

**Riverside Farm, Kettles Lane,
Creeting St Mary, Suffolk**

Planning application: Pre-submission

HER Ref: CRM 103

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(May 2019)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Riverside Farm, Kettles Lane, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk, IP6 8LL

Clients: Mr M Ames

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: Pre-submission

Development: Erection of barn and cart lodge

Date of fieldwork: 8 April, 2019

HER ref: CRM 103

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-348048

Grid ref: TM 1055 5438

Site area: c800m²

Recent land use: Paddock

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Summary: Creting St Mary, Riverside Farm, Kettles Lane (CRM 103, TM 1055 5438) evaluation trenching for a proposed barn and cart lodge in an area where records suggest the presence of a Roman villa type structure revealed a large quarry pit, which previous geophysical survey had located, of early 20th century date plus one ditch of uncertain date and one of later Post medieval date in the area for the planned barn. The planned cart lodge area only revealed one stray Roman period pottery sherd. No clear evidence for a villa type complex was revealed (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr M Ames).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 SJB Designs on behalf of their client Mr M Ames commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned development comprising a barn and a cart lodge (see Fig. 1) that is still in the pre-submission stage. 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 areas. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS to allow the trenching to go ahead.

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 proposed development site adjacent to Riverside Farm is located on the southern edge of the parish 2500m south-east of the parish church. As the name indicates Riverside Side Farm is on the northern side, and just above the flood plain, of the River Gipping and c600m east of the Bosmere which is a natural post-glacial water filled feature also on the northern side of the river. At the time of the evaluation the planned development areas were soft ground below a grassed cover.

1.3 Interestingly the British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits at the site as being on a tongue of Lowestoft Formation chalky till that reaches the edge of the river with, at 20m OD, nearby deposits of sand and gravel that drop towards the base of the valley.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location in the area where a Roman period villa (HER CRM 003- i.e. a country house/large farm house of the Roman period between later 1st and 4th century AD) type structure with a wall foundation, floor tesserae, wall plaster and pottery was recorded in the 1950s.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a small 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm 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, in addition the area between the trenches was scanned for non-ferrous finds. Finally the paddock area to the east of the planned development area, where the villa site is recorded, was also scanned for non-ferrous finds. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. The three defined archaeological features in trench 1

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were in part hand excavated (0002 & 0004) and machine excavated (0006). 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 trenches are summarised in the tables below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendix I below):

| Trench | Orientation | Length (m) | Topsoil depth (mm) | Subsoil depth (mm) | Drift geology | Archaeological/natural features & finds |
|--------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Northwest-southeast | 15 | 300 | 160 mid brown sandy subsoil | Orange sand with flints | Two NE-SW ditches (0002 & 0004) at the western end, most of trench over early 20 th C quarry pit 0006 |
| 2 | Northeast-southwest | 8 | 400 | 500 as T1 | As T1 | No features, one stray greyware RB sherd |
| | | 23 (41.40) | 300-400 | 160-400 | | |

Table 1: Trench details

| Trench | Context No | Type | Part of | Description | Date |
|--------|------------|-------|---------|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | 0001 | US | 0001 | Stray finds | |
| 1 | 0002 | Ditch | 0002 | North-south orientated ditch, 1600mm wide x 200mm deep | |
| 1 | 0003 | Fill | 0002 | Mid brown sandy fill of ditch 0002, no finds | ? |
| 1 | 0004 | Ditch | 0004 | North-south orientated ditch, 900mm wide x 700mm deep | |
| 1 | 0005 | Fill | 0004 | Mid brown sandy fill of ditch 0004, only finds few Pmed brick/tile frags | Later Pmed |
| 1 | 0006 | Pit | 0006 | Large quarry type pit 1400mm+ deep across eastern two-thirds of trench | |
| 1 | 0007 | Fill | 0006 | Mid-dark brown sandy fill of large pit 0006, finds including early-mid 20 th C glass bottles & jars and pottery sherds | Early-mid 20 th C |

Table 2: Context details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 300mm to 400mm depth of topsoil above 160mm to 500mm of mid brown sandy subsoil giving trench depths of 460mm (Trench 1) and 900mm (Trench 2). Where exposed the underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit was orange sand with flints.

3.3 The only features revealed in the evaluation were in trench 1 across the planned new barn site. In this trench two north-south orientated ditches (0002 & 0004) were revealed with the western one (0002) being 1600mm wide and 200mm deep with no finds within its fill (0003). To the east a parallel ditch (0004) was 900mm wide and 700mm deep with a fill (0005) containing small fragments of later Post medieval brick/tile. The remainder of trench 1 revealed a large quarry type pit (0006) which was at least 1400mm deep and whose fill (0007) contained glass bottles and jars and glazed pottery sherds of early to mid-20th century date

3.4 Trench 2 across the planned cart lodge area did not reveal any features and the only stray find was a greyware pottery sherd (wt. 20g) of Roman date.

3.5 The metal detector search around the trenches only recovered a few iron nails, an iron-gate hinge of recent date, a few scrap lead fragments of uncertain date and a copper alloy crotal (animal) bell of later 17th to 18th century date with the initials AG on its base.

3.6 It should also be noted that a metal detector scan of the paddock area to the east of this development area where the villa (HER CRM 003) was apparently recorded in the 1950s did recover a plain copper alloy sheet metal bowl (see Appendix I) of probable Roman date plus two coins of Roman date. These finds will be reported via the Portables Antiquities Scheme

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 close to evidence where finds indicative of a Roman period villa site has been recorded little of archaeological interest was recorded in the evaluation. In the area of the planned barn the area of a quarry pit suggested by geophysical survey (Schofield, 2015, HER CRM 084) was confirmed with an early/mid-20th century date. In addition one ditch (0002) of uncertain date and a second ditch (0004) of Post medieval were recorded. At the planned new cart lodge area no features and only one sherd of Roman period pottery was recovered. Therefore it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required for these planned development areas.

4.3 The potential of this area to contain a Roman period villa from these largely negative results and general lack of finds can be put into question. However the sheet copper alloy bowl from the area to the east is a significant find and future

planned developments at this site would merit from close archaeological observation to help clarify the overall past status of the area.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: CRM 103.

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 Mark Ames and Martin Day on site and to James Armes and Keith Lewis for the detector search)

Schofield, T 2015 'Riverside Farm, Creting St Mary, Suffolk- Detailed Magnetometer Survey,' Britannia Archaeology Report No 1096

