

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/001

**St. Felix RC Primary School, Haverhill
HVH 071**

S. Cass

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Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at St. Felix Roman Catholic Primary School, Haverhill, between the 11th and 16th December 2009 during ground works to construct two new hard play areas to the south of the main school building. A number of ditches and pits were found in the smaller play area, with dates ranging from the Roman to medieval periods, while a single feature of indeterminate size and function (believed to be a wide ditch) was noted during monitoring of the larger, southern, play area, also believed to be of early medieval date.

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1. Introduction

Archaeological monitoring of ground reduction, prior to the construction of new hard play areas at St. Felix Roman Catholic Primary School, was undertaken between the 11th and 16th of December 2009. This was after evaluation of the proposed development areas revealed a probable medieval ditch, with residual Roman finds also recovered. Evaluation on the immediately adjacent site of Burton End School (2009/293) identified several features of Iron Age/Roman date, in addition to a ditch likely to continue into St. Felix School, which possibly links up with a feature identified in the evaluation carried out (2009/294) prior to this monitoring.

The site of the additional hard play areas lies to the south of the existing play area to the south of the school buildings, currently in use as part of the school playing field.

2. Geology and topography

The underlying geology of this area of the county comprises chalky boulder clay, a till that was deposited by the Anglian Glaciation which has been dissected, relatively deeply, by streams and rivers. The result is a landscape that undulates, sometimes strongly, in contrast to the landscape of the north Suffolk claylands, which have very little relative relief.

The site is situated upon the south facing slope of an approximately east-west valley c. 1km west of Haverhill town centre. The slope is initially gentle but becomes much steeper towards the southern boundary of the school with an extremely steep slope between the southern boundary and Burton End Road. This road is believed to be at least medieval in origin and appears to have been cut into the bottom of the sloping valley side.

The site is located within the present urban area of Haverhill in an area of late 20th century development. Prior to this, the school site was open farmland.

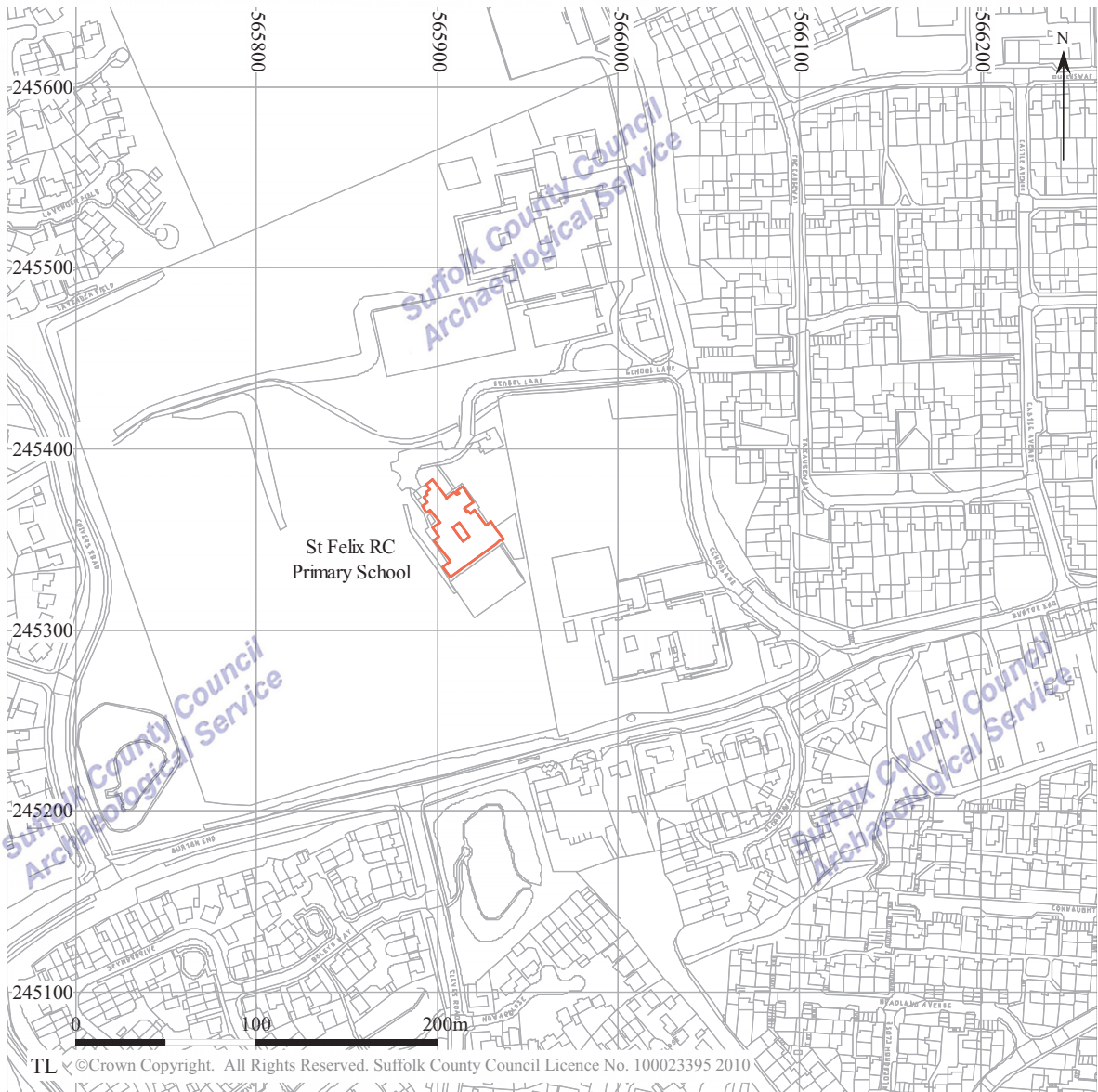


Figure 1. Site Location

3. Archaeological and historical background

There are no known sites recorded on the County Historic Environment Record within the school site but it is situated within an area of archaeological importance as recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds have been recorded to the west (HER ref. HVH 034) and southwest (HVH 030) and an extensive medieval site (HVH 035) was excavated some 280m to the west. Together these indicate a high potential for earlier remains relating to numerous periods to be located at this site.

