

Land at Australian Arms,
No.s 48-50 Hamlet Road,
Haverhill,
Suffolk



Archaeological Evaluation Report



April 2014

Client: David Pither

OA East Report No: 1585

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NGR: TL 667 448

Land at Australian Arms, No.s 48-50 Hamlet Road, Haverhill, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

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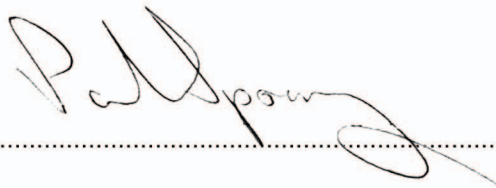
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Summary

A four trench evaluation was carried out to the rear of the Australian Arms, Nos. 48-50 Hamlet Road, Haverhill. During the works a small flint assemblage was recovered from the alluvial natural deposit, which was truncated by a medieval back-plot boundary ditch and a plot boundary ditch, a post-medieval brick outhouse and two post-medieval features. The latter are assumed to have been associated with the Australian Arms, a c.19th century public house.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at the Australian Arms, 48-50 Hamlet road, Haverhill (TL 667 448, Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council (SCC; Planning Application [SE/11/0140/FUL], supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Spoerry 2013).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by SCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on bedrock geology of Lewes Nodular Chalk formation (Geology of Britain Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> assessed on 20/2/20144) with overlying superficial river terrace deposits of sand and gravel.
- 1.2.2 The site is situated on a slope with the street front at the lowest point at c. 63m OD, south of the river Stour. Currently the eastern half of the site is under a tarmac car park whilst the remainder of the site is poorly maintained gardens and bounded by residential gardens and buildings.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The area around the Australian Arms in Haverhill has a rich and varied archaeological and historical background. It is located within the area defined from historic maps, listed buildings and Hodskinson's map of 1783 as the medieval town of Haverhill (HVH 067).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 Prehistoric activity is known in and around the area of the Stour valley. A rolled pointed Palaeolithic hand axe provides the earliest evidence of human activity (HVH 013). This continues in the Neolithic, finds including a polished axe butt (HVH Misc) and residual material in excavations off Chalkstone Way. Evidence for Bronze Age activity (HVH 072) was also uncovered at Chalkstone Way, located c.750m to the east of the proposed development. Further evidence for Bronze Age activity has also been identified in the vicinity of Chalkstone Way from work carried out in 2007 (HVH 059).

Iron Age, Roman and Saxon

- 1.3.3 Within the vicinity of the proposed development site a small number of Iron Age and Roman occupation sites have been identified. The earliest Iron Age material is known

to have come from the work on Chalkstone Way in 2007 (HVH 059) where it was found in association with Early Bronze Age settlement evidence. Iron Age funerary deposits were found during later work at the Westfields replacement/Samuel Ward extension site again, to the east of the site, off Chalkstone Way (HVH 072). Further funerary evidence was recovered east of Chalkstone Way on Coupals road, where an inhumation was recorded near an area of Roman pottery, tesserae and roof tile. Belgic pottery was found at the site and it is assumed that the inhumation is of Iron Age date. However, the inhumation was not found in association with datable material (HVH 008). Other archaeological works in the region of Chalkstone Way (HVH 019) identified both Roman and Iron Age occupation of the area.

- 1.3.4 An Iron Age rotary quern has also been found c. 200m to the west of the site, in the area of Mount Road (HVH 047) and a few find spots of Roman coins have been documented in the area (HVH 002 and HVH 003). Iron Age and Roman material has also been recovered from the south of the proposed development during evaluation trenching at Haverhill Business Park (HVH 056) and a scatter of Roman pottery associated with a scatter of Saxon pottery, including Thetford ware, was recorded at the rear of McQue's Snooker Club.
- 1.3.5 The location of the majority of the Roman and Iron Age material puts the known settlements from this period on the opposite side of the Stour to the current site, in the region of Chalkstone Way.

