

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION & MITIGATION

**LAND SOUTH OF CHAPELWENT ROAD
HAVERHILL, SUFFOLK
CB9 9SB**

**ASE Project No: 180015
Site/Parish Code: HVH 105**

ASE Report No: 2019131



May 2019

Archaeological Evaluation & Mitigation

Land South of Chapelwent Road,
Haverhill, Suffolk
CB9 9SB

NGR: TL 66375 46554
St Edmundsbury Borough Council

Planning Ref: Pre-Application

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and mitigation area carried out by Archaeology South-East on land south of Chapelwent Road, Haverhill, Suffolk. The investigation was commissioned by CgMs Ltd in advance of proposed residential development of the site. The fieldwork took place from 7-11 January and 1-5 April 2019.

Preceding geophysical survey of the site identified no anomalies of probable archaeological origin, though a few anomalies were detected that could potentially be attributed to archaeological activity, as well as variations in the natural geology and modern disturbance.

Eighteen evaluation trenches were excavated across the 4.04ha site. Two trenches were found to contain a low density of archaeological features and a third contained evidence of a possible palaeochannel, none of which were detected as geophysical anomalies.

The archaeological evaluation uncovered one undated/natural pit, one possible Saxon pit and three late medieval to early post-medieval gullies indicative of agricultural land use in the central part of the site. An Edward II farthing, a small number of late medieval/early post-medieval metal accessories and frequent 19th/20th-century finds were recovered from the topsoil. Residual flint débitage in late later features attests to a low level of activity within the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period.

Following the evaluation phase, a mitigation area measuring c.327sq m was targeted upon the archaeological remains found in the central part of the site. The continuations of the two WNW/ESE aligned late medieval to early post-medieval gullies were further exposed within the mitigation area. The excavation established that the possible Saxon pit was in fact a NW/SE aligned shallow gully that extended across and beyond the mitigation area and may instead have been of similar late medieval to early post-medieval date, with the Saxon pottery being residual within the feature. No additional archaeological features were encountered within the mitigation area.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of UCL's Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, was commissioned by CgMs Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land south of Chapelwent Road, Haverhill, Suffolk. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 66375 46554 and its location is shown on Figure 1.
- 1.1.2 The evaluation and mitigation work was undertaken in advance of a planning application for residential development of the site.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located south of Chapelwent Road, on the northwest edge of Haverhill, which is located in southwest Suffolk. It comprises a sub-rectangular, overgrown arable field that measures 4.04ha. It lies between residential properties on Howe Road and Chapelwent Road to the southeast and northeast, respectively, Alderton Close to the northwest and public footpaths along Stour Brook to the southwest.
- 1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) online geological mapping (1:50,000 scale), the superficial deposits across the site comprise those of the Lowestoft Formation (boulder clay) and the underlying bedrock geology is identified as Lewes Nodular/Seaford Chalk Formations (BGS 2019).
- 1.2.3 The site generally slopes gently down from the northeast to the southwest; the highest point (77.08m AOD) is located at the east-southeast end of Trench 9 and the lowest point (73.87m AOD) at the south-southwest end of Trench 16.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A planning application is being prepared for a new residential development of eighty-seven homes at the site.
- 1.3.2 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by SUMO Geophysics (2018), which did not identify any definite anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin.
- 1.3.3 Further to the results of the geophysical survey, the Planning Archaeologist at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS) requested a programme of trial trenching and mitigation work to be undertaken across the site. CgMs Ltd subsequently commissioned ASE to undertake the fieldwork and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (ASE 2018) was submitted to and approved by SSCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation and mitigation work undertaken on 7-11 January and 1-5 April 2019. The fieldwork was undertaken by Samara King (Senior Archaeologist) and Craig Carvey

(Archaeologist) with survey undertaken by Nathalie Gonzalez (Senior Surveyor). The fieldwork was managed in the field by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and in post-excavation by Mark Atkinson (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background information is drawn from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), the WSI (ASE 2018) and a desk-based assessment from the adjacent development site (CgMs 2007). The locations of specific known sites and findspots in the vicinity of the site are shown on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 A small number of isolated finds have been found from the early prehistoric period. A Palaeolithic hand axe (HVH 014) and a Neolithic arrowhead (WTH 024) were found approximately 640m south-southeast and 1.2km north of the site, respectively.

2.2.2 A Bronze Age hoard (WTH 012) was discovered during metal detecting approximately 200m northwest of the site. Subsequent evaluation and excavation in 1993 identified a small sub-rectangular enclosure surrounded by a large ditch with a gated entrance. A series of pits and ditches, containing Bronze Age pottery, were found associated with this small settlement (WTH 011).

2.2.3 An Iron Age coin hoard and possible coin mould were recovered during excavations for land drainage in the 18th century to the east of the site. Two further Iron Age coins were recovered to the northwest of the site during metal detecting (WTH 004). A small scatter of Iron Age pottery sherds was recovered during fieldwalking within the vicinity of the current development, indicative of settlement activity in the area.

2.2.4 Overall, the evidence suggests the local area was populated throughout much of the later prehistoric period, with evidence of occupation commencing in the Bronze Age and continuing into the Middle and Late Iron Age.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The Roman road from Colchester to Cambridge may have passed through Haverhill (WTH 007), and a Roman cemetery (WTH 001) was discovered during gravel quarrying in the 18th century within the vicinity of the site.

2.3.2 Roman tile and brick have been noted in the walls of St Mary's Church (HVH 016) at Haverhill, and a scatter of Roman pottery was found during excavations at the churchyard of St Botolphs (HVH 005), suggesting Roman settlement in the valley floor and within the periphery of the development site.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.4.1 Haverhill developed into a village from the late Anglo-Saxon period when the manor was held by the Saxon Lord Clarenbald prior to the conquest. The Saxon settlement focused around St Botolphs Church (HVH 005), which stood at the crossroad of Crowland Road and Camp Road, c.1km south-southeast of

the site.

- 2.4.2 The site lay a considerable distance from the core of the Saxon and medieval settlement, suggesting that it likely comprised agricultural land or woodland. The evaluation trenching to the north and east (HVH 064, WTL 008, WTL 009; SCCAS 2007a, b), however, identified a c.1.5ha area of medieval settlement activity in the 12th-14th centuries, with possible Late Saxon or early medieval origins. Identified features included possible buildings, rubbish pits and land use divisions.

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.5.1 During the post-medieval period, Haverhill continued to develop, mainly due to the textile trade, with activity focused along the High Street. The site itself would have lain in agricultural land away from the settlement activity.
- 2.5.2 Throughout the post-medieval period, land use was agricultural, with historic OS mapping showing that field boundaries remained essentially unchanged until the present day. The Haverhill and Shelford section of the Stour Valley Railway Line (Great Eastern Railway) (opened in 1865) was constructed immediately to the south of the site (SUF 075). The surrounding vicinity was gradually developed through the 20th century. The railway line and station was closed in 1967; modern gas services coincide with the line of the former railway, concurrent with the southern site boundary.

2.6 Previous Work

- 2.6.1 A programme of geophysical survey was completed in 2018 (SUMO Geophysics 2018). No definite archaeological remains were identified by the survey, although a few rectilinear anomalies were detected that could possibly be attributed to archaeological activity, variations in the natural geology or modern disturbance. The plotted geophysical survey results are presented in Figure 3.

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.7.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigation, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2018), were as follows:
- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
 - To enable CgMs and SCCAS's Historic Environment Management Team to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeology condition.
 - To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.7.2 Site-specific research aims and with reference to the East of England research framework (Medlycott 2011):

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity present within the site?
- Are there any Roman features associated with the Roman road?
- Are there further features associated with the medieval settlement identified to the north and northeast, and if so, what forms do the farms take, what range of building types are present, and how far can functions be attributed to them (*cf.* Medlycott 2011, 57)?

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 A unique site code (HVH 105) was obtained from SSCAS and was used as the unique site identifier for the entire project archive.
- 3.1.2 The archaeological evaluation of the site comprised the machine excavation under archaeological supervision of eighteen trenches, mostly measuring 30m long and 2.10m wide, in two phases. Trenches 1-16 (excluding Trench 14) were investigated 07-11 January 2019 and Trenches 17-19 were excavated 01-05 April 2019. The trenches were positioned as near as possible in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018); however, due to on-site ecological and services constraints, several trenches were moved. Trench 1 was moved c.2-3m east-southeast and shortened to c.20m in length, Trench 2 was shifted north and extended to form an L-shape, with the shorter segment measuring 12m and the longer section measuring 30m, Trench 10 was re-orientated northeast/southwest and Trench 13 was moved c.2-3m northwest. Trench 14 was not opened due to its proximity to both the orchid preservation area and new fence line.
- 3.1.3 During the second phase of evaluation, a mitigation area measuring c.327sq m was also excavated, targeting the remains encountered in evaluation Trench 7.
- 3.1.4 The trenches and archaeological features were located, planned and levelled from the site survey using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- 3.1.5 The trenches and mitigation area were mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation continued to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of the natural geology, whichever was uppermost. The exposed archaeological horizon was cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping; any archaeological deposits or negative features were planned as appropriate.
- 3.1.6 Discrete features were half-sectioned and slots excavated across linear features by hand. Trenches and features were recorded on ASE *pro forma* sheets and sections were recorded at 1:10 scale on A3 drawing film sheets.
- 3.1.7 Backfilling and compaction was generally undertaken by the machine on completion of the work, but there was no reinstatement to existing condition. Trench 17, located within the orchid preservation area, was backfilled by hand.
- 3.1.8 A photographic record comprising colour digital images was made. All trenches, the mitigation area and individual contexts were photographed (trench and context shots). In addition, a number of representative photographs of the general work on site were taken (working shots).
- 3.1.9 Spoil heaps, topsoil and trench bases were scanned with a metal detector, as was the spoil derived from excavated features.

3.1.10 The fieldwork adhered to the preceding WSI (ASE 2018), as well as the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014 b). The fieldwork also complied with the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 Guidelines contained in the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014c) and the SCCAS *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2017) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.

3.2.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material at the ASE office in Witham.

3.2.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner, ASE will arrange with the Suffolk County Council Archive Depository in Bury St Edmunds for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the local museum. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	32
Section sheets	2
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	87
Context register	1
Drawing register	2
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	18

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0.5 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 Eighteen trenches (Trenches 1-19, excluding Trench 14), the majority measuring 30m long and 2.10m wide, were excavated across the site, generally in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018). Due to on-site constraints, notably buffer zones for service utilities and ecological preservation areas, however, Trenches 1, 2, 10 and 13 were repositioned, shortened or extended, and Trench 14 was not opened (see section 3.1.2). A c.327sq m mitigation area was also opened around Trench 7. The locations of the trenches and mitigation area are shown on Figure 2.
- 4.1.2 The deposit sequence was generally consistent across the site, with the majority of trenches containing a dark brownish grey, firm silty clay ploughsoil and turf overlying a mix of mid-orange brown compact clay and chalky yellow Boulder Clay natural deposits with varying amounts of silt, flint and gravel inclusions. The ploughsoil was c.0.22-0.40m deep across the site. In Trenches 18 and 19, a thicker layer of heavily rooted, unploughed dark brown silt topsoil, c.0.30-0.50m thick, was generally encountered in place of the ploughsoil, overlying the natural deposits; in the northeast end of Trench 19, this topsoil was replaced by a made-ground deposit, 0.91m thick, of mixed topsoil, stone and yellow/grey clay. Archaeological remains were found directly below the plough/topsoil and cut directly into the natural deposits.
- 4.1.3 Trenches were not specifically targeted on the geophysical results, as no definite archaeological anomalies were detected (Figure 3).
- 4.1.4 Two trenches contained archaeological features, consisting of three gullies, a pit and a further pit/hollow (Trenches 6 and 7). Trench 11 contained a possible palaeochannel. These remains are described by trench in sections 4.2-4.4.
- 4.1.5 Fifteen trenches were devoid of archaeological remains. These are given summary description in section 4.5.
- 4.1.6 The mitigation area confirmed the continuation of the three gullies (see section 4.6).
- 4.1.7 A moderate quantity of narrow land drains and plough scars were observed across the site, associated with modern agricultural practices.
- 4.1.8 Metal detecting was conducted across the site by scanning the plough/topsoil and base of all trenches and any features. Late medieval/early post-medieval and late post-medieval/modern metal debris was recovered from all trenches, reflecting the modern nature of the ploughsoil. This material is detailed in section 5.5.

4.2 Trench 6 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.30-0.33	74.89-74.98
6/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.10	-	74.59-74.65
6/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.21	0.44+	0.21	74.59
6/004	Cut	Possible pit	1.21	0.44+	0.21	74.38
6/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.94+	0.55	0.28	74.63
6/006	Cut	Gully	0.94+	0.55	0.28	74.35
6/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.98+	0.47	0.19	74.60
6/008	Cut	Gully terminus	0.98+	0.47	0.19	74.41
6/009	Fill	Fill, single	0.50+	0.46	0.11	74.59
6/010	Cut	Gully	0.50+	0.46	0.11	74.48

Table 3: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 The trench was orientated on a NW/SE axis. No geophysical anomalies were plotted at this trench location. Three archaeological features were uncovered in the northwest portion of the trench.
- 4.2.2 Possible pit [6/004] was located near the centre of the trench, continuing beyond the southwest edge. Its exposed extent appeared oval in plan, measuring 1.21m by 0.44m and 0.21m deep, with fairly steep and straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [6/003] of friable to firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones, chalk pieces and manganese flecks. The fill appeared very similar to the natural deposits and did not contain any finds.
- 4.2.3 A WNW/ESE aligned gully extended from the northeast edge of the trench, running for c.10m before ending in a rounded terminus. Two segments, including the terminus, were excavated [6/006, 6/008], which revealed generally straight, moderately steep sides and a rounded base. The gully measured 0.47-0.55m wide and 0.19-0.28m deep. A single fill [6/005, 6/007] of friable, mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional medium stones and frequent small chalk pieces was recorded in both segments and yielded five tile fragments, dating broadly from the late medieval to post-medieval period. This deposit appeared to be the result of natural silting during its use, potentially as a drainage feature. The gully was traced further to the ESE in Trench 7, but not beyond.
- 4.2.4 Located perpendicular to terminus [6/008], a possible second gully [6/010] ran for 0.50m SSW before extending beyond the limit of the trench excavation. It appeared to either be truncated by the potentially later terminus, or could be contemporary, forming the corner of a partial field system. It measured 0.46m wide and 0.11m deep, and had moderately sloping, concave sides with a flattish base. It contained a single fill [6/009] of friable, mid orange brown silty clay with rare small stones and chalk pieces, from which no finds were recovered. The deposit appeared very similar to the orange clay natural deposits, which could indicate natural silting during its use. Alternatively, it could suggest the gully is in fact a geological feature. It was not found to continue to the SSW into Trench 16.

4.3 Trench 7 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.22-0.30	74.84-75.73
7/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.10	-	74.62-74.79
7/003	Cut	Gully	1.03+	0.49	0.25	75.20
7/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.03+	0.49	0.25	75.45
7/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.10+	1.20	0.16	74.95
7/006	Cut	Feature	2.10+	1.20	0.16	74.79
7/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.05+	0.37	0.19	74.92
7/008	Cut	Gully	1.05+	0.37	0.19	74.73

Table 4: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 The trench was positioned on a NE/SW axis. No geophysical anomalies were recorded at this trench location. Three archaeological features were encountered in the trench. Several modern land drains were noted in the southwest end of the trench.
- 4.3.2 At the northeast end of the trench, a WNW/ESE orientated gully [7/003] was uncovered. Extending across the trench, it measured 0.49m wide and 0.25m deep, and had a V-shaped profile. It contained a single fill [7/004] of soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small flint and chalk pieces. This appeared to be similar to the natural deposits, which would have accumulated during its use as a possible drainage feature. One piece of tile and a possible iron casket fitting date the feature to the medieval or early post-medieval period, with four pieces of residual prehistoric flint débitage also being recovered. The gully was not traced further within any of the other evaluation trenches.
- 4.3.3 A similarly orientated gully [7/008] was located c.14.7m southwest from [7/003], aligning with gully [6/006, 6/008]. Measuring 0.37m wide and 0.19m deep, it had the same moderately steep, straight sides and curved base, and contained a single fill [7/007] of friable, mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional small stones and chalk pieces. No dateable material was recovered from the feature. It was not traced any further ESE during the fieldwork.
- 4.3.4 Feature [7/006] was located at the centre of the trench, running WNW/ESE across it and extending beyond in both directions. It is unclear as to whether it was a ditch or possible pit; however, as it was not found to extend into any other trench, it seems likely to have been the latter. Its entire exposed extent within the trench was excavated, revealing gently sloped, concave sides and a flattish base; 1.2m wide and 0.16m deep. Its single fill [7/005] of soft, pale orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk pieces was similar to the natural deposits. Three small pieces of Early to Middle Saxon pottery and five pieces of prehistoric worked flint débitage were recovered. The function of this feature is unclear.

4.4 Trench 11 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.26-0.31	76.02-76.79
11/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	2.10	-	75.76-76.49
11/003	Fill	Fill, upper	1.49+	3.10	0.18	76.23
11/004	Fill	Fill, basal	1.49+	3.10	0.08	76.05
11/005	Cut	Palaeochannel	1.49+	3.10	0.26	75.97

Table 5: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 The trench was positioned on a NE/SW axis. No geophysical anomalies were recorded to coincide with this trench position. One geological feature was encountered in the trench. One modern land drain was noted at the southwest end of the trench.
- 4.4.2 Feature [11/005] was found crossing the northeast portion of the trench, aligned generally WNW/ESE. Extending beyond the trench limits, it measured 3.10m wide and 0.26m deep. A 1.5m wide segment was excavated across it, revealing gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Two fills were recorded, the upper fill [11/003] consisting of soft, mid orange brown silty clay with rare small stones and the basal fill [11/004] comprising a compact layer of orange clay with gravel and large cobbles, suggesting the base of a minor natural watercourse. No finds were recovered from the feature.

4.5 Archaeologically Negative Trenches (Figures 2, 7 and 8)

- 4.5.1 Trenches 1-5, 8-10, 12, 13 and 15-19 were devoid of archaeological features. A similar stratigraphic sequence of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology, consistent with deposits observed in Trenches 6 and 7, was recorded in all trenches, except Trenches 18 and 19 where ploughsoil was replaced by a thicker layer of heavily rooted, unploughed topsoil or a made-ground deposit of mixed topsoil, stone and clay. Their details are tabulated in Appendix 1.
- 4.5.2 Modern land drains were observed in Trenches 1, 9 and 18, and plough scars were noted in Trenches 15, 16 and 19. A modern square-cut feature was identified in Trench 4 and observed to contain a fragment of modern drain; the feature was not fully recorded given its modern date.
- 4.5.3 Variations in the natural deposits were observed in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 12, and 15-19, generally comprising orange/orangey brown and yellow/yellow grey clay and silty clay natural deposits. These variations did not correlate with geophysical anomalies interpreted to be natural in origin.
- 4.5.4 Belowground evidence corresponding with anomalies of uncertain origin and ferrous and magnetic disturbance, such as ferrous objects, fence lines and made-ground layers interpreted to be modern in origin, was not encountered in Trenches 9, 10, 18 and 19.

