

# Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at 'The Keep', Priory Hill, Kersey, Suffolk

October 2015



**report prepared by Ben Holloway**

**commissioned by Mark Perkins Associates  
on behalf of Matthew Pescott Frost**

Planning reference: B/15/00039/FHA  
CAT project ref.: 15/09k  
SCCAS code: KSY036  
NGR: TL 999 443 (centre)  
OASIS: colchest3225581



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**CAT Report 879**  
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## 1 Summary

*The site lies at the northern end of the historic village of Kersey, within a Conservation Zone, and close to the 13th-century Augustinian priory.*

*Two evaluation trenches on the sites of a proposed cart-lodge and a pool revealed a modern foundation and three modern pits. There were residual medieval sherds in the topsoil and a modern pit, showing that there may have been some medieval activity on this site prior to the building of the current house. Peg-tile and coal fragments in the layer sealing natural ground supports the idea that there has been some recent site levelling here.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report on an archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at 'The Keep', Priory Hill, Kersey, Suffolk, carried out on behalf Matthew Pescott Frost by Colchester Archaeological Trust on October 15th 2015 (site centre - TL 999 443). Proposed development is the construction of construction of a new cart lodge and swimming pool.

Babergh District Council was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that this proposal (reference: B/15/00039/FHA) 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 paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012), which states:

*" No development shall take place within the [site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions."*

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief* detailing the required archaeological evaluation (Rachael Abraham - SCCAS 2015), and a CAT WSI agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2015).

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* (EH 2006), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological and landscape background

**Historic landscape:** The historic village of Kersey is situated to the north-west of Hadleigh in the valley of the river Brett. The village itself occupies the valley slopes on both the north and the south sides of the valley. The landscape is defined as *Ancient Rolling Farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (<http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>). This landscape:

- is dissected widely, and sometimes deeply, by river valleys
- has a field pattern of ancient random enclosure.
- has a dispersed settlement pattern of loosely clustered villages, hamlets and isolated farmsteads of mediaeval origin
- has villages often associated with village greens

**Geology:** there is Boulder Clay (Diamicton) on the higher ground around Kersey. Where the river has cut into the boulder clay, there is Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel on the upper valley slopes, and alluvium on the lower slopes towards the river. Natural ground on the current site is Boulder Clay.

#### **Site Location and Description**

The site lies on the higher ground on the north side of the village on the upper slopes south of Priory Hill. Its relationship to local heritage assets is given below.

#### **Archaeological background (Fig 1a)**

This is drawn from on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record ([heritage.Suffolk.gov.uk](http://heritage.Suffolk.gov.uk)) and the brief:

The site lies in an area of archaeological interest defined in the Historic Environment Record. Kersey is a medieval town granted the right to hold a market in the mid 13th century (HER no KSY 022). The current site lies within the northern arm of the historic town (KSY 022). Immediately north of the Keep is the early 13th-century Augustinian priory (KSY 001), originally a hospital dedicated to St Mary the Blessed Virgin and St Anthony.

There are finds of medieval and post-medieval date in the vicinity of the site. Fragments of dressed limestone were recovered from the foundations of 'Row View' (a post-medieval timber-framed house: KSY 016) which is 30m south of the current site. These probably originate from the Augustinian Priory to the north. Archaeological monitoring for an extension at The Mount, The Row (immediately east of the current site) revealed medieval and early post-medieval potsherds (KSY 024). As a result there was a high potential for encountering archaeological remains here.

## **4 Aim**

The aim of the evaluation was to:

- Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 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, timetables and orders of cost.

## **5 Methodology**

The evaluation trenches were 1.8m wide and 5m long (T1: site of proposed cart lodge) and 10m long (T2: site of proposed pool). Under archaeological supervision, two layers were removed mechanically: topsoil L1 (0.40m thick), and an accumulation of silty clay sand, L2 (100mm thick). The removal of L2 revealed the archaeological features. L2 sealed natural clay L3.

All significant archaeological features were excavated and recorded according to the WSI.