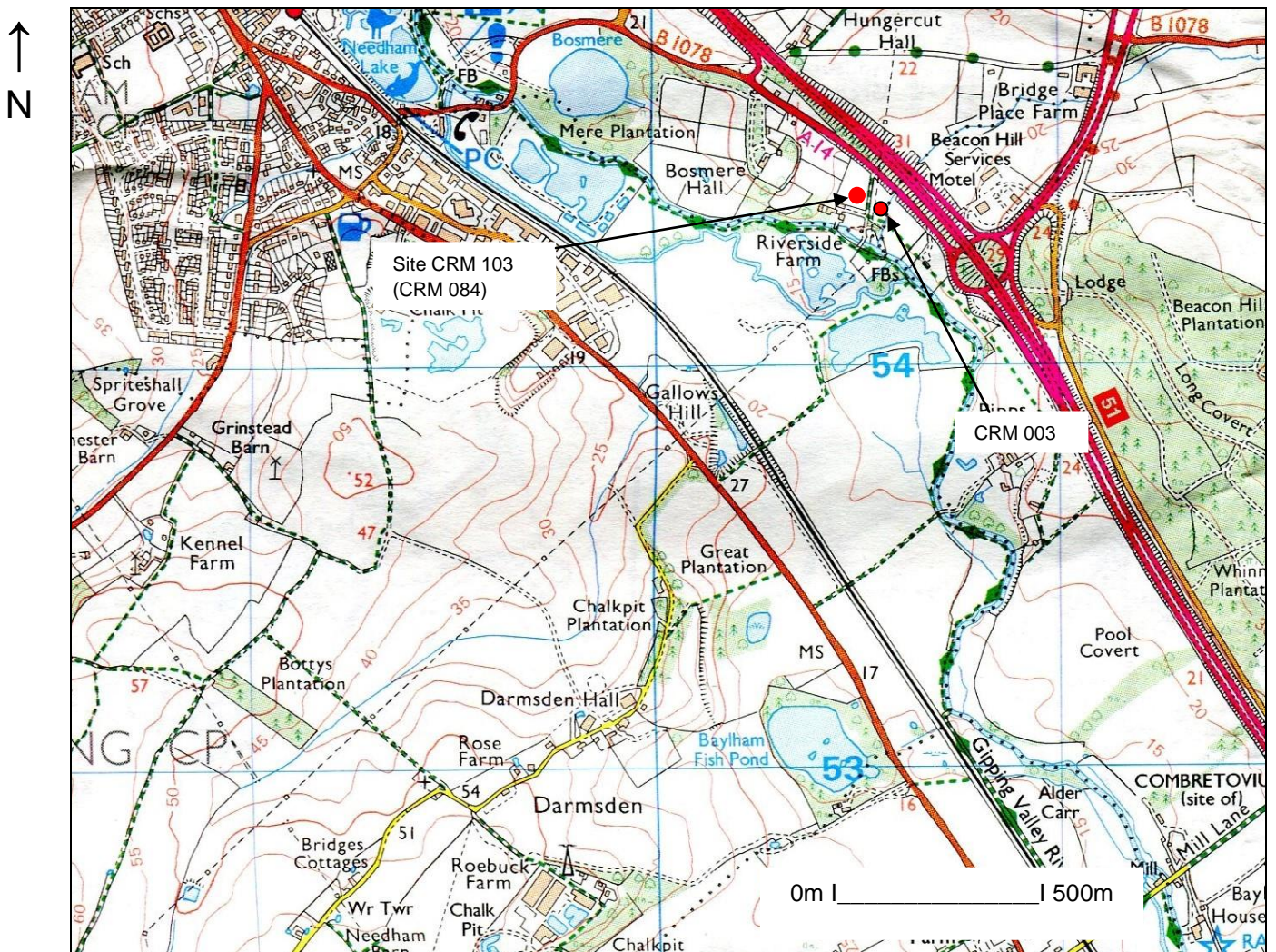


Fig. 1: Site location

