



Knights Farm
Knights Farm Lane,
Harkstead, Suffolk

Client:
William Wrinch Farms

Date:
April 2018

HRK 097
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/037
Author: Michael Green
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HER Information

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Report Number 2018_037

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Summary

A trial trench evaluation was conducted by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company on land at Knights Farm, Harkstead as part of planning application DC/18/00373, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This work was conducted prior to the construction of a proposed reservoir.










Eighteen 30m long trenches were excavated on arable land revealing a single modern ditch and a single undated tree throw. The on-site observed geology was a predominant orange yellow clay with banding of coarse gravel and occasional yellow fine sand patches.

The work was carried out due to the favourable location for prehistoric activity near to the River Stour estuary and near-by crop marks of ring ditches associated with Bronze Age activity. Due to the topographic location and on-site geology it is likely that this area was avoided in prehistory. More favourable lighter soils, present adjacent to the area seem to have been preferred which is reflected in the crops marks seen.









Metal detecting of the topsoil deposits confirmed the presence of late post-medieval to modern night soiling on the site. This is known by documentary evidence held by the landowner allowing the Thames Barge companies rights to deposit material from London in the area.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Uncertain 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Uncertain 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number **0088**
- Deposit Number 0089
- Ordnance Datum

S	N
55.27	
⋈	⋈

1. Introduction

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) were commissioned by Andrew Hawes (acting on behalf of William Wrinch Farms) to undertake archaeological trial trenching for a proposed reservoir occupying 2.40 hectares. The evaluation covered 4% of the area, or 960m² and was undertaken as part of planning application DC/18/00373, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The work was undertaken to ground truth the previous geophysical survey conducted by SACIC (Schofield, T, 2018) which identified eleven possible prehistoric features.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies within an arable landscape, located c.1.6km to the southeast of the settlement of Harkstead, in the southern half of a single field at TM 2020 3418. It is bounded on its eastern border by a farm track, to the west and south by hedgerows and The Street runs along the northern boundary (Fig.1).

The field slopes down from its north-eastern corner at 12m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to 4m AOD in the southwestern corner. Bedrock geology is sedimentary in nature, consisting of Thames Group clay, silt and sand, formed between 56 and 33.9 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. This is overlain by sedimentary superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel, formed between 480 to 423 thousand years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).

On site superficial deposits were not noted in most trenches. The observed geology of the site was primary Thames group clays with patchy yellow sand and coarse gravel banding. This was seen directly below the topsoil with some subsoil coverage also observed in places.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The proposed reservoir site is situated in a rich archaeological landscape with a location which was considered likely to be preferable for prehistoric through to post-medieval settlement and events. The HER search revealed multiple entries for the presence of past activity near to the site. The results are shown in the table below and shown on Figure 3.

HER Number	Date	Description	Proximity to site
ARW007	Mesolithic to Neolithic	Find spot of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint tool	700m north-east
HRK012	Neolithic	Find spot of a Neolithic axe	100m south
HRK054 HRKMisc	Neolithic to Bronze Age	Find spot of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools	300m north
ARW022	Bronze Age	Finds scatter of Bronze Age flint working	600m east
HRK089	Bronze Age	Cropmarks of a possible Barrow	900m north-east
HRK017	Bronze Age	Cropmarks of a ring ditch	550m north
HRK 034	Bronze Age	Cropmarks of a ring ditch	330m south-west
HRK067	Bronze Age to post-medieval	Crop marks of a ring ditch and enclosures	280m-550m north
ARW014 ARW055	Prehistoric to post-medieval	Cropmarks of enclosures	600m east
HRK005	Prehistoric to Roman	Cropmarks of enclosures	650m north-east
ARW032	Saxon	Find spot of Saxon coins	900m east
HRK093	Medieval	Find spot of medieval ring	130m north
HRKMisc x3	Medieval to post-medieval	Find spots of two medieval to post-medieval coins and a purse bar	30m-230m west
DSF15979	Medieval to post-medieval	Scheduled monument of enclosure of Nether Hall	550m west
HKR007 HRK072 HRK073	Prehistoric to post-medieval	Cropmarks of enclosures, linear features and a possible track way	550m west
HRK035	Post-medieval	Cropmarks of enclosures	350m south-west
HRK066	Undated	Cropmarks of linear features	300m north
HRK068	Undated	Cropmarks of a possible track way	250m south

Table 1. HER Data summary

As shown by the HER search results the potential for activity dating to the prehistoric periods and later medieval to post-medieval periods is moderate to high. Additional activity can also be seen on the HER map (Fig.3) although these minor records have not been discussed. The large amount of crop marks and find spots in the area does suggest a highly utilised landscape.

Previous geophysical survey indicated potential pitting on the site but due to the mixed geology it was hard to discern definite features (Schofield 2018)

Historical maps show a modern ditch running through the site aligned north to south which is likely to have been filled in after 1958.