4.6 Mitigation Area (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
1000	Layer	Ploughsoil	-	-	0.30	75.17-75.80
1001	Deposit	Natural	-	-	-	74.87-75.50
1002	Fill	Fill, single	12.55+	0.46	0.26	75.50
1003	Cut	Gully	12.55+	0.46	0.26	75.50
1004	Fill	Fill, single	12.55+	0.57	0.27	75.37
1005	Cut	Gully	12.55+	0.57	0.27	75.37
1006	Fill	Fill, single	11.62+	0.8	0.15	75.01
1007	Cut	Gully	11.62+	0.8	0.15	75.01
1008	Fill	Fill, single	11.62+	0.87	0.15	74.98
1009	Cut	Gully	11.62+	0.87	0.15	74.98
1010	Fill	Fill, single	12.16+	0.49	0.21	75.01
1011	Cut	Gully	12.16+	0.49	0.21	75.01
1012	Fill	Fill, single	12.16+	0.45	0.14	74.87
1013	Cut	Gully	12.16+	0.45	0.14	74.87

Table 6: Mitigation area list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Following the results of initial trenching, a small mitigation area, measuring 27.50m by 11.9m, was excavated around Trench 7 to determine the course of gullies [7/003], [7/006], and [7/008]. A simple stratigraphic sequence of c.0.30m of soft, dark brown silty ploughsoil with frequent small stones and roots overlying natural deposits of light tan/orange chalky clay with sandy gravel patches was recorded. Continuations of the three linear features were observed cut directly into the natural deposit, but no other archaeological remains were encountered.
- 4.6.2 In the north of the area, gully [1003 / 1005] was the continuation of WNW/ESE aligned gully [7/003]. The gully measured 12.55m+ long, 0.46-0.57m wide and up to 0.27m deep, and continued beyond the excavation limits, though it was not found to continue into other evaluation trenches, as already mentioned (4.3.2). It had a rounded V-shaped profile, with steep straight sides and a concave base. It contained single fill [1002 / 1004], a moderately firm, mid brown slightly clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, and moderate small rounded stones. No finds other than those from segment [7/003], previously discussed (4.3.2), were recovered from the feature.
- 4.6.3 Parallel to [1003 / 1005], located c.14m to the southwest, was WNW/ESE aligned gully [1011 / 1013], recorded as the continuation of [7/008]. The gully measured 12.16m+ long by 0.45-0.49m wide and 0.14-0.21m deep, with steep straight sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill [1010 / 1012] comprised a firm, mid brown slightly clayey silt with frequent chalk and moderate stone fragments. Three sherds of early post-medieval pottery (c.1550-1750) and a fragment of late medieval flanged tile were recovered from segment [1011].
- 4.6.4 Having exposed a greater proportion of gully [1011 / 1013 / 7/008] within the mitigation area, this gully was more clearly established to be a continuation of gully/terminus [6/006 / 6/008] recorded in Trench 6 to the east. It can be suggested that parallel gully [1003 / 1005 / 7/003] followed a similar pattern and likely terminated somewhere close to the southwest end of Trench 4.

Neither of these two gullies, however, was traced in evaluation trenches further to the east.

4.6.5 Within the centre of evaluation Trench 7 was feature [7/006], which was initially interpreted to be a shallow pit or depression. The excavation established that this feature was in fact a shallow gully [1007 / 1009] that extended for 11.62m+ along a NW/SE orientation through the centre of the mitigation area. Although the gully extended beyond the mitigation area, no continuation was found within nearby evaluation trenches. The gully was wider and generally shallower than those to its north and south, measuring 0.80-0.87m wide and 0.15m deep. It had shallow sides and a slightly irregular base. It contained a single fill [1006 / 1008] of moderately firm, mid greyish brown slightly silty clay with frequent chalk fragments and flecks, and occasional small stones. A single fragment of late medieval tile was recovered from segment [1007], whilst a small quantity of Early to Middle Saxon pottery (three small pieces), as well as residual prehistoric worked flint débitage (five pieces), was recovered from segment [7/006] during the evaluation (4.3.4).

4.6.6 A modern land drain containing an orange ceramic pipe was noted crossing the mitigation area on a NNE/SSW axis, cutting all three gullies.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation on land at Chapelwent Road, Haverhill. All finds were washed and dried, or air-dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context (Table 7). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014d).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Other Metal	Weight (g)
2/001									1	8
3/001									5	30
4/001							1	74	3	8
5/001							1	2		
6/001							2	8		
6/005					2	30				
6/007					3	6				
7/001							9	150	1	4
7/004	4	9			1	10	1	4		
7/005	5	9	3	6						
8/001									3	10
9/001							3	6	3	8
10/001									4	12
11/001							9	96	2	28
12/001									2	4
13/001							9	140		
15/001							6	70	1	2
1006					1	30				
1010			3	20	1	14				
<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>114</i>

Table 7: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

The evaluation produced nine pieces of worked flint, weighing 18g. They came from pit fill [7/005] and gully fill [7/004]. The small assemblage consists entirely of débitage, including six flakes, a blade and two blade-like flakes. Most pieces are small and thin. Based on technological and morphological grounds, some of the carefully knapped pieces suggest activities focusing between the Mesolithic and the Early Bronze Age. Others may be slightly later.

5.3 Pottery by Luke Barber and Helen Walker

- 5.3.1 A total of six sherds of pottery, weighing 26g, was excavated from two contexts, [7/005] and [1010]. The sherds from fill [7/005] of shallow gully segment [7/006] appear to be Saxon vegetable-and-sand-tempered ware. Striations on the surface of the largest sherd may be from grass tempering. This is a type of domestic pottery (as opposed to funerary) used throughout the Early and Middle Saxon periods (c.450-850). Saxon pottery is generally much less abundant than medieval and post-medieval pottery, and its presence indicates evidence of Saxon activity within the vicinity of this site.
- 5.3.2 The sherds recovered from fill [1010] of gully [1011] are relatively small and show moderate signs of abrasion, suggesting they have seen some reworking. All are of post-medieval sandy red glazed earthenware and derive from the same vessel, though too little is present to discern its form beyond it being clear glazed all over with three horizontal incised lines on its exterior. Such wares are notoriously difficult to date closely due to their longevity of production. Therefore, only a broad c.1550-1750 date range can be attributed to the current vessel.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.4.1 A very small assemblage of only eight pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 90g, was collected from [6/005], [6/007], [7/004], [1006] and [1010]. All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric, and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel table. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and catalogued using site-specific codes that use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm).
- 5.4.2 The CBM from [6/005] and [7/004] was identifiable as roof tile in a micaceous red fabric with common very coarse sugary quartz; the material from [6/007] was undiagnostic. The roof tile could be of any medieval or post-medieval date.
- 5.4.3 A small piece of tile made from a sandy fabric with abundant coarse and very coarse quartz, and varying amounts of calcium carbonate, was recovered from [1006]. This fabric was very similar to Museum of London (MOLA) fabric 2273, which is extremely distinctive and of definitive medieval date, dating from c.1180. The tile piece collected from [1010] represents an unusual example of medieval flanged tile, when medieval tilers attempted to emulate Roman forms. It is, however, significantly smaller than Roman examples and was made from a low-fired and very sandy bright orange fabric with common translucent quartz.

5.5 Metal-Detected Finds by Elke Raemen (with ammunition identification by Justin Russell)

- 5.5.1 A small assemblage comprising forty-one fragments (weight 550g) was found by metal detector in twelve different contexts, mostly the topsoil of various evaluation trenches. An overview can be found in Table 8.

5.5.2 The majority of finds are of post-medieval date and of little intrinsic interest. An unusual farthing, however, is dated to 1274-1377 and is considered to be of local importance.

Context	No	Wt (g)	Metal	Object	Comments	Dimensions	Date
2/001	1	9	LEAD	OFF-CUT			
3/001	2	16	COPP	SHOTGUN CASE BASE	12 and 24 gauge sporting shotgun cartridge case bases. Fired. 24 gauge headstamp 'KYNOCH'		EC20th
3/001	1	9	LEAD	AGRICULTURAL BAG SEAL			C18th-19th
3/001	1	3	LEAD ALLOY	?CROTAL BELL	small curving cast sheet fragment, possibly with decorative groove - probable crotal bell fragment		?C17th-18th
3/001	1	4	COPP	FITTING	Carpet rod holder		MC18th-EC20th
4/001	1	74	IRON	SHEET	Cast sheet fragment, broken at corner. Nail hole	Thickness 4mm; Width to 90 degree corner 68mm	
4/001	1	1	LEAD	BUTTON	4-hole dome-backed button	Diameter 17mm	C19th-E20th
4/001	1	6	LEAD	?AGRICULTURAL BAG SEAL or ?STUD	poor condition	Diameter 19mm	
4/001	1	1	COPP	?ESCUTCHEON	small frag	Thickness 1mm	
5/001	1	1	COPP	ESCUTCHEON	oval, from small box	17mm by 10mm, 0.9mm thick	C18th-19th
6/001	1	4	IRON	GENERAL PURPOSE NAIL	hand wrought; shank only		
6/001	1	3	IRON	SCREW		L30mm, head diameter 9mm	C18th-E20th
7/001	1	4	LEAD	WASTE			
7/001	1	20	IRON	AMORPHOUS LUMP			
7/001	4	26	IRON	GENERAL PURPOSE NAILS	hand-wrought	one complete head: 13x16; L40 to 72mm	
7/001	1	2	IRON	WIRE	fragment	L13mm+, diam 1mm	Post-med
7/001	1	63	IRON	BOLT		L160mm, shank diam. 9.5mm, head diam. 19mm	Post-med
7/001	1	31	IRON	STRIP	fragment	W27mm, L62.5mm+, Thickness 4mm	
7/001	1	9	IRON	?CAST SHEET	fragment	Thickness 5.55mm	

Context	No	Wt (g)	Metal	Object	Comments	Dimensions	Date
7/004	1	5	IRON	?CASKET FITTING	Possible hinge or binding strip fragment with splayed terminal with looped ?eye	L29mm+, W6-8.55mm	Medieval /Early Post-med
8/001	1	1	COPP	?CROTAL BELL	small curving cast sheet fragment	Th1.2mm	Post-med
8/001	1	5	COPP	STRIP	With nail hole in each terminal; one terminal broken	L c. 58mm, W6.5mm, Th2mm	Post-med
8/001	1	3	COPP	PINFIRE PISTOL CASE	7mm fired sporting pistol case. 'ELEY' headstamp.	Diam 7mm, length 13mm	LC19th
9/001	2	5	IRON	GENERAL PURPOSE NAILS	Incomplete heads; hand wrought	L31+ to 42+mm	
9/001	1	2	IRON	TACK	Small	Head dim. 7 by 11mm, L19.75mm	
9/001	1	6	LEAD	OFF-CUT	Folded	Th2.3mm	
9/001	1	0.2	METAL ALLOY	FOIL			C20th
9/001	1	0.4	LEAD	WASTE		Th1.4mm	
10/001	2	8	LEAD	WASTE			
10/001	1	2	COPP	EYELET	Incomplete	Diam21mm, internal diam. 8.8mm, Th3.7mm	C19th-MC20th
10/001	1	1	WHITE ALLOY	RING PULL	From beverage can		LC20th
11/001	7	40	IRON	GENERAL PURPOSE NAILS	Incomplete	L35 to 48+mm; head dim. 9x12mm to 14x14mm	
11/001	1	24	LEAD	OFF-CUT		Th2.2mm; unfolded L60mm+, W21-23mm	
11/001	1	28	IRON	ROD/HEAVY DUTY WIRE	Circular-sectioned	L152mm+, Diam. 6mm	
11/001	1	2	COPP	RIVET	Double rivet with part of sheet	Sheet Th 0.45mm, Rivet H11mm, head diam5.65mm and 10.3mm	C19th-20th
11/001	1	28	IRON	HINGE	Incomplete strap with lozenge-shaped terminal and in situ nail	L58mm+, W20 to 30mm, Th3 to 5mm	Medieval/ Early Post-med
12/001	1	0.2	SILV	COIN	Farthing; 1274-1377	Di10.4mm DAM 2	Medieval
12/001	1	4	COPP	BUCK	Anchor-shaped tongue fragment from knee buckle		C17th-18th
13/001	7	32	IRON	GENERAL PURPOSE NAILS	hand wrought	L17+ to 47+mm; head 10x11mm13x16mm	

