinear anomalies in the north-east of the survey area. A pair of NW–SE aligned linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin were also identified. The following background information is largely derived from Archaeological Solutions 2017.

Prehistoric (c. 10,000 BC–AD 43)

1.2.2 An excavation by PCA to the south of the PDA, at Fishponds Way, found evidence for human activity on site from as early as the Late/ Terminal Upper Palaeolithic (c. 10,000–8000 BC). Four residual flint 'long blades' were retrieved from the fills of two later prehistoric ditches. Early Neolithic activity, represented by pits and tree-throws containing struck flint and 'Plain Bowl' pottery, was found in the north-western part of the excavation area. The activity most likely represents a temporary settlement or 'camp site', perhaps visited seasonally by the same group of people. The excavation further identified a later prehistoric field system, trackway, pit group and several isolated possible pits and postholes which probably formed part of a wider agricultural landscape.

1.2.3 Residual prehistoric remains were found during an evaluation c. 350m south-west of the site, at Umhlanga, inside the outer bailey of Haughley Castle. These comprised a Mesolithic blade, a Bronze Age blade and a sherd of Iron Age pottery (SHER HGH 030). In a similar area, a small excavation revealed two ditches, possibly prehistoric in date, and some Iron Age pottery (SHER HGH 033). An evaluation conducted at Haughley Primary School, c. 150m west of the site, identified Iron Age features containing pottery, flint and animal bone (SHER HGH 031). Excavations at Duke Street recorded a couple of residual flint implements (SHER HGH 039). An undated, but possibly

prehistoric, ring-ditch is located 1km south of the site (SHER HGH 020).

Roman (c. AD 43–410)

1.2.4 Metal-detecting at the sewage works c. 350m south of the site found a scatter of surface finds comprising 4 Roman coins and a disc brooch, worked flints and a sherd of Roman pottery (SHER HGH 017).

1.2.5 The 2019 PCA excavation at Fishponds Way (SHER HGH 060; PCA 2019) found a Roman mortuary enclosure, formed by a rectangular arrangement of boundary ditches, and containing three cremation burials. The cremations were urned, that is buried in pottery vessels, or, in one case, un-urned but with sherds of a late-1st- to early-2nd-century AD ring-necked flagon laid over the cremated bone. One cremation urn also contained a glass bead, burnt the funeral pyre; another contained fragments of copper alloy and iron nails which may be either from a pair of hobnail shoes or a wooden casket. These pyre goods and the presence of the mortuary enclosure, unusual in a rural context, suggest that the individuals buried here were of relatively high social status. There may be an as-yet-undiscovered high-status Roman settlement, such as a villa, located somewhere in the wider Haughley area. However, there was no other material from the excavation or from the trial-trenching to suggest that settlement was close.

Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410–1066)

1.2.6 A residual sherd of late Saxon pottery and a copper-alloy ring were recovered from inside the outer bailey (SHER HGH 030). The Haughley Primary School evaluation identified a substantial middle to late Saxon possible enclosure ditch containing middle Anglo-Saxon pottery (SHER HGH 015).

Medieval (c. AD 1066–1540)

1.2.7 The post-Conquest motte-and-bailey castle lies to the west of the proposed development area (PDA). The medieval village core is thought to lie to the south-east of the castle. Before the Norman Conquest, the manor of Haughley was held by Guthmund. After the Conquest, the manor of Haughley was

granted to Hugh de Montfort, who built the castle (SHER HGH 001); this is one of the largest motte-and-bailey earthworks in England and is in part a Scheduled Monument (SF 29). Haughley is first recorded c. AD 1040 as 'Hagele', and in 1086 as 'Hagala', meaning either a wood or clearing with a hedge or where haws grow. The bailey, to the south of the motte, encloses an area 118m by 91m in extent, surrounded by a deep ditch. Further moated enclosures survive to the west of the castle, and a large outer bailey that includes the present church survives in traces.