A metal detector was used to check spoil heaps and excavated strata. There were no metal-detector finds.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> for other details of methodology, please refer to attached WSI

## 6 Results (Figs 2-3)

### Trench 1: summary

T1, in the northern part of the site and in the footprint of the new cart lodge, contained two post-medieval or modern pits (F1 and F2). Both were shallow and flat-bottomed. A sherd of medieval pottery came from the fill of F2 and also from L2 over T1.

### Trench 1: contexts and dating

context	description	dated finds	Period
F1	pit	flower pot fragments, 19-20C gin bottle	modern
F2	pit	Staffordshire-type wares (L18/19-20C), peg-tile	post-medieval/modern

### Trench 2: Summary

T2, in the southern part of the site and in the footprint of the new swimming pool, contained a large deposit of modern builder's rubble and waste (F3) probably associated with the construction of The Keep in the mid-1970s, and F4, a poured-concrete foundation (probably the remains of a shed or outbuilding).

### Trench 2: contexts and dating

context	description	dated finds	Period
F3	pit	builder's rubble	modern
F4	foundation	-	modern

## 7 Finds

by Stephen Benfield (19/10/2015)

### Introduction

The evaluation recovered small quantities of pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) dating to the medieval and post-medieval/modern period. All the finds come from Trench 1 (T1). The pottery fabrics recorded are listed in Table 1 and refer to the Colchester post-Roman pottery fabric series (CAR 7). All of the finds are listed and described by context in Table 2.

Fabric codes	Fabric name
13	Early medieval sandy wares
20	Medieval greywares (general)
22	Hedingham ware
45M	Modern stonewares (general)
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares
51A	Late slipped kitchen wares
51B	Flowerpot

Table 1: Pottery fabrics

A small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from two contexts. Rim sherds from greyware cooking pots (Fabric 20) dated to the late 12th/13th-14th century from L2 (3), and sherds dated to the late 10th/11th-early 13th century and to the late 12th-14th century (Fabrics 13 & 22) as residual finds in F2 (2). The remainder of the pottery is of late post-medieval-modern or modern date. It can be noted that a sherd from a stoneware bottle or jug (Fabric 45M) has faint traces of raised lettering on the body that has been over stamped by strong impressed lettering. The bottle was produced for the

Bols distillery in Amsterdam and is probably a gin bottle. Other finds (floor-brick, peg-tile, coal) are most probably all of post-medieval or modern date; although the single piece of peg-tile could be of medieval or post-medieval/modern date but, presuming it is associated with a domestic building, it is unlikely to date earlier than the 14th century (Ryan & Andrews 1993).

Ctxt	Find no.	Type	Form/ description	No.	Wt/g	spot date
F001	1	Pot	<i>Post-medieval &amp; modern:</i> Flower-pot rim (8 g) (Fabric 51B) Stoneware bottle/jug sherd (102 g) impressed lettering: (E)RVENLUCAS BOL(S) HET LOOTSJE[ AMSERSTERDAM (stamped over fragments of faint raised lettering at top left) (Fabric 45) Late slipped kitchenware, bowl rim (2 sherds, 17 g) (Fabric 51A) (dated 19-20C)	4	127	19-20C
F001	1	Coal	Single piece	1	50	Late medieval- modern
F002	2	Pot	<i>Medieval</i> .Glazed sherd (4 g) pale orange fine mica fabric, clear(?) glaze on surface, almost certainly Hedingham ware (Fabric 22) (Dated L12-E14C). Medieval sandy ware, body sherd and base edge sherd (28 g) (Fabric 13) (L10/11-E13C) <i>Modern</i> .Staffordshire-type factory wares (2 sherds, weight 45 g) (Fabric 48D) (Dated L18/19-20C)	5	77	Modern (L18-19/20C) with residual medieval
F002	2	CBM	Peg-tile (23 g); Floor brick, pale cream- yellow fabric (1725 g), not frogged, sharp arises, broken at one end, length greater than 120 mm, width 122 mm x thickness 47 mm (dated post-medieval/ modern L18-19C)	1	23	L18-19C
L002	3	pot	<i>Medieval pottery:</i> Medieval greyware (3 sherds, 46 g), sherds from three cooking pot rims (Fabric 20) (Dated L12/13-14C)	3	46	L12/13-14C

Table 2: Finds by context

## 8 Conclusions

Despite the proximity of significant medieval remains at the Augustinian Priory site 200m to the north, and of the core of the medieval village 100m to the south, there were no significant archaeological remains here. Any surviving medieval remains may have been compromised by the construction of the current house. There were no masking deposits of colluvium.