Archaeological evaluation carried out immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site, within the bounds of Burton End Primary School (HVH 070), revealed a small number of archaeological features comprising ditches, pits, post-holes and a possible beam-slot. Pottery sherds recovered from the fills of these features indicate that they relate to activity during the Iron Age and Roman periods. One of the features was believed to continue through into this site, forming the ditch identified in Trenches 3 and 4 which contained medieval pottery.

4. Methodology

The works undertaken on the site can be divided into two distinct areas; the smaller irregular play area closest to the existing school building and the larger rectangular play area further to the south.

The irregular play area was stripped, under archaeological supervision, to the top of the first natural geological deposit (at an approximate depth of between 0.25-0.35m below the previous ground level) at which point archaeological features became visible. These features consisted of shallow ditches/gullies and several medium/large pits of varying depths. One ditch is believed to be the same as that observed in Trenches 3 and 4, and in the adjacent site.

The larger play area to the south was treated as a monitored strip, rather than a small area excavation due to the different construction methodology involved. As the site lies on the slope of a hill, it was necessary to level off the play area to be the same as the highest point of existing ground under it, in this case the north-west corner. This,

coupled with an increase in the top- and subsoil deposits downslope to the southeast, meant that only in the western-most quarter of the play area would natural geology be exposed, with an increasing buffer of subsoil remaining above any archaeology further to the east. A single feature was identified during the monitoring of this area, where the digger stripped slightly deeper than elsewhere. Due to the remaining overburden present on the feature and its apparent size, it was not possible to fully expose or characterise the feature, though a small slot was excavated and finds were retrieved in order to at least date the feature.

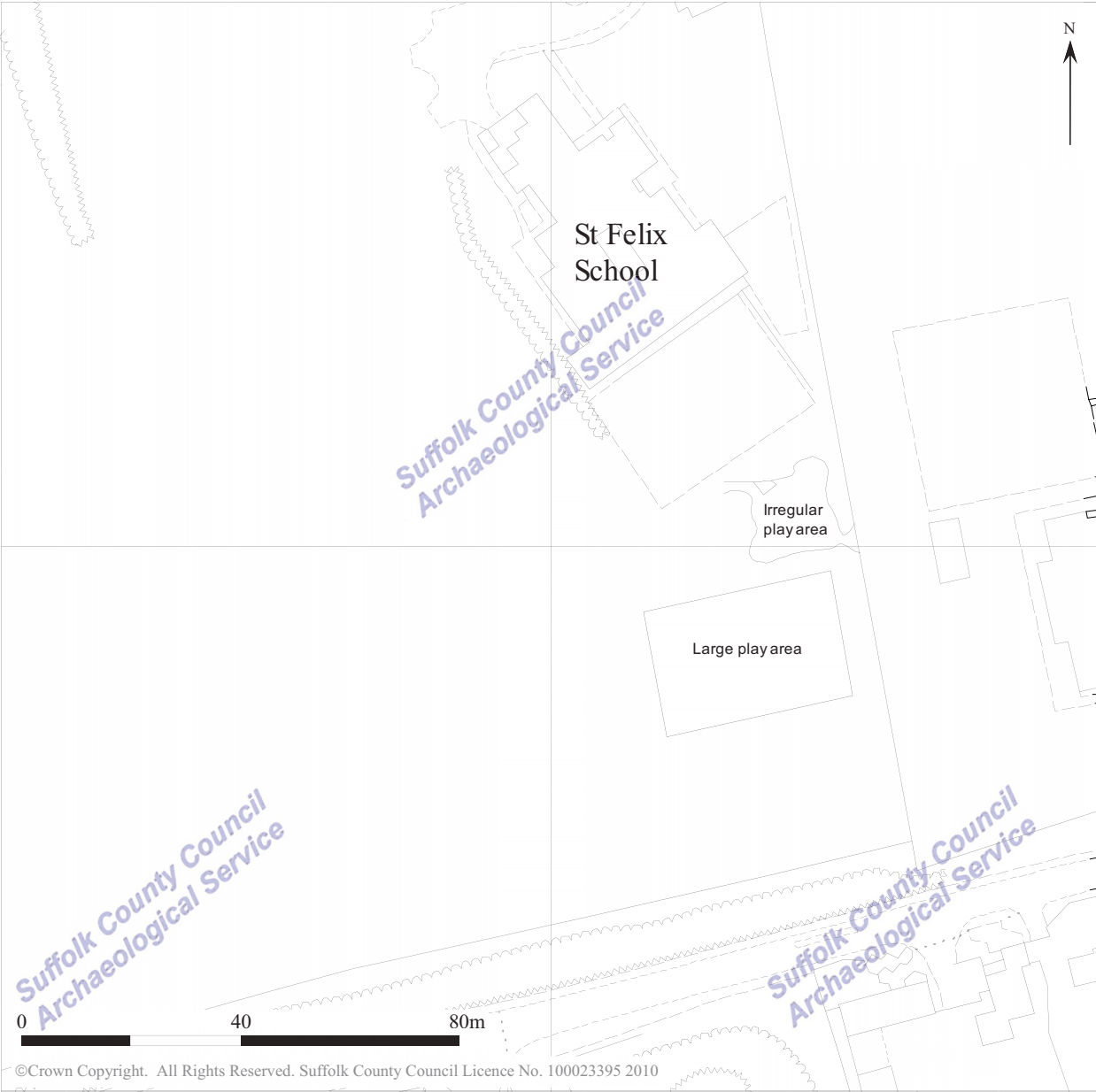


Figure 2. Location of play areas within site

5. Results

5.1 Irregular play area

The features encountered during the stripping of this area can be divided into three types – scattered pits, north-west/south-east orientated shallow gullies and a single north-east/south-west orientated ditch.