1.2.8 A medieval mere at Mere Farm, c. 90m to the north-east of the site, linked up with the moat of Haughley Castle via a channel to the north of Green Road which is still visible (SHER HGH 036). Monitoring of groundworks nearby revealed the mere was once much larger than its current extent. The Primary School evaluation, north-east of the church, located a major palisaded ditch thought to demarcate the outer bailey, which was backfilled by the 13th century (SHER HGH 015). The profile of the defensive ditch was also identified approximately 80m north of the site, where medieval pits (12th–14th-century) were also located (SHER HGH 030). Another evaluation carried out some 30m south of the church found further ditches and a large pit containing 12th–14th-century pottery (SHER HGH 032). Residual medieval finds, including a purse mount, came from post-medieval features excavated during an evaluation between the Old Mill and Duke Street (SHER HGH 035).

1.2.9 In 1173, Robert, Earl of Leicester, captured Haughley castle, but was later defeated outside Bury St Edmunds by royalist troops. In the early 13th century, the owner of the manor, Richard Earl of Cornwall, founded Hailes Abbey in Gloucestershire in thanksgiving for surviving a shipwreck, and gave Haughley to the abbey, in whose possession it remained until the Reformation. The village was granted a market and a fair in the 13th century. The site lies outside of the medieval village boundary, as suggested by historic maps and the locations of listed buildings (SHER HGH 043). Haughley Church lies c. 220m to the south-west of the site; the current building dates mainly to the 14th century (SHER HGH 008). It was subject to archaeological recording of

the historic structure and archaeological monitoring and recording by Archaeological Solutions in 2012 (Adams and Dyson et al. 2012; AS report no. 3524).

Post-Medieval (c. AD 1540–present)

1.2.10 The area is rich in architectural history and there are 36 Listed Buildings located within a 1km radius of the church. The great red brick house of Plashwood's, shown on Bowen's 1755 map, stood to the west of the village with its surrounding parkland approaching to within c. 500m of the site (SHER HGH 012). In 1871, the village population was 938 and archaeological monitoring and small-scale investigations within the village have revealed occupation evidence (SHERs HGH 039 & HGH 016–017). Cartographic sources confirm that the site lay outside of the main settlement area and constituted open fields for much of the 19th century. A windmill and chemical manure works were located at the northwest corner of the site during the late 19th century.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying geology forms part of the Crag group of shallow-water marine and estuarine sands, gravels, silts and clays (British Geological Society 2019).

2.1.2 The superficial geological deposits comprise chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation and soils characterised as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Archaeological Solutions 2017).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site lies on the southern side of Green Road, to the north-east of The Green, in the northern part of the village of Haughley in Mid Suffolk. It is bounded to the west by King George's Field. The site is vacant land and extends to some 4.28ha, which slopes from north to south between elevations of c. 57m and c. 52m above Ordnance Datum.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Broad Aims

3.1.1 The broad aims of the evaluation are to identify, excavate and record the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains on the site which are likely to be threatened by the proposed development, and to identify their significance in a local, regional or national context, as appropriate, with reference to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

-Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)

-Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)

-Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott and Brown 2008)

-Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)

3.1.2 The evaluation will aim to provide sufficient information to enable the formulation of a suitable management/investigation strategy for the site's heritage assets, in light of the current development proposals.

3.1.3 The evaluation will provide a predictive model of any archaeological remains likely to be present on the site and will characterise and include an appraisal of their significance.

3.1.4 The evaluation's trial trenches will cover an adequate representative sample of the proposed development area in order to fully understand and characterise the archaeology on the site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 All aspects of the investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the WSI, as well as Suffolk County Council's Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (SCCAS 2018), the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014b). The project will be managed in accordance with the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2015).

4.2 Machining and Site Planning

4.2.1 The scheme will comprise of a single phase of work, comprising of no. 32 x 30m long evaluation trenches, totalling 960m of trenching and amounting to a 4% sample of the 4.3ha site (Fig. 1). There is contingency for an additional 1% (240m) of trenching if required by SCCAS.

