Cotswold Archaeology

Land North-East of Flordon Road, Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Firstfield Property Ltd.

CA Project: SU0120
CA Report: SU0120_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-386180
HER Ref: CRM 123

July 2020

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land North-East of Flordon Road
Location:	Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk
NGR:	609942 254990
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	16–18 June 2020
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In June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land North-East of Flordon Road at Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk. A total of thirteen trenches were excavated.

Archaeological features dating to the Neolithic-Bronze Age were identified in trenches located towards the northern corner of the site; two gullies and two possible pits. A small finds assemblage comprising ten sherds of pottery and seventeen struck flint flakes were recovered from these features. All four features were cut into a fine, loose sand natural substrate which was only observed in these three trenches with the natural substrate elsewhere on site comprising mottled chalk and silt patches. Colluvium was identified up to 0.5m in thickness in three trenches; no archaeology was observed truncating the colluvium or being sealed by it. The prehistoric activity appears ephemeral in nature and likely relates to extensive prehistoric activity recorded elsewhere in the vicinity of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land North-East of Flordon Road at Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 609942 254990; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken for Firstfield Property Ltd.

1.2. Mid Suffolk District Council has granted full planning permission for a 'Mixed use Development' comprising three detached residential dwellings and associated garages, six small industrial units and one main industrial unit with access, parking, landscaping and boundary development (planning ref: DC/19/00301). Conditions 18 and 19 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

1.3. The scope of the required archaeological works is detailed in a Brief prepared by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and dated 26th of November 2019. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CA (WSI; Boulter 2020; Appendix E) and approved by James Rolfe.

1.4. The evaluation was also carried out in line with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated June 2020), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2019), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.5. The *c.*1.44 hectares site is positioned on a shallow south-west facing slope overlooking the valley of the River Gipping to the west. The highest point of the site lies at 34m AOD in the eastern corner of the site and the lowest point at 28m AOD in the western corner. The site is bounded by the A14 to the north, Flordon Road to the south, with residential buildings to the west and an open field to the east that, like the site itself, is currently pasture.

1.6. The surface geology comprises Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel, superficial deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacigenic in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater and can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary Period. The underlying bedrock comprises Newhaven Chalk Formation, Chalk a sedimentary rock formed approximately 72 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. They are biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coccoliths), forming distinctive beds (BGS 2020).

1.7. The observed geology was a mixture of chalk, mottled chalk and mid orangey brown silt patches and light yellowish brown, fine sand which was locally recorded in three trenches in the northernmost corner of the site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. This section has been compiled with information obtained through a 1km radius search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), as well as from other readily available sources.

2.2. The Brief (Rolfe 2019) states that the site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to a number of cropmarks representing the remains of prehistoric burial monuments (CRM 019, 021, 022, 071) and an enclosed prehistoric settlement (CRM 020) along with a Roman metalwork scatter (CRM 048). As a consequence, there was considered to be the potential for the discovery of previously unknown below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which are present.

Prehistoric

2.3. HER ref. BRK 119 located *c*.530m south-southwest of the site records the Palaeolithic remains of a rhinocerous and a Levallois Tortoise core flake recovered

from a pit excavated in 1972 and CRM 027 located *c.*915m southeast of the site details a ring ditch and an assemblage of 232 worked flints recovered from the trenching of the aforementioned ring ditch. A cropmark identifies the location of the ring ditch which is believed to be a ploughed out prehistoric round barrow. Undated cropmarks of additional ring ditches are visible within the vicinity of the site; CRM 013 *c.*390m west-southwest, CRM 019 *c.*430m southeast, CRM 020, 021 and 022 immediately north of CRM 019.

2.4. An Iron Age gold quarter stater coin of Cunobeline (CRM 035) was also located within the vicinity of the undated ring ditches. Cropmarks of another undated ring ditch (CRM 071) and a series of field boundary ditches (CRM 076) of unknown date are also visible immediately west of the site.

2.5. The undated ring ditches or circular enclosures have been included in this section because of their location in relation to ring ditch CRM 027 and within an identified prehistoric landscape. Prior to the excavation of Phase Two of the Anglian Water pipeline for the nearby Cedars Park development a programme of fieldwalking was undertaken. This fieldwalking (CRM 058) covered land immediately southwest of the site where twenty-three struck flint flakes were recovered, the majority of which were Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in date. However, a blade believed to be either Neolithic or Mesolithic was also identified.

Roman

2.6. Two Roman brooches (CRM 048 and 055) and two scatters; one of six (CRM 051) and one of twelve (CRM 048) Roman coins have been recovered through metal detecting within the vicinity of the site. In addition, a follis of Diocletian (CRM 016) was recovered *c.*280m northwest of the site, two further scatters of Roman coins (CRM 035, *c.*430m and CRM 046 *c.*1km southeast) have also been metal detected within the vicinity of the site.

2.7. The Roman Settlement of *Combretovium*, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SF 89), is located nearby in Coddenham. It was an open settlement, *c.*60ha in size and was occupied from the late Iron Age and Claudian periods through to the mid-4th century (Historic England 2020), the Roman road between Colchester Colchester (*Camulodunum*) to Caistor St Edmund (*Venta Icenorum*) passed through the settlement and two forts have been identified. Although there is no evidence for permanent settlement in Creeting St. Mary and nearby Needham Market during the

Roman period, the close proximity to *Combretovium* therefore means it would not be unusual to find a background level of Roman cultural material within the vicinity of the site.

Saxon

2.8. The present settlement of Creeting St. Mary is likely to have originated during the Saxon period. Creeting (inclusive of All Saints, St. Mary and St. Olave) was included in the Domesday survey (1086) and referred to as *Cratingas*. The settlement at this time had a population of 82.5 households, which put it within the largest twenty percent of settlements recorded in Domesday and was held by the abbey of Grestain with the tenant-in-chief being Count Robert of Mortain (Open Domesday 2020).

2.9. Findspots dating to this period include brooches a buckle and a furniture fitting most likely found within a cemetery (CRM 043).

Medieval

2.10. 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. It was dissolved pre-1414 and possessions were granted to Eton College in 1462. The present church has a Norman south doorway and a 15th century porch with later 1884-87 re-modelling work on the west tower and a north aisle (CRM 018; Cuthbert and Sommers 2018).

2.11. The Church of Creeting All Saints was built pre-1245 and existed until around 1795 (CRM 005). It was mapped by Hodskinson in 1783. The Priory and Church of Creeting St. Olave existed from 1087 to approximately 1660 (CRM 006; Cuthbert and Sommers 2018).

2.12. Medieval findspots identified within the vicinity of the Development area (DA) include a scatter of seventeen silver coins and a copper alloy buckle (CRM 051), two lead seal matrices (CRM 055), four silver coins (CRM 035), three silver pennies found at Bosmere Hall (CRM 046) and a scatter of metalwork including silver coins and seven buckles (CRM 048).

2.13. Furthermore, twelve sherds of medieval/early post-medieval pottery were recovered during the aforementioned fieldwalking survey (CRM 058) immediately southwest of the site.

Post-medieval

2.14. A water mill formerly known as Barking Mill and now as Bosmere Mill, constructed in the late 18th/early 19th century, is located on Coddenham road south-southwest of the DA. Creeting St. Mary Windmill was originally built in 1796 but later (*c.*1860) dismantled and re-erected at what is now known as Alder Carr Farm, west of the site between the DA and modern Needham Market with further restoration in 1995. An additional watermill known as Hawk's Mill was built in 1884 and is located on the edge of Needham market near to the aforementioned Alder Carr Farm. The presence of these mills demonstrates the level of industry taking place within the vicinity of the site from the 18th century onwards.

