

**LAND WEST OF FISHPONDS WAY,  
HAUGHLEY,  
SUFFOLK.**

**NGR: TM 0304 6166 (centred)**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

November 2018  
Report No. 1268



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

HER SITE CODE: HGH 060



Urn (1003)

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**Quality Assurance**

This Document has been compiled and authorised in accordance with AMS's Quality Procedures (ISO 9001:2015)

Author: T. Michaels BSc ACIfA, S. McAdams BA PCIfA

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> November 2018

Approved: R. King BA MCIfA

QA Checked: D. King BA MCIfA

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## **SUMMARY**

Between 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> October 2018 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land west of Fishponds Way, Haughley (NGR: TM 0304 6166 - centred). The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage on behalf of Catesby Estates PLC.

The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of fifteen trenches within the area of a proposed residential development.

The evaluation has indicated that preservation conditions, were generally good within the evaluated areas. However due to the high sand content, the visibility of the features varied from good to poor and the edges of cut features were diffuse in nature.

Archaeological features were mainly located along the southwestern boundary of the site in Trenches 4, 8 and 10. A large undated feature, most likely a quarry pit, was located in Trench 9.

Trench 4 contained dating evidence of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age activity, the rest of the features identified across the site were undated. However, two funerary urns of probable Iron Age/Romano British date were recovered from Trench 10, but they did not appear to be associated with a cut feature. It is possible that the urns relate to parallel possible linears [1007] and [1009], which may be related to the cremation cemetery.

The results of the evaluation show archaeological activity which appeared to range from the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age to the Iron Age/Romano British periods.

The geophysical survey by SUMO Geophysics did not indicate many anomalies of archaeological interest and possible features were not identified. The features present in Trenches 4, 8 and 10 were not identified by geophysics, possibly given their limited size and/or sandy soils. However, the large cut feature present in Trench 9 may have been masked by the ferrous spread identified in the same area.

## GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

### CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

### Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

### Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

### NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

### OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

### OS

Ordnance Survey.

### Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

### Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

### Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

### Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology between 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> October 2018 on land west of Fishponds Way, Haughley (NGR: TM 0304 6166 - centred). The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage on behalf of Catesby Estates PLC.
- 1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2018) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014).
- 1.3 The code of conduct of the CIfA was adhered to throughout.

## 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An outline planning application has been submitted for development of residential units along with related infrastructure, landscaping and drainage on land west of Fishponds Way, Haughley.
- 2.2 The underlying geology of the site consists of *Crag Formation - Sand* with superficial deposits of *Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton* and *Lowestoft Formation - Sand and Gravel* present (BGS online viewer).
- 2.3 The wider site consists of two fallow fields bounded by woodland to the south, a sewage works to the northwest, Fishponds Way to the northeast and residential development to the north and east. However, due to guidance relating to sewage works and new residences, the northern field will not be developed but will provide public open space.
- 2.4 An initial geophysical survey was completed across the site in June 2018 by SUMO Geophysics. This did not identify any anomalies of definite archaeological interest. A number of likely natural or agricultural features were located.
- 2.5 An archaeological and heritage statement for the site was completed by BSA Heritage in 2018 and it should be read in conjunction with this document. However, the results are summarised below.
  - 2.5.1 Just over half a kilometre from the northern boundary of the site lie the Scheduled remains of Haughley Castle (MSF 5472, HGH 001), which was built shortly after the Norman Conquest. The parish church lies close to this and this area is likely to have been the focus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval settlement.
  - 2.5.2 Within the study area probable ploughed out Bronze Age round barrows have been identified as ring ditch cropmarks on aerial photographs (MSF 22048,

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HGH 020). Prehistoric worked flints were recovered through surface collection northwest of the site (MSF 19112, HGH 017) and works in this area have revealed traces of the later Prehistoric landscape too.

- 2.5.3 Works 400m north of the site identified probable Iron Age ditches (MSF 24911, HGH 033). The excavation of a balancing pond adjacent to the A14 revealed ditches of likely late Prehistoric or Roman date (ESF 22734, HGH 034). Roman finds in the area include a brooch from a survey to the northwest of the site and coins found during a metal detecting survey half a kilometre to the southwest of the site (MSF 10988, HGH 009). Further metal detecting to the south recovered Roman, Neolithic and Bronze Age finds.
- 2.5.4 Suffolk HER are now trying to rationalise the numbering of their records, although this was not required when the desk based assessment was completed for the site. Parish numbers prefixed HGH now take priority. For the avoidance of doubt, a table of the numbers annotated on Figure 1 from the aforementioned assessment (Drawing Number BSA 1825/1 appended to this report) and their corresponding HGH reference is set out below. MSF denotes a monument and ESF an event (ie investigation).

HER Number	Parish Code
MSF10834	HGH 008
MSF36957	HGH 058
MSF24911	HGH 033
MSF24462	HGH 043
MSF27199	HGH 042
ESF20320	HGH 038
ESF21549	HGH 047
MSF19112	HGH 017
ESF22878	N/A
MSF22048	HGH 020
MSF27199	HGH 042
MSF5477	HGH 006
MSF10988	HGH 009
MSF10989	HGH 009
MSF5472	HGH 001
ESF22734	HGH 034
280591	#
280592	#
280561	#

# Listed building therefore they do not have a HGH alternative

- 2.6 Due to the identified archaeological potential of the site, the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council required an archaeological evaluation.

- 2.7 The main archaeological potential of the site was therefore for the presence of finds and features from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods. This did not prejudice the evaluation against features and finds associated with other periods.

### **3 AIMS**

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation and recording of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for the management of the resource, including further archaeological works, or preservation *in-situ*, if necessary.

- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following objectives:

i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;

ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;

iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;

iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

- 3.3 The site investigations will also seek to address the following site-specific research objectives in-line with the *East Anglian Research Framework* (2008, revised 2011):

i) to achieve a phased description for all periods represented within the site and to tie these into their relevant local and, where appropriate, regional contexts.

### **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 A total of fifteen trenches were excavated within the site, as shown in Figure 2. This constituted a 4% sample of the potentially affected parts of the site. The trenches were located in order to test possible archaeological features which had been identified by the previous geophysical survey and to provide a representative sample across the site.

- 4.1.1 Non-significant overburden was removed under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains or the underlying natural



deposits, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through the use of a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Spoil tips and the excavated trenches were scanned for finds by use of a metal detector.

- 4.2 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

## **5 RESULTS**

- 5.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the evaluation is presented in Appendix 1, along with a note on the analysed ceramics in Appendix 2. A summary of the results is given below.
- 5.2 The natural sands and clays were present at a depth of between 0.35m to 1.32m below Modern ground, with the natural sloping down from 44.22 OD in Trench 3 in the northeast to 37.58m OD in Trench 14 to the southeast. The general stratigraphic sequence overlying the natural substrates comprised subsoil, overlaid by topsoil. However, subsoil was not present within Trenches 3, 6, 7 and 9, which were located in the northeast and central parts of the site.
- 5.3 Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 4, 8 and 10, with a large quarry type feature present in Trench 9.
- 5.4 Trench 4 contained three discrete features, [403], [405] and [407]. Features [403] and [407] were either postholes or small pits. Feature [405] was only partly contained within the evaluation trench and may have been a ditch terminus or a steep sided pit. All three features contained pottery sherds of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age Beaker, as well as frequent charcoal inclusions. The three features all contained a similar dark brown grey firm silty sand with rare stone inclusions and it is likely that these features were contemporary.
- 5.5 Trench 8 contained two discrete features [803] and [805]. Cut [803] was a small elongated pit on a northwest-southeast alignment, which contained charcoal flecks, but no further artefactual evidence. Cut [805] was a sub-circular pit with steep sides and a flat base. This feature also only contained charcoal flecks.
- 5.6 Trench 9 contained a substantial cut feature [903], which was over 9.5m in length, more than 1.2m wide and over 0.95m deep. The feature contained multiple mixed fills and was most likely a quarry pit. The feature did not contain any artefactual deposits and therefore remains undated.
- 5.7 Trench 10 contained two probable linear features [1007] and [1009], along with a probable animal burrow [1005]. Also present within the trench were two cremation urns (1003) and (1004), which were located next to each other. Urn (1003) was almost complete, but, only the base of urn (1004) survived

and the edges of the surviving base suggest that the breakage happened in antiquity.

- 5.8 Both vessels were wrapped onsite for protection and have not yet been analysed, however, the urns were identified as probably Iron Age/Romano British in date from photographic evidence by our prehistoric pottery specialist. No cut could be ascertained for the cremations, however, the natural varied across the length of the trench, which may have hampered identification. Linear features [1007] and [1009], were both on a northwest-southeast alignment. Neither feature contained charcoal nor any further artefactual evidence and upon excavation were considered to be probable natural bands in the sand. However, as the two cremation urns were located between these 'linears' it is possible that the features are related to each other.

## **6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

- 6.1 The evaluation has indicated that preservation conditions, were generally good within the evaluated areas. However due to the high sand content, the visibility of the features varied from good to poor and the edges of cut features were diffuse in nature.
- 6.2 Archaeological features were mainly located along the southwestern boundary of the site in Trenches 4, 8 and 10. With a large undated feature, most likely a quarry pit, located in Trench 9.
- 6.3 Trench 4 contained dating evidence of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age activity. The rest of the possible archaeological features identified across the site were undated. Two funerary urns of probable Iron Age/Romano British date were recovered from Trench 10, but they did not appear to be associated with a cut feature. It is possible that the urns relate to parallel linears [1007] and [1009], given their proximity.
- 6.4 The results of the evaluation show archaeological activity which appeared to range from the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age to the Iron Age/Romano-British periods.
- 6.4.1 Ring ditch crop marks which are thought to be ploughed out Bronze Age barrows had been identified by aerial photography within the study area (see 2.5.2). The dates of the discrete features present in Trench 4 would correlate well with this phase of activity and are likely to be contemporary. Subsequent works in the vicinity would have the potential to identify further Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity and should be compared to the research agenda objectives for the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in the East Anglian Regional Framework.
- 6.4.2 There is evidence for Bronze Age barrows to provide a focus for later activity, it is possible that the presence of Late Iron Age/Romano British funerary urns within Trench 10 could be a continuation of this tradition. If further works are required, it could be useful to tie in the location of the cremations identified in

this phase of works with the ring ditches plotted from aerial photography to see if there is any correlation between the two phases of activity.

- 6.5 The geophysical survey by SUMO Geophysics did not indicate any anomalies of definite archaeological interest. The features present in Trenches 4, 8 and 10 were not identified by geophysics, possibly given their limited size or the sandy soils. However, the large cut feature present in Trench 9 may have been masked by the ferrous spread identified in the same area.
- 6.6 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited in due course with the SCCAS. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal and an OASIS form (Ref: foundati-334446) has been submitted.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Rachael Abraham and Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage for their help during the course of the project.

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APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				<b>TRENCH ONE:</b> 30.2m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of white yellow fine sand encountered at an average depth of 1.32m below Modern ground surface level (39.52m AOD). Did not contain any archaeological finds, features or deposits.		
101	30.2+	1.8+	0.29	Topsoil; Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare fragments of small undiagnostic CBM.	102	n/a
102	30.2+	1.8+	0.81	Subsoil; Light reddish grey silty sand with frequent small to medium subangular stone and stone fragments. Contained rare charcoal inclusions.	Natural	101
				<b>TRENCH TWO:</b> 30m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of white yellow fine sands and red sandy clays, encountered at an average depth of 0.72m below Modern ground surface level (42.39m AOD). Did not contain any archaeological finds, features or deposits.		
201	30+	1.8+	0.26	Topsoil; Mid greyish brown sandy clay with rare fragments of small undiagnostic CBM.	202	n/a
202	21+	1.8+	0.42	Subsoil; Light greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small subangular stones and stone fragments. Contained rare charcoal inclusions.	Natural	201
				<b>TRENCH THREE:</b> 30.2m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of red plastic clay with patches of red sandy clay, encountered at an average depth of 0.46m below Modern ground surface level (44.28m AOD). Did not contain any archaeological finds, features or deposits.		
301	30.2+	1.8+	0.25	Topsoil; Light greyish brown silty clay.	Natural	n/a
				<b>TRENCH FOUR:</b> 30m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of light orange and grey fine sands, encountered at an average depth of 0.85m below Modern ground surface level (40.30m AOD).		
401	30+	1.8+	0.33	Topsoil; Mid greyish brown sandy silt.	402	n/a
402	30+	1.8+	0.39	Subsoil; Mid orangish brown silty sand with rare small undiagnostic CBM. Contained rare charcoal inclusions.	Natural	401
[403]	0.32	0.3	0.12	Subcircular cut feature with moderate sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Contained fill (404).	Natural	404
404	0.32	0.3	0.12	Fill of [403]. Dark brownish grey firm silty sand with occasional small subangular stones and stone fragments. Contained frequent charcoal inclusions. Contained later Neolithic to early Bronze Age Beaker pottery.	[403]	402
[405]	0.66+	0.8+	0.26+	Cut feature with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Only partly contained within trench and possibly a ditch terminus or steep sided pit. Contained fill (406). Feature continued under the western baulk of Trench Four.	Natural	406
406	0.66+	0.8+	0.26+	Fill of [405]. Dark brownish grey firm silty sand with rare small subcircular stones and stone fragments. Contained frequent charcoal inclusions. Contained later Neolithic to early Bronze Age Beaker pottery.	[504]	402
[407]	0.48	0.45	0.25	Subcircular cut feature with steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Contained fill (408).	Natural	408
408	0.48	0.45	0.25	Fill of [407]. Dark brownish grey/near black firm silty sand with rare small subangular stones and stone fragments. Contained frequent charcoal inclusions. Contained later Neolithic to early Bronze Age Beaker pottery.	[407]	402

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				<b>TRENCH FIVE:</b> 31m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of light red sandy clay encountered at an average depth of 0.56m below Modern ground surface level (41.64m AOD). Did not contain any archaeological finds, features or deposits.		
501	31+	1.8+	0.27	Topsoil; Light greyish brown silty clay.	502	n/a
502	31+	1.8+	0.24	Subsoil; Light orange brown sandy silty sand with rare small fragments of undiagnostic CBM. Contained rare charcoal inclusions.	Natural	501
				<b>TRENCH SIX:</b> 32.1m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted red clays encountered at an average depth of 0.41m below Modern ground surface level (42.97m AOD). Did not contain any archaeological finds, features or deposits.		
601	32.1+	1.8+	0.23	Topsoil; Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small fragments of undiagnostic CBM.	Natural	n/a
				<b>TRENCH SEVEN:</b> 30.1m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of red clays encountered at an average depth of 0.35m below Modern ground surface level (40.48m AOD). Did not contain any archaeological finds, features or deposits.		
701	30.1+	1.8+	0.26	Topsoil; Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay.	Natural	n/a
				<b>TRENCH EIGHT:</b> 29.5m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of white yellow fine sands and patches of dark orangish brown clay encountered at an average depth of 1.26m below Modern ground surface level (37.69m AOD).		
801	29.5+	1.8+	0.34	Topsoil; Dark greyish brown silty clay.	802	n/a
802	29.5+	1.8+	0.71	Subsoil; Dark reddish brown sandy clay.	Natural	801
[803]	0.7	0.75	0.11	Amorphous, subcircular shallow feature with gentle sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Contained fill (804).	Natural	804
804	0.7	0.75	0.11	Fill of [803]. Greyish red brown loose sandy clay. Contained rare charcoal inclusions. Did not contain any finds.	[803]	802
[805]	0.98	0.44	0.14	Amorphous, sub rectangular shallow feature with moderate sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Contained fill (806).	Natural	806
806	0.98	0.44	0.14	Fill of [805]. Greyish red brown loose sandy clay. Contained rare charcoal inclusions. Did not contain any finds.	[805]	802
				<b>TRENCH NINE:</b> 30.7m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of orange and red clays encountered at an average depth of 0.39m below Modern ground surface level (40.74m AOD).		
901	30.6+	1.8+	0.22 to 0.55	Topsoil; Mid grey brown silty sandy clay, with frequent flint inclusions and rare CBM fragments.	[903], 904, 905, 906, natural	n/a
902				VOID		
[903]	9.5+	1.2+	0.95+	Probable quarry pit cut. Modern?. Contained (904), (905), (906).	Natural	901
904, 905, 906	9.5+	1.2+	0.95+	Fills of Quarry pit [903]. Interleaved deposits of mixed/dumped fills consisting of brown/orange firm gravel and grey brown loose clay sands. No obvious charcoal or finds present within excavated section.	Natural	901

