
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND ADJACENT TO 17 OLD CLEMENTS LANE, HAVERHILL,
SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

HER Reference No. archaeol7-185738

Authors:	Sam Egan (Fieldwork & Report) Peter Thompson (Background) Antony R.R. Mustchin (Editor)
Illustrations:	Rosanna Price and Kathren Henry
NGR: TL 6675 4515	Report No: 4646
District: St Edmundsbury	Site Code: HVH 088
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P5746
MifA	Date: 4 August 2014
Signed:	Revised 21/10/2014

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**PI House, r/o 23 Clifton Road, Shefford SG17 5AF
Tel 01462 850483**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHOD OF WORK**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS**
- 3 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land adjacent to 17 Old Clements Lane, Haverhill, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>In July 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to 17 Old Clements Lane, Haverhill, Suffolk (NGR TL 667 451; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Andrew Greaves and conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the erection of two new dwellings (Planning Approval Ref. SE/12/1090/FUL), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed three ditches broadly parallel to the current north-west property boundary and road. Two of the ditches (F1006 and F1009) contained medieval (12th - 14th century) pottery. F1009 contained 18 pottery sherds, and F1006 just two. Although Ditch F1007 contained no finds it was adjacent to, and parallel, with Ditch F1009 suggesting it may be broadly contemporary date. Ditch F1009 contained a fragment of post-medieval slate pencil (2g).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed no evidence of Roman activity or of medieval settlement. It did, however, reveal ditches relating to a medieval field system, and possibly related to the medieval alignment of the current road.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>July 2014</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>P5746</i>	Site code	<i>HVH 088</i>
Type of project	<i>An archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Medieval (12th – 14th century)</i>		<i>Ditches</i>
Significant finds(+dates)	<i>Post-medieval (19th/ early 20th century) Fragment of slate pencil</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>Haverhill</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>250m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 6675 4515</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 84-83m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)</i>		
Project Supervisor	<i>Sam Egan</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Andrew Greaves</i>		
Full title	<i>Land adjacent to 17 Old Clements Lane, Haverhill, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Egan, S.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4646</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>August 2014 (Revised 21/10/2014)</i>		

LAND ADJACENT TO 17 OLD CLEMENTS LANE, HAVERHILL, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In July 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to 17 Old Clements Lane, Haverhill, Suffolk (NGR TL 667 451; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Andrew Greaves and conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the erection of two new dwellings (Planning Approval Ref. SE/12/1090/FUL), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

The site lies in an area of interest highlighted on the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (HER HVH 021). This records the discovery of material of Roman and medieval date during housing development on Clayhithe Drive nearby.

In the event the evaluation revealed three ditches broadly parallel to the current northwest property boundary and road. Two of the ditches (F1006 and F1009) contained medieval (12th - 14th century) pottery. F1009 contained 18 pottery sherds, and F1006 just two. Although Ditch F1007 contained no finds it was adjacent to, and parallel, with Ditch F1009 suggesting it may be broadly contemporary date. Ditch F1009 contained a fragment of post-medieval slate pencil (2g).

The evaluation revealed no evidence of Roman activity or of medieval settlement. It did, however, reveal ditches relating to a medieval field system, and possibly related to the medieval alignment of the current road.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to 17 Old Clements Lane, Haverhill, Suffolk (NGR TL 667 451; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Andrew Greaves and conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the erection of two new dwellings (Planning Approval Ref. SE/12/1090/FUL), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 3rd April 2014). It was also carried out according to a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Solutions (dated 10/04/2014), approved by SCC AS-CT. The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*, and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/ alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
- 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.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings and scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Haverhill, is a small town in south west Suffolk, located 15km west of Sudbury, 20km east of Cambridge, and 3km west of the River Stour. The site is in the middle of the town, and comprises a small area approximately 250m² fronted by Old Clements Road to its west, and surrounded on the other three sides by residential houses and gardens. Recreation Road joins Old Clements Road 20m north of the site.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at c.83-84m AOD in a rolling landscape cut by small watercourses. There are streams 550m to the south and 750m to the north-east which run into the River Stour which flows 2km east of Haverhill. The local area is largely un-surveyed due to its urban nature, but the adjacent soils are of the Ludford Association, comprising deep, well drained loamy soils with occasional flint over gravel formations (SSEW 1983a; 1983b). The underlying solid geology comprises Cretaceous Upper chalk (BGS 1991).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 1)

