

Archaeological evaluation at Harkstead Barn, Brick Kiln Lane, Harkstead, Suffolk, IP9 1BH

September 2018



by **Laura Pooley**

figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Adam Wightman with Sarah Carter, Emily Harris and Alec Wade

commissioned by Kelly Biddle of Orwell Housing

NGR: TM 189 360 (centre)

Planning ref: DC/17/03712

CAT project ref.: 18/08c

Suffolk Parish Number: HRK 099

OASIS ref: colchest3-325757



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CAT Report 1327
September 2018

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological and landscape background	1
4	Aims	3
5	Methodology	3
6	Results	3
7	Finds	4
8	Conclusion	4
9	Acknowledgements	4
10	References	4
11	Abbreviations and glossary	4
12	Contents of archive	5
13	Archive deposition	5
	Appendix 1 Context List	7
	Figures	after p7
	CAT WSI	
	OASIS summary sheet	

List of photographs and figures

Cover: general site shot

Photograph 1 Trial-trench looking northwest 3

- Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue)
- Fig 2 Development site in relation to archaeological and historic sites recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
- Fig 3 Results (proposed development dashed blue)
- Fig 4 Feature and representative sections

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Harkstead Barn, Brick Kiln Lane, Harkstead, Suffolk in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. Despite being located in an area rich in cropmarks, including a number of probable Bronze Age ring-ditches, no significant archaeological remains were present.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Harkstead Barn, Brick Kiln Lane, Harkstead, Suffolk which was carried out on 7th September 2018. The work was commissioned by Kelly Biddle of Orwell Housing in advance of the construction of three new dwellings, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Babergh District Council: Planning reference 17/03712) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* detailing the required archaeological work written by Hannah Cutler (SCCAS 2018), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2018).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2017a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2017b).

3 Archaeological and landscape background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9217145.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site as 'Thames Group – Clay, Silt And Sand' with superficial deposits of 'Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup – Sand And Gravel'.

Historic landscape

Harkstead is in an area defined as *ancient estate farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as landscape sub-type 2.1 (18th-century and later enclosure – former common arable or heathland). The landscape immediately around the development site is primarily characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th-century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 5.1 (meadow or managed wetland – meadow), sub-type 7.1 (woodland – ancient woodland), sub-type 9.3 (post-medieval park and leisure – modern leisure) and 10.1 (built up area -unspecified).

¹ British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

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

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

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological/historic site).

The development site is located on the southern edge of an area of extensive cropmarks of field boundaries on different orientations and therefore probably of multi-period date (HRK 014).

Prehistoric cropmarks within the wider landscape include a number of probable Bronze Age ring-ditches:

- ring-ditches CHL 018 (928m NNE); HBK 011 (894m SW); HRK 009 (905m ESE); HRK 010 (638m E); HRK 015 (740m E), HRK 016 (927m SSW); HRK 021 (850 ENE); HRK 022 (757m NE); HRK 023 (680m ENE); HRK 039 (672m E), HRK 053 (917m ESE); HRK 082 (700m ESE); and HRK 083 (700m NE).

Several undated cropmark complexes also surround the development site:

- CHL 024: irregular fields/enclosures (700m NE);
- CHL 043: field boundaries (1.26km NE);
- HBK 007: trackways and field boundaries (680m SW);
- HBK 018: field boundaries and enclosures (1.12km W);
- HRK 008: linear field boundaries and trackways (250m SSW);
- HRK 018: trackways, field boundaries and an irregular curvilinear enclosure (700m S);
- HRK 020: two phases of trackways, ditches and ring-ditches (820m NE);
- HRK 029: on oval or sub-circular enclosure of possible later prehistoric or Roman date (530m S);
- HRK 036: trackway and field boundaries (1km ESE);
- HRK 050 and 051: flat topped mound and earthworks (850-930m SSE);
- HRK 084: shallow ditches (730m SE);
- HRK 085: field boundaries, ditches and possible trackway (1km SE);
- HRK 086: field boundaries and possible trackway (580m SE);
- HRK 090: field boundaries and possible trackway (1km SE).

A number of Roman coins have been located between 470-700m SE (HRK 013 and HRK 032).

The Church of St Mary (HRK 041, 910m SE) is a Grade II* listed medieval church recorded in the Domesday survey. Holbrook Gardens, a post-medieval house with gardens and ponds, is located 1.25km WNW (HBK 016). Of probable post-medieval date are a rectilinear enclosure (HRK 074, 600m SSW) and field boundaries (HRK 075, 680m SW and HRK 076, 1km S).

Bylam Wood, an ancient woodland, is located 1.04km N (WLV 027).

Listed buildings⁵

In addition to the Church of St Mary, there are two listed buildings (Grade II) located within the 1km search radius of the development site. Vale Farmhouse has a 14th/15th-century core with 16th-century and later additions/alterations (780m S) and Old Hall Cottages dates to the 16th/17th century (850m SE).

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

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

4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to excavate and record any archaeological deposits that were identified within the development site; to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of those archaeological deposits, together with their likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation; to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits; and to establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

5 Methodology

One trial-trench, 20m long by 1.8m wide, was located across the length of the new development. It was mechanically excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist, all archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI and a metal detector was used to check trenches, spoil heaps and excavated strata. For full details of the methodology, refer to the attached WSI.

