SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land off Days Road,
Capel St Mary, Suffolk

Client:
Hopkins Homes Ltd

Date:
April 2018

CSM 048
Archaeological Excavation Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/104
Author: Simon Cass & John Craven
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Land off Days Road, Capel St Mary

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HER Information

Site Code:	**CSM 048**
Site Name:	**Land off Days Road, Capel St Mary**
Report Number:	**2017/104**
Planning Application No:	**B/16/01365 and B/17/00122**
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Curatorial Officer:	**Rachael Abraham**
Project Officer:	**Simon Cass**
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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By:	Simon Cass
Date:	18/04/18
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Date:	30/04/2018

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Summary

A targeted archaeological excavation was undertaken on land to the west of Days Road, Capel St Mary in November and December 2017 after site investigation identified deposits indicative of prehistoric and Roman activity within the site boundary. Three areas were stripped around features located by the evaluation trenching, exposing a single Late Bronze Age post-built roundhouse and dispersed pitting, a small quantity of Iron Age pits and a series of widespread and truncated parallel Roman cultivation ditches.

The phases of Bronze Age and Iron Age activity are probably each related to previously recorded contemporary evidence to east and west, and indicate widely dispersed occupation and utilisation of the landscape during these periods. The Roman field ditches, together with similar examples 300m to the south, are almost certainly associated with a villa site to the west at Windmill Hill and are similar to other examples of early Roman cultivation ditches that have been seen in close proximity to villa sites elsewhere within the county.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number **0008**

Archaeological Feature

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

Cut - Uncertain

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Uncertain

Intrusion/Truncation

Break in Section

Cut Number **0088**

Deposit Number 0089

Ordnance Datum S N 55.27

1. Introduction

An excavation to record archaeological assets identified during a prior evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of housing and associated landscaping on land to the west of Days Road, Capel St Mary, Suffolk (Fig. 1) between the 13th and 29th November 2017, with an additional area excavated between the 13th and 15th December, by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC).

The project was required by a condition placed upon planning application B/17/00122 at the request of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority, Babergh District Council (BDC), in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The project was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of the developer Hopkins Homes Ltd.

The planning condition was placed following previous stages of non-intrusive investigation and subsequent trial trench evaluation across the full application area (Whittingham 2016, Hickling 2016) which had located a scatter of archaeological features of prehistoric and Roman date. The requirements of the condition, specified in a Brief issued by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS (dated 22/09/2017), consisted of the full excavation and recording of archaeological deposits within three areas centred on evaluation features, with the potential to expand areas as necessary depending on results (Figs. 2 and 3).

The objectives and methodology of the project were subsequently stated in a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 9) which was approved by SCCAS prior to commencement of fieldwork. During onsite conversation and review of the fieldwork results with Rachael Abraham it was agreed that Area 2 should be extended and that, due to the nature and extent of the identified archaeological deposits, the planned post-excavation assessment report and UPD could be omitted in favour of proceeding directly to production of a full and final Archive report.

As such this document forms a full and final description of the archaeological fieldwork, with full analysis of the site data and its examination in relation to the site's local context and aims of the Regional Research Framework. A summary of the report will be submitted to the annual round-up of fieldwork projects in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

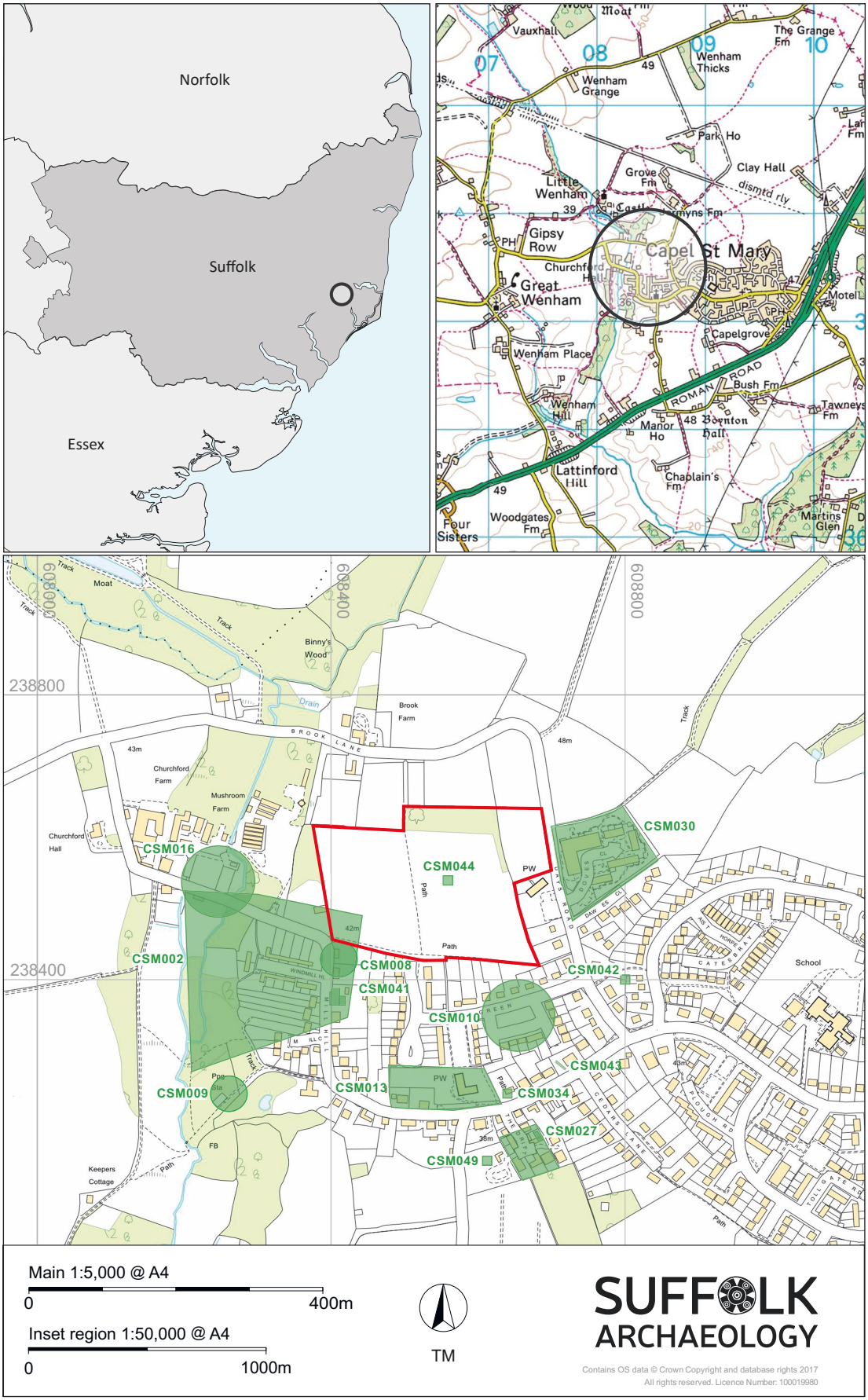

Figure 1. Location of site (red) showing HER entries (green)

2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background

2.1. Geology, topography and recent land use

The site lies in fields to the west of Days Road, on the northern edge of the village of Capel St Mary between Ipswich and Colchester, on the edge of a hilltop at a height between 44.9m and 46.6m OD. The development area descends gently to both the north and west, towards a tributary of the Stutton Brook which runs south from Wenham Castle and passes c.300m west of the excavation areas.

The British Geological Survey (BGS 2018) records the site as having Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (Quaternary Period deposits formed under glacial conditions) overlying Red Crag formation bedrock deposits, the geology observed on site accords with this, with natural deposits characterised by chalky till with assorted irregular pockets of silty clays.

2.2. Archaeological and historical background

2.2.1. HER search

The evaluation report (Hickling 2016) has previously summarised the known archaeological and historical background to the site, in part through a detailed search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), for a 1km radius around grid reference TM 0852 3853. In summary this identified a range of records within the search area, ranging from the prehistoric to modern periods. An updated search of the HER centred on the excavation areas (HER search Ref. 9207100, TM 0858 3855) has identified a similar range of monuments (Table 1) and fieldwork events (Table 2) which are summarised below. Both event and monument lists, which often overlap, include several entries for apparent recent fieldwork, the details of which are not yet available on the HER, and there are several recorded events with negative results. Selected HER entries are shown on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

Several archaeological fieldwork projects have identified substantial evidence for settlement activity in the vicinity at different times during the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Evaluation at The Driftway (CSM 027/ESF19782), *c.*300m to the south, has identified a

series of Late Bronze/Iron Age ditches. Evaluation and excavation (CSM 030/ESF21185 and ESF21285) on the opposite side of Days Road, c.150m to the east, has identified Late Bronze Age settlement remains comprising pits and post holes potentially forming a structure, with one pit containing a regionally significant assemblage of *c.*500 sherds of Post Deverel Rimbury pottery, and a Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch with roundhouses and clusters of pits and postholes. Evaluation 200m to the southwest (CSM 041/ ESF22450) has identified an Iron Age ditch and ovens.

Further activity in the vicinity is also indicated by finds records of Early Bronze Age collared urns being found at Windmill Hill (CSM 002), *c.*150m to the west, and an undated flint scatter (CSM 042) 200m to the east.

Roman

A known villa site (CSM 002) lies *c.*200m to the west at Windmill Hill and has been recorded at various times since 1928; from an initial discovery of a pair of bronze lion statues while digging a rear garden vegetable bed, to further finds including tesserae, flue and roof tiles, wall plaster, coins etc. during the mid-20th century. Trial trench evaluation (CSM 041/ESF22450) has more recently identified a Roman building foundation and associated features, thought to be of early-mid first century date and so very early for a Roman building in Britain, plus finds of painted wall plaster and roofing tile. It is thought that the building had a short life-span and may have been destroyed later in the 1st or early 2nd century AD.

A 1st-2nd century AD post-built structure within a contemporary field system has been identified in the CSM 030 excavation to the east and a series of parallel ditches were identified in evaluation and monitoring at The Driftway (CSM 027/ESF19782 & ESF19870) to the south. Other evidence for Roman activity includes a Roman coin (CSM 008), a scatter of tile and kiln debris (CSM 009) and findspots of Roman cremations (CSM 010 and 013) *c.*150m to the south which possibly indicate a cemetery zone up to 30m wide in the area just to the north of the present Church of St Mary.

Medieval

Wenham Castle (WMP 001), the sole Scheduled Monument within the Study Area (Historic England National Heritage List Entry 1003759), lies c.700m to the northwest.

Other medieval buildings consist of two parish churches, the Church of St Mary (CSM 013/ESF22942 & ESF23341) and Church of All Saints (WMP 004). The CSM 030 evaluation and excavations to the east of Days Road have identified evidence for a substantial 12th-14th century farmstead. Other medieval sites include a possible moat cropmark (CSM 036) *c.*750m to the west, a moat at Vine House (CSM 017), and a findspot of a bronze purse mount at Windmill Hill (CSM 002). Surface finds and residual material of Anglo-Saxon and 11th century date have also been recorded at CSM 030.

Post-medieval

Monitoring at Wenham Castle/Little Wenham Hall has identified a late post-medieval floor and building debris (WMP 009/ESF23268) and a post-medieval pit and peg tile (WMP 011/ESF25430). Post-medieval postholes have been identified during evaluation at The Driftway (CSM 027) and post-medieval quarry pits have been seen 200m to the south in monitoring at 130 The Street (CSM 034/ESF21500), with further post-medieval features also being seen in an evaluation at 120 The Street (CSM 043/ESF23107). Post-medieval enclosure ditches have been identified at CSM 030. Other sites include a 19th century post-mill site at Windmill Hill (CSM 002) and a water mill site (CSM 016).

Modern

Modern records in the vicinity include a former railway line (HAD 070), and the sites of two WW2 Auxiliary Unit Operational Bases (CSM 035 and 038), all *c.*700m+ to the north.

2.2.2. Listed Buildings

The revised HER search has identified twenty-one Listed Buildings within the search area which, as noted in the evaluation report, comprise of clusters in the historic village core to the south and at Wenham Castle to the northwest, plus a scatter of isolated farms. The structures are primarily of late medieval/post-medieval date but include the two parish churches and Wenham Castle (Little Wenham Hall) which date to the 13th century.

Site code	Name	Period	Description
CSM 002	Windmill Hill	Early Bronze Age	Fragments of the rims of three collared urns found by Dr S E West on building site, not in situ, thrown out by workmen.
CSM 002	Mill Hill	19th to 20th C	Post mill (site of), shown on maps of 1825-1901.
CSM 002	Windmill Hill	Roman	Wealthy villa ? site.
CSM 002	Windmill Hill	Medieval	Bronze purse mount (gypcere), from Roman site at Capel St Mary ?.
CSM 008	Valley View	Roman	Coin, antoninianus of Gallienus.
CSM 009	Low Meadow	Roman	Scatter of tiles and ? kiln debris.
CSM 010	Roman cremation with four pots, one with burnt bones.	Roman	Cremation with four pots (one with burnt bones), two are narrow necked, grey ware.
CSM 013	Church of St Mary	Roman	Cremation in pot discovered during construction of a new meeting hall on N side of church and taken out, broken, by contractors.
CSM 013	Church of St Mary	Medieval	Church.
CSM 016	Water Mill	18th to 20th C	1086: A (water) mill is recorded at Capel St Mary in the Domesday survey.
CSM 017	Vine House, Vine Lane	Medieval	House, surrounded by moat(?), shown on tithe map.
CSM 027	The Driftway	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	Evaluation revealed a series of Later Bronze / Iron Age date ditches.
CSM 027	The Driftway	Roman	Evaluation and monitoring revealed a series of parallel ditches.
CSM 027	The Driftway	Post Medieval	A small concentration of post-holes within the north-eastern corner of the site were likely to be of post-medieval date.
CSM 029	Land Adjacent Church Cottage	Unknown	Evaluation and monitoring revealed thick layer of topsoil over cleaned /sorted sand and gravel deposit suggesting a backfilled gravel quarry.
CSM 030	Land East of Days Road	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age settlement remains comprised pits and post holes.
CSM 030	Land East of Days Road	Iron Age	Excavation identified a Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch within which were the remains of two roundhouses and a number of probable storage pits as well as clusters of postholes and small pits.
CSM 030	Land East of Days Road	Roman	A simple post-built structure dating to the 1st - 2nd century AD situated within a contemporary field system represented Early Roman activity at the site.
CSM 030	Land East of Days Road	Medieval	The majority of the archaeological features excavated belonged to the 12th-14th century AD and appear to represent a substantial, and potentially relatively wealthy, farmstead.
CSM 030	Land East of Days Road	Post Medieval	Excavation identified a further three possible phases of archaeological activity late prehistoric period, Saxon and post-medieval.
CSM 034	Post medieval quarry pits	Post Medieval	Post medieval quarry pits revealed during an archaeological excavation.
CSM 035	Raydon/ Statford St Mary	WW2	Raydon/ Statford St Mary, Auxiliary Unit Operational Base
CSM 036	Cropmark of a moat	Medieval	Possible moat detected through by a cropmark.
CSM 038	Wenham Patrol	WW2	Wenham Patrol, Auxiliary Unit, Operational Base
CSM 041	The White House, Mill Hill	Roman	Evaluation and excavation identified a 1st century Roman villa.
CSM 041	The White House, Mill Hill	Late Iron Age	Evaluation and excavation identified a large ditch and 3 ovens.
CSM 042	Flint scatter from garden	Undated	Flint scatter from garden including a blade and a flake.
CSM 043	St Mary's Cottage, 120 The Street	Post Medieval	Evaluation identified a small number of Post-medieval features.
CSM 049	Land west of The Drift	Undated	OUTLINE RECORD. Evaluation.
HAD 070	Hadleigh Railway	19th century to Cold War	Disused branch railway line from Hadleigh to Bentley. Opened in 1847, closed for passengers in 1932 and freight in 1965.
WMP 001	Wenham Castle; Little Wenham Hall	Medieval	Wenham Castle (was Hall), Grade I listed, extensively restored in 1981, located S of present Little Wenham Hall.
WMP 004	Church of All Saints	Medieval	Church.
WMP 008	Wenham Hall	Undated	OUTLINE RECORD. Geophysical survey.
WMP 009	Little Wenham Hall	18th-19th C	Late post medieval building debris and floor identified during monitoring of test pits at Little Wenham Hall.
WMP 011	Little Wenham Hall	Post Medieval	Post medieval pit containing peg tile fragments, finds in the upcast spoil were later Post medieval brick and tile fragments.

Table 1. Monument entries on the Suffolk HER within 1km of the site

Event No.	Site code	Name	Description
ESF19173			Watching brief.
ESF19584	CSM 028	5 Mill Close	Monitoring in advance of construction of a conservatory revealed no archaeological finds or features.
ESF19723	CSM 025		Monitoring of strip foundations for the construction of a single dwelling revealed no archaeological finds or features.
ESF19768	CSM 029	Land Adjacent Church Cottage	Site evaluated through excavation of hand dug test pits which revealed thick layer of topsoil over cleaned /sorted sand and gravel deposit suggesting a backfilled gravel quarry. Subsequent monitoring of building work did not reveal any significant arc
ESF19782	CSM 027	The Driftway	A small evaluation revealed evidence for prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval use of the site.
ESF19870	CSM 027	The Driftway	An archaeological monitoring was carried out during construction of new dwellings. Up to eight separate ditches, all on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, were identified.
ESF20546	CSM 031	Land to rear of Yew Tree Cottage, Days Road	Evaluation trenching of a single house plot close to a large multi-period site, failed to revealed any archaeological features or finds.
ESF20969	CSM 032	The Cedars, Cedars Lane	Evaluation revealed no significant archaeological deposits and has shown that this site has not been the focus of any significant activity in the past.
ESF21090	CSM 033	Land Adjacent to The Drift and to the Rear of 101, The Street	Evaluation trenching did not reveal any features or significant finds on a small residential development.
ESF21185	CSM 030	Land East of Days Road	Archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed residential development revealed evidence of two main periods of occupation at the site in the Iron age and medieval period, between the 12th to the late 14th centuries.
ESF21285	CSM 030	Land East of Days Road	Excavations revealed a multi-period site with four main phases of occupation dating to the Late Bronze Age, the Middle Iron Age, the Early Roman period and the 12th-14th century AD. A further three possible phases of archaeological activity - dating to the earlier prehistoric period, the Saxon period and the 11th century - have been identified largely through surface finds and residual material in later features, while the site's final archaeological phase is represented by post-medieval enclosure ditches.
ESF21500	CSM 034	130 The Street	Monitoring of foundation trenches for a side and rear extension to a timber framed house of 15th/16th date close to the parish church.
ESF22341		2 Windmill Hill	Monitoring of ground works for a side extension did not reveal any features or finds indicative of activity pre-dating the mid-20th century construction of the house.
ESF22450	CSM 041	The White House, Mill Hill	Evaluation by three trial trenches revealed a Roman building of early-mid first century date and very early for a Roman building in Britain. It is thought that the building had a short life-span and may have been destroyed later.
ESF22620		4 Mill Close	No archaeological features or finds were noted during this monitoring.
ESF22942	CSM 013	Nave and South Aisle of St Marys Church	Four small test-pits (0.25 x 0.25m, 0.2m deep) and one larger test-pit (1.6m by 0.7m, 0.2m deep) were excavated by an archaeologist in the body of the nave and south aisle. Some evidence for burials as expected and results suggest that medieval floor level was similar to that of the existing floor.
ESF23107	CSM 043	St Mary's Cottage, 120 The Street	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in advance of residential development.
ESF23268		Little Wenham Hall, Hall Lane	Archaeological monitoring was carried out on three test pits excavated to check on indications of water ingress on the walls and floors. The three test pits measured 1m by 1m and were closely inspected as they were hand excavated.
ESF23341	CSM 013	St. Mary's Church	Monitoring of insertion of an underfloor heating system.
ESF23415		Wenham Castle	OUTLINE RECORD. Monitoring of 12 small pits for tree planting.
ESF24661	CSM 037	Windmill Lane TPS Rising Main Replacement Scheme	Watching brief of four trial pits and two drilling pits. No archaeological features or finds were revealed in any of the pits.
ESF25430	WMP 011	Wenham Castle, Little Wenham	No archaeological features or finds were noted during this monitoring.
ESF25553	CSM 049	Land west of The Drift	OUTLINE RECORD.

Table 2. Event entries on the Suffolk HER within 1km of the site

2.2.3. Previous works

The geophysical survey of the full *c.*5.6ha development area (CSM 044/ESF23813, Whittingham 2016) did not provide any evidence for archaeological activity, with the majority of anomalies being thought to relate to modern material or objects, modern agriculture, and variations in geology.

However the trial trench evaluation (CSM048/ESF24683, Hickling 2016) identified a small number of features of prehistoric or Roman date, including two small Early Bronze Age pits in Trench 13, a pit with an Iron Age loomweight in Trench 11, and a series of small ditches in Trench 21 and elsewhere that were thought to possibly be of an agricultural or horticultural origin, perhaps representing a phase of Roman cultivation.

The results of the evaluation demonstrated preservation of archaeological deposits contemporary with that seen in previous fieldwork at CSM 002/041 to the west, CSM 027 to the south and CSM 030 to the east, but at a relatively low density. This suggested that the development area lay on the periphery of the various Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman settlement areas although probable truncation of the archaeological horizon, as indicated by the shallow nature of some features such as the Roman ditches, may have been a factor.

2.2.4. Historic mapping

The evaluation report and excavation WSI has previously included an assessment of historic mapping for the full development site. This has established that the current field layout is largely unchanged since the late 19th century and it seems probable that the development area has been in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period.