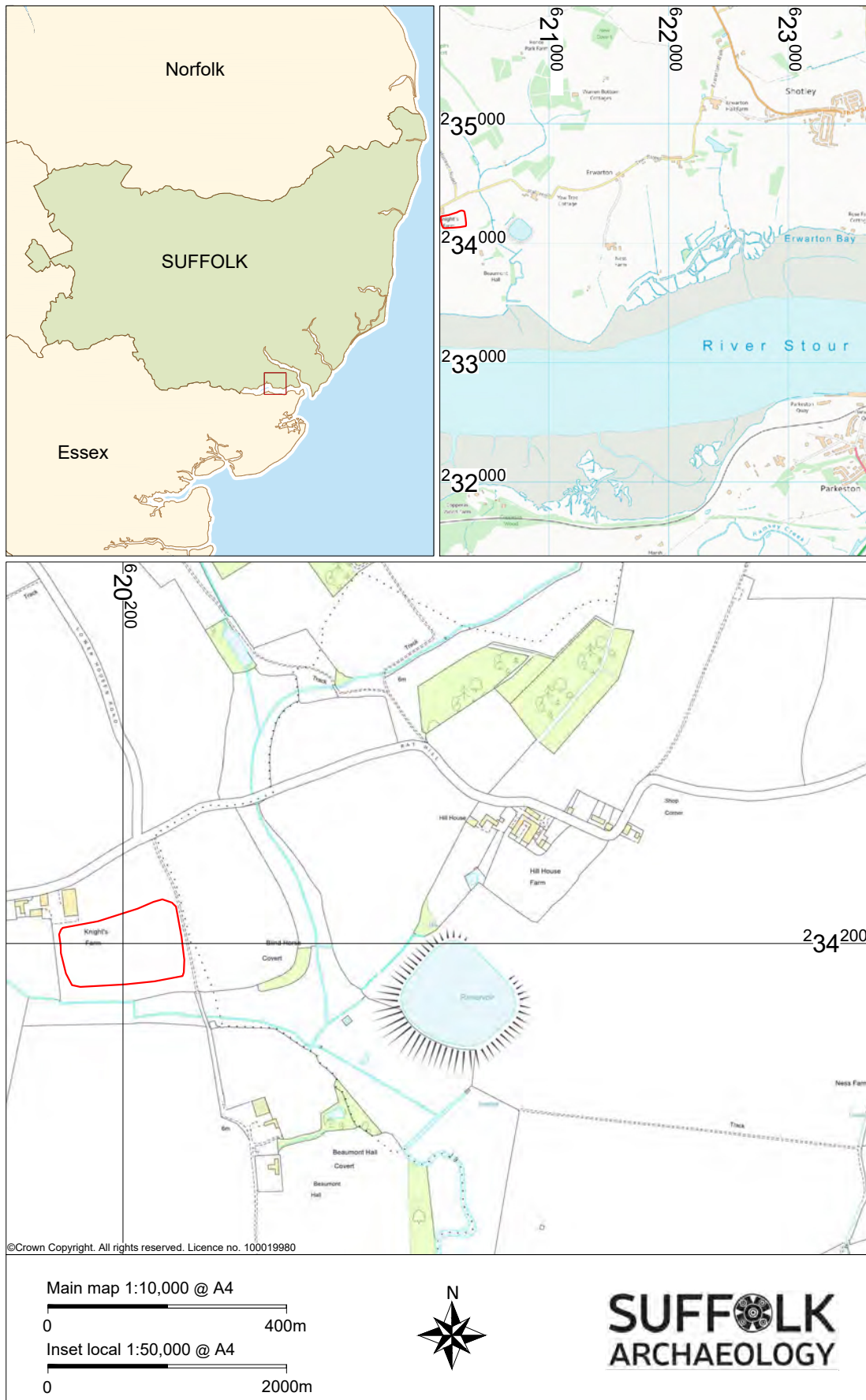
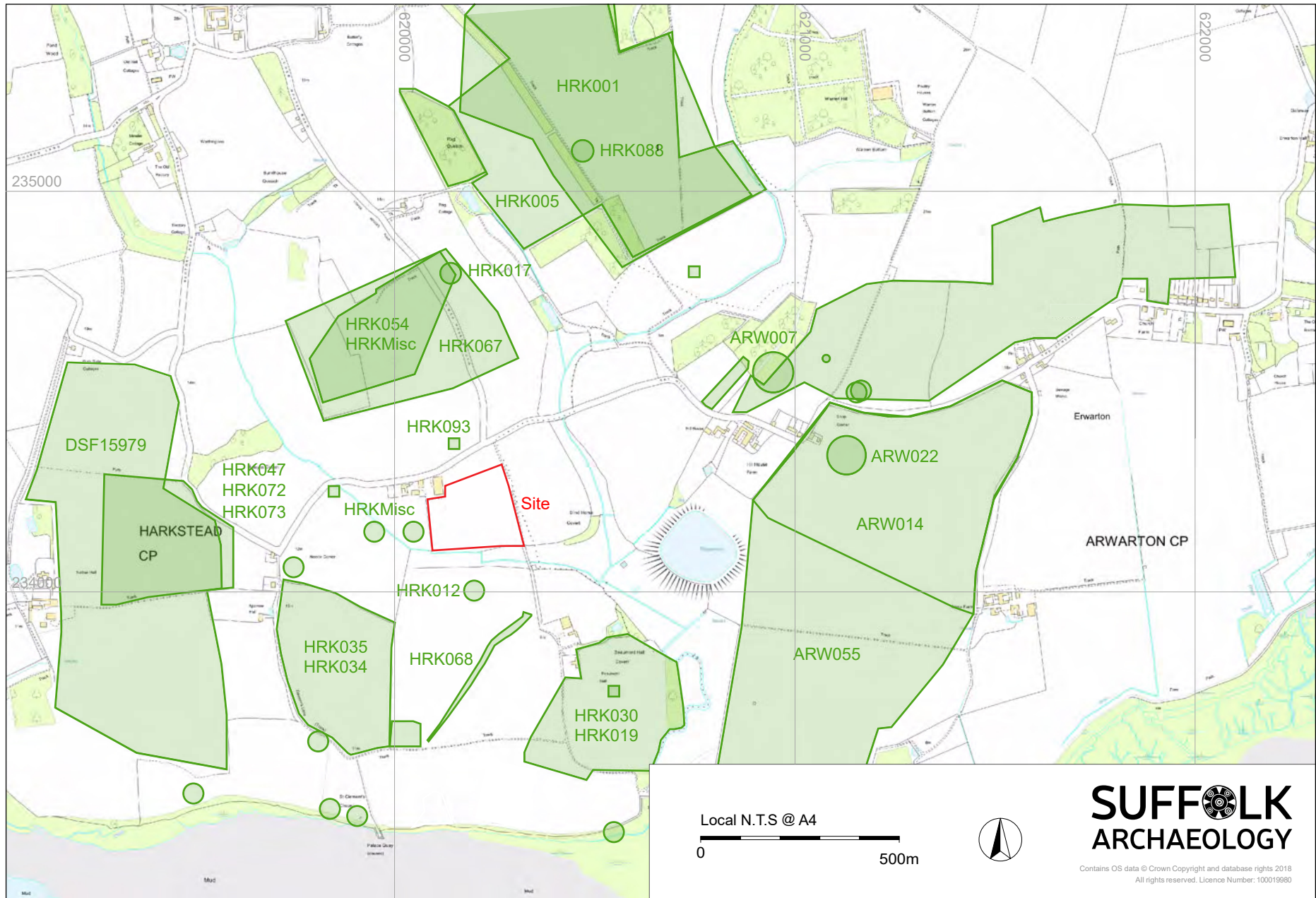


Figure 1. Site location showing site (red)



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Figure 2. HER



Figure 3. Overall trench plan with geophysics results underlying

4. Methodology

- 4.1 Fieldwork was carried out according to the Project brief (Appendix 2) guided by the Written Scheme of Investigation (Gardner, R) and the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation, 2012.
- 4.2 Fieldwork standards were guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the IFA paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation', revised 2008.
- 4.3 The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by members of SACIC led by Michael Green under the overall management of Rhodri Gardner. The fieldwork team was drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and included an experienced metal detectorist.
- 4.4 The trenches were marked out using a RTK GPS system and each individual trench was mapped separately using the GPS.
- 4.5 The trenches were excavated using one to two 360° machines fitted with toothless ditching buckets (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the direction of an archaeologist at all times. This involved the removal of 0.24m-0.4m of plough soil over most areas and 0.1m-0.3m of subsoil mostly in the southern trenches until the first visible archaeological horizon or the natural geology was seen.
- 4.6 Spoil heaps derived from the stripping were placed either side of the trenches; topsoil and subsoil were kept separate.
- 4.7 All features were excavated by hand unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Typically, 50% of discrete features such as pits and 10% of linear features (in 1m slots) were sampled by hand excavation, with section locations being selected to answer specific site questions. Modern features including field drains were excavated in 0.5m slots to clarify the presence of modern material including the intact drains. These features were only recorded in plan using an RTK GPS.

