

**Land Adjacent to The Street,
Preston St Mary, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/00161

HER Ref: PSM 056

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent to The Street, Preston St Mary, Suffolk, CO10 9NG

Clients: Mr N Rush & Mr G Pryke

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/00161

Development: Erection of 9 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 24 & 25 October, 2019

HER ref: PSM 056

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-371622

Grid ref: TL 9430 5048

Site area: 9000m²

Recent land use: Grass cover

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results
 - Table 1: Trench details
4. The Finds
5. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

Fig. 3: Trench plans and sections (Sue Holden)

List of appendices

Appendix I- Images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- Context list

Appendix IV- The Ceramic Finds (Sue Anderson)

Appendix V- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Preston St Mary, land adjacent The Street (PSM 056, TL 9430 5048) evaluation trenching for a residential development to the west of the historic core of the village revealed a small number of features of Post medieval date plus two sherds of medieval pottery as residual finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr N Rush & Mr G Pryke).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 KLH Architects on behalf of their clients Mr N Rush and Mr G Pryke commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned 9 dwelling residential development on land adjacent and to the south of The Street, Preston St Mary (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/18/00161. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area and site monitoring during the evaluation was carried out by Mr M Baker of SCCAS. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was 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 Preston St Mary parish is located to the south of Bury St Edmunds on the rolling Till plateau of south central Suffolk where settlement is generally characterised by small clusters of maybe a farm or two plus a few cottages close to the respective churches with the remainder of the parish containing further settlement dispersed along the roads and lanes. The planned development site is located along the southern side of The Street and is some 400m north-west of the parish church. On the northern side of The Street nearby Laurel Cottage is a grade II listed building of 17th-18th century date and The Old Post Office and Hatherley Cottage are also nearby, listed, and of 18th-19th century date. To the west of the site Shelford House is listed and of 19th century date while to the east Six Bells Cottage is also listed and described as being of 'medieval origin' (see Fig. 2). These listed properties emphasising the potential of the frontage area along The Street in the village where linear, road orientated, medieval and earlier Post medieval settlement is common.

1.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS) describes the drift deposits as being chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation with outwash sands and gravels. The site, which slopes down very gently from south-west to north-east, is at c78m OD in an area of gentle topography.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to areas where Roman period and medieval finds indicative of past activity (HER PSM 009, 014 & 019- see Fig 1) have been recorded in addition to being, as noted above, being on a road frontage close to historic listed buildings. Therefore this development had the potential to reveal and disturb below-ground heritage assets of Roman and medieval to early Post medieval date.

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 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 with the detector search extending to the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under generally dry weather conditions. 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. A site monitoring visit was also carried out with Mr M Baker of SCCAS to fully assess the results of the evaluation.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 and Appendices I & III):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	15	200	100 of pale to mid brown clay subsoil	Stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints	At northern end pit 0002 (Pmed) and shallow ditch 0004 (undated)
2	Northwest-southeast	15	200	200 as T1	As T1	Large east-west ditch 0006 (Pmed)
3	Northeast-southwest	15	200	100 as T1	As T1	No features, one 19 th C whiteware sherd
4	Northwest-southeast	15	200	100 as T1	As T1	One natural tree root depression, few Pmed tile frags
5	Northeast-southwest	15	200	100 as T1	As T1	No features, two Pmed tile frags
6	Northwest-southeast	15	200	100 as T1	As T1	No features, two small Pmed brick frags
7	Northwest-southeast	15	200	100 as T1	As T1	No features
8	Northeast-southwest	15	200	200 as T1	As T1	No features
9	Northwest-southeast	15	200	200 as T1	As T1	No features, three small Pmed tile frags
10	Northeast-southwest	15	200	200 as T1	As T1	One natural scoop with clean light grey clay fill
11	Northwest-southeast	15	200	100 as T1	As T1	One 19 th C Cu alloy button and one Pmed tile frag
12	Northwest-southeast	15	200	200 as T1	As T1	Small shallow pit 0008, possibly natural, small ? posthole 0010, no finds

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13	Northeast-southwest	15	200	100 as T1	As T1	One George IV farthing and one Pmed tile frag
14	Northwest-southeast	15	200	100 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
		210m (378m ²)		1		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 200mm depth of topsoil above 100mm to 200mm of pale to mid brown clay subsoil giving a trench depth of 300mm to 400mm above glaciofluvial deposits which were a uniform stiff light brown chalky clay with flints.