Medieval

- 1.3.6 As already stated the proposed development lies within the designated medieval town of Haverhill (HVH 067). The majority of evidence for medieval occupation in the environs of the development comes from late medieval and early post-medieval listed buildings such as Anne of Cleves house, which is an early 16th century jettied house (466406) and the Church of St Mary, located around 1km to the north-west of the current site, which dates back to the 12th century (HVH016, 466418). The church underwent 13th and 14th century alterations and restoration in 1667 after a fire; further restoration was undertaken in 1867.
- 1.3.7 A 15th-century public house, the Queens Head on Queens Street, is also listed (466423). It was originally built as a house before it was converted to The Queens Head. The building was rebuilt in 18th and 19th centuries. Medieval pottery was found in association with the building (HVH 049).
- 1.3.8 The Weavers (466410), also on Hamlet Road, was also built in the 15th century and was converted to a school in 1633. It underwent a final stage of renovation and conversion in the 20th century when it was made into offices and shops.
- 1.3.9 Archaeological monitoring of groundworks carried out at 19 High Street (HVH 066), revealed deposits of clay, baked clay and mortar surfaces suggesting the presence of nearby medieval structures.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.10 Haverhill has a large number of listed post-medieval buildings within the vicinity of the development area. Some of these are in the area of the High Street, such as No. 72 (466416), Barclays Bank (466415), the Corn Exchange built in 1857 (466414) and the Town Hall Arts Centre built in 1883 (466419). On Queens Road, the 19th century Woolpack Inn is listed (466421). Near to St Marys Church and again to the north-east of the development, the Chantry clothing mills are also listed. The mill complex is comprised of three factories and a warehouse, constructed in 1856, and an engine

house which was a later addition to the complex (466417, HVH 082). Near to the Chantry clothing mills, north of the proposed development and on Quakers Lane, the Friends Meeting House, built in 1833, is also listed (466420).

- 1.3.11 To the north of the proposed development and on Hamlet Road garden walls around the Vicarage (built in the 17th and 18th centuries) are listed (466409, 466411) and Hamlet House, its steps and railings, which were built in the early 18th century (466405) are also listed. Also on Hamlet Road are the Old Independent Church (466407) built in 1884, and the associated Schoolroom and meeting hall built in 1840 (466408). The early 19th century Heazworth House is also listed (466404), along with the Sturmer Arches railway bridge (466425), to the east of the development.
- 1.3.12 Two mill buildings which are no longer present are also listed in the HER, both were located on Windmill Hill and comprised a four storey tower mill which was in use until 1910 and demolished in 1940 (HVH 018) and a post-mill depicted on maps of 1824, 1825 and 1841 (HVH 032).
- 1.3.13 Other buildings that are no longer standing are also listed such as the old brick works and its associated infra-structure and kilns, directly to the south-west of the site and shown on the 1897 edition OS map (<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html> assessed on 14/3/2014) (HVH 045) and the brewery building built in 1885 (HVH 055). A “bathing place” is also identified on the 1904 OS map directly to the south of the proposed development.
- 1.3.14 Archaeological field work has revealed medieval and post-medieval deposits (HVH 053 for example) and 11 linear, parallel ditches revealed during works off Chalkstone Way (HVH 059).
- 1.3.15 Buildings from the former Iron works site are located opposite the Australian Arms on Hamlet Road. The site was originally built as a Tannery in the 18th century and then converted to a silk mill in the early 19th century. It was later bought by John Atterton in 1882 when the factory was converted to an Ironworks and show room. The site was then used as a silk mill again by Kipling and Co. before returning to an Ironworks that remained in use until the early 21st century (HVH 074).
- 1.3.16 The Australian Arms, formerly a Greene King public house, was built in the 18th century. It became a public house during the construction of the railway line and Sturmer Arches. It is thought to have received the name from Irish navvies who used the pub and moved on after that job to one in Australia (<http://www.haverhill-uk.com/news/australian-arms-redevelopment-plan-withdrawn-3012.htm> accessed on 13/3/2014).

Undated

- 1.3.17 Monitoring of works of the footing trenches for the community centre, to the north of the site, revealed a large pit that pre-dates the post-medieval period (HVH 052). Other undated pits and a possible linear feature were exposed during works at Keebles Yard (HVH 050).
- 1.3.18 In 1986 Human remains were recovered from underpinning work on 1A Meeting Walk, which which were possibly associated with United Reformed Church on the opposite side of the road (HVH 048).

Archaeological Works

- 1.3.19 A number of archaeological works have been carried out in the area. These include monitoring of sites such as Haverhill Business Park to the south of the site in 2008

(HVH 056), which revealed Iron Age and Early Roman features, and of Manor Farm from 2002 (ESF21228) and the Community Centre in 2004 (HVH 052). To the north of the site, work at Nos 10/10a Queens Street identified a possible medieval or post-medieval deposit in 2005 (HVH 053) and monitoring at 19 High Street (HVH 066) revealed evidence for a medieval or later building.

