



Archaeological Excavation at Land East of Hill Farm Road Halesworth, Suffolk

Client

CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd

Date

July 2019

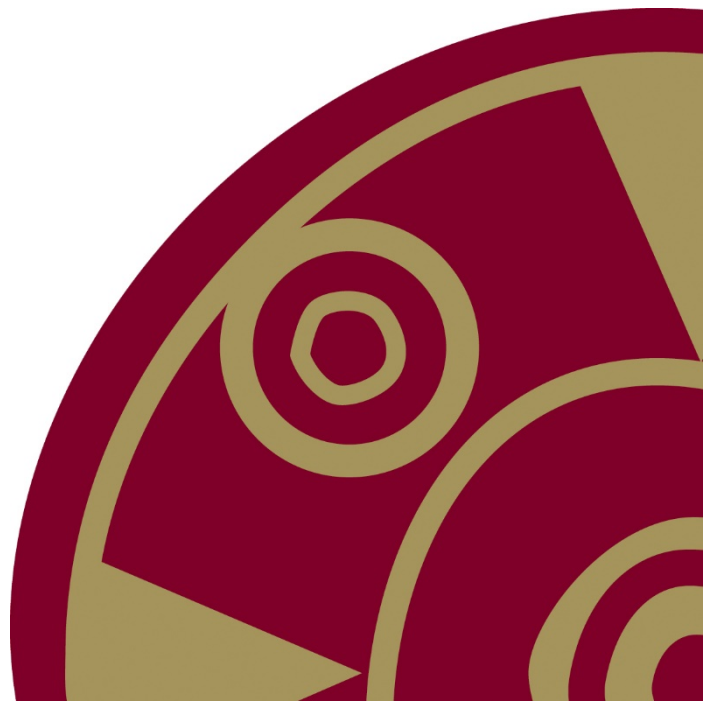
HWT 051

Archaeological Excavation Report

SACIC Report No.: 2019/004

Author: Michael Green

© SACIC



Archaeological Excavation at Land East of Hill Farm Road Halesworth, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No.: 2019/004

Author: Michael Green

Contributions By: Michael Green, Stephen Benfield,
Anna West, Sue Anderson and Ruth Beveridge

Illustrator: Rui Santo and Ryan Wilson

Editor: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: July 2019

HER Information

Site Code: HWT 051

Site Name: Archaeological Excavation at Land East of Hill Farm Road, Halesworth

Report No.: 2019/004

Planning Application No.: DC/16/5410/OUT

Date of Fieldwork: 21st-25th of January 2019

Grid Reference: TM 3948 7760

OASIS Reference: suffolka1-338343

HER Search Reference: 9195201 (as provided for previous DBA report)

Curatorial Officer: James Rolfe

Project Officer: Michael Green

Client/Funding Body: CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

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: Michael Green
Date: July 2019
Approved By: John Craven
Position: Project Manager
Date: 01/08/2019

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Location, geology and topography	4
3. Archaeology and historical background	4
4. Methodology	5
4.1. Fieldwork	5
4.2. Recording, finds and sampling	6
5. Results	8
5.1. Introduction	8
5.2. Dating and phasing	8
5.2.1. Early Neolithic and Bronze Age	8
5.2.2. Roman and Medieval	16
5.2.3. Post-medieval and modern	16
5.2.4. Natural features	19
6. Finds evidence	24
6.1. Introduction	24
6.2. Pottery	24
6.2.1. Introduction	24
6.2.2. Prehistoric pottery	26
6.2.3. Roman and medieval pottery	32
6.3. Ceramic building material (CBM)	33
6.4. Fired clay	33
6.4.1. Introduction	33
6.4.2. The assemblage	33
6.4.3. Discussion	34
6.5. Struck flint	34

6.5.1. Introduction	34
6.5.2. Struck flint by context	35
6.5.3. Discussion	39
6.6. Heat-altered flint and stone	40
6.6.1. Introduction	40
6.6.2. Discussion	40
6.7. Small finds	41
6.7.1. Introduction and recording method	41
6.7.2. Medieval	43
6.7.3. Post-medieval to Modern	44
7. Biological and environmental evidence	48
7.1. Burnt bone	48
7.2. Plant macrofossils	48
7.2.1. Introduction and Methods	48
7.2.2. Quantification	49
7.2.3. Results	49
7.2.4. Discussion	51
8. Discussion	53
9. Conclusions	55
10. Archive deposition	55
11. Acknowledgements	55
12. Bibliography	56

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	WSI
Appendix 2.	Context List
Appendix 3.	Bulk Finds Catalogue
Appendix 4.	Pