

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2165**  
**issued April 2025**

**Archaeological evaluation at Parker Long House,  
The Street, Erwarton, Suffolk, IP9 1LL: April 2025**



**CAT project ref.: 2024/02n**  
**SCC parish code: ARW 086**

**Archaeological evaluation at Parker Long House,  
The Street, Erwarton, Suffolk, IP9 1LL: April 2025**

**NGR: TM 22002 34677 (centre)**

**Planning district: Babergh  
Planning ref.: DC/23/0146**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/02n  
CAT Report 2165  
OASIS id: colchest3-532396**

**SCC parish code: ARW 086  
SCCAS monitor: Hannah Cutler**

**report prepared by Dr Elliott Hicks**

**fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Patrick Spencer**

**commissioned by the landowner**

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<b>Issued:</b>	30/04/2025	

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out at Parker Long House, The Street, Erwardon, Suffolk in advance of the construction of a new building in the garden of the property. Recent excavations to the north of the site revealed Anglo-Saxon or early medieval structures and associated settlement remains, and a post-medieval trackway, possibly originating during the medieval period, lies immediately to the west. Parker Long House itself was built in 1740. The evaluation revealed a 16th-century pit, possibly associated with activity at the trackway or an earlier structure which may have stood at the site, and a late 18th-century pit which was likely the product of domestic activity at Parker Long House. Residual sherds of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery were also recovered, suggesting that contemporary activity uncovered to the north extends into this area.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Parker Long House, The Street, Erwardon, Suffolk on 10th April 2025. The work was commissioned by the landowner and took place in advance of the construction of a new building in the garden of the property.

In response to consultation with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Senior Archaeological Advisor (SAA) Hannah Cutler advised 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 2023).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*, written by Hannah Cutler and detailing the required archaeological work (SCCAS 2023). A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by Archaeoserv in response to the brief and agreed with SCCAS (Archaeoserv 2023), and an accompanying Method Statement was prepared by CAT before work began (CAT 2025a).

In addition to the project Brief, WSI and method statement, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022, 2023a-b),

- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- SCC requirements for a trenched archaeological evaluation (SCCAS 2024).
- The project digital management plan (Appendix 1).
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2025b).

### 3 Archaeological background

Parker Long House was constructed in 1740. Regarding the heritage assets lying in the surrounding area, the SCCAS brief (20223) states that *'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historical Environment Record. The Shotley Peninsula is in an area of dense cropmarks visible in aerial photographs... The proposed development site (PDS) is situated 50m west of the Church of St Mary (ARW 009). Recent excavations to the north of the PDS have revealed remains of late Anglo-Saxon – early medieval structures and associated settlement remains along with some evidence of prehistoric activity (ARW 064). Further to this, medieval pottery has been recovered from the site (ARW 066) and [a] post-medieval road/trackway with possible medieval origins is located immediately to the west of the PDS. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'*

### 4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the SCCAS to determine if further investigation is required.

### 5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Two trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trenches were 10m long and 1.8m wide, and cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.27-0.3m thick) and subsoil (L2, 0.21-0.25m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.51-0.54m below current ground level). A sondage was excavated in Trench 2 to confirm the identification of L3 as natural. A full context list with soil descriptions and dimensions can be found in Appendix 1.



### Trench 1

Pit F2 lay within the northern half of the trench. Fifteen sherds of Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from this feature, including a sherd from a Saintonge pégaux jar dating from the 16th to the 17th century, and another from a post-medieval German stoneware jug from Frechen. It also contained two fragments of peg-tile and a fragment of a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem. The feature is dated to the late 18th century.



**Photograph 1** Trench 1, looking north north-east.

## **Trench 2**

Pit F1 occupied much of the western half of the trench. It produced nine sherds medieval and post-medieval pottery. Noteworthy sherds included a rare sherd from a Saintonge dish dating from the 16th to the 17th century and another from a post-medieval German stoneware jug or mug from Raeren. It also contained a fragment of medieval or post-medieval peg-tile, a fragment from a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem and two oyster shell fragments.



**Photograph 2** Trench 2, looking west north-west.



## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

A small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) was recovered, consisting of 28 sherds with a weight of 1.1kg and EVE of 0.31 (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 79.7g. This material was recovered from two features (pits F1 and F2).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	23	656	28.5	0.34
CBM	5	451	90.2	-
<b>All</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>0.34</b>

**Table 1** Summary of the pottery and CBM.

#### Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery

Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery was recorded according to Sue Anderson's Pottery type-series for Suffolk and Norfolk ([Pottery Type-Series - Suffolk Heritage Explorer](#)) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 2). There was a small assemblage consisting of 23 sherds with a weight of 656g and EVE of 0.34 (Table 3). The mean sherd weight is 28.5g. This material was recovered from two features (Table 4). The assemblage included a variety of material ranging in date from the late Saxon period (THET) to the 19th century, although most of the material dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Pottery of note included an un-glazed strap handle in a white earthenware fabric from a Saintonge (SAIL/F27) pégaux large jar which was used for the serving of wine (Cotter 2000, 262 fig. 174.7). A Saintonge shallow dish (EVE:0.05) with a white lead glaze and decorated with green and brown glazed bands, which dates from the 16th to the 17th century, was recovered from pit F1 (Fig 4) (Hurst *et al* 1986, 83 fig. 37.109). This is a rare find in Britain; other examples have been recovered in Southampton (Hurst *et al* 1986, 83). There was also a small collection of post-medieval German stoneware jugs or mugs, including examples from Frechen (FREC) and Raeren (RAER). The thumbled base from a Raeren drinking jug or mug retrieved from pit F1 has internal traces of sooting and burning.