## 9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Mr Pescott Frost for commissioning and funding the project. Site work was managed by B Holloway, and undertaken by BH and Emma Sanford. The project was monitored by Rachael Abraham for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services. Plans and illustrations by EH, Howard Brooks, and Chris Lister.

## 10 References

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

CAT	2015	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at The Keep, Priory Hill, Kersey, Suffolk.</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework (Dept for Communities and Local Government)</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14, ed by D Gurney</i>
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24, by Maria Medlycott</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
SCCAS	2010	<i>Archive Guidelines</i>
SCCAS	2011	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation v1.3</i>
SCCAS	2015	<i>Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at The Keep, Priory Hill, Kersey, by Rachael Abraham</i>
CAR 7	2000	<i>Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85, Colchester Archaeological Report 7, by John Cotter</i>
Ryan, P, & Andrews, D	1993	'A brick and tile typology for Cressing Temple' in Andrews, D, <i>Cressing Temple. A Templar and Hospitaller manor in Essex</i> , 93-103

## 11 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
post-medieval	after Henry VIII to around the late 18th century
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

## 12 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing: The report (CAT Report 879)  
 SCCAS Evaluation Brief and Specification. CAT WSI  
 Original site record (Context and trench record sheets)  
 Site digital photographic log. Site photographic record on CD  
 Attendance register. Benchmark data. Risk assessment

### 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 project code KSY 036.

### 14 Context list

context	description	dated finds	Period
F1	pit	flower pot fragments, 19-20C gin bottle	modern
F2	pit	Staffordshire-type wares (L18/19-20C), peg-tile	post-medieval/modern
F3	pit	builder's rubble	modern
F4	foundation	-	modern
L1	topsoil (dark grey/brown silty clay)	slate and peg-tile fragments (not kept)	modern
L2	accumulation (grey/brown silty clay)	coal and peg-tile fragments (not kept)	post-medieval
L3	chalky boulder clay	-	-

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#### Distribution list:

Mr Prescott-Frost  
Rachael Abraham, SCCAS  
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record



