

**Land Adjacent Meadowcroft, Maypole View,
Rickingham Superior, Suffolk**

Planning application: 2242/11

HER Ref: RKS 037

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(July 2013)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent to Meadowcroft, Maypole View, Rickingham Superior, Suffolk,
IP22 1EU

Client: Greenright Homes

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2242/11

Development: Erection of dwelling & garage

Date of fieldwork: 18 June, 2013

HER Ref: RKS 037

Conservation area

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-152861

Grid ref: TM 0456 7564

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Summary: Rickinghall Superior, land adjacent to Meadowcroft, Maypole View (RKS 037, TM 0456 7564) evaluation trenching at this site for a single dwelling development on land between Meadowcroft and the main road through the village revealed one definite and one possible pit of earlier Post medieval date though the latter feature being broad and shallow could represent a deeper pocket of subsoil rather than a deliberately created feature. One residual rim sherd of high medieval pottery was also recovered (John Newman Archaeological Services for Greenright Homes).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Greenright Homes commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a proposed single dwelling and garage development on land adjacent to Meadowcroft, Maypole View, Rickingham Superior. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application 2242/11, set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Rickingham Superior is a relatively large village in north central Suffolk where the greater part of the settlement is strung out in a linear layout along The Street which until recently was a main communications route, the A143. This main part of the village at Rickingham Superior also runs contiguously with the major parts of the villages of Botesdale and Rickingham Inferior and the overall settlement forms a historic local centre with a medieval market recorded at Botesdale. The proposed development site fronts onto The Street on its northern side some 600m north of the isolated parish church for Rickingham Superior but only c200m north-east of the parish church for Rickingham Inferior (see Fig. 1). Topographically the site lies at c40m OD on part of the parish largely on glaciofluvial sands and gravel with the ground dropping gently to the north towards a small stream that flows in an easterly direction c100m north of The Street. At the time of the evaluation the planned development site was rough ground which local information indicates has been a small paddock or orchard in the recent past (pers.comm. Dr S Bennett).

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated both by its location close to The Uplands, a listed former farm house of earlier Post medieval date though there is no evidence that the site was ever within the related curtilage, and being within the overall area defined as the historic core of the combined Rickingham and Botesdale villages. In addition evidence for Roman period activity has been recorded in the general vicinity of this planned development and Table 1 below gives further details including the proximity of each findspot (see also Fig. 2).

HER ref.	Grid ref. (all TM)	Name	Brief description	Proximity to planned development
RKS 006	0443 75555	Cambria	Roman coin of Vespasian (AD 69-79) & 17 th century Bury token found	150m to south-west
RKS 011	0461 7560	The Homestead	Roman period inhumation burial with grey ware vessel & small 16 th /17 th century pottery vessel	30m to south-east
RKS 019	0453 7564	The Uplands	Lead spindle whorl of possible Roman date & 'sherd of black/brown pottery.'	30m to north-west
RKS 022	0461 7572	Hamblyn House	Roman & medieval pottery finds, also bones & oyster shells	90m to north-east

Table 1: Nearby recorded archaeological sites (see also Fig. 2)
Source Suffolk CC Historic Environment Record (HER)

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed single dwelling development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 3) and as required the trench was aligned parallel to nearby road. This trenching was undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1.50m wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. As required in the relevant Brief the trench was 10m long and the standard 1.80m wide with the top and subsoil being excavated sequentially and stockpiled separately to avoid mixing.

2.2 The base of the trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any potential archaeological features were sectioned by hand with any finds being collected before full recording in section and plan. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

(see also Fig. 4: Plan & feature sections, Appendix I- Images & Appendix IV- Context list)

3.1 The north-east/south-west orientated trench proved to be relatively deep increasing from 600mm at the western end to 1100mm at the eastern end with 300mm to 400mm of topsoil lying over 300mm to 700mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. Removal of the subsoil revealed that the local glaciofluvial deposit at the site was orange sand with flints and occasional pockets of light grey degraded chalk.

