

**School Farm, Church Road,
Cratfield, Suffolk**

Planning application: C/13/0911

HER Ref: CRT 026

Evaluation & Excavation Report

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

(October 2016)

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Site details for HER

Name: School Farm, Church Road, Cratfield, Suffolk, IP19 0BU

Client: Jordan Developments

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/13/0911

Development: Erection of six dwellings with access

Date of fieldwork: 21 & 22 January (excavation) & 4 October, 2016 (final evaluation trenches)

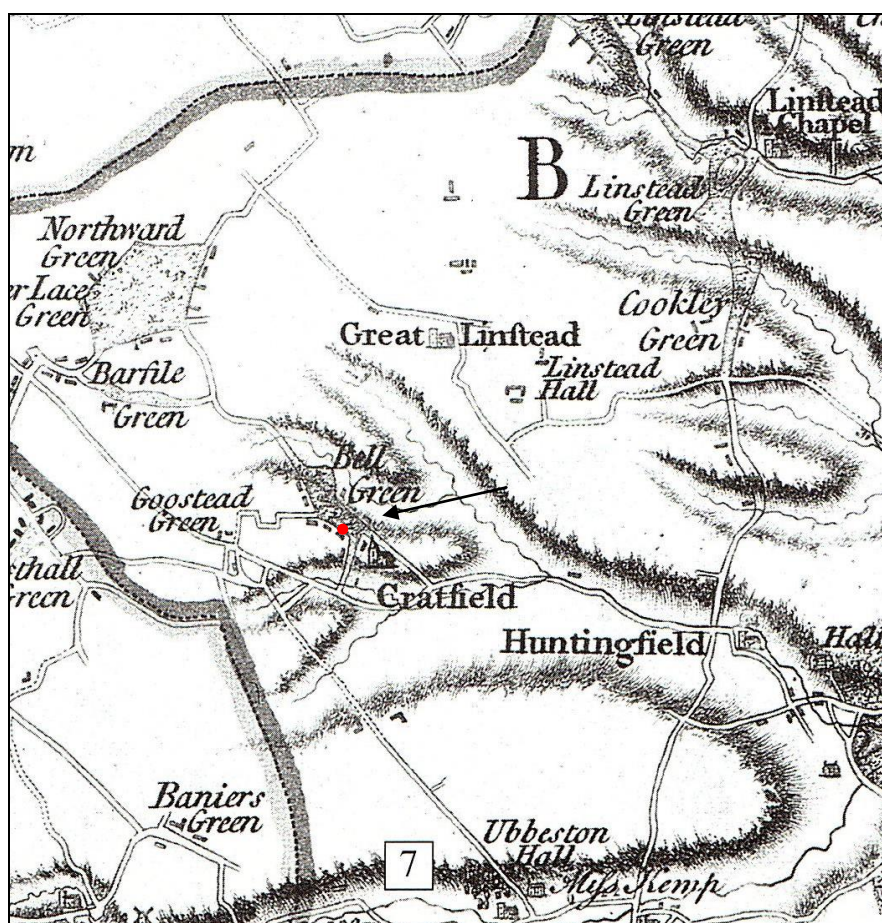
Event ref: ESF 24815

HER Ref: CRT 026

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-239414

Grid ref: TM 3134 7502

Previous land use: Farm yard (to rear) & garden (fronting Church Road)



Frontispiece: extract from Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk (Bell Green arrowed, north to top, red dot-School Farm)

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Summary: Cratfield, School Farm, Church Road (CRT 026, TM 3134 7502) Following an evaluation that identified some late medieval to earlier Post medieval features, including a possible green edge ditch, towards the Church Road frontage of the site a small scale excavation was carried out prior to a residential development. This excavation revealed a shallow ditch and a small number of pits/scoops of Post Medieval date. In addition examination of the site concluded that the large green edge ditch is still extent running behind the properties on Church Road towards School Farm bisecting the development and to the south of the excavation area and therefore the evaluation features were large pits. Finally the last evaluation trench was opened towards the southern edge of the site away from Church Road and green edge but no archaeological features or finds were identified in this area (John Newman Archaeological Services for Jordan Developments).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Jordan Developments commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological excavation works required prior to the erection of 6 new dwellings with access at School Farm, Church Road, Cratfield (see Fig. 1). JNAS produced the written scheme of investigation (WSI- see Appendix II) detailing the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application C/13/0911 as set out in the Brief for Archaeological Excavation and completion of the evaluation stage of works set by Dr Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). This final stage of the archaeological programme of works at the site follows the evaluation trenching carried out by NPS Archaeology in 2011 (Westall, 2011) which sampled most of the proposed development site but could not access plot 4 or the southern part of plot 5 in the southern part of the site.

