CgMs HERITAGE
PART OF RPS

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

**Iron Age Area IA5 &
Ring Ditch Area
Development Phase 1
(comprising Parcels A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A16, B1, D1 and E1 – Archaeological Excavation within Parcels A1, A16, D1 and A8)
at Great Wilsey Park
Haverhill
Suffolk**

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 an archaeological excavation at Iron Age Area IA5 & the Ring Ditch Area at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk (Figure 1; TL 68244 45774).

1.2 The development area consists of a *c*.138ha area located on the north-eastern edge of the market town of Haverhill, West Suffolk District. The development area lies on sloping land between the higher ground at Hill's Farm and the A143, falling away to the south and east. Levels within the site range from *c*.100m aOD in the north-west to *c*.90m close to the north-east edge of Haverhill. To the east of the site the land slopes more dramatically in the valley of the River Stour.

1.3 This WSI relates specifically to the *c*.2.3ha section of the main development area known as Iron Age Area 5 (IA5) and the 0.65ha section known as the Ring Ditch Area (hereafter referred to as 'the site'), situated within the south-western and north-western parts of the main development area (Figure 2).

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 The site comprises an irregular parcel of land (Ring Ditch area) and a rectangular parcel of land (IA5 area), consisting of agricultural land and bound to the north, east and south-east by open land and woods; to the south and south-west by Chalkstone Way; and to the west by Westfield Primary Academy. The excavation areas comprise a *c*.3.16ha area with a 10% contingency should this be deemed necessary by SCCAS. The site slopes gently from *c*. 93m aOD in the north to *c*. 96m aOD in the south.

2.1.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping (BGS 2018), the solid geology of the site is Chalk (Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation). The superficial geology of the site comprises Lowestoft Formation, a chalky till with outwash sands, gravels and silts laid down in the Quaternary Period.

2.1.3 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken (MOLA 2015) which described the topsoil in the area of the site as a dark grey-brown silty clay (up to c.0.30m thick) over a subsoil of mid-light yellow grey silty clay (up to 0.22m thick).

2.2 Reasons for Project

2.2.1 A scoping opinion and outline application has been submitted (No. DC/14/2276/EIASCO) to West Suffolk Council for the construction of up to 2,500 residential units, as well as two primary schools; retail space; community areas; open spaces; landscaping and associated infrastructure.

2.2.2 In response to the planning application, Suffolk County Council confirmed that a programme of archaeological mitigation works would be required as a condition of planning permission. Suffolk County Council recommended the following two conditions to be attached to the outline planning permission:

1. No development shall take place within any phase or sub-phase of the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured for that phase or sub-phase, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:
a) The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
b) The programme for post investigation assessment
c) Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
d) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
e) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site
investigation
f) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
g) The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other
phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

2. No building shall be occupied or area brought into use, within each phase or sub-phase, until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed for that phase or sub-phase, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

2.2.4 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 these documents, as well as with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017, the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-c), other codes and relevant documents of the CIfA.

2.2.5 The archaeological work set out in this document relates to Phases A1, A16, D1 and A8 of the application only.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 A Desk-Based Assessment was prepared for the development area in 2013 (CgMs 2013) and a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) subsequently carried out. Following this, an archaeological evaluation, totalling 314 trenches, was carried out across the while development area (MOLA 2016), and a subsequent Archaeological Mitigation Strategy document prepared by Orion Heritage (Orion, 2018). The following background summarises these more detailed documents, with additional information taken from the Suffolk Heritage Explorer. This background focuses primarily on the archaeological evidence

within the vicinity of Iron Age Area 5 (the site).

3.1.2 A Scheduled Monument, the Great Wilsey moated site (list ID: 1020175) is located at TL 68757 46270 on the north-eastern edge of the development area, c. 1km north of the site. Five Grade II listed buildings comprising four cottages and a farmhouse lie to the east outside of the development boundary. A second moat (unscheduled) is present at Little Wilsey Farm within the south-east of the development area, c.1.4km south-east of the site. The earthwork is recorded as being infilled in 2001.

