

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

Barns adjacent to Hazel Stubb Farm, Burton End, Haverhill HVH 061

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2006
(Planning app. no. SE/05/02427)

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Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© August 2007

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List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

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David Gill Senior Project Officer

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by C.N. Partnership and was monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). The fieldwork was carried out by John Craven and David Gill from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was managed by David Gill, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Summary

A programme of building recording and archaeological monitoring was carried out during the conversion of barns at Hazel Stubb Farm, Haverhill.

The three surveyed buildings all appear on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey of 1898. Building 1 has been extended since 1898 and the addition of stables to the original range was suggested in the fabric of the building. Building 2 is a good example of a mid-late Victorian model farm building with specifically designed features for the keeping of livestock. Finally Building 3 was probably originally constructed in the late 18th century or the early part of the 19th century. It reused timbers salvaged from a large and well-crafted oak-framed building, possibly of a medieval date, that may have once stood upon the site.

Monitoring of groundworks identified a roadside ditch, traces of earlier yard surfaces and the footings for another farm building shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey.

SMR information

Planning application no. SE/05/0427
Date of fieldwork: 30th November, 4th-5th & 11th December 2006
Grid Reference: TL 65494497
Funding body: C.N. Partnership
Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-29206

1. Introduction

A series of visits was made to the site from 30th November to 11th December 2006 to monitor the conversion of the barns adjacent to Hazel Stubb Farm, Burton End, Haverhill, into dwellings and the associated groundworks. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application SE/05/2427. The work was funded by the developer, C.N. Partnership.

The site (Fig. 1) lay within the curtilage of Hazel Stubb Farm, a Grade II Listed Building (LBS No: 466401) which dates from the 16th century, with later extensions and alterations. The modern expansion of Haverhill now means the site lies just beyond the town's bypass although until recently it lay in open farmland, c.1.5km from the medieval and post-medieval settlement core (Fig. 2). The development concerned the courtyard group of traditional farm buildings that lay to the south-west of the farmhouse, which were to be restored and converted into houses.

Interest in the site was based upon the fact that the farm buildings, although later in date than the farmhouse, would contain important archaeological information concerning their construction, character, date and use, which could be lost or damaged by their conversion. Associated groundworks, principally involving the construction of a new conservatory, changes to vehicular access and the excavation of service trenches, had the potential to disturb evidence for earlier medieval or post-medieval buildings upon the site. Such groundworks also had the potential to disturb evidence of earlier phases of human activity, which are recorded at other sites in the vicinity on the County Sites and Monuments Record (Fig 1 and Appendix 2). Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement for instance has been excavated at HVH 039, 250m to the east and at HVH 024, 220m to the east.

A programme of archaeological monitoring, consisting of two stages of work, was therefore required as a condition on the planning application. The first stage was a detailed survey and photographic record of the farm buildings prior to their development, the second an archaeological observation of associated groundworks.

2. Methodology

The site was visited on the 4th and 5th December 2006 by David Gill to record the standing buildings within the yard of Hazel Stubb Farm. This was undertaken once the contractors had started on site, during the redevelopment work. The recording followed English Heritage Level 2 guidelines. A photographic record in digital and film formats was made and existing architects drawings, supplied by the developers, were annotated to provide a written description of each of the buildings, their fittings and alterations to their structure. The buildings were numbered 1-3 on the architect plan and these were used for the survey. Copies of the site records and a catalogue of the photographs are stored in the site archive.

Additional site visits were made by John Craven on 30th November and 11th December 2006 to monitor various groundworks associated with the development.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-29206) 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 061.