6 Results (Appendix 1, Figs 3-4)

The trial-trench was excavated through three layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.22-0.30m thick) sealed a layer of post-medieval/modern accumulation (L2, 0.14-0.2m thick) which overlay sealed natural sands and gravels (L3). A small sondage was excavated to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

The only feature recorded was a probable glacial channel (F1).



Photograph 1 Trial-trench, looking northwest

7 Finds

by Laura Pooley, pottery identified by Howard Brooks

A fragment of peg-tile (91.8g), three pieces of burnt flint (62.8g), a modern iron nail and four pottery sherds were recovered from machining through L1/L2 (finds no. 1). The pottery consisted of a sherd of medieval sandy ware (Fabric 20, c 1175-1400 AD) (11.8g), a thick sherd of post-medieval glazed red earthenware (Fabric 40, 17th-18th century) (14.8g) and two joining sherds of Staffordshire-type white earthenware (Fabric 48D, 19th-20th century) (4.2g). The pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester post-Roman fabric type series (CAR 7). The iron nail and burnt flint will be discarded once the report has been approved.

8 Conclusion

Despite being located in an area rich in cropmarks, including a number of probable Bronze Age ring-ditches, evaluation at Harkstead Barn revealed no significant archaeological remains. A small quantity of finds of medieval, post-medieval and modern date were recovered from L1/L2 and a probable glacial channel was also recorded.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Kelly Biddle and Orwell Housing for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by A Wightman with S Carter, E Harris and A Wade. Figures are by B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored by Hannah Cutler for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

10 References

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAR 7 | 1999 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2017 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Harkstead Barn, Brick Kiln Road, Harkstead, Suffolk, IP9 1BH</i> |
| ClfA | 2008a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i> |
| ClfA | 2008b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2018 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| SCC | 2008 | <i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3</i> |
| SCCAS | 2017a | <i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (version 1.3)</i> |
| SCCAS | 2017b | <i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition</i> |
| SCCAS/CT | 2017 | <i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Harkstead Barn, Brick Kiln Road, Harkstead</i> |

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age period from c 2500 – 700 BC

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c AD 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: one small bag of peg-tile and pottery

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1327)

SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, section drawings)

Inked sections

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1327)

SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphics

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under Parish Number HRK 099

Distribution list:

Kelly Biddle, Orwell Housing
Hannah Cutler, SCCAS
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

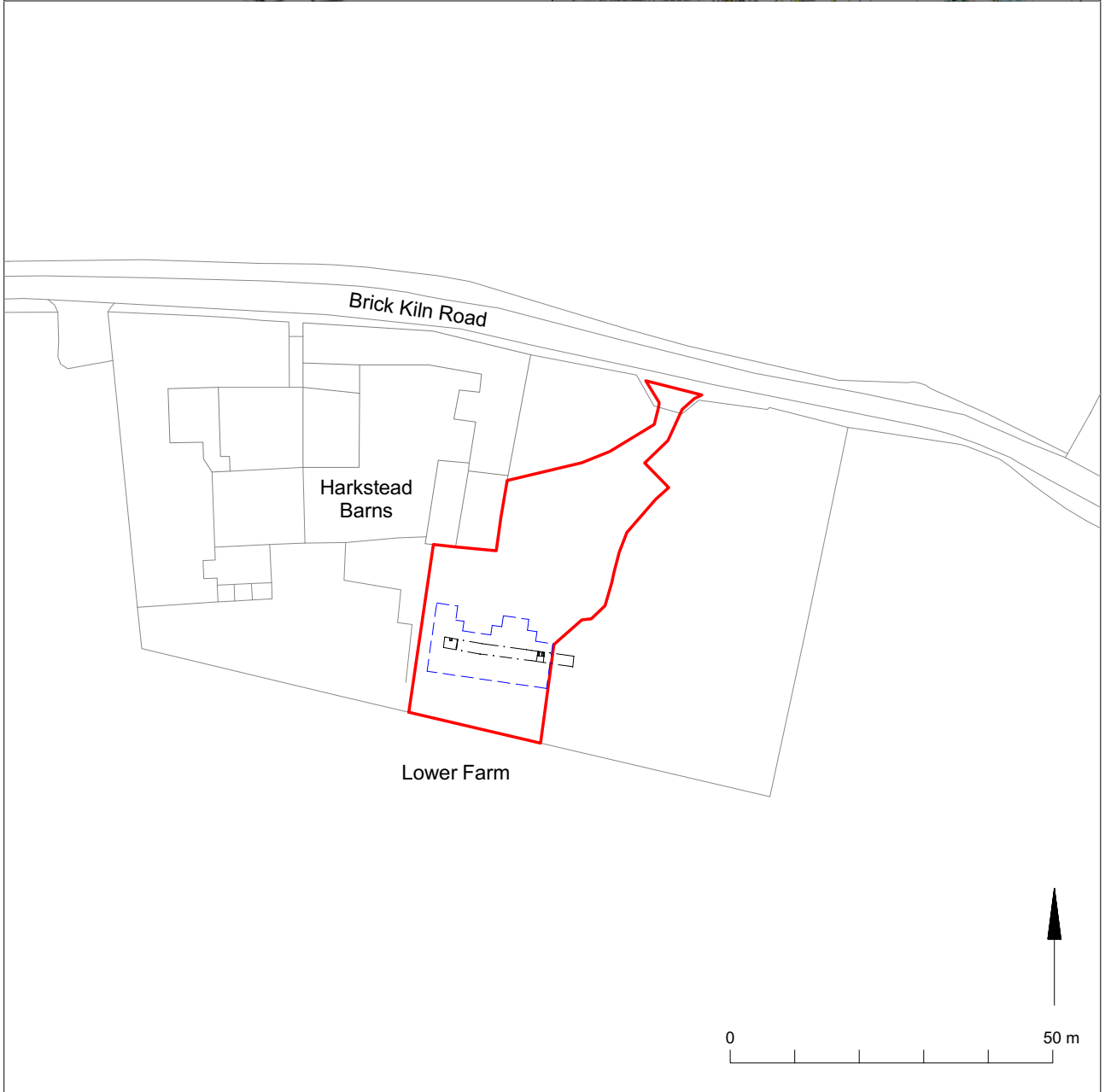
tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 25.9.2018