Fabric code	Cotter 2000 fabric	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
COLC	F21	Colchester-type ware	Late 13th to mid-16th century
COLL	F21	Late Colchester-type ware	15th-16th century
EMWS	F12	Early Medieval ware shelly	11th-12th century

FREC	F45D	Frechen stoneware	16th-17th century
FREN	-	French whitewares	-
GRIM	-	Grimston-type ware	Late 12th-14th century
LMR	F20	Late medieval reduced wares	Late 14th-15th century
PMRE	F40	Post medieval redwares Essex type	16th-18th century
RAER	F45C	Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	Late 15th-16th century
SAIL	F27	Late Saintonge ware	15th-17th century
THET	F9	Thetford-type ware	Late 9th-11th century
YELW	F48E	Yellow ware	Late 18th-19th century

**Table 2** Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric code	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
COLC	Colchester-type ware	1	14	14.0	0.00
COLL	Late Colchester-type ware	1	34	34.0	0.00
EMWS	Early Medieval ware shelly	1	15	15.0	0.00
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1	44	44.0	0.00
FREN	French whitewares	1	7	7.0	0.03
GRIM	Grimston-type ware	1	5	5.0	0.00
LMR	Late medieval reduced wares	2	68	34.0	0.00
PMRE	Post medieval redwares Essex type	5	190	38.0	0.06
RAER	Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	2	105	52.5	0.20
SAIL	Late Saintonge ware	3	128	42.7	0.05
THET	Thetford-type ware	4	43	10.8	0.00
YELW	Yellow ware	1	3	3.0	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>0.34</b>

**Table 3** Summary of the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	Pit	9	390	43.3	0.31
F2	Pit	14	266	19.0	0.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>0.34</b>

**Table 4** Quantities of late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery from specific features.**Ceramic building material (CBM)**

The CBM assemblage consists of five fragments of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile with a weight of 656g recovered from pits F1 and F2.

## Conclusion

Table 5 summarizes the dating evidence for pits F1 and F2. Both features date to the post-medieval period, although pit F2 could date to the early 19th century. As a whole, the pottery assemblage indicates occupation in the vicinity of the evaluation from the late Saxon/early Medieval period onwards.

Context	Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F1	COLC, COLL, GRIM (?), PMRE (dish or large bowl/pancheon), RAER (jug/mug), SAIL (dish)	PT	16th century
F2	EMWS, FREC (globular jug), FREN (lid?), LMR, PMRE, THET, SAIL, YELW	PT	Late 18th century

**Table 5** Approximate dates for the individual features

## 6.2 Clay pipe and oyster shell

*by Laura Pooley*

Two fragments of post-medieval clay pipe stem were recovered from F1 (finds no. 1, 4.0g) and F2 (finds no. 2, 3.3g). Two fragments of oyster shell were also recovered from F1 (finds no.1, 13.2g).

## 6.3 Animal bone

*by Alec Wade*

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of animal bone, most likely domestic waste from butchery, amounting to five pieces weighing a total of 22g. The material derived from pits F1 and F2 and was in poor to fair condition with some loss of surface detail and slight brown/grey discolouration. The single fragment from F2 was in noticeably worse condition. No complete bones were recovered.

Two species were identified, cow and pig. All the pig bone was recovered from F1. Cut marks associated with butchery, including the final processing of the carcass and bone breaking were also found on the material from this pit.

Context	Find no.	Species	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Comments
F1	1	Bos (cow)	1	46	Distal tibia fragment. Fused epiphysis (at least 2-2.5 years old). Possibly chopped and deliberately broken.
		Sus (pig)	1	108	Right mandible of a boar with canine, p2, p3, p4 (broken), M1, M2 and M3 beginning to erupt (approx. 24 months old).
			1	6	Left canine fragment of a boar.
			1	38	Pelvis fragment with oblique slice mark across ilium.

					Slightly dog gnawed and may also have been chopped.
F2	2	Bos (cow)	1	22	Distal tibia fragment in very poor condition. Fused epiphysis (at least 2-2.5 years old).
<b>Total</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>220</b>	

**Table 6** Animal bone by context.

## 7 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation carried out at Parker Long House, The Street, Erwardon revealed two pits, one dating to the 16th century and the other to the late 18th century, both of which contained domestic refuse. The later pit is the product of domestic activity at Parker Long House, while its earlier counterpart may be associated with activity at an earlier structure which may have stood at the site. Of particular note was a rare sherd deriving from a Saintonge shallow dish dating to the 16th or 17th century, which was recovered from the earlier pit. Both features also produced residual sherds of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery, indicating that the contemporary activity detected in the excavations to the north extend into the present site.

## 8 Acknowledgments

CAT thanks the landowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister and carried out by B Holloway and P Spencer. Figures were prepared by C Lister, B Holloway and E Hicks. The project was monitored for SCCAS by Hannah Cutler.

## 9 References

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

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## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
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 drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material



medieval	period from AD 1066 to 1540
modern	period from c AD 1901 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	period from AD 1540 to 1901
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
SCCSAA	Suffolk County Council Senior Archaeological Advisor
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layers
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** Less than one box

### **Digital record**

CAT Report 2165

Digital photographs

Site data (including scans of original plans/sections)

Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS (finds) and the Archaeology Data Service (digital).

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### **Distribution list:**

The landowner

Hannah Cutler, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Suffolk

Historic Environment Record

**Appendix 1 Context list**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Finds no.</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt. 0.27-0.3m thick.	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt. 0.21-0.25m thick.	Undated
L3	All	-	Natural	Firm, moist medium yellow/orange sand. Encountered at a depth of 0.51-0.54m below current ground level.	Post-glacial
F1	T2	1	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt. Extended beyond limit of excavation (LOE); exposed extent 0.96m by 1.8m and 0.38m deep. Sub-oval in plan; shallow, V-shaped profile.	16th century
F2	T1	2	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt. Extended beyond LOE; exposed extent 1.68m by 4.53m and 1.07m deep. Sub-oval in plan; U-shaped profile.	Late 18th century

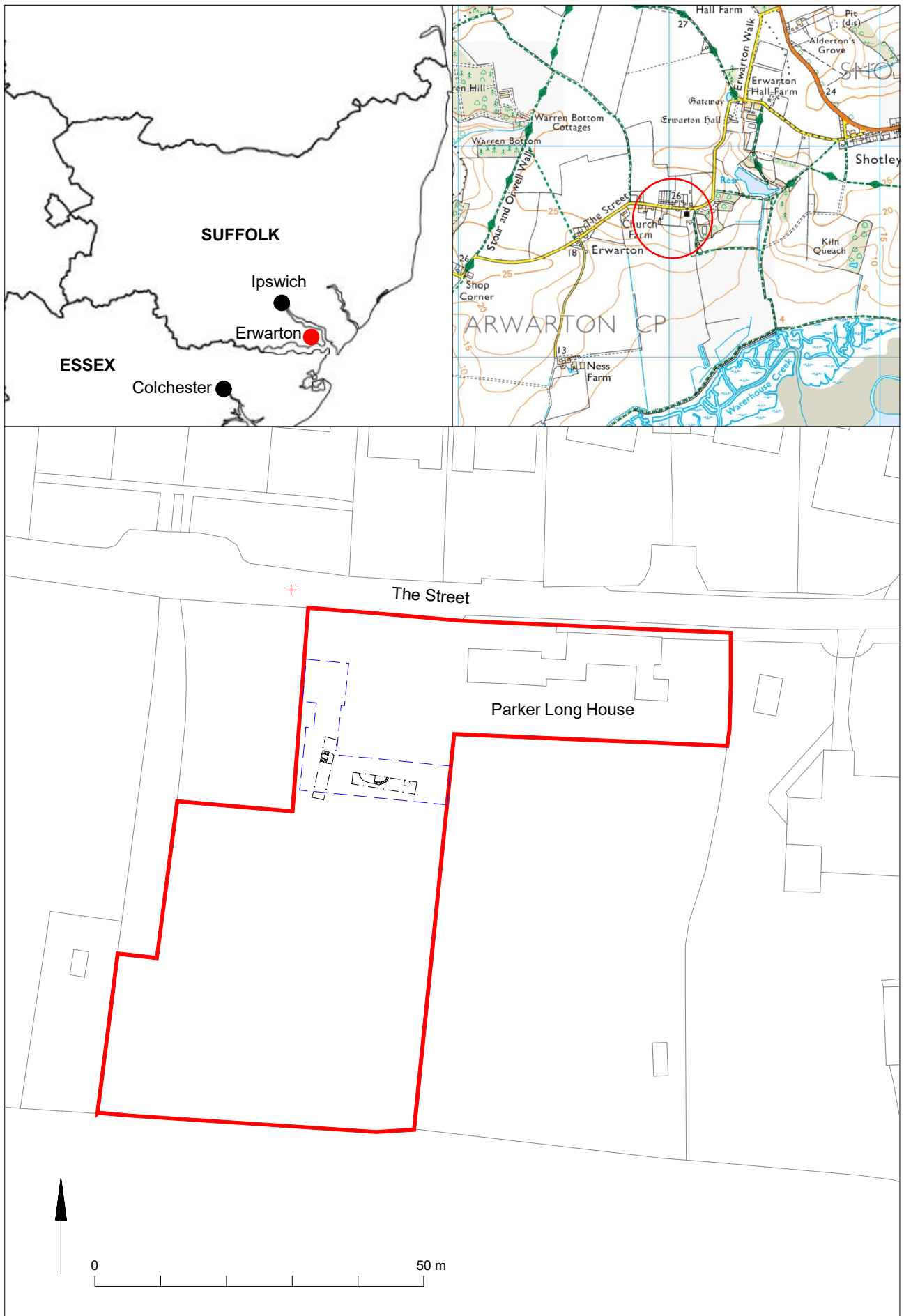
**Appendix 2 Pottery list**

Context	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Sooting (ext)	Charing (int)	Burning	Fabric code	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F01	PIT	1	1	44	44	0	0	1					SAIL					CR/WH, PALE GREY CORE, NO GLAZE, SPARSE C SAND	1400	1700
F01	PIT	1	1	14	14								COLC						1275	1550
F01	PIT	1	1	34	34								COLL					LATER F21	1400	1600
F01	PIT	1	2	166	83	1	0	1					PMRE	?	?	0.06	400	DISH OR LARGE BOWL/PANCHEON, GLAZE	1500	1800
F01	PIT	1	1	5	5								GRIM					?, GREY, DARK GLAZE	1175	1400
F01	PIT	1	1	41	41	1	0	0					RAER	JUG/MUG	JUG/MUG	0.20	100	BR GLAZE EXT	1475	1600
F01	PIT	1	1	64	64	0	0	1					RAER					THUMBED BASE	1475	1600
F01	PIT	1	1	22	22	1	0	0					SAIL	DISH	DISH	0.05	270	DENSE WHILE FABRIC, CLEAR TIN-GLAZ INT DECORATED WITH BROWN & GREEN SAINTONGE 'GREEN & BROWN' (HURST ET AL 1986, 84 FIG. 37.109)	1500	1700
F02	PIT	2	1	56	56	0	0	1					LMR					GREY	1375	1500
F02	PIT	2	1	34	34								THET					?, THICKER	875	1100
F02	PIT	2	3	9	3								THET						875	1100
F02	PIT	2	1	12	12								LMR					GREY	1375	1500
F02	PIT	2	3	24	8	0	0	1					PMRE					OR GLAZE	1500	1800
F02	PIT	2	1	15	15								EMWS					F12A	1000	1300
F02	PIT	2	1	3	3								YELW						1778	1900
F02	PIT	2	1	44	44								FREC	GLOBULAR JUG	JUG				1500	1700

