

Archaeological evaluation at Anglian Place, Burton End, Haverhill, Suffolk, CB9 9DQ

May 2016



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**commissioned by Charles Nash, RCA Architects Ltd
on behalf of Prime Crest Homes Ltd**

NGR: TL 660 451 (centre)
Planning ref: DC/15/1697/FUL
CAT project ref.: 16/02k
Suffolk HER Parish Number: HVH 100
Suffolk Event Code: ESF23951
OASIS ref: colchest3-244281



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CAT Report 957
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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological and landscape background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Methodology	3
6	Results	3
7	Finds	4
8	Discussion	4
9	Acknowledgements	4
10	References	5
11	Abbreviations and glossary	5
12	Contents of archive	5
13	Archive deposition	5
	Appendix 1 Context List	7

Figures after p7

CAT WSI
OASIS Summary

List of photographs and figures

Cover: general site shot

Photograph 1	T1, looking S	3
Photograph 2	T2, looking W	3
Photograph 3	T3, looking S	4
Photograph 4	T4, looking SE	4

Fig 1	Site location
Fig 2	Results
Fig 3	HER locations
Fig 4	Representative trench sections

1 Summary

Archaeological evaluation took place at Anglian Place, Burton End, Haverhill, Suffolk in advance of the construction of a new block of flats with associated infrastructure. The development site was located in an area of Iron Age and Roman ditches, enclosures and roundhouses, with medieval and post-medieval occupation nearby. Modern accumulation layers were identified to a depth of 0.6-1.2m below current ground level, with natural identified at 1-1.73m bcgl. The modern accumulation was probably associated with previous phases of development at Anglian Place and the construction of the Victorian water works and pumping station which previously occupied the site. No significant archaeological horizons were identified.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at 'Block C' Anglian Place, Burton End, Haverhill, Suffolk which was carried out on 16th May 2016. The work was commissioned by Charles Nash (RCA Architects Ltd), on behalf of Prime Crest Homes Ltd, in advance of the construction of a new block of flats ('Block C') with associated infrastructure, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (St Edmundsbury Borough Council: Planning reference DC/15/1697/FUL) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Services (SCCAS/CT) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* detailing the required archaeological work written by Kate Batt (SCCAS/CT 2016), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS/CT brief and agreed with SCCAS/CT (CAT 2016).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological and landscape background (Fig 3)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)¹:

Geology

The British Geological Viewer (1:625,000 scale²) shows the general geology of the development site area as chalk with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays; the till is characterised by its chalk and flint content).

¹ SCCAS HER search invoice number - 9183331

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

Historic landscape

Haverhill is defined as *urban* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment³. Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map⁴ it is defined as Landscape sub-type 10.2, built up area – town (large settlement with urban functions, historically this sub-type includes the places that had functioning markets). The landscape immediately around Haverhill is characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre 18th century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 2.1 (18th century and later enclosure), sub-type 9.3 (post-medieval park and leisure – modern leisure) and sub-type 11.1 (industrial – current industrial landscape).

Archaeology⁵ (Fig 2)

To the west and southwest of the development site (within an area of approximately 400m from the development site), archaeological investigations took place in the 1990s along the site of the A604 bypass and subsequent housing developments on land referred to as Hazel Stub. These produced significant evidence of Iron Age, (HVH 022, HVH 024, HVH 036, HVH 039) and Roman (HVH 022, HVH 024, HVH 028, HVH 039) occupation in the form of ditches, enclosures, roundhouses, pits and postholes. Medieval activity (HVH 022, HVH 028, HVH 035) included a knacker's yard with post-medieval occupation focusing on a cottage and garden shown on the 1737 and later maps (HVH 037). Isolated Saxon finds within this area included a bronze stirrup mount (HVH 027) and a silver jewelled disc brooch (HVH 029).

Other archaeology in the area

Iron Age: An Iron Age coin was found c 200m to the SSW (NMR 376890).

Roman: To the north at St Felix RC Primary School monitoring identified ditches and pits dating from the Roman to medieval periods (HVH 071: 200m NNW).

Saxon: Immediately to the west of the site was an isolated find of a small fragment of silver disc/saucer brooch (HVH 030: 75m W).

Medieval: To the north at Burton End CP School early medieval occupation has been identified in the form of pits, ditches, postholes and a possible beam slot (HVH 070: 100m N), with further medieval activity identified at St Felix RC Primary School (HVH 071: 200m NNW).

Modern: Located to the east was the site of a ropeworks, built 1920 (100m ENE) and a 'Type 22' WWII pillbox is located to the north (HVH 077, 75m N).

Listed buildings⁶

Approximately 50m to the north of the development site is a grade II listed building (no. 1375501). Rope House (117 Burton End) was built c 1840.

4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- excavate and record any archaeological deposits that were identified within the development site.
- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

³ <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

⁴ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

⁵ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

⁶ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

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

5 Methodology

Three trial-trenches (T1-T3) and a single test pit (T4) were laid out across the footprint of the new block of flats ('Block C'). The trenches each measured 10m long by 1.8m wide and the test pit measured 2m by 2m (totalling 58m²).

All of the trenches and the test pit were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. For full details of the methodology, refer to the attached WSI.

6 Results (Appendix 1, Figs 2 & 4)

Trench 1 (T1)

Trench 1 was excavated through seven layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 260mm thick), sealed five successive layers of modern accumulation material (L2, L3, L4, L5 and L6, c 960mm thick). Beneath L6 was a layer of silty-clay subsoil (L7, c 500mm thick) which sealed natural clay with frequent chalky deposits (L8, identified at a depth of c 1.73m below current ground level). The modern accumulation is possibly associated with the construction of the Victorian water works and pumping station that used to occupy the site to the north (now Anglian Place Blocks A and B). There was also some dumping of material during the construction of the earlier phases of Anglian Place (landowner, pers com). No significant archaeological horizons were identified.

Trench 2 (T2)

Trench 2 was excavated through three layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 300mm thick) sealed a chalky-clay layer of redeposited natural (L5, c 300mm thick), which sealed a silty-clay subsoil (L7, c 300-400mm thick). Beneath L7 was natural clay with frequent chalky deposits (L8, identified at a depth of c 1m bcgl). A modern pit (F1) containing corrugated iron and bed springs (not retained) was identified but not excavated at the south-western end of the trench. No significant archaeological horizons were identified.



Photograph 1 T1, looking S



Photograph 2 T2, looking W

Trench 3 (T3)

Trench 3 was excavated through three layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 290mm thick) sealed a chalky-clay layer of redeposited natural (L5, c 300mm thick), which sealed a silty-clay subsoil (L7, c 410mm thick). Beneath L7 was natural clay with frequent chalky deposits (L8, identified at a depth of c 1m bcgl). Minor plough scarring was observed but no significant archaeological horizons were identified.

Trench 4 (T4)

Trench 4 was excavated through three layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 310mm thick) sealed a chalky-clay layer of redeposited natural (L5, c 150-300mm thick), which sealed a silty-clay subsoil (L7, c 450-550mm thick). Beneath L7 was natural clay with frequent chalky deposits (L8, identified at a depth of c 1.4m bcgl). Modern services crossed the western half of the test-pit.



Photograph 3 T3, looking S



Photograph 4 T4, looking SE

7 Finds

No archaeological finds were identified.

8 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation at Anglian Place revealed a significant number of modern accumulation layers across the entire site. These were identified to a depth of 0.6-1.2m below current ground level, with natural identified at 1-1.73m bcgl. The modern accumulation was probably associated with previous phases of development at Anglian Place and the construction of the Victorian water works and pumping station which previously occupied the site. No significant archaeological horizons were identified.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to RCA Architects Ltd and Prime Crest Homes Ltd for commissioning and funding the project. Site work was managed by C Lister, and undertaken by B Holloway, R Mathieson and A Wade. Figures are by CL and E Holloway. The project was monitored by Kate Batt for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

10 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Anglian Place, Burton End, Haverhill, Suffolk, CB9 9DQ</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14 , ed by D Gurney
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 , by Maria Medlycott
EH	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (English Heritage)
SCC	2008	<i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map. Version 3.</i>
SCCAS	2010	<i>Archive Guidelines</i>
SCCAS	2012	<i>Requirements for Archaeological Excavation</i>
SCCAS	2015	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Phase C, Anglian Place, Burton End, Haverhill</i>

11 Abbreviations and glossary

CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
modern	period from cAD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to cAD 410
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
U/S	unstratified, ie without a well-defined context
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 957)

SCCAS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (Feature and Layer sheets, Trench record sheet, Finds record)

Site digital photographic log, Site photographic record on CD

Sundries (Attendance register, Benchmark data, Risk assessment).

13 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under HER Parish number HVH 100.

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Distribution list:

Charles Nash, RCA Architects Ltd
Prime Crest Homes Ltd
Kate Batt, SCCAS
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record



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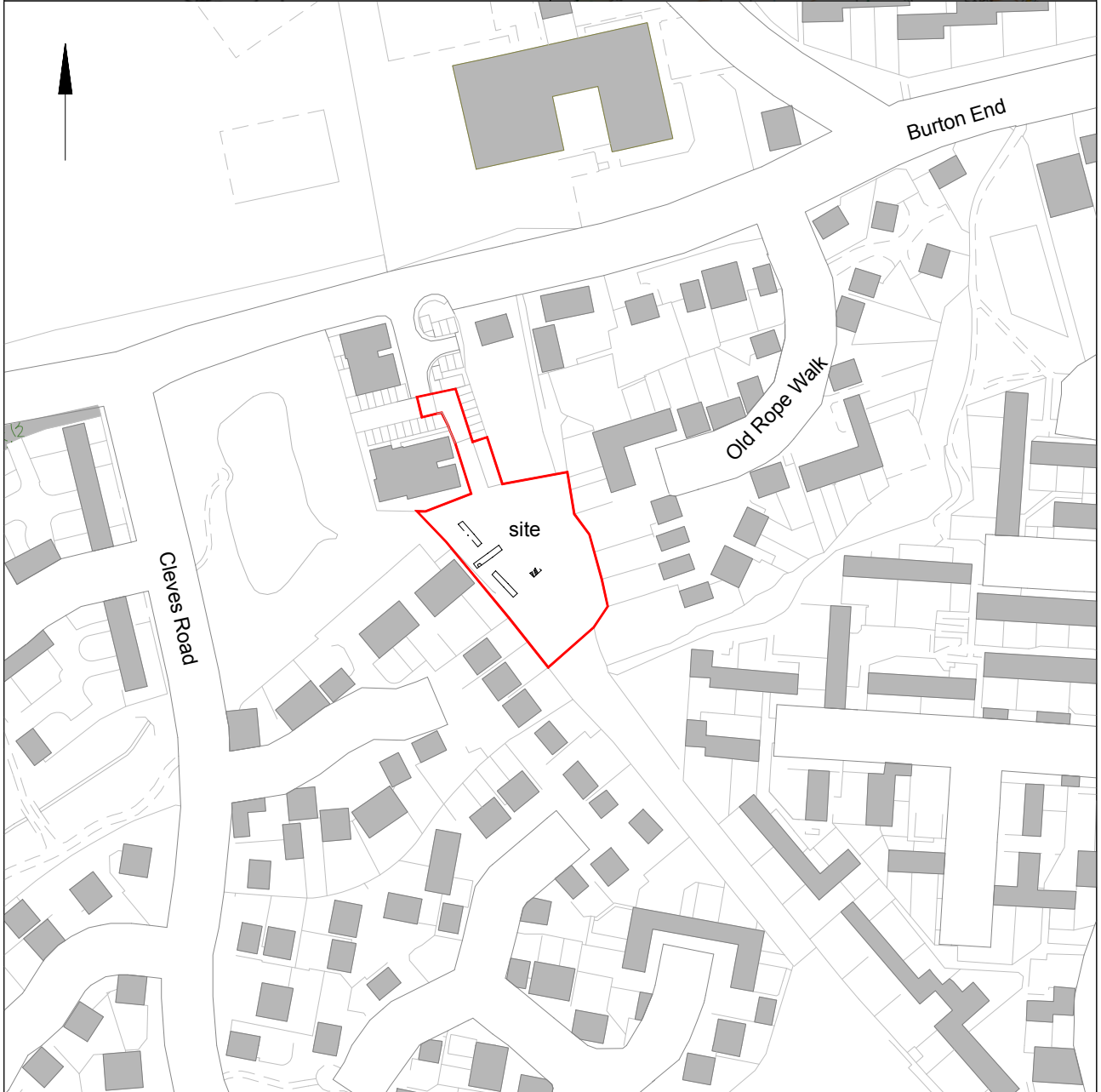
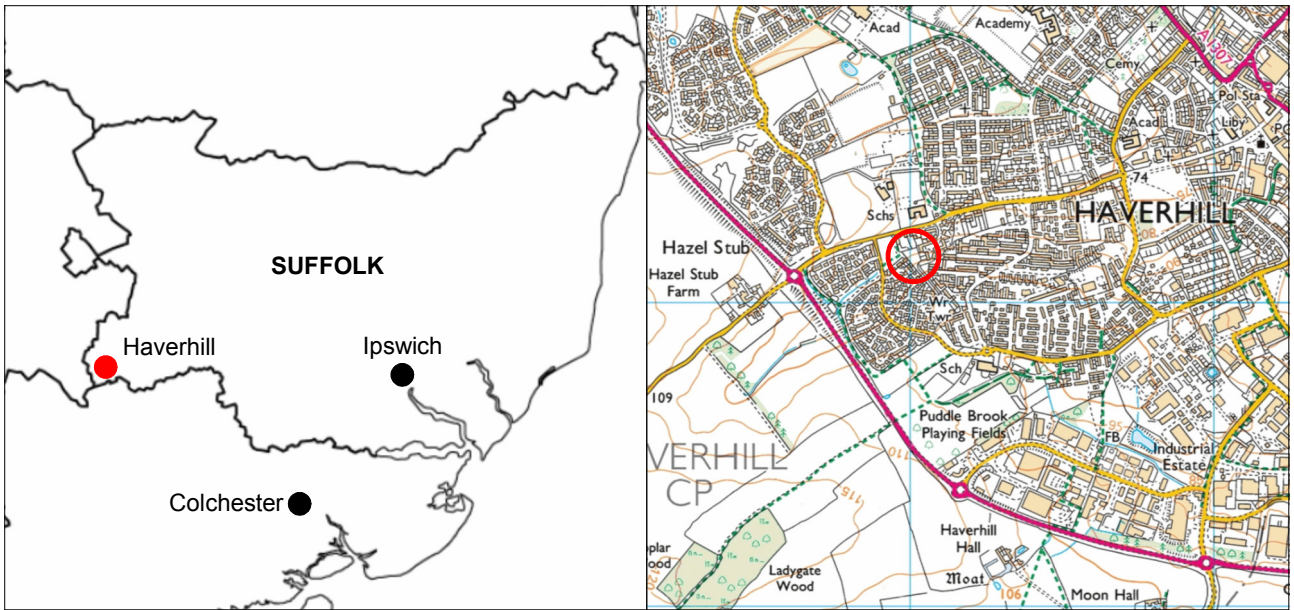
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