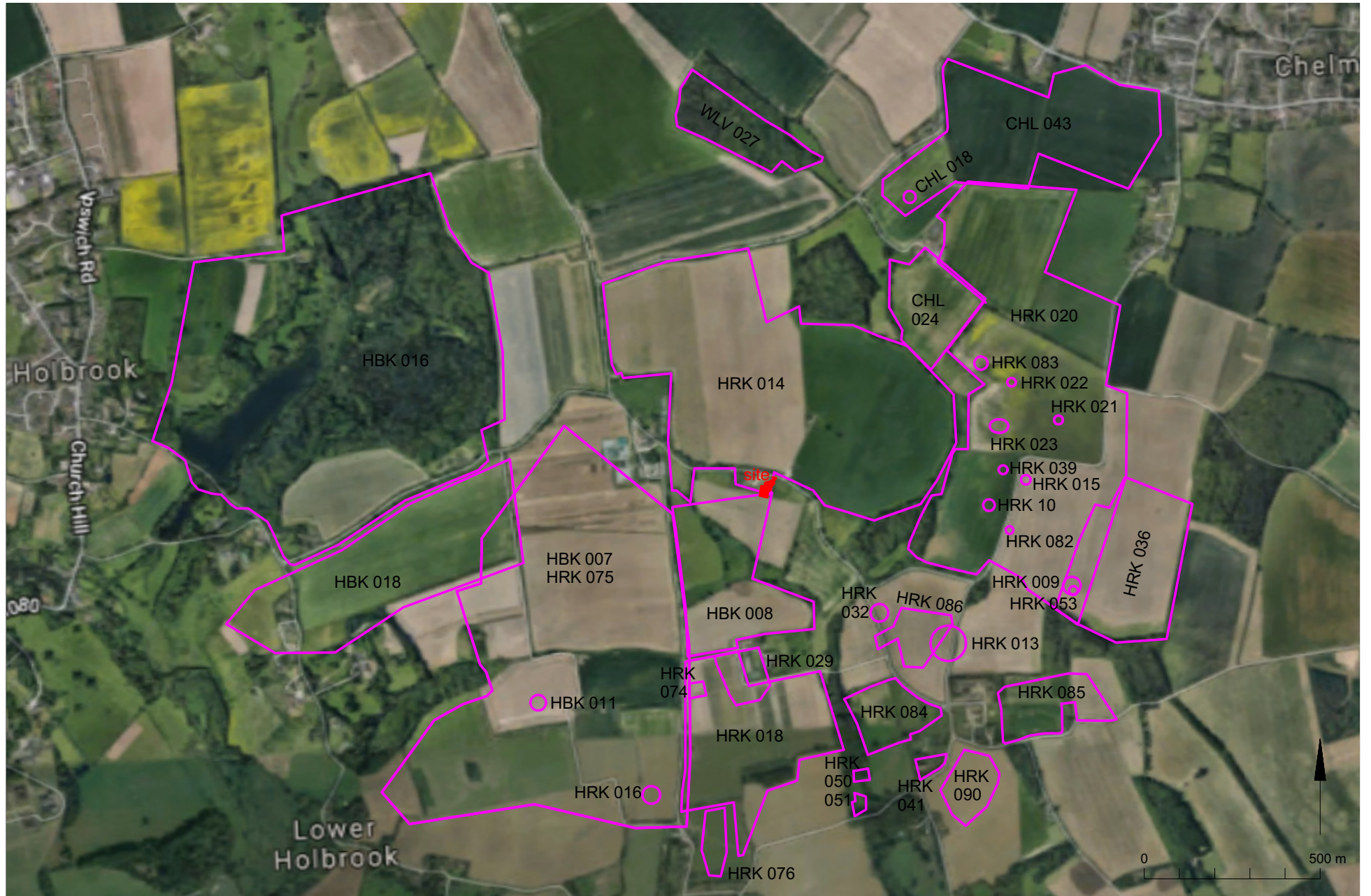
Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds No.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	1	Topsoil	Firm, dry, medium to dark grey/brown slightly-sandy silt, rare charcoal flecks, very occasional flecks of fired clay, 2% stone, includes fragments of pottery, brick/tile and fired clay	Modern
L2	1	Accumulation	Firm, dry, light grey/brown slightly-sandy silt, rare charcoal flecks, 1% stone, includes fragments of pottery, brick/tile and fired clay	Post-medieval/modern
L3	-	Natural	Firm/hard, dry, 0.3m of light grey/brown silt above yellow/orange sand and gravels	Post-glacial
F1	-	Natural channel	Firm, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt, 5 % stone	Post-glacial