2.15. Creeting St. Mary is located 1.5 miles northeast of modern-day Needham Market, the site is equidistant between the centre of Creeting St. Mary and Needham Market. Needham Market expanded considerably following the canalisation of the River Gipping and the addition of the railway line during the 18th century this led to sprawl towards Creeting St. Mary.

2.16. Analysis of OS mapping shows that apart from the construction of A14 across the northeast end of the field, its boundary has not changed (Old Maps 2020).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014, updated 2020), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, revised 2019).

3.2. Aims specific to the SCCAS Brief were to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of thirteen 1.8m wide by x 30m long trenches (Fig. 2).

4.2. The trenches were located in a grid to provide a representative sample of the whole field as no geophysical survey had been undertaken prior to excavation. Three trenches (8, 10 and 11) had to be altered slightly to avoid existing field boundaries.

4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and three samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.7. CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the project archive. In addition, a digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

4.8. A summary of information from this project will be entered onto the OASIS online database (Ref. cotswold2-386180) of archaeological projects in Britain (Appendix D).

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A and the trenches in Appendix B. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix C.

Thirteen trenches were excavated with archaeological features identified and investigated in three of these trenches. Colluvium was present in Trenches 5, 8 and 13 (Figs. 2 and 7) and was machine excavated to establish if it was sealing archaeological features; it was not. A table of the blank tranches can be seen below:

Trench Number	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Max. depth to Natural (m)
4	31	N-S	0.30	0.70
5	32	E-W	0.35	1.45
6	30	N-S	0.25	0.55
7	30	E-W	0.24	0.60
8	30	E-W	0.25	0.90
9	30	N-S	0.30	0.50
10	30	E-W	0.40	0.540
11	30	NW-SE	0.28	0.40
12	30	N-S	0.20	0.60
13	27	N-S	0.28	0.90

Table 1 Blank trenches

5.2. All of the trenches were extensively metal detected. Only one pre-modern metal find was identified; a complete worn token, most likely dating to the 17th century of half penny size (RA 1), recovered from the topsoil in Trench 12.

Trench 1 (Figs. 2, 3 and 4)

5.3. Trench 1 was located in the northernmost corner of the site and was orientated north to south, measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width, with a maximum excavated depth of 1.3m in a sondage cut into the natural geology at the northern end of the trench. Topsoil (100), comprising a mid-greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions, was present at a thickness of 0.2m throughout the trench. The subsoil (102), comprising a mid-reddish brown silty sand, averaged 0.5m in thickness. The natural substrate (103) comprised a light orangish yellow, fine sand, which had occasional gravel patches at the southern end of the trench. Two gullies were investigated in this trench.

5.4. A possible hammerstone (RA 2) was recovered from the interface between the subsoil (101) and the natural substrate (102) very near to gully 103.

Gully 103

5.5. Gully 103 was located *c.*8.8m from the northern end of the trench and was orientated northwest to southeast. The gully measured 0.7m in width with a depth of 0.13m and had a steep sloping side on the northern edge and a gradual sloping side on the southern edge which led to a concave base. The gully contained a single naturally accumulated fill (104) which comprised a mid-brownish grey, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions and yielded seven sherds of Bronze Age pottery and a single struck flint flake of probable Neolithic-Bronze Age date.

Gully 105

5.6. Gully 105 was located *c.*3.5m north of gully 103 and was orientated east to west, a slightly differently alignment to the other feature. It measured 0.38m in width, 0.15m in depth and had a 'U-shaped' profile with steep sloping sides leading to a concave base. The gully contained a single natural accumulation fill (106) which comprised a mid-greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare small stone inclusions and had a large redeposited natural chalky clay patch visible in west facing section. A single, small, likely Bronze Age struck flint flake was recovered from the fill of the gully.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 and 5)

5.7. Trench 2 was located *c.*23m southwest of Trench 1 and was also orientated north to south. The trench measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and exhibited a similar sequence of topsoil (200), subsoil (201) and natural substrate (203) to that

observed in Trench 1. The average topsoil thickness was 0.35m and the maximum depth of the trench was 1.3m. A single pit was identified in this trench.

Pit 203

5.8. Pit 203 was located 5m from the northern end of the trench, it appeared sub-circular where visible in plan and extended beyond the western edge of the trench. The pit measured 0.8m in length, 0.5m+ in width and 0.36m in depth and had steep, near vertical sides which led to mildly concave base. The pit contained a single fill (204) which appears to have accumulated naturally and comprised a light brownish grey, fine, loose silty sand with occasional patches of natural light yellow sand and occasional small stone inclusions. Eight pieces of struck flint were recovered from the feature, all of which are likely to be Neolithic-Bronze Age in date.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 and 6)

5.9. Trench 3 was located *c.*11.2m to the east of Trench 2 and was orientated east to west. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width. The topsoil (300) and subsoil (301) were the similar to that observed in Trenches 1 and 2. The natural substrate (302) changed approximately halfway along the trench; at the western end it was the same fine sand as visible in Trenches 1 and 2 while at the eastern end it changed to the mottled chalk and mid orangish brown silt patches visible across the rest of the site in Trenches 4 - 13. One feature, a pit (303) was recorded.

Pit 303

5.10. Pit 303 was located 1.7m from the western end of the trench, it had an irregular shape in plan with irregular sides, an undulating base and, was interpreted potentially as a tree throw and not a deliberately cut feature. It measured 1.71m+ in length, 1.2m in width and 0.35m in depth and was orientated north to south, with the southern end extending just beyond the edge of The trench. The feature contained a single naturally accumulated fill (304) which comprised a mid-brownish grey, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions and had a diffuse horizon with the natural substrate (302). Three sherds of Neolithic-Bronze Age pottery and a struck flint flake were recovered from the surface of the feature and given a separate context number (305) as it was uncertain if they were derived from the feature or the overlying subsoil. In addition, five flint flakes were recovered from the fill of the feature, all thought to be later prehistoric in date.

6. THE FINDS

6.1. Only a small artefactual assemblage was recovered from the evaluation, with finds present in three of the thirteen trenches. A breakdown of the bulk finds is presented as Table 1 in Appendix C. A single plant macrofossil sample was also taken.

6.2. The pottery and flint suggest limited activity dating to the period spanning the Neolithic to Bronze Age period. The likelihood, based on the artefacts, is that this occurred during the Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age.

Pottery

6.3. A small quantity of prehistoric pottery was recovered from two contexts. The ceramics were fully recorded, and a catalogue is presented as Table 2 in Appendix C.

6.4. Seven sherds of pottery (15g) were found in fill 104 of gully 103 in Trench 1. They are hand-made thick undecorated sherds which contain coarse grog-temper, and date to the Bronze Age.

6.5. A further three pottery fragments (7g) were recovered as surface finds from 305, a possible pit in Trench 3. There is a small rim consisting of three sherds made from a hand-made flint-tempered fabric which is grey-brown in colour. It is smoothed internally as well as over the slightly flattened rim. The exterior surface exhibits indentations from stab and/or possible finger-tip decoration. The pottery is unlikely to date to after the later Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age, but it is difficult to date closely. The rim shape does not appear to be typical of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware and the presence and nature of the decoration on the rim exterior suggests a Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age or Middle Bronze Age date.

Lithics

6.6. A total of seventeen worked flints (103g) was recovered by hand excavation and during processing bulk soil samples of six deposits. The flint was fully catalogued (Appendix C, Table 3). The small assemblage contained twelve flakes, two utilised flakes and three blades. Only two contexts contained more than single struck flints with this material relatively undamaged and considered to be Neolithic to Bronze Age in date.