The pits ranged from 0.9m to 2.35m in diameter and were between 0.25m and 0.5m deep. Pit 0065 was dated to the Roman period, and pit 0057 to the early medieval period, but no others provided dateable finds so it is not possible to assign them to either phase of activity at this point. They had generally steep sloping sides, with shallow concave bases.



Plate 1. Medieval pit 0057, facing east (1m scale)



Plate 2. Undated pit 0079, facing west (0.2m scale)

The north-west/south-east orientated gullies were all shallow (between 0.05m and 0.25m deep) and of similar widths (0.3m to 0.5m wide). They are believed to be internal field divisions or small drainage channels, leading to the larger ditch crossing the site in the south-east corner. Unfortunately there were no dateable finds from any of them, and the lack of determinable stratigraphic relationships with the north-east/south-west ditch means any dating is only tentative but as two of the features seem to end at the ditch, it is suggested that they are of a similar age to this medieval/post-medieval ditch.

Slot 0053 was excavated to investigate a possible terminus/junction although after excavation it appears that there is only the single ditch continuing to the north-west.

Slot 0061 is not believed to be a true terminus as the feature stays at a constant level and it is the natural ground which drops away. This may be a more extreme version of the adjacent gully, which clearly narrows and becomes shallower as it heads to the south-east. It seems more likely that this shallow feature was never excavated down into the natural clays and therefore was probably removed during stripping or destroyed during prior landscaping/agricultural activity on the site.

The north-east/south-west orientated ditch is believed to be the same feature as that seen in the evaluation on the adjacent site, as well as that identified in Trenches 3 and 4 on this site during the evaluation phase. It was found to be approximately 1m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a shallow concave base. While no dateable finds were located during this monitoring phase, the prior evaluation identified it as being most probably of medieval/post-medieval date, with some residual Roman pottery fragments and a single sherd that could be medieval, post-medieval or of 16th-18th century date.



Plate 3. Ditch 0075, facing south, with gully 0077 on the right (0.2m scale)

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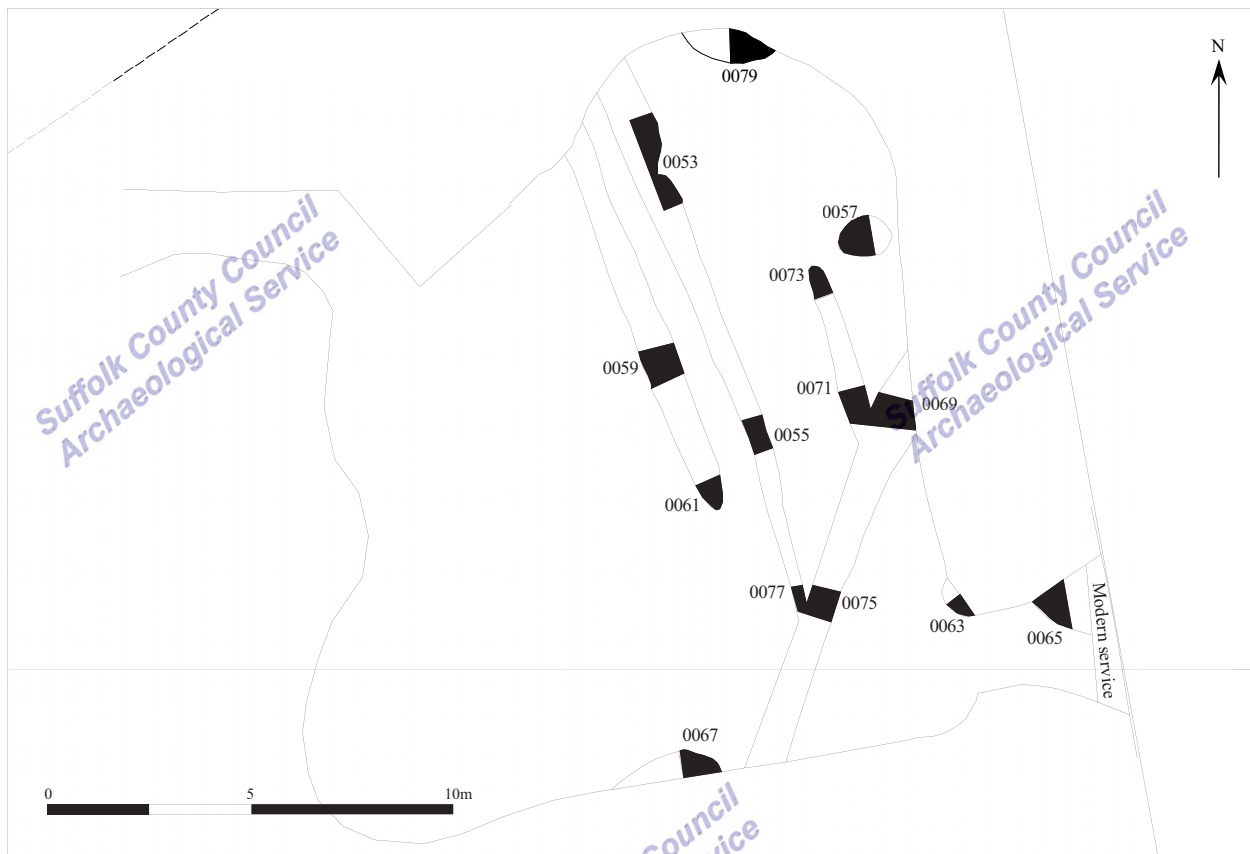


Figure 3. Plan of features within irregular play area.

