

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Land at Boyton Hall, Haverhill, Suffolk HVH 065 & WTL 009

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007
(Planning app. no. pre-planning)

J.A.Craven
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© December 2007

Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX

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List of Contributors

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

John Craven	Project Officer
Richenda Goffin	Finds Manager

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Mr R. Maidment and was monitored by R.D. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Andrew Beverton, John Craven, Michael Green, Jennifer Hoang, Daniel McConnell, John Sims and Alan Smith) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

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

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of section drawings was carried out Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds and environmental reports by Richenda Goffin. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Cathy Tester. The production of digital site plans was carried out by John Duffy and Andrew Beverton.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation in advance of potential development at Boyton Hall, Haverhill identified two Roman features and part of a substantial phase of medieval settlement activity in the 12th-14th centuries, with a possible Late Saxon or Early medieval origin. The larger part of this occupation evidence was seen in the adjacent evaluation WTL 009/HVH 064.

Identified features demonstrated the presence of possible buildings, rubbish pits and subdivisions of land extending along the north side of the access track to the former sites of Alderton Chapel and Chapel Farm. Future development will therefore disturb important evidence of medieval settlement associated with the Chapel and so open area excavation and further documentary research has been recommended.

HER information

Planning application no.	Pre-planning
Date of fieldwork:	24th – 31st October 2007
Grid Reference:	TL 6749 4677
Funding body:	Mr R. Maidment
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-33005

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Boyton Hall, Haverhill with the aim of assessing the archaeological potential of the area and establishing any implications that archaeological deposits might have for the site's possible future development. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by R.D. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 5) who had advised that this would be required to meet a condition which would be placed upon a future planning application for the sites development. The work was funded by the landowner, Mr R. Maidment.

Boyton Hall, which lies within a former post-medieval farm complex, is situated on a level plateau at c.105m OD, at the top of a south-west facing slope overlooking the Stour Brook and modern Haverhill (Fig. 1). The evaluation site consisted of two separate areas to the north and south of Boyton Hall. The northern area, WTL 009, which measured c.1.13ha, lay within Little Wratting at TL 6749 4677 and consisted of a single field, separated from the surrounding arable farmland by a substantial boundary ditch. The southern area, HVH 065, which measured c.0.24ha, lay within Haverhill at TL 6755 4660 field and consisted of an open area of scrub ground bordering Anne Suckling Road.

The site geology consisted of boulder clay, a mid yellow/brown clay with chalk. In the northern area this lay under a 0.3m-0.4m thick topsoil and up to 0.2m of colluvial deposits of mid brown clay/silt. In the southern area the boulder clay directly underlaid a thinner ploughsoil, only up to 0.3m thick.

The site of Boyton Hall and the adjacent Chapel Cottage was of interest due to its position on the possible site of the medieval Haverhill Chapel, HVH 046, which is marked on the 1783 Hodkinson's map of Suffolk (Fig. 2). The site was subsequently part of a post-medieval farmstead known as Chapel Farm, which was accessed from the main Haverhill-Bury St Edmunds road by a trackway on its eastern side, as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 3). Chapel Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building (LBS 466432), is formed from two semi-detached farm cottages of a mid 19th century date which are believed to have reused material from the former Chapel. Boyton Hall is shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey and so was built between 1886 and 1904 (Fig. 4).

Chapel Farm was one of a series of farmsteads originally set at a distance surrounding the town but now being encompassed by modern expansion. Haverhill's modern 20th century housing estates now extend to the immediate south of Boyton Hall and Chapel Cottage, both of which are now accessed via Anne Suckling Road. The proposed development of land at Boyton Hall is part of a larger possible development of 45ha, which will totally surround the former Chapel and farm complex. This larger area, HVH 064/WTL 009, was evaluated simultaneously with the current site and identified a substantial phase of medieval activity on either side of the original access trackway, to the east of Boyton Hall (Fig. 10, Craven 2007).

A documentary search, carried out as part of the larger evaluation (Breen 2007), has partially established the history and past ownership of Chapel Farm. This has demonstrated that the former Chapel lands have been sold on as a unit since the 16th century, with the farm acquiring additional lands from adjoining estates or landowners. The WTL 009 site, on the Little Wratting tithe map of 1843 (Breen 2007), is shown as two separate fields, known as Home Pasture and Lower Pasture. These two fields were merged at some point during the 20th century, possibly at the same time as the demolition of the two late 19th century buildings shown on the 2nd Edition OS. The HVH 065 site is shown on the Little Wratting Tithe map, and subsequent 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps, as lying within a single field to the south of the farm complex.