3.3 Archaeological features were revealed in trenches 1, 2 and 12 (see Fig. 3 & Appendices III & IV). In trench 1 at the eastern end of the site a 1500mm wide and 700mm deep pit (0002) was sectioned and revealed two sherds of medieval pottery and one sherd of 16th-18th century date in its fill (0003) plus a fragment of tile of probable Post medieval date. Close to this pit (0002) an east-west orientated shallow ditch (0004/200mm deep) was also investigated but its fill (0005) did not contain any finds. A large ditch (0006) in trench 2 on a northwest-southeast alignment was investigated by machine as it was 2000mm wide and in excess of 1000mm deep with small fragments of Post medieval peg tile in its fill (0007). This feature was not fully excavated due to its apparent Post medieval date. Finally two features were revealed in trench 12 with one (0008) being a shallow scoop of possible natural origin and the other (0010) a possible small post hole though neither feature contained any finds.

3.4 The metal detector search produced few non-ferrous stray finds with two copper alloy buttons of late Post medieval date and a George IV farthing (1820-1830); no finds of pre-1700 date were recovered and the general density of non-ferrous finds was very low.

4. The Finds

4.1 As indicated above a small number of non-ferrous metal finds of later Post medieval date were recovered from the site including a coin of earlier 19th century date. The few ceramic finds from the site have been examined by Sue Anderson and her full report is included in Appendix IV below. In summary the pit (0002) in trench 1 contained two sherds (wt. 31g) of probable 11th-13th AD century date and a single sherd (wt. 30g) of 16th-18th AD century date in its fill (0003) plus a small fragment (wt. 21g) of tile of late to Post medieval date. The large ditch (0006) in trench 2 contained three small fragments (wt. 86g) of Post medieval peg tile in its fill (0007).

5. Conclusion

5.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance the archaeological background to this

site has been gained from the Suffolk Heritage Explorer (accessed 6/01/2020) following on from the information given in the relevant Brief plus information regarding to nearby listed buildings from the national heritage list maintained by Historic England.

5.2 While this site is located close to recorded finds of Roman and medieval date this evaluation revealed only a small number of features of Post medieval or uncertain date with the single large pit (0002) in trench 1 containing very few finds and the small ditch (0004) in the same trench being undated and the large ditch (0006) in nearby trench 2 being of probable Post medieval date. In trench 12 a small scoop (0008) may have been of natural origin and a small post hole (0010) could not be dated or related to any nearby activity of any date. In addition the metal detector search of the upcast spoil and areas between the trenches only yielded a few non-ferrous finds of later Post medieval date.

5.3 In conclusion from the results of this evaluation with just a small number of Post medieval or undated features, plus two residual sherds of medieval date, with few finds in the features investigated or the upcast spoil or areas between the trenches it is suggested that this site has mainly been in general agricultural use in the past and has not seen past activity of any intensity.

5.4 From these low level evaluation results with regard to features or finds of any significance it was concluded on site with Mr M Baker of SCCAS that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development on land adjacent to The Street, Preston St Mary.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: PSM 056.

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 Nick Rush for his close cooperation on site)

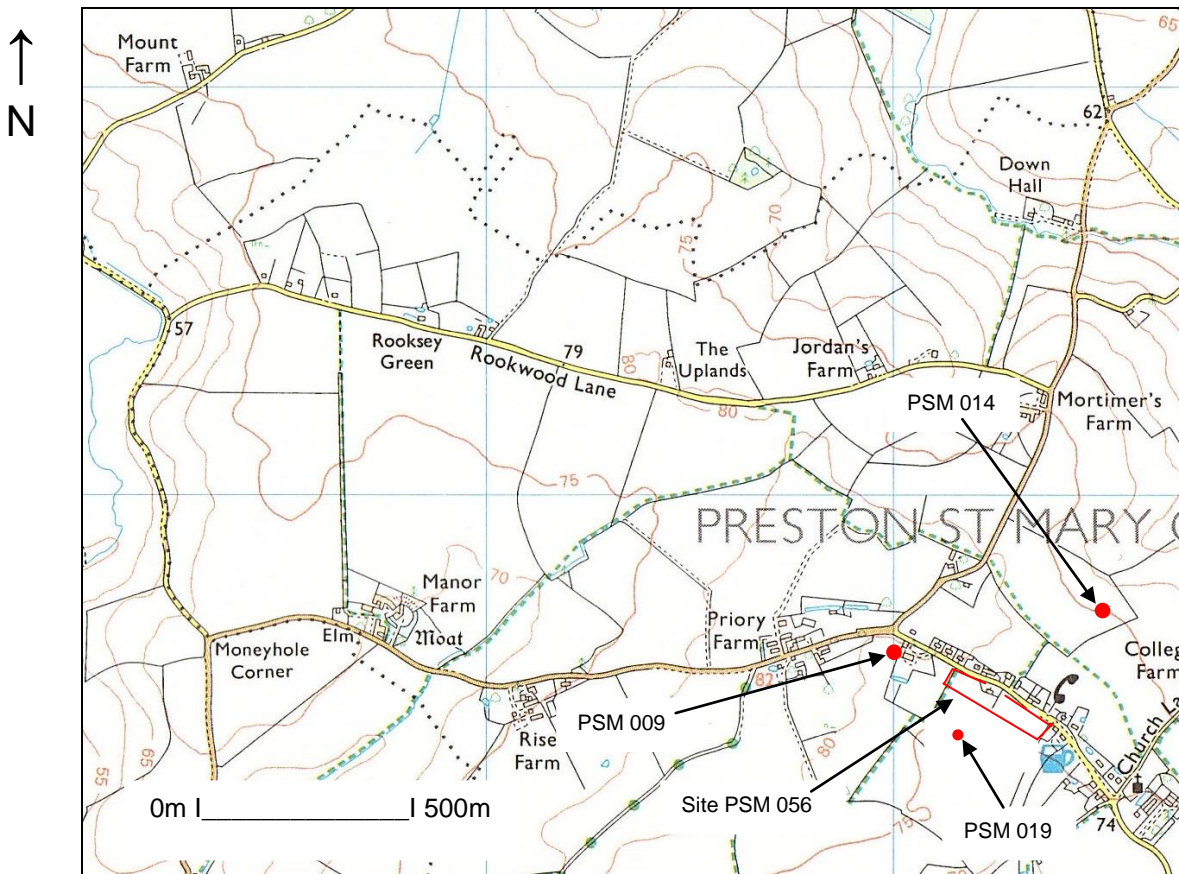


Fig. 1: Site location