- 4.8 Metal detector investigation of the site took place throughout the evaluation by an experienced SA metal-detectorist. The topsoil of all trenches was scanned before removal and the subsoil (where present) was detected when exposed, before removal. Exposed features and excavated material was also scanned during the excavations. Only modern finds were recovered and a select few items were issued with small finds numbers to sample the material present.
- 4.9 Trenches were backfilled subsoil first after agreement with SCCAS.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Eighteen trenches 30m in length by 1.8m in width were excavated on the proposed reservoir development area, totalling 540m of trenching. No significant archaeological deposits were discovered from the works. A single modern ditch, a single undated tree-throw and late post-medieval to modern night soiling was discovered along with multiple modern field drains.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located at the north-east of the proposed development area, orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. Topsoil 0001 was 0.3m in depth covering subsoil 0002 which measured 0.1m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained a single field drain. No archaeological features were present.



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south-east, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located at the north end of the proposed development area, orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.9m. Topsoil 0003 was 0.3m in depth; this covered subsoil 0004 which measured 0.6m in depth at the western end of the trench and 0.2m elsewhere. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay at the eastern end of the trench and yellow sand at the western end of the trench. The trench contained a single field drain, tree throw 0005 and a single glacial feature.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking east, 1 x 1m scale.

Tree throw 0005 was irregular in plan and section and undercut in places. It measured 0.72m in length, 0.46m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.26m. It contained a single fill 0006, which was a moderately compact light-yellow grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.



Plate 3. Trench 2, tree throw 0005, looking north, 1 x 0.2m scale.

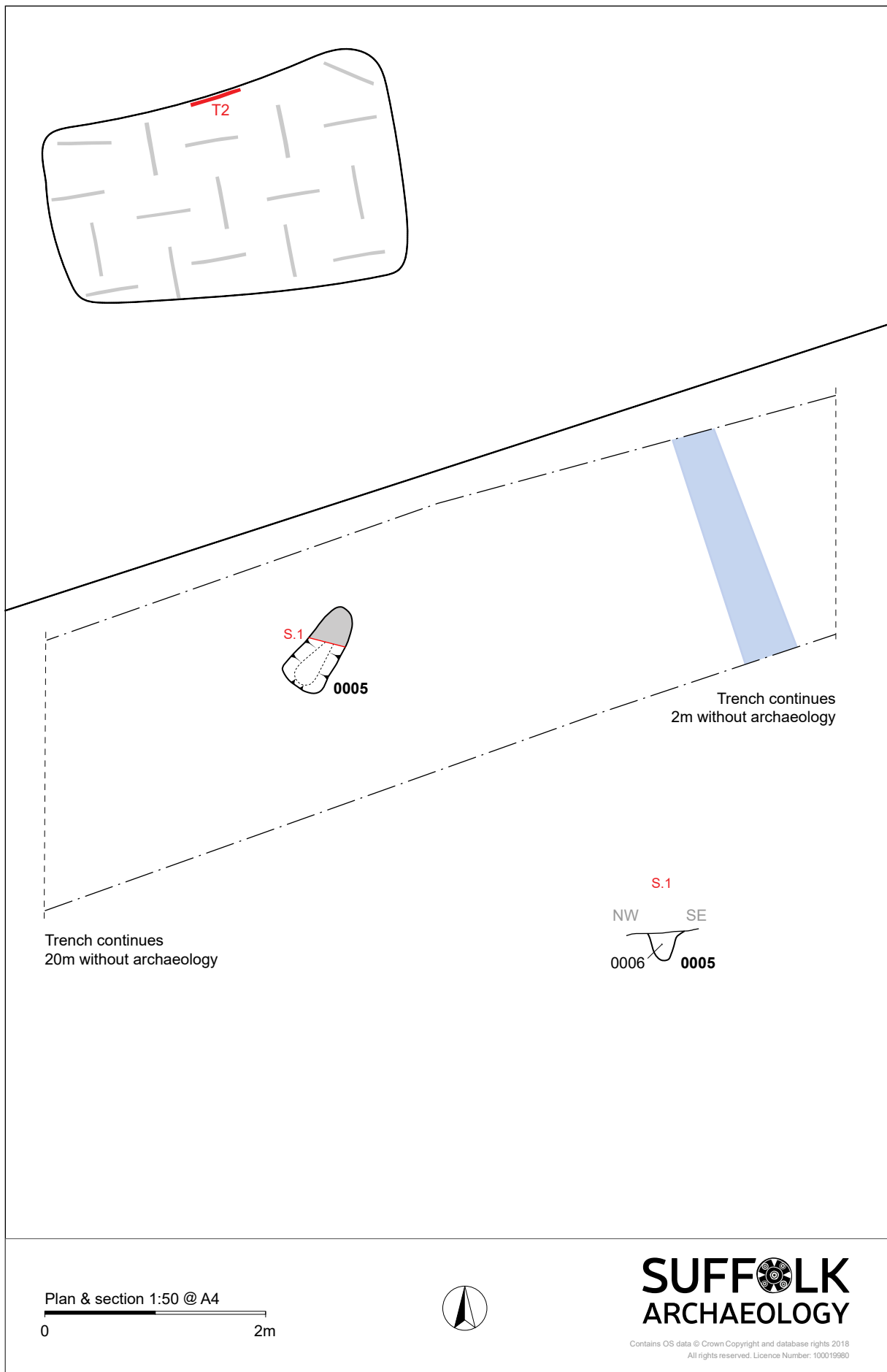


Figure 4. Trench 2 plan and section

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located at the north-west end of the proposed development area, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. Topsoil 0007 was 0.28m in depth covering subsoil 0008 which measured 0.12m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay at the southern end with most of the trench showing yellow sand and gravel deposits. No archaeological features were present.



Plate 4. Trench 3, looking south, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located at the north-west of the proposed development area, orientated west to east. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.49m. Topsoil 0009 was 0.28m in depth covering subsoil 0010 which measured 0.21m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow sand and gravel and the trench contained a single drain and two plough scars. No archaeological features were present.



Plate 5. Trench 4, looking west, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located at the north-west of the proposed development area orientated east to west. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.43m. Topsoil 0011 was 0.3m in depth covering subsoil 0012 which measured 0.13m in depth. The observed geology was mid yellow grey sandy clay and the trench contained a single field drain. No archaeological features were present.



Plate 6. Trench 5, looking west, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was located in the central area of the proposed development, orientated east to west. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.34m. Topsoil 0013 was 0.3m in depth covering subsoil 0014 which measured 0.04m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained two field drains, an irrigation main and a single modern ditch.



Plate 7. Trench 6, looking east, 1 x 1m scale.

Ditch 0041 was seen in the central area of the trench and was linear in plan aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It had moderately concave sides and was cut by a large field drain (cut 0039) which ran alongside the ditch. It measured 0.94m in width and 0.24m in depth and contained a single fill 0042, which was a dark brown grey loose silty clay containing modern concrete which was discarded. Retained finds mostly consisted of modern CBM.



Plate 8. Trench 6, Ditch 0041 and field drain 0039, looking north, 1 x 1m scale.

