



Land Northwest of Haverhill (Relief Road)

Archaeological Evaluation Report

September 2021

Client: RPS

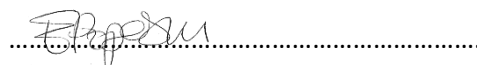
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Land Northwest of Haverhill (Relief Road)

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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*With a contribution from Rachel Fosberry ACIfA and
illustrations by Dave Brown BA*

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Summary

Between 2nd and 5th August 2021 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out a trenched evaluation at Land Northwest of Haverhill, Suffolk (TL 67939 46747). The evaluation, commissioned by RPS, comprised the excavation of 10 trenches along a previously unevaluated part of a proposed relief road associated with housing development and mitigation excavation work by OA East in 2018 at Chapel Farm/Boyton Hall (Fig. 1).

Five of the trenches contained no archaeological features or deposits. In total, five linear ditches, three pits and a possible post-hole were revealed within the remaining five trenches, none of which yielded any dating evidence. Sampling of two of the ditch fills confirmed a similar absence of environmental evidence from this site. The ditches generally follow the same south-west to north-east alignment as the main field boundaries shown in this area on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The general absence of finds and sterile nature of the fills perhaps suggests a post-medieval origin for these features, post-dating the 14th century decline of the nearby focus of medieval settlement remains excavated at Chapel Farm.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, who was supported by Rory Coduri. Survey was carried out by Valerio Pinna. Thanks are extended to the team of Oxford Archaeology staff that processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry and prepared the archive under the direction of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Between 2nd and 5th August 2021, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by RPS to undertake a trial trench evaluation at Land Northwest of Haverhill, Suffolk (TL 67939 46747; Fig. 1). The site encompasses a proposed relief road associated with a wider scheme of residential development and associated works in fields on the northern edge of Haverhill, on the border of Little Wratting parish. A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for the entire scheme by CgMs Consulting indicated that the site had low-moderate potential for multi-period archaeological deposits (Gailey 2007). Archaeological evaluations were conducted by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in 2007 prior to the commencement of the scheme, which revealed areas of archaeological interest, including c.1.5ha of medieval settlement dating from the 12th-14th centuries (Craven 2007a-b). Subsequent mitigation excavation work on this core area of interest in 2018 brought to light late 11th to 14th century enclosures, field boundaries and a trackway probably associated with a medieval property known as Alderton Chapel, later occupied by Chapel Farm (Graham 2019; Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The current evaluation covers part of the route of the relief road extending northwest of Haverhill and the residential development area which was not investigated by the 2007 evaluation. The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. SE/09/1283 and RM DC/16/2836). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2018, updated 2021; Appendix E) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This evaluation will allow SCCAS to identify the archaeological potential of the site and identify if there are necessary mitigation requirements for the project. This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements detailed in the WSI.

1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Stores in due course under the site code HVH122.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies across the upper slopes and top of a plateau forming the northern side of the Stour Brook valley north of Haverhill. The proposed relief road connects Hales Barn Road at its western end and Haverhill Road at its eastern end. This site extends across five arable fields, undulating between heights of c.80-105m OD, within the civic parishes of Haverhill and Little Wratting (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation And Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated). Superficial deposits comprise Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton (Boulder Clay) www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html, accessed 6th September 2021).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 As a result of the extensive evaluations undertaken for the housing scheme in 2007, archaeological evidence for human activity was brought to light in the area around the site (Craven 2007a-b). The evaluation reports included an historical background, which is not repeated here but will be referenced and utilised during further analysis and reporting. The following summary is based on these reports and other data held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). The location of pertinent records mapped on Fig. 1 are shown in **bold**.

Later prehistoric (c.4000BC-AD43)

1.3.2 Late prehistoric pottery was retrieved from the western part of the 2007 evaluation (Craven 2007b), although the sherds were unstratified.

1.3.3 A Bronze Age hoard (WTH 011) was found during metal-detecting in a field south of the relief road route. Subsequent evaluation and excavation (WTH 012) in advance of housing development in the same area identified evidence of Bronze Age settlement consisting of a ditched enclosure and associated pits. A Bronze Age axe head fragment has also been found 350m to the south-west of the site (WTH 023).

1.3.4 Evaluation and excavation at Westfield Primary school, Chalkstone Way to the south of the site (TL 6802 4592) identified a Middle Iron Age settlement and two un-urned Bronze Age cremations (HVH 072).

1.3.5 A coin hoard consisting of 50 Gallo-Belgic coins was found to the south of the site at Place Farm (TL 6776 4594) in 1788 during land draining (HVH 001).

1.3.6 Also to the south-east of the site, OA East conducted an archaeological excavation at land adjacent to Boyton Hall (TL 6757 4659), where features dating to the 1st century BC/AD were identified (**HVH 083**). These comprised part of a polygonal enclosure, two parallel ditches, a trackway and a small boundary ditch (Stocks-Morgan 2015).

Roman (c.AD43-410)

1.3.7 Nearby evaluation (2007) and excavation (2013) at land north of Ann Suckling Road (TL 6754 4659) to the south-west of the site identified a possible roundhouse gully, ditches and finds indicative of a Late Iron Age / Roman settlement in the vicinity (Atkins 2013; **HVH 065**).

Medieval (c.AD1066-1540)

1.3.8 The site is located to the north and north-west of an area of land now occupied by Chapel Cottage and Boyton Hall, but formerly believed to be the site of the medieval Alderton Chapel (**HVH 046**). The chapel, which is marked on the 1783 Hodkinson map of Suffolk, and its lands later became a post-medieval farmstead known as Chapel Farm, as shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. Fields belonging to Chapel Farm form part of a complex which was linked, on the eastern side, by a trackway to the main Haverhill – Bury St Edmunds road.

1.3.9 The (adjacent) evaluation carried out by SCCAS in October 2007 (**WTL 009/HVH 065**/Craven 2007a) identified part of a substantial phase of medieval settlement

activity dating to the 12th-14th centuries, with a possible Late Saxon or early medieval origin. The larger part of this occupation evidence was revealed by the evaluation (**WTL 008/HVH 064/Craven 2007b**) in the eastern part of the site, including remains of possible buildings, rubbish pits and subdivisions of land extending along the north side of the access track to the former sites of Alderton Chapel (**HVH 046**) and Chapel Farm. Subsequent excavations by OA East and Archaeological Solutions revealed further evidence of Late Saxon and medieval settlement and related activity extending on either side of the track leading to the former chapel (Graham 2019 and Newton and Bingham 2021).

- 1.3.10 An archaeological evaluation carried out by OA East (Haskins 2016) at Ann Suckling Road (TL 6738 4665) revealed a large pond which contained ceramic building material, glass and white earthen wares within its backfills. The 1st edition OS map shows several ponds in association with Chapel Farm which could potentially be medieval fishponds relating to the former chapel. A crushed chalk layer was also identified which probably formed a yard surface for the farmyard, test pits through which yielded four sherds of c.13th-15th century pottery (**HVH 103**).

Post-medieval/modern (c.AD1540-present)

- 1.3.11 Chapel Farm Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building (LB 466432), is an amalgamation of two 19th century cottages which are believed to have reused material from the former medieval chapel. Boyton Hall is marked on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, which shows only the southern half of the site, and appears to have been built between 1886 and 1904.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.
- 2.1.2 Based on the results of the 2007 evaluations, the original WSI produced for the 2018 excavations (Drummond-Murray 2018) identified the following suite of site-specific research aims to provide a framework for the excavation into the core area of investigation and subsequent assessment (Graham 2019).

Prehistoric

- i. Examine the area around the cremation in Trench 184 to see if the cremation is an isolated occurrence or part of a cemetery; and
- ii. is the cremation related to an area of wider activity and/or settlement?