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue)



Imagery ©2018 Google, map data ©2018 Google
 Historic Environment Data ©Suffolk Historic Environment Record

Fig 2 Development site in relation to archaeological and historic sites recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record

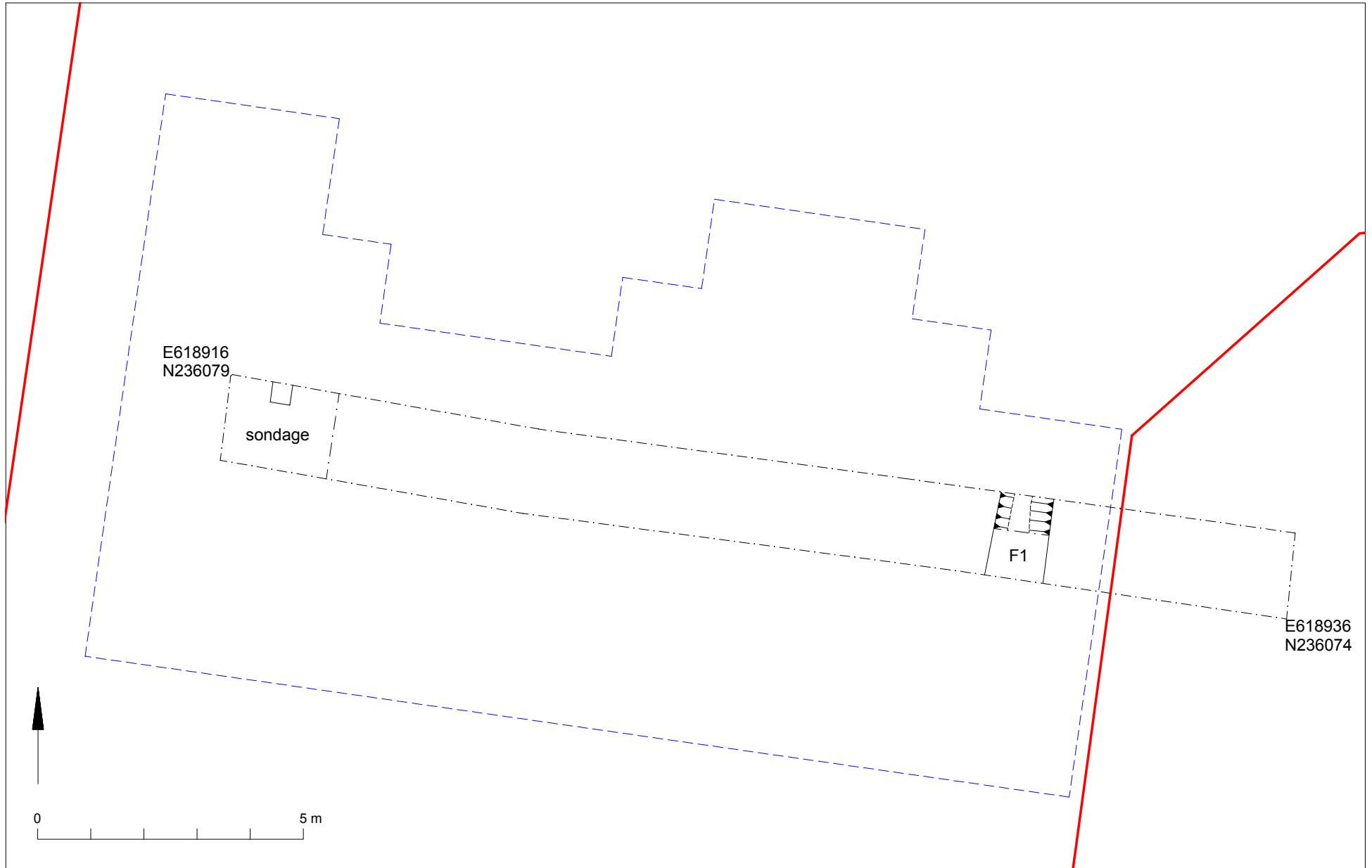


Fig 3 Results (proposed new development dashed blue)