1.2 The evaluation report (Westall, 2011) details the background to the proposed development and the location and physical and historical setting of the site. In summary Cratfield parish is located in north-east Suffolk with the village being nearly 8 miles south-west of Halesworth. Historically the village of Cratfield was strung out around the edges of Bell Green (HER CRT 015- see frontispiece) with the parish church (HER CRT 017) being located c200m to the south of the south-eastern corner of the green. The site at School Farm is 250m north-west of the parish church and the study of historic maps for the evaluation confirmed that the former garden area on its northern side covers part of the now filled-in green and part of the southern side of the green edge and historic frontage area. In addition it was noted in the evaluation report (*ibid.* 3) that two linear ponds run on a north-west to south-east alignment, which is parallel to the former green edge, on the southern edge of the site.

1.3 Topographically the site is largely flat at c48m OD and the evaluation revealed 500mm to 650mm of top and subsoil across the former farm yard area and 800mm in the former garden area in the northern part of it with the local naturally occurring glaciofluvial deposit being described as 'pale beige clay heavily flecked with chalk, over light grey clay, again very heavily flecked with chalk' (*ibid.* 3). At the time of the excavation the site was soft ground in the northern part having been formerly an area of grassed garden while the southern part was largely soft ground with some evidence for ground disturbance associated with the removal of a farm building and yard.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this site was therefore generated by its green edge location where evidence of activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval date might be anticipated. This potential was tested during the evaluation in 2011 and while the trenches in the southern part of the site only revealed small undated ditches trench 4 in the northern extension to the development area revealed what was interpreted as the possible green edge ditch though the possibility that the feature was a pit was also noted (*ibid.* 19) and only four sherds of pottery were recovered from the

evaluation with three of these being of later medieval date from trench 4. Therefore prior to ground works starting a small scale archaeological excavation area was specified in the area of evaluation trench 4 (see Fig. 2). On site this specified excavation area had to be reduced in size on its western side as this formed the site access with a drainage pipe running underneath it, and in addition the garden of Homeland to the west had been enlarged, making the final excavation area 120m² being 12m from east to west and 10m from north to south.

2. Excavation & evaluation (final phase) methodology

2.1 The 120m² excavation area was stripped of top and subsoil using a tracked 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. Some months later the final evaluation trenches in the southern part of the site (see Fig. 2) were also opened using a similar machine though due to a misunderstanding the new dwellings in this area were already constructed so the trenches were located nearby to sample the overall area.

2.2 The excavation area and the sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the archaeological works progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were sectioned by hand unless a recent origin was clearly apparent. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout both stages of the site works which were undertaken under generally dry conditions. At the end of the excavation and evaluation works the location of the respective areas was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Excavation & evaluation (final phase) results

(See also Figs. 3- Plan & 4- Sections and Appendices I- Images & III- Context list)

3.1 The 120m² excavation area revealed six features of archaeological interest below 600mm to 800mm of top and subsoil, with a re-deposited 200mm thick layer of pale brown clay between the two, and cut into the natural pale brown clay with three of these (0032/0033, 0036/0037 & 0042/0043) being scoops or small pits ranging in size from 1000mm by 400mm (0032) to 400mm by 600mm (0036) and in depth between 100mm (0036) and 200mm (0042). All of these features contained a mid greyish clay fill with iron staining but did not contain any finds.

3.2 In the north-eastern quarter of the area opened a fourth feature (0040) was a 2000mm long slot type shape being 400mm wide and 300mm deep with a dark brown clay fill (0041) and some decayed fibrous matting in the base; this is interpreted as a garden planting feature of recent date.