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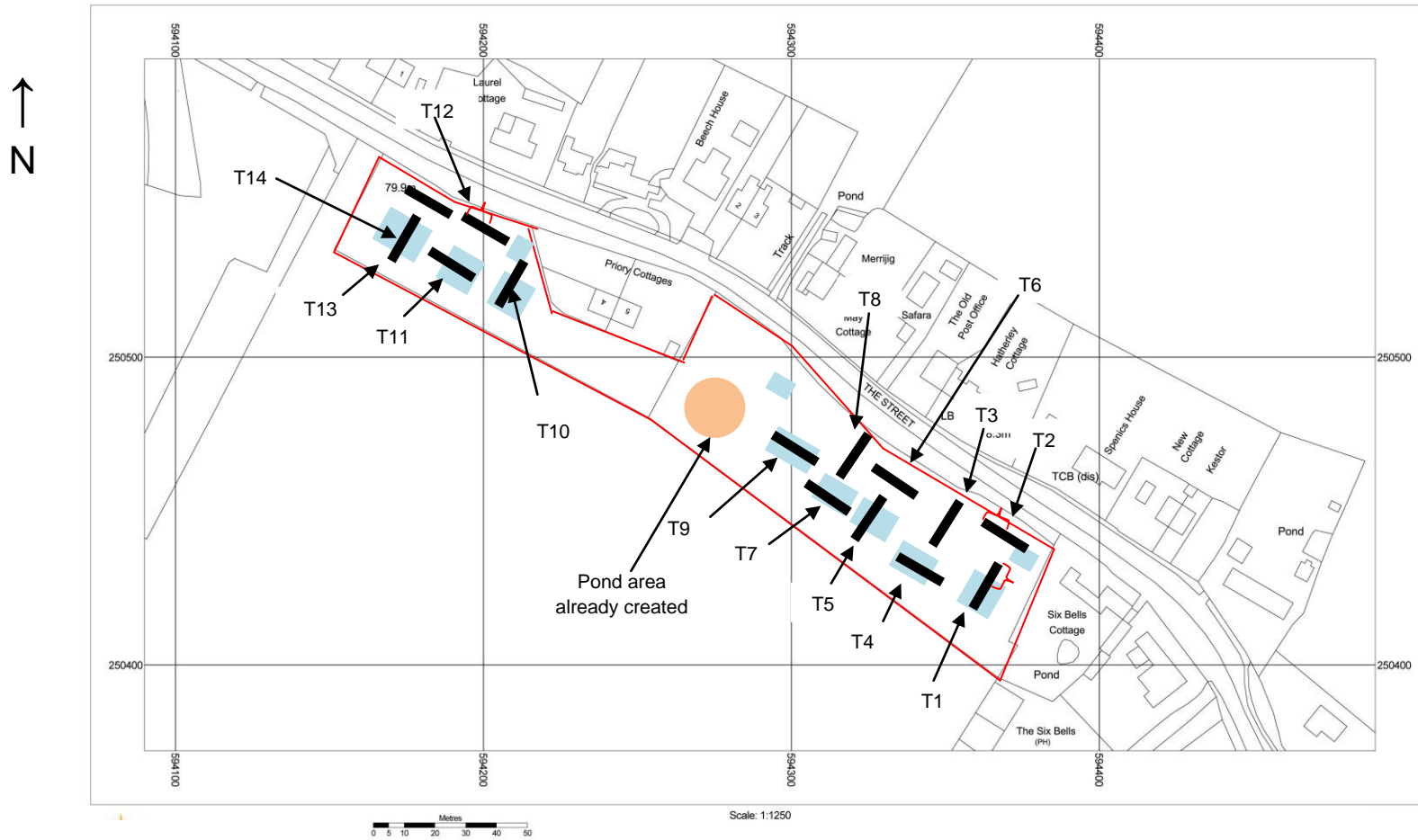


Fig. 2: Location of trenches (light blue- planned new footprint areas, } see Fig. 3)