4.2.2 Some of these trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) have been situated specifically to target geomagnetic anomalies and the site of the historic windmill in the north of the site (Fig. 2). The remaining trenches have been arrayed evenly across the site to provide a representative sample of all available areas. Trench locations take into account the positions of known buried services and overhead power lines.

4.3 Excavation

4.3.1 Within each trench the topsoil, subsoil or man-made made ground deposits will be machine stripped by a mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket down to the archaeological horizon or geological horizon, whichever comes first. Machine removal of deposits will take place under close archaeological supervision and be carried out in even, shallow spits. Upon encountering any archaeological features or deposits, the procedure followed is detailed below.

4.3.2 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned as necessary

to define them using hand tools.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting will be carried out along the line of each trench prior to stripping, and throughout the stripping and excavation process. All archaeological features/deposits and spoil heaps will be surveyed by metal-detector as they are encountered/ created. Metal-detecting will be carried out by an experienced metal-detectorist: David Curry. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron. The locations of any metal finds will be recorded by GPS survey.

4.3.4 Limits of excavation of all trenches, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) will be recorded using a Leica 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.4 Recording and Sampling

4.4.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.4.2 All features will be investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time. All archaeological features will be investigated by hand unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

4.4.3 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50), while all individual deposits and cuts will be recorded as written records on PCA pro-forma context sheets.

4.4.4 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/ disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds

assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships.

4.4.5 Discrete features, such as pits and postholes, will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated.

4.4.6 Significant features such as structural remains (e.g. eaves-drip gullies, sunken-featured buildings and beam slots), industrial features (kilns, ovens, domestic hearths, metalworking furnaces) and burials (cremation and inhumation) will be left in-situ for further mitigation work. In some circumstances, limited excavation may be necessary in order to characterise and date such features. Approaches to excavating and recording any such features/ deposits will be discussed and agreed with SCCAS.

4.4.7 High-resolution digital photographs will be taken at all stages of the evaluation. Digital photographs will be taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs will be taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and Supervisor.

4.4.8 Artefacts and ecofacts will be collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (CIfA 2014; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981). All finds and samples will be bagged and labelled with the unique context number of the deposit from which they were recovered and returned to PCA's Cambridge Office for processing. Finds will be washed/ dry-brushed, as appropriate, except in the cases of fragile objects such as low-fired prehistoric pottery or delicate metalwork items, dried, bagged, labelled and boxed for storage, in line with the guidelines contained in Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS 2017) and other relevant guidance. Specialist conservation may be required to stabilise some items.

4.4.9 A metal detector will be used during the evaluation in order to enhance finds recovery and will not be set to discriminate against iron.

4.4.10 Bulk samples, at least 40 litres in volume where possible (or 100% if the

context is smaller), will be taken by the excavator and in consultation with the project's environmental specialist where practicable, in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. Features and deposits which are likely to have good environmental potential will be sampled. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and agricultural economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence.

4.4.11 Buried soils and associated deposits will be inspected on site by the PCA Project Manager, in consultation with the PCA geoarchaeologist, whose advice will be sought as to whether soil micromorphology or other analytical techniques would enhance understanding of depositional processes and transformations at the site.

4.4.12 Environmental sampling will make reference to the following guideline documents:

- English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).

- Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology;

- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A., 1992, A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26;

- Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.

4.5 Monitoring

4.5.1 PCA / the client will notify SCCAS of the proposed start date at least 1 week in advance, allowing sufficient notice to arrange a monitoring meeting.

4.5.2 SCCAS and the client will be kept regularly informed about developments and any significant discoveries during both the site works and subsequent post-excavation phase.

4.5.3 Trenches will not be backfilled without formal sign-off from SCCAS.

4.6 Treasure

4.6.1 All finds defined as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666). 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. Any finds that could be considered Treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork will be immediately reported to the Finds Liaison Officer, so that they are properly reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery, in line with the Treasure Act.