Figure 2. Development outline, evaluation trenching and excavation areas

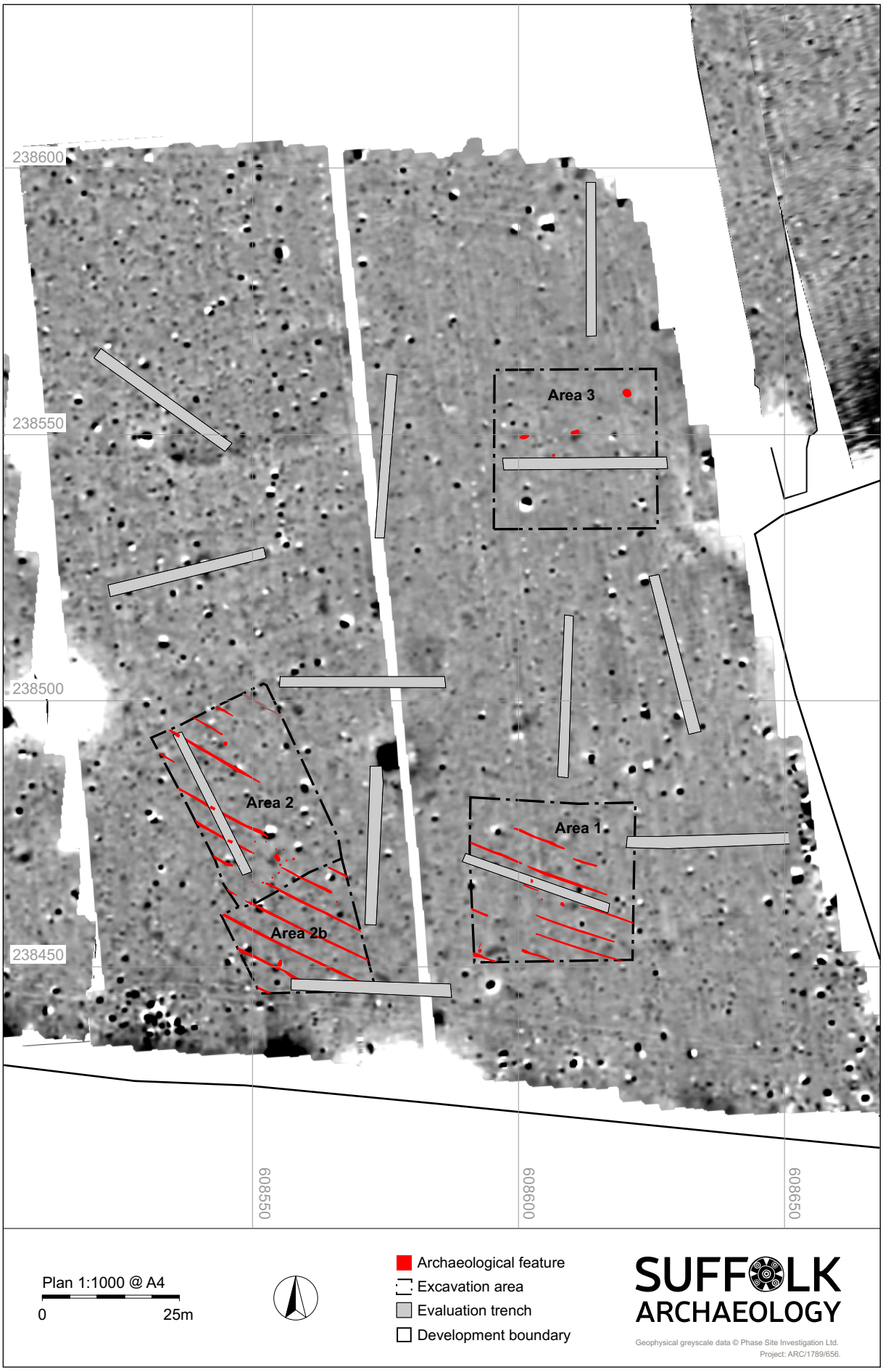

Figure 3. Outline site plan in relation to evaluation trenching and geophysical results

3. Original research aims

The aim of the project was to 'preserve by record' any archaeological deposits within the defined excavation area, via the creation of a full site archive, an accompanying archive report and any required analysis/publication.

The specific original aims of the project were to:

- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits within the excavation areas.
- Produce a full site archive.
- Produce a post-excavation assessment report that presents the results of excavation fieldwork and assesses its research potential (see below).
- Provide an updated project design (UPD), timetable and costing, for completing further analysis of the site archive and preparing an archive report and publication text.
- Produce a final site archive report.
- Publish the site, if appropriate, in a recognised archaeological journal or monograph.
- Deposit the project archive in the SCCAS store.

Specific questions raised during the evaluation regarding the function of the Bronze Age pits, extent of Iron Age occupation and the extent/function of the Roman ditches were also to be addressed should there be additional related remains, especially with regard to research aims concerning the prehistoric and Roman periods as defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).

4. Methodology

During the groundworks the topsoil and subsoil (where present) was stripped using a 360^0 tracked mechanical excavator (14 tonne), with a toothless bucket, to the top of archaeological deposits or natural geological layers under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

Topsoil and subsoil layers were visually scanned for archaeological finds during machining, and then again after being separated into topsoil and subsoil heaps adjacent to each site. Sites and spoilheaps were thoroughly surveyed by an experienced metal-detectorist both during the machining and subsequent hand-excavation of features.

Archaeological features were normally clearly visible following machining, but individual features or small areas were cleaned by hand where necessary. All features were sample-excavated by hand, with most discrete pits and postholes 100% excavated and linear features being approximately 10% excavated (dependent on the need to establish stratigraphic relationships and feature functions). Bulk soil samples were taken from appropriate features/deposits where encountered across the site for environmental analysis.

An overall site plan showing the excavation areas, feature positions, sections and levels was made using a Leica GS14 GPS system at an accuracy level of <20mm, with individual excavated segments being hand-planned at a scale of 1:20. Features were drawn in section at 1:10 or 1:20 on sheets of A3 *pro-forma* pregridded permatrace sheets.

The site, and all archaeological features and deposits, were recorded using standard *pro forma* SACIC registers and recording sheets, with archaeological contexts encountered using a sequence of numbers in the range 0001-0132. A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution JPEG images.

All site data has been input onto a SACIC project database using Microsoft Access. All bulk finds have been washed, marked quantified and all bulk samples have been processed.

All raw data from the GPS survey has been downloaded into the digital project archive and suitably labelled. All drawing sheets have been scanned into the digital project archive. Plan drawings were then digitised as appropriate using Autocad software for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software. The site plan and digitised hand-drawn sections were subsequently used to create report figures.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. Suffolka1-299495 – Appendix 8) and a digital copy of this report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit).

5. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

5.1. Introduction

The excavation comprised of three separate Areas, totalling 3055sqm in extent (Figs 2 and 3).

- Area 1 (889sqm) was based around evaluation Trench 11 and Pit 116, which had contained a probable Iron Age loomweight.
- Area 2 (1280sqm) was based around evaluation Trench 21 which had identified four parallel ditches of probable Roman date, plus a pit and possible posthole. After an initial adjustment in size and shape to avoid overhead powerlines on the western side the discovery of a posthole structure led to a request from Rachael Abraham to extend the excavation area southwards to further examine the area around the building.
- Area 3 (886sqm) was based around evaluation Trench 13 and two small pits of early Bronze Age date.

The site stratigraphy across the three areas was reasonably consistent with a 0.3m to 0.5m thick agricultural ploughsoil, numbered separately in each Area as 0001-0003, generally lying above a thin, occasionally intermittent, subsoil layer of mid/dark brown silty clay, 0004 which ranged up to 0.2m thick, although. No artefactual material was recovered from topsoil or subsoil.

A dispersed scatter of archaeological features was revealed across all three areas, sealed by the subsoil or topsoil where absent. The evidence indicates past occupation and agricultural activity upon the site in three broad periods, the mid-late Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and Roman periods, with a small number of undated features which cannot be attributed to any of the identified phases. Stratigraphic evidence was minimal and features have primarily been dated by artefactual evidence and are described by Phase below. A full context list is provided in Appendix 1.

5.2. Bronze Age (Phase I)

Bronze Age features were located in Areas 2 and 3 (Figs. 4 and 6) and can be divided into an earlier Bronze Age phase, characterised by two pits containing ‘Beaker’ style pottery fragments (0045 and 0047), and later Bronze Age phase which included a post-

built roundhouse structure (0109) and pit (0103), plus four scattered pits and a posthole (Fig. 5).

5.2.1. Early Bronze Age

Pits 0045 and 0047 (Pls. 1 and 2) were both first seen and partially excavated during the evaluation in Trench 13 (evaluation context numbers 136 and 138 respectively) where they were found to contain Early Bronze Age pottery. Both were fully exposed by the excavation site strip and were 100% excavated in order to recover more dateable evidence and to confirm their positions for re-surveying.

Both features were circular and measured c.0.5m in diameter and had fills of dark grey/brown silty clay. While pit 0045 was still of significant depth (0.28m) and had retained its unexcavated fill, pit 0047 being a shallower feature (*c*.0.06m deep) lost much of its remaining fill as it peeled away under re-stripping. A large quantity of Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' style pottery fragments (205 sherds/ 832g) was recovered from fill 0046 of pit 0045, together with a small collection of Bronze Age struck flint including two scrapers. A small amount of prehistoric struck flint was recovered from fill 0048 of pit 0048, and a small sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery was later recovered from a bulk soil sample of the fill.

Plate 1. Pit 0045 (0.3m scale)

5.2.2. Late Bronze Age

Structure 0109

The late Bronze Age activity on the site was principally represented by a post-built roundhouse (0109, Fig. 5 and Pl. 2). The structure consisted of fifteen postholes and had an overall diameter of approximately 8m. Three of the postholes, possibly with a missing fourth, formed a porch or entranceway facing to the east. One posthole, 0079, was identified in the evaluation as 124.

The postholes were between 0.15m and 0.46m (commonly around 0.2m) in diameter, and up to 0.2m deep (though usually nearer 0.1m or less). The small, shallow, nature of the postholes suggests that truncation to the archaeological horizon has occurred, which fits with the evidence suggested by the later phase of Roman ditches which shallowed out and disappeared as they crossed the posthole circle. The possible missing entrance posthole may have originally been wholly obscured/removed by one of the Roman ditches, but neither feature was identifiable at the stripped height of the excavation area.

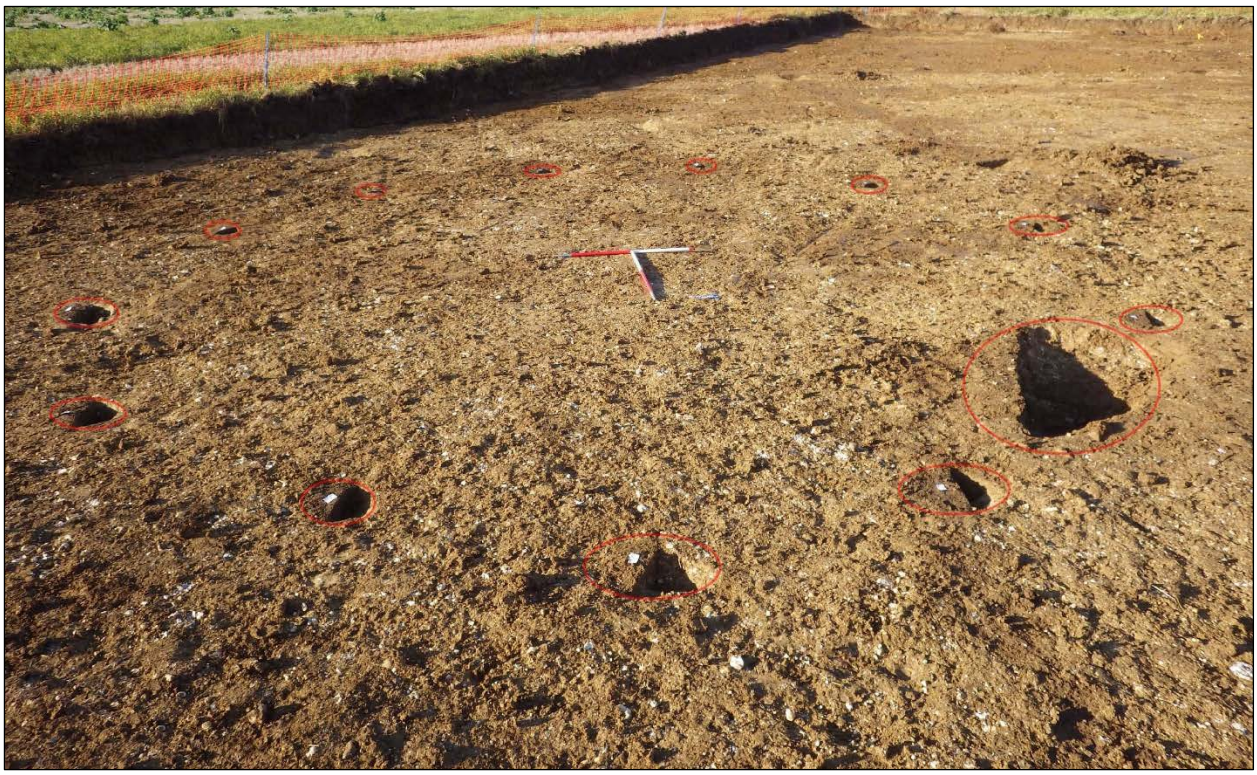

Plate 2. Roundhouse 0109, facing northwest (2 x 1m scales, postholes highlighted red)

Dating evidence was recovered from seven of the postholes spread around the circumference (0073, 0075, 0081, 0085, 0087, 0095 and 0099). Seventeen of the total twenty pottery sherds were of either unspecific Bronze Age, or late Bronze Age date. The remaining three sherds were of Middle Iron Age date but, with two being very small fragments, are probably intrusive to the features. However a later, middle Iron Age, date for the structure cannot entirely be ruled out.

A large irregular undated pit, 0103, was identified in the centre of the entranceway, its location suggesting that it was not in use during the occupancy of the building. Its fill, 0104, a pale/mid yellow/grey slightly silty clay with charcoal flecking towards the lower horizon. The fill was hard to distinguish from the natural silt pocket in which the feature was cut and only the lens of charcoal staining and poorly preserved fragments indicates that it was a manmade feature. It is possible that the pit was originally smaller and confined to the area of charcoal staining.

Other features

Pits 0038 and 0040 in Area 3 were elongated ovoid, slightly irregular features, both approximately 1.8m long and between 0.8m-1.0m wide with steep/near vertically sloping concave sides to a shallow concave/flattish base. Both pits appeared to have filled with natural silting although small flecks of charcoal throughout the deposits were noted. Pit 0038 contained eleven sherds of mid-late Bronze Age pottery and a Bronze Age flint scraper while a single sherd of not closely dateable Bronze Age pottery was identified in 0040.

Pit 0065 in Area 2 was 18m to the north of roundhouse 0109 and was circular, approximately 0.8m in diameter, 0.55m deep, with vertical sides to a flat base. It contained layers of apparent natural slumpage as well as a deposit of charcoal rich silty clay (0066). One hundred and fifty-one sherds (1,579g) of Late Bronze Age pottery and three pieces of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age flint were recovered from the feature.

Plate 3. Pit 0065 facing north (1m scale)

Pit 0122 was situated in Area 2, 15m south of roundhouse 0109, on a northeast-southwest orientation. It measured 1.6m long, 0.8m wide and up to 0.3m deep with steeply sloping concave sides to a concave/flattish base. It was partially truncated at its southwest end by a later, Roman, cultivation ditch (0126). The pit contained a basal deposit (0123) of mid yellow/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions and then a distinct middle layer of charcoal rich hearth debris (0124) containing pottery, heat altered flint and bone. A final deposit of mid grey silty clay with charcoal and burnt clay inclusions (01250 filled the top of the feature. In total the pit fills contained sixty-one sherds (304g) of pottery, of which fifty (263g) are Late Bronze Age with some Mid-Late Bronze Age forms and a small assemblage of Bronze Age flint. Ten sherds of pottery (379g) are of Middle Iron Age date and one (4g) is Late Iron Age/Roman and these are believed to be intrusive although again, as with the nearby structure, a Middle Iron Age date cannot entirely be dismissed.

0128 was an isolated posthole to the south-east of the roundhouse. Measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.15m deep its fill of mid grey/brown silty clay, 0129, contained a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery.

Plate 4. Pit 0122 and ditch 0126, facing southeast (1m scale)

Figure 4. Phase I plan (Bronze Age features), Areas 2-3

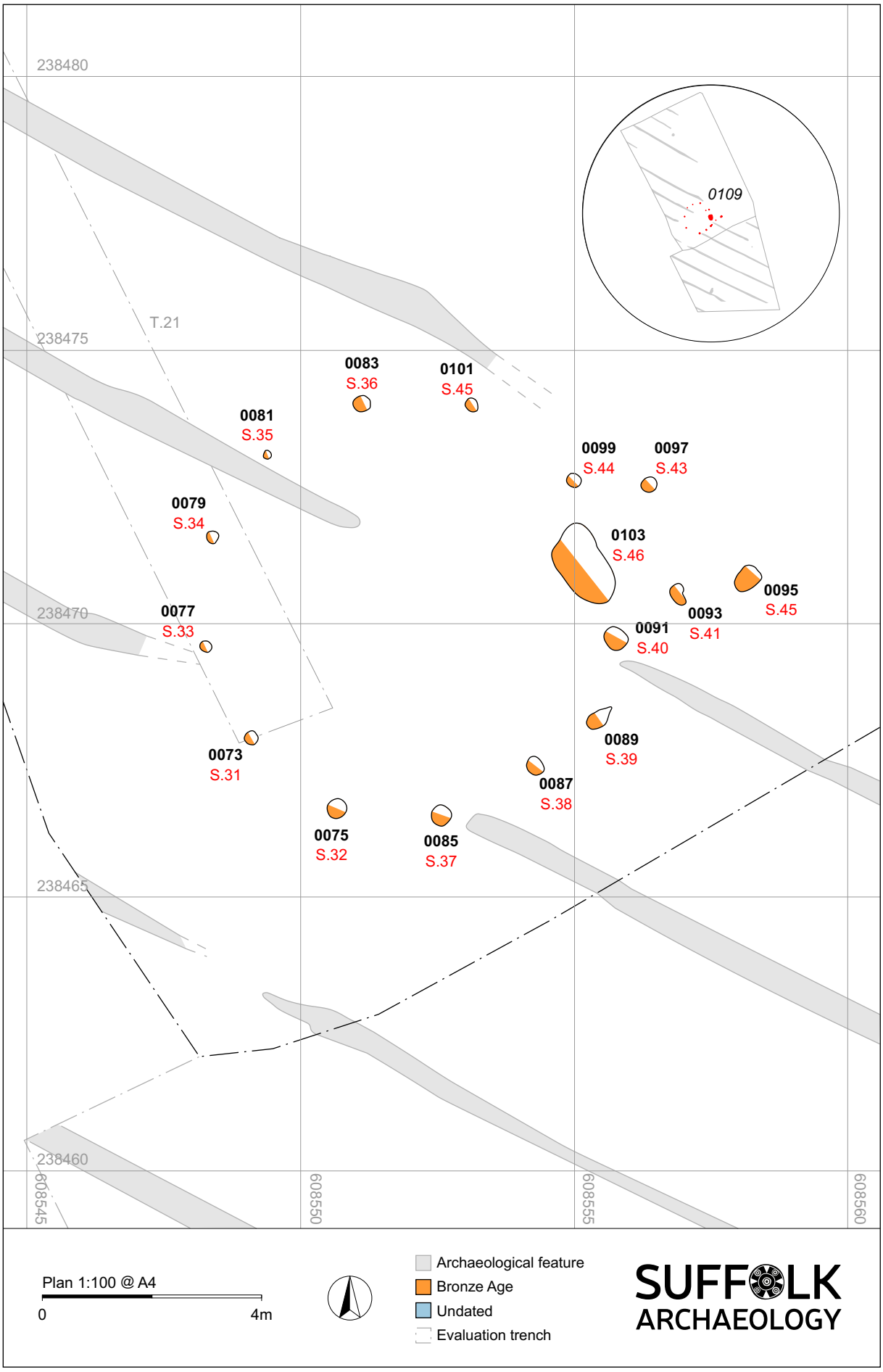

Figure 5. Detailed plan of Roundhouse 0109, Area 2

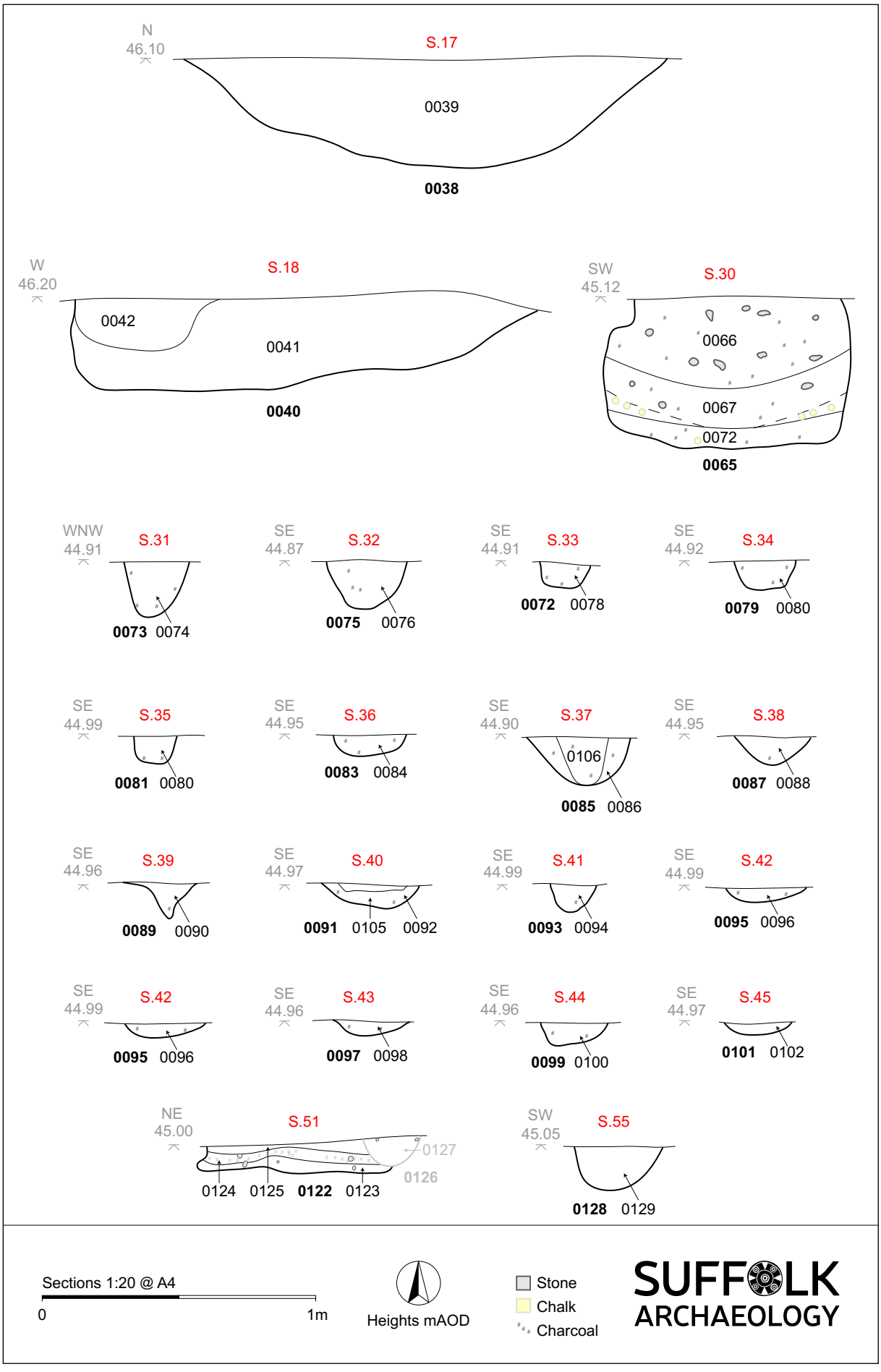

Figure 6. Phase I (Bronze Age) sections

5.3. Middle Iron Age (Phase II)

Three isolated pits of middle Iron Age date were identified within excavation Areas 1 and 3 (Figs. 7 and 8). The first was the pit identified in Evaluation Trench 11 (116) which had contained fragments of a probable triangular loomweight and the location of which was simply re-planned during the excavation.

Pit 0025 was approximately 6.5m southeast of the evaluation feature 116, with a similar open dished profile, though slightly larger in diameter and shallower. It contained twenty-seven fragments (60g) of mid/late Iron Age pottery with moderate charcoal inclusions and was probably a domestic hearth debris/rubbish pit.

Plate 5. Pit 0025 facing northeast (1m scale)

Pit 0035 was a substantial but isolated feature in Area 3, with a diameter of 1.5m and a depth of 0.7m. It contained two relatively sterile fills; a basal deposit of mixed mid/pale grey/yellowish silty clay (0037) and a final deposit of mid grey/red speckled silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (0036). A small quantity of Iron Age pottery, plus two probably residual Bronze Age sherds and a Bronze Age flint scraper, were recovered from 0036.