5.2 Large play area

The large play area was stripped to the construction level needed by the contractors, rather than down to the archaeological horizon, as was the case in the previous area. Due to the slope of the hill, and the design of the play area, this meant that towards the north-west corner of the new area the natural geological layer was exposed fully while further east and south, more subsoil was left in place, providing a protective layer above any potential archaeology. A single feature was observed during stripping, towards the southern boundary of the strip, where stripping was slightly deeper than intended. Due to the presence of the subsoil layer, it was not possible to expose the entire feature, so the visible edge was more clearly defined where possible and a sondage was excavated in order to attempt to provide some information regarding the date of the feature.

Feature 0081 was visible for approximately 10m (NE-SW) and was at least 1.3m wide (NW-SE). A small slot excavated across the feature at its most visible point revealed a moderately steep sloping south-eastern side and a flat base. The fill was a very mixed silty clay, with pockets of redeposited natural, and had large amounts of charcoal flecks

and small to large chalk flecks and fragments within it. Pottery recovered from this slot dates the feature to the early medieval period (11th – 12th century), which could indicate that it was of similar date to the north-east/south-west orientated ditch seen in the other area.

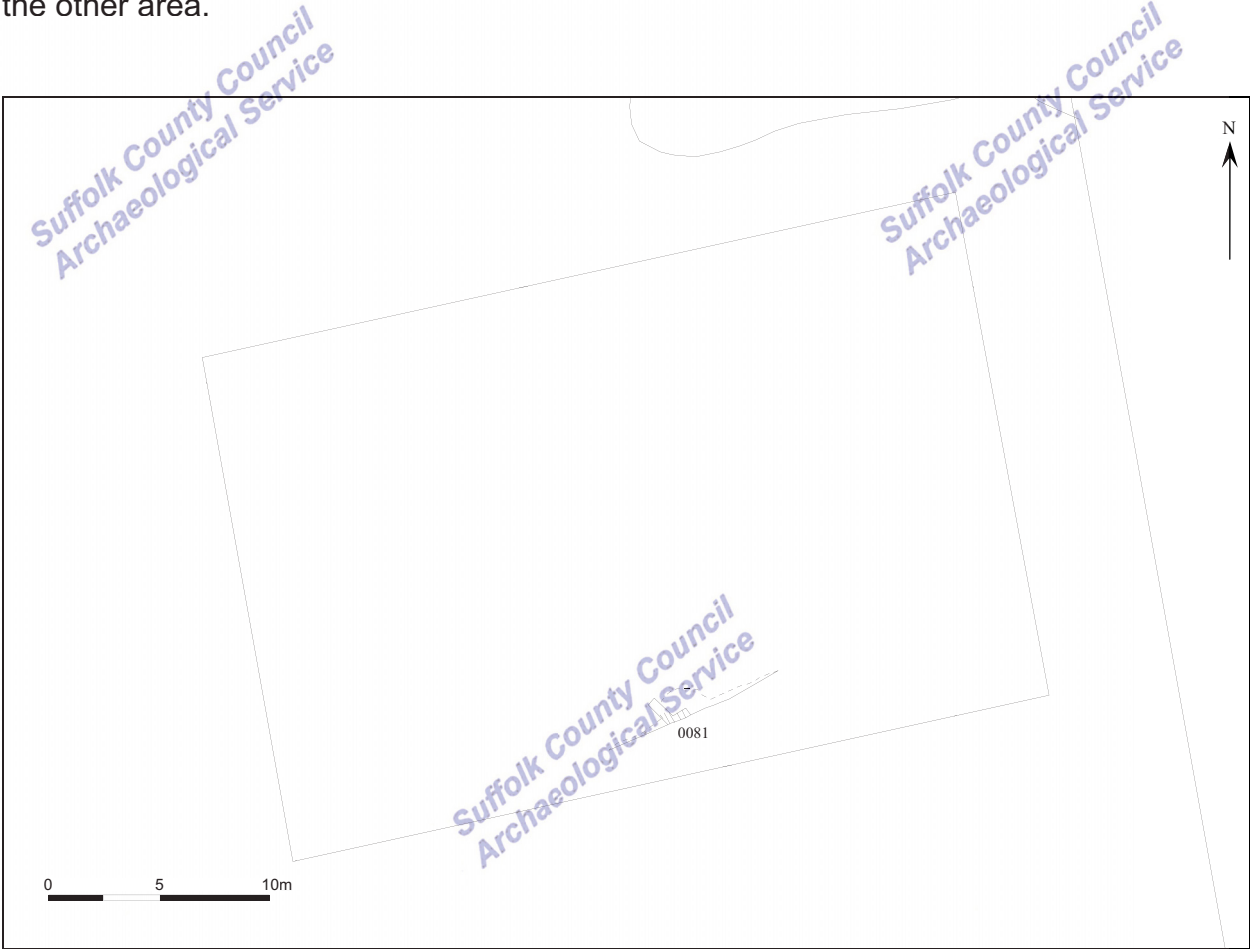


Figure 4. Large play area

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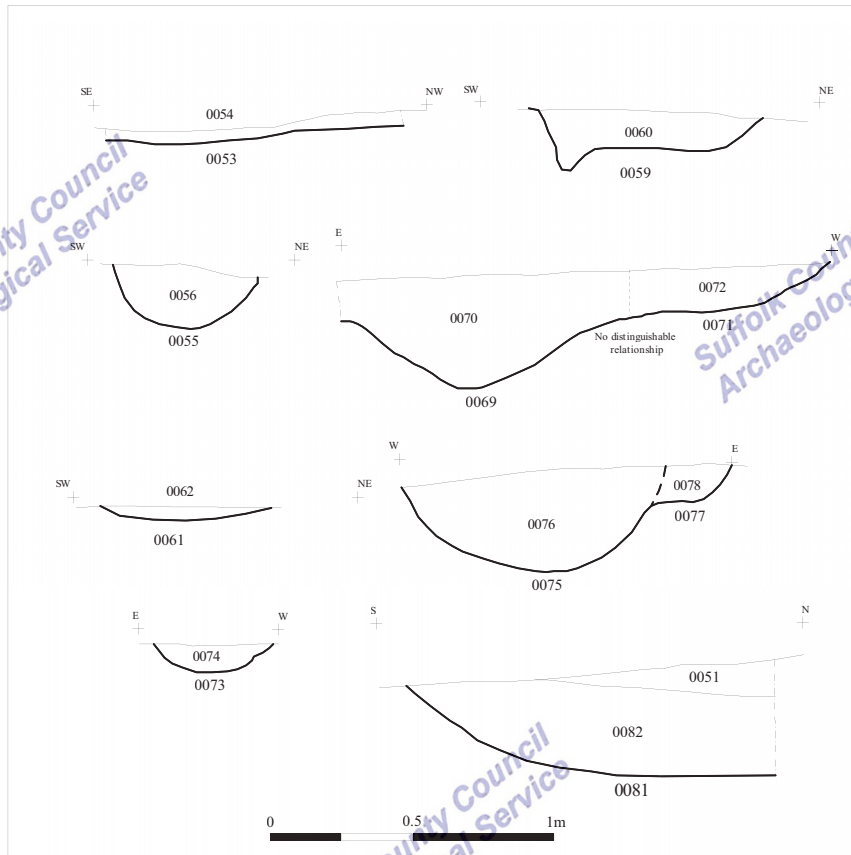


Figure 5. Ditch sections.

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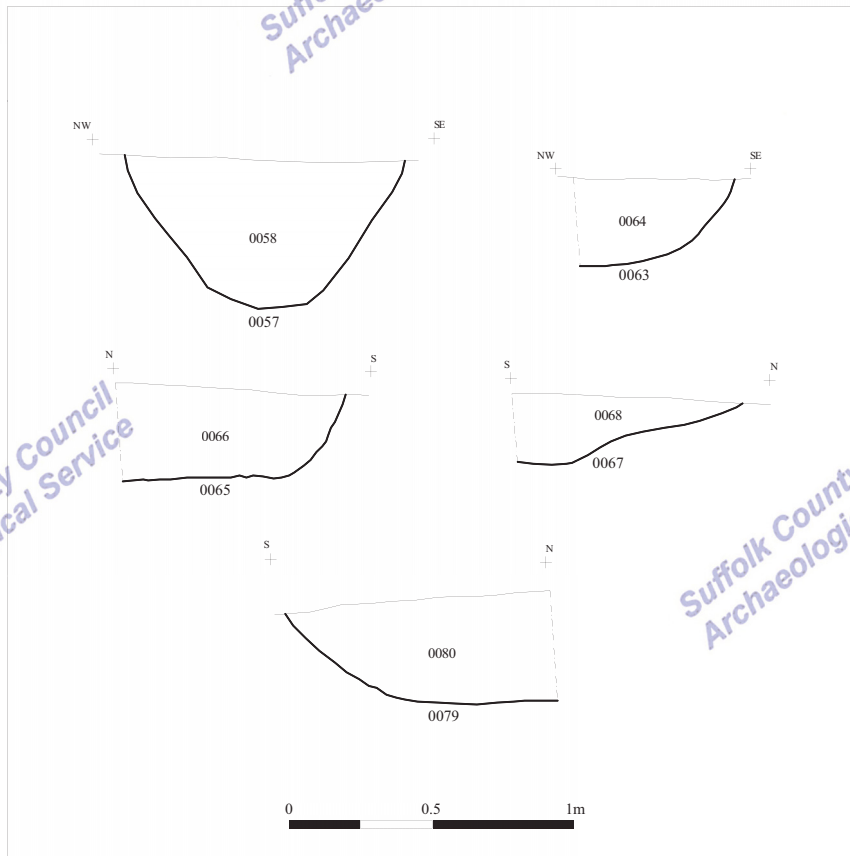


Figure 6. Pit sections

6. Finds and Environmental Evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from six contexts, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Stone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0003	29	133	3	21	2	7	9	203	1 flint @ 2g, 1 iron @ 10g, 1 shell @ 4g, 1 charcoal @ 1g	Mixed, Roman, medieval and post-med
