

**Land adjacent Highfield, All Saints Road,
Creeting St Mary, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/17/04987

HER Ref: CRM 101

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(January 2019)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent Highfield, All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk, IP6 8NG

Clients: Mr L Bell

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/04987

Development: Erection of three dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 6 December, 2018

HER ref: CRM 101

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-336201

Grid ref: TM 1008 5706

Site area: c900m²

Recent land use: Former arable land

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Summary: Creeping St Mary, land adjacent Highfield, All Saints Road (CRM 101, TM 1008 5706) evaluation trenching for a small residential development adjacent to an area of recorded medieval settlement type activity revealed two moderate sized ditches and a small ditch/slot all of uncertain date and very few stray finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr L Bell).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Patrick Allen & Associates on behalf of their client Mr L Bell commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development on land adjacent to Highfield, All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/17/04987. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. 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 are undertaken.

1.2 Creeting St Mary parish lies to the north east of Needham Market in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk. The planned development site adjacent to Highfield is located some 800m north-east of the parish church in a landscape characterised by small concentrations of settlement close to churches and general dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around areas of common grazing. The site is close to the 50m OD contour with land dropping off gently towards the north-west towards a small tributary of the River Gipping. It also fronts onto All Saints Road which forms the main road through the parish giving a linear settlement pattern for much of the village. The British Geological Survey describes superficial deposits in this area as being chalky till of the Lowestoft formation with outwash sands and gravels.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the south-west of a moated site (HER CRM 008) recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) and also being immediately to the north-east of a recent development site where excavation work identified a complex of features of medieval date (HER CRM 086- see Fig. 1) including ditches and evidence of agricultural and light industrial activity (Brooks, 2018). Therefore further evidence for past settlement activity of medieval date could be anticipated adjacent to Highfield on All Saints Road.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan suggested by SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and the area around the trenches was also subject to a detector search. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which

was undertaken under dry weather conditions with each identified feature being sectioned and the respective spoil examined for finds. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trench is summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendices I & III):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	300	300 mid brown clay subsoil	Pale brown chalky clay with flints	One small (180mm wide x 100mm deep) ditch/slot (0002) on a NE-SW alignment, no finds
2	Northwest-southeast	10	300	100 as T1	As T1	No features, only stray finds three small fragments of Pmed peg tile (wt. 16g)
3	Northeast-southwest	10	300	100 as T1	As T1	One NW-SE orientated ditch (0004), 2000mm wide x 700mm deep, only stray find a Pmed clay tobacco pipe stem fragment (wt. 3g)
4	Northwest-southeast	5	300	200 as T1	As T1	One NE-SW orientated ditch (0006) 2200mm wide x 850mm deep, a few very small brick frags in fill (0007)
5	Northeast-southwest	5	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
6	Northeast-southwest	5	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features, one small (wt. 5g) sherd of medieval sandy coarseware
7	Northeast-southwest	5	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features, one sherd of 18 th C glazed red ware
		50m (90m ²)	300	100-300		Only features two ditches and one small ditch/slot of uncertain date, stray finds one med sherd and a few Pmed fragments

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above below 300mm of topsoil and 100mm to 300mm of mid brown clay subsoil the locally occurring natural glaciofluvial Till deposit was pale brown chalky clay with flints.

3.3 Three archaeological features (see Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendix III) were identified during the evaluation though very few finds were recovered from these features or the upcast spoil from the trenches. In trench 1 in the south-western part of the site a small ditch/slot (0002) on a north-east/south-west alignment was examined and

proved to be 180mm wide and 100mm deep with the respective fill (0003) being devoid of any finds. In addition larger ditches were found in trenches 3 (0004) and 4 (0006). These ditches were more substantial being respectively 2000mm to 2200mm wide and 700mm to 850mm deep. However no finds were recovered from the fill (0005) of the ditch (0004) in trench 3 and only small fragments of brick were seen in the fill (0007) of the ditch (0006) in trench 4.

3.4 The only stray finds in the upcast spoil were occasional fragments of peg tile of Post medieval date plus one small sherd (wt. 5g) of medieval coarseware pottery from trench 6, a sherd of 18th century glazed red earthenware (wt. 8g) from trench 7 and a clay tobacco pipe stem fragment (wt. 3g) from trench 3. The few metal finds were iron nails of uncertain date, a horseshoe fragment of probable recent date and a few scraps sheet copper alloy.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned.

