

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Land off Chalkstone Way, Haverhill HVH 059

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006
(Planning app. no. SE/05/1608/P)

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© June 2006

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Contents

List of Figures
List of Tables
List of Contributors
Acknowledgements
Summary
SMR information

1. Introduction
2. Methodology
3. Results
 - 3.1. Trench 01
 - 3.2. Trench 04
 - 3.3. Trench 05
 - 3.4. Trench 06
 - 3.5. Trench 07
 - 3.6. Trenches 10-12
4. The Finds
 - 4.1. Introduction
 - 4.2. Pottery
 - 4.2.1. Prehistoric pottery
 - 4.2.2. Roman pottery
 - 4.3. Fired clay
 - 4.4. Flint
 - 4.5. Animal bone
 - 4.6. Discussion of the finds
5. Discussion
6. Conclusion and recommendations for further work

References

Appendix 1: List of contexts
Appendix 2: Pottery catalogue
Appendix 3: Brief and specification

List of Figures

1. Site location plan
2. Site on the First Edition OS
3. Trench plan
4. Trench 01 plan
5. Trench 04 plan
6. Trench 05 plan
7. Trench 06 plan
8. Trench 07 plan
9. Trenches 10-12 plan
10. Sections
11. Sections
12. Location of features

List of Tables

1. Trench list
2. Finds quantities
3. Worked flint

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Abbey Developments Ltd and was monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Michael Green, Nick Taylor and Jonathan Van Jennians) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by John Craven, and managed by David Gill, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and the production of site plans and sections was carried out Anna West. The production of digital site plans was carried out by John Duffy. The specialist finds report was compiled by Cathy Tester, with specialist identification and advice provided by Colin Pendleton.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation of land off Chalkstone Way, Haverhill, identified a phase of prehistoric occupation, consisting of isolated pits and a system of parallel ditches dating to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age periods. The sparse scatter of features and limited amount of material finds which while not indicating a high level of activity, also means that the exact date and function of these features is unclear.

SMR information

Planning application no.	SE/05/1608P
Date of fieldwork:	19 th – 22 nd June 2006
Grid Reference:	TL 684 456
Funding body:	Abbey Developments Ltd
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-15639

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of housing development on land off Chalkstone Way, Haverhill. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 3) to fulfil a planning condition on application SE/05/1608/P. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of the developer, Abbey Developments Ltd.

The site, an area of 2.7ha (Fig. 1), consisted of open fields, currently unused and covered in grass scrub with a stand of trees in the south-west corner adjacent to Chalkstone Way. The north corner of the site lay in an arable field that was under crop. It lay across a north-west to south-east aligned ridge, with the west part being at a height of c.97m before descending to c.91m to the north-east.

The first edition OS of c.1880 (Fig. 2) shows the site as straddling three open fields and, despite the expansion of Haverhill, with modern housing estates bordering the site to the south and west this layout has remained relatively unchanged.

The site was of interest as it lay within an area of archaeological importance recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record. An Iron Age coin hoard (HVH 001) has been found further along the ridge, 600m to the north-west, while excavation (HVH 019), 400m to the south-west, has identified sparse scatters of Iron Age features (Craven 2002). A Roman findspot is also recorded 130m to the west of the site.

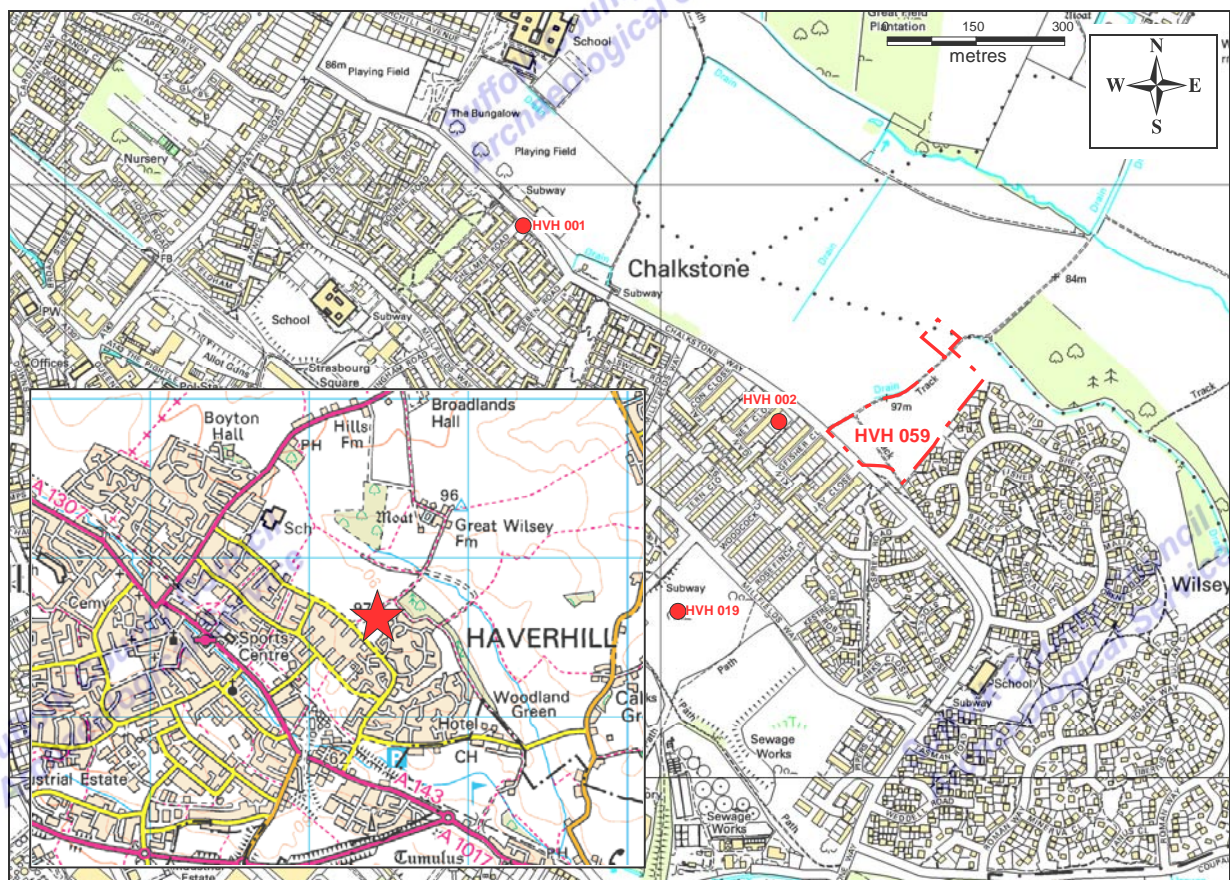


Figure 1. Site location plan

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A desk-based assessment of the site by CgMs Consulting (Chadwick & Dicks 2004) concluded that the site had a moderate potential for prehistoric lithics and sub-surface features dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods.

A programme of archaeological evaluation was therefore required to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to establish any archaeological implications for its development.

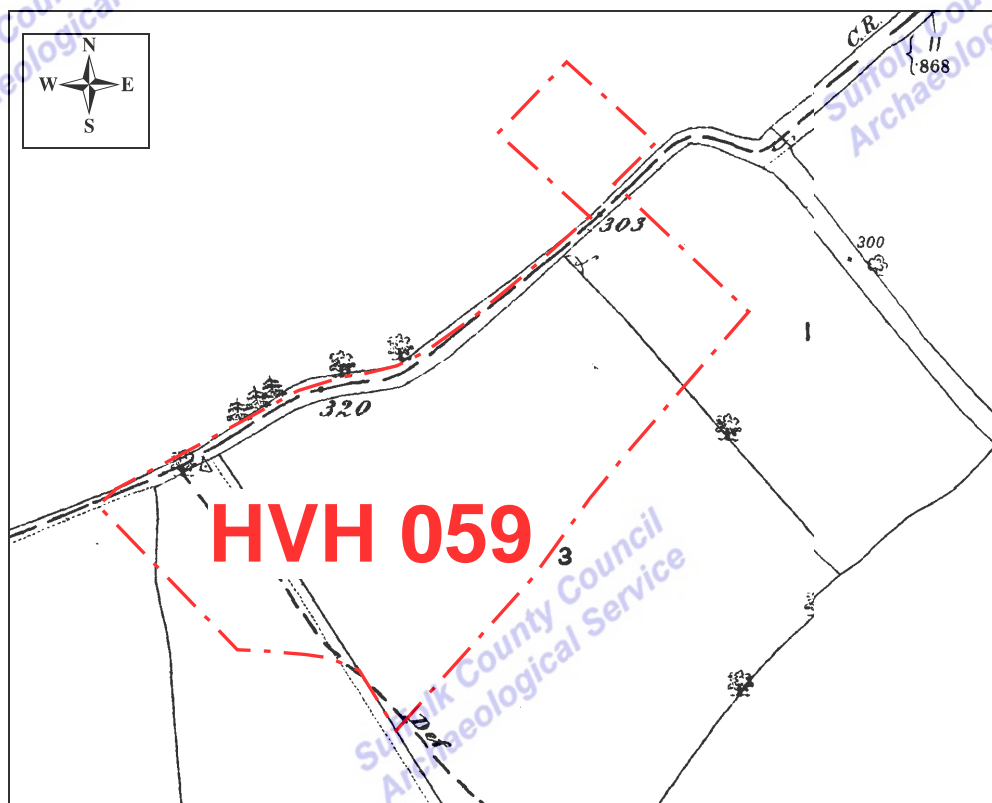


Figure 2. Site on the First Edition OS.