Plate 6. Pit 0035 facing west (1m scale)

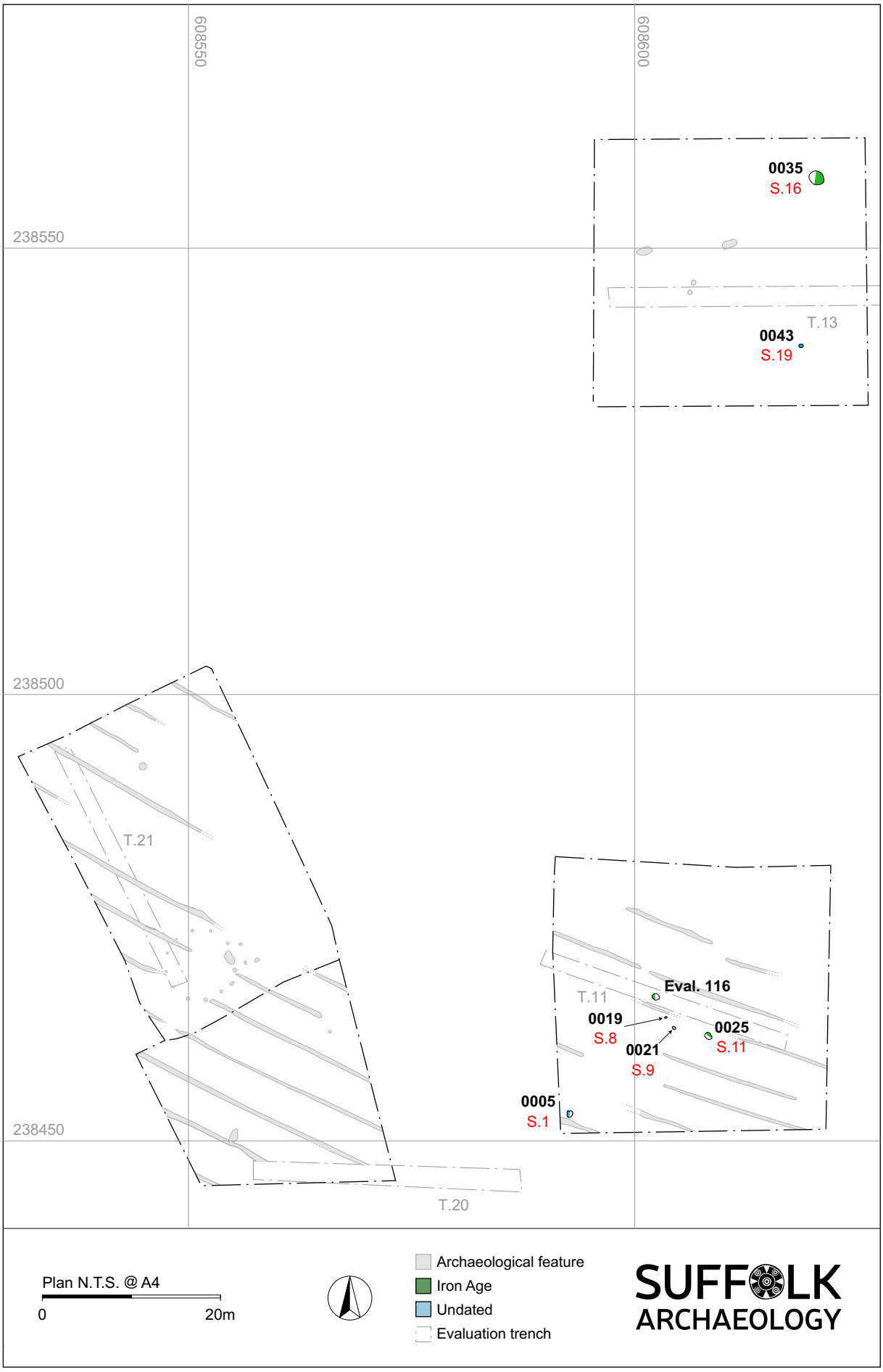

Figure 7. Phase II (Iron Age) and undated features, Areas 1 and 3

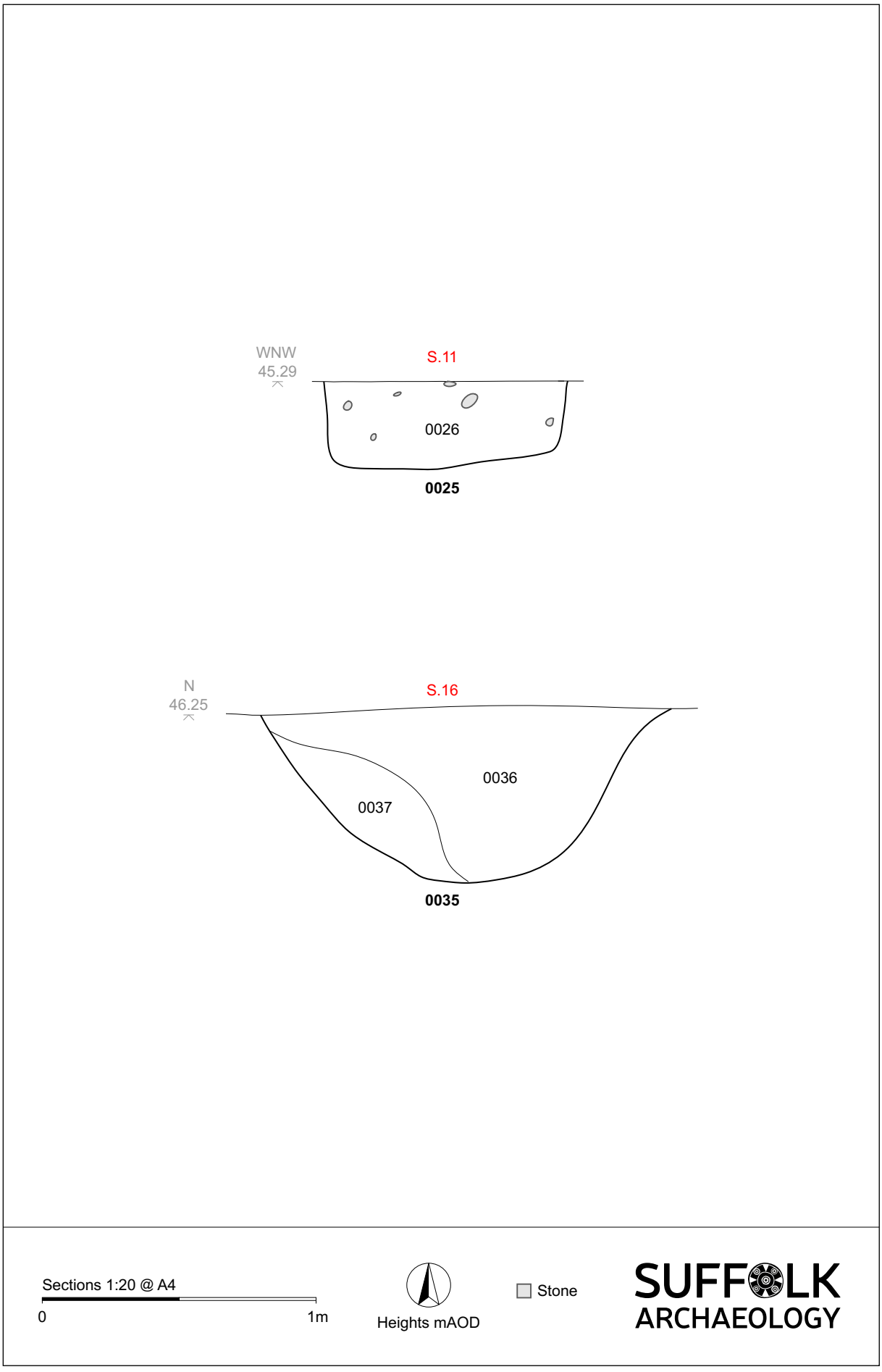

Figure 8. Phase II (Iron Age) sections

5.4. Late Iron Age/Roman (Phase III)

A phase of Roman agricultural activity on the site is represented by a series of twelve parallel ditches or trenches seen across Area 1, with seven then continuing across Area 2 (Table 3 and Figs. 9-10). Several of these ditches were at first identified in evaluation Trench 21, but were missed in Trenches 11 and 20. The evaluation results however do suggest that the ditches extend to both east and west in Trenches 9, 10, 28 and 29.

Area 1			**Area 2**		
Ditch	**Cuts**	**Fills**	**Ditch**	**Cuts**	**Fills**
0132	0049	0050	0150	0027, 0031	0028, 0032
0133	0051	0052	0149	0029, 0033	0030, 0034
0134	0068	0069	0148	0023	0024
0135	0053, 0061	0054, 0062	0147	0015, 0017	0016, 0018
0136	0055	0056	0146	0011, 0013	0012, 0014
0137	0057, 0107	0058, 0108	0145	0009	0010
0138	0059, 0116	0060, 0117	0144	0007	0008
0139	0063, 0118	0064, 0119			
0140	0070, 0114, 0120	0071, 0115, 0121			
0141	0110, 0130	0111, 0131			
0142	0112, 0126	0113, 0127			
0143					

Table 3. Roman ditch contexts

The ditches were between 0.2m and 0.6m in width, and up to 0.25m deep (though usually much shallower – *c*.0.05m-0.1m) with moderately steeply sloping sides to a flat/shallow concave base. They were uniformly orientated northwest-southeast with a consistent of 3-4m interval between each adjacent ditch. Most of the ditches were intermittent or only seen to partially cross the site but this is thought to be the result of modern truncation by ploughing rather than real termini. The fills of each ditch were fairly uniform, typically a mid to dark orange/brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions. A small quantity of twelve pottery sherds were recovered from the ditches, five being Bronze or Iron Age and the remainder Late Iron Age/early Roman.

An excavated section through ditch 0142 (Pl. 7) showed the most substantial surviving ditch profile, being nearly twice the depth than those elsewhere, and most likely begins to demonstrate the true profile of the ditches. The ditch cut at this point, 0112, had moderately steep straight sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base, and was filled (0113) with a mid orange/grey/ brown stiff silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and occasional flint/chalk inclusions.

Plate 7. Ditch segment 0112, facing northwest (0.3m scale)

Ditch 0142, where excavated as cut 0126, was seen to cut through the western end of the Late Bronze Age pit 0122 (Pl. 4). At 0.53m wide and 0.27m deep, with steep sloping straight sides to a shallow concave base, this section was another good example of a fuller ditch profile and can be used as an indicator of the probable size and shape of the other, truncated ditches.

5.5. Undated features

A small number of discrete pits/postholes were recorded across Areas 1 and 3 but have not been positively dated. Pits 0005, 0019 and 0021 were in Area 1, while posthole 0043 was in Area 3 (Fig. 7). Pit 0005 contained two prehistoric flint flakes and it is probable that all three features are of Bronze or Iron Age date, being in relatively close proximity to dated features from these periods.

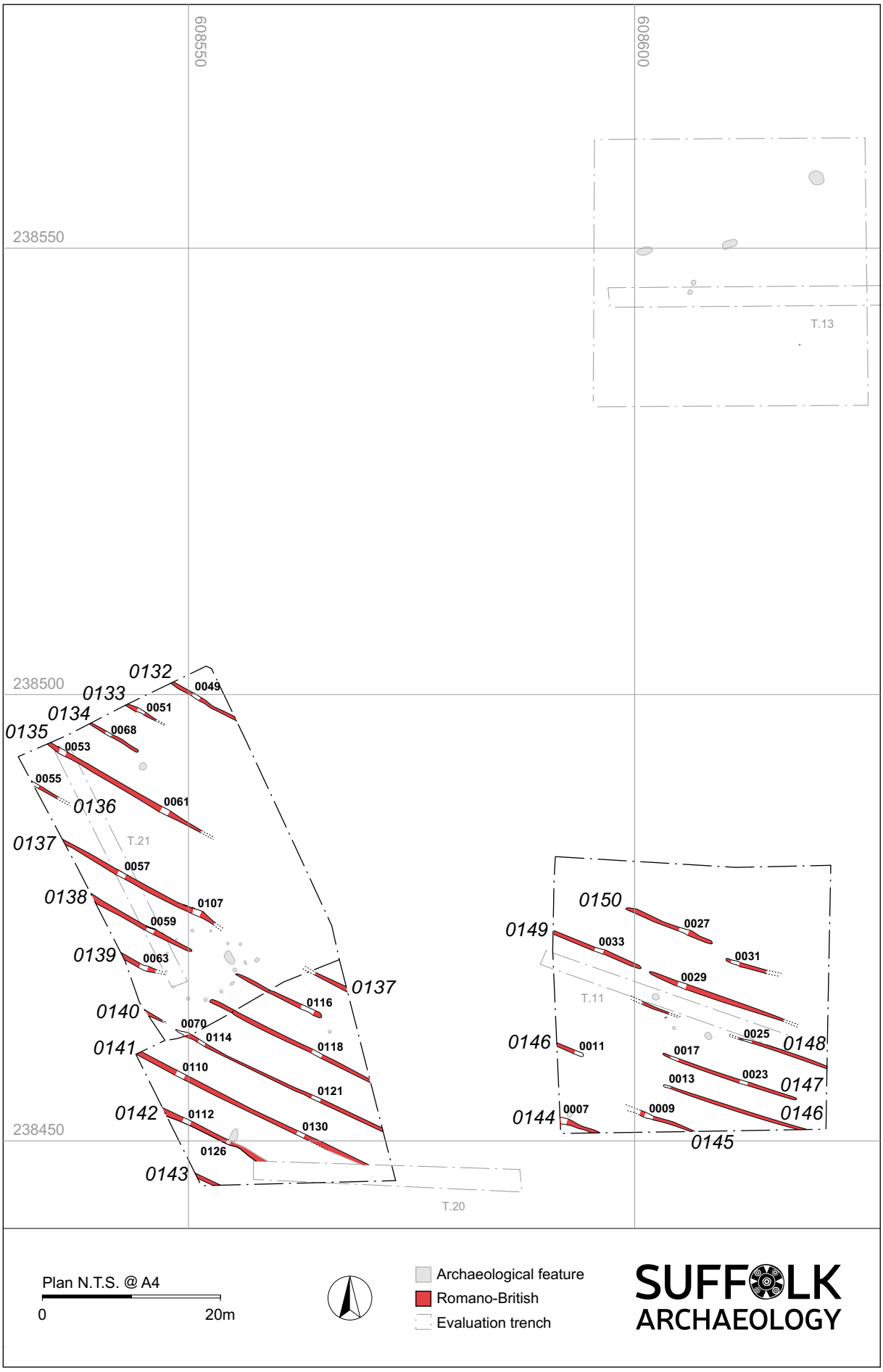

Figure 9. Phase III plan (Roman), Areas 1 and 2

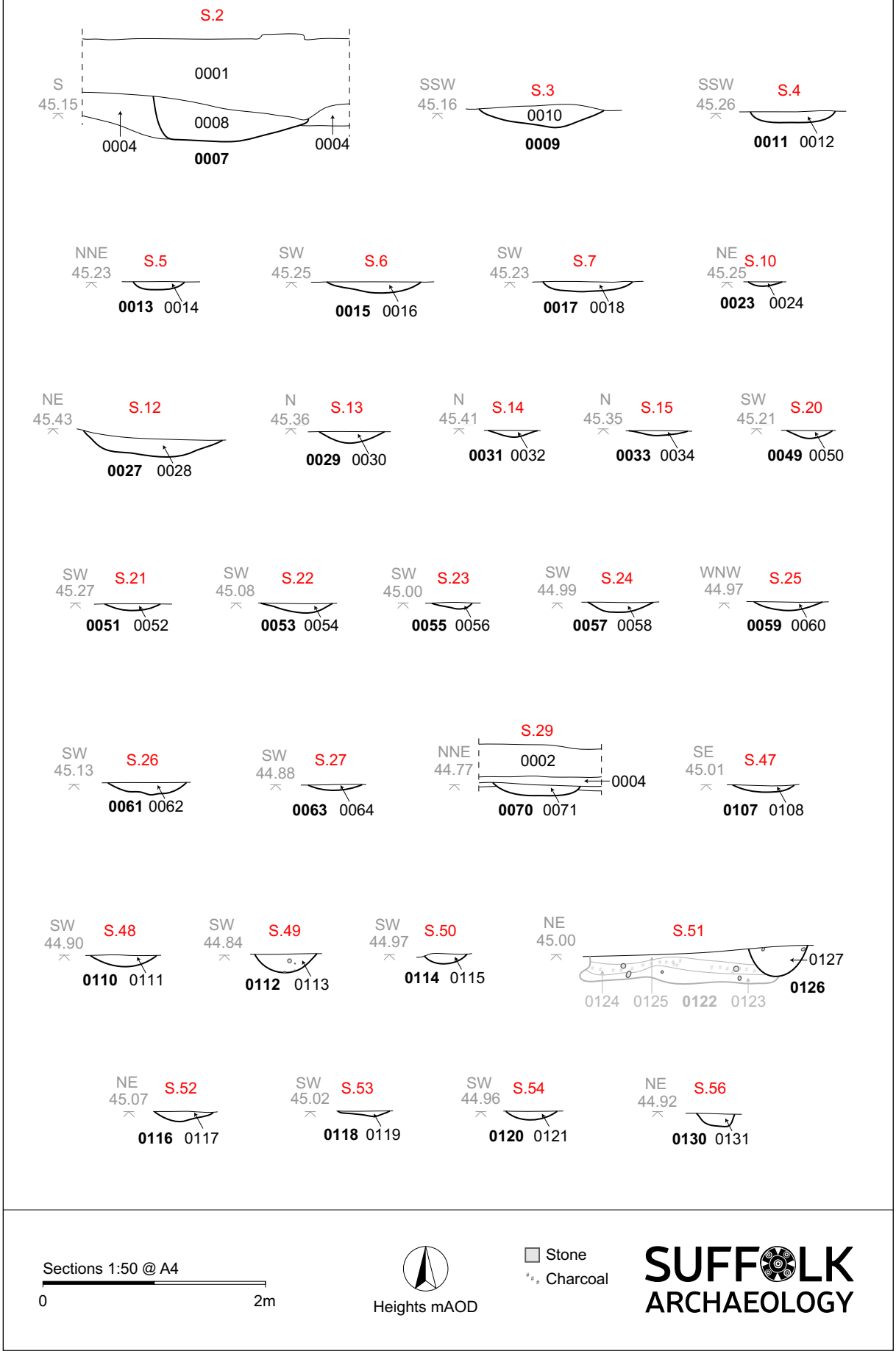

Figure 10. Phase III (Roman) sections

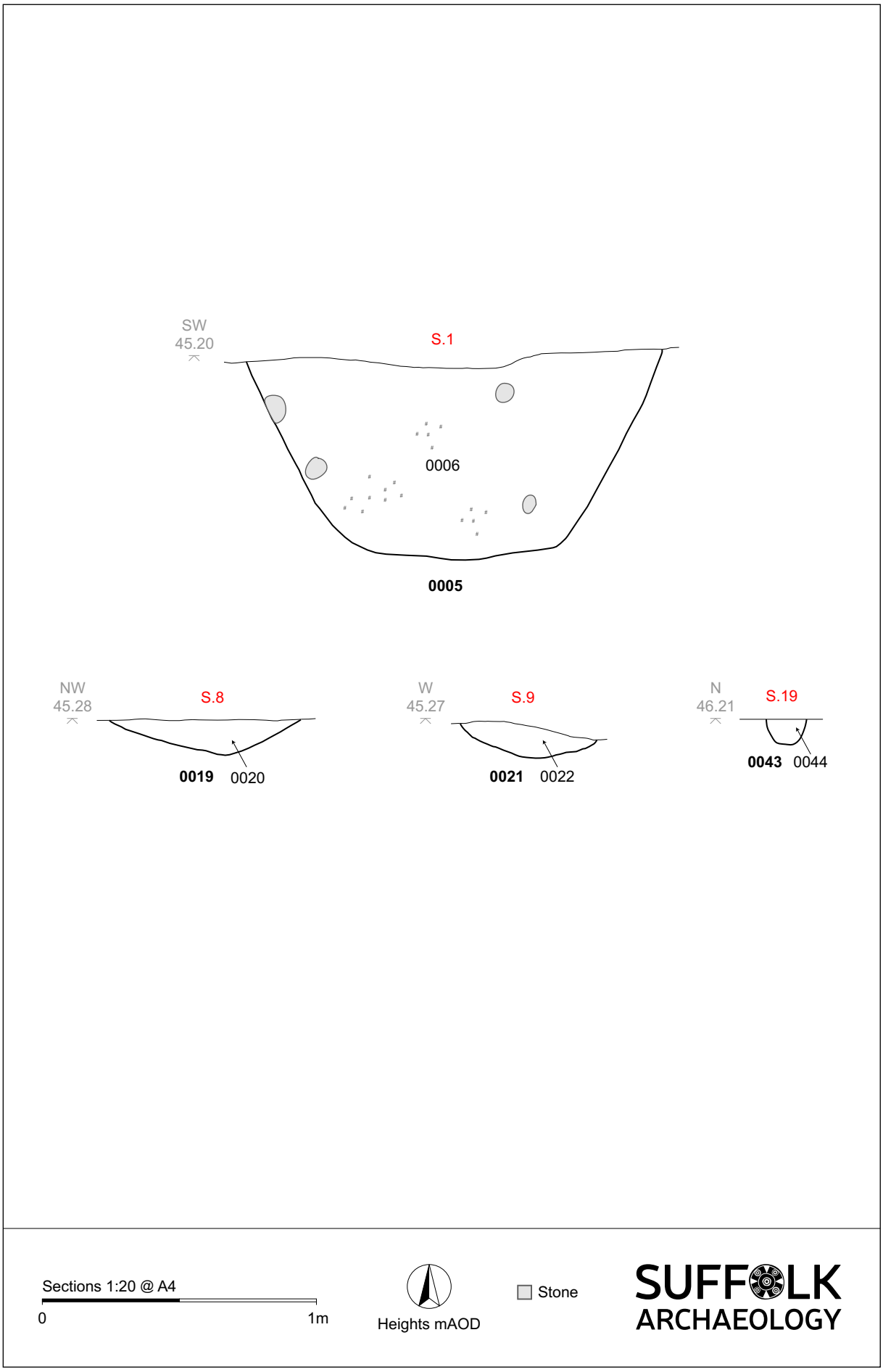

Figure 11. Undated feature sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Ioannis Smyrnaios (unless otherwise specified)

6.1. Introduction

The hand-collected bulk finds from the excavation of the site are presented in Table 4. The material in the table does not include finds recovered from soil samples. These are discussed further below, together with the bulk finds from each material category. A full catalogue of all bulk finds by context is presented in Appendix 2.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	444	2,664
CBM	2	5
Heat-altered Flint		549
Fired clay	5	39
Worked flint	34	340
Animal bone	108	35
Charcoal	9	5

Table 4. Hand-collected bulk finds quantities

6.2. The Pottery

6.2.1. Introduction

The excavation of the site produced a total of 598 sherds weighing 3,067 grams. The material derived from twenty-seven contexts including eleven samples. Table 5 presents the quantification of the pottery by chronological groups. Almost the entire assemblage is prehistoric.