3.2 One definite and one possible archaeological feature was identified and examined during the evaluation. The definite feature was a 1m wide pit (0002) on the northern side of the trench with 500mm of the feature being within the trench. This pit proved to be 320mm deep with a rounded base and mid brown silty sand fill (0003) which produced two pottery sherds and a fragment of tile. The possible feature (0004) was a broad and shallow deepening of the trench into its north-eastern corner. Over a length of 3.50m along the eastern part of the southern side of the trench and 800mm along the eastern end of the trench the subsoil gradually slope down by a maximum of 200mm at the corner with this feature fill or lower subsoil (0005) being a mid brown silty sand containing 9 nine sherds of pottery and one piece of tile. A south-east/north-west aligned slot was revealed at the western end of the trench and this proved to contain a now defunct water pipe of recent date.

3.3 As the trenching progressed a visual scan and metal detector search of the upcast spoil recovered a small number of pottery sherds of 19th to earlier 20th century date, the occasional small tobacco pipe stem fragment and a small number of small iron nails and sheet scraps of indeterminate date. These unstratified finds were discarded on site.

4. The Finds

4.1 The full finds report for this evaluation by Sue Anderson for the small group of material that was recovered is included as Appendix III below. In summary the 11

sherds (250g) of pottery recovered from the one definite (0002) and one possible feature (0004) were predominantly of 15th to 16th century date with each feature in addition producing single fragments of Post medieval roof tile. In addition the less definite feature (0004) also produced a rim sherd of high medieval, 13th/14th century, pottery as a residual find. Overall this small finds group is typical for northern Suffolk with one sherd being typical of the ware found at a late medieval to 16th century kiln site at Rickinghall while another sherd possibly demonstrates the local sale of usable vessels that came out of their respective kiln in less than perfect a condition.

5. Conclusion

5.1 With the identification of one definite and one possible feature of earlier Post medieval date and the related small group of finds it can be concluded that this site is located within the general area of 15th/16th century and later expansion in the combined Rickinghall/Botesdale village complex as also evidenced by the nearby listed house, The Uplands. That only one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered points to a lower density of settlement along The Street that links the three settlements at this earlier date with infill increasing from the early Post medieval period. The low density of archaeological features within the evaluation trench points also to this site being peripheral to areas of more intense past activity as the shallow feature (0004) at the eastern end of the trench is likely to be a natural hollow containing a more substantial depth of subsoil while the more defined pit (0002) only yielded two pottery sherds.

5.2 It is of interest that no finds or features of Roman period were found at this site as various finds of this date have been recorded to the east, north and south as detailed in Table 1 above and shown on Fig. 2. However the overall footprint area for the planned new house is relatively small and Roman period activity on rural sites can often be at a low intensity with archaeological features scattered over a large area and it would therefore be prudent to examine any future developments in this area.

5.3 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed development site on the land adjacent to Meadowcroft, Maypole View, Rickinghall Superior. While some archaeological information which is of value in the overall study of the overall Rickinghall and Botesdale settlement has been recorded this was at a low density from a substantial sample of the planned dwelling footprint and with deep levels of overburden at the site other site works are unlikely to expose deposits of interest.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. RKS 037.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Colin Pendleton for supplying local HER information, to Simon Bennett for his close cooperation, to Peter Cowling for his skilled machine operation, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds reporting and to Sue Holden for preparing Fig. 4)