- 1.3.20 Evaluations were undertaken in 2006 to the south of the proposed development at Haverhill Business Park (HVH 056), where features dated to the Iron Age and Early Roman periods were found. The evaluation at Ehringhausen way (HVH 063) did not identify any archaeological features. The Land North of Manor Farmhouse, north of the proposed development on Hamlet Road (HVH 080), identified modern deposits and alluviums associated with a former pond. An evaluation at 83 High Street did not identify any archaeologically significant deposits (HVH 075). Finally an evaluation, and subsequent excavation, was carried out at Chalkstone Way (HVH 059) which revealed extensive Later Bronze Age and Iron Age material. Iron Age material was also recovered from evaluation and excavation carried out on Land south of Millfields Way (HVH 019) and Iron Age occupation deposits were found at Westfield Primary School (HVH 072) to the north of the proposed development.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank David Pither for commissioning the work and his assistance with the works and providing facilities. Thanks are also to be given to Paul Spoerry of Oxford Archaeology for managing the project and Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council for monitoring the works. The author would finally like to thank David Brown for the illustrations, Rachel Fosberry for her environmental work, Carole Fletcher for producing the finds reports and Rachel Clarke for editing the text and finally. Anthony Haskins carried out the fieldwork.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that c.36m of linear trench were excavated across the site, originally in two 10m trenches and one 20m trench. Due to space limitations and signals detected by a CAT scanner this was modified to a 17m trench, one 10m trench and two 5m trenches.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 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.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 Two medieval ditches were identified during the works and the single fill of the larger was sampled.
- 2.2.6 Work was carried out in variable but generally sunny weather. Poor weather on the night of Thursday 6th February meant that the trenches were partially flooded.
- 2.2.7 The trenches were surveyed in by hand.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented by trench. The trenches were machined through a layer of modern concrete/tarmac and underlying hard-core, a dark greyish brown topsoil 0.2m thick and a reddish-brown to brownish-red sandy silt subsoil 0.3m deep. The western end of Trench 4 was excavated through a layer of topsoil 0.3m deep and a layer of subsoil 0.3m. Trench 1 was the closest to the current street frontage. Further details of the trenches and features can be found in the appendix.

3.2 Trench 1 (Plate 1, fig 2)

3.2.1 The trench was 5m long and 1.8m wide and was orientated along a north-west to south-east axis parallel to the street frontage. The trench was machined through 0.2m of topsoil and 0.4m of subsoil. The base of the trench was a natural chalk gravel. At the eastern end of the trench a modern soak-away truncated the natural. No archaeological features or finds were recovered from the trench.

3.3 Trench 2 (Plate 2 fig. 2)

3.3.1 This trench was located 5.9m south of Trench 1 and on a north-west to south-east orientation. Machining revealed 0.1m of tarmac and hardcore overlying a 0.2m thick topsoil and a 0.25m thick subsoil. This sealed a brownish-red to reddish-brown alluvial sandy clay deposit (8) with occasional rounded and sub-rounded flint which produced two struck flints.

3.3.2 A sub-rectangular pit (3) with steep almost vertical sides and a flat base, was located in the middle of the trench, truncating the alluvial deposit (8) which is equivalent to alluvial deposits (7) and (9) in trenches 3 and 4. It contained two fills and was 1.1m wide and 1.15m long with a maximum depth of 0.4m. The lower fill (2) was a 0.3m mid to dark brownish-grey clay, which contained a small finds assemblage of late 17th-18th century Glazed Red Earthenware pottery, 17th-18th century window and bottle glass, clay pipes dated between c.1680 to 1740, animal bone and shell. The upper fill (1) was a 0.2m thick loose chalk pea gravel.

3.4 Trench 3 (Plate 3, Fig. 2)

3.4.1 Ten metres long and aligned north-east to south-west this trench was machined through a 0.1m deep layer of tarmac, a 0.2m deep layer of topsoil and a 0.3m deep subsoil layer onto a reddish-brown alluvial sandy clay (7), from which 17 struck flints were recovered.

3.4.2 A single post-medieval circular and vertically sided pit (6) truncated (7) at the northern end of the trench. The pit was not fully excavated due to bad weather and health and safety concerns, and was at least 0.75m deep. It contained two fills, the lower (5) - a mid reddish-brown sandy clay - was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.34m, while the upper fill (4) was a soft greyish-yellow clay/alluvium 0.4m thick. The upper fill contained a single fragment of undated but potentially post-medieval peg tile.

