
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND OFF
EHRINGHAUSEN WAY
HAVERHILL
SUFFOLK
(HHEW07)**

**PREPARED BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
SERVICES**

JULY 2007

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND OFF
EHRINGHAUSEN WAY
HAVERHILL
SUFFOLK
(HHEW07)**

Work Undertaken For
CNP
Building and Property Consultants

July 2007

Report Compiled by
Ray Holt BSc

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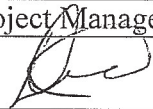
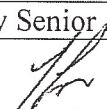
A.P.S. Report No.: **96/07**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



**Quality Control
Haverhill
Ehringhausen Way
(HHEW07)**

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Post-excavation Analyst	Ray Holt

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 24-07-07	Date: 24-07-07

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Ehringhausen Way, Haverhill, Suffolk. The land is subject to planning consent for commercial development.

The site lies in an area of archaeological potential. The Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service identified the site as archaeologically sensitive due to early occupation deposits located in this part of the River Stour valley. Previous archaeological works in the vicinity identified occupation of Iron Age or possible early Saxon date.

During the course of this evaluation, which was targeted on the new development foundations, a number of dump deposits were identified. These were all modern in date and relate to terracing of the site during the construction of the leisure centre and associated football pitches and tennis courts during the 1970's.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by CNP Building and Property consultants to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the north of Ehringhausen Way, Haverhill. Planning permission (SE/07/0058) has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. In the first instance this comprised a programme of trial trenching to determine the presence or otherwise and character of any archaeological deposits that will be affected by the development of the site.

The fieldwork commenced on 10th July 2007 and was completed on 11th July 2007.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Haverhill lies 25km southwest of Bury St. Edmunds and 24km southeast of Cambridge in the administrative district of St. Edmundsbury Council in the county of Suffolk (Fig.1).

The proposed development lies in the valley of the Stour Brook which flows southwest to northeast within approximately 100m of the proposed development, south of and along the line of Ehringhausen Way. The development area consists of fairly level ground at approximately 64m OD between an existing leisure centre facilities and Ehringhausen Way to the south and currently consists of an area of unused grassland to the east and a car parking area to the west at NGR TL 6752 4542 (Fig. 2, Plates 1 and 2).

Local soils consist of the Hanslope association slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils with some non-calcareous clayey soils overlying a solid geology of chalky till. Geotechnical data for the site indicated underlying chalk bedrock is

overlain by *c.* 0.20m – 0.70m of overburden.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development lies approximately 0.9km east of the original medieval historic core of Haverhill which developed in the Burton End area of the town, also the site of the eleventh century church of St. Botolph. The Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service have identified the site as archaeologically sensitive due to the potential impact of the development on buried early occupation deposits located in this part of the valley through which the River Stour flows.

A historic map regression has shown brickworks located on the northern part of the site during the late nineteenth century but otherwise the area was under agricultural use until the construction of the sports ground during the 1970s.

Trial trenching during 1992 in advance of development off Chalkstone Way which runs approximately 500m to the northeast of the proposed development revealed two post-holes and a gully containing handmade pottery of Iron Age or possible early Saxon date (SMR No. HVH019).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Archaeological Curator to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

The evaluation program consisted of three trenches measuring 17m, 19.7m and 25m long x 1.6m wide (Appendix 2). These were positioned to assess the survival of buried archaeological remains within the proposed footprints of the new development (Fig. 3).

Removal of overburden was undertaken by a JCB mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket to the depth of 1.2m with additional sondages excavated in Trenches 1 and 3 to a depth of 1.95m and 1.85m respectively. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn as required at scales of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following evaluation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets.

5. RESULTS

Of the three trenches excavated all contained evidence of recent build up deposits. All showed similar depositional sequences, some of the deposits

encountered were widespread and visible in more than one trench (Appendix 2). A sample of ceramic building material was recovered from each of the three trenches and dated from the late 18th century through to the 20th century (Appendix 3). However the artefacts recovered represent redeposited material and therefore cannot conclusively date the deposits.

5.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 4. Plate 3)

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 consisted of firm to stiff mid to light olive grey clay with dark olive grey patches containing moderate brick, concrete and wood fragments including planks and broken pallets (1005). Measuring at least 1.35m thick (1005) was still visible in the base of a machine cut sondage at 1.95m below the present ground surface. Interpreted as a dump deposit it may have been derived from material removed during the terracing of the football pitch to the north in the 1970's.