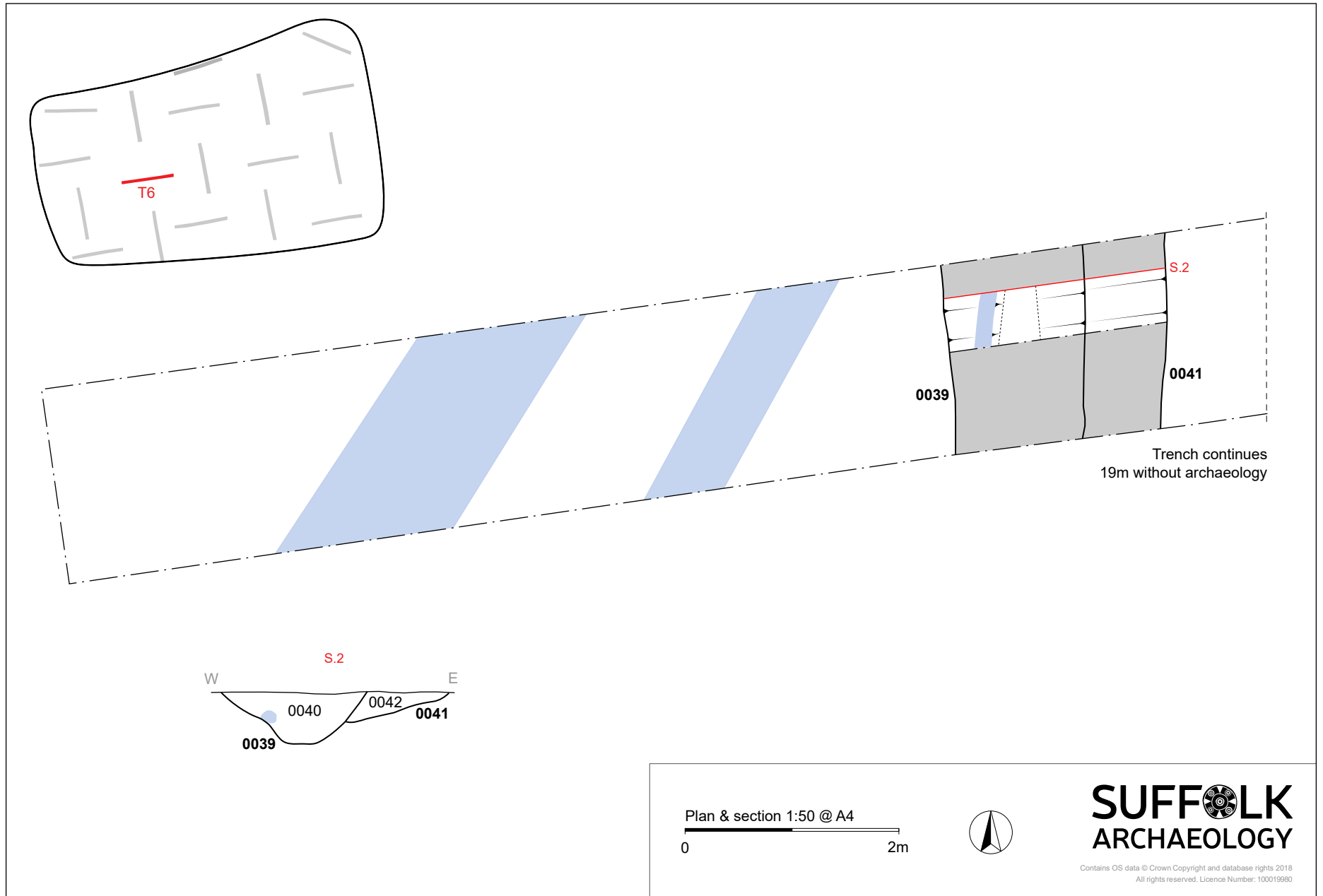


Figure 5. Trench 6 plan and section

Trench 7

Trench 7 was located at the north central area of the proposed development, orientated west to east. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.39m. Topsoil 0015 was 0.29m in depth covering subsoil 0016 which measured 0.1m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained a single irrigation main. No archaeological features were present.



Plate 9. Trench 7, looking west, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was located at the central eastern area of the proposed development, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.48m. Topsoil 0017 was 0.32m in depth covering subsoil 0018 which measured 0.16m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained two field drains. No archaeological features were present.



Plate 10. Trench 8, looking north, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was located at the eastern end of the proposed development area, orientated east to west. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.48m. Topsoil 0019 was 0.28m in depth covering subsoil 0020 which measured 0.2m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained no archaeological features.



Plate 11. Trench 9, looking east, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was located at the east of the proposed development area, orientated north to south. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.46m. Topsoil 0021 was 0.28m in depth covering subsoil 0022 which measured 0.18m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained no archaeological features.



Plate 12. Trench 10, looking north, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was located at the eastern central area of the proposed development orientated east to west. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. Topsoil 0023 was 0.24m in depth covering subsoil 0024 which measured 0.16m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained four field drains. No archaeological features were present.



Plate 13. Trench 11, looking east, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was located at the central area of the proposed development orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.38m. Topsoil 0025 was 0.28m in depth covering subsoil 0026 which measured 0.1m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained a single field drain. No archaeological features were present.



Plate 14. Trench 12, looking north, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was located in the central area of the proposed development orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.55m. Topsoil 0027 was 0.31m in depth covering subsoil 0028 which measured 0.24m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained three field drains. No archaeological features were present.



Plate 15. Trench 13, looking north, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was located at the south-west of the proposed development area, orientated east to west. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.7m. Topsoil 0029 was 0.4m in depth covering subsoil 0030 which measured 0.3m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained a single drain and an irrigation main. No archaeological features were present.



Plate 16. Trench 14, looking west, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 15

Trench 15 was located at the south of the proposed development area, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.56m. Topsoil 0031 was 0.4m in depth covering subsoil 0032 which

measured 0.16m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained no archaeological features.



Plate 17. Trench 15, looking north, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 16

Trench 16 was located at the south of the proposed development area, orientated east to west. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.35m. Topsoil 0033 was 0.3m in depth covering subsoil 0034 which measured 0.05m in depth where present. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained no archaeological features.



Plate 18. Trench 16, looking west, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was located at the south-east of the proposed development area, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.42m. Topsoil 0035 was 0.24m in depth covering subsoil 0036 which measured 0.18m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained three field drains. No archaeological features were present.



Plate 19. Trench 17, looking north, 1 x 1m scale.

Trench 18

Trench 18 was located at the south-east of the proposed development area orientated east to west. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.52m. Topsoil 0037 was 0.32m in depth covering subsoil 0038 which measured 0.2m in depth. The observed geology was light yellow grey clay and the trench contained a single field drain. No archaeological features were present.



Plate 20. Trench 18, looking west, 1 x 1m scale.

Plough soil archaeology

A small range of metal detected finds was recovered from the plough soil on the site dating to the 19th to 20th century. A sample of these were retained as small find numbers 1000-1005 (see section 6.5). Two Victorian coins were also found within the topsoil deposits away from trenching (Pl. 21 below); these were photographed but not included as small finds. This material is associated with the known night soiling in the area which is corroborated by documentary evidence held by the landowner, which states that the Thames barges were permitted to deposit material from London on the farm in the 19th to 20th centuries. A single musket or carbine shot and a single weight was also discovered that may pre-date these items. Small finds 1002 and 1003 may date to the 17th to 18th centuries.



