SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

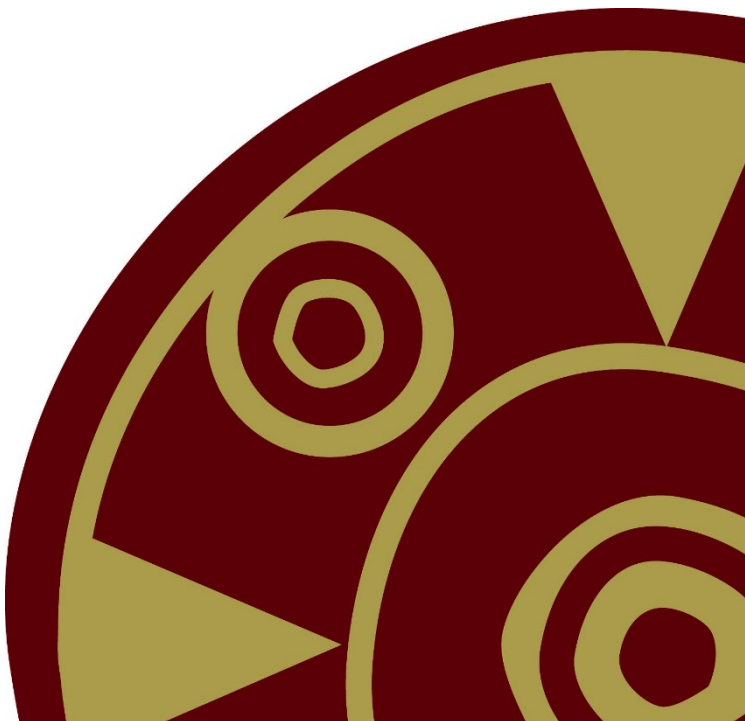
Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road

Creeting St Mary, Suffolk

Client:
Hart Build Ltd

Date:
December 2017

CRM 086
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/099
Author: Catherine Douglas



Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary CRM 086

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/099

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Report Date: December/2017

HER Information

Site Code:	**CRM 086**
Site Name:	**Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk**
Report Number:	**2017/099**
Planning Application No:	**DC/17/04357**
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Project Officer:	**Catherine Douglas**
Client/Funding Body:	**Hart Build Ltd**
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Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
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Date:	14/12/2017

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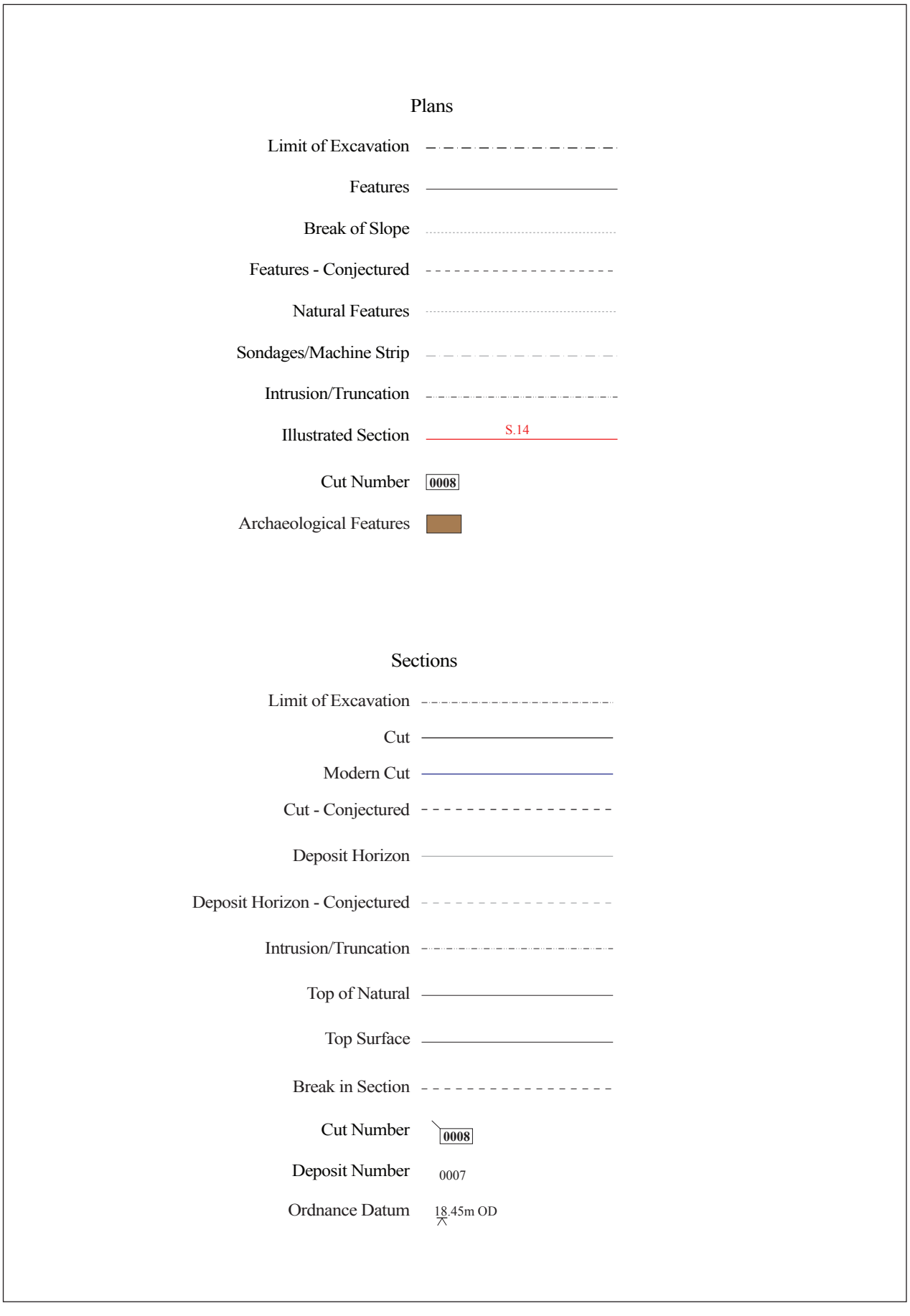
Summary

An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of five trenches, was carried out at land adjacent 54 All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, in advance of development of the site.

Archaeological features were identified in all five trenches. The evaluation has identified widespread evidence of medieval agricultural activity, and some evidence for medieval settlement in the wider vicinity of the site. The activity was characterised by northeast-southwest ditches, northwest-southeast ditches and two pits dating to between the 13th-14th centuries.

Drawing Conventions



1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at land adjacent 54 All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk (Fig. 1) with work carried out between 15th and 17th November 2017. The work was undertaken as a condition on planning application DC/17/04357, for the development of six residential properties, set c.15-20m back from the road, with gardens to the rear. The purpose of the work was to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.

The work required was detailed in a Brief (dated 16/08/2017), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). A written scheme of investigation was then prepared by John Craven of Suffolk Archaeology (Appendix 1), which detailed the aims and methods of the archaeological evaluation.

The aim of the evaluation was to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets could be made. The evaluation sought to:

- Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.
- Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
- Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
- Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