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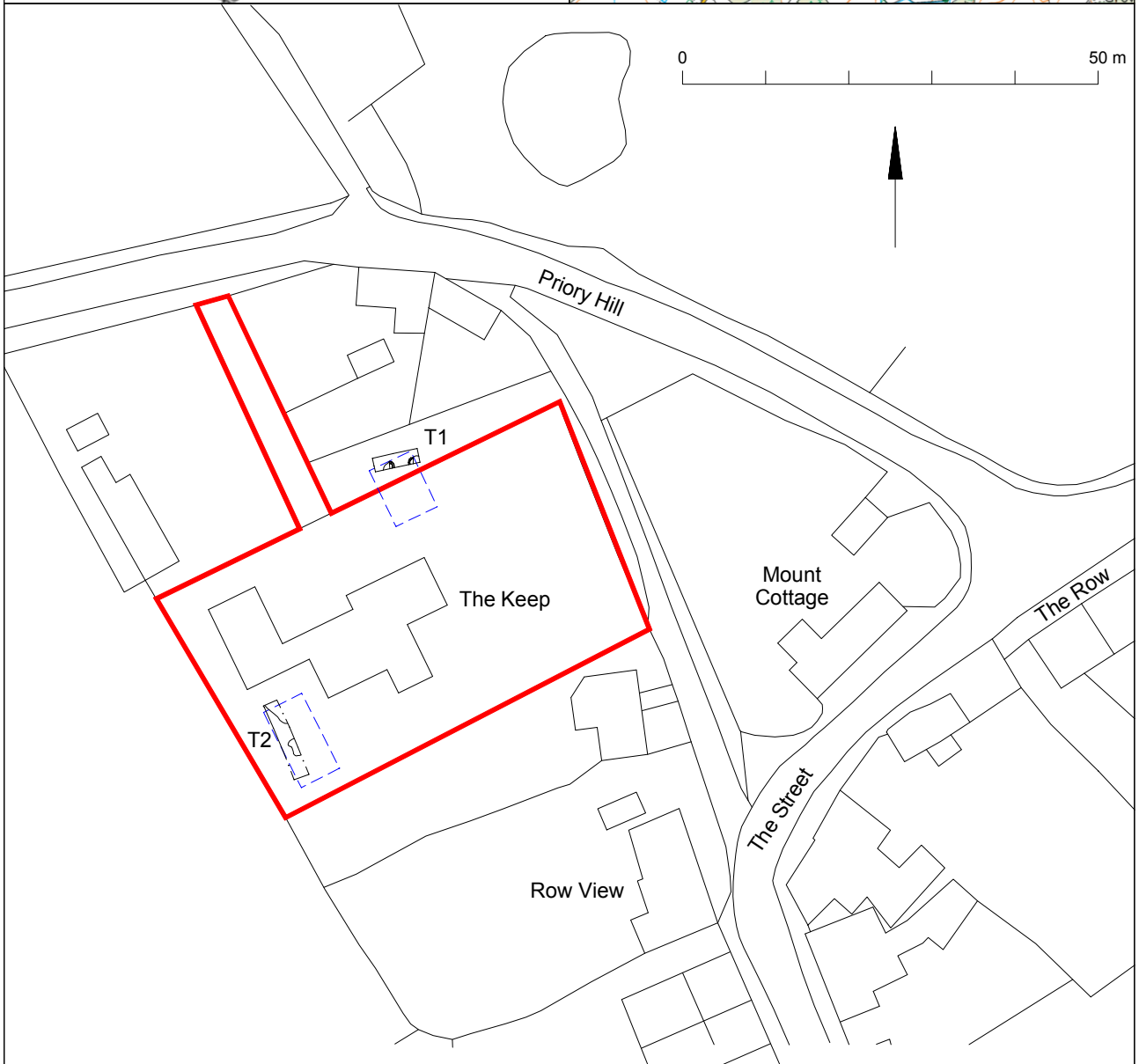
email: [archaeologists@catuk.org](mailto:archaeologists@catuk.org)