3.1.3 Prehistoric flint artefacts of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date have been recovered within the wider vicinity of the site. Two Palaeolithic hand axes were found, one at Hudson Close in the east of Haverhill, c.800m to the south of the site, and one *c*.1km to the west. At least 21 small Mesolithic flint blade flakes have been recorded *c*.1km to the north-east. No finds of Neolithic date are recorded.

3.1.4 A Scheduled Monument (list ID 1008189), thought to be a Bronze Age bowl barrow, lies *c*.700m away on the southern edge of Haverhill. A previous evaluation to the south-west of the site recorded a small pit of Bronze Age date and two undated ditches.

3.1.5 An evaluation and subsequent excavation during development at Westfield Primary School *c*.300m to the west of the site recorded two later Bronze Age cremations. In addition an unenclosed settlement comprising three circular buildings of Middle Iron Age date and associated ditches, gullies and pits, were also recorded (Kieron, 2012). An excavation c. 200m to the south-east of the site produced evidence for isolated pits and a system of parallel ditches dating from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Craven, 2007). Other pits and cut features dating to the Iron Age were found at Millfields way c.350m to the west.

3.1.6 Approximately 2km to the east, near Cotton Hall, lies a scheduled Roman settlement, (List ID: 1005973) where large quantities of stone building materials, pottery and other artefacts have been recorded. To the east of the site in Keddington Village ten ditches and an amphora dated to the Roman era have been recorded. The majority of Roman material recovered from the vicinity of the site have been spot finds indicating casual loss rather than settlement.

3.1.7 Anglo-Saxon evidence in the area is limited. Fragments of architectural Saxon stone work are contained within the medieval Church of St. Mary's at Little Wratting, *c*.1.5km to the north. A single additional find spot comprising a large Saxon pin with ornate gilded bronze head was found close to the church.

3.1.8 The scheduled monument site at Great Wilsey Farm is located c. 650m north-east of the site. The monument comprises a sub-rectangular raised island 1m high, measuring c.46m north-east by south-west and c.38m north-west by southeast. The raised land is bordered by a water-filled moat c.14m wide and 1.5m deep.

3.1.9 Post-medieval activity mainly took place some distance away, with a focus on urban areas such as Haverhill. Historic maps have shown the site to have been agricultural land throughout most of the post-medieval period, with the only significant post-medieval and modern activity taking place at Great and Little

Wilsey Farms. The site comprised fields within a wider agricultural landscape, containing hedged, treed and fenced boundaries.

3.2 Summary of Results of Previous archaeological investigations

3.2.1 A geophysical survey of the development area was undertaken by Stratascan (2014). This survey identified evidence for former settlement activity across the development area, including a number of former field boundaries and track ways, indicating an agricultural past for the area. Several anomalies indicative of cut features that were interpreted as being of archaeological or natural origin. The remaining features were interpreted as being modern or natural in origin and include services and land drains.

3.2.2 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2015 (MOLA 2016), consisting of 314 trenches across the whole development area. Of these, Trenches 147-180 were within the immediate vicinity of the site, and of those trenches 166 & 168-180 revealed archaeological remains. These consisted of pits and ditches of predominantly Iron Age date. No clear sense of landuse was revealed within this area of the site, and so it is currently uncertain how these features relate to the wider landscape.

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 General Objectives

4.1.1 The general aims of the project are to:

- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation areas.
- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
- Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.
- Understand how the site fits into the local and wider HER context and adds to our understanding of activity in different periods in the Suffolk. An updated HER search will be undertaken to inform the PXA of recent local discoveries.

4.2 Site specific objectives

4.2.1 The excavation and post-excavation project will:

- Seek to further understand the distribution and layout of the Iron Age features within the site.
- Attempt to interpret the Iron Age activities carried out within the site
- Attempt to understand the archaeological evidence from within the site in relation to the wider landscape and other known archaeological activity.
- Set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.
- Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records.

- Complete an assessment report on the site archive and its potential to answer the research questions and for further analysis.
- Disseminate the results of the project to the public realm.