Anglo-Saxon/medieval

- iii. Is there a Saxon origin to the site?
 - iv. Is there any evidence for the Alderton Chapel?
 - v. Establish the nature and extent of any settlement.
 - vi. Are there structures related to settlement?
 - vii. Can the status of any settlement be established?
 - viii. How the settlement relates to the wider medieval settlement of Haverhill.
 - ix. Examine the imbalance between pottery and other finds.
 - x. Can the evidence be used to draw wider inferences eg with regard to trade, production & consumption?
 - xi. What date was settlement abandoned on site and why?
 - xii. Can environmental evidence further elucidate activity on site?
- 2.1.3 The current evaluation will contribute to some of these research aims and its findings will be incorporated into the analysis of excavation results.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The previous archaeological evaluation at the site did not cover the entire route of the relief road (Craven 2007b). In accordance with the WSI, a further 10 x 50m archaeological trenches were excavated to fully evaluate the route. A decision on the most appropriate mitigation strategy for the section of the relief road still to be trenched will be made based on the trenching results. The remaining areas of the relief road already evaluated are not proposed for further mitigation. Trenches 1 and 2, and 8 and 9 were positioned to avoid the presence of gas mains (Fig. 1).
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with 360° mechanical excavators using 1.8m-wide toothless ditching buckets.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS GS08 with SmartNET.

- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and high resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Two environmental samples were taken, both of which produced very poor results.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 Descriptions of the ground conditions encountered, features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section. An environmental sample report is given in Appendix A. Figures 2a-d provide plans of the results of the evaluation and Figure 3 provides selected sections of the features encountered.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The underlying natural deposit was found to be consistent with the superficial Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (1500) indicated to underlie the site on the BGS website (Section 1.2.2). It consisted of firm light grey or orange brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions. The natural geology was overlain by a 0.25-0.37m thickness of dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil/ploughsoil (1501) across the full extent of the site. No subsoil was observed underlying the topsoil/ploughsoil in any of the trenches.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Figures 2a-d provide plans of the results of the evaluation. The below ground remains were confined to seven linear ditches revealed in Trenches 3, 5, 7 and 8, that represent former subdivision of fields. In addition, four discrete features (three small pits and a post-hole) were encountered in Trenches 8 and 10 at the eastern end of the site.

3.4 Trench descriptions

3.4.1 A total of 10 50m-long trenches were excavated. Trenches 1 (Plate 1), 2, 4 (Plate 2), 6 (Plate 3) and 9 were found to be devoid of archaeology (apart from a natural feature/tree throw in Trench 9) and are not further described.

Trenches 3, 5 and 7 (Figs 2a-b)

3.4.2 In the western part of the site, Trenches 3, 5 and 7 revealed five ditches (**1520** (Fig. 3, Section 1520; Plate 5), **1524** (Fig. 3, Section 1524), **1526** (Plate 4), **1528** (Fig. 3, Section 1528) and **1530**), three of which were found within Trench 5.

3.4.3 Ditches **1520**, **1524**, **1526** and **1530** extended across the trenches on a broadly south-west to north-east alignment with ditch **1528** extending in a broadly perpendicular north-west to south-east alignment.

3.4.4 They measured between 0.3-1.1m wide and 0.1-0.4m deep with U-shaped profiles. Of similar morphology, each contained light to mid greyish brown silty clay fills with some chalk gravel inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from these fills.

Trenches 8 and 10 (Figs 2c-d)

3.4.5 In the eastern part of the site, Trench 8 contained the most features, comprising two ditches and three pits. The linear ditches (**1514** (Plate 6) and **1516** (Fig. 3, Section

1516), spaced 17m apart) were revealed in the eastern half of the trench, aligned south-west to north-east. They measured c.1m wide by c.0.2m deep with U-shaped profiles and were similarly filled with mid brownish grey silty clay with some chalk gravel inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from these fills.

3.4.6 A group of three discrete sub-circular pits (**1508**, **1510** (Fig. 3, Section 1510; Plate 7) and **1512**) were revealed at the western end of Trench 8 and measured between 0.38-0.47m in diameter and 0.15m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each pit was similarly filled with mid greyish brown silty clay with some chalk gravel inclusions, which produced no finds.

3.4.7 To the east, Trench 10 uncovered a single circular post-hole type feature (**1502**) which measured 0.36m in diameter by 0.13m deep with a U-shaped profile. It contained a similar fill to the ditches and pits in Trench 8 and produced no finds.

3.5 Finds and environmental summary

3.5.1 The evaluation work produced no artefacts from the excavated topsoil or feature fills. Two environmental bulk samples taken from the fills of ditches **1516** in Trench 8 and **1528** in Trench 5 proved to be largely sterile (App. B.1).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The archaeological features were clearly visible within the evaluation trenches. The natural geological horizon beneath the topsoil into which features were cut was also clearly identifiable. The range of feature types observed in the trenches comprised ditches, pits and a possible post-hole. The light to mid greyish brown feature fills contrasted strongly with the light grey/orange brown natural deposits of the underlying geology. The feature fills and natural deposits were free draining, with no standing water observed in any of the excavated trenches to hinder their identification.
- 4.1.2 Therefore, the results of the evaluation trenching are considered to have a good level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The site-specific project aims defined in the WSI (Drummond-Murray 2018, updated Moan 2021) are listed in Section 2.1.2. Summary statements are given below outlining the features encountered on the site and how these help in achieving the objectives of the investigation into the core area of interest investigated in 2018 and 2020 (Graham 2019; Newton and Bingham 2021).
- 4.2.2 No prehistoric artefacts or features relating to prehistoric activity were encountered in any of the trenches, suggesting that the relief road's route is devoid of prehistoric remains. However, the lack of a protective subsoil may have precluded the survival of any shallow remains of greater antiquity on this site.
- 4.2.3 The absence of dating evidence associated with the ditches encountered on the site hampers their interpretation although it is likely that they represent former field boundaries and drainage features. The lack of any abraded ceramic fragments (pottery and building material) usually found in medieval and later ditch fills as a result of manuring nevertheless suggests that they lay at some distance from any significant settlement areas. The ditches may therefore represent post-medieval or later field sub-divisions associated with Chapel Farm or Boynton Hall, rather than defining divisions extending from medieval settlement identified to the south-east. Similarly, the few discrete features excavated in Trenches 8 and 10 also contained sterile fills and may be of a post-medieval or later date.
- 4.2.4 Overall, the evaluation work has demonstrated an absence of any significant archaeological remains on the site that might be adversely impacted by the relief road. Furthermore, the features do not contribute to the analysis of the prehistoric or medieval remains previously excavated at Chapel Farm/Boynton Hall.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The excavation of Trenches 3, 5 and 7 towards the western end of the site and Trench 8 towards the eastern end revealed linear ditches that probably represent former sub-divisions of post-medieval or later fields associated with Chapel Farm or other farm holdings in the vicinity. The 1737 parish map of Haverhill shows the various strips of

Chapple Field Common. By c.1840 in Haverhill ‘fields [including Chapel Common] were arable common fields subdivided into strips and small enclosures’ (A. M. Breen in Craven 2007b). The ditches generally follow the same south-west to north-east alignment as the main field boundaries shown in this area on the first edition Ordnance survey map. Due to the site having been subject to continual truncation by the plough, the undated pits and post-hole excavated in Trenches 8 and 10 probably represent heavily truncated vestiges of post-medieval (or earlier) rural activity in the vicinity of Chapel Farm.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The evaluation has demonstrated there are no significant archaeological remains present on the relief road’s route.

4.5 Recommendations

- 4.5.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
1500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-	
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	

Trench 2							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
1500	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-	
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	

Trench 3							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
1 x undated ditch					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
1500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-	
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
1524	Cut	0.38	0.14	Ditch	-	-	
1525	Fill	-	-	Ditch	-	-	

Trench 4							
General description					Orientation	SW-NE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
1500	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-	
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	WSW-ENE
3 x undated ditches					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1526	Cut	1.1	0.22	Ditch	-	-
1527	Fill	-	-	Ditch	-	-
1528	Cut	1.4	0.4	Ditch	-	-
1529	Fill	-	-	Ditch	-	-
1530	Cut	0.3	0.1	Ditch	-	-
1531	Fill	-	-	Ditch	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	WSW-ENE
1 x undated ditch					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1520	Cut	1.1	0.21	Ditch	-	-
1521	Fill	-	-	Ditch	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
2 x undated ditches and 3 x undated pits					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1508	Cut	0.47	0.14	Pit	-	-
1509	Fill	-	-	Pit	-	-
1510	Cut	0.57	0.13	Pit	-	-
1511	Fill	-	-	Pit	-	-
1512	Cut	0.38	0.16	Pit	-	-
1513	Fill	-	-	Pit	-	-
1514	Cut	0.98	0.22	Ditch	-	-
1515	Fill	-	-	Ditch	-	-
1516	Cut	1.24	0.23	Ditch	-	-
1517	Fill	-	-	Ditch	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
1 x undated post-hole					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1502	Cut	0.36	0.13	Post-hole	-	-
1503	Fill	-	-	Post-hole	-	-

APPENDIX B ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

B.1 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

B.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area of Haverhill Relief Road. These samples were taken in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from undated ditches **1516** and **1528**.