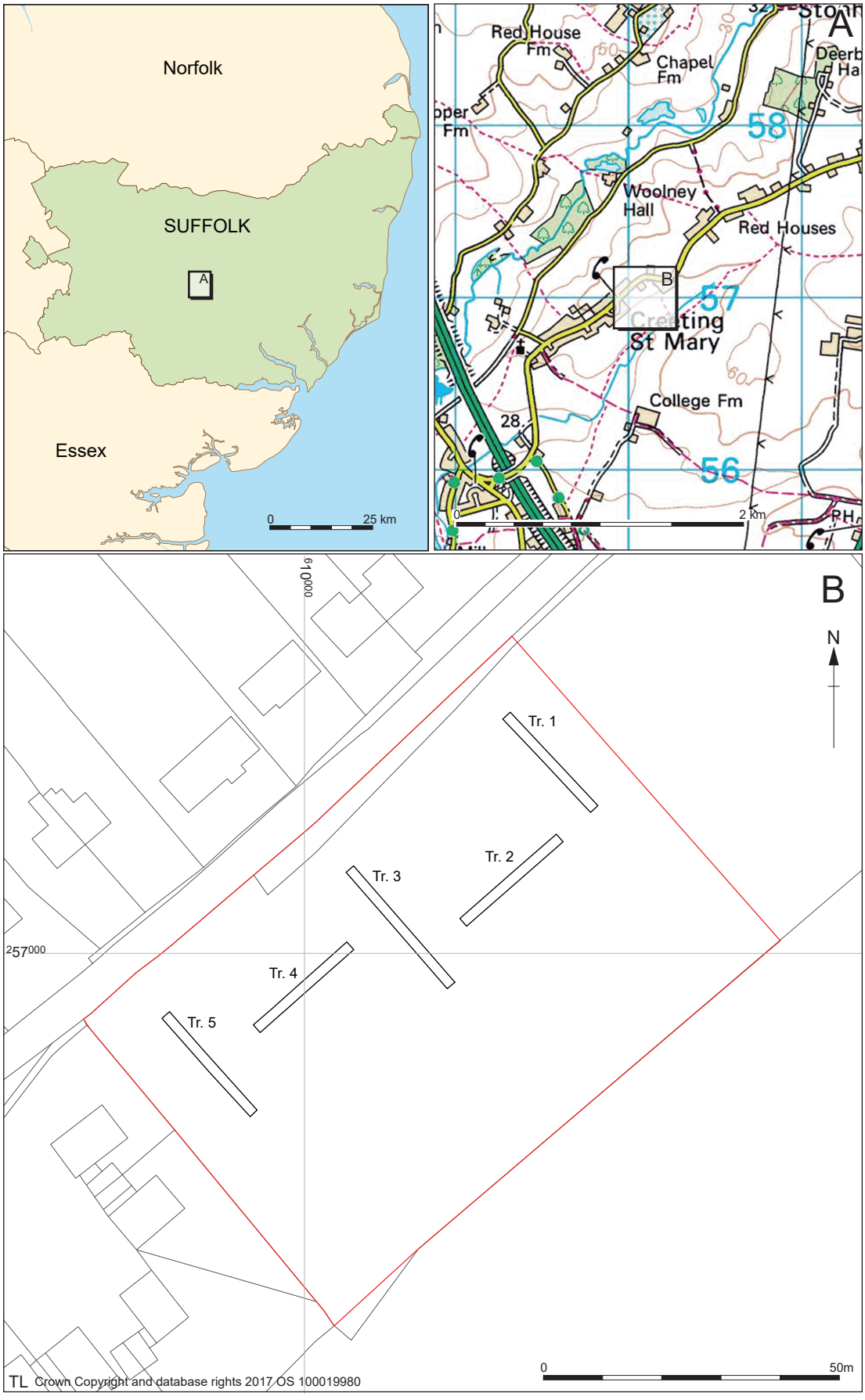


Figure 1. Location of site

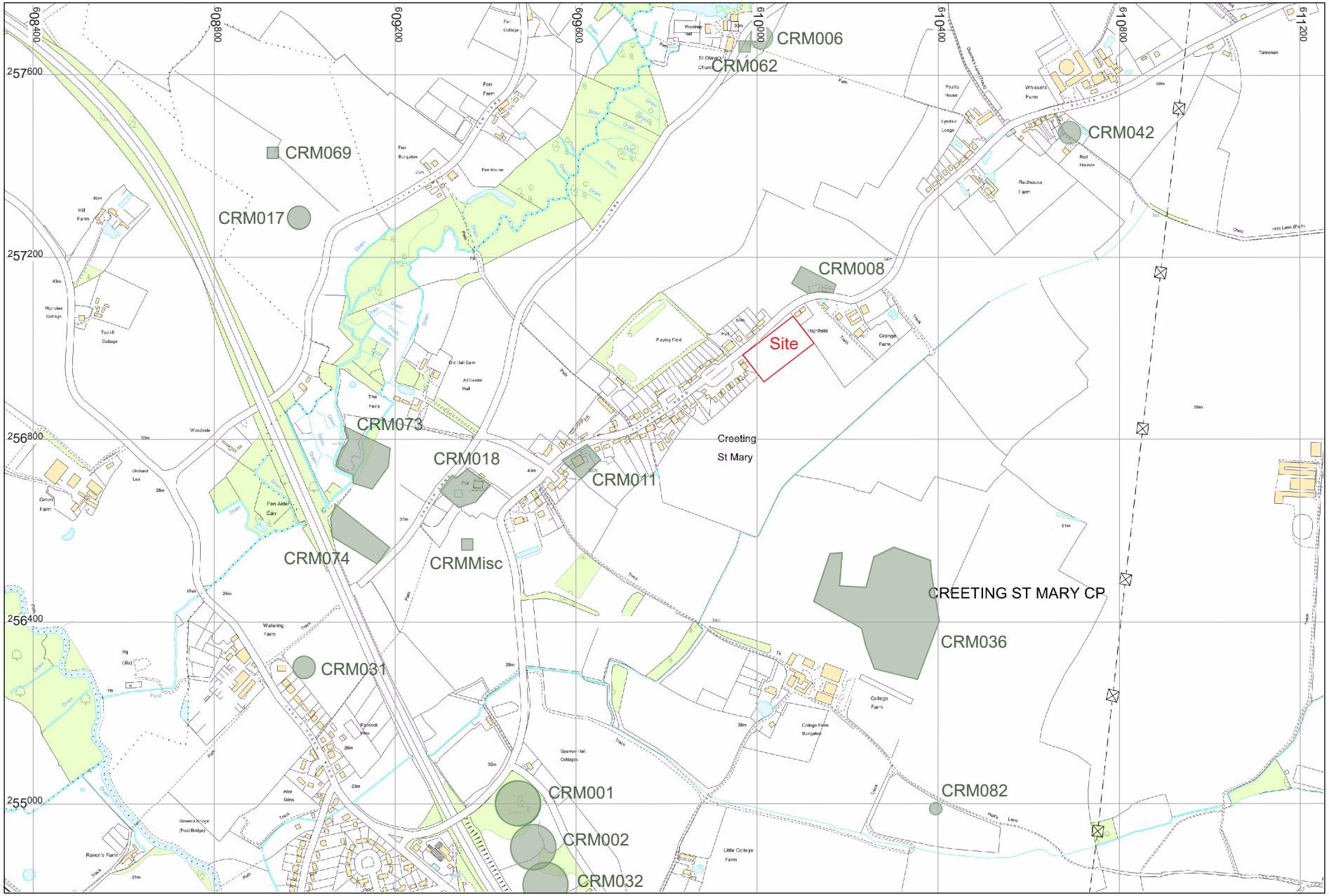


Figure 2. Location of site with HER data

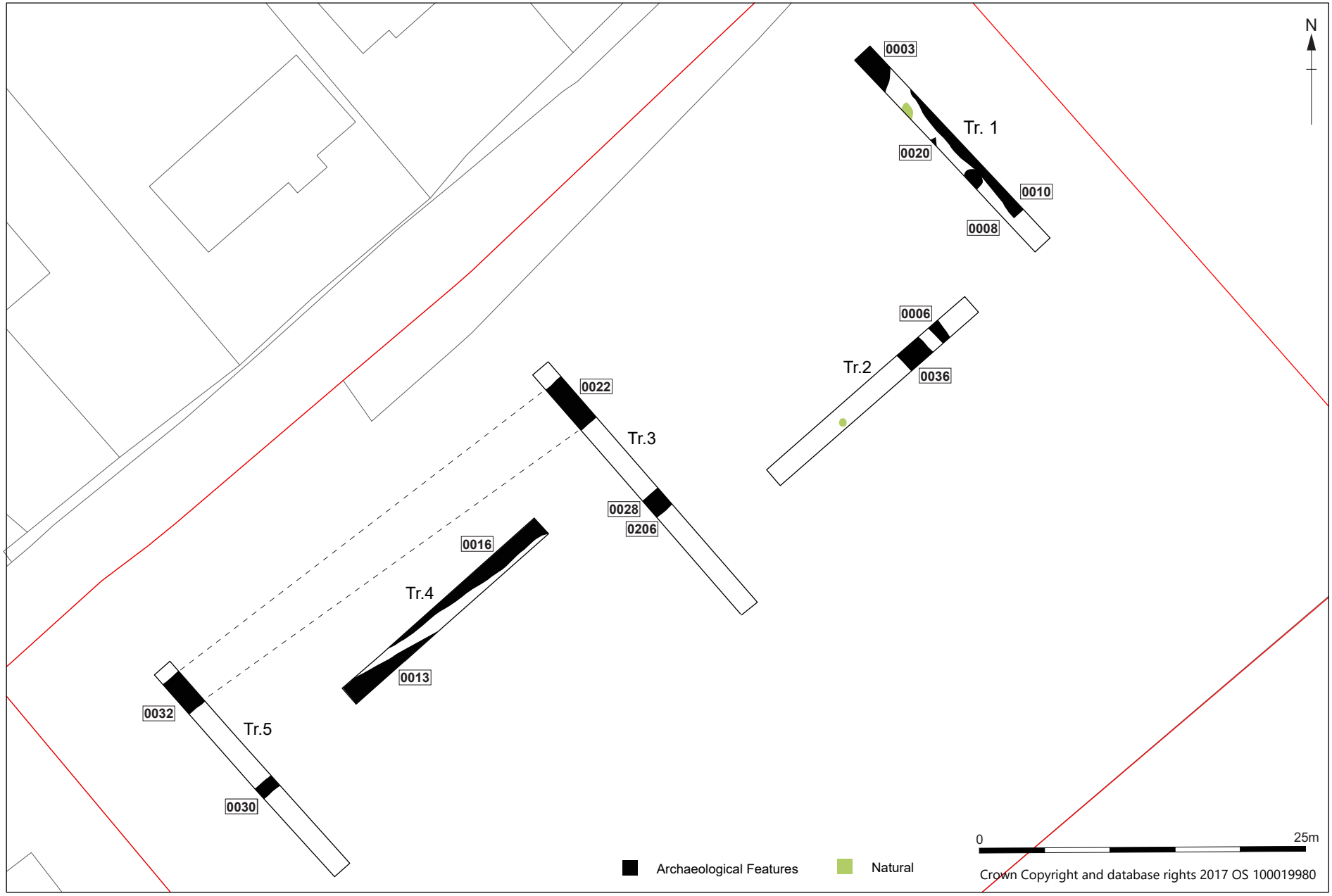


Figure 3. Trench location plan

2. Geology and topography

The site is located in countryside towards the east end of the village of Creeting St Mary. It consists of an arable field, bounded to the northwest by All Saints Road, and surrounded on all other sides by open fields.

The site lies at a height of *c.*50m above Ordnance Datum, towards the top of a gentle ridge of relatively high ground that runs southwest - northeast and along which runs All Saints Road and settlement. The ridge lies between two streams that drain south-west to the River Gipping and the site overlooks and descends gently southeast towards the southern of these. The site geology consists of superficial deposits of chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation Diamicton which overlies Crag Group sand bedrock (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The Brief states that the condition has been placed as the site 'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), in close proximity to a medieval moat (HER Ref. CRM 008) and in an area where roadside buildings are shown on early maps.' (Rolfe, 2017).

A search of the HER within a 1km radius of the site identified twenty-eight entries (Ref. 9204877), although one was the outline record for a site at Grove Farm where no finds or features have been recorded, and another was the outline record for the current site. The full results of the search are held in the digital project archive. A summary of these entries is presented in Appendix 2 and the recorded locations are marked in Figure 2.

3.1. Neolithic

Neolithic activity was observed on the site of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery at Woolard's Pit. The finds included Peterborough pottery, flints, a discoidal knife and an arrowhead (CRM 001).

3.2. Bronze Age

A Bronze Age cremation cemetery was excavated at Woolard’s Pit. The finds included an Ardleigh-type urn, a discoidal knife, a collard urn and a pot boiler (CRM 001).

Several ring ditch cropmarks have been identified within 1km of the site, many of which are thought likely to represent Bronze Age round barrows (CRM 017, CRP 003 and CRM 082).

3.3. Iron Age

The rim and shoulder of an Iron Age `Halstatt' pot was identified at Woolard’s pit (CRM 001).

3.4. Roman

A number of findspots have been recorded within 1km of the site. These include a trumpet-type brooch fragment (CRM 031), and a samian sherd and a scatter of Roman sherds from the south end of Woolard's Pit (CRM 001).

3.5. Medieval

A probable medieval moat still partially survives, 110m northwest of the site. In 1880, it comprised three water-filled arms forming an open-ended rectangle, but only one arm remains (CRM 008). Another possible medieval moat is shown as a large dog-leg pond like feature and labelled 'moat' on OS 1880s and 1900s maps, although it looks more like a pond than a moat on both maps, and on the 1840 tithe map (CRM 011).

A 16th century timber-framed lobby entrance house with diamond mullioned windows is located 1.05km northeast of the site. The house is one of a rare group of houses which has base cruck trusses inside as well as at the gable end (CRM 066).

St Mary’s church and rectory and the site of a Benedictine Priory were founded pre-1156 as a cell of St Mary of Bernay in Normandy. From 1327 this small alien cell shared a priory with another cell at Everdon in Northamptonshire. This was dissolved pre-1414 and possessions were granted to Eton College in 1462. The present church has a Norman

south doorway, west tower and a north aisle dating to 1884-1887 (CRM 018).

The Church of Creeting All Saints was built pre-1245 and existed until around 1795. It was mapped by Hodskinson in 1783. The Priory and Church of Creeting St Olave existed from 1087 to approximately 1660 (CRM 005).

Cropmarks of an incomplete wide ditched enclosure measuring 94m by 70m may be a former medieval moated site, located 800m to the southwest. The northern and eastern edge of the enclosure are visible as cropmarks. The cropmarks abut a water course marked on the 1:10,000 OS mapping; the water course appears to complete the enclosure. A modern track cuts through the cropmarks and it is unclear if the gaps in the cropmark are entrances or caused by this modern trackway (CRM 073).

3.6. Post-medieval

Examination of the 1st and 2nd Editions of the Ordnance Survey during production of the project WSI show the smaller historic core of Creeting St Mary in 1884 and 1905, before its linear expansion eastwards in the 20th century (Appendix 1, Fig. 2). At this time the site lay approximately midway between the eastern end of the village and the site of Broadgates Farm to the east (the site of the medieval moated enclosure CRM 008), in one of a series of fields that have since been merged to form a single large enclosure.

An 18th-20th century post mill, built circa 1796 and moved *circa* 1880 was mapped in 1783 (CRM 023).

Evaluation trenching at Drift Cottage, identified one pit of 17th/18th century date and one wall of 19th century date (CRM 061).

A copper alloy Portuguese moidore, dating to the early to mid C18th, was found during metal detecting 0.7km southwest of the site (CRM misc.).

3.7. Unknown date

Three fragments of human bone have been recovered from the roadside bank west of St. Olave's Church (CRM 062).

Several cropmarks have been identified within a 1km radius of the site, probably representing field boundaries, enclosures and ring ditches (CRP 003, CRM 036, CRM 074, CRM 017).

Building remains recorded 0.8km northeast of the site may relate to a possible building shown on the 1880s OS map which is no longer extant (CRM 042).

4. Methodology

Five trenches were excavated, as set out in the WSI (Appendix 1). The trenches were positioned on the footprint of the proposed buildings, and each measured a length of 20m by a width of 1.8m, except for Trench 3, which measured 25m by 1.8m.

The trenches were marked out using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) (Leica GPS). The trench locations are shown on Figure 3.

The trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). Trenches were opened using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide bladed ditching bucket in order to provide a good clean cut. Different layers of overburden were stored on opposite sides of the trench to facilitate sequential backfilling.

Excavation was carried out under the continuous supervision of an archaeologist. Mechanical excavation, in spits of no more than 0.25m, of undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and layers of underlying made ground, was carried out down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying geology, whichever was uppermost. Discrete archaeological features were manually excavated in order to recover evidence for their date, form and function. All artefactual evidence was retained with a 'no discard' policy operated on-site.

Contextual information was recorded in a unique continuous numbering system on SCCAS Field Team pro-forma context sheets under the HER code CRM 086.

Plans and sections drawings were executed in pencil on A3-sized sheets of plastic drafting film at scales of 1: 50 or 1:20 (plans) and 1:10 or 1:20 (section drawings). Features and levels were surveyed using a DGPS. A photographic record comprising high resolution digital shots was maintained throughout the evaluation.

Where appropriate, bulk soil-samples were taken from suitable feature fills to facilitate paleoenvironmental analysis.

A metal detector search was undertaken across trenches and spoilheaps prior to and during excavation.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code CRM 086.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-294837, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit).

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service under HER code CRM 086.

5. Results

5.1. Introduction

The five trenches (Fig. 3) were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. Archaeological features were identified in all of the trenches, and these are described by trench from section 5.3 below. A full trench list is provided in Appendix 4 and a context list in Appendix 5.

5.2. Geology and overburden

The natural geological surface comprised yellowish brown silty clay with frequent small chalk nodules and occasional flints. It was identified on a very gentle gradient, sloping from 53.40m AOD in Trench 1 down to 52.07m in Trench 5.

The natural was overlain by a layer of subsoil, 0002, which measured a thickness of 0.10m and consisted of pale yellowish brown fine plastic silty clay with a moderate number of chalk flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. This was overlain by 0.28-0.35m of topsoil, 0001, consisting of mid brown plastic clayey silt, with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small to mid-sized flint inclusions.

5.3. Trench results

5.3.1. Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the northeast end of the site (Fig 4). It was oriented northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.36m below topsoil surface level, at 53.00m AOD.

Two parallel ditches, 0008 and 0010, were identified on a northwest-southeast orientation. Ditch 0008, was visible throughout the centre of Trench 1, although the northwest side of the ditch could not be seen as it extended beyond the limit of the trench. Ditch 0008 was not clear in plan, probably because it was truncated by ditch 0010, but was identified in profile in a hand excavated sondage. It had a shallow concave profile and measured a width of greater than 1m by a depth of 0.32m. The single fill, 0009, consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small to medium chalk inclusions.

Sixty sherds of medieval pottery were collected from 0009, along with a small fragmented piece of animal bone.

0008 was truncated from the northeast by ditch 0010, which measured a width greater than 0.90m and a depth of 0.30m. It had a similar, concave profile and a flat base. The primary fill, 0011, was a mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small to medium stones. Twenty-three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0012, which consisted of mid greyish brown compact clay, containing frequent chalk nodules and occasional flints. Eighty-two sherds of medieval pottery were collected from 0012, along with fuel ash slag and oyster shell. Small quantities of mammalian bone such as two joining fragments of an abraded horse metatarsus were also present, along with a bovine molar.

The upper fill, 0009, of ditch 0008 was truncated by an oval-shaped pit, 0018, towards the southeast end of the trench, which measured a length of 0.90m by a width of >0.47m and a depth of 0.23m. The pit had a concave profile and a flat base, and contained a single fill, 0019, comprised of firm mid greyish brown chalky clay, with orange flecks and occasional small to medium stones. Three sherds of medieval pottery were identified in 0019 along with small quantities of oyster shell.