6.7. The earliest struck flint was recovered from fill 204 (Pit 203, Trench 2) and is probably Neolithic to Bronze Age in date. These flints including the utilised and denticulated flakes are fine and fresh, showing some patination, and are characteristic of assemblages dating to the Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age periods (Edmonds 1995).

6.8. The remaining single struck flints recovered from features also suggest similar dates to that of fill 204, likely being Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. Overall the assemblage suggests a low level of prehistoric flint utilisation in the area, in the Late Neolithic to Bronze Age periods.

Heat-altered flint

6.9. Two small pieces of heat-altered flint (2g), one a struck flake, were recovered from Sample 1 (fill of gully 104). The struck piece may suggest that either flint was being worked near to a heat source or more likely that the struck flint was residual within an accidently heat-altered deposit.

Registered artefacts (RA)

6.10. Two registered artefacts were recovered from the evaluation. They have been fully catalogued with the assistance of low-powered magnification but without radiographs. A catalogue listing is provided as Appendix C Table 5. The overall condition of the objects is fair, with the copper alloy item displaying a characteristic green patina and some corrosion products.

6.11. The copper alloy object (RA1) was collected during the metal detecting of the topsoil layer in Trench 12. It is a complete worn token, most likely to date to the 17th century of half penny size. Obscured detail prevents precise identification. As there was no authorised copper alloy coinage between 1648 and 1672 traders and towns established their own versions of small change (Mitchell and Reeds, 1990, 217). The obverse shows a bust, possibly facing right, worn. The inscription around the edge is partially legible: [ ] EXIIIIMO DEI [ ]. The reverse has an inscription in the centre reading DIA/FRANCE above three fleur de lis.

6.12. A stone artefact (RA2) was hand collected from the subsoil layer in Trench 1. It is oval in shape and made from a sedimentary conglomerate with very heavy pitting on two surfaces. It is possibly a hammerstone, of uncertain date.

6.13. The assemblage of registered artefacts is small and of limited value in assisting with the dating or in understanding the function of the site. The objects are likely to have entered the archaeological record as casual losses on a site that was primarily pastoral in nature.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Introduction and Methods

7.1. A single bulk sample, of 30 litres, was taken from fill (104) of gully 103. The sample was processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

7.2. The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification. The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry, any artefacts recovered were retained for inclusion in the bulk finds total.

Results

7.3. The flot volume recovered was small at 5ml with fibrous rootlets common. However, this material has been disregarded as modern and intrusive to the sampled context.

7.4. Wood charcoal fragments were rare, those observed were too small to be suitable for radiocarbon dating or species identification. This material, although sparse, may represent settlement detritus that has become incorporated within the backfill of the archaeological features, perhaps through the actions of wind, water or trample.

7.5. Uncharred plant remains were present in low numbers knotweed family (Polygonaceae), clovers/medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) and speedwells (*Veronica* sp.) were observed, however, as these were all uncharred and unabraded they are considered be modern and intrusive.

7.6. Small fragments of coal and possible vitrified organic material may be present due to agricultural activity in the area, particularly the use of steam powered machinery or manuring, this material is also considered to be intrusive within the backfill of the archaeological feature.

Conclusions

7.7. The material recovered from the sample is too sparse to draw any conclusions beyond the fact that possible settlement or modern agricultural activities may have been taking place in the wider landscape. The sample contained no identifiable material and offers no information of value to the results of this current evaluation. However, if further interventions are planned on the site, it is recommended that bulk sampling should be carried out from well-sealed and well-dated contexts with a view to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence on this site.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. The evaluation trenching has successfully defined the character, significance and deposit model of the heritage assets present within the development site

8.2. Two gullies and two possible pits were present in the three trenches exhibiting a sandy natural substrate (Trenches 1, 2 and 3); no archaeology was present in the trenches with the mottled chalk and silt natural. The finds dating suggests that the site holds limited evidence for prehistoric (Neolithic/Bronze Age) activity that may be peripheral to more concentrated and significant deposits known from the wider area.

Deposit model

8.3. A similar topsoil deposit with a thickness varying between 0.2m and 0.4m was visible throughout the site. Subsoil with a thickness varying between 0.14m and 0.6m was present in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13, no subsoil was visible in Trenches 9, 10 and 11 suggesting that these parts of the site have been truncated at some point. Colluvium was present in the western ends of Trenches 5, 8 and the southern end of 13, these trenches were at the base of the slope which dominated the field; Trenches 5 and 8 in the western corner of the field and Trench 13 in the eastern corner. The colluvium was machine excavated, no archaeology was visible either truncating the colluvium or sealed by it.

Prehistoric: Neolithic-Bronze Age

8.4. All four excavated features on site were identified as potentially being Neolithic-Bronze Age in date. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from a gully in Trench 1 and the surface of a pit in Trench 3 and struck flint dated as either broadly later prehistoric or Neolithic-Bronze Age was identified within the fills of all four features.

The features were clustered in the northern corner of the site, the only area where a fine, sandy natural substrate was present overlying the chalk and silt substrate which was present elsewhere. This suggests that a low level of prehistoric activity had taken place within this part of the site, possibly relating to more significant activity in the wider area.

8.5. The function of the pits is unknown while the gullies likely served as boundaries that may have shifted slightly over time, as demonstrated by the different alignments.

8.6. Considerable prehistoric activity has already been recorded within the locale of the site (see sections 2.3 – 2.5). It is therefore possible that the features investigated on site could be related to this activity. These features were confined to one distinct area of the site, the rest of the field was void of archaeology and therefore development poses a very low risk within the DA as a whole. The prehistoric features were sealed by approximately 1m of overburden (topsoil and subsoil), they were very shallow and ephemeral in nature and only limited finds were recovered from them, which were potentially residual.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Rhiannon Gardiner, assisted by Rui Oliveira. This report was written by Rhiannon Gardiner and edited by Stuart Boulter. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Stephen Benfield, Mike Green, Ruth Beveridge and Anna West. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled by and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Boulter.

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Old Maps 2020: https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/609940/254991/12/100955 Accessed 3rd June 2020

Open Domesday 2020: https://opendomesday.org/place/XX0000/creeting-all-saints-st-mary-and-st-olave/ Accessed 3rd June 2020

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Trench	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
100	1	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions			0.2	Topsoil
101	1	Layer		Mid reddish-brown silty sand			0.5	Subsoil
102	1	Layer		Light orangish yellow, fine sand				Natural
103	1	Cut		Linear shape in plan orientated SE-NW with steep sloping side on north edge and gradual sloping side on south edge leading to a mildly concave base		0.7	0.13	Shallow gully
104	1	Fill	103	Mid brownish grey, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions		0.7	0.13	Accumulation fill of gully 103
105	1	Cut		Linear in plan orientated E-W with a 'U-shaped' profile, steep, concave sides leading to a concave base		0.38	0.15	Undated gully
106	1	Fill	106	Mid greyish brown, loose silty sand with rare small stone inclusions, large redeposited natural chalky clay patch visible in west facing section		0.38	0.15	Accumulation fill of gully 105
200	2	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions			0.35	Topsoil
201	2	Layer		Mid reddish-brown silty sand			0.58	Subsoil
202	2	Layer		Light orangish yellow, fine sand				Natural

Context Number	Trench	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
203	2	Cut		Extends beyond western L.O.E, but appears to be sub-circular in plan, approximately half visible. Vertical, straight side on southern edge and steep, concave side on northern edge, leading to a mildly concave base.	0.8	0.5+	0.36	Possible pit, prehistoric gullies visible in Trench 1, north of this trench. Could be a natural feature, undated.
204	2	Fill	203	Light brownish grey, fine, loose silty sand with occasional patches of natural light-yellow sand and occasional small stone inclusions	0.8	0.5+	0.36	Accumulation fill of possible pit 203
300	3	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions			0.3	Topsoil
301	3	Layer		Mid reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fleck inclusions			0.6	Subsoil
302	3	Layer		Mottled chalk and reddish-brown silt patches				Natural
303	3	Cut		Extends beyond southern LOE, where visible has a sub-oval shape in plan with undulating sides leading to an irregular base	1.71+	1.2	0.35	Possible pit, possible natural feature