checked by: Howard Brooks

date: 20.05.2016

Appendix 1 Context List

No.	Description	Fill	Notes	Date
L1	Topsoil	Soft, friable, medium-dark grey loam/silty-clay with 2% stone	T1: seals L2. T2-T4: seals L5. c 260-300mm thick.	Modern
L2	Accumulation	Soft, friable, medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare brick/tile flecks and 5% stone	T1: sealed by L1, seals L2. c 300mm thick.	Modern
L3	Accumulation	Twin bands of very dark blackish grey above a pale grey/yellow clay	T1: sealed by L2, seals L4. Associated with a large dump of modern material. c 70mm thick.	Modern
L4	Accumulation	Soft, friable, medium grey/brown slightly sandy silty-clay with 5% stone	T1: sealed by L3, seals L5. c 260-300mm thick.	Modern
L5	Accumulation	Firm, light yellow/grey chalky-clay (redeposited natural)	T1: sealed by L4, seals L6. T2-T4: sealed by L1, seals L7. c 130-300mm thick.	Modern
L6	Accumulation	Friable, light-medium orange/grey/brown clayey, silty-sand with frequent chalk and 3% stones	T1: sealed by L5, seals L7. c 170-320mm thick.	?Modern
L7	Subsoil	Friable, firm, medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional chalk and brick/tile flecks	T1: sealed by L6, seals L8. T2-T4: sealed by L5, seals L8. c 400-550mm thick.	undated
L8	Natural	Natural, firm, yellow/brown/grey clay with frequent chalk inclusions	T1-T4: sealed by L7. Identified at a depth of 1-1.73m below current ground level.	Post-glacial
F1	Pit	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silty-clay	Contained modern corrugated iron and bed springs.	Modern



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Fig 1 Site location.