3.5 Trench 4 (Plates 4-6, Fig. 2 and 3)

3.5.1 Trench 4 was located at the southern end of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was 17m long and excavated through 0.3m of topsoil and 0.3m of subsoil at the western end and 0.1m of tarmac and hardcore, 0.2m of topsoil and 0.3m of subsoil at the eastern end. Due to the location of the trench along the line of a

ditch (11) it was difficult to determine the level of the 'natural' deposits. Consequently the trench was machined to variable depths. Around the brick structure 15 it was 0.3m deep and at the eastern end of the trench it was 1m deep.

- 3.5.2 A reddish-brown alluvium (9) contained fragments of struck flint. It was truncated by two medieval ditches (11) and (13). Ditch 11, was 1.25m wide and 0.34m deep aligned approximately east-west. It was not quite parallel to the current street frontage and contained a single fill (10) (Fig. 3). The fill was a mid reddish-brown clay with little to no inclusions that produced an assemblage of medieval pottery dating to 12th-14th century and a small amount of animal bone.
- 3.5.3 Ditch 13 was at right angles to ditch 11 on an approximately north to south alignment. It was 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep with a single fill (12), that was very similar to 10 suggesting that the ditches were contiguous and contemporary. No finds were recovered from this ditch section.
- 3.5.4 The ditch fill 10 was truncated by a post-medieval brick structure 15. The structure was c. 2.25m long and at least 1.5m wide. The structure was made up of two opposing north to south walls in a garden wall bond, in addition to a stepped wall running east to west. The stepped wall was made from a row of east to west aligned stretchers connected to a row of north to south aligned stretchers completed by an east to west aligned double skinned wall, made of a row stretchers overlying headers. At least eight courses of brickwork survived (plate 6).
- 3.5.5 The bricks used in construction were hand made and are dated to the 18th century or later. The interior of the structure was filled with a mixed backfill deposit (14) of dark brownish-black highly humic silty clay with fragments of pottery and glass dating from the 18th-19th century. Occasional pieces of poorly preserved wood were also noticed during the excavation.

3.6 Finds Summary

- 3.6.1 Flint work recovered from the site was primarily located within the alluvial deposit (7), (8) and (9). Whilst comprising a mix of abraded and fresher material it seemed to derive from the same level within the trenches, suggesting it was deposited on a stabilisation horizon within the alluvium either as an *in-situ* flint scatter or by flood water washing it onto the site.
- 3.6.2 Medieval pottery was recovered from ditch 11 in trench 4 is dated to the 12th to 14th centuries. A single undated fragment was also recovered from the top of the alluvial deposit (7).
- 3.6.3 Post-medieval material was recovered from pit fill in trench (2). The pottery, glass and clay pipe indicate a date of 17th or 18th century. The single piece of peg tile from pit fill 4 is undated but likely to be post-medieval. A single example of the bricks in structure 15 was recovered for dating and gives a suggested date of 18th century or later. This also corresponds with the glass and pottery recovered from the deposit filling the structure.

3.7 Environmental Summary

- 3.7.1 Three animal bones were recovered from the site. A cattle radius and ulna from medieval ditch fill 11 in trench 4 and a proximal fragment of sheep or goat meta-carpal from pit 3 in trench 2.
- 3.7.2 Three charred grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) species were recovered from ditch fill 10.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Alluvium

4.1.1 Alluvial deposit (7/8/9) revealed within Trenches 2, 3 and 4 produced a small assemblage of struck flint. This flint may well be part of an *in-situ* scatter although some of the material is heavily rolled and as it was recovered from a high energy alluvium, it may have been washed into its current position by flood water derived from the River Stour.

4.2 Medieval

4.2.1 The two medieval ditches identified are on a similar but different alignment to the current street frontage, indicating that any remains of earlier buildings would not necessarily line up with the current street frontage. The pottery recovered from the ditches dates them to 12th to 14th centuries. The larger of the two ditches, **11**, might be a back-plot boundary.

4.3 Post-medieval

4.3.1 A single post-medieval brick structure (**15**) was identified during the works. It is likely to have been part of an 18th-20th century outhouse associated with the Australian Arms public house. The most recent glass was a mineral water or soda bottle.

4.3.2 A single post-medieval rubbish pit was uncovered in Trench 2. Wine bottles recovered from Trench 2 support the idea of the Australian Arms becoming a public house around the construction of the railway lines. The post-medieval pit in Trench 3 is located where the 1897 OS map places a well.