Context Number	Trench	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
304	3	Fill	303	Mid-brownish grey, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions and diffuse horizon with the natural	1.71+	1.2	0.35	Accumulation fill
305	3	Other	303	Surface finds for 303/304				Surface finds from 303/304
400	4	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions			0.3	Topsoil
401	4	Layer		Mid reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fleck inclusions			0.4	Subsoil
402	4	Layer		Mottled chalk and reddish-brown silt patches				Natural
500	5	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions			0.35	Topsoil
501	5	Layer		Mid reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fleck inclusions			0.6	Subsoil
502	5	Layer		Dark orangish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions			0.5	Colluvium
503	5	Layer		Mottled chalk and reddish-brown silt patches				Natural
600	6	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions			0.25	Topsoil
601	6	Layer		Mid reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fleck inclusions			0.3	Subsoil

Context Number	Trench	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
602	6	Layer		Mottled chalk and reddish-brown silt patches				Natural
700	7	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions			0.27	Topsoil
701	7	Layer		Mid reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fleck inclusions			0.26	Subsoil
702	7	Layer		Mottled chalk and reddish-brown silt patches				Natural
800	8	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions			0.25	Topsoil
801	8	Layer		Mid reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fleck inclusions			0.25	Subsoil
802	8	Layer		Dark orangish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions			0.4	Colluvium
803	8	Layer		Mottled chalk and reddish-brown silt patches				Natural
900	9	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions				Topsoil
901	9	Layer		Mottled chalk and reddish-brown silt patches			0.3	Natural
1000	10	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions			0.4	Topsoil

Context Number	Trench	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
1001	10	Layer		Mottled chalk and reddish-brown silt patches				Natural
1100	11	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions			0.28	Topsoil
1101	11	Layer		Mottled chalk and reddish-brown silt patches				Natural
1200	12	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions			0.2	Topsoil
1201	12	Layer		Mid reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fleck inclusions			0.14	Subsoil
1202	12	Layer		Mottled chalk and reddish-brown silt patches				Natural
1300	13	Layer		Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate small-medium stone inclusions			0.28	Topsoil
1301	13	Layer		Mid reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fleck inclusions			0.27	Subsoil
1302	13	Layer		Mottled chalk and reddish-brown silt patches				Natural

APPENDIX B: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth (m)	Max. depth to Natural (m)	Description
1	30	N-S	Light brownish yellow, fine sand	0.4	1.3	Large rabbit burrow in centre of trench. Sondage at north of trench to establish depth of sand overlying mottled chalk and silt natural. Long patch of natural gravel at south of trench. Two shallow gullies at north end of the trench
2	30	N-S	Light brownish yellow, fine sand	0.35	1.3	Pit [203] in centre of trench extending beyond west LOE
3	30	E-W	Mid orangish brown sand at west end, patchy chalk and silt at east end. Pit at west end of trench	0.3	0.9	Pit [303] at west end of trench
4	31	N-S	Mixture of chalk and silt patches	0.3	0.7	
5	32	E-W	Mixture of chalk and silt patches	0.35	1.45	Colluvium 0.5m thick at west end of the trench Depth 0.4m at east end of the trench
6	30	N-S	Mottled chalk and silt patches	0.25	0.55	
7	30	E-W	Mottled chalk and silt patches	0.24	0.6	
8	30	E-W	Mottled chalk and silt patches	0.25	0.9	Colluvium 0.5m thick at west end of the trench Depth 0.4m at east end of the trench
9	30	N-S	Mottled chalk and silt patches	0.3	0.5	
10	30	E-W	Mottled chalk and silt patches	0.4	0.54	
11	30	NW-SE	Mottled chalk and silt patches	0.28	0.4	
12	30	N-S	Mottled chalk and silt patches	0.2	0.6	
13	27	N-S	Mottled chalk and silt patches	0.28	0.9	Possible silt patch or colluvium investigated at south end - Most likely large silt patch

APPENDIX C: THE FINDS

Context	Pottery		Worked Flint		Spotdate	Sample No.	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g			
101			1	17	L Preh		
104	7	15			Preh	1	Heat-altered flint
106			1	7	?BA		
204			8	26	Neo-BA		
304			5	46	Pre		
305	3	7	1	7	Preh		

Table 1. Bulk finds

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wg	ENV	Comments	Fabric date
0104	Preh	HMG			b	7	15	1		BA
0305	Preh	HMF		Stabbing, and/or fingertip	r	3	7	1	Slightly flattened rim; damaged.	L Neo-EBA or MBA

Table 2. Prehistoric pottery

Context	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L Type	Category	Description	No.	Wt/g.
101	1	Layer	Subsoil	Flake	Large damaged flake, no patination. Squat. Hard hammer strike. Later prehistoric.	1	18
104 (Sample 1)	1	103	Gully	Flake	Small thin heat-altered broken flake. Neo-BA	1	1
106	1	105	Gully	Flake	Small flake with previous flake scars, crude. Hard hammer strike. No patination or edge damage. Likely Bronze Age	1	7
204	2	203	Pit	Flake	Two small and one large thick flake, moderate to no patination and no edge damage. Hard hammer strike. Neo-BA	3	8
204	2	203	Pit	Utilised flake	Two utilised thin mid-sized flakes, moderate to no patination and no edge damage. One denticulated and one with possible use ware. Neo-BA	2	9
204	2	203	Pit	Blade	Three small thick crude blades, one heat-altered. Moderate to no patination and no edge damage. Some possible use-ware on one. Neo-BA	3	8

Context	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L Type	Category	Description	No.	Wt/g.
304	3	303	Pit/ tree throw	Flake	Crude primary and secondary flakes. Some edge damage and light patination. Later prehistoric. Possibly residual.	5	46
305	3	303	Surface finds	Flake	Naturally polished thick broken flake with heavy edge damage. Residual and undiagnostic.	1	6
Total						**17**	**103**

Table 3. Struck flint

Context	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L Type	Description	No.	Wt/g.
104 (Sample 1)	1	103	Gully	Two small pieces of high temperature heat-altered flint.	2	1
Total					**2**	**1**

Table 4. Heat altered flint

RA No	Context No	Object	Materia	Frag No	Wt/g.	Description	Period
1	1200	Coin/ Token	Copper alloy	1	2.8	Complete, worn token. Obverse: possible bust facing right, worn. Inscription around the edge is partially legible EXIIIIMO DEI? Reverse: inscription in centre DIA/FRANCE above 3 fleur de lis.	P-med
2	101	Hammer-stone	Stone	1	242	Oval sedimentary conglomerate possible hammerstone with heavy pitting on two surfaces c.50%. Pitting is extremely heavy and has removed the other smoothed surfaces. Undiagnostic hammer-stone and not closely datable.	?undate

Table 5. Registered Accessions

APPENDIX D: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: cotswold2-386180

