



Nether Hall Farm Proposed  
Reservoir,  
Harkstead, Suffolk

Client:  
**Mr. Tom Wrinch**

Date:  
May 2018

HRK 098  
Archaeological Evaluation Report  
SACIC Report No. 2018/55  
Author: Linzi Everett  
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## HER Information

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**Site Code:** HRK 098  
**Site Name:** Proposed Reservoir, Nether Hall Farm  
**Report Number** 2018/55  
**Planning Application No:** DC/18/01320  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 9th-17th May 2018  
**Grid Reference:** TM 1967 3475  
**Oasis Reference:** Suffolka1-316001  
**Curatorial Officer:** Rachael Abraham  
**Project Officer:** Linzi Everett  
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Prepared By: Linzi Everett  
Date: May 2018  
Approved By: Stuart Boulter  
Position: Senior Project Officer  
Date:  
Signed:



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## Summary

An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of twenty-four trenches, was carried out on land at Nether Hall Farm, Harkstead, in advance of a proposed reservoir.

Archaeological features were identified in twelve trenches, mostly in the form of post-medieval field boundary and drainage ditches. Two large undated features in the north-western corner of the site were not clearly identifiable, but the later of these could represent a former pond, given its humic fill and proximity to both a north – south watercourse and an existing pond just outside of the proposed development area.

Prehistoric activity was identified adjacent to the southern boundary of the site where a probable Bronze Age ditch was recorded close to a large shallow pit or natural hollow filled with heat-altered flint rich material and a silty fill containing Late Bronze Age pottery. It is possible that at least some of the undated ditches elsewhere on the site which had sterile, leached fills and were sealed by a layer of subsoil, were also of prehistoric date.

Activity associated with a disused gravel quarry marked on historic maps appears to have had some impact on the north eastern edge of the site, but the full extent of this is unclear.



## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out at land at Nether Hall Farm, Harkstead, as a condition of planning consent to construct a new farm reservoir (Fig. 1). Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) were commissioned by Mr. Tom Wrinch to undertake evaluation of 4% of the total 3.3ha site according to a verbal Brief by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and a Written Scheme of Investigation by Stuart Boulter (SACIC, Appendix 1) as a condition of planning application DC/18/01320. Trenches were distributed both randomly and targeted to investigate possible features identified during an earlier geophysical survey (Schofield, 2018). A contingency was in place to excavate a further 1% (183m) of trench should SCCAS feel that further clarification of the evaluation results was required.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site lies c.0.9km to the east of the main settlement of Harkstead in a single field at TM 1967 3475. It is mainly bounded by hedgerows, with a small watercourse running below the hedge along the site's western edge. An east-west track runs along the northern boundary and most of the eastern edge is defined by a disused quarry pit. The site comprises rough grassland or meadow and undulates irregularly and significantly, but with a general trend of sloping down from the eastern boundary to the western watercourse, a change from c.15m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) down to 8m AOD.

The natural geology consists of sedimentary superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel, formed 480 to 423 thousand years ago in the Quaternary Period overlying a sedimentary bedrock geology of Thames Group clay, silt and sand, formed between 56 and 33.9 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. (BGS website, May 2018).

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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No systematic archaeological investigation has previously been undertaken on the site, the location of which has a very high archaeological potential on light sandy soils overlooking the River Stour, a location considered favourable for settlement and activity

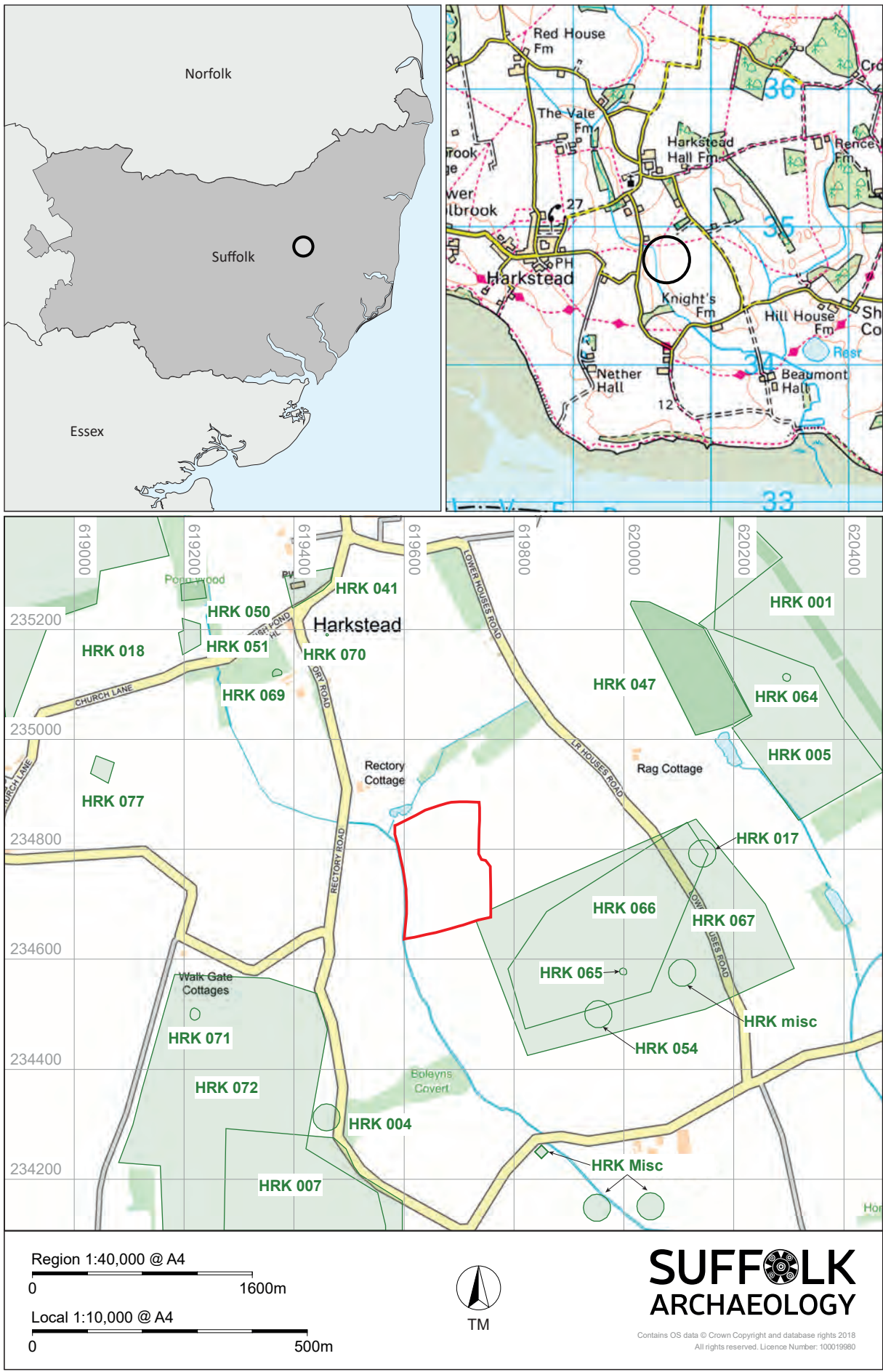


Figure 1. Site location (red)

of all periods. The Shotley Peninsula is known as a rich archaeological landscape and aerial photographs show cropmarks in the surrounding fields which could extend into the development area.

A full search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) revealed various records of historic activity in the vicinity of the site. These are summarised below and their locations shown on Figure 1.

HER Number	Date	Description	Proximity to site
HRKMisc x3	Medieval to post-medieval	Find spots of two medieval to post-medieval coins and a purse bar	450m-650m SE
HRK 001	Prehistoric to Roman	Cropmarks of enclosures and field boundaries	700m NE
HRK 004	Bronze Age	Cropmarks of ring ditch	350m SW
HRK 005	Prehistoric to Roman	Cropmarks of enclosures	550m NE
HRK 017	Bronze Age	Cropmarks of a ring ditch	350m E
HRK 035	Post-medieval	Cropmarks of enclosures	650m S
HRK 041	Medieval	Church of St Mary	450m N
HRK 047	Undated	Ancient woodland	450m NE
HRK 051	Undated	Possible earthworks in pasture field	550m NW
HRK 056	14th C	Finds spot of lead papal bull of pope Urban VI	600m S
HRK 065	Bronze Age	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch	280m SE
HRK 066	Undated	Cropmarks of linear features	<50m SE
HRK 067	Post-medieval to 19th C	Cropmarks of post-medieval field boundaries	<50m SE
HRK 069	Bronze Age	Cropmarks of possible ring ditch	350m NW
HRK 070	Bronze Age	Cropmarks of possible ring ditch	400m N
HRK 071	Prehistoric	Cropmarks of a ring ditch or enclosure	450m SW
HRK 072	Prehistoric to post-medieval	Cropmarks of enclosures, linear features and a possible track way	250m SW
HRK 073			
HRK 077	Undated	Cropmarks of possible enclosure	550m W
HRK 084	Undated	Earthworks of shallow ditches surrounded by a low bank	600m N
HRK 085	Undated	Cropmarks of possible field boundaries and trackway	500m N
HRK 090	Undated	Cropmarks of a possible trackway and field boundaries	300m N
HRK 093	Medieval	Find spot of medieval ring	500m SE

Table 1. HER data summary

Although this suggests high potential for the presence of archaeological evidence within the study area, particularly those associated with cropmarks, previous geophysical survey indicated low potential for archaeological features. The majority of anomalies identified were thought likely to be of natural geological origin or associated with glacial retreat (Schofield, 2018).

The available historic maps record a small area divided from the rest of the field in the north-west corner of the site which is marked today by a wire fence. The track in the northern end of the site is annotated as a footpath but no other features or boundaries are marked within the limits of the proposed development area. A coprolite quarry is shown immediately adjacent to the north east edge of the site on the Ordnance Survey (OS) map dated 1881 and marked as a gravel pit on the 1901 OS map (Fig. 2).