checked by: H Brooks

date: 09.11.15

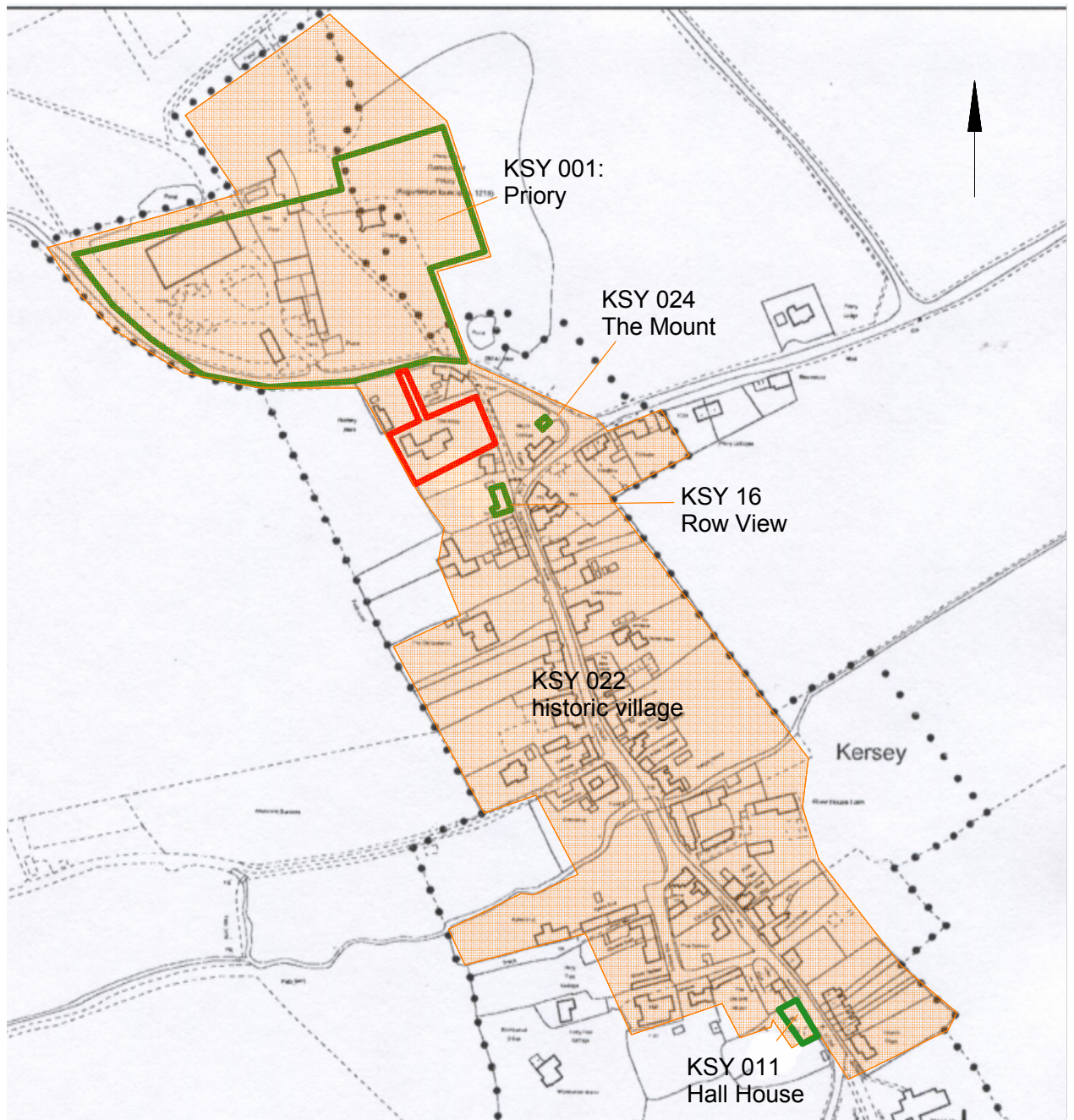
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Fig 1 Site location showing the position of the trenches in relation to the proposed development.



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Fig 1a HER sites map. Current site - red outline. Local archaeological or heritage sites - green outline. Historic village - orange shade. Conservation Zone - dotted outline (Source: Kersey Conservation Area Appraisal: Babergh District Council 2010?. Heritage Gateway)



Fig 2 Results.