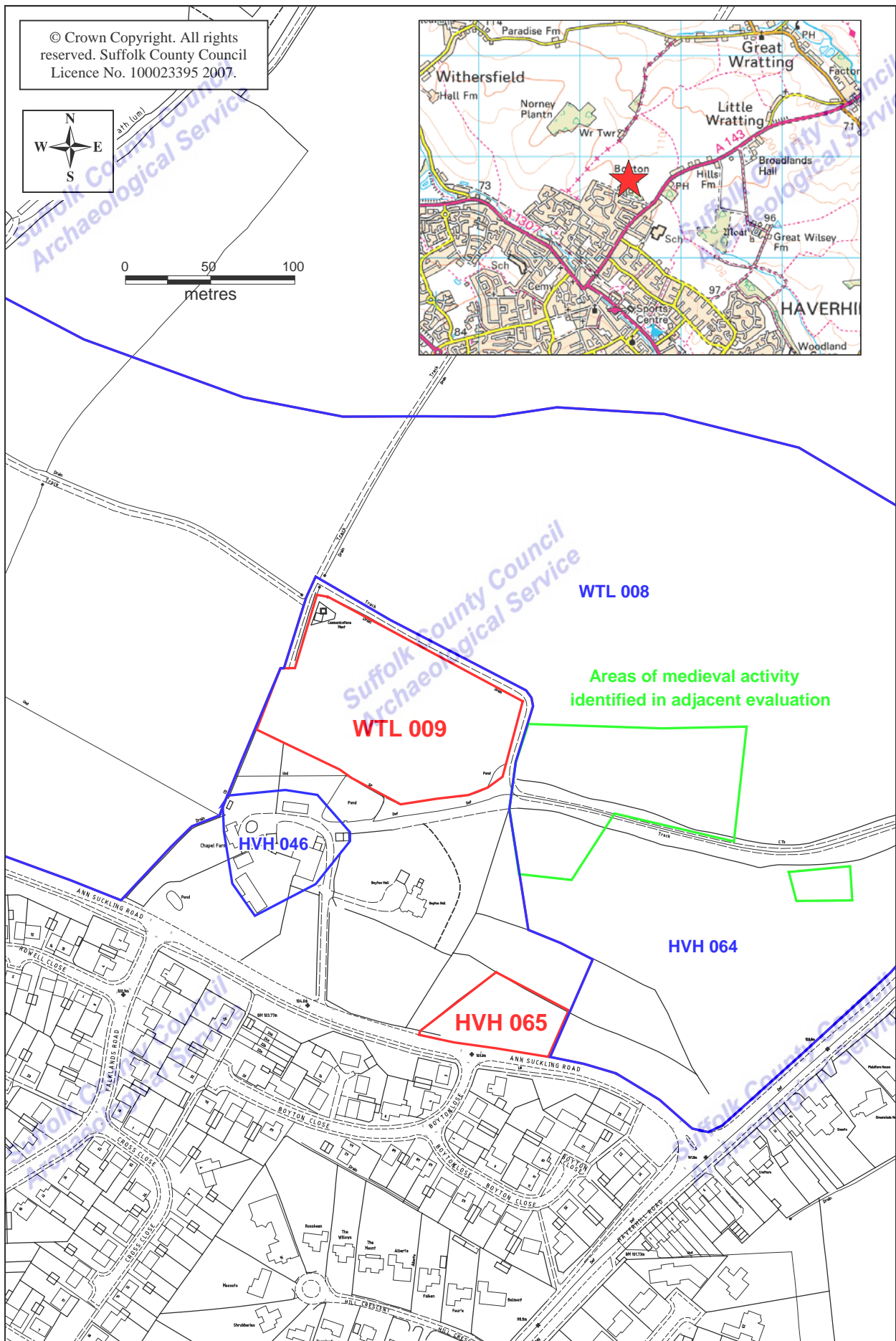




Figure 2. Haverhill Chapel on Hodkinson's map of Suffolk

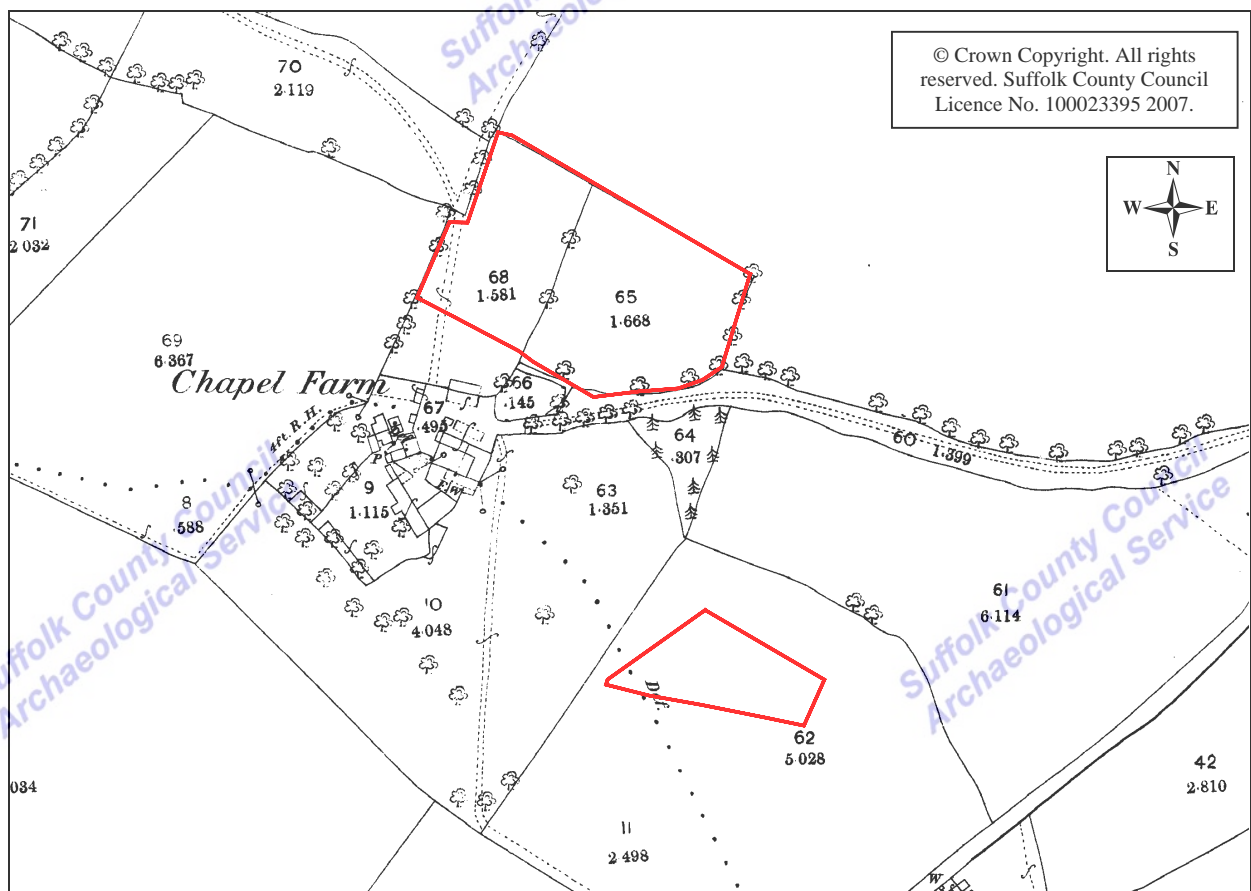


Figure 3. Site on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1886

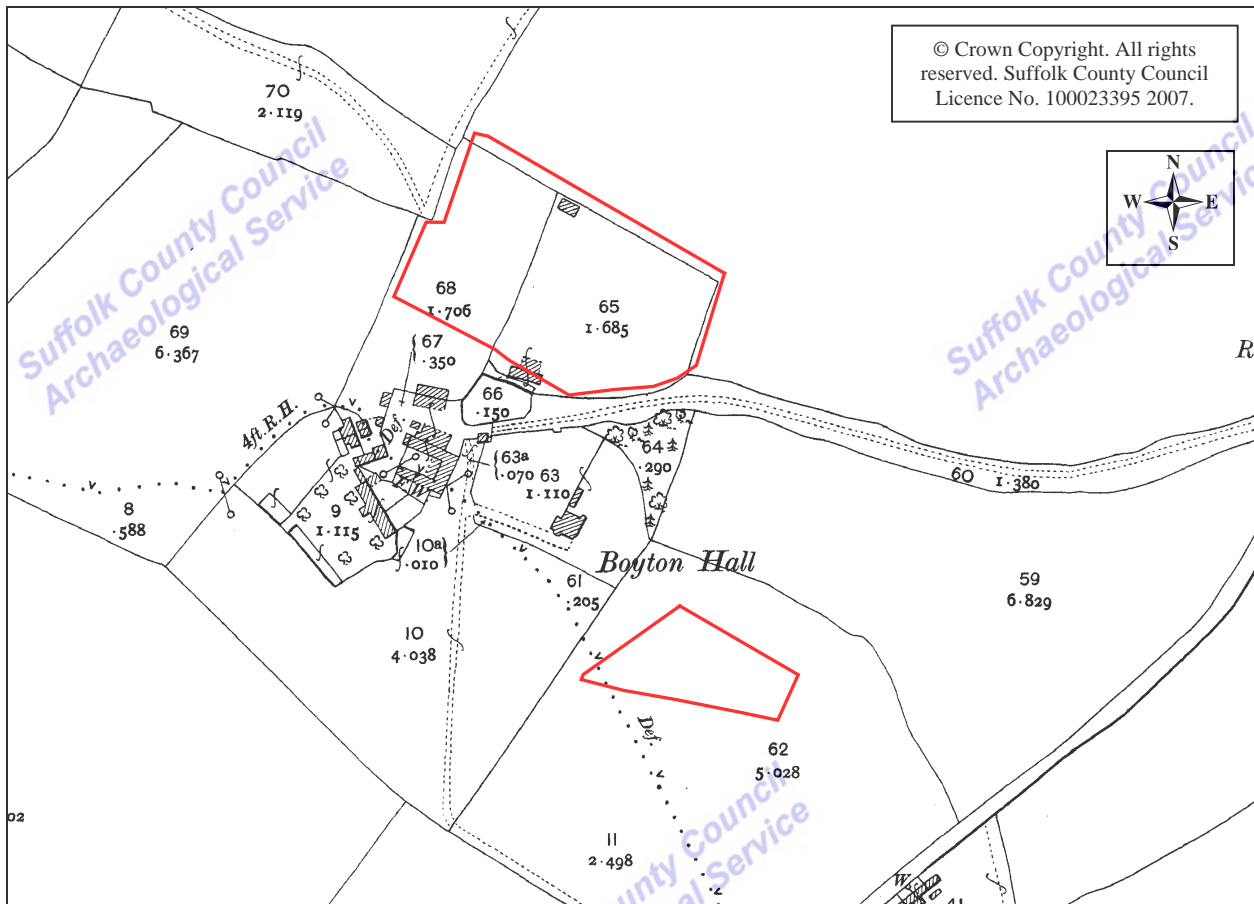


Figure 4. Site on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, 1904

Development in the two plots belonging to Boyton Hall therefore had a high potential to disturb archaeological deposits relating to the medieval chapel and subsequent farmstead. A program of trial trenching was thus required to assess the location and extent of any archaeological deposits within the proposed development area. The evaluation was to establish sufficient information on the date, form and function of any deposits, their levels of preservation and potential regional or national importance, to enable an archaeological mitigation strategy for the site to be constructed.

2. Methodology

Three, 2m wide trenches, measuring 79m in total length, were excavated in the HVH 065 site. The 158sqm thus evaluated were equivalent to c.6.4% of the 2457sqm area. A further eight trenches, measuring 287m in total length, were excavated in the WTL 009 site. The 574sqm evaluated was equivalent to c.5.06% of the 11330sqm site. All trenches were by opened by a mechanical 360°excavator equipped with a 2m ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Trench details are listed in Appendix 1.

The trenches were excavated to the top of the natural subsoil surface, which was a mid yellow/brown Boulder clay with chalk. This generally involved the removal of 0.25m-0.4m of topsoil and, in some trenches, a colluvial mid brown clay/silt. Excavated soil was examined for unstratified finds. Trenches and upcast spoil were metal detected by an experienced SCCAS detectorist.

Archaeological features were normally clearly visible and only limited cleaning by hand was required. The majority of features were then excavated by hand, with sections placed across ditches and 50% of pits and postholes being removed. Features were not excavated if clearly seen to be recent in date, or continuations of linear features investigated elsewhere.

The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system. As the evaluation was situated in two parishes these numbers were separated, with no's 0001-0011 relating to HVH 065 and 0100-0176 to WTL 009. The trenches and features were planned, and site levels recorded, using an RTK GPS. Feature sections and trench profiles were drawn by hand at a scale of 1:20. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the archive.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Historic Environment Record codes HVH 065 and WTL 009. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database. Inked copies of section and drawings have also been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-33005) 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 HER Nos. HVH 065 and WTL 009.

3. Results

3.1. WTL 009

Seven of the eight trenches contained archaeological features. The majority of the features were part of a spread of medieval occupation evidence in the south-eastern part of the site, numbered as Phase II with Phase I being the earlier features in the HVH 065 trenches. A few other features were undated and the ditch seen in Trenches 05 and 07, aligned north-east to south-west, was clearly the 19th century boundary between Home Pasture and Low Pasture which was infilled in the 20th century. A machine excavated section in Trench 07 showed it to contain a modern drainage pipe at a depth of c.1m so the ditch was not recorded.

Three features contained a few sherds of Late Saxon/Early medieval pottery, 10th-12th centuries A.D., and indicates the presence of a slightly earlier phase of activity to the bulk of the remaining finds material of late 12th-14th century date.

0128 was a linear ditch, aligned south to north, in Trench 03. Measuring 1.7m wide and 0.83m deep it had steep sloping sides, a flat base and cut pit 0130. Its fill, 0129, was a compact, mid grey/orange silt/clay which contained two sherds of Late Saxon/Early medieval pottery. 0130 was a small possible pit on its western side with a fill, 0131, of compact, mid grey/orange silt/clay.

0161 was a pit, partially under the edge of Trench 05 and cutting gully 0163. Measuring 1.2m wide and 0.1m deep, it had a fill, 0162, of compact, mid green/brown silt/clay with occasional flints and flecks of chalk. Three sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered but are probably residual as a later sherd of medieval pottery was also collected.

The single sherd recovered from pit 0175 is also thought to be a residual find as the feature cut pit 0173 which contained later medieval finds.

3.1.1. Phase II: Medieval

The remaining features contained datable material from the late 12th to 14th century, indicating a phase of activity contemporary with that seen in the adjacent HVH 064 and WTL 008 evaluation.

0126 was a broad, shallow ditch, aligned north to south, in Trench 03. Measuring 2.95m wide and 0.15m deep, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base, it had a fill, 0127, of compact, mid grey/brown, silt/clay with occasional flints and frequent chalk flecks from which a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

0134 was a circular pit in Trench 04. Measuring 0.6m in diameter and 0.3m deep, with steep sloping sides and a concave base, it had a fill, 0135, of compact, mid/dark grey/brown clay/silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk from which two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

0138 was a circular pit, partially under the edge of Trench 04. Measuring 2m wide and 0.5m deep, with steep sloping sides and a concave base, it had a fill, 0139, of compact, mid/dark grey/brown clay/silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk from which fourteen sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

0140 was a linear ditch, aligned east to west, in Trench 04. Measuring 2.35m wide and 0.7m+ deep, it had moderate sloping upper sides with a steep-sided central trench. The base of the ditch was not seen. Its fill, 0141, was a compact, dark grey/brown silt/clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk from which two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

0144 was a possible large pit in Trench 03. A slot was excavated across the feature against the trench edge. Measuring 3.7m wide, with steep sloping sides, the base was partially seen at a depth of 0.7m. Its basal fill, 0145, was a compact, mid/dark grey/brown silt/clay with moderate flecks of chalk and scattered flints and flecks of charcoal from which ten sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. Above this was 0146, a mix of redeposited natural grey/orange clay with frequent chalk which contained a further two sherds of medieval pottery.

0155 was a linear gully, aligned north to south, in Trench 05. Measuring 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep, it had steep sloping sides and a concave base of the ditch. Its fill, 0156, was a compact, mid grey/brown silt/clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk from which two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

0159 was a pit, partially under the edge of Trench 05 and adjacent to 0173 and 0175. Measuring 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sloping sides and a concave base, it had a fill, 0160, of compact, mid grey/brown silt/clay from which four sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

0173 and 0175 were a pair of large adjacent pits, 0173 being cut by 0175, partially under the edge of Trench 05. A slot was excavated through both pits against the trench edge. 0173 was 2.8m wide and 0.7m deep, with a fill, 0174, of compact, mid grey/brown silt/clay with moderate flecks of chalk and charcoal. Thirty-seven sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit. 0175 was 2.5m wide and 0.7m deep with a fill, 0176, of compact, mid grey/brown silt/clay with moderate flecks of chalk and occasional flints and flecks of charcoal. A single sherd of Late Saxon/early medieval pottery was collected.