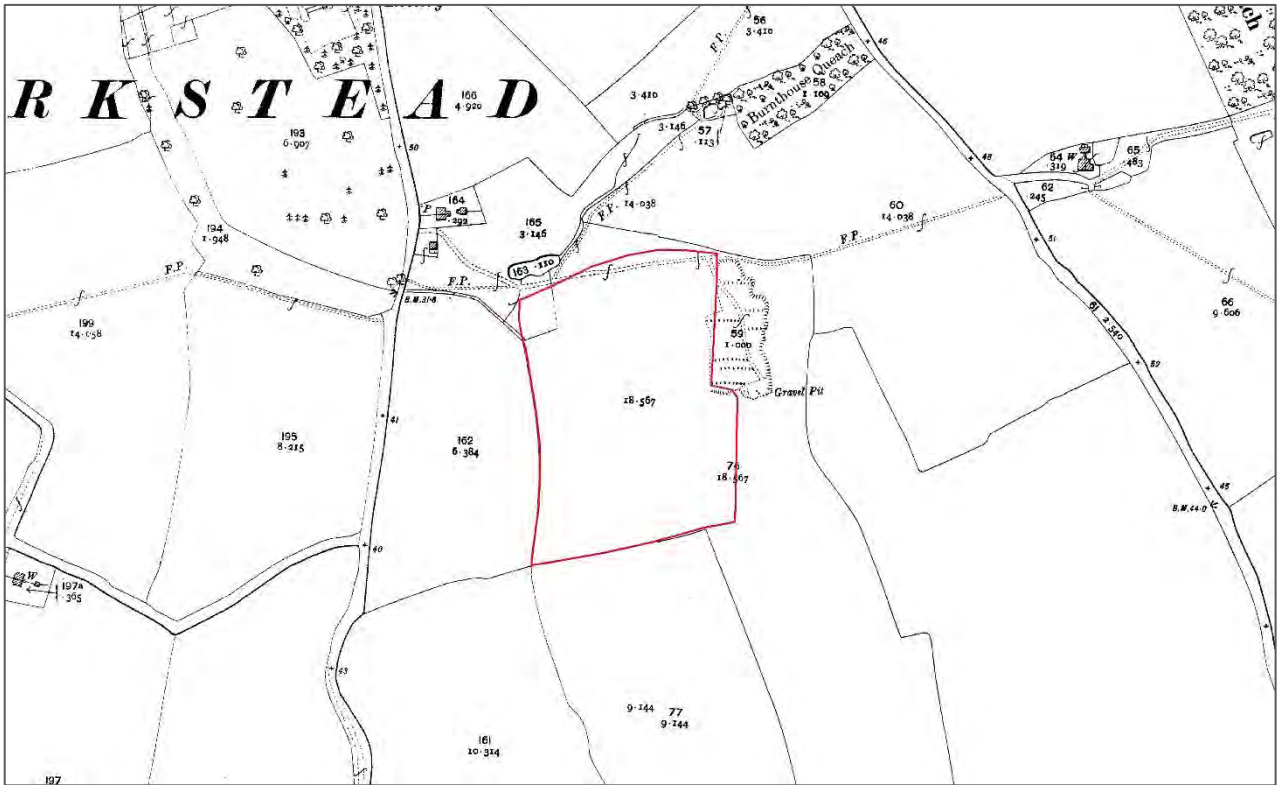


Figure 2. Extract from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1901

## 4. Methodology

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Twenty-four trenches were excavated in locations set out in the WSI (Boulter, 2018) and approved by SCCAS. Each measured 30m long by 1.8m wide and were excavated to the top of the archaeological level or the natural subsoil, whichever was encountered first. This was carried out by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil were stored on opposite sides of the trench to facilitate sequential backfilling.

The trenches were marked out using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) (Leica GPS) and scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). A metal detector search was undertaken at regular intervals before and during machining and always over features and spoil from excavated features. Where appropriate, bulk soil-samples were taken from suitable feature fills for palaeoenvironmental analysis.

Discrete archaeological features were manually excavated in order to recover evidence for their date, form and function. All artefactual evidence was retained with a 'no discard' policy operated on-site. Contextual information was recorded in a unique continuous

numbering system on SACIC Field Team pro-forma context sheets under the HER code HRK 098.

Plans and sections drawings were made on A3 sheets of plastic drafting film at scales of 1:50 (plans) and 1:20 (section drawings). A photographic record comprising high resolution digital shots was maintained throughout the evaluation.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the Suffolk County HER code HRK 098. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-316001, Appendix 5) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with SCCAS.

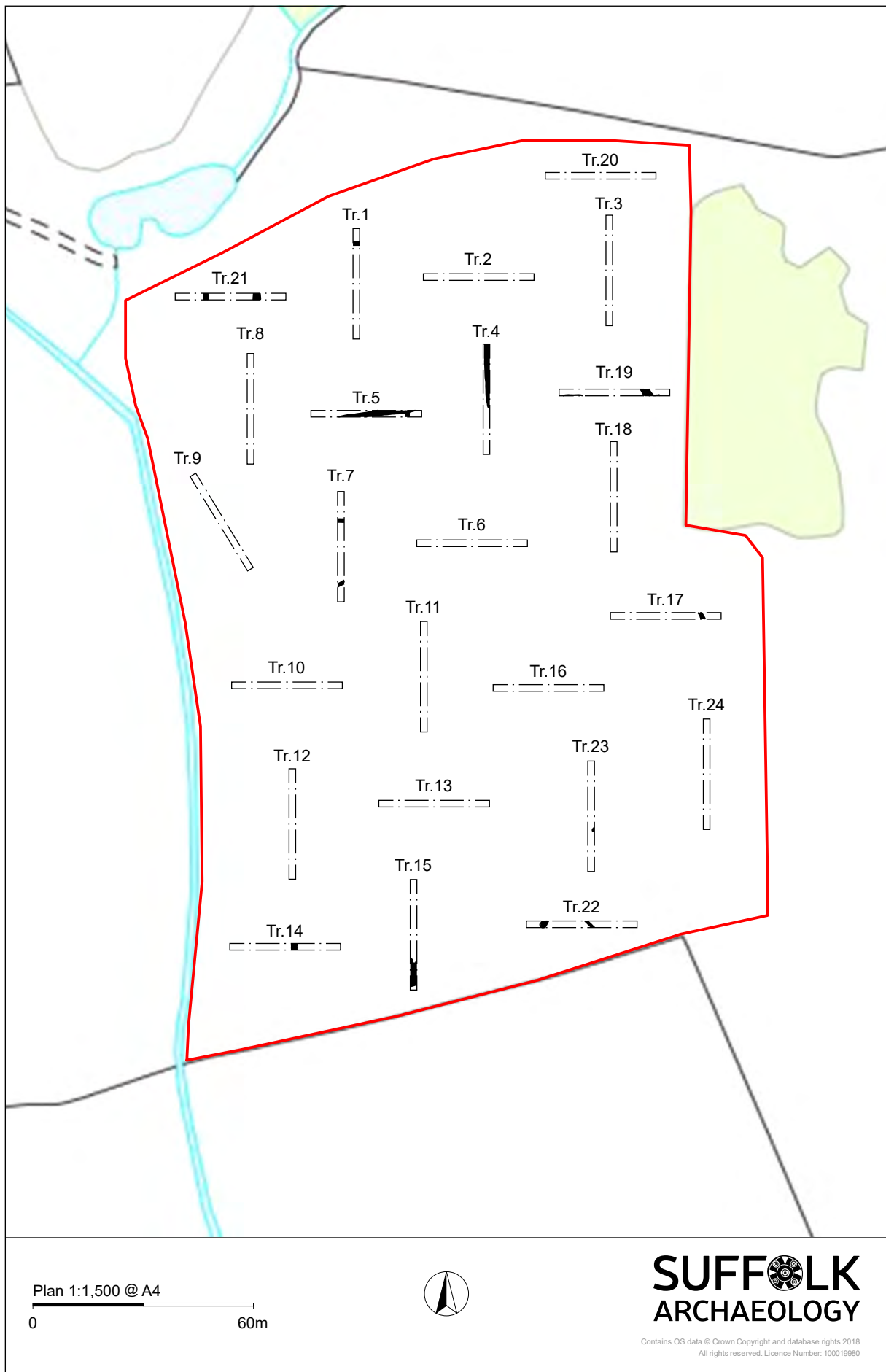


Figure 3. Trench plan with features

## 5. Results

The twenty-four trenches covered 720m in linear terms, an area of 1,296m<sup>2</sup>. The depths, topography and observed natural geology of each trench are recorded in Table 1. Archaeological features were recorded in twelve of the twenty-four trenches.

Trench	Depths	Description	Subsoil and natural subsoil
1	N end- 0.7m Central- 0.55m S end- 0.47m	Gradual slope from S down to N	Layer of mid grey brown sandy silt subsoil over orangey brown sand and gravel natural subsoil with patches of pale grey silt
2	E end- 0.3m Central- 0.46m W end- 0.8m	On a generally flat location but with a slight slope up to the W end	Thin layer of mid grey brown silty gravelly sand subsoil in the trench centre over mainly orange sandy gravel natural subsoil with patches of grey brown silty gravel
3	N end- 0.3m S end- 0.66m	Generally flat, natural subsoil slopes away towards the S end	Mid orangey brown gravel subsoil at the S end only, over mainly orange sandy gravel natural subsoil with patches of grey brown silty gravel
4	Average 0.4m	On a generally flat location but with a slight slope down at the S end	Layer of mid brown silty sand over orangey brown loose gravel natural subsoil
5	Average 0.5m	On a slight, regular slope down to the W	Mid brown friable silty sand subsoil over orangey brown sand and gravel natural subsoil with patches of pale grey brown silt
6	E end- 0.4m Central- 0.5m W end- 0.3m	On a regular slope down to the W	Thin layer of orangey brown 'dirty' sandy gravel subsoil at E end, deeper in the centre of the trench over coarse orange gravel natural subsoil with grey brown silt patches at the W end
7	Average 0.7m	Runs N-S across a general E-W slope down towards the watercourse	Pale brown friable silt subsoil layer over yellowy grey brown alluvial type deposit with patches of gravel. Cut by gravel filled field drains
8	Average 0.68m	On a slight E-W slope close to the watercourse forming the W boundary	Mid yellowish brown friable silty sand subsoil over compact alluvial type sandy silt natural subsoil, generally pale yellowish mottled with orangey grey gravel patches
9	N end- 0.5m S end- 0.4m	Slopes slightly down from S to N	Layer of mid grey brown sandy silt subsoil mottled with orange gradually thins to the S. Over compact alluvial type sandy silt natural subsoil, pale yellowish or grey mottled with orange
10	E end- 0.65m W end- 0.8m	On a gentle slope down from E- W towards the watercourse	Mid greyish brown compact sandy silt subsoil over pale brown friable silty sand natural subsoil with compact mid brown clay silt areas. Damp- close to the water table
11	Average 0.5m	Flat, even location just above a gentle E-W slope	Mid greyish brown compact sandy silt subsoil over damp orangey brown compact silty sand natural subsoil with compact mid brown clay silt areas.
12	N end- 0.75m S end- 0.55m	On a slight E-W slope	Mid greyish brown compact sandy silt subsoil over orangey brown friable silty sand natural subsoil. Very wet- close to the water table?
13	Average 0.5m	Generally flat ground, slight slope down towards the W end	Mid greyish brown compact sandy silt subsoil over pale brown friable silty sand natural subsoil with compact mid brown clay silt areas. Damp W end cut by a gravel filled field drain

Trench	Depths	Description	Subsoil and natural subsoil
14	E end- 0.54m Central- 0.6m W end- 0.44m	On a gentle slope down from E- W towards the watercourse	Mid greyish brown compact sandy silt subsoil over pale brown friable silty sand natural subsoil with compact mid brown clay silt areas. Damp- close to the water table
15	N end – 0.5m S end- 0.6m	Generally even location	Mid greyish brown compact sandy silt subsoil over pale grey brown compact silty sand natural subsoil, changing to loose gravel in an orangey grey silty sand for c.2m at the southern end
16	E end- 0.3m W end- 0.6m	Follows the general E-W slope of the site	Mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil layer at the W end, over coarse orange gravel natural subsoil
17	E end- 0.54m Central- 0.3m W end- 0.6m	Flattish E end falling away down slope to W	0.2m-0.3m thick layer of mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil layer present at both ends of the trench, over coarse orange gravel natural subsoil with irregular brown silty patches
18	N end- 0.3m S end- 0.5m	Generally flat, even location at the base of a sharp slope below the disused quarry	Mid orangey brown gravel subsoil at the S end only, over mainly orange sandy gravel natural subsoil with patches of grey brown silty gravel. Signs of disturbance associated with adjacent quarry.
19	E end - 0.5m W end- 0.3m	E end on a sharp slope on the edge of the disused quarry, trench follows a general E-W slope	Mid orangey brown sandy gravel present only in the central part of the trench, over orange sandy gravel natural subsoil
20	E end- 0.8m W end- 0.7m	Generally flat but with a sharp slope of c.5m up to the E end	Mid grey brown silty gravelly sand subsoil, siltier towards the base where the trench is deepest, over a fine and uniform orange sandy gravel natural subsoil
21	E end- 0.8m Central- 0.94m W end- 0.86m	Generally flat, slight slope down W towards the watercourse	Pale brown friable silt subsoil layer over pale brown sandy silt natural subsoil with patches of gravel
22	Average 0.3m	Flattish, slight slope down to the W	Topsoil directly seals natural subsoil consisting of loose pebbles in an orange sandy gravel
23	Average 0.5m	Located on generally flat ground just above the general E-W slope of the site	Thin layer of mid brown silty sand subsoil, over natural subsoil of pale brown silty sand natural with areas of orange gravel
24	N end- 0.52m Central- 0.4m S end- 0.25m	Located on generally flat ground above the general E-W slope of the site	Mid brown silty sand subsoil present in N end only, over natural subsoil of loose pebbles in an orange sandy gravel with irregular grey brown silty patches

Table 2. Trench summaries

### Trench 1 (Fig. 4; Plates 1 & 2)

A single undated ditch was excavated in the northern end of this trench. 0026 was an east – west aligned ditch visible below the subsoil, measuring 0.88m wide and 0.34m deep. It had c.40° sloping sides, slightly stepped on the south side, with a rounded base. Its single fill, 0027 was a mid greyish brown friable sandy silt from which no finds were recovered.





Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 2. N-S section through ditch 0026 and trench profile. 1m scale

### **Trench 7 (Fig. 4)**

Two features were excavated in Trench 7. 0009 was an E – W aligned ditch, 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep, with an open U-shaped profile. It was filled by 0010, a mid greyish brown friable silty sand sealed by subsoil and no finds were recovered from the excavated section.

0011 was a SW – NE aligned ditch in the south end of the trench with very steep sides producing a V-shaped profile with a flattish base. It measured 1m wide and 1.2m deep from where it was seen cutting the subsoil in section. Two fills were recorded in this ditch, the basal fill, 0012, a mid grey brown gravelly silty sand with occasional pockets of silty clay material, possibly waterborne, from which no finds were recovered. Its horizon with upper fill 0013, a mixed orangey brown gravelly silty sand was slightly diffuse. Three modern roof tiles and a fragment of clinker were excavated from the base of this fill.



Plate 3. Trench 7, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 4. N-S section through ditch 0009 and trench profile. 1m scale



Plate 5. Oblique N-S section through ditch 0011 and trench profile. 1m scale

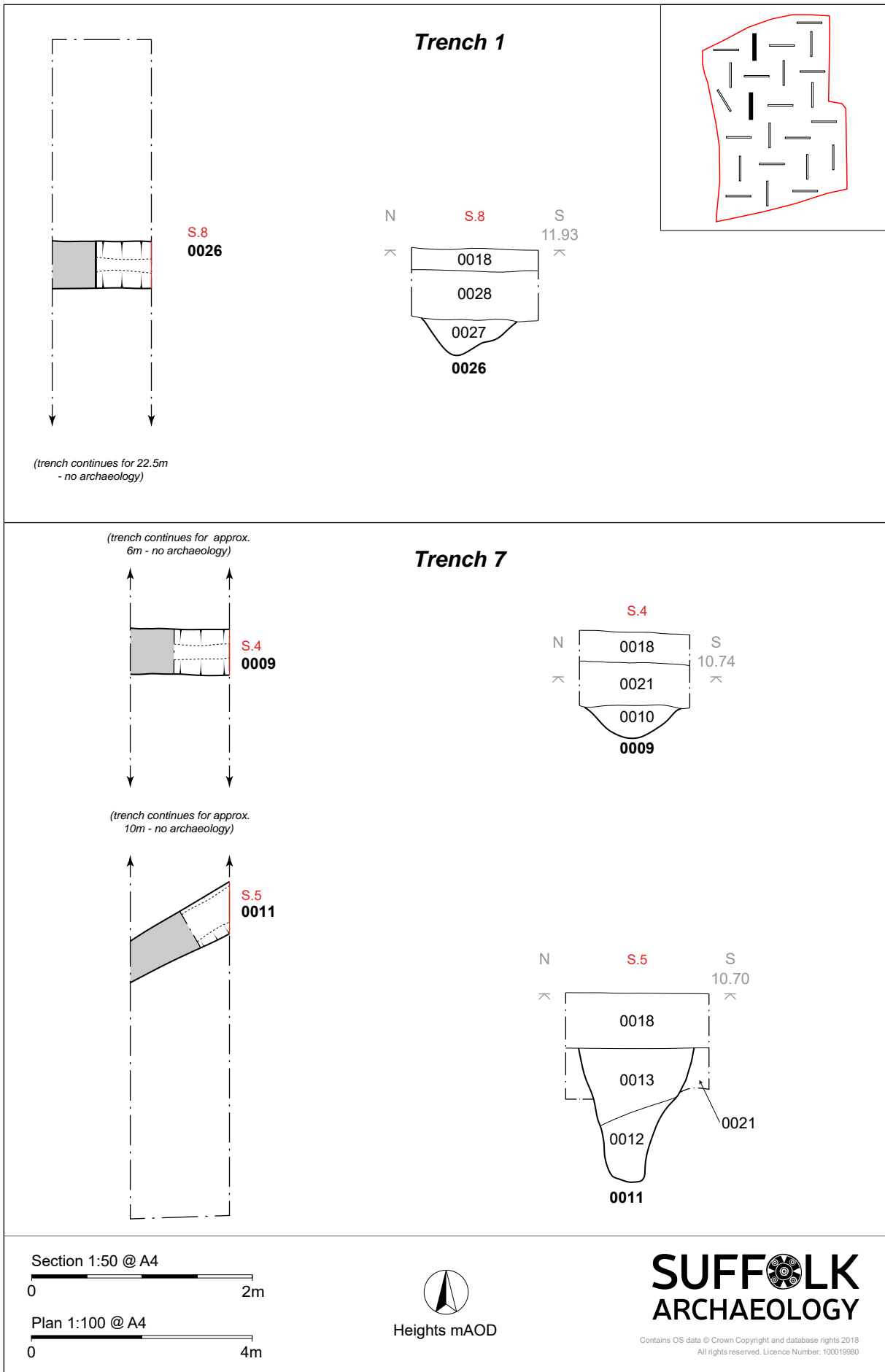


Figure 4. Trenches 1 and 7

#### **Trench 4 (Fig. 5; Plates 6 & 7)**

A large NNW - SSE aligned ditch was identified directly below the topsoil, running almost the whole length of the trench. Its full width was not revealed within the limits of the trench but it measured at least 2m wide and 0.3m deep, with a steep, almost vertical west, breaking quite sharply to a flat base. It was filled by 0008, a mid brown sandy clay silt from which a small fragment of probable post-medieval fired clay was recovered. This feature appears to relate to a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey which extends into Trench 2, but which was not observed during excavation.



Plate 6. Trench 4, looking south. 1m scale



Plate 7. E-W section through ditch 0007. 1m scale

### **Trench 17** (Fig. 5; Plates 8 & 9)

A single ditch was excavated in the eastern end of the trench. 0049 was NW – SE aligned and measured an average of 1m wide and 0.34m deep, with c.45° sloping sides breaking to a generally flat base. Its fill, 0050, was a friable, homogenous mid orangey brown silty sand sealed by a layer of subsoil. No finds were recovered from the excavated section.



Plate 8. SW – NE section of ditch 0049, 0.4m scale



Plate 9. Trench 17, looking south, 1m scale

### **Trench 23** (Fig. 5)

A small, shallow feature was investigated against the eastern edge of the trench as a possible pit. 0043 had diffuse, irregular edges and an uneven base and was filled with 0044, a dark brown loose, silty sand mottled with very dark silty sand from which no finds were recovered. It may represent a slight natural hollow or tree throw rather than an archaeological feature.

### **Trench 5** (Fig. 6)

Two features were recorded in this trench. 0003 was a SW – NE aligned ditch 1.16m wide and 0.3m deep with an even profile of 45° sides breaking to a flattish base. Its fill, 0004, was a mid greyish brown gravelly silt with occasional charcoal flecks and a very small, abraded sherd of medieval pottery.