Period	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
Prehistoric	590	98.7	3,024	98.6
Roman	8	1.3	43	1.4
Totals	**598**	**100.0**	**3,067**	**100.0**

Table 5. Quantification of pottery by chronological groups

6.2.2. Methodology

The pottery from the site was quantified by fabrics, which were identified through hand specimen examination under a x10 binocular microscope. Prehistoric fabrics were recorded according to simplified abbreviations of the *Guidelines for Analysis and Publication of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group* (2010). Prehistoric vessel forms

were identified with reference to the typologies by Brudenell & Hogan (2014) and Brudenell (2014). Roman fabrics were recorded according to the Suffolk fabric series (unpublished). Minimum numbers of vessels (ENVs) were estimated based on distinct fabrics found in the same context, and also distinct rim and base sherds that could relate to specific pots. For a better quantification of the material, estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) were introduced alongside, with minimum numbers of estimated vessels (ENVs) when this was possible. The total assemblage from the site, including pottery from samples, is presented by context order in Appendix 3.

6.2.3. Fabrics, forms and chronology

The pottery from the site consists of fourteen fabrics, which are presented in Table 6 below. Eight fabrics date to the broader Bronze Age; two fabrics date to the Middle Iron Age; and, four fabrics date to the Roman period. Bronze Age fabrics form 91% of the assemblage by sherd count, or 94.9% by weight.

The most prevailing fabrics are GQ(F) and FQ(G), which exhibit different properties and date to different periods. More specifically, GQ(F) contains abundant to common grog mixed with moderate to rare flint, a fabric noted during the Early and Middle Bronze Age. The largest assemblage produced from this fabric derived from pit fill 0046. It is an assemblage of at least three possible Beakers dating to the Early Bronze Age: two with distinct combing decoration and one with dense nailmarks in continuous rows, probably spreading all around the vessel's walls. Fabric GQ(F) is light; it is noted on pottery that produced large amounts of fragments with relatively low weights; therefore, it is the most dominant fabric in relation to its sherd count percentage.

Fabric FQ(G) exhibits the exact opposite properties compared to GQ(F). The fabric contains abundant to common coarse and angular flint mixed with rare grog. It represents Late Bronze Age fabrication techniques, when crushed flint was the most popular temper; however, the presence of grog in this fabric is likely to suggest that earlier grog-tempering fabrication practices, usually associated with the Early/Middle Bronze Age, were perhaps still in use during the earlier phases of the Late Bronze Age. Fabric FQ(G) is significantly heavier compared to GQ(F); it is noted on pottery that produced large weights with relatively low sherd-counts; therefore, it is the most dominant fabric in relation to its weight percentage. The largest assemblage produced

from fabric FQ(G) derived from pit fills 0066 and 0067. It came from at least five different Late Bronze Age jars of Forms K and C, similar types of which have been previously excavated at Days Road, Capel St. Mary (Brudenell 2014).

Fabric	Description	Date	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
GQ	Common medium grog and sand in a fine silty matrix with occasional voids from burnt organic impurities	EBA-MBA	7	1.2	16	0.5
GQZ	Common medium grog and large quartzite fragments in a fine silty matrix	EBA-MBA	5	0.8	21	0.7
GQ(F)	Abundant to common medium-sized grog, sparse large sand grains and moderate to rare fine small-sized flint in a silty matrix	EBA-MBA	297	49.7	826	26.9
Q	Large sand grains in a dense silty matrix with rare burnt organic impurities	BA	1	0.2	2	0.1
FQZ	Abundant to moderate small-sized fine flint and finely crushed quartzite in a dense silty matrix	BA	2	0.3	8	0.3
FQ(G)	Abundant to common medium to coarse angular flint, moderate sand and rare grog in a dense silty matrix	MBA-LBA	170	28.4	1,663	54.2
FQ	Abundant to common medium-sized angular flint and large sand grains in a dense silty matrix	LBA	54	9.0	273	8.9
FV	Abundant small-sized angular flint in a dense sandy matrix with moderate organic tempers	LBA	8	1.3	101	3.3
QVF	Sparse to rare fine flint in a dense sandy matric with organic tempers	MIA	17	2.8	59	1.9
V	Abundant to common organic temper in a fine sandy matrix	MIA-LIA	29	4.8	55	1.8
BSW	Black-surfaced ware	LIA-Rom	3	0.5	6	0.2
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	LIA-Rom	2	0.3	7	0.2
GX	Various Roman grey wares	Rom	2	0.3	21	0.7
RX	Various Roman red wares	Rom	1	0.2	9	0.3
	Totals		**598**	**100.0**	**3,067**	**100.0**

Table 6. Quantification of pottery by fabrics and chronological periods

Fabric FQ is a typical Late Bronze Age fabric and a variant of FQ(G), only without grog. It is noted on two Form K jars recovered from pit fill 0124, which were found together with a Form B Middle Iron Age jar in the same context. In general, previous excavations at Days Road, Capel St. Mary, have confirmed the coexistence of Late Bronze and Middle Iron Age ceramic forms within the prehistoric settlement (Tabor 2014).

Five prehistoric fabrics (GQ, GQZ, Q, FQZ and FV) were noted on small fragments carrying no diagnostic features. The fabrication and firing characteristics of such pottery resembles those of the three most common prehistoric fabrics from the site, which were noted on distinct ceramic forms allowing clear dating [GQ(F), FQ(G) and FQ]. Furthermore, fabric FV has been noted on other Middle to Late Bronze Age transitional pottery from Suffolk, and more specifically from Fornham All Saints (Smyrnaios, in

prep.). In general, the resemblance of all prehistoric fabrics from the site suggests that their date should be placed between the end of the Middle Bronze Age and the broader Late Bronze Age.

Middle Iron Age pottery from the site is limited and represents 7.7% of the assemblage by sherd count, or 3.7% by weight. Fabric QVF is noted on the only Form B jar from pit fill 0124 discussed earlier, while fabric V is noted on sherds from pit fills 0023 and 0036. The tempering of fine sandy fabrics with organic tempers normally associates with the latest phases of the Middle Iron Age, often extending to the Late Iron Age.

Roman fabrics from the site are encountered in small percentages. These are fabrics BSW, GROG, RX and GX, forming 1.3% of the assemblage by sherd count, or 1.4% by weight. The former two are encountered during the LIA-Roman transition while the latter are broadly Roman. In this specific assemblage, the sherds from fabrics GX and RX recovered from ditch fill 0127 contain large flint impurities, which characterise fabrication practices of the early Roman period; therefore, it is safe to conclude that the entire Roman assemblage from the site dates to the 1st century AD.

6.2.4. Distribution of the pottery by feature type

Table 7 presents the distribution of the pottery by feature type. Most of the assemblage derived from pit fills. Furthermore, the entire assemblage from these pits is prehistoric. As shown in the pottery catalogue in Appendix 4, almost all of the excavated pits date to the Bronze Age. Only exceptions are pits 0035 and 0124, which produced mixed Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age pottery, and pit 0025, which only produced Iron Age material.

As with the pits, most of the excavated postholes produced Late Bronze Age pottery. Only exceptions were postholes 0075, 0085 and 0099, which produced mixed Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age pottery. All Middle Iron Age sherds from these postholes derived from samples; these are small sherds with no diagnostic features and their dates must be treated with caution.

Unlike other chronological groups of pottery, the entire Roman assemblage derived from ditch fills. Roman pottery was recovered from ditches 0007, 0057, 0112, 0122,

0126 and 0130, and it was in most cases found mixed with Bronze Age and Iron Age sherds. The broader distribution of the pottery from the site shows that although most of the pits and postholes date to the Early and Middle/Late Bronze Age, all the ditches are probably Roman.

Feature	Date	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
Ditch	Preh	5	0.8	14	0.5
Ditch	Rom	7	1.2	39	1.3
Pit	Preh	565	94.5	2,953	96.3
Posthole	Preh	21	3.5	61	2.0
Totals		**598**	**100.0**	**3,067**	**100.0**

Table 7. Distribution of prehistoric pottery by feature type

6.3. Fired clay

The excavation produced 184 pieces of fired clay weighing 156 grams. The material derived from eight contexts, six of which only represented by soil samples. The size of the fragments is small and the condition of the material is poor, offering limited information. A full catalogue of the fired clay is presented in Appendix 4.

The fragments of fired clay were examined under a x10 binocular microscope and were recorded by fabric according to the Suffolk fabric abbreviations for fired clay (unpublished). A summary of the material, quantified by fabrics, is presented in Table 8 below. The material can be divided in seven fabrics, the most prevailing of which is fine sandy with voids (fsv).

Fabric	Description	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
fs	fine sandy	2	1.1	21	13.5
fscf	fine sandy with chalk and flint	9	4.9	46	29.5
fsf	fine sandy with flint	1	0.5	4	2.6
fsg	fine sandy wiith grog	4	2.2	3	1.9
fsqf	fine sandy with large grains of quartz and flint	3	1.6	32	20.5
fsv	fine sandy with voids or small holes	163	88.6	43	27.6
mso	medium sandy with organics	2	1.1	7	4.5
	Totals	**184**	**100.0**	**156**	**100.0**

Table 8. Quantification of fired clay by fabrics

6.4. Ceramic Building Material

The excavation produced three small pieces of possibly Roman brick or tile, weighing 9 grams. The material was examined under a x10 binocular microscope and recorded by

fabric according to the Suffolk abbreviations (unpublished), which were also used for fired clay. The pieces are presented in Table 9 below.

Ctxt	Feature No.	Area	Feature Type	Fabric	Description	Period	Form	No.	Wt/g
0028	0027	1	ditch	fs	fine sandy	Rom?	RBT?	1	3
0046	0045	3	pit	fs	fine sandy	Rom?	RBT?	1	3
0058	0057	2	ditch	fscp	fine sandy with clay pellets	Rom?	RBT?	1	3

Table 9. Quantification of fired clay

The material is little and cannot offer useful information. The pieces that derived from ditches 0027 and 0057 are likely to be contemporary with the Roman pottery from the site, which also derived solely from ditch fills. The piece from pit fill 0046, which contained Beaker-associate material, is likely to be intrusive.

6.5. Worked flint

Michael Green

6.5.1. Introduction

A total of sixty-two struck flints was recovered during the excavation. A summary by type is presented in Table 10 below. The full identification of each flint can be found in Appendix 5.

6.5.2. Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and classified by type with numbers of pieces, corticated and patinated pieces recorded, and the condition of the flint noted in the discussion.

The raw material was a mixture of blue black glassy flint, light grey glassy flint and a pale grey chert. Hard hammer and soft hammer techniques were seen along with re-touch, including pressure flaking on tools, percussion impacts (hazen cones) on shatter pieces and cores. A small amount of platform preparation for striking of blades was also noted.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex (%)	Number	Weight (g)
0006	Flake	Light	0-50	2	6
0026	Core fragment	None	20	1	41
0026	Flake	None	2-50	2	15
0036	Scraper	Light	0	1	7
0039 (SF 002)	Scraper	Light	0	1	7
0046	Flake	None	2-5	3	34
0046	Chip	None	0	3	2
0046	Blade	Moderate	50	1	2
0046 (Sample 3)	Flake	None	0-50	12	46
0046 (Sample 3)	Scraper	None	2	1	6
0046 (Sample 3)	Scraper	None	40	1	2
0048 (Sample 4)	Flake	None	0	2	8
0048 (Sample 4)	Chip	None	0-45	2	1
0058	Flake	Light	0	1	6
0058	Chip	Light	5	1	1
0066	Natural	Heavy		1	15
0066	Shatter	Light	1	1	42
0066 (Sample 5)	Flake	None	0-50	3	9
0086	Natural	Heavy		1	4
0086	Flake	Moderate	0	1	14
0092	Flake	Moderate	0	1	4
0105 (Sample 8)	Natural	Heavy	0	1	18
0105 (Sample 8)	Flake	Heavy	2	1	1
0111	Flake	Moderate	20	1	5
0113	Flake	Light	0-20	2	14
0113	Flake	None	5	1	2
0123	Flake	Light	50	1	2
0124	Core Fragment	Moderate	30	1	41
0124	Flake	Moderate	0-5	3	45
0124	Blade	Moderate	0	1	1
0124	Flake	Light	0	4	9
0125	Flake	Light	0-20	3	27
0127	Shatter	None	0	1	2
	Total			**62**	**439**

Table 10. Flint summarised by type

6.5.3. Discussion

Overall, the flint was in good condition, with the occasional piece showing heavy edge damage or rolling and some light edge damage. Two distinct flint knapping techniques were seen: hard hammer techniques producing crude irregular flakes from unprepared cores with multiple hinge and step fractures, and soft hammer techniques producing fine thin blades and flakes from prepared cores and shaved platforms. Although retouch could be seen on four pieces only a single scraper showed evidence for indirect percussion or pressure flaking, and most of the retouched edges were likely created by careful soft hammer percussion. Only diagnostic or retouched pieces were measured but all pieces were examined using an eyeglass where needed.

Pit 0005, fill 0006

Two flakes were found within this feature. The two flakes were thick and measured up to 2 cm in length. Both flakes showed signs that hard hammer knapping techniques were used, producing pronounced bulbs and line of percussion. The knapping techniques used suggested a likely later prehistoric date for this material.

Pit 0025, fill 0026

This pit contained two flakes and a core fragment. They were all struck from blue black glassy flint. The flakes measured a maximum of 4.5 cm in length and 2.0 cm in width, and the core fragment measured 4.9 cm in length, 4.5 cm in width, and had a thickness of 2.6 cm. A hinge fracture was present at the distal end of one flake and the dorsal surface of both flakes contained some cortex. Both flakes were crudely struck using hard hammer techniques and the core was a utilised frost-fractured flint with two flakes removed from a single face from an unprepared platform; three hazen cones were also present on the platform. The crude form of flake removal with the presence of a rough blade core suggests a later Bronze Age date for this flint. No edge damage was present and the flint likely dates to the infill of this feature.

Pit 0035, fill 0036

This feature contained a single end scraper. It measured 3.2 cm in length, 3.9 cm in width, and0.4 cm in thickness and was struck from a light grey glassy flint. The scraper was created from a fine, soft hammer struck flake with 20% of the distal end showing signs of non-indirect percussion retouch. The knapping techniques used and the form of the tool makes is likely to be later Bronze Age in date. Little edge damage was present and this tool likely dates to the infill of this feature.

Pit 0038, fill 0039

This feature contained a single side scraper (SF 1002). It measured 3.8 cm in length, 2.5 cm in width, and 0.4 cm in thickness and was struck from a blue black glassy flint. The scraper was created from a fine flake from a prepared core using a soft hammer strike. 40% of a single side showed signs of indirect percussion pressure flaking. The knapping techniques used and the form of the tool makes is likely to be Bronze Age in date. Little edge damage was present and this tool likely dates to the infill of this feature.

Pit 0045, fill 0046

This pit contained fifteen flakes, three chips, one blade and two small thumbnail-form scrapers from hand collection and from Sample 3. The flakes and chips were mostly crude and thick, the largest flake measuring 4.5 cm long and 3.9 cm wide; all were struck using hard hammer techniques.

The single blade was 4.3 cm long, 0.8 cm wide and had a thickness of 0.2 cm. It was stuck using soft hammer techniques.

The first thumbnail scraper (Plate 8, top) measured 1.8 cm in length, 1.7 cm in width and had a thickness of 0.3 cm. It was created from a small primary flake struck using hard hammer techniques, and displayed 75% obtuse retouch created using non-indirect percussion. Most of one side was corticated.

The second thumbnail scraper (Plate 8, bottom) measured 2.9 cm in length, 2.4 cm in width and had a thickness of 0.3 cm. It was created from a small tertiary flake struck using hard hammer techniques, and displayed 75% retouch created using non-indirect percussion.

All the flint was struck from a blue black glassy flint and most likely dates to the Bronze Age due to the tool types and knapping techniques used. Little or no edge damage was present and these tools and debitage likely dates to the infill of this feature. Early Bronze Age ‘Beaker’ pottery was also recovered from this feature.

Posthole 0047, fill 0048

This context contained two flakes and two chips from Sample 4. All flint was struck from a blue black glassy flint using hard hammer techniques and was crude with pronounced bulbs and some bulb splintering present. This material is not closely datable other than the later prehistoric period but due to the lack of patination and edge damage it likely dates to the infill of this feature.

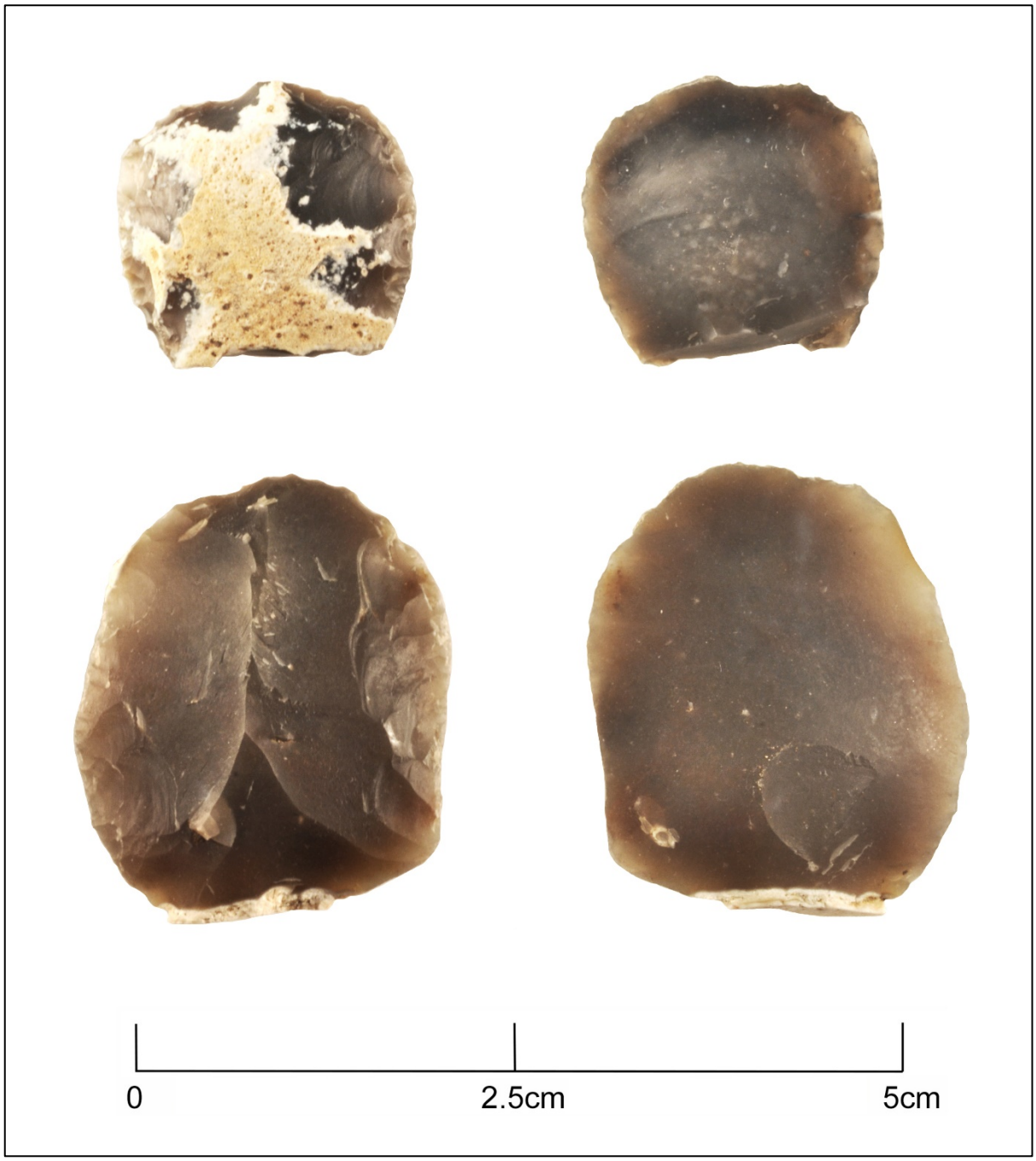

Plate 8. Thumbnail scrapers from 0046, Sample 3

Ditch 0057, fill 0058

This context contained one flake and one chip. The flint was struck from a blue black and light grey glassy flint using hard hammer techniques and was crude with pronounced bulbs. This material is not closely datable other than the later prehistoric period; due to the patination and edge damage present, it is likely to be residual within this feature.

Pit 0065, fill 0066

This context contained three flakes, one shatter piece and a natural flint from hand-collected material and from Sample 5. All flint was struck from a blue black glassy flint using hard hammer techniques. The flakes were squat and thick and the shatter fragment was fractured on natural thermal lines with a single point of impact present. Due to the crude knapping techniques used and the presence of shatter and squat flakes, this material dates to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age period. Due to the lack of patination and edge damage this material likely dates to the infill of this feature.

Posthole 0085, fill 0086

This posthole contained a single flake and a natural piece of flint. The flake was thick with a pronounced bulb and hinge fractures on the dorsal surface, struck using hard hammer techniques. This material is not closely datable other than the later prehistoric period; due to the patination and rolling damage present, it is likely to be residual within this feature.

Posthole 0091, fills 0092 and 0105

This posthole contained two flakes and a natural flint from hand collection and Sample 8. The flakes were thin with pronounced bulbs and bulb splintering was present on a single flake. They were both struck from a blue black glassy flint. This material is not closely datable other than the later prehistoric period and, due to the patination and rolling damage present, is likely residual within this feature.

Ditch 0110, fill 0111

This context contained one flake. The flint was struck from a blue black glassy flint using hard hammer techniques and was thick and crude. This material is not closely datable other than the later prehistoric period (most likely Iron Age); due to the patination and edge damage present, it could be residual within this feature.

Ditch 0112, fill 0113

This context contained three flakes with the largest flake measuring 4.2 cm in length and 3.2 cm in width. All flint was struck from a blue black glassy flint using hard hammer

techniques. Two flakes displayed a higher level of patination, with some previous flake scars present on the dorsal surfaces. These two flakes were likely residual within this context and are not closely datable. One flake was squat in nature with little patination or edge damage. This flake likely dates to the Iron Age period and is less likely to be residual within this feature.

Pit 0122, fills 0123, 0124 and 0125

This pit contained one flake from fill 0123; seven flakes, one core fragment and one blade from fill 0124 (including Sample 21); and, three flakes from fill 0125. The flint was struck from a blue black glassy flint and a light grey chert using predominantly soft hammer techniques. The flakes were generally thick with fine bulbs created from crudely prepared cores; the three flakes from fill 0125 had been heat-altered after creation. The single core fragment measured 3.6 cm in length, 4.2 cm in width and had a thickness of 2.9 cm. It was most likely a fragment of a crude blade core and had three removed blades from a single face with little platform preparation present; a single hazen cone was also present on the single platform. The single blade measured 3.9 cm in length, 0.8 cm in width, 0.2 cm in thickness and was pointed at the distal end. It was struck using soft hammer techniques. This relatively fine small assemblage, struck using soft hammer techniques, likely dates to the Bronze Age periods and the mixed levels of patination but lack of edge damage may suggest a dump deposit of surface waste, including flint knapping debitage.

Pit 0126, fill 0127

This context contained a single piece of shatter. It is not closely datable.

6.5.4. Conclusion

Sixty-two flints were recovered from the excavation with a mixture of patinated and un-patinated pieces seen from two main periods. The earliest struck flint seen on site is most likely to be from pit 0045. This assemblage is Bronze Age in date with two small thumbnail scrapers present and no later flint seen, making it likely that Bronze Age features were present on site. Other features were also present containing exclusively Bronze Age knapped flint including pit 0122 and pit 0038.

The remainder of the struck flint found on site can most likely be associated with later Bronze Age to Iron Age activity. The flint in most of the ditches and postholes is later Bronze Age to Iron Age in date with a majority, likely to be residual in nature.