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2. Methodology

Twenty-four trenches, measuring 1.6m wide and 846m length in total, were excavated by a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. This meant that a total of 1353.6sqm was evaluated, or c.5% of the 2.7ha site. The proposed trench plan was generally adhered to although most trenches were extended slightly to allow for the trench width being only 1.6m, and minor changes were made to accommodate the two footpaths that crossed the site and the stand of trees in the western corner.

The trenches were excavated to the top of the natural subsoil surface, which was a mix of mid brown/orange clays, mid brown/yellow clay and chalk, and occasional patches of gravel. This generally involved the removal of 0.3m of topsoil, which at times lay beneath a build up of modern deposits probably relating to the construction of the adjacent housing estates. Excavated soil was examined for unstratified finds.

Archaeological features, consisting of a series of ditches and isolated pits, were then clearly visible and were excavated by hand. Soil samples were taken from a selection of features across the site and are awaiting processing. Feature sections and soil profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and digital photographs are included in the digital archive. The trenches were planned, and site levels were taken using a TST. Levels were transferred by dumpy level from an OS benchmark at TL 68004573.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-15639) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. HVH 059. Finds are in a single bag in the parish box at H/80/3.

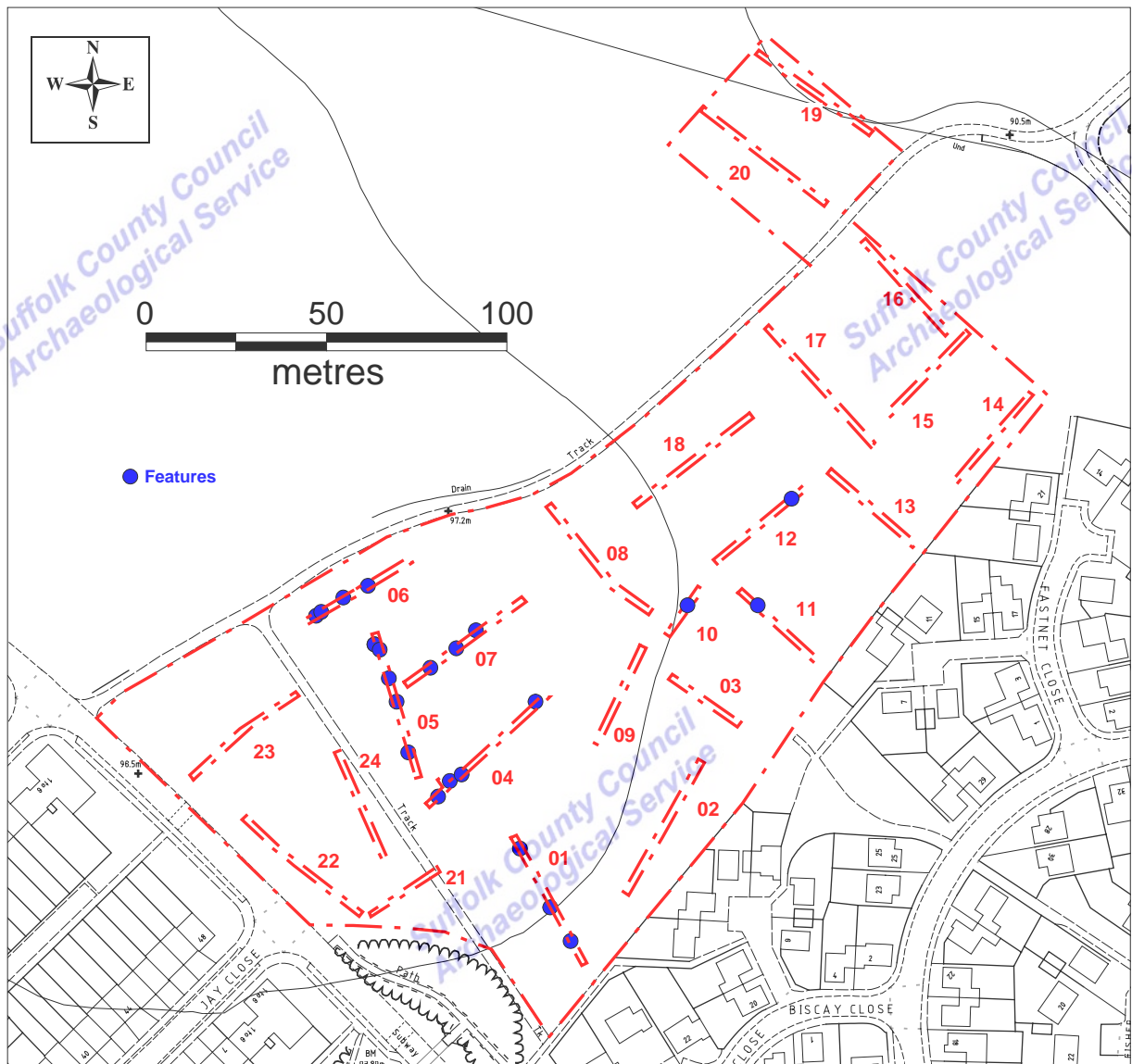


Figure 3. Trench plan

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3. Results

Sixteen of the twenty-four trenches were devoid of any archaeological features or deposits and generally had a similar profile with the natural subsoil lying directly below the ploughsoil or, in certain areas, a layer of mid brown/orange clay silts. In the remaining nine trenches a series of parallel ditches and occasional pits were identified and excavated. Basic trench descriptions are listed in Table 1.

The material finds evidence recovered from the features indicates a broad phase of activity in the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age period. Although the majority of the features were undated it is thought likely that they date to the same phase, particularly the series of parallel ditches. Several features were possibly thought to be of natural origin, such as water solution holes or infilled shallow hollows.

Trench No	Length	Description	Features
01	40m	Mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil at 0.6m deep under 0.3m of modern material and 0.3m of topsoil at SE end. Through centre of trench modern deposits disappear and topsoil rises over a gradually thickening layer of mid brown clay/silt which at north end of trench is 0.3m thick.	0002, 0007 0014, 0076 0077
02	42m	0.35-0.5m of topsoil overlying mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil.	
03	22m	0.3-0.35m of topsoil overlying mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil. Deeper at SE end due to additional 0.2m of modern deposits.	
04	45m	0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.3m thick layer of mid brown/orange clay/silt, in turn overlying pale yellow/brown clay silt natural subsoil. Subsoil rises through centre of trench, now a gravelly mid yellow/brown clay and chalk underlying 0.3m of topsoil. At NE end the subsoil, now a pale yellow/brown clay/silt descends under 0.3m topsoil and a 0.2m thick layer of mid orange/brown clay.	0021, 0023 0026, 0028
05	41m	0.3m of topsoil overlying mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil at N end. At S end of trench the topsoil overlies a gradually thickening layer of mid orange/brown clay/silt, up to 0.3m thick, which in turn overlies the subsoil.	0030, 0033 0036, 0039
06	34m	0.2-0.25m of topsoil overlying mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil.	0045, 0057 0059, 0061 0065
07	40m	0.3m of topsoil overlying gravelly mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil.	0047, 0050 0053
08	42m	0.3m of topsoil overlying mid brown/orange clay and chalk subsoil.	
09	30m	0.35-0.5m of topsoil overlying mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil.	
10	16m	0.25-0.3m of topsoil overlying mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil.	0070
11	28m	0.3m topsoil overlying mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil at N end. 0.3m of modern deposits, over 0.3m topsoil, over mid orange/brown clay subsoil at S end.	0067
12	32m	0.25-0.3m of topsoil overlying mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil.	0073
13	32m	0.3m of topsoil overlying mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil.	
14	33m	0.15-0.2m of topsoil overlying mid yellow/brown clay and chalk or mid orange/brown clay subsoil. Trench deepens to SW as ground built up by additional 0.3m of modern deposits.	
15	32m	0.2m of topsoil overlying mid yellow/brown clay subsoil.	
16	35m	0.25-0.3m of topsoil overlying mid orange/brown clay subsoil.	
17	44m	0.25-0.3m of topsoil overlying mid orange/brown clay subsoil.	
18	42m	0.25-0.3m of topsoil overlying mid orange/brown clay subsoil.	
19	39m	0.25-0.3m of topsoil overlying mid orange/brown clay subsoil.	
20	43m	0.25-0.3m of topsoil overlying mid orange/brown clay subsoil.	
21	22m	0.3m of modern material and topsoil overlying mid orange/brown clay subsoil. Deepens to 0.5m at SW end of trench.	
22	42m	0.5-0.6m of modern material and topsoil overlying mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil.	
23	37m	0.25-0.35m of topsoil and occasional modern deposits overlying mid yellow/brown clay and chalk subsoil. Tree root disturbance.	
24	33m	0.3-0.4m of topsoil overlying mid orange/brown clay and chalk subsoil.	