4.3 Research Questions

4.3.1 The excavation has the potential to contribute to the following research topics, as identified for the East of England in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000 and Medlycott, 2011:

- Is there evidence for [Iron Age] complex 'off site' activities including isolated pits and waterholes, pit alignments etc. Understanding more about these settlement patterns and use of the landscape is a key question (Medlycott, 2011, 29-30).
- The nature of [Iron Age] agrarian economy needs further study, including evidence of the agrarian landscape such as trackways, enclosures, drove routes and fields (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000, 16; Medlycott, 2011, 31).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Archaeological Excavation and Recording

5.1.1 The archaeological excavation of IA5 and the Ring Ditch area will comprise the full excavation of both areas totalling 2.97ha (Figure 2). A 10% contingency has been allowed for which will be activated should it be deemed necessary by SCCAS once the results of the initial areas is known. This is in accordance with the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (Orion, 2018). An OASIS record has been initiated for the project and a site code requested from the SCCAS HER. This code will be the unique site identifier for all finds and reports relating to the excavation. Care will be taken to avoid duplication of context numbers.

5.1.3 ASE will adhere to the CIfA Standard and Guidance, and Code of Conduct and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA. All work will be undertaken in line with SCCAS 2012, updated 2017 *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation.*

5.1.4 The areas will be excavated using a large tracked back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The areas will be excavated through undifferentiated topsoil and modern made ground in spits of no more than 0.20m with artefact recovery taking place every scrape until archaeological deposits are encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments reached. The excavator will be fitted with a smooth grading bucket and care will be taken that archaeological deposits are not damaged due to over machining. All machining will stop if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.

5.1.5 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features of no intrinsic interest and disturbances.

5.1.6 A full pre-excavation plan will be prepared as the stripping progresses using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with

Total Station surveying. This pre-excavation plan will be available in Autocad or PDF format and will be printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan will be updated by regular visits to site by the Archaeology South-East Surveyor who will plot excavated features and record levels in close consultation with the Supervisor and/or the excavators. Where it is deemed necessary (for example detailed structural features or burials) features will be hand planned at a scale of 1:20 from the grid and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

5.1.7 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.

5.1.8 A metal detector will be used throughout the programme of topsoil/subsoil removal and again during any subsequent hand excavation by an experienced metal detectorist (Roy Damant). A log of its use will be kept. Any metal or small finds will have their location recorded by GPS.

5.1.9 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safety or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with SCCAS and CgMs.

5.1.10 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all discrete features (e.g. non-structural pits) will be excavated. Normally 10% of non-structural linear features will be excavated. Structural features, including pits, postholes, beam slots, foundation trenches etc.) will be 100% excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. 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 also be requested during the project.

5.1.11 Any articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits encountered will be fully excavated. The coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice will be sought immediately – CgMs will also be informed, who will inform the client and SCCAS as appropriate. In the event of any unexpected or unusual discoveries of cremation or inhumation burials specialist advice will be sought from an appropriate specialist (Dr Lucy Sibun – ASE Senior Forensic Archaeologist). Where burials are encountered standard excavation and recording techniques for dealing with human skeletal remains will be employed. Inhumation burials will be recorded in situ and then lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those set out in the *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley & Roberts 1993). Any human bone that is recovered will be assessed and recorded in accordance with the above and *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (BABAO/IFA 2004), *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites* (English Heritage 2004) and *Science and the Dead* (English Heritage 2013).

5.1.12 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. Proposals for the final deposition of any human remains that are recovered during the archaeological work will

be made in the post-excavation assessment report, following specialist study and analysis.

5.1.13 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images 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. Photographs will be downloaded to ASE's server daily.

Finds/Environmental Remains

5.1.14 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of 19th century and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds will normally be collected sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

5.1.15 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.

5.1.16 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the CIfA 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.