(1004) a firm dark grey silty clay, 0.1m thick overlay (1005) and was subsequently sealed by deposit (1003), firm to stiff mid and dark olive grey clay with frequent chalk fragments and patches, moderate brick fragments, measuring 0.3m thick. Both these deposits are thought to be dumped material from the aforementioned terracing.

The latest deposits within Trench 1 consisted of a modern track overlying (1003). The base surface (1002) a compact dark orange brown sand and gravel containing brick and concrete fragments, 0.14m thick was overlain by a friable light pinkish red crushed stone (1001) measuring 0.06m thick.

5.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4. Plate 4)

Deposit (2005), a firm to stiff light olive grey clay with frequent chalk fragments and occasional modern brick fragments,

measured at least 0.55m thick and was overlain by (2004) a firm dark brown silty clay with dark grey patches, 0.1 to 0.15 m thick. These represent dumped deposits from the above mentioned terracing.

At the south west end of Trench 2 a dump of firm light greyish white crushed chalk deposit (2007) overlay (2004) and contained frequent flint nodules and occasional modern ceramic building material fragments including brick and tile. This was subsequently sealed by (2006) firm mid brown sandy clay with frequent pebbles and occasional bricks which formed a 0.35m thick topsoil horizon. Both represent modern build up.

A dump of firm mixed brown and grey clay (2003) with frequent chalk and modern brick fragments overlay (2004) at the north east end of the trench to a depth of 0.25m. This was subsequently overlain by the track deposits (2002) and (2001) also visible in Trench 1.

5.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 4. Plate 5)

Deposit (3004) was encountered within a machine cut sondage at a depth of 1.70m below the present land surface. Consisting solely of 18th to early 20th century brick rubble at least 0.15m thick, it constitutes the earliest deposit within Trench 3 and perhaps the earliest deposit encountered across the site.

A 1.2m thick layer of stiff light olive grey clay with mid bluish grey patches (3003) containing frequent rounded chalk pebbles and fragments, occasional modern ceramic building material fragments including brick and tile, sealed (3004).

Over (3003) a 0.1m thick spread of firm greyish white crushed chalk (3002) was sealed by 0.4m of topsoil (3001), a mid to dark brown silty clay containing occasional

modern ceramic building materials including brick and tile.

6. DISCUSSION

No natural deposits were encountered across the site.

Three trenches were excavated, of which all revealed evidence of build up deposits and levelling during the recent past. Trenches 1 and 2 also truncated a modern trackway used to access tennis courts to the east.

The earliest deposit encountered was a dump of 18th to early 20th century brick debris in Trench 3 and probably represents the demolition of a building in the vicinity.

Thick deposits of clay containing 18th to 20th century ceramic building material were encountered in all three trenches. These are thought to represent dumped material potentially removed from the hillside to the north to form a terrace onto which the present football pitch and tennis courts were laid.

Overlying the clay deposits a number of other dump and levelling deposits were recorded and probably relate to the same phase of landscaping. The track way running approximately east west across the evaluation area is probably contemporary with the construction of the football pitch and tennis courts.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the north of Ehringhausen Way, Haverhill, Suffolk in order to determine the archaeological implications of developing the site to provide a multiplex cinema complex, retail units, car parking with associated

landscaping. The site encompasses an area presently occupied by a car park and an area of unused grassland.

The trenches targeted areas within the footprint of the new development units on the grassland part of the site. Machine excavation was limited to a depth of 1.2m with deeper sondages excavated to ascertain the character of the underlying deposits (these were immediately backfilled after a photographic record was made due to health and safety considerations).

All three trenches revealed little more than modern build up deposits; these are thought to represent re-deposition of material removed during the terracing of land immediately to the north to form level ground for the present football pitches and tennis courts.

Although archaeological features may be present on the site, these would be buried beneath the modern ground surface by at least 1.95m. Those areas of the site under metalled car parking were not examined and the potential for encountering archaeological features during ground works remains an unknown quantity.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of CNP building and property consultants, who commissioned the work. Mark Williams and Dale Trimble coordinated the project; Dale Trimble and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams and Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Ray Holt

Site Assistants: Chris Moulis
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Ray Holt
Post-excavation Analyst: Ray Holt

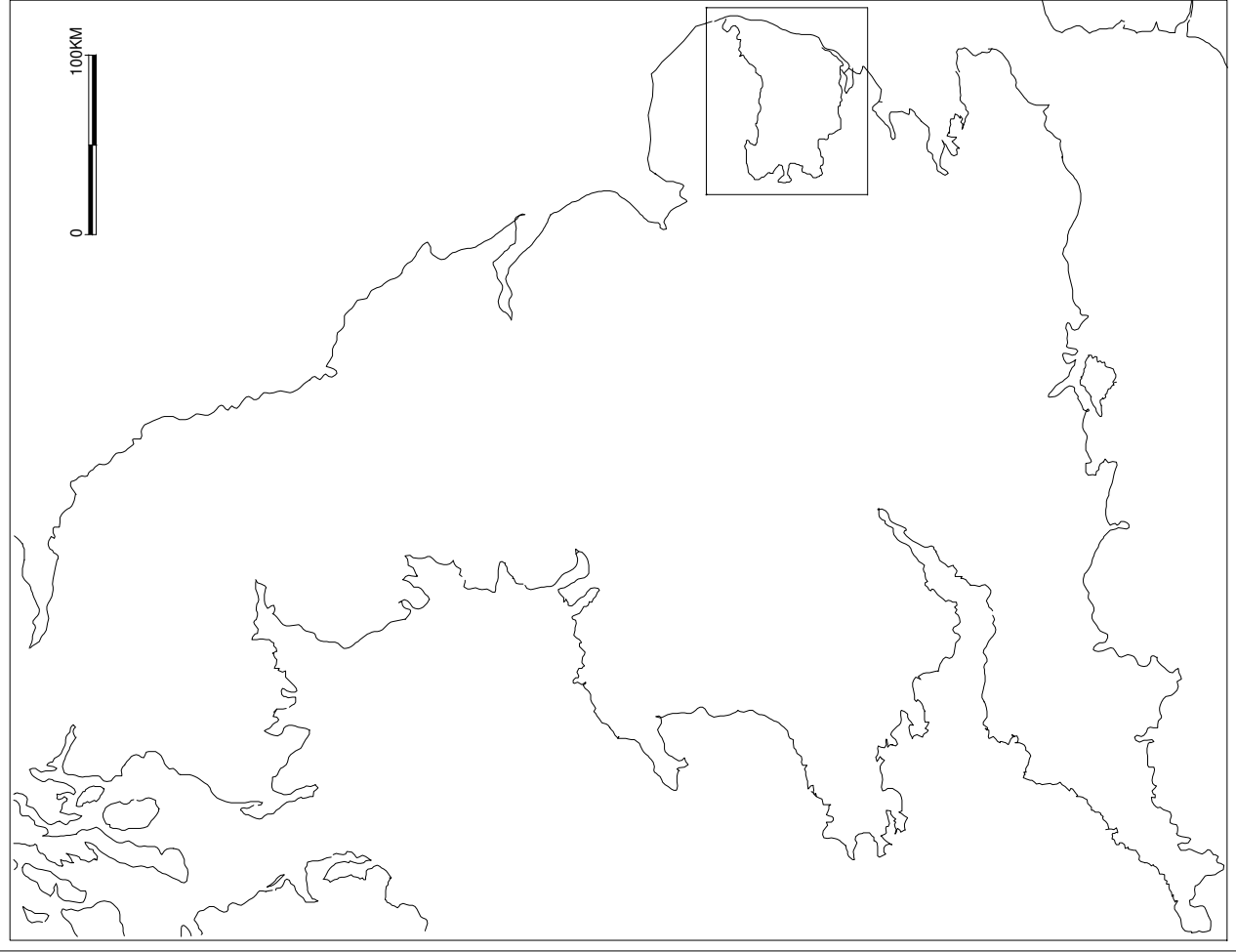
10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Suffolk