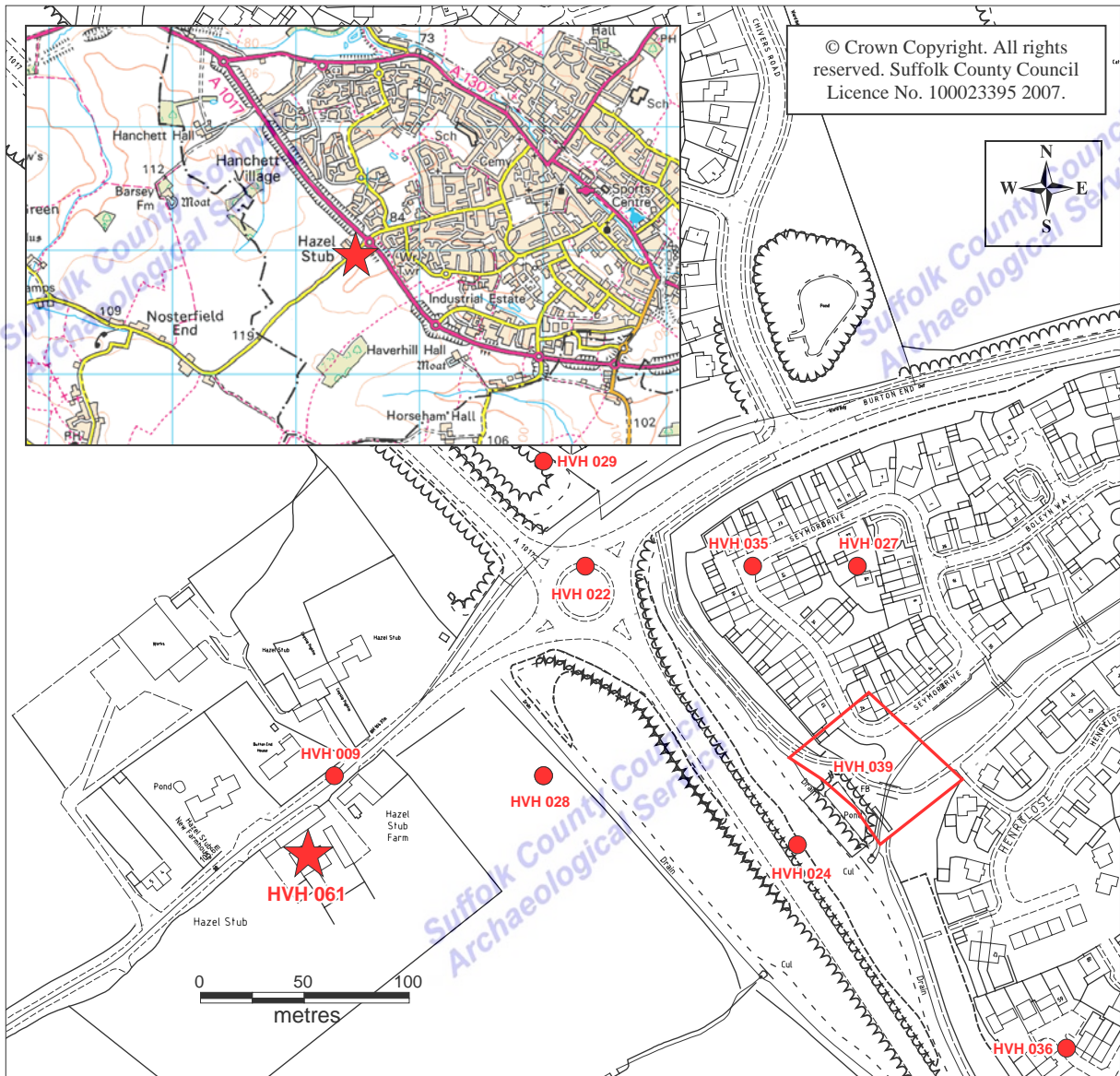


Figure 1. Site location plan

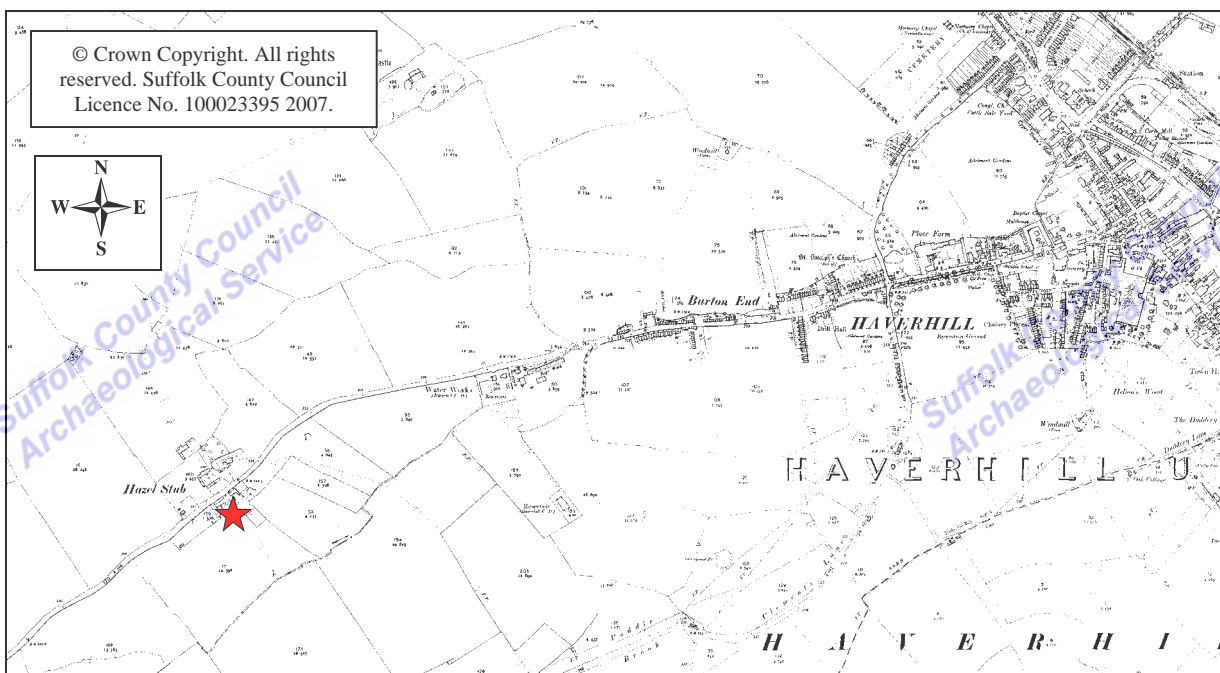


Figure 2. Hazel Stubb Farm on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1898/1904

3. Results

3.1. Building survey

David Gill

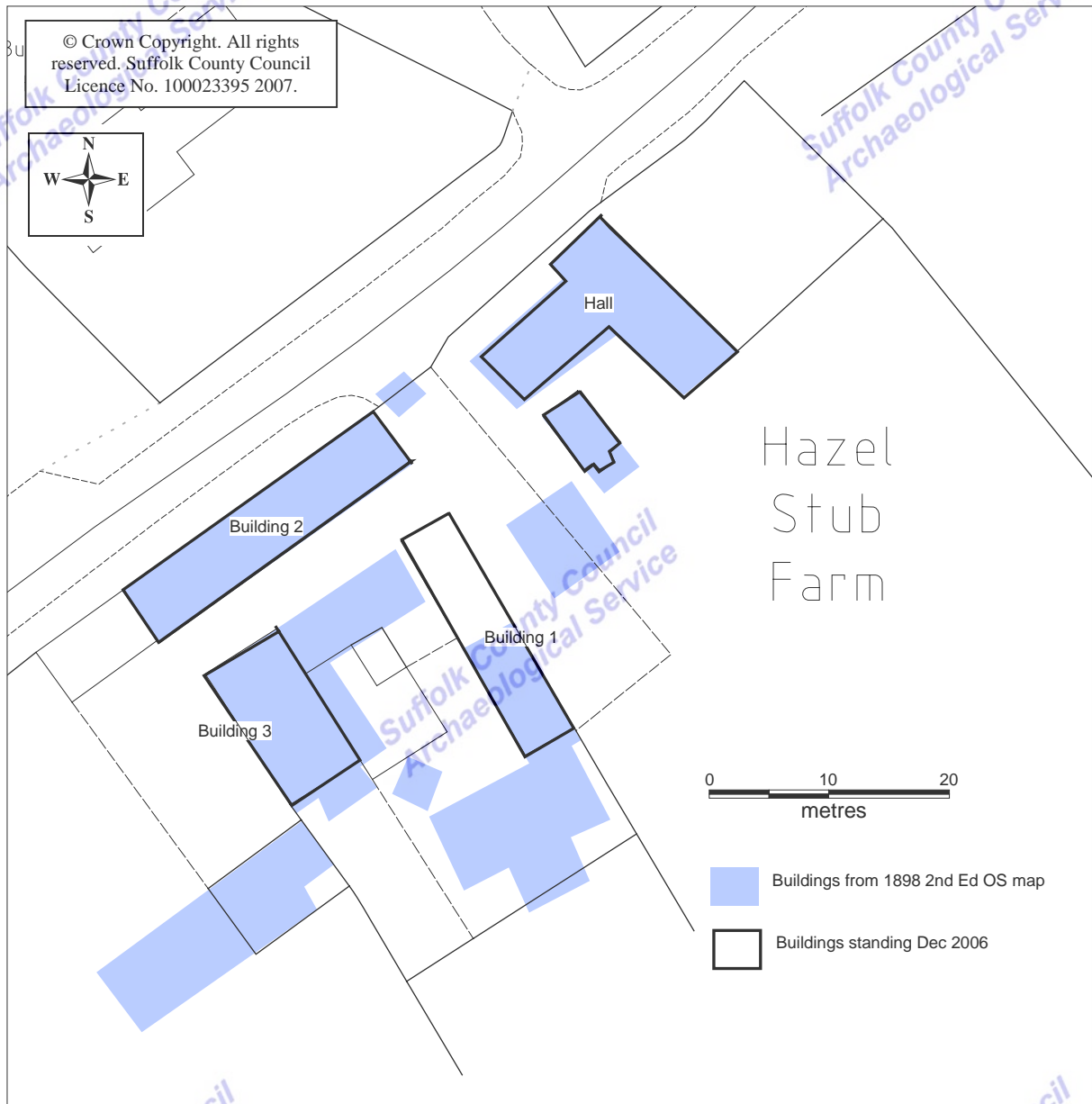


Figure 3. Site plan showing recorded buildings and an overlay of the buildings as shown on the 1898 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey

3.1.1. Building 1

(Figs. 4 and 13)

Building 1 is a 18.6m long, 4.4m wide, single storey, brick built range beneath an 'old english' type single roll clay pantile roof. The walls are 9" x 2½" common bricks, a Fletton type in a reddish buff clay and pointed with a cement mortar. The building and roof probably dates to the late 19th century or early 20th century but the tiles may have been reused.