The two largest assemblages were from pits 0045 and 0122. These assemblages show that tool creation was taking place on site in the Bronze Age and the waste material was likely being deposited into these pits. Pit 0122 also shows that flint knapping was occurring near a hearth or fire as some of the struck flint was heat-altered after creation. No refits were present within the material suggesting that the debitage from single knapping events was unlikely discarded deliberately in one event. This assemblage shows that prehistoric activity on site begins in the Early Bronze Age with some Late Bronze Age to Iron Age phases.

6.6. Heat-altered flint and stone

The site produced 1,584 grams of heat-altered flint and 269 grams of heat-altered stone. The material derived from fourteen contexts in total and the largest quantities were retrieved from ten soil samples. Table 11 presents the material in context order.

The largest quantity of heat-altered flint derived from pit fill 0125, which produced numerous tiny chips of moderately fired pieces weighing 659 grams. In general, most of the heat-altered flint from the site relates to small fragments in poor condition, highly cracked and heat-affected due to direct contact with fire. They most likely represent material exposed to high temperatures by being place directly into open fires in domestic contexts.

The heat-altered stone from the site is represented by small fragments, mostly or erratic quartzite. As with the burnt flint, these pieces represent material that was exposed directly on open fires for similar purposes.

Ctxt	Samp	Feature Number	Feature Type	Area	HA Flint No	HA Flint Wt/g	HAS No	HAS Wt/t	Notes
0026		0025	pit	1	2	29			high-fired BF
0026		0025	pit	1			8	54	high-fired erratic quartzite
0041		0040	pit	3	5	50			high-fired BF
0041		0040	pit	3	3	21			low-fired BF
0042	2	0040	pit	3	1	1			small high-fired chip
0046		0045	pit	3	1	53			high-fired BF
0048		0047	pit	3	4	46			high-fired BF; one piece with full cortex
0066		0065	pit	2	4	31			high-fired BF
0066	5	0065	pit	2	5	58			high-fired BF
0066	5	0065	pit	2	1	7			low-fired BF
0066	5	0065	pit	2			1	109	sandstone burnt on one side
0078	12	0077	posthole	2	1	1			small low-fired chip
0086		0085	posthole	2	2	70			high-fired BF
0088	19	0087	posthole	2	1	1			small high-fired chip
0102	13	0101	posthole	2	1	11			high-fired BF
0123		0122	pit	2	10	117			high-fired BF
0123		0122	pit	2	2	9			low-fired BF
0124	21	0122	pit	2	68	147			high-fired BF
0124	21	0122	pit	2	42	154			moderately to low-fired BF; many chips
0124	21	0122	pit	2			1	106	low-fired erratic quartzite
0125		0122	pit	2	4	107			high-fired BF
0125		0122	pit	2		659			moderately to low-fired BF; many chips
0127		0126	ditch	2	1	12			low-fired BF

Table 11. Quantification of heat-altered flint and stone

6.7. Small finds

Ruth Beveridge

6.7.1. Introduction and recording methodology

Five small finds numbers were issued to objects recovered from the excavation. One, SF1002, was a flint flake and was discussed in Section 6.4. SF1001 was issued to a modern copper alloy pendant. Three more numbers, SF1003 – 1005 were given to groups of modern bulk metalwork collected during the metal detecting of the topsoil and do not warrant further discussion. They have been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 6. The overall condition of the metalwork is poor, being corroded and encrusted with dirt.

Copper alloy

Cast, complete oval shaped and flat pendant. At the apex is an integral, circular, suspension hoop. The front is decorated with an image of the Virgin Mary; it is a miraculous medal type. On the reverse are stamped letters, one of which is an M.
SF 1001, 0002 topsoil in Area 2, metal detected.

6.7.2. Discussion

The metalwork assemblage is modern in date and represents debris disposed of or lost during later agricultural activity. No further work is required and it is recommended that it is not retained for the archive.

6.8. Animal Bone

The excavation produced 165 pieces of animal bone weighing 50 grams in total. The material derived from seven contexts, four of which represented only by soil samples. In total, the material comes from a minimum of nine identified samples (NISP) and is presented in Table 12 below.

In general, the material is in poor condition, represented by highly fragmented and heavily abraded pieces. A tiny calcined fragment from pit fill 0066 and some calcined

fragments from pit fill 0125 could either be human and/or animal bone. The condition of the fragments is poor and species identification is impossible.

Context	Samp	Element	Species	No	Wt/g	NISP	Age	Comments
0006		molar	sheep/goat	3	9	1	juvenile	
0006		molar	cattle or horse	11	10	1		highly fragmented
0006			mammal	1	2	1		burnt with residues on surface
0026			mammal	91	12	1		heavily abraded small fragments
0048	4			1	1	1		chip
0066	5		mammal	1	1	1		calcined chip; ?human or animal
0105	8	limb	mammal	2	4	1		heavily abraded
0124			mammal	2	4	1		heavily abraded
0125	22		mammal	53	7	1		calcined chips; ?human and/or animal

Table 12. Quantification of animal bone

Pit fill 0066 produced small quantities of heat-altered flint and significant quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery. By contrast, pit fill 0125 produced large quantities of heat-altered flint and few small ceramic fragments of broadly Bronze Age date. The pottery from pit fill 0066, deriving from at least five different Late Bronze Age jars, are likely to suggest that if there was a human cremation place inside pit 0065, then this was accompanied by the deposition of a variety of ceramic forms. By contrast, the presence of large quantities of heat-altered flint with little pottery in pit 0125 suggests that the material probably derived from domestic debris; therefore, the calcined bone is likely to be from animal remains that were fired several times in the same bonfire.

Despite the high degree of fragmentation and abrasion of the animal bone, the site clearly produced material from domesticated mammals, such as sheep/goats, cattle or equids. Three molars from pit fill 0006 belonged to a juvenile sheep/goat. The same fill produced a piece of burnt bone with residues on its surface, perhaps suggesting the preparation of food. The date of the material deriving from pit fill 0006 could not be determined.

Another important quantity of animal bone derived from pit fill 0026. The bone associates with at least one mammal and it is in poor condition due to soil acidity. The same fill produced fragments of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and the animal bone is likely to be contemporary. Other fills produced small and heavily abraded fragments, which could not offer any valuable information.

6.9. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

6.9.1. Introduction and Methodology

Twenty-two bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the excavation. Features sampled included a small number of pits and the postholes of a roundhouse. Most of these features date from the Bronze Age, with some dating to the Late Iron Age, although a few remain undated.

The samples were all processed using manual washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Appendix 7. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *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. The residues were also scanned with a magnet to retrieve hammerscale or ferrous spheroids.

6.9.2. Quantification

For the purposes 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:

x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

6.9.3. Results

All the samples contained modern rootlet fragments, which in many cases make up the majority of the flot volume, these are modern contaminants and are considered intrusive within the archaeological deposits. The flots were, generally, small at 100ml or less. The samples taken from the posthole fills of the roundhouse were particularly poor, producing on average less than 5ml of flot material each.

Preservation of the plant macrofossils present was through charring and was generally poor. Wood charcoal fragments were present in the majority of samples, although occasionally charcoal was absent from the material recovered. Generally, the charcoal present was highly comminuted and unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Charred cereal grains were extremely rare, with a small number of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains only being positively identified within Sample 5, from pit fill 0066. Possible cereal grain fragments were present in three other samples but only in small numbers; they were all puffed, fragmented and abraded making identification to species impossible. A single spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta* L.) glume base fragment was observed in Sample 21, from pit fill 0124. Spelt wheat was commonly grown during the Iron Age and Roman periods within lowland Britain and it is possible that this single fragmented specimen is intrusive within the fill of an earlier feature.

Charred hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragments were present within four samples and were particularly common within Sample 3, from posthole fill 0046. Hazel nutshell fragments are often recovered from prehistoric features and most likely represent a gathered food source, although it is also possible it is simply material incorporated with wood collected as fuel.

6.9.4. Discussion

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Charred cereal grains were present in low numbers. Most of these specimens were fragmented and abraded making a definite species identification impossible. The sparse nature of the material recovered suggests that it is general occupation debris spread across the excavated area of the site and no real concentrations of activity are obvious from the

sample results. The fragmented material most likely presents general occupation debris that may have been moved through the actions of wind, water or trample, before becoming incorporated within the contexts sampled. The chaff remains recovered do not appear to be consistent with the material recovered from the prehistoric features and it is possible that this material represents the later occupation of the site during the Iron Age or Roman periods and is intrusive within the prehistoric context sampled.

6.9.5. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

It is not recommended that any further work should be carried out on these samples as the material recovered is too sparse to provide any conclusive data to the results of this investigation, beyond the fact that agricultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity during the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods.

6.10. Discussion of material evidence

6.10.1. The nature of the material evidence

The material evidence suggests an extensive use of the site during the broader Bronze Age, followed by limited activities during the Middle Iron Age and the later Iron Age and earlier Roman period. The pottery from site is primarily represented by two major fabrics of different dates: the Early Bronze Age GQ(F) and the Late Bronze Age FQ(G). Some overlapping of the two fabrics during the Middle Bronze Age cannot be excluded. The flint includes typical earlier Bronze Age blades and thumbnail scrapers, and cruder flakes struck with hard hammers from unprepared cores, associated with later Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age production.

Early Bronze Age evidence

Early Bronze Age pottery is characterised by sherds with Beaker style decoration, made from fabric GQ(F) and recovered solely from pit 0045. The same pit also produced a Late Bronze Age sherd made from fabric FQ and a piece of intrusive Roman CBM. The flint from pit 0045 included a Bronze Age blade, most likely contemporary with the Beakers, and two flint scrapers dating to the later Bronze Age (MBA-LBA in pottery dates).

Same as with pit 0045, pit 0122 produced a thin pointed blade and four flakes stuck with soft hammer techniques, all dating to the earlier Bronze Age. The same pit also produced three cruder flakes, which were heat-altered after they were stuck, the date of which could not be established. The mixed levels of patination of the flint but its lack of edge damage could suggest that the material was dumped as surface waste, including flint knapping debitage. Unlike the flint, the pottery from pit 0122 suggested a variety of dates, including Early to Middle Bronze Age fabrics, Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age vessel forms, and a grog-tempered fragment of the LIA-Roman transition.

Mid-Late Bronze Age evidence

In general, most of the pits and postholes from the site produced material that was consistently Late Bronze Age. The largest Late Bronze Age ceramic assemblage derived from pit 0065 and was recovered together with three contemporary hard hammer-struck squat flakes. The pottery from the pit was primarily made from fabric FQ(G), which was commonly encountered across other Late Bronze Age features. The ceramic forms of the most diagnostic Late Bronze Age sherds, together with the broader distribution of Late Bronze Age fabrics from the entire site, suggested that the main period of human occupation should be placed sometime between the late 11th and 9th centuries BC.

More specifically, the ceramic forms recovered during the excavation were consistent with forms of the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition, which were excavated by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit at Days Road, Capel St. Mary, in 2009 (Brudenell 2014). Such pottery associated with undecorated jars of Forms K and C (Brudenell 2014, 189, fig.70), including a shoulder fragment from a biconical vessel. The most characteristic pottery fragments from the present site derived from pit fills 0066 and 0124.

Radiocarbon dating on charcoal remains from a pit at Days Road in 2009 suggested that the Bronze Age activities at the site should be placed sometime between 970 and 820 BC (Tabor 2014, 199). The recovery of limited Late Bronze Age pottery fabrics that were tempered with flint and grog at Days Road in 2009, representing 1.4% of the Bronze Age assemblage (Brudenell 2014, 188, tbl.2), suggests that the radiocarbon date from the site associates with mature Late Bronze Age pottery production, when flint

tempering was the main practice. By contrast, the presence of grog-tempered Late Bronze Age wares from pit 0065 during the present excavation, and the recovery of a variety of Bronze Age grog-tempered fabrics at the site, such as GQ, GQZ, GQ(F) and QF(G), forming 82.4% of the total assemblage by weight, all show that human occupation should be placed a bit earlier than 970-820 BC. Such date should extend at least to the latest phases of the Middle Bronze Age.

Middle Iron Age evidence

As with the 2009 excavation by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CSM 030), the present excavation produced Middle Iron Age pottery, though in significantly smaller quantities. A single Form B jar from pit 0122 was consistent with other typically Middle Iron Age shouldered jars and bowls recovered at Days Road (Brudenell 2014, 195). Small ceramic fragments made from sandy fabrics with organic tempers verified the presence of later Iron Age human activities in the vicinity.

Late Iron Age – Roman evidence

The present excavation also produced small quantities of LIA-Roman and earlier Roman pottery, often mixed with Roman ceramic building material, coming solely from ditches. The dates of the Roman pottery were consistent with those produced during the 2009 excavation (Anderson 2014, 195), and so was the date of the ceramic building material (Anderson & Anderson 2014, 195-6). In general, limited human activities appear to have carried on during the Roman period; however, no human activities seem to have continued after the middle/late 1st century AD, when the settlement moved elsewhere (Anderson 2014, 195).

Modern evidence

Evidence of modern human activities were recovered in the form of metal-detected objects from topsoil and subsoil layers. These included a copper alloy pendant with the image of Virgin Mary, two copper alloy discoidal buttons, and numerous iron objects associated with modern agricultural activities, such as nails, nuts, bolts, metal strip fittings and machinery parts.

6.10.2. The nature of human occupation

The finds evidence after the present excavation suggests domestic activities at the site, although not necessarily associated with large scale human occupation. The sparse nature of plant macrofossils, in particular, suggests that no concentrated activities took place at the site, and that the debris of human occupation could have been moved through the actions of wind, water or trample from a nearby location. Despite the poor preservation and small quantities of animal bone and plant macrofossils that were recovered from the site, the broader nature of human occupation at Days Road is consistent with what has already been discussed after the 2009 excavations by Jonathan Tabor (2014). More specifically, faunal remains (Rajkovača 2014) and charred plant remains (Vareilles 2014) verified domestic activities associated with the husbandry of cattle and ovicaprids, and the processing of seeds and grains, both during the Bronze Age and Iron Age.

In addition, the presence of possible charred human remains in pit 0065 suggests that the site once accommodated human burials. Unfortunately, all the calcined bone fragments from the present excavation were found in poor condition and the presence of human cremations could not be securely confirmed.

7. Discussion

7.1. Bronze Age

7.1.1. Early Bronze Age

The two pits 0045 and 0047 and their small pottery assemblage of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery are the first indication of a phase of occupation on the site. As isolated features they are of limited significance or potential in addressing research aims for the period but it can be noted that they are likely contemporary with the Early Bronze Age collared urns recorded at Windmill Hill (CSM 002) *c.*150m to the west. Together these sites suggest a possible spread of occupation activity in this period, acting as a precursor to the more extensive phase of mid/late Bronze Age occupation seen on this site and others in the immediate vicinity.

7.1.2. Late Bronze Age

The more substantial and significant phase of settlement in the Late Bronze Age period is principally represented by roundhouse structure 0109. This is a common form for structures at this time and into the Iron Age, and fits within an expected size range, being comparable for example to a 19-post structure, with a diameter of approximately 8.8m and an east-facing entranceway, found at Lady Lane, Hadleigh (Cass 2011), and to a series of 7-8m diameter examples with southeastern four or six post porches at Flixton, Suffolk (Boulter 2013). However unlike the Hadleigh roundhouse there was no evidence for an outer ring of posts. The date, function and possible relationship to the structure of pit 0103, which lies across the porch entrance, is uncertain. Although there is a lens of charcoal present in its fill it does not appear to be a domestic refuse pit or hearth and its irregular nature suggests it may actually be a natural feature.

Structure 0109, in terms of identifiable evidence, appears to be a largely isolated building, except for a loose scatter of pits and a single posthole containing contemporary deposits of domestic refuse or hearth debris in the form or pottery and significant quantities of burnt material. The closest Late Bronze Age feature, posthole 0128, lay 11m to the southeast, with two more pits at 15m and 18m distance in Area 2 and a further two in Area 3. Apart from 0128 there was no indication of any other structures. This apparent isolation however may just be an effect of the placement of evaluation trenching, the apparent truncation of the archaeological horizon, and of the

small size of the excavation area, in conjunction with a dispersed late Bronze Age settlement similar to that seen at Flixton where a c.3ha excavation uncovered five or six roundhouses lying at least 25m apart, although they were interspersed with at least nineteen four-post and six-post structures (Boulter 2013, p37-38).

The absence of evidence elsewhere within the broader evaluation trenching for Late Bronze Age structures cannot be regarded as conclusive. Firstly it is apparent that there has been significant truncation of the archaeological horizon and in such circumstances the shallow surviving traces of prehistoric activity can often prove to be hard to locate or identify in evaluation trenching. Although Trench 21 did identify posthole 0079 it is notable that other trenches either failed to identify the later phase of Roman ditches or showed that they were wholly removed by truncation (see section 7.3 below). Secondly a simple accident of chance positioning may have meant that trenching has not located other buildings. At the Lady Lane, Hadleigh site (Cass 2011) for example the eighty-five trench evaluation only found a single prehistoric pit indicating potential occupation but a partial excavation (of an area *c*.0.44ha centred on a ditch concentration) subsequently identified three roundhouses and two four-post structures.

Although there is no firm evidence it therefore seems likely that structure 0109 was a part of a widespread and dispersed settlement, particularly as Late Bronze Age pits with midden deposits and a possible structure have been recorded in the CSM 030 excavations 150m to the east (Tabor 2010 & 2014). In hindsight it is possible that a substantially expanded excavation could have exposed evidence for other buildings but, based upon geophysical survey and trial trenching results, there was little justification to do so.

The material evidence recovered from the structural features and the four scattered pits is relatively slight but suggests small-scale general domestic activities and agriculture and is in keeping with that recovered from the CSM 030 excavations. Again the apparent truncation of the archaeological horizon has likely had an impact, limiting the recovery of finds and environmental evidence to the deepest features or basal deposits.

Overall the archaeological evidence for this period is of local significance, adding to that from the CSM 030 excavations and demonstrating the presence of a wider settlement spread than previously known. As an individual site it adds to the corpus of material of

Late Bronze Age settlement, providing a new example of a roundhouse structure in Suffolk, but has little potential on its own to further address regional research aims.

7.2. Iron Age

The three isolated pits of Middle Iron Age date tentatively indicate a dispersed low intensity phase of occupation, contemporary with and on the outskirts of the enclosed Middle Iron Age settlement enclosure seen in the CSM 030 excavations to the east (Tabor 2010 & 2014). However given the evidence of apparent truncation of the site, the limited character of the 'keyhole-type' excavation areas, and the possibility that structure 0109 could actually be of Middle Iron Age date, it would seem that additional evidence of activity in this period has been lost or missed and that what remains is in fact the last traces of more widespread or intense occupation.

The site evidence, though slight and only of local significance, can help to address the topic of settlement form and organisation in the Early and Middle Iron Age as outlined in the Regional Research Agenda (Medlycott 2011), when considered along with the CSM 030 enclosure. Tabor discusses how the enclosed CSM 030 settlement at Days Road is a notable contrast to the accepted common pattern of open settlements and farmsteads in the Middle Iron Age but this new evidence of contemporary activity, outside of the settlement boundary, perhaps lends weight to the suggestion that such *'enclosed settlements may occur alongside more open 'wandering' settlements'.* The pits at the very least indicate that occupation activity is not limited to the enclosure itself.

7.3. Roman

The combined evaluation and excavation results demonstrate the presence of a widespread system of parallel ditches or trenches dating to the early Roman period and running across a slight generally south-facing slope. Observed across the full extent of Areas 1 and 2, and in Trenches 28, 29 and possibly 0037 to the west and Trenches 09 and 10 to the east the fieldwork has also demonstrated that the ditches have been truncated and at times wholly removed. The excavation has also now shown that, due to their shallow nature or truncation they were not identified in Trenches 19 and 20 and it seems likely therefore that they could have been missed in other trenches and perhaps extend across at least the southern part of the full development area.

Another set of Roman parallel ditches, on a broadly similar alignment and also spaced c.3m apart, has also been recorded during evaluation and monitoring on land approximately 300m to the south (CSM 027, Meredith 2006). The ditch system revealed across both these sites appears to be evidence of an extensive agricultural landscape, presumably related to the contemporary 1st century villa at Windmill Hill *c.*200m to the west. Although the parallel ditches are in alignment with a broader field system identified in the CSM 030 excavations (Tabor 2010 & 2014), 150m to the east, there appears to be a localised change in land-use in this area, with the closely spaced and parallel ditches being replaced by a more open field system and a contemporary post-built structure that was identified as being an agricultural barn. Dating evidence for the ditch system is slight but there is nothing to suggest continued usage of the ditch system after the apparent decline of the villa in the early 2nd century.

The site evidence is insufficient to state the precise function of the ditches with any certainty, other than that they are presumably related to a type of intensive agricultural activity associated with the nearby villa site. As such the site on its own is of local significance and has only minimal potential for study of rural landscapes and agricultural regimes as outlined in the Regional Research Agenda (Medlycott 2011). It does however, in broad outline, add to a growing body of evidence in East Anglia of sites with similar examples of closely spaced and parallel Roman ditches, for which several possible interpretations have previously been made.

For example similar parallel ditches, orientated approximately northwest/southeast, with a *c*.3m space between each ditch have been identified at Martlesham Heath, Suffolk and were also believed to lie near to the location of a villa indicated by nearby recorded find spots of tegula and roof tile (Cass 2013). A truncated example of small parallel gullies, only c.2m apart, have been recorded during excavations at Eye, Suffolk in association with larger field enclosures (Craven 2012). In particular the recently published excavations at Cedars Park, Stowmarket have identified an early Roman settlement enclosure with extensive nearby systems of parallel agricultural ditches, spaced 5m apart across south-facing slopes (Nicholson and Woolhouse 2016, p45-49). Possible suggestions as to their function here include trenches for planting of vines or crops such as asparagus, for drainage of interspersed growing beds or for the creation of raised ‘lazy beds’.

8. Conclusions

The excavation has identified three distinct phases of dispersed settlement in the early and late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age and a phase of Roman agricultural activity, each phase being contemporary with and likely directly related to previously known sites in the immediate vicinity. Although the nature and quantity of archaeological evidence from each phase is slight and truncated, and generally insufficient on its own to address wider regional research aims, the site adds to the known archaeological environment in the Capel St. Mary area.

The project has met the original research aims in full by:

- Excavating and recording all archaeological deposits within the bounds of the three original excavation areas, plus the extension to Area 2.
- Producing a final site archive report, following consultation with Rachael Abraham of SCCAS and the decision to omit the requirement for an interim post-excavation assessment. The report includes all analysis deemed appropriate.
- Using the site evidence, where possible, to address research aims concerning the prehistoric and Roman periods as defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- Producing a full project archive consisting of the artefactual assemblage and all paper and digital records for deposition in the SCCAS store (see section 9 below).
- Preparation of a summary for inclusion in the annual *'Archaeology in Suffolk'* section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

9. Archive deposition

A full quantification of the project records (artefactual, digital and physical) to be archived is presented in Table 13 below.