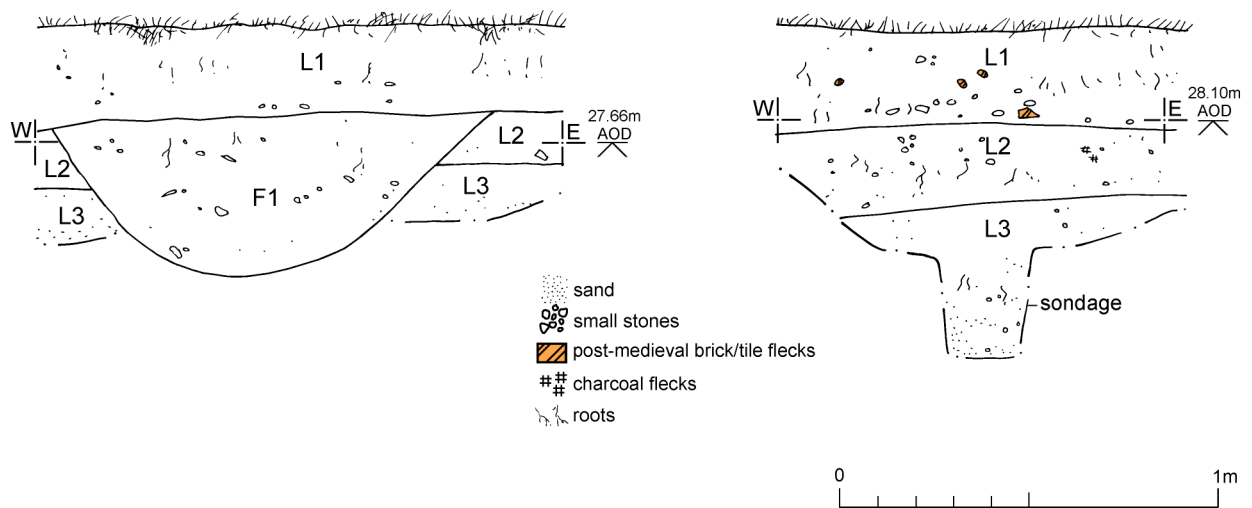


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation at Harkstead Barn, Brick Kiln Road, Harkstead, Suffolk, IP9 1BH

NGR: TM 189 360 (centre)

Planning references: DC/17/03712

Commissioned by: Kelly Biddle

Client: Orwell Housing

Curating museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Suffolk HER parish code: HRK 099

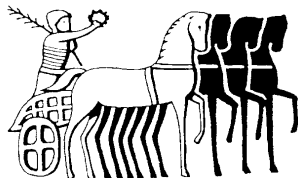
CAT project code: 18/08c

OASIS reference: colchest3-325757

Site manager: Chris Lister

SCCAS/CT monitor: Hannah Cutler

This WSI written: 28.8.2018



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Site location and description

The development site is located at Harkstead Barn, Brick Kiln Road, Harkstead, Suffolk (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TM 135 515.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of three new dwellings for residents with special and care needs.

Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9217145.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site as 'Thames Group – Clay, Silt And Sand' with superficial deposits of 'Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup – Sand And Gravel'.

Historic landscape

Harkstead is in an area defined as *ancient estate farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as landscape sub-type 2.1 (18th-century and later enclosure – former common arable or heathland). The landscape immediately around the development site is primarily characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th-century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 5.1 (meadow or managed wetland – meadow), sub-type 7.1 (woodland – ancient woodland), sub-type 9.3 (post-medieval park and leisure – modern leisure) and 10.1 (built up area -unspecified).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological/historic site).

The development site is located on the southern edge of an area of extensive cropmarks of field boundaries on different orientations and therefore probably of multi-period date (HRK 014).

Prehistoric cropmarks within the wider landscape include a number of probable Bronze Age ring-ditches:

- ring-ditches CHL 018 (928m NNE); HBK 011 (894m SW); HRK 009 (905m ESE); HRK 010 (638m E); HRK 015 (740m E), HRK 016 (927m SSW); HRK 021 (850 ENE); HRK 022 (757m NE); HRK 023 (680m ENE); HRK 039 (672m E), HRK 053 (917m ESE); HRK 082 (700m ESE); and HRK 083 (700m NE).

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- HRK 020: two phases of trackways, ditches and ring-ditches (820m NE);
- HRK 029: on oval or sub-circular enclosure of possible later prehistoric or Roman date (530m S);
- HRK 036: trackway and field boundaries (1km ESE);

¹ British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

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

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

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

- HRK 050 and 051: flat topped mound and earthworks (850-930m SSE);
- HRK 084: shallow ditches (730m SE);
- HRK 085: field boundaries, ditches and possible trackway (1km SE);
- HRK 086: field boundaries and possible trackway (580m SE);
- HRK 090: field boundaries and possible trackway (1km SE).

A number of Roman coins have been located between 470-700m SE (HRK 013 and HRK 032).

The Church of St Mary (HRK 041, 910m SE) is a Grade II* listed medieval church recorded in the Domesday survey. Holbrook Gardens, a post-medieval house with gardens and ponds, is located 1.25km WNW (HBK 016). Of probable post-medieval date are a rectilinear enclosure (HRK 074, 600m SSW) and field boundaries (HRK 075, 680m SW and HRK 076, 1km S).