3.3 The remaining two features revealed in the excavation area are of more interest being a 1200mm wide and 300mm deep pit (0034) with a mid brown iron stained

clay fill (0035) and a 1200mm wide and 300mm deep northwest-southeast orientated ditch (0038) with a similar fill (0039). The fill (0035) in the pit (0034) contained one body sherd of brown glazed red earthenware (fabric GRE, weight 24g.) of later 17th to 18th century date and the fill (0039) of the ditch (0038) contained one fragment of Post medieval peg tile (weight 38g.). In addition one body sherd of late medieval transitional ware (fabric LMT) was recovered as a stray find from the upcast spoil of the excavation area. A metal detector search of the excavation area and upcast spoil did not recover any finds of pre c1900 date.

3.4 As noted above the final evaluation trenches were also opened adjacent to house plots 4 and 5 (see Fig. 2) in the southern part of the development site. In this area the topsoil had already been removed so the trenches proved to be 200mm to 250mm deep with the locally occurring glaciofluvial Till being a stiff pale brown clay with flints below the remaining mid brown clay subsoil. No archaeological features or finds were revealed in either trench which had a total length of 15m and which were 1.80m wide.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While the evaluation trench 4 in the northern part of the development area interpreted features 0013 and 0015 (Westall, 2011, 16 & 17) as possible ditches related to the historically mapped southern edge of Bell Green these features did not extend into the excavation area which was just to the east of this evaluation trench and therefore these features should be re-interpreted as pits with a more limited extent and not as a green edge boundary. However feature 0017 in evaluation trench 4 was further revealed in the excavation as an northwest-southeast orientated ditch (0038) of Post medieval date with one fragment of peg tile in its fill (0039). This ditch type feature (evaluation 0017 & excavation 0038) was relatively shallow at 300mm to 400mm deep and with a Post medieval date is likely to post-date the enclosure of Bell Green in the mid to late 19th century (the parish tithe map of 1839 shows the green still unenclosed *ibid.* 4). This recorded ditch (0017 & 0038) therefore is of too late a date to be a green edge boundary and in addition is too small to form a locally substantial landscape feature. However to the south of the excavation area, and bisecting the development area on an east-west line, a substantial water filled and 4m wide and c2m deep ditch is still extent (see Fig 2. & Appendix I- Images) and this can more confidently be identified as the green edge boundary. This feature, which runs behind the later Post medieval houses to the west, will remain and will be bridged to allow access from Church Road to the new dwellings in the southern part of the development.

4.2 The remaining features revealed in the excavation area were either small pits/scoops (0032, 0036 & 0042) of uncertain date and a linear scoop/garden planting feature (0040) of recent origin.