4.2 While this site is adjacent to a site where evidence for activity of medieval date has been recorded (Brooks, 2018) and close to a moat (HER CRM 008) this evaluation only revealed three features of uncertain date and a general lack of finds of any age. Therefore it can be concluded that the adjacent medieval site does not extend into this area to the south-west of Highfield though the ditch (0006) in trench 4 which runs broadly parallel to All Saints Road can probably be identified with ditch group 122 in the adjacent excavated area (HER CRM 086) along the southern side of the nearby road. However the overall lack of finds and low density of archaeological features would suggest that this site runs into an area of lower level activity in the past with the two larger ditches (0004 in trench 3 and 0006 in trench 4) probably being field and roadside boundaries in an area of past general agricultural activity close to, but outside, areas of past medieval settlement.

4.3 From these largely negative evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this small scale residential development on land adjacent to Highfield, All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: CRM 101.

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 everyone on site for their close cooperation and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

Ref:

Brooks, R 2018 'Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road, Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk,' Archaeological Excavation and monitoring report, CRM 086, SACIC report 2018/014

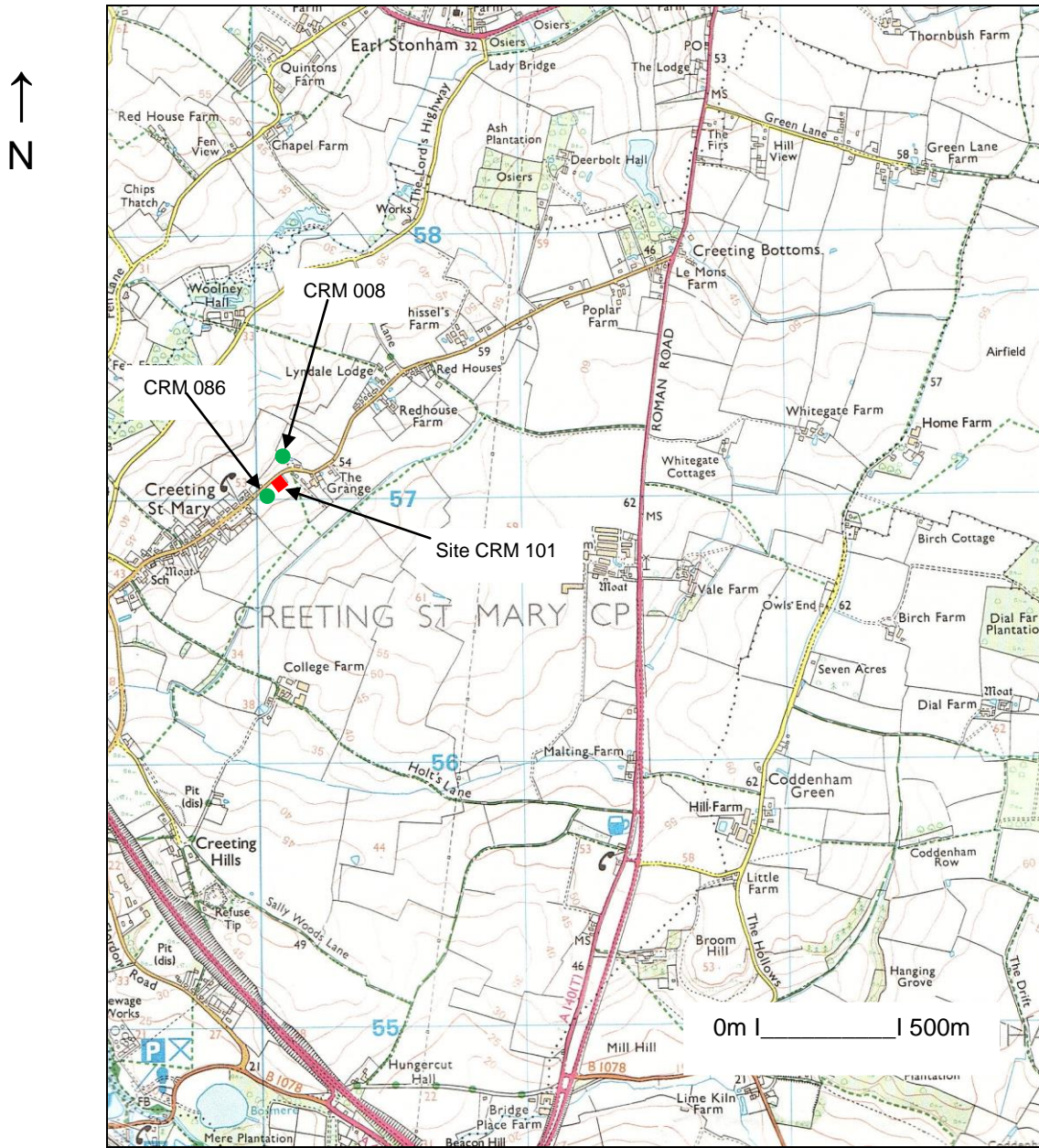


Fig. 1: Site location

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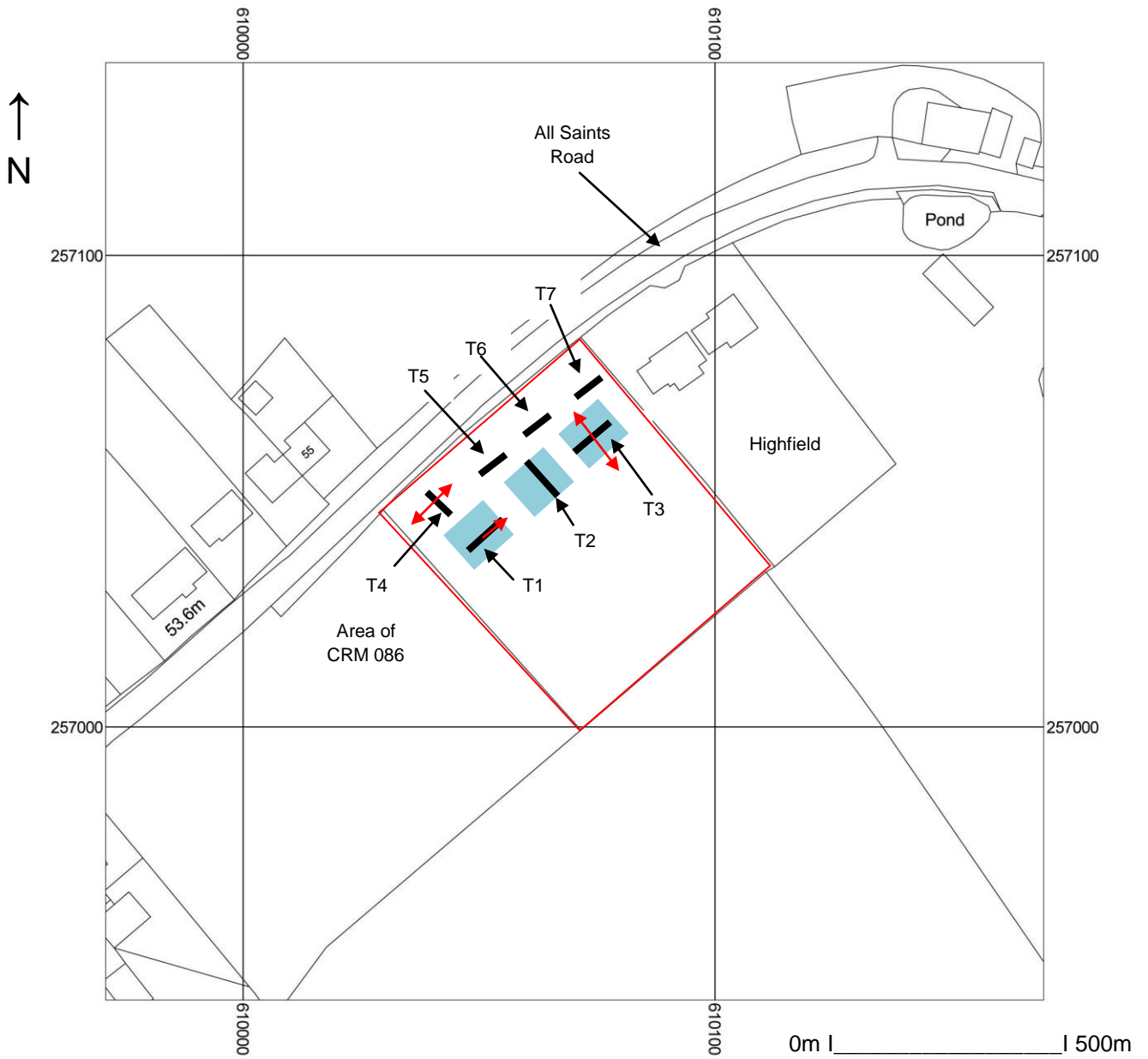