Project details

Project name	Land North-East of Flordon Road, Creeting St. Mary
Short description of the project	In June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land North-East of Flordon Road at Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk. A total of thirteen trenches were excavated. Archaeological features dating to the Neolithic-Bronze Age were identified in these trenches in the northern corner of the site; two gullies and two possible pits. A small finds assemblage comprising ten sherds of pottery and seventeen struck flint flakes were recovered from these features. All four features were cut into a fine, loose sand natural substrate which was sonly observed in these three trenches, the natural substrate elsewhere on site comprised mottled chalk and silt patches. Colluvium was identified up to 0.5m in thickness in three trenches, no archaeology was observed truncated the colluvium or being sealed by it. The prehistoric activity on site appears ephemeral in nature and likely relates to extensive prehistoric activity ranging between the Palaeolithic and the Iron Age already recorded in the area.
Project dates	Start: 16-06-2020 End: 18-06-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CRM 123 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/19/00301 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SU0120 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	GULLY Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	''Sample Trenches''
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
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 North-East of Flordon Road, Creeting St Mary
Postcode	IP6 8NH
Study area	1.44 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 097 551 52.153777246648 1.065779542282 52 09 13 N 001 03 56 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28m Max: 34m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk)
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Rhiannon Gardiner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Firstfield Property Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Physical Archive ID	CRM 123
Physical Contents	''Ceramics'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Archive ID	CRM 123
Digital Contents	''none''
Digital Media available	''Database'',''GIS'',''Images raster / digital photography'',''Survey'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Paper Archive ID	CRM 123
Paper Contents	''none''
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Drawing'',''Report'',''Section'',''Survey '',''Unpublished Text''

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land North East of Flordon Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Gardiner, R
Other bibliographic details	SU0120_1
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 wire bound report with full colour images
Entered by	Rhiannon Gardiner (rhiannon.gardiner@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	16 July 2020

Cotswold Archaeology

Land North-East of Flordon Road, Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

for
Firstfield Property Ltd.

OASIS ID: cotswold2-386180
HER Ref: CRM 123

February 2020

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

Land North-East of Flordon Road
Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0120
OASIS ID: cotswold2-386180
HER reference: CRM 123

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	26/02/20	S. Boulter	S. Boulter	Draft	Curatorial Scrutiny	

CONTENTS

Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Land NE of Flordon Road	
	Parish/County	Creeting St. Mary/Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	609942 254990	
Site details	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	1.44 hectares	
	Access	From Flordon Road	
	Planning proposal	Residential and commercial development	
Staffing	No. of personnel (CA)	Estimated as 1 x PO + 2 Project Assistants, surveyor and metal detectorist as required	
	No. of subcontractor personnel	Plant driver	
Project dates	Start date	Spring 2020	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as 3 day (with contingency for additional time)	
Reference codes	Site Code	CRM 123	
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-386180	
	Planning Application No.	DC/19/00301	
	HER Search Invoice Number	TBA	
	CA Jobcode	SU0120	
Key persons	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	
	Project Officer	TBA	
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt or Mike Green	
Hire details	Plant	Holmes Plant Hire	01473 890766
	Welfare	Karzees	0800 432 0048
	Tool-hire	NA	

Personnel and contact numbers

Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office	Office Head	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	Project Managers	John Craven, Joanna Caruth	01449 900121
		Stuart Boulter	01449 900122
	Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	H&S	John Craven	01449 900121
	EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
Client	Client	Firstfield Property Ltd	-
	Client Contact	Kate Cooper	01449 676617
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Matthew Baker (SCCAS)	01284 741329 07707 649302
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) covering an archaeological trenched evaluation at land North-East of Flordon Road, Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 609942 254990) (Fig. 1).

1.2 Planning Application DC/19/00301 attracted a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological work. The scope of the required archaeological works is detailed in a Brief prepared by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and dated 26th of November 2019. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required as a consequence of the evaluation's results would be subject to new documentation.

1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2019), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

1.4 The *c.*1.44 hectares site lies at approximately 30.00m AOD on a shallow south-west facing slope overlooking the valley of the River Gipping to the west. The site is bounded by the A14 to the north, Flordon Road to the south, with residential buildings to the west and an open field to the east that, like the site itself, is currently pasture.

1.5 The surface geology comprises Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel, superficial deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacigenic in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater and can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary Period. The underlying bedrock

comprises Newhaven Chalk Formation, Chalk a sedimentary rock formed approximately 72 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. They are biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coccoliths), forming distinctive beds.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Brief (Rolfe 2019) states that the site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to a number of cropmarks representing the remains of prehistoric burial monuments (CRM 019, 021, 022, 071) and an enclosed prehistoric settlement (CRM 020) along with a Roman metalwork scatter (CRM 048). As a consequence, there is potential for the discovery of previously unidentified below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which are present. **NB: A full HER search will be undertaken as part of the evaluation.**

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG, revised 2019).

3.2 Aims specific to the SCCAS Brief are to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

3.3 Any archaeological remains that are identified will be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011).

3.4 During the course of the project, any changes proposed by the CA Project Manager (Stuart Boulter) to the following specifications and methodologies will be communicated directly to SCCAS for their approval.

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

4.1 The SCCAS Brief requires that trenches with an area equating to 5% of the total *c*.1.44 hectares site are opened, i.e. 720 square metres or 400m linear metres of trench with a 1.8m wide bucket. Therefore, it is proposed that the evaluation will comprise thirteen 1.8m wide by 30m long trenches positioned to give a representative sample of the entire site (Fig. 2). The trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The locations of some trenches may need to be adjusted on site to account for currently unidentified services and other constraints, but only with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.

4.2 The trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket with topsoil and subsoil stored separately adjacent to each trench. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first) or at a depth where health and safety considerations make further excavation without trench support problematic. Should the depth of the archaeological deposits be such that unsupported excavation cannot continue, there will be discussions with SCCAS regarding the need to proceed; if deeper excavation is deemed necessary then, in the first instance, stepping/battering of the trench edges

will be initiated. However, in extreme circumstances, other methods such as formal shoring may be employed and will represent an additional expense to the client. Where deep excavations need to be left open overnight, security fencing will be erected.

4.3 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (high resolution digital images only) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 Unless agreed with SCCAS, all archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2019). Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or deposits that are suitable for mechanical excavation, these will be discussed with SCCAS to agree an excavation strategy.

4.5 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will, wherever possible, be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above. Wherever possible excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date. However, the general assumption is that a minimum of 1m wide slots will be manually excavated across the width of linear features, while for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be requested by SCCAS. Stratified deposits will be cleaned manually and then sampled by sondage unless it is agreed with SCCAS that at the evaluation stage of the project the deposit should remain intact. Where complex stratigraphy is encountered, provision will be made to record

long trench-sections. It is assumed that unless agreed with SCCAS that all features will be sampled.

4.6 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Steve Hunt or Michael Green), will take place throughout the project. This will include prior to the trenches being dug, during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well as scanning the upcast spoil. Metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS.

4.7 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

4.8 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).

4.9 Should circumstances on site require additional security measures, for example fencing, then the client will be informed and the additional measures put in place.

Human remains

4.10 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed further and will instead be left *in situ* - unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by SCCAS.

- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by SCCAS, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).

Environmental remains

4.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), *Additional Requirements for Palaeoenvironmental Assessment* (SCCAS 2017) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.* The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and, if necessary, the Heritage England Science Advisor (currently Zoe Outram), but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

4.12 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately (100%) for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.

4.13 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit, as appropriate, to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

4.14 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.

4.15 The processing of samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.16 Upon completion of the evaluation the backfilling will not be undertaken without the consent of SCCAS. Once this is acquired, trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator. Spoil will be pushed back into trenches in the correct sequence and tracked over by the attending machine in order to ensure the ground surfaces are flat safe and level. More formal reinstatement is not offered by CA.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

5.1 The project will be managed by CA Project Manager Stuart Boulter MCIfA.

5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the CA Project Leader (*TBA*) who will be on-site throughout the project.

5.3 It is projected that the field team will consist of a maximum of two staff: a Project Officer (acting as Project Leader) and one Archaeologist.