4.3.3 The region the proposed development is located in during the 18th and 19th centuries is heavily industrialised with the three railway branch lines, the Brick works and the Iron works/Silk works opposite the site, certainly providing a supply of customers to the public house, which may have been associated with the public baths to the south-west.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation contained evidence of the medieval boundaries, in particular the backplot boundary, but no remains of medieval buildings were recovered. The map evidence seems to suggest that the proposed development is actually out-side the historic core of Haverhill and is more likely associated with Manor Farm to the north of the site.

4.4.2 The struck flint recovered from the alluvial deposits may be part of an *in-situ* flint scatter, and may be early transitional occupation largely pre-dating the known occupation of this region of the Stour valley.

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 soil and subsoil overlying a natural of Chalk gravel.				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	-	Natural chalk pea gravel	-	-
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained a single post-medieval pit. Consists of tarmac, hardcore, soil and subsoil overlying a natural of reddish-brown sandy clay alluvium.				Avg. depth (m)		0.55
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Layer	-	0.1	Tarmac and Hardcore	-	-
	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
1	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of 3	-	-
2	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of 3	Pot, Bone, Shell, Glass, Clay Pipe	Post med
3	Cut	1.1	0.4	Cut of Pit	-	Post-med
8	Layer	-		Reddish-brown Alluvium	Flint	-
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contained a single post-medieval pit. Consists of tarmac, hardcore, soil and subsoil overlying a natural of reddish-brown sandy clay alluvium.				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		10
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-

4	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of 6	Peg tile	Post-med
5	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of 6	-	-
6	Cut	1.4	0.75	Cut of pit	-	Post-med
7	Layer	-		Reddish-brown Alluvium	Flint	-
Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single post-medieval brick structure and two medieval ditches. Consists of tarmac, hardcore, soil and subsoil overlying a natural of reddish-brown sandy clay alluvium and chalk gravel.					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	17
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
9	Layer	-	-	Reddish-brown Alluvium	Flint	-
10	Fill	1.15	.35	Fill of 11	Pot, Bone	Medieval
11	Cut	1.15	0.35	Cut of Ditch	-	Medieval
12	Fill	0.7	0.16	Fill of 13	-	-
13	Cut	0.7	0.16	Cut of ditch	-	Medieval
14	Fill	2.25	-	Fill of structure 15	Pot, Glass	Post-Medieval
15	Structure	2.25	-	Brick outhouse	Brick	Post-medieval
	Layer	-	-	Chalk natural	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 A small assemblage of material recovered from alluvial deposits was submitted for assessment. This report covers the initial assessment of the material for typological and chronological indicators.
- B.1.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 1). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Beyond this no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis. The results of this report are therefore based on a rapid assessment of the assemblage and could change if further work is undertaken.

Quantification

Context			7	8	9	10
Core	Core trimming			1		

Context			7	8	9	10
	flake					
Flake	>50mm	Primary	1			
		Secondary	2			
		Tertiary	4			
Flake	>25mm <50mm	Primary				1
		Secondary	2	1	1	
		Tertiary			2	
Flake	>10mm <25mm	Primary	1			
		Secondary	1			
Blade	All types	Secondary	2			
		Tertiary	3		2	
Angular Shatter	>50mm		1			
Retouched Flake					1	
Totals			17	2	6	1

Table 1: Flint catalogue

Results

- B.1.3 The assemblage is dominated by blades and blade working debitage suggesting a Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic assemblage. This is supported by the form of the retouched flake.

Discussion

- B.1.4 The mix of rolled and unrolled material as well as the different levels of patination and recertification make it difficult to assess whether this is an *in-situ* assemblage or not. Some of the material is fresh and sharp suggesting it has not been rolled around and is therefore a good contender for *in-situ* flintworking, however some of the other material is heavily rolled and abraded suggesting it has been washed into the site. However, as all the worked flint seems to derive from the deeper, lower energy alluvium in all the trenches it was recovered from, it would be sensible to suggest some form of activity has occurred on the site at this level. This might take the form of a small scatter formed on a stabilisation horizon prior to further deposition of alluvial deposits.

B.2 Glass

by Carole Fletcher

- B.2.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of vessel and window glass, weighing 0.473kg, from pit **3** and structure **15**. The glass recovered is domestic in nature, the fragments of 18th century bottles from pit **3** most likely contained wine, while the more recent fragment from structure **15** most likely contained soda or mineral water.