A smaller pit, 0020 was located in the centre of the trench, 0.40m southwest of ditch 00010. It had a roughly triangular shape in plan, with a concave profile and a moderately flat base, measuring a length of 0.66m by a width of >0.36m and extended beyond the southwest limit of excavation. It contained a single fill, 0021, comprised of firm mid-greyish brown chalky clay with occasional small to medium stones. No dating evidence was recovered from the pit.

A large ditch, 0003, was identified in the northwest end of the trench, on a roughly north-south orientation. It measured a width greater than 2m and appeared to be curving to the southwest, but was not fully visible in plan as it extended beyond the northwest and southwest limit of Trench 1. The southeast side of the ditch was very steeply sloping, almost vertical, and the base was not fully exposed due to the great depth (>1.20m). The primary fill, 0004, measured a thickness of >0.24m and comprised light yellowish-brown firm clay. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0005, measuring a thickness of 0.72m, comprised of mid greyish brown compact clay, containing small to large flint and chalk

stones. Eighteen sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from fill 0005, along with fuel ash slag and small quantities of terrestrial shell.

Plate 1. Ditch 0003 facing north (1m scale)

Another possible oval-shaped feature was excavated towards the northwest end of the trench, but the investigation revealed that it was natural, rather than archaeological in origin.

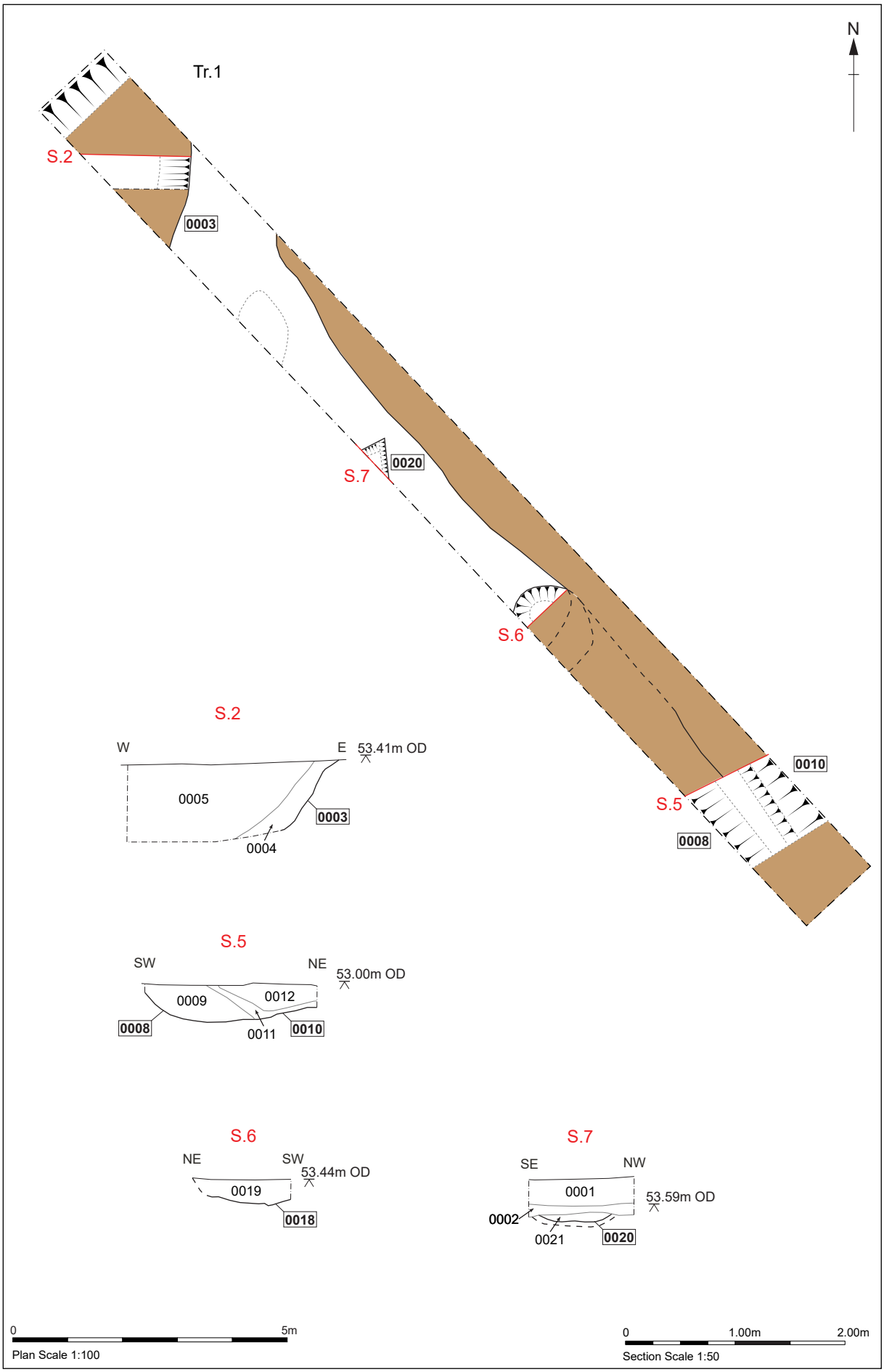


Figure 4. Trench 1, plan and sections

5.3.2. Trench 2

Trench 2 was located towards the northeast end of the site (Fig 5). It was oriented northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.36m below topsoil surface level, at 52.86m AOD.

Two parallel ditches, 0006 and 0036, crossed the trench on a northwest-southeast orientation, located 1.23m apart from each other. Ditch 0006 had a bowl-shaped profile and a concave base and measured a width of 0.80m by a depth of 0.46m. It had a single fill, 0007, comprised of light beige compact silty clay, with frequent flint inclusions. The southwest side of the fill was mixed and diffuse, with yellow sandy patches, perhaps representing a period of slumping from the southwest. Alternatively, this may be the result of modern disturbance from animal burrowing or ploughing activity. Eighteen sherds of medieval pottery were collected from 0007, along with a single fragment of sheep bone and a small quantity of shell.

Ditch 0036 measured a width of 2.20m by a depth of 0.14m and had a v-shaped profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill, 0037, comprised mid greyish brown firm chalky clay, containing occasional small to medium stones. Two sherds of medieval pottery and two fragments of CBM were recovered.

Plate 2. Ditch 0036 facing northwest (2m scale)

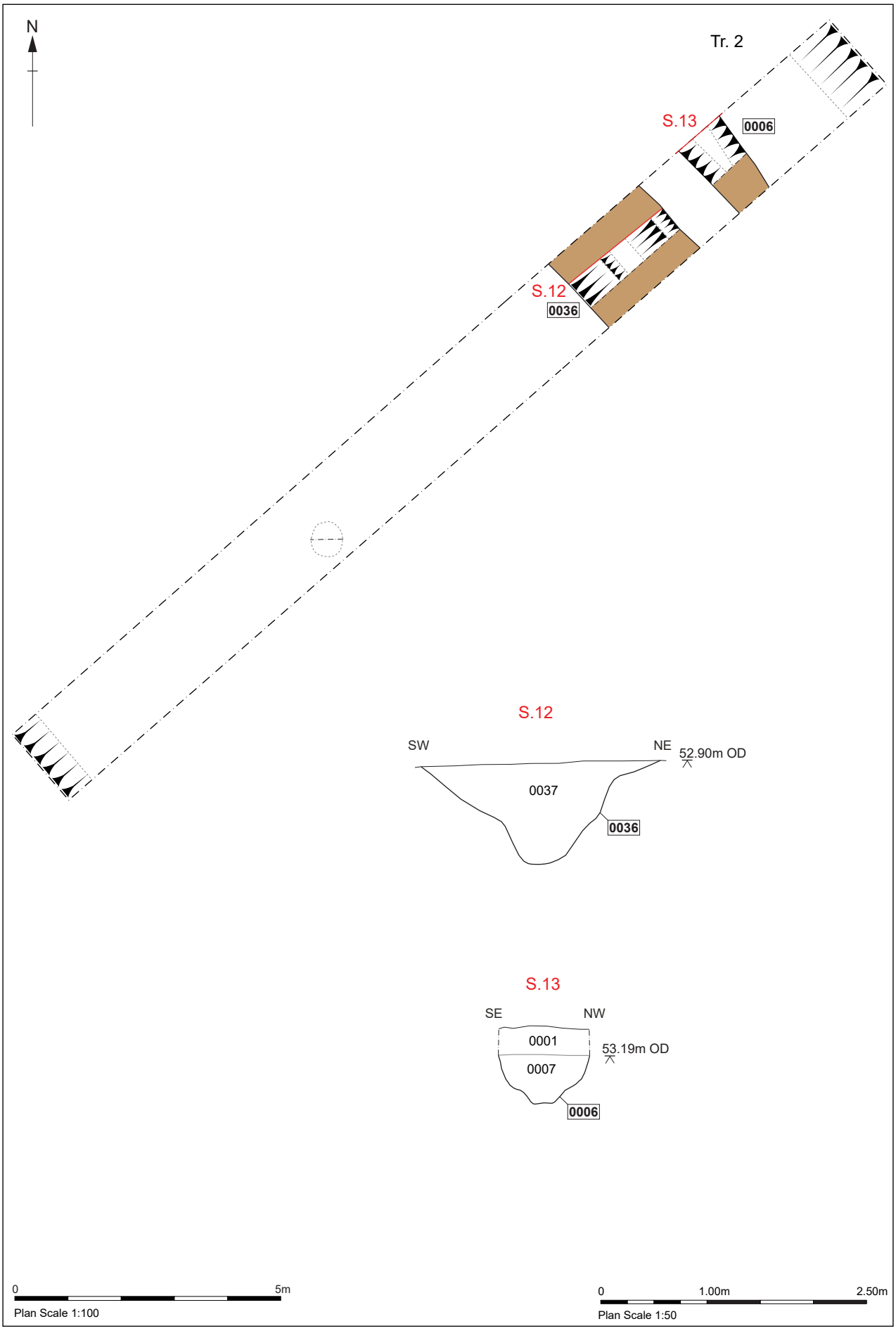


Figure 5. Trench 2, plan and sections

5.3.3. Trench 3

Trench 3 was in the centre of the site (Fig 6). It was oriented northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m below topsoil surface level, at 52.60m AOD.

Three parallel ditches were identified in Trench 3, on a northeast-southwest orientation. Ditch 0022 measured a width of 4.20m by a depth of 1.29m. It had steeply sloping concave sides and a slightly concave base. The basal fill, 0023, comprised mid grey brown mottled with orange firm clay, with occasional chalk flecks and large flint inclusions, measuring a thickness of 0.30m. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0024, comprised of pale grey firm clay, containing frequent chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small flints. It appeared to be redeposited natural clay, and this fill measured a thickness of 1.00m. It was overlain by a tertiary fill, 0025, measuring a thickness of 0.64m and comprised of mid orange brown plastic clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional small flints. No finds were recovered from any of the fills.

Two undated ditches 0026 and 0028 were located at the southeast end of the trench. Ditch 0026 measured a width of 0.84m by a depth of 0.20m. It had shallow concave sides and a flat base, and measured a width of 0.84m by a depth of 0.20m. The single fill, 0027 comprised pale yellow grey firm clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. This appeared to be truncated on the northwest by ditch 0028. Ditch 0028 was larger, measuring a width of 0.92m by a depth of 0.36m and had concave sides and a curved base. The single fill, 0029, comprised pale yellowish grey firm clay, with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.