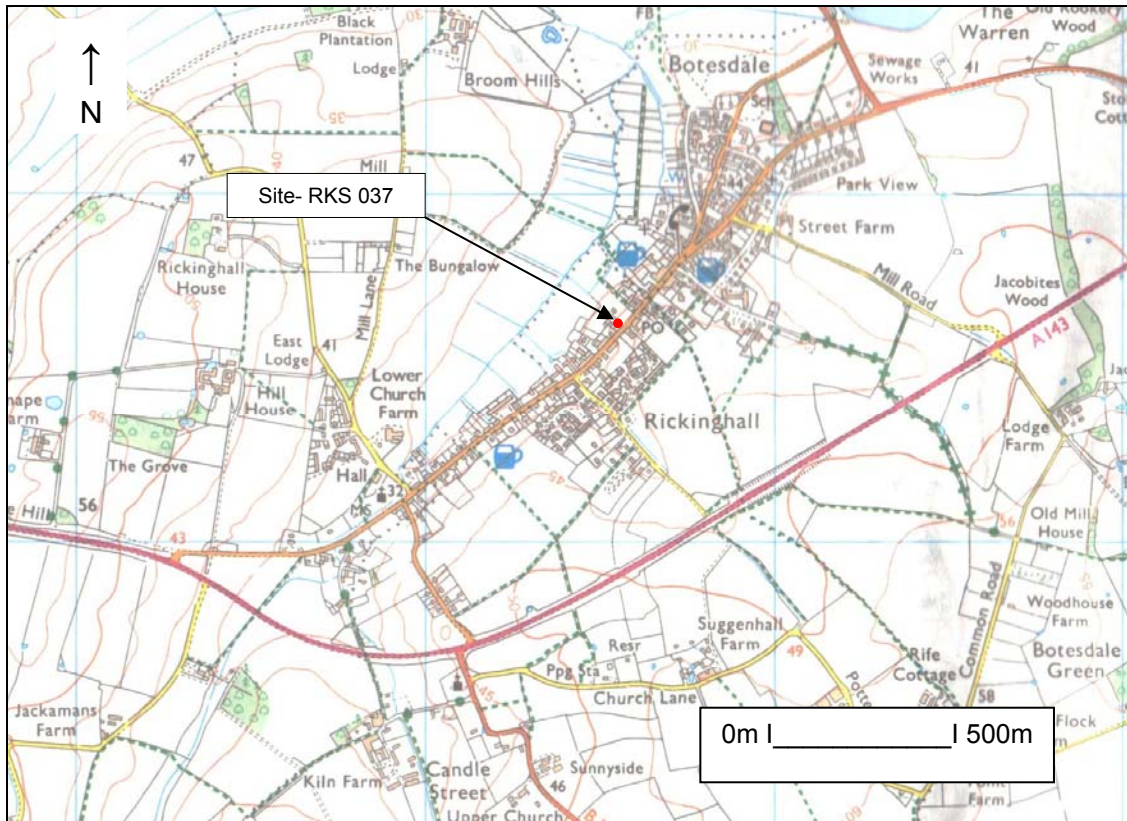


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