Boyton Hall Farm
Ann Suckling Road
Haverhill, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxfordarchaeology east

December 2016

Client: Ian Johnson

OA East Report No: 2021
OASIS No: Oxfordar3-267035
NGR: TL 673 466

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Boyton Hall Farm, Ann Suckling Road, Haverhill, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

By Anthony Haskins MSc BSc ACIfA AIOSH

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Editor: Rachel Clarke BA MCIfA

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Report Date: December 2016

Report Number:	2021
Site Name:	Boyton Hall Farm, Ann Suckling Road, Haverhill, Suffolk
HER Event No:	ESF24960
Date of Works:	November 2016
Client Name:	Ian Johnson
Planning Ref:	DC/15/2442/OUT
Grid Ref:	TL 673 466
Site Code:	HVH 103
Finance Code:	XSFBHF16
OASIS No:	Oxfordarch3-267035
HER invoice no:	9193589
Receiving Body:	Suffolk County Stores

Prepared by:	Anthony Haskins
Position:	Fieldwork Project Officer
Date:	30/11/2016
Checked by:	Matt Brudenell
Position:	Senior Project Manager
Date:	09/12/2016
Signed:	.....

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East excavated two evaluation trenches on the 28th November 2016 at Boyton Hall Farm (TL 673 466), on the northern edge of Haverhill, Suffolk.

A crushed chalk surface pressed into the underlying subsoil layer was identified in Trench 2, located in the south-east comer of the site. Test-pitting of the surface yielded four sherds of 13th-15th century pottery. To the west, the edge of a large pond was found at the southern end of Trench 1. The pond is depicted on the 1899 Ordnance Survey first edition map, but was backfilled in recent years and contained fragments of concrete sheet asbestos.

The late medieval or early post-medieval surface is likely to be the remnants of a yard associated the former Chapel Farm or earlier chapel depicted on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) at Boyton Hall Farm, on the northern side of Haverhill, Suffolk (TL 673 466).

1.1.2 The trial trenching was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. DC/15/2442/OUT), in accordance with a Brief issued by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT; Abraham 2016; Planning Application DC/15/2442/OUT), supplemented by an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East (Brudenell 2016).

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 SCCAS/CT, 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 Suffolk County Council in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located on a bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk formation with overlying superfical deposits of the Lowestoft Formation (Geology of Britain Viewer http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html accessed on 24th September 2015).

1.2.2 Although generally flat at 108m OD, the site rises slightly to the north.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Previous archaeological work has revealed a long history of human activity in the landscape surrounding Boyton Hall Farm. A 45ha evaluation (WLT 008 and HVH 064; Craven 2007b) within the fields surrounding the site to the north uncovered numerous prehistoric to post-medieval features. Smaller works (WLT 009 and HVH 065; Atkins 2013 and Craven 2007a; HVH 083; Stocks-Morgan 2015) have revealed similar archaeology. Previous archaeological work was carried out at Boyton Hall Farm in 2015 (HVH 098; Haskins 2015).

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Late prehistoric pottery was recovered during the western phase of the 45ha evaluation (WLT 008 and HVH 064; Craven 2007b), 500m to the west of the site. The pottery recovered during this phase of the evaluation was largely unstratified, which does not allow greater discussion beyond identifying a prehistoric use of the landscape.

Bronze Age

1.3.3 A thin-butted flat axe, dated to the Early Bronze Age (2350 – 1500 BC) was found *c.* 500m east of the site, whilst a ring ditch was located at a similar distance to the north-east (WTL 003). The larger phase of the 45ha evaluation (WTL 008; Craven 2007b), within the fields surrounding Boyton Hall Farm to the north, revealed prehistoric features and pottery dating to the Bronze Age.

Iron Age and Roman

1.3.4 An evaluation in the fields to the north of the site produced pottery dated to between the Early Iron Age and Roman periods, along with ditches and pits (HVH 064; WTL 008; Craven 2007b). The evaluation (HVH 065; WTL 009; Craven 2007a) at Boyton Hall, 150m north-east of the site, identified two Roman features. Within Haverhill proper, 500m to the south, a Roman figurine was recovered, described as a 'carved celtic stone' and interpreted as an amulet (HVH 015). Roman and Iron Age material has also been recovered from excavations to the south-east of the proposed development (HVH 065; Atkins 2013 and HVH 083; Stocks-Morgan 2015)

Saxon and early medieval

1.3.5 An evaluation (WTL 008; Craven 2007) within the small field 150m north-east of the site uncovered part of a substantial 12th-14th century settlement with Saxon and early medieval origins. The larger part of this occupation evidence was seen in the adjacent evaluation WTL 009/HVH 065 (Craven 2007a). Artefactual and stratigraphic evidence suggests possible buildings, rubbish pits and subdivisions of land.