3.1.2. Unphased

Mixed amongst the medieval deposits were further features, undatable due to a lack of material finds evidence but generally thought to be part of the same phase of activity.

0100 was a linear ditch, aligned north-west to south-east in Trench 02. Measuring 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a narrow base, it had a fill, 0101, of compact mid brown clay/silt.

0102 was a linear ditch, aligned north to south in Trench 02. Measuring 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base, it had a fill, 0103, of compact dark brown clay/silt with occasional flecks of charcoal.

0104 was a circular posthole in Trench 02. Measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a concave base, it had a fill, 0105, of compact, dark grey clay/silt with occasional flecks of charcoal.

0106 was a linear ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, in Trench 03. Measuring 0.3m wide and 0.14m deep it had steep sloping sides and a concave base. It was cut at right angles by a similar ditch, 0108, and by posthole 0110 near their intersection. Excavated in section 0142 its fill, 0107, was a compact, mid grey/brown silt/clay with occasional flecks of charcoal.

0108 was a linear ditch, aligned south-east to north-west, cutting across 0108. Measuring 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep, it had moderate sloping sides, a concave base, and was cut by 0110. Excavated in section 0143 its fill, 0109, was a compact, mid grey/brown silt/clay.

0110 was an oval posthole in Trench 03, cutting ditches 0106 and 0108. Measuring 0.3m by 0.4m and 0.15m deep it had moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0111, was a compact, mid/dark grey/brown silt/clay.

0112 was a linear ditch, aligned south-east to north-west, in Trench 01. Measuring 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep it had moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0113, was a compact, mid brown silt/clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, chalk and scattered flints.

0114 was the terminus of a linear ditch, aligned south-east to north-west, in Trench 01. Measuring 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep it had moderate sloping sides. Its base was unclear as it was heavily cut by pit 0116. Its fill, 0115, was a compact, dark brown silt/clay with moderate amounts of charcoal and chalk flecks plus scattered flints.

0116 was an elongated pit, partially under the edge of Trench 01. Measuring 3m long and 0.85m deep it cut ditch 0114 and had moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, 0118, was a compact, mid/light grey/brown silt/clay with moderate amounts of chalk and charcoal flecks and very occasional flint inclusions. Above this was 0117, a mix of grey/orange clays with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks.

0119 and 0122 were two pits or postholes, lying partially under the edge of Trench 03 immediately to the south of ditch 0124. 0119 was 0.8m in diameter and 0.5m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Cut by 0122 its fill, 0120 and 0121, was a dark grey/brown clay/silt with flecks of charcoal and chalk, separated by a modern slot. 0122 was also 0.8m in diameter and 0.5m deep with vertical sides and an irregular base. Its fill, 0123, was a dark grey/brown clay/silt with flecks of charcoal and chalk.

0124 was a linear gully, aligned east to west, cutting the northern edges of pits 0119 and 0122 and terminating to the west. Measuring 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep it had a fill, 0125, of dark grey/brown clay/silt with flecks of charcoal and chalk.

0132 was a linear ditch, aligned east to west, in Trench 04. Measuring 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep it had gentle sloping sides and a flat base with a fill, 0133, of compact, mid grey/brown silt/clay with occasional flecks of chalk and scattered flints.

0136 was a circular posthole in Trench 04. Measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base, it had a fill, 0137, of compact, mid/dark grey/brown clay/silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk.

0147 was a circular pit in Trench 03. Measuring 0.85m in diameter and 0.4m deep, with steep sloping sides and a concave base, it had a fill, 0148, of compact, mid orange/grey/brown clay/silt with occasional flints.

0149 and 0151 were a pair of adjacent parallel ditches, aligned north-east to south-west, in Trench 05. 0149 was 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0150, was a compact, mid grey silt/clay. 0151 was 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0152, was a compact, mid grey/orange silt/clay

0153 was a possible pit, partially under the edge of Trench 04. Measuring 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base, it had a fill, 0154, of compact, mid grey/brown silt/clay with occasional flints and flecks of chalk. The section was not recorded.

0163 was a linear gully, aligned north-east to south-west, in Trench 05. Measuring 0.25m wide and 0.1m deep its fill, 0164, was a compact, light green/brown silt/clay with occasional chalk flecks.

0169 was a posthole in Trench 05. Measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.1m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base, it had a fill, 0170, of compact, light grey/brown clay/silt with occasional flints and chalk flecks.

0171 was a posthole in Trench 05. Measuring 0.6m in diameter and 0.2m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base, it had a fill, 0172, of compact, mid grey/brown clay/silt with occasional flints and chalk flecks.

In Trench 07, slightly separate from the medieval activity, was 0157, a linear ditch, aligned north to south. Measuring 2m wide and 0.64m deep, it had moderate sloping sides and a concave base of the ditch. Its fill, 0158, was a compact, light grey/brown silt/clay with occasional flints and flecks of chalk.

A further two undated features, 0165 and 0167, were seen in Trench 08, being isolated from the main concentration of deposits. 0165 was a linear ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0166, was a compact, mid brown silt/clay with occasional chalk flecks. Immediately adjacent was 0167, a possible large circular pit, partially under the trench edge. Measuring 1.25m wide it had steep sloping sides and, although excavated to a depth of 0.6m, the base was not seen. Its fill, 0168, was a compact, mid brown silt/clay with occasional chalk flecks, similar to 0166.