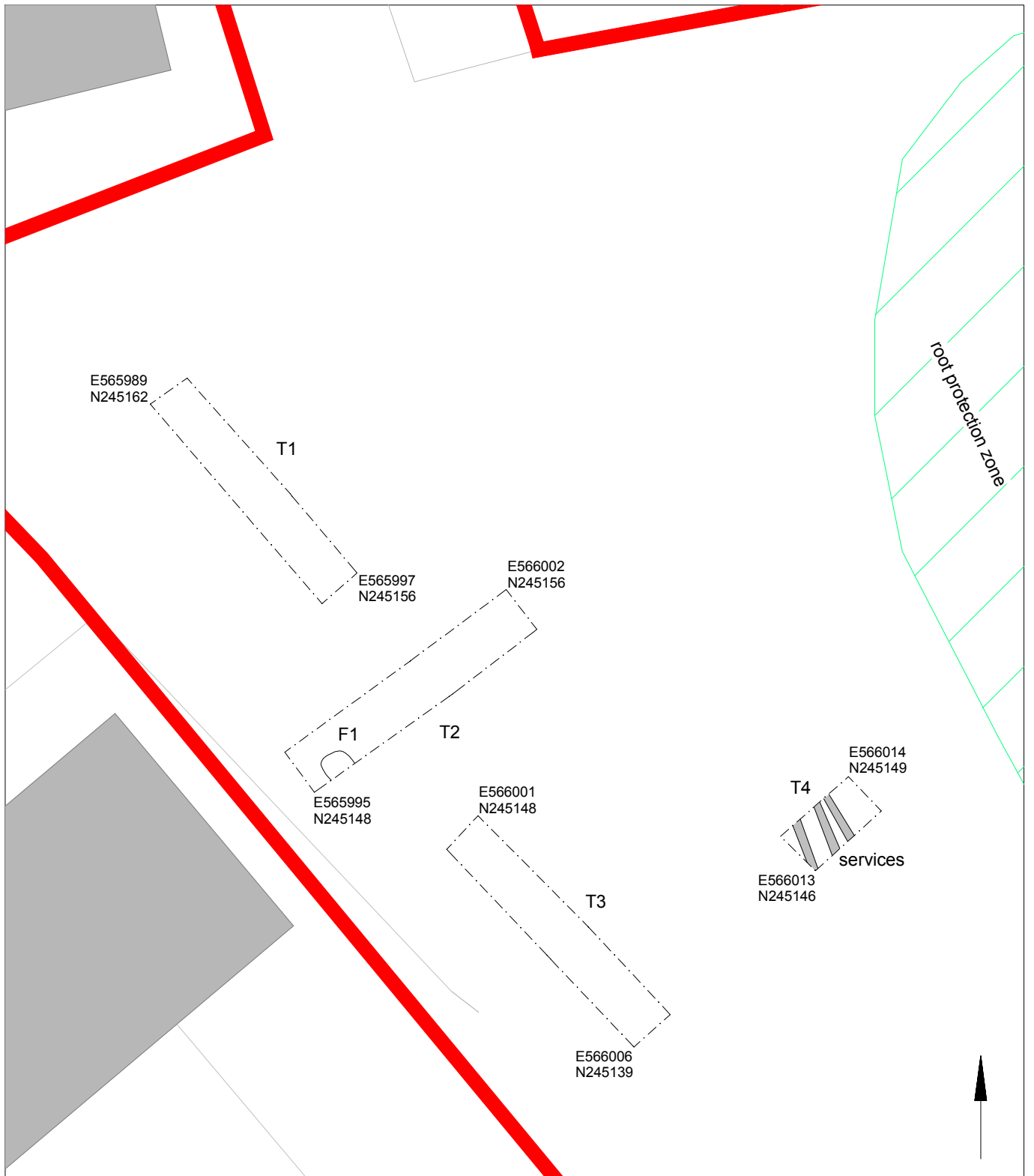


Fig 2 Results.

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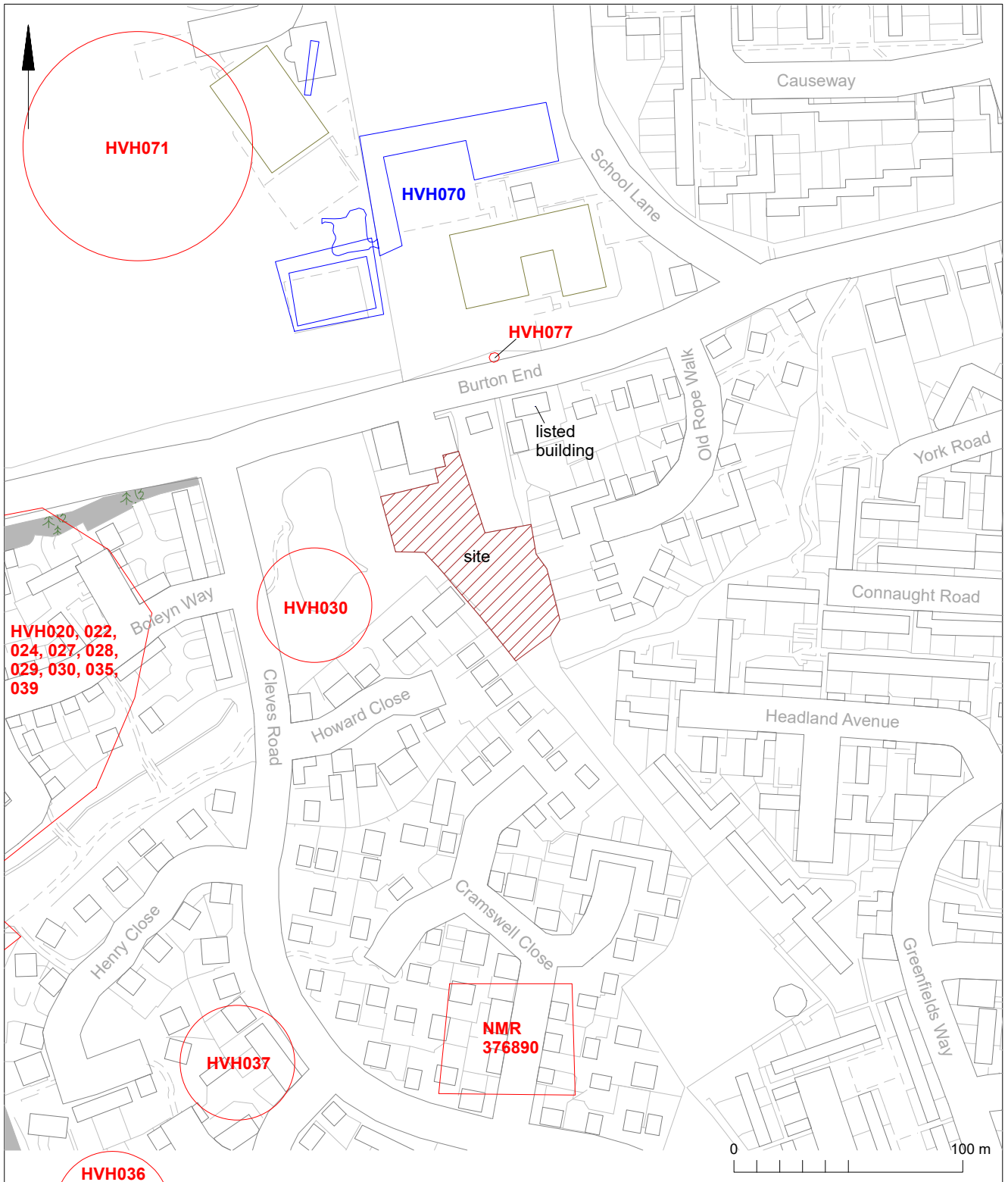
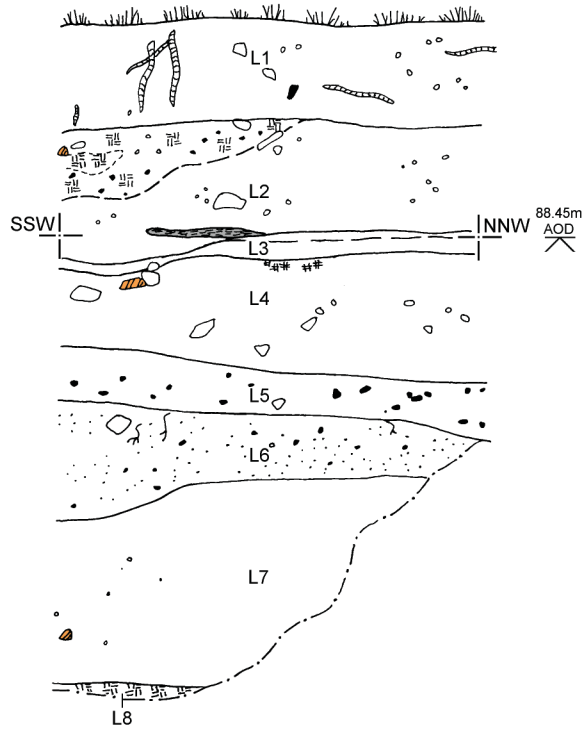
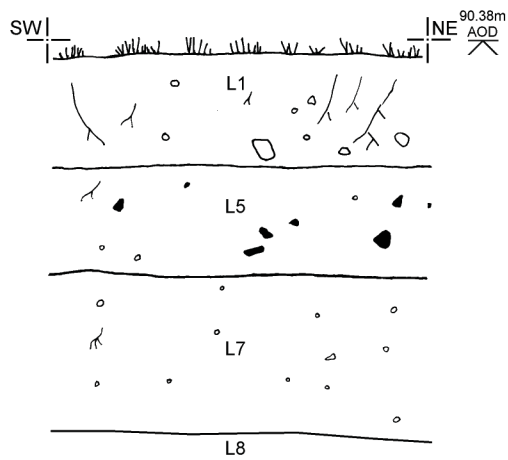