Methodology

B.1.2 The total volume (up to 17L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

B.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and OA East's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Results

B.1.4 Preservation of plant remains is limited to a single charred oat (*Avena* sp.) grain in Sample 100, fill 1517 of ditch **1516**. The samples were devoid of charcoal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Trench No..	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charred plant remains
100	1517	1516	8	Ditch	12	1	<i>Avena</i> sp. x 1
101	1529	1528	5	Ditch	17	1	0

Table 1: Environmental samples

Discussion

B.1.5 The absence of any charcoal and the recovery of only a single charred grain indicates that there is limited potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site. Environmental samples from a local excavation at Boyton Meadows, Little Wrattling

produced charred and waterlogged plant assemblages which indicate that plant remains can be recovered from local areas of human habitation (Summers in Newton and Bingham 2021). Their paucity from the areas evaluated along the Haverhill Relief Road indicate that these are not areas of significant human activity.

- B.1.6 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

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APPENDIX D OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-430122		
Project Name	Land Northwest of Haverhill. Archaeological evaluation		
Start of Fieldwork	02/08/21	End of Fieldwork	05/08/21
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HVH122	Planning App. No.	SE/09/1283 and RM DC/16/2836
HER Number	HVH122	Related Numbers	WTL013
Prompt	NPPF		
Development Type	Access Road		
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)		

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	none	None
Pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)		Choose an item.
Posthole	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)		Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Address (including Postcode) Land Northwest of Haverhill Suffolk CB9 9SN
District	West Suffolk	
Parish	Haverhill	
HER office	SCCAS	
Size of Study Area	c.6 ha	
National Grid Ref	Centred on TL 67939 46747	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	SCCAS/CT
Project Design Originator	J. Drummond-Murray 2018, updated L. Moan 2021 (OA East)
Project Manager	Louise Moan (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	NA	NA
Digital Archive	SCCAS	HVH122
Paper Archive	SCCAS	HVH122

Physical Contents

	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

APPENDIX E WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Land Northwest of Haverhill Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation



Prepared by	James Drummond-Murray
Updates by	Louise Moan
Additional material	Matthew Smith
Date prepared	Jan 2018
Updated	July 2021
Version	4
Planning application no	DC/16/2836
Parish code	Various
NGR	TL 67939 46747



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1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological mitigation at Land North West of Haverhill, Little Wratting, Suffolk.
- 1.1.2 This WSI conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the *MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (2015).
- 1.1.3 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2019).
- 1.1.4 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and Suffolk CC's *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2021).
- 1.1.5 This WSI covers Phase 1 and the relief road only, and that work in relation to further development phases would need to be subject to additional WSIs.

1.2 Circumstances of the project

- 1.2.1 St. Edmundsbury Borough Council have granted a hybrid planning permission (SE/09/1283 & RM DC/16/2836) consisting of:
 - 1. (i) Construction of relief Road and associated works (ii) landscape buffer.**
 - 2. Outline Planning Application – (i) Residential Development (ii) primary School (iii) local centre including retail and community uses (iv) public open space (v) landscaping (vi) infrastructure, servicing and other associated works.**
- 1.2.2 Permission was granted subject to a suite of planning conditions of which the following relate to archaeology:
 - Relief Road**
 - A8**
 - (1) No works on site involving any ground disturbance shall commence until the developer has first carried out a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which first shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
The Written 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) The road shall not be brought into use until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part 1 of this condition and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason: To enable any remains of archaeological significance to be investigated and recorded.

Wider Development

B20

(1) Within any phase, no works on site involving any ground disturbance shall commence until the developer has first carried out a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for that particular phase which first shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The Written 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.

(2) No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the

programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part 1 of this condition and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason: To enable any remains of archaeological significance to be investigated and recorded.

- 1.2.3 An Archaeological evaluation was conducted by SCCAS (Craven 2007). This evaluation revealed an archaeological interest across a number of areas of the site including c 1.5ha of medieval settlement dating from the 12th-14th Centuries.
- 1.2.4 These deposits have the potential to be impacted by the development and accordingly consultations have been undertaken with the Senior Archaeological Officer at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), who advises the LPA on archaeological matters, to formulate the archaeological mitigation strategy detailed in this document.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy (Fig. 1 and 2)

Relief Road

- 1.3.1 The previous archaeological evaluation at the site did not cover the entire route of the relief road. Accordingly, a further 10 x 50m archaeological trenches are proposed to fully evaluate the route in the first instance.
- 1.3.2 A decision on the most appropriate mitigation strategy for the section of the relief road still to be trenched will need to be made on the basis of the trenching results. Provision should be made for full excavation.
- 1.3.3 The remaining areas of the relief road already evaluated are not proposed for further mitigation.

Wider Development

- 1.3.4 Five areas totalling c.2.16ha will be subject to archaeological excavation. These areas have been requested by SCCAS as the areas of interest at the site to be excavated.
- 1.3.5 A further two areas, totalling c.0.48ha, at the eastern extent of the site are marked as contingency excavation areas to be used, following on-site consultation and, if archaeological remains are found to extend within these areas.
- 1.3.6 The attenuation pond is to be included within the excavation area from the start but the contingency excavation area to the north of the access road will only be required if archaeological remains are found to extend within this area, however provision should be made for full excavation of this area.
- 1.3.7 Four 30m (in length) evaluation trenches are proposed to further define the archaeological interest of the area around tr 194 and north of tr 195 which couldn't previously be trenched due to overhead cables. A decision regarding the most appropriate mitigation strategy for this area will need to be made on the basis of the trenching results, however provision should be made for full excavation of this area.

- 1.3.8 Provision should be made for expanding the 30m² excavation area around tr184 should significant remains be encountered and shown to extend beyond the initial strip.

1.4 Changes to this method statement

- 1.4.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – SCCAS will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in writing before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

- 2.1.1 The site geology consists of Boulder Clay (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>). (Dec 2017). On the areas of high ground or upper slopes this natural soil was frequently plough damaged, as it directly overlaid a thin ploughsoil. Towards the base of slopes the natural was generally sealed below colluvial deposits of mid brown clay/silt reaching up to 1m thick.
- 2.1.2 The site lies across the upper slopes and top of a plateau forming the northern side of the Stour Brook valley (Fig. 2). The generally south-west facing slope was cut by the valleys of two drainage channels which meant that the various fields actually lay on a mixture of south-west or south-east facing slopes. Ground levels ranged from c.108m OD on the plateau in the north-east corner of the site, to c.100m OD on the upper slopes in the western fields and c.82m in the southwestern part of the site.
- 2.1.3 The site consists of arable farmland, interspersed with hedges and drainage ditches.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The following is taken from the evaluation report (Craven 2007):
Although the site, at 45ha, was of a substantial size there were no known sites or find spots within its extent recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) which, as a general comparison, records an average of one site per c.5ha. A desk-based assessment of the site and wider area previously carried out by CgMs Consulting (Gailey 2007) indicated that the site had low-moderate potential for multi-period archaeological deposits.
- 3.1.2 Two areas of particular interest lay close to the vicinity to the site. Firstly, 500m to the west, a metal-detected Bronze Age hoard (WTH 011), was later followed by evaluation and excavation in advance of housing development (WTH 012), which identified evidence of Bronze Age settlement consisting of a ditched enclosure and associated pits. A Bronze Age axehead fragment has also been found at WTH 023, 350m to the south-east of the site. There was some potential therefore for identifying prehistoric activity throughout the evaluation area. Secondly the site surrounds, on three sides, an area of land now occupied by Chapel Cottage and Boyton Hall, but formerly believed to be the site of the medieval Alderton Chapel (HVH 046).
- 3.1.3 The chapel, which is marked on the 1783 Hodskinson map of Suffolk and its lands later became a post-medieval farmstead known as Chapel Farm, as shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. Fields belonging to Chapel Farm form part of the current site and the complex was linked, on the eastern side, by a trackway to the main Haverhill – Bury St Edmunds Road. Chapel Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building (LBS 466432), is an amalgamation of two 19th century cottages which are believed to have reused material from the former Chapel. Boyton Hall is marked on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, which shows only the southern half of the site, and so was built between 1886 and 1904.
- 3.1.4 An up to date HER search will be undertaken for the project.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the excavation