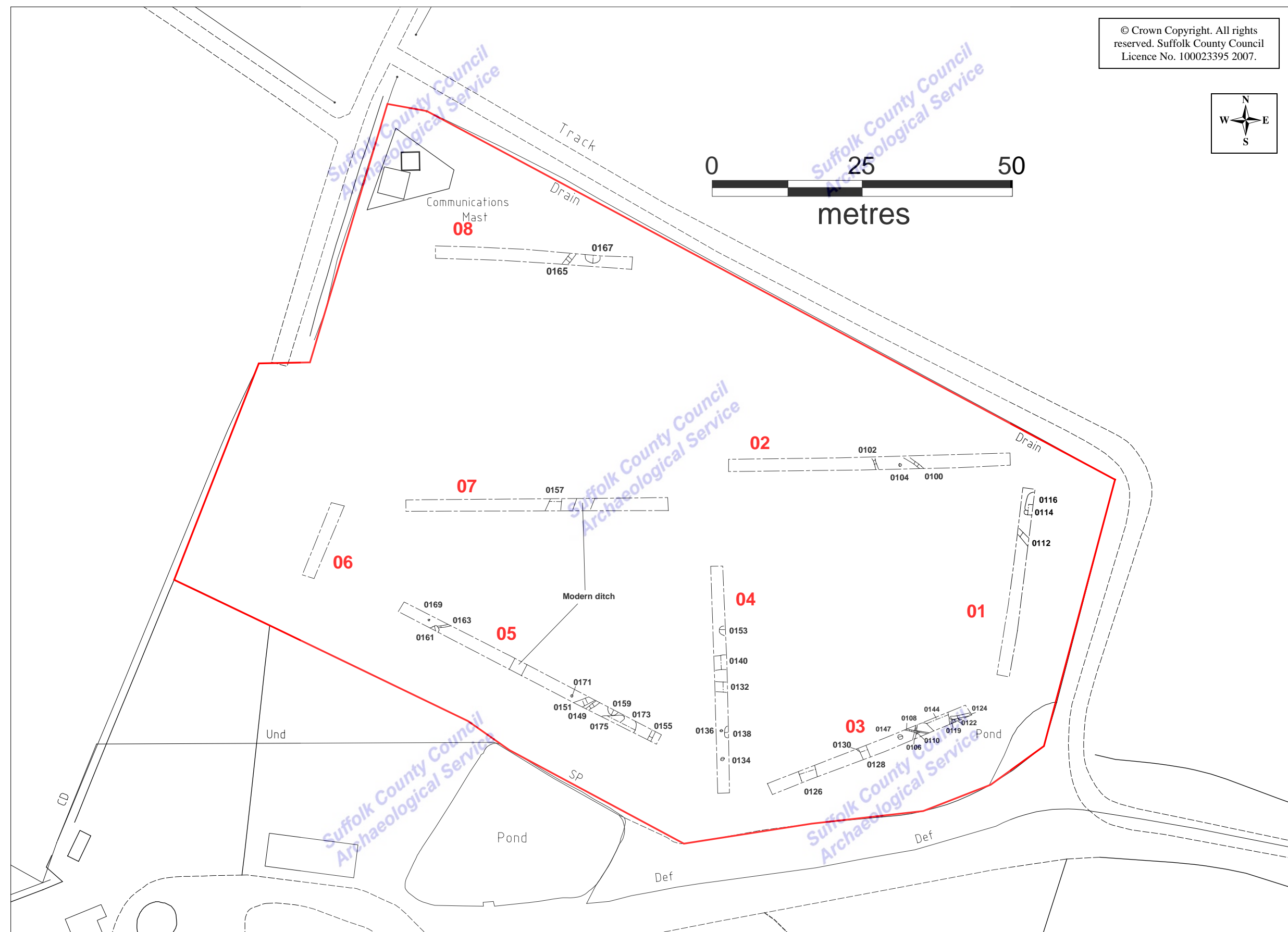


Figure 5. WTL 009 site plan

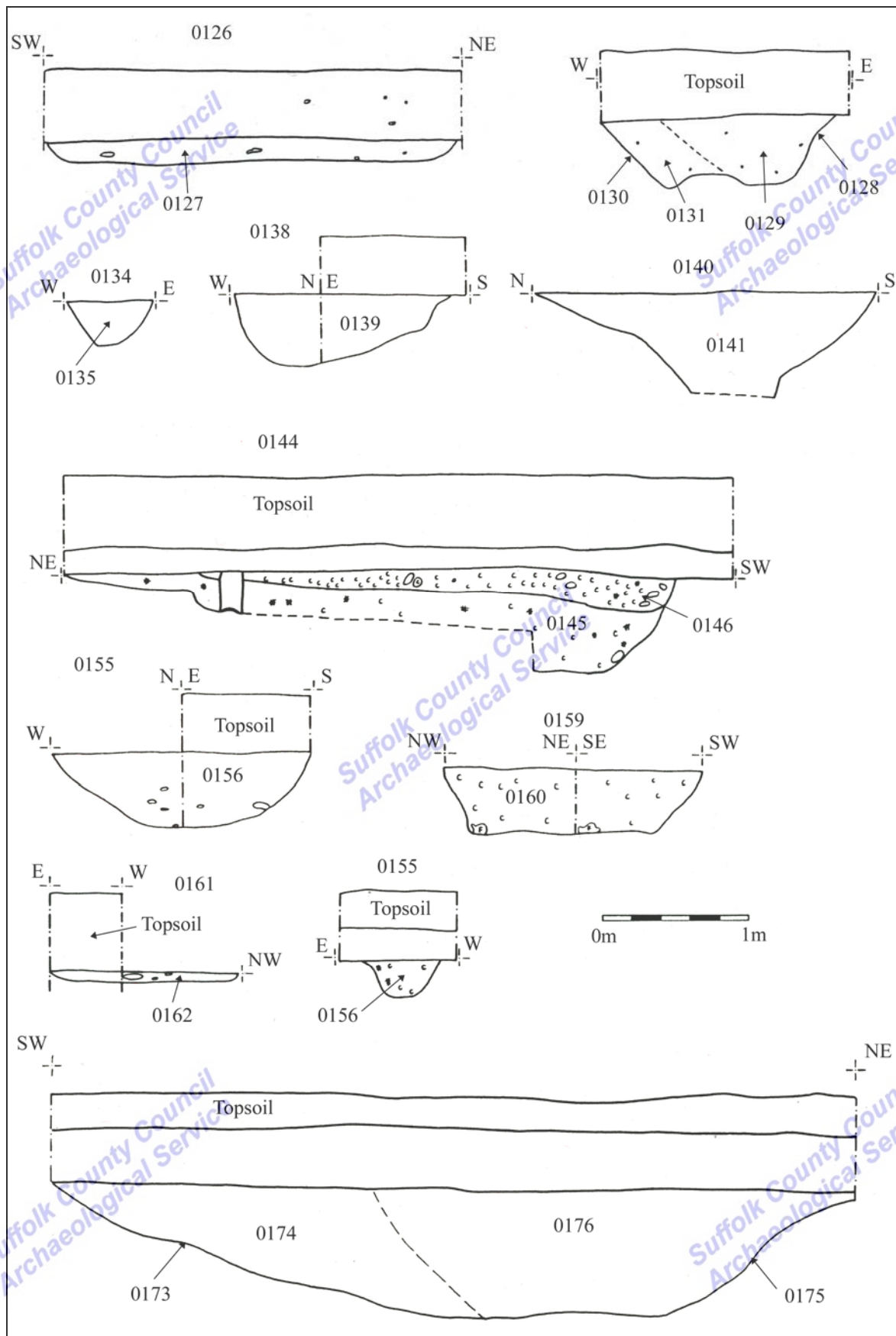


Figure 6. WTL 009 Phase I sections

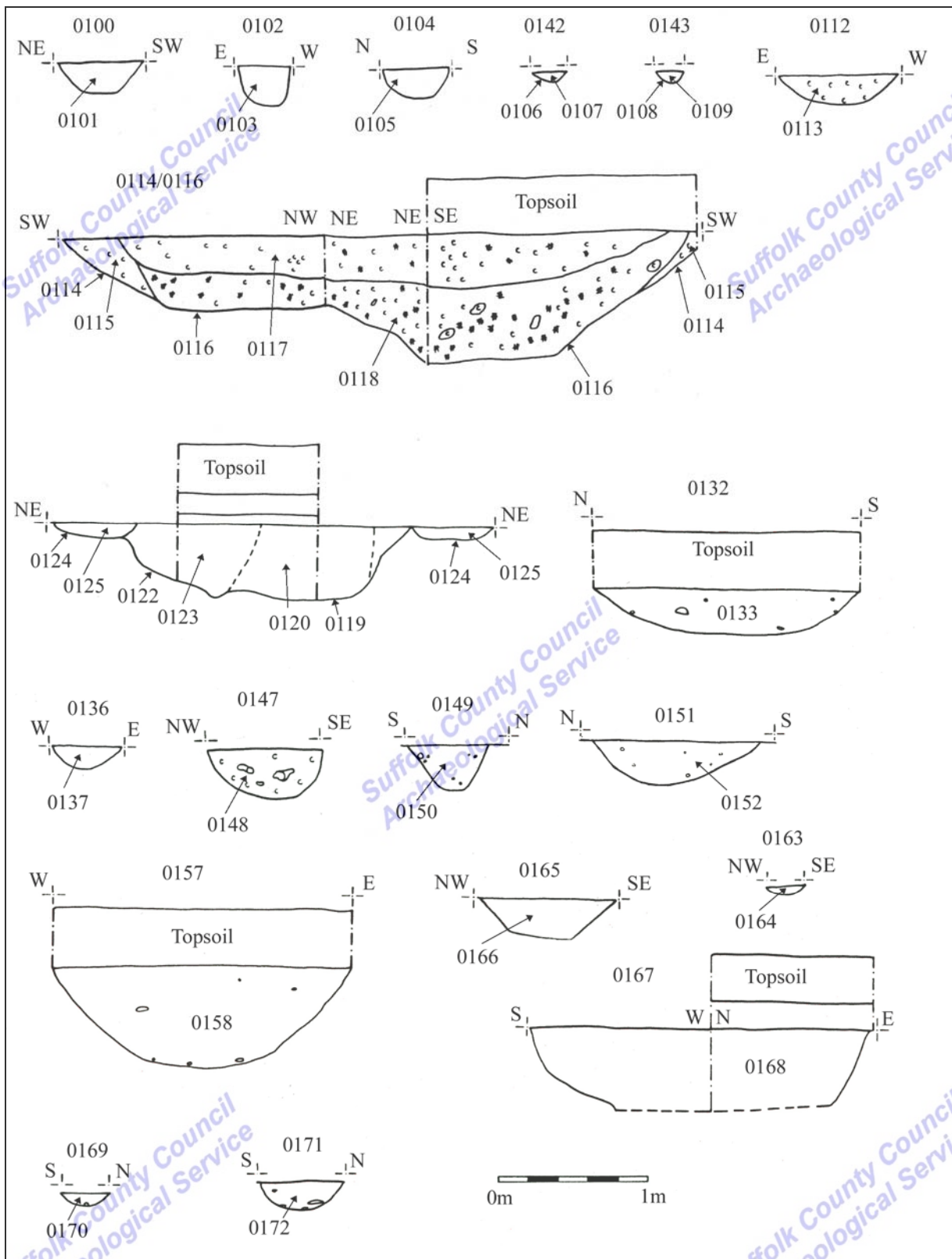


Figure 7. WTL 009 Unphased sections

3.2. HVH 065

A total of four parallel ditches were identified in the three trenches, with one of the series cutting a curvilinear ditch.

3.2.1. Phase I: Pre-medieval

0002 was a linear ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0003, was a mid brown clay/silt from which sixty-three small sherds of pottery from a single Late Iron Age/Roman vessel were recovered.

0008 was a curvilinear ditch, broadly E-W aligned, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep. Cut by ditch 0010 it had moderate sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0009, was a dark brown clay/silt with charcoal flecks from which two sherds of possible Iron Age pottery were recovered.

3.2.2. Phase II: Medieval

0010, which cut 0008, was a linear ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.6m and 0.3m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0011, was a mid brown clay/silt from which a single medieval pottery sherd was recovered. The ditch appeared to continue in Trench 11 as 0004, where it measured 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep, with moderate sloping sides, a flat base and a fill, 0005, of mid brown clay/silt with chalk flecks.

0006, although undated, is probably also medieval in date as it was on a parallel alignment with ditch 0004/0010, measuring 0.9m and 0.3m deep and had a similar fill, 0007, of mid brown clay/silt with chalk flecks.