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				<b>TRENCH TEN:</b> 31m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of white yellow fine sands encountered at an average depth of 1.02m below Modern ground surface level (38.21m AOD).		
1001	31+	1.8+	0.38	Topsoil; Grey silty sand with occasional small fragments of undiagnostic CBM.	1002	n/a
1002	31+	1.8+	0.51	Subsoil; Mid greyish brown sandy silt.	Natural	1001
1003				Cremation 001 - full vessel. Not processed/analysed.	Natural	1002
1004				Cremation 002 - Base of vessel. Not processed/analysed.	Natural	1002
[1005]	1.8+	0.51	0.43+	Diagonal parallel sided feature with moderate steep sloping sides. Contained fill (1006).	Natural	1006
1006	1.8+	0.51	0.43+	Fill of [1005]. Grey loose fine sand. Did not contain charcoal inclusions or finds.	[1005]	1002
[1007]	2+	0.66	0.23	Linear feature aligned northwest/southeast with gentle sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Contained fill (1008).	Natural	1008
1008	2+	0.66	0.23	Fill of [1007]. White yellow with patches of reddish orange fine sands. Did not contain any charcoal inclusions or finds.	[1007]	1002
[1009]	2+	1.17	0.22	Linear feature aligned northwest/southeast with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. Contained fill (1010).	Natural	1010
1010	2+	1.17	0.22	Fill of [1009]. White yellow with patches of reddish orange fine sand. Did not contain any charcoal inclusions or finds.	[1009]	1002
				<b>TRENCH ELEVEN:</b> 31.5m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of red clays encountered at an average depth of 0.97m below Modern ground surface level (38.62m AOD). Did not contain any archaeological finds, features or deposits.		
1101	31.5+	1.8+	0.29	Topsoil; Mid greyish brown silty clay.	1102	n/a
1102	31.5+	1.8+	0.51	Subsoil; Mid reddish brown sandy silt.	Natural	1101
				<b>TRENCH TWELVE:</b> 28m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of red clays encountered at an average depth of 0.62m below Modern ground surface level (37.69m AOD). Did not contain any archaeological finds, features or deposits.		
1201	28+	1.8+	0.26	Topsoil; Mid greyish brown silty clay.	1202	n/a
1202	28+	1.8+	0.38	Subsoil; Light reddish brown sandy silt.	Natural	1201
				<b>TRENCH THIRTEEN:</b> 30.9m long by 1.8 wide. Natural deposits consisted of red and orange clays encountered at an average depth of 0.64m below Modern ground surface level (37.75m AOD). Did not contain any archaeological finds, features or deposits.		
1301	30.9+	1.8+	0.31	Topsoil; Mid greyish brown silty clay.	1302	n/a
1302	30.9+	1.8+	0.26	Subsoil; mid reddish brown sandy silt.	Natural	1301

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				<b>TRENCH FOURTEEN:</b> 29.6m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of red and orange clays encountered at an average depth of 0.66m below Modern ground surface level (37.58m AOD). Did not contain any archaeological finds, features or deposits.		
1401	29.6+	1.8+	0.27	Topsoil; Mid greyish brown silty clay.	1402	n/a
1402	29.6+	1.8+	0.63	Subsoil; Light yellowish brown sandy silt.	Natural	1401
				<b>TRENCH FIFTEEN:</b> 29.6m long by 1.8m wide. Natural deposits consisted of red orange sand encountered at an average depth of 0.66m below the Modern ground surface level (36.74m AOD). Did not contain any archaeological finds, features or deposits.		
1501	29.6+	1.8+	0.28	Topsoil; Dark greyish brown silty clay.	1502	n/a
1502	29.6+	1.8+	0.21	Subsoil; mid brownish grey sandy silt.	Natural	1501

## APPENDIX 2: The Ceramics

By Sarah Percival

A total of 8 sherds weighing 47g were collected from three features (Table 1). All of the sherds are later Neolithic early Bronze Age Beaker. The assemblage is mostly in poor condition and is heavily abraded.

Feature	Feature type	Context	Spot Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
403	Pit/posthole	404	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	6	8
405	Ditch terminus/pit	406	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	1	11
407	Pit/posthole	408	Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age	1	28
<b>Total</b>				<b>8</b>	<b>47</b>

Table 1: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by feature

### Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication (revised 3rd edition, PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a handheld lens (x10 magnification). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds, U undecorated body sherds, C complete vessels and P for complete profiles. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, surface treatment, residues and abrasion were also noted.

### Assemblage description

Six sherds from the same vessel weighing 8g were collected from fill (404) of feature [403]. The sherds are made of a flint-tempered fabric (F1, Table 2) containing abundant, fine, angular, crushed, burnt flint. The exterior is decorated with deeply pinched fingernail impressions comparable to non-funerary Beaker found locally at Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2005, fig.184) and within numerous Fen edge assemblages (Clark 1931 plate XXVIII Fig.1; Gibson 1982, HcW 4).

Two joining pieces of a single sherd (11g) came from fill (406) of feature [407]. The sherd is from a finely decorated Beaker featuring incised concentric lozenges, a style also found at Sutton Hoo (Percival 2015, fig.2.4, 4). The sherd is made of grog and flint-tempered fabric (G1).



Fabric	Fabric Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
F1	Common fine flint in fine clay matrix	6	8
G1	Common dark rounded grog and sub-rounded voids, sparse fine flint in fine silty clay	1	11
G2	Sparse rounded grog and sub-rounded voids, sparse fine angular flint in sandy clay matrix	1	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>47</b>

Table 2: Quantity and weight of Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age pottery by fabric

A third feature, [407] fill (408) produced a base in sandy grog-tempered fabric (G2). The base has deep striations on the underside. It is uncertain as to the origins of the abrasions but it is unlikely that they represent decoration.

### Discussion

The assemblage is typical of non-funerary Beaker deposits with both fabrics and forms present being similar to Beaker pottery from pits excavated at Saxmundham, Worlingham, Flixton and Sutton Hoo (Newton 2013; Pendleton and Gibson forthcoming; Percival 2013; Hummler 2005; Percival 2015). The postulated currency for non-funerary Beaker use in England spans around 600 to 800 years and is suggested to start at c.2490-2370 cal. BC and end at around 1800-1620 cal. BC (95% probability; Healy 2012, table 10.2).

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Land West of Fishponds Way, Haughley, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation

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**APPENDICES 3 and 4: OASIS Form and Approved WSI**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: foundati1-334446**

### Project details

Project name	Land West of Fishponds Way, Haughley
Short description of the project	An evaluation which comprised the excavation and recording of fifteen trenches within the area of a proposed residential development. Archaeological features were mainly located along the southwestern boundary of the site in Trenches 4, 8 and 10. With a large undated feature, most likely a quarry pit, located in Trench 9. Trench 4 contained dating evidence of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age activity, the rest of the features identified across the site were undated, however, two funerary urns of probable Iron Age/Romano British date were recovered from Trench 10, but they did not appear to be associated with a cut feature. It is possible that the urns relate to parallel probable linears [1007] and [1009], which may possibly represent some type of enclosure for the cremation cemetery. The results of the evaluation show archaeological activity which appeared to range from the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age to the Iron Age/Romano British periods.
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2018 End: 05-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HGH060 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	PIT Early Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	QUARRY Uncertain
Significant Finds	URN Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK HAUGHLEY Land West of Fishponds Way, Haughley  
 Postcode IP14 3PD  
 Study area 2.9 Hectares  
 Site coordinates TM 603037 261668 51.872523688969 1.782030622476 51 52 21 N 001 46 55 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 37.58m Max: 44.22m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Foundations Archaeology  
 Project brief originator City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist  
 Project design originator Foundations Archaeology  
 Project director/manager Roy King  
 Project supervisor Samuel McAdams  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient SCCAS  
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"  
 Digital Archive recipient ADS  
 Digital Media available "GIS", "Images vector", "Survey"  
 Paper Archive recipient SCCAS  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Land West of Fishponds Way, Haughley  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Michaels, T. McAdams, S.  
 Other bibliographic details 1268  
 Date 2018  
 Issuer or publisher Foundations Archaeology  
 Place of issue or publication Swindon  
 Description Technical report

Entered by Tracy Michaels (t.michaels@foundations.co.uk)

Entered on 21 November 2018

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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**LAND WEST OF FISHPONDS WAY,  
HAUGHLEY,  
SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



**Event Number HGH 060**

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a proposed archaeological evaluation on land west of Fishponds Way, Haughley, Suffolk (NGR: TM 0304 6166 centred) in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (rev. 2011), the principles of the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council, SCCAS/CT *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2012), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney.D 2013) and complies with the principles of *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF, 2018).
- 1.2 Foundations Archaeology is certified to BS/EN/ISO 9001: 2008 for quality assurance in the provision of archaeological services. The company is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and subscribes to that organisation's Code of Conduct. All relevant CIfA Codes of Practice will be adhered to throughout the course of the project. The project will adhere to the Suffolk County Council guidance *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (updated March 2017).