- 4.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.
- 4.1.2 Based on the results of the evaluation, more specific aims and research questions can be formulated:
- 4.1.3 Prehistoric:
- Examine the area around the cremation in Trench 184 to see if the cremation is an isolated occurrence or part of a cemetery
 - Is the cremation related to an area of wider activity and/or settlement?
- 4.1.4 Saxon/Medieval:
- Is there a Saxon origin to the site?
 - Is there any evidence for the Alderton Chapel?
 - Establish the nature and extent of any settlement
 - Are there structures related to settlement?
 - Can the status of any settlement be established?
 - How the settlement relates to the wider medieval settlement of Haverhill
 - Examine the imbalance between pottery and other finds
 - Can the evidence be used to draw wider inferences e.g. with regard to trade, production & consumption?
 - What date was settlement abandoned on site and why?
 - Can environmental evidence further elucidate activity on site?
- 4.1.5 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims will be revised and redefined or expanded as necessary, ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.
- 4.1.6 The findings of the excavation will be disseminated at a suitable level and a project archive will be produced.

4.2 Research frameworks

- 4.2.1 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:
- Glazebrook, J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3
 - Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24
- The East of England Regional Research Framework was revised during 2018-2019. From that a series of period-specific resource assessments and research agendas were compiled. These are available online: <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

- 5.1.1 The following is taken from the evaluation report (Craven 2007):
- 5.1.2 Prehistoric evidence:
- 5.1.3 A single cremation was identified in Trench 184 and a scattering of prehistoric pits were recorded.
- 5.1.4 Medieval evidence:
- 5.1.5 The main area of activity identified in the evaluation is concentrated on either side of the trackway leading to the site of Alderton Chapel/Chapel Farm. The archaeological deposits relate to a phase of medieval occupation, mainly from the late 12th to the 14th century. A few finds indicated a possible earlier origin for the settlement in the Late Saxon/Early medieval period of the 10th-11th centuries. The archaeological deposits were relatively well preserved, there was only occasional disturbance caused by modern drainage pipes and features were generally sealed beneath a layer of silt/clay subsoil which had protected them from plough damage.
- 5.1.6 The medieval activity lies in a 35m wide strip on the north side of the trackway for a distance of c.120m. The northern limit of this strip appears to broadly align with the boundary of the field to west. The area of occupation also extends through this latter field, which was simultaneously evaluated as WTL 009, continuing along the north edge of the track. Activity on the south side of the trackway was limited to two distinct but contemporary clusters of features. The areas of activity appear to be well defined, with a sharp drop in the number of features being identified in trenches immediately beyond these limits.
- 5.1.7 Identified features consisted of a mixture of linear ditches, postholes and a range of pits of varying sizes. Linear ditches generally respect the alignment of the trackway, being either on a parallel or 90° alignment, which demonstrates that the track is at least of a contemporary date. These ditches probably had mixed functions, for drainage of the heavy clay soils and as boundaries between a series of plots along the track. In some cases, these ditches appear to have become silted up and subsequently recut several times, implying that these boundaries were probably in use throughout the period of occupation.
- 5.1.8 Possible evidence for structures consists of features such as the group of postholes in Trench 209 or the pairs of small pits in Trench 197. The linear cobbled feature, 0134, does not appear to be solid enough for either a foundation or the base of a wall and is perhaps more likely to be a cobbled track or yard surface. The stray piece of carved sandstone in pit 1224 may be architectural in origin, and perhaps has come from the nearby chapel. No defined layout of any structure was identified.

5.2 Parish code

- 5.2.1 Before work commences on site, a parish code will be obtained from the Suffolk HER, and a unique site code assigned to the project and an OASIS record set up.

5.3 Excavation method

Excavation standards

- 5.3.1 The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.
- 5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.
- 5.3.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the *OA Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual*. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.
- 5.3.4 The excavation will also adhere to the *SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2021)*.

Pre-commencement

- 5.3.5 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.
- 5.3.6 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:
- the location of entrance ways
 - sites for welfare units
 - soil storage areas
 - refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
 - access routes for plant and vehicles across the site
 - no plant to cross stripped areas
 - suitable demarcation between excavation and construction zones

Soil stripping

- 5.3.7 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before excavation areas are stripped, they will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator, using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 5.3.8 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 5.3.9 The excavation areas will be stripped by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological

features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to strip topsoil. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

5.3.10 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter.

5.3.11 South of the track spoil will be stored between the two areas of excavation. North of the track spoil will be stored to the north-west of the site.

Hand excavation

5.3.12 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

5.3.13 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

5.3.14 All excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with SCCAS that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.

5.3.15 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of each archaeological deposit. We will use the following levels for excavating features unless others are agreed during the project.

Feature Class	Proportion
Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (e.g., hearths, floor surfaces)	100%
Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100%
Domestic ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies	50%
Pits associated with agricultural & other activities	50% (100% where appropriate)
Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	20%
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	10%
Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100%

- 5.3.16 Where deep features cannot be excavated safely, they will be sampled using a hand augur or boreholes, in order to assess their depth and structure.
- 5.3.17 Significant archaeological features (e.g., solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.
- 5.3.18 If preservation *in situ* is required by SCCAS, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.
- 5.3.19 If exceptional or unexpected feature are uncovered, SCCAS will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.4 Human remains

- 5.4.1 If human remains are encountered during excavation, the Client, County Coroner, and SCCAS will be informed immediately.
- 5.4.2 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation license.

5.5 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

- 5.5.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user (Steve Critchley). Excavated areas will be detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features will be metal detected immediately after stripping.
- 5.5.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

- 5.5.3 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.
- 5.5.4 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds that are 'Treasure' will be reported to the landowner and Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will advise the County Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act.

5.6 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

- 5.6.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

- 5.6.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.
- 5.6.3 The grid will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

- 5.6.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.
- 5.6.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 5.6.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

- 5.6.7 Pre-excavation plans will be prepared using either GPS-based survey equipment or photogrammetry.
- 5.6.8 Evaluation trenches, the archaeological features and all hand excavated slots will be planned by GPS.
- 5.6.9 Site excavation plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).
- 5.6.10 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All section levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.
- 5.6.11 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photogrammetric recording

- 5.6.12 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Photosoft (Professional Edition) software and will incorporate reference points taken by GPS-based survey equipment.

Photographs

- 5.6.13 The photographic record will consist of high-quality digital uninterpolated images of at least 10 megapixels taken using a camera with an APS-C or larger sensor. Graduated metric scales of appropriate lengths will be used, ensuring the use of vertical scales against deep sections in combination with horizontal scales.
- 5.6.14 Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

5.7 Post-excavation processing

- 5.7.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.
- 5.7.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.
- 5.7.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the Suffolk County Council (SCC) Archaeological Archive Facility.

5.8 Finds recovery

Standards for finds handling

- 5.8.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
 - Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
 - English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.
- 5.8.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

Procedures for finds handling

- 5.8.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.
- 5.8.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.
- 5.8.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)
- 5.8.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:
- those which are obviously modern in date
 - where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
 - where directed to discard on site by SCCAS
- 5.8.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.
- 5.8.8 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.9 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

- 5.9.1 Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary. Where possible an environmental specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies which will be reviewed periodically during the length of the excavation. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (e.g., TL, OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

- 5.9.2 Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance with the OA Sampling Policy (2005) with reference to the relevant guidelines produced by Historic England:
- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
 - Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations*

concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.

- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. *Circaea* 9.1: 24-26
- Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*.

Procedures for sampling and processing

- 5.9.3 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) will be taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number and a register will be kept.
- 5.9.4 Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments.
- 5.9.5 Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with the appropriate specialists. Where features containing very small artefacts such as micro-debitage and hammerscale are identified, 1L grid sampling may be employed.
- 5.9.6 Early feedback on selected samples taken during the excavation will result in a dynamic sampling strategy according to the results of rapid assessment of typically 10L sub-samples.
- 5.9.7 Typically, 20 litres of each bulk sample will be processed standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.3mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending on sediment type and like modes of preservation (residue). The remaining soil from a sample will be subsequently processed if appropriate based on the results of an initial assessment. Normally, early prehistoric samples will be fully processed and samples containing human remains will always be fully processed. Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and selectively sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples will have a sub-sample (approximately 10L) processed as above and the flot will be assessed whilst wet and again once dried. Snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots, and residues collected to 0.5mm; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist.

5.9.8 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).

6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

6.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

- 6.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in English Heritage's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*.
- 6.1.2 A site summary will be provided to SCCAS two weeks after completing the excavation.
- 6.1.3 A post-excavation assessment report and updated research design will be delivered within six months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 6.1.4 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* and following guidance set out in the *ALGAO Advice Note for Post-Excavation Assessment* (2015). If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will be included in the post-excavation assessment report.

6.2 Contents of the Assessment Report

- 6.2.1 The post-excavation assessment report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the results and consider the potential for further analysis and publication in light of relevant research issues within regional and national research agendas.
- 6.2.2 The report will include:
- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name
 - full list of contents
 - a non-technical summary of the findings
 - a description of the geology and topography of the area
 - a description of the methodologies used
 - a description of the findings and assessment of the stratigraphic evidence
 - tables summarising features and artefacts
 - site location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
 - selected sections of excavated features
 - specialist assessment reports on artefacts and environmental finds
 - relevant photographs of features and the site
 - a discussion of the findings and their significance
 - a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
 - an updated project design linked to relevant local and regional research issues, including a programme of work and timetable for further analysis and publication (where appropriate)
 - a bibliography of all reference material

- the OASIS reference and summary form.

6.3 Analysis Report and Publication

- 6.3.1 Where appropriate (in consultation with SCCAS) and following the production of the post-excavation assessment report, a post-excavation analysis report and/or publication will be produced.
- 6.3.2 The content of the post-excavation analysis report will be detailed in the updated project design contained within the post-excavation assessment report. Where required, this will be delivered within 24 months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 6.3.3 The scope, format and venue of any publication will be proportionate to the significance of the results.
- 6.3.4 If SCCAS requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the county journal. Publication of results will follow. The scope, format and venue of publication will be proportionate to the excavated significance of the archaeology, and may comprise a monograph, or an article in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History or some other appropriate journal.

6.4 Draft and final reports

- 6.4.1 A draft copy of the PXA will be supplied to SCCAS for comment. Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to SHER via the OASIS website. A copy will also be sent to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor.

6.5 Digital data

- 6.5.1 The sites digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) on completion of the archaeological programme of works. Digital data will include all data captured by OA but will not include OS copyright data. A digital security copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by OA.
- 6.5.2 Digital vector plans of mitigation areas, recorded archaeological features and excavated sections, compatible with QGIS software, will also be provided to the Suffolk HER following approval of the final report.

6.6 OASIS

- 6.6.1 An OASIS entry will be initiated, and key field completed prior to commencement of fieldwork. The OASIS entry will be completed within one month of the end of the fieldwork.
- 6.6.2 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database. A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

Archive standards

- 7.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, and the requirements of the *Archaeological Archive in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparations and Depositions* (SCCAS 2019).
- 7.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

Archive contents

- 7.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:
- artefacts
 - ecofacts
 - project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
 - photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
 - an archive-standard CD-ROM with electronic documentation (such as GIS and CAD files)
 - a printed copy of the Written Brief
 - a printed copy of the WSI
 - a printed copy of all reports
 - a printed copy of the OASIS form.
- 7.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd.'s policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible. A digital secure copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by Oxford Archaeology.

Transfer of ownership

- 7.1.5 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the SCC Archaeological Archive Facility, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. To do so will require a transfer of title to the repository in line with Suffolk guidance on deposition of archaeological archives (*Archaeological Archive in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparations and Depositions* 2019).
- 7.1.6 Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before

the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the SCC Archaeological Archive Facility.

7.1.7 A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to SCCAS before the archive is deposited.

7.1.8 In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

De-selection and discard

7.1.9 Following OAs *Finds Collection Policy and Procedure* (2018) any artefacts considered for de-selection and/or discard from the project archive will be identified by the relevant material specialists. These will be identified in the evaluation report. In accordance with SCCAS *Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2019), OA will submit proposals for discard to SCCAS with the relevant supporting statements from specialist for review, before material is dispersed.

8 TIMETABLE

- 8.1.1 Excavation: fieldwork is expected to take a minimum of 10 weeks to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather. Work will start to the south of the access trackway on the two areas located there before moving to the north of the trackway.
- 8.1.2 Evaluation: fieldwork is expected to take one week to complete.
- 8.1.3 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.
- 8.1.4 A pre-excavation plan will be provided as soon as possible. A site summary, including a site plan, will be provided to SCCAS two weeks after completing the excavation.
- 8.1.5 The Post-excavation Assessment will take 6 months following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis. Publication of the archive report will be completed within a further 2 years.
- 8.1.6 Upon approval of the final report, the project archive will be deposited with the SCC Archaeological Archive Facility.

9 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

9.1 Fieldwork

Excavation

- 9.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:
- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
 - 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
 - 5 x Site Assistants (as required)
 - 1 x Archaeological Surveyor (part-time, as required)

Evaluation

- 9.1.2 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:
- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
 - 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
 - 1 x Site Assistant (full-time)
 - 1 x Archaeological Surveyor (part-time, as required)
- 9.1.3 The Project Manager for the excavation work will be James Drummond-Murray and the Project Officer responsible for work on site will be Steven Graham.
- 9.1.4 The Project Manager for the evaluation work will be Louise Moan and the Project Officer responsible for work on site will be Gosia Kwiatkowska.
- 9.1.5 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

9.2 Post-excavation processing

- 9.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce prehistoric and medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.
- 9.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Carlotta Marchetto (prehistoric), Alice Lyons, Katie Anderson or Kate Brady (Roman), Sue Anderson (Anglo-Saxon and medieval) and Carole Fletcher (post-medieval).
- 9.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by Oxford Archaeology East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).
- 9.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster. Should any metalwork be recovered, it will be assessed by Deni Sami.
- 9.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Karen Barker and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

9.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.

10 OTHER MATTERS

10.1 Monitoring and outreach

- 10.1.1 The SCCAS will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.
- 10.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client, Oxford Archaeology East and SCCAS will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed. No areas will be signed off without SCCAS approval.
- 10.1.3 Subject to client approval and the constraints of the construction programme, Open Days and School visits will be arranged as appropriate.
- 10.1.4 Lectures and exhibitions will be given to Local Societies as and when.

10.2 Insurance

- 10.2.1 OA is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is CNA / Hardy, policy number 10347803. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology (East) office.