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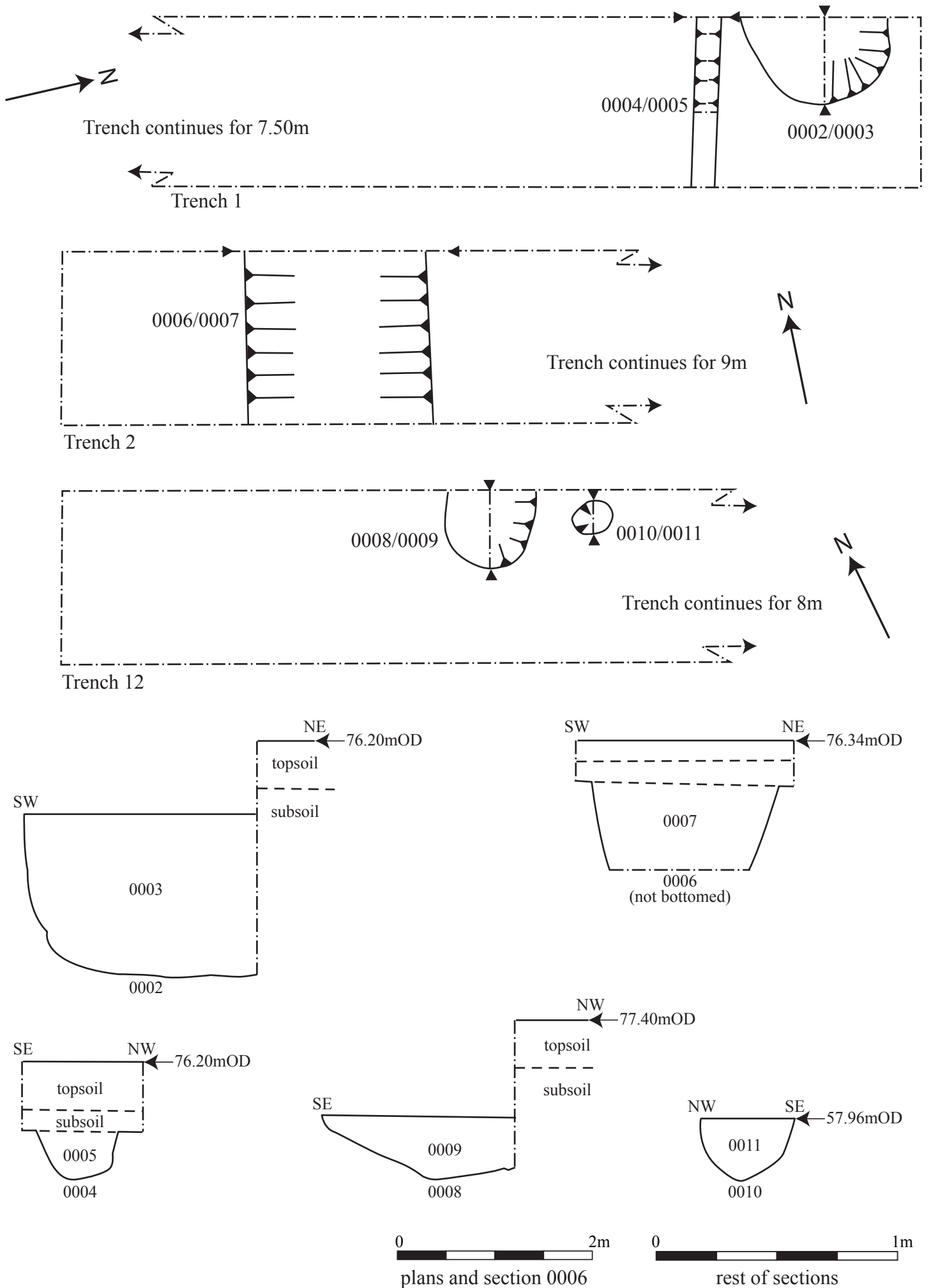


Fig. 3: Trench plans and feature sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from east