## 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An outline planning application is in preparation for a development of residential units along with related infrastructure, landscaping and drainage on land west of Fishponds Way, Haughley.
- 2.2 The underlying geology of the site consists of *Crag Formation - Sand* with superficial deposits of *Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton* and *Lowestoft Formation - Sand and Gravel* present (BGS online viewer).
- 2.3 The wider site consists of two fallow fields bounded by woodland to the south, a sewage works to the northwest, Fishponds Way to the northeast and residential development to the north and east. However, due to guidance relating to sewage works and new residences, the northern field will not be developed but will provide public open space.
- 2.4 An initial geophysical survey was completed across the site in June 2018 by SUMO Geophysics. This did not identify any anomalies of archaeological interest. A number of likely natural or agricultural features were however located.



## Land West of Fishponds Way, Haughley, Suffolk: Evaluation

- 2.5 An archaeological and heritage statement of the site was carried out by BSA Heritage in 2018 and it should be read in conjunction with this document. However, the results are summarised below.
- 2.5.1 Just over half a kilometre from the northern boundary of the site is the Scheduled remains of Haughley Castle (HER 5472), which was built shortly after the Norman Conquest. The parish church lies close to this and this area is likely to have been the focus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval settlement.
- 2.5.2 Within the study area probable ploughed out Bronze Age round barrows have been identified as ring ditch cropmarks on aerial photographs (HER 22048). Finds of worked flint was recovered through surface collection northwest of the site (HER 19112) and works in this area have revealed traces of the later Prehistoric landscape.
- 2.5.3 Works 400m north of the site identified probable Iron Age ditches (HER 24911). The excavation of a balancing pond adjacent to the A14 revealed ditches of likely late Prehistoric date or Roman date (HER 22734). Roman finds in the area include a brooch from a survey to the northwest of the site and coins during a metal detecting survey half a kilometre to the southwest (HER 10988). Further metal detecting to the south recovered Roman, Neolithic and Bronze Age finds.
- 2.5.4 HER 24462 records the extent of the anticipated Medieval settlement, which generally conforms with the Conservation Area boundary, but extends slightly south along Fishponds Way.
- 2.6 The main archaeological potential of the site is for the presence of finds and features from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods. This will not prejudice the excavation against features and finds associated with other periods.

## 3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are to gather high quality data from the direct observation and recording of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for the management of the resource, including further archaeological works, or preservation in-situ, if necessary.
- 3.2 These aims will be achieved through pursuit of the following objectives:

- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
- ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
- iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
- iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

3.3 The site investigations will also seek to address the following site-specific research objectives in-line with the *East Anglian Research Framework* (2008):

- i) to achieve a phased description for all periods represented within the site and to tie these into their relevant local and, where appropriate, regional contexts.

#### **4 METHODOLOGY**

4.1 It is proposed that a total of fifteen 31m by 1.8m evaluation trenches will be excavated, as shown in Figure 1. This constitutes a 4% sample of the affected site area.

4.2 Non-significant overburden will be removed to the top of archaeological deposits or natural substrates, whichever is encountered first. This will be achieved through use of a 360 mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Thereafter all cleaning and excavation will be conducted by hand.

4.3 Archaeological deposits and features will be subject to appropriate levels of investigation. Where excavation is required for the satisfactory assessment of archaeological deposits, this will only be sufficient to characterise and date them. It is anticipated that this will require a minimum 10% sample of all linear features at appropriate intervals including all intersections, overlaps and terminals and a minimum 50% sample of all non-linear features. It is accepted that smaller or larger percentages may be sufficient should the date and character of features be readily apparent. When required, 1m wide slots will be excavated through linear features wherever possible.

- 4.4 Each excavation context will be excavated, wherever possible, in such a way as to produce at least one representative cross-section of the deposit.
- 4.5 Any human remains which may be encountered will initially be left *in-situ* and reported to the appropriate authorities. If removal is necessary; this will comply with Ministry of Justice regulations and current archaeological best-practice.
- 4.6 Suitable contexts will be subject to environmental sampling at an appropriate scale in accordance with the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recording to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). As a minimum bulk environmental soil samples will be 40 litres, and if appropriate up to 100%, will be taken from fills of well-dated or significant features or fills with good preservation of organic or burnt organic plant remains. Decisions regarding which contexts are suitable for environmental sampling will be made on site in consultation with the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council and, where necessary, the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor.
- 4.7 All artefactual and ecofactual remains, whether stratified or not, will be collected, bagged and labelled. Artefacts will be subject to preliminary study on site in order to help date archaeological features and contexts. All artefactual and ecofactual evidence will be treated in accordance with *First Aid For Finds*.
- 4.8 All trenches and associated spoil tips will be appropriately metal detected.
- 4.9 Normal conditions will apply with regard to finds ownership and the Treasure Act 1996. Any finds deemed treasure will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer, who will in turn inform the coroner within 14 days.

## **5 STAFF**

- 5.1 The field team will consist of a minimum of 2 experienced operatives which may be supplemented by additional staff as required. The project will be directed by Mr. R. King BA, MCIfA who has wide experience of performing, monitoring and managing field work projects of different periods throughout Britain. He is the Director of Foundations Archaeology and is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists.

- 5.2 Specialists who are likely to advise and report on specific aspects of the project include Dr. Matilda Holmes (bone), Dr Rob Scaife (environmental coordinator), Sarah Percival (Prehistoric pottery), Alice Lyons (Roman pottery), Paul Blinkhorn (Saxon pottery onwards), Dr Lynne Bevan (small finds, glass and metalwork), and Dr. Chris Salter of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art (metalworking residue). Any other categories of specialist report will be provided by Museum of London Specialist Services. Further specialists may be involved if the nature of the materials present require it.

## **6 SURVEY CONTROL**

- 6.1 Horizontal survey control of the site will be by means of a coordinate grid, using metric measurements, relative to the National Grid.
- 6.2 Vertical survey control will be tied to the Ordnance Survey datum. Details of the method employed will be recorded, including the assumed height of the reference point.

## **7 RECORDING**

- 7.1 All site recording will be undertaken in accordance with Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3 (Excavation Manual).
- 7.2 Each archaeological feature or deposit will be recorded by means of a measured plan at an appropriate scale, this will usually be 1:10 or 1:20 for sections, elevations and detailed plans, with the trench plans surveyed by Topcon GRS-1. Spot heights will be taken on the deposit and their location recorded on the plan.
- 7.3 Cross sections will be recorded by means of a measured drawing at an appropriate scale. The height of a datum on the drawing will be calculated and recorded. The locations of cross sections will be recorded either on the site plans, or relative to the site grid. Cut features will be recorded in profile and plan at an appropriate scale and their location accurately identified.
- 7.4 All drawn records will be clearly marked with a unique site number, and will be individually identified. The scale of the plan will be recorded. All drawings will be drawn on dimensionally stable media. All plans will be drawn relative to the site grid and at least two grid references marked on each plan.

- 7.5 Each archaeological context will be recorded separately by means of a written description. The stratigraphic relationships of each context will be recorded. Foundations Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets will be used throughout. An index will be kept of all record types. All trenches will be recorded even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 7.6 An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be compiled. All photographs will be duplicated in monochrome print. Each excavation context will be recorded photographically prior to removal. All photographs will feature an appropriately sized scale.