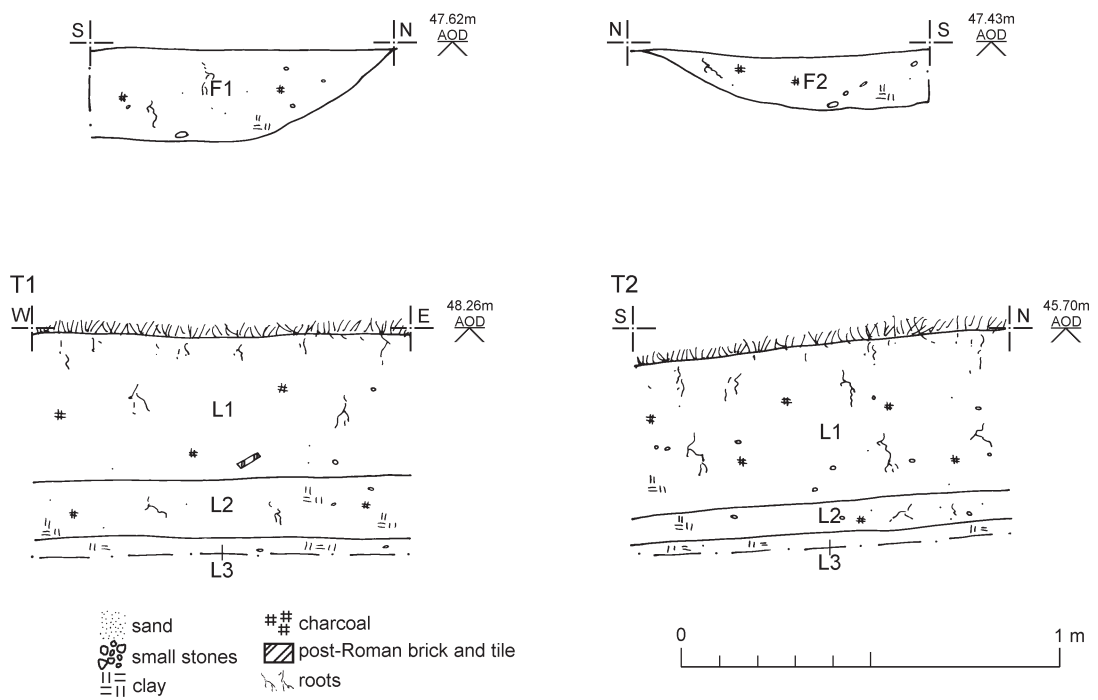


Fig 3 Feature sections (F1-2) and representative trench sections (T1-2).

# Appendix 1

(following pages)

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at The Keep, Priory Hill, Kersey, Suffolk

**NGR:** TL 999 443 (centre)

**Planning reference:** B/15/00039/FHA

**Client:** Matthew Pescott Frost

**Agent:** Mark Perkins

**Curating Museum:** Suffolk HER

**Suffolk Parish number:** TBC

**Suffolk Event code:** TBC

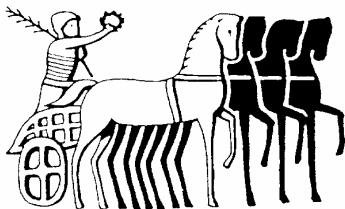
**CAT Project code:** 15/09k

**OASIS ref.:** colchest3-225581

**Site Manager:** Ben Holloway

**SCCAS/CT Monitor:** Rachael Abraham

**This WSI written:** 05.10.2015



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### **Site Location and Description**

The site is located within the historic core of Kersey which is situated to the north-west of Hadleigh in Suffolk. The development area lies to the south of Priory Hill (Fig 1) (Site centre TL 999 443).

### **Proposed work**

Construction of a new pool and garage on land which is currently part of the garden to the property.

### **Archaeological Background**

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record ([heritage.Suffolk.gov.uk](http://heritage.Suffolk.gov.uk)) and the brief:

The site lies in an area of archaeological interest defined in the Historic Environment Record. Kersey is a medieval town that was granted the right to hold a market in the mid 13th century (HER no. KSY 022). Keep Cottage is located on the edge of an early 13th-century Augustinian priory (KSY 001), which was originally a hospital dedicated to St Mary the Blessed Virgin and St Anthony. Additional medieval and post-medieval finds have been located within the vicinity of the development. During works at the nearby 'Row View', (a post-medieval timber-framed house) a number of fragments of dressed limestone, which had been used in the foundation of the building, were recovered (KSY 016). These probably originate from the Augustinian Priory. Archaeological monitoring for an extension at The Mount, The Row revealed pottery sherds of medieval and early post-medieval date (KSY 024).

As a result there is high potential for encountering archaeological remains in this location.

### **Planning Background**

Planning reference: B/15/00039/FHA.

The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.

This is in line with guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012):

*" No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions."*

### **Requirement for Work**

The required archaeological work is for a archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by SCCAS (*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at The Keep, Priory Hill, Kersey*, SCC August 2015).



Specifically, the work will comprise two linear trial trenches (totalling 15m) to be excavated in the areas of the new development. One 9.00m long x 1.80m wide trench will be located across the proposed pool and one 6.00m long x 1.80m wide trench will be located in the area of the garage (Fig 1).

Should significant or unusual archaeological deposits be revealed further evaluation or open area excavation could be required. Any further work would be the subject of an additional brief issued by SCCAS.

### **Aims**

As per section 3 of the brief a linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

The Trial Trenching is required to:

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

### **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one Project Officer with an experienced archaeologist to assist with excavation and recording.