4.1 Prehistoric finds are sparse within the vicinity of the site. Those within a 1km radius include a Palaeolithic hand axe (HVH 014¹) found 800m to the north of the site and the butt of a polished Neolithic axe found on a building site some 400m to the east of the site (HVH Misc). Two Bronze Age cremation burials and other, contemporary material were found at Puddlebrook Playing Fields (HVH 069), 645m to the south-west, while residual prehistoric flints and pottery were also found at the churchyard of St Botolph (HVH 005), some 295m to the north-north-west of the site. In Roman times Haverhill probably lay on the line of Margary's 24 conjectured Roman Road linking Cambridge with Colchester which probably ran close to the Stour Brook (WTH 007). A Roman settlement and cemetery has been identified beyond the northern outskirts of Haverhill (WTH 001), but the only finds within approximately 500m of the site are those mentioned above (HVH 005).

4.2 Anglo-Saxon settlement of Haverhill is likely to have comprised a village developed around the cross roads between Crowland Road and Camps Road. Late Saxon graves, including 'pillow stones' and pottery have been excavated from St Botolph's Churchyard (HVH 005). A fragment of Anglo-Saxon disc saucer brooch was also found by metal detector, c. 820m to the west of the site (HVH 030). The Domesday Book lists Haverhill as a settlement of 54 households, with an established market. In the 13th century the town's market was relocated to what is now Market Hill, and the medieval core of the town is largely focused along High Street, Market Hill and Camps Road (HVH 067). The site of St Botolph's Church is 280m north of the site, on Camps Road (HVH 005), and human remains were found during churchyard excavations (HVH 076). The Church of St Mary on High Street is of medieval origin and Grade II* listed (HVH 016). In 1992, 'fieldwalking' and metal

¹ Discussed HER points located within 1km of the site are plotted on Fig. 1

detector survey prior to development located a medieval artifact scatter approximately 70m north-west of the site, and subsequent leveling identified two distinct patches of black soil in surrounding clay, probably representing rubbish pits (HVH 021).

4.3 Throughout the middle ages, Haverhill flourished as a focal point for trade, particularly in the wool industry. The collapse of the wool trade brought a decline to the town until the beginning of the industrial revolution which saw the town function as an active agricultural and industrial centre. Maps dated to 1824 and 1841 depict a post-medieval post mill 180m to the south-west of the site (HVH 032). A four-storey tower mill, first mapped in 1824, was located at Mill Hill 300m to the east (HVH 018). It was preceded by a post mill on a mound shown on a 1737 map, the tower mill ceased work c.1910 and the tower was demolished in the 1940s leaving the base as a stone. A brewery was located 400m to the north-east which is first recorded in 1885 and demolished after the 1920s (HVH 055). Adjacent to the Church of St Mary is the Grade II listed building of Chantry Mill which was a 19th century textile factory (HVH 082). The site of Haverhill town gas works is located 520m south-east of the site (HVH Misc).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The brief required trial trenching based on a 5% sample of the site, including all the proposed house plots. Two trenches of 10m x 1.8m were therefore excavated. The trenches were excavated using a small tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1:</i>		
<i>North northwest end, west southwest facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 85.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.
0.25 – 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.
0.71m+	L1002	Natural deposits. Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints and chalk flecks.

Description: Trench 1 contained Ditches F1007 & F1009 which were parallel to each other. F1009 contained 18 sherds of medieval (12th - 14th century) pottery.

Ditch F1007 was linear (2.00+ x 1.62 x 0.32m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and chalk. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1009 was linear (1.60+ x 1.96 x 0.27m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1010, was a compact, pale red brown silty clay with very frequent medium and large sub-rounded flint nodules, and chalk flecks. It contained a fragment of post-medieval (19th/ early 20th century) slate pencil (SF 1; 2g; Plate 1), medieval (12th - 14th century) pottery (56g) and daub (13g).

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 3)

<i>Sample section 2:</i>		
<i>North northwest end, west southwest facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 86.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1003	Modern made ground. Firm, very dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small and medium brick fragments and rubble.
0.30 – 0.57m	L1000	Topsoil. As Tr.1.
0.57 – 0.83m	L1001	Subsoil. As Tr.1.
0.83m +	L1002	Natural deposits. As Tr.1.

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditch F1006 and it contained medieval (12th - 14th century) pottery.