The southern half of the building has been converted to a garage/workshop, and the south gable has been truncated and a garage door fitted into the end wall. The north half of the building was

used for stabling; this was formerly divided into three stalls each with a door opening into the yard. This has now been divided into two with the insertion of a brick partition and the central of the three doors has been blocked in. This work is relatively recent and completed in London Brick Company (LBC) Flettons. The floor is laid in stable blocks and a shallow open drain runs down the length of the two rooms passing through the partition. A metal drinker and glazed ceramic trough set on bricks are set against the dividing wall and are part of the later changes.

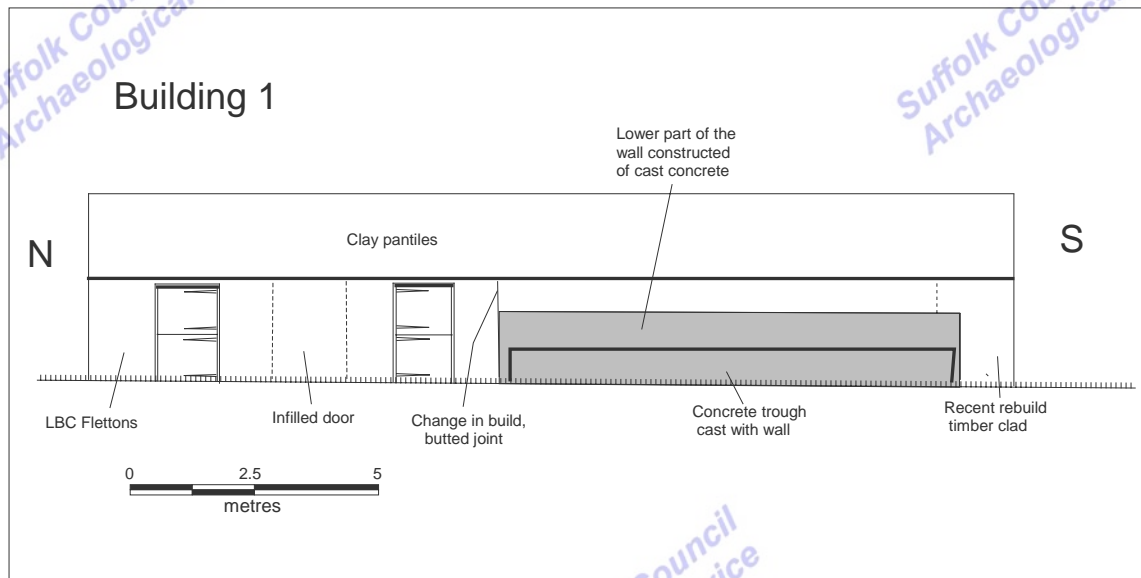


Figure 4. Building 1 Western elevation

The whole of the southern half of the west elevation is a later inserted wall with the change of build identifiable at the mid point of the building. The opposing wall on the east elevation does not show this change and is a single and continuous phase of build. It is probable therefore that the southern half of the building may have originally been a cart shed, open on the west side facing into the yard. The infilled west wall has been completed in cast concrete in which impressions of the shuttering can be seen and a long shallow trough has been cast as part of the wall. The footing of the east wall has also been underpinned with concrete whereas the west wall has a brick footing.

The roof structure is simple with a tie beam at wall height and collars attached to opposing rafters close to the apex. Most of the timber is mechanically sawn softwood and all the jointing is nailed; the tie beam is a halved softwood trunk.

3.1.2. Building 2

(Figs. 5, 6 and 13)

Building 2 is a 34.2m long and 5.5m wide low range, constructed with its back to the edge of the road and facing into the yard, dating to the latter part of the 19th century. The building is in brick, most of the roof is completed in slate but there is a step in the ridgeline and the taller range at the west end is finished with triple role clay pantiles. As well as the original structure two other phases of build could be identified; firstly when the building was extended with the addition of an (?)office at the east end and then with the remodelling of all of the entrances in the south wall and the addition of an internal wall to change the way the building is divided.

Phase 1

The original building is well made; it is constructed of common bricks in a stock size and a similar buff-red firing clay to Building 1. The original phase of bricks are well laid with lime

mortar in Flemish bond with thin joints between the bricks. The walls are raised on a stepped brick footing and there is a slate damp course over the second row of brick (which is now buried).

The building was divided originally into two. The cell at the west end of the building was open, or had a large single entrance, on the south side and was probably a vehicle or machinery store. The sides of the entrance were formed from moulded bricks with rounded corners, a few courses of which survive on the west side of the current opening. The partition between was solid and there was no access through to the adjoining part of the building.

The main part of the building was a large single space used to house livestock. The rear (north) wall is unaltered, it has three, high level, unglazed louvre windows and is pierced at mid height by a row of eleven cylindrical, glazed, ceramic vents. In the middle of the range, on the inside of the walls, there are opposed pilaster buttresses; two on the north wall but only one remains on the south. There is no relationship between the position of the roof trusses and the pilasters, which may indicate that the roof has been rebuilt.

The thresholds of the original entrances had limestone treads and the position of two, now blocked, in the south wall could be identified. Two areas of original wall survive in the south elevation (Fig. 6) and the truncated brickwork across the current entrances suggests where walls have been removed to create new entrances. The position of a block window was also recorded.

Phase 2

A two-roomed office and store were added in Phase 2 to the east end of the building. The bricks were well matched to the original, but were bonded with a cement-based mortar and the join with the first phase is apparent on the outside of the north wall. The bottom courses of brickwork on the south wall are earlier suggesting that the extension was built off an earlier structure. Phase 2 is well executed and there are architectural touches like the use of alternating pale common bricks and dark engineering brick on the corner of the south face to add a decorative flourish. The south-east corner is also rounded off to match the style of the west end entrance. The openings have cast concrete lintels and metal framed windows.

The wall dividing the office from the first phase is part of the original structure up to eaves height. The top of the gable however was rebuilt when the roof was extended or replaced to cover the later build. A door created between the office and the livestock area has now been infilled.

Phase 3

Phase three is the alteration to the openings in the front (south) wall. These are distinct from Phase 1 because of the use of Fletton bricks, cement-based mortars and concrete lintels, and different from Phase 2 because the workmanship is not as good.

All the present doors (apart from the office door) on the south wall are Phase 3 and the original openings blocked in. The lintels over the openings are cast concrete with the roof rafters sitting on them directly. The large opening in the west range has been infilled with brick over a concrete footing, and a set of double garage doors added. The single door east of this has been built across what was the east edge of the original entrance and the partition wall has been truncated so that access to both parts of the range can be gained from this single door.

The partition was inserted dividing the building between the two sets of double doors and a door through to the west range was created.