Later medieval

1.3.6 Immediately west of the proposed site are three buildings described in Hodskinson's 1783 map as 'Haverhill Chapel' (HVH 046). Later these buildings are referred to as 'Chapel Farm'. They have been identified as a chapel and hermitage with later medieval origins; 15th and 16th century respectively. Notably, the Haverhill and Little Wratting parish boundary passes between this collection of buildings. Furthermore, it is suggested that the chapel was the Chapel of Alderton mentioned (with differing spellings) many times in Haverhill histories, the earliest dating from 1474. Features identified to the south of these standing buildings suggest the presence of other buildings, rubbish pits and subdivisions of land extending along the north side of the access track to the former sites of Alderton Chapel and Chapel Farm.

Post-medieval

1.3.7 Chapel Farm Cottage lies 33m north of the plot and is a Grade II Listed building dating to the mid 19th century (HE building ID 466432). Post-medieval ditches were uncovered in the HVH 064 and WLT 008 evaluations. Norney Wood, 800m north-west of the site, has been identified as an ancient woodland with probable earthworks (WTH 018). The earthworks are undated, but are likely to be late medieval or post-medieval in date.

1.3.8 The Ordnance Survey (OS) historic map series shows two ponds located in the development plot in approximately the location where the new dwellings are to be built (see Fig. 2 for their locations). The ponds are shown on the maps from the late 19th century to the late 1960s, when the south-east pond appears to have been infilled.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Ian Johnson for commissioning Oxford Archaeology to carry out the work. Thanks also go to Matt Brudenell for managing the project, Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council for monitoring the works, and Dave Brown for undertaking the site survey.

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 impact area of the development (c. 600m^2).

2.1.2 The scheme of works was also designed to do the following (taken from Brudenell 2016):

- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to enable excavation to establish the approximate form, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits, together with extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to provide information to construct an appropriate archaeological conservation/mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and order of cost.
- Set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that two 15m long linear trenches were excavated within the foot print of the proposed development. The alignment of Trench 2 was altered to avoid a modern pond, with the trench adjusted to an L-shape.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a JBC-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 dGPS.

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 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.

2.2.6 Due to the modern nature of the feature fills and the disturbed nature of the possible chalk surface no environmental samples were taken.

2.2.7 The site was excavated in good bright light, on a cool day.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following text outlines basic descriptions of the two trenches excavated within or near to the footprint of the proposed development by trench. Detailed trench descriptions are presented in Appendix A and finds reports are presented in Appendix B. Finds are mentioned were relevant in the following text.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2 and Plate 1) was excavated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The natural within the trench was a pale yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions that was sealed by a mid to light yellowish-brown clay. Both the subsoil and natural were truncated at the south-east end of the trench by a large pit or pond (**7**). Pond **7** was not fully excavated but had concave irregular sides that contained two fills. The upper fill (2) was a 0.8m thick deposit of dark brownish-grey sandy clay that produced an assemblage (not retained) of ceramic building material, refined white earthenwares, glass, a metal cog wheel and plastic. The lower fill (3) was a 0.3m thick deposit of a dark blue-grey gleyed clay. Fill 3 also produced an assemblage of ceramic building material, glass, refined white earthenwares and concrete sheet asbestos (again, not retained). The pond deposits and subsoil were sealed by a good quality loam topsoil.

3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 3 and Plates 2 and 3) was an L-shaped trench. One arm was 8.4m long and aligned approximately east to west, whilst the other arm was 9m long and aligned approximately north to south. The trench was excavated onto a natural of pale yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions. This was sealed by a 0.16m-thick subsoil layer (6) of mid yellow-grey clay. A 0.05m-thick disturbed layer of crushed chalk (5) was pressed into the top of subsoil 6, forming a possible surface. Four hand-dug test pits were excavated through the chalk layer, yielding four sherds (74g) of *c.*13th-15th century pottery (Appendix B).

3.3.2 Possible surface 5 was sealed by a further 0.2m-thick subsoil layer (4), which in turn was sealed by a good quality loam topsoil (1).

3.4 Finds Summary

3.4.1 None of the material from the pond deposits in Trench 1 was retained. The deposits (2 and 3) produced an assemblage of refined white earthenware ceramics, ceramic building material, metal work, including a cog and a partial bicycle wheel, glass vessel and bottle fragments, plastic and sheet asbestos.