Table 1. Trench list

3.1. Trench 01

(Figs. 4 & 10)

The features in this trench were sealed beneath a layer of mid brown clay/silt.

0002 was a south-east to north-west aligned ditch, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep. Two sections were excavated, 0003 and 0005, with fills, 0004 and 0006 respectively, of light brown clay with chalk. Seven small sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from 0006.

0007 was another possible ditch on the same south-east to north-west alignment although its cut was irregular and indistinct. Section 0012 showed it to have steep sloping sides and a flat base and was probably c.1.2m wide. Its fill, 0013 was a mid to dark brown clay with occasional chalk flecks, from which a single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered.

0014 was a possible small pit or posthole. Measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.14m deep it had steep sloping sides and a concave base with a fill, 0015, of dark brown clay.

0076 was a large shallow irregular pit, probably a natural hollow or depression in the subsoil, only partially visible within the trench. Measuring 4.7m+ wide, two sections were excavated through it, 0008 and 0019, which showed it to be 0.15m deep with gentle sides and a flat base and a fill, 0009 and 0020 respectively, of light-mid brown clay with chalk flecks.

0077 was a second possible hollow, measuring 3.5m+ wide. A single section, 0010 showed it to have gentle sloping sides and a flat base with a fill, 0011, of mid brown clay with chalk flecks.

Three trench profiles, 0016, 0017 and 0018 were also recorded.

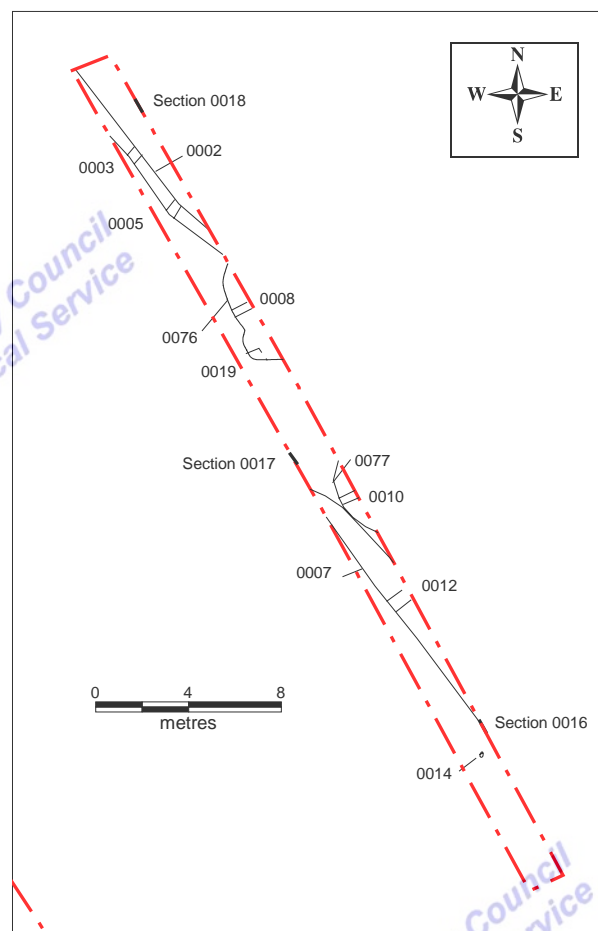


Figure 4. Trench 01 plan

3.2. Trench 04

(Figs. 5, 10 and 11)

0021 was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, measuring 0.6m and 0.2m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0022, was a light-mid brown clay from which two sherds of Bronze or Iron Age pottery were recovered. When the trench was extended to expose pit 0023 it was apparent that the pit cut the ditch.

0023 was a circular pit, measuring 1.2m in diameter and 0.3m deep with a possible recut posthole on its north-east side extending to 0.5m deep. Initially 50% excavated this showed that

the recut posthole had a fill, 0024, of dark-mid brown/grey mottled clay with chalk flecks, flints, orange iron pan mottling. Sixteen sherds of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery were recovered from this fill. Lying under 0024, within the broader pit, was 0025, a pale creamy orange/ brown clay containing nine sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Within fill 0024 the base of a pottery vessel, 0063, was visible in section and so the trench was extended to expose the whole feature. A further 25% was then removed and section 0056 recorded, showing the pit cutting ditch 0021. The pit was finally fully excavated which showed 0063 to be the complete base and partial sides of an early-mid Iron Age vessel, lying inverted in the centre and on the base of the pit. Other large sherds, lying close by within the fill, were also numbered as 0063 but came from two separate vessels.

Both 0021 and 0023 were sealed under a 0.25m thick layer of mid orange/brown clay.

0026 was a north-west to south-east ditch, possibly a continuation of 0002. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0027, was a light brown clay with occasional stones and chalk inclusions and contained four sherds of Iron Age pottery.

0028 was a possible pit or natural hollow, sealed under a 0.2m thick layer of mid orange/brown clay and measuring c.5m long and 0.8m+ wide and 0.35m deep, lying only partially within the trench. Two sections excavated, of which one was recorded, showing to have gentle sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0029, was a waterlogged mid grey/brown silty clay with gravel and chalk.

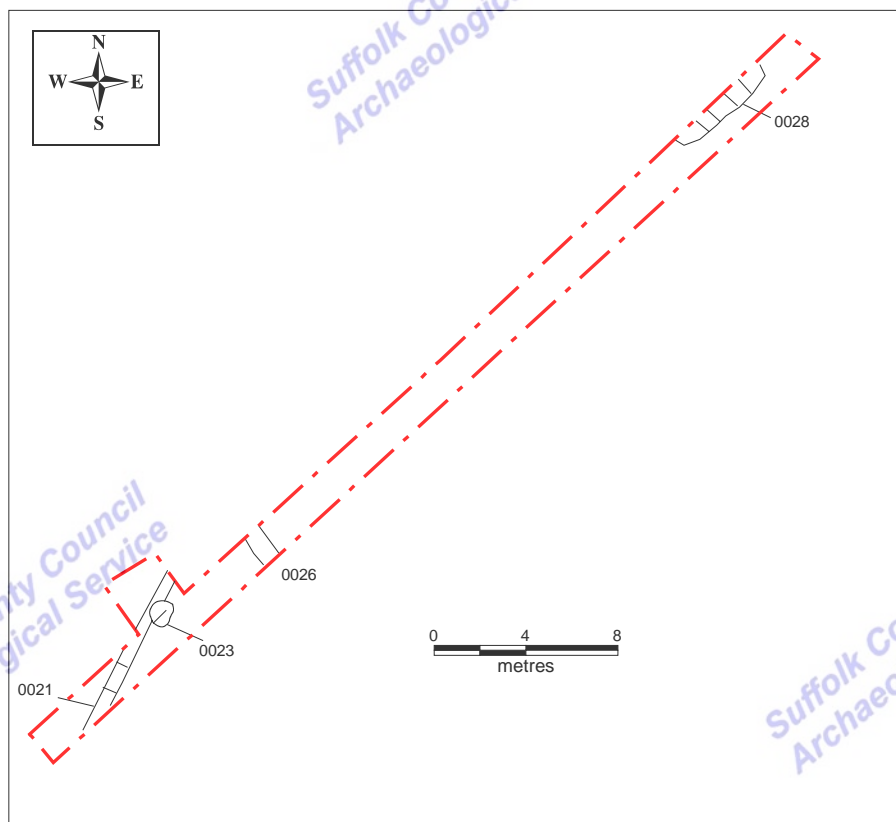


Figure 5. Trench 04 plan

3.3. Trench 05

(Figs. 6, 10 and 11)

0030 was a south-west to north-east aligned ditch, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.09m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Excavated in section 0031 it had a fill, 0032, of mid brown clay with chalk.

0033 was a south-west to north-east aligned ditch, measuring 0.43m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Excavated in section 0034 it had a fill, 0035, of mid brown clay with chalk.

0036 was an irregular pit, partially within the trench. It measured 1.3m long, 0.25m deep and had steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, the basal fill, 0037, was a mid grey/brown clay with orange mottling and charcoal flecks. Above this 0038, a darker grey/brown clay with orange mottling and denser charcoal flecks.

0039 was a south-west to north-east aligned ditch, measuring 0.56m wide and 0.21m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Excavated in section 0040 it had a fill, 0041, of light yellow/brown clay with chalk flecks, which contained five late prehistoric flints.

0042 was a south-west to north-east aligned ditch, measuring 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Excavated in section 0043 it had a fill, 0078, of mid brown clay with chalk, which contained three sherds of Iron Age pottery (misnumbered as 0044).