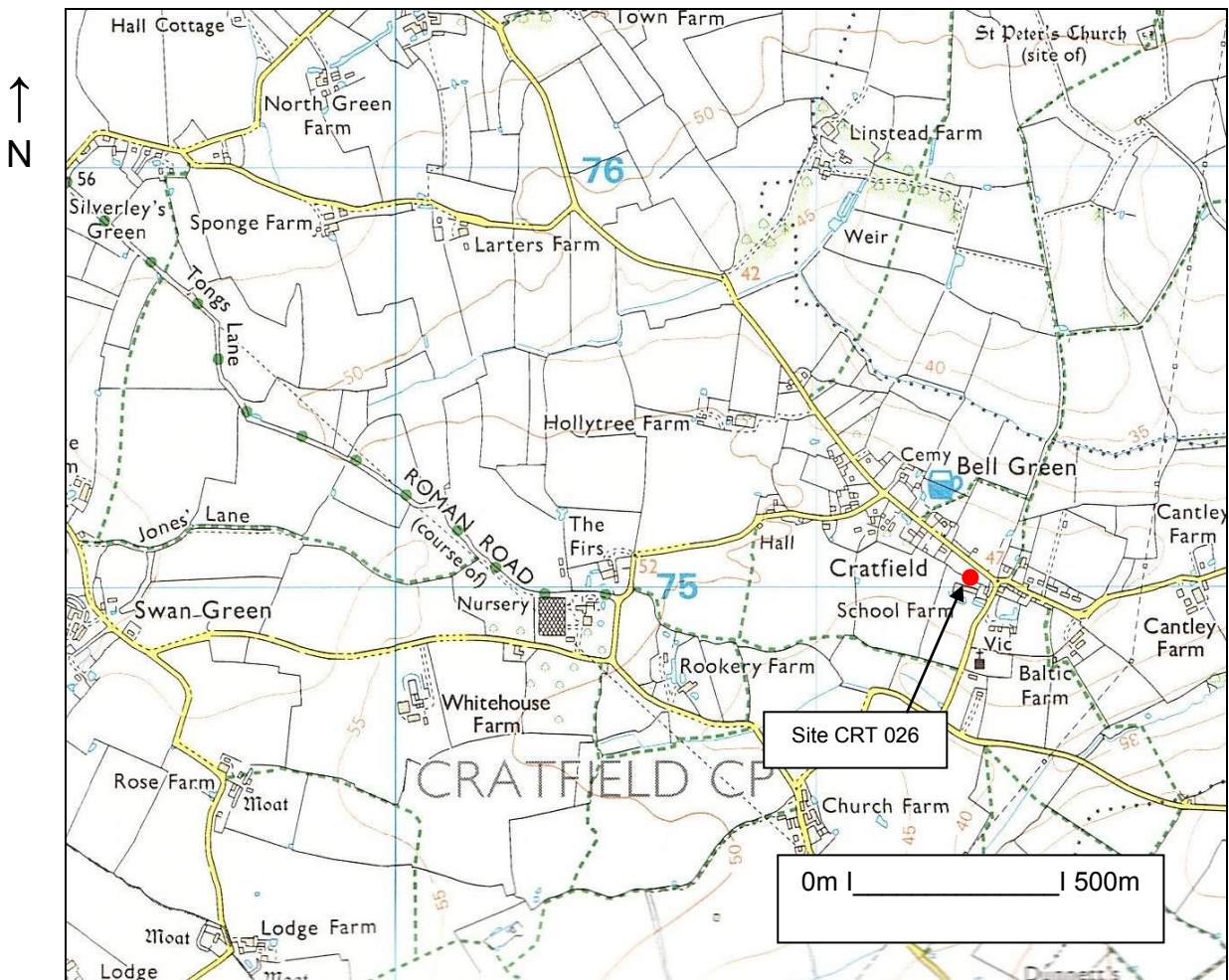


Fig. 1: Site location

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Fig. 2: Location of excavation area (light green) and final evaluation trenches (black)
 (Light blue- new dwelling footprints, red arrow- view see Appendix I first image, brown- NPS
 evaluation trench 4)

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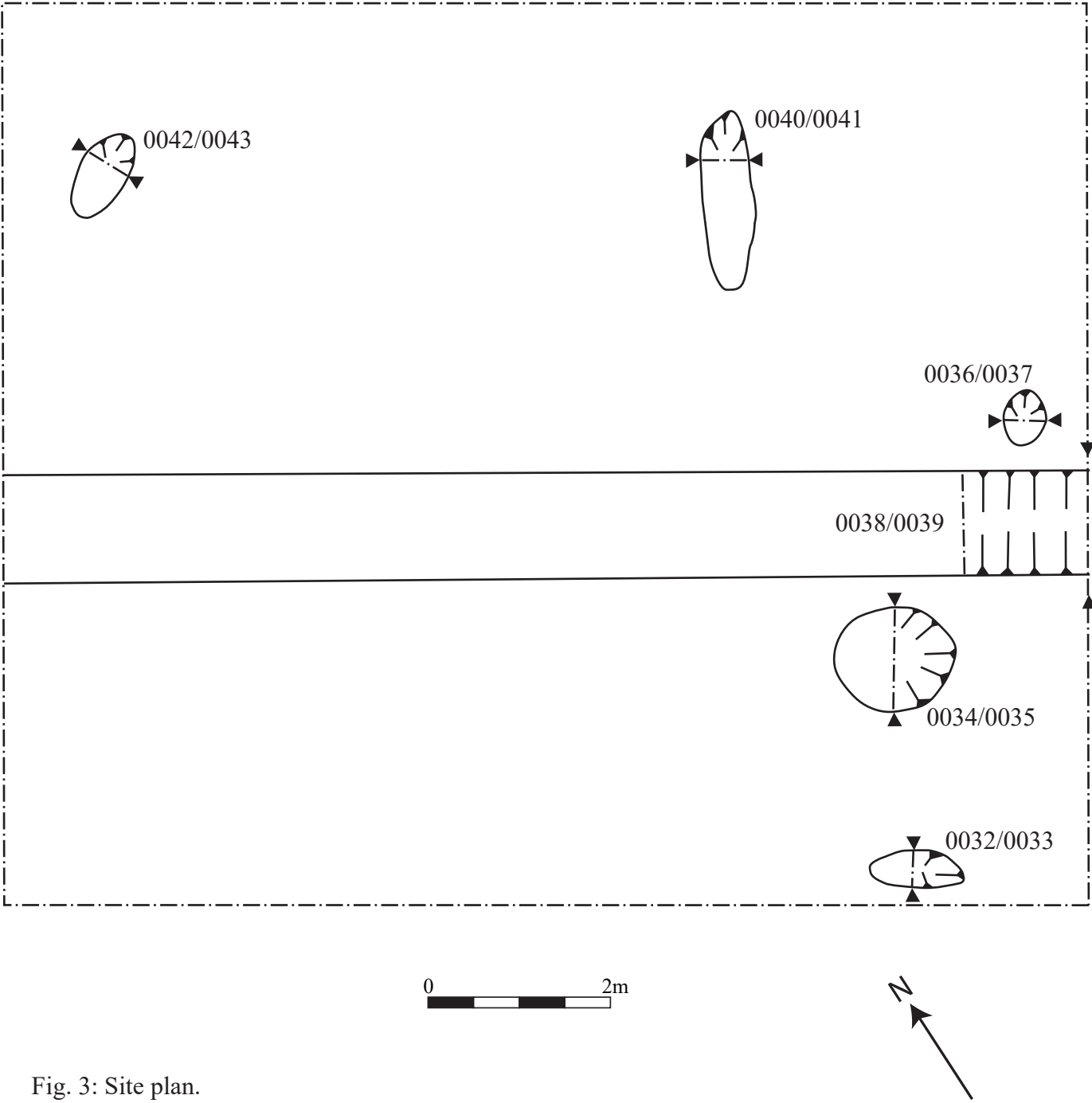