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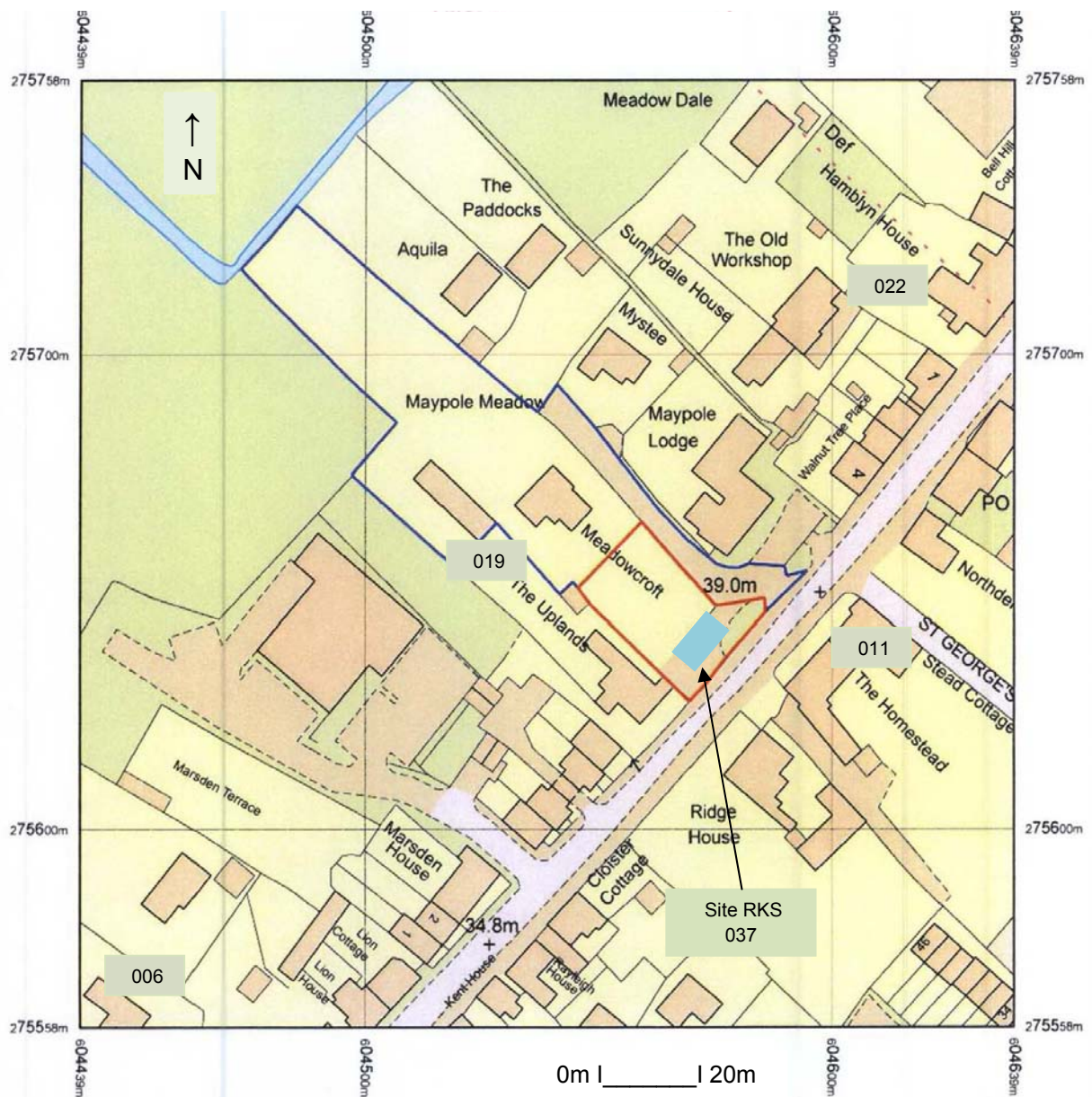