Bylam Wood, an ancient woodland, is located 1.04km N (WLV 027).

Listed buildings⁵

In addition to the Church of St Mary, there are two listed buildings (Grade II) located within the 1km search radius of the development site. Vale Farmhouse has a 14th/15th-century core with 16th-century and later additions/alterations (780m S) and Old Hall Cottages dates to the 16th/17th century (850m SE).

Planning background

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Suffolk HER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, it was recommended by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) that a trenched archaeological evaluation take place to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for trenched archaeological evaluation. Details are given in the Project Brief (*Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at Harkstead Barn, Brick Kiln Road, Harkstead*) written by SCCAS (2018).

Specifically, a single trial-trench measuring 20m long by 1.8m wide will be excavated within the footprint of the new buildings.

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 costs.

All work will take place within and contribute to the goals of the Regional research frameworks (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011).

Decision on the need for any further archaeological investigation (eg excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the report for this evaluation. Any further investigation will be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT supervisor plus two archaeologists for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Nigel Rayner/Ben Holloway

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2008a, b, c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by SCCAS (2018)
- The outline specification within *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017a) to be used alongside the Project Brief.

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

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

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

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

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

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

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

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

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the SCCAS, will it be removed.

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

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

The site supervisor and/or other trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

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

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

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

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the SCCAS.

Site surveying

The evaluation trenches and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples (unless complex or otherwise needing specialist processing) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the

advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

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

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Matthew Loughton

post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) /

Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and reported immediately to the Suffolk FLO (Finds Liaison Office) who will inform the coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with SCCAS and carried out as per their guidelines (SCCAS 2017).

Results

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

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

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

The approved final report will normally be submitted to SCCAS as both a PDF and a hard copy.

The report will contain:

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

Results will be published, to at least a summary level, in the PSIAH (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History) annual round up should archaeological remains be encountered in the evaluation. An allowance will be made for this in the project costs for the report.

Final reports are also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

Archive deposition

The archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as per their archive guidelines (SCCAS 2017b).

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with SCCAS prior to them being carried out.

SCCAS will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Education and outreach

The CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. A magazine (*The Colchester Archaeologist Vol 28* out now)

summarises all our sites and staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works alongside the Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club.

CAT archaeologists can be booked for lectures and information on fees can be obtained by contacting the office on 01206 501785.

References

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J. | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8) |
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| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
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| SCC | 2008 | <i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3</i> |
| SCCAS | 2017a | <i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (version 1.3)</i> |
| SCCAS | 2017b | <i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition</i> |
| SCCAS | 2018 | <i>Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at Harkstead Barn, Brick Kiln Road, Harkstead</i> |