In charge of day-to-day site work: 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 2014a, b)
- 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 SCC Historic Environment Officer (SCC 2012)
- The outline specification within *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* Ver 1.3 (SCC 2012) 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/CT one week 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 parish code and Event number will be sought from the HER team. This 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 EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

### **Evaluation trenching methodology**

Specifically, the work will comprise two linear trial trenches to be excavated in the areas of the new development. One 9.00m long x 1.80m wide trench will be located across the proposed pool and one 6.00m long x 1.80m wide trench will be located in the area of the garage (Fig 1).

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. Details are given in a Project Brief. Once the strip is complete a meeting will be held on site with SCCAS/CT to discuss what further work is needed.

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

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

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. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.

Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, or ovens will be sufficiently defined for recording, but will not be removed.

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

A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.

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.

## **Site surveying**

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 and trenches will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

## **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 (Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or the English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking monolith samples.

## **Human remains**

Policy depends on the age of the burial. 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/CT will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains will be left *in-situ* unless their removal is unavoidable for some particular reason. If this were the case allowance will be made in the budget and timetable to allow a human bone specialist to visit site to advise on recording and lifting human remains, and for an experienced conservator to visit site and advise on recording and lifting of fragile grave goods.

## **Photographic record**

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs and photographs of all trenches, including those archaeologically blank. A scale and north arrow will be included. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in the site archive.

## **Post-excavation assessment**

If a post-excavation assessment is required by SCCAS/CT, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with SCCAS/CT.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin. This is usually a PDF report available as hard copy, and also published on the CAT website and on the OASiS website.

## **Finds**

Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014a).

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Nina Crummy.

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, 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 the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to SCCAS/CT.

## **Results**

Notification will be given to SCCAS/CT 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), and SCC Archive Guidelines (2008).

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

Final report will normally be submitted to SCCAS/CT as PDF, but printed copy can be provided on request.

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 (EAA 14 & EAA 24).

- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

A HER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to SCCAS/CT as an appendix to the CAT site report.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

A Drawing Interchange File (.dxf) will be supplied to for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files will also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo.

### Archive Deposition

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

The archive will be deposited with County HER within six months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to SCCAS/CT. It will then become publicly accessible.

### Monitoring

SCCAS/CT 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/CT one week in advance of its commencement.

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

SCCAS/CT will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

### References

CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation.</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
SCC	2012	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (version 1.3)</i>