Fig. 3: Site plan.

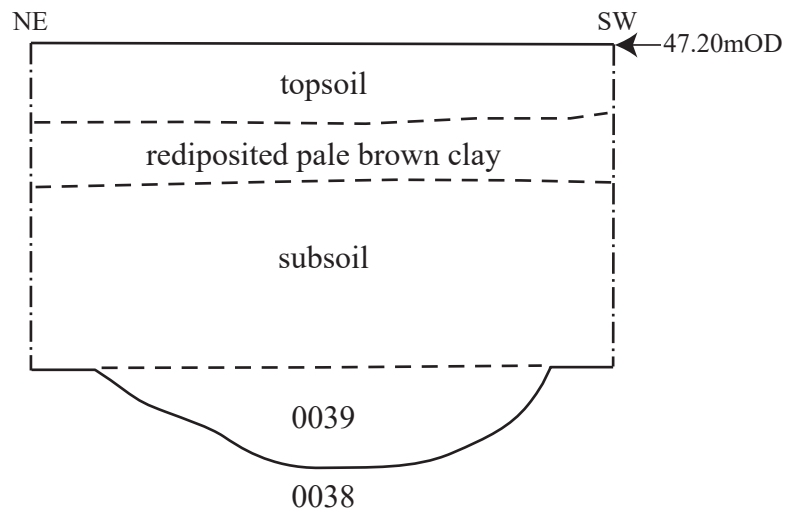
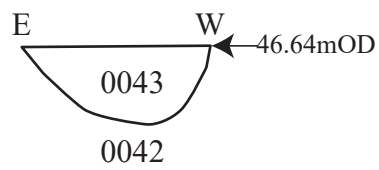
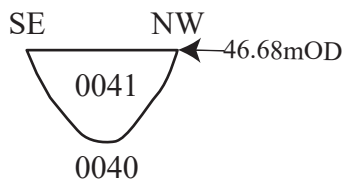
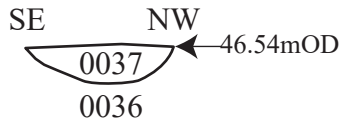
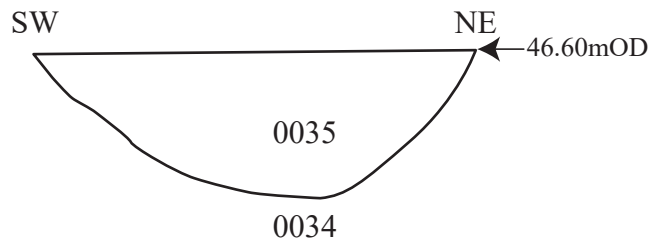
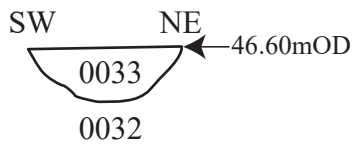


Fig. 4: Site sections.