5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require a single day of fieldwork although, depending on what is uncovered, SCCAS may require further work which will require additional time. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further three - six weeks depending on the complexity of the results.

5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Ed McSloy, Steve Benfield (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy, Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Flint	Jacky Sommerville, Michael Green (CA)
Animal Bone	Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Wyles, Anna West (CA)
Conservation	Pieta Greeves (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and SCCAS guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient Museums' collection policy, in this case almost certainly the county store.

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

(i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report;
(ii) a summary of the project's background;
(iii) description and illustration of the site location;
(iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
(v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;

(vi) a description of the project's results;

(vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;

(viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);

(ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;

(x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;

(xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

(xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

(xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;

(xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context;

(xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;

(xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;

(xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

(i) specialist aims and objectives

(ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)

(iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
(iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
(v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
(vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

6.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS) thereafter for verification and approval. Subsequently, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) except where hard copies have been specifically requested, and will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.

6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive (both physical and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* guidelines (SCCAS 2019). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.

6.6 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

6.7 Should items considered to be Treasure as detailed in the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein, be identified the following guidelines will be followed.

- The client (and landowner if different) and curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. ECCPS, the British

Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.

- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.

- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is normally 50% of the market value. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive. Employees of CA, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

Academic dissemination

6.8 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that only a short publication note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the PSIAH. The archaeological advisory and planning role of the SCCAS Historic Environment Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

6.9 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/).

Archive deposition

6.10 CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork. In this instance, particular attention will need to be paid to the extant overhead high voltage power line and no work will be undertaken until there is a safe system of work in place which may include the involvement of UK Power Network.

8. INSURANCES

8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS) at least ten working days before commencement of the trenching in order that a site visit can be booked in to check on the quality and progress of the work. Post-excavation and archiving progress will also be subject to review by SCCAS. For their part, CA will keep SCCAS informed regarding the progress of the project through both the fieldwork and post-excavation phases.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.

10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility

for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 6 above.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2nd Edition.*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html Accessed 9 February 2016

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Sue Anderson (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
East of England	Steve Benfield (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Ruth Beveredge (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Mike Green (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)

Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
Biological Remains	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Anna West (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum

AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artefacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper **9**

AAI&S 1994 *The Illustration of Wooden Artefacts: An Introduction and Guide to the Depiction of Wooden Objects.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper **11**

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CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

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CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

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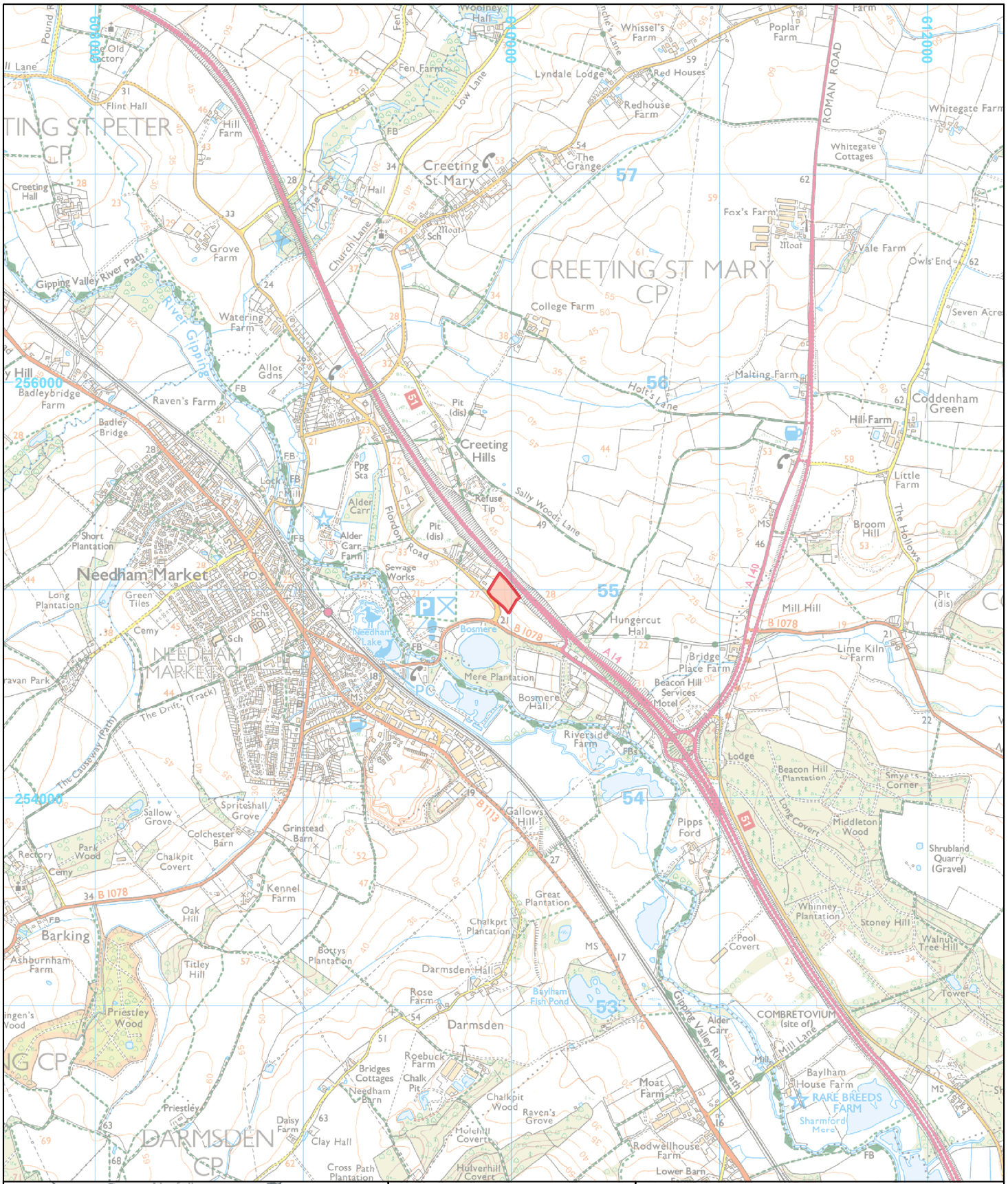

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PROJECT TITLE

Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	SU0120	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JSJ	DATE	25/02/2020	1
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	