3.4.2 Four sherds (weighing 74g) of micaceous sandy wares dated to the *c.*13th-15th century were recovered from the layer of chalk (5) in Trench 2.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Pond

4.1.1 The first edition OS map shows several ponds in association with Chapel Farm; those from the 1899 map that fall within the development area are shown on Fig. 2. These are potentially medieval fish ponds, relating to the former chapel. Part of one of the ponds was uncovered during the excavation in Trench 1. The Ordnance Survey historic map series suggests that the pond was partially backfilled in the late 1960s and completely backfilled after 1991. There was no evidence for earlier deposits within the pond, which seems to have changed shape and form over the years suggesting that any medieval deposits may have been removed at some point prior to the backfilling event.

4.2 Surface

4.2.1 The crushed chalk layer (5) probably formed a yard surface for the farmyard. The pottery associated with the deposit suggests that the layer was of late medieval or early post-medieval date.

4.3 Significance

4.3.1 The site of Chapel Farm/Boyton Hall Farm originally appears on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk and as a group of three buildings labelled as Haverhill Chapel. The remnants of the possible chalk surface is likely to have been associated with either Chapel Farm or the earlier chapel.

4.3.2 The modern pond immediately east of Trench 2 is likely to have removed further evidence of the surface within the footprint of the proposed house.

4.4 Recommendations

4.4.1 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**	NNE-SSW
Trench consists of a natural of sandy clay sealed by subsoil and topsoil. Both the subsoil and natural were truncated by a large pond. The lower fill of which contained sheet asbestos.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.4
					Length (m)	15
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Fill	-	0.8	Upper fill of **7**	-	Modern
3	Fill	-	0.3	Lower gleyed fill of **7**	-	Modern
4	Layer		0.1	Subsoil	-	-
7	Cut		1.1	Pond	-	-
Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE, NNE-SSW
L-shaped trench that consists of a natural of sandy clay sealed by subsoil. A layer of crushed chalk containing pottery was pressed into the top of the subsoil, but also sealed by a second subsoil layer and topsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	1.4
					Length (m)	17.4
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
5	Layer	-	0.05	Crushed chalk possible surface	Pottery	Medieval
6	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil sealed by 5	-	

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Anthony Haskins with Richard Mortimer

B.1.1 Four sherds (weighing 74g) of micaceous sandy wares dated to *c.* 13th-15th century were recovered from chalk layer/surface 5 in Trench 2. This included three slightly abraded body sherds (dated 13th-14th century) and a less abraded rim sherd from a large bowl (dated 14th-15th century).

Appendix C. Bibliography

Abraham, R. 2016 *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation AT Boyton Hall Farm, Anne Suckling Lane, Haverhill* Unpublished

Atkins, R. 2013 *An Iron Age and Roman settlement on land north of Ann Suckling Road, Haverhill, Suffolk* Oxford Archaeology East report 1533

Brudenell, M. 2016 *Written Scheme of Investigation Archaeological Evaluation: New Barn, Boyton Hall Farm, Haverhill* Unpublished

Craven, J. 2007a *Land at Boyton Hall, Haverhill, Suffolk HVH 065 and WLT 009* Suffolk CC Archaeological Service report 2007/144

Craven, J. 2007b *Land north-west of Haverhill, Suffolk, HVH 064 and WTL 008* SCCAS report 2007/140

Haskins, A. 2015 *Two trenches at Boyton Hall Farm, Haverhill, Suffolk* Oxford Archaeology East report 1849

Stocks-Morgan, H. 2015 *A Romano-British Polygonal Enclosure and ditches at Plot 2, Ann Suckling Road, Haverhill* Oxford Archaeology East report 1558

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-267035		
Project Name	Boyton Hall Farm, Ann Suckling Road, Haverhill		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	28-11-2016	Finish	28-11-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HVH103	Planning App. No.	DC/15/2442/OUT
HER No.	ESF24960	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Aerial Photography - interpretation	☐ Grab-Sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-Core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☐ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochronological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ 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
Pond	Uncertain	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	St Edmundsbury	Boyton Hall Farm Ann Suckling Road Haverhill	
Parish	Haverhill		
HER	Suffolk		
Study Area	1500 sq. m	National Grid Reference	TL 673 466

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Rachel Abraham
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Supervisor	Anthony Haskins

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
County Store	OA East	County Store
HVH103	HVH103	HVH103

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☐	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☐ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: oxfordar3-267035

Project details

Project name	Evaluation at Boyton Hall Farm
Short description of the project	Oxford Archaeology East excavated two evaluation trenches on the 28th November 2016 at Boyton Hall Farm (TL 673 466), on the northern edge of Haverhill, Suffolk. A crushed chalk surface pressed into the underlying subsoil layer was identified in Trench 2, located in the south-east comer of the site. Test-pitting of the surface yielded four sherds of 13th-15th century pottery. To the west, the edge of a large pond was found at the southern end of Trench 1. The pond is depicted on the 1899 Ordnance Survey first edition map, but was backfilled in recent years and contained fragments of concrete sheet asbestos. The late medieval or early post-medieval surface is likely to be the remnants of a yard associated the former Chapel Farm or earlier chapel depicted on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk.
Project dates	Start: 28-11-2016 End: 28-11-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	XSFBHF16 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HVH103 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF24960 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/2442/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	POND Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY HAVERHILL Boyton Hall Farm, Ann Suckling Road
Postcode	CB9 7TF
Study area	1500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 673 466 52.09196055546 0.442405948009 52 05 31 N 000 26 32 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project brief originator	Rachel Abraham (SCCAS)
Project design originator	Matt Brudenell
Project director/manager	Matt Brudenell
Project supervisor	Anthony Haskins

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Stores
Physical Archive ID	HVH103
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology East
Digital Archive ID	HVH103
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Stores
Paper Archive ID	HVH103
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Section","Context sheet","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Boyton Hall Farm, Ann Suckling Road, Haverhill, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Haskins, A.
Other bibliographic details	OAE report 2021
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Oxford Archaeology Ltd.

Place of issue or publication	Bar Hill, Cambridgeshire
Description	A4 paper bound report
Entered by	Katherine Hamilton (katherine.hamilton@oxfordarch.co.uk)
Entered on	12 December 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

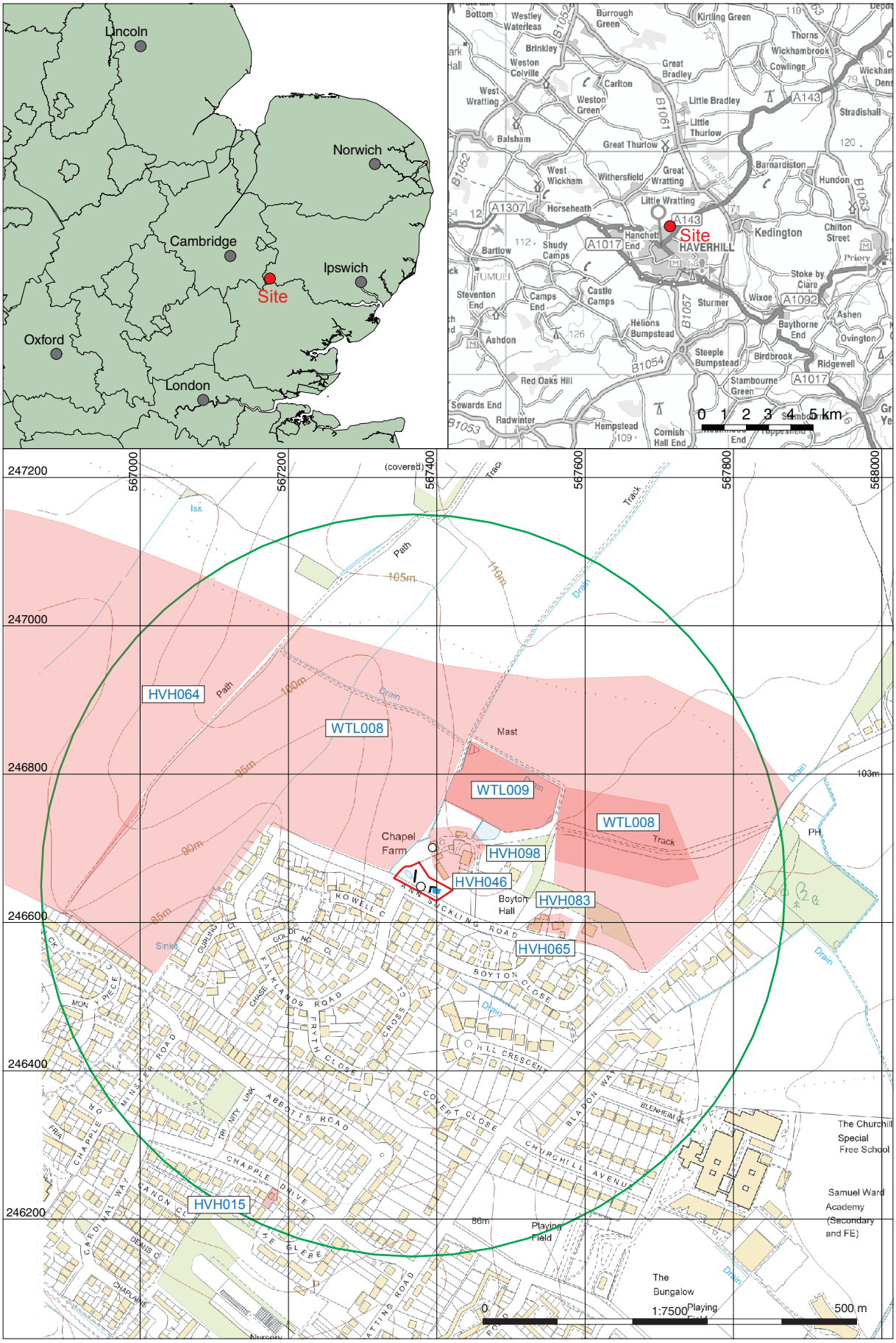

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red) and Suffolk HER entries, within 500m buffer (green)

Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches. Scale 1:250

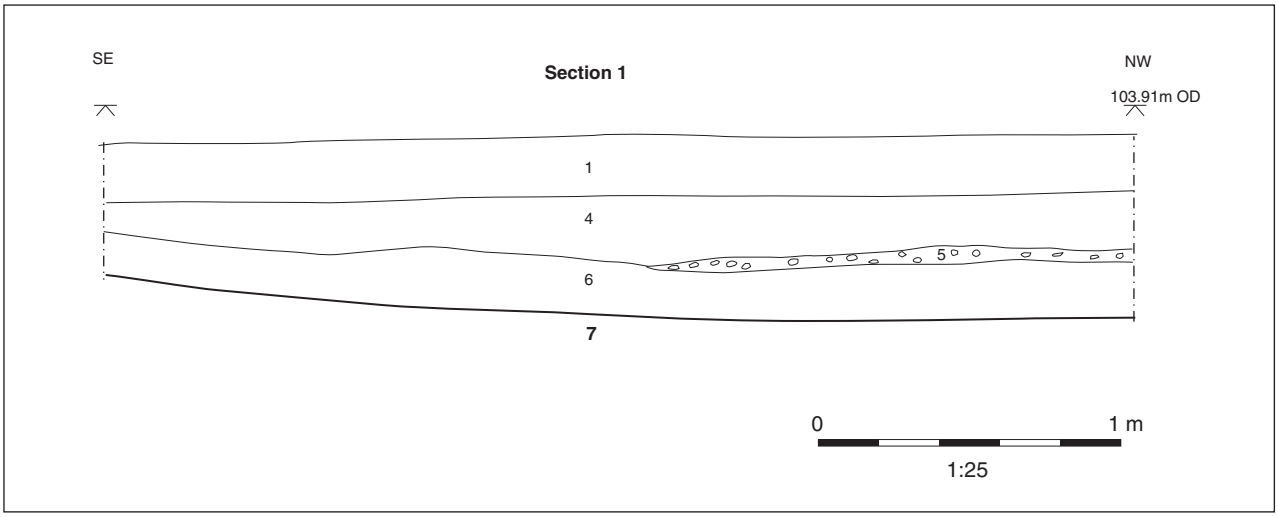

Figure 3: Section

Plate 1: Trench 1 looking north-west

Plate 2: Trench 2, looking north-east

Plate 3: Trench 2, looking south-west

Plate 4: North-east facing section in Trench 2 showing possible chalk surface

Appendix E. Written Scheme of Investigation

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Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation

Site name	**Boyton Hall Farm, Anne Suckling Road, Haverhill**
Site code	**XSFBHF16**
Location	**TL 673 466**
Project number	20102
Project type	Trial trench evaluation
Event number	ESF24960
HER number	HVE 103
OASIS number	Oxfordar3-267035
Planning application no.	DC/15/2442/OUT
Client	Mr Ian Johnson
Date of issue	15/11/16
Version	2
Author	Dr Matthew Brudenell

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1. General background

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) conforms to the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the MoRPHE *Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation.*

This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), and conforms to Suffolk County Council's *Requirement for Archaeological Evaluation* document (2011).

1.1. Circumstances of the project

Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by Mr Ian Johnson to undertake a field evaluation by trial trenching on land proposed for the erection of two new dwelling, associated access and car parking.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation issued by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, dated 02/11/2016, and is required by St Edmundsbury Borough Council in respect to Conditions 10 and 11 of planning application DC/15/2442/OUT.

The decision on the need for any further work/mitigation will be made by SCCAS/CT following the results of the evaluation. The scope of any further work (if required) will be specified in a separate SCCAS/CT brief, and require the submission and approval of a separate WSI.

1.2. Location, geology and topography

The site is located to the north of Haverhill, immediately south of the Haverhill Little Wrattling parish boundary, north of Ann Suckling Road. The building plot covers c. 0.18ha, and is situated within the rear garden of the current Boyton Hall Farm premises at c. 104-105m OD.

The site is located on a bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk formation with overlying superfical deposits of the Lowestoft Formation (Geology of Britain Viewer http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

2. Archaeological background

Previous archaeological work has revealed a long history of human activity in the landscape surrounding Boyton Hall Farm. A 45 hectare evaluation (WLT 008, HVH 064; Craven 2007b) within the fields surrounding the site to the north uncovered numerous prehistoric to post-medieval features. Smaller works (WLT 009 & HVH 065; Atkins 2013 and Craven 2007a, HVH 083; Stocks-Morgan 2015) have revealed similar archaeology.