0058	6	116			1	9			10 frags animal bone @ 117g	11th–13th C
0066	4	10	1	11	1	11			2 frags animal bone @ 26g	Roman?
0068									1 frag animal bone @ 2g	Undated
0076	6	2							14 frags an bone @ 96g, all finds recovered from Sample 102	Undated
0080									1 frag animal bone @ 18g	Undated
0082	6	40			10	82			3 frags animal bone @ 17g, 2 charcoal frags	11th-12th C
Total	51	301	4	32	14	109	9	203		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

Twenty-nine fragments of pottery were identified from the evaluation, all of which were recovered from the ditchfill 0003. Three tiny chips of pottery were also found in Sample 1. A further twenty-two fragments were collected from the subsequent monitoring phase (166g). A small number of very tiny chips of pottery were present in most of the sample residues. The only ones which have been included in Table 1 are six very tiny, mainly flint-tempered sherds weighing 2g found in Sample 102 (ditchfill 0076), with some animal bone, which have been included as they represent the only finds recovered from this context. The pottery has been fully catalogued (Appendix 3).

Roman

Cathy Tester

Nine sherds of wheelmade Roman pottery were recovered from ditchfill 0003 and two fabrics were identified. The earliest pottery is represented by two small abraded sherds of black-surfaced ware (BSW) from two separate vessels. Both have 'romanising' fabrics which contain numerous small fragments of black grog and they probably belong

to the early or mid 1st century AD. The remaining seven Roman fragments from this feature are all from a single larger sherd of Late shell-tempered ware (LSH) which dates to the late 3rd or 4th century (13g).

Further fragments of Late shell-tempered ware were identified in pitfill 0066. Here the base of a jar dating to the late 3rd or 4th century was present, together with two small sherds of a miscellaneous red coarseware of overall Roman date. An additional fragment of Late shell-tempered ware were also found in pitfill 0058, but on this occasion it was accompanied by sherds of medieval pottery.