F02	PIT	2	1	62	62	0	1	0					SAIL					WIDE STRAP HANDLE, NO GLAZE, WH/CR-GR CORE, RED/OR NODS, SPARSE S & M, SAINTONGE PEGAUX? COTTER 2000, 260 FIG. 174.7	1400	1700
F02	PIT	2	1	7	7	1	0	0					FREN	LID?	LID	0.03	?	WHITEWARE, NO GLAZE, SAINTONGE?	1100	1700

### Appendix 3 CBM list

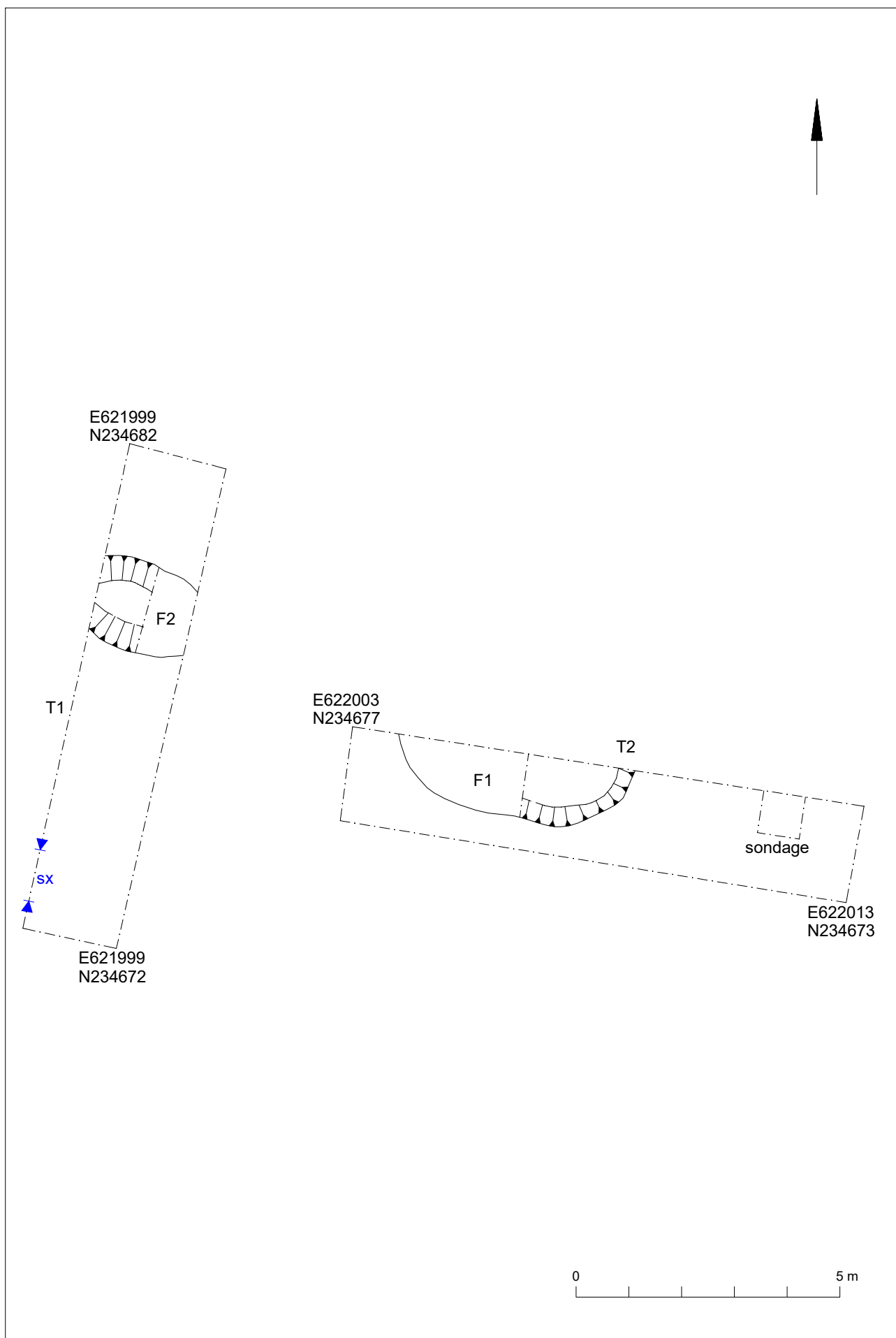
Context	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Typology	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F01	PIT	1	2	103	52	PT		1200/1250	1600
F02	PIT	2	3	348	116	PT		1200/1250	1600



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





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Fig 2 Evaluation results.