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (light blue- new dwelling footprints, red arrows- recorded ditches)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2019 All rights reserved Licence N0 100049722)

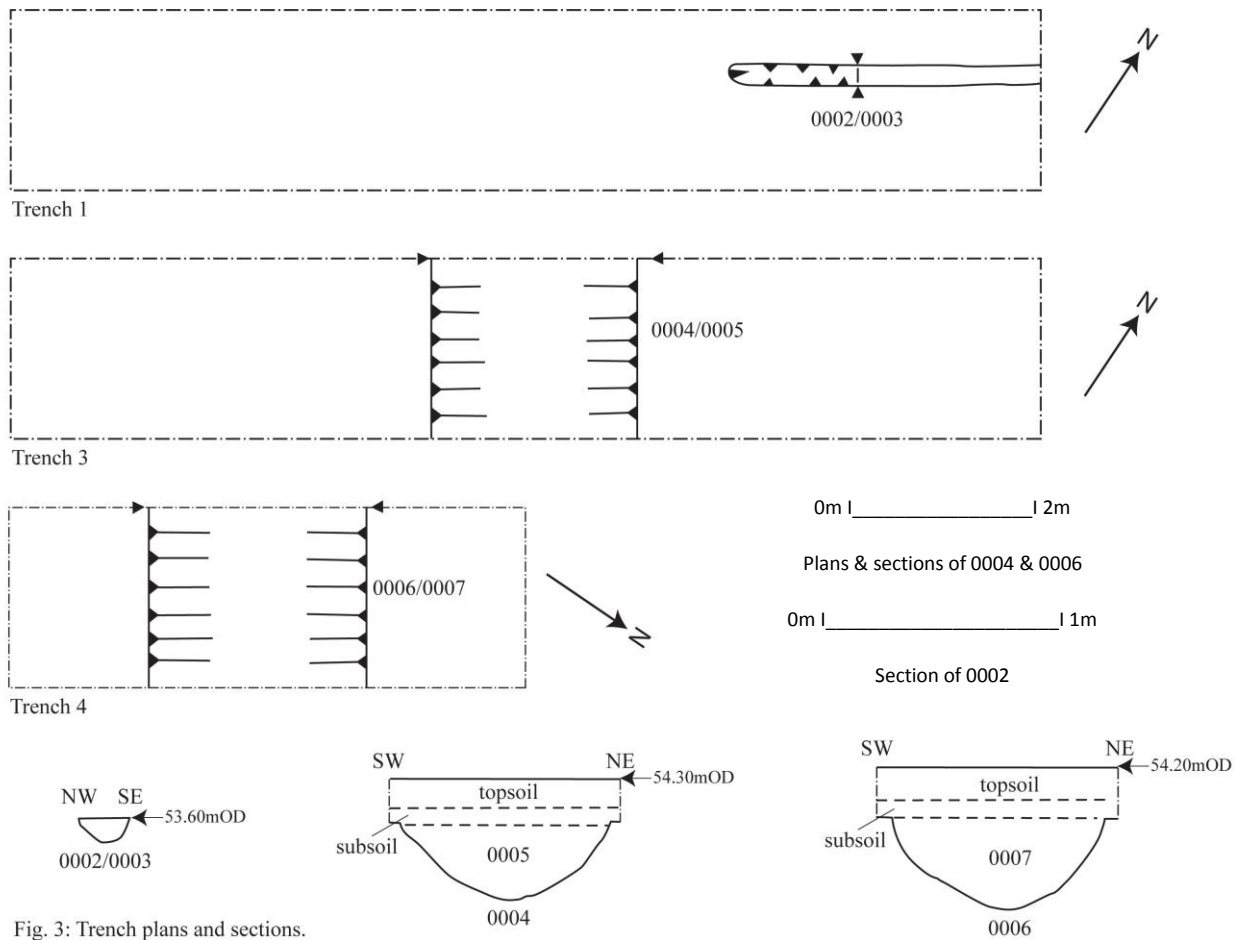


Fig. 3: Trench plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from northwest



Trench 1 from east



Small ditch/slot 0002 in trench 1 from east



Trench 2 from south



Trench 3 from west



Ditch 0004 in trench 3 from north



Trench 4 from north



Ditch 0006 in trench 4 from north



Trench 5 from southeast



Trench 6 from northeast



Trench 7 from northeast

**Land adjacent Highfield, All Saints Road,
Creeping St Mary, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land adjacent Highfield, All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk, IP6 8NG

Client: Mr L Bell

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/04987

Proposed development: Erection of three dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_DC 17 04987 Land Adjacent Highfield All Saints Road Creeting St Mary

Grid ref: TM 1008 5706

Area: c850m²

Current site use: Former arable land

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Patrick Allen & Associates on behalf of their client Mr L Bell have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/17/04987 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of three dwellings on land adjacent to Highfield, All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary.

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 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/17/04987. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Creeting St Mary parish lies to the north east of Needham Market in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk. The proposed development site (PDS) adjacent to Highfield is located some 800m north-east of the parish church in a landscape characterised by small concentrations of settlement close to churches and general dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around areas of common grazing. The PDS is close to the 50m OD contour with land dropping off gently towards the north-west towards a small tributary of the River Gipping and it fronts onto All Saints Road which forms the main road through the parish giving a linear settlement pattern for much of the village. The British Geological Survey describes superficial deposits in this area as being chalky till of the Lowestoft formation with outwash sands and gravels.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to a medieval moat (CRM 008) and in an area where roadside buildings are shown on early maps. Immediately adjacent to the South-West an archaeological excavation took place (CRM 086) that identified several medieval features in the North-Eastern end of the plot (abutting this development). The excavation identified "evidence of typical domestic, light industrial and agricultural activity, mainly of 13th-14th century date" and suggested "The works have not revealed the precise location of any in-situ medieval structures, but given the finds recovered, they are likely to be nearby and could well be located on the adjacent plot to the north-east." As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this development area relating to medieval settlement activity and metal working. Therefore any groundworks associated with this development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore 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.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to a recorded area of medieval settlement activity. Therefore further archaeological deposits of medieval can be anticipated in this area.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of three dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The brief requires 50m of 1.80m wide evaluation trenching. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine

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operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as suggested by SCCAS 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 as required. 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 including before the trenches are opened. 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 HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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 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 evidence is assessed as being low).

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

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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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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 for 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.

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- 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 (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- 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 of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). 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 '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological

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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) and in relation to nearby archaeological findings. 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.

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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. 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.