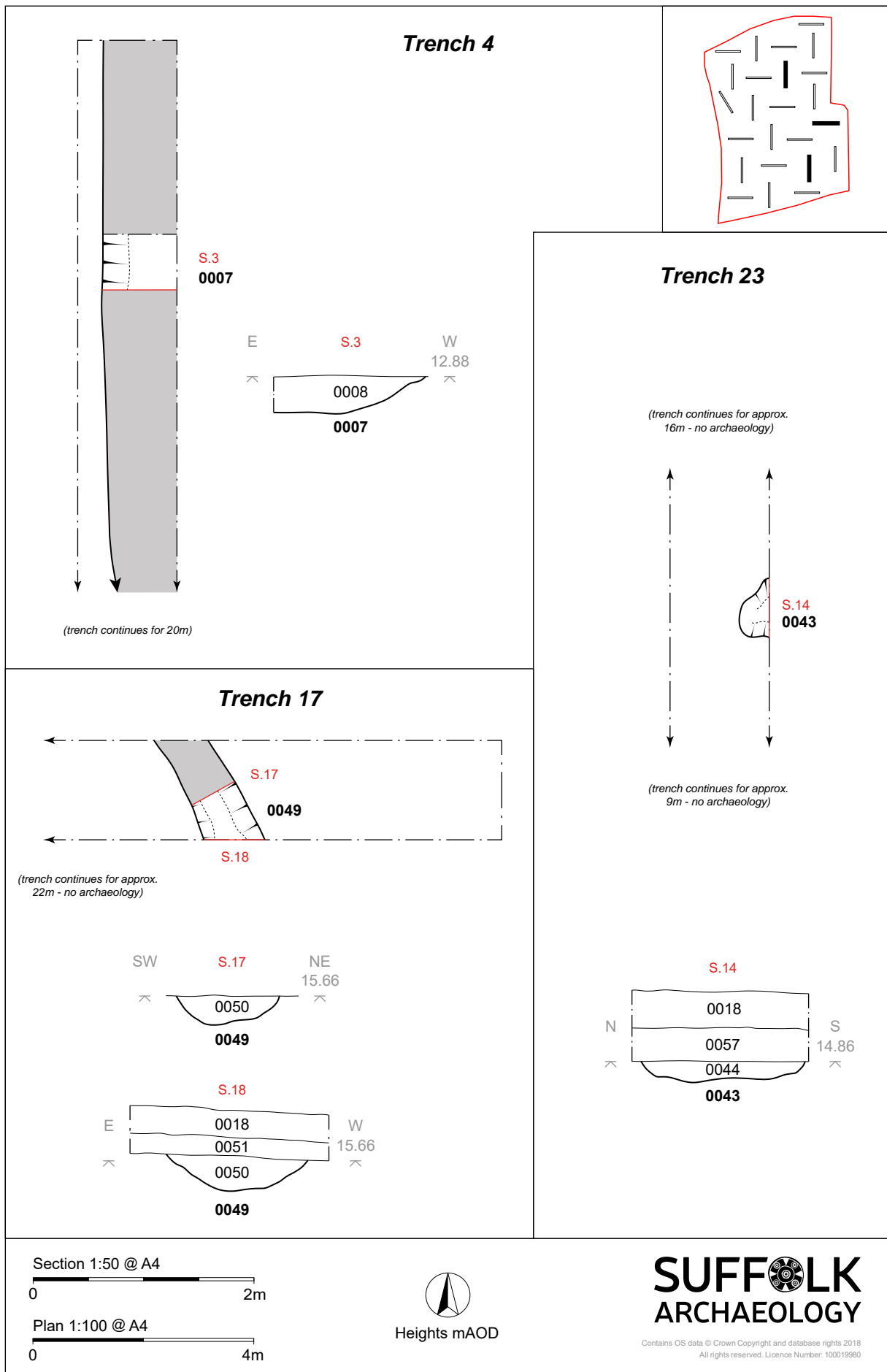


Figure 5. Trenches 4, 17 and 23

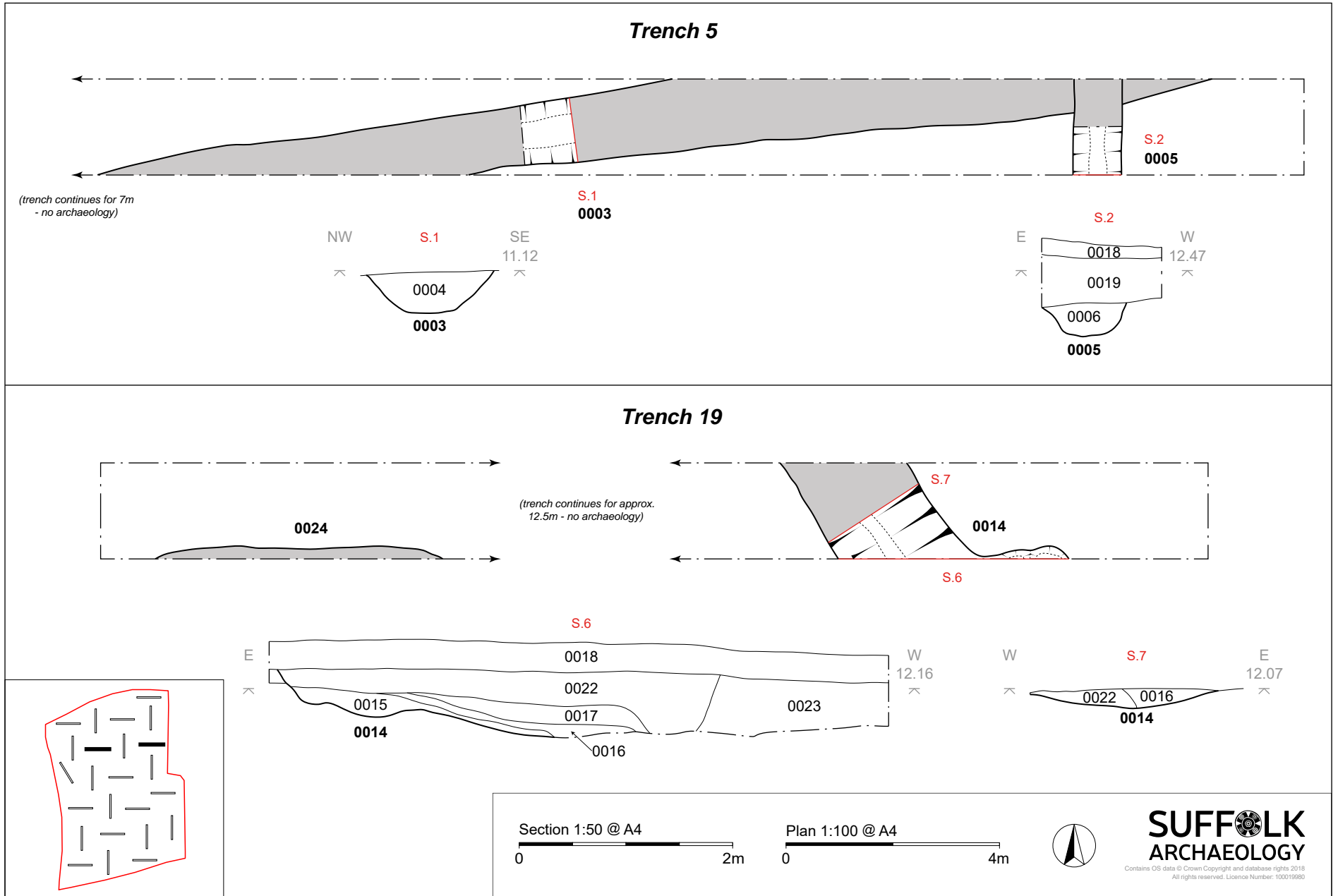


Figure 6. Trenches 5 and 19

### **Trench 19** (Fig. 6)

Two features were identified. 0014 presented in the stripped surface as a wide, NNW – SSE aligned ditch at the base of a steep slope in the eastern end of the trench, but excavation showed it to be fairly shallow with irregular and diffuse edges. It was filled by four distinct layers. A thin layer of compact mid brown silty sand, 0015, was present in the base of the feature under two gravelly layers likely to be disturbed and redeposited natural subsoil (0016 and 0017). An upper fill of friable mid grey brown silty gravelly sand (0022) was sealed by topsoil. No finds were recovered from this feature.

0024 was a possible pit, partially exposed in the southern edge and section of Trench 19. It extended up to 0.2m into the stripped base over a distance of c.4m and could be seen cutting subsoil layer 0023 in the trench section. It was filled by 0025, a mid-dark grey brown sandy silty loam, very similar to the topsoil which sealed it but with regular fragments of post-medieval roof tile. Both features in this trench may be disturbance associated with the former quarry immediately to the east.

0003 cut through much of the trench, with the suggestion of a terminus at its eastern extent. It was cut by 0005, a north – south ditch 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, with a similar profile to ditch 0003. Its fill, 0006, was also similar to the fill of 0003 but was slightly more compact and contained less gravel. No finds were recovered.

### **Trench 15** (Fig. 7; Plates 10, 11 & 12)

A large grey brown silty area was identified in the southern end of Trench 18 with a spread of charcoal and heat-altered flint on its northern edge. A slot was excavated through this feature showing the heat-altered flint layer (0048) continued under the silt layer 0052, both of which filled 0047, a cut feature or natural hollow measuring c.6.2m long within the confines of the trench but its full dimensions or form could not be established beyond the trench edges. The feature was excavated to a depth of 1m which may have been close to its base but this was not reached due to inundation with water. 0048 consisted of a charcoal rich, loose, gravelly sand with frequent heat-altered flint fragments, present within the base of the feature on its northern edge. An environmental sample taken from this layer contained highly comminuted charcoal fragments unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. It was sealed by 0052, a mid grey brown sandy silt with a slight clay content, from which seven sherds of late Bronze Age pottery were collected, all likely to be from the same vessel.