2.1. Prehistoric

Late prehistoric pottery was recovered during the western phase of the 45ha evaluation (HVH 064; Craven 2007b), 500m to the west of the site. The pottery recovered during this phase of the evaluation was largely unstratified, which does not allow greater discussion beyond identifying a prehistoric use of the landscape.

2.2. Bronze Age

A thin-butted flat axe, dated to the Early Bronze Age was found c. 500m east of the site, whilst a ring ditch was located at a similar distance to the north-east (WTL 003). The larger phase of the 45 hectare excavation (WTL 008; Craven 2007b), within the fields surrounding Boyton Hall Farm to the north, revealed prehistoric features and pottery dating to the Bronze Age.

2.3. Iron Age and Roman

An evaluation in the fields to the north of the site produced pottery dated between the Early Iron Age and Roman periods, along with ditches and pits (HVH064; Craven 2007b, 083). The evaluation (WTL 009; Craven 2007a) at Boyton Hall, 50m north of the new site, identified two Roman features. Within Haverhill proper, 500m to the south, a Roman figurine was recovered described as a 'carved celtic stone' and interpreted as an amulet (HVH 015). Roman and Iron Age material were also recovered from excavations to the south-east of the proposed development (HVH 065; Atkins 2013 and HVH 083; Stocks-Morgan 2015)

2.4. Saxon and Early medieval

An evaluation (WTL 009; Craven 2007) within the small field 50m north of the site uncovered part of a substantial12th-14th century settlement with Saxon and Early Medieval origins. The larger part of this occupation evidence was seen in the adjacent evaluation WTL 009/HVH 065 (Craven 2007a). Artefactual evidence suggests possible buildings, rubbish pits and subdivisions of land.

2.5. Later medieval

Immediately north of the site are three buildings described on Hodskinson's 1783 map as 'Haverhill Chapel' (HVH 046). Later these buildings are referred to as 'Chapel Farm'. They have been identified as a chapel and hermitage with later medieval origins, 15th and 16th centuries respectively. Further, it is suggested that the chapel is the Chapel of Alderton mentioned (with differing spellings) many times in Haverhill histories, the earliest from 1474.

2.6. Post-medieval

Chapel Farm Cottage lies 33m north of the plot and is a Grade II Listed building dating to the mid 19th century (HE building ID 466432). Post-Medieval ditches were uncovered in the HVH 064 and WLT 008 evaluations. Norney Wood, 800m north-west of the site, has been identified as an ancient woodland with probable earthworks (WTH 018). The earthworks are undated,

but are likely to be late medieval or post-medieval in date.

The OS historic map series shows two ponds located in the development plot in approximately the location where the new dwellings are to be built. The ponds are shown on the maps from the late 19th century to the late1960s, when the south-east pond appears to have been in filled. Part of the other pond appears to be extant in the south-west corner of the development plot.

3. Aims and objectives

3.1. Aims of the evaluation

The evaluation will seek to establish the character, date, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area. The scheme of works is designed to do the following:

- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to enable excavation to establish the approximate form, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits, together with extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to provide information to construct an appropriate archaeological conservation/mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and order of cost.
- Set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context.

3.2. Research frameworks

This investigation takes place place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

4. Methods

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists':

- Code of Conduct
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations

Additional guidelines, specific to the region, which we also adhere to are:

- *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14)
- Suffolk County Council's *Requirement for Archaeological Evaluation* document (2011).

Fieldwork will also 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.

4.1. Background research

The relevant results of a background study are briefly summarised in Section 2 above. The results of this study will be fully incorporated into the final evaluation report and supplemented by further documentary research where appropriate. An HER search has been commissioned for this project. The result will be integrated into the evaluation report, as required by the paragraph 6.5 of the brief.

4.2. Trial Trenching

A total of two 15m long 1.8m wide trenches will be opened at the site over the footprint of the proposed dwellings, as indicated on the plan attached to this WSI.

The trenches will set out by a Lecia survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Before trenching the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny that has a valid calibration certificate. The footprint of the trenches will also be metal detected prior to machining (see Section 4.8). During machine stripping, the location of trenches may be altered if there are site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance. If so, the location of affected trenches will be re-surveyed.

All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 100mm thick and metal detected during the process. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 1.8m will be used to excavate the trenches.

Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. The trench will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

All machine excavation will take place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, but will then be cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits. Any archaeological deposits present will then be excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon where safe to do so. All trench spoil and archaeological features will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

4.3. Excavation of archaeological features and deposits

Excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless otherwise agreed by SCCAS/CT. Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.

Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify features and deposits. Unless otherwise agreed by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, all features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through all linear features will be a least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or found to be deep. In necessary, an auger will be used to gain information from deep deposits below 1m in depth.

The depth, nature and potential artefact content of colluvial or other masking deposits will also investigated and recorded across the site. Buried soils will be tested pitted with 1m test pits.

Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts.

4.4. Recording of archaeological features and deposits

Records will comprise survey, drawn, written and photographic data. A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

Each context 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.

Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Trench 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). Levels will be taken at tops and bottoms of trenches using the GPS and on archaeological deposits and

significant artefacts, and will be displayed on all drawn plans and sections. Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:10.

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.

The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs and/or black and white and colour film photographs.

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.

4.5. Finds recovery

At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserve, 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.*

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.

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 the SCCAS/CT.

Where artefacts are discarded on site, a sufficient number will be retained to characterise the date and function of the feature they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of discarded artefacts.

4.6. Environmental sampling

Environmental sampling will follow the guidelines set out in:

- 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.*

Bulk samples (40 litres or 100% of context whichever is greater) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Bulk samples will be processed using tank flotation. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.

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 Appendix 1)

The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

4.7. Human remains

If human remains are encountered, the client and the SCCAS/CT will be immediately informed.

Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat, or if information on date and preservation is required. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations, and will only occur after a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence has been obtained.

4.8. Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. The trench footprint will be detected prior to machining, and the during the machining process (see Section 4.2). Trench spoil (topsoil and subsoil) and all archaeological features and deposits will also be detected.

Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

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 constituting Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who will then inform the coroner within 14 days.

4.9. Post-excavation processing

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.

Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

4.10. Changes to the method statement

If changes need to be made to the methods outlined above – either before or during works on site – the SCCAS/CT 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.

5. Reporting and Archiving

5.1. Evaluation Report

The evaluation report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the local and regional context in which the archaeological evidence rests, and highlight any relevant research issues within regional and national research frameworks.

The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- 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
- site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- sections of excavated features
- interpretation of the archaeological features found
- specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant photographs of features
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance

- Appendices including the aerial photograph assessment and geophysical survey
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

5.2. Draft and final reports

A draft digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS/CT for comment. Following approval of the draft report, a copy will be sent to the client for submission to the Local Planning Authority, and a hard copy will supplied to the SCCAS/CT for deposition with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

A copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

Where positive results are drawn from the evaluation, a summary statement will be provided to the SCCAS/CT suitable for inclusion in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* annual round up.

6. Archiving

A single site archive will be produced. The site archive will conform to the requirements of MoRPHE and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2014).

The preparation of the archive will also 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).

6.1. Archive contents

The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets and registers
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of the final report
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

A digital security copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by Oxford Archaeology.

6.2. Transfer of ownership

OA East will seek to transfer title of ownership of the complete project archive to Suffolk County Council or another registered local depository at the appropriate time. Until then, all artefactual and paper archive material relating to the project will be held in storage by OA East.

7. Timetable

Trial trenching will take approximately 1-2 days. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.

Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after the evaluation commences, to inform the strategy, and minimise time required to prepare the report after the fieldwork is completed.

Post-excavation tasks and report writing is anticipated to take 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring more lengthy analysis.

8. Staffing and support

8.1. Fieldwork

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)
1x Site Assistant (as required)
1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

The Project Manager will be Matt Brudenell

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.

8.2. Post-excavation processing

Pottery will be assessed by Sarah Percival or Matt Brudenell (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Dr Paul Spoerry (Saxon and medieval).

Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to the Historic England 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).

Faunal remains will be examined by Lena Strid (Oxford Archaeology South) or Ian Smith (Oxford Archaeology North).

Conservation will be undertaken by Colchester Museums.

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 at Appendix 1 will be approached to carry out analysis.

9. Other matters

9.1. Insurance

OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Allianz Cornhill Insurance plc, policy number SZ/14939479/06. Details of the policy can be seen at the OA East office.

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

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.

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.

The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders within the subject site or on its boundaries

9.3. Site security

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.

9.4. Access

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 portable toilet on or near to the site if required. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be OA 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.

9.5. Site preparation

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.

Any other preparatory work, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, 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.

9.6. Site offices and welfare

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).

9.7. Backfilling/Reinstatement

Backfilling but not reinstatement of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client.

9.8. Monitoring

The relevant planning authority will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works. Monitoring will be conducted by representatives from the SCCAS/CT, and meetings may be attended by the OA East project manager and client to discuss findings and progress.

9.9. Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences. This will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature and conforms with CDM requirements.