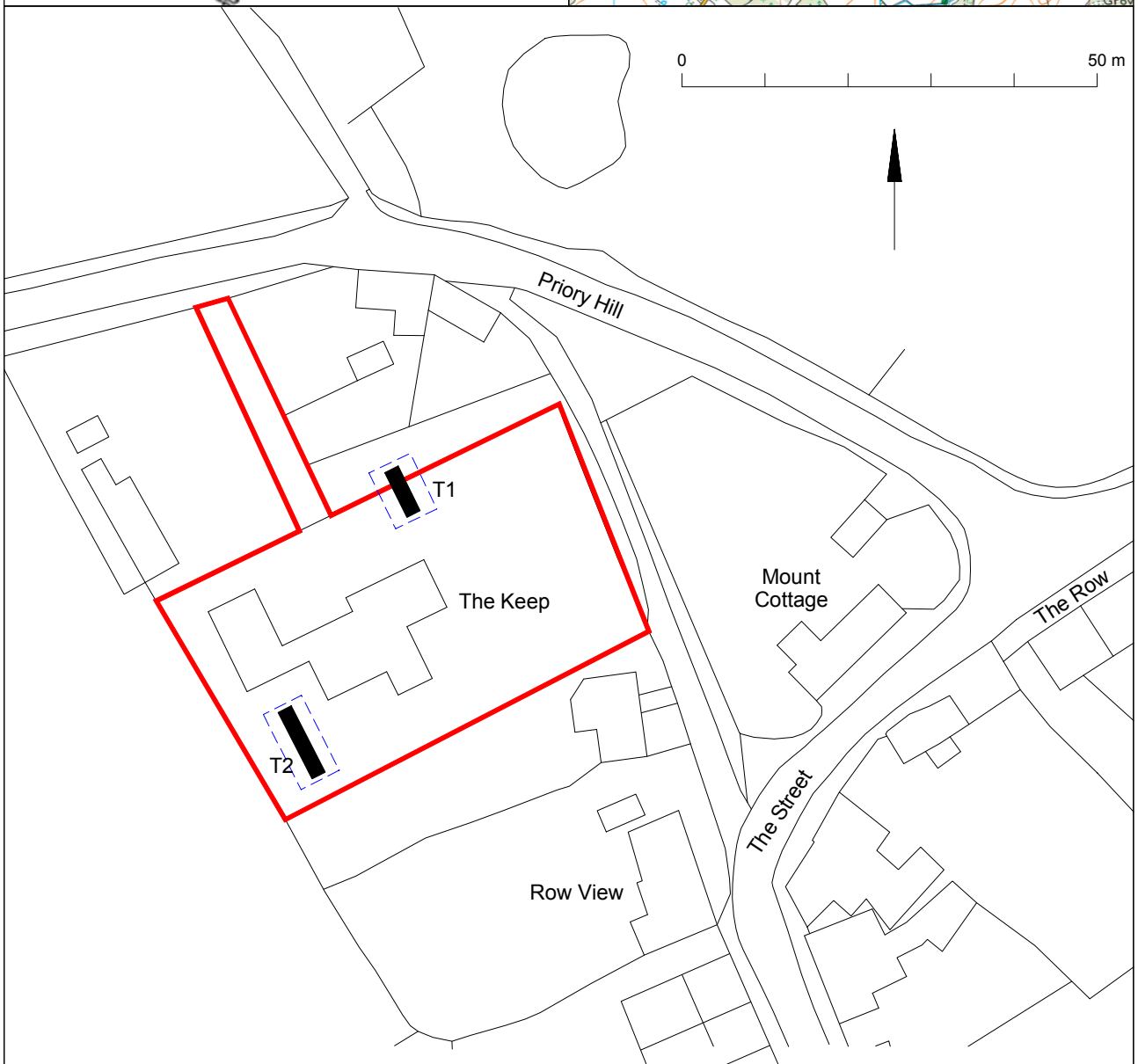
SCCAS	2008	Archive Guidelines (2008).
SCCAS	2015	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at The Keep, Priory Hill, Kersey SCC brief by Rachael Abraham August 2015.</i>

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Fig 1 Site location showing the position of the trenches in relation to the proposed development.

# Appendix 2

(following pages)

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

## England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

### Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-225581**

#### Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at The Keep, Priory Hill, Kersey, Suffolk: October 2015
Short description of the project	The site lies at the northern end of the historic village of Kersey, within a Conservation Zone, and close to the 13th-century Augustinian priory. Two evaluation trenches on the sites of a proposed cart-lodge and a pool revealed a modern foundation and three modern pits. There were residual medieval sherds in the topsoil and a modern pit, showing that there may have been some medieval activity on this site prior to the building of the current house. Peg-tile and coal fragments in the layer sealing natural ground supports the idea that there has been some recent site levelling here.
Project dates	Start: 15-10-2015 End: 15-10-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	15/09k - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	KSY 036 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	SHERDS Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country England



Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH KERSEY The Keep, Priory Hill, Kersey  
 Postcode IP7 6DU  
 Study area 96 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TL 999 443 52.060448730695 0.916372164181 52 03 37 N 000 54 58 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 45m Max: 47.65m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust  
 Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, SCC  
 Project design originator Chris Lister  
 Project director/manager Chris Lister  
 Project supervisor Ben Holloway  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Owner  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mr M Pescott Frost

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
 Digital Archive ID KSY 036  
 Digital Contents "none"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"  
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
 Paper Archive ID KSY 036  
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at The Keep, Priory Hill, Kersey, Suffolk  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Holloway, B  
 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 879

Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf, comb-bound
URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk">http://cat.essex.ac.uk</a>
Entered by	Howard Brooks (hb@catuk.org)
Entered on	4 December 2015

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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