10.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 10.3.1 Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

10.4 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

- 10.4.1 The client will inform the Project Manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.
- 10.4.2 The client will likewise inform the Project Manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.
- 10.4.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the Project Manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

10.5 Site Security

- 10.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

10.6 Access

- 10.6.1 The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be Oxford Archaeology East's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

10.7 Site Preparation

- 10.7.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

10.8 Site offices and welfare

- 10.8.1 All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

10.9 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

- 10.9.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences and sent to the Client.
- 10.9.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations and will draw on OA's activity-specific risk assessment literature.
- 10.9.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd.'s Health and Safety Policy, and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of Oxford Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

11 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

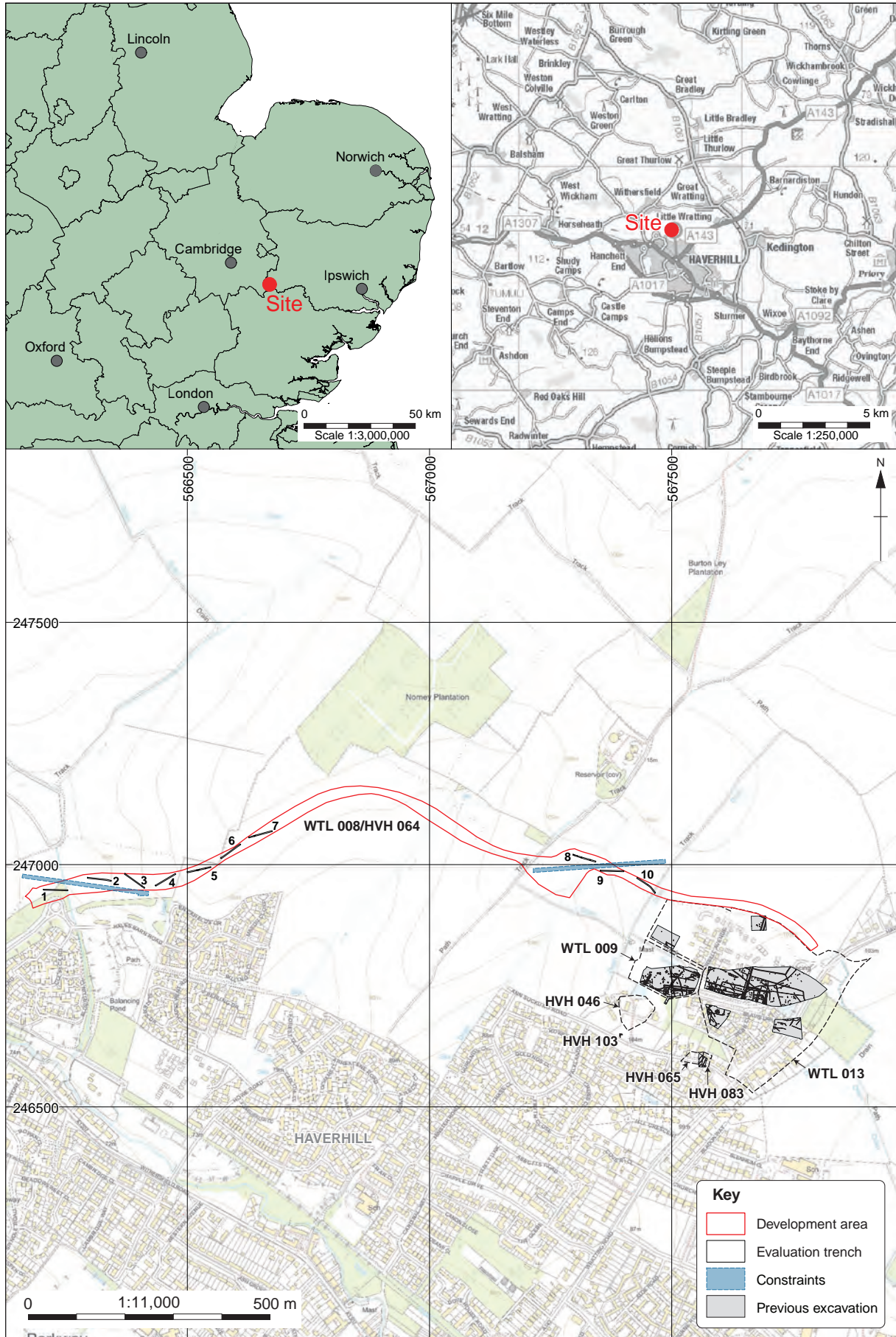
NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Suffolk County Council
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Billington, Laurence	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Boardman, Sheila	Plant macrofossils, charcoal	Oxford Archaeology
Bonsall, Sandra	Plant macrofossils; pollen preparations	Oxford Archaeology
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	illustration & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Snails, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-Medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small Find Assemblages	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Darrah, Richard	Wood technology	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeologist
Donnelly, Mike	Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Hayley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Gale, Rowena	Charcoal ID	Freelance
Geake, Helen	Small finds	Freelance
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist	
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Hamilton-Dyer, Sheila	Fish and small animal bones	
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery, leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	Freelance

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Hunter, Kath	Archaeobotany (charred, waterlogged, and mineralised plant remains)	Oxford Archaeology
Jones, Jenny	Conservation	ASUD, Durham University
King, David	Window glass & lead	
Locker, Alison	Fishbone	
Loe, Louise	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Freelance
Macaulay, Stephen	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Masters, Pete	geophysics	Cranfield University
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Rackham, James	Faunal and plant remains, can arrange pollen analysis	
Riddler, Ian	Anglo-Saxon bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	
Rowland, Steve	Faunal and human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, non-pollen palynomorphs, dinoflagellate cysts, diatoms	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scaife, Rob	Pollen	
Scott, Ian	Roman, Medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Sealey, Paul	Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Shafrey, Ruth	Worked stone, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, Ian	Animal Bone	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Snails	Oxford Archaeology
Strid, Lena	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.



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Figure 1: Site location map showing relief road area outlined (red) and evaluation trenches (black) in relation to previous mitigation excavations and SHER monuments