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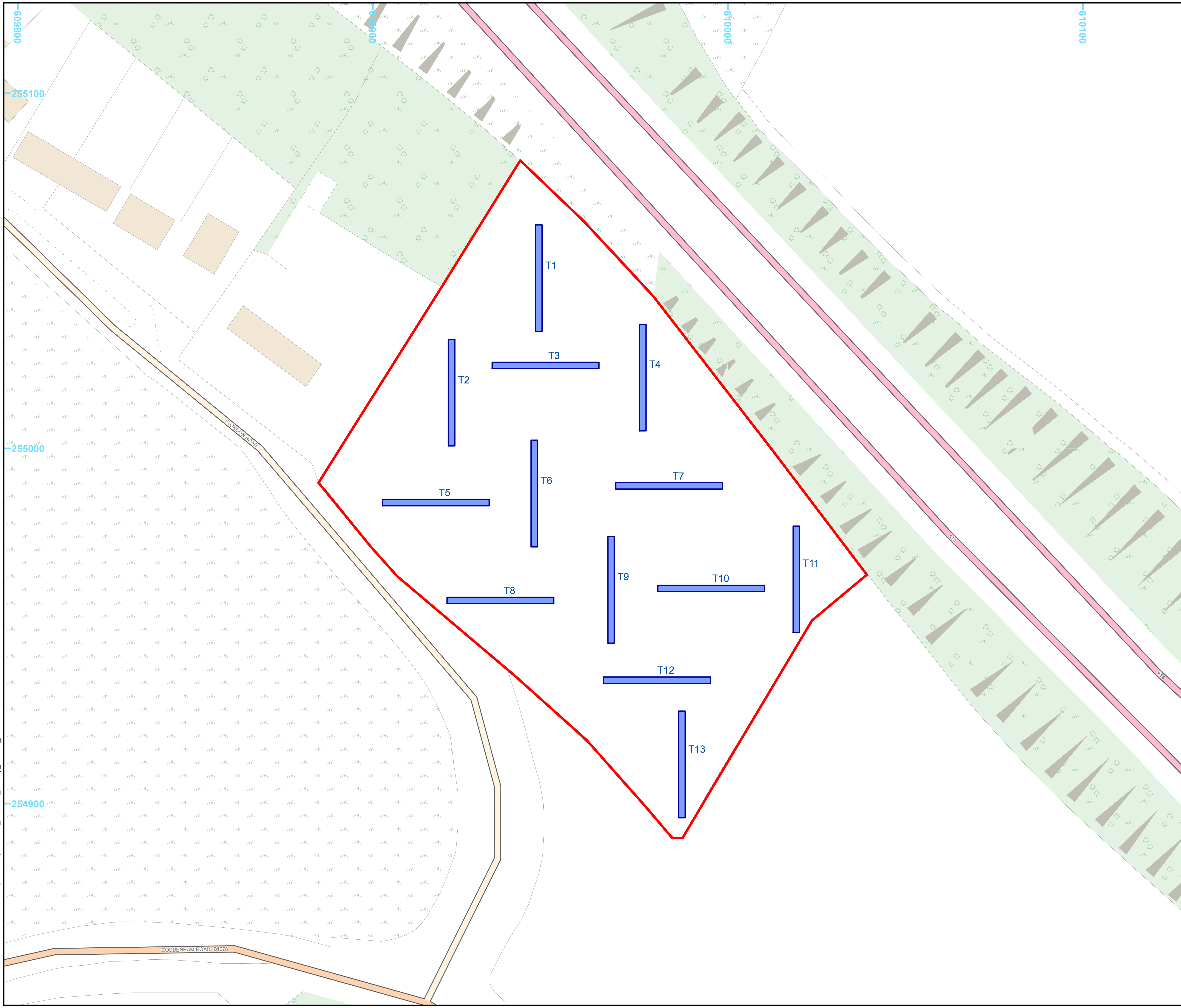

N

Legend

Site boundary

Proposed evaluation trench

0 40m

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PROJECT TITLE
Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Proposed trench layout plan

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO	SU0120	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JSJ	DATE	25/02/2020	2
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	

Document Path: P:\SU0120 Creeting St. Mary\GIS\CA_SU0120_survey_master_200225.mxd

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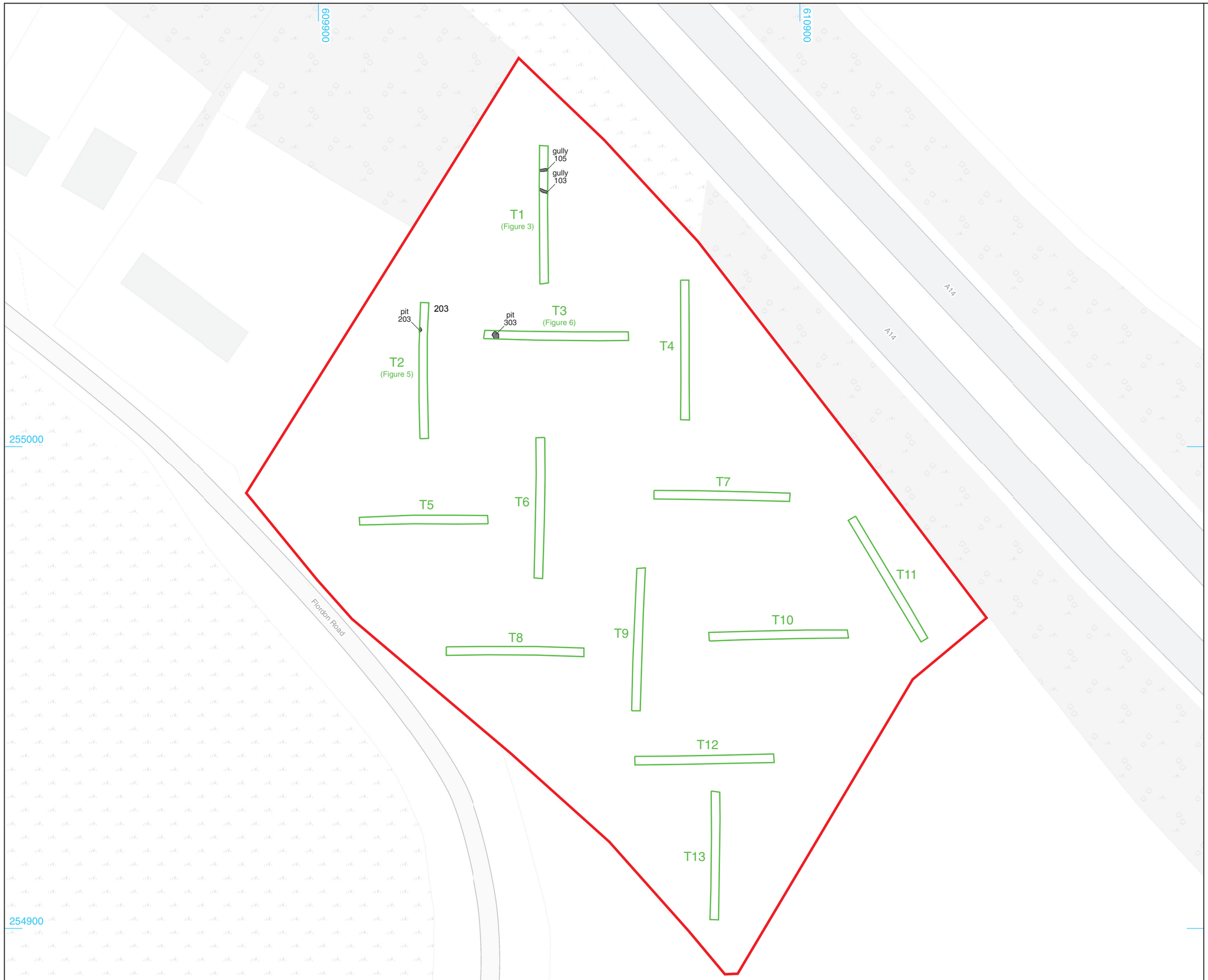
PROJECT TITLE

Land northeast of Flordon Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0120**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**03/07/2020**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature

0 1:750 25m

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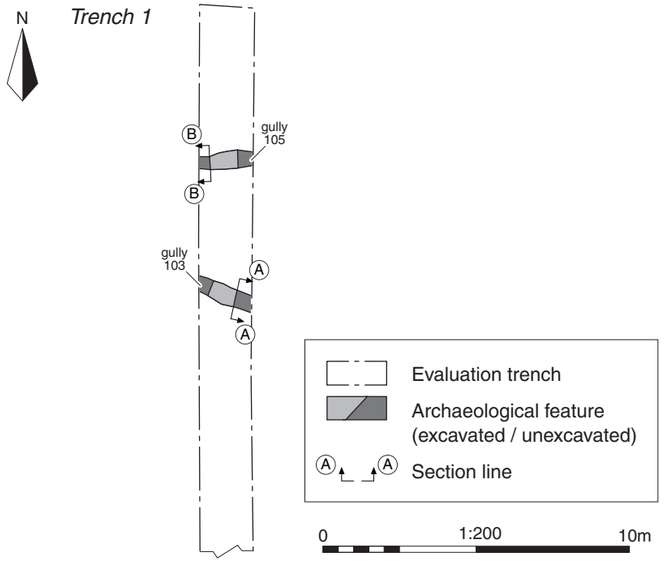
PROJECT TITLE