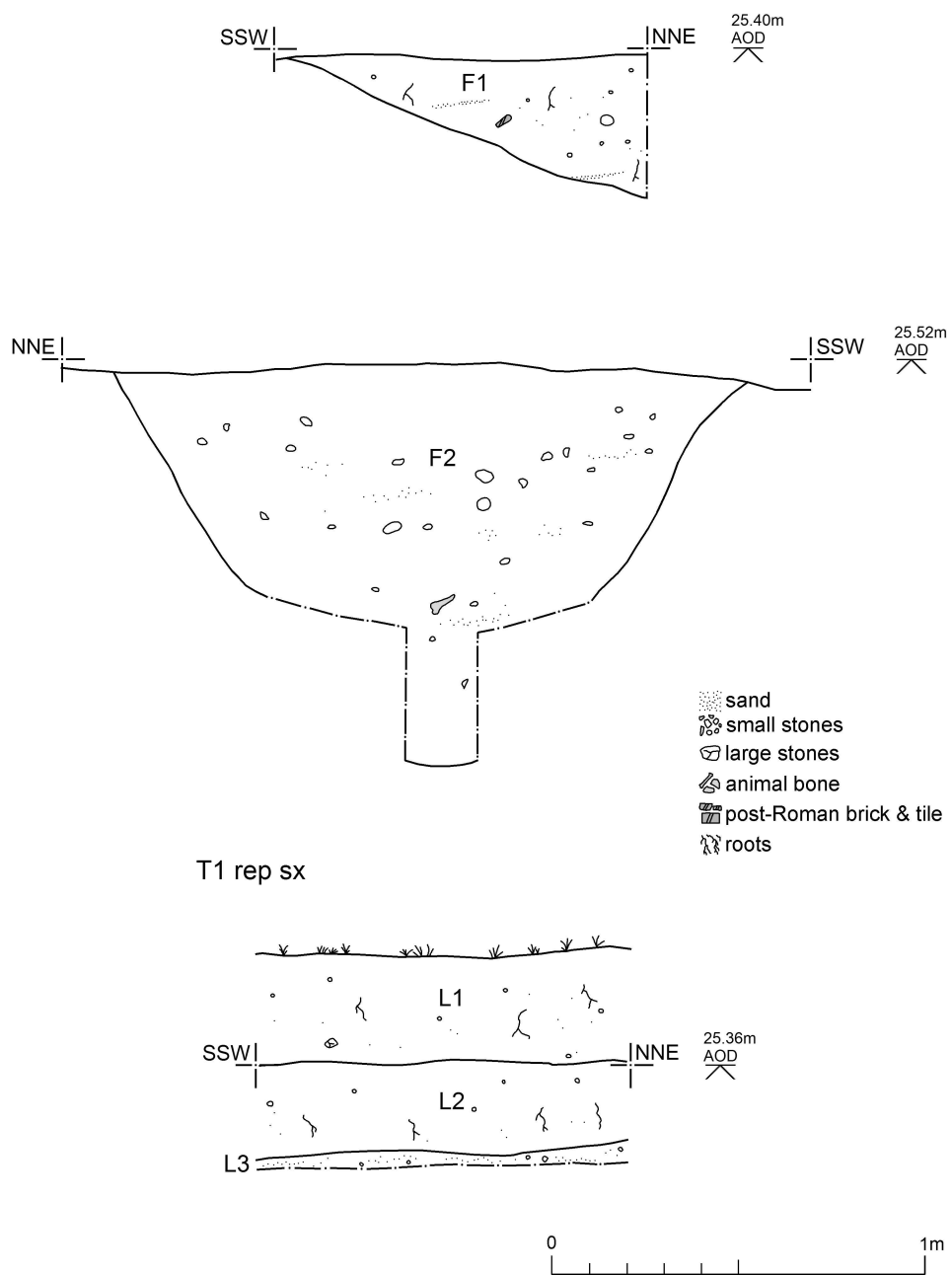


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

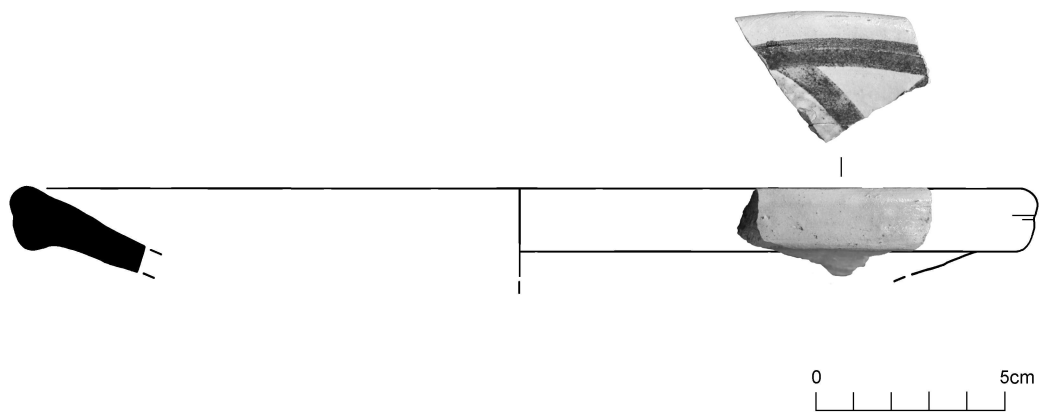
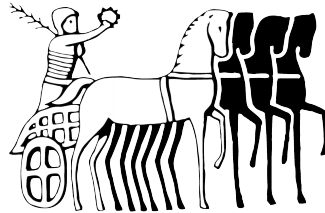


Fig 4 Saintonge shallow dish from F1.

# **Colchester Archaeological Trust**



**Method Statement  
for an evaluation by trial-trenching at Parker Long  
House, The Street, Erwarton, IP9 1LL**

**March 2025**

**This is an addendum to the written scheme of investigation for the evaluation by trial-trenching at Parker Long House, The Street, Erwarton produced by Dennis Payne (Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)**

**NGR: TL 21886 34684 (centre)**

**Planning district.: Babergh District Council  
Planning ref.: DC/23/0146**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/02n**

**Curating museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
SCC Parish code: ARW 086**

**SCCAS monitor: Hannah Cutler  
OASIS id: colchest3-532396**

**Commissioned by: Landowner  
Client: Landowner**

Prepared by:	Chloé Hill PCIfA	Senior Post-Excavation Assistant (Archiving)
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister MCIfA	Director, Business Operations
Issued:	31/03/2025	

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## **Requirement for work** (Figs 1-2)

Following consultation with the SCCAS, it was recommended that a programme of archaeological mitigation was required. Details are given in a Project Brief written by the SCCAS (*Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at The Parker Long House Queens Road Erwaton* – SCC 2023). A WSI was prepared for by Archaeoserv (Dennis Payne Archaeological Services – 2023) and agreed by the SCCASA that the archaeological evaluation will specifically comprise the excavation of two evaluation trenches, measuring 10m in length and 1.8m wide.

The evaluation will be followed by a site meeting with the SCCASA. Further archaeological work may be required but this will be decided by the SCCASA on completion of the initial evaluation.