Fig 3 HER locations.

T1



T3



T4

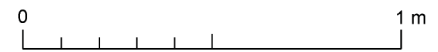
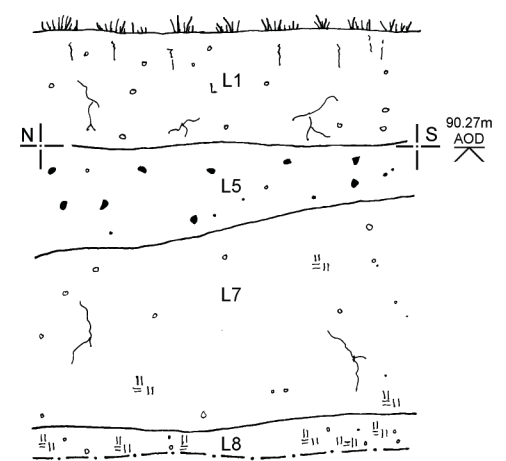


Fig 4 Representative trench sections.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Anglian Place, Burton End, Haverhill, Suffolk, CB9 9DQ

NGR: TL 660 451 (centre)

Planning references: DC/15/1697/FUL

Commissioned by: RCA Architects Ltd (Charles Nash)

Client: Prime Crest Homes Ltd

Curating Museum: Suffolk

Suffolk Parish number: [tbc](#)

Suffolk Event code: [tbc](#)

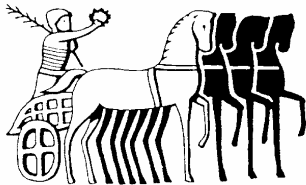
CAT Project code: 16/02k

OASIS reference no.: colchest3-224281

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

SCCAS/CT Monitor: Kate Batt

This WSI written: 10.03.2016



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Site Location and Description

The site is located on land to the south of two blocks of flats built at Anglian Place, Burton End, Haverhill (Fig 1). Haverhill is a market town in Suffolk and located 14 miles southeast of Cambridge. The site is currently grassed and surrounded by trees. Site centre is NGR TL 660 451.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a new block of flats with associated off-street car parking and external works.

Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (heritage.suffolk.gov.uk):

Geology

The British Geological Viewer (1:625,000 scale¹) shows the general geology of the site area as chalk.

Historic landscape

Haverhill is defined as *Urban* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as Landscape sub-type 10.2, built up area - town (large settlement with urban functions, historically this sub-type includes the places that had functioning markets). The landscape immediately around Haverhill is characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre 18th century enclosure - random fields), sub-type 2.1 (18th century and later enclosure), sub-type 9.3 (post-medieval park and leisure - modern leisure) and sub-type 11.1 (industrial - current industrial landscape).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 3)

To the west and southwest of the development site (within an area of approximately 400m from the development site), archaeological investigations took place in the 1990s along the site of the A604 bypass and subsequent housing developments on land referred to as Hazel Stub. These produced significant evidence of Iron Age, (HVH 022, HVH 024, HVH 036, HVH 039) and Roman (HVH 022, HVH 024, HVH 028, HVH 039) occupation in the form of ditches, enclosures, roundhouses, pits and postholes. Medieval activity (HVH 022, HVH 028, HVH 035) included a knacker's yard with post-medieval occupation focusing on a cottage and garden shown on the 1737 and later maps (HVH 037). Isolated Saxon finds within this area included a bronze stirrup mount (HVH 027) and a silver jewelled disc brooch (HVH 029).

Other archaeology in the area

Iron Age: An Iron Age coin was found c 200m to the SSW (NMR 376890).

Roman: To the north at St Felix RC Primary School monitoring identified ditches and pits dating from the Roman to medieval periods (HVH 071: 200m NNW).

Saxon: Immediately to the west of the site was an isolated find of a small fragment of silver disc/saucer brooch (HVH 030: 75m W).

Medieval: To the north at Burton End CP School early medieval occupation has been identified in the form of pits, ditches, postholes and a possible beam slot (HVH 070: 100m N), with further medieval activity identified at St Felix RC Primary School (HVH 071: 200m NNW).

Modern: Located to the east was the site of a ropeworks, built 1920 (100m ENE) and a 'Type 22' WWII pillbox is located to the north (HVH 077, 75m N).