Appendix I- Images



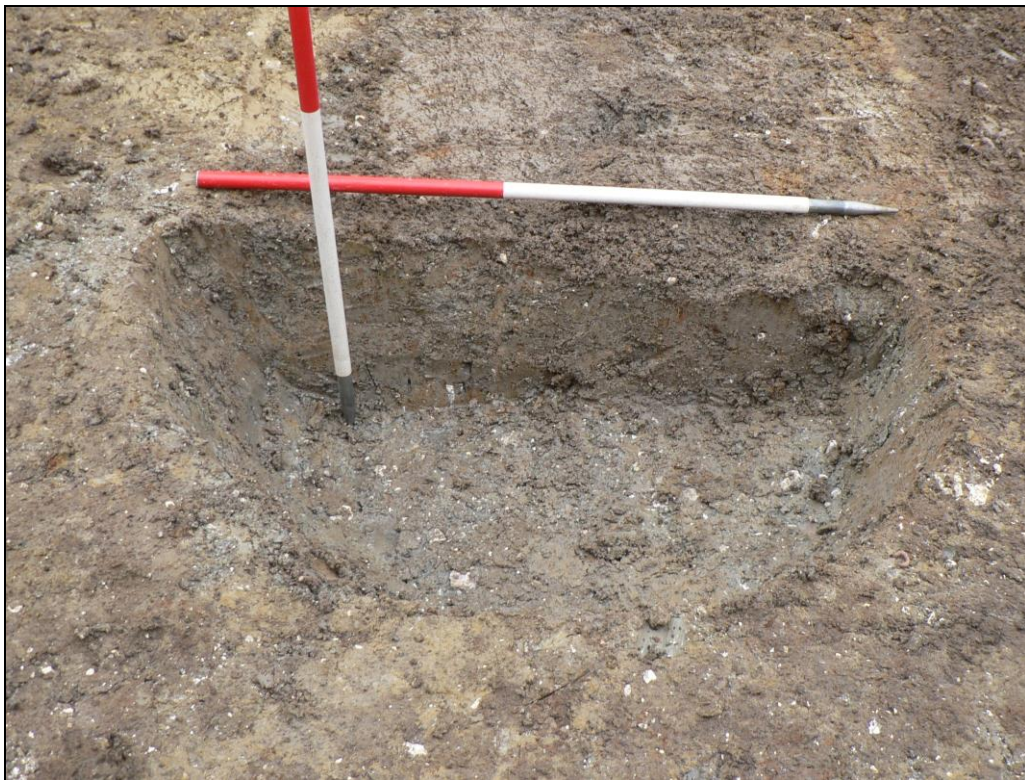
Large ditch to south of excavation area from southwest



General view from north pre-excavation after soil strip



Small scoop 0032 from east



Pit 0034 from east



Small scoop 0036 from north



Ditch 0038 from west



Garden feature 0040 from north



NE-SW evaluation trench from northeast



NW-SE evaluation trench from southeast

**School Farm, Church Road,
Cratfield, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Excavation
(and completion of the evaluation)**

Site details

Name: School Farm, Church Road, Cratfield, Suffolk, IP19 0BU

Client: Jordan Developments

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/13/0911

Proposed works: Erection of 6 dwellings with access

Proposed date for excavation: 21 January, 2016

Grid ref: TM 3134 7502

HER ref: CRT 026

Current land use: former garden and farm yard

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Excavation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

1. Introduction

1.1 Jordan Developments have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological excavation works required prior to the erection of 6 new dwellings with access at School Farm, Church Road, Cratfield. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application C/13/0911 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Excavation and completion of the evaluation stage of works set by Dr Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). This stage of the archaeological programme of works follows the evaluation trenching carried out by NPS Archaeology in 2011 (Westall, 2011) which sampled most of the proposed development site (PDS) but could not access plot 4 or the southern part of plot 5 in the southern part of the PDS.