Type	Quantity	Format
Excavation		
Artefactual material (all types)	1	Standard finds box
Context register sheets	3	A4 paper
Context sheets (numbered 0005-0129)	72	A4 paper
Plan register sheets	1	A4 paper
Section register sheets	1	A4 paper
Digital image register	2	A4 paper
Environmental sample sheets	4	A4 paper
Small finds register sheets	1	A4 paper
Plan and section drawing sheets	11	290 x 320mm drawing film
Digital images	139	4600 x 3450 pixel JPGs
Digital survey (raw) files	5	.dxf
Digital context database	1	Access database
Excavation report (SCCAS report no. 2017/104)	1	A4 wire-bound

Table 13. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The site archives (both paper, digital and artefacts), presently stored with Suffolk Archaeology CIC in Needham Market, Suffolk, are to be deposited in the SCCAS Archive store, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, within six months of report approval by SCCAS.

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The report was produced by Simon Cass and John Craven. Illustrations were created by Ryan Wilson and Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter and John Craven.

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CSM 048

Appendix 1. Context List

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Period
0001			1	Topsoil	Other	Topsoil in Area 1, metal detected.	Topsoil				0004		
0002			2	Topsoil	Other	Topsoil in Area 2, metal detected.	topsoil				0004		
0003			3	Topsoil	Other	Topsoil in Area 3, metal detected	topsoil				0004		
0004				Subsoil	Other	Subsoil in all three Areas.	Subsoil				0008	0001, 0002, 0003	
0005	0005	0005	1	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, steep sloping sides with gradual BOS and a flat base.	Cut of pit filled with natural silting accumulation.	0.69	0.83	0.38		0006	Undated
0006	0005	0005	1	Pit	Fill	Mid orange brown with compact friable compaction. Silty clay texture with moderate charcoal and occasional flint inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Natural silting up accumulation.	0.69	0.83	0.38	0005		Undated
0007	0007	0144	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, with a WNW to ESE alignment. Shallow concave sides and gradual BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of a ditch, part of a field system? Possibly cuts the subsoil?	1m EX	0.55	0.12		0008	Early Roman
0008	0007	0144	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay, firm compact and friable. Moderate flint inclusions, clear horizon, single fill.	Fill looks to be a naturally silted up accumulation.	1m Ex	0.55	0.12	0007	0004	Early Roman
0009	0009	0145	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, with ESE to WNW alignment, very shallow concave sides and imperceptible BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of ditch. Looks to be part of a field system, is parallel to several other similar ditches.	1m Ex	0.56	0.10		0010	Early Roman
0010	0009	0145	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction. Occasional flint inclusions, clear horizon, single fill.	Fill looks to be a natural silting accumulation.	1m Ex	0.56	0.10	0009		Early Roman
0011	0011	0146	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, with ESE to WNW alignment, with very shallow concave profile, with imperceptible BOS and flat base.	Cut of ditch. Part of a field system with parallel ditches including [0007] and [0009].	1m Ex	0.38	0.05		0012	Early Roman
0012	0011		1	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions. Firm but friable compaction. Clear horizon and single fill.	Fill is a natural silting accumulation.	1m Ex	0.38	0.05	0011		Early Roman
0013	0013	0146	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with ESE to WNW alignment, very shallow profile with imperceptible BOS and a flat base.	Cut of a ditch, part of a possible field system, with parallel ditches [0007] [0009] [0011]	0.87 Ex	0.23	0.03		0014	Early Roman
0014	0013	0146	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay, firm but friable compaction. Occasional flint inclusions, clear horizon with single fill.	Fill is a natural silting accumulation.	0.87 Ex	0.23	0.03	0013		Early Roman
0015	0015	0147	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with a NW to SE alignment, shallow profile with imperceptible BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of ditch, part of a field system with parallel ditches [0007] [0009] [0011] [0013]	1.01 Ex	0.41	0.05		0016	Early Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Period
0016	0015	0147	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay, firm but friable compaction, with moderate flint inclusions. Clear horizon and single fill.	Fill is a natural silting accumulation.	1.01 Ex	0.41	0.05	0015		Early Roman
0017	0017	0147	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with a NW to SE alignment, very shallow profile with imperceptible BOS and flat base.	Cut of ditch, part of a field system including parallel ditches [0007] [0009] [0011] [0013] [0015]	1m Ex	0.40	0.04		0018	Early Roman
0018	0017	0147	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction, moderate charcoal and flint inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Fill is a natural silting accumulation.	1m Ex	0.40	0.04	0017		Early Roman
0019	0019	0019	1	Posthole	Cut	Cut is circular in plan, with a shallow profile and gradual BOS leading to a concave base.	Cut of a possible posthole. Related to [0021] which could also be a possible posthole.	0.38	0.32	0.07	0118	0020	Undated
0020	0019	0019	1	Posthole	Fill	Mid to dark ornage brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction. Rare charcoal and flint inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Fill is a natural silting accumulation.	0.38	0.32	0.07	0019		Undated
0021	0021	0021	1	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, very shallow profile with imperceptible BOS leading to a concave base.	Cut of a possible posthole. Related to another possible posthole [0019]	0.27	0.24	0.06		0022	Undated
0022	0021	0021	1	Posthole	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay with rare flint and charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon with single fill.	Fill is a natural silting accumulation.	0.27	0.24	0.06	0021		Undated
0023	0023	0148	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, with WNE to ESE alignment. Very shallow profile - heavily truncated, with imperceptible BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of a ditch, part of a field system with parallel ditches [0007] [0009] [0011] [0013] [0015] [0017]	1.03 Ex	0.30	0.04		0024	Early Roman
0024	0023	0148	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions. Clear horizon with single fill.	Fill is a natural silting accumulation	1.03 Ex	0.30	0.04	0023		Early Roman
0025	0025	0025	1	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan with WNW to ESE alignment. Steep straight sided profile with gradual BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of a pit, of unclear function.	0.68	0.88	0.32		0026	Mid Iron Age
0026	0025	0025	1	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay, with firm but friable compaction. Moderate charcoal and flint inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Fill is a natural silting accumulation.	0.68	0.88	0.32	0025		Mid Iron Age
0027	0027	0150	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, with a NW to SE alignment. Very shallow profile with a concave shape and moderate flat base.	A very shallow ditch running NW to SE. Could be a possible field boundary, due to parellel ditches across the site. Single CBM find.	1.1m Ex	0.62	0.07		0028	Early Roman
0028	0027	0150	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay, with rare small to medium flint stone inclusions. Clear horizon with single fill.	Fill with natural silting accumulation. Single CBM find.	1.1m Ex	0.62	0.07	0027		Early Roman
0029	0029	0149	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with E to W alignment, shallow in profile with concave sides and imperceptible BOS leading to a concave base.	Cut of a ditch, possibly part of a field system with parallel ditches, including [0007] [0009] [0011] [0013] [0015] [0017] [0023] [0025] [0027]	1.03m Ex	0.58	0.10		0030	Early Roman
0030	0029	0149	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction. Rare flint and charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon with single fill.	Fill is a natural silting accumulation.	1.03m Ex	0.58	0.10	0029		Early Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Period
0031	0031	0150	1	Ditch	Cut	A shallow linear cut running E to W. Shallow in profile with concave sides with a concave base.	A shallow ditch running E to W.	1.04m Ex	0.43	0.06		0032	Early Roman
0032	0031	0150	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay fill. Occasional small to medium sized flint stone inclusions. Clear horizon with single fill.	Single fill with no finds. Natural silting accumulation.	1.04m Ex	0.43	0.06	0031		Early Roman
0033	0033	0149	1	Ditch	Cut	Shallow linear ditch running NW to SE. Shallow profile with concave sides and base.	A shallow cut linear ditch running NW to SE. Possibly a boundary ditch.	1.04	0.52	0.04		0034	Early Roman
0034	0033	0149	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay fill. Firm compaction with occasional small to medium stone inclusions. Clear horizon with single fill.	Fill formed through natural silting accumulation. No finds.	1.04	0.52	0.04	0033		Early Roman
0035	0035	0035	3	Pit	Cut	Ovoid circular pit with steep concave sloped sides to a shallow concave base	Isolated large pit, quite sterile fill - gradual infill rather than intentional backfilling.	1.5	1.7	0.7		0037	Mid Iron Age
0036	0035	0035	3	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish/reddish speckled silty clay with frequent manganese flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and flints/stones. Upper fill of pit [0035]. All finds from this deposit.	Upper fill of pit [0035]. Likely to be gradual infill of abandoned fill.	1.5	1.7	0.7	0037		Mid Iron Age
0037	0035	0035	3	Pit	Fill	Stiff mixed mid/pale grey/yellowish silty clay with very occasional small/medium sub angular flints/stones inclusions. Lower fill of pit [0035] possible initial slumpage of feature.	Lower fill of pit [0035]	0.75	0.9	0.6	0035	0036	Mid Iron Age
0038	0038	0038	3	Pit	Cut	Oval shape in plan, elongated to the E to W. Sharp sloping concave sides and concave base.	A cut of an oval pit with pottery and a flint scraper found in fill.	1.76	0.88	0.4		0039	Bronze Age
0039	0038	0038	3	Pit	Fill	Light to mid yellowish brown silty clay of firm compaction. Regular small to medium sized stone and moderate charcoal inclusions. Diffused clarity of single fill.	Probably fill through natural silting. Fill filled with flecks of charcoal.	1.76	0.88	0.4	0038		Bronze Age
0040	0040	0040	3	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan with E-W alignment. Steep straight side to West and much more gradual profile to the East, gradual BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of a pit with an unclear function.	1.66	0.80	0.34		0041	Bronze Age
0041	0040	0040	3	Pit	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay, firm but friable compaction. Frequent charcoal and occasional flint inclusions with clear horizon. 1st of 2 fills.	Fill looks like a natural silting accumulation.	1.66	0.80	0.34	0040	0042	Bronze Age
0042	0040	0040	3	Pit	Fill	Dark orange brown silty clay, firm but friable compaction. Abundant charcoal and occasional flint inclusions. Clear horizon, 2nd of 2 fills.	Fill looks like a dump of burnt material with abundant charcoal and lumps of burnt/heated clay - no evidence of in situ burning though	0.53	0.70	0.17	0041		Bronze Age
0043	0043	0043	3	Stakehole	Cut	Circular stakehole with vertical sides to a concave base.	Isolated stakehole, no further features nearby.	0.16	0.14	0.10		0044	Undated
0044	0043	0043	3	Stakehole	Fill	Mid grey plastic silty clay with very frequent small charcoal flecks/fragments. Clear horizon with surrounding natural, single fill of stakehole.	Single fill of isolated stakehole	0.16	0.14	0.1	0043		Undated

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Period
0045	0045	0045	3	Pit	Cut	Subcircular cut in plan, near vertical sides with concave/uneven base	A probable pit filled with a load of pottery, possibly all from the same pot? First excavated in Evaluation.	0.5	0.54	0.28		0046	Bronze Age
0046	0045	0045	3	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown, silty clay that is moderate compaction. Occasional small to medium stones and charcoal inclusions. Clear clarity with single fill.	A probable pit filled with a load of pottery, possibly from the same pot. Single fill filled with charcoally fill	0.5	0.54	0.28	0045		Bronze Age
0047	0047	0047	3	Pit	Cut	Subcircular pit, with very shallow concave sides with a concave base.	A shallow filled pit, filled full of charcoal flecks, could suggest burning. Originally excavated in evaluation.	0.6	0.52	0.06		0048	Bronze Age
0048	0047	0047	3	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown, silty clay of firm compaction. Occasional small to medium stone inclusions. Clear horizon with a single fill.	A shallow filled pit, fill full of charcoal flecks, could suggest burning.	0.6	0.52	0.06	0047		Bronze Age
0049	0049	0132	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape in plan running NW to SE. shallow profile sides with a concave base.	A shallow ditch running NW to SE. possible boundary ditch, no finds.	1.10m Ex	0.42	0.07		0050	Early Roman
0050	0049	0132	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown firm silty clay. Occasional small to medium stone inclusions. Clear horizon and single fill.	A shallow ditch running NW to SE. Possibly boundary ditch, no finds.	1.10m Ex	0.42	0.07	0049		Early Roman
0051	0051	0133	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear cultivation ditch (viticultural?) orientated NW to SE, extremely shallow profile (<0.05m deep) with irregular shallow concave base.	Shallow remnant of cultivation ditch.	1.0m Ex	0.3-0.5	<0.05		0052	Early Roman
0052	0051	0133	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid/dull greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional flint, stone and chalk inclusions. Single fill of ditch [0051]	Fill of cultivation ditch in Area 2, natural infilling.	1m Ex	0.3-0.5	0.05 (max)	0051		Early Roman
0053	0053	0135	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape in plan, running NW to SE. Shallow concave sides with concave base.	A cut of a linear ditch running NW to SE with a single fill. No finds, possibly a boundary ditch.	0.9m Ex	0.69	0.08		0054	Early Roman
0054	0054	0135	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown, firm silty clay. Occasional small to medium stone inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Single fill, natural silting accumulation. No finds.	0.9	0.69	0.08	0053		Early Roman
0055	0055	0136	2	Ditch	Cut	Shallow irregular linear cultivation ditch, orientated NW-SE, with very shallow dished profile (likely only the remnant base of the original feature)	Shallow cultivation ditch remnant.	1m Ex	0.3	0.05		0056	Early Roman
0056	0055	0136	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown stiff, slightly silty clay with occasional small flint/stone pebbles and chalk fleck inclusions. Single fill of cultivation ditch [0055]	Fill of cultivation ditch [0055]	1m Ex	0.3	0.05	0055		Early Roman
0057	0057	0137	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape in plan running NW to SE. Shallow concave sides with flat base.	Shallow cut of a linear ditch running NW to SE. Boundary ditch?	1m Ex	0.6	0.09		0058	Early Roman
0058	0057	0137	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay, firm compaction. Occasional small to medium stone inclusions. Clear horizon and single fill.	Single fill with pot flint and CBM Probably filled through natural silting.	1m Ex	0.6	0.09	0057		Early Roman
0059	0059	0138	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with WNW to ESE alignment. Shallow profile with Gradual BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of ditch, looks like part of a field system, is parallel to several other similar ditches.	1m Ex	0.61	0.08		0060	Early Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Period
0060	0059	0138	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction. Occasional flint and charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Fill is a natural silting accumulation.	1m Ex	0.61	0.08	0059		Early Roman
0061	0061	0135	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape in plan, running NW to SE. Shallow concave sides with a concave base.	Linear ditch running NW to SE, possible field boundary.	1m Ex	0.71	0.11		0062	Early Roman
0062	0061	0135	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown, silty clay of firm compaction. Occasional small to medium stone inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	No finds, probably filled through natural silting.	1m Ex	0.71	0.11	0061		Early Roman
0063	0063	0139	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with SE to NW alignment. Very shallow profile with imperceptible BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of ditch, part of a possible field system, runs parallel to a series of other, similar ditches.	1m Ex	0.47	0.04		0064	Early Roman
0064	0063	0139	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction. Occasional flint inclusions with clear horizon and single fill.	Fill is a natural silting accumulation.	1m Ex	0.47	0.04	0063		Early Roman
0065	0065	0065	2	Pit	Cut	Circular pit with vertical sides to a flat base. No relationships with other features	Isolated pit to north of Area 2	0.85	0.8	0.55		0072	Bronze Age
0066	0065	0065	2	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown sticky/plastic silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions. Upper fill of pit. Fairly clear horizon with (0067) below.	Upper fill of pit [0065], intentional backfill with hearth debris/rubble?	0.85	0.8	0.35	0067		Bronze Age
0067	0065	0065	2	Pit	Fill	Mid yellowish/greyish brown firm, slightly silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal fleck inclusions. Middle fill of pit [0065]. Possibly material derived from digging pit [0065] and replaced, evidence of re-deposited natural chalky till present in lenses too.	Intentional backfill layer in pit [0065]	0.85	0.80	0.15	0072	0066	Bronze Age
0068	0068	0134		Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, with NNW to SSE alignment, very shallow profile with moderate concave sloped sides to a shallow concave base.	Cut of ditch, part of field system with parallel ditches.	1.0	0.2	0.04		0069	Early Roman
0069	0068	0134		Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction. Occasional flint inclusions with indistinct horizon and single fill. This segment passes through a silty clay pocket and is hard to identify.	Fill of segment 0068, a natural silting accumulation within the cultivation ditch.	1.0	0.2	0.04	0068		Early Roman
0070	0070	0140	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, with NNW to SSE alignment, very shallow profile with imperceptible BOS leading to a flat base.	This length was excavated as the ditch peters out then re-starts, as it is heavily ploughed/truncated. Cut of ditch, part of field system with parallel ditches.	1.57m Ex	0.72	0.12		0071	Early Roman
0071	0070	0140	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark orange brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction. Occasional flint inclusions with clear horizon and single fill.	Fill is a natural silting accumulation.	1.57m Ex	0.72	0.12	0070		Early Roman
0072	0065	0065	2	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown firm slightly silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks/lumps inclusions. Clear horizon with chalky natural at base of pit.	Basal fill of pit. Likely hearth of domestic rubbish material infilling	0.85	0.8	0.1	0065	0067	Bronze Age
0073	0073	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, with very steep, almost vertical sloping sides with gradual BOS leading to a concave base.	Cut of a posthole. Part of a ring of postholes, part of a possible roundhouse, including postholes [0075]	0.23	0.24	0.20		0074	Bronze Age

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Period
0074	0073	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid brown-grey clay silt with firm but friable compaction. Abundant charcoal and occasional flint inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Fill looks like probable natural silting accumulation.	0.23	0.24	0.20	0073		Bronze Age
0075	0075	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep sloping sides and gradual BOS leading to a concave base	Cut of a posthole. Part of a ring of postholes, forming a possible roundhouse. Includes posthole [0073]	0.37	0.32	0.19		0076	Bronze Age
0076	0075	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey-brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction. Frequent charcoal and moderate flint inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill	Formed by natural silting accumulation.	0.37	0.32	0.19	0075		Bronze Age
0077	0077	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with very steep sloped sides to a flattish base.	Posthole, part of roundhouse in Area 2	0.2		0.1		0078	Bronze Age
0078	0077	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey plastic silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks.	Posthole, part of roundhouse in Area 2	0.2		0.1	0077		Bronze Age
0079	0079	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with very steep sloped sides to a concave base. Excavated in Eval stage as 124.	Posthole, part of roundhouse in Area 2	0.25		0.12		0080	Bronze Age
0080	0079	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks	Posthole, part of roundhouse Area 2	0.25		0.12	0079		Bronze Age
0081	0081	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with vertical sides to a concave/flattish base	Posthole, part of roundhouse in Area 2	0.15		0.1		0082	Bronze Age
0082	0081	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish plastic silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small flints	Posthole, part of roundhouse in Area 2	0.15		0.1	0081		Bronze Age
0083	0083	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with moderately steep concave sides to a shallow concave base	Posthole, part of roundhouse in Area 2	0.25		0.1		0084	Bronze Age
0084	0083	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish plastic silty clay with moderate charcoal slecks and occasional small flints	Posthole, part of roundhouse in Area 2	0.25		0.1	0083		Bronze Age
0085	0085	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with moderately steep concave sides to a shallow concave base.	Posthole, part of roundhouse in Area 2. Pot sherd and flint finds.	0.38	0.38	0.17		0086	Bronze Age
0086	0085	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Dark brownish grey plastic silty clay with moderate charcoal flakes and occasional small flint.	Posthole, part of roundhouse in Area 2. Pot sherd and flint finds.	0.38	0.38	0.17	0085	0106	Bronze Age
0087	0087	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with moderately steep sloping sides leading to a shallow concave base.	Posthole as part of roundhouse in Area 2	0.22	0.27	0.10		0088	Bronze Age
0088	0087	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Dark brownish grey with moderate charcoal flecks. Plastic silty clay, occasional small flints.	Posthole as part of roundhouse in Area 2	0.22	0.27	0.10	0087		Bronze Age
0089	0089	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Sub oval shaped posthole with gradually sloping sides and a steep break of slope to a concave base.	Posthole from roundhouse in Area 2	0.56	0.25	0.15		0090	Bronze Age
0090	0089	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid brownish grey with rare medium flint inclusions and moderate charcoal. Plastic silty clay.	Posthole from roundhouse in Area 2	0.56	0.25	0.15	0089		Bronze Age
0091	0091	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	circular posthole with moderately steep slopes leading to a shallow concave base.	Posthole in roundhouse in Area 2	0.40	0.38	0.10		0092	Bronze Age
0092	0091	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid yellowish brown with occasional small flint inclusions and moderate charcoal flecks. Plastic silty clay	Posthole in roundhouse in Area 2	0.40	0.38	0.10	0091	0105	Bronze Age
0093	0093	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with steep slopes leading to a shallow concave base.	Posthole from roundhouse in Area 2	0.30	0.20	0.12		0094	Bronze Age