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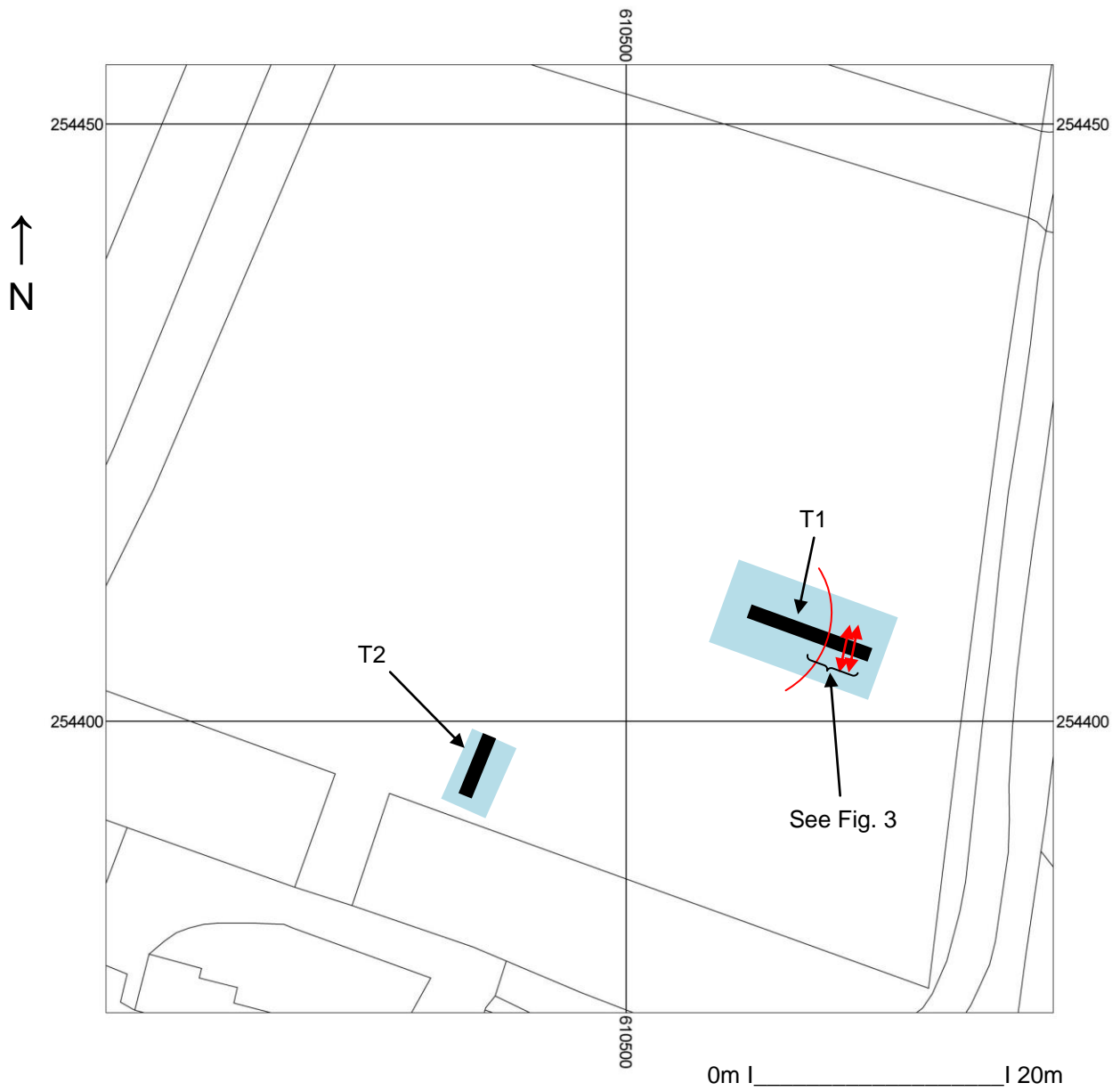