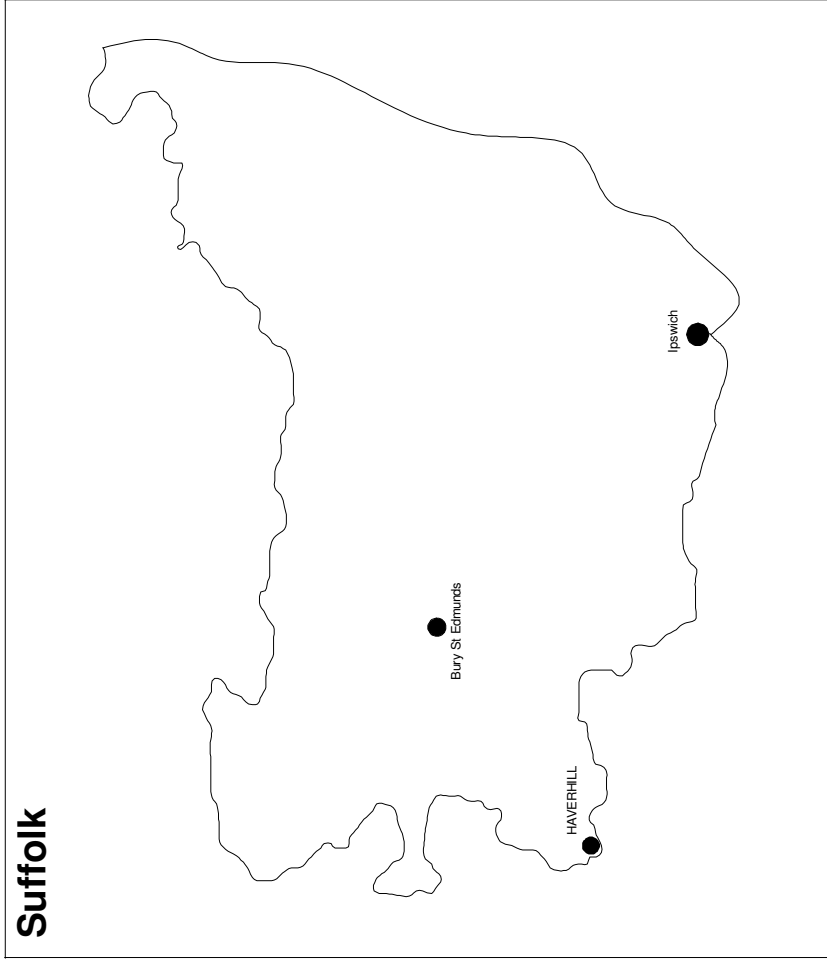
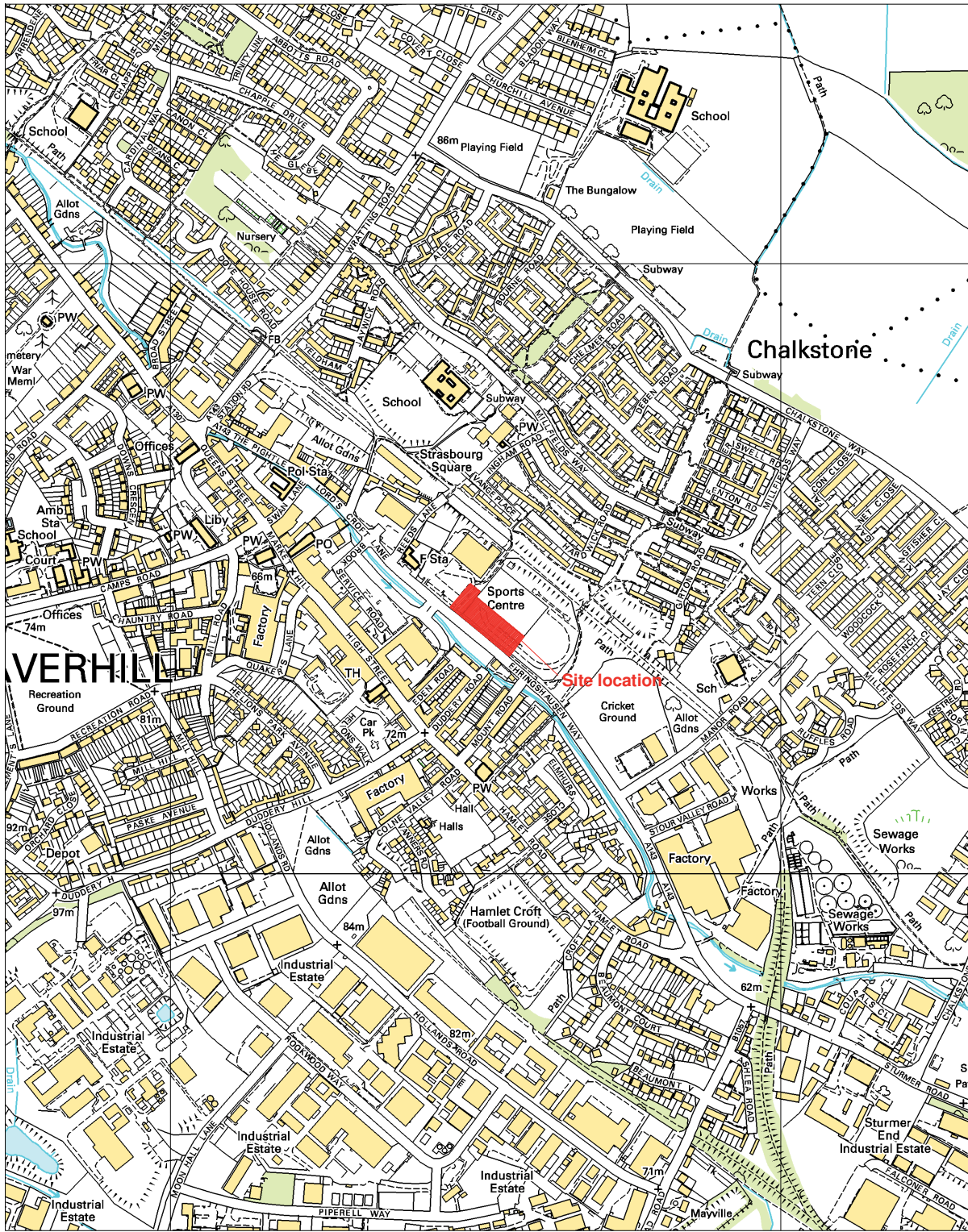