Fig. 2: Location of nearby recorded archaeological sites
 (All Rickinghall Superior parish- HER abbv. RKS- 006, 011, 019 & 022)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

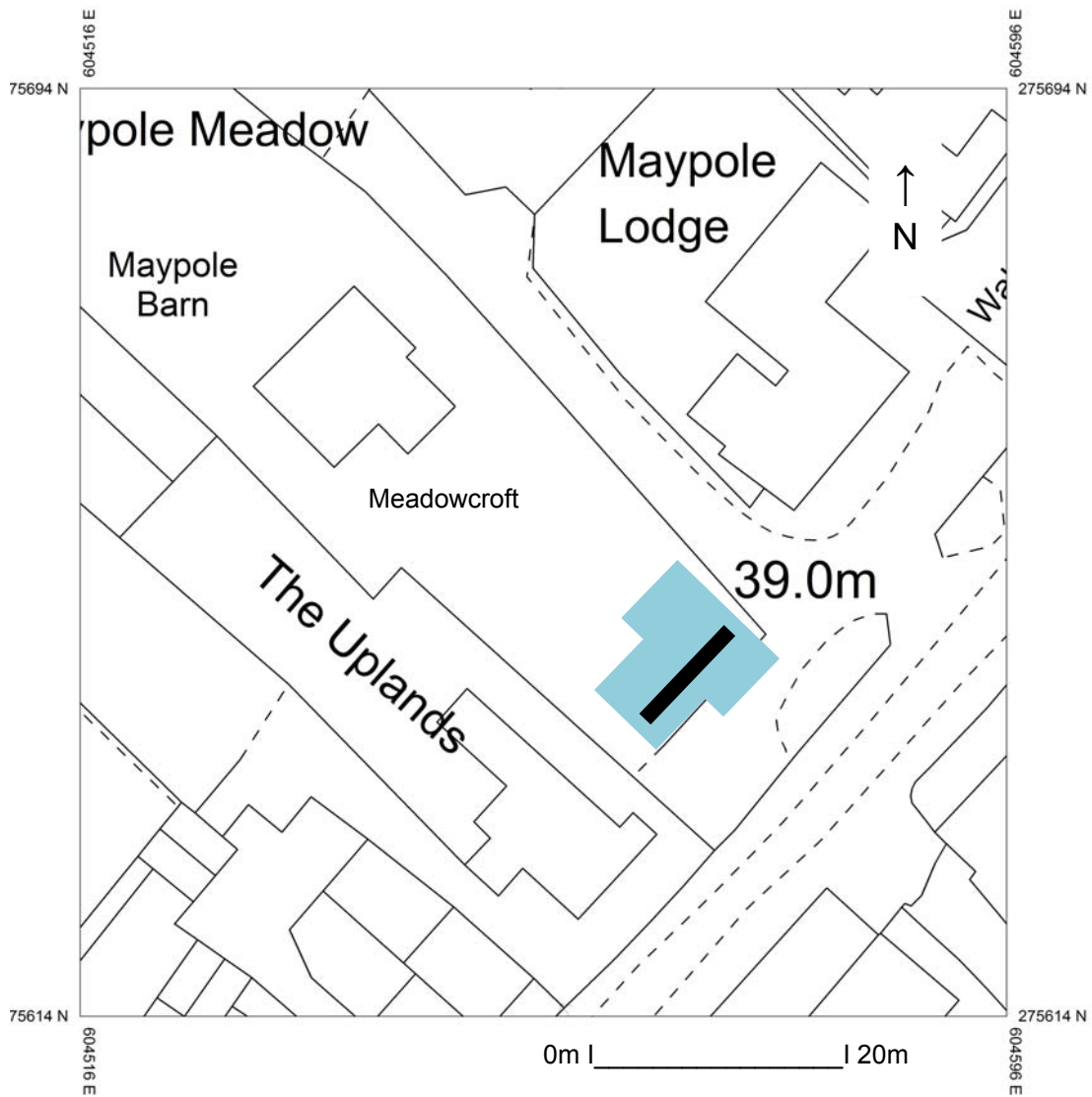


Fig. 3: Location of evaluation trench (planned house footprint- light blue)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