Context	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
2	0.002	Irregular, thin shard of clear (with greenish cast), window glass.	Not closely datable
	0.397	Two large shards from the base of a natural black glass	18th century

		bottle.	
	0.055	Shard from the base angle of a natural black glass bottle	
14	0.019	Body shard from a press-moulded clear, near colourless glass bottle. The surviving letters present on the bottle are AERA.... The letters most likely represent the word aerated, suggesting the bottle contained carbonated water.	19th century or later

Table:2 Glass

B.3 Pottery

by Carole Fletcher and Paul Spoerry

Introduction

B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a pottery assemblage of 17 sherds, weighing 0.290kg. The assemblage spans the mid 11th to late 18th-20th century, although the largest group by weight within this broad date range are the late 18th-20th century sherds (8 sherds, 0.187kg) recovered from structure **15**. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is moderate at approximately 0.017kg.

Methodology

- B.3.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) a *guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG 2001) act as a standard.
- B.3.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types using Suffolk's unpublished type series where possible. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.
- B.3.4 Pit **3** in Trench 2 produced three sherds of pottery including a sherd from a late 17th-18th century Staffordshire-type Manganese Glazed ware drinking vessel. A rim sherd from an Early Medieval ware-transitional (Fabric 13t) jar was recovered from layer 7 in Trench 3.
- B.3.5 Trench 4 produced the largest assemblage of pottery from any trench (13 sherds, 0.237kg), from two features. From ditch **10** three sherds of Micaceous Medieval Coarseware were recovered and also a rim sherd from a Medieval Coarseware jar possibly an Essex-Fabric 20 vessel. The final sherd is an Early Medieval Flinty ware-Fabric 13f, bowl rim. The fabric is described by Helen Walker in the Stansted volume as the same as Fabric 13, with the addition of sparse crushed calcined flint (Walker 2004, p408). The context is dated overall to the 12th-14th century.
- B.3.6 Excavation of structure **15** produced an entirely late 18th-20th century assemblage including sherds of refined white earthenware from two separate drinking vessels and the base from a bowl or plate accompanied by a large rim sherd from a terracotta pot, most likely a plant pot.
- B.3.7 The assemblage is domestic in nature, representing low levels of pottery deposition from the mid 11th century onwards. The medieval pottery represents rubbish deposition from occupation close to the site with the pottery being sourced from Suffolk and Essex.

The late 17th-18th century material from pit **3** included pottery from the industrial Midlands and possibly Essex or Suffolk glazed red earthenwares, while the late 18th-20th century assemblage from structure **15** is mainly from the industrial Midlands.

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
2	Glazed Red Earthenware	Bowl-base sherd	1	0.013	Late 17th-18th century
	Staffordshire-type Manganese Glazed ware	Drinking vessel-rim	1	0.002	
	Unidentified	Base sherd	1	0.019	
7	Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware-Fabric 13t	Jar-rim sherd	1	0.019	
10	Medieval coarseware micaceous	Body sherd	2	0.015	12th-14th century
	Medieval coarseware micaceous	Jar-body sherd	1	0.004	
	Medieval coarseware micaceous/Essex medieval sandy grey ware-Fabric 20	Jar-rim	1	0.012	
	Early Medieval Flinty ware-Fabric 13f	Bowl-rim	1	0.019	
14	Refined White Earthenware	Drinking vessel or jug-body sherd platinum line on body	2	0.023	Late 18th-20th century
	Refined White Earthenware	Drinking vessel or jug-body sherd with strap handle scar	4	0.061	
	Refined White Earthenware	Bowl or plate-base sherd	1	0.017	
	Terracotta-earthenware	Plant pot	1	0.086	
Total			17	0.290	

Table:3 Pottery

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Carole Fletcher

B.4.1 The evaluation generated a small assemblage of material (0.031kg) recovered from pit **3**, which produced three fragments of clay tobacco pipe comprising near complete pipe bowls including a bowl of post c.1700 type (Oswald 1975).

Context	No. bowl/heel fragments	Weight (kg)	Identification
2	1	0.019	Oswald type 9/10 dating to c.1680-1740
	2	0.012	Oswald type 10 dating to c.1700-1740

Table 4: Clay Tobacco pipe

B.5 Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

by Carole Fletcher

- B.5.1 The evaluation generated a small assemblage of ceramic building material (3.866kg) recovered from pit **6** and structure **15**. The fragment of tile recovered from pit **6** is in a highly micaceous quartz-tempered dull red fabric, with a partially surviving round peg hole and the tile is approximately 14mm thick. The full dimensions of the tile could not be established due to its fragmentary state. The material recovered is not closely datable but is most likely post-medieval.
- B.5.2 A single complete brick was retained from structure **15**. Much of the surface of the brick is covered in a thin layer of off-white mortar. The partial upper surface of the brick still visible shows evidence of drag or wire cut marks. The brick's dimensions are 230x112x75mm and an 18th+ century date is suggested for the brick.