Ditch F1006 was linear (2.00+ x 1.07 x 0.24m), orientated NE/SW. It had irregular sides and a flattish flat base. Its fill, L1005, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and chalk. It contained medieval (12th - 14th century) pottery (11g).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features of finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost in Trench 2 was a 0.30m thick layer of made ground (L1003), comprising firm, very dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small and medium brick fragments and rubble. It overlay the topsoil (L100). In Trench 1 Topsoil L1000 was uppermost. It comprised a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks (between 0.25 - 0.30m thick). Below L1000 Subsoil L1001 was a firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks (0.26 - 0.46m thick)

8.2 At the base of the sequence the natural deposit (L1002) comprised a compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints and chalk flecks (0.71 - 0.83m below the current ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site lies in an area of interest (HER HVH 021), which documents the discovery of Roman and medieval material during development work on nearby Clayhithe Drive.

9.2 In the event the evaluation revealed three ditches, possibly representing medieval field boundaries. They ran parallel to the current road and suggested a medieval origin for the alignment of the latter. Two of the ditches (F1006 and F1009) yielded medieval (12th - 14th century) pottery; Ditch F1009 contained 18 pottery sherds, whereas F1006 contained just two. Although Ditch F1007 was devoid of finds it ran parallel to adjacent Ditch F1009, suggesting that it may have been of a broadly similar date. As well as medieval pottery, Ditch F1009 yielded a single fragment of intrusive post-medieval (19th/ early 20th century) slate pencil (SF 1; 2g; Plate 1).

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Suffolk County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Mr Andrew Greaves for commissioning the evaluation. Thanks also go to the staff of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record for the provision of data.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Ms Rachael Abraham (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1991
East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology (Southampton, Ordnance Survey)

Gurney, D., 2003
Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 14

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2008
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (Reading, IfA)

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983
Soils of South East England (sheet 4) (Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/ Lawes Agricultural Trust)

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983
Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/ Lawes Agricultural Trust)

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
1006	1005	-	2	Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	(2) 11g	-	-	-
1009	1010	-	1	Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	(18) 56g	-	-	Daub - 13g SF1 W. Stone - 2g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Worked Stone Object

Nicholas J. Cooper

SF1. Stone object. Broken tip of a slate pencil of rounded section with faceted, tapered end, and blunt end, uneven. Manufactured with a lathe in a fine-grained grey slate. Length 29mm, diameter 5mm.

Slate pencils were ubiquitously used with harder slate boards in schools throughout the 19th and into the early 20th centuries. They are rarely reported on from excavations but a number of examples have been recorded on Portable Antiquities Scheme (www.finds.org) database <http://finds.org.uk/database/search/results/q/slate+pencil> with four records from Lincolnshire (NLM 1DF390/5E9762/71B667, SWYOR-82DDB3) and one from Lancashire (NLM- 1DF390).

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation produced 19 lightly abraded medieval coarseware sherds weighing 66g, recovered from two ditches. Ditch F1006 (L1005) contained two conjoining body/base sherds from a cooking pot in Hedingham type coarse ware grey quartz sandy fabrics. The other three sandy fabrics which came from Ditch F1009 (L1010), represent three vessels including the base/body sherd of another cooking pot. The assemblage forms a homogenous group and is of 12th-14th centuries date.

KEY:

MCW1: medieval coarse ware 1 - common fine to medium sub-rounded to rounded clear and grey quartz. Rare coarse sub-rounded white quartz. Mainly dark grey outer surfaces and pale brown inner surfaces with mixed dark grey and orange cores 12th-14th centuries

MCW2: medieval coarse ware 2 – common fine and occasionally medium sub-angular to sub-rounded clear and grey quartz. Pale brown surfaces, dark grey cores 12th-14th centuries

MCW3: medieval coarse ware 3 – common fine to medium sub-rounded clear and grey quartz. Grey outer surface and red-brown cores and outer surface 12th-14th

HEDCW: Hedingham type coarse ware (as described in Walker 2012) 12th-14th centuries

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Ditch 1006	1005	2x12g HEDCW	12 th – 14 th C	HEDCW: body/base sherd with external sooting
Ditch 1009	1010	9x44g MCW1 4x3g MCW2 4x7g MCW3	12 th -14 th C	MCW1: rounded cooking pot base with external sooting MCW2: x1 vessel MCW3: x1 vessel

Table 1: Quantification of sherds by context

Reference

Walker, H. 2012 Hedingham Ware a medieval pottery industry in North Essex; its production and its distribution *East Anglian Archaeology* Report 148

The Daub

Andrew Peachey MIFA

Ditch F1009 (L1010) contained seven fragments (13g) of daub, in a highly fragmented and friable condition. The daub is pale orange-brown with inclusions of common rounded chalk (typically 0.5-3mm), and may have been used to manufacture a structure or clay object in the late Iron Age, Roman or medieval periods.