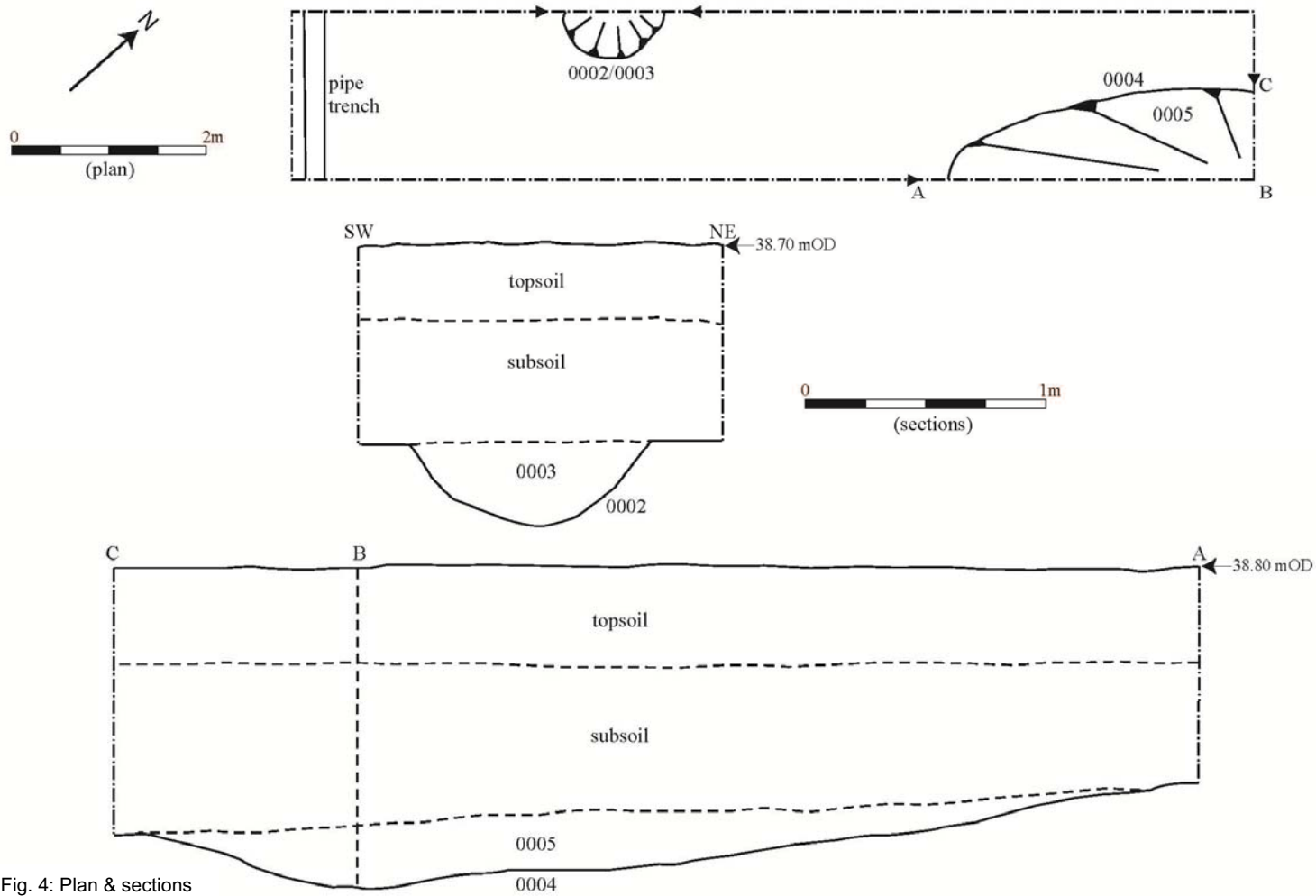


Fig. 4: Plan & sections

Appendix I- Images



Site from north- The Uplands on right hand side



Trench from south-west



Pit 0002 from south



Natural hollow/pit 0004 from west

**Meadowcroft, Maypole View,
Rickinghall Superior, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Meadowcroft, Maypole View, Rickinghall Superior, Suffolk, IP22 1EU

Clients: Dr S Bennett

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2242/11

Proposed development: Erection of a dwelling & garage

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc (early 2013)

Brief ref: SCCAS_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_ Meadowcroft, Rickinghall

Conservation area

Grid ref: TM 0457 7564

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
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Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Dr S Bennett has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed single dwelling and garage development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 2242/11 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a detached dwelling and garage on part of the garden that is to be detached at Meadowcroft, Maypole View, Rickinghall Superior, Suffolk.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Rickinghall Superior is a relatively large village in north central Suffolk where the greater part of the settlement is strung out in a linear layout along The Street which until recently was a main communications route, the A 143. This main part of the village at Rickinghall Superior also runs contiguously with the major parts of the villages of Botesdale and Rickinghall Inferior with the overall settlement forming a local centre with a medieval market recorded at Botesdale. The proposed development site (PDS) fronts onto The Street some 600m north of its isolated parish church but only c200m north-east of the parish church for Rickinghall Inferior. Topographically the PDS lies at c40m OD on part of the parish likely to be on glaciofluvial sands and gravel with the ground dropping gently to the north towards a small stream which flows eastwards c100m north of The Street. At present the PDS is soft ground being part of a garden.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development lies within a medieval settlement core and in an area that has produced Roman finds (Suffolk Historic Environment Record nos. RKS 006, 011, 019, 022). The groundworks associated with the proposed development

have the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.’ The PDS also lies immediately to the north of a listed building, ‘The Uplands,’ which is described as being of ‘17th century date with possible earlier origins.’

3.2 A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be 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. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site’s location close to where evidence for Roman period settlement and related activities have been recorded in addition to being within the medieval core of the village. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with an evaluation trench under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a single residential dwelling and garage on what is soft ground in the garden of Meadowcroft, Maypole Meadow, Rickinghall Superior.