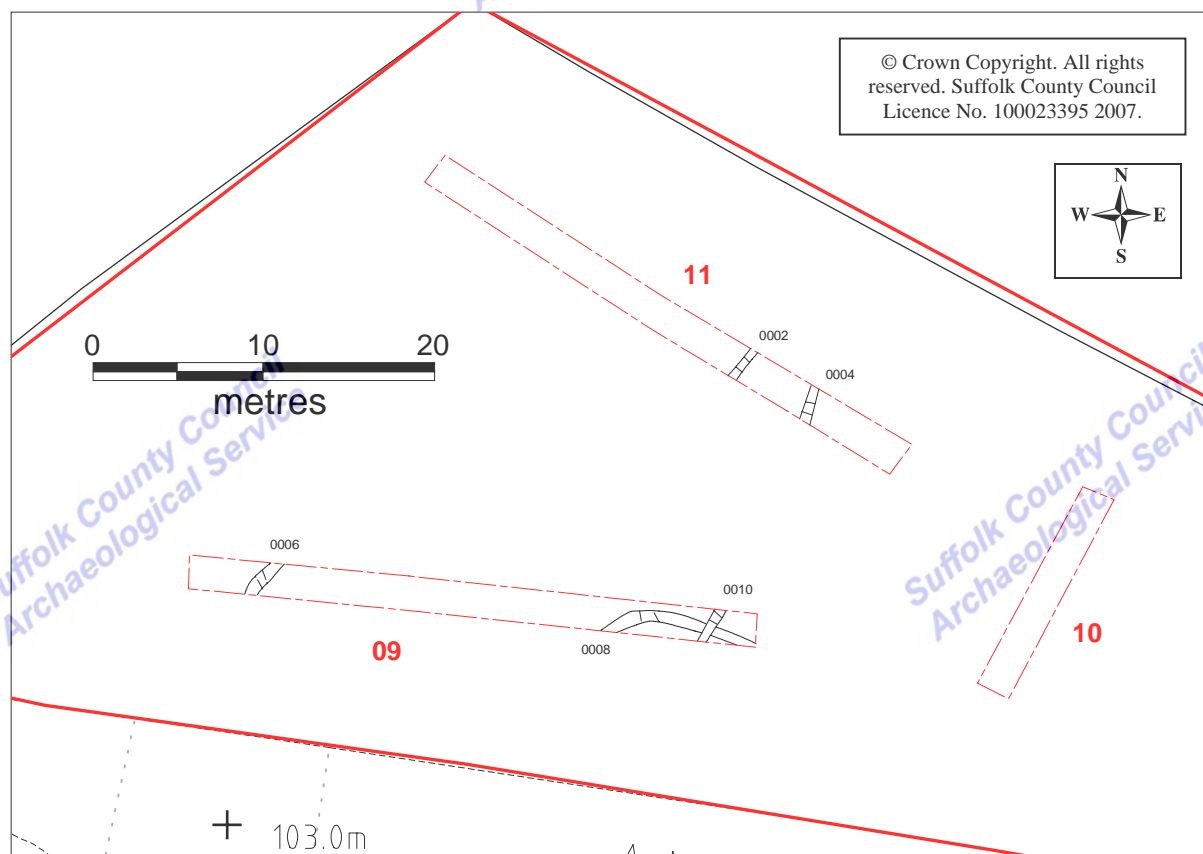


Figure 8. HVH 065 plan

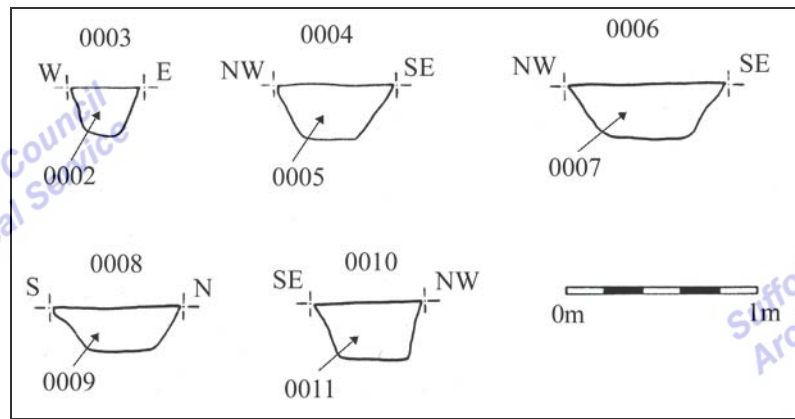


Figure 9. HVH 065 sections

4. The Finds

Richenda Goffin

4.1. Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected from both parts of the evaluation. A full quantification by context is included in Appendices 3.1 and 3.2.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	147	685
Fired clay	3	93
Animal bone	22	120

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities.

4.2. Pottery

A total of 147 fragments of pottery were recovered from both parts of the evaluation, weighing 0.685kg. A small quantity of Roman ceramics was identified from the southern area (HVH 065), with the possibility of some Iron Age sherds, but the majority of the ceramics are medieval. Unlike the assemblage from WTL 008, the substantial remains of individual medieval vessels were not present.

4.2.1. Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). This was also undertaken for the earlier pottery from the evaluation. The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The ceramics were catalogued on proforma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and the information has been inputted into the database (Appendices 3.3 and 3.4).

The codes are based on broad fabric and form types used by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, supplemented for the Post-Roman material by additional codes used in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981).

4.2.2. Pottery by period

Prehistoric

Only two fragments of possible prehistoric date were identified from HVH 065 (0.004kg). Both sherds were recovered from the fill 0009 of a ditch in Trench 09. They are small, abraded, thick-walled and reduced, and are made of a sandy fabric with occasional organic inclusions. Although the pottery may be Iron Age, the sherds are undiagnostic, and could also belong to the Early Saxon period. The presence of an Early Roman vessel in Trench 11 may suggest the likelihood that the sherds date to the Iron Age.

Roman

Sixty-three small fragments of a single vessel made in a local Roman fabric were recovered from ditchfill 0003 in Trench 11 (HVH 065). This carinated cordoned jar dates to the Late Iron Age

to Early Roman period, up to the late 1st century AD (Cathy Tester, *pers comm.*). No Roman pottery was identified in the ceramic assemblage from WTL 009.

Late Saxon and medieval

The remainder of the pottery dates to the Late Saxon and medieval periods. A small quantity of St Neots-type ware was present on the Little Wrattling site, including a jar with a wedge-shaped rim which is Late Saxon (10th-11th C) rather than medieval, from the fill 0129 of a ditch in Trench 03.

St Neots-type ware was also found in pitfill 0162, with a sherd of medieval pottery containing sparse shell. However the medieval assemblage is dominated by coarseware fabrics. This general term is assigned to fine to medium sandy wares which were made in a number of production sites in the region. These include the kilns at Mile End and Great Horkesley, near Colchester (Drury and Petchey, 1975), and Middleborough (Cotter, 2000). In addition to non-specific medieval coarseware, a particularly gritty fabric was present on the site and was assigned the fabric code MCWG (Medieval Coarseware Gritty). This was made in a reddish brown coarse fabric. The most frequent identifiable fabric is Heddingham coarseware, which was produced in kilns at Sible Heddingham in north Essex. The fabric has a fine micaceous matrix and contains moderate white, grey and colourless sub-angular quartz sand and sparse iron oxide. Several variants of this fabric have been identified, such as Heddingham coarseware fine, which was also identified from the evaluation. Although mostly represented by body sherds from WTL 009, a Heddingham jar fragment with a thickened rim dating to the late 12th-Early 13th century was present in pitfill 0174, along with other coarseware jars of the same date.

A small quantity of glazed ware was also identified from the evaluation (7 sherds @ 0.027kg). These were all fragments of Heddingham Fineware jugs dating to the mid 12th to mid 13th century. Several jug sherds decorated with applied clay pellets and strips were present in pitfills 0145 and 0146 (Trench 03) and also in pitfill 0174 (Trench 05).

The medieval pottery was recovered from a series of fills of ditches and pits, almost exclusively from WTL 009.

4.2.3. The significance of the pottery

The presence of the single jar dating to the late Iron Age/Early Roman period from HVH 065 is further evidence of limited activity in the general area, as also seen in the adjacent HVH 064/WTL 008 evaluation. There is very little evidence of medieval finds from this area of the evaluation, with only a single fragment of medieval coarseware recorded from the ditchfill 0011 in Trench 09.

In contrast, there is considerable evidence of medieval activity from the northern area of the evaluation (WTL 009). Medieval pottery was recovered from a series of pits and ditches, and the fill of a gully. Although there is a small quantity of wares dating to the Late Saxon/Early medieval period, the majority of the pottery dates from the late 12th – 13th centuries with several jar rims dating to the Late 12th-Early 13th century.

The area is located to the north of Boyton Hall, which was previously the site of Alderton Chapel during the medieval period (HVH 046). Small numbers of sherds were present in Trenches 01, 03 and 04, with the largest amount being recovered from the pitfill 0174 in Trench 05. The

ceramics may represent the remnants of occupation nearby, perhaps from pits associated with properties which were spread out along the trackway to the north of the chapel. As only small quantities of other finds were recovered and these were poorly preserved, there is little additional artefactual evidence which can add to the overall interpretation.

The assemblage is dominated by pottery fabrics which were produced at kilnsites in Essex, with few discernable ceramics which definitely can be said to be of non-local origin. The exception to this is the St Neots-type ware.

The assemblage is not dissimilar to a much larger group recovered from the site of Haverhill Bypass (HVH 022), (Walker, archive report), which was made up of 2513 sherds (14.3kg). A wider range of glazed wares was present on this site, including Mill Green ware and Scarborough ware. Other sites at Burton End and Puddlebrook, Haverhill have also produced assemblages which include these pottery types, although they contain a wider range of early medieval and post-medieval ceramics (Anderson, 2000). However the bulk of the pottery from these sites is slightly later in date (mid 13th-mid 14th C).

No ceramics dating to the post-medieval period were identified, indicating that any settlement had ceased by this time and the land had reverted to agricultural use, apart from the appearance of Chapel Farm.

4.3. Fired clay

Three fragments of fired clay were recovered in total, weighing 0.093kg. Single pieces from ditchfill 0127 and pitfill 0145 were made in fine sandy fabrics with frequent small to medium chalk inclusions. Medieval pottery was associated with both fragments. A larger piece of fired clay was found in pitfill 0139 with fourteen medieval sherds. It is made from a denser, harder fabric and contains smaller much more sparse chalk inclusions. None of the fragments showed any indication of any structural impressions to give an indication of a particular function.

4.4. Animal bone

A total of 18 fragments of animal bone was collected from WTL 009 (0.120kg). The assemblage is small and fragmentary, and consists almost entirely of undiagnostic splinters. Most of the animal bone was collected from pits (13 fragments @ 0.067kg), with the remainder recovered from the fills of two ditches and a gully. The bone from pitfills 0139, 0174 and 0176 was accompanied by fragments of medieval pottery.

4.5. Small finds

Four small finds were recorded from WTL 009. All of them were made of iron (undergoing radiography). A single wedge-shaped fragment present in pitfill 0139 was found with sherds of medieval pottery. Two flat-headed nails also came from the same fill. A small unidentifiable iron fragment was found in pitfill 0174 with a sherd of St Neots-type ware.

4.6. Discussion of the finds evidence

A small amount of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from ditchfills in the south-eastern area of the evaluation (HVH 065). Many fragments came from a single vessel deposited

into ditchfill 0003 dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. As the surrounding 45ha HVH 064/WTL 009 evaluation only identified three unstratified pottery sherds of contemporary date it may be that these features (Craven 2007) are indicating an area of increased activity. Other sites of Late Iron Age and Early Roman date have been identified elsewhere in the Stour Brook valley, such as Burton End/Puddlebrook (HVH 039, Willett 2000) which lies 2.3km to the south-west, a reported Roman cemetery at Melbourne Bridge (WTH 034) which lies 1.6km to the west, and the occupation evidence excavated at Sturmer (STBHB 03) 2.5km to the south.

Small quantities of Late Saxon to Early medieval pottery were found in the ceramic assemblage from WTL 009, which may suggest that the chapel and possible settlement could have been earlier in origin than the nearby features which date to the 12th and 13th centuries. The majority of the pottery however dates to the Late 12th to 13th century, and consists of medieval coarsewares with a small number of glazed wares.

A noticeable feature of the assemblage is the lack of any substantial quantities of animal bone, building material or other finds types relating to occupational or agricultural activities. The pottery from the pits was not particularly abraded, indicative of substantial phases of redeposition, and there were only small quantities of earlier ceramics in some of the fills, suggesting that the poor survival of bone and shell may be due to soil conditions. This dearth of non-pottery finds was also observed at the adjacent evaluations in Haverhill (HVH 064) and Little Wrating (WTL 008).

It is hoped that further archaeological work in the future may find more evidence of the Late Saxon/Early medieval activity, which was suggested by the ceramic assemblage from WTL 009. In addition the pottery from the evaluations should be included in any future work undertaken on the finds from any future excavation phase. The possibility of including these sites in a synthetic publication covering other unpublished sites in the Haverhill area should also be considered. If this work is undertaken, there should be adequate liaison between ceramic specialists in Suffolk and in Essex, where further work has since been undertaken on Hedingham wares.