## **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 2022-2023a-b)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024)
- The Project Brief issued by SCC Historic Environment Advisor (SCCASA 2023)
- SCC requirements for a trenched archaeological evaluation (SCCAS 2025)
- The project digital management plan (Appendix 1)

CAT is covered by Aviva Insurance Ltd, 006288/04/23, which includes Professional Indemnity £2,000,000, Employer's Liability £10,000,000 and Public Liability £5,000,000.

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 SCCASA 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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the SHER. This will include an uploaded. PDF version of the entire report.

## Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one CAT project officer and one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Harvey Furniss/Nigel Rayner/Sarah Veasey.

## 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 geology is reached. Machine assistance may also be required for very large/deep features and a contingency has been made within the budget if required, but all features will be hand excavated unless specifically agreed with the SCCASA.

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. **All** features will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the SCCASA.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), at least 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns or ovens 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 SCCASA, will it be removed.

Trenches will first be stepped where appropriate to allow for safe excavation of deep features. After discussion with the SCCASA the use of a hand-held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) will be used where necessary to gain information from very deep deposits/ features if depth cannot be established through hand excavation.

Any complex/unexpected deposits will be discussed with the SCCASA to agree a strategy.

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 the natural geology.

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.

A metal detector will be used to scan all trenches and spoil heaps both before and during excavation. This will be carried out by trained CAT staff under the supervision of the Fieldwork Manager Adam Wightman and Project Officers Ben Holloway, Nigel Rayner and Harvey Furniss who all have more than 5 years' experience of metal detecting on archaeological sites. Experienced metal detectorist Geoff Lunn will be available for advice and support throughout the project. Geoff has 4 years' experience and has worked with CAT to recover finds from recent excavations at the Mercury Theatre and Essex County Hospital sites in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizen Project (MOLA) and others. If considered necessary, Geoff will be employed by CAT for to assist with the metal detecting. All finds will have their location recorded via GPS or with the Total Station. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered. Metal-detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma 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. 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 SCCASA.

## **Site surveying**

The evaluation trenches and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, 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**

CAT aims to follow guidance set out in the Historic England guide for Environmental Archaeology (Historic England 2011). 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).

Evaluation projects seek to understand the nature of the archaeological remains on a site to inform decisions on planning and mitigation. The number and range of samples taken will be adequate to contribute to the understanding of the environmental potential and significance of the archaeological site. This will then be used to inform decisions regarding sampling strategies on any future works.

Bulk samples and micromorphological samples may be collected where/if appropriate. Environmental bulk samples will be a minimum of 40 litres in size, or 100% of the context if less than 40 litres.

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality.
- Concentrations of macro-remains.
- Differences in remains from undated and dated features.
- Variation between different feature types and areas of site.

Environmental samples will be processed by trained CAT staff and the flots will be analysed and reported by CAT Senior site/post-excavation assistant Bronagh Rae-Quinn or sent to external specialists Val Fryer.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, BRQ or VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of BRQ/VF 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. Where necessary, BRQ, VF or an appropriate specialist will be invited to site to advise on sampling strategies, including the type (block samples, small specialist samples etc) and size to take (1-10litre etc).

## **Human remains**

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site.

SCCAS will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the investigation. The final decision to excavate human remains at this stage rests with SCCAS.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the evaluation, 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 licence will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the SCCASA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Following Historic England guidance (2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the Project Osteologist should be available to record the human remain in situ (i.e. a site visit). This involves photographing and planning the remains, recording completeness and condition of the bone, and a basic assessment of age, sex and pathologies, if possible. Conditions laid down by the Department of Justice license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, the SCCCAS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

As per Historic England guidance (2015a), if human remains are to be lifted, environmental samples should be collected from the head, torso, hand and feet areas to ensure small bones and any associated burial goods are recovered. Foetal, infant and child burials should be fully sampled to ensure all small bones are recovered. These samples will then be processed under the guidance of CAT's environmental specialist and Project Osteologist.

Any destructive sampling (e.g. DNA and isotope analyses) should only be considered in relation to the research questions, and only when non-destructive methods are inadequate. The value and cost implications of carrying out such methods should also be considered. Decisions on destructive sampling will comply with current guidelines (*Mays et al* 2013).



As per SCC guidelines (SCCAS 2023a) should any furnished burials contain surviving metal grave goods they may require careful excavation and block lifting to preserve any potential mineral preserved organics. MPO's may need on site assessment and removal by a conservator to allow in depth recording of micro-stratigraphy to disseminate the layout of organic components within the burial.

## Photographic record

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits and follow Historic England guidelines (2015a). 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.

Photographs of significant archaeological features and deposits will be taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixel DX-format sensor.

## 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 Adam Wightman (Director of Archaeology) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flint: Adam Wightman (or Tabitha Lawrence)

environmental processing: Bronagh Rae-Quinn

osteology: (human remains): Megan Beale

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

geology: Dr Martin Bates, University of Wales Trinity Saint David

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow  
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:

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

CAT pottery reports are carried out by a specialist who is competent in and specialises in characterising, quantifying, analysing, interpreting and reporting on pottery assemblages of all periods. Our pottery specialist Dr Matthew Loughton has extensively studied East Anglian pottery and reported in reputable, peer reviewed sources as well as multiple client project reports.

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 the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and carried out as per their guidelines (SCCAS 2024).

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

## **Results**

Notification will be given to the SCCASA 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* (Historic England 2015).

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

The approved final report will normally be submitted to the SCCASA 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 and <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- 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 during the monitoring. 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 2024).

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). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner or an approved third party, 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. Prior to deposition the project digital management plan (attached) and CAT data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013], see Appendix 1) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. The digital archive will also be deposited with ADS Archaeology, which will be linked to the Suffolk landing page.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to SCCAS for integration into the HER.

## **Monitoring**

The SCCAA 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 to the SCCASA ten days in advance of its commencement and a monitoring visit will be booked with SCCASA at this time.

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

The SCCASA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## **Public outreach**

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to complement it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

## **Events, activities and social media**

In addition, the CAT website ([www.catuk.org](http://www.catuk.org)) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

## References

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

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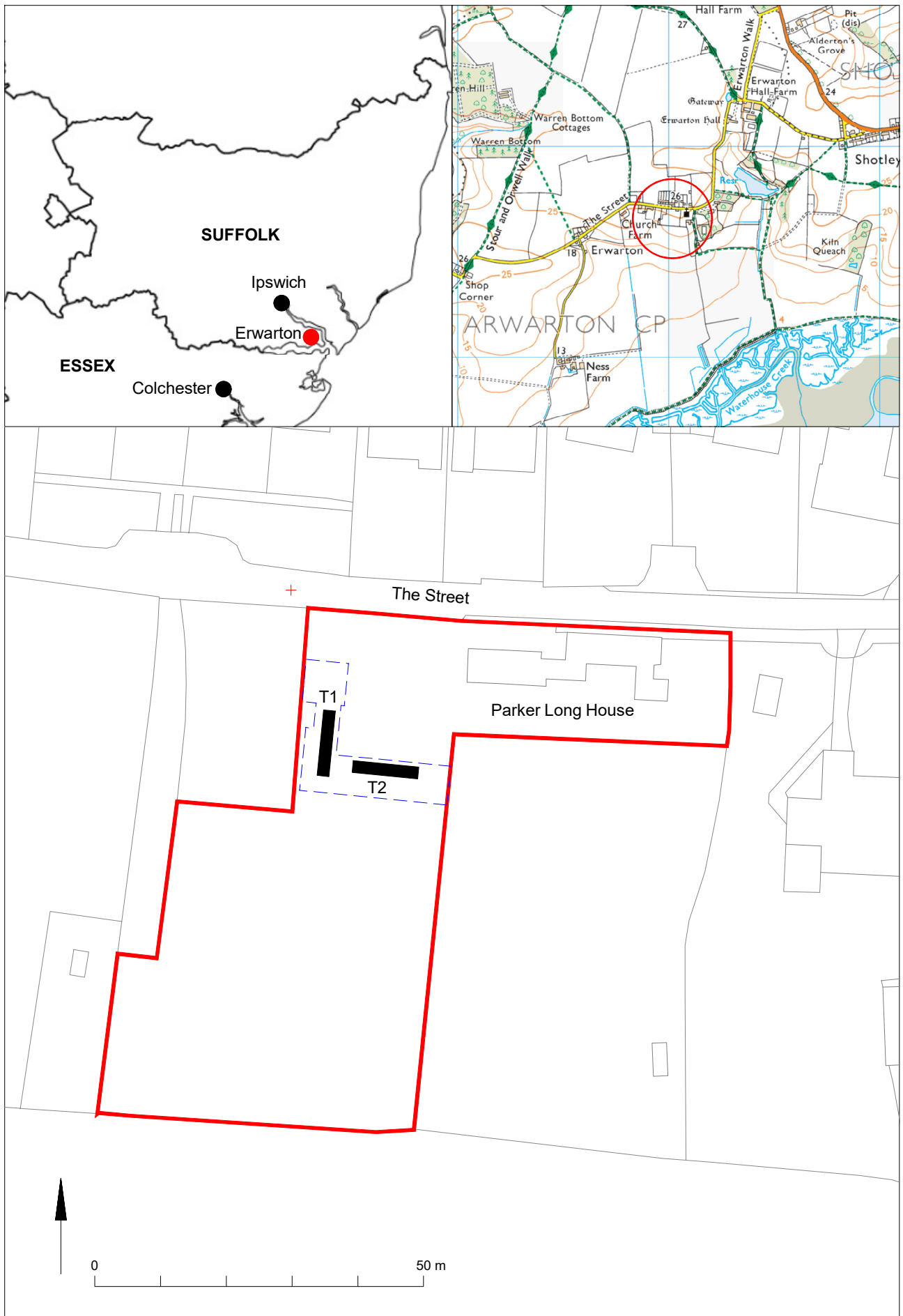
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SCCAS. 2023a. *Excavating inhumations for mineral preserved organics guidance*.

SCCAS. 2024b. *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.

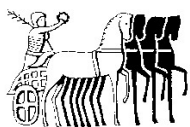
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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue lines).

## APPENDIX 1



### Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

Tel.: 01206 501785 Email: [services@catuk.org](mailto:services@catuk.org) or [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

## Digital Management Plan

### Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
CAT Project Code: 2024/02n Suffolk HER Parish Number: ARW 086 OASIS ID: colchest3-532396
Project Name
Parker Long House, The Street, Erwarton, Suffolk, IP9 1LL Evaluation
Project Description
Archaeological trial-trench evaluation prior to the erection of a new L-shaped building within the garden of Parker Long House.
Project Funder / Grant reference
Graham Aubrey
Project Managers
Adam Wightman (Director, Archaeology), Chris Lister (Director, Business Operations), Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager)
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Project Officer (to be determined)
Data Contact Person
Laura Pooley
Date DMP created
14/03/2025
Date DMP last updated
31/03/2025
Version
V1
Related data management policies
Data Management Policy, Colchester Archaeological Trust (in preparation) ClifA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2020) ADS Guides to Good Practice ( <a href="https://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Main">https://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Main</a> ) SCC Guidelines for Archive Preparation and Deposition



## **Section 2: Data Collection**

### **What data will you collect or create?**

The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for data collected/created as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files will be added to this DMP.

Type	Format	Estimated volume (data archive)
Text / documents	Word/Open Office document (.doc) or (.odt) PDF (.pdf) or (.pdfa)	20 objects (size <100MB) (Project brief, WSI, report, figures, context data)
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xlsx)	Specialist data tables (x1) Metadata tables (x4)
Images	Lossy graphic file (.jpg)	Archive shots <150, av size 7KB
Images	Lossless graphic file (.tiff)	Report figures (<5)
CAD	.dxf	1 object, 51KB

### **How will the data be collected or created?**

#### **Data standards/methods**

Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project. In general, data acquisition standards are defined against ADS Guides to Good Practice.