Context	Form	No. Fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
4	Roof tile-peg tile	1	0.105	
15	Brick	1	3.761	18th century +

Table 5: Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Anthony Haskins

- C.1.1 Three animal bones were recovered from the site. A cattle radius and ulna from medieval ditch fill 11in trench 4 and a proximal fragment of sheep or goat meta-carpal from pit **3** in trench 2.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.2.1 A single bulk sample was taken from a large ditch during the evaluation phase of the Australian Arms, Haverhill. The ditch is thought to be a medieval boundary ditch that had a single homogeneous fill. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

C.2.2 Methodology

- C.2.3 The total volume (sixteen litres) of the sample was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment. 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. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flot was subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60.

Results

- C.2.4 Three charred grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) are present. The cereal grains are poorly preserved and are only identifiable as wheat grains by their overall morphology and

cannot be further identified to species. No finds were recovered from the sample residue.

Conclusion

C.2.5 The small quantities of preserved plant remains recovered from this sample are not indicative of deliberate deposition and preclude any further interpretation of the site.

C.3 Mollusca

by Carole Fletcher

C.3.1 A total of 0.012kg of shell fragments of marine molluscs were collected from context 2. The shell does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

Context	Type	Weight (kg)
2	Oyster <i>Ostrea edulis</i>	0.017

C.3.1 Table 6: Shell

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Walker, H. 2004 Medieval Pottery in Havis, R. and Brooks, H. excavations at Stansted Airport, 1986-91 Volume 2. p398-435. East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 107

APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-170266			
Project Name	Australia Arms, 48-50 Hamlet road, Haverhill			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	06-02-2014	Finish	07-02-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HVH 085	Planning App. No.	SE/11/0140/FUL
HER No.	HVH 085	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Urban Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<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 Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Outhouse	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Brick	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
Pit	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	flint implement	Early Prehistoric -500k to -4k
Ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pot	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	St Edmundsbury	Australia Arms 48-50 Hamlet Road Haverhill CB9 8QQ
Parish	Haverhill	
HER	Suffolk County Council	
Study Area	0.18ha	National Grid Reference TL667448

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Abby Antrobus
Project Design Originator	Paul Spoerry
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Anthony Haskins