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (Light blue- planned footprint areas, red arrows- ditches, red line- quarry pit)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2019 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

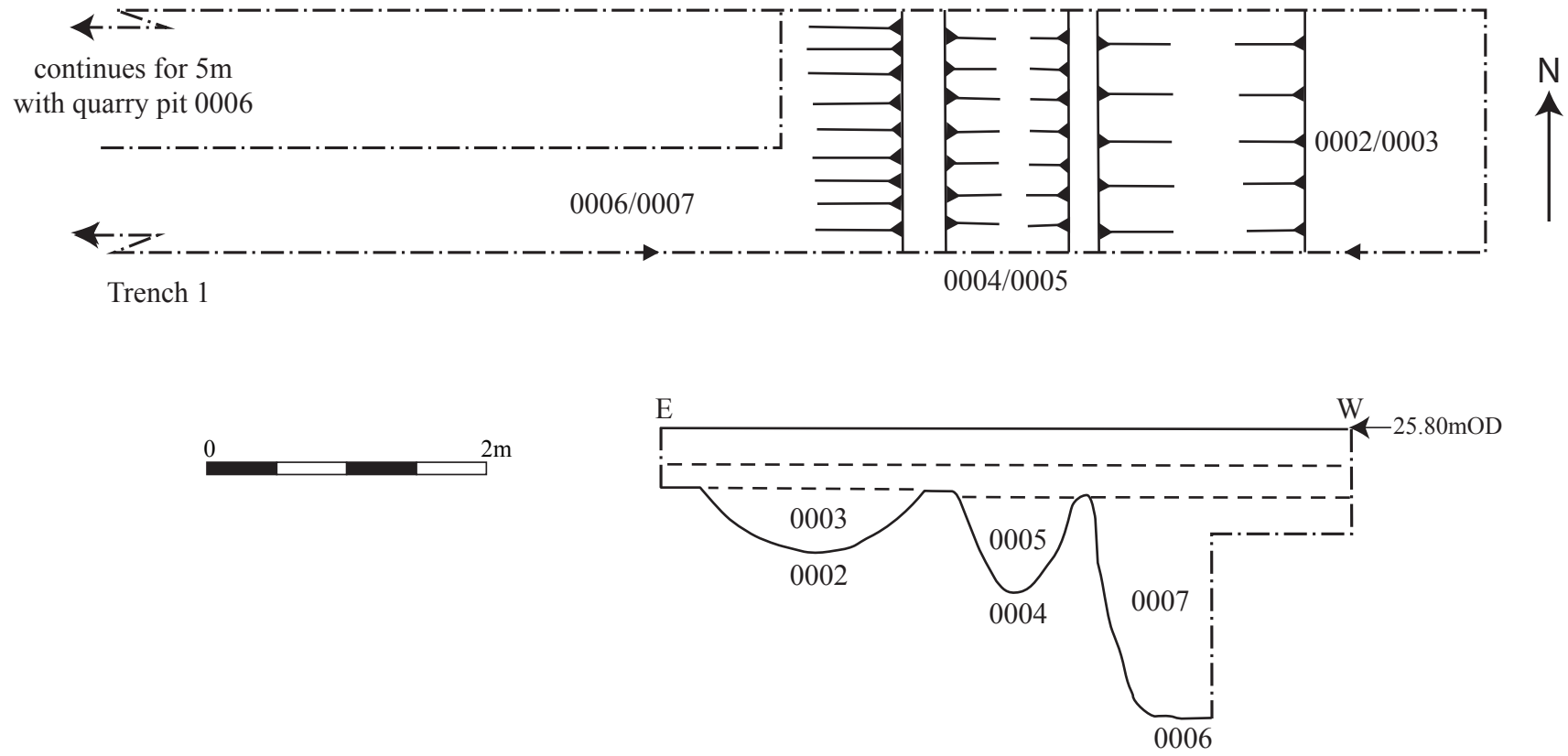


Fig. 3: Trench 1 plan and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view from northeast



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 from west with quarry pit 0006 in foreground



Trench 1 ditch 0002 to left, ditch 0004 in centre and quarry pit 0006 to right



Trench 2 from north



Copper alloy sheet metal plain bowl from area to the east of the development area (150mm scale)

**Riverside Farm, Kettles Lane,
Creting St Mary, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Riverside Farm, Kettles Lane, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk, IP6 8LL

Client: Mr M Ames

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: pre-submission

Proposed development: Erection of a barn and cart lodge

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: JR SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_proposed buildings_Riverside Farm Creeting St Mary

Grid ref: TM 1055 5438

Area: c800m²

Current site use: Paddock

Contents

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

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1. Introduction

1.1 SJB Designs on behalf of their client Mr M Ames have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a small scale rural development that has yet to be submitted to the LPA. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for this proposed development 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 a barn and cart lodge at Riverside Farm, Kettles Lane, 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 that would be secured by negative condition on the proposed planning application though largely negative results may remove the need for an archaeological planning condition. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment if it goes ahead. The SCCAS officer would 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 Riverside Farm is located on the southern edge of the parish 2500m south-east of the parish church. As the name indicates Riverside Side Farm is on the northern side of the River Gipping and c600m east of the Bossmere which is a natural post-glacial water filled feature also on the northern side of the river.

2.2 Interestingly the British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits at the PDS as being on a tongue of Lowestoft Formation chalky till that reaches the edge of the

river with, at 20m OD, nearby deposits of sand and gravel that drop towards the base of the valley.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'This proposal lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. The proposal lies in the immediate vicinity of a known Roman villa (CRM 003). The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.'

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 Roman period settlement activity recorded in the late 1950s and potentially of high status as a villa site (i.e. a country house/large farm house of the Roman period between later 1st and 4th century AD). Therefore further archaeological deposits of Roman date can be anticipated in this area some 1000m north-west of the major Roman settlement of *Combretoivium* where a major Roman period road (now under the A 140) crossed the River Gipping.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a barn and cart lodge. 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 23m of 1.80m wide evaluation trenching. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine 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

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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 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

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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.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful

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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 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

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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.