Plate 21. Victorian coins dated 1862 and 1888.

5.3 Phasing

Modern (19th to 20th century)

The only datable phase of archaeology present on site was modern. This phase includes all apart from one feature, including the field drains, night soiling activity, ditch 0041 and field drain 0039 in Trench 6.

Undated

A single undated tree throw 0005 was seen in Trench 2. It was irregular in plan and contained no dating evidence.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were mostly recovered from a single context from the evaluation, as shown below. In addition, a small number of small finds from other trenches were retained for the report.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Iron Nails		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0040	1	114	2	49	1	1	Pmed
Total	1	114	2	49	1	1	

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

A single sherd of a large bowl or panchion with a worn internal glaze was recovered from fill 0040 of ditch 0041 in Trench 6. It is a Glazed Red Earthenware dating to the 16th-18th centuries.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

Two small fragments of ceramic building material were collected from fill 0040 in Trench 6. An abraded piece, probably part of a roofing tile made in a fully oxidised fine sandy fabric with clay pellets (fscp) dates to the late medieval to post-medieval period (wt: 18g). In addition, a corner of a brick, (wt: 32g) made in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions is later in date, and may belong to the nineteenth century. One of the external surfaces of the brick has been painted in black paint. These fragments have been fully catalogued and are not recommended to be retained in the archive.

6.4 Iron nails

The shaft of an iron nail with a circular section was also present in fill 0040 of ditch 0041 (length 38mm). It is probably post-medieval.

6.5 The small finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction and recording method

Six objects were recorded as small finds, three of copper alloy and three of lead. They

have been fully catalogued on the database with the assistance of low-powered magnification. A complete listing is provided as Appendix*.

The overall condition of the small finds is poor, with small patches of corrosion or areas of damage evident on them all.

The assemblage

Post-medieval – modern

Copper alloy

Cast, flat, discoidal tombac button with integral wire hoop, now incomplete. The exterior is silvered suggesting the button could be pewter.
SF1000, topsoil 0009, Trench 4.

Incomplete, possible cast button head. In plan, sub-oval; in section convex-concave.
SF1001, topsoil 0011, Trench 5.

Incomplete object; triangular in plan; rectangular in section.
SF1004, topsoil 0033, Trench 16.

Lead

Complete, cast spherical shot. It has a flattened patch measuring 5 mm in diameter either caused from the use of a ramrod or from being included in a multiple load. The weight of the lead shot suggests it was fired from either a musket or a carbine (Harding, 2012). It is possibly of 17th century date.
SF1002, topsoil 0011, Trench 5.

Complete cast tubular fishing or net weight, probably dating between AD1700 - 1900. It is biconical with tapering ends. It is circular in cross-section, and has a circular perforation that runs through its length; the perforation measures 7mm in diameter. A similar example of a net weight is illustrated in Bailey, 1993, 34, no. 60. Tubular weights are not uncommon finds but can be difficult to date; an example of a rolled lead weight of slightly earlier date, 16th - 17th century, is illustrated in Egan, 2005, 158, fig. 154, no. 819a.
SF1003, topsoil 0025, Trench 12.

The lid or cap of an unidentified object likely dating to the post medieval or later period. It is circular in plan with a circumferential rim on both sides. In the centre of one side is the remains of a shank.
SF1005, topsoil 0033, Trench 16.

Discussion

The small finds assemblage represented here is a sample of the material found during the metal detecting of the plough soil. The objects are predominantly of 19th to 20th century date. An exception to this is the musket ball, SF1002, which is likely to be of an earlier, 17th century date.

The material is present on the site due to the activity of night soiling; it is known from documentary evidence held by the landowner that material from London was deposited on the site by Thames barges during the 19th and 20th centuries.

It is not recommended that the small finds are retained for the archive.

6.6 Discussion of material evidence

In spite of the relative proximity of the site to areas of archaeological potential, there was no artefactual evidence of any activity predating the post-medieval period. The metal artefacts include material brought in from London from night soiling.

7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The lack of archaeological features in the proposed development area suggests that geology plays a major part in the landuse in this rich archaeological area. The presence of crop marks in close proximity to the site shows that this was a favourable location, especially in the prehistoric periods, but due to the clay geology of the site this area has been avoided. The majority of the land around the development area is lighter sand and gravel soils that are free draining and dry; this is not the case within the development area as can be readily shown by the large amount of modern field drains that were discovered within the clay deposits seen.

The use of the development area begins in the 19th century with modern agriculture and drainage; prior to this it is likely that the area was either pasture or unutilised scrub land. The night soiling activity seen on site shows that the land needed additional nutrients and was probably a poor area for agricultural use. Due to the lack of archaeological features seen within this evaluation stage no further work is recommended by the author.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SACIC Needham Market

Digital archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Harkstead\HRK 097 Knights Farm Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Harkstead\HRK 097 Knights Farm Evaluation\Photographs

Finds and environmental archive: SACIC Needham Market Store.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by John Phillips, Rui Olivier, Filipe Santos and directed by Michael Green.

Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and Clare Wooton. The specialist find reports were produced by Richenda Goffin and Dr Ruth Beveridge.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Google Earth Pro, 2018, <https://www.google.com/earth/>

Resource Management
Bury Resource Centre
Hollow Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AY

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Knights Farm, Knights Farm Lane, Harkstead

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Babergh District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: DC/18/00373

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)

GRID REFERENCE: TM 202 341

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Reservoir

DEVELOPMENT AREA: c.2.4ha

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Rachael Abraham
Senior Archaeological Officer
Tel. : 01284 741232
E-mail: Rachael.abraham@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 23rd March 2018

Summary

- 1.1 Permitted development has been sought for a new reservoir, and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have advised that prior approval is required for the siting, design and external appearance of this proposal.
- 1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation, and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2017. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.

- 1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the evaluation report may be rejected.
- 1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The location of this proposed reservoir has very high archaeological potential. It is situated in a topographically favourable location for archaeological activity overlooking the River Stour, and in an area of light, sandy soils which tended to attract early occupation. Cropmarks have been recorded surrounding the site (HRK 007, 019, 035, 066, 072, 073, ARW 014), including a Scheduled enclosure site (HRK 007) and numerous ring ditches likely to represent the remains of Bronze Age burial mounds (HRK 004, 034, 065). Finds of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date have also been identified around the proposed reservoir site (HRK 012, 054, 056). However, this site has never been the subject of systematic archaeological investigation and there is high potential for previously unidentified archaeological remains to be present.

Planning Background

- 3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 4% by area, which is 960m². Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, using, where possible, a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c. 530m of trenching at 1.80m in width. Provision for an additional 1% trial trenching contingency should be made, for use if further clarification of the nature or extent of remains identified is required (130m of trenching at 1.8m in width).
- 4.4 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.
- 4.5 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before trenches are stripped, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 5.4 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site. The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer. **ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.**
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 **This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.**

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2008) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (<http://www.archaeologists.net> or 0118 378 6446).