## **8 POST-EXCAVATION**

- 8.1 A typescript report will be prepared immediately site works are completed. The final format of the report will be agreed once it has been ascertained whether further stages of archaeological mitigation will be required.
- 8.2 As a minimum, the report will include a full written description and interpretation of the results, including specialist reports. The report will contain a front sheet which will detail the following: Site name, NGR, Site activity, Date and duration, Site code, Area of site, Summary of results, Monuments identified (referenced to the Thesaurus of Monument Types) and Location of the archive. All recording, cleaning and conservation of finds will comply with Cifa Guidelines for Finds Work.
- 8.3 The report will be fully illustrated with drawings to an appropriate scale showing location, trench layout, recorded features and deposits, trench plans and section drawings. The report will be produced within four weeks of completion of fieldworks unless delayed by circumstances beyond the control of Foundations Archaeology. In some cases specialist reports (e.g. Radiocarbon dating) may take several months to be produced. In such circumstances an interim report will be provided. The report will seek to address the aims listed in 3.3.
- 8.4 An indexed and internally consistent archive will be prepared in accordance with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and Foundations Archaeology's internal quality control systems which are certified to BS EN ISO 9001: 2008. These standards comply with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1994). The requirements of the brief will be adhered to in all respects with regard to archive integrity,

preparation, and deposition. Arrangements will be made for the deposition of the finds and the site archive with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork using *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS, 2014). Deposition will take place within 24 months of the completion of site work.

- 8.5 Once the report is complete a draft copy will be submitted for approval. Copies of the final report in paper and digital format will be supplied to the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council and an additional copy will be deposited with the site archive. The report will become a public document after a period not exceeding six months.
- 8.6 The report will be published in an appropriate form in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History within 12 months from completion of fieldwork. An OASIS record will also be completed and submitted on completion of the project, this will be included as an appendix, along with the WSI, in the final report.
- 8.7 Copies of the photographs will be supplied to the HER as required.

## **9 MONITORING**

- 9.1 An appropriate level of monitoring will be undertaken by the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council. The works cannot be considered signed off without the approval of SCCAS.

## **10 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

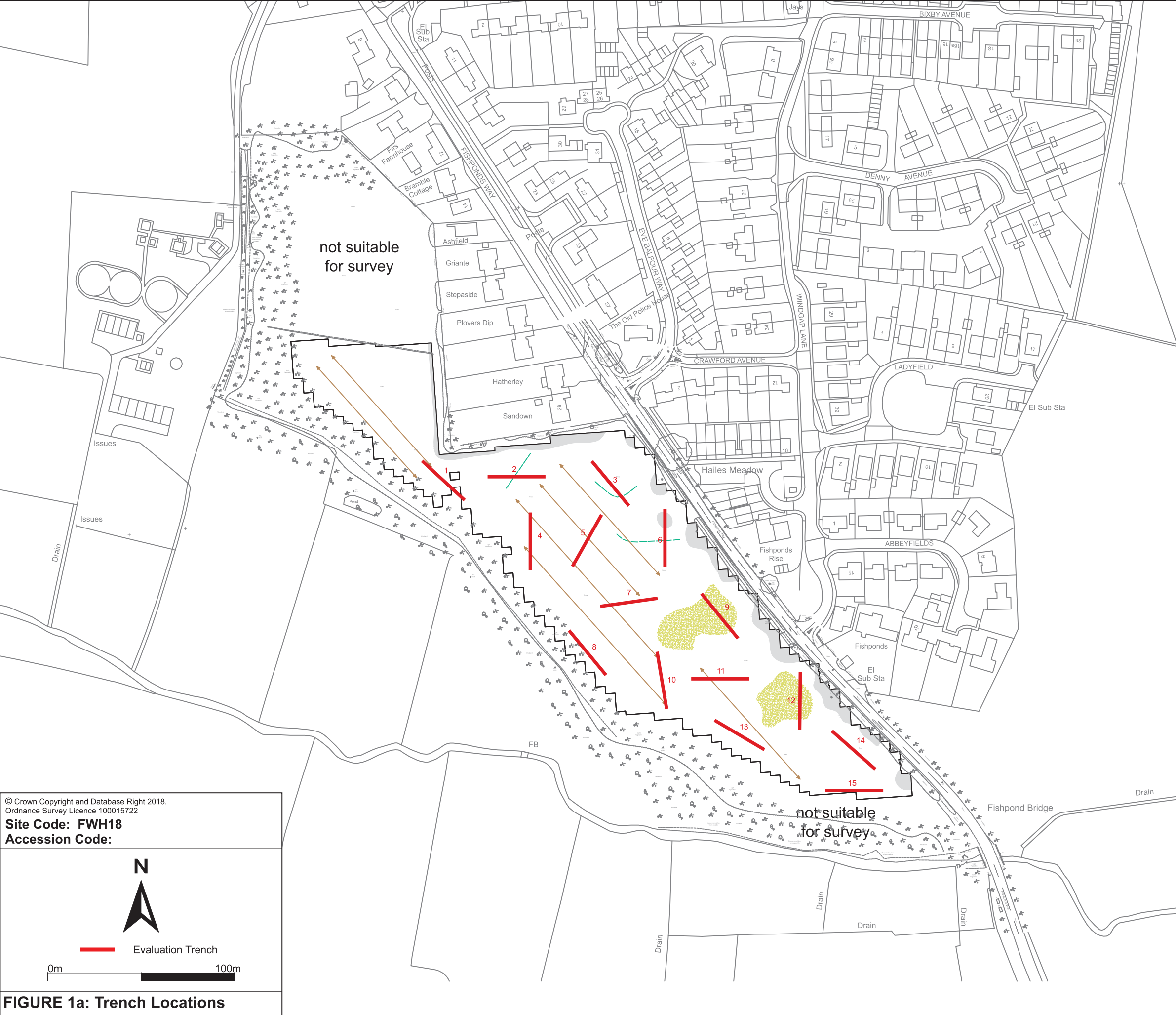
- 10.1 The excavation will be undertaken with regard to all relevant Health and Safety legislation, in accordance with the *Foundations Archaeology Health and Safety Manual* (2016).

## **11 INSURANCE**

- 11.1 Foundations Archaeology carries appropriate levels of Public Liability, Employers Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Copies of the certificates are available on request.

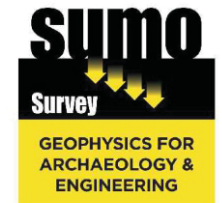
## **12 TIMETABLING**

- 12.1 The archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council may require a weeks' notice in order to provide monitoring services.



**KEY**

	Uncertain (Trend)
	Agricultural (Ploughing)
	Natural
	Ferrous



Title:	Magnetometer Survey Interpretation
Client:	BSA Heritage Ltd.
Project:	Land off Fishponds Way, Haughley, Suffolk
Scale:	0 metres 100 1:2000 @ A3
Fig No:	04

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**Site Code: FWH18**  
**Accession Code:**

Evaluation Trench

0m 100m

**FIGURE 1a: Trench Locations**





**KEY**

	Uncertain (Trend)	
	Agricultural (Ploughing)	
	Natural	
	Ferrous	



Title:	Magnetometer Survey Gateshead Plot
Client:	BSA Heritage Ltd.
Project:	Land off Fishponds Way, Haughley, Suffolk
Scale:	0 metres 100 1:2000 @ A3
Fig No:	08

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Site Code: FWH18  
Accession Code:



Evaluation Trench  
0m 100m

**FIGURE 1b: Trench Locations**



-  Site boundary
-  Existing vegetation: woodland, trees and hedgerows
-  Proposed dwelling
-  Proposed primary street
-  Proposed secondary street
-  Proposed private drive
-  Proposed visitor parking
-  Proposed footpaths
-  Proposed public open space
-  Proposed detention basin
-  Proposed trees
-  Proposed hedgerows
-  Proposed play area
-  Proposed pumping station
-  Proposed community garden (indicative location)
-  Proposed shared-use facility
-  Proposed pedestrian / cycle bridge
-  Proposed maintenance access

# LDĀ DESIGN

PROJECT TITLE  
LAND WEST OF FISHPONDS WAY,  
HAUGHLEY

DRAWING TITLE  
Illustrative Masterplan

ISSUED BY	Peterborough	T: 01733 310471
DATE	Jun 2018	DRAWN JB
SCALE@A3	2,000	CHECKED CMi
STATUS	Draft	APPROVED CMi

**DWG. NO. 6411\_102\_E**


No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.  
All dimensions are to be checked on site.  
Area measurements for indicative purposes only.