5.2 The Brief requires a single 10m long and 1.8m wide trench across the proposed footprint area and parallel to The Street which will give a substantial sample of the site and the development plan below indicates the proposed location of this trench. This will be undertaken using a 1m/1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized 360 mini-digger type machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such

remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken

systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost.
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24; 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site

works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the trench will avoid the existing garden wall. No overhead services impinge on the trench location and no underground services are anticipated. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

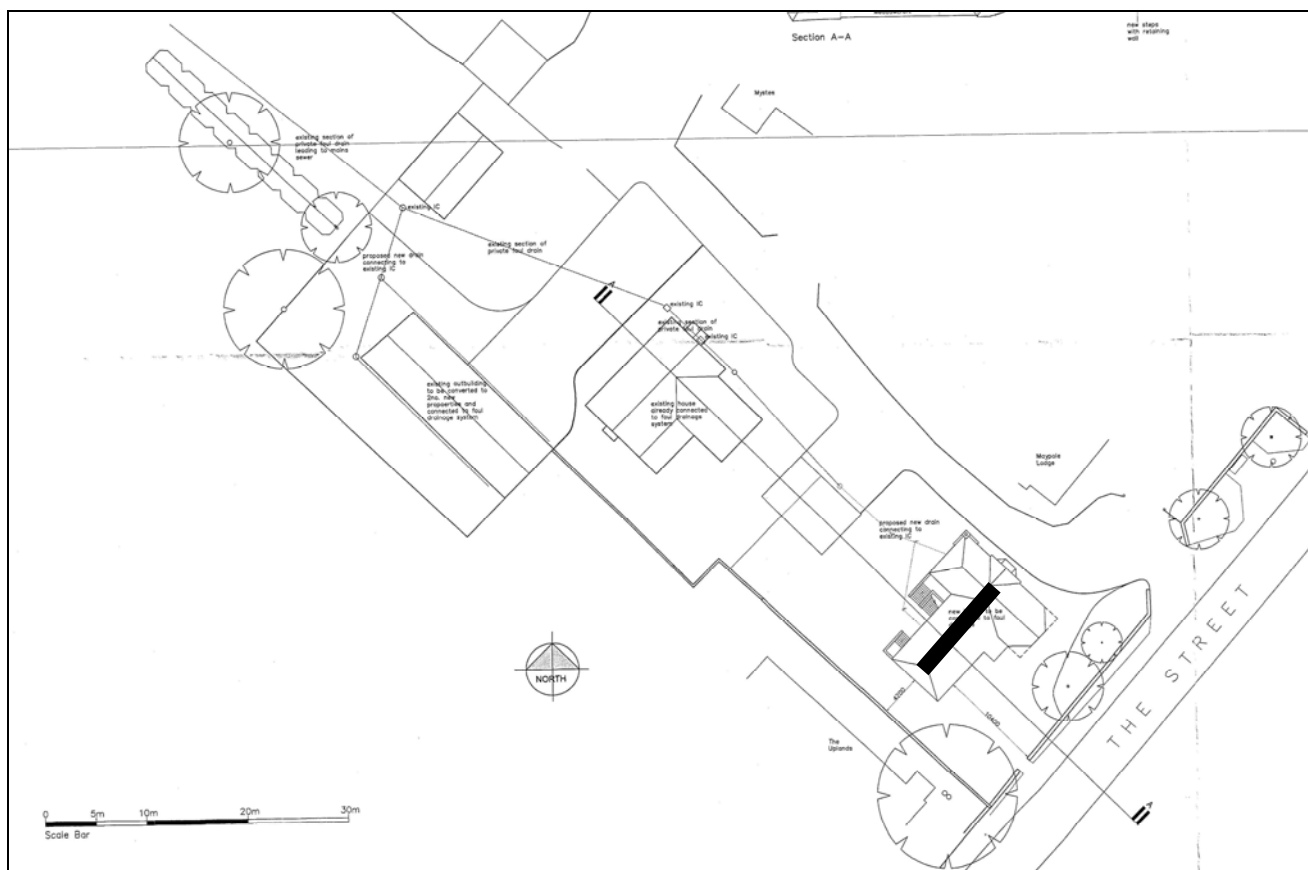
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench

Appendix III- The Finds

Maypole Meadow, Rickinghall Superior (RKS 037): ceramics

Sue Anderson, June 2013.