Plate 3. Ditches 0026 and 0028 facing northeast (2m scale)

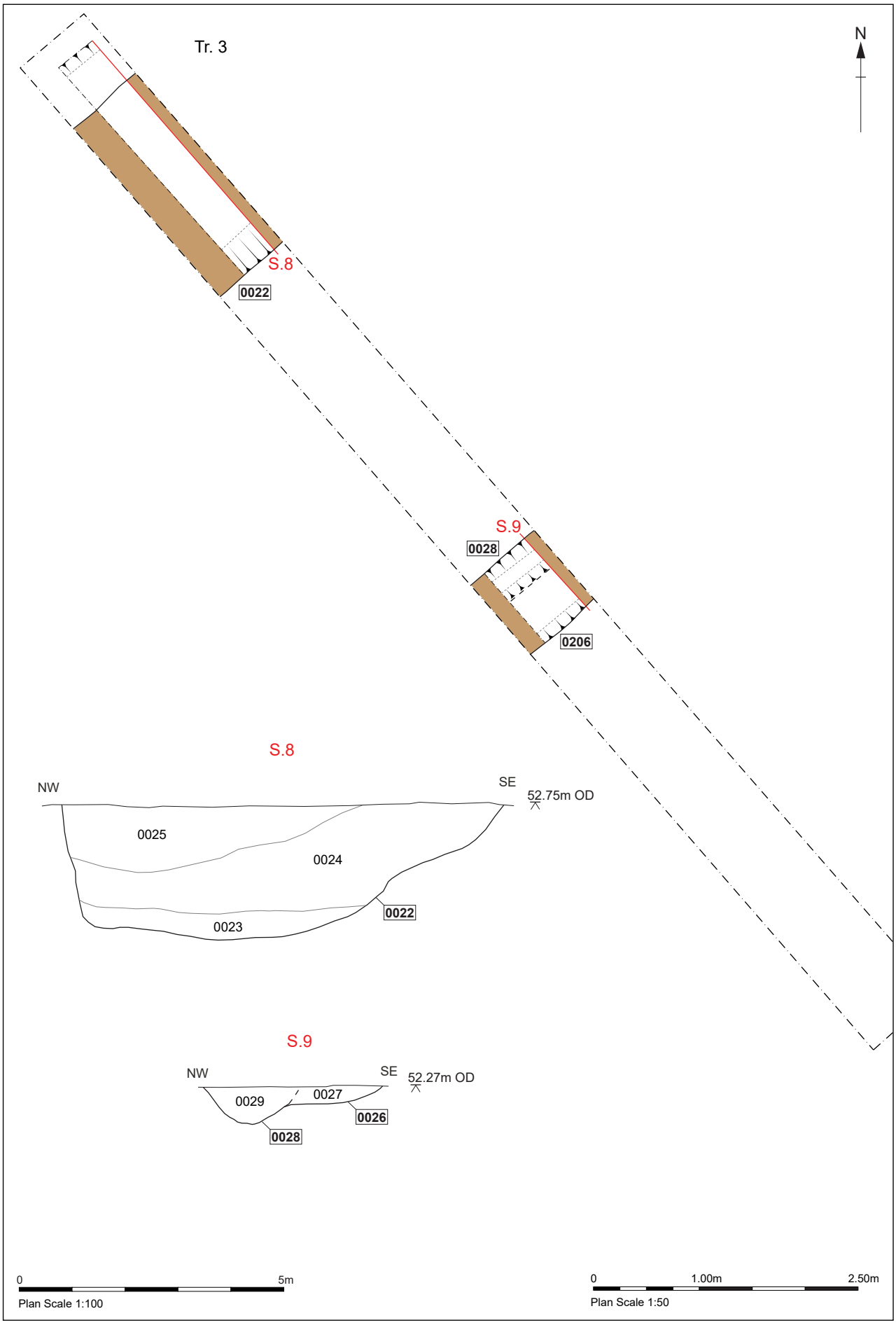


Figure 6. Trench 3, plan and sections

5.3.4. Trench 4

Trench 4 was located towards the southwest end of the site (Fig 7). It was oriented northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.42m below topsoil surface level, at 52.27m AOD.

Two parallel ditches, 0013 and 0016 were identified on a northeast-southwest orientation, 0.80m apart from each other. Ditch 0013 measured a width of 1.06m by a length of 0.31m and had a concave profile with a flattish base. The primary fill, 0014, measured a thickness of 0.18m and comprised dark greyish brown firm, compact dark silty clay, with some reddish mottling, containing occasional flints and chalk nodules measuring 2-6cm. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0015, which measured a thickness of 0.10m and comprised dark greyish brown firm, compact silty clay, with some reddish mottling, containing frequent small chalk nodules and occasional flints. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch, but fragmented pieces of daub were identified on the surface of the upper fill, 0015.

Plate 4. Ditch 0013 facing southwest (1m scale)

Ditch 0016 measured a width of greater than 1.14m by a depth of 0.24m. Only the southeast side of the ditch was seen; the other side extended beyond the limit of the trench. The southeast side was steeply sloping and the base was flat. It contained a single fill, 0017, comprised of dark greyish brown compact silty clay, with occasional chalk nodules and moderate flint inclusions. A single sherd of pottery was identified, dating to the 11th-12th century, along with an abraded fragment of a Roman tile. Two fragments of deer bone were also collected from the fill 0017.

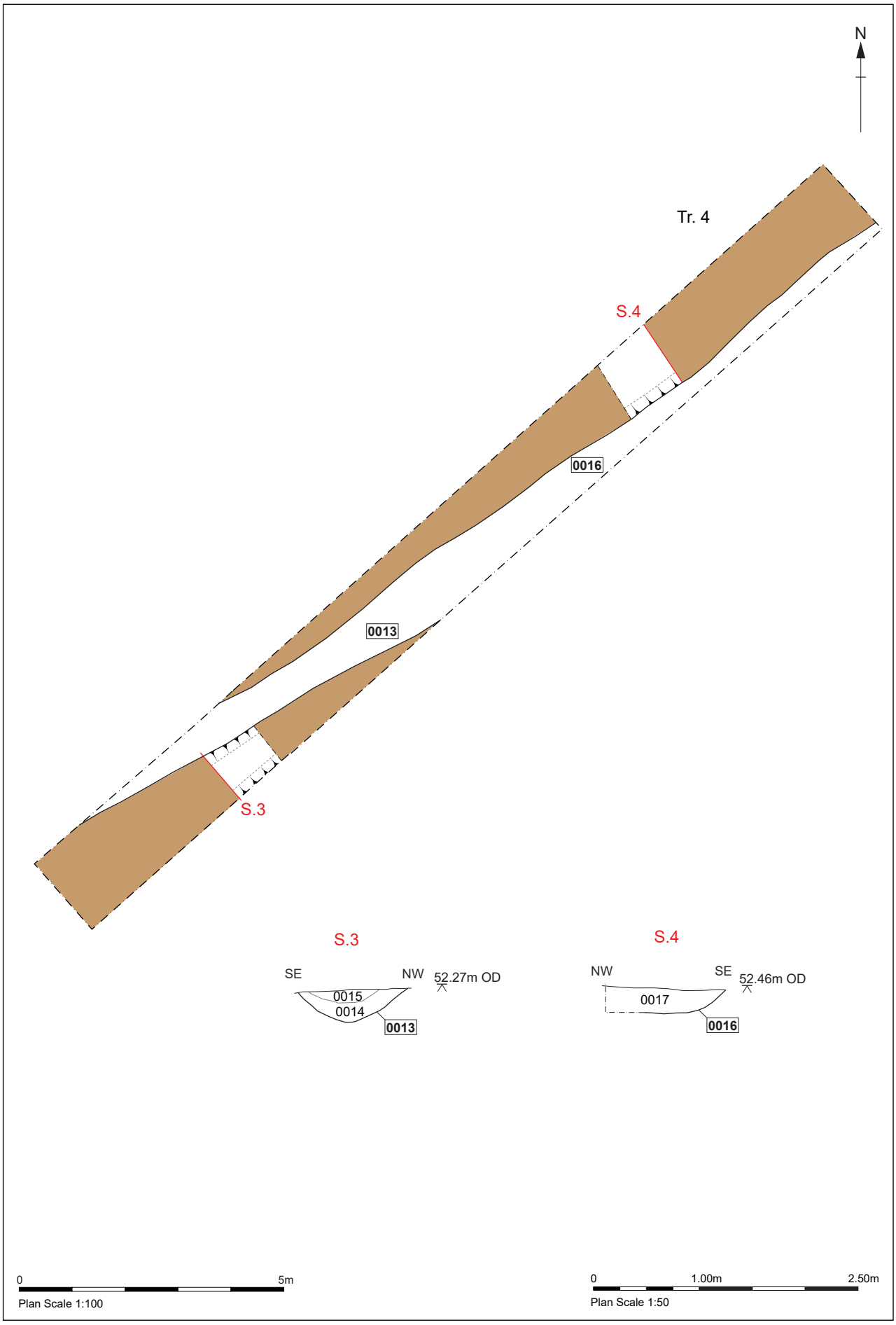


Figure 7. Trench 4, plan and sections

5.3.5. Trench 5

Trench 5 was located towards in the southwest end of the site (Fig 8). It was oriented northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m below topsoil surface level, at 52.30m AOD.

Ditch 0030 was located towards the southeast end of the trench, on a northeast-southwest orientation, and it may be a continuation of ditch 0028 identified in Trench 3. It measured a width of 1.05m by a depth of 0.48m and had convex sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 0031, comprised of pale yellow brown firm clay, with occasional chalk flecks, flints and charcoal flecks. It contained an undated piece of CBM and fragmentary animal bone.

Plate 5. Ditch 0030 facing northeast (1m scale)

Ditch 0032 crossed the northwest end of the trench, also on a northeast-southwest orientation, and it may be a continuation of ditch 0022, recorded in Trench 3. It measured a width of 3.10m by a depth of 0.95m and was deeper on the northwest side than on the southeast. It steeply sloping sides, straight on the southeast and concave on the southwest, and a concave base. The primary fill, 0033, comprised mottled mid grey brown and orange silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0034, measuring a thickness of 0.39m, comprised of pale greyish yellow firm clay, containing frequent chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small

to mid-sized flints. The secondary fill was immediately overlain by a tertiary fill, 0035, measuring a thickness of 0.32m, comprised of mid brown plastic clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. The primary fill, 0033, contained a pottery fragment possibly of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon date, and the secondary fill 0034 contained single pottery sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. Nine small pieces of lavastone were found in fill 0034, but they did not have diagnostic features. The remains of a large bovine humerus was recovered from fill 0034 and a post-medieval fragment of CBM from 0035.

Plate 6. Ditch 0036 facing northeast (2m scale)

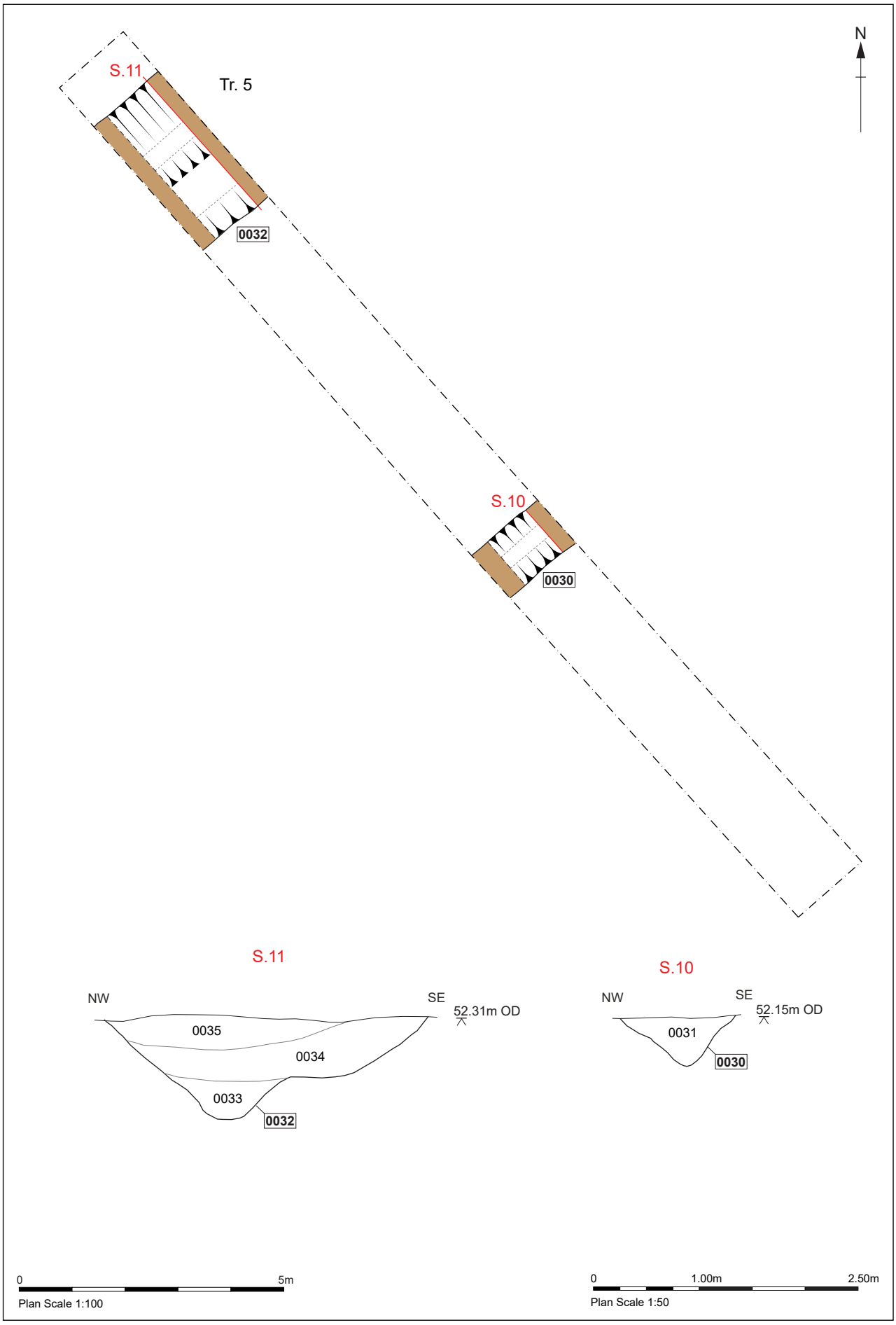


Figure 8. Trench 5, plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1. Introduction

Small quantities of artefactual material, animal bone and shell were recovered from the evaluation, as shown in the table below. A bulk finds catalogue can be seen in Appendix 6. Four bulk soil samples were also taken.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	210	2131
CBM	5	123
Slag	10	1696
Lava/quernstone	9	148
Animal bone	52	631
Shell	13	123

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities

6.2. The Pottery

Sue Anderson

6.2.1. Introduction

Late Saxon and medieval pottery (210 sherds, 2131g) was collected from ten contexts during the evaluation (Appendix 7). A high proportion of the pottery is abraded.