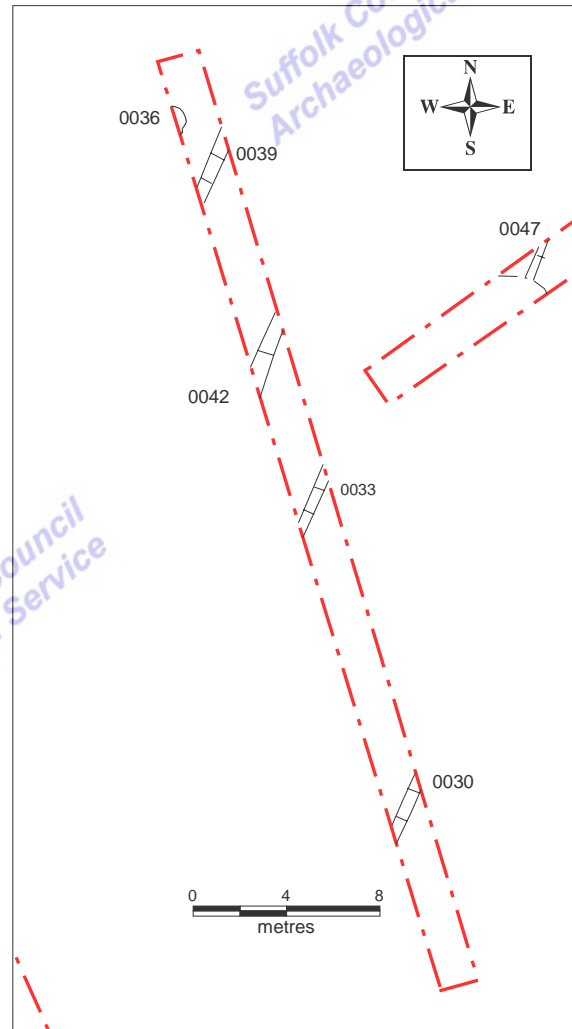


Figure 06. Trench 05 plan

3.4. Trench 06

(Figs. 7, 10 and 11)

0045 was a south-west to north-east aligned ditch, measuring 0.65m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Excavated in section 0044 it had a fill, 0046, of light-mid brown clay with chalk and charcoal flecks, which contained four sherds of Iron Age pottery.

0057 was an irregular circular pit or possible natural feature, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep with a bowl shaped profile. Its fill, 0058, was a mid brown clay with chalk and occasional charcoal flecks towards the base.

0059 was a possible north-west to south-east aligned ditch, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.11m deep. Its fill, 0060 was a mid orange/brown clay. It joined ditch 0061 but the relationship was unclear. No section was recorded.

0061 was a south-west to north-east aligned ditch, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.05m deep with shallow sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0062, was a mid orange/brown clay. It joined ditch 0059 but the relationship was unclear.

0065 was a south-west to north-east aligned ditch, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Excavated in section 0064 it had a fill, 0066, of light cream/brown clay with chalk and charcoal flecks.

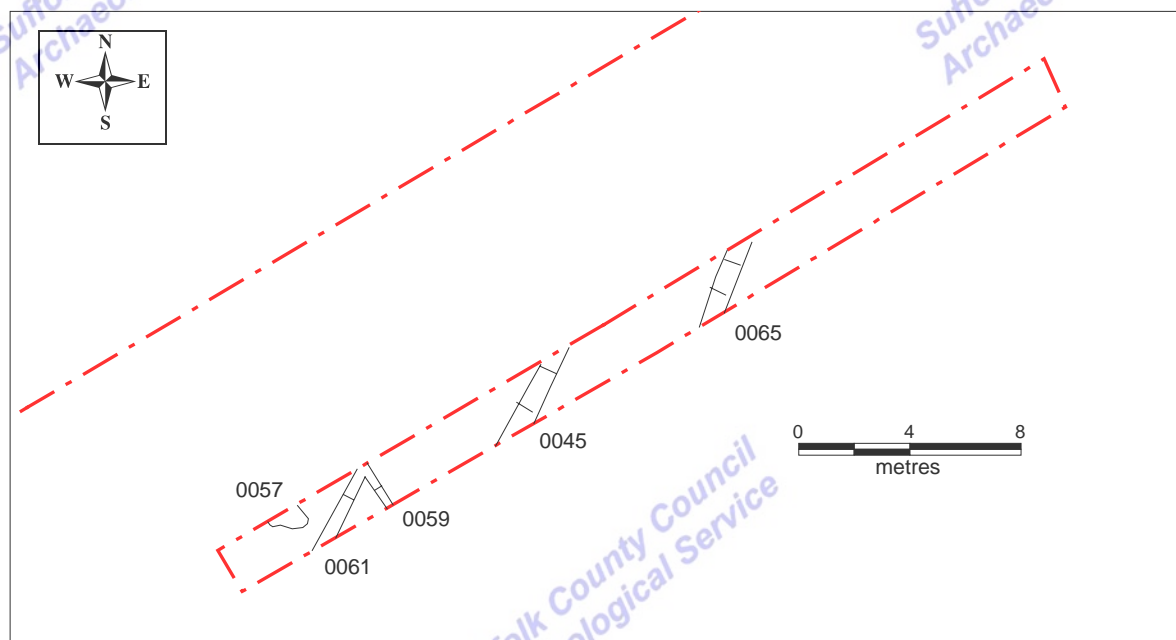


Figure 7. Trench 06 plan

3.5. Trench 07

(Figs. 8, 10 and 11)

0047 was a south-west to north-east aligned ditch, partially overmachined, measuring 0.34m wide and 0.13m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Excavated in section 0049 it had a fill, 0048, of mid brown clay.

0050 was a south-west to north-east aligned ditch, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Excavated in section 0052 it had a fill, 0051, of mid brown clay and occasional chalk flecks.

0053 was a south-west to north-east aligned ditch, measuring 0.33m wide and 0.11m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Excavated in section 0055 it had a fill, 0054, of mid brown clay/sand.

3.6. Trenches 10-12

(Figs. 9-11)

0067 was the butt end of a broad south-west to north-east aligned ditch in Trench 11, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sloping sides and a concave base. Excavated in section 0069 it had a fill, 0068, of mixed mid brown/grey clay with frequent charcoal which contained seven sherds of Iron Age pottery, two sherds of Roman pottery, flint and burnt clay.