5.1.17 Environmental samples will be taken from deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of environmental material. There will be an assumption that samples will be taken from all contexts within pits, postholes and structural deposits as a minimum. Linear features will also be sampled initially although the scale and scope of this may be reviewed in consultation with SCCAS. Where appropriate monolith samples will be taken from suitable features. Bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. All recovered artefacts and ecofacts, including pollen, will be assessed as part of the first stage of post excavation work and recommendations made as to the benefit for further analysis. If necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material will be avoided. Provision has been made for scientific dating such as radiocarbon-dating or OSL, for example, where appropriate.

5.1.18 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 CgMs (who will be responsible for informing the landowner) and the Suffolk County Council Finds Liaison Officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will also be informed. 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).

5.2 Post-Excavation, Analysis and Archive

Report

5.2.1 Within twelve months of the completion of fieldwork a post-excavation assessment report will be produced. The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project and will also give due consideration to assessing the significance of any remains encountered in relation to the Regional Research Framework priorities and agendas. The assessment will contain 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. Recommendations for further assessment and publication.
- 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. Proposals for dissemination/ publication of results.
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary 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).
- PLATES: Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
- TIMETABLE. A task list with assigned personnel and number of days allocated will be included in the PXA, as well as consideration of any updated research aims.

5.2.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to SCCAS and CgMs in both digital and hard copy. Following agreement with SCCAS and CgMs a digital copy of the report will be supplied to Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

5.2.3 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.

Publication

5.2.4 Following completion of the post-excavation assessment, a review of the post-excavation programme will be held in consultation with CgMs and SCCAS. At

the minimum a summary will be prepared for the PSIAH annual round up. In addition at the review stage a timetable and the aims of any further specialist research required will be presented in an Updated Project Design for agreement with CgMs and SCCAS. All specialist reports will be commissioned and the full post-excavation programme implemented through to full archive report and publication. A publication report will be submitted to a relevant journal or monograph series within two years of completion of the fieldwork. Further, detailed information on the publication programme will be presented in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design.

Archive

5.2.5 A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014d) and in line with the requirements of the SCCAS (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015 (updated 2017) *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition).*

5.2.6 Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material and permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive with the SCCAS.

5.3 Public Engagement

5.3.1 Consideration will be given to community access during the archaeological investigation in so far as health and safety permits. The scale of public communication will be dependent on the quality of the results of the archaeology and will be agreed between ASE, CgMs and their client and SCCAS.

5.3.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork, and once the initial results/finds assessment has been completed, arrangements will be made to give talks, should the results justify it, to local societies, schools etc.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 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.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from a team of Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required.

7.2 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).

7.3 CgMs will inform the SCCAS monitoring officer prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

7.4 Specialists who may be consulted are set out below:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner / Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric	Helen Walker (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen and Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material / worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone inc cremated bone	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone including fish	Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen and Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray	Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology	Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Ed Blinkhorn / Alice Dowsett (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott and Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal and waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott (ASE).
Historic Buildings	Dr Michael Shapland (ASE)
WW2 Archaeology	Justin Russell (ASE)

7.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. More specifically, specialists who worked on the Phase 1 work will be consulted to ensure parity across the two phases of work. 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.

8 MONITORING

8.1 The SCCAS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project. CgMs will liaise as appropriate to facilitate the monitoring process.

8.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with CgMs.

8.3 CgMs will keep SCCAS informed of progress throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. CgMs will arrange for the SCCAS monitoring officer to inspect the excavation areas and no areas will be returned to the Principal Contractor until signed off by SCCAS.

9 INSURANCE

9.1 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 £10,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