6.2.2. Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series for Suffolk. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

6.2.3. The assemblage

Table 2 shows the quantities of medieval pottery by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Unidentified handmade	UNHM		1	18		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	10th–11th c.	1	24	0.08	1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th–12th c.	5	8		4
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th–12th c.	2	16		1
Early medieval ware chalky	EMWC	11th–12th c.	1	8		1
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th–14th c.	7	18		6
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th–14th c.	25	263		4
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	12th–14th c.	31	264	0.05	20
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	12th–14th c.	20	365		1
Medieval coarseware 5	MCW5	13th-15th c.?	30	163		2
Medieval coarseware 6	MCW6	12th-14th c.	5	57		2
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th–13th c?	2	28		2
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	12th–14th c.	2	13		2
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	13th–14th c.?	59	702	0.32	39
Hollesley-type ware with clay pellets	HOLLcp	13th-14th c.?	3	19		2
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	L.12th–13th c.	1	18		1
Medieval chalk-tempered ware	MCWC	12th–14th c.	2	22		1
Unprovenanced glazed 1	UPG1	Med	4	65		2
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	M.12th–M.13th c.	1	2		1
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	L.13th–E.14th c.	3	24		3
Colchester Ware	COLC	L.13th–M.16th c.	5	34		2
Totals			*210*	*2131*	*0.45*	*98*

Table 2. Post-Roman pottery quantities

A base sherd of a handmade vessel was found in ditch fill 0033. This was in a very fine sandy micaceous fabric with clay pellets, black with an orange surface. It was thick and appeared similar to sandy Ipswich ware, but clay pellets would not be a normal inclusion for that fabric. The fragment is possibly of Early/Middle Saxon date.

A single abraded fragment of a Late Saxon Thetford-type ware rim was found in ditch fill 0034. The fragment was from a large non-handled jar (form AF, rim type 1) with an applied thumbed strip at the neck.

Eight sherds appeared to be handmade wares of ‘early medieval’ (broadly 11th–13th c.) date. However, all were body sherds and some were very small and abraded, so it is possible that they could be fragments of medieval coarsewares. All except one were in contexts which also contained high medieval wares. They were generally in fine sandy fabrics (EMW), but two fragments were coarser (EMWG) and one had chalk inclusions (EMWC). The latter was similar to Yarmouth-type ware in having abundant very fine rounded calcareous inclusions, but the sandy matrix was significantly finer than is typical of this ware.

Medieval coarsewares dominated this assemblage, and were general in fine to medium sandy fabrics, occasionally micaceous, but generally with sparse locally-occurring inclusions such as chalk, ferrous particles and flint/rounded quartz. Identifiable fabrics were mostly Hollesley-type coarsewares. This included a sub-group of Hollesley-type ware which is in the same abundant fine/medium sandy fabric but with common large self-coloured clay pellets evident on the surfaces and in section. This fabric has been noted elsewhere in the county, but particularly at Cedars Field moated site (Anderson 2004). The unprovenanced coarsewares are described below. There was one large body sherd of a fine micaceous slightly oxidised ware which was probably a Hedingham coarseware.

MCW1	Very fine sandy, dark grey, hard. Possibly early medieval ware.
MCW2	Abundant clear/white/grey fine/medium sub-rounded sand, occasional mica and chalk. Buff or grey.
MCW3	Abundant clear/white/grey very fine sand, occasional ferrous and micaceous inclusions. Pale buff or grey, sometimes with oxidised core.
MCW4	Common white/grey very fine sand, sparse mica, moderate coarse rounded grey grog. Grey/black (only 1 vessel found).
MCW5	Fine/medium sandy oxidised dark red. Possibly late medieval Essex ware.
MCW6	Abundant fine sand, common coarse chalk, common pink clay pellets. One sherd also has moderate burnt-out organics. Buff or pale grey.
MCWC	Similar to MCW3 but with sparse coarse chalk.
MCWG	Generic group for wheelmade coarsewares which contain a high proportion of coarse sand over 1mm in diameter. At least one sherd is probably of Essex origin.
MCWM	Generic group of sandy micaceous wares. In this assemblage, one small sherd is a very fine sandy micaceous greyware and could be Roman. The other is similar to HOLL but contains abundant mica.

Most of these wares are likely to be of local origin and MCW2, 3 and 6 are very similar in appearance.

Identifiable forms in this group comprised five bowls and three jars. There was also a straight rod handle (or possibly long tripod foot) from a small skillet or pipkin, with sooting on the underside. All rims in this group were developed forms, generally squared beads

or thickened everted forms, of 13th/14th and 14th-century date. Several of the Hollesley-type wares and one MCW3 sherd had finger-tip impressions at the shoulder, potentially adding a further four bowls to the total. Two vessels (MCW3, MCW4) had thumbed bases, suggesting that these were fragments of jugs.

Glazed wares formed 6.5% of the high medieval group by sherd count and 8.9% by MNV, which is within the normal range for a rural site in the county. Several sherds of one or two vessels were unprovenanced, but in a fabric similar to MCW2; the majority of sherds in this UPG1 group were part of a jug with a plain strap handle, which could be of later medieval date. Body sherds of Hollesley-type glazed ware, including one decorated with a white slip line, were recovered, and there was one small sherd of Hedingham ware with a brown slip line. Four fragments of a Colchester ware frilled base with a spot of clear glaze were found in ditch fill 0009, and there was also a sagging base of this fabric in the same context.

6.2.4. Pottery by context

Table 3 shows the distribution of pottery by feature and fabric. The majority of pottery was recovered from features in trenches 1 and 2 and most of these were probably of 13th/14th-century date with only a small quantity of earlier material present. There is potential for Saxon activity in Trench 5.

Trench	Feature	Context	Type	Late Saxon	Early Med	Med	Undated	Spotdate
1	0003	0005	Ditch		1	17		14th c.?
	0008	0009	Ditch		2	58		13th-14th c.
	0010	0011	Ditch			23		13th-14th c.
	0010	0012	Ditch		2	80		14th c.?
	0018	0019	Pit		1	2		13th-14th c.
2	0006	0007	Ditch		1	17		13th-14th c.
	0036	0037	Ditch			2		13th-14th c.
4	0016	0017	Ditch		1			11th-12th c.?
5	0032	0033	Ditch				1	E/MSax??
	0032	0034	Ditch	1		1		Late Saxon or 13th/14th c.?*

Table 3. Pottery quantification (sherd count) by trench, feature and period.

* med sherd is tiny, possibly intrusive, and not certainly identified, but THET is v abraded.

6.2.5. Discussion

This is a relatively large assemblage of medieval pottery for an evaluation, and the concentration of largely 13th/14th-century pottery in one area of the site strongly suggests occupation of this period in the vicinity. The assemblage is typical of a rural assemblage of the period, with a high proportion of bowls to jars in the identifiable material. Whilst several presumably local wares and East Suffolk fabrics are certainly present, Essex wares also occur. This is a trend which occurs increasingly towards the south of the county, as would be expected.

Previous excavation and field survey work in the parish, at the site of St Olave's church (CRM 006) has produced a relatively large assemblage of medieval pottery (Anderson 2003). At that site, the early medieval assemblage included examples which were more like Essex wares than those found further north, although Yarmouth-type wares and finer EMWs were also found. Medieval coarsewares were recorded as a single group, but it was noted that Hollesley-type wares were present. However, the assemblage from that site contained more pottery which can be dated to the earlier half of the medieval period, so in this respect the present assemblage forms a useful addition to our knowledge of the pottery types in use in this part of Suffolk in the medieval period.

6.3. Ceramic Building Material

Sue Anderson

Five fragments (123g) of CBM were collected from four contexts (Appendix 1). Ditch fill 0017 in Trench 4 contained an abraded fragment of a Roman tile (RBT) measuring 23mm thick and in a fine sandy orange fabric with clay pellets. Ditch fill 0031 in Trench 5 contained an unidentified fragment (UN) with no surviving surfaces, in a fine sand and ferrous fabric. Also in Trench 5, ditch fill 0035 contained a fragment of post-medieval plain roof tile (RTP) in a fine sandy fabric. Ditch fill 0037 in Trench 2 contained two abraded unidentified fragments in fine sandy and fine sandy ferrous fabrics.

6.4. Slag

Ten fragments of slag were recovered from three contexts in Trench 1, weighing 1696g in total. All the slag is similar in appearance, consisting for the most part of large amorphous dense fragments which yet contain frequent ovoid voids. It is likely that the majority of this material is fuel ash slag.

The slag was distributed in fill 0005 of ditch 0003, fill 0012 of ditch 0010, and fill 0019 of pit 0018. The evidence from the pottery indicates that the slag is likely to be medieval in date (13th-14th century).

6.5. Lavastone

Nine small pieces of lavastone were found in fill 0034, the ditch 0032 in Trench 5. The fragments are rounded and worn, and have no diagnostic features. It is not possible to date the stone or to suggest whether it is part of a quern or a millstone. The stone is grey and vesicular and almost certainly from the Mayen area of the Rhineland. Such stone was imported into Britain in the Roman period, but also from Middle Saxon times into the post-medieval period.

6.6. Animal bone

52 fragments of animal bone weighing 631g was recovered from nine contexts. The assemblage is for the most part very fragmentary, with few diagnostic pieces, and was all collected from the fills of the ditches in Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Small quantities of mammalian bone such as 2 joining fragments of an abraded horse metatarsus was present in fill 0012 of ditch 0010 in Trench 1, along with a bovine molar. These bones, together with others in the fill 0005 of ditch 0003 and fill 0009 of ditch 0008 were found with sherds of medieval pottery. The fill 0007 of ditch 0006 in Trench 2 contained the proximal end of a small sheep metarsus which was also associated with medieval pottery.

Two fragments of the proximal end of a slender metatarsus of a deer was found in fill

0017 of ditch 0016. Sherds of early medieval pottery were found in the fill.

The animal bone from Trench 5 was particularly fragmentary, with small split pieces being present in fills 0033 of ditch 0032 and fill 0031 of ditch 0030. The remains of a large bovine humerus was recovered from fill 0034 of ditch 0032, of uncertain date.

6.7. Shell

Small quantities of shell were found in the evaluation, as listed in Appendix 6. Terrestial shells were present in fill 0005 of ditch 0003 in Trench 1, whilst oyster shells were identified in the fills of the other two ditches of Trench 1, both of which also contained medieval pottery.

6.8. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

6.8.1. Introduction and methods

Four 20 litre bulk samples were taken from four ditches during this evaluation. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 4. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

6.8.2. Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

+ = *rare,* ++ = *moderate,* +++ = *abundant*

6.8.3. Results

A summary of the plant macrofossils and other remains is shown in the table below.

SS No	Context No	Feature/ cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
2	0012	0010	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grains #, charred legumes #, charred seeds #, charcoal +, snails +, rootlets +++
3	0009	0008	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grains #, charred legumes #, charred seeds #, charcoal +, rootlets +++
4	0033	0033	Ditch	?Saxon	charred cereal grains #, charred legumes #, charcoal +, snails +, rootlets +++

Table 4. Material recovered from flot and non-floating residues

All the flots were extremely small in size, being less than 5ml. Sample 1 failed to produce any flot material and has not been discussed in this report. The plant macrofossils recorded from Sample 2, ditch fill 0012 were recovered solely from the non-floating residues. Fibrous rootlets were common within all the flots produced and made up the majority of the volume recovered; these are considered modern contaminants and intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

The plant macrofossil material recovered was sparse; the preservation is through charring and is fair to poor. Many of the grains were fragmented and abraded, making identification of some fragments difficult to impossible. Wood charcoal was very rare and was generally highly comminuted making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Cereal grains were present in two of the flots examined and in the non-floating residue from Sample 2, ditch fill 0012. Both bread wheat type (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were observed although in small numbers. No chaff remains were observed within any of the samples.

Charred legumes in the form of peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) were present in Samples 1 and 2 and both peas and celtic beans (*Vicia faba* L.) were present in Sample 4, ditch fill 0033. Pulses provide an important source of protein within the medieval diet, and as a fodder crop. However, as they do not require processing with heat prior to cooking in the way that hulled cereals do they are often under-represented in the archaeological record. The presence of legumes suggest that horticulture activity was taking place in the vicinity of the site.

6.8.4. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Both charred plant remains and charcoal were rare within the flots recovered. The sparse nature of the material may represent domestic detritus that has been moved across the site through the action of wind, water or trample before becoming incorporated into the contexts sampled. The remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural, horticultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity of the site.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material as they would offer little extra information to the results of the evaluation; however if further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation the nature of the cereal and legume waste. Any accompanying weed seed assemblage is likely to provide an insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

6.9. Discussion of material evidence

Small quantities of archaeological material were recovered from all trenches apart from Trench 3. In general, the assemblages are fragmentary and abraded, as would be expected with so much originating in the fills of ditches.

The pottery and other finds from the ditches in Trench 1 are likely to date mainly to the 13th-14th century. Although the dating is tentative, there is some evidence that ditch 0016 may be slightly earlier in date. The pottery dating in the fills of ditch 0032 in Trench 5 is also inconclusive, but may also indicate activity of Late Saxon or earlier date.

A single piece of ceramic building material is the only datable Roman find, which came from the ditch 0003 in Trench 1.

The majority of the artefactual evidence was recovered from the fills of ditches, and is therefore difficult to interpret because of the possibility of residuality, but it does provide indications of settlement in the vicinity during the medieval period, particularly in Trench 1. The pottery from Trench 5 includes a sherd of Thetford-type ware of Late Saxon date, and a possible earlier medieval sherd.

7. Discussion

7.1. Overview of stratigraphic sequence and preservation

The site is situated on a very gradual incline, sloping from the northeast to the southwest. The trenching confirmed that the archaeological horizon is reasonably well-preserved beneath a fairly consistent sequence of topsoil and subsoil. The natural geology (Lowestoft Formation Diamicton) was identified in every trench, as very compact clay with a large number of chalk inclusions. The natural was overlain by 0.28 – 0.35m of subsoil made up of pale yellowish brown fine plastic silty clay, containing chalk flecks and occasional flint. The topsoil measured 0.28m-0.35m in thickness across the site.