Context	No	Wt (g)	Metal	Object	Comments	Dimensions	Date
13/001	1	50	IRON	KNIF	Scale-tang; blade and tang incomplete	L79mm	Post-med
13/001	1	58	IRON	NUT	Large hexagonal with internal screw thread and blue paint	30mm wide, 17mm high; internal diam. 17mm	LC20th
15/001	4	19	IRON	GENERAL PURPOSE NAILS	hand wrought	L33mm to 52mm+; head 8x9m to 8x11mm	
15/001	1	20	IRON	LOOPED SPIKE		L60mm+, loop diam 21.9mm	Medieval/ Post-med
15/001	1	30	IRON	SHEET	possible tool blade frag?	Thickness 3mm	
15/001	1	1	COPP	WATCH KEY			MC18th-C19th

Table 8: Overview of the metalwork recovered by metal detector

Dress accessories and personal possessions

- 5.5.3 Only two dress accessories were found. The earliest comprises a copper-alloy anchor-shaped tongue fragment from a probable knee buckle dating to the 17th or 18th century ([12/001]). A four-hole lead button of 19th- to early 20th-century date was found in [4/001]. A watch key fragment, dating to the mid 18th to 19th century, was also found.

Household equipment and furniture fittings

- 5.5.4 Potentially one of the earliest finds is a possible casket fitting or binding ([7/004]; comparable to Goodall 2011, 211, H520 and 213, H535), of medieval or early post-medieval date. Later material includes a small oval escutcheon from a box dated to the 18th or 19th century ([5/001]). A second possible escutcheon was found in [4/001]. A carpet rod holder of mid 18th- to early 20th-century date was recovered from [3/001].
- 5.5.5 An iron scale-tang knife was recovered from [13/001]. Blade and tang are both incomplete. The knife is of post-medieval date.

The coin by Trista Clifford

- 5.5.6 A silver farthing of Edward I, II or III (1274-1377) was recovered using a metal detector from [12/001]. The coin is incomplete, mis-struck on an oval flan. The farthing was minted in London ([CIVI TAS] LOII D[OII]). The unbarred Ns on the reverse suggest the coin belongs to Withers type 30, 31 (North Class 11-13 minted c.1310-7) or to the later Edward III Treaty period type 8 or 10b (North 1299 minted 1369-77) (North 1991; Withers and Withers 2001; 2005). Farthings of this period are found in far fewer numbers than other denominations, and therefore this coin is of local significance and interest.

Structural and other building fittings

- 5.5.7 A total of twenty-one general-purpose nails were found. All were hand-

wrought, with rectangular heads, ranging between 7x11mm and 13x16mm, and surviving lengths between 40mm and 72mm. A small iron tack was also recovered ([9/001]).

- 5.5.8 Potentially one of the earliest finds is an incomplete strap hinge with lozenge-shaped terminal and *in situ* nail ([11/001]). The fragment may be of medieval or early post-medieval date. A looped spike from [15/001] was also found. Other building material includes a screw of 18th- to early 20th-century date, a post-medieval bolt and a late 20th-century nut with blue paint.

Agricultural equipment

- 5.5.9 Two lead agricultural bag seals were found ([3/001] and [4/001]), both of 18th- or 19th-century date. Two probable croatal bell fragments were also found. Topsoil [3/001] contained a small curving cast sheet fragment, possibly with decorative groove, and dates to the 17th to 18th century. The second probable croatal bell fragment was found in topsoil [8/001] and consists of a small curving cast sheet fragment.

Miscellaneous material

- 5.5.10 Other material includes a shotgun case, wire fragments, strip and sheet fragments, as well as a rivet and a modern white-alloy ring pull. Lead waste and off-cuts were found, representing domestic lead working.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of Stratigraphic Sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural superficial geology, composed of mid orange brown compact clay and chalky yellow Boulder Clay natural deposits with varying amounts of silt, flint and gravel inclusions, was encountered in all trenches between 72.98m AOD (Trench 18) and 76.82m AOD (Trench 9).
- 6.1.2 A dark brownish grey, firm silty clay ploughsoil and turf were overlying these deposits, measuring c.0.22-0.40m in thickness across the majority of site. In the northwest edge of the site, in the 'reptile receptor' area, a heavily rooted, dark brown silty topsoil with occasional orange and yellow clay clumps, measuring 0.30-0.50m in thickness, replaced the ploughsoil in Trenches 18 and 19. A 0.91m-thick made-ground deposit of mixed topsoil, stone and clay was also observed in the northwest end of Trench 19, in place of the topsoil. The altered deposit sequences in Trenches 18 and 19 may have been related to the construction/use/disuse of the former railway line. Archaeological remains were found below the plough/topsoil and cut directly into the natural deposits.
- 6.1.3 Modern land drains were observed across the site. Plough scars in the base of Trench 19 further indicate that the reptile receptor area was previously subjected to ploughing but has subsequently been built up with additional topsoil and left as a shrub covered nature area.
- 6.1.4 Two trenches and the mitigation area in the central part of the site contained a low density of archaeological remains. These comprised an undated/natural pit and four likely late medieval to early post-medieval linear features, containing fragments of medieval and medieval/post-medieval CBM, early post-medieval pottery, a medieval casket fitting, likely residual Saxon pottery and residual prehistoric flint débitage. These remains demonstrate low-level human activity of a probable agricultural nature within the surrounding development area.
- 6.1.5 A quantity of metal-detected artefacts retrieved from the topsoil that were mostly of 19th/20th-century date, with a few possibly of late medieval/earlier post-medieval origin and a single medieval coin. None of these finds appeared to correspond with / derive from underlying archaeol features.

6.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts

- 6.2.1 The archaeological features appeared to be reasonably well preserved below 0.22-0.40m of ploughsoil.
- 6.2.2 Moderate impacts, such as ploughing and drainage, as a result of post-medieval/modern agricultural land use, were observed across the site and have resulted in 19th-/20th-century finds being distributed through the ploughsoil. Topsoil and made-ground deposits observed in Trenches 18 and 19 may have been associated with the construction/use/disuse of the railway line, which was originally located immediately to the south.

6.3 Correlation between the Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Results

- 6.3.1 The preceding geophysical survey of the site did not identify anomalies of possible or archaeological origin, though a few rectilinear anomalies were detected that could be attributed to archaeological activity, variations in the natural geology or modern disturbance. Other anomalies suggestive of ferrous and magnetic disturbance, interpreted to be of modern origin, were also identified. Given the limited nature of these results, the evaluation trenches were not specifically positioned to target geophysical anomalies.
- 6.3.2 The few archaeological features recorded on site, in Trenches 6, 7 and 11, were not identified as geophysical anomalies. It is possible that their fills, which were often similar to the natural deposits, were not conducive to detection.
- 6.3.3 The agricultural nature of post-medieval/modern land use and the resultant assemblage of metal-detected finds within the ploughsoil likely accounts for some of the small-scale ferrous anomalies identified by the geophysical survey across the site. The larger anomaly indicative of ferrous disturbance that coincided with Trench 19 was not observed as below-ground remains.
- 6.3.4 Below-ground evidence of magnetic disturbance, such as made-ground layers, was not encountered in blank Trenches 9 and 10.
- 6.3.5 Variations in the natural deposits observed in several of the trenches did not correlate with geophysical anomalies interpreted to be of natural origin.
- 6.3.6 The rectilinear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin that coincided with Trench 18 was not observed as a below-ground archaeological feature.

6.4 Discussion of Archaeological Remains by Period

- 6.4.1 Archaeological remains encountered on site comprised a low density and low complexity of gullies and pits not identified by the preceding geophysical survey, which identified no anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin. Although only a small number of features were encountered on site, where possible, these have been dated on the basis of their diagnostic artefact content and are discussed below.

Prehistoric and Saxon

- 6.4.2 Several small pieces of Early to Middle Saxon domestic pottery and prehistoric flint débitage were recovered during the evaluation and are considered residual within later features. This material serves to suggest that flint working between the Mesolithic and the Early Bronze Age and Saxon settlement activity was occurring in the vicinity of the site, perhaps related to remains found to the north and east (HVV 064, WTL 008, WTL 009).

Late medieval to post-medieval

- 6.4.3 The linear features uncovered in Trenches 6 and 7, and found to continue within the mitigation area, likely represent late medieval to early post-medieval drainage gullies, although they could not be traced beyond Trenches 6 and 7,

and the mitigation area, or verified on historical maps. Nevertheless, they are indicative of agricultural land use activities.

Undated

- 6.4.4 One undated pit was found in Trench 6, the fill seemingly indicating natural infilling and its irregular base suggesting its possible natural origin.

6.5 Consideration of Research Aims

- 6.5.1 The archaeological evaluation and mitigation work succeeded in its general aims of determining the character of archaeological remains within the site. Four probably late medieval to early post-medieval gullies and one undated pit demonstrate low-level human activity within the area.
- 6.5.2 The small amount of flint débitage recovered from later features suggests low-level activity dating broadly from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age occurred within the vicinity of the site.
- 6.5.3 No evidence of Roman activity was uncovered at the site, perhaps indicating that the site is located in a peripheral area of the landscape away from the Roman road (WTH 007).
- 6.5.4 Given the site's probable past and certainly modern use as an agricultural field, it is likely that the gullies identified in Trenches 6 and 7, and the mitigation area, are indicative of agricultural land use, perhaps during the late medieval or early post-medieval period. No further information regarding site usage, such as the form of medieval settlement and farm layout, can be obtained from this limited evidence.