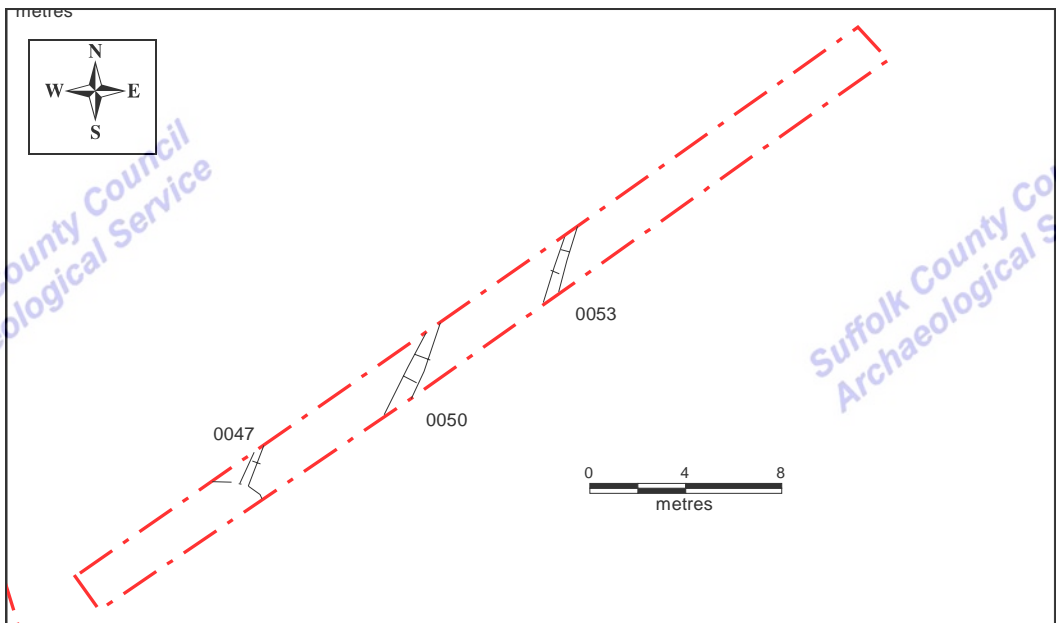


Figure 8. Trench 07 plan

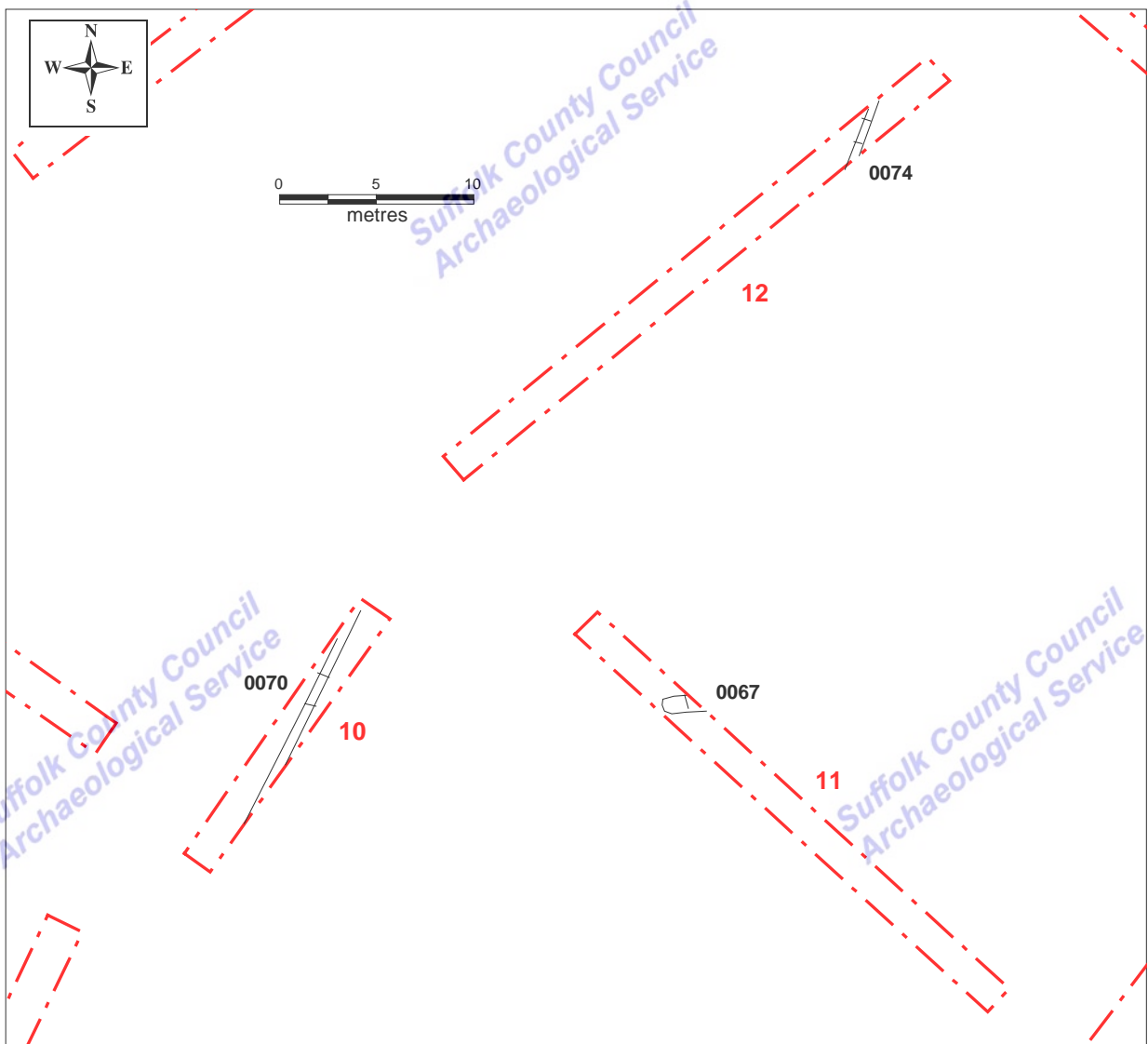


Figure 9. Trenches 10-12 plan

0070 was a south-west to north-east aligned ditch in Trench 10, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Excavated in section 0072 it had a fill, 0071, of mid brown clay and occasional chalk flecks.

0074 was a south-west to north-east aligned ditch in Trench 12, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Excavated in section 0073 it had a fill, 0075, of light brown clay which contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery.