7.2. Feature type and distribution

A total of thirteen features were identified in the five trenches, although some of the features are likely to represent different sections through the same ditch, where ditches crossed through multiple trenches. There were only two discrete features, which were both located in Trench 1. All of the other features were ditches, generally oriented northeast-southwest or northwest-southeast, and evenly distributed across site.

7.3. Discussion of archaeological remains

There was some indication of Late Saxon activity at the site, but this was in the form of a single sherd of pottery, found in a large medieval ditch in Trench 5. Further earlier pottery was identified in a ditch in Trench 4, although the dating was tentative. However, the possibility of some of the ditches being earlier than 13th-14th century cannot be discounted.

The main phase of activity dates to the medieval period, with the ditches encountered on a northwest-southeast orientation (in Trenches 1 and 2) and a northeast-southwest orientation (in Trenches 3, 4 and 5) all being of probable 13th-14th century date. These are likely to have been field boundaries or drainage ditches, associated with medieval agricultural activities. A large northeast-southwest ditch in Trench 3 is likely to be a continuation of the same ditch encountered in Trench 5. Similarly, a smaller northeast-southwest ditch in Trench 3 is also likely to be the same as a ditch identified in Trench 5. Two pits were identified in Trench 1, one of which also dated to the 13th-14th century.

Although there are no other features to indicate occupation on the site itself the assemblage of medieval pottery was relatively large and together with the other finds material, strongly suggests occupation of this period in the immediate vicinity.

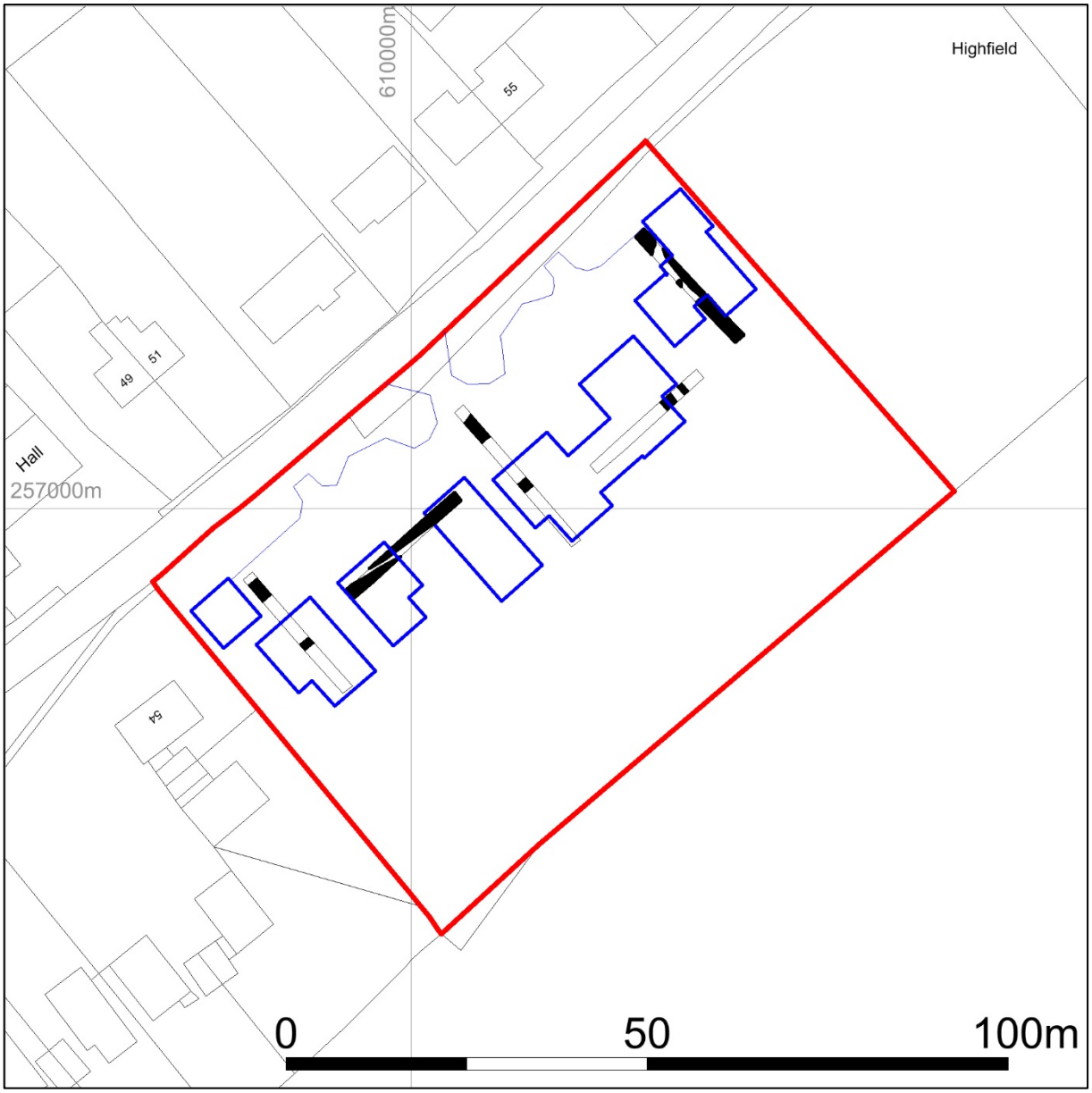


Figure 9. Trenching in relation to development proposal outlines (blue)

8. Conclusions

The evaluation has identified widespread evidence of medieval agricultural activity and some evidence for medieval settlement in the wider vicinity of the site, with the finds material perhaps originating from the moated site at CRM 008 110m to the northeast. The activity was characterised by northeast-southwest ditches, northwest-southeast ditches

and two pits dating to between the 13th-14th centuries.

The land appears to have been cultivated for many years, although the existing field was previously split into two fields, with a northeast-southwest boundary immediately southwest of the current site boundary. This can be seen on OS mapping of the site from as far back as1885 to 1957. The 1969 OS map depicts the earliest evidence of the area as a single larger field.

The depth of the archaeological horizon across the site is from 0.36m-0.50m, which means that any intrusive groundworks taking place at this level would have an impact on the archaeological remains. Figure 9 shows the position of the trenching and archaeological depoists in relation to the proposed development outline.

9. Archive deposition

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited in the SCCAS Archive store at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Mike Green, Cameron Bate, Sam McCormick and Catherine Douglas and directed by Mike Green.

Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians, environmental processing by Anna West. The specialists finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin. The ceramic building material report was written by Sue Anderson.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by John Craven.

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Website

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Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY
• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

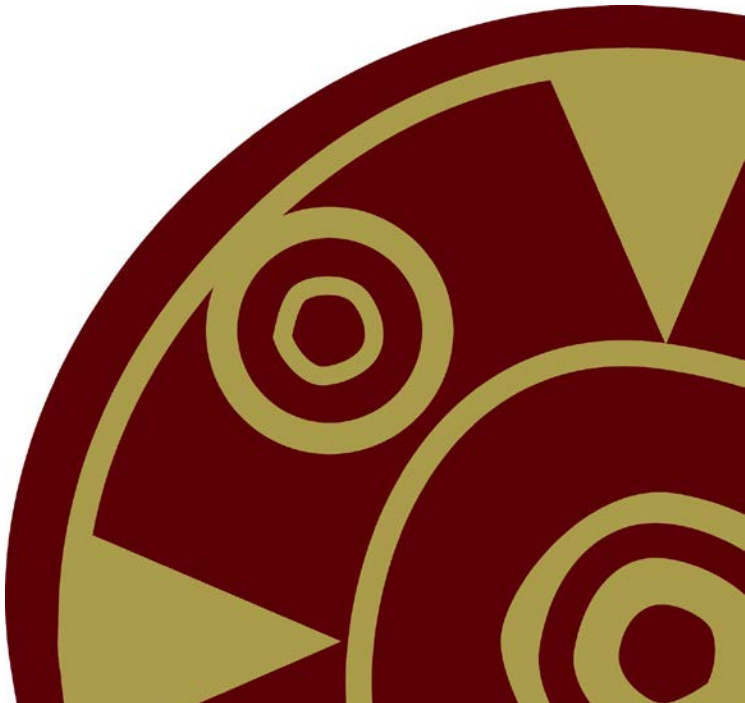
Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road

Creeting St Mary, Suffolk

Client:
Hart Build Ltd

Date:
September 2017

CRM 086 / ESF25826
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven



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Project details

Planning Application No:	0138/17
Curatorial Officer:	James Rolfe (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TM 1002 5699
Area:	0.375ha
Site Code / HER Event No:	CRM 086 / ESF25826
OASIS Reference:	294837
Project Start date	TBC – Sept/Oct 2017
Project Duration:	c. 2 days
Client/Funding Body:	Hart Build Ltd
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	CRMASR001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development on land adjacent to 54 All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on outline planning application 0138/17, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 16/08/2017, produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Since the production of the Brief the project design has been revised, with the submission of detailed planning application DC/17/04357. The general layout however remains broadly the same with a row of six residential properties, set c.15-20m back from the road, with gardens to the rear (Fig. 3).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- It should be noted that the evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and that this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that are required in relation to the proposed development will be specified by SCCAS, will require new documentation (Brief and WSI) and estimate of costs. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report.

2. The Site

- The site consists of part of an open arable field lying alongside All Saints Road at the eastern end of the linear settlement of Creeting St Mary. T
- The site lies at a height of *c.*50m above Ordnance Datum, towards the top of a gentle ridge of relatively high ground that runs southwest - northeast and along which runs All Saints Road and settlement. The ridge lies between two streams that drain south-west south-west to the River Gipping and the site overlooks and descends gently southeast towards the southern of these.
- The site geology consists of superficial deposits of chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation Diamicton which overlies Crag Group sand bedrock (British Geological Survey website).

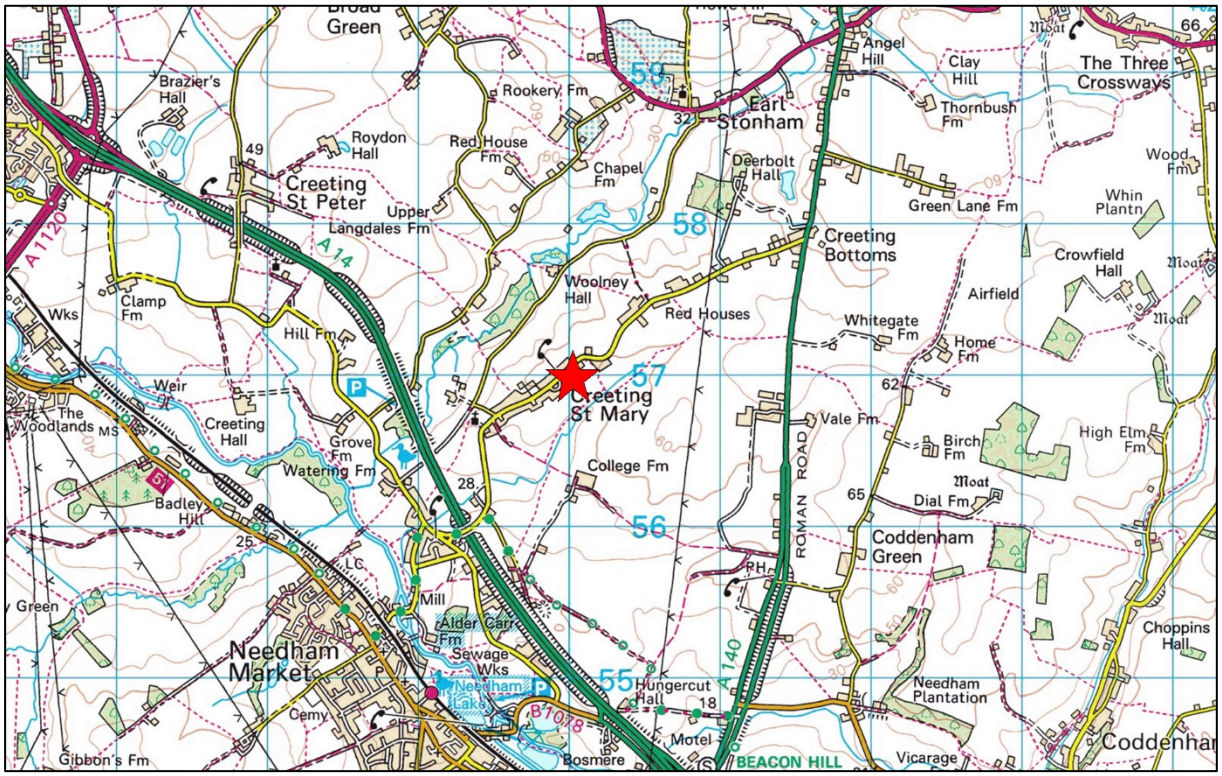

Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The Brief states that the condition has been placed as the 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.'*
- Initial examination of the 1st and 2nd Editions of the Ordnance Survey (1884 and 1905 respectively, Fig. 2) show the smaller historic core of Creeting St Mary, before its linear expansion eastwards in the 20th century. At this time the site lay approximately midway between the eastern end of the village and the site of Broadgates Farm to the east (the medieval moated enclosure CRM 008), in one of a series of fields that have since been merged to form a single large enclosure.
- The proposed residential development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.