Figure 1 General location plan




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Haverhill Ehringhausen Way HHEW07		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by:RH	Report No: 96/07

Figure 2 Site location

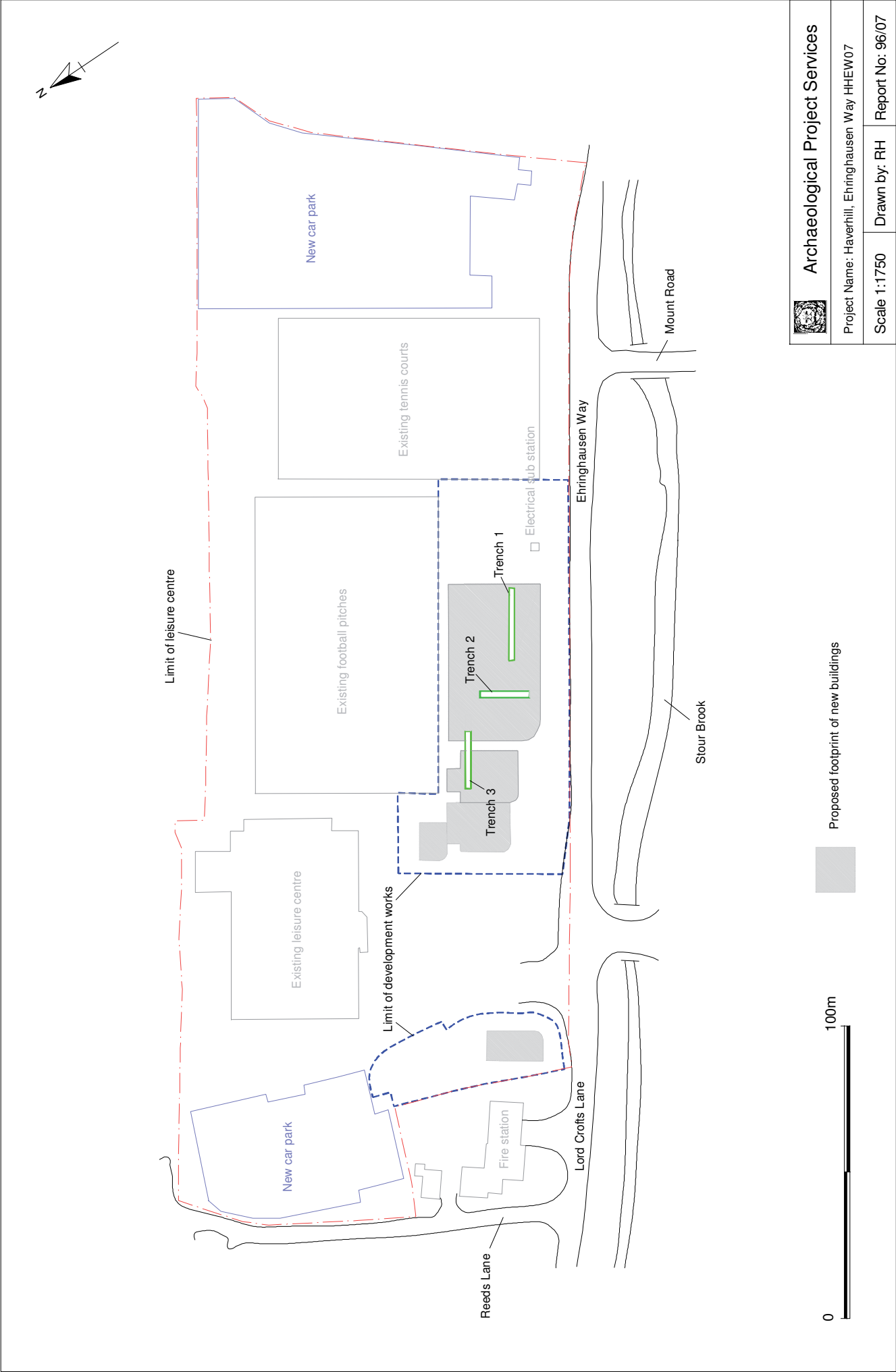
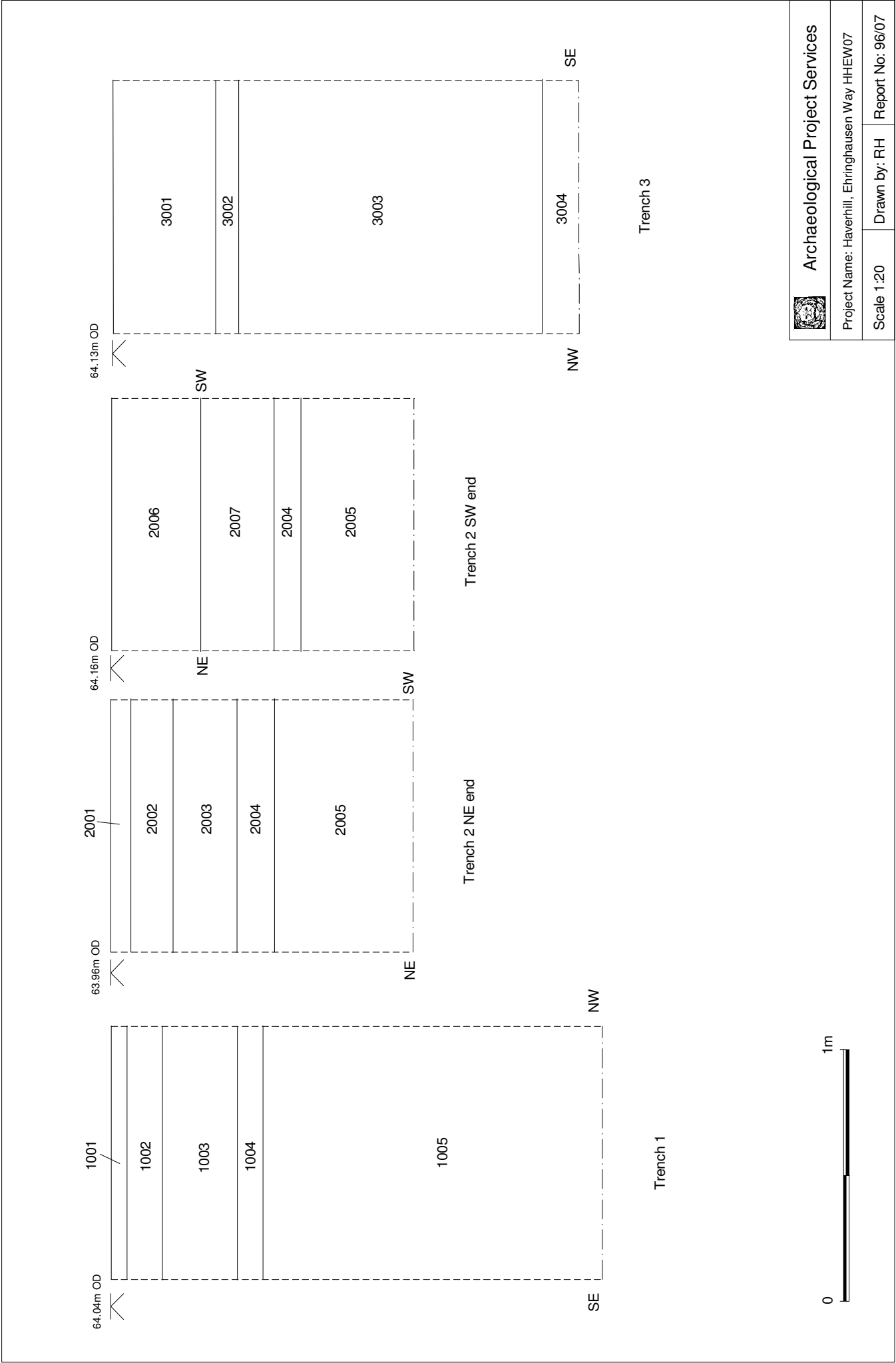