Listed buildings⁵

Approximately 50m to the north of the development site is a grade II listed building (no. 1375501). Rope House (117 Burton End) was built c 1840.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

² <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

³ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

⁴ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

⁵ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

Planning Background

The planning application was submitted to St Edmundsbury Borough Council in August 2015 for the proposed work (above: *DC/15/1697/FUL*). As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Suffolk HER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the condition based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and in this case in section 3 of the planning permission:

" No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, 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."

Requirement for Work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by SCCAS (*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Phase C, Anglian Place, Burton End, Haverhill, Suffolk - SCC, February 2016*).

As the development area has a large tree protection zone to the east and three water mains crossing the site from north-west to south-east it was decided by SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer Kate Batt that the required archaeological work can be limited to three trial-trenches, each measuring 10m by 1.8m (totalling 30m linear, 54m²: T1-T3 on Fig 2) and a single 2m² test pit (T4), all located across the footprint of the proposed building. If any unexpected remains are encountered the SCCAS/CT will be notified immediately. All features and finds uncovered will be planned and excavation will be undertaken to achieve the aims set out below. A report will then be prepared to inform any subsequent decision-making. Should significant or unusual archaeological deposits be revealed further evaluation or open area excavation could be required. Any further work would be the subject of an additional brief issued by SCCAS.

Aims

As per section 4 of the brief a linear trenched evaluation is required on the development site to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

The trial-trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one archaeologist and two site assistants for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

General Methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2008a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)

- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by SCC Historic Environment Officer (SCC 2015)
- The outline specification within *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCC 2011) to be used alongside the Project Brief

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to SCCAS/CT one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

Prior to the commencement of the site a parish code and Event number will be sought from the HER team. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

Evaluation trenching methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached. Details are given in the Project Brief. Once the strip is complete a meeting will be held on site with SCCAS/CT to discuss what further work is needed.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.

Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, or ovens will be sufficiently defined for recording, but will not be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or the English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAO will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by SCCAS/CT, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with SCCAS/CT.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin. This is usually a PDF report available as hard copy, and also published on the CAT website and on the OASiS website.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to SCCAS/CT.

Results

Notification will be given to SCCAS/CT when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The draft report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork for approval by SCCAS/CT.

Final report will normally be submitted to SCCAS/CT as PDF, but printed copy can be provided on request.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of the area in relation to the proposed development.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA8, EAA14 & EAA24).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

A HER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to SCCAS/CT as an appendix to the CAT site report.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

Archive Deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to SCCAS/CT.

Monitoring

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given SCCAS/CT one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with SCCAS/CT prior to them being carried out. SCCAS/CT will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of SCCAS/CT shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Education and Outreach

The CAT website is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. An annual magazine (*The Colchester Archaeologist Vol 27* out now) summarises all our sites and staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works alongside the Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club.

CAT archaeologists can be booked for lectures and information on fees can be obtained by contacting the office on archaeologists@catuk.org

References

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|--|
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| CIfA | 2008a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i> |
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| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
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| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| SCC | 2008 | <i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3</i> |
| SCCAS | 2010 | <i>Archive Guidelines</i> |