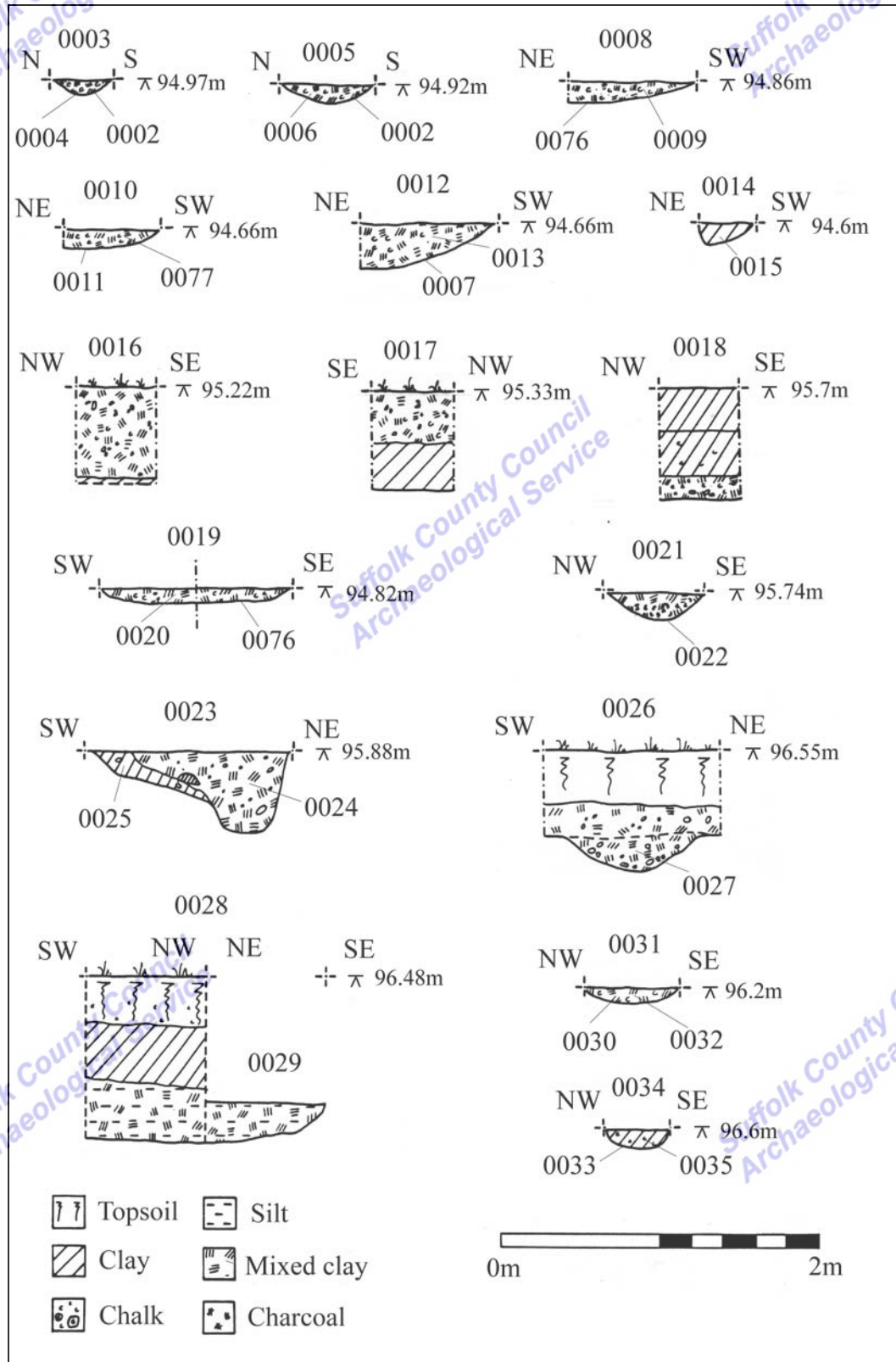


Figure 10. sections

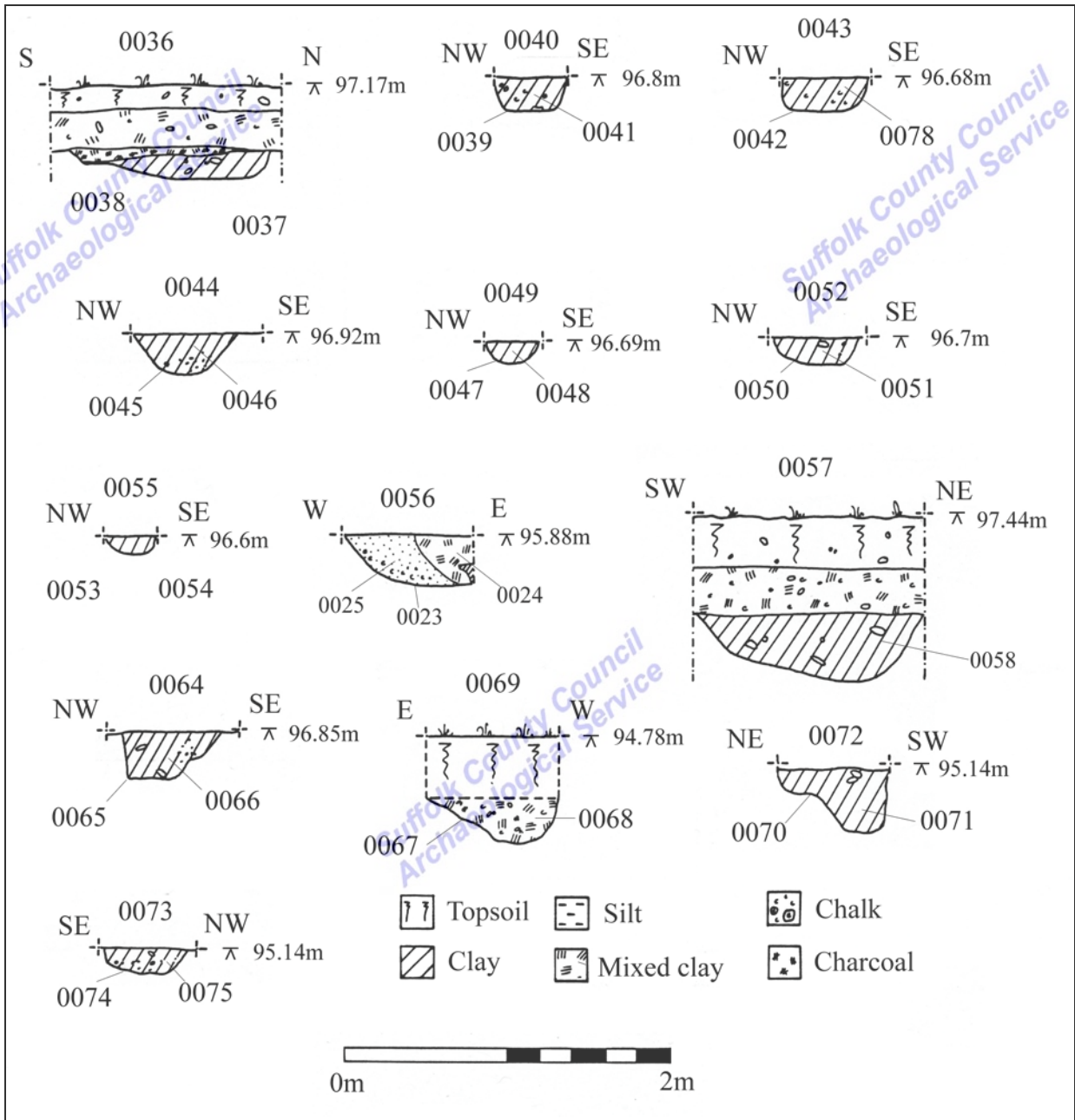


Figure 11. Sections

4. The Finds

Cathy Tester

4.1. Introduction

Finds were collected from twelve contexts in six evaluation trenches. The quantities by context are summarised in the table below.

Tr No	OP	Pottery		Flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
01	0006	7	4				Preh
01	0013	1	2				Preh
04	0022	2	3	1	10		BA or IA
04	0024	16	48	1	10	AB 2 (2g); FC 2 (23g)	BA or IA
04	0025	9	33				IA
04	0027	4	11				IA
05	0041			5	43		L Preh
06	0044	3	26	2	17		IA
06	0046	4	11	1	17		IA
04	0063	34	578				E-MIA
11	0068	9	28	3	38	FC 3 (6g); BF 1 (10g)	IA
12	0075	2	2				Preh
Total		91	746	13	135		

Table 2. Finds quantities.

4.2. Pottery

A total of 91 sherds of pottery, almost all of it prehistoric was collected during the evaluation and a full catalogue by context is shown in Appendix 2.

4.2.1. Prehistoric pottery

Eighty-nine sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery weighing 745g were collected from eleven contexts in eight features in five of the evaluation trenches. The pottery was divided into two broad fabric groups – flint tempered or sand tempered, and the majority by weight (90%) was flint tempered.

The most diagnostic group came from posthole 0023 (fill 0063) in Trench 04. It includes fineware and coarseware elements which are typical of an early to middle Iron Age assemblage. Three vessels are represented. The first is a high-shouldered jar with an upright rim. Its fabric contains sand and very abundant fine flint or white quartz and has a smoothed surface which is patchy reddish-brown, a dark brown/black core and brown interior surface. This piece can very nearly be classed as 'fineware.' The next is a 'slack-shouldered' jar with a flat-topped rim, decorated with finger-tip impressions. Its fabric contains mixed flint and white quartz (up to 6mm) and organic material. The surface is patchy dark brown and black with a dark grey/black core. The final piece is a complete base (c. 120mm diameter) of a large thick jar with a fabric containing abundant medium to coarse flint and white quartz (up to 7mm) and organic material. Its has a red-brown exterior surface and a dark grey core. Other contexts from posthole 0023 (fills 0024, 0025) produced less diagnostic material but with similar fabrics that are probably of the same date.

The rest of the pottery consisted of non diagnostic bodysherds which could not be certainly dated on the basis of their fabrics alone but their colour and surface treatment would be consistent with an Iron Age date. The smaller proportion of sherds with sand tempered fabrics is also consistent

with an earlier Iron Age date for the assemblage as increasing use of sand tempering was a trend of the later Iron Age.

4.2.2. Roman pottery.

Two very small (>1g) and abraded greyware sherds were found in ditch 0067 (fill 0068) in Trench 11. They are probably Roman but are most likely intrusive.

4.3. Fired Clay

Fired clay was collected from two contexts. Two fragments (23g) with a sandy red-orange fabric were collected from posthole 0023 (fill 0024) in Trench 04 and three fragments (6g) in a grey sandy fabric with voids were collected from ditch 0067 (fill 0068) in Trench 11. The pieces are all abraded and non-diagnostic for function.

4.4. Flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

Thirteen pieces of struck flint were collected from six contexts in evaluation Trenches 04, 05, 06 and 11. The material consisted of patinated and unpatinated flakes which belong to the later prehistoric period and their details are shown below.

OP	Description	Date
0022	Patinated flake with edge retouch	Later preh
0024	Partially patinated squat flake with natural striking platform, limited edge retouch, parallel flake scars on dorsal face (but taken from striking platform at opposite end)	BA or IA
0041	Snapped flake, possibly natural	
	Heavily patinated and stained squat flake with limited crude retouch also snapped (unpatinated)	Preh
	Heavily patinated and stained squat flake with hinge fracture and with unpatinated flake off edge (possibly accidental)	Preh
	Unpatinated flake	Later preh
	Partially patinated flake with notched retouch. Natural striking platform	Later preh
0044	Patinated flake with additional unpatinated flake scars. Unpat portion has notched retouch	Preh
	Unpatinated squat flake with pronounced ripples	BA or IA
0046	Partially patinated flake with hinge fracture. Re-utilising an earlier heavily patinated flake	Later preh
0068	Patinated flake with 2 parallel flake scars on its dorsal face	Preh
	Partly patinated squat flake with limited edge retouch/use-wear	Later preh

Table 3. Worked flint

Two distinct phases, one early and one late, are present in the flint assemblage. The later phase is represented by the partially patinated and unpatinated flints. There are too few pieces to be certain, but the group could represent Later Bronze Age or Iron Age occupation on this site.

4.5. Animal bone

Two small fragments of animal bone were collected from posthole 0023 (fill of 0024) in Trench 04.

4.6. Discussion of the finds

The evaluation finds assemblage indicates occupation of this site during the later prehistoric period (Bronze Age or Iron Age).

Finds were collected from features, mainly ditches, in six of the evaluation trenches. Trench 04 produced the largest and most datable concentration of pottery which included coarsewares and finewares which are typical for the early to mid Iron Age as well as other pieces which were assigned a broader Iron Age date..

The flint assemblage, although small, also supports a later prehistoric date for activity on this site.

The only later material identified was tiny fragments of Roman greyware pottery which were found in Trench 11 (ditch 0067, fill 0068) but were probably intrusive.

5. Discussion

As eight of the twenty-four trenches contained archaeological features or deposits, a large part of the site appears to be of archaeological interest. These trenches were predominantly located on the high ground of the north-west to south-east aligned ridge, through the centre of the site (Fig 12). The presence of this widely dispersed group of archaeological features in trenches 01, 04 to 07 and 10-12 also generally corresponded with those in which a former soil horizon was present, indicating areas through the centre of the site where subsoil truncation was limited. This indicates that the archaeology may have survived due to a greater level of subsoil preservation in these trenches, which had been protected at depth from ploughing.

Empty trenches lay in the western area, adjacent to Chalkstone Way, and the eastern half of the site which descended the north-east facing slope. The lack of archaeological deposits in these areas may be partially due to truncation by ploughing or natural processes such as erosion and soil creep on the slope. Trenches 13 to 20 in particular, which covered the eastern part of the site on the gentle north-east facing slope, showed only a relatively thin ploughsoil directly overlying the natural ground, and it is quite possible that shallow archaeological features may have been lost across the site. The majority of the identified features were relatively shallow which may also indicate that the upper archaeological levels have been lost.

Archaeological activity appears to date from the Late Bronze Age through the Iron Age periods. The material evidence, generally consisting of occasional worked flints and pottery sherds, were, as a whole, undiagnostic, and do not provide precise dating evidence. Many of the pottery sherds were small and abraded, possibly indicating that some of the material may be residual in later features.

The majority of the identified features consisted of a series of eleven parallel ditches, seen in trenches 04 to 07, with 0030 and 0050 probably being sections of the same feature. Aligned south-west to north-east, running across the natural ridge, these ditches were spaced approximately 5m apart and generally had a similar size, shape and fill. Two further ditches, 0070 and 0073, were seen on the same alignment in trenches 10 and 12 respectively but are separated by c.50m from the main group. Scattered finds in some of these ditches indicates that they are of a prehistoric date but their full extent and function is unclear, although they probably form part of a field or land management system and may be related to settlement activity. The full extent of this system is unknown, with no sign of the ditches in trenches 21 to 24 to the south-west.