5. Discussion

5.1. HVH 064

The two ditches of Roman date are evidence of a higher level of activity than that previously seen in the scatter of isolated finds or features of pre-medieval date seen across the adjacent evaluation WTL 008 and HVH 064.). While the main sites of Late Iron Age and Early Roman activity in the vicinity date occur along the Stour Brook valley, for instance HVH 039, WTH 034 or STBHB 03 as discussed above, similar scatters of prehistoric or Roman features have been recorded on other nearby sites with topographical similarities, such as HVH 019, 1.3km to the south-east (Craven 2002) and HVH 059, 1km to the south-east (Craven in prep). It seems likely therefore that the site was part of an open farmed landscape during the Roman period, with Roman occupation lying in close proximity along the Stour Brook valley. These features may therefore be part of outlying field or drainage systems or be part of a more intensive area of occupation.

The later parallel ditches also probably marked field boundaries or were created for drainage. The level of medieval activity seen at WTL 009 is not evident here. The parish map for Haverhill of 1737 (Breen 2007) shows the fields immediately to the south being subdivided into narrow strips on a similar alignment indicating that if these ditches are of medieval origin they likely formed part of a system which survived into the post-medieval period.

5.2. WTL 009

The evaluation identified a dense spread of archaeological features in the south-east portion of the site, particularly in Trenches 03–05. The archaeological levels were well preserved, protected from plough damage by a layer of colluvial clay/silt that underlaid the ploughsoil.

The recovered artefactual evidence indicated a phase of 12th–14th century occupation, with a few finds hinting at a possible earlier origin for the settlement in the 10th–11th centuries or Late Saxon/Early medieval period. This corresponds with the assemblage recovered from a similar dense spread of features in the adjacent WTL 008/HVH 064 evaluation, on either side of the trackway leading to the site of Alderton Chapel/Chapel Farm (Fig. 10).

Identified features consisted of a mixture of linear ditches, occasional postholes and a range of pits of varying sizes. The majority were undated but are likely to be of a medieval date, particularly those in Trenches 03–05 or those with similar fills of grey/brown clay/silt and charcoal to the dated features. The paler fills of three features, 0147, 0165 and 0167, suggest an earlier, perhaps prehistoric, date. Features 0165 and 0167 for instance appeared similar to possible prehistoric pits seen 30m to the north in WTL 008 (Craven 2007).

Many of the linear ditches appear to respect the alignment of the existing trackway, which turns slightly towards the south on the field's southern edge, being either on a parallel (e.g. 0132 and 0140) or 90° (e.g. 0126 and 0128) alignment. This is a similar pattern to that seen in the adjacent field, WTL 008 (Craven 2007) and demonstrates that the features are probably of a contemporary date with the track. The various ditches probably had mixed functions, such as drainage of the heavy clay soils or as boundaries between rectilinear settlement fronting onto the track.

The function of the various pits, which were often of considerable size, is generally unclear, with the obvious explanation of rubbish pits not being substantiated by the finds assemblages. The density and quantity of pottery recovered per feature is less than from WTL 008 with only pits 0138 and 0173 containing more than a few sherds, and there is a distinct lack of other typical midden deposits such as animal bone or charcoal. Other possible uses, particularly for the larger pits such as 0144, may have been for clay extraction or water storage cisterns.

As with the adjacent HVH 064/WTL 009 evaluation there is no clear structural evidence, with the occasional postholes not forming any obvious pattern or layout for any type of building.

The pottery assemblage predominantly consists of local domestic wares, mainly from the late 12th to the 14th century, which is to be expected of a rural agricultural settlement. However the distinct lack of other finds material mentioned above is unexpected in such an area of apparent rural occupation. Very little in the way of animal bone, shell or other organic deposits were recovered, particularly in comparison to the size of the pottery assemblage. Many of the medieval features contained scattered quantities of charcoal but no intensive deposits that would indicate the immediate presence of hearths and domestic waste were seen.

The single phase of activity identified both here and in the adjacent HVH 064/WTL 009 evaluation is thought to relate to settlement around the medieval Alderton Chapel, which probably lay to the east of Boyton Hall under the site of Chapel Farm. However the exact location of the chapel is unclear, as is the date of its establishment. The earliest documentary references, as noted in the HER record (Appendix 4) and the documentary report for HVH 064/WTL 009 (Breen 2007), date only from the 15th century and so it is not possible to definitively link this 12th-14th century occupation to its presence. A possible alternative is that the settlement may have been centred upon an earlier building of the Late Saxon/medieval period, which was later replaced by the Chapel.

However the Chapel is known to have owned the surrounding farmland and as such would have been the focus for rural medieval settlement and farming activities. It seems most likely that the presence of this medieval settlement, which mainly lies in a well defined, 35m wide, strip along the north side of the Chapel's access trackway, was associated with it, therefore indicating a 12th-14th century date for the Chapel's period of use.

By the 15th century the site appears to have become open farmland belonging to Chapel Farm, eventually being formed by two separate fields, Home and Lower Pasture. The ditch and boundary between these two fields, still shown on the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey of 1926 was infilled during the 20th century. The occasional bricks seen in its fill are probably the only evidence that was seen of the two buildings, shown on the Ordnance survey maps as being built between 1886 and 1904, which were demolished during the 20th century.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The HVH 065 site identified two small Roman features in addition to a pair of parallel medieval ditches. While scattered pre-medieval features have also been identified across the larger WTL 009/HVH 064 evaluation, with a further three possible prehistoric features in WTL 009, the quantity of pottery recovered from ditch 0002 indicates a possible focus for Roman activity. Therefore a programme of archaeological 'strip/map/sample' monitoring work is recommended prior to development in this area with the aim of identifying further Roman deposits and in particular to trace the extent and establish the function of the curvilinear ditch 0008.

Within the WTL 009 site the evaluation has identified part of a substantial phase of settlement activity, dating to the medieval period, which merits further investigation prior to development. Also seen in the adjacent WTL 008/HVH 064 evaluation, this area of occupation lies in close proximity to the former site of Alderton Chapel and Chapel Farm, on either side of that site's former access trackway. The two evaluations have identified deposits that indicate a possible Late Saxon or Early medieval origin for this settlement, with the main phase of activity occurring in the 12th-14th centuries.

These deposits, combined with the results of WTL 009, are clearly part of the overall settlement that would have centered upon Alderton Chapel and indicate the presence of possible buildings, rubbish pits and subdivision of land extending alongside the line of the trackway. By the 16th century these fields, which were originally part of the Chapel's estate, were sold into private ownership and apparently reverted to open land being farmed by various tenants, as the medieval activity of pits, postholes and ditches comes to a halt by the 15th century.

The specific site of Alderton Chapel is unknown, although it is thought most likely to lie somewhere under the properties of Boyton Hall, Chapel Cottage and the remaining farm buildings. Substantial development and hence archaeological work in the future within this defined area is unlikely to occur and so the specific site of the Chapel will remain unknown. The deposits thus identified within the two evaluations are of regional importance as they offer a chance to examine the wider settlement that was associated with the Chapel and the subsequent Chapel Farm.

The medieval deposits lie in the south-eastern part of the site and are vulnerable to disturbance from future development as the archaeological levels generally lie from 0.3m-0.5m below ground-level. While these deposits are not of sufficient importance to warrant preservation *in situ* it is recommended that they are the subject of archaeological excavation, covering an area of c.5000sqm, prior to development (Fig. 10). Similarly a recommendation for excavation of the medieval deposits in the adjacent evaluation site has been made. If possible it is recommended that these excavations take place concurrently, ideally with a single post-excavation assessment.

The excavation assessment should consider the possibility of these combined sites being included in a synthetic publication covering other unpublished medieval sites in the Haverhill area. It is also recommended that the ceramic assemblages from both evaluations and subsequent excavations are subjected to further analysis and that consultation with ceramic specialists in Essex should be undertaken to ensure that the latest fabric research is taken into account.

Further documentary research into the history of the Chapel, as part of the overall mitigation strategy for development both here and on the adjoining site, is also possible. It is recommended that this be carried out in conjunction with any future fieldwork, with the specific aims of

establishing the history of land usage and ownership of the Chapel, its associated settlement and farmland.

It is assumed that requirements for any future development will involve the preservation of the Chapel's access trackway, as it is an important surviving remnant of the historic landscape. Similarly the ditch and field boundary which separates the site from the adjacent fields is another feature of the historic landscape and ought to be preserved if possible. If these are removed then the excavation area for this site will be directly incorporated into the larger adjacent site.

J.A.Craven
Project Officer
Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
December 2007

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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. Trench list

Trench No	Length	Alignment	Depth	Subsoil type	Features	Associated Op's
01	28	N-S	0.3m topsoil overlying 0.05m of mid brown clay/silt.	Mid yellow/brown clay and chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0112-0118
02	48	E-W	0.3m topsoil overlying 0.1m of mid brown clay/silt.	Mid yellow/brown clay and chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0100-0105
03	35	E-W	0.3m topsoil overlying 0.1m of mid brown clay/silt.	Mid yellow/brown clay and chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0106-0111, 0119-0131, 0142-0148
04	38	N-S	0.35m topsoil overlying 0.1m of mid brown clay/silt.	Mid yellow/brown clay and chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0132-0141, 0153-0154
05	48	E-W	0.35m topsoil overlying 0.1m of mid brown clay/silt.	Mid yellow/brown clay and chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0149-0152, 0155-0156, 0159-0164, 0169-0176
06	13	N-S	0.3m topsoil	Mid yellow/brown clay and chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
07	44	E-W	0.3m topsoil overlying 0.1m of mid brown clay/silt.	Mid yellow/brown clay and chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0157-0158
08	33	E-W	0.3m topsoil overlying 0.2m of mid brown clay/silt.	Mid yellow/brown clay and chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0165-0168
09	34	E-W	0.3m topsoil	Mid yellow/brown clay and chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0006-0011
10	14	N-S	0.3m topsoil	Mid yellow/brown clay and chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11	32	E-W	0.3m topsoil	Mid yellow/brown clay and chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0002-0005