SCCAS
SCCAS

2011
2016

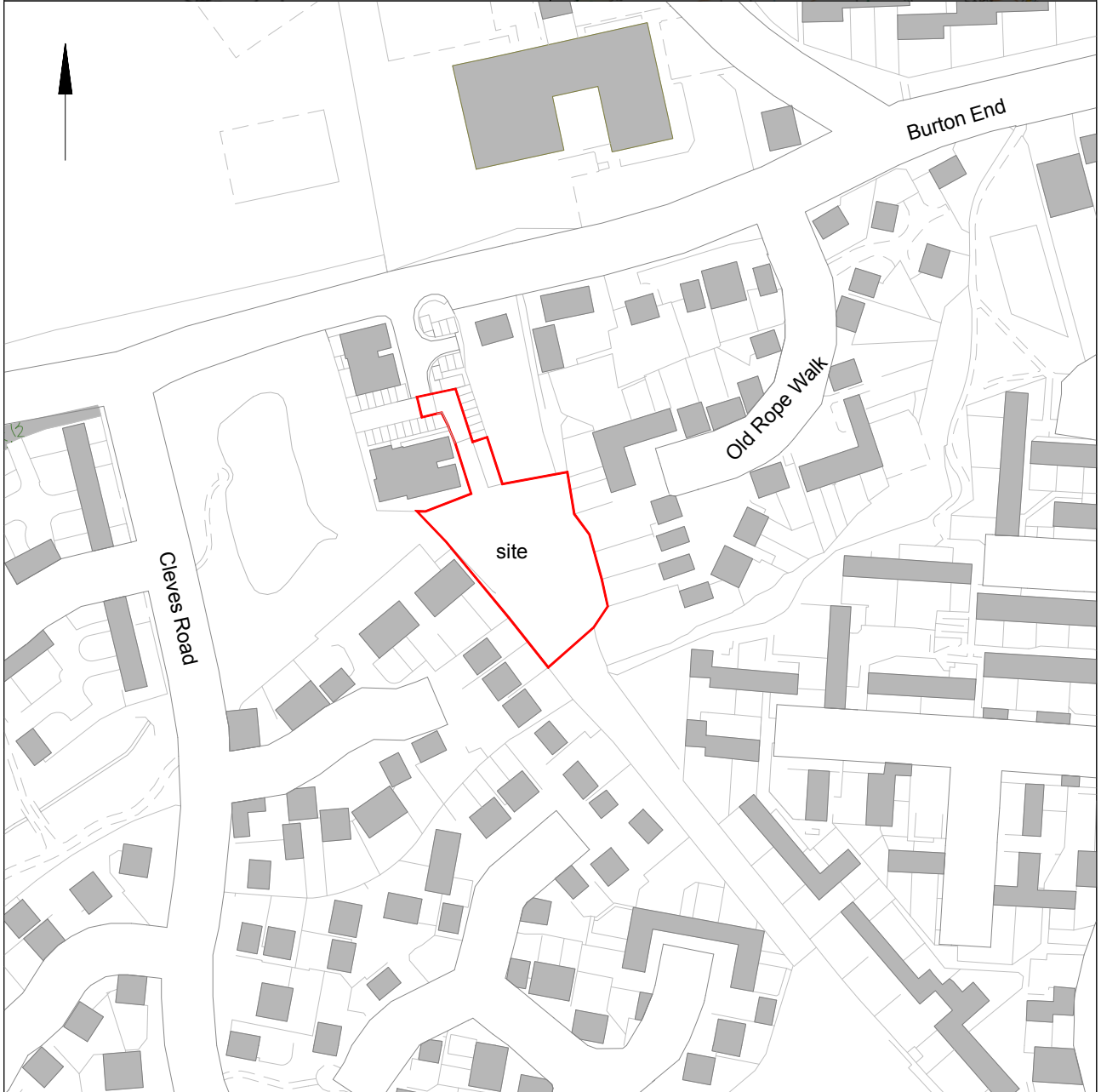
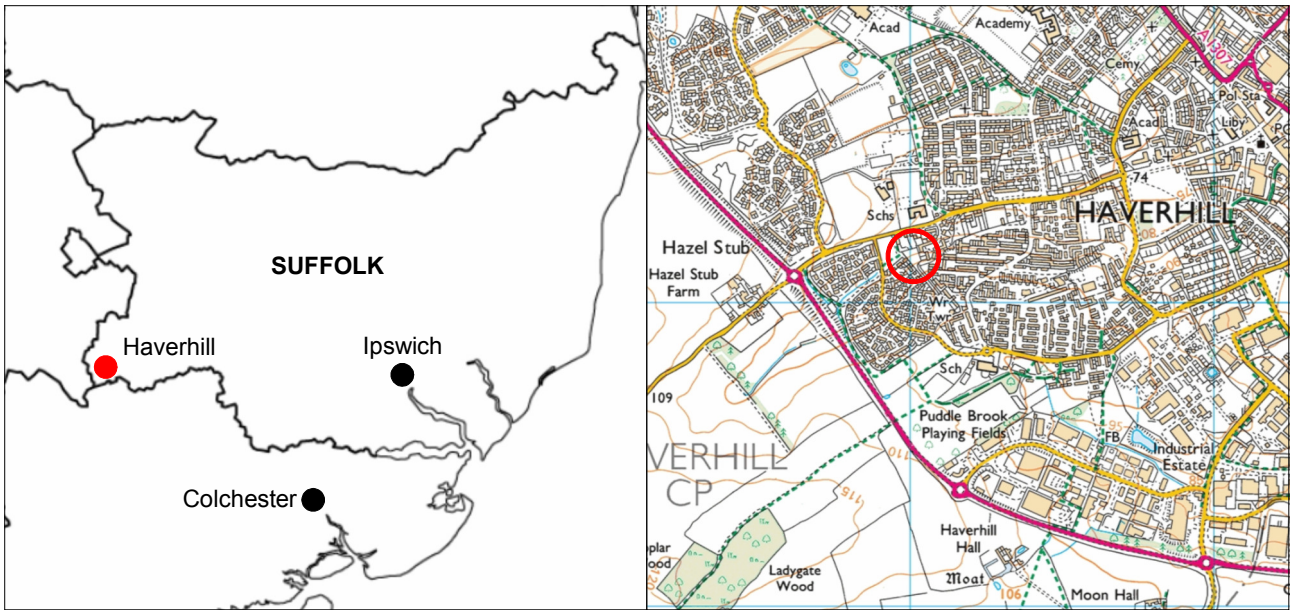
Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (version 1.2)
*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Phase C, Anglian
Place, Burton End, Haverhill, Suffolk. Kate Batt, February 2016*

L Pooley



Colchester Archaeological Trust,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, C02 7GZ

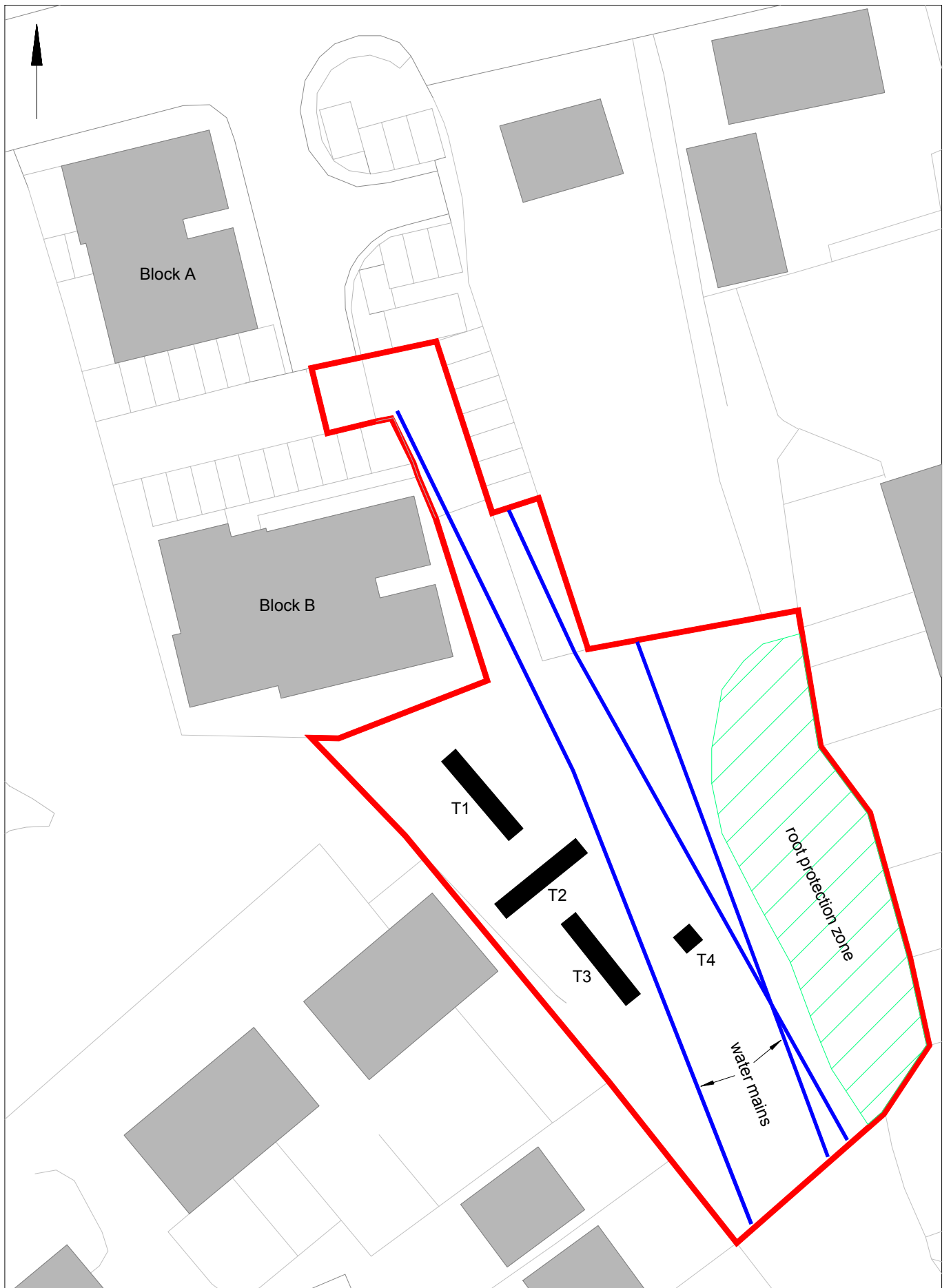
tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Trench plan.