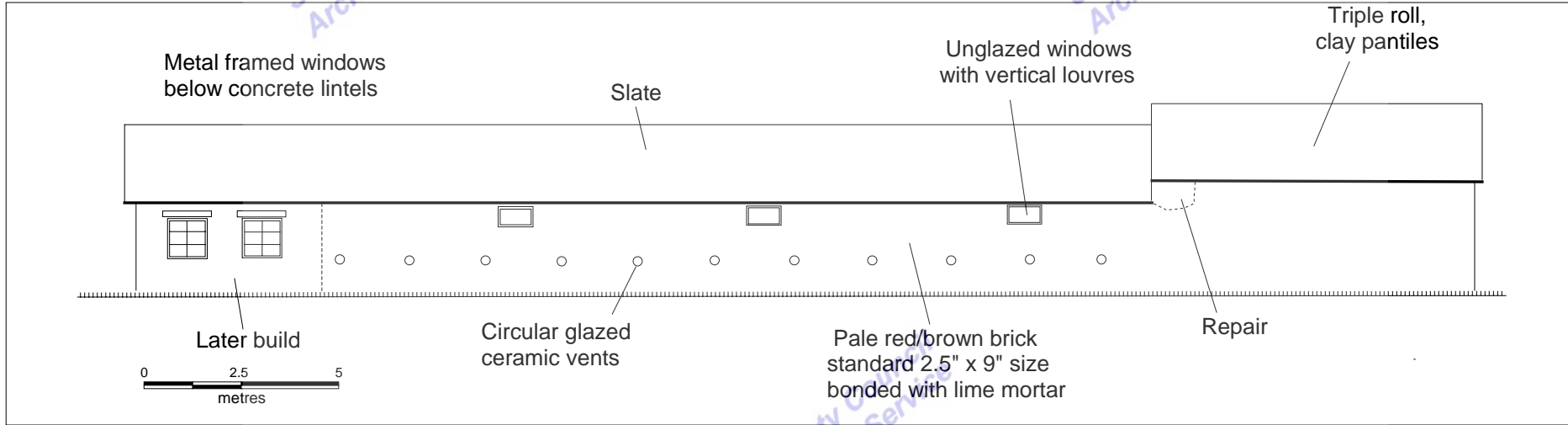


Figure 5. Building 2 North elevation

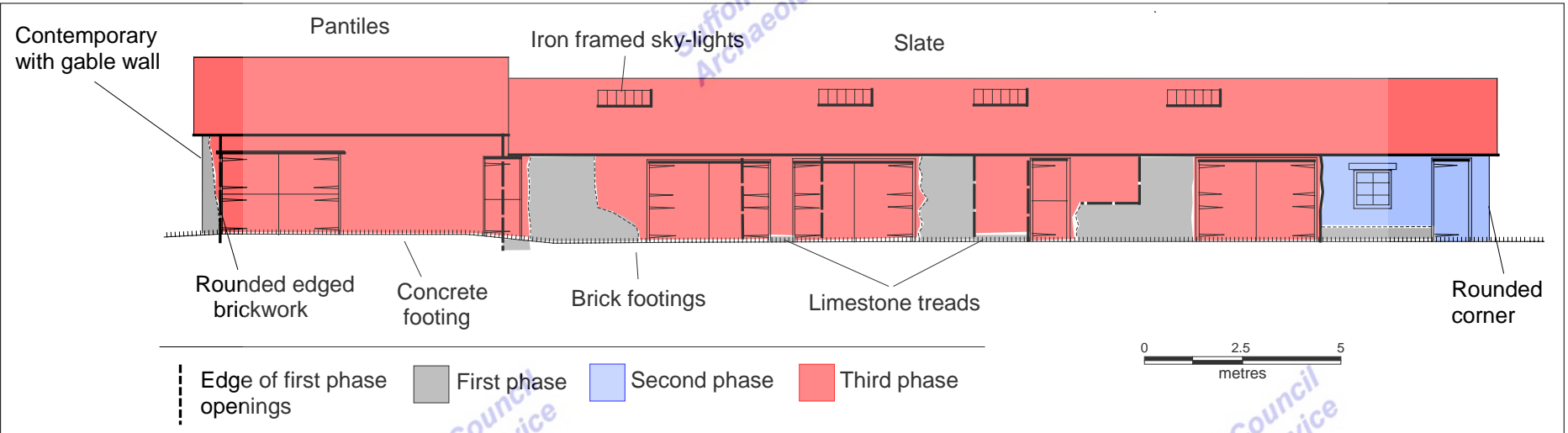


Figure 6. Building 2 South elevation

The building was last used as a milking parlour and a stepped floor was cast in concrete with a drain running the length of the building for mucking out; stable blocks were laid between the doors and drain channel.

Roof structure

The roof structure is a single phase of work covering the earliest phase of the building and the later office. The roof was probably replaced during the Phase 3 rebuild and the rafters sit directly on the concrete lintels that were added in this phase. The roof structure is a simple common rafter type in mechanically sawn softwood, with each of the pair of rafters braced close to the apex; iron tie rods between the wall have been added to stop the roof spreading. The stresses of the roof are not directed to the first phase pilaster buttresses and the roof structure disregards their position. The buttresses have been truncated to accommodate the current roof pitch and height suggesting that the original might have been different and the tops of the Phase 1 partition walls have also been changed to suit the current roof.

3.1.3. Building 3

(Figs. 7-13)

Building 3 is a 13.2m long and 8m wide timber framed building on a brick dwarf wall, clad with featheredge board and with a corrugated iron roof. The building is best dated by the brickwork and was probably first erected in the late 18th or early 19th century using timber from an earlier medieval or early post-medieval building. It was almost completely rebuilt in the 20th century with the roof structure and all of the intermediate studwork being replaced in softwood and the building clad and re-fenestrated. In its final incarnation it was fitted out with stalls for livestock and the whole of this internal structure was cast in concrete.

The building is constructed on a slope and the differences in ground level are taken up by a brick built dwarf wall that underpins the framework. At the north end of the building the wall is only a couple of courses high, with only 1-2 courses below ground (the footing for the wall at the gable is also deeper than the adjoining west long wall). In the south-west corner the wall is 1.5m high and buttressed. There are three phases of brickwork; 2½" soft reds built in English bond, 2½" soft reds in Flemish bond and later repairs in Flettons. The soft reds are bonded with lime and the Flettons with cement. Some 2" 'Tudor' bricks have also been used but these are all thought to be re-used items and do not reflect the age of this structure.

The frame is built in three bays. The sill beams and all but one of the principle posts are in re-used oak with the intermediate studwork, wall plate and roof structure all in mechanically sawn softwood (Figs. 7 and 8). The sill beam is made up of short lengths of reused framing, c.0.12m thick, half-lap jointed together. The mortising for studs show that these were former wall plates. The ends of all but one of the posts have been sawn off, removing the original joints (peg holes and mortises for bracing survive on some), and the posts are now plain, butted against the sill. The original length of the posts is therefore unknown but they measure c.0.2m thick. The post in the south-west corner is jointed to the sill suggesting that these are matched contemporary timbers. The width of the post has been reduced to fit with the current end wall suggesting that they are no longer in their original setting.



Figure 7. Building 3 West elevation



Figure 8. Building 3 West elevation – reused oak post and sill beam at junction of north and central bays

The evidence suggests that the layout of the building has been changed and it originally had opposed doorways at the mid-point of the long walls. The middle of the western side was a large opening and the original dwarf wall and sill beam do not continue into the central bay. This has

since been infilled using concrete and softwood timber. Opposing this on the east side is a stable door which led to an outshot on the side of the building that had recently been removed. This extension was original to the building and was underpinned with brickwork jointed in to the dwarf wall. Broken bricks where it was cut from the main structure can be seen.