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
HVH 085	HVH 085	HVH 085

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

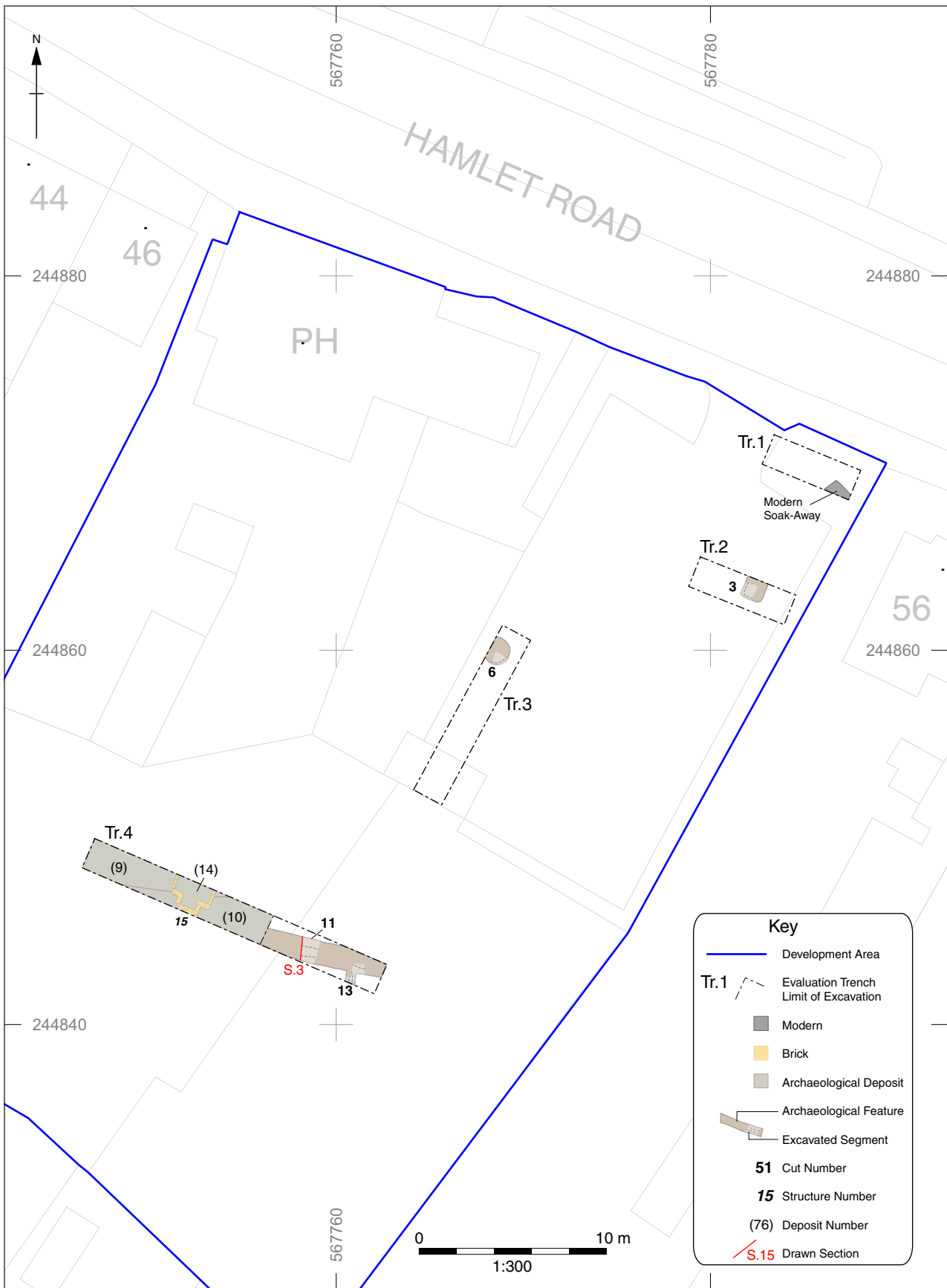


Figure 2: Trench plan

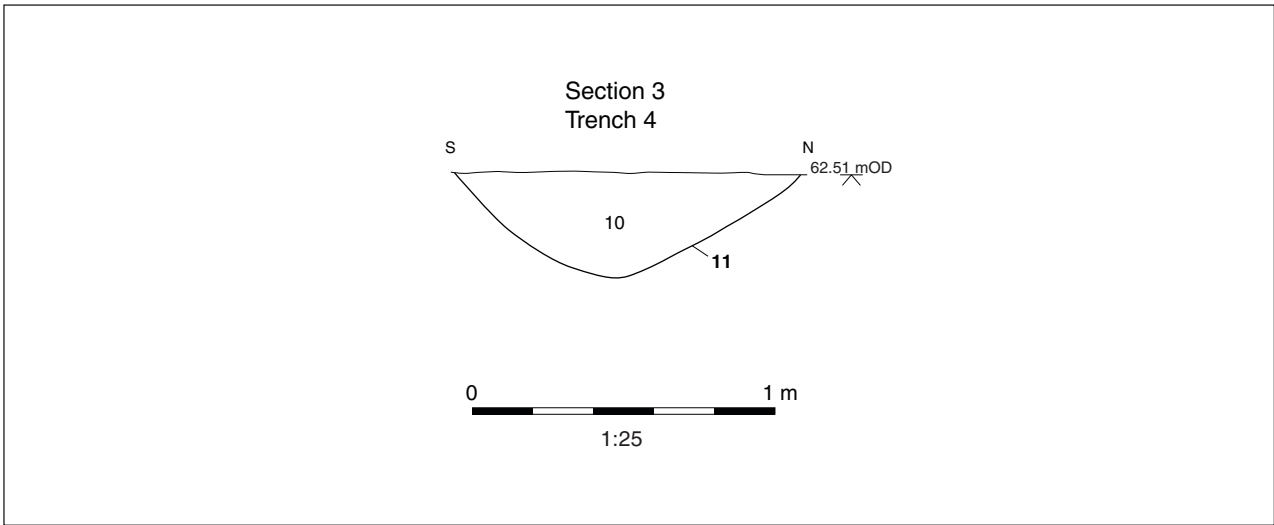


Figure 3: Section 3



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking East



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking East



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking South



Plate 4: Trench 4 looking West



Plate 5: East facing Section of Ditch 11



Plate 6: Structure **15** looking East



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