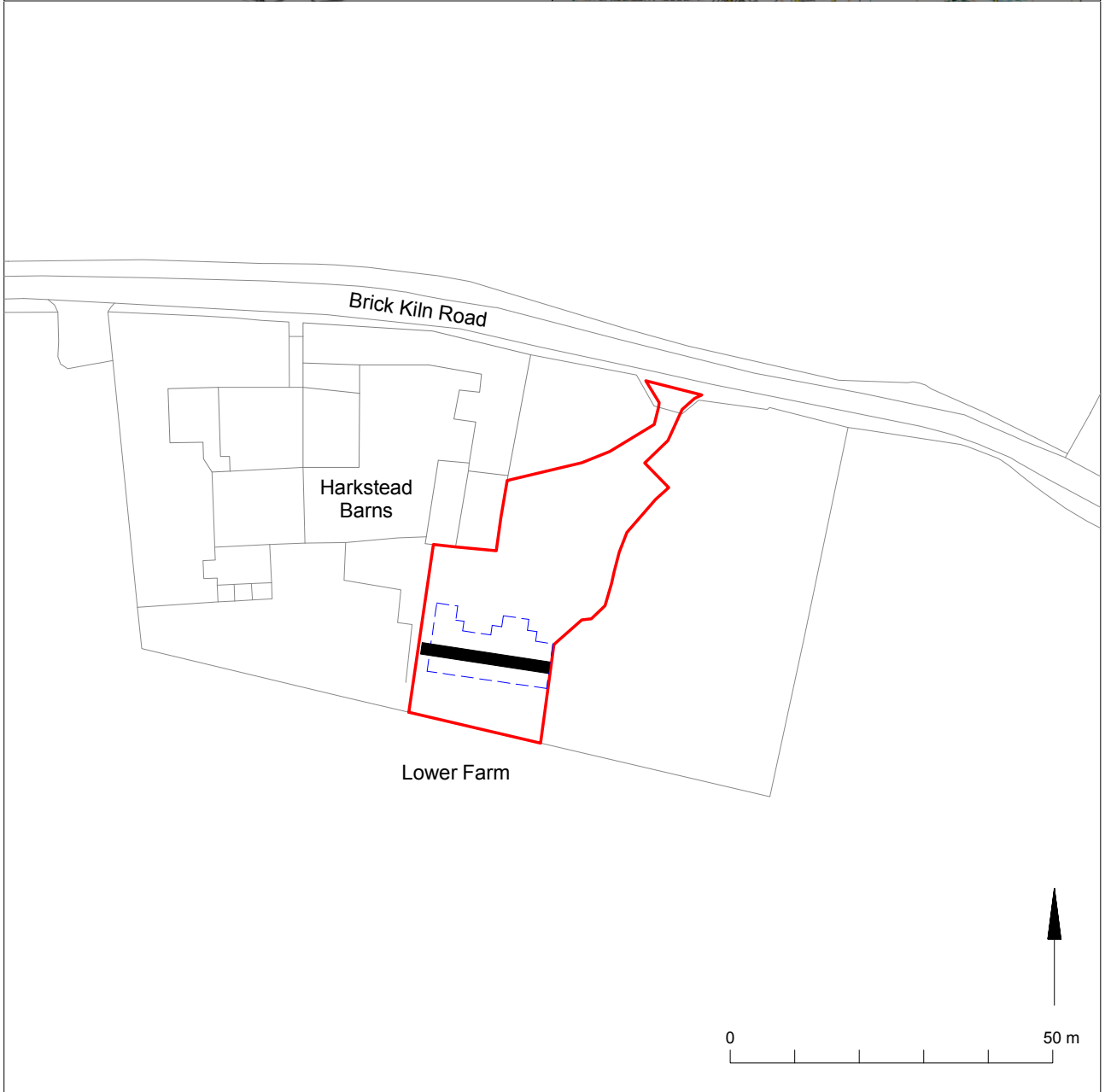
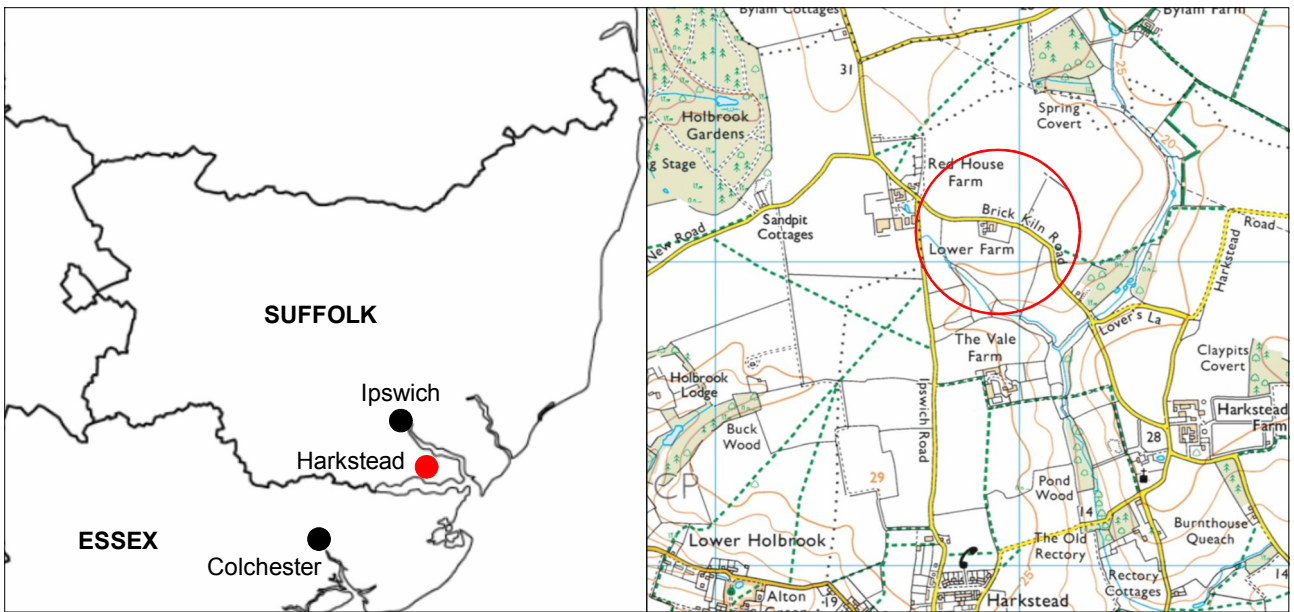
L Pooley