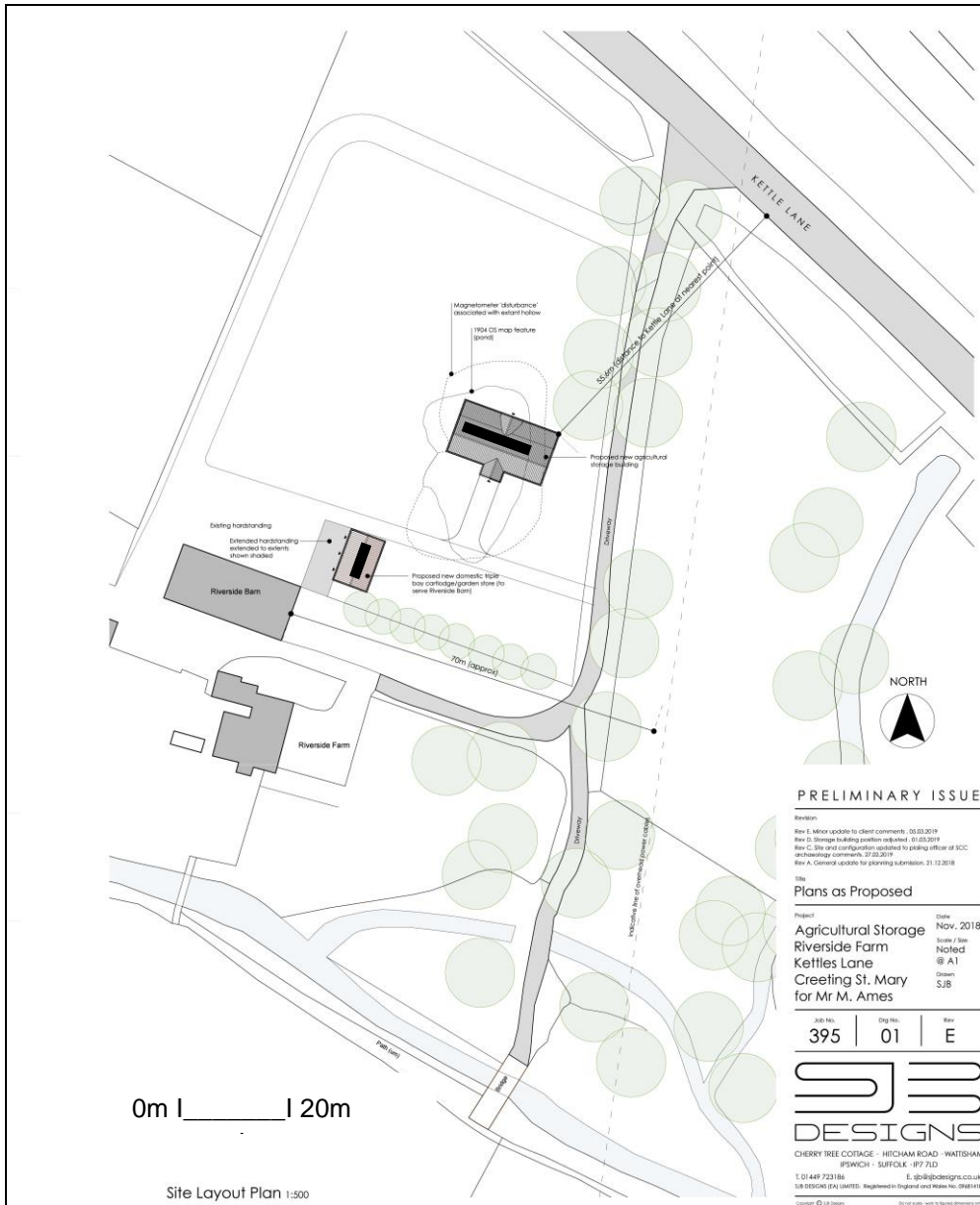
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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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 | tbc |
| 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 proposed trial trenches

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-348048

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Riverside Farm, Kettles Lane, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Short description of the project | Creeting St Mary, Riverside Farm, Kettles Lane (CRM 103, TM 1055 5438) evaluation trenching for a proposed barn and cart lodge in an area where records suggest the presence of a Roman villa type structure revealed a large quarry pit, which previous geophysical survey had located, of early 20th century date plus one ditch of uncertain date and one of later Post medieval date in the area for the planned barn. The planned cart lodge area only revealed one stray Roman period pottery sherd. |
| Project dates | Start: 08-04-2019 End: 08-04-2019 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | CRM 103 - Related HER No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed |
| Monument type | DITCH Uncertain |
| Monument type | DITCH Post Medieval |
| Monument type | QUARRY PIT Modern |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Roman |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Modern |
| Significant Finds | GLASS Modern |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Rural commercial |
| Prompt | Voluntary/self-interest |
| Position in the planning process | Pre-application |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK CREETING ST MARY RIVERSIDE FARM KETTLES LANE |
| Postcode | IP6 8LL |
| Study area | 300 Square metres |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site coordinates | TM 1055 5438 52.146987609668 1.077740828914 52 08 49 N 001 04 39 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 25m Max: 26m |
| 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","Glass" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Digital Contents | "Ceramics","Glass" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Paper Contents | "Ceramics","Glass" |
| Paper Media available | "Plan","Report","Section" |
| Project bibliography | |
| 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Riverside Farm, Kettles Lane, Creeting 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 | Henley, Suffolk |

publication

Description

Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by

John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on

8 May 2019