Post-Roman

Nineteen fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery were identified in ditchfill 0003. Eight sherds of an early medieval bowl made in a sandy fabric with chalk and shelly inclusions were present. The vessel has a thickened flat-topped rim with internal beading and is likely to date to the 12th century. In addition several body sherds of at least two hand-made sandy wares dating to the 11th-12th century were identified, similar to those found in excavations in Colchester (Fabric 13, Early medieval sandy ware, Cotter 57). A sherd of shell-dusted ware, the equivalent of the Colchester fabric type 13S, is of the same date. Another sherd of coarseware found in the fill dates to the 12th-14th century. The latest sherd from the ditchfill is an abraded fragment of Glazed red earthenware dating to the 16th-18th century.

A single, abraded body sherd of Late Saxon or medieval coarseware decorated with a wide, thumbled applied strip was present in pitfill 0058. It is made in a dense medium sandy fabric containing sparse ferrous inclusions and quartz. Body sherds of two other vessels are also present in this context. They are both made in dense sandy fabrics and are dark grey with buff to light brown external margins. One of the fabrics has very small dark carbonaceous inclusions. As they are relatively unabraded undiagnostic body sherds, little more can be said, apart from assigning them a date of the 11th-13th century.

Fragments from three further vessels were recovered from the fill 0082 of an undefined feature. Three body sherds of a hard-fired sandy grey fabric with buff/pale orange inner margin were provisionally identified as a early medieval sandy ware. A single, more oxidised sherd made in a grittier fabric is also likely to date to this period. Two joining,

sooted sherds of a hand-made, gritty fabric with moderate chalk and shell inclusions up to 4mm in length, were provisionally catalogued as Early Medieval Shell and Chalk (11th-12th C).

6.3 Ceramic building material

Two fragments of roofing tile were recovered from ditchfill 0003. One of these has a circular peg hole. They are fully oxidised in appearance with a fine red-fired fabric with clay pellets which dates to the late or post-medieval period. An additional fragment from this context which is very abraded, made in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions is also post-medieval. A small and abraded fragment of possible ceramic building material was found in pitfill 0066 with a fragment of chalk-tempered fired clay and sherds of Roman pottery. It is made in a hard fine fabric with chalk inclusions, and has no diagnostic shape. It is possible that this is also a fragment of fired clay.

6.4 Fired clay

A total of 14 fragments of fired clay was recovered from the evaluation and the monitoring (109g).

Two undiagnostic fragments of fired clay were collected from ditchfill 0003. They are made in a fine silty fabric with frequent chalk inclusions up to 6mm in length.

The largest quantity of this material was recovered from feature 0082 which contained fragments of medieval pottery. The ten buff/pale orange fragments were made in the same fine silty fabric with chalk inclusions up to 12mm in length. One of the larger fragments had the remains of a structural impression but otherwise the fragments were featureless.

A single fragment from pitfill 0066 in the same chalk tempered fabric had a shallow concave impression c 16mm in width set back 10mm from a flat external surface.

6.5 Stone

Five fragments of unworked stone were retained from the ditchfill 0003. Five of them are heat-altered.

6.6 Flint

Colin Pendleton

A small patinated flake was found in ditchfill 0003. It has limited edge retouch and a retouched notch on one edge which looks unpatinated, which may have been done at a later period. It is later prehistoric, possibly Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

6.7 Metalwork

A single iron nail was collected from the evaluation.

6.8 Animal bone

A small, very abraded animal bone fragment recovered from Sample 1 from the fill 0003 of the ditch is not identifiable. Further fragments collected from the monitoring phase are also for the most part, fragmentary and undiagnostic. A piece of bone from the rib of a cow or horse was present in 0082, with a sheep's molar. Some larger but still undiagnostic fragments of bone were collected from the flotation of Sample 102 from ditchfill 0076.

6.9 Molluscs

A single terrestrial snail was found in the ditchfill 0003.

6.10 Charcoal

A fragment of charcoal weighing less than a gramme was collected from the ditchfill 0003, and three small additional pieces were present in feature 0082.

6.11 Finds recovered from the environmental samples

Small quantities of very small fragments of pottery, fired clay and animal bone were collected through the process of sample flotation from contexts 0058, 0066, 0080 and 0081. As bulk finds have been collected from all of these features (Table 1), this material has not been included, apart from the finds from Sample 102 (0076).

6.12 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from a small number of features, and five were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots were abundant throughout.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff and/or seeds of common weeds were present at a low to moderate density in all five samples. Preservation was moderately good, although some macrofossils were puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat being predominant. Bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes were noted within the assemblage from Sample 104 (feature 0081), along with a number of large pulse (*Fabaceae*) cotyledon fragments, at least one of which was of a sufficient size to suggest that it was from a field bean (*Vicia faba*). Weed seeds were only recorded within three assemblages (Samples 102, 103 and 104). All were of common segetal species including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), grass (*Poaceae*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A single spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlet was present within the assemblage from Sample 104. Charcoal/charred wood fragments, many of which were very small and abraded, were present throughout, but other plant macrofossils were exceedingly scarce.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material were all probably derived from the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Two possible small fragments of amber were noted within the assemblage from Sample 101 (pit 0057).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the highly comminuted condition of the charcoal and the limited nature of the assemblages would appear to indicate that many of the macrofossils present are derived from scattered or wind-blown refuse, much of which was probably exposed to the elements for some considerable time before being accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. There certainly appears to be little or no evidence for the primary deposition of any materials within either the pit or ditch fills. Although remains other than charcoal are generally scarce, those recorded appear to be derived from cereal processing waste, probably from a late stage in processing where contaminants of a similar size to the grains were removed by hand immediately prior to storage or consumption.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended.