The roof is supported on softwood trusses, these have a central king post which hold the ridge and span the whole width of the building without internal support. The trusses sit over the oak posts on top of a wall plate, with simple braced common rafters between the trusses and close boarding laid over the purlins.

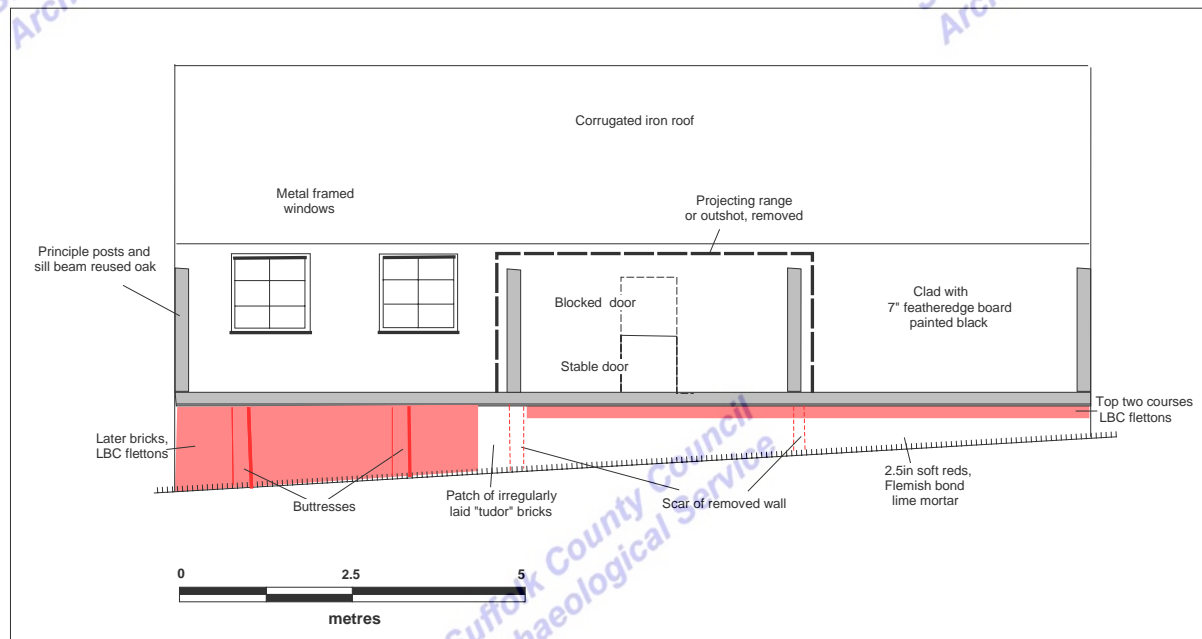


Figure 9. Building 3 East elevation

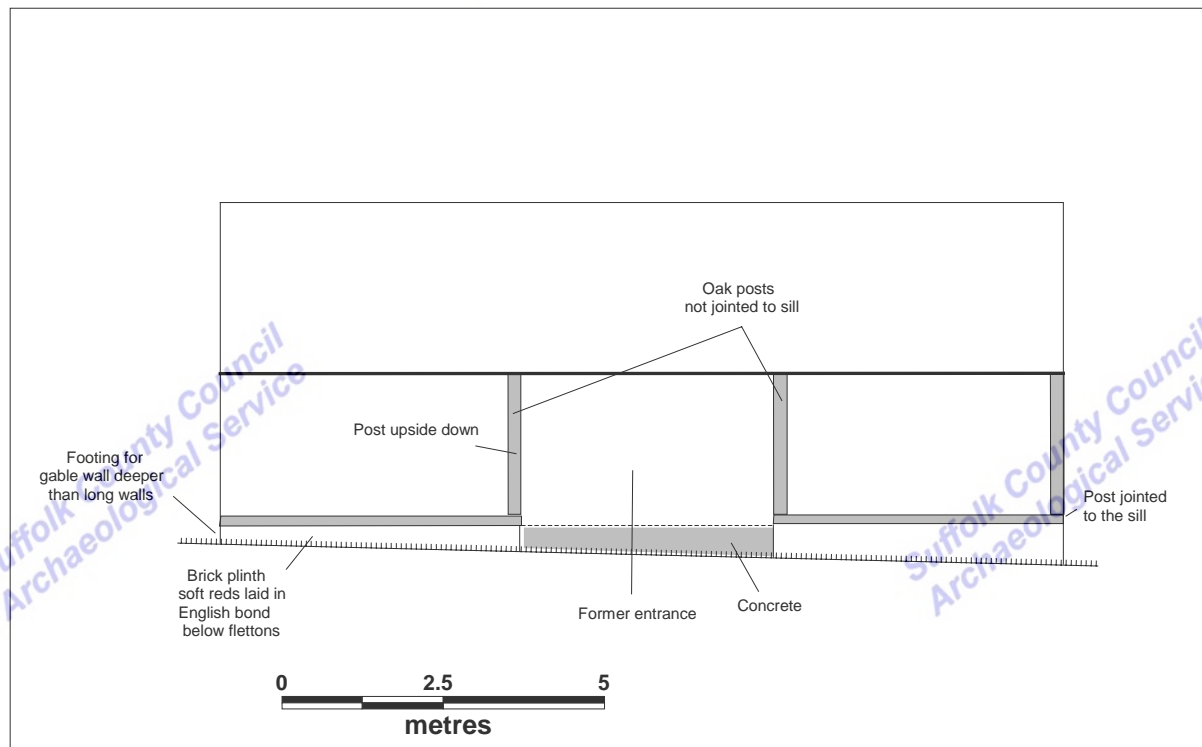


Figure 10. Building 3 West elevation

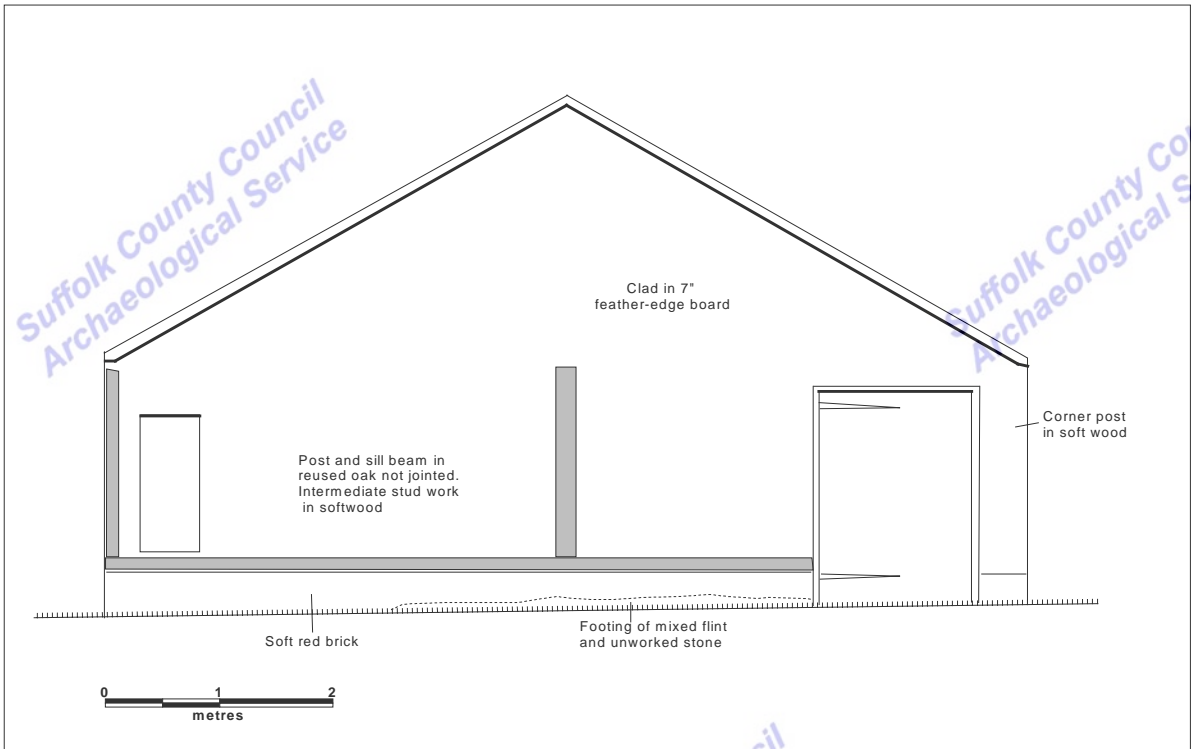


Figure 11. Building 3 North elevation

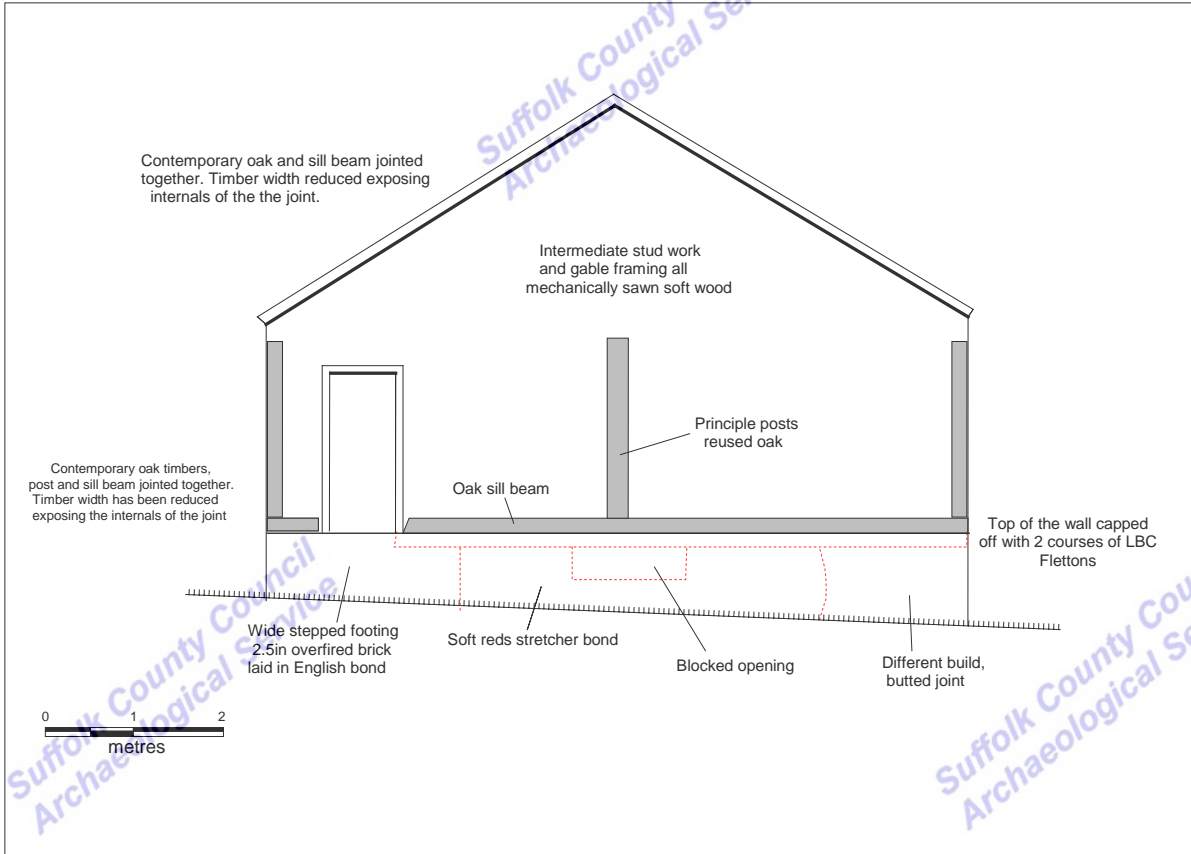


Figure 12. Building 3 South elevation

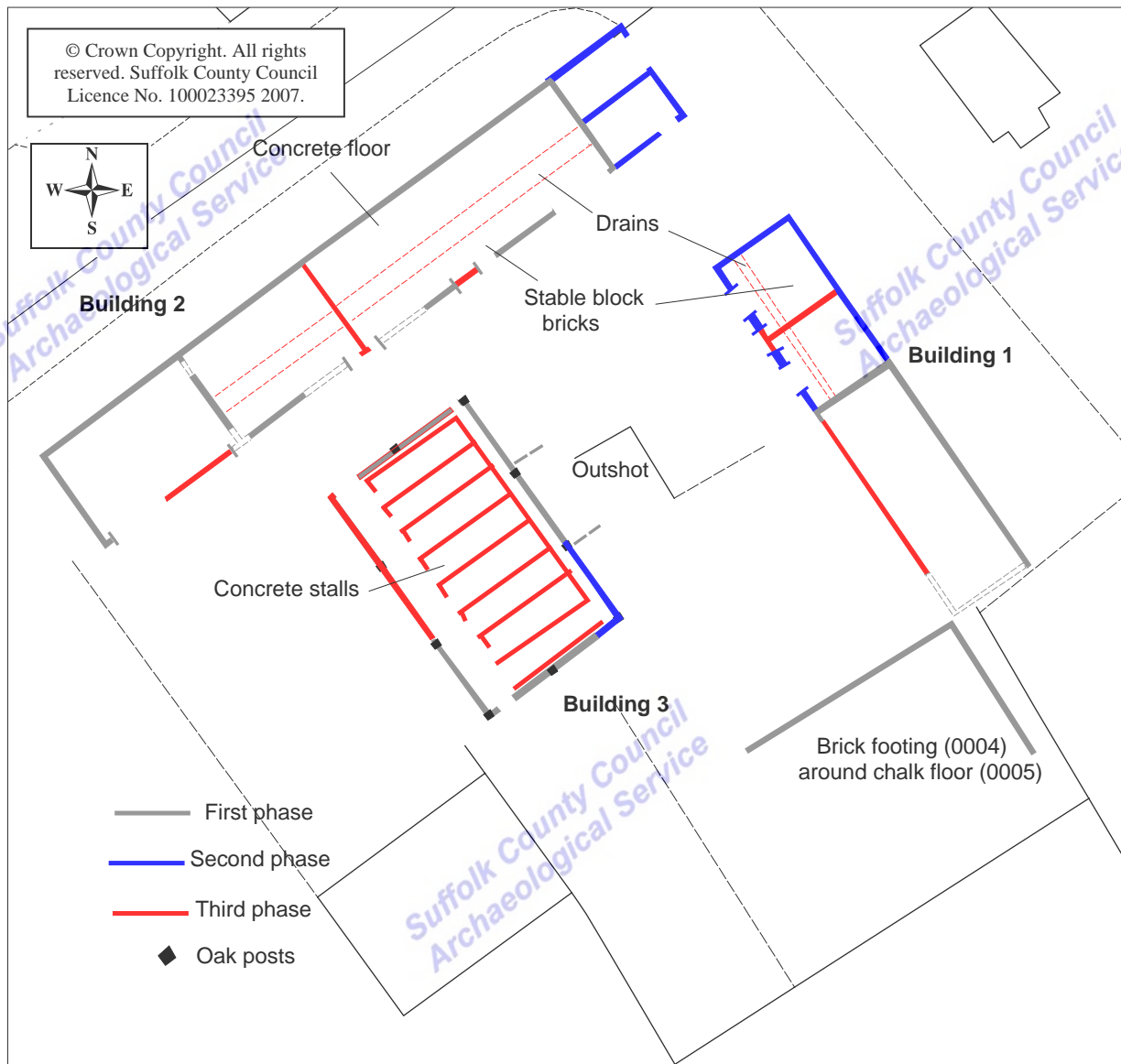


Figure 13. Building plans showing phases of build

3.2. Groundworks monitoring

The yard area to the south-west of the buildings was seen during the site strip to formation level of a new access (Fig. 14). In the southern part, with only 0.2m of material being removed, the