6.6 Conclusions

- 6.6.1 The evaluation and mitigation work has successfully demonstrated the presence and nature of a low density of archaeological remains, comprising four probably late medieval to early post-medieval gullies and one undated/natural pit, found in the centre of the site.
- 6.6.2 The encountered remains probably relate to past agricultural activity at this location and are of low to negligible significance.
- 6.6.3 Given that the majority of the trenches did not contain archaeological features, and that those in the mitigation area do not seem to have been extensive, it is judged that the wider site has low potential for the presence of further archaeological remains.

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Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
1	1/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.36-0.40	75.28-75.96
1	1/002	Deposit	Natural	-	74.92-75.60
2	2/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.29-0.38	74.29-75.01
2	2/002	Deposit	Natural	-	74.00-74.63
3	3/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.31-0.34	75.65-75.77
3	3/002	Deposit	Natural	-	75.31-75.46
4	4/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.29-0.31	75.35-76.15
4	4/002	Deposit	Natural	-	75.04-75.84
5	5/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.33-0.40	74.11-74.97
5	5/002	Deposit	Natural	-	73.71-74.64
8	8/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.30-0.34	76.09-76.33
8	8/002	Deposit	Natural	-	75.79-75.99
9	9/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.23-0.27	77.07-77.08
9	9/002	Deposit	Natural	-	76.81-76.82
10	10/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.23-0.31	76.52-76.90
10	10/002	Deposit	Natural	-	76.21-76.67
12	12/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.33	75.53-75.62
12	12/002	Deposit	Natural	-	75.24-75.37
13	13/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.30	75.62-76.44
13	13/002	Deposit	Natural	-	75.32-76.14
15	15/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.29-0.35	74.10-74.12
15	15/002	Deposit	Natural	-	73.80-73.90
16	16/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.29-0.32	73.87-74.25
16	16/002	Deposit	Natural	-	73.55-73.96
17	17/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.27	73.58-75.12
17	17/002	Deposit	Natural	-	73.29-74.22
18	18/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.37-0.50	73.27-75.02
18	18/002	Deposit	Natural (superficial)	0.12-0.15	
18	18/003	Deposit	Natural	-	72.98-73.92
19	19/001	Layer	Topsoil (south)	0.30-0.37	74.24
19	19/002	Layer	Made-ground/Topsoil (north)	0.91	74.27
19	19/003	Deposit	Natural	-	73.45-73.72

Appendix 2: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Land south of Chapelwent Road, Haverhill, Suffolk CB9 9SB	
Parish: Haverhill	District: St Edmundsbury
NGR: TL 66375 46554	Site Code: HVH 105
Type of Work: Trial-trench evaluation	Site Director/Group: S. King & C. Carvey/ Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 7-11 January and 1-5 April 2019	Size of Area Investigated: 4.04ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Suffolk County Council Archive Store	Funding source: Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Unknown	Related HER No's: None
Final Report: ADS Grey lit	OASIS No: 320076
Periods Represented: Prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon, Late medieval to post-medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>Archaeological trial-trench evaluation was carried out in advance of proposed residential development of the site. Following geophysical survey, which identified no anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin, eighteen evaluation trenches were excavated across the 4.04ha site. Two trenches contained a low density of archaeological features and a third contained evidence of a possible palaeochannel, none of which were detected as geophysical anomalies.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation uncovered one possible Saxon pit, three late medieval to early post-medieval gullies and one undated/natural pit, all located in the central part of the site, demonstrating low levels of land use activity, most likely of an agricultural nature.</p> <p>A small mitigation area, measuring c.327sq m, targeted upon these remains further exposed the two WNW/ESE aligned late medieval to early post-medieval gullies. The excavation established that the possible Saxon pit was in fact a NW/SE aligned shallow gully and may have been of similar late medieval to early post-medieval date, with the Saxon pottery being residual. No additional archaeological features were encountered within the mitigation area.</p> <p>The natural geology is overlain by 0.22-0.40m of ploughsoil, which contained an Edward II farthing, several late medieval/early post-medieval metal accessories and frequent 19th/20th-century finds.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
SUMO Geophysics. 2018, Geophysical Survey: Land South of Chapelwent Road, Haverhill, Suffolk CB9 9SB, unpublished document.	
Author of Summary: S. King & C. Carvey	Date of Summary: 29/04/2019

Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 320076

Project details

Project name	Land South of Chapelwnt Road, Haverhill, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Archaeological trial-trench evaluation was carried out in advance of proposed residential development of the site. Following geophysical survey, which identified no anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin, eighteen evaluation trenches were excavated across the 4.04ha site. Two trenches contained a low density of archaeological features and a third contained evidence of a possible palaeochannel, none of which were detected as geophysical anomalies. A small mitigation area, measuring c.327sq m, was targeted upon these remains. Four late medieval to early post-medieval gullies and one undated/natural pit were all located in the central part of the site, demonstrating low levels of land use activity, most likely of an agricultural nature.
Project dates	Start: 07-01-2019 End: 05-04-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	180015 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HVH 105 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	GULLY Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY HAVERHILL Land South of Chapelwnt Road

Postcode CB9 9SB
Study area 4.04 Hectares
Site coordinates TL 6636 4657 52.091975399168 0.428681650427 52 05 31 N
000 25 43 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 73.64m Max: 76.82m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager Andy Leonard
Project supervisor Samara King
Project supervisor Craig Carvey
Type of sponsor/funding body client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological Evaluation: Land South of Chapelwent Road, Haverhill, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s) King, S.
Author(s)/Editor(s) Carvey, C.
Other bibliographic details ASE Report No. 2019131
Date 2019
Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication Witham, Essex
Description A4 report of approximately 60 pages, including figures and plans.
URL archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation**

**Land South of Chapelwent Road, Haverhill
Suffolk, CB9 9SB
NGR: TL 6636 4657**

Planning Application Ref. No.: Pre-Application

Local Planning Authority: St Edmundsbury Borough Council

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-320076
ASE Project no: 180015
Site Code: HVH 105**

April 2018

**Archaeology South-East
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**Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation**


**Land South of Chapelwent Road, Haverhill
Suffolk, CB9 9SB
NGR: TL 6636 4657**

Planning Application Ref. No.: Pre-Application

Local Planning Authority: St Edmundsbury Borough Council

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-320076
ASE Project no: 180015
Site Code: HVH 105**

April 2018

Prepared by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:		Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	19 th June 2018		
Revision 1:	21 st June 2018.		
Revision 2:	6 th December 2018		
Revision 3:	21 st December 2018		

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of CgMs Consulting for archaeological evaluation at Land South of Chapelwent Road, Haverhill, Suffolk (Figure 1; TL 6636 4657).
- 1.2 This WSI is for archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising a 4% sample of the 40,485m² site area (Figure 2).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

- 2.1.1 The site is located at the northwest of Haverhill at approximately 100m above Ordnance Datum. It is bound to the southeast by residential properties lining Howe Road, to the southwest by a hedgerow, to the northwest by a hedgerow separating the site from Alderton Close and to the northeast by residential properties lining Chapelwent Road.
- 2.1.2 The underlying geology of the site is Boulder Clay; a mid yellow/brown clay with chalk. Evaluation trenching undertaken to the north and east (Suffolk, 2007) identified colluvial deposits of mid brown clay/silt up to 1m thick in places.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 A planning application is being prepared for a new residential development of eighty-seven homes at the site.
- 2.2.2 Previous archaeological work undertaken on the site include a Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2007) and geophysical survey (SUMO Geophysics, 2018).
- 2.2.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced by ASE to be submitted to CgMs Consulting for onward submission to the SCCAS for approval. All work will be carried out in accordance with this document, as well Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS, updated 2017), Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-c), other codes and relevant documents of the CIfA. It should be noted that should further work be required by SCCAS following consideration of a report on this phase of work this would be subject to a separate WSI.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following information is drawn from an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2007) and evaluation report (Suffolk 2007) undertaken for the site immediately adjacent to the northeast of the current site and is not repeated in full below. An updated HER search will be included in the report on this phase of work.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 A small number of isolated finds have been found from the early prehistoric period. A Palaeolithic hand axe was found approximately 750m southwest of the site in an allotment and a Neolithic arrowhead was found approximately 1km north of the site. Given the site's location some distance from the nearest natural water source on Boulder Clay it is considered unlikely to have been widely exploited during early prehistoric periods.

3.2.2 A Bronze Age hoard was discovered during metal detecting approximately 700m west of the site. Subsequent evaluation and excavation identified a small sub-rectangular enclosure surrounded by a large ditch with a gated entrance. A series of pits and ditches containing Bronze Age pottery were found associated with this small settlement.

3.2.3 An Iron Age coin hoard and possible coin mould were recovered during excavations for land drainage in the 18th century to the east of the site. Two further Iron Age coins were recovered to the west of the site during metal detecting. A small scatter of Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered during field walking within the vicinity of the current site, indicative of settlement activity in the area.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 The Roman road from Colchester to Cambridge may have passed through Haverhill and a Roman cemetery was discovered during gravel quarrying in the 18th century within the vicinity of the site.

3.3.2 Roman tile and brick have been noted in the walls of St Mary's Church at Haverhill and a scatter of Roman pottery was found during excavations at the churchyard of St Botolphs, indicating Roman settlement in the valley floor.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

3.4.1 Haverhill developed into a village from the late Anglo-Saxon period when the Manor was held by the Saxon Lord Clarenbald prior to the Conquest. The Saxon settlement focussed around St Botolphs Church, which stood at the crossroads of Crowland Road and Camps Road.

3.4.2 The site lay a considerable distance from the core of the Saxon and medieval settlement, most likely in agricultural land or woodland. However, the evaluation trenching to the north and east (Suffolk 2007) identified an area, c. 1.5ha in extent, of medieval settlement activity in the 12th-14th centuries, with possible late Saxon or early medieval origins. Identified features included possible buildings, rubbish pits and subdivision of land.

3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

3.5.1 During the post-medieval period Haverhill continued to develop, mainly due to the textile trade, with activity focussed along the High Street. The site itself would have lain in agricultural land away from this settlement activity.