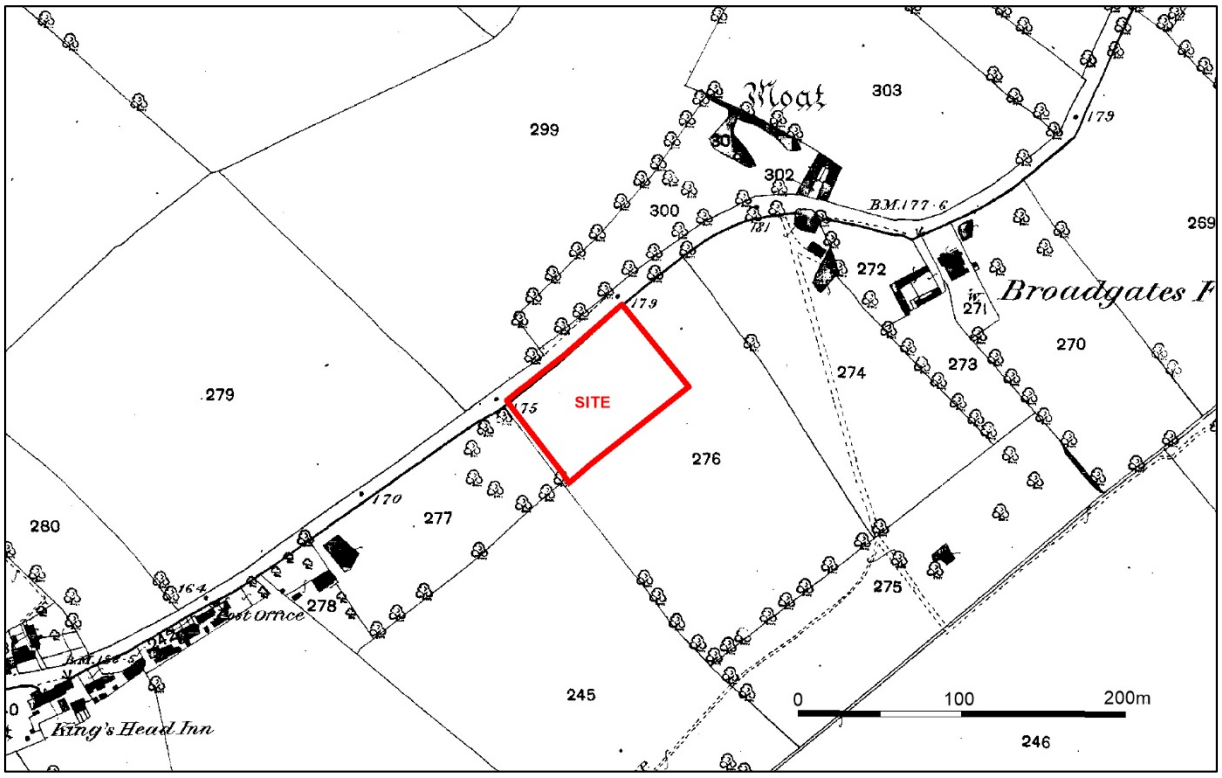

Figure 2. Site as shown on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1884

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
  - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ.*
  - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
  - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
  - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
  - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
  - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
  - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

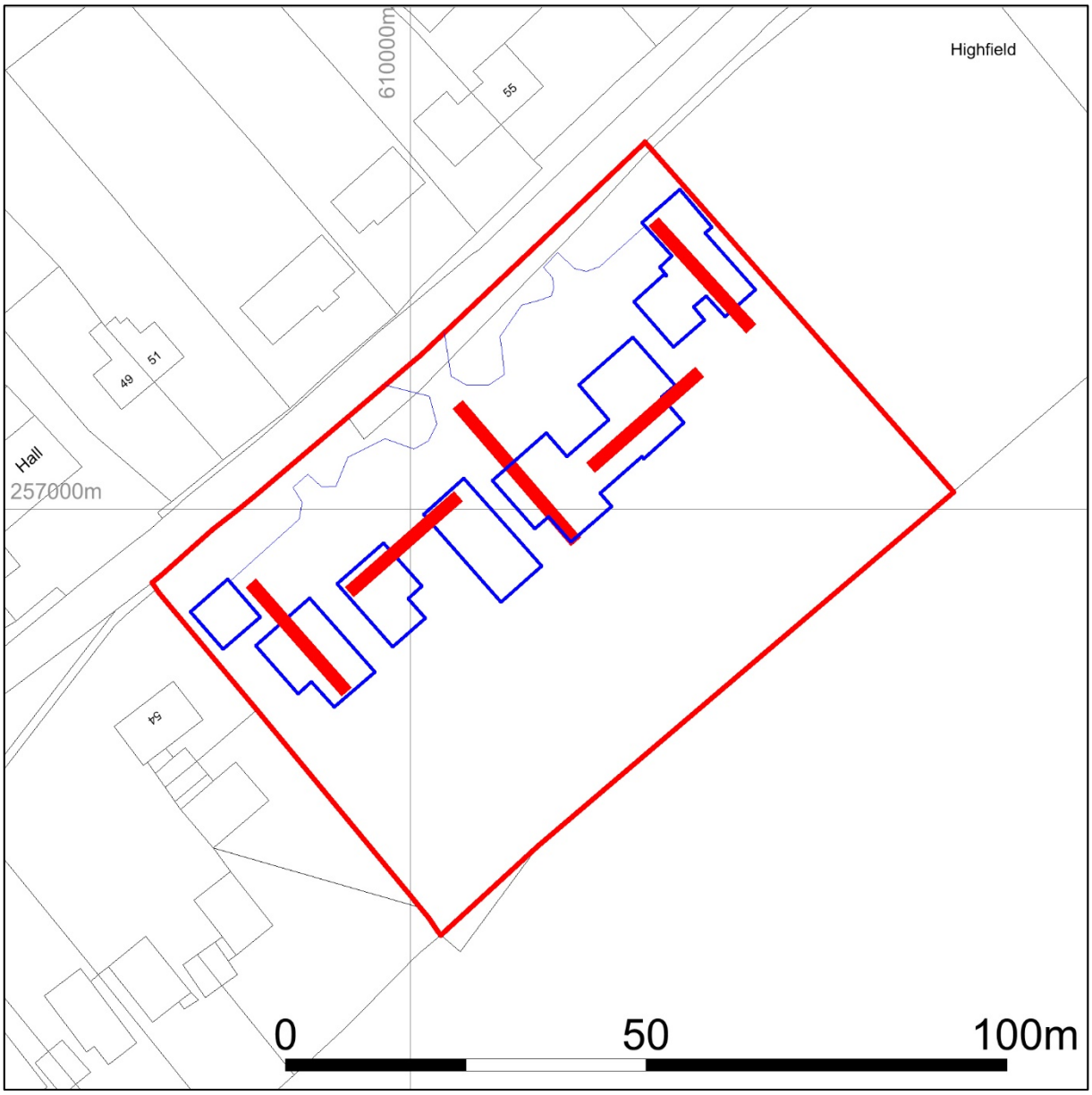

Figure 3. Proposed trench plan overlaid onto development outline (blue)

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Manager John Craven in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:
    - *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
    - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (*EAA Occasional Papers 14).
    - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
    - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS, 2017).
- SCCAS will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- An event number and site code has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- An HER search has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be used to inform fieldwork and the subsequent report. The reference number will be included in the report.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The total site measures *c.*0.58ha but the project Brief requires 5% of the 0.375ha area that will be affected directly by the development to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. This amounts to 105m of 1.8m wide trenches and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 3). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles. An overhead powerline runs along the road edge and a 8m operating safety margin will be maintained.
- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.6m-0.6m of ploughsoil and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise

agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.

- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary

conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.

- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisons of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ.* If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because

unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.

- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or

national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.

- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include

an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.

- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual *'Archaeology in Suffolk'* section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.6. Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.

- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2017b).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
    - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identfied and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
    - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
    - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

Campbell. G, Moffett. L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).* Portsmouth: English Heritage.

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Gurney, D., 2003*, Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

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McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains.* IFA Technical Paper No 13.

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SCCAS, 2017b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk.*

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds.* Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

Websites

British Geological Survey

http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

6. Project Staffing

6.1. Management

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin

6.2. Fieldwork

The fieldwork will be directed by a Project Officer from the following pool of SACIC staff.

Staff Name	Job Title	CIfA	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer		Yes	Surveyor
Catherine Douglas	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	Surveyor
Linzi Everett	Project Officer		Yes	
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	
Tim Schofield	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	Surveyor/Geophysics
Mark Sommers	Project Officer		Yes	

6.3. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the fieldwork project officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Finds Supervisor	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Roman Pottery	Ioannis Smyrnaios
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians
Finds quantification	Matt Thompson
Archiving	Dr Ruth Beveridge

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will

be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Appendix 2. HER summary table

Site Code	Period	Name	HER Description	Easting	Northing
CRM001	Neolithic	Woolard's Pit (Neo)	Series of pits filled with black earth and grooved ware, flints and beakers.	609473	256002
CRM001	Bronze Age	Woolard's Pit (BA)	Bronze age cremation cemetery, pits, pottery and lithic implements.	609473	256002
CRM017	Bronze Age	Cropmarks of a ring ditch	Cropmarks of a ring ditch which may represent a ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow, 31m in diameter.	608988	257287
CRP 003	Bronze Age	Cropmarks of a partial ring ditch	Cropmarks of a partial ring ditch which may represent a ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow, 14m in diameter.	608926	257052
CRM 082	Bronze Age	Cropmark of two ring ditches	Cropmark of two ring ditches, probably ploughed out round barrows	610348	255981
CRM 001	Iron Age	Woolard's Pit (IA)	Rim and shoulder of `Halstatt' pot - West Harling group.	609473	256002
CRM 031	Roman	Findspot of a Roman brooch fragment.	Findspot of a trumpet-type brooch fragment; Upper bow only, heavily abraded, trumpet plain.	609000	256300
CRM 001	Roman	Woolard's Pit	A samian sherd was found in Woolard's Pit in 1937.	609473	256002
CRM 001	Roman	Woolard's Pit	Scatter of Roman sherds from south end of Woolard's Pit	609506	255906
CRM 066	Medieval	Meadow Cottage	16th century lobby entrance house	610856	257637
CRM 018	Medieval	Church of St Mary	Creeting St Mary church (rectory) and site of Benedictine Priory founded pre-1156 as a cell of St Mary of Bernay in Normandy.	609380	256700
CRM 005	Medieval	Church of Creeting All Saints	Church of Creeting All Saints (Rectory) (site of), pre-1245 to 1795.	609333	256681
CRM 006	Medieval	Priory and Church of Creeting St Olave	Priory and Church of Creeting St Olave (site of), 1087 to approx. 1660.	610010	257681
CRM 008	Medieval	Medieval moat	A probable medieval moat is now fragmentary. In 1880, it comprised three water-filled arms forming an open-ended rectangle. Only one arm remains.	610126	257150
CRM 011	Medieval	Possible medieval moat	Shown as large dog-leg pond like feature labelled 'moat' on OS 1880s and 1900s maps. Not really appearing as a moat on these or the 1840 tithe map, so possibly just a pond.	609611	256752
CRM 073	Medieval to post-medieval	Cropmark of a wide ditched rectangular enclosure	Cropmark of a wide ditched rectangular enclosure of possible medieval date	609129	256760
CRM 023	Post-medieval	Post mill	18th century to 20th century post mill, built circa 1796. Moved to CRM 024, circa 1880. First mapped 1783.	609534	255823
CRM 061	Post Medieval	Drift Cottage, Creeting St Mary	Evaluation trenching identified one pit of 17th/18th century date and one wall of 19th century date.	609512	256679
CRM Misc	Post-medieval	Copper alloy Portuguese moidore	A copper alloy Portuguese moidore, dating to the early to mid C18th, was found during metal detecting.	609360	256570
CRP 003	Unknown	Ring ditch cropmark of unknown date	Cropmark of a ring ditch, relatively fine, circa 15-20m in diameter.	608926	257027
CRM 062	Unknown	Human bone fragments, opposite Wollney Hall	Three fragments of human bone were recovered from the roadside bank west of St. Olave's Church.	609972	257662
CRM 036	Unknown	Creeting College Farm	Irregular enclosure of circa 220m by 250m, consisting of one large enclosure and additional surrounding cropmarks.	610265	256419
CRM 074	Unknown	Cropmark of a former field boundary	Cropmark of a former field boundary of unknown date	609124	256593
CRM 017	Unknown	Ring ditch cropmark of unknown date.	Cropmark of a ring ditch, circa 35m in diameter.	609000	257280
CRM 001	Unknown	Woolard's Pit	An undated hearth, 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep containing black earth, also ditch and posthole, see details.	609472	256002
CRM 042	Unknown	Building remains	Building remains, may relate to a possible building shown on the 1880s OS map, no longer extant.	610691	257473

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-294837

Project details	
Project name	Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of five trenches, was carried out at land adjacent 54 All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, in advance of development of the site. Archaeological features were identified in all five trenches. The evaluation has identified widespread evidence of medieval agricultural activity, and some evidence for medieval settlement in the wider vicinity of the site. The activity was characterised by northeast-southwest ditches, northwest-southeast ditches and two pits dating to between the 13th-14th centuries.
Project dates	Start: 15-11-2017 End: 17-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	0138/17 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	DAUB Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK CREETING ST MARY Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary
Postcode	IP6 8NF
Study area	0.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1002 5699 52.170624279154 1.071619803572 52 10 14 N 001 04 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 52.07m Max: 53.4m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	James Rolfe
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Michael Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hart Build Ltd

Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent 54 All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Douglas, C.
Other bibliographic details	2017/099
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	Paper bound A4 report