4.7 Human Remains

4.7.1 If human remains are encountered, SCCAS and the client will be informed. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary and will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license 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 Written Scheme of Investigation.

5 ACCESS AND SAFETY

5.1 Access to the site will be arranged by the client. The client will secure safe access to the site for archaeological personnel and provide suitable welfare provision. The client will also ensure that all deep excavations are adequately shored, conforming to current health and safety regulations and that the archaeological investigations are enabled through the provision and operation of adequate water extraction/ pumping equipment.

5.2 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.

5.3 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.

5.4 There is a duty of care on the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination, the locations of live services, and any environmental constraints (e.g. Tree Protection Orders, protected species) before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 Timetable

6.1.1 The duration of the evaluation will be 5–6 days. The anticipated start date for the work is Tuesday 27th August 2019.

6.1.2 Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday.

6.2 Staffing and Support

6.2.1 The project will be managed and led by Tom Woolhouse, Project Manager with PCA Central, who will ensure that all staff are familiarised with the site, the archaeological background of the area and the ground conditions in order to maximise the effectiveness of the evaluation programme.

6.2.2 Key team members will include Tom Woolhouse, Project Manager with PCA Central, and a PCA Supervisor. Additional Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff as required.

6.2.3 The following staff will form the project team:

1x Project Manager
1x Supervisor
3x Site Assistants
1x Survey Supervisor
1x Finds Supervisor (office-based)
1x Finds Assistant (office-based)
1x Illustrator for post-excavation work (office-based)

6.2.4 Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis during post-excavation work as necessary. Specialists will be approached to carry out analysis as required from the list in Appendix 1.

7 REPORTING

7.1 Following completion of the evaluation, a report, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015), will be compiled. The report will contextualise the evaluation results against the known archaeology and history of the surrounding area, including the results of a search of Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), and consultation with relevant readily available cartographic sources. The report will include a clear statement of the archaeological significance of the evaluation results, in the context of the East Anglian Regional Archaeological Research Agendas (see Section 3.1.1).

7.2 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork. Finds and environmental specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary, from the list at Appendix 1.

7.3 Following completion of the report, PCA will provide the client/ SCCAS with a DRAFT copy of the report for comment. Following its acceptance, PCA will provide a digital copy and one paper copy of the approved report to Suffolk HER.

7.4 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015). Contingency will be made for the publication of results. The minimum requirement will be for an appropriate note to be made available in the 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. This summary will be included in the evaluation report or submitted to SCCAS by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is sooner.

8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

8.1 To assist with the creation and curation of the project's archive, the Project Manager has contacted Suffolk HER to obtain a unique Site Code for the project: HGH 058. Suffolk HER uses this number as a unique identifier linking all physical and digital components of the archive. The site code will be shown on all paperwork created on site (context forms and plans etc), on relevant ensuing reports, and on the OASIS data collection form.

8.2 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by PCA Central. PCA will recommend to the client/ landowner that, following completion of post-excavation analysis, ownership of all archaeological finds from the site should 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.

8.3 The project archive will be compiled in accordance with the advice contained in Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS 2017), 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).

8.4 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store.

8.5 The 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. The unique OASIS number for the evaluation is preconst1-363790.

9 FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Insurance

9.1.1 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 & Towergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

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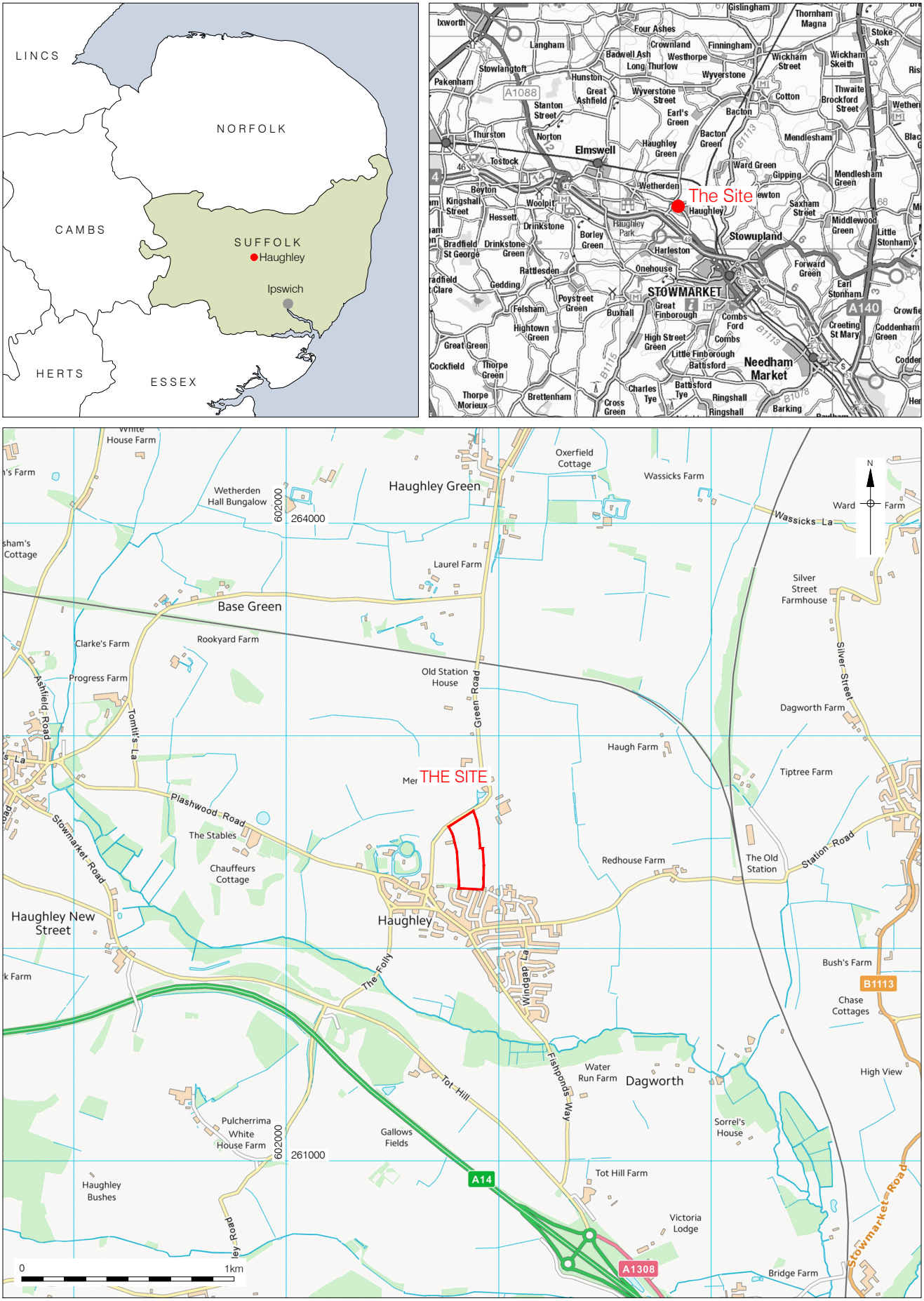
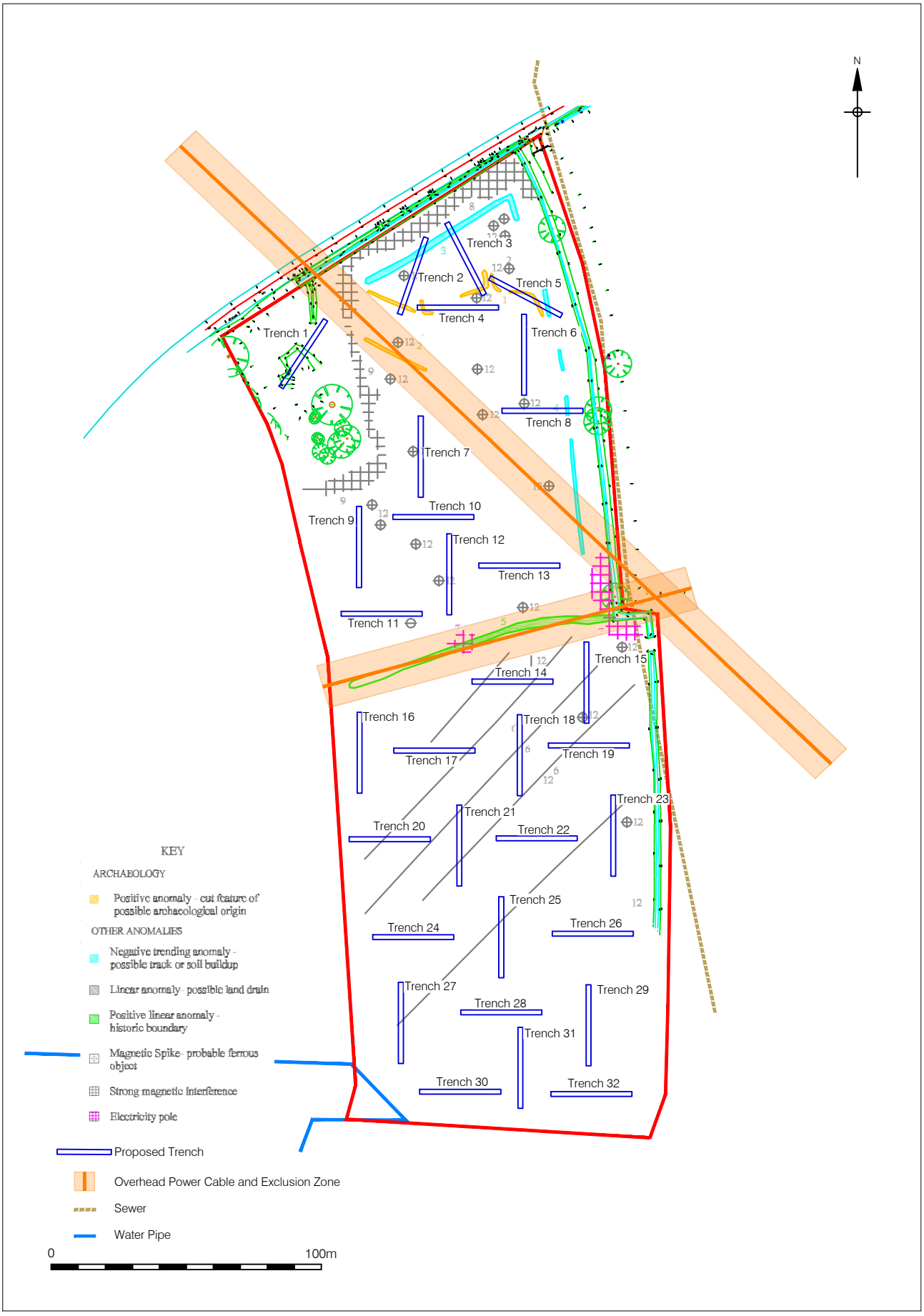