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Sources: Ordnance Survey

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**Site Code: FWH18**  
**Accession Code:**

**N**



Evaluation Trench

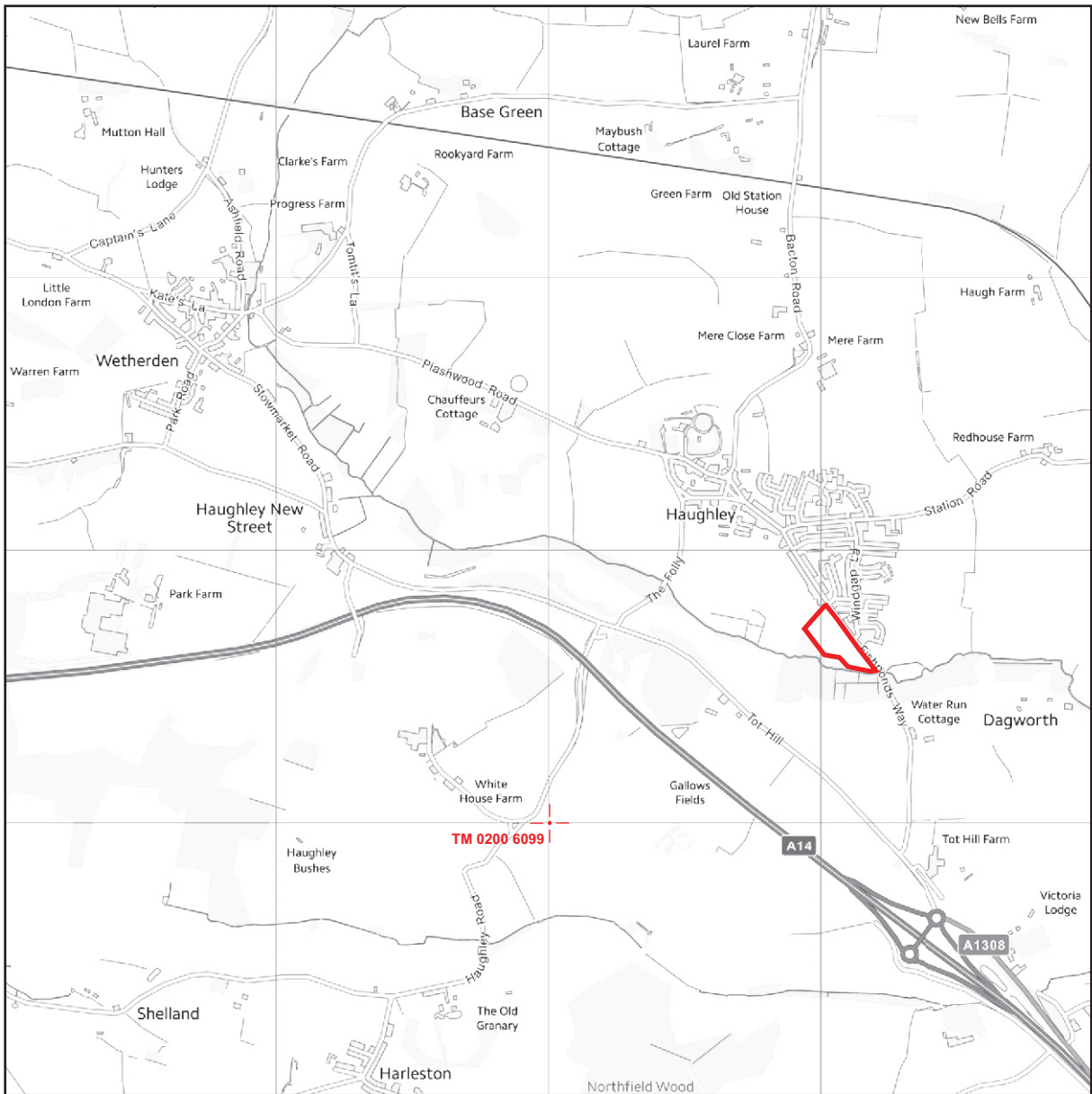


0m 100m

**FIGURE 1c: Trench Locations, Masterplan**

0 100m

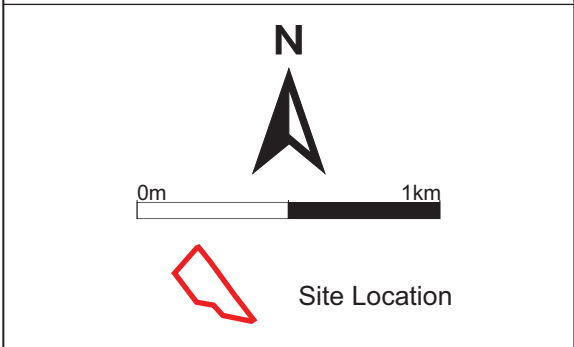


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**Site Code: FWH18**

**Accession Code:**



**FIGURE 1: Site Location**

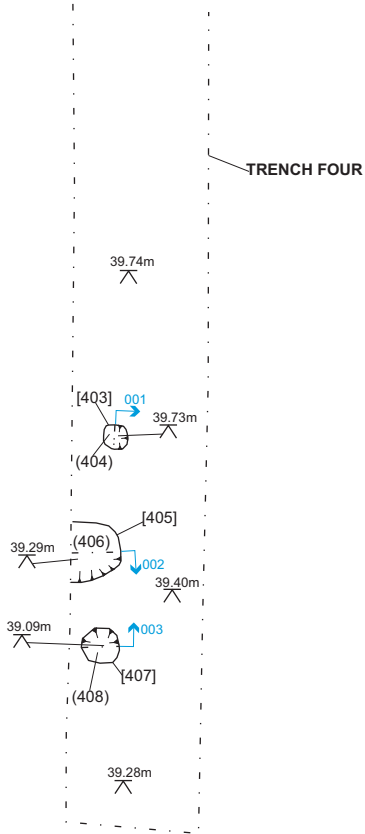


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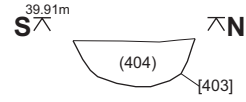
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0m 100m

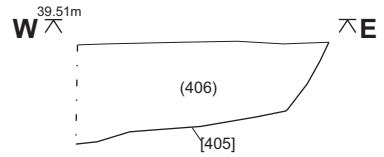
**FIGURE 2: Trench Locations**



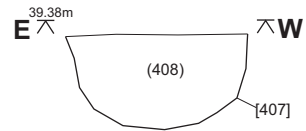
**001: EAST FACING SECTION [403]**



**002: SOUTH FACING SECTION [405]**



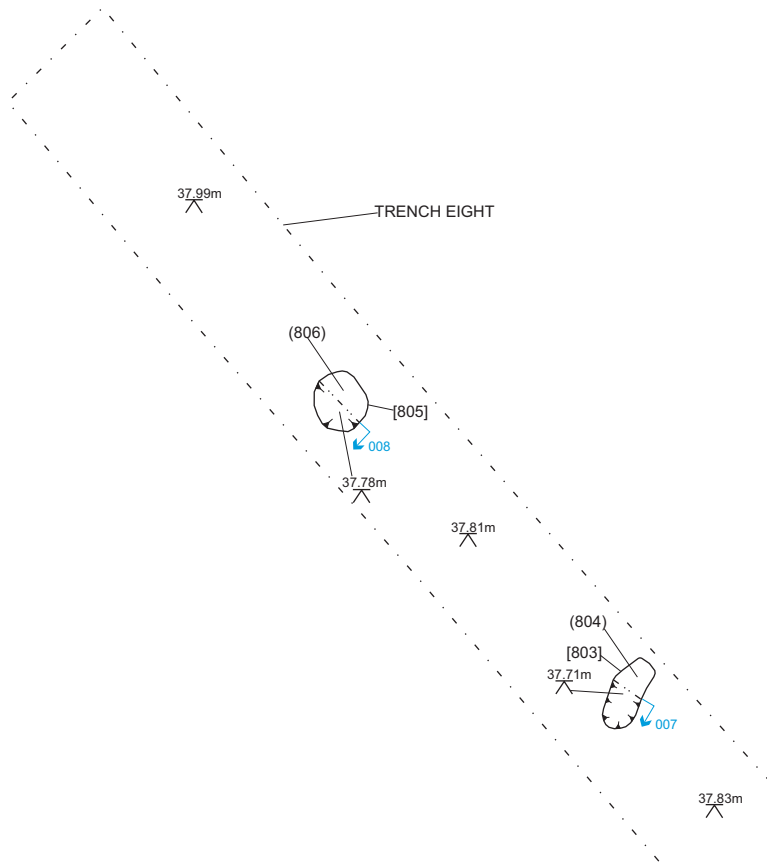
**003: NORTH FACING SECTION [407]**



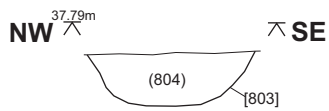
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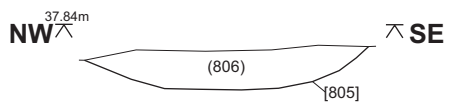
**FIGURE 3: Trench 4 Plan and Sections**