1.2 The excavation 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)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014)*. The evaluation component of the works will also be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001, reissued 2014)*. Both components of the relevant will be reported on and archived together.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The evaluation report (Westall, 2011) details the background to the proposed development and the location and physical and historical setting of the PDS. In summary Cratfield parish is located in north-east Suffolk with the village being nearly 8 miles south-west of Halesworth. Historically the village of Cratfield was strung out around the edges of Bell Green (HER CRT 015) with the parish church (HER CRT 017) being located c200m to the south of the south-eastern corner of the green. The PDS is 250m north-west of the parish church and the study of historic maps for the evaluation confirmed that the former garden area on its northern side covers part of the now in-filled green and part of the green edge and historic frontage area. In addition it was noted in the evaluation report (*ibid.* 3) that two linear ponds run on a north-west to south-east alignment, which is parallel to the former green edge, on the southern edge of the PDS.

2.2 Topographically the PDS is largely flat at c48m OD and the evaluation revealed 500mm to 650mm of top and subsoil across the former farm yard area and 800mm in the former garden area in the northern part of the PDS with the local naturally

occurring glaciofluvial deposit being described as 'pale beige clay heavily flecked with chalk, over light grey clay, again very heavily flecked with chalk' (*ibid.* 3).

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'A trenched archaeological evaluation carried out by NPS Archaeology in June 2011 defined archaeological features in the northern part of the site (within Evaluation Trenches 2, 3 and 4) (Suffolk HER no. CRT 026; NPS report 2724; OASIS ref. 106564). The ditch delimiting the medieval green edge (CRT 015) was defined in Trench 4, with potential green edge occupation remains also defined in that trench behind the ditch. Trenches 2 and 3 revealed what appeared to be post-medieval boundaries. The main area of archaeological interest is therefore that covered by Trench 4, in the area of most potential for medieval settlement remains (as borne out by the trench results). This is in the area of proposed plots 1 and 2. The construction of housing and the roads and landscaping have potential to impact on archaeological remains.'

3.2 The brief then specifies that a controlled soil strip, map and excavation should be carried out of the area forming the rear portions of plots 1 and 2, which equates to an area of c350m² as outlined on the attached site plan and which covers the green frontage area, prior to development works commencing. In addition the evaluation should be completed with the excavation of 15m of 1.80m wide trenching across plot 4 and the southern part of plot 5 and the proposed location of this trenching is also shown on the attached site plan. Whether further archaeological works will be required in the latter area will be dependent on the results of the evaluation trenching.

4. Aims of the Excavation and completion of the Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the excavation area is with regard to its potential to contain deposits of medieval and earlier Post medieval date on a green edge recorded on historic maps and confirmed by the evaluation results to date.

4.2 The completion of the evaluation trenching in the southern part of the site will demonstrate whether archaeological deposits exist in this area.

5. Methodology

5.3 The excavation evaluation will be under the direction of John Newman and the relevant machine and operator will be provided by the client. Allowance has been made initially for 5 person days for the excavation and evaluation works and the relevant SCCAS Officer will be updated once the excavation area has been stripped and when the evaluation trenches have been opened.

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5.4 Removal of overburden across the excavation area down to the top of the natural clay surface where the evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological features are visible will be undertaken with a minimum 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized 360 machine, operated by an experienced driver. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed and then site mapping and hand investigation will start. The spoil will be stored close to the excavation area with top and sub soil kept separate. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the excavation. 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. The evaluation trenching will be carried out with the same machine using a minimum 1.20m wide bucket with spoil stockpiled adjacent to the trenches.

5.5 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under the existing HER number CRT 026 and following on from the evaluation context numbers and an HER event number will be requested. 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 of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.6 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. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will be fully investigated and recorded in plan and section if they cannot be left in situ. 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 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 excavation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.7 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, with the pottery and CBM by the same specialist as works to date, 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.

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Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the relevant museum depositary 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.

5.8 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas and who assessed the evaluation samples to date commenting that the sample residues were sparse and did not point to intense past activity nearby. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post- excavation (English Heritage, 2011, 2nd edition)*. 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 English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor 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. 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 excavation 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 pottery production or iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the excavation results)
- What is the concentration of macro-remains
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site
- 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

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assessment for pollen and insect remains), the Regional Scientific Advisor will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer

5.9 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, English Heritage, 2006)*. This archive will be deposited SCCAS within 9 months of work finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the relevant guidelines in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the excavation and reporting works.

5.10 Within four weeks of archaeological works finishing on site a written timetable for post-excavation assessment (PXA), updated project design (UPD) and/or reporting as a grey literature report will be submitted to and agreed with SCCAS. The excavation and evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* 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.