13/08/19 RM

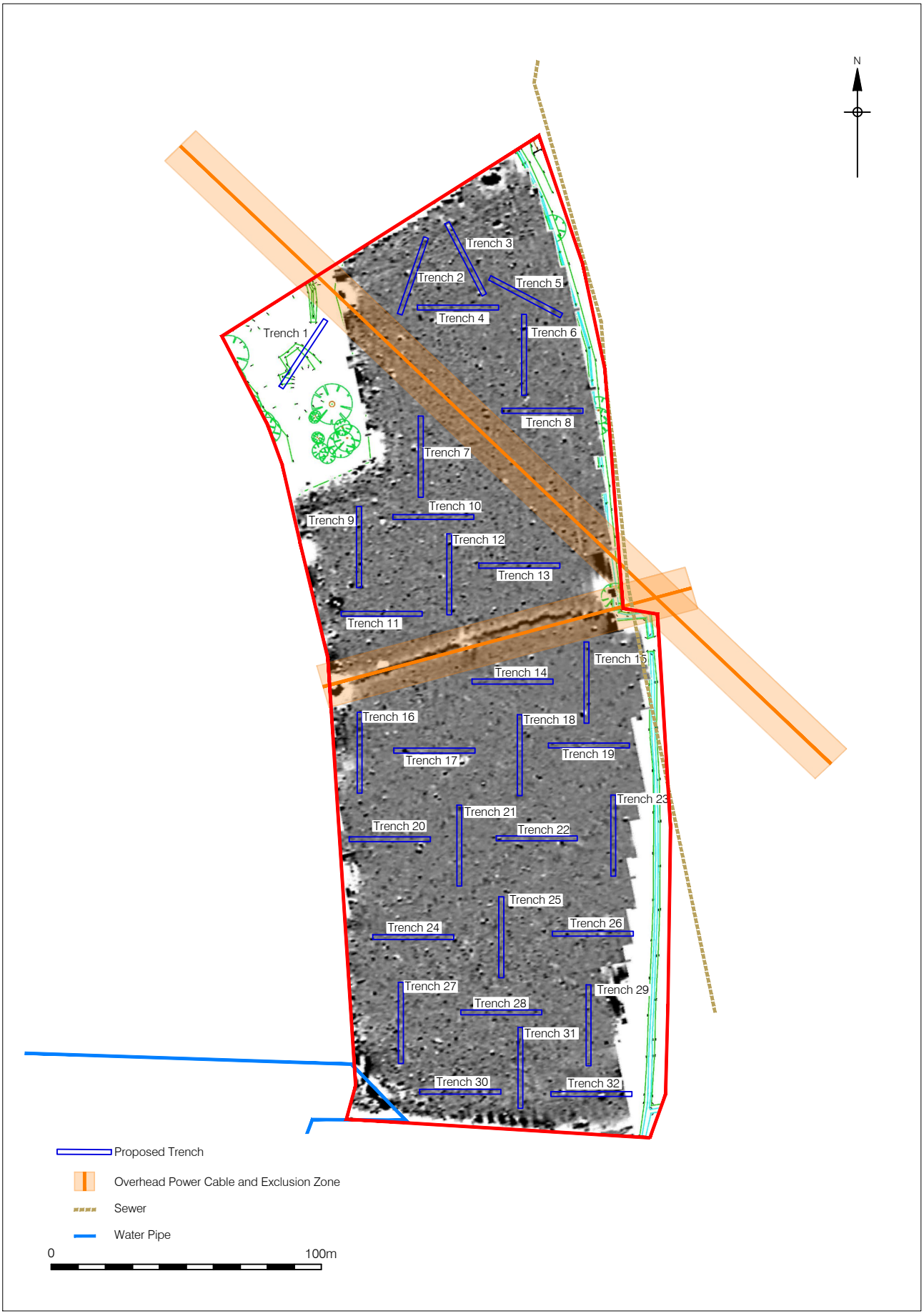
Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 25,000 at A4