Figure 3 Layout of trenches



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Haverhill, Ervinghausen Way HHEW07

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: RH

Report No: 96/07

Figure 4 Representative sections Trenches 1-3



Plate 1 General view of site,
looking NW



Plate 2 General view of
site, looking E



Plate 3 Trench 1 general
view, looking SE



Plate 4 Trench 2 general view,
looking NE



Plate 5 Trench 3 general view,
looking SE



Plate 6 Trench 3 machine cut sondage,
looking NNE

Appendix 1

**LAND OFF
EHRINGHAUSEN WAY,
HAVERHILL
SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PREPARED FOR
CNP
BUILDING AND PROPERTY CONSULTANTS**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field
Archaeologists?
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

JUNE 2007

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Enringhausen Way, Haverhill, Suffolk.*
- 1.2 *The site has been identified within the County Sites and Monuments Record as an area of archaeological importance with high potential that the development will impact of deposits associated with early occupation.*
- 1.3 *Development of the site as a multiplex cinema complex, retail units, cark parking with associated landscape is proposed. Archaeological evaluation is proposed in order to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Ehringhausen Way, Haverhill, Suffolk..
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Haverhill lies 25km southwest of Bury St. Edmunds and 24km southeast of Cambridge in the administrative district of St. Edmundsbury Council in the county of Suffolk. .

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (SE/07/0058) has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for development of the site subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. In the first instance this will comprise a programme of trial trenching to determine the character of any archaeological deposits which may be buried on the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The proposed development lies in the valley of the Stour Brook which flows southwest to northeast within approximately 100m of the proposed development, south of and along the line of Eringhausen Way. Geotechnical data for the site indicates an underlying chalk bedrock is overlain by c. 0.20m – 0.70m of overburden.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The proposed development lies approximately 0.9km east of the original medieval historic core of Haverhill which developed in the Burton End of area of the town, also the site of the eleventh century church of St. Botolph.. The Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service have identified the site as archaeologically sensitive due to the potential impact of the development on buried on early occupation deposits located in this part of the valley through which the River Stour flows.
- 6.2 A historic map regression has shown a brickworks located on the northern part of the site during the late nineteenth century but otherwise the area was under agricultural use until the construction of the sports ground during the 1970s.
- 6.3 Trial trenching during 1992 in advance of development off Chalkstone Way which runs approximately 500m to the northeast of the proposed development revealed two post-holes and a gully containing handmade pottery of Iron Age or possible early Saxon date (SMR No. HVH019).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 8.1 Reasoning for this technique
 - 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 8.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of 7 20m long trenches comprising 5% of the proposed area of development. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present. The location of the proposed trenches are shown in Figure 1.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.

- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.
- 9.2 Bulk samples will be taken dated features containing fill which show potential for analyses of preserved faunal, plant, industrial or other waste residues as appropriate.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved County store as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.

12.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out at Lincolnshire Archives. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.

12.3 Prior to the project commencing, Suffolk County Site and Monuments Record Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive. Event number HVH 063 has been obtained from the Suffolk SMR office.

- 12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies); and the Suffolk County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.
- 14.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Air Photograph plotting	Roger Palmer, independent specialist
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION - EVALUATION AT EHRINGHAUSEN WAY, HAVERHILL, SUFFOLK

Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr F Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist Roman: M Darling, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit and A. Boyle, Archaeological Project Services Medieval and later: David Hall, independent specialist, or local specialist if required
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MIFA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 18.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by 2 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works are programmed to take 3-4 days.
- 18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 7 person-days. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Specification: Version 1, 27th June 2007