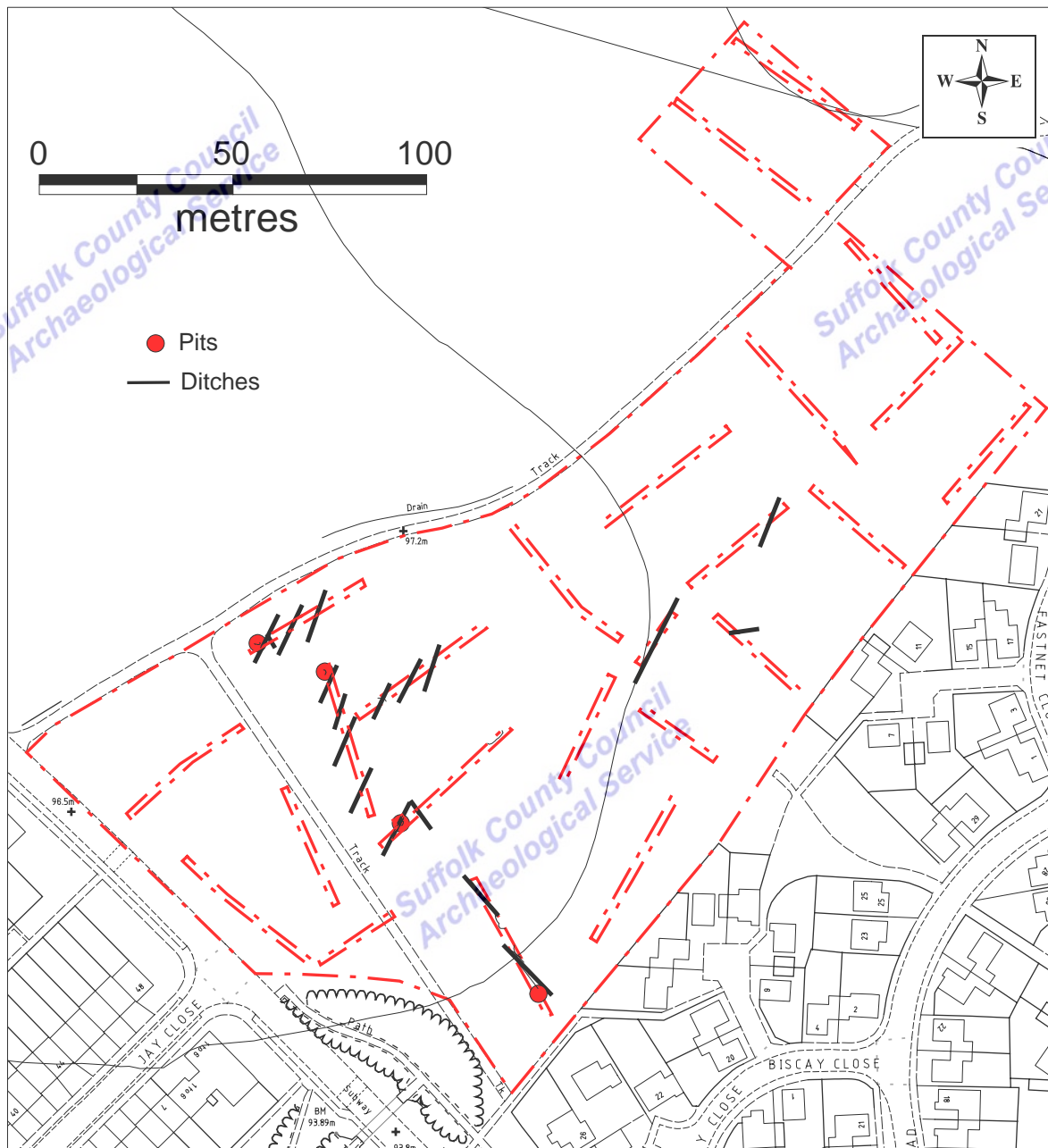


Figure 12. Location of features

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Three further ditches, 0002 and 0026 (which are possibly the same feature) and 0067 plus a possible fourth ditch, 0007, were on broadly similar north-west to south-east alignments. As the finds indicate a general prehistoric date they may be contemporary with the main series of parallel ditches although no clear relationship was visible.

Pit 0023, which contained the largest amount of, and most datable, pottery was of an Early-Mid Iron Age date. Its relationship with ditch 0021 is a further indication that the series of parallel ditches are most likely to be of a prehistoric date.

Another pit, 0036, although not containing any finds, had a clear cut and a fill containing charcoal and is therefore thought to be another feature from this phase. In contrast features 0028, 0057, 0076 and 0077 were of uncertain form and date and are thought to most likely be natural features within the subsoil.

6. Conclusion and recommendations for further work

The evaluation has indicated the presence of a dispersed scatter of archaeological features, consisting of isolated pits and a system of parallel ditches, lying across the centre of the site. These features are thought to relate to a phase of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age occupation although the artefactual evidence meant precise dating was uncertain and the function of the features was unclear. Other parts of the site appeared to have been subject to possible truncation.

The site therefore is likely to contain further evidence of occupation, particularly of the Early to Mid Iron Age period, which would be destroyed by the development. An archaeological excavation, of c.5000sqm, centered upon trenches 04 to 07, would enable a more detailed survey and record to be made of this occupation evidence, prior to their destruction by development. Although this is a sizeable area the scattered nature of the archaeological deposits requires a large site strip to fully expose them and means that the excavation should not be overly complicated. Further excavation or monitoring of development works may also be required in the area of trench 01, and trenches 10-12. Any further programme of archaeological work should include the processing of the soil samples collected during the evaluation, together with any additional sampling strategy.

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Field Team
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
June 2006

References

- Craven, J., 2002, *Land south of Millfields Way, Haverhill, HVH 019*. SCCAS Report No. 2002/123.
Chadwick, P. & Dicks, S., 2004, *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Land off Chalkstone Way, Haverhill, Suffolk*. CgMs Consulting report.

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. The need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its archaeological advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Appendix 1: context list

context	feature	trench	ditch	seg	identifier	description	soil sample	finds	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0001	0001				Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds							
0002	0002	01			Ditch cut	SE-NW running ditch in trench 01 at western end visible for approx. 10m before it runs beyond the NE trench edge. Moderate sloping sides, concave base. Width increases from 0.4m to 0.6m to east.							
0003	0002	01	0003		Ditch Section	0.45m wide section through ditch 0002 near western end of trench 1							
0004	0002	01	0003		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0002 in section 0003. Light brown clay with white chalk lumps and flecks. No finds							
0005	0002	01	0005		Ditch section	Section through ditch 0002 east of section 0003.							
0006	0002	01	0005		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0002 within section 0005. Light brown clay with chalk lumps and flecks. Small frags of pottery found in this section.		y					preh
0007	0007	01			Ditch cut	Possible SE-NW running ditch in trench 01. Running along north eastern edge of tr1 (full width not visible) for approx. 20m. Runs under NE edge of trench 7m from eastern end of Tr1. Excavated in section 0012		y					
0008	0076	01	0008		Section	0.3m wide section through spread 0076 at western edge							
0009	0076	01	0008		Fill	Fill of 0076 in section 0008. Mid brown clay with chalk lumps and flecks. Moderately sloping sides and base							
0010	0077	01	0010		Section	0.3m wide section through probable hollow 0077 at mid point in trench							
0011	0077	01	0010		hollowFill	Fill of 0077 within section 0010. Mid brown clay with chalk lumps and flecks							
0012	0007	01	0012		Ditch section	Section 0.5m wide at eastern end of ditch 0007 in trench 01. Moderate to steep sloping sides, flat base (partially visible)							

context	feature	trench	ditch	seg	identifier	description	soil sample	finds	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0013	0007	01	0012		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0007 within section 0012. Mid to dark brown clay, occasional chalk flecks. 1 pot sherd found		y					preh
0014	0014	01			Posthole cut	Small rounded pit/ posthole at eastern end of trench 01. Deeper on southern side and edge steeper, base concave. 0.4m diameter and 0.14m deep.							
0015	0014	01			Posthole fill	Fill of 0014. Dark brown clay							
0016		01			Trench Profile	Trench profile in Tr1: Eastern end							
0017		01			Trench Profile	Trench profile in Tr1: Middle							
0018		01			Trench Profile	Trench profile in Tr1: Western end							
0019	0076	01	0019		Section	Section of probable shallow hollow 0076.							
0020	0076	01	0019		Fill	Fill of 0076. Light brown clay with chalk flecks							
0021	0021	04			Ditch cut	Cut of NE-SW running ditch at southern end of Tr4, 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. 1.2m length excavated. Moderate sloping sides base concave.		y		0023			
0022	0021	04			Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0021. Light-mid brown clay. Numerous snail shell inclusions and chalk flecks		y					BA or IA
0023	0023	04			Posthole cut	Cut of posthole with 2 fills. Half pear shape in plan. Shallow on SW side to a deeper post pipe/hole on NE side. Located on trench edge and later fully exposed and 100% excavated. 2nd half excavated in 2 stages showing pottery 0063		y		0021			
0024	0023	04			Posthole fill	2nd fill of posthole 0023. Dark- mid brown/ grey mottled clay. Moderate chalk flecks and moderate flint inclusion. Mottled with orange iron panning. Pot and bone found. Base of pot visible in section and later taken out (numbered 0063).	3	y					BA or IA
0025	0023	04			Posthole fill	Primary fill of posthole 0023. Light pale creamy orange/ brown clay.		y					IA
0026	0026	04			Ditch cut	N-S ditch, 100% excavated within trench. Measured 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.							