Methods of collection are specified within the Colchester Archaeological Trust Data Management Policy (in preparation) and will meet the requirement set out in the Project Brief and relevant ClfA Standards and guidance.

Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.

#### **Data storage/file naming**

The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder on the internal server. The internal organisation server is backed up daily to maintain an up-to-date security copy of the organisation wide data.

Project folders are named following established organisational procedures.

Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder.

File naming conventions will follow established organisational procedures based on ADS file naming guidance.

All files included as part of this project archive will include the Site ID (-) and file descriptor (eg Brief).

#### **Quality assurance**

All site records and data collected will be reviewed during project delivery to ensure data is accurate and secure.

Data collection and management are reviewed regularly. This includes a review of internal project folders to ensure our organisational data management standards are being met.

## **Section 3: Documentation and metadata**

### **What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?**

The digital data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).

A Collection Level Metadata Summary is included in all standard archaeological projects and will be completed as the project is delivered. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. The Collection Level Metadata Summary brings together the overarching project details and includes a register of data types and number of objects included in the archive, along with all other archive components.

Metadata tables for each data type will be populated as the project progresses and will use the standard format for each data type as recommended by ADS, who are the intended repository for the digital data archive.

Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines and Digital Repository Guidelines.

An archive catalogue documenting both physical and/or digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the Museum and/or Trusted Digital Repository.

#### **Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance**

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

CAT has a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy which underpins the management of personal data; any personal data is securely stored in password protected files and not retained on the project specific folders.

Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individual's names in any reporting is gained prior to use.

Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to the organisation, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.

#### **Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup**

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

Digital data will be stored on the organisational server which is backed up daily.

Sufficient data storage space is available via the organisational server and is accessible by staff on and offsite through a secure log-in.

Off-site access to the project files on the organisation's server is provided to support back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access for data back-up is not possible, the raw data will be backed up to a separate media device (such as laptop and portable external hard drive) or downloaded onto the server at the end of each day.

Project files will be copied and shared with external specialists and contractors as necessary, the originals being kept on the organisation server and replaced with any subsequent versions.

#### **Section 6: Selection and Preservation**

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

The DMP will be reviewed and updated, if necessary, as the project proceeds. Updated documentation will be included in all reporting stages.

Prior to deposition, the DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (including the Local Planning Archaeologist, Client, Museum, ADS).

Selection will be informed by the Colchester Archaeological Trust Data Management Policy, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project

results.

The project will be published as an online technical report (accessible via CAT Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), OASIS and as part of this the archive), with full access to research data.

The project results may provide new research data which can be included in the Historic Environment Record.

The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP.

#### What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, which is a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.

The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team and the costs for the time needed for preparation, and the cost of deposition have been included in the project budget.

#### Have you contacted the data repository?

As per the brief, the SCCAS has confirmed that the digital archive component should be deposited with a trusted digital repository, with a copy also being supplied to SCCAS. ADS will be made aware of the need to link the report to the Suffolk landing page.

ADS have not yet been contacted as the intended repository for digital data.

#### Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?

A costing estimate has been produced using the ADS Costing Calculator and sufficient resources to cover these costs, and to allow for the preparation of the archive, have been included in the project budget.

## Section 7: Data Sharing

#### How will you share the data and make it accessible?

A summary of the project has been included on the OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigation and will be updated as the project progresses.

The investigations are likely to result in a number of documents: Brief, WSI, Final Report

The final report is expected to be completed within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.

As the project progresses reports will be attached to the project OASIS record.

A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record via OASIS, and any data which they request can also be provided directly.

The location(s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be added to OASIS when appropriate.

The ADS will disseminate the digital elements of the Archaeological Archive online under a creative commons licence and the dataset will receive a unique identifier (DOI).

#### Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

It is not expected that there will be any restrictions on data sharing.

Any data specific requirements, ethical issues or embargoes which are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive.

## Section 8: Responsibilities

### Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?

The Director of Archaeology (Adam Wightman) and Post-excavation Manager (Laura Pooley) are responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised as necessary.

Data capture, metadata production and data quality are the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Excavation and Post-excavation Managers.

Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.

Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by the organisation.

Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Post-excavation Manager, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.

# OASIS Summary for colchest3-532396

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-532396
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation at Parker Long House, The Street, Erwardon, Suffolk, IP9 1LL: April 2025
Sitename	Parker Long House, The Street, Erwardon, Suffolk, IP9 1LL, United Kingdom
Sitecode	2024/02n
Project Identifier(s)	2024/02n
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	DC/23/01466
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	10-Apr-2025 - 10-Apr-2025
Location	Parker Long House, The Street, Erwardon, Suffolk, IP9 1LL, United Kingdom NGR : TM 21894 34753 LL : 51.96693841113608, 1.228752280716549 12 Fig : 621894,234753
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Suffolk Local Authority District : Babergh Parish : Arwardon
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation was carried out as per the brief and WSI.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out at Parker Long House, The Street, Erwardon, Suffolk in advance of the construction of a new building in the garden of the property. Recent excavations to the north of the site revealed Anglo-Saxon or early medieval structures and associated settlement remains, and a post-medieval trackway, possibly originating during the medieval period, lies immediately to the west. Parker Long House itself was built in 1740. The evaluation revealed a 16th-century pit, possibly associated with activity at the trackway or an earlier structure which may have stood at the site, and a late 18th-century pit which was likely the product of domestic activity at Parker Long House. Residual sherds of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery were also recovered, suggesting that contemporary activity uncovered to the north extends into this area.
Keywords	Pit - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Sherd - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Peg Tile - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Peg Tile - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Tobacco Pipe - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Oyster Shell - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Animal Remains - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

Funder	Private individual
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	A Wightman
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ARW 086
Archives	Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service;

**Report generated on: 30 Apr 2025, 15:51**