Appendix 2 Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
Tr. 1	25m length x 1.6m wide x 1.2m deep. Sondage to 1.95m deep.	Evaluation trench
1001	Friable light pinkish red crushed stone, 0.06m thick	Track surface, same as 2001
1002	Compact dark orange brown sand and gravel containing brick and concrete fragments, 0.14m thick	Base for track surface 1001, same as 2002
1003	Firm to stiff mid and dark olive grey clay, frequent chalk fragments and chalky patches, moderate brick fragments, 0.3m thick	Modern dump deposit
1004	Firm dark grey silty clay, 0.1m thick	Modern dump deposit, same as 2004
1005	Firm to stiff mid to light olive grey clay with dark olive grey patches, moderate brick and concrete fragments and wood fragments including planks and pallet blocks, at least 1.35m thick	Modern dump deposit, probably the same as 2005 and 3003
1006	Bricks recovered from Trench 1 deposits	Sample of bricks recovered from machining
Tr.2	17m length x 1.6m wide x 1.2m deep	Evaluation trench
2001	Friable light pinkish red crushed stone, 0.08m thick	Track surface, same as 1001
2002	Compact orange gravel and sand containing brick rubble, 0.17m thick	Base for track surface 2001, same as 1002
2003	Firm mixed brown and grey clay, frequent chalk and modern brick fragments, 0.25m thick	Modern dump deposit
2004	Firm dark brown silty clay with dark grey patches, 0.1 to 0.15 m thick	Modern dump deposit, same as 1004
2005	Firm to stiff light olive grey clay, frequent chalk fragments and occasional modern brick fragments, at least 0.55m thick	Modern dump deposit, probably the same as 1005 and 3003
2006	Firm mid brown sandy clay, frequent pebbles and occasional bricks, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
2007	Firm light greyish white crushed chalk, frequent flint nodules and occasional modern ceramic building material fragments including brick and tile, 0.3m thick	Modern dump/leveling deposit
2008	Bricks recovered from Trench 2 deposits	Sample of bricks recovered from machining
Tr.3	19.70m length x 1.6m wide x 1.2m deep. Sondage to 1.85m deep.	Evaluation trench
3001	Mid to dark brown silty clay, occasional modern ceramic building materials including brick and tile, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
3002	Firm greyish white crushed chalk, 0.1m thick	Modern dump/leveling deposit
3003	Stiff light olive grey clay with mid bluish grey patches, frequent rounded chalk pebbles and fragments, occasional modern ceramic building material fragments	Modern dump deposit, probably the same as 1005 and 2005

Context	Description	Interpretation
	including brick and tile, 1.2m thick	
3004	Brick rubble dump, at least 0.15m thick, full thickness of deposit wasn't determined	Dump of brick rubble
3005	Bricks recovered from Trench 3 deposits	Sample of bricks recovered from machining

Appendix 3

HHEW07 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

The ceramic building material was recorded in accordance with (no date) Ceramic Building Material: Minimum standards for recovery, curation, analysis and publication [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>. The assemblage consists of early modern brick and tile and was recorded in an unwashed state. No further work is required on the material and the assemblage is suitable for discard.

trench	contex	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
1	1006	BRK	Brick	hard mixed red and white	1	1759	stamped LBC; industrial frogging	late 19th to 20th
1	1006	BRK	Brick	soft fine red	1	3350	near complete; 75mm x 105mm x 218mm; slop moulded; bedded on organics; fairly even arisses; mortar; kiss marks; soot; handmade	18th to 19th
1	1006	BRK	Brick	vitrified	1	3753	complete; 75mm x 106mm x 213mm; slop moulded; handmade; patchy mortar; fairly even arises	18th to 19th
2	2008	BRK	Brick	hard light firing	1	3004	complete; 67mm x 107mm x 205mm; fairly even arisses; handmade	18th to 19th
2	2008	BRK	Brick	hard red	1	2008	stamped LBC; industrial frogging	late 19th to 20th
3	3004	BRK	Brick	hard light firing	1	3684	complete; 86mm x 116mm x 195mm; very heavy mortar; fairly even arisses; soot; slop moulded	18th to 19th
3	3004	BRK	Brick	soft fine red	1	1884	end; cut to half size ?; 70mm x 112mm x 135mm+; early industrial frogging; even arises; mortar	late 18th to 19th
3	3004	MODTI	Modern tile	hard fine red	1	668	wall tile, moulded floral design in burgundy, blue and green; heavy mortar; 11mm x 156mm x 87mm+	19th to early 20th
3	3005	BRK	Brick	hard light firing	1	2934	near complete; 73mm x 109mm x 212mm; slop moulded; even arisses; handmade	18th to 19th
3	3005	BRK	Brick	hard red + fe; vitrified surfaces	1	4192	complete; 80mm x 109mm x 227mm; strike marks widthways; fairly even arisses; patchy mortar; flashing/kiss marks; handmade; slop moulded	18th to 19th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 2 daily record sheets
- 3 trench recording sheets
- 1 photographic record sheet
- 1 levels record sheet

All primary records are kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Moyse's Hall Museum
Cornhill
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk

Suffolk County Museums Accession Number: HVH 063

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HHEW 07

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation. Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting in that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matter directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.