Appendix 2. Context list

Context	Feature	Trench No	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Finds	Spotdate	Phase
0001			Unstratified finds				<input type="checkbox"/>		
0002	0002	11	Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned NW-SE, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep. Steep sided, flat base.			<input type="checkbox"/>		I
0003	0002	11	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay/silt.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rom	I
0004	0004	11	Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned NW-SE, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. Moderate sloping sides, flat base.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0005	0004	11	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay/silt with chalk flecks.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0006	0006	11	Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned NW-SE, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. Moderate sloping sides, flat base.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0007	0006	09	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay/silt with chalk flecks.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0008	0008	09	Ditch cut	Curvilinear ditch, broadly E-W aligned, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep. Moderate sloping sides, flat base.		0010	<input type="checkbox"/>		I
0009	0008	09	Ditch fill	Dark brown clay/silt with charcoal flecks.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IA?	I
0010	0010	09	Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned NW-SE, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep. Steep sloping sides, flat base.	0008		<input type="checkbox"/>		II
0011	0010	09	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay/silt.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Med	II
0100	0100	02	Gully cut	Linear gully with moderate sloping sides and a V shaped base. Linear runs NW-SE. Width 0.40m. Depth 0.20m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0101	0100	02	Gully fill	Mid brown, compact silty clay.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
0102	0102	02	Ditch cut	Linear ditch with steep sloping sides and a flat concave base. Linear runs N-S. Width 0.30m. Depth 0.20m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0103	0102	02	Ditch fill	Dark brown, compact silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0104	0104	02	Posthole cut	Circular in plan with steep sloping sides to a concave base. Width 0.40m. Depth 0.25m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0105	0104	02	Posthole fill	Dark grey, compact silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.			<input type="checkbox"/>		

Context	Feature	Trench No	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Finds	Spotdate	Phase
0106	0106	03	Ditch cut	Linear with steep sloping sides to a rounded concave base. It is truncated by 0108 and 0110. Width 0.30m. Depth 0.14m.		0108, 011	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0107	0106	03	Ditch fill	Mid grey/brown, very compact silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
0108	0108	03	Ditch cut	Linear with moderate sloping sides to a concave base. Linear runs NW-SE and is truncated by 0106 and 0110.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0109	0108	03	Ditch fill	Mid grey/brown, very compact silty clay.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0110	0110	03	Posthole cut	Elongated circular in plan with moderate sloping sides to a concave base. Feature 0110 cuts linears 0106 and 0108. Width 0.30m. Length 0.40m. Depth 0.15m.	0106, 010		<input type="checkbox"/>		
0111	0110	03	Posthole fill	Mid to dark brown/grey, compact silty clay.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0112	0112	01	Ditch cut	Linear ditch with moderate sloping sides to a concave base. Linear runs N-S. Width 0.80m. Depth 0.20m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0113	0112	01	Ditch fill	Mid brown, compact silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate chalk and flint inclusions.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
0114	0114	01	Ditch cut	Linear ditch with moderate sloping sides to an unclear base due to being cut by pit 0116. Linear runs NW-SE. Width 0.80m. Depth 0.50m.		0116	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0115	0114	01	Ditch fill	Dark brown, compact silty clay with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional flint inclusions.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
0116	0116	01	Pit cut	Sub rounded pit with moderate sloping sides to a concave base, pit is only partially visible and partially dug. Width 3.00m. Depth 0.85m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0117	0116	01	Pit fill	Re-distributed grey/orange natural with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0118	0116	01	Pit fill	Mid to light grey/brown, compact silty clay with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks and very occasional flint inclusions. Finds of bone.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
0119	0119	02	Posthole cut	Sub circular in plan with almost vertical sides to a flat base. 0.8m diameter and 0.5m deep.		0122, 012	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0120	0119	02	Posthole fill	Dark grey/brown clay/silt with flecks of charcoal and chalk.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0121	0119	02	Posthole fill	Dark grey/brown clay/silt with flecks of charcoal and chalk.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0122	0122	02	Posthole cut	Circular posthole, 0.8m diameter, 0.5m deep. Steep sided, irregular base.	0119	0124	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0123	0122	02	Posthole fill	Dark grey/brown clay/silt with flecks of charcoal and chalk.			<input type="checkbox"/>		

Context	Feature	Trench No	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Finds	Spotdate	Phase
0124	0124	02	Gully cut	Linear gully, aligned E-W. 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep. Cuts north sides of 0122 and 0119. Terminates to west.	0119, 012		<input type="checkbox"/>		
0125	0124	02	Gully fill	Dark grey/brown clay/silt with flecks of charcoal and chalk.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0126	0126	03	Ditch cut	Linear ditch with shallow sloping side to a wide flat base. Linear runs N-S. Width 2.95m. Depth 0.15m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		II
0127	0126	03	Ditch fill	Mid grey/brown, compact silty clay with occasional flint and frequent chalk inclusions.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Med	II
0128	0128	03	Ditch cut	Linear ditch with steep sloping sides to a concave flat base. Linear runs N-S and looks like it possibly cuts posthole/pit 0130. Width 1.70m. Length 0.80m. Depth 0.83m.	0130		<input type="checkbox"/>		II
0129	0128	03	Ditch fill	Mid grey/orange, compact silty clay.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sax	II
0130	0130	03	Posthole cut	Sub rounded in plan with moderately steep side to a rounded concave base. Posthole/pit 0130 is cut by linear 0128. Width 1.70m. Length 0.80m. Depth 0.80m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0131	0130	03	Posthole fill	Mid grey/orange, compact silty clay.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0132	0132	04	Ditch cut	Linear ditch with shallow sloping sides to a wide flat concave base. Linear runs E-W. Width 1.80m. Depth 0.30m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0133	0132	04	Ditch fill	Mid grey/brown, compact silty clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0134	0134	04	Pit cut	Circular pit with steep sloping sides to a concave base. Width 0.60m. Length 0.60m. Depth 0.30m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		II
0135	0134	04	Pit fill	Mid to dark grey/brown, compact silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.			<input type="checkbox"/>	Med	II
0136	0136	04	Posthole cut	Circular in plan with moderate sloping sides to a concave base. Width 0.45m. Depth 0.15m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0137	0136	04	Posthole fill	Mid to dark grey/brown, compact silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0138	0138	04	Pit cut	Possible cut of pit, partially beneath bulk. Steep sloping sides to a concave base. Width 0.60m. Length 2.0m. Depth 0.50m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		II
0139	0138	04	Pit fill	Mid to dark grey/brown, compact silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Med	II

Context	Feature	Trench No	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Finds	Spotdate	Phase
0140	0140	04	Ditch cut	Linear ditch with moderate upper sloping sides, then steeping to a central trench, base is not seen. Width 2.35m. Depth 0.70+m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		II
0141	0140	04	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown, compact silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Med	II
0142	0106	03	Section	Profile section of 0106.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0143	0108	03	Section	Profile section of 0108.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0144	0144	03	Pit cut	Possible cut of large pit in east end of trench 3. Cut is unclear due to redeposited natural over east end of trench. Steep sloping sides to a flatish base. Width 3.70m. Depth 0.70m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		II
0145	0144	03	Pit fill	Mid to dark brown/grey, compact silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks and flint inclusions.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Med	II
0146	0144	03	Pit fill	Redeposited natural mid grey/orange, compact silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions and very occasional charcoal flecks. Finds of pottery.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Med	II
0147	0147	03	Pit cut	Circular in plan with steep sloping sides to a concave base. Width 0.85m. Length 0.85m. Depth 0.40m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0148	0147	03	Pit fill	Mid orange/grey/brown, very compact silty clay with occasional flint stones.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0149	0149	05	Gully cut	Linear gully with steep sloping sides to a concave base. Linear runs NE-SW. Width 0.60m. Length 0.70m. Depth 0.30m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0150	0149	05	Gully fill	Mid grey, compact silty clay.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0151	0151	05	Ditch cut	Linear ditch with moderate sloping sides to a concave base. Linear runs NE-SW. Width 1.30m. Length 0.60m. Depth 0.30m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0152	0151	05	Ditch fill	Mid grey/orange, compact silty clay.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0153	0153	04	Pit cut	Possible pit, extent unclear, moderate sloping sides to a concave base. Width 1.60m. Depth 0.50m. Not drawn.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0154	0153	04	Pit fill	Mid grey/brown, compact silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
0155	0155	05	Gully cut	Linear gully with steep sloping sides to a concave base. Linear runs N-S. Width 0.60m. Depth 0.25m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0156	0155	05	Gully fill	Mid brown/grey, compact silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unid	

Context	Feature	Trench No	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Finds	Spotdate	Phase
0157	0157	07	Ditch cut	Linear ditch with moderate sloping sides to a flat concave base. Linear runs N-S. Width 2.00m. Depth 0.64m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0158	0157	07	Ditch fill	Light grey/brown, compact silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0159	0159	05	Pit cut	Circular in plan with steep sloping sides to an undulating base. Width 0.90m. Depth 0.40m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		II
0160	0159	05	Pit fill	Mid grey/brown, compact silty clay.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Med	II
0161	0161	05	Pit cut	Extent of shallow pit is unclear. Pit cuts gully 0163. Width 1.20m. Depth 0.10m.	0163		<input type="checkbox"/>		II
0162	0161	05	Pit fill	Mid green/brown, compact silty clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Med	II
0163	0163	05	Gully cut	Linear gully with moderate sloping sides to a concave base. Linear runs NE-SW. Gully is cut by pit 0161. Width 0.25m. Depth 0.10m.		0161	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0164	0163	05	Gully fill	Light green/brown, compact silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0165	0165	08	Ditch cut	Linear ditch with moderate sloping sides to a flat base. Linear runs NE-SW. Width 0.90m. Depth 0.26m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0166	0165	08	Ditch fill	Mid brown, compact silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0167	0167	08	Pit cut	Possible large circular pit - partially beneath trench bulk. Quadrant excavated with steep sides, the base is unknown. Width 0.20m. Length 1.25+m. Depth 0.60+m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0168	0167	08	Pit fill	Mid brown, compact silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0169	0169	05	Posthole cut	Possible posthole with moderate sloping sides to a concave base. Width 0.35m. Depth 0.10m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0170	0169	05	Posthole fill	Light grey/brown, compact silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0171	0171	05	Pit cut	Sub rounded in plan with moderate sloping sides to a concave base. Width 0.60m. Depth 0.20m.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0172	0171	05	Pit fill	Mid grey/brown, compact silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0173	0173	05	Pit cut	Possible large circular pit - partially beneath trench bulk. Feature not fully excavated - sides slope moderately base is unclear. Width 2.80m. Depth 0.70m.		0175	<input type="checkbox"/>		II

Context	Feature	Trench No	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Finds	Spotdate	Phase
0174	0173	05	Pit fill	Mid grey/brown, compact silty clay with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Med	II
0175	0175	05	Pit cut	Sub rounded in plan with steep sloping sides, base is unclear. Pit 0175 cuts pit 0173. Width 2.50m. Depth 0.70m.	0173		<input type="checkbox"/>		II
0176	0175	05	Pit fill	Mid grey/brown, compact silty clay with moderate chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and flint inclusions.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Med	II