Geophsics provided by Archaeological Solutions

19/08/19 RM
22/08/19 RS

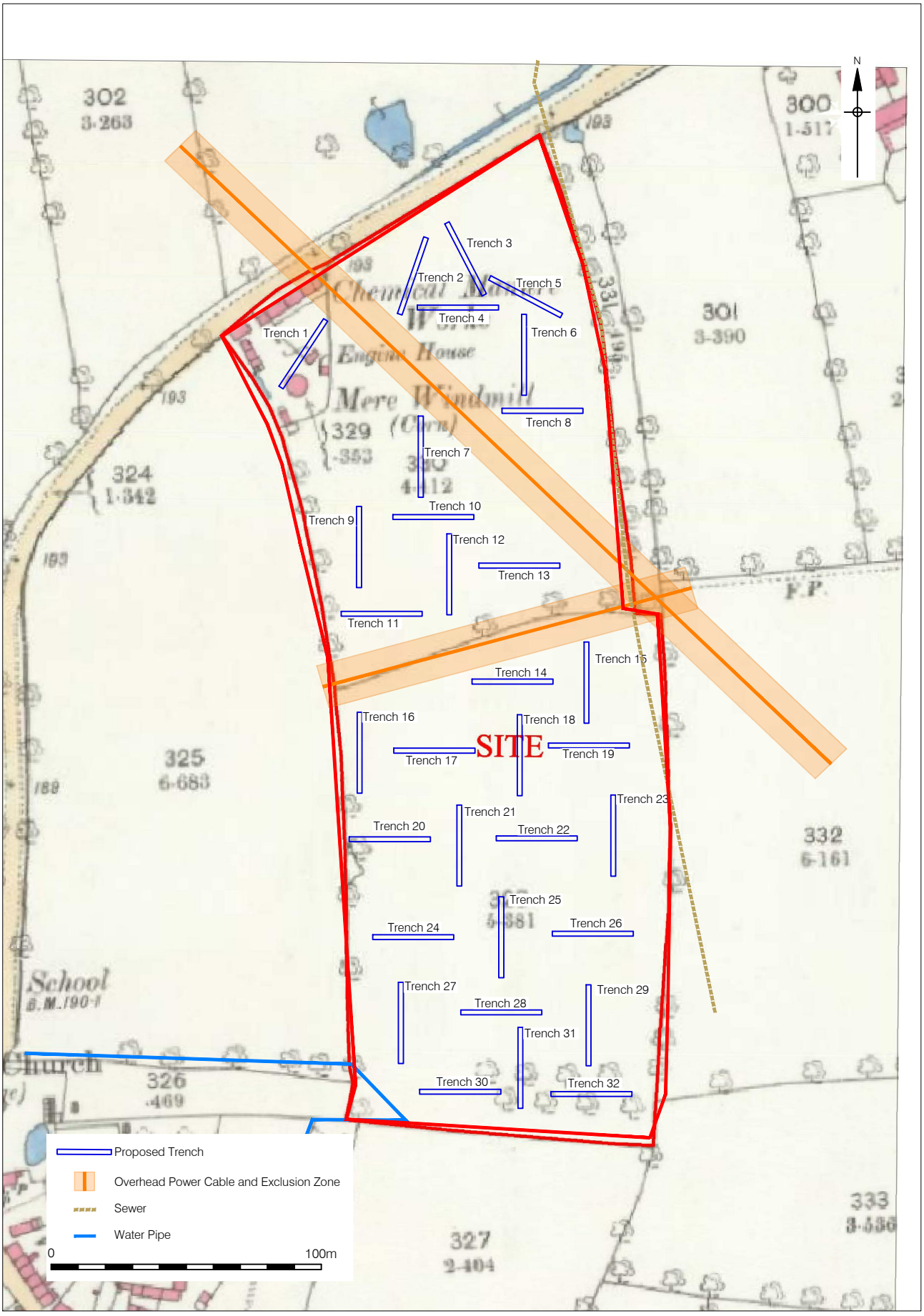
Figure 2
Proposed Trench Location overlain on Geophysical Survey
1:2,000 at A4



Geophsics provided by Archaeological Solutions

19/08/19 RM
22/08/19 RS

Figure 3
Proposed Trench Location overlain on Geophysical Survey
1:2,000 at A4



1885 OS Map provided by Archaeological Solutions

19/08/19 RM
22/08/19 RS

Figure 4
Proposed Trench Location overlain on 1885 Ordnance Survey Map
1:2,000 at A4

APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

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

Roman Pottery: Katie Anderson, 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, Petra Ivanova (in house)

Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales),

Leather: Quita Mould

Small Finds: Ruth Beveridge (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: Kate Turner (in house), 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)

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