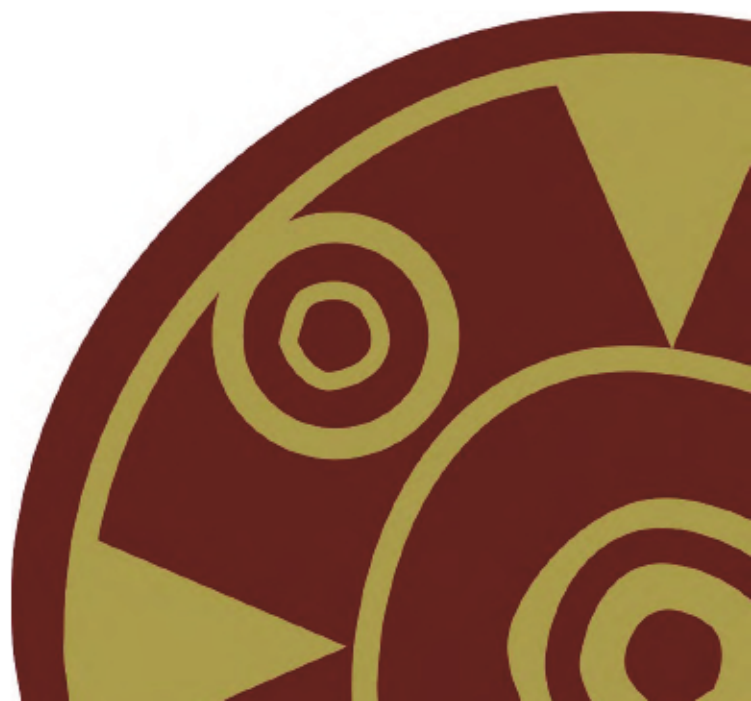
The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.



HRK 097, Knights Farm, Knights Farm Lane,
Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation
for
Trenched Evaluation

Date: March 2018
Prepared by: Preston Boyles
Issued to: Rachel Abraham (SCCAS)
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Project details

Planning Application No: DC/18/00373 (Babergh District Council)

Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham

Grid Reference: TM 2020 3418

Area: 2.4ha

HER Parish Code: HRK 097

Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-312924

Project Start date: TBC

Project Duration: c. 4 days

Client/Funding Body: William Wrinch Farms

SACIC Project Manager: Rhodri Gardner

SACIC Project Officer: TBC

1. Introduction and Project Background

- 1.1. Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by William Wrinch Farms to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig. 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers that trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed reservoir would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2. The works comprise trial trench evaluation of land covering 2.4ha (in advance of the construction of a reservoir), covering 4% of the area, or 960m². This requires c.530m of 1.8m wide trenching, organised in a systematic grid array (Fig. 2). A provision for 1% addition trial trenching, amounting to a further 130m of trenching, has been set aside as a contingency in the event that further clarification of archaeological remains is required.
- 1.3. The site is located at Knights Farm, Knights Farm Lane, Harkstead, at NGR TM 202 341.
- 1.4. The present stage of work is being undertaken as part of planning application DC/18/00373, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The purpose of such work is the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they might become damaged or destroyed in the course of development.
- 1.5. The archaeological investigation will be conducted to comply with the Brief produced for this specific planning condition by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), dated 23rd March 2018.
- 1.6. The site lies in an area of high archaeological interest as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER) and as highlighted by the Brief as being topographically favourable for archaeological remains due to its location overlooking the Stour Valley (Abraham 2018).
- 1.7. The Brief highlights previously identified archaeological remains surrounding the site,

summarised in Section 3 below.

- 1.8. A previous geophysical survey had been conducted by Timothy Schofield of Suffolk Archaeology (HRK 097), which had identified a small number of potential archaeological anomalies, interpreted as possible pits (Schofield 2018).
- 1.9. The groundworks for the proposed reservoir are liable to damage or destroy any archaeological deposits that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of groundworks.
- 1.10. This WSI complies with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (ClfA 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England' (Gurney 2003).
- 1.11. The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 4.2 of the SCCAS Brief:

- RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*
- RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*
- RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*
- RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).

2. The Site

- 2.1. The site lies within an arable landscape, located c.1.6km to the southeast of the settlement of Harkstead, in the southern half of a single field at TM 2020 3418. It is bounded on its eastern border by a farm track, to the west and south by hedgerows and The Street runs along the northern boundary (Fig.1).

- 2.2. The field slopes down from its northeastern corner at 12m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to 4m AOD in the southwestern corner. The bedrock geology for the site is recorded as red crag formation sand, with areas of Thames group clay, silt and sand, overlain by superficial geology Quaternary Period, and Lowestoft sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2018).

- 2.3. The work is being commissioned for William Wrinch Farms.



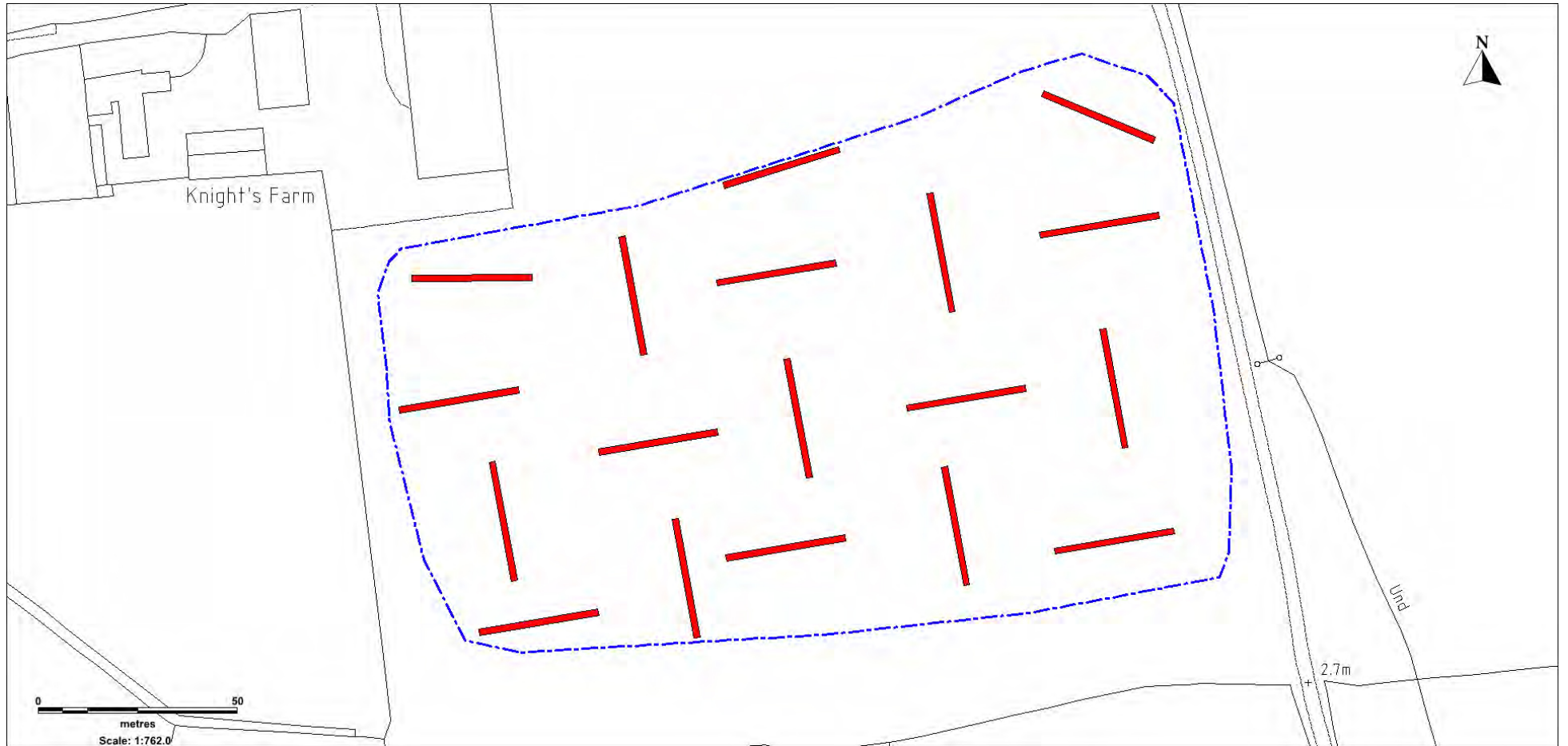
Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence Number: 100019980
Figure 1. Location map (site marked in red)