formation level still lay within modern deposits. To the north however the natural subsoil of grey/yellow clay and chalk was clearly seen at a depth of c.0.3m.

Just inside the line of the roadside hedge the site strip exposed the top of an infilled ditch, 0001, running parallel to the road. Approximately 1m wide it cut the natural subsoil and was infilled with a brown clay/silt, 0002. Between the ditch and the road, under the former roadside verge, the site strip only uncovered disturbed ground.

A cross-section of ditch 0001 was later seen in Trench 01. This measured 0.6m wide and 1m deep and showed the natural subsoil lying 0.4m below groundlevel under modern deposits. The ditch was seen to have moderate sloping sides with a concave base c.0.9m below groundlevel.

Trench 02 was placed within Building 2 and measured 0.6m wide and 0.7m deep. It showed 0.15m of modern deposits overlying the natural clay subsoil.

The area between Buildings 1 and 3 was seen after the removal of the concrete yard but only in a heavily disturbed condition. Evidence of a chalk spread, 0003, was seen against the east wall of Building 3 and a red brick footing, 0004, surrounding a chalk floor, 0005, was seen to the south of Building 1.

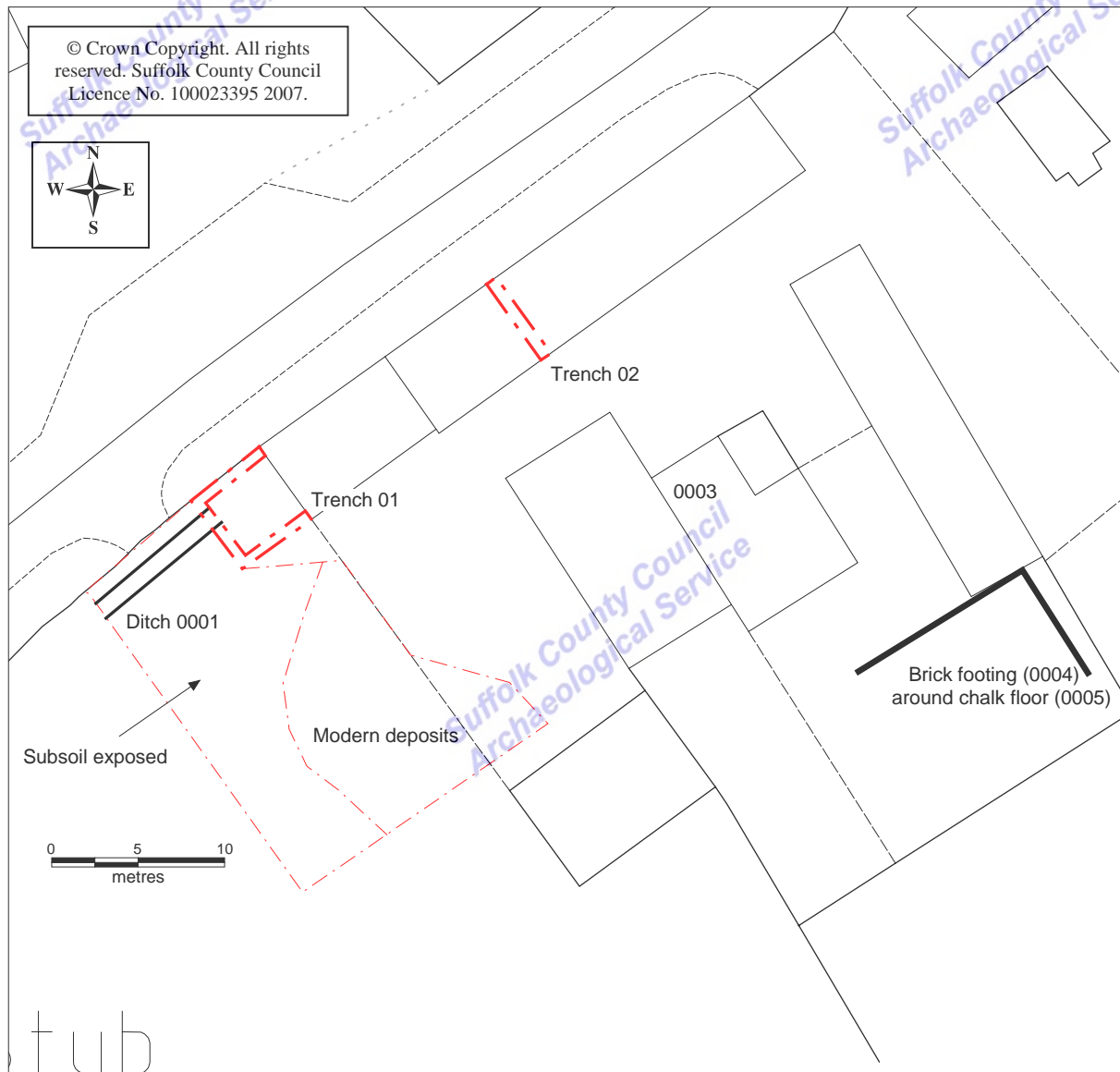


Figure 14. Monitored areas plan

5. Discussion

5.1. Building survey

(David Gill)

The surveyed buildings all appear on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey of 1898 which shows a yard crowded with more buildings than stand today. Building 1 has been extended since 1898 and the addition of the stables to the original range was suggested in the fabric of the building.

Building 2 is a good example of a mid-late Victorian model farm building. It was well constructed, with the same values as an industrial or modern factory building, and had specifically designed features for the keeping of livestock.