General view from west



Trench 1 from north



Pit 0002 and small ditch 0004 in trench 1 from east



Trench 2 from northwest



Ditch 0006 in trench 2 from southeast



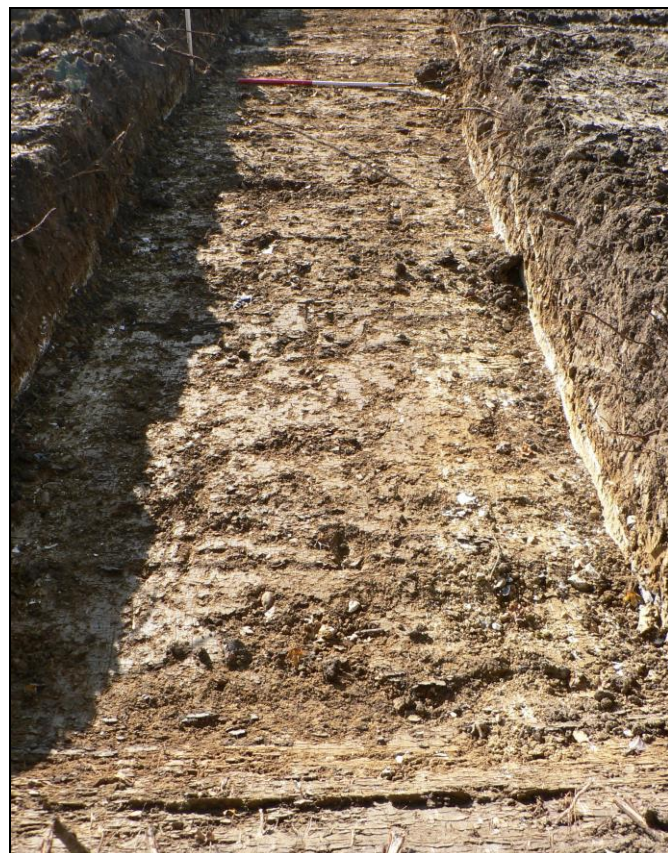
Trench 3 from northeast



Trench 4 from northwest



Trench 5 from northwest



Trench 6 from northwest



Trench 7 from southeast



Trench 8 from southwest



Trench 9 from northwest



Trench 11 from southeast



Trench 12 from northwest



Trench 12 features 0008 (left) and 0010 (right)



Trench 13 from southeast



Trench 14 from northwest

**Land Adjacent to The Street,
Preston St Mary, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land adjacent to The Street, Preston St Mary, Suffolk, CO10 9NG

Clients: Mr N Rush & Mr G Pryke

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/00161

Proposed development: Erection of 9 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Land adjacent to The Street, Preston St Mary_2018_00161

Grid ref: TL 9420 5048

Area: 9000m²

Current site use: Grass cover

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 KLH Architects on behalf of their clients Mr N Rush and Mr G Pryke 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/18/00161 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham 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 9 dwellings at land adjacent to The Street, Preston 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/18/00161. 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 Preston St Mary parish is located to the south of Bury St Edmunds on the rolling Till plateau of south central Suffolk where settlement is generally characterised by small clusters of maybe a farm or two plus a few cottages close to the respective churches with the remainder of the parish containing further settlement dispersed along the roads and lanes. The proposed development site (PDS) is located along the southern side of The Street and is some 400m north-west of the parish church. On the northern side of The Street nearby Laurel Cottage is a grade II listed building of 17th-18th century date and The Old Post Office and Hatherley Cottage are also listed and of 18th-19th century date. To the west of the PDS Shelford House is listed and of 19th century date while to the east Six Bells Cottage is also listed and described as being of 'medieval origin.' These listed properties emphasising the potential of the frontage area along The Street.

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2.2 The PDS lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Lowestoft Formation described by the British Geological Survey as being the chalky till deposits of the Lowestoft Formation with areas of lighter outwash sands and gravels near water courses and it is just above the 75m OD contour in an area of gentle topography. Most recently the PDS has been under a grass cover.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The development site is situated within the historic core of Preston St Mary, on a street fronted by listed medieval and post-medieval buildings and close to finds of Iron Age, Roman and medieval date, recorded on the County Historic Environment Record as (PSM 009, 014 and 019). As a result, there is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest in this area.'

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 (see section 1.3 above).

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location in the historic core of Preston St Mary, close to buildings of medieval and earlier Post medieval date and near recorded finds scatters indicative of activity of Iron Age, Roman and medieval date. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 9 dwellings at land adjacent to The Street, Preston St Mary. To inform the results of the evaluation a search will

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be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 250m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development for the planned dwellings and associated works. 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 set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trenches 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

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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 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

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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 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

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guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *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.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

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.