APPENDIX 3 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

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: archaeol7-185738

Project details

Project name	LAND ADJACENT TO 17 OLD CLEMENTS LANE, HAVERHILL, SUFFOLK
Short description of the project	In July 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to 17 Old Clements Lane, Haverhill, Suffolk (NGR TL 667 451; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Andrew Greaves and conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the erection of two new dwellings (Planning Approval Ref. SE/12/1090/FUL), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. In the event the evaluation revealed three ditches broadly parallel to the current north-west property boundary and road. Two of the ditches (F1006 and F1009) contained medieval (12th - 14th century) pottery. F1009 contained 18 pottery sherds, and F1006 just two. Although Ditch F1007 contained no finds it was adjacent to, and parallel, with Ditch F1009 suggesting it may be broadly contemporary date. Ditch F1009 contained a fragment of post-medieval slate pencil (2g). The evaluation revealed no evidence of Roman activity or of medieval settlement. It did, however, reveal ditches relating to a medieval field system, and possibly related to the medieval alignment of the current road.
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2014 End: 31-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P5746 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Significant Finds	FRAGMENT OF SLATE PENCIL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY HAVERHILL LAND ADJACENT TO 17 OLD CLEMENTS LANE, HAVERHILL, SUFFOLK

Study area 250.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 6675 4515 52.0791011245 0.43367526811 52 04 44 N 000 26 01 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 83.00m Max: 84.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project brief originator SCC AS Conservation Team

Project design originator Jon Murray

Project director/manager Jon Murray

Project supervisor Samuel Egan

Name of sponsor/funding body Mr Andrew Greaves

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store

Digital Contents "Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store

Paper Contents "Survey"

Paper Media available "Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land adjacent to 17 Old Clements Lane, Haverhill, Suffolk

Author(s)/Editor(s) Egan, S

Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4646

Date 2014

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Sarah Powell (Info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on 22 October 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](mailto:English.Heritage@ascontracts.co.uk) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