3.5.2 Throughout the post-medieval period the site lay as open agricultural land until the surrounding land was gradually developed in the 20th century.

3.6 Previous work on the site

3.6.1 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in 2018 (SUMO Geophysics Ltd., 2018). No definite archaeological remains were identified by the survey although a few rectilinear anomalies were detected which could be attributed to archaeological activity, variations in the natural geology or modern disturbance. The geophysical results are presented in Figure 3.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.

4.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

4.1.3 To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.1.4 Site specific research aims:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- Is there any prehistoric activity within the site?
- Are there any Roman features associated with the Roman road?
- Are there further features associated with the medieval settlement identified to the north and northeast?
- To enable CgMs and SCCAS to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work.

4.1.5 With reference to the East Anglian research framework (Medleycott, 2011):

Medieval

- What forms do the farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medleycott, 2011, 57)

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.0.1 An OASIS form has been initiated and the Historic Environment Service have been contacted for an Event Number/site code (**HVH 105**). This will be used as the unique site identifier for this phase of work.
- 5.0.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 5.0.3 At least two weeks written notice will be given to SCC Archaeology Services' monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 5.0.4 The evaluation will consist of sixteen trenches measuring 30m x 2m, one trench measuring 25m x 2m and one trench measuring 40m x 2m (representing a 4% sample of the impact areas outside various safety buffer zones). The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 2.
- 5.0.5 All trenches will be scanned by an experienced metal detectorist (Mr Roy Damant) prior to excavation and once open. Spoil heaps will also be scanned for metal finds. All metal finds will be located by GPS.
- 5.0.6 Spoil will be banded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.
- 5.0.6 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.0.7 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.0.8 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.0.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with CgMs Consulting Ltd and the County Archaeologist to assess the results.
- 5.0.10 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCC Archaeology Service, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.0.11 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

5.1 Standards

- 5.1.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011, updated 2017), the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for*

Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) throughout the project.
ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

5.2 Excavation and Recording

- 5.2.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 5.2.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.
- 5.2.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.
- 5.2.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.
- 5.2.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 5.2.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer in advance.
- 5.2.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.
- 5.2.8 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally, all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the SCC Archaeology Services' monitoring officer and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.
- 5.2.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images, and black and white monochrome film will be made. The photographic record will aim to

provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

5.3 Finds/Environmental Remains

- 5.3.1 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 5.3.2 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.
- 5.3.3 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.
- 5.3.4 Environmental samples will be taken from any deposits with environmental potential. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 100% if less) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.
- 5.3.5 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer, CgMs and SCCAS. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will be informed by the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer within fourteen days. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

6.0 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

6.1 Report

- 6.1.1 Within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:
- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
 - INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
 - BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
 - AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
 - METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
 - FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or

subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.

- **SPECIALIST REPORTS:** Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
- **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:** Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically, the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medlycott, 2011).
- **APPENDICES:** Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
- **FIGURES:** to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

6.1.2 A draft version of the report will be sent to SCCAS for comment/approval. Once any comments have been taken into account one hard copy and a PDF copy on CD of the report will be supplied to SCCAS Historic Environment Services for the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning). Copies of the report will be supplied to CgMs and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.

6.1.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

6.2 Publication

6.2.1 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork. A summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in a suitable journal. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with the client and SCCAS. A summary will also be produced for inclusion in the PSIAH annual round up.

6.3 Archive

6.3.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2014, updated 2017), as well as those contained in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.

- 6.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 6.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

- 7.1.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Staffing and Equipment

- 8.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to three Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take two working weeks.
- 8.1.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with CgMs and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Andy Leonard (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).
- 8.1.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.
- 8.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)

Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun & Dr Paola Ponce (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Hayley Forsyth (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation	Dr Elena Baldi (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)

8.1.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. Any pottery specialists used will have good knowledge of Suffolk pottery sequences and type series. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

9 MONITORING

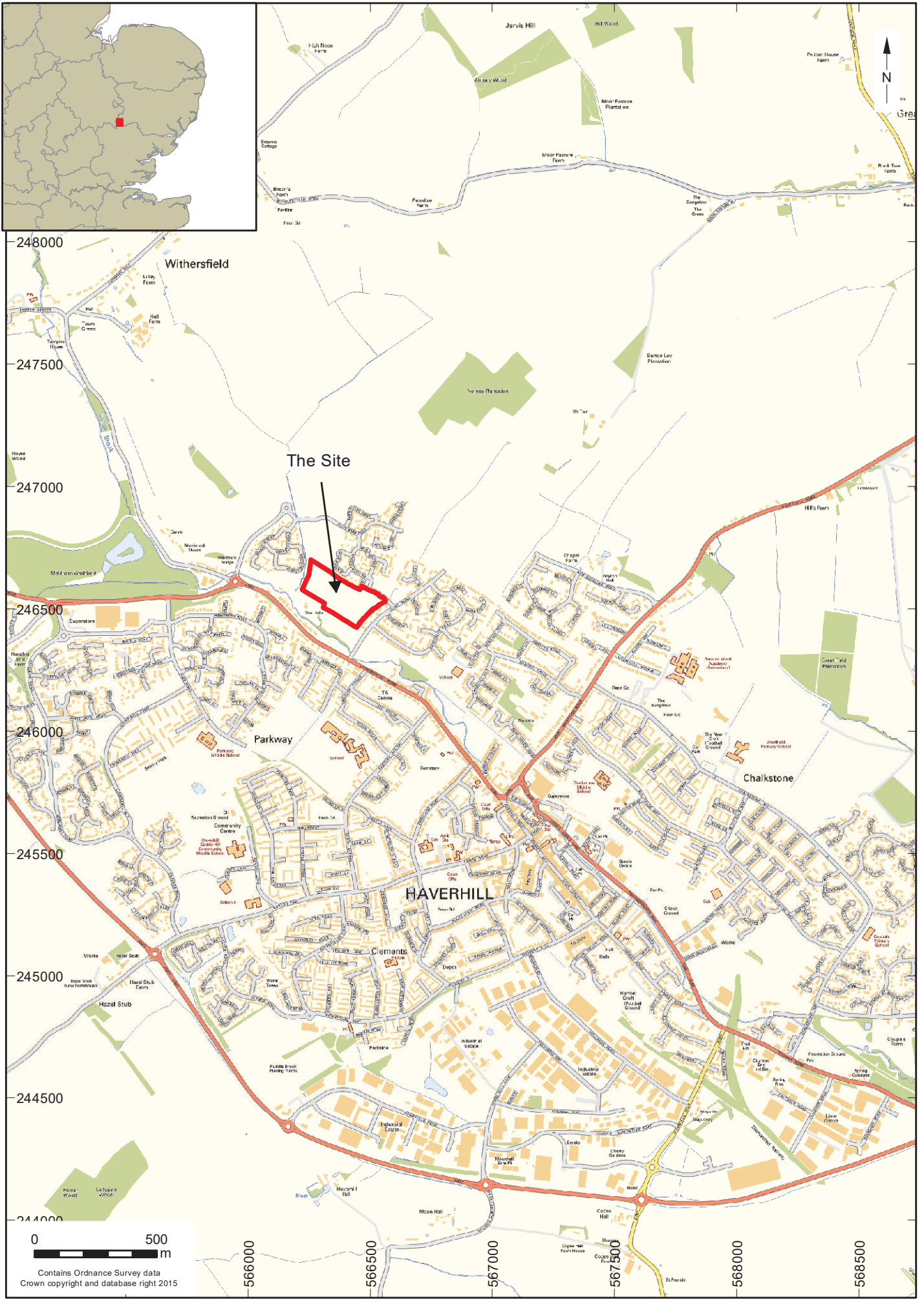
- 9.1 The SCCAS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.
- 9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCCAS monitoring officer prior to being carried out.
- 9.3 The SCCAS monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress by the client throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

10 Insurance

- 10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

References

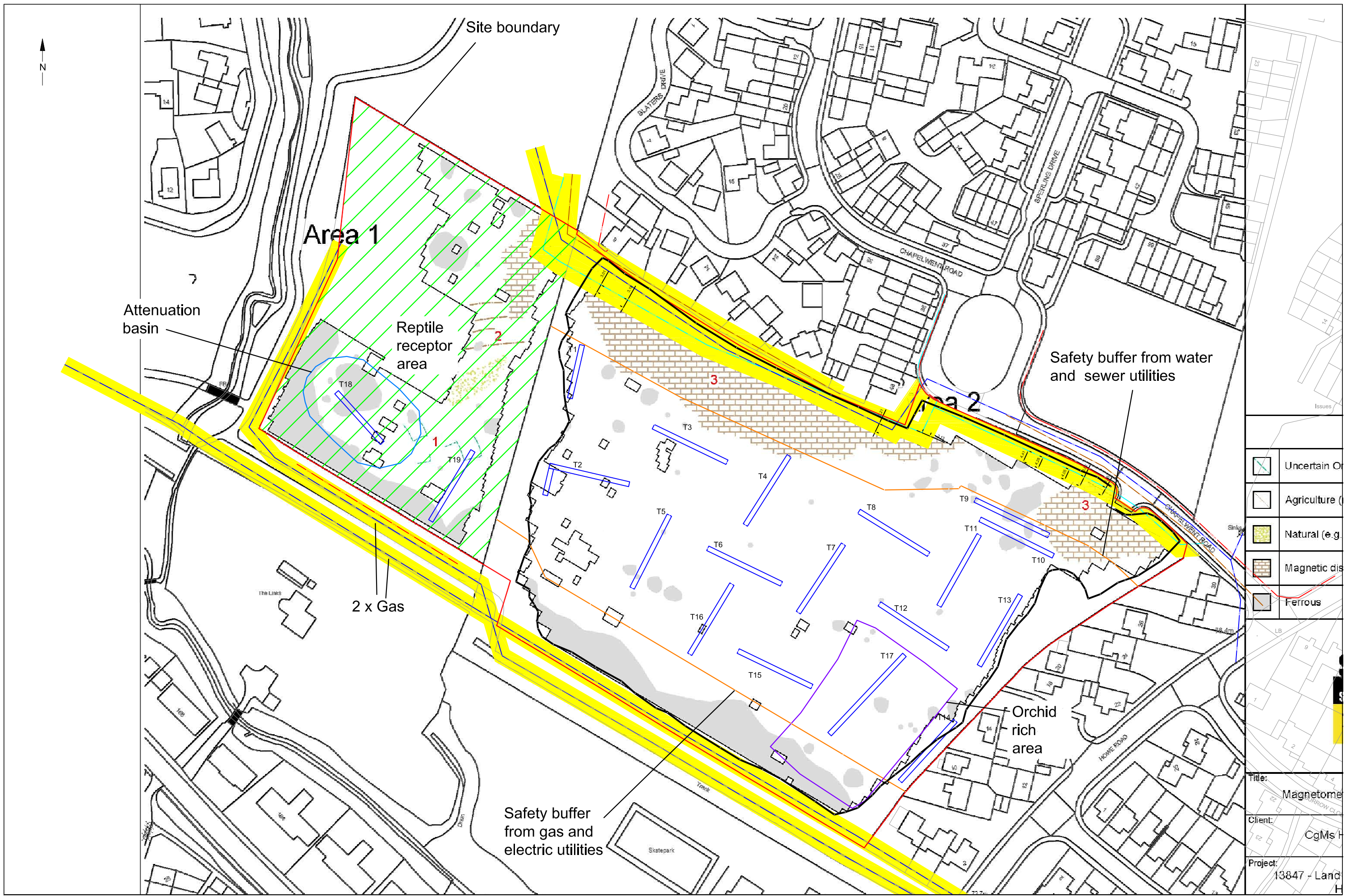
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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Chapelworth Road, Haverhill		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180015	June 2018	Site location		
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL			