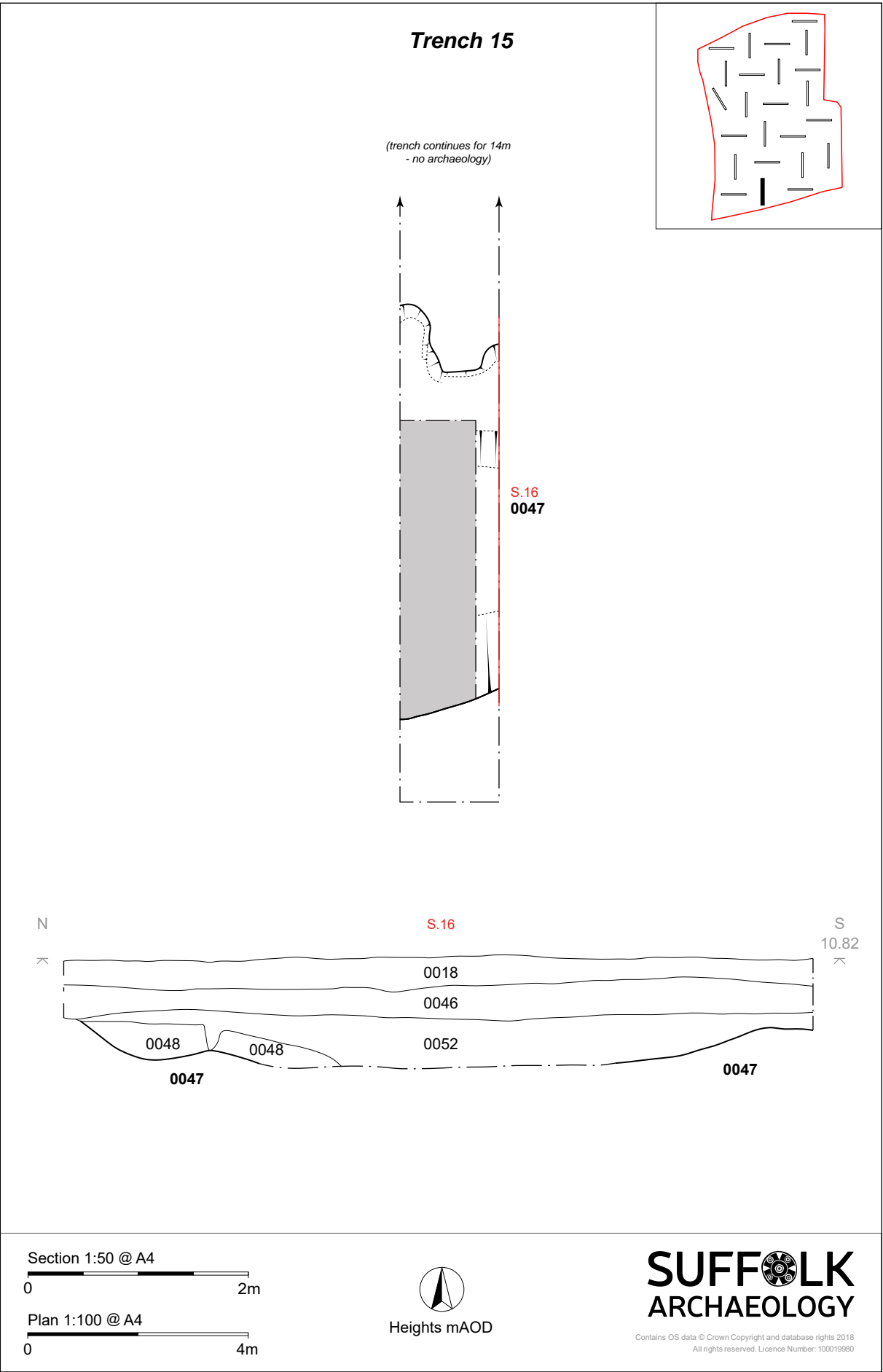


Figure 7. Plan of Trench 15



Plate 10. Trench 15, N – S section through feature 0047. 1m scales



Plate 11. Trench 15, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 12. Trench 15, looking south, 1m scale

### **Trench 10 and Trench 14 (Fig. 8; Plates 13 & 14)**

A north – south drainage ditch was excavated in both of these trenches, with a ceramic field drain with a horseshoe profile present on its western side. In both cases, the excavated sections filled with water and contained 19th/20th century finds and as such, were not fully recorded.



Plate 13. W-E section through field drain 0039 and Trench 14 profile. 1m scale



Plate 14. Modern field drain, Trench 1, looking north. 1m scale

### **Trench 22 (Fig. 8; Plates 15 & 16)**

Two features were recorded in this trench. 0036 was a NW – SE aligned ditch which measured 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep, with a shallow, rounded profile. It was filled by 0037, a mid-dark orangey brown silty sandy gravel, similar to the surrounding natural subsoil mixed with topsoil. One sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the excavated section. This feature was sealed by 0.34m of topsoil and with no subsoil present in the trench, it is likely that this ditch has been truncated.

Ditch 0041 was a WSW – ENE aligned ditch terminus in the western end of the trench. It measured 1.56m wide and 0.5m deep with an open U-shaped profile and slightly irregular sides and base. Two fills were recorded, 0045 was a thin layer of dark brown compact silty sand which was very moist and had noticeably less gravel than the main fill of the ditch which sealed it. Upper fill 0042 was a mid-dark brown friable gravelly silty sand sealed by topsoil. No finds were recovered from either fill.

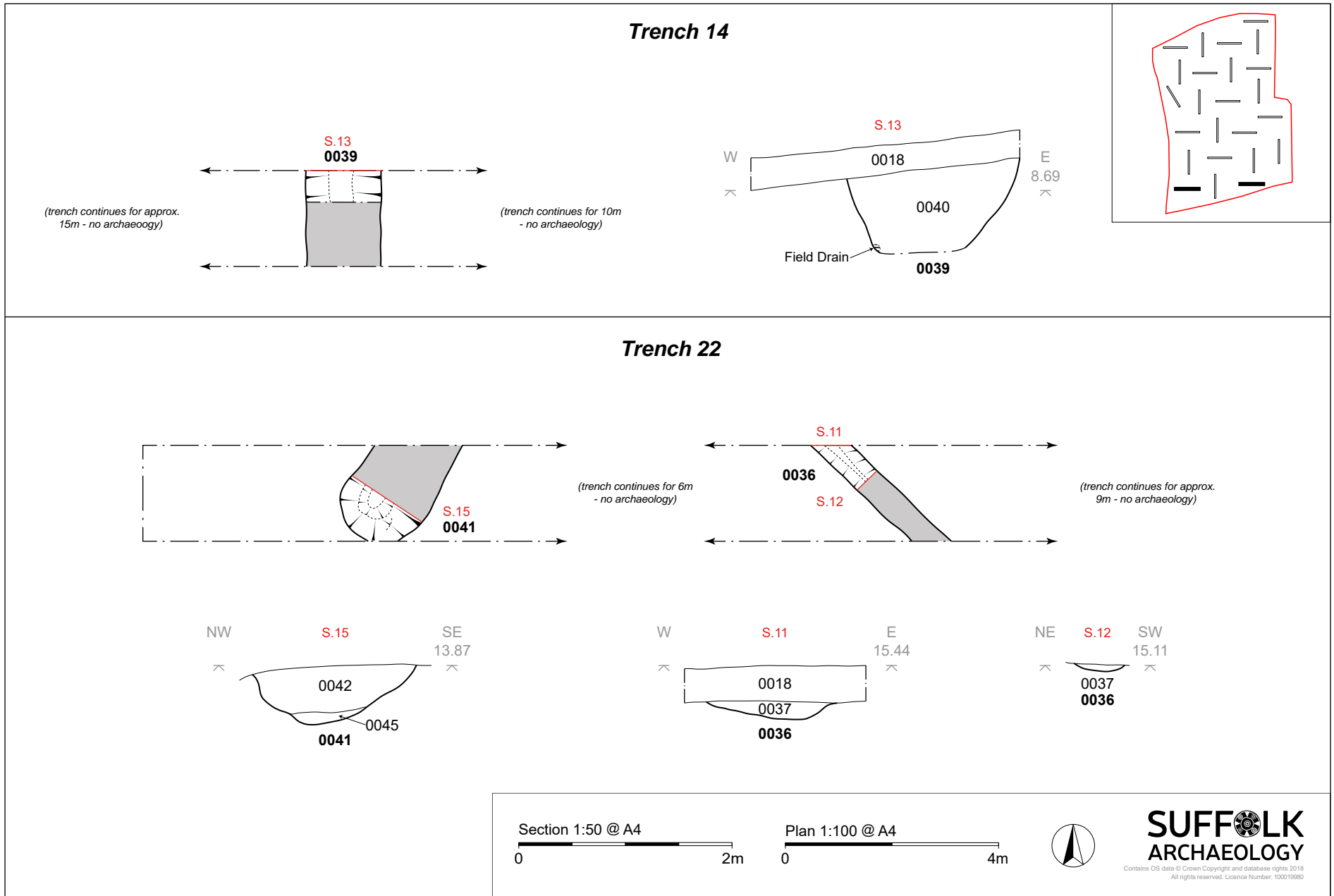


Figure 8. Plan of Trench 14 and 22



Plate 15. WNW – ESE section of ditch 0041, 1m scale



Plate 16. Trench 22, looking east. 1m scale

### **Trench 21** (Fig. 9; Plates 17, 18 & 19)

Three features were recorded in this trench. In its eastern end, ditch 0034 cut N – S across the trench, measuring c.1.8m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a flattish base. It was filled by 0035, a mid-dark brown silty sand which was very damp at the base where water started to collect during excavation. No finds were recovered from this fill, which was sealed by a subsoil layer.

In the western end of the trench, 0030 presented as a large, deep pit or ditch with steep but somewhat diffuse edges cutting subsoil layer 0029 in the base of the trench. It was filled by 0031, a compact mid-pale grey brown fine silty sand with patches of mineralisation. No finds were recovered. This feature was cut by 0032, a wide, shallow ditch or pit with a c.40° east side and c.75° west side which gradually blended into the subsoil c.9m from the west end of the trench. A thin layer of dark brown humic silt (0020) was present in the base of the feature, below 0054, a pale grey brown silty layer which was in turn sealed by 0033, a mid brown friable sandy silt similar to the subsoil layer present through this trench and sealing this feature. The form and extent of this feature was not clear within the confines of the trench, but its proximity to the watercourse to the west, a pond immediately to the north and fills which were characteristic of water-bearing features suggests that this could have been pond. No finds were recovered to suggest a date.

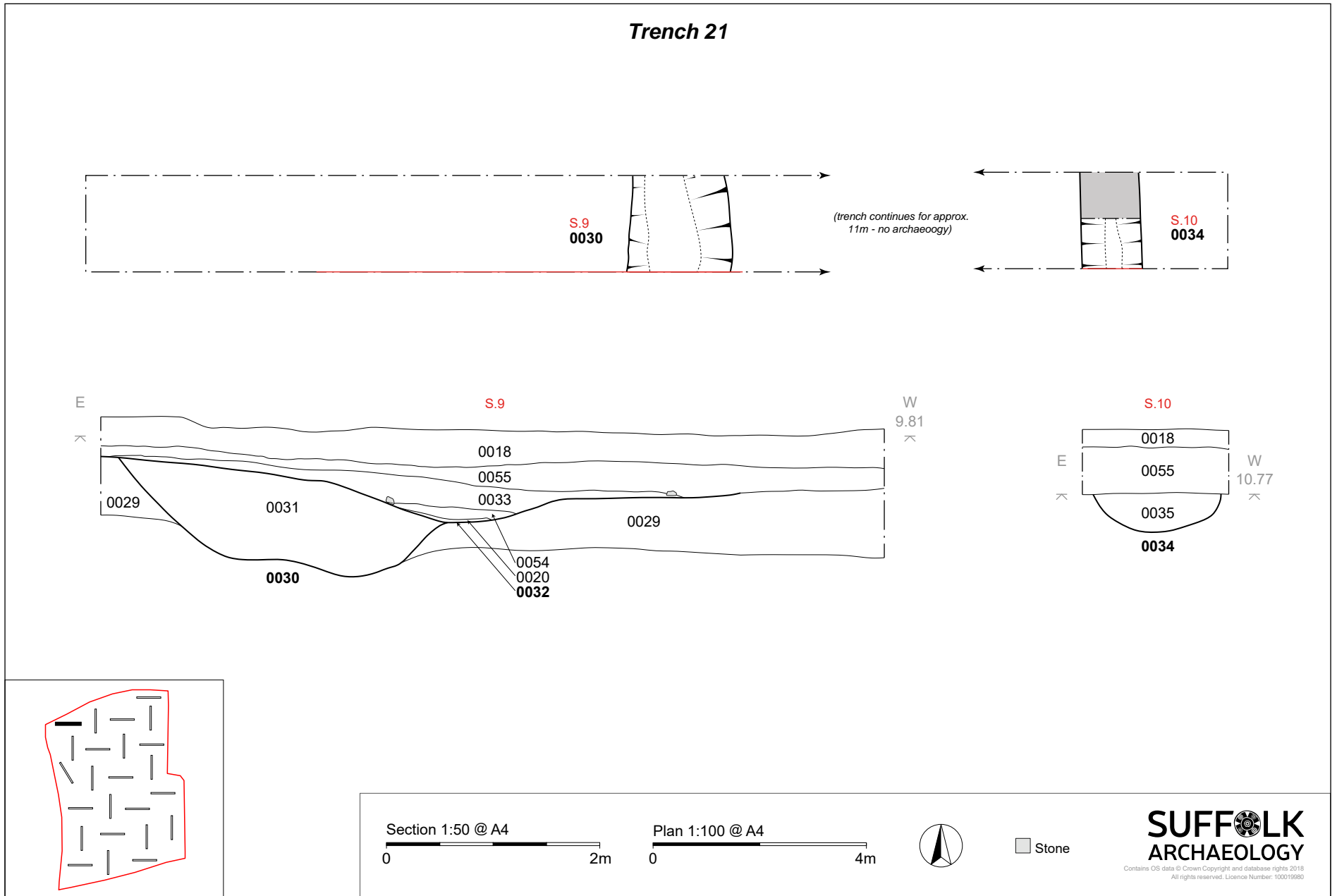


Figure 9. Trench 21



Plate 17. E – W section through 0030 and 0032, 1m scales



Plate 18. Trench 21, looking west,  
1m scale



Plate 19. E – W section of ditch 0034, 1m scale

## **Trench 9**

This trench was targeted on two possible archaeological anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, however no features were observed in the stripped trench.

Overall, very little artefactual evidence was present in the topsoil, either noted during machining, by scanning the upcast spoil or during metal detecting of the trenches and spoil heaps. Where small quantities of topsoil finds were present was in Trenches 3, 19 and 18, and these consisted of occasional fragments of post-medieval roof tile and seemed to be associated with disturbance related to the former quarry adjacent.



## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

Ioannis Smyrnaioi (with post-medieval identifications by Richenda Goffin)

### 6.1 Introduction

The bulk finds from the evaluation are presented in Table 3 below. The table does not include any material collected from soil samples, which is discussed together with the hand-collected bulk finds in the following sections of this report. The hand-collected material derived from nine contexts and unstratified deposits.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001	3	28	1	20						Med, Pmed
0002					2	15				
0004	1	1								Med?
0008					1	6				
0013			3	2074					Clinker: 1-5g	
0025			8	343						
0037	1	6								Pre
0052	7	73								Pre
0053	1	15					1	2		Med
<b>Total</b>	13	123	12	2437	3	21	1	2		

Table 3. Finds quantities

### 6.2 The Pottery

The site produced thirteen sherds of pottery weighing 123 grams. The material derived from five contexts. The majority of the assemblage is prehistoric, while sherds of medieval and post-medieval dates derived from unstratified deposits. A full catalogue of the pottery is presented in Appendix 3.

#### Prehistoric Pottery

Prehistoric pottery was recovered from two features. Ditch fill 0037 in Trench 22 produced a Middle Bronze Age fragment weighing 6 grams. The sherd is made from a dense fabric with moderate quartz, grog and mica (QGM). Such fabrics are usually associated with the Deverel-Rimbury production; however, this specific sherd has no distinct features that could allow better dating. Pit fill 0052 in Trench 15 produced a base and six wall sherds from a medium-sized vessel, weighing 73 grams. Although the shape of the pot is unknown, it is made from a dense sandy fabric with common medium flint and organic tempers (FQV). The sherd dates to the Late Bronze Age, and more specifically *circa* 1000 BC.

## Post-Roman Pottery

Post-Roman pottery numbers five sherds weighing 44 grams. The material derived from three contexts. More specifically, topsoil layer 0001 in Trench 8 produced a fragment from an early medieval gritty ware (EMGW) dating to the 11th-12th century AD; a fragment from a glazed red earthenware (GRE) dating to the 16th-18th century AD; and a fragment from a Colchester ware (COLC) dating to between the late 13th and middle 16th century. A fragment from an early medieval ware (EMW) dating to the 11th-12th century was recovered from subsoil layer 0053 of Trench 10. A small fragment from an unknown fabric, weighing a gram, which derived from ditch fill 0004 in Trench 5, is also likely to be of medieval date.

### 6.3 Ceramic building material

The site produced twelve pieces of ceramic building material weighing 2,437 grams. The material is presented in Appendix 4. All fragments come from post-medieval roof tiles (RTP) made from fine sandy fabrics (fs), and unknown CBM types (UN) in fine sandy, ferrous and micaceous fabrics (fsfem).

The largest quantity of CBM derived from ditch fill 0013 in Trench 7 (2,074 grams), which included three large pieces in good condition, two of which are joining. These joining pieces are parts of an unidentified type of CBM, which is likely to be part of a rectangular drain or part of a roof tile. The complete dimensions of the joining pieces are 30.5cm length, 16cm width and 17mm thickness. Although one edge of the piece is flat, the other edge seems to finish at a ledge or flange, which has been clipped off. This type of thin, flat and rectangular ceramic building material with a single ledge is highly unusual. Its fabric is certainly post-medieval and it matches other fragments of post-medieval roof tiles, which derived from pit fill 0025 in Trench 19, and from the topsoil layer 0001 of Trench 8.

### 6.4 Fired clay

The site produced sixteen fragments of fired clay weighing 14 grams. The material derived from three contexts including one sample, and is summarised in Appendix 4.

A single piece of fired clay, which was recovered from subsoil layer 0008 of Trench 4, is likely to come from a post-medieval roof tile (RTP?). The fragment is made from a fine sandy fabric (fs), which is identical to the post-medieval CBM discussed earlier. Two

joining fragments of fired clay, weighing 15 grams, which derived from subsoil layer 0002 of Trench 8, are likely to be part of a crucible base. The fragments are made from a medium sandy fabric with flint (msf); they have a greyish brown external appearance and their fracture preserves a light grey core. The exterior surface of both fragments carries iron-rich encrustations; however, such encrustations could also be due to natural deposition. Finally, Sample 1 from pit fill 0048 in Trench 15, produced 12 grams of fired clay, most made from fine sandy mixed clays (fsx). One small fragment is flint-tempered (fsf) and is likely match pottery fabrics, although this is not certain.

## **6.5 Worked flint**

Subsoil layer 0053 of Trench 10 produced a heavily patinated blade, which is struck with soft hammer techniques, dating to the Bronze Age. The blade is broken on one side and shows edge-damage.

## **6.6 Heat-altered flint and stone**

Sample 1 from pit fill 0048 in Trench 15 produced numerous small fragments of heat-altered flint, weighing 6,437 grams. Most of the flint is high-fired and heavily cracked, indicating direct contact with fire, while less than 2% of the material is moderately to low fired. The same sample also produced 1,060 grams of heat-altered sandstone.

## **6.7 Plant macrofossils**

Anna West

### **Introduction and methods**

A single 40 litre sample was taken from Bronze Age pit fill 0048. The sample was processed in order to assess the presence of any plant macrofossils and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts were noted.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts recovered were retained for inclusion in the finds total. The residues were also scanned with a magnet to retrieve any hammerscale or ferrous spheroids.

## Results

The flot produced by this sample was small; the volume of charred material recovered was less than 10ml; the majority of the flot was made up of fibrous rootlets which are considered to be modern and intrusive within the context sampled.

The charred plant remains present were wood charcoal fragments. Generally, this material was highly comminuted and therefore unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. No other plant remains were identified within the flot material except a single speedwell (*Veronica* sp.) seed. This was uncharred and unabraded, and so is most likely intrusive within the sampled deposit.

## Conclusions

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material as it has no information of value to add to the results of the evaluation. However, if further interventions are carried out on this site, further bulk sampling should be carried out from well-sealed and well-dated contexts in order to recover any plant macro remains that may be present.

## **7. Discussion and recommendations for further work**

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Several features identified in the trenches were of fairly recent origin, with ditches in Trenches 7, 10 and 14 seemingly associated with drainage. Ditch 0007 in Trench 4 contained fired clay from a probable roof tile and may be a field boundary of similar date. Of the remaining ditches, only 0036 in Trench 22 produced artefactual evidence, with a middle Bronze Age pottery suggesting a prehistoric date. This ditch was located within 50m of feature 0047 in Trench 15 which contained a spread of burnt flint sherds from a single vessel, including a base fragment, of Late Bronze Age date, *circa* 1000 BC. A small assemblage of finds were recovered from unstratified contexts, ranging from prehistoric to modern in date, but these were so few and so dispersed across the site that they are unlikely to represent significant archaeological evidence disturbed by recent agricultural activity.

It was not possible to determine the form and function of the heat-altered flint filled feature 0047 as it continued beyond the limits of the trench but its presence, along with a quantity of Late Bronze Age pottery, may suggest occupation in the near vicinity. If

works related to the construction of the reservoir would adversely impact this area of the site, further work would be recommended in order to better understand this feature and its immediate surroundings.

The area of Trenches 15 and 22 lies under the area of the southern bund, and not within the central cut area of the reservoir. Therefore, following discussion with the applicant's agent, in this instance in order to facilitate *in situ* preservation of archaeological deposits the applicant will undertake a minimal "vegetation strip" sufficient to render the soils inert but leaving a protective layer of topsoil in place to seal the archaeology. This would be equivalent to no more than ploughing depth during standard agricultural operations.

Crop marks recorded in the direct vicinity of the site suggest that this was a favourable location, especially in the prehistoric periods, but this was not reflected within the study area. A number of modern field drains noted during the trenching suggests that the field required some improvement for agricultural use. In addition, the sloping, undulating nature of the site may have made it a less favourable area for intense activity. It is not clear what, if any, impact historic quarrying has had on the topography of the eastern part of the site and therefore on any archaeological deposits that had been present.

## **8. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SACIC Needham Market

Digital archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Harkstead\HRK 098 Nether Hall Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Harkstead\HRK 098 Nether Hall Evaluation \Photographs

Finds and environmental archive: Will be deposited with SCCAS.