Appendix 4. Trench list

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Summary	Associated Contexts
1	20	NW-SE	Clay	0.36	Ditch [0003] Pit [0018] Pit [0020] Ditches [0008] and [0010]	0003, 0004, 0005, 0008, 0009, 0010, 0011, 0012, 0018, 0019, 0020, 0021
2	20	NE-SW	Clay	0.34	[0036] Ditch [0006] Ditch	0006, 0007, 0036, 0037
3	25	NW-SE	Clay	0.45	Ditch [0022] Ditch [0026] and [0028] Machine Slot Across [0022]	0022, 0023, 0025, 0026, 0027, 0028, 0029, 0024
4	20	NE-SW	Clay	0.42	Two parallel ditches [0013] and [0016] Medieval? Not much dating Some modern disturbance on surface; darker silty messy staining Daub found in ditch [0013] very fragmented Slag found in Ditch [0016]	0013, 0014, 0015, 0016, 0017
5	21	NW-SE	Clay	0.45	[0030] Ditch NE/SW containing one fill [0032] Ditch NE/SW three fills	0030, 0031, 0032, 0033, 0034, 0035

Appendix 5. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under
0001	0001	1-5	Topsoil	Layer	Mid brown plastic clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks & occasional small to mid-sized flint inclusions	Topsoil for all trenches (no finds)	-	-	0.28m-0.35m	0002	
0002	0002	1-5	Subsoil	Layer	Pale yellow brown plastic silty clay with moderate amounts of chalk flecks & occasional small flint inclusions.	Subsoil for all trenches	-	-	0.1m Max	0007, 0009, 0012, 0015, 0017, 0019, 0021, 0023, 0025, 0027	0001
0003	0003	1	Ditch	Cut	Curving linear running N-S. Vertical East side but W side unclear due to running under baulk. Base not fully excavated due to reaching maximum depth	Curving linear ditch that is possibly medieval & moated. Running under baulk. No finds.	0.24m	0.7m	0.24m		0004, 0005
0004	0003	1	Ditch	Slump fill	Light yellowish brown in claggy clay with firm compaction. Small to large inclusions of flint/stones. Clear clarity of basal fill & redeposited natural fill.	Fill of ditch [0003]	0.24m	0.7m	0.24m	0003	0005
0005	0003	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown with flecks of orange in fill. In solid firm clay. Small & large chalk & flint inclusions. Clear clarity on top fill.	Fill of ditch [0003] with medieval pottery & slag	1.7m	0.7m	0.72m	0003, 0004	
0006	0006	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear shaped feature on a northwest-southeast alignment. Bowl shaped profile with a concave base.	Linear feature to the NW of T2. Contained medieval pottery and animal bone. Disturbed by possible ploughing.	1m	0.8m	0.46m	NAT	0007
0007	0006	2	Ditch	Fill	Light beige-brown firm silty clay compaction. Frequent flint inclusions with a very diffuse clarity. Single fill through possible slump fill to NW side though severely disturbed if legitimate	Fill of ditch [0006]	1m	0.80m	0.46m	0006	0002
0008	0008	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan running NW-SE; bowl	Linear ditch cut with	0.86m	0.95m	0.33m		0009

					shaped profile and base. Truncated by [0010]	medieval finds.					
0009	0008	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown soil with chalk inclusions & firm compaction. Medium stone inclusions. Single fill, clear clarity. This fill is cut by [0010]	Fill of linear ditch.	0.86m	0.95m	0.33m	0008	0002 0010
0010	0010	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE. Concave sides and base. Truncating (0009)	Linear ditch that truncates [0008] & its fill (0009). Probably medieval in date.	0.12m	0.95m	0.08m		0011, 0012
0011	0010	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellowish-brown fill of chalky clay. Firm compaction small to medium stones. Clear clarity of basal fill. Possible redeposited natural fill.	Fill of ditch cut [0010]	0.12m	0.95m	0.08m	0010	0012
0012	0010	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown fill of clay soil. Firm compaction with occasional small to mediums stones. Clear clarity of top fill. This ditch is cutting (0009)	Fill of ditch [0010]	0.9m	0.95m	0.24m	0010, 0011	0002
0013	0013	4	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature North-East/Southwest aligned. Concave profile with a flattish base, containing two fills (0014) primary & (0015) secondary.	NE/SW ditch running parallel to ditch [0016] Two fills with daub on top of upper fill (0015)	>1.00m	1.06m	0.31m	NAT	0014
0014	0013	4	Ditch	Primary Fill	Primary fill of (0014) Dark greyish brown firm compact dark silty clay, some reddish mottling Occasional chalk nodules 5cm diameter moderate flint inclusions.	Primary fill of [0013]	>1m	1.06m	0.18m	0013	0015
0015	0013	4	Ditch	Secondary Fill	Secondary fill (0015) Dark greyish brown firm/compact silty clay with some reddish mottling. Frequent small chalk nodules & occasional flint.	Secondary fill of [0013]	>1m	0.64m	0.10m	0014	0002
0016	0016	4	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature roughly NE/SW in orientation. 45 Sloping side (NW beyond limits of excavation so not visible) Flat base & single fill.	NE/SW orientated ditch running parallel to [0013]	>1m	>1.14m	0.24m	NAT	0017

0017	0016	4	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay soil. Occasional chalk nodules & moderate flint inclusions. Single fill.	Fill of [0016] Contained animal bone & slag.	>1m	>1.14m	0.24m	0016	0002
0018	0018	1	Pit	Cut	Sub circular pit with concave profile. Moderately flat base. Possible relation to ditch to the NE of the pit.	Cut of probable Medieval waste pit.	0.9m	0.47m	0.23m	NAT	0019
0019	0018	1	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown with orange flecks in fill. Chalky clay. Firm compaction with occasional small to medium stones. Clear single fill.	Fill of [0018] Contained slag & medieval pot.	0.9m	0.47m	0.23m	0018	0002
0020	0020	1	Pit	Cut	Triangular shape in plan, concave in profile with a moderately flat base.	A triangular shape feature in the side of trench 1. Possible pit but unknown due to the feature going into the baulk. No finds.	0.36m	0.66m	0.08m	NAT	0021
0021	0020	1	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown chalky clay. Firm compaction with occasional small to medium stones. Single fill & diffuse clarity.	Fill of [0020]	0.36m	0.66m	0.08m	0020	0002
0022	0022	3	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW. Steep concave sides & slightly concave flat base.	Large machine-excavated ditch.	0.75m	4.2m	1.29m	NAT	0023
0023	0022	3	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill. Mid grey brown mottled with orange clay. Firm with occasional charcoal & chalk inclusions.	Basal fill of machine excavated ditch [0022]	0.75m	2.5m	0.3m	0022	0002, 0024
0024	0022	3	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey firm clay with frequent chalk flecks & occasional charcoal flecks. Rare small flint inclusions. Middle fill. Redeposited natural.	Middle fill of machine-excavated ditch [0022]		4.2m	1m	0023	0025
0025	0022	3	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown plastic clay with occasional chalk & charcoal flecks & one small flint.	Top fill of machine-excavated ditch [0022]		2.8m	0.64m	0024	0002
0026	0026	3	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW with shallow concave sides & a flat base.	Cut of ditch, possibly cut by [0028] but unclear.	1m ex	0.84m	0.20m	NAT	0027
0027	0026	3	Ditch	Fill	Pale yellow grey firm clay with occasional chalk & charcoal flecks	Fill of ditch [0026]	1m	0.84m	0.2m	0026	0002, 0028
0028	0028	3	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW with moderate concave sides & base. May cut ditch [0026]	Cut of ditch [0028]	1m ex	0.92m	0.36m	0027	0029
0029	0028	3	Ditch	Fill	Pale yellow grey firm clay with occasional chalk & charcoal flecks.	Fill of Ditch [0029]	1m	0.92m	0.36m	0028	

					Single fill						
0030	0030	5	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW with steep concave sides & base.	Cut of ditch [0030]	1m ex	1.05m	0.48m	NAT	0031
0031	0030	5	Ditch	Fill	Pale yellow brown firm clay with occasional chalk & charcoal flecks & occasional small flint inclusions. Single fill.	Fill of ditch [0030]	1m	1.05m	0.48m	0030	0002
0032	0032	5	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW with steep flat NW edge & Steep concave SE edge and a concave base	Cut of large ditch	1m	3.1m	0.95m	NAT	0033
0033	0032	5	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown with orange mottling. Firm silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Basal fill.	Basal fill of large ditch	1m	1.1m	0.39m	0032	0034
0034	0032	5	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey yellow firm clay with frequent chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks & occasional small sized flints.	Fill of [0032] containing pot, bone & quern.	1m	2.9m	0.59m	0033	0035
0035	0032	5	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown plastic clay with occasional charcoal & chalk flecks. Top fill.	Fill of [0032] containing ceramic building material	1m	2.2m	0.32m	0034	0002
0036	0036	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with a NW-SE Alignment. V-Shaped profile, moderately flat base. Ditch cut into natural.	V-Shaped ditch running NW-SE.	0.62m	2.2m	0.94m	NAT	0037
0037	0036	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown, chalky clay. Firm compaction with occasional small to medium stones. Clear single fill.	Fill of [0036]. Containing medieval pot & bone.	0.62m	2.2m	0.94m	0036	0002

Appendix 6. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Slag		Lava/Quernstone		Animal bone		Shell		Spotdate	Samples
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	**No**	**Wt/g**	**No**	**Wt/g**		
0005	18	143					3	1038			34	103	5	7	Med	1
0007	18	175									1	4			Med	
0009	60	725									1	1	4	47	Med	3
0011	23	405													Med	
0012	82	615					2	217			7	244	3	63	Med	2
0017	1	8	1	55							3	17			Med	
0019	3	6					5	441							Med	
0031					1	9					1	45				
0033	1	18									1	12	1	6	Med	4
0034	2	25							9	148	1	190			Med	
0035			1	53												
0037	2	11	2	6							3	15			Med	

Appendix 7. Pottery summary catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
0005	EMW			1	1	1		11th–12th c.
0005	HOLL			2	18	2		13th–14th c.?
0005	MCW1			2	7	1		12th–14th c.
0005	MCW2			9	52	1		12th–14th c.
0005	UPG1			1	1	1		Med
0005	UPG1	Jug		3	64	1		Med
0007	EMW			1	1	1		11th–12th c.
0007	HOLG			1	18	1		L.13th–E.14th c.
0007	HOLL			1	10	1		13th–14th c.?
0007	HOLL	Bowl	THEV	1	40	1	13-14	13th–14th c.?
0007	MCW3			13	83	3		12th–14th c.
0007	MCW3	Bowl	SQBD	1	23	1	13-14	12th–14th c.
0009	COLC			5	34	2		L.13th–M.16th c.
0009	EMW			2	5	1		11th–12th c.
0009	HOLL			29	416	14		13th–14th c.?
0009	HOLL	Jar	EVSQ	2	25	2	13-14	13th–14th c.?
0009	MCW2			13	153	1		12th–14th c.
0009	MCW2			1	41	1	14?	12th–14th c.
0009	MCW3			6	38	6		12th–14th c.
0009	MCWG			1	10	1		L.11th–13th c?
0009	MCWM			1	3	1		12th–14th c.
0011	HOLL	Bowl	EVSQ	1	16	1	13-14	13th–14th c.?
0011	MCW3			1	23	1		12th–14th c.
0011	MCW4			20	365	1		12th–14th c.
0011	MCW5			1	1	1		12th-14th c.
0012	EMWG			2	16	1		11th–12th c.
0012	HCW			1	18	1		L.12th–13th c.
0012	HFW1			1	2	1		M.12th–M.13th c.
0012	HOLG			1	4	1		L.13th–E.14th c.
0012	HOLL			15	100	12		13th–14th c.?
0012	HOLL	Bowl	COMP	1	26	1	14?	13th–14th c.?
0012	HOLL	Bowl	EVSQ	1	15	1	13-14	13th–14th c.?
0012	HOLL	Jar	THEV	2	21	1	13-14	13th–14th c.?
0012	HOLLCP			3	19	2		13th-14th c.?
0012	MCW1			5	11	5		12th–14th c.
0012	MCW2			2	17	1		12th–14th c.
0012	MCW3			10	97	9		12th–14th c.
0012	MCW5			29	162	1		12th-14th c.
0012	MCW6			5	57	2		12th-14th c.
0012	MCWC			2	22	1		12th–14th c.
0012	MCWG			1	18	1		L.11th–13th c?
0012	MCWM			1	10	1		12th–14th c.
0017	EMWC			1	8	1		11th–12th c.
0019	EMW			1	1	1		11th–12th c.
0019	HOLL			2	5	1		13th–14th c.?
0033	UNHM			1	18	1	E/MSax??	
0034	HOLL			1	1	1		13th–14th c.?
0034	THET		1	1	24	1	11	10th–11th c.
0037	HOLG			1	2	1		L.13th–E.14th c.
0037	HOLL			1	9	1		13th–14th c.?

Key: Rims: COMP – complex late square-beaded; EVSQ – everted square beaded; SQBD – square beaded; THEV – thickened everted

Appendix 8. Catalogue of ceramic building material

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Comments	Date
0017	fscp	RBT	1	55	++			23		Possible pawprint, but too abraded to be certain	Roman
0031	fsfe	UN	1	9	++					no surfaces	undated
0035	fs	RTP	1	53	+				thin		post-medieval
0037	fsfe	UN	1	5	++					no surfaces	undated
0037	fs	UN	1	1	+					poss fired clay – rounded surfaces	undated

Key – fabrics: fs – fine sandy; fsfe – fs with ferrous inclusions; fscp – fs with clay pellets.

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