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Chapelworth Road, Haverhill	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180015	Jan 2019	Proposed trench locations and site constraints	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



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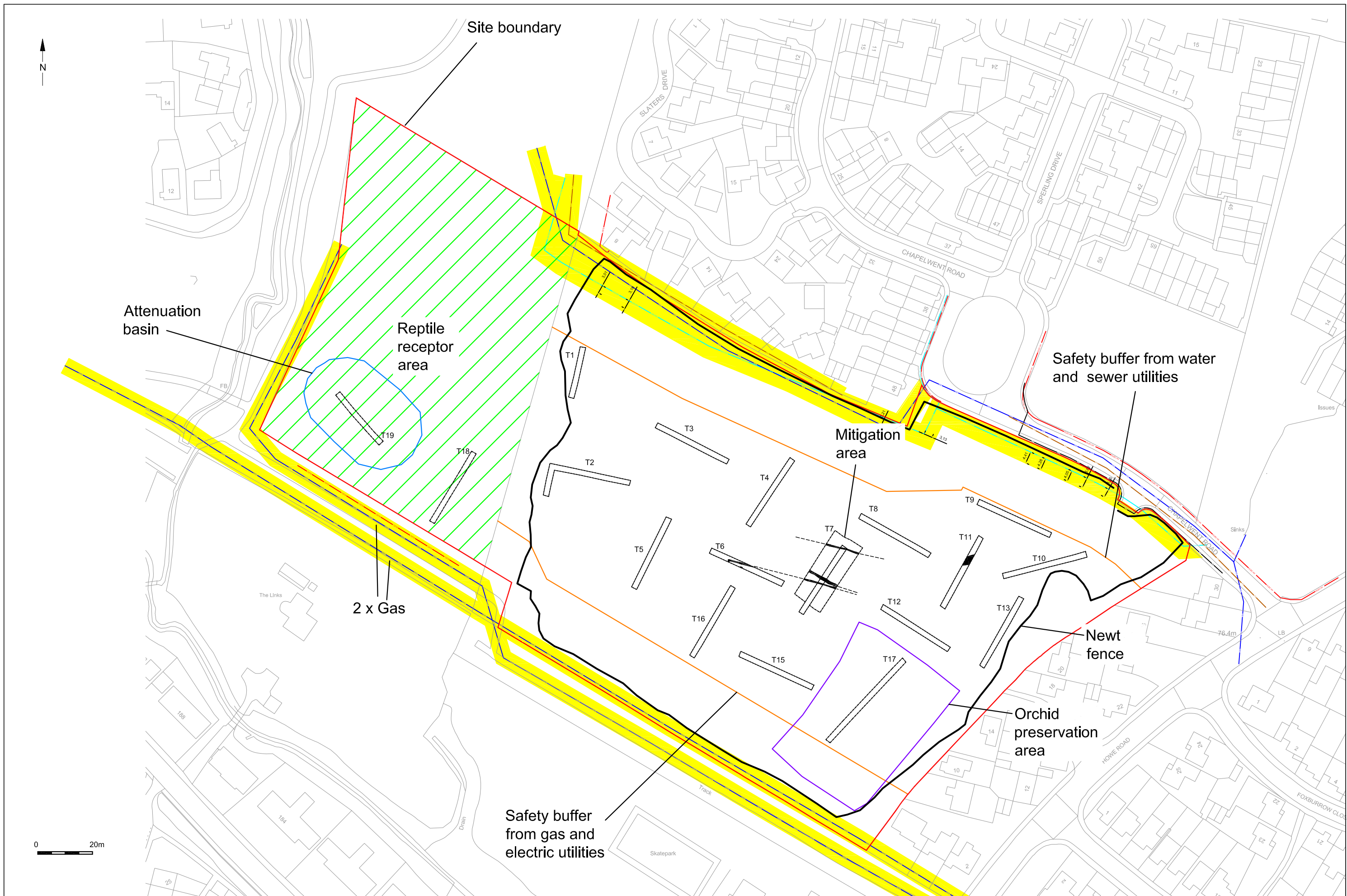
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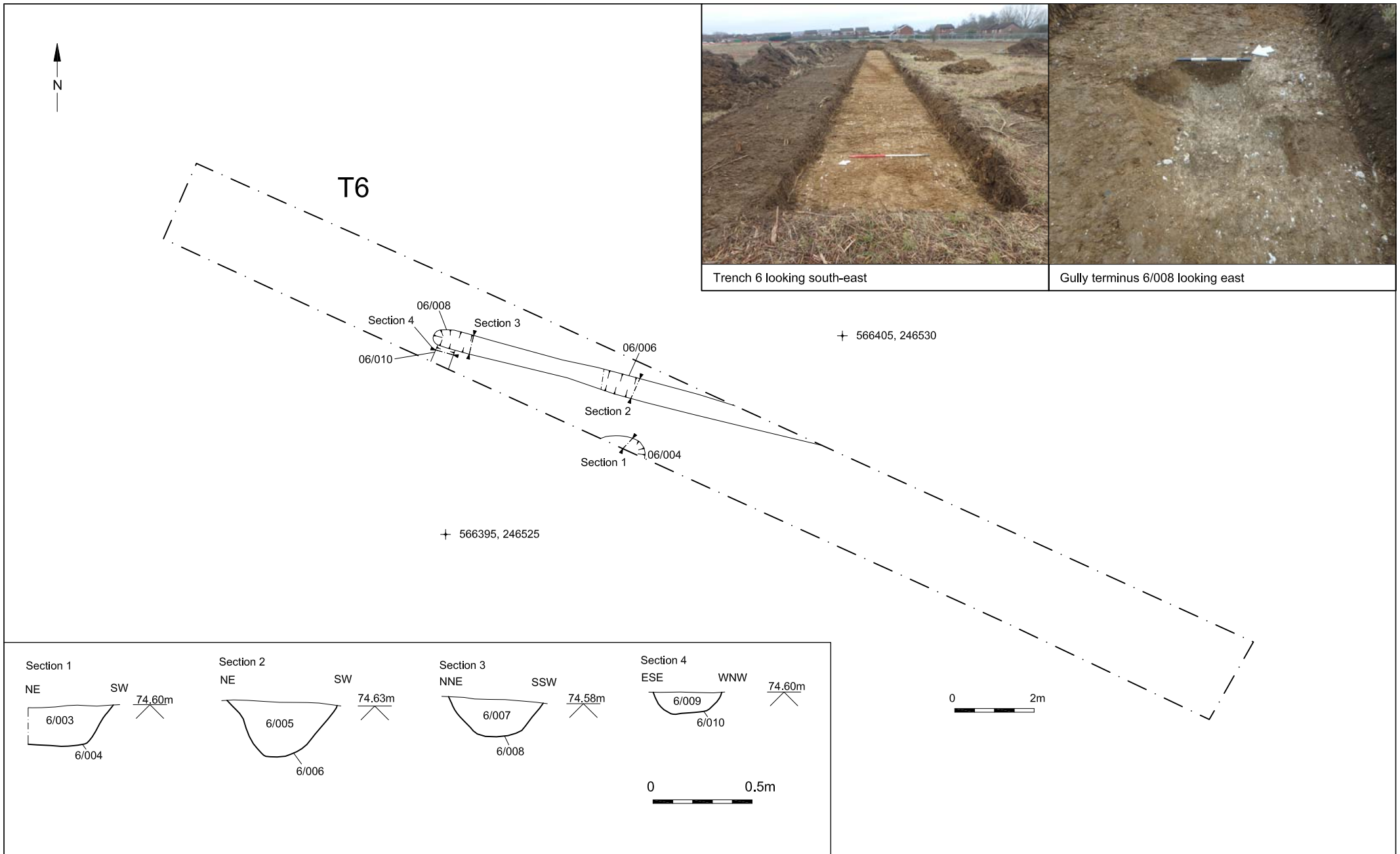
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Chapelwents Road, Haverhill		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180015	Jan 2019	Site location and selected HER references		
Report No: 2019017	Drawn by: APL			