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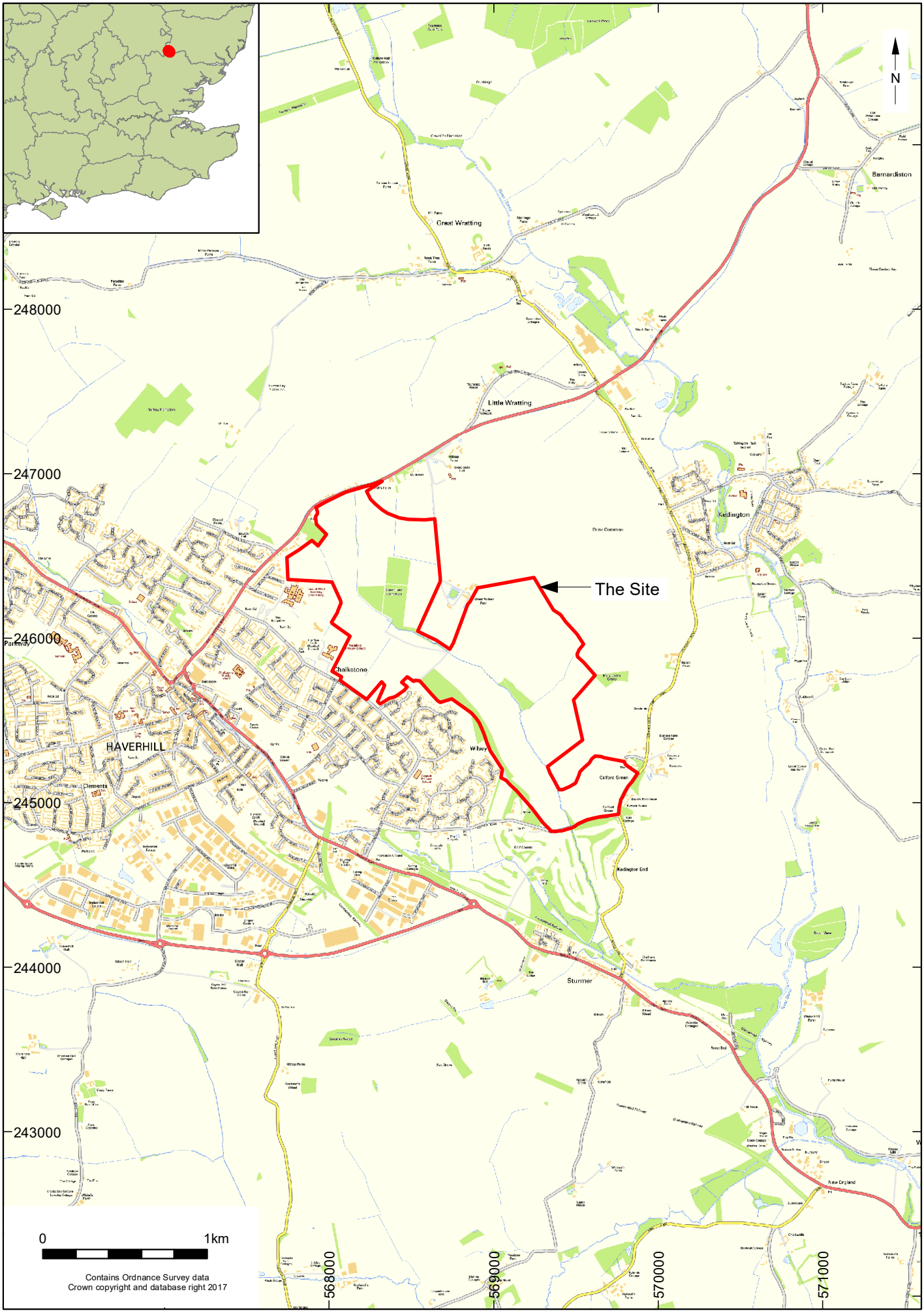


		Iron Age Area IA5 at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180803	October 2018	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: AR		

566705, 246900

N

Little Wratting

Dane Common

A1
A2
A3
A4
A5
A6
A7
A8
A9
A10
A11
A12
A13
A14
A15
A16
B1
B2
C1
D1
E1
E2

Ring ditch

Iron Age Area M5

570135, 244970

0 100m

		Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park	Fig.2
Project Ref: 180803	12 - 2018	Site plan	
Report Ref: -	Drawn by: NG		