6.13 Discussion

The ceramic assemblage recovered from the evaluation and subsequent monitoring is represented by three main date ranges, the early Roman period, the late Roman period and the early medieval period. Pottery dating from the prehistoric, Late Iron Age, Early Roman and late Roman periods was identified on the nearby evaluation at Burton End (HVH 070), (Tester, 2009), and it is likely that the finds from St. Felix Primary School are part of the same activity. However no Post-Roman finds were identified at Burton End, and the presence of pits containing medieval pottery from this site may reflect its relative proximity to the medieval site some 200 metres south-west of this site (HVH 035).

7. Discussion

The features identified during this phase of work would appear to be consistent with a medieval field system, comprising a probable medieval boundary ditch (the north-east/south-west ditch) and internal drainage or field sub-division gullies (the north-west/south-east gullies). The identified pits, of at least two phases, could be related to the known scatter of Roman, late Saxon and medieval metalwork from the playing field slightly to the west of the site (but within the bounds of the school), or could form part of

a focussed area of activity centred near the boundary between Burton End and St. Felix Primary Schools.

Unfortunately, with the majority of features providing little or no dating evidence, it is not possible to say which period most of the activity on site belongs to with any great certainty.

8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

The presence of numerous features in the irregular play area serves to extend the range of the archaeological activity discovered during the evaluation at Burton End Primary School, while also suggesting at least one possible boundary of its extent. The concentration of features to the eastern edge of the site could mean that the archaeology is centred on the area immediately adjacent to the current boundary hedge, or it could simply be a gap in the features and they continue to the west of the observed areas. The single feature seen in the larger area to the south suggests that there are more widespread landscape features continuing throughout the school playing field, but they are likely to remain undisturbed by the current construction works.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich T:\ENV\ARC\PARISH\Haverhill

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: **H/80/4**

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The monitoring was carried out by Simon Cass and Tony Fisher from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed and directed by Stuart Boulter, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections were carried out by Jonathan van Jennians and

Simon Cass respectively, and the specialist finds reports were by Richenda Goffin. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Val Fryer and Colin Pendleton. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

Cotter, J., 2000, *Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85*, Colchester Archaeological Report 7, Colchester Archaeological Trust.

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press
Tester, C., 'The finds' in Sommers, M., 2009, Burton End CP School (HVV 070).

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately 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 services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification**Brief and Specification for Continuous Archaeological
Recording****ST FELIX RC PRIMARY SCHOOL, SCHOOL LANE, HAVERHILL**

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 has been granted by Suffolk County Council for the erection of a new teaching block, extension, new hard play and other alterations, at St Felix RC Primary School, School Lane, Haverhill, CB9 9DE (TL 659 453). Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the proposed works.

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).

1.3 The school lies in an area of high archaeological potential, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Roman and medieval finds are recorded to the west (HER: HVH 034), which are indicative of further occupation remains in this vicinity. There is high potential for archaeological remains to be defined at this location, given the proximity to known remains.

A trenched evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Field Team in November 2009. This work defined a single ditch in the area of the Additional Hard Play. However, a trenched evaluation (also by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Field Team in November 2009) immediately to the east of the proposed informal Hard Play but within the grounds of Burton End CP School defined important medieval occupation deposits.

1.4 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development (the Hard Play Areas) can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological recording during all groundworks. No further archaeological investigation will be required in the area of the new teaching block.

1.5 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 Written Scheme of Investigation (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 (9-10 The Churchyard, 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 WSI as

satisfactory, and until confirmation has been sought by the applicant from the Local Planning Authority. The 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.

- 1.6 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 (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the excavation 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 by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.9 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.
- 1.10 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 All groundworks relating to the construction of the Informal Hard Play area (c. 222m² in size), and the upcast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 2.3 Based on the results of the archaeological recording of the Informal Hard Play area, a decision will be made concerning the need for archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for the new Additional Hard Play (c. 825m² in size), immediately to the south. Archaeological recording is likely to be required in this area if archaeological remains area defined within this area

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT 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. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, 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.
- 4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental 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 Rachel Ballantyne, 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.
- 4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).
- 4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment 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 Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.6 The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record 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.
- 5.7 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report 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).
- 5.8 An unbound copy of the assessment report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to both SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 5.9 Following acceptance, two copies of the assessment report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.10 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.
- 5.11 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel. : 01284 352197
E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 20 November 2009

Reference: /StFelixRCPrimarySchool-Haverhill2009

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.

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Appendix 2. Context List

CONTEXT	FEATURE	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0050		Unstratified Finds	
0051		Topsoil	Dark grey/brown loam. Occasional/moderate bioturbation present in areas near the boundaries of the irregular play area due to young trees/shrubbery present.
0052		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with frequent chalk nodules. Patchy in places - possibly truncated during previous landscaping?
0053	0053	Ditch	Shallow linear ditch with slightly irregular shallow sloping side, 2.25m long and c.0.05m deep with irregular flat base. Feature c 0.8-1.0m wide at this point.
0054	0053	Ditch Fill	Stiff mid brown/grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.
0055	0055	Ditch	Ditch, part of same feature as 0053, 0.55m wide by 0.25m deep medium/steep sloping sides to shallow concave/flat base.
0056	0055	Ditch Fill	Stiff mid brown/grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional charcoal(?) flecking.
0057	0057	Pit	Pit, 0.95m N-S by 1.25m E-W and 0.5m deep, with steep sloping sides and a concave base.
0058	0057	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.
0059	0059	Ditch	Shallow ditch 0.14m deep and 0.8m wide, with a shallow runnel on the SW edge 0.2m deep, otherwise moderately steep sided with a flat, slightly irregular base.
0060	0059	Ditch Fill	Light greyish brown clay with frequent chalky flecks and occasional charcoal flecks
0061	0061	Ditch (Terminus?)	Shallow doubtful ditch terminus. Feature likely continued but was too shallow to survive any truncation/topsoil stripping of the site. 0.5m wide and up to 0.05m deep, petering out to the south-east.
0062	0061	Ditch Fill	Stiff mid brown clay. Up to 0.05m thick, no visible inclusions.
0063	0063	Pit	Steep sloping sided pit with shallow concave/flat base c. 1.0m diameter and 0.3m deep.
0064	0063	Pit Fill	Mid greenish grey/brown clay with frequent chalk flecks and lumps.
0065	0065	Pit (?)	Pit (?) truncated to east by modern water-pipe trench. Excavated slot 0.9m N-S by 0.8m E-W and 0.35m deep.
0066	0065	Pit Fill	Light/mid greyish brown clay with frequent small/medium sized chalk flecking and occasional root disturbance.
0067	0067	Pit	Irregular pit feature on southern L.O.E. Slot measures 0.9m N-S by 1.2m E-W
0068	0067	Pit Fill	Heavy/wet mid grey brown clay with occasional small chalk flecks.
0069	0069	Ditch	1.25m wide and 0.4m deep, medium sloping sides to a shallow concave base. No distinguishable relationship with ditch 0071.
0070	0069	Ditch Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown silty clay with very occasional small/medium chalk flecks. No distinguishable relationship with ditch 0069.