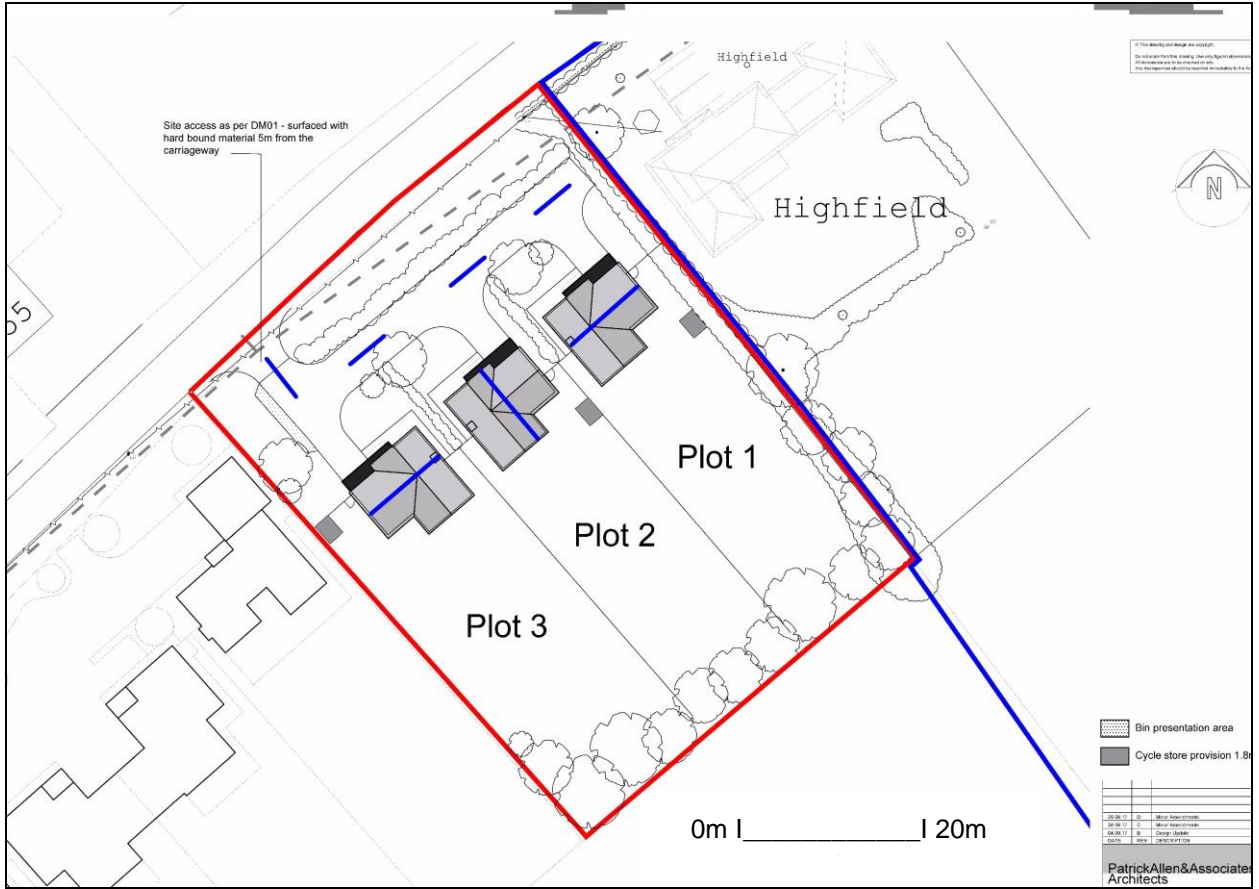
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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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 (experienced 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)
Roman period ceramics:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Location of trial trenches as proposed by SCCAS

Appendix III- Context list

(See also Fig. 3 & Appendix I)

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
1	0002	Ditch/slot	0002	Small NE-SW orientated ditch/slot, 180mm wide x 100mm deep	
1	0003	Fill	0002	Mid brown clay fill, no finds	?
3	0004	Ditch	0004	NW-SE orientated ditch, 2000mm wide x 700mm deep	
3	0005	Fill	0004	Mid brown clay fill of ditch 0004, no finds	?
4	0006	Ditch	0006	NE-SW orientated ditch, 2200mm wide x 850mm deep	
4	0007	Fill	0006	Mid brown clay fill with a few very small brick fragments	?Pmed

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-336201

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent Highfield, All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Creeting St Mary, land adjacent Highfield, All Saints Road (CRM 101, TM 1008 5706) evaluation trenching for a small residential development adjacent to an area of recorded medieval settlement type activity revealed two moderate sized ditches and a small ditch/slot all of uncertain date and very few stray finds.
Project dates	Start: 06-12-2018 End: 06-12-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	CRM 101 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/04987 - Planning Application No.
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK CREETING ST MARY LAND ADJACENT HIGHFIELD, ALL SAINTS ROAD
Postcode	IP6 8NG
Site coordinates	TM 1008 5706 52.171229810497 1.072539298083 52 10 16 N 001 04 21 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49m Max: 50m
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	Landowner
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	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to Highfield, All Saints Road, Creetin St Mary, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	3 January 2019