N

568175, 246755

567890, 246640

Ring ditch

1 6 7 11 8 10 12 9 15 14 13 16 17 18 21 22 20 19 24

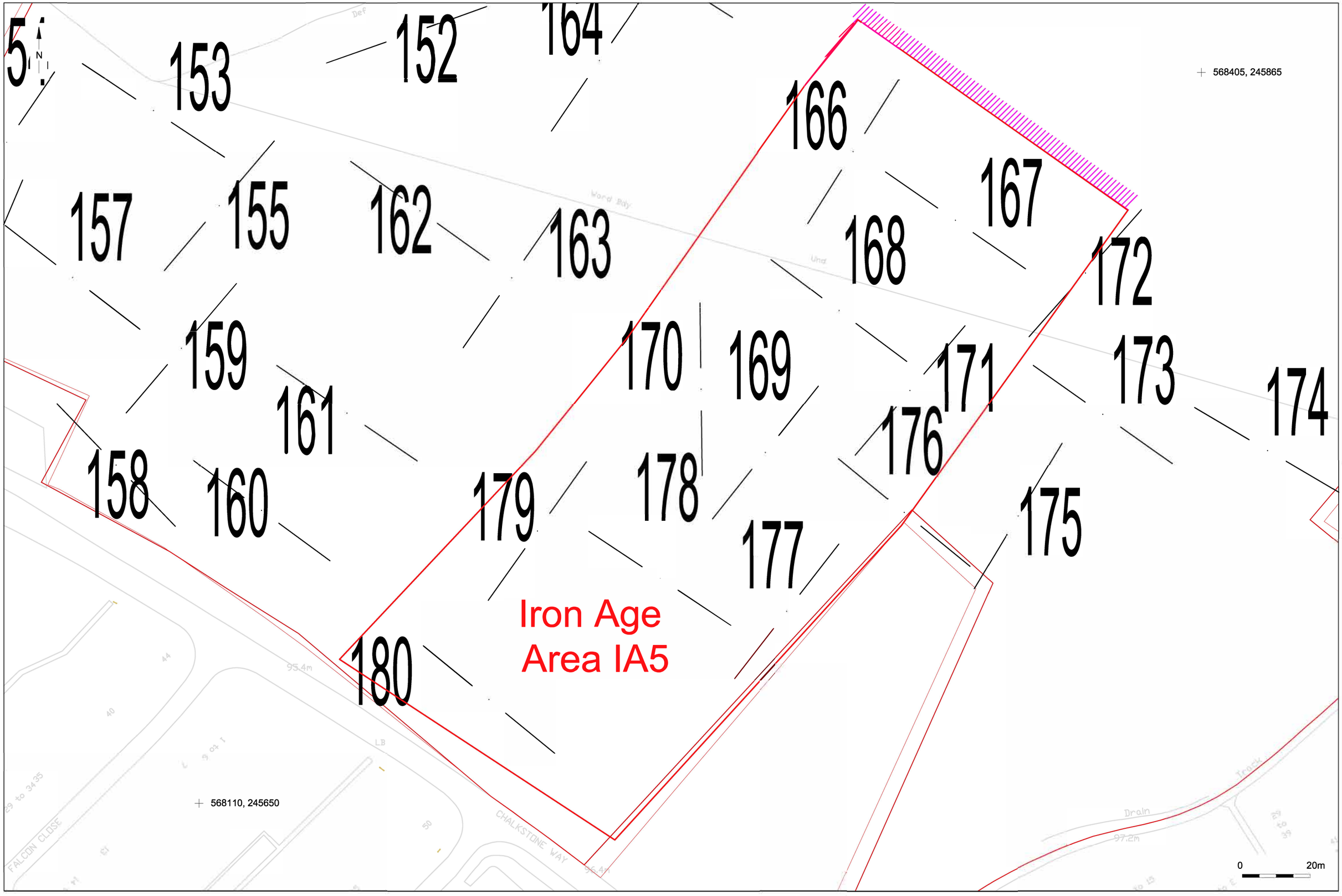
The Fox (PH)

ED and Ward Bdy

HAVERHILL ROAD

0 20m

	Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park	Fig.3
Report Ref: - Drawn by: NG	Excavation Area 1 : Ring Ditch	



		Haverhill, Great Wilsey Park	Fig.4
Project Ref: 180803	12 - 2018	Excavation Area 2 : Iron Age Area (IA 5)	
Report Ref: -	Drawn by: NG		

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