Pottery

Eleven pottery sherds (250g) were recovered from the fills of two pits. The pottery quantification is shown in Table 1 below.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0003	LMT	1	16	micaceous body sherd, incised horizontal lines, spots glaze int	15th-16th c.
	LMT/GRE	1	47	micaceous body sherd, reduced core, orange glaze inside, sooted ext	16th c.?
0005	WVCW	1	22	jar rim sherd (upright flat-topped beaded), 130mm diameter, 15%	13th/14th c.
	LMT	1	95	micaceous unglazed body	15th-16th c.
	LMT	1	14	micaceous body sherd, partial green glaze ext	15th-16th c.
	LMT	2	10	micaceous body sherds, speckled orange/green glaze	15th-16th c.
	LMT	3	8	unglazed body sherds, one abraded, one over fired	15th-16th c.
	LMT	1	38	?pipkin rim, flat-topped everted, partial green glaze, 210mm diameter, 16%	15th-16th c.
Totals		11	250		

Table 1. Pottery catalogue.

Key: WVCW – Waveney Valley medieval coarseware; LMT – late medieval and transitional ware; GRE – glazed red earthenware.

Pottery from pit fill 0003 comprised two body sherds of late medieval and transitional ware (LMT). Both were in micaceous fabrics, although the larger sherd with orange internal glaze was in a fabric more typical of the material found with the kiln at Rickinghall itself (Anderson *et al.* 1996).

The group from pit fill 0005 included a residual jar rim sherd of high medieval date in the typical medium sandy greyware of the Waveney Valley and north-east Suffolk. The form is developed and the sherd is likely to be of 13th/14th-century date. Eight sherds of LMT were recovered from this fill, most of which were in fine fabrics with varying quantities of mica. One sherd was a fragment of a ?pipkin or handled jar rim. A small, dark grey sherd had been over fired and was typical of LMT wasters found elsewhere in the village and at other LMT production sites, but some reduced wares were probably sold and used on consumer sites so this does not necessarily indicate the presence of another kiln nearby.

Ceramic building material

Two fragments (123g) of post-medieval CBM were collected from two pits. Both fragments were pieces of red medium sandy roof tiles of post-medieval date, found in association with 15th/16th-century pottery. The quantification is shown in Table 2.

Context	Form	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0003	RTP	ms	1	54		pmed
0005	RTP	ms	1	69		pmed

Table 2. CBM catalogue

Reference

Anderson, S., Breen, A., Caruth, J. and Gill, D., 1996, 'The late medieval pottery industry on the North Suffolk border', *Medieval Ceramics* 20, 3–12.

Appendix IV- Context list

Land adjacent to Meadowcroft, Rickingham Superior (HER RKS 037)

Context	Type	Context	Finds	Description	Spotdate
0001	US			Unstratified finds from upcast spoil, few small 19 th -20 th pottery sherds, occasional small tobacco pipe stem frag & few iron nails & sheet scraps of indeterminate date (discarded on site)	19 th -20 th C
0002	Pit	0002		Pit on northern side of the trench, 1m wide & 320mm deep with a rounded base below 800mm of subsoil	
0003	Fill	0002	F	Fill of pit 0002, mid brown silty sand with small flints	Earlier Pmed (15/16 th C pot & Pmed tile)
0004	Pit/natural hollow	0004		Broad & shallow pit/natural subsoil filled hollow at eastern end of the trench, size at least 3.50m x 800mm but only 200mm deep below 1100mm of top & subsoil	
0005	Fill	0004	F	Fill of pit/hollow 0004, mid brown silty sand similar to subsoil & largely stoneless	Earlier Pmed (15/16 th C pot & Pmed tile)

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-152861

Project details

Project name	Land at Meadowcroft, Maypole View, Rickinghall Supolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Rickinghall Superior, land adjacent to Meadowcroft, Maypole View (RKS 037, TM 0456 7564) evaluation trenching at this site for a single dwelling development on land between Meadowcroft and the main road through the village revealed one definite and one possible pit of earlier Post medieval date though the latter feature being broad and shallow could represent a deeper pocket of subsoil rather than a deliberately created feature. One residual rim sherd of high medieval pottery was also recovered.
Project dates	Start: 18-06-2013 End: 18-06-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	RKS 037 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK RICKINGHALL SUPERIOR LAND AT MEADOWCROFT, MAYPOLE VIEW

Postcode IP22 1EU
 Study area 300.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 0456 7564 52 1 52 20 24 N 001 00 11 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 37.00m Max: 38.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Landowner
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land at Meadowcroft, Maypole View, Rickinghall Superior, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
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