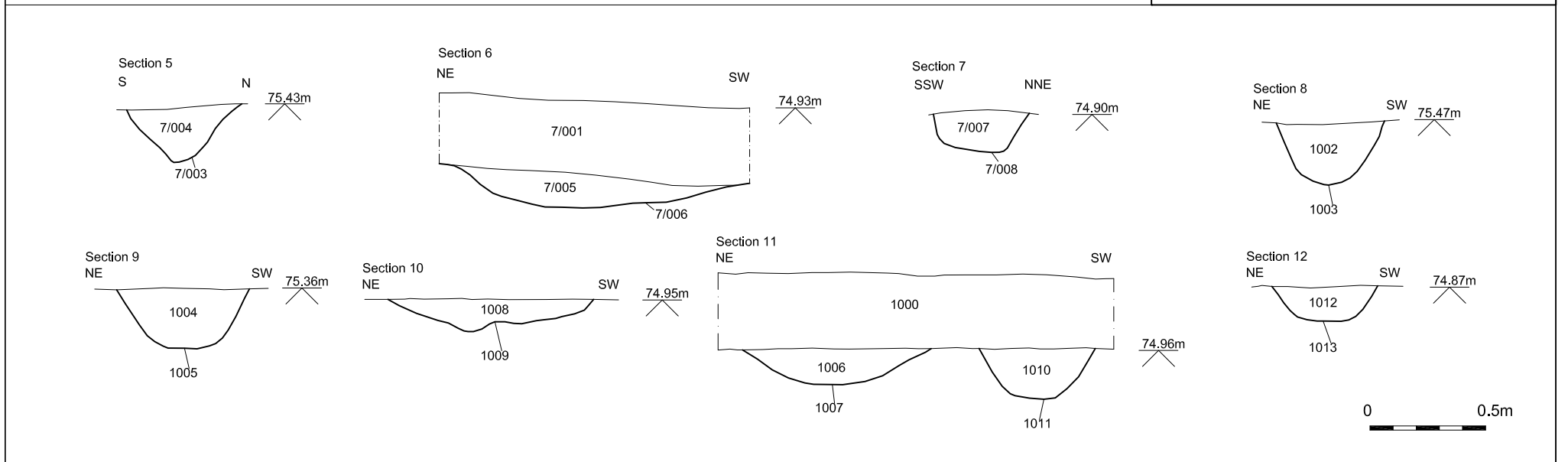
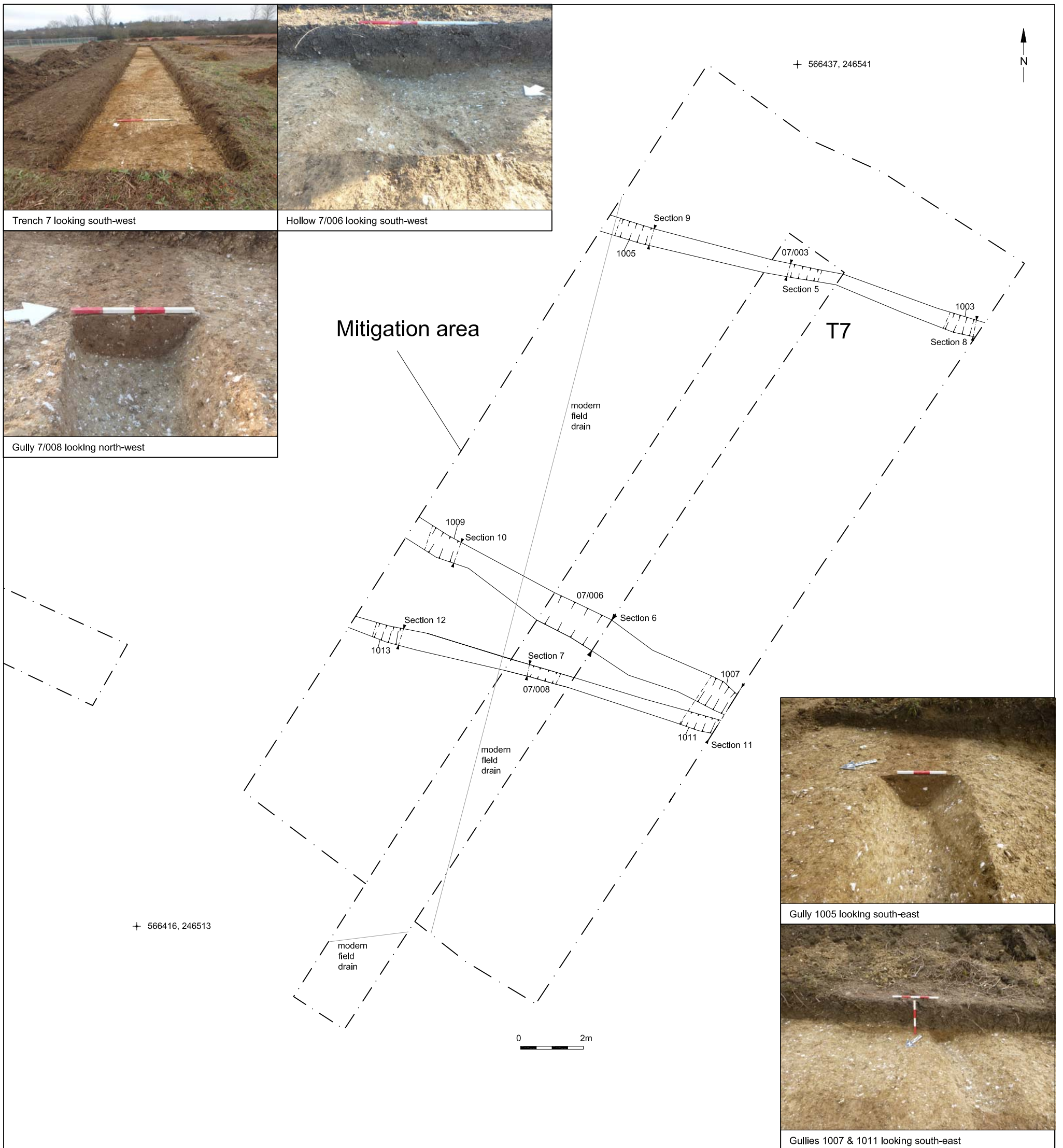
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Project Ref: 180015	Apr 2019	Trench locations and mitigation area with site constraints	
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			Fig. 2



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Project Ref: 180015	Apr 2019	Trench locations and mitigation area with geophysical survey interpretation	
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Project Ref: 180015	Jan 2019	Trench 6 plan, sections and photographs	
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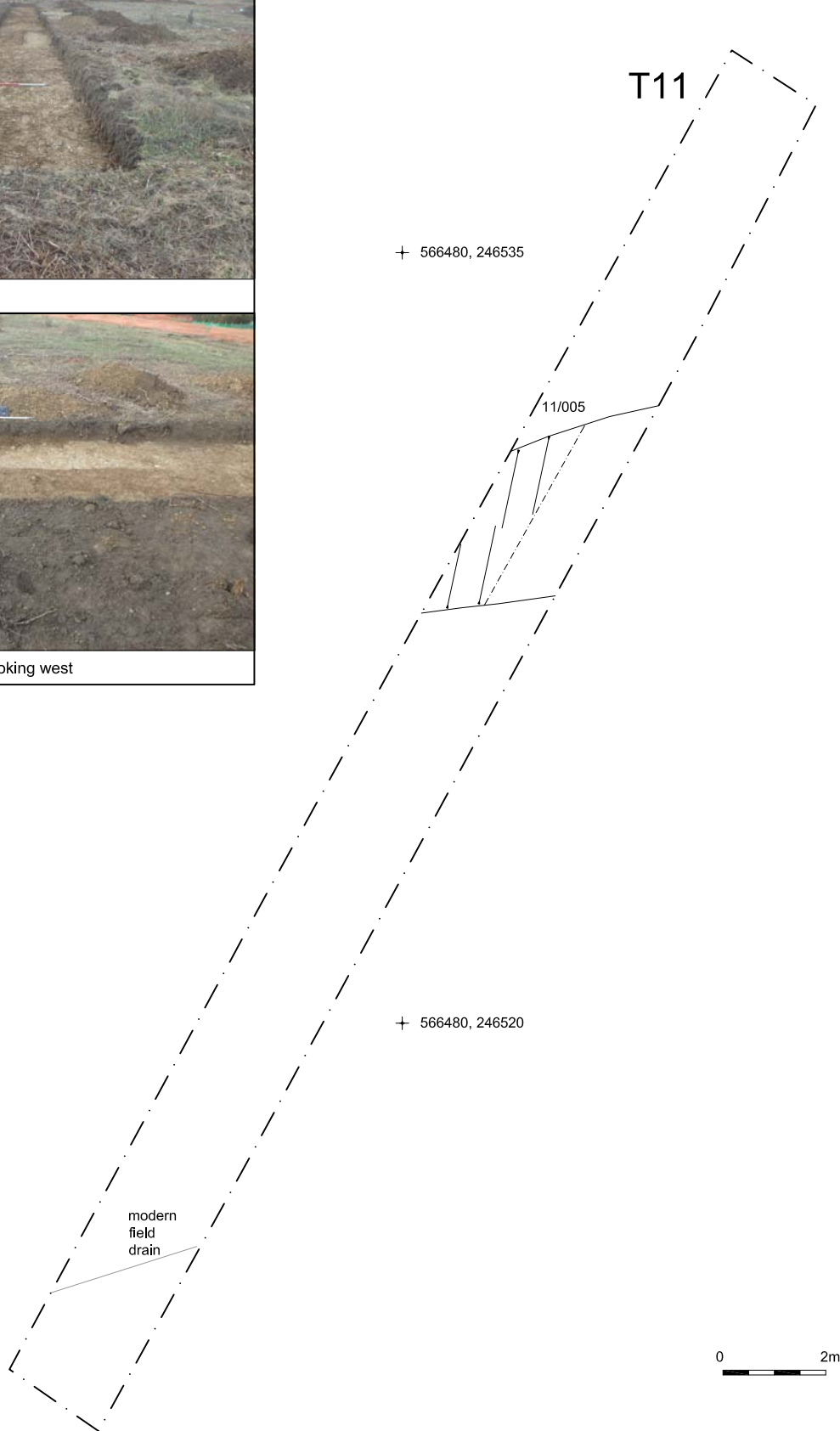
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Project Ref: 180015	Apr 2019	Trench 7 and mitigation area plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019017	Drawn by: APL/SM		



Trench 11



Natural feature 11/005 looking west



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Project Ref: 180015	Jan 2019	Trench 11 plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019017	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 1 looking north

Trench 2A looking west

Trench 2B looking north

Trench 3 looking south-east

Trench 4 looking south-west

Trench 5 looking north-east

Trench 8 looking north-west

Trench 9 looking north-west

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Project Ref: 180015	Apr 2019	Trenches 1-9 photographs	
Report Ref: 2019017	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 180015	Apr 2019	Trenches 10 - 19 photographs	
Report Ref: 2019017	Drawn by: APL		

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