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

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

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider 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:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (16 x 15m plus 10m contingency)

Appendix III- Context list

(See also Fig. 3)

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
1	0002	Pit	0002	Pit, 1500mm across x 700mm deep pit	
1	0003	Fill	0002	Fill of pit 0002, dark grey-brown fill, very few finds	16 th -18 th C
1	0004	Ditch	0004	Shallow east-west ditch, 380mm wide x 200mm deep	
1	0005	Fill	0004	Dark grey-brown fill, no finds	?
2	0006	Ditch	0006	Large east-west orientated ditch, 2000mm wide x 700mm+ deep	
2	0007	Fill	0006	Mid brown clay fill of ditch 0006, few Pmed peg tile frags	Pmed
12	0008	Scoop	0008	Shallow scoop, 900mm across x 280mm deep with rounded base, possibly of natural origin	
12	0009	Fill	0008	Mid brown clean clay fill	?
12	0010	Post hole	0010	Small possible posthole, 400mm across x 270mm deep	
12	0011	Fill	0010	Mid brown clay fill of 0010, no finds	?

Appendix IV- The Ceramic Finds

Sue Anderson, December 2019.

Pottery

Three sherds of pottery (61g) were collected as unstratified finds from pit fill 0003 (see Appendix 1 below).

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2019). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Two joining sherds of a coarse sandy vessel with common mica and occasional clay pellets are probably of early medieval date and similar to early medieval wares from Essex, although there is a possibility that this was a later medieval Essex ware. The fragments were found in association with a yellow glazed whiteware strap handle, probably of post-medieval Surrey-Hampshire Border ware, although a Midlands origin is also possible. The latter was probably from a chamber pot or jug.

Ceramic building material

Four fragments (107g) of CBM were recovered from two contexts (Appendix 2). An abraded fragment of plain roof tile in a medium sand and grog-tempered fabric was found in pit fill 0003 and is probably of late medieval or early post-medieval date. Ditch fill 0007 contained three fragments of post-medieval roof tile in three different fabrics, one of which was a white-firing type which was probably made in the Woolpit or Stowmarket area.

References

Anderson, S., 2019, *Suffolk Fabric Series*. Access database, unpublished.

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

MPRG, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2.

Appendix 1: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MN V	Form	Handle	Notes	Spot date
0003	EMEMS	U	2	31	1			hard, coarse sandy micaceous redware with occ cp/grog, purple core; odd, possibly later	11-13?
0003	BORD	H	1	30	1	jug/chamber pot?	strap	thick yellow glaze	16-18

Key. Fabric EMEMS – Essex early medieval micaceous wares; BORD – Border ware. Type U – undecorated body sherd; H – handle.

Appendix 2: CBM

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Abr	L	W	T	Peg	Date
0003	msg	RTP?	1	21	+					lmed/pmed?
0007	fsfe	RTP	1	23	+					pmed
0007	msc	RTP	1	29						pmed
0007	wfgx	RTP	1	34					1 x R	pmed

Key. Fabric: msg – medium sandy with grog; fsfe – fine sandy ferrous; msc – fine sandy with fine chalk; wfgx – white-firing fine sandy poorly mixed with grog. Form: RTP – post-medieval plain roof tile.

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-371622

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent The Street, Preston St Mary, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Preston St Mary, land adjacent The Street (PSM 056, TL 9430 5048) evaluation trenching for a residential development to the west of the historic core of the village revealed a small number of features of Post medieval date plus two sherds of medieval pottery as residual finds.
Project dates	Start: 24-10-2019 End: 25-10-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	PSM 056 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/00161 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH PRESTON ST MARY LAND

	ADJACENT THE STREET
Postcode	CO10 9NG
Study area	9000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9430 5048 52.117949851382 0.838304747382 52 07 04 N 000 50 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 75m Max: 76m
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
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent The Street, Preston St Mary, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services

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