Building 3 was earlier than Building 2 and was probably originally constructed in the late 18th century or the early part of the 19th century. It uses a collection of fragments of timbers salvaged from a large and well-crafted oak-framed building, possibly of a medieval date. It is likely that the timbers came from another building on the site, either a large barn or possibly part of the hall itself but there is no evidence to confirm this. The building in its present form is for the keeping of penned livestock but has been adapted from a small barn with large central doors - a layout more suited to the storage of straw or processing grain.

5.2. Groundworks monitoring

The monitoring of the groundworks was generally inconclusive, with only limited observations possible below the level of modern yard deposits.

Ditch 0001 is evidently a former roadside boundary or drainage ditch now replaced by the hedgeline to the south-west. Although undated it may be a relatively early feature as, if it continued to the north-east, it has been built over by Building 2.

Some evidence of earlier phases of activity were seen within the farmyard complex. 0003 is thought to be a former yard surface, and 0004 and 0005 are clearly the remnants of a large structure shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey.

Trench 02 however simply exposed the subsoil lying at a shallow depth under the former floor of Building 2 with no sign of any earlier surfaces.

Where the natural subsoil was visible in the stripped area to the south-west there was no evidence of earlier yards or structures. This implies that the farm buildings may have always occupied a tight group, not extending beyond the current layout.

6. Conclusion

The buildings are all of differing dates, predominantly in the 18th or 19th centuries, and possibly reused material from earlier structures on the site. Together with the evidence of the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, which shows more structures in the yard, this shows that the farmyard was an ever evolving place reflecting the changing needs of the farm.

John Craven
Project Officer
Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
August 2007

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Recording

BARNS ADJACENT TO HAZEL STUBB FARM, BURTON END, HAVERHILL, CB9 9AF

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications.

1. Background

1.1 Planning permission to convert barns to two dwellings and garaging including creation of link conservatory, and alterations to vehicular access at Barns Adjacent to Hazel Stubb Farm, Burton End, Haverhill (TL 6549 4497), has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application SE/05/02427). The local planning authority have been advised that the buildings are important and do need to be recorded before development. In addition, areas of ground disturbance will be recorded by archaeological monitoring.

1.2 The development concerns a courtyard group of traditional farm buildings that lie to the west, and within the curtilage, of a Listed Building (LB 466401). The Listed Building dates from the 16th century, with later additions and alterations. The group of farm buildings, although later in date, will retain important archaeological information concerning their construction, character, date, context and use, as well as possible evidence for earlier medieval and post-medieval buildings on the site. In addition, Iron Age and Roman settlement features are recorded to the east (HVV 024), defined during the construction of the A1017 Haverhill bypass. Any groundworks associated with the conversion would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.3 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. Detailed standards, information and guidance to supplement this brief are to be found in *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006) and *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001). Technical standards, applicable to detailed survey, are covered by *Metric Survey Specification for English Heritage* (English Heritage 2000). 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.

- 1.4 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.

2. **Brief for Archaeological Recording**

- 2.1 Archaeological recording, as specified in Sections 3 and 4, is to be carried out prior to development.

- 2.2 The objective will be to compile an English Heritage Level 2 descriptive record combined with a photographic survey of the structures before the development takes place. This should also provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.

- 2.3 The excavation of building footing trenches, service trenches and replacement of internal floors, and also any topsoil stripping and levelling associated with the construction of vehicle access and parking, as well as any other works that might disturb archaeological remains, are to be observed during stripping and after they have been excavated. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

- 2.4 The academic objective will be to understand the development and operation of the buildings with also potential to produce evidence for medieval, and possibly earlier, occupation of the site.

3. **Specification for Archaeological Recording of the Standing Structure**

The survey methodology will form part of the Project Design and is to be agreed in detail before the project commences; defined minimum criteria in this outline are to be met or exceeded. Any variation from these standards can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

- 3.1 A block plan shall be produced of the site, typically at 1:500 or 1:1250, relating the buildings to the other buildings in the courtyard group and to its topographical setting. The main components of the complex shall be numbered for reference in the report.

- 3.2 Based on existing architectural drawings supplied by the client, 1:100 scale floor plans and elevations will be made using the English Heritage (2006) conventions. These will show the positions of windows, doors, openings, partitions, roof trusses, surviving fixtures and fittings, as well as any evidence of phasing.

- 3.3 Building descriptions will be made that cover plan-form, materials, dimensions, methods of construction (including joinery and brickwork), fenestration, spatial configuration, phasing, reused timber and any original fittings, fixtures, tools or appliances.

- 3.4 The photographic record will consist of both general views and details of individual buildings, both externally and internally, using both digital images and monochrome prints. The general views will include the complex's relationship to its setting, to other buildings and/or to a significant viewpoint. Internal photographs should give an overall impression of the rooms and circulation areas. Detailed photographs will be needed of specific features, fixtures, decoration, marks and similar items; for these a photographic scale will need to be included. The photographic record will be accompanied by a register detailing the location, direction and date of each photograph.

- 3.5 An inventory, with photographs and locations, will be made of all the features still in the buildings.

4. **Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Groundworks**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of footing and main service trenches unimpeded access of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean. In the case of the topsoil stripping and levelling unimpeded access of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin.
- 4.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.
- 4.5 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.6 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.7 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. 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.
- 4.8 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.9 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 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. Account must be taken of any requirements the County SMR may have regarding the

conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage of excavated material and the archive.

- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must include building descriptions and interpretation – including date, development, phasing and significance with reproductions of relevant photographs, plans and sections. It must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. 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 value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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).

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Date: 22 November 2006

Reference: /BarnsatHazelStubbFarm-Haverhill2006

This brief and specification remains valid for six 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.

Appendix 2. Nearby sites listed in the County Sites and Monuments Record

Site code	Site name	Period	Description
HVH 009	Hazel Stub	Med	Moat (remains of).
HVH 022	Haverhill bypass; Hazel Stubb	Med	1992: fieldwalking & part excavation of Med site on proposed Haverhill bypass route located significant deposit of horse bones, probably from knacker's yard, and other finds/features.
HVH 024	A604 Haverhill Bypass	Rom	September 1993: Rom and IA features were located on the W side of the stripped land for the A604 bypass.
HVH 024	A604 Haverhill Bypass	IA	September 1993: Rom and IA features were located on the W side of the stripped land for the A604 bypass.
HVH 027	Hazel Stubb	Sax	Bronze stirrup mount.
HVH 028	Hazel Stubb	Med	1995: Metal detected finds of widespread Med and PMed date.
HVH 028	Hazel Stubb	Pmed	1995: Metal detected finds of widespread Med and PMed date.
HVH 028	Hazel Stubb	Rom	Metal detected finds: coin and brooch.
HVH 029	Hazel Stubb	Sax	1995: Metal detected finds of two fragments (not joining) of a silver jewelled disc brooch, gilded on front, of C6-C7.
HVH 035	Hazel Stubb; Puddlebrook; North Field	Med	October 1997: excavations of medieval site including probable knacker's yard.
HVH 036	Hazel Stubb; Puddlebrook; South Field	IA	October 1997: Part evaluation of proposed housing development site.
HVH 039		Rom	Full excavation revealed series of intercutting LIA/Early Roman ditches and pits (S1).