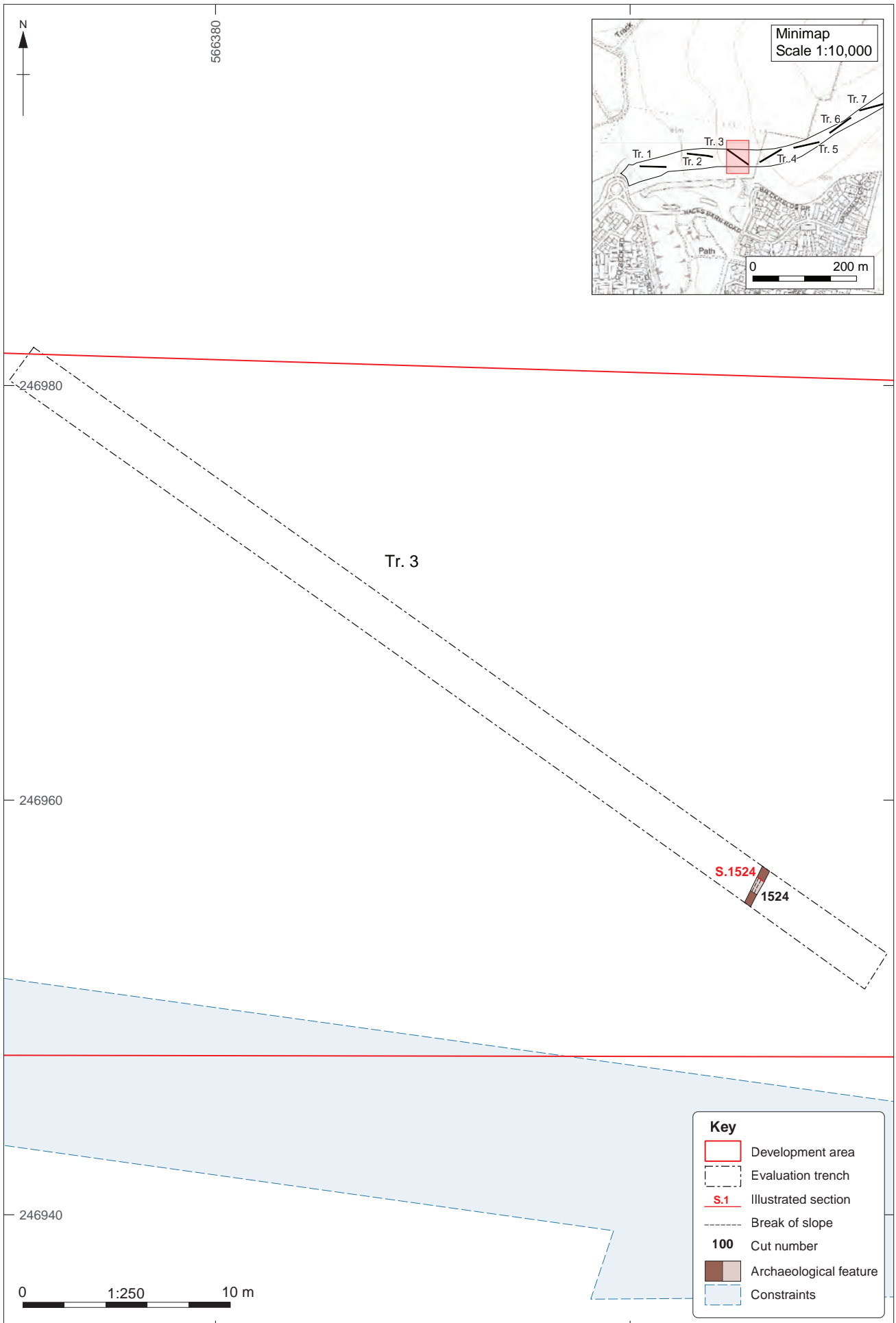


Figure 2a: Trench 3 detailed plan

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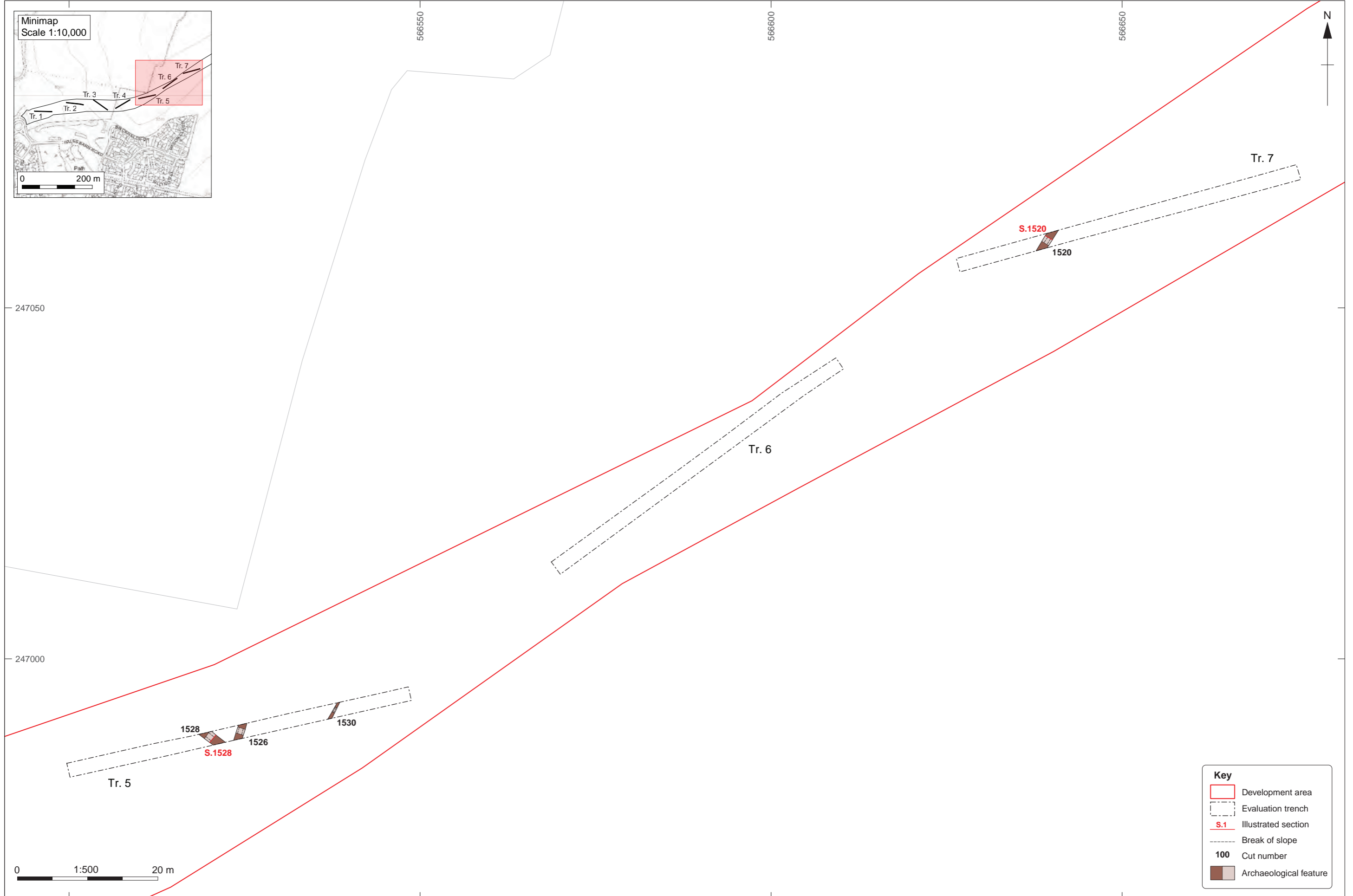