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Period
0094	0093	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Dark brownish-grey with chalk and charcoal fleck inclusions. Plastic silty clay. Occasional small flints.	Posthole from roundhouse in Area 2	0.30	0.20	0.12	0093		Bronze Age
0095	0095	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with gradual sloping sides and a concave base.	Posthole from roundhouse in Area 2	0.46	0.30	0.06		0096	Bronze Age
0096	0096	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, plastic compaction, frequent charcoal inclusions, occasional small flints.	Posthole, from roundhouse in Area 2	0.46	0.30	0.06	0095		Bronze Age
0097	0097	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with gradually sloping sides and a shallow concave base.	Posthole in roundhouse in Area 2	0.34	0.25	0.05		0098	Bronze Age
0098	0097	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid brownish grey plastic silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional small flints	Posthole in roundhouse in Area 2	0.34	0.25	0.05	0097		Bronze Age
0099	0099	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with gradually sloping sides and a shallow concave base.	Posthole from roundhouse in Area 2	0.30	0.25	0.08		0100	Bronze Age
0100	0099	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Dark greyish brown with charcoal flecks and occasional small flints, plastic silty clay.	Posthole from roundhouse in area 2	0.30	0.25	0.08	0099		Bronze Age
0101	0101	0109	2	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with gradually sloping sides and a shallow base.	Posthole in roundhouse in area 2	0.38	0.24	0.04		0102	Bronze Age
0102	0101	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish brown plastic silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional small flint inclusions.	Posthole in roundhouse in Area 2	0.38	0.24	0.04	0101		Bronze Age
0103	0103	0109	2	Pit	Cut	Irregular possible pit feature seen in the entranceway to the roundhouse. Visible in section but edges not discernible during excavation (poor light/adverse conditions)	Possible pit in the entranceway to the roundhouse	<1.4	<0.8	<0.35		0104	Bronze Age
0104	0103	0109	2	Pit	Fill	Mid-pale yellowish grey slightly silty clay with charcoal flecking towards the lower horizon of this deposit. Hard to distinguish between feature fill and natural silt pocket it appears to be within.	Fill of pit 0103 - hard to distinguish edges of feature since fil is similar to natural silt pocket surrounding it.	<1.4	<0.8	<0.35	0103		Bronze Age
0105	0091	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish brown plastic silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks, some small flint.	Postpipe fill in posthole in roundhouse in Area 2	0.40	0.15	0.03	0092		Bronze Age
0106	0085	0109	2	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish brown plastic silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Some small flint inclusions.	Postpipe fill in posthole in roundhouse in Area 2	0.38	0.38	0.17	0086		Bronze Age
0107	0107	0137	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch with slight sloping sides leading to a shallow concave base.	Cut of a ditch, part of a field system with parallel ditches.	1.05	0.65	0.07		0108	Early Roman
0108	0107	0137	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellowish brown plastic silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions, firmly compacted.	Fill of ditch, natural silting accumulation.	1.05	0.65	0.07	0107		Early Roman
0109	0109	0109	2	Group	Other	Group/structure sheet for the roundhouse in Area 2	Includes posthole [0073] to [0103]						Bronze Age
0110	0110	0141	2B	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, with a NW to SE alignment, very shallow profile with concave sides and imperceptible BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of a ditch. Part of a series of parallel cultivation/agricultural ditches	1.1m Ex	0.59	0.10		0111	Early Roman
0111	0110	0141	2B	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction. Rare charcoal and moderate flint/chalk inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Natural silting accumulation	1.1m Ex	0.59	0.10	0110		Early Roman
0112	0112	0142	2B	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with NW to SE alignment. Steepish straight sides with gradual BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of a ditch, part of a series of parallel ditches, probably cultivation/agricultural.	1m Ex	0.56	0.17		0113	Early Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Period
0113	0112	0142	2B	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction. Containing rare charcoal and occasional flint/chalk inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Natural silting accumulation in the fill.	1m Ex	0.56	0.17	0112		Early Roman
0114	0114	0140	2B	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with a NW to SE alignment. Has a shallow profile with concave sides and imperceptible BOS leading to a flat base.	Cut of a ditch, part of a series of parallel ditches, probably cultivation/agricultural.	0.9m Ex	0.38	0.08		0115	Early Roman
0115	0114	0140	2B	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay with firm but friable compaction. Rare charcoal and occasional flint/chalk inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill	Natural silting accumulation in the fill.	0.9m Ex	0.38	0.08	0114		Early Roman
0116	0116	0138	2B	Ditch	Cut	linear cultivation ditch with very shallow concave profile, orientated approx NW-SE	Roman (?) cultivation ditch, alignment may indicate this is the same feature as 0007 in Area 1 to the southeast.	1.4	0.6	0.07		0117	Early Roman
0117	0116	0138	2B	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish/reddish brown firm/plastic silty clay with occasional small flints/stones and chalk flecks/fragments and lumps	Fill of roman cultivation ditch [0116]	1.4	0.6	0.07	0116		Early Roman
0118	0118	0139	2B	Ditch	Cut	Shallow concave profiled linear cultivation ditch, parallel to ditch 0116 and a continuation of the line of ditch 0063 to the north-west.	Roman cultivation ditch, continuation of ditch 0063 from earlier phase of excavation.	1.15	0.5	0.05		0019	Early Roman
0119	0118	0139	2B	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish/reddish brown firm/plastic silty clay with occasional small flints/stones and chalk flecks/fragments and lumps	Fill of shallow Roman cultivation ditch 0118.	1.15	0.5	0.05			Early Roman
0120	0120	0140	2B	Ditch	Cut	Shallow concave profiled linear cultivation ditch, parallel to ditch 0118 and a continuation of the line of ditch 0070 and 0114 to the north-west.	Roman cultivation ditch, continuation of ditch 0070 and 0114.	1.3	0.4	0.06		0121	Early Roman
0121	0120	0140	2B	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish/reddish brown firm/plastic silty clay with occasional small flints/stones and chalk flecks/fragments and lumps	Fill of shallow Roman cultivation ditch 0120.	1.3	0.4	0.06	0120		Early Roman
0122	0122	0122	2B	Pit	Cut	Ovoid pit, with a NE/SW alignment and sharply undercut sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base, with slight truncation from cultivation ditch 0126 visible in plan and section to the southwest.	Ovoid pit, containing frequent burnt material but no apparent in-situ scorching of natural suggests that this is probably a hearth debris pit rather than a hearth site.	1.58	0.78	0.32		0123	Bronze Age
0123	0122	0122	2B	Pit	Fill	Mid yellowish grey/brown silty clay with a firm/plastic compaction, containing moderate charcoal and occasional flint/chalk inclusions and with a clear horizon.	Basal fill of pit 0122, looks to be natural silting/accumulation debris.	1.58	0.78	0.12	0122	0124	Bronze Age
0124	0122	0122	2B	Pit	Fill	Dark brown/blackish grey silty clay with firm/plastic compaction and abundant charcoal and moderate heat-altered flint inclusions with a clear horizon.	Middle fill of pit 0122, potentially a discrete hearth debris dump including heat-altered flint, pottery and bone.	1.58	0.78	0.10	0123	0125	Bronze Age
0125	0122	0122	2B	Pit	Fill	Mid grey silty clay with firm/plastic compaction, containing moderate flint and charcoal inclusions and has a clear horizon with 0124 below.	Upper fill of pit 0122. Contained a lot of fired/burnt clay however the lack of in-situ scorching suggests this is a dump rather than primary hearth site, and the layer below contains a lot of charcoal and could be cooking/domestic hearth waste.	1.58	0.78	0.13	0124	0126	Bronze Age

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Period
0126	0126	0142	2B	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch with a steep sloping straight sides to a concave base, cutting through all 3 fills of adjacent pit 0122.	Cut of Roman cultivation ditch partially truncating pit 0122, same as 0112 to the northwest.	0.47	0.53	0.27	0125	0127	Early Roman
0127	0126	0142	2B	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow-grey brown silty clay with a firm but friable compaction, containing rare flint/stone pebble inclusions and with a clear horizon.	Fill of Roman cultivation ditch 0126.	0.47	0.53	0.27	0126		Early Roman
0128	0128	0128	2B	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base.	Isolated posthole to the south of ditch segment 0116. No similar features nearby.	0.35	0.35	0.15		0129	Bronze Age
0129	0128	0128	2B	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish brown plastic silty clay with very sparse small flints and stone inclusions.	Fill of isolated posthole 0128.	0.35	0.35	0.15	0128		Bronze Age
0130	0130	0141	2B	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch with moderate/steep sloped sides to a shallow concave/flattish base.	Roman cultivation ditch, part of same feature as 0110 to the northwest.	1.0	0.35	0.1		0131	Early Roman
0131	0130	0141	2B	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown plastic silty clay with occasional flints/stone inclusions.	Fill of Roman cultivation ditch 0130.	1.0	0.35	0.1	0130		Early Roman
0132	0132	0132	2	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 2, includes segment 0049.	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0133	0133	0133	2	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 2, includes segment 0051	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0134	0134	0134	2	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 2, includes segment 0068	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0135	0135	0135	2	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 2, includes segments 0053 and 0061	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0136	0136	0136	2	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 2, includes segment 0055	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0137	0137	0137	2	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 2, includes segments 0057 and 0107.	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0138	0138	0138	2	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 2, includes segments 0059 and 0116	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0139	0139	0139	2	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 2, includes segments 0063 and 0118.	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0140	0140	0140	2B	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 2 and 2B, includes segments 00710, 0114 and 0120	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0141	0141	0141	2B	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 2B, includes segments 0110 and 0130	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0142	0142	0142	2B	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 2B, includes segments 0112 and 0126	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0143	0143	0143	2B	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 2B. Feature unexcavated due to flooding in this corner of the site. Ditch is 3.5m long and 0.45m wide, of unknown depth.	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0144	0144	0144	1	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 1, includes segment 0007	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Period
0145	0145	0145	1	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 1, includes segment 0009	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0146	0146	0146	1	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 1, includes segments 0011 and 0013.	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0147	0147	0147	1	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 1, includes segments 0015 and 0017.	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0148	0148	0148	1	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 1, includes segment 0023.	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0149	0149	0149	1	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 1, includes segments 0029 and 0033	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman
0150	0150	0150	1	Ditch	Other	Group number for Roman ditch in Area 1, includes segments 0027 and 0031.	Linear ditch feature - early Roman cultivation ditch						Early Roman

Appendix 2. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat-altered Flint		Animal bone		Charcoal		Spotdate	Samples	Samples Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g			
0006					6	10	2	7			15	19	2	3	Pre		
0008	1	3													Pre		
0026	23	61					3	57		83	91	12			Pre		
0028			1	2													
0036	7	5			3	32	1	8							Pre		
0039	11	36													Pre	1	
0041	1	1								71					Pre		
0042																2	CBM, Heat-altered Flint
0046	207	641					7	40		52					Pre	3	Pottery, Worked Flint
0048															Pre	4	Pottery, Worked Flint, Heat-altered Flint, Bone
0058	1	11	1	3			2	9							Rom,?Rom, Med, ?Med		
0066	123	1482					2	58		30			2	1	Pre	5	Pottery, Worked Flint, Heat-altered Flint, Heat Altered Stone, Bone
0067	8	122													Pre		
0074	7	15											5	1	Pre	20	Pottery
0076															Pre	10	Pottery
0078																12	CBM, Heat-altered Flint
0082															Pre	16	Pottery,
0084																9	Fired Clay
0086	1	1					2	18		69					Pre		
0088															Pre	19	Pottery, Heat-altered Flint
0092							1	5									
0096	1	6													Pre	17	Pottery, Fired Clay
0100															Pre	11	Pottery

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat-altered Flint		Animal bone		Charcoal		Spotdate	Samples	Samples Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g			
0102																13	Heat-altered Flint
0105																8	Worked Flint, Bone
0106															Pre	15	Pottery
0111	1	4					1	6							Pre		
0113	3	6					3	16							Pre, Rom		
0121	1	3													Pre		
0123	12	45					1	2		126					Pre		
0124	19	184					5	86			2	4			Pre	21	Pottery, Worked flint, Heat-altered flint, Stone
0125	7	8					3	26		106					Pre	22	Pottery, Fired Clay, Bone, Heat-altered Flint
0127	3	20					1	2		12					Pre, Rom		
0129	1	3													Pre		
0131	2	4													Pre, Rom		

Note: This chart presents the initial quantification of the bulk finds. For more detailed quantifications, please refer to the specialist appendices.

Appendix 3. Pottery

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0008		Rom	GROG			p	1	3	1					LIA-Rom	
0026		Preh	QVF			p	3	8	1					MIA	
0026		Preh	V		smoothed	p	24	52	1			includes small chips		MIA-LIA	
0036		Preh	GQ			p	2	3	1			small frgs		EBA-MBA	unclear
0036		Preh	V			p	5	3	1			includes small chips		MIA-LIA	
0039		Preh	GQ			p	2	9	1					EBA-MBA	
0039		Preh	GQZ			p	5	21	1					MBA?	
0039		Preh	FQ(G)		nailmark	p	4	16	1					MBA-LBA	
0041		Preh	Q			p	1	2	1			small frg		BA	
0046		Preh	GQ(F)	Beaker?	deep combing	p	195	561	1			abraded		EBA-MBA	EBA
0046		Preh	GQ(F)	Beaker?	thin nailmarks	2b	2	23	1			join	21% of pinched base, 10 cm diam.	EBA-MBA	EBA
0046		Preh	GQ(F)	Beaker?	thin nailmarks	b	1	12	1			different pot	10% of flat base, 10 cm diam.	EBA-MBA	EBA
0046		Preh	GQ(F)	Beaker?	nailmarks on a straight row	2r+p	6	28	1	0.19	16	non-joining rims		EBA-MBA	EBA
0046		Preh	FQ			p	1	7	1					LBA	
0046	3	Preh	GQ(F)	Beaker?	some with deep combing; 2 with nailmarks on a straight rom	1b+p	93	202					4% of pinched base, 10 cm diam.	EBA-MBA	EBA
0048	4	Preh	GQ			p	1	1	1			small frg		EBA-MBA	unclear
0058		Rom	GX			p	1	11	1					Rom	
0066		Preh	FQ(G)		some sherds with deep scratches	6b+p	112	1281				thick base frgs; flint dusted bottom		MBA-LBA	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0066		Preh	FQ(G)	Form C		r	1	5	1			small rim	rim turning inwards; unclear rim diam.	MBA-LBA	LBA
0066		Preh	FQ(G)			r	1	5	1			small rim	unclear rim diam.	MBA-LBA	
0066		Preh	FV	Form K		3r+p	5	81	1	0.18	20	non-joining rims		LBA	LBA
0066		Preh	FQ(G)	Form K		r	2	87	1	0.14	25	non-joining rims		MBA-LBA	LBA
0066	5	Preh	FQ(G)	Biconical form		a	1	6	1					MBA-LBA	LBA
0066	5	Preh	FQ(G)		1 with deep scratch	p	29	114						MBA-LBA	
0067		Preh	FQ(G)	Form K		4r+p	8	122		0.15	25	2 rims join	same as 0066	MBA-LBA	LBA
0074		Preh	FQ(G)			p	7	16	1			4 chips		MBA-LBA	
0074	20	Preh	FQ(G)			p	1	2						MBA-LBA	
0074	20	Preh	FQ			p	2	8	1					LBA	
0076	10	Preh	FQ			p	1	2	1			small frg		LBA	
0076	10	Preh	QVF			p	1	7	1					MIA	
0082	16	Preh	FQ			p	1	4	1					LBA	
0086		Preh	FQZ			p	1	2	1					BA	
0088	19	Preh	FQ			p	2	4	1					LBA	
0096		Preh	FQZ			p	1	6	1					BA	
0100	11	Preh	FQ			p	1	4	1			small frg		LBA	
0100	11	Preh	QVF		smoothed	p	1	1	1			chip		MIA	
0106	15	Preh	QVF		smoothed	p	1	2	1			small frg		MIA	
0111		Preh	QVF			p	1	4	1				fabric close to FV	MIA	LBA to MIA
0113		Preh	FQ(G)			r+p	2	5	1			small rim	rim turning inwards; unclear rim diam.	MBA-LBA	
0113		Rom	BSW			p	1	2	1					LIA-Rom	
0121		Preh	FQ(G)			p	1	3	1					MBA-LBA	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0123		Preh	FQ			p	2	15	1					LBA	
0123		Preh	FQ(G)			p	1	1	1					MBA-LBA	
0123		Preh	FQ			1r+p	6	20	1	0.04	15			LBA	
0123		Preh	QVF		smoothed	p	2	6	1					MIA	
0124		Preh	FQ			p	15	112						LBA	
0124		Preh	FQ	Form K		r	1	30	1	0.06	22			LBA	
0124		Preh	FQ	Form K		r	1	20	1	0.04	22		different pot	LBA	
0124		Preh	QVF	Form B		r+p	2	18	1	0.04	13			MIA	MIA
0124		Rom	GROG			p	1	4	1					LIA-Rom	
0124	21	Preh	QVF			p	6	13						MIA	
0124	21	Preh	FQ			p	11	26						LBA	
0125		Preh	FQ			p	7	9	1					LBA	
0125	22	Preh	FQ			p	1	7						LBA	
0125	22	Preh	GQ			p	2	3	1					EBA-MBA	
0125	22	Preh	FV			p	3	20	1					LBA	
0127		Rom	BSW			p	1	2	1					LIA-Rom	
0127		Rom	RX			b?	1	9	1				early fabric with flint impurities	Rom	e. Rom
0127		Rom	GX		sting cut marks	b	1	10	1				early fabric with flint impurities	Rom	e. Rom
0129		Preh	FQ			p	1	3	1					LBA	
0131		Preh	FQ			p	1	2	1					LBA	
0131		Rom	BSW			p	1	2	1					LIA-Rom	e. Rom

Appendix 5. Fired clay

Ctxt	Samp	Fabric	Description	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Shape	Comments
0006		fsg	fine sandy with grog	reddish brown	Unknown	4	3		small frgs
0006		mso	medium sandy with organics	brown-black	Unknown	2	7		burnt
0036		fsqf	fine sandy with grog and flint	brown	Unknown	3	32	one almost semi-spherical piece	partly burnt; may be pottery
0042	2	fs	fine sandy	orange to light brown	Unknown	1	5	possibly from rounded piece	
0066	5	fsf	fine sandy with flint	dark brown	Unknown	1	4		low-fired
0078	12	fs	fine sandy	red	Unknown	1	16	part from almost conical piece	
0084	9	fsv	fine sandy with voids	orange	Unknown	3	1		small chips
0096	17	fscf	fine sandy with clak and flint	pink	Unknown	9	46		
0125	22	fsv	fine sandy with voids	orange to light brown	Unknown	160	42		small chips

Appendix 5. Worked flint

Ctxt	Samp	SF No	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Edge-damage	Retouch %	No	Wt/g	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thick. (cm)	Notes
0006			Flake	Light	0-50	None		2	6				2 Crude flake fragments, hard hammer (undated)
0026			Core fragment	None	20	Light		1	41	4.9	4.5	2.6	1 Crude core fragment, 3 hazen cones, hard hammer, 3 flakes removed from a single face, frost fractured before strike (LBA-IA)
0026			Flake	None	2-50	None		2	15				2 crude flakes, 1 squat, hard hammer, (LBA-IA)
0036			End scraper	Light	0	None	20	1	7	3.2	3.9	0.4	Hinge fractures flake made into a end scraper, fine, soft hammer, not pressure flake re-touch (BA)
0039		2	Side scraper (thumb)	Light	0	None	40	1	7	3.8	2.5	0.4	Small thumbnail side scraper, fine, soft hammer, Pressure flaked re-touch, (BA)
0046			Flake	None	2-5	None		3	34				3 thick crude flakes, hard hammer (LBA-EIA) localised tool production waste in pit
0046			Chip	None	0	None		3	2				3 small crude chips as above, localised tool production waste in pit
0046			Blade	Moderate	50	Light		1	2				1 Small blade, most likely residual, soft hammer, (BA), localised tool production waste in pit
0046	3		Flake	None	0-50	Light		12	46				12 small and large hard hammer struck flakes (LBA), localised tool production waste in pit
0046	3		Scraper (thumbnail)	None	2	Light	75	1	6	2.9	2.4	0.3	Small thumbnail scraper, fine, hard hammer, Not Pressure flaked re-touch, (LBA), localised tool production waste in pit
0046	3		Scraper (thumbnail)	None	40	Light	85	1	2	1.8	1.7	0.3	Small thumbnail scraper, fine, hard hammer, Not Pressure flaked re-touch, (LBA), localised tool production waste in pit
0048	4		Flake	None	0	Light		2	8				2 crude flakes, hard hammer, (LBA-EIA)
0048	4		Chip	None	0-45	Light		2	1				2 small chips, as above
0058			Flake	Light	0	Light		1	6				1 crude flakes, hard hammer, (LBA-EIA)
0058			Chip	Light	5	Light		1	1				1 small chip, as above
0066			Natural	Heavy				1	15				Natural flint (discarded)
0066			Shatter	Light	1	None		1	42				Shatter piece (fragmented on frost fracture lines)
0066	5		Flake	None	0-50	None		3	9				3 squat flakes, hard hammer (LBA-EIA)
0086			Natural	Heavy				1	4				Natural flint (discarded)
0086			Flake	Moderate	0	Light		1	14				Thick flake, hard hammer, residual (LBA-EIA)

Ctxt	Samp	SF No	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Edge-damage	Retouch %	No	Wt/g	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Thick. (cm)	Notes
0092			Flake	Moderate	0	Light		1	4				Thin flake, hard hammer, most likely residual (LBA-EIA)
0105	8		Natural	Heavy	0	Moderate		1	18				Natural frost fracture (discarded)
0105	8		Flake	Heavy	2	Light		1	1				Small heavily patinated flake, soft hammer, residual, (LBA-EIA)
0111			Flake	Moderate	20	Light		1	5				1 crude thick flake, hard hammer, likely residual (IA)
0113			Flake	Light	0-20	None		2	14				2 crude thick flakes, moderate patination, likely residual, hard hammer (LBA-EIA)
0113			Flake	None	5	None		1	2				1 squat flake, hard hammer, less likely to be residual (IA)
0123			Flake	Light	50	Light		1	2				Single crude, undated
0124			Core fragment	Moderate	30	None		1	41	3.6	4.2	2.9	Core fragment, 3 removed flakes from a single face, 1 hazen cone, blade core, (BA)
0124			Flake	Moderate	0-5	None		3	45				3 thick flakes, soft hammer, flake scars on dorsal surface, (BA)
0124			Blade	Moderate	0	None		1	1				single thin pointed blade, soft hammer (BA)
0124	21		Flake	Light	0	None		4	9				Small and large flakes, most soft hammer, (BA)
0125			Flake	Light	0-20	Light		3	27				3 heat altered crude flakes, 2 large and one small, hard and soft hammer, not easy to date
0127			Shatter	None	0	None		1	2				Small piece of shatter (undated)

Appendix 6. Small finds

Small Find No	Ctxt	Object	Finds Category	Frg No	Wt/g	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Material	Description	Period
001	0002	pendant	DA	1	6	37	28	1.6	Copper alloy	Cast, complete oval shaped and flat pendant. At the apex is an integral, circular, suspension hoop. The front is decorated with an image of the Virgin Mary; is a miraculous medal type. On the reverse are stamped letters, one of which is an M.	Mod
002	0039	scraper	MT	1	6	38	25	5.5	Flint	Dark grey flint flake, pointed oval in plan, trapezoidal in cross section. Retouch around left edge on dorsal face.	
003	0002	Bulk		21	1059				Composite	One copper alloy fitting Twenty pieces of iron: 3 x nuts and bolt 8 x nails 2 x strips 1 x shoe heel 1 x curved strip 5 x objects/lumps	Mod
004	0001	Bulk		16	564				Composite	Two copper alloy discoidal buttons; one is gilded with decorated front. Fourteen iron objects: 6 x nails 1 x bolt 2 x strip fittings 5 x heavy cast sheet	Mod
005	0003	Bulk		21	2371				Iron	Twenty-one iron objects: 14 x parts of tractor/plough/machinery 1 x nut/bolt 6 x nails	Mod

Appendix 7. Plant macrofossils

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context No.	**0039**	**0042**	**0046**	**0048**	**0066**	**0098**	**0094**	**0105**	**0084**	**0076**	**0100**	**0078**	**0102**	**0080**	**0106**	**0082**	**0096**	**0090**	**0088**	**0074**	**0124**	**0125**
Cut No.	**0038**	**0040**	**0045**	**0047**	**0065**	**0097**	**0093**	**0091**	**0083**	**0075**	**0099**	**0077**	**0101**	**0079**	**0085**	**0081**	**0095**	**0089**	**0087**	**0073**	**0122**	**0122**
Feature type		**Pit**	**PH**	**PH**	**Pit**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Date	**BA**	**BA**	**EBA**	**BA**	**BA**					**BA**	**BA**				**MIA**	**BA**	**BA**		**BA**	**BA**	**BA**	**BA**
Cereals and other food plants																						
Triticum sp.					#																	
Cereal indent. (grains)					#			#													#	#
Glume base *T. spelta* ?																					#	
Tree/shrub charred																						
Corylus sp.			###	#	#																#	
Weeds/other charred																						
Poaceae	#						#		#													
Polygonaceae		#																				
Weeds/other un-charred																						
Rubus sp.		#																				
Chenopodium sp.															#							
Trifolium/Medi go sp.							#															
Polygonaceae			##																			
Other plant macrofossils																						
Charcoal 0-5mm	xx	xxx	xxx	x	xxx	x	xx	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	xx	xx
Charcoal 5-10mm	xx	x	xx	x	xx				x											x	x	x
Charcoal >10mm	x				x																x	x
Fibrous roots	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Other remains																						