PLATES

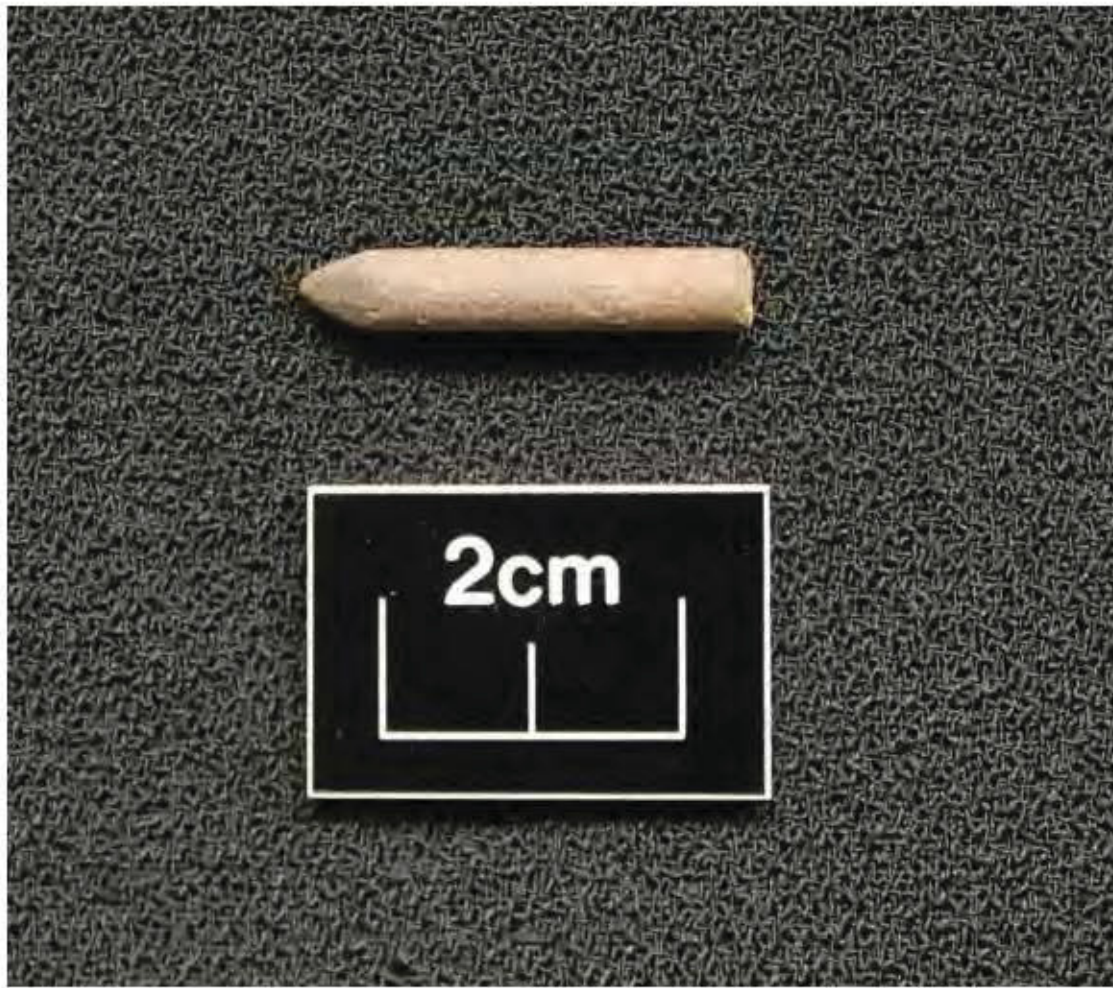


Plate 1: Slate Pencil Fragment

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trench 1 looking south-east



2
Trench 2 looking north-west



3
Ditch 1007 in Trench 1 looking south



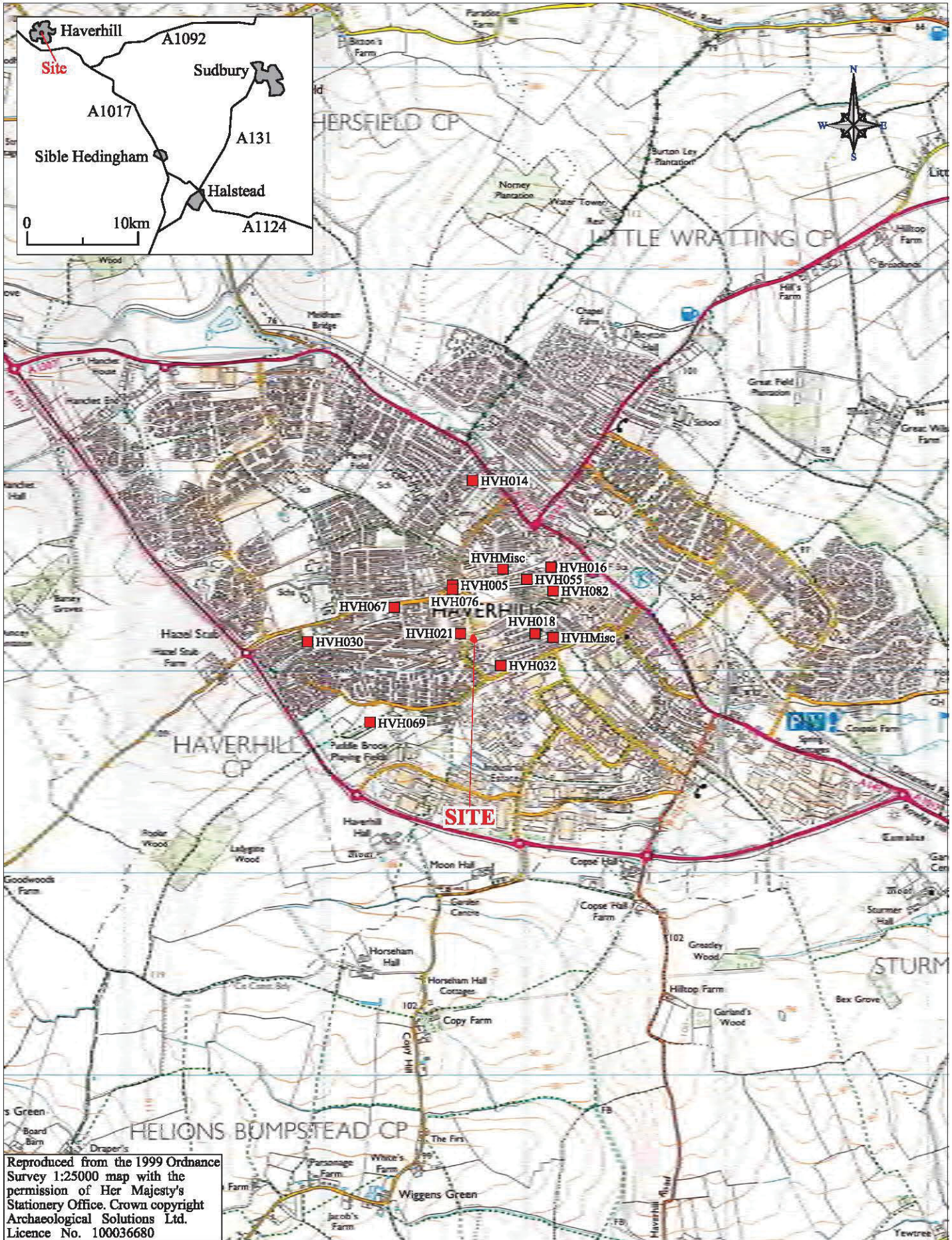
4
Ditch 1009 in Trench 1 looking north-east



5
F1006 in Trench 2 looking south



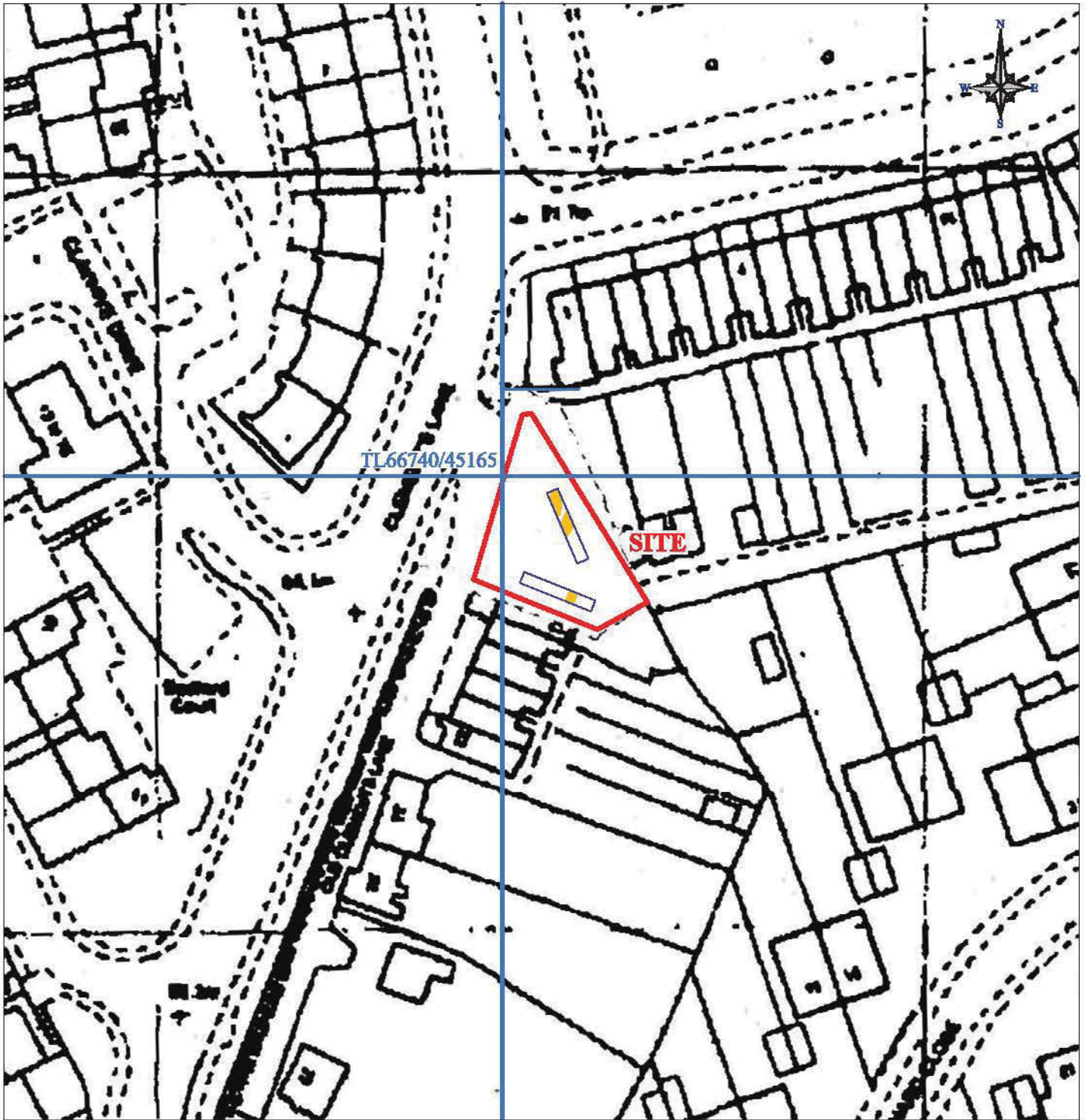
6
Sample section 1 in Trench 1



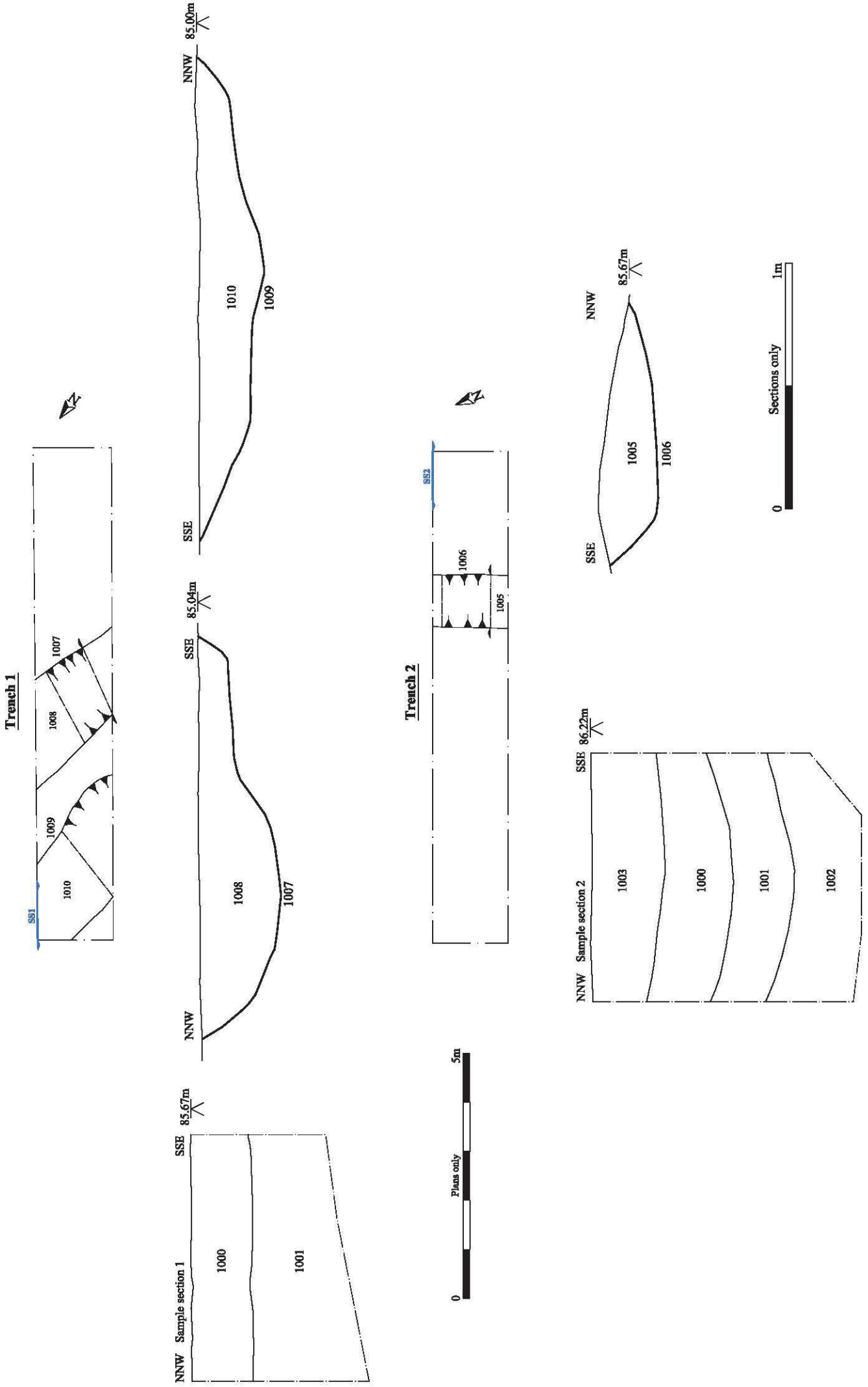
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

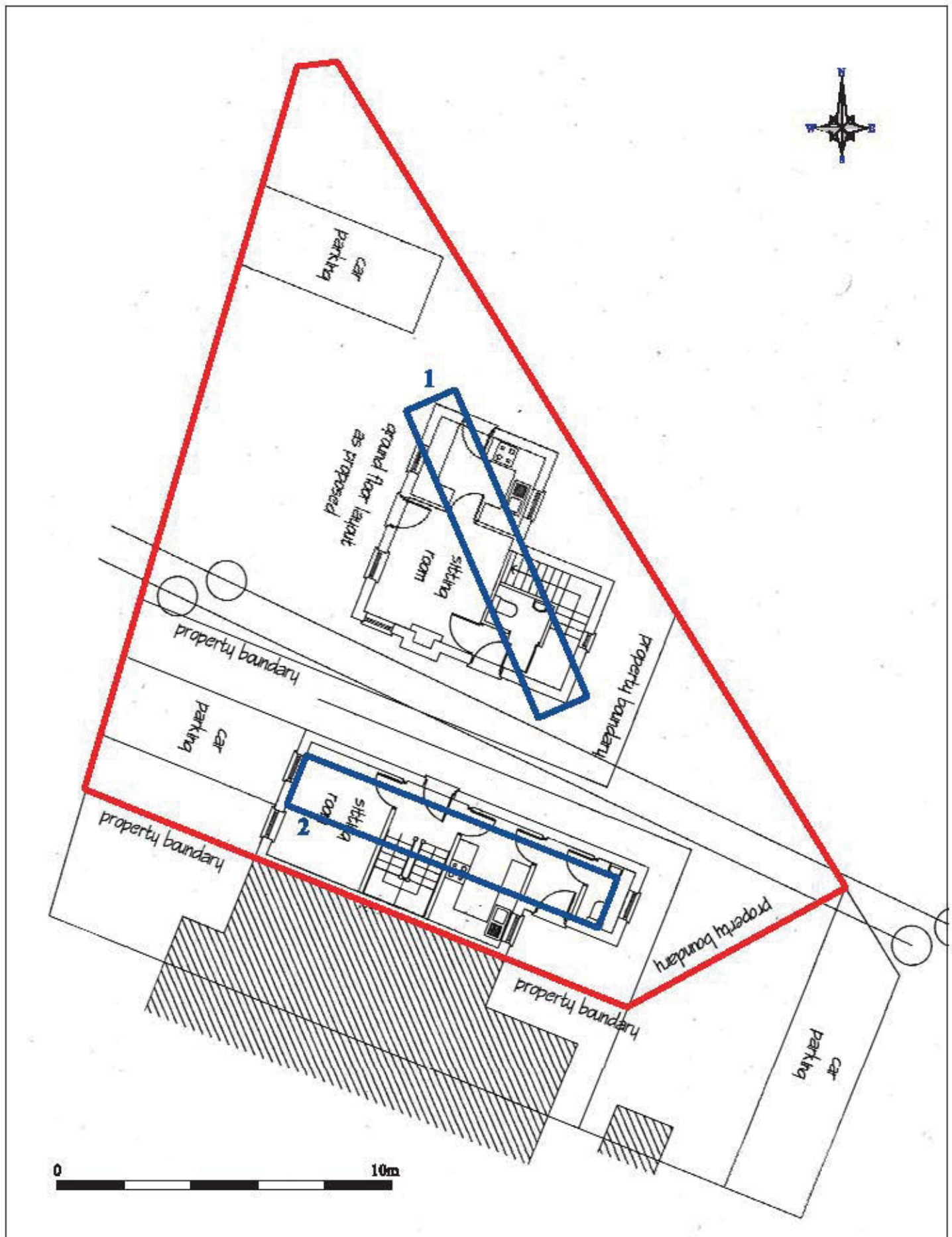
■ HER reference

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:750 at A4





Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Proposed development plan
Scale 1:150 at A4