CONTEXT	FEATURE	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
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0071	0071	Ditch	Shallow ditch, c.0.65m wide and 0.17m deep with medium sloping sides and a shallow concave/flat base. No distinguishable relationship with ditch 0069.
0072	0071	Ditch Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown silty clay with very occasional small/medium chalk flecks. No distinguishable relationship with ditch 0069.
0073	0073	Ditch Terminus	Shallow ditch terminus, (same feature as 0071) 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep, with medium sloping sides and a shallow concave base.
0074	0073	Ditch Fill	Stiff mid grey silty clay with very infrequent small chalk flecks
0075	0075	Ditch	Ditch (same feature as 0069). 0.95m wide by 0.38m deep, with medium/steep curved sides and a shallow concave base. Probably cuts ditch 0077 / fill 0078.
0076	0075	Ditch Fill	Stiff dark brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks
0077	0077	Ditch	Ditch, 0.25m wide and 0.15m deep, with moderately steep curving sides and a shallow concave base - apparently truncated by ditch 0075.
0078	0077	Ditch Fill	Light/mid grey brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks
0079	0079	Pit	Large pit on northern L.O.E of play area. 0.95m N-S by 2.35m E-W and 0.4m deep with moderate-steep sloping sides and a flat base.
0080	0079	Pit Fill	Mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.
0081	0081	Undefined feature	Undefined feature found towards the south of the large play area. Observed for 5m E-W by 1.25m N-S and 0.35m deep. Feature runs under undisturbed subsoil deposit and was not fully exposed. Moderate sloping side to flat base.
0082	0081	Fill of undefined feature	Mixed deposit of dark gery/brown silty clay with very frequent charcoal and chalk flecking with patches of redeposited natural clay.

Appendix 3. Pottery spotdates

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	Est No	Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	Stat	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0003	ROM	LSH	BODY	8	1	1	13			Late 3rd-4th C	
0003	ROM	BSW	BODY	1	1	1	1		Small abraded body sherds	Roman	
0003	ROM	BSW	BODY	1	1	1	2		Mid 1st century, Romanising fabric	Roman	
0003	M	EMW	BODY	8	1	1	68		CEMS type early medieval ware (F13)	11th-12th C	
0003	M	EMW	BODY	1	1	1	2		Shell dusted version of CEMS (Colchester type EMS)	11th-12th C	
0003	M	EMSC	BOWL	8	1	1	31	S	Sand, chalk and shell temp, thickened flat-topped rim w internal bevel	12th C?	
0003	M	MCW	BODY	2	2	2	9			12th-14th C	
0003	PM	GRE	BODY	1	1	1	4	A		16th-18th C	Mixed, med or pm
0066	ROM	LSH	BASE	2	1	1	8		Jar base	Late 3rd-4th C	
0066	ROM	RX	BODY	2	1	1	2		Miscellaneous red coarseware	Roman	L3rd-4th C
0058	ROM	LSH	BODY	1	1	1	19			Late 3rd-4th C	
0058	M	EMW	BODY	2	1	1	63		2 joining, body sherds, sandy fabric, buff ext margin, reduced core	11th-13th C	
0058	M	EMW	BODY	2	1	1	17		2 joining, sandy, sooted internally? Not ord EMW but CEMS type	11th-13th C	11th-13th C
0058	M	MCW?	BODY	1	1	1	17	A	Applied thumbbed strip, could be LS	11th-13th C	
0082	M	MCW	BODY	3	1	1	17	A	All 1 yes, sandy fabric, like CEMS ware	11th-12th C	
0082	M	EMSC	BODY	2	1	1	16		2 joining, reduced, chalk and shell?	11th-12th C	
0082	M	MCWG	BODY	1	1	1	6		Oxidised, external margin, sandy gritty fabric, sim to Colchester type EMS	11th-13th C	11th-13th C

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Appendix 4. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	100	101	102	103	104
Context No.	0080	0058	0076	0066	0082
Feature No.	0079	0057	0075	0065	0081
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Feat.
Cereals and other food plants					
<i>Avena</i> sp (grains)	x			x	xcf
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x			x	x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x	x	xx
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)					x
Cereal indet. (grains)		x	x	x	
Large Fabaceae indet.					xxcoty
Herbs					
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.				x	
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.			x	x	
Caryophyllaceae indet.			xcf		
Fabaceae indet.					x
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.			x		
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.			xcf		
Small Poaceae indet.				xcf	
Large Poaceae indet.					x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.			x	x	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.				x	
Wetland plants					
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.					x
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xxx	x	x	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	x		x		x
Charred root/stem				x	x
Indet.seeds					x
Other remains					
Amber		xcf			
Black porous material	x	x	x	x	x
Black tarry material			x		
Small coal frags.			x	x	
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	20	20	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to table:

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens
 xxxx = 100+ specimens Feat. = feature cf = compare coty = cotyledon