Appendix 3.1. WTL009 General finds

Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	Ceramic Period	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Shell No	Shell Wt	Miscellaneous
113	0	0		0	0	4	14	0	0	
115	0	0		0	0	4	8	0	0	
118	0	0		0	0	10	25	0	0	
127	1	11	MED	1	2	0	0	0	0	
129	2	7	SAX	0	0	0	0	0	0	
135	2	21	MED	0	0	0	0	0	0	
139	14	127	MED	1	73	1	8	0	0	
141	2	12	MED	0	0	0	0	0	0	
145	10	45	MED	1	18	0	0	0	0	
146	2	6	MED	0	0	0	0	0	0	
156	2	22	UNID	0	0	1	31	0	0	
160	4	23	MED	0	0	0	0	0	0	
162	4	24	MED	0	0	0	0	0	0	
174	37	263	MED	0	0	11	24	0	0	
176	1	7	MED	0	0	1	10	0	0	

Appendix 3.2. HVH 065 General Finds

Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	Ceramic Period
3	63	103	ROM
9	2	4	IA?
11	1	10	MED

Appendix 3.3. WTL 009 Pottery

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No of sherds	Weight	Abrasion	Sooting	Illustrate	Comments	Fabric spotdate	Overall spotdate
127	M	HCW	BODY		1	11				Oxidised		L12th-13th C
129	LS/M	SNTE?	CP/JAR		2	7				Small jar w LS type wedge rim		10th-11th C
135	M	MCW	BODY		2	21						L12th-14th C
139	M	MCWG	BODY		3	42				Reddish brown, coarse fab		
139	M	HCW?	CP/JAR		2	33				Oxidised, squared rim	12th-E13th C?	12th-E13th C
139	M	HCWF	BODY		1	5						
139	M	MCW	BODY		7	42						
139	M	MCWG	BODY		1	4						
141	M	HCW	BODY		1	2						L12th-13th C
141	M	MISC	BODY		1	10				Oxidised, poss Essex fab 13T		
145	M	HCW	BODY		3	6						
145	M	MCW	BODY		4	30						
145	M	HFW	JUG	APD	3	9				Applied pellets & strips		L 12th-Mid 13th C
146	M	HFW	JUG	APD	2	6				Ditto, same jug as 145		L12th-M13th C
156	M	HCW?	BODY		2	22				Greyware		L12th-14th C
160	M	MCWG	BODY		4	24		S		Gritty ?Hed variant		L12th-14th C
162	M	SNTE	BODY		3	6						

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No of sherds	Weight	Abrasion	Sooting	Illustrate	Comments	Fabric spotdate	Overall spotdate
162	M	MISC	BODY		1	17				Med sandy w sparse shell incs		12th-14th C?
174	M	HFW	BODY		2	12				Pitted clear glaze		
174	M	SNTE	BODY		1	6		S				
174	M	MCW	CP/JAR		5	51				Thickened		
174	M	MCW	CP/JAR		2	22	A			Small thickened rim		
174	M	HCWF	BODY		2	4		S		2 joining		
174	M	HCW	CP/JAR		1	30	AA			Chunky thickened rim	L12th-E13th C	
174	M	MCW	CP/JAR		10	68				Hard fired greyware, squared rim	L12th-E13th C	
174	M	HCW(F)?	BODY		5	28						
174	M	HCW?	BODY		1	4						
174	M	MCW	BODY		7	35				Fine walled, hard, reddish brown		
174	M	MCW?	BODY		1	3				Misc med, has sand, flint		
176	LS/M	SNTE	BODY		1	7				Oxidised		850-1200

Appendix 3.4. HVH 065 Pottery

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	No of sherds	Weight	Abrasion	Illustrate	Comment	Overall spotdate
3	R	BSW	CAMI8	63	103		?	Carinated cordoned jar	Just preconquest to mid 1st century
9	PRE	HMSO	BODY	2	4	A			?Iron Age
11	M	MCW	BODY	1	10	A		Coarse abraded greyware, poss HCW	L12th-14th C

Appendix 4. HVH 046 HER record

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
HVH 046 - MSF19261	Haverhill Chapel (1783); Alderton Chapel; Chapel of Blessed Virgin Mary	Monument
Group of three (+) buildings named Haverhill Chapel on Hodskinson's 1783 map.		Period Med
Location		
National Grid Reference		
TL 67427 46693 (point)	TL64NE	Area
Administrative Areas		
Civil Parish	HAVERHILL, ST EDMUNDSBURY, SUFFOLK	
Address/Historic Names - None recorded		
Designations, Statuses and Scorings		
Associated Legal Designations - None recorded		
Other Statuses and Cross-References		
Parish Code - HVH 046		Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 19261		Active
Ratings and Scorings - None recorded		
Monument Types and Dates		
SITE (Undated)		
Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	
CEMETERY (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)		
CHAPEL (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1474 AD to 1783 AD)		
HERMITAGE (Medieval to Unknown - 1522 AD)		
Finds - None recorded		
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded		
Description and Sources		
Description		
Group of three (+) buildings named Haverhill Chapel on Hodskinson's 1783 map. In 1839 , 1867 (& 1981) named Chapel Farm, a range of buildings on either side of Haverhill & Little Wratting parish boundary (S3). Possibly(?) associated with Boyton Hall to east - nearby is a place "called The Mount, where, I believe proofs have been shown that it was a burial place" (S3). Probably Chapel of Alderton (Alwarton 1474; Alverton 1489; Aldyrton 1503; Althirton 1514; Alderton 1522)(Luerabilis & Alderton Street are also spoken of) mentioned in wills of C15/C16 (S2)(S3)(S4).		
See also parish file HVH 005 letter dated 1979		
Sources		
(M1)	Unpublished document: Suffolk Archaeological Service. Parish file. copy (S1)	
(S1)	Map: J Hodskinson. 1783. The County of Suffolk Surveyed. The County of Suffolk Surveyed	
(S2)	Bibliographic reference: Goult W. 1990. A Survey of Suffolk Parish History. Goult W, West Suffolk, 1990,	
(S3)	Bibliographic reference: Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology. Clay C, 'Haverhill', 4, 1868, 102	
(S4)	Unpublished document: File Note. Northeast P, 3 February 1997	
Land Use		
Related Monuments - None Recorded		
Associated Individuals/Organisations		

SMR Number	HVH 046 - MSF192	Site Name	Haverhill Chapel (1783); Alderton Chapel; Chapel of
Hodskinson J, - Unassigned		Reported by	1783
Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service		Compiler	7/6/01

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Appendix 5

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

Boyton Hall; LDF allocation Land NW of Haverhill

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.

This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work if development takes place, this will be the subject of another brief.

1. Background

- 1.1 In order to establish the full archaeological implications of development at this location the applicant is advised that an archaeological field evaluation of the potential application area should be provided.

In the event of an application coming forward the Planning Authority will be 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 results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.**

- 1.2 The site area lies to the W of the Bury to Haverhill Road (A143), N of Boyton Hall within the parish of Little Wratting. The block is centred upon TL6749 4671. See figure 1.
- 1.3 The overall potential LDF development area has been the subject of a desk-top assessment by CgMs (Suzanne Gailey Feb 2007). This report adequately defines the actual and potential archaeology of the broad area; the conclusions are accepted. The areas close to Boyton Hall (such as this one) have additional importance because of the potential for a medieval chapel and general medieval occupation on the hall site.
- 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.
- 1.5 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.

- 1.6 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 any future planning condition are likely to be adequately met.
- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer or landowner or their agent to ensure that the archaeological contractor is not at risk from contaminated land and should expect to provide a contamination report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, this must include recognition of any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 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 natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 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 **Field Evaluation**

- 3.1 Examine the area for earthworks, e.g. banks, ponds, ditches. If present these are to be recorded in plan at 1:2500, with appropriate sections. A record should be made of the topographic setting of the site (e.g. slope, plateau, etc). The Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service must be consulted if earthworks are present and before proceeding to the excavation of any trial trenches.
- 3.2 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the entire site and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 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.

- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 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 and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 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).
- 3.11 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.
"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England" English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.
- 3.12 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.14 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. 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: RDCarr

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

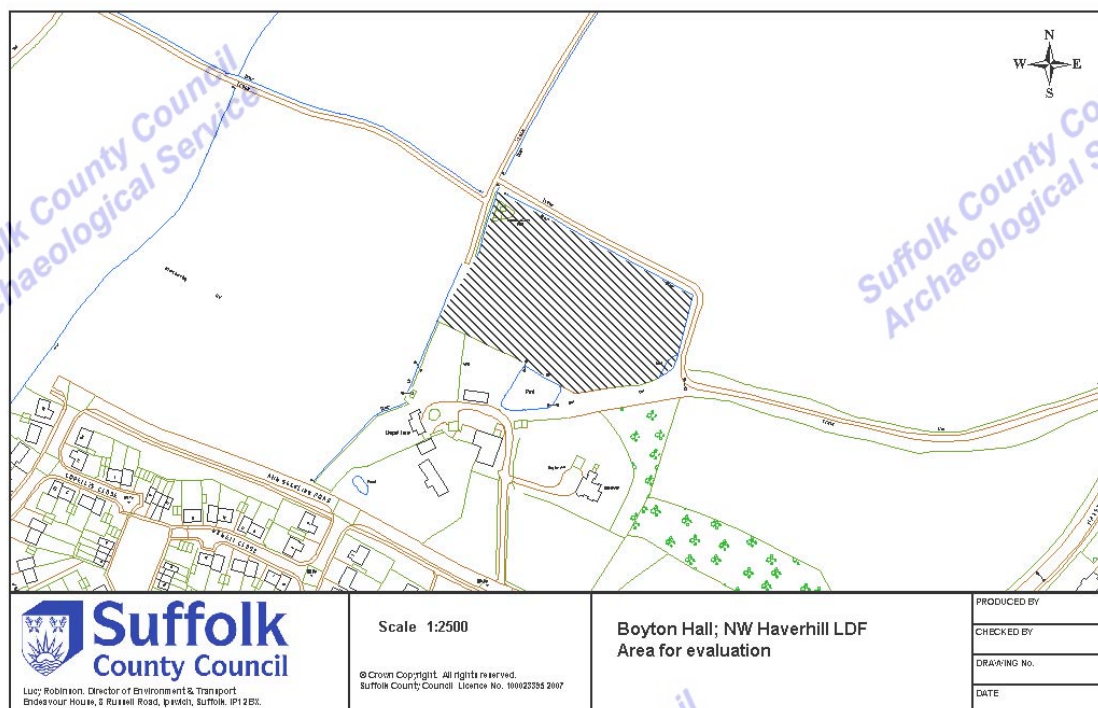
Tel: 01284 35244

Date: 12th October 2007

Reference: PreNWHaverhill Boyton Hall_Spec fw.doc

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.



For location purposes
Not to indicated scale of 1: 2500