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 OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

APPENDIX 1: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

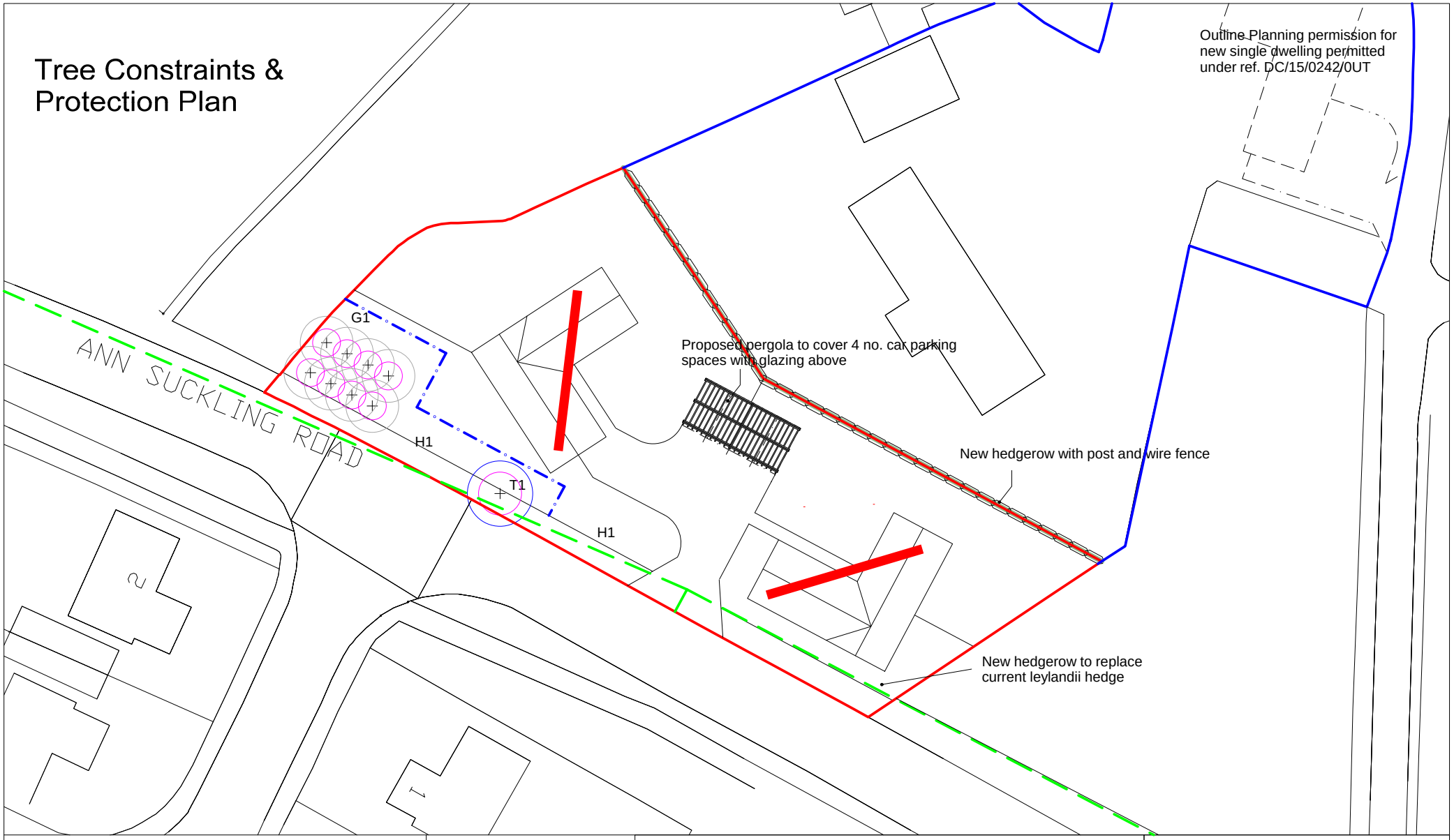
NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Freelance
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
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
Donelly, 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
Faine, Chris	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	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;	Oxford Archaeology

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	Oxford Archaeology
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
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
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 Cranfield University, Geoquest, and Geophysical Surveys, Bradford.

Tree Constraints & Protection Plan



Notes:

- Existing Category C tree to remain
- Existing Category C tree to be removed
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Barriers to BS 5837:2012
- No dig ground reinforcement solution used around tree roots

0 5 10
Metres

Client: Mr Ian Johnson

Title: Erection of 2 dwellings - Boyton Hall Farm, Anne Sucklings Lane, Haverhill, CB9 7TA

Date: 14.1.16 | Scale: 1:500 @ A4 | Drawing ref. H - BHF- 1.3 - Rev A

Webster Associates
Chartered Town Planners
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