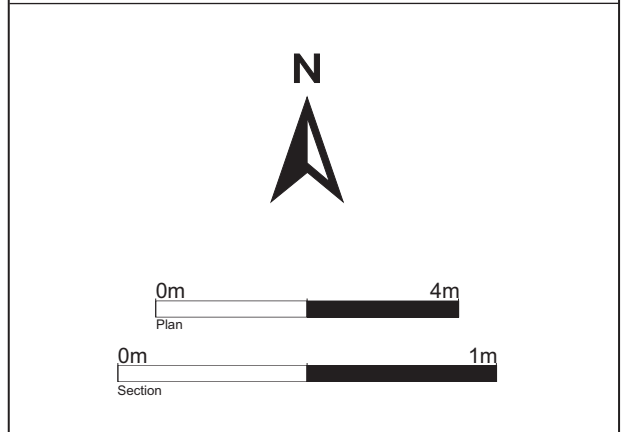
**007: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [803]**



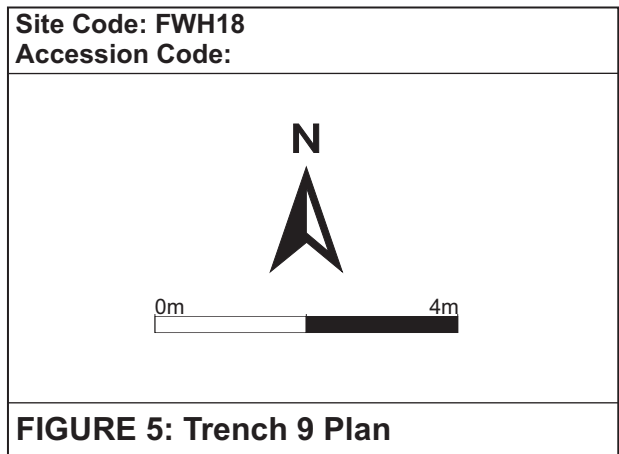
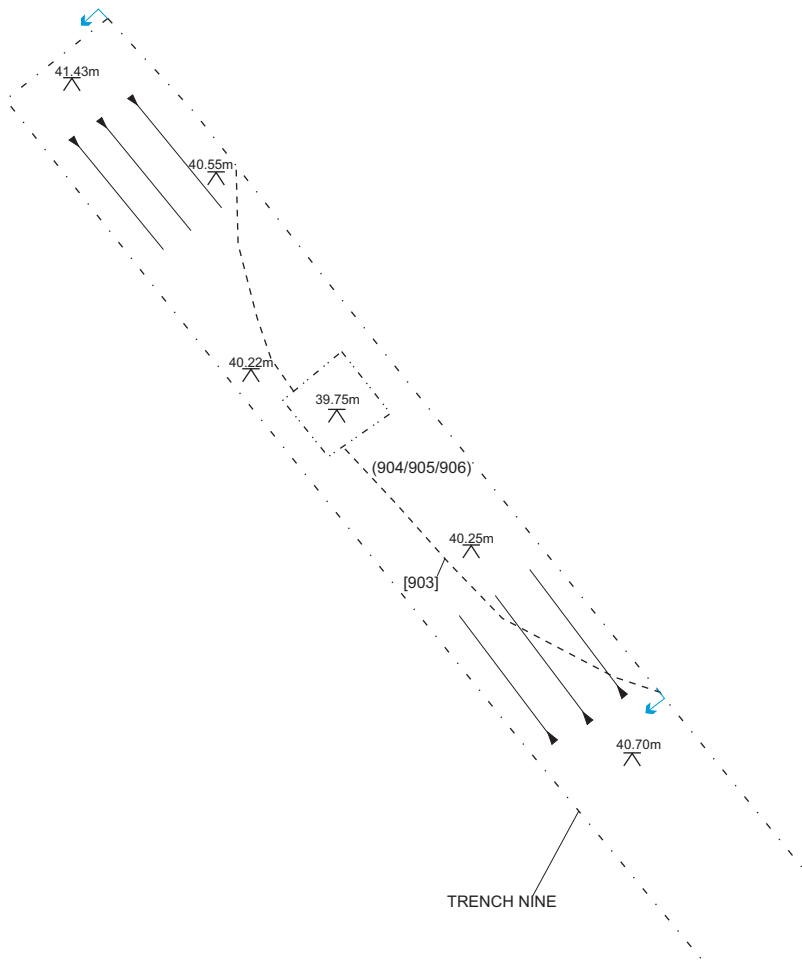
**008: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [805]**

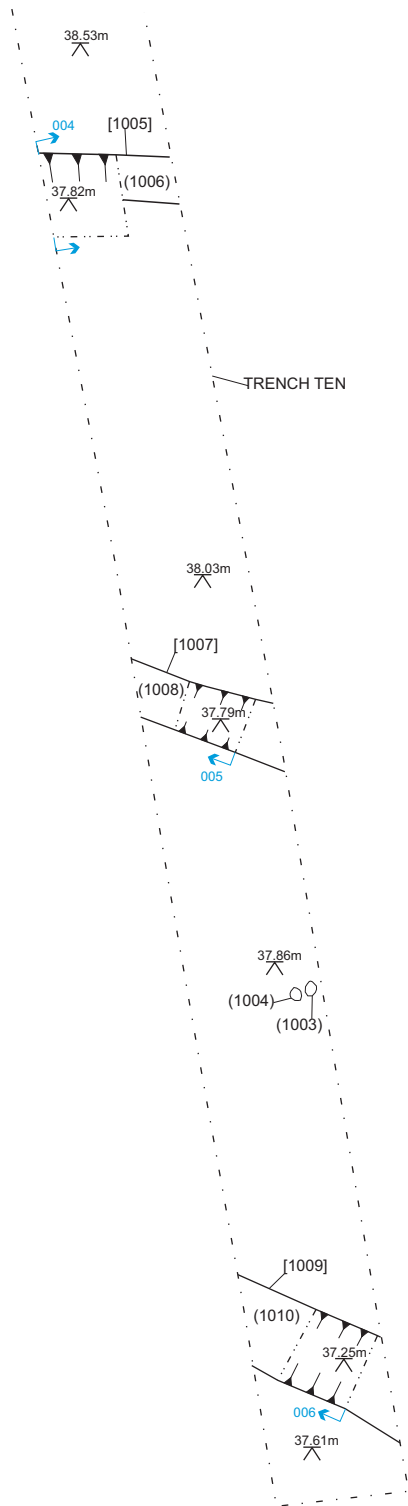


Site Code: FWH18  
Accession Code:

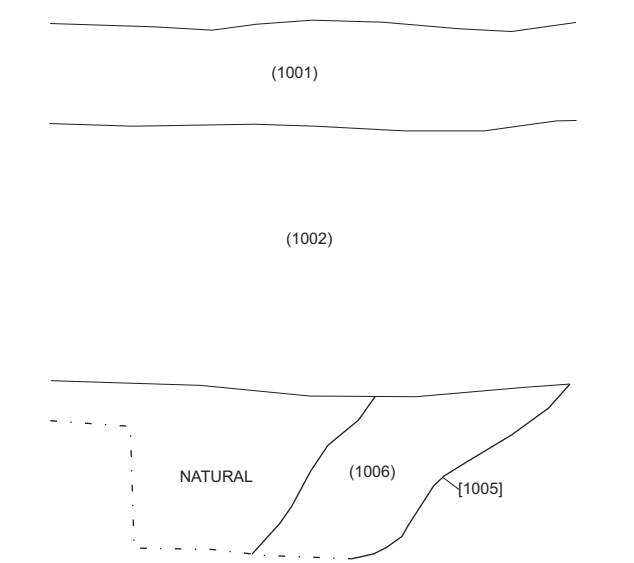


**FIGURE 4: Trench 8 Plan and Sections**

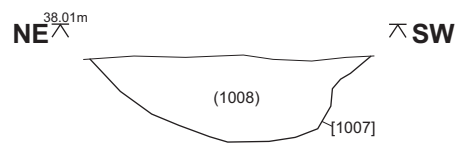




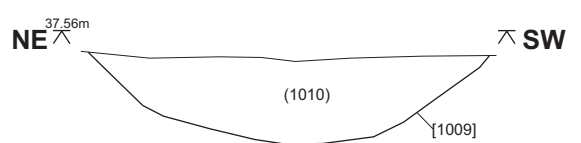
**004: EAST FACING SECTION [1005]**



**005: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [1007]**



**006: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [1009]**

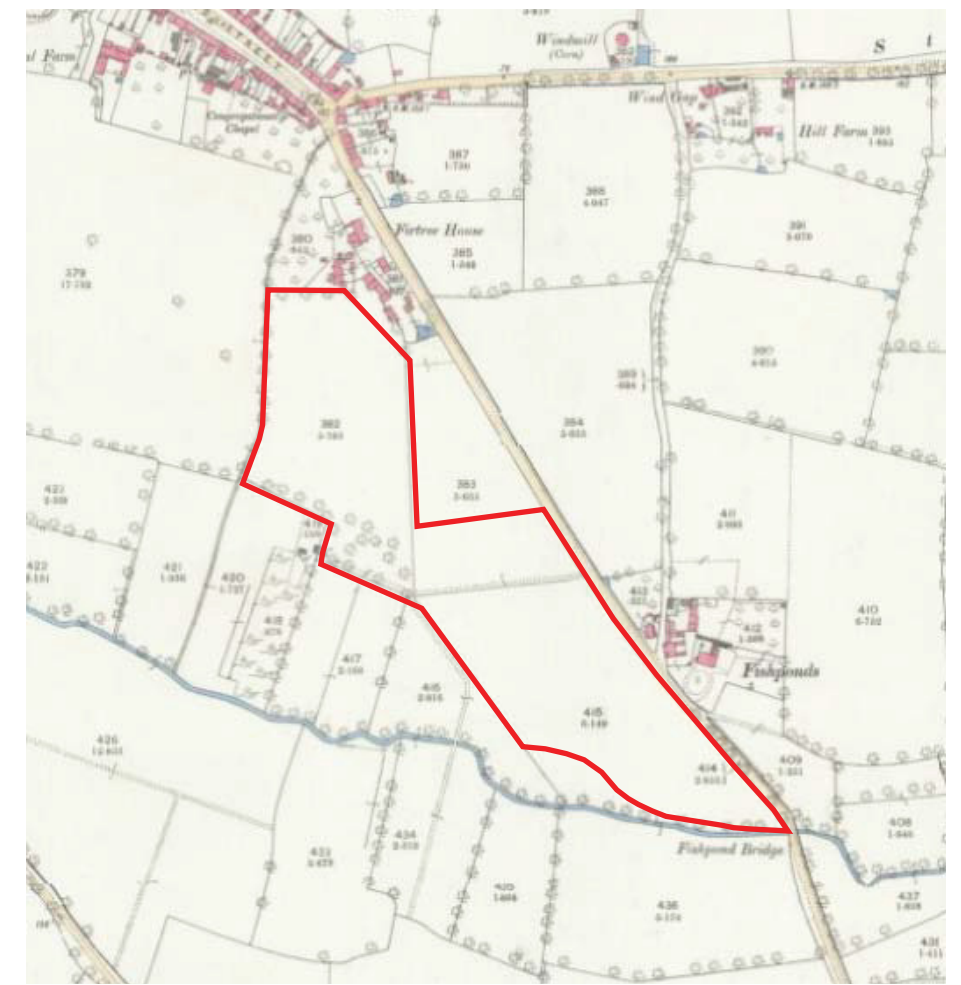
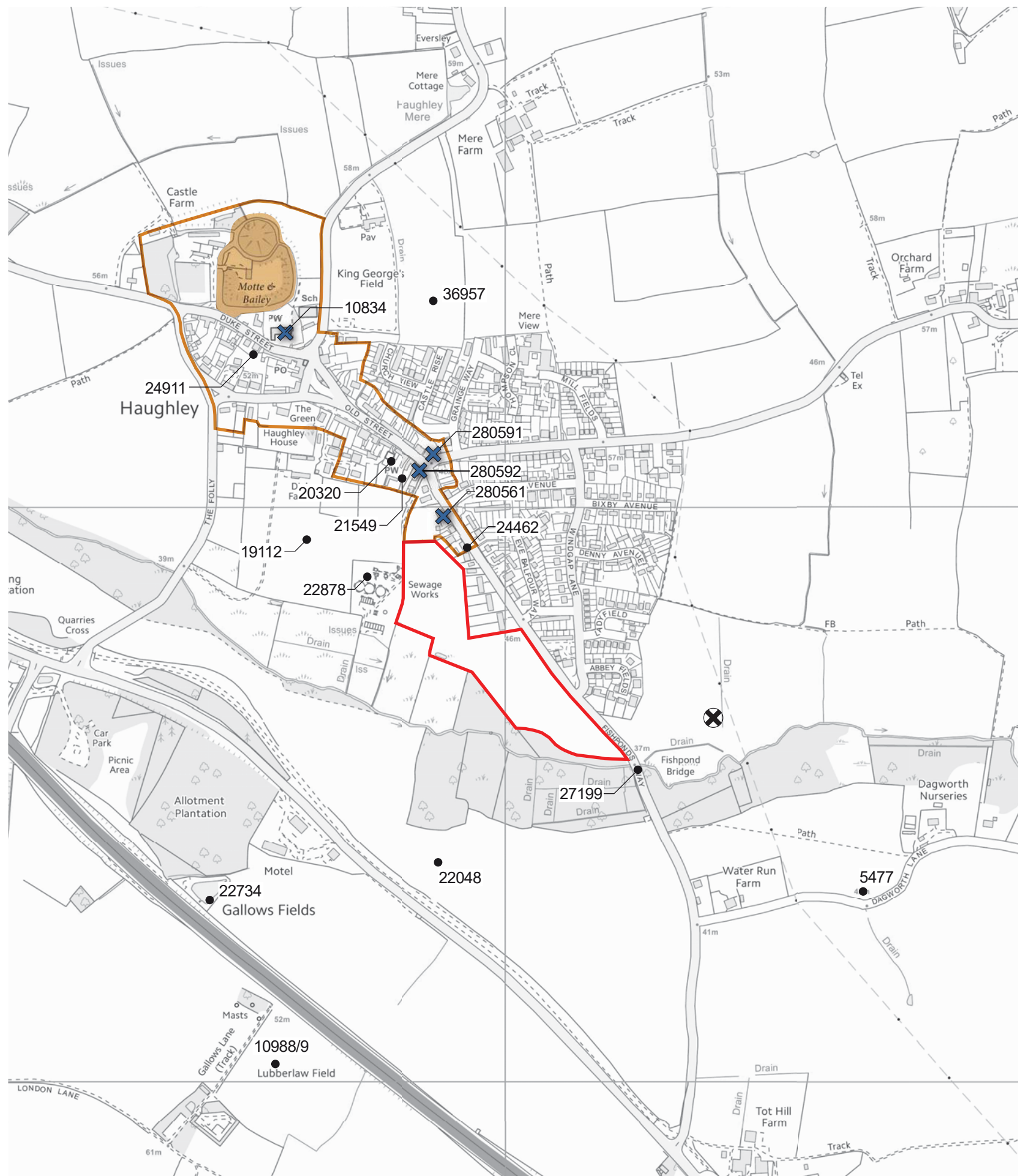


Site Code: FWH18  
Accession Code:




**FIGURE 6: Trench 10 Plan and Sections**











First edition OS map (not to scale)

 Site boundary

**LEGEND**

-  Site area
-  Listed building
-  Haughley Conservation Area
-  Other HER records
-  Haughley Castle (SM/HER 5472)
-  Ring ditch on APs



0 250m

Project Land west of Fishponds Way, Haughley

Drawing Title **Figure 1: Site and Identified Heritage**

Scale As shown (approximate at A3)

Drawing No. BSA 1825/1

Date June 2018

Checked BS/KJ



7 Spring Gardens, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 1AZ  
T: 01235 536 754 E: info@bsaheritage.co.uk W: www.bsaheritage.co.uk