Land northeast of Flordon Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk

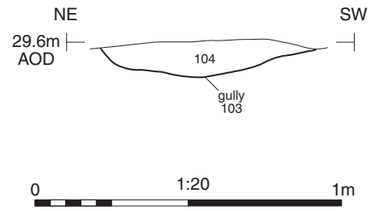
FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0120**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**03/07/2020**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	



Section AA



Trench 1, looking north (1m scales)

Gully 103, looking south-east (0.4m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land northeast of Flordon Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: plan, section and photographs

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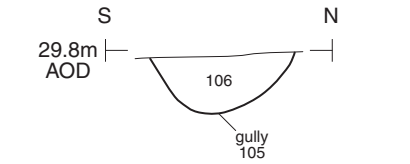
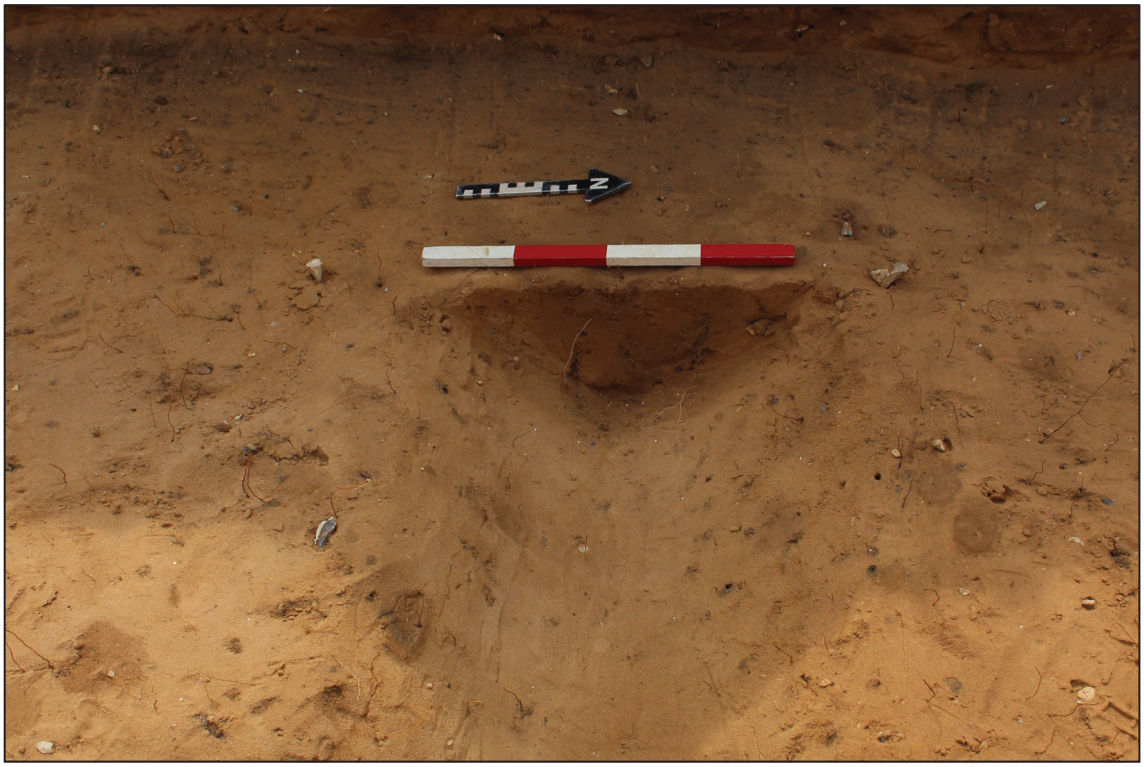
Section BB





Gully 105, looking west (0.4m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land northeast of Flordon Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: section and photograph

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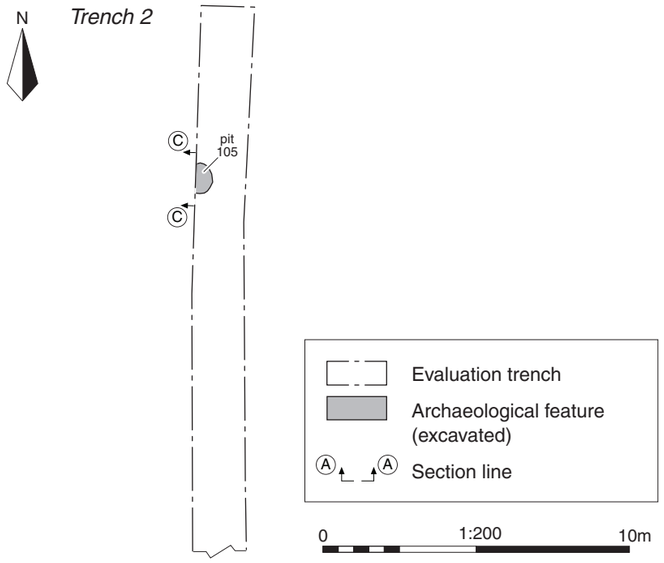
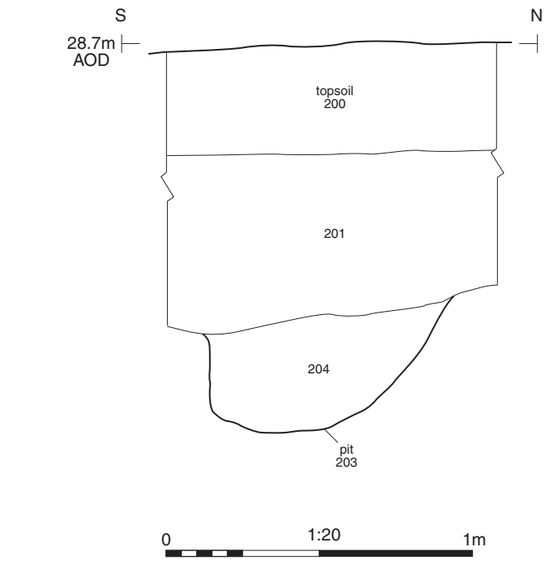
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	





Trench 2, looking north (1m scales)

Pit 203, looking west (1m scale)

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Land northeast of Flordon Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: plan, section and photographs

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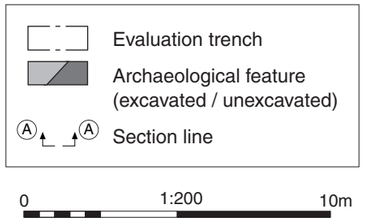
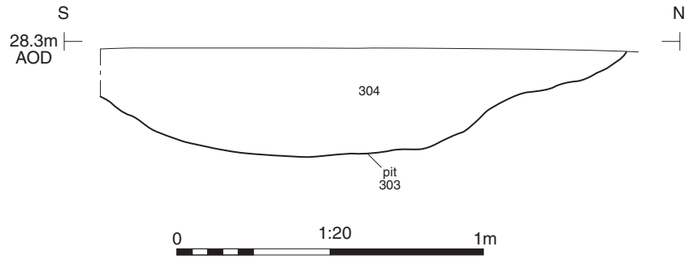
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Trench 3



Section DD



Trench 3, looking east (1m scales)

Pit 303, looking west (1m scale)

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Land northeast of Flordon Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: plan, section and photographs

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APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200, 1:20**	

Trench 5, looking east (1m scales)

Representative section through colluvium at the western end of the trench, looking north (1m scales)

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Land northeast of Flordon Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 5: photographs

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