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1. An up-to-date search of the HER data will be undertaken as part of the evaluation work to fully contextualise any archaeological information recovered during the current project. The following information has been summarised from the SCCAS brief (Abraham 2018).

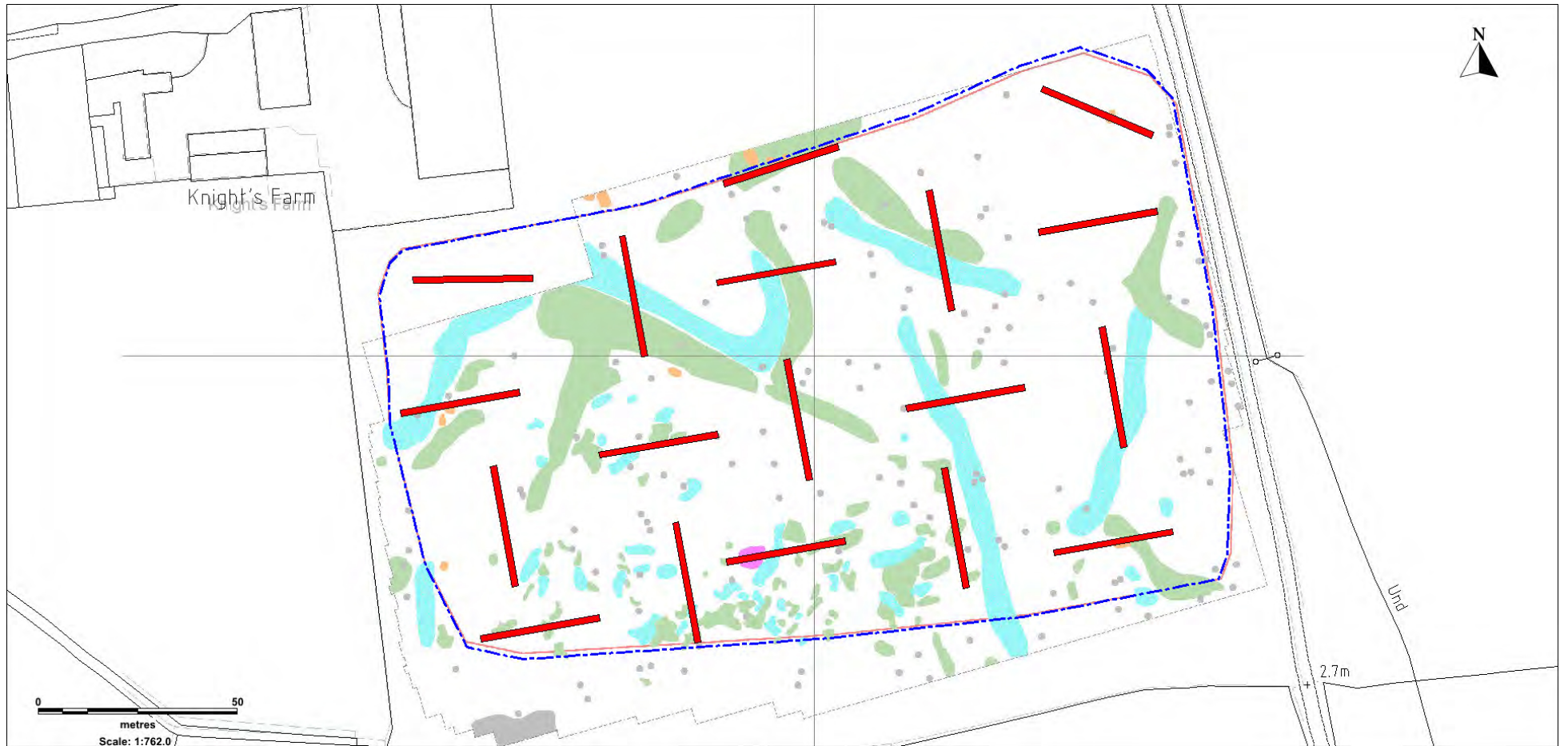
- 3.2. The Brief highlights previously identified archaeological remains surrounding the site, which include a series of cropmarks (HRK 007, 019, 035, 066, 072, 073, ARW 014), one of which is a scheduled enclosure site (HRK 007), and several are identified as ring ditches likely to represent the remains of Bronze Age burial mounds (HRH 007). Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval finds have been uncovered around the proposed reservoir site (HRK 012, 054, 056).

- 3.3. A geophysical survey (HRK 097), conducted by Timothy Schofield of Suffolk Archaeology, had identified a small number of potential archaeological features. These were interpreted as potential pits (Schofield 2018).



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Figure 2. Trench locations



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Figure 3. Trench locations – shown with geophysics interpretation plot



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Figure 4. Trench locations – shown with geophysics greyscale plot

4. Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 4.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 3 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 4.2 The brief requires that 4% of the PDA be sampled via trial trenching, which equates to c.960m² of 2.4ha. This requires c. 530m of 1.8m wide trenching, which has been divided up into eighteen (18) proposed trenches (Fig. 2).
- 4.3 The trenches will be distributed as evenly as possible, while also targeting anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. They are positioned in areas currently free from obstacles and known services. The locations of the trenches are depicted on Figures 2-4, which show how the trench plan has been devised while taking the geophysical survey data into account.
- 4.4 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore, if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 4.5 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if this is required.
- 4.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary to satisfy the project aims and to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2017).

- 4.7 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is employed or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 4.8 All features will be investigated according to the criteria outlined in the Suffolk County Council trenched evaluation requirements (2017).
- 4.9 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be measured and recorded. Feature sections will be recorded at 1:10 or 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 4.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office (HRK 097) and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 4.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 4.12 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including of trenches prior to cutting as well as trench bases and spoil heaps.
- 4.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

- 4.14 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 4.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 4.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 4.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site and approval for additional costs sought from the client.