5.10 Any interpretation of the findings will be clearly separated from the objective account of the excavation and its results and these will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following the relevant site meeting. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site excavation and completion of the 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) and the evaluation results to date. A draft hard copy of the report will be presented to the SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be sent for the County HER. The excavation 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 Suffolk CC round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, 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. The overall site will be suitably fenced giving security and making any deep holes inaccessible.

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

6.3 Discussion with the client has confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the excavation and trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the excavation 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 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 or shoring will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate 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 (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (Freelance)
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 (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Later IA & Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

- John Newman has an honours degree in Archaeology & Anthropology from Cambridge University and has been involved in field archaeology since the 1970s and has been a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists since 1993. He has supervised and directed numerous evaluations and excavations, more latterly for Suffolk CC from 1981 to 2009

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and from then to present as a freelance trading as John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) with over 200 reports available on the OASIS grey literature archive. John Newman has a special interest in later Roman and early and high medieval studies and ran the Sutton Hoo south-east Suffolk survey in the 1980s which is published in the main project report 'Sutton Hoo- a 7th century princely burial ground and its context' (M O H Carver, 2005). He has also published various papers on Iron Age and early medieval coinage/productive sites in addition to contributing to the Boss Hall, Ipswich, Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery publication.



Location of excavation area and proposed evaluation trenches

Appendix III- Context list

CRT 026 contexts 0001 to 0020- evaluation stage

Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
0031	U/S		Stray finds from upcast spoil	
0032	Scoop/small pit	0032	Small scoop/pit, 400mm wide x 1000mm long x 150mm deep	
0033	Fill	0032	Mid greyish brown clay fill of 0032 with iron staining, no finds	?
0034	Pit	0034	Circular pit, 1200mm across x 300mm deep with gently sloping sides	
0035	Fill	0034	Mid greyish brown clay fill of 0034 with iron staining, one GRE body sherd (wt 24g)	Post med
0036	Small scoop	0036	Small scoop, 400mm wide x 600mm long x 100mm deep	
0037	Fill	0036	Mid greyish brown clay	?
0038	Ditch	0038	Northwest-southeast orientated ditch, 1200mm wide x 300mm deep	
0039	Fill	0038	Mid greyish brown clay with iron staining, only finds one peg tile fragments (wt 38g)	Post med
0040	Pit/slot	0040	Linear pit/slot, 2000mm long x 400mm wide x 300mm deep	
0041	Fill	0040	Dark brown clay with fibrous matting at bottom, recent garden planting feature	Modern
0042	Pit	0042	Small pit, 1000mm long x 500mm wide x 200mm deep	
0043	Fill	0042	Mid greyish brown clay with iron staining	?

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-239414

Project details

Project name

School Farm, Church Road, Cratfield, Suffolk-
Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report

Short description of the project

Cratfield, School Farm, Church Road (CRT 026, TM 3134 7502) Following an evaluation that identified some late medieval to earlier Post medieval features, including a possible green edge ditch, towards the Church Road frontage of the site a small scale excavation was carried out prior to a residential development. This excavation revealed a shallow ditch and a small number of pits/scoops of Post Medieval date. In addition examination of the site concluded that the large green edge ditch is still extent running behind the properties on Church Road towards School Farm bisecting the development and to the south of the excavation area and therefore the evaluation features were large pits. Finally the last evaluation trench was opened towards the southern edge of the site away from Church Road and green edge but no archaeological features or finds were identified in this area.

Project dates

Start: 20-01-2016 End: 04-10-2016

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes

ESF 24815 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes

CRT 026 - Related HER No.

Any associated project reference codes

C/09/0219 - Planning Application No.

Type of project

Recording project

Site status

None

Current Land use

Other 5 - Garden

Current Land use

Other 3 - Built over

Monument type

DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type

PIT Post Medieval

Monument type

SCOOP Modern

Significant Finds

POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds

TILE Post Medieval

Investigation type

""Part Excavation""

Prompt

Planning condition

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL CRATFIELD SCHOOL FARM, CHURCH ROAD
Postcode	IP19 0BU
Study area	120 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 3134 7502 52.323877771466 1.395214833075 52 19 25 N 001 23 42 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 47m Max: 48m
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	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
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	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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