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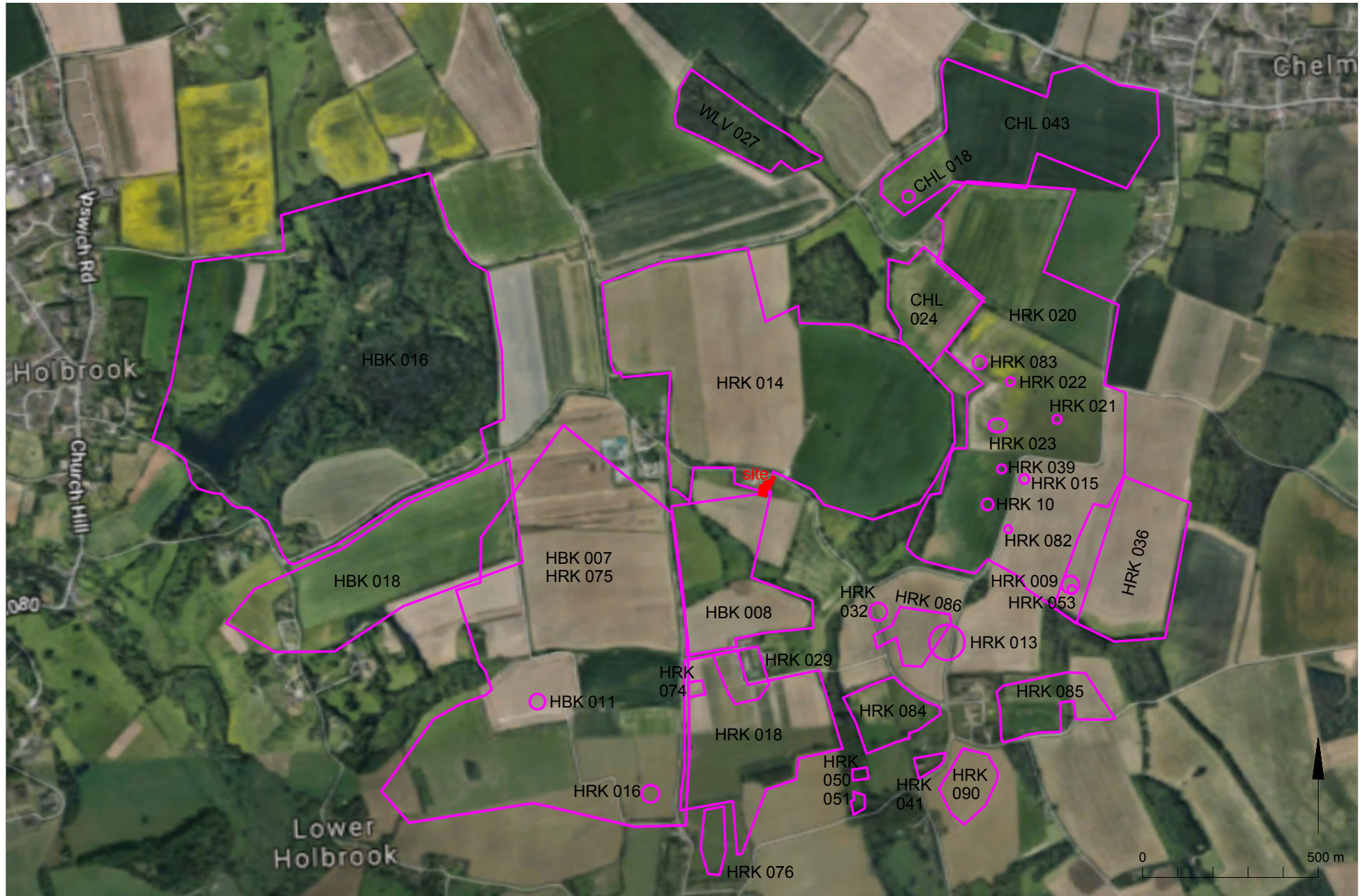
tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue)



Imagery ©2018 Google, map data ©2018 Google
Historic Environment Data ©Suffolk Historic Environment Record

Fig 2 Development site in relation to archaeological and historic sites recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record

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OASIS Colchest3-325757

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation of Barkstead, Barbrickil Road, Harkstead, Suffolk, IP8H	
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation of a trench was carried out at Barkstead, Barbrickil Road, Harkstead, Suffolk, in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. Despite the location of the site, it is not a scheduled monument. The site is located in a rural area and is not a scheduled monument. The site is located in a rural area and is not a scheduled monument. The site is located in a rural area and is not a scheduled monument.	
Project dates	Start: 07-09-2018 End: 07-09-2018	
Previous/future work	None	
Associated project reference codes	18/08 Contracting No.	
Associated project reference codes	DC/17/037 Planning application No.	
Associated project reference codes	HR0015 Emb.	
Type of project	Field evaluation	
Site status	None	
Current use	Vacant land, previously developed	
Monument type	N/A	
Significant finds	POTTER Medieval	
Significant finds	POTTER Pot Medieval	
Significant finds	POTTER Modern	
Significant finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Pot Medieval	
Significant finds	IRON Modern	
Significant finds	BURN FLINT Uncertain	
Methods/techniques	"Sample trenches"	
Development type	Rural residential	
Prompt	Planning condition	
Position in planning process	After determination (condition)	

Project location

Country	England	
Site location	SUFFOLK BARBERGHARKSTEAD Barkstead, Barbrickil Road	
Postcode	IP8H	
Study area	0.1 hectares	
Site coordinates	TMS 501.978716265306, 187815 07909558011 Point	
Height/Depth	Mid 2.75m to 2.91m	

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HE Nea Office SCC
Project design originator	Laura Cooley
Project director/manager	Christer
Project supervisor	Adam Wightman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
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Physical Archive ID HR09

Physical contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

Digital Archive ID HR09

Digital contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Digital media available "Images", "Digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

Physical Archive ID HR09

Physical contents "other"

Physical media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation of Markstead Farm, Rickleton, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, 1981

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

Other bibliographic details CA Report 327

Date 2018

Issuer publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust

Place of publication Colchester

Description A ring-bound loose leaf

URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)

Entered on 25 September 2018