## 9. Bibliography

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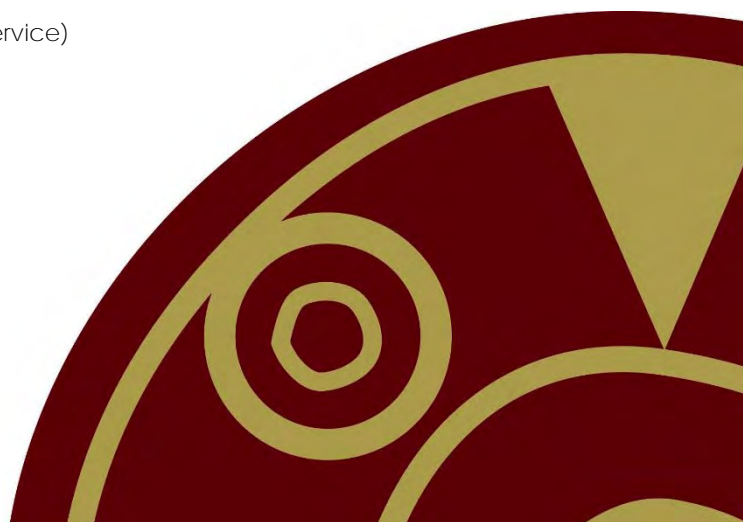




Proposed Reservoir, Nether Hall Farm,  
Harkstead, Suffolk (HRK 098)

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme  
of Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

Date: May 2018  
Prepared by: Stuart Boulter  
Issued to: Rachael Abraham (SCC Archaeological Service)  
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## Summary Project Details

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<b>Site Name</b>	Nether Hall Farm
<b>Site Location/Parish</b>	Harkstead
<b>Grid Reference</b>	TM 1967 3475
<b>Access</b>	From Rectory Road
<b>Planning Application No</b>	DC/18/01320
<b>HER code</b>	HRK 098
<b>OASIS ref.</b>	suffolka1-316001
<b>Type:</b>	Trial-trenching evaluation
<b>Proposal</b>	Farm reservoir
<b>Project start date</b>	TBC
<b>Fieldwork duration</b>	Up to 6 days
<b>Number of personnel on site</b>	Projected as 2 SACIC staff

## Personnel and contact numbers

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<b>SACIC Project Manager</b>	Rhod Gardner	Office: 01449 900120 Mobile: 07810 647259
<b>Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)</b>	TBC	Office: Mobile:
<b>SCC Curatorial Officer</b>	Rachael Abraham	Office: 01284 741232 Mobile: 07595 089516
<b>Consultant</b>	N/A	-

## Emergency contacts

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<b>Local Police</b>	Ipswich Police Station, 10 Museum Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 1HT	101 or emergency 999
<b>Site First Aider</b>	TBC	Mobile:
<b>Location of nearest A&amp;E</b>	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5PD	01284 713000

## Hire details

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<b>Plant:</b>	Holmes Plant	Office: 01473 890766 Mobile: 07860 121821
<b>Welfare</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Tool hire:</b>	N/A	N/A

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3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

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2. Proposed Location of Evaluation Trenches

## **Appendices**

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation



## 1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed farm reservoir at Nether Hall, Harkstead, Suffolk (Figure 1). The first element of this work involves the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document).
- 1.2 The present stage of work is being requested by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) were advised that as a condition of any planning consent, a programme of archaeological work should be agreed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are destroyed in the course of the development. The evaluation will also inform the final siting of the reservoir in regard to any significant heritage assets that may benefit from being preserved *in situ*.
- 1.3 The evaluation will be conducted in adherence to a verbal Brief prepared by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS covering this specific planning condition. Any archaeological mitigation work required as a result of the evaluation will require a new SCCAS Brief, and will be subject to a separate WSI.
- 1.4 The high archaeological potential for the site is based the previously recorded archaeology listed in the county Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER) and its location overlooking the River Stour, an aspect considered favourable for early human habitation. Many cropmarks are recorded in the surrounding fields (HRK 019, 035, 066, 067, 072, 073 and ARW 014) that include the Scheduled Iron Age and Bronze Age settlement (HRK 007, Historic England Number 1005981) located 700m to the south-west. Ring ditches thought to represent Bronze Age burial remains have also been recorded (HRK 004, 017, 034, 065). In addition, Prehistoric, Roman and medieval findspots (HRK 012, 054, 056) are present in the vicinity. A full HER search will be commissioned as part of the evaluation programme.
- 1.5 The groundworks associated with construction of the reservoir will completely destroy any hitherto surviving archaeological deposits, particularly within its central footprint (Fig. 2).
- 1.6 The contents of the WSI comply with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance:
  - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*, Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
  - *Code of Conduct*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists 2014;
  - *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014;
  - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers'*

*Guide*, Historic England, 2015;

- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper No. 14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;
- *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (revised 2017)

1.7 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows:

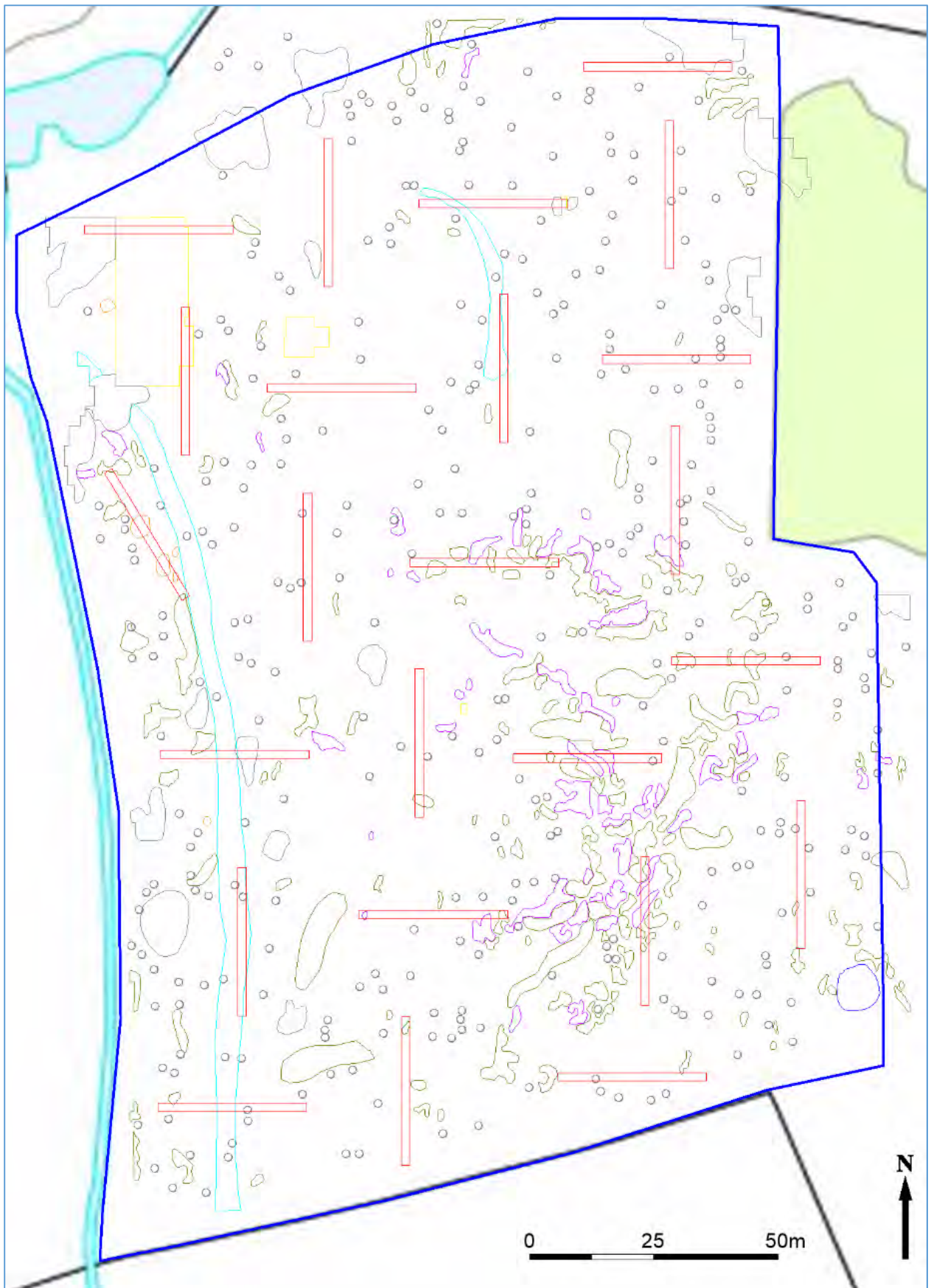
- *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;*
- *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;*
- *Establish the potential 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.*



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Figure 1. Site Location





*Crown copyright and database right 2018 OS 100019980*

Figure 2. Proposed Location of Evaluation Trenches

## 2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 The archaeological excavation fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (TBC). The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer, and one/two experienced excavators as required. In addition, a surveyor and experienced metal detectorist will be used as and when required.
- 2.2 It has been agreed with SCCAS that the initial evaluation will comprise a 4% sample of the c.3.3 hectares site; a total of twenty-four 1.8m by 30m long trenches. These will be distributed to investigate possible archaeological features identified during the earlier Geophysical Survey, particularly those on the western side of the site, with the remainder randomly spread to give a good general cover of the entire site (Fig. 2). A further 1% by area, equating to a 183m length of trench, will be held in reserve to be activated only after discussion with SCCAS should further definition/clarification be required.
- 2.3 At this juncture no information has been received from the client regarding existing services. A CAT survey will be undertaken on the line of the proposed trenches prior to excavation, but damage to hitherto unknown services that are not identified during this survey will not be the responsibility of SACIC.
- 2.4 The following general principles will be applied for the excavation of the trial-trenches:
- a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.
  - b) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.
  - c) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the evaluation trenches or in an area designated by the client.
  - d) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.
  - e) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims (see section 1.7) and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Excavation (2017). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS.
- 2.6 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). Deeper

excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.

- 2.7 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.
- 2.8 An 'overall features plan' and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office (HRK 098) and archaeological contexts will be recorded in a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the excavation.
- 2.11 A metal detector search will be made at all stages of the excavation works covering the following;
  - i) Ground surface prior to stripping
  - ii) The stripped surface
  - iii) The upcast spoil
- 2.12 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.13 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC 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 external specialists.
- 2.14 Where bulk environmental soil samples are required, these will be a maximum of 40 litres each and will only be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to merit taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be

recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, the remains will be either be stored in a suitable archive repository or reburied at an appropriate site.

### **3 Post-excavation**

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (HRK 098) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation finds work will be managed by SACIC'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.
- 3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four 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.
- 3.8 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 (ed. M.G. 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 (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.

- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed, a full site archive and report, the latter presenting the results of the evaluation will be prepared.
- 3.13 The report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the evaluation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist SCCAS regarding the need for and scope of any further mitigation. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required along with the results of a formally commissioned HER search evidenced by its invoice number.
- 3.14 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*.
- 3.15 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC 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.
- 3.16 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 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. 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).
- 3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (revised 2017). 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.

- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be at least temporally stored by SCCAS prior to their reburial or in accordance with the details of the site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated with SCCAS, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 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 fourteen 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.
- 3.23 Any object/s 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 SACIC, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

## **4 Additional considerations**

### **4.1 Health and Safety**

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 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.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements and will be inducted as required and made aware of any relevant high-risk activities.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

### **4.2 Environmental controls**

- 4.2.1 SACIC 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 SACIC's EMS policies.

### **4.3 Plant machinery**

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavators of minimum c.14 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the soil-stripping. Should the plant and its operators be provided by SACIC rather than the client, 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).

#### **4.4 Site security**

- 4.4.1 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.
- 4.4.2 In this instance, all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

#### **4.5 Access**

- 4.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and any subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from any landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any vehicles and other facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 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 SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

#### **4.6 Site preparation**

- 4.6.1 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 will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

#### **4.7 Backfilling**

- 4.7.1 Full reinstatement has not been offered by SACIC for this project other than sequentially pushing the upcast material into the trench and compacting with the digger tracks. Backfilling will not occur until approval has been granted by SCCAS.

#### **4.8 Monitoring**

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief. The site will need to be formally signed off by SCCAS prior to any areas being handed back for development.



## 5 Staffing

### 5.1 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)
- 1 x Site Assistant/metal detectorist (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)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer in charge on site is yet to be determined. Site Assistants will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 Post-excavation tasks, where possible, will be undertaken by SACIC staff (see below).

Name	Specialism
Ryan Wilson, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Rui Santos	Graphics and illustration
Richenda Goffin	Post Roman pottery and CBM
Dr Ioannis Smyrniaos	Prehistoric pottery, Roman Pottery and general finds
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Small Finds
Anna West	Environmental sample processing/assessment
Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton	Finds quantification/assessment
Jonathan Van Jennians	Finds Processing
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Archiving

5.4 In some instances, it may be necessary to employ outside specialists (see below).

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human skeletal remains; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Damian Goodburn	Wood and woodworking	MOLA
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement & cemeteries	University of Cardiff

## Appendix 2. Context List

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description
0001	8	Topsoil	Deposit		Mid greyish brown friable loamy sandy silt
0002	8	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid yellowish brown friable silty sand, few stones
0003	5	Ditch	Cut	0003	ENE-WSW aligned ditch with U-shaped profile, slightly concave sides, c45 degrees and a flat base
0004	5	Ditch	Fill	0003	Mid greyish brown gravelly silt, occasional charcoal flecks
0005	5	Ditch	Cut	0005	N-S aligned ditch, u-shaped profile with shallow sides which then slope c45 degrees
0006	5	Ditch	Fill	0005	Mid greyish brown loose gravelly silt
0007	4	Ditch	Cut	0007	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, width not fully exposed within the limits of the trench. Steep sides break to a flat base.
0008	4	Ditch	Fill	0007	Mid brown loose silty clay
0009	7	Ditch	Cut	0009	E-W aligned ditch with U-shaped profile, 40 degree sloping sides and a rounded base
0010	7	Ditch	Fill	0009	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand
0011	7	Ditch	Cut	0011	SW-NE aligned ditch or field drain. V-shaped profile with c30 degree sides and a slightly rounded base
0012	7	Ditch	Fill	0011	Mid brownish grey friable sandy silt with occasional pockets of waterborne clay silt material. Basal fill
0013	7	Ditch	Fill	0011	Mixed orangey brown friable sandy silt. Upper fill
0014	19	Ditch	Cut	0014	Wide, shallow possible ditch, approximately NNW-SSE with irregular E edge. Located at the base of a steep slope up to the edge of the historic quarry pit
0015	19	Ditch	Fill	0014	Compact mid grey brown silty sand. Little stone or gravel compared to surrounding natural deposits
0016	19	Ditch	Fill	0014	Orange gravelly sand, like a dirty, redeposited natural subsoil
0017	19	Ditch	Fill	0014	Mid-pale brown silty sand, like 0015 but with more stone/gravel content
0018		Topsoil	Deposit		Mid greyish brown friable loamy sandy silt
0019	5	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid brown friable silt
0020	21	Ditch	Fill	0032	Thin layer of dark brown humic silt
0021	7	Subsoil	Deposit		Pale brown friable silt
0022	19	Ditch	Fill	0014	Mid grey brown silty gravelly sand. Friable
0023	19	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid orangey brown sandy gravel, like a dirty redeposited natural subsoil

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description
0024	19	Pit	Cut	0024	Possible pit, partially exposed in the S trench edge/section
0025	19	Pit	Fill	0024	Friable mid brown silty gravelly sand with regular large stones and frequent tile fragments
0026	1	Ditch	Cut	0026	E-W aligned ditch with a broadly U-shaped profile, slightly stepped and irregular on its S side and a slightly rounded base
0027	1	Ditch	Fill	0026	Mid greyish brown friable sandy silt
0028	1	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid yellowish brown friable silty sand, few stones
0029	21	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid yellowish grey brown friable silty sand, few stones
0030	21	Ditch	Cut	0030	Cut of a large feature, only visible in section with c45 degree E side, shallower slope on the W side. Sides quite diffuse. Uneven but broadly flat base
0031	21	Ditch	Fill	0030	Compact mid-pale grey brown fine silty sand with patches of mineralisation
0032	21	Ditch	Cut	0032	Cut only visible in section. Wide, shallow ditch or pit with a c.40° east side and c.75° west side which gradually blended into the subsoil c.9m from the W trench end
0033	21	Ditch	Fill	0032	Mid brown friable sandy silt similar to the subsoil layer below topsoil throughout the trench
0034	21	Ditch	Cut	0034	N-S aligned ditch, open U-shaped profile
0035	21	Ditch	Fill	0034	Mid-dark brown silty clay, very wet where the base of the feature appears to be close to the water table
0036	22	Ditch	Cut	0036	Narrow NW-SE aligned ditch, very shallow with a flattish base
0037	22	Ditch	Fill	0036	Mid-dark orangey brown silty sandy gravel, like a dirty version of the surrounding natural subsoil
0038	14	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid orangey brown friable silty sand, few stones
0039	14	Ditch	Cut	0039	N-S aligned ditch with a U-shaped profile and side sloping c45 degrees. Not bottomed due to water inundation- proximity to the water table
0040	14	Ditch	Fill	0039	Mid brownish grey friable silt with flecks of mineralisation. Ceramic filed drain with a horseshoe profile present through along its western edge
0041	22	Ditch	Cut	0041	Terminus of ditch in W end of trench. WSW-ENE aligned, deep, with steep irregular sides and base within a broadly V-shaped profile
0042	22	Ditch	Fill	0041	Mid-dark brown friable gravelly silty sand. Gravel content corresponds to the surrounding natural subsoil
0043	23	Pit	Cut	0043	Small, shallow possible pit against the E trench edge with diffuse, irregular edges and an uneven base
0044	23	Pit	Fill	0043	Dark brown loose silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks sealed by subsoil

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description
0045	22	Ditch	Fill	0041	Dark brown silty sand with some gravel content but less than the lower fill 0042. Also more damp and compact than 0042
0046	15	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid grey brown compact sandy silt
0047	15	Pit	Cut	0047	Large cut feature or natural hollow measuring c.6.2m long within the confines of the trench- full dimensions or form were not established beyond the trench edges and not fully bottomed due to water inundation
0048	15	Pit	Fill	0047	Very dark grey/black loose gravelly silt with frequent burnt flint fragments
0049	17	Ditch	Cut	0049	NW-SE aligned ditch in E end of trench. 45 degree rounded sides with a flattish base
0050	17	Ditch	Fill	0049	Homogenous, friable mid orangey brown silty sand
0051	17	Subsoil	Deposit		Thin layer of pale mottled grey brown sandy silt above the natural subsoil, present over 6m in the E end of the trench
0052	15	Pit	Fill	0047	Mid grey brown friable clay silt flecked with orangey ?mineralisation
0053	10	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid orangey brown friable silty sand, few stones
0054	21	Ditch	Fill	0032	Pale grey brown silty layer/lens
0055	21	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid grey brown friable silty sand, few stones
0056	17	Subsoil	Deposit		Orangey brown silty sand
0057	23	Subsoil	Deposit		Orangey brown gravelly silty sand

## Appendix 3. Bulk finds

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Notes	Spotdate	Samples	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
0001	3	28	1	20						Med, Pmed		
0002					2	15			Possible pot base?			
0004	1	1								Med?		
0008					1	6						
0013			3	2074					Clinker: 1-5g			
0025			8	343								
0037	1	6								Pre		
0052	7	73								Pre		
0053	1	15					1	2		Med		
	13	123	12	2437	3	21	1	2				

## Appendix 4. CBM and Fired Clay

### CBM catalogue

Context	Fabric	Fabric description	Colour	Period	Form	No.	Wt/g	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Flange thickness (mm)	Comments
0001	fs	fine sandy	red	Pmed	RTP	1	20					
0013	fsfem	fine sandy, ferrous, micaceous	orange red	Pmed	UN	3	2074	305	160	17	?	two pieces join; joining pieces preserve ledge on one side
0025	fs	fine sandy	red	Pmed	RTP	8	343			17		

### Fired clay catalogue

Context	Sample	Fabric	Fabric description	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Notes
0002		msf	medium sandy with flint	greyish brown, grey core	crucible?	2	15	iron-rich encrustation	joining pieces; base?
0008		fs	fine sandy	red	RT?	1	6		small fragment
0048	1	fsf	fine sandy with flint	light brown	pot?	1	1		small fragment
0048	1	fsx	fine sandy, mixed clays	light brown to buff		12	12		small fragments

## Appendix 5. Oasis Form

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### OASIS ID: suffolka1-316001

#### Project details

Project name	HRK 098 Proposed Reservoir, Nether Hall Farm, Harkstead
Short description of the project	Trenched evaluation within the limits of a proposed reservoir
Project dates	Start: 09-05-2018 End: 31-05-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HRK 098 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/01320 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HARKSTEAD Nether Hall Farm, Proposed Reservoir, Harkstead
Study area	3.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1967 3475 51.967188611931 1.198209766992 51 58 01 N 001 11 53 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8m Max: 15m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	SCCAS
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr. T. Wrinch

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	HRK 098
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	ADHS
Digital Archive ID	HRK 098
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	HRK 098
Paper Contents	"other"



Paper Media available

"Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Unpublished Text"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	2018/55 HRK 098 Proposed Reservoir, Nether Hall Farm
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Everett, L.
Other bibliographic details	2018/55
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
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