Figure 2b: Trenches 5 and 7 detailed plan

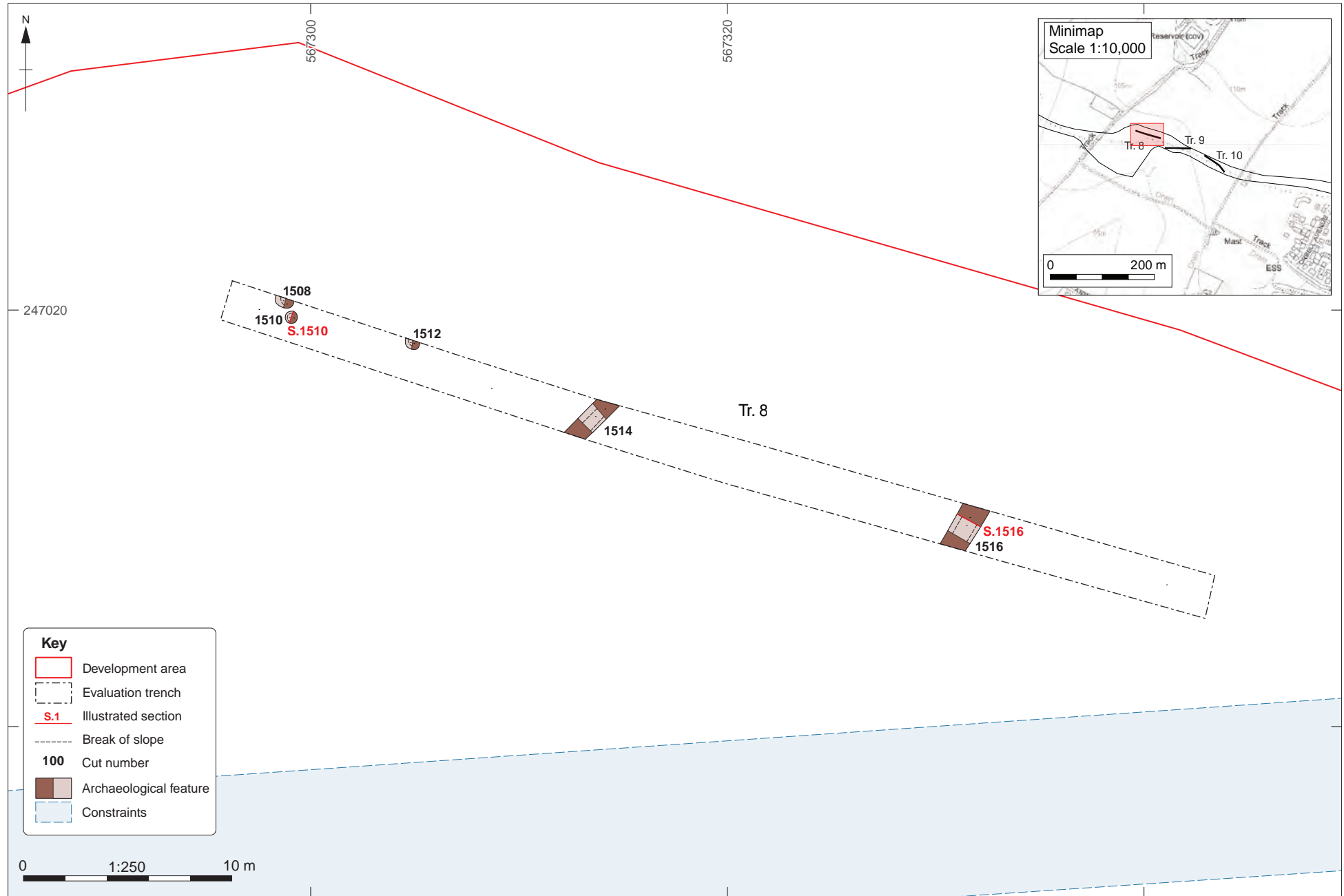


Figure 2c: Trench 8 detailed plan

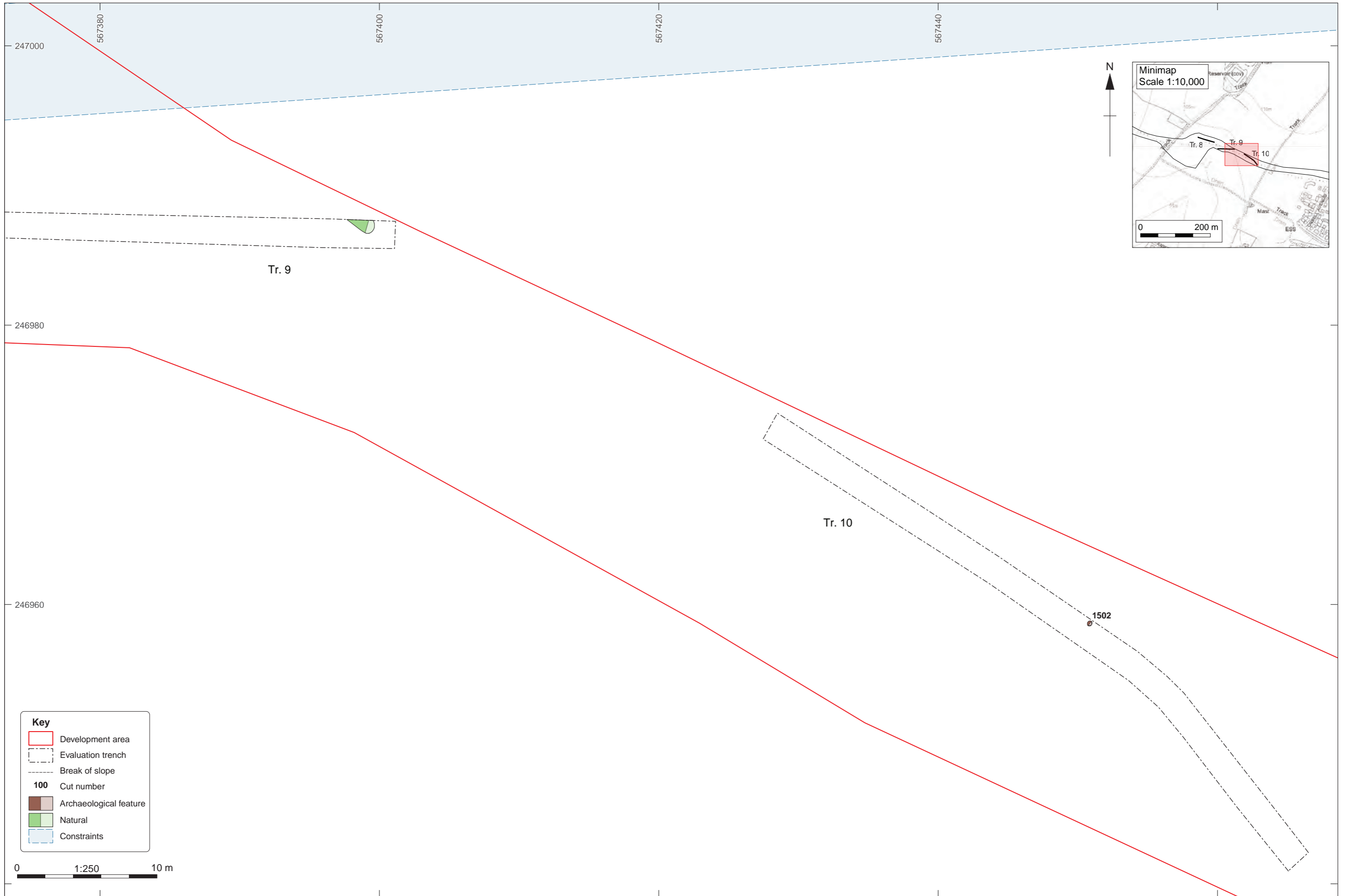
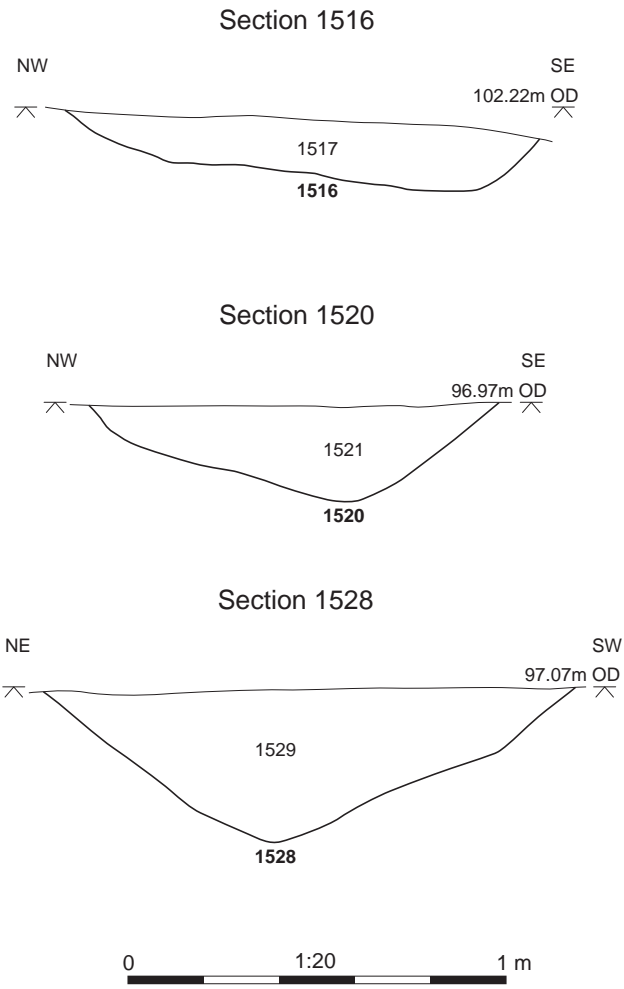
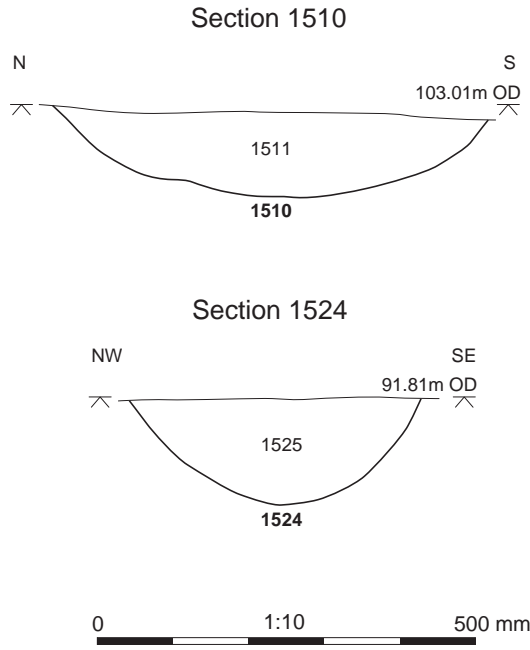


Figure 2d: Trenches 9 and 10 detailed plan



Key	
	Top surface
	Cut
	Deposit horizon
117	Cut Number
116	Deposit Number
30.10m OD	Level

Figure 3: Selected sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking west



Plate 2: Trench 4, looking south-west



Plate 3: Trench 6, looking north-east



Plate 4: Trench 5: ditch **1526**, looking south



Plate 5: Trench 7: ditch **1520**, looking north-east



Plate 6: Trench 8: ditch **1514**, looking south-west



Plate 7: Trench 8: pit 1510, looking east



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