context	feature	trench	ditch	seg	identifier	description	soil sample	finds	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0027	0026	04			Ditch fill	Light brown clay with occasional stones and chalk inclusions.		y					IA
0028	0028	04			Pit cut	Possible pit or natural hollow measuring c.5m long and 0.8m+ wide and 0.35m deep. Two sections excavated, one recorded.							
0029	0028	04			Pit fill	Mid grey/brown silty clay with gravel and chalk. Waterlogged							
0030	0030	05			Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE and measuring 0.6m wide and 0.09m deep with steep sides and a flat base.							
0078	0042	05		0043	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay and chalk.							
0031	0030	05		0031	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0030.							
0032	0030	05		0031	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay with chalk.	2						
0033	0033	05			Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE and measuring 0.43m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and a flat base.							
0034	0033	05		0034	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0033.							
0035	0033	05		0034	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay with chalk.							
0036	0036	05			Pit cut	Irregular pit seen half in trench. 1.3m long and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a flat base.							
0037	0036	05			Pit fill	Lower, primary, fill of pit 0036. Mid grey/brown clay with orange mottling and charcoal flecks.	2					0038	
0038	0036	05			Pit fill	Upper fill of pit 0036. Mid grey/brown clay with orange mottling and charcoal flecks.					0037		
0039	0039	05			Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE and measuring 0.56m wide and 0.21m deep with steep sides and a flat base.							
0040	0039	05		0040	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0039.							
0041	0039	05		0040	Ditch fill	Light yellow/brown clay and chalk flecks.		y					L. preh
0042	0042	05			Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE and measuring 0.65m wide and 0.20m deep with steep sides and a flat base.							
0043	0042	05		0043	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0042.							
0044	0045	06		0044	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0045.		y					IA
0045	0045	06			Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE and measuring 0.65m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a flat base.							

context	feature	trench	ditch seg	identifier	description	soil sample	finds	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0046	0045	06	0044	Ditch fill	Mid-light brown clay with chalk and charcoal flecks.	2	y					IA
0047	0047	07		Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE and measuring 0.34m wide and 0.13m deep with steep sides and a concave base. SW part of ditch was overmachined.							
0048	0047	07	0049	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay.							
0049	0047	07	0049	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0047.							
0050	0050	07		Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE and measuring 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a flat base.							
0051	0050	07	0052	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay and occasional chalk flecks.							
0052	0050	07	0052	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0050.							
0053	0053	07		Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE and measuring 0.33m wide and 0.11m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.							
0054	0053	07	0055	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay sand.							
0055	0053	07	0055	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0053.							
0056	0023	04	0056	Pit section	Partial section across north half of pit 0023, excavated after trench extended to expose whole feature, showing relationship with ditch 0021.							
0057	0057	06		Pit cut	Irregular circular pit, c.50% under baulk, with a bowl shaped profile, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Possibly natural.							
0058	0057	06		Pit fill	Mid brown clay with chalk flecks. Occasional charcoal flecks towards base	2						
0059	0059	06		Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned N-S, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.11m deep. Joins ditch 0061 but relationship unclear. Not drawn. Real feature?							
0060	0059	06		Ditch fill	Mid orange/brown clay.							
0061	0061	06		Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.05m deep with shallow sides and a flat base. Joins ditch 0059 but relationship unclear. Not drawn.							
0062	0061	06		Ditch fill	Mid orange/brown clay.							

context	feature	trench	ditch seg	identifier	description	soil sample	finds	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0063	0023	04		Pottery	Number issued to upside down base of vessel lying near base of pit plus other large sherds lying adjacent. Contained within fill 0024.		y					E-MIA
0064	0065	06	0064	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0065.							
0065	0065	06		Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE and measuring 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a flat base.							
0066	0065	06	0064	Ditch fill	Light cream/brown clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.							
0067	0067	11		Ditch cut	Probable butt end of a SW-NE aligned ditch. Measured 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sloping sides and a concave base.							
0068	0067	11	0069	Ditch fill	Mixed mid brown/grey clay with frequent charcoal flecks.	3	y					IA
0069	0067	11	0069	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0067.							
0070	0070	10		Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE and measuring 0.70m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides and a flat base.							
0071	0070	10	0072	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay and occasional chalk flecks.	3						
0072	0070	10	0072	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0070.							
0073	0074	12	0073	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0074.							
0074	0074	12		Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE and measuring 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep with vertical sides and a flat base.							
0075	0074	12	0073	Ditch fill	Light brown clay.	3	y					preh
0076	0076	01		Hollow	Probable hollow - see sections 0008 and 0019.							
0077	0077	01		Hollow	Probable hollow - see section 0010.							

Appendix 2: pottery catalogue

Tr No	OP	Fabric	sherd	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
01	0006	F	b	1	1	(<1g) Orange-brown surf, dark grey core. Fine-medium flint. Flaked	IA
		S	b	6	3	Fragments of single larger sherd. Orange-brown surf, black core & int. Poorly mixed fine quartz sand and coarser sub-rounded particles	IA
	0013	F	b	1	2	Orange-brown surf, black core & int. Sand and flint (angular opaque white quartz)	IA
04	0022	F	b	1	1	(<1g) Orange-brown surf, dark grey core. Flint and sand	preh
		F	b	1	2	Sand, flint & opaque white quartz	IA
	0024	F	b	7	21	Abundant coarse flint & occasional organic. Orange-brown ext, black core and int. SV	IA
		SO	b	9	27	SV+ Rounded sand + sparse organic, flint & grog(?) Dark brown surfs, dark grey core.	
	0025	SO	b	9	33	Same as 0024. With occasional flint. Red-brown surfs, dark grey core.	IA
	0027	F	b	1	3	Abundant angular white quartz. Orange brown surfs, dark grey core	
		F/S	b	3	8	Sparse burnt flint & white quartz, abundant coarse sub-angular sand. Orange-brown surface, black core & int	IA
	0063	F	rb+	20	70	SV. Dark brown black slightly patchy surf. Dark grey/black core. 'Slack-shouldered' jar, flat rim top dec w FTI. Mixed flint & white quartz (up to 6mm) and organic	E-Mid IA
		F	b	3	78	Sand and abundant fine flint (or white quartz). High-shouldered jar with probably upright rim. Patchy reddish-brown surface, dark brown/black core, brown int surf.	E-Mid IA
		F	bba	11	430	Large jar base c 120mm dia, 100% -was in 1 piece) Abundant med-coarse flint & white quartz (up to 7mm) + organic. Red-brown ext surf, dark grey core.	IA
06	0044	F	b	2	24	Abundant fine-medium flint/white quartz. Patchy brown/black surface, black core & int. Hole (c. 4-5mm) pierced from ext (at plastic stage). SV	IA
		S	b	1	2	Ext dark brown int & core black. Sand	IA
	0046	F	b	3	7	V abraded. Abundant sand and t flint & occasional white quartz. dark grey and dark brown. surfs.	IA
		S	b	1	4	Abraded. with occasional chunks of opaque white quartz	IA
11	0068	F	b	2	10	SV. Orange-brown surfs and grey-brown core. Flint & sand	preh
		F	b	3	8	SV. Black surfs & core. flaked/abraded. Fine-medium flint.	preh
		F	b	2	9	SV. Abundant medium-coarse mixed white quartz/flint. L orange-brown surfs and margins & black core	preh
		GX	b	2	1	Abr. v small probably intrusive prob. Roman	Rom
12	0075	S	b	1	1	Orange surface. flaked	
		S	b	1	1	<1g V abr.	

Appendix 3

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

LAND OFF CHALKSTONE WAY, HAVERHILL

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.7.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent (application SE/05/1608/P) has been granted for the erection of 76 dwellings on land to the north of Chalkstone Way, Haverhill (TL 684 456) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority (St Edmundsbury) has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.3 This proposal lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record. This application lies within close proximity of known archaeological activity, with a Roman findspot (HVH 002) and also the findspot of an Iron Age coin hoard (HVH 001), on a north-west to south-east aligned ridge that has high potential for early occupation. These strongly indicate the high potential for archaeological deposits to be archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.3 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area, which is c. 1374m² of the total application site that measures 2.747ha (Figure 1). Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 763m of trenching at 1.8m in width. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. The detailed trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a

machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

- 3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).

- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

- 5.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Reference: / ChalkstoneWay-Haverhill2006

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.