5. Post-excavation

- 5.1 A unique HER number will be acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project. The HER number in this instance is HRK 097.
- 5.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 5.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 5.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 5.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 5.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 5.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- 5.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (Darling 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (PCRG 2011).
- 5.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 5.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 5.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 5.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 5.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 5.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-

specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report, in this case the relevant OASIS number is 312924.

- 5.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within 30 days of receipt of any report.
- 5.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 5.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 5.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines issued by the SCCAS. The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 5.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 5.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site-specific basis.

- 5.22 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 5.23 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 5.24 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

6. Additional considerations

6.1 Health and Safety

- 6.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 6.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 6.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 6.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 6.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high-risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 6.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

6.2 Environmental controls

- 6.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

6.3 Plant machinery

6.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

6.4 Site security

6.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.

6.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates *etc.* are the responsibility of the client.

6.5 Access

6.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.

6.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

6.6 Site preparation

6.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the

client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

6.7 Backfilling

- 6.7.1 Each trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.
- 6.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 6.7.3 Backfilling will only occur after confirmation with the representatives of the LPA (the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service).
- 6.7.4 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement. If required, it could lead to a variation in costs.

6.8 Monitoring

- 6.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.

7. Staffing

7.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 4 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

7.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed before the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 7.1.

7.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.

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Site Code: HRK097

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0001			Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.8m	0.30m	0002	
0002		1	Layer		Subsoil. Mostly mid brownish grey, clay, firmly compacted in trench 1. Occasional to frequent manganese and occasional flint stone. Not homogenous across site.	Sub soil.	30m	1.8m	0.30m		0001
0003			Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	>30m	1.90m	>30m	0004	
0004			Layer		Subsoil. Mostly mid brownish grey, clay, firmly compacted in trench 1. Occasional to frequent manganese and occasional flint stone. Not homogenous across site.	Subsoil.	>30m	>1.90m	0.26m	0006	0003
0005	0005		Pit Cut		Cut of a pit. Irregular shape in plan with no particular alignment. It has a gradual sloping profile leading to an irregular base.	Likely a treethrow as the cut is very irregular.	0.72m	0.46m	0.26m		0006
0006	0005		Pit Fill		Single fill of [0005]. Mixed light yellow and grey clay with charcoal inclusions and an ok horizon.	Likely a treethrow as the cut is very irregular. Natural filling likely.	0.72m	0.46m	0.26m	0005	0004
0007		3	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.28m	0008	
0008		3	Layer		Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy clay, moderately compacted with occasional flint stones.	Subsoil in Trench 3.	30m	1.80m	0.12m		0007
0009		4	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.28m	0010	
0010		4	Layer		Subsoil. Mid orangey brown sandy clay with moderate compaction and occasional flint inclusions.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0.21m		0009

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0011		5	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.30	0012	
0012		5	Layer		Subsoil. Mid orangey brown, sandy clay, moderately compacted with occasional flint inclusions.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0.13m		0011
0013		6	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.30m	0014	
0014		6	Layer		Subsoil. Light orangey brown firm clay.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0.04m	0040	0013
0015		7	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.29m	0016	
0016		7	Layer		Mid orangey brown, sandy clay. Sub soil.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0.10m		0015
0017		8	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.32m	0018	
0018		8	Layer		Subsoil. Light orangey brown firm clay with grey clayey patches and pockets of manganese.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0.16m		0017
0019		9	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m		0020	
0020		9	Layer		Mid orangey brown, firm clay with pockets of manganese.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0.20m		0019
0021		10	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.28m	0022	
0022		10	Layer		Light orangey brown firm clay with grey clayey patches and manganese pockets.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0.18m		0021

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0023		11	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.24m	0024	
0024		11	Layer		Light orangey brown firm clay with greyish clayey patches and manganese pockets.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0.16m		0023
0025		12	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m		0026	
0026		12	Layer		Mid orangey brown firm clay.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0.10m		0025
0027		13	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.31m	0028	
0028		13	Layer		Mid orangey brown firm clay.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0.24m		0027
0029		14	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.40m	0030	
0030		14	Layer		Mid orangey brown firm clay.		30m	1.80m	0.30m		0029
0031		15	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.40m	0032	
0032		15	Layer		Mid orangey brown firm clay.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0-.16m		0031
0033		16	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.30m	0034	
0034		16	Layer		Mid orangey brown firm clay.		30m	1.80m	0.05m		0033

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0035		17	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.24m	0036	
0036		17	Layer		Light orangey brown firm clay.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0.18m		0035
0037		18	Layer		Topsoil Dark/mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Firmly compacted. Quite homogenous across site. Has occasional flint stone inclusions.	Top soil.	30m	1.80m	0.32m	0038	
0038		18	Layer		Mid orangey brown firm clay.	Subsoil.	30m	1.80m	0.20m		0037
0039	0039	6	Linear Cut		Cut of field drain, linear, running NNE-SSW. Steeped slope, flat base. Truncates field boundary [0041].	Field drain. Modern. Recorded because it cuts field boundary.	1.90m visible	1.34m	0.48m	0042, 00	0040
0040	0039	6	Linear Fill		Fill of single fill of field drain. Dark grey, silty clay, firm. Contains a drain ceramic pipe (modern). Rare flint stone inclusions. Fill is slightly lighter and firmer towards base.	Field drain. Modern. Cuts field boundary [0041].	1.90m visible	1.34m	0.48m	0039	0014
0041	0041	6	Linear Cut		Cut of field boundary. Linear, runs NNE to SSW. Gradual slope. Base truncated by field drain [0039].	Field boundary. Modern. Cut by field drain [0039].	1.90m visible	0.94m	0.24m	0041	0039, 00
0042	0041	6	Linear Fill		Single fill of field boundary. Dark/mid brownish grey, silty clay, firmly compacted. Occasional fragments of modern CBM and rare flint stone inclusions.	Field boundary. Modern. Cut by field drain [0039].	1.90m visible	0.94m	0.24m	0041	0039

Appendix 3. Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: suffolka1-312924

Project details

Project name	Knights Farm, Proposed reservoir, Harkstead
Short description of the project	Eighteen 30m long trenches were excavated on arable land revealing a single modern ditch and a single undated tree throw. Modern night soiling was also present, shown by metal detected finds and documentary evidence held by the client.
Project dates	Start: 09-04-2018 End: 11-04-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	310031 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Modern
Significant Finds	LEAD SHOT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors","Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HARKSTEAD Knights Farm Proposed Reservoir
Postcode	IP9 1BY
Study area	2.4 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 620202 234292 51.847152252776 1.80483547285 51 50 49 N 001 48 17
E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 0.3m Max: 0.7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Rachael Abraham

Project director/manager Rhodri Gardner

Project supervisor Michael Green

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body William Wrinch Farms

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Physical Contents "Ceramics","other"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Digital Contents "Survey","other"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Entered by Michael Green (michael.green@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 16 May 2018

OASIS:

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