0 20 m

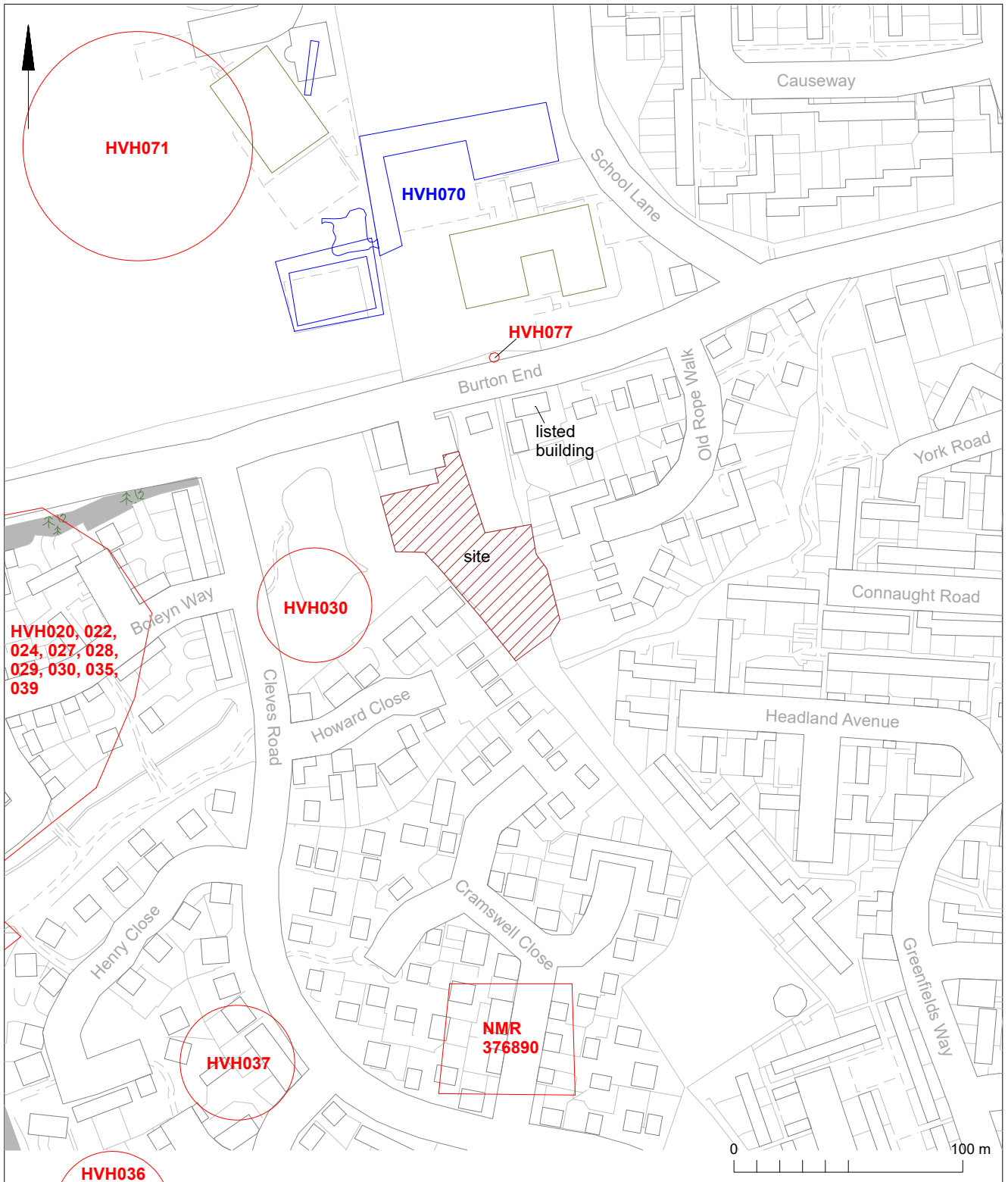


Fig 3 HER locations.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-244281

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Anglian Place, Burton End, Haverhill, Suffolk, CB9 9DQ
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation took place at Anglian Place, Burton End, Haverhill, Suffolk in advance of the construction of a new block of flats with associated infrastructure. The development site was located in an area of Iron Age and Roman ditches, enclosures and roundhouses, with medieval and post-medieval occupation nearby. Modern accumulation layers were identified to a depth of 0.6-1.2m below current ground level, with natural identified at 1-1.73m bcgl. The modern accumulation was probably associated with previous phases of development at Anglian Place and the construction of the Victorian water works and pumping station which previously occupied the site. No significant archaeological horizons were identified.
Project dates	Start: 16-05-2016 End: 16-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/02k - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/1697/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	HVH 100 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23951 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition
 Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY HAVERHILL Anglian Place, Burton End, Haverhill
 Postcode CB9 9DQ
 Study area 0.2 Hectares
 Site coordinates TL 660 451 52.078878093532 0.422715472138 52 04 43 N 000 25 21 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 87.27m Max: 89.53m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, SCC
 Project design originator Laura Pooley
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Ben Holloway
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body RCA Architects Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
 Digital Archive ID HVH 100
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
 Paper Archive ID HVH 100
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation at Anglian Place, Burton End, Haverhill, Suffolk, CB9 9DQ: May 2016

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L

Other bibliographic details CAT Report 957

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