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context No.	**0039**	**0042**	**0046**	**0048**	**0066**	**0098**	**0094**	**0105**	**0084**	**0076**	**0100**	**0078**	**0102**	**0080**	**0106**	**0082**	**0096**	**0090**	**0088**	**0074**	**0124**	**0125**
Cut No.	**0038**	**0040**	**0045**	**0047**	**0065**	**0097**	**0093**	**0091**	**0083**	**0075**	**0099**	**0077**	**0101**	**0079**	**0085**	**0081**	**0095**	**0089**	**0087**	**0073**	**0122**	**0122**
Feature type		**Pit**	**PH**	**PH**	**Pit**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Date	**BA**	**BA**	**EBA**	**BA**	**BA**					**BA**	**BA**				**MIA**	**BA**	**BA**		**BA**	**BA**	**BA**	**BA**
Insect remains														#								
Bone fragments																					#	
Amphibian/Small mammal bones							#															
Snail shells							x															
Fired clay			x		x				#												xx	xx
Coal																				#		
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**40**	**20**	**10**	**60**	**<5**	**10**	**5**	**5**	**10**	**<5**	**<5**	**5**	**7**	**<5**	**5**	**10**	**<5**	**5**	**10**	**40**	**30**
Volume of flot (ml)	**50**	**100**	**95**	**<10**	**100**	**<5**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**5**	**40**	**20**
% flot sorted	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**
C14 suitable material	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
Speicies id	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
Further work	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**

Appendix 8. OASIS report

OASIS ID: suffolka1-299495

Project details	
Project name	CSM 048 Land North and West of Capel Community Church, Days Road
Short description of the project	A targeted archaeological excavation was undertaken on land to the west of Days Road, Capel St Mary in November and December 2017 after site investigation identified deposits indicative of prehistoric and Roman activity within the site boundary. Three areas were stripped around features located by the evaluation trenching, exposing a single Late Bronze Age post-built roundhouse and dispersed pitting, a small quantity of Iron Age pits and a series of widespread and truncated parallel Roman cultivation ditches. The phases of Bronze Age and Iron Age activity are probably each related to previously recorded contemporary evidence to east and west, and indicate widely dispersed occupation and utilisation of the landscape during these periods. The Roman field ditches, together with similar examples 300m to the south, are almost certainly associated with a villa site to the west at Windmill Hill and are similar to other examples of early Roman cultivation ditches that have been seen in close proximity to villa sites elsewhere within the county.
Project dates	Start: 13-11-2017 End: 15-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	CSM 048 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	B/16/01365 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/17/00122 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2017/104 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Early Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Investigation type	""Open-area excavation"","Part Excavation""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH CAPEL ST MARY CSM 048 Land North and West of Capel Community Church, Days Road
Postcode	IP9 2HZ

Study area	2700 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 086 385 52.005147784077 1.039571778434 52 00 18 N 001 02 22 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 44.9m Max: 46.6m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hopkins Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Days Road, Capel St. Mary, Suffolk Archaeological Excavation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cass, S. & Craven, J. A.
Other bibliographic details	2017/104
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A standard excavation report, in house style, A4 with wire-comb binding and card covers. 120 pages

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land North and West of Capel Community Church, Days Road

Capel St Mary, Suffolk

Client:
Hopkins Homes Ltd

Date:
October 2017

CSM 048
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Excavation
Author: John Craven
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Project details

Planning Application No:	B/16/01365 and B/17/00122
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TM 086385
Area:	0.27ha total excavation area, within 5.6ha development
HER Site Code:	CSM 048
OASIS Reference:	299495
Project Start date:	13th November 2017
Project Duration:	c.2-3 weeks
Client/Funding Body:	Hopkins Homes Ltd
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	CSMLDR002

1. Introduction

- The archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), has requested that a condtion requiring a program of archaeological excavation is placed upon planning application B/17/00122 for residential development at Land North and West of Capel Community Church, Days Road, Capel St Mary, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The project is required to record any archaeological deposits on the proposed site in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a SCCAS Brief (dated 22/09/2017). The Brief specifies the excavation of three separate 30x30m areas, based on the results of a trial trench evaluation (Hickling 2016).
- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of the client Hopkins Homes Ltd. 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, following the excavation fieldwork, the assessment report will establish the further analysis required to publish the site in an updated project design (UPD). If approved by SCCAS the work outlined in the UPD will need to be completed to allow final discharge of planning conditions. The client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the excavation assessment report.

2. The Site

- The full development site, which lies on the western edge of Capel St Mary, is 5.6ha in size and consists of two arable fields, part of a third field bordering Days Road and a small area of woodland. The three excavation areas all lie within the single central field (Fig. 3).
- The full site is broadly flat but lies on a gentle west facing slope, ranging *c.*47m to 38m above Ordnance Datum.
- The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton which in turn overlie bedrock of Red Crag sands (British Geological Survey website).

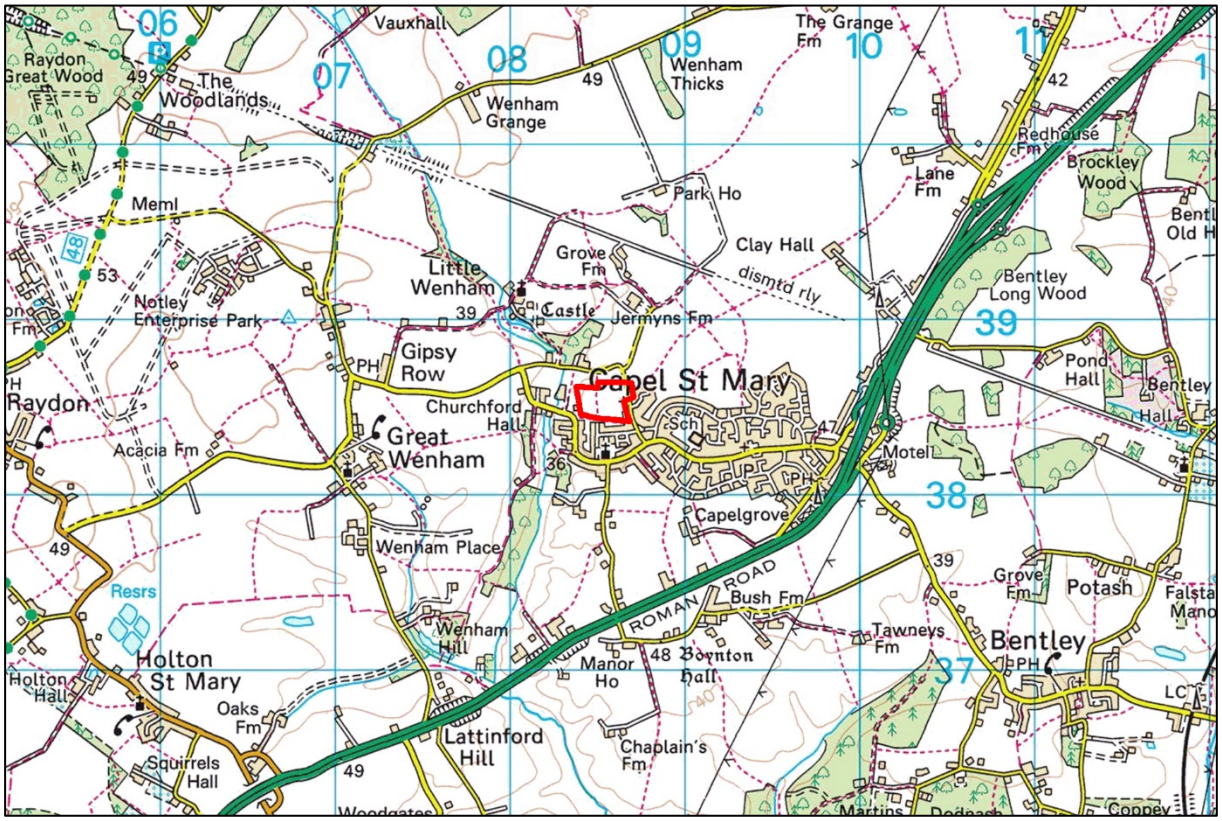

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Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The Brief states that the site lies in *'an area of high archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. A Roman villa site, also associated with Iron Age features, has been identified to the south east (CSM 002 and 041). Further Roman, prehistoric, Saxon and medieval occupation remains have also been located directly to the east of the proposed development site (CSM 030), with Iron Age and Roman activity also identified during archaeological investigations to the south (CSM 027). A number of Roman cremations have also been recorded to the south of the proposed development area (CSM 010 and 013).'*
- Due to this potential SCCAS requested that the site be assessed for heritage assets through geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, prior to consideration of the planning application.
- The subsequent evaluation report (Hickling 2016) included a detailed search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), for a 1km radius around grid reference TM 0852 3853. In summary this identified 80 individual records within the search area, ranging from the prehistoric to modern periods. Of particular note are the programs of archaeological evaluation and excavation to the east of Days Road (CSM 030) which identified evidence of Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age settlement, a post-built early Roman building and a medieval farmstead with structural remains, and the evidence for Roman occupation represented by the villa site (CSM 002/ 041), tiles and kiln debris 260m to the southwest (CSM 009), cremations (CSM 010 and CSM 013), ditches (CSM 027) and a Roman coin (CSM 008).
- The evaluation report stated that the geophysical survey 'revealed no evidence for archaeological activity'. However the trial trenching identified a small number of features of prehistoric or Roman date, including two small Early Bronze Age pits in Trench 13, a pit with an Iron Age loomweight in Trench 11 and a series of small ditches, in Trench 21 and elsewhere, that are possibly of an agricultural or horticultural origin and may represent a phase of Roman cultivation associated with the nearby villa site.
- Archaeological features were seen at a depth of *c*.0.4m *a*nd so it was evident that

the archaeological horizon would be damaged or destroyed by the development groundworks.

- The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of 1882 shows a similar field layout to that of the present day, with the exception of the current woodland area being a part of the central field in which all three excavation areas are located.

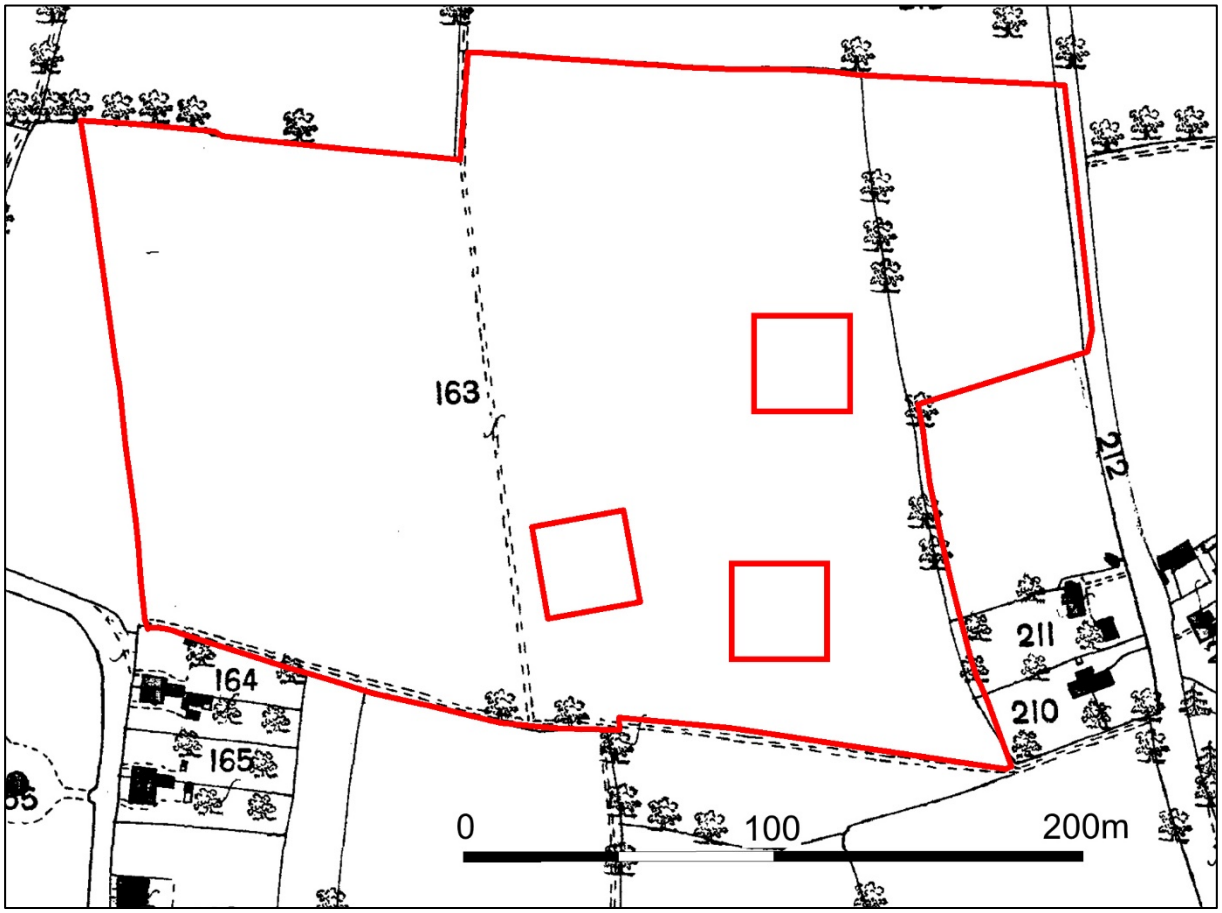

Figure 2. Excavation areas as shown on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1882

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the project is to 'preserve by record' all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation area, prior to its development, via the creation of a full site archive and accompanying archive report and publication text.

- The project will:

  - Excavate and record all archaeological deposits within the excavation areas.
  - Produce a full site archive.
  - Produce a post-excavation assessment report that presents the results of excavation fieldwork and assesses its research potential (see below).
  - Provide an updated project design (UPD), timetable and costing, for completing further analysis of the site archive and preparing an archive report and publication text.
  - Produce a final site archive report.
  - Publish the site, if appropriate, in a recognised archaeological journal or monograph.
  - Deposit the project archive in the SCCAS store.

- The project will attempt to answer specific questions raised during the evaluation, namely the function of the Bronze Age pits, extent of Iron Age occupation and the extent/function of the Roman ditches.

- As indicated in the evaluation report the project will likely have potential to address research aims concerning the prehistoric and Roman periods as defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).

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 excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
    - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS, 2017a).
- SCCAS will be given ten 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 enquiry of the SCCAS HER Officer has informed SACIC that the existing evaluation site code CSM 048 should continue to be used. This will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed.
- A new search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record has been commissioned.
- A pre-site inspection and RAMS document for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a

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 project Brief requires the excavation of a three 30x30m areas centred on evaluation trenches 11, 13 and 21 (Fig. 3).

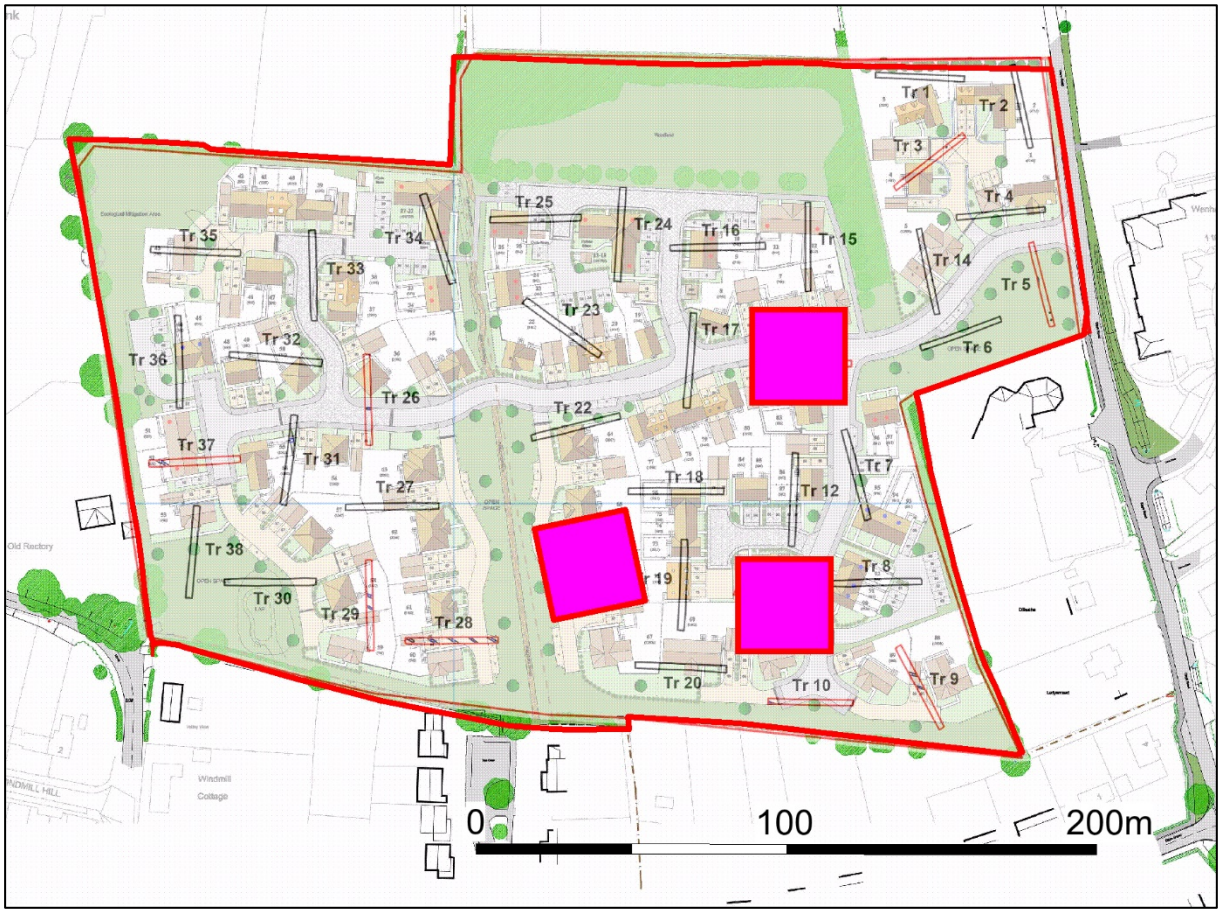

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Figure 3. Proposed excavation areas overlaid onto evaluation and proposed development plans

- The excavation locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system. If necessary minor modifications to the excavation plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- The site will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of topsoil or modern deposits and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface is reached.

- Machinery will not track across stripped areas and rutting will be kept to a minimum by varying routes etc. to avoid damage to excavation areas prior to their stripping and to their immediate environs in case the excavation areas are enlarged.
- Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- Spoilheaps will be created near to the sites but will allow for expansion of each site if required by the archaeological results. Topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- In the event of significant archaeology being identified and appearing to extend beyond the excavation areas SCCAS and CgMs will be consulted with a view to establishing whether the excavation areas will require extension.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, SCCAS and CgMs will be informed. Contingency provision has been made to extend the excavation areas if deposits appear to extend beyond them but this may require review depending on the scope/extent of additional work required. If the excavation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made the development unviable or led to other mitigation measures such as project redesign, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to completion of fieldwork and a PXA report produced.
- The excavation of all archaeological deposits will be by hand, including stratified layers, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of SCCAS that no information will be lost by using a machine. All features will be excavated by hand unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and a minimum of 10% of linear features (in 1m slots) will be sampled by hand excavation, but this will be increased if needed to allow informed interpretation of their date and function. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, ovens and hearths, building slots or postholes will be examined in section then 100% excavated. Occupation levels and building fills will be sieved using a 10mm mesh.

- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.

Sampling

- The evaluation trial trenching did not include any environmental sampling of archaeological contexts and so the environmental potential of such deposits is unknown. The proposed excavation sampling strategy will aim to recover environmental evidence to help meet the overall project research aims which concentrate on the sites potential for evidence of prehistoric and Roman occupation and agriculture, and to model the landscape and its transformation brought about by such occupation or natural events.
- It appears unlikely that there will be any waterlogged deposits, or natural environmental evidence such as palaeochannels, alluvial or colluvial sequences. If necessary, for example if waterlogged 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.
- Sampling will be carried out of sealed and dated archaeological contexts, including any defined occupation layers, 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. Larger contexts will be scatter sampled to best obtain a representative sample.
- All samples will be processed in full using manual water flotation/washover, with flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve and dried. Non-floating residues will be collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry.
- Flots will be assessed by an appropriate specialist. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

Site recording

- An overall site plan showing 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.

- The site, and all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Numbering systems will make allowance for, and continue from, existing numbers issued during the excavation. 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 excavation. 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 excavation methodology.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The excavation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials before a final decision is made as to whether they require full excavation and recording, then lifting and removal for full analysis/preservation. It is presumed that all burials will require removal although consideration will be given as to whether burials could be preserved *in situ* within the future development. If human remains are to be lifted 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 will be kept as part of the project archive unless reburial is deemed appropriate/required.

- Fieldwork will not end without the prior approval of SCCAS. On completion the site will be handed over to the client, to either backfill or begin development.

Outreach

- Due to the small size and likely short duration of the project outreach activities such as an open day or tours for the general public, local schools, councillors, societies etc, are unlikely to be viable. If warranted, and the site is not deemed too archaeologically sensitive, a press release will be issued to local media.
- Updates as to the progress of the project both during excavation and post-excavation stages may be made publically available on Suffolk Archaeology's website. This may include short statements as to the nature of any archaeological discoveries accompanied by photographs or videos. Suffolk Archaeology also has a Facebook page and Twitter feed on which both excavation and post-excavation updates can be issued.
- SACIC staff are also available for talks and lectures to local groups and societies on request, and the project results could be incorporated into such presentations at a later date.
- SACIC also has a dedicated Outreach Officer who can provide activities for KS 2 and 3 classes, or other classes/ages upon discussion.

5.4. Post-excavation assessment

- 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 stores 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 excavation. 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.
- 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.
- Selected hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

PXA Report

- A full post-excavation assessment report (PXA) will be produced, consistent with the principles of Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). If the fieldwork results do not warrant such an assessment and publication SCCAS will be asked to approve the production of a full grey literature archive report.
- The PXA report will include a suitable level of documentary research to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.
- The PXA report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, excavation 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 PXA will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identify the site's research potential 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 PXA will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for completing further analysis, the production of a full archive report and publication text, and the final deposition of the site archive.
- 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.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- The report will include a copy of this WSI as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

5.5. Final analysis, archive report and publication

- The PXA report will establish the work required to complete a full archive report and the nature and scope of a suitable publication text, and will state the most appropriate journal for its submission.

5.6. Project archive

- On completion and approval of each stage (the PXA report, archive report and publication text) a printed hard copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER.
- PXA and archive reports will be uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the excavation area, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be uploaded.
- A second unbound copy of the reports will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of each approved report will be supplied to the client. 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/identified 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 discussed with the client and SCCAS. The client is aware that additional requirements may be made by SCCAS, such as for additional detailed recording and analysis, for items not submitted to the archive.
- Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

5.7. Bibliography

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Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

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

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.* EAA Occasional Paper 24.

SCCAS, 2017a, *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (revised March 2017).*

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

A summary of project staff is presented below.

6.1. Management

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Finds Manager	Richenda Goffin
SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher

6.2. Fieldwork

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

Name	Role	CIfA level	First Aider	Other skills
Rob Brooks	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer		Yes	Surveyor
Catherine Douglas	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	Surveyor
Linzi Everett	Project Officer		Yes	
Michael Green	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	Surveyor /Metal-detectorist
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	
Tim Schofield	Project Officer	MCIfA		Surveyor /Geophysics
Mark Sommers	Project Officer		Yes	

6.3. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report 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
Roman Pottery and general finds	Dr Ioannis Smyrnaios
Small Finds	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians
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
Kristina Krawiec	Palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating	Archaeology South-East
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

Submission of the report will be managed by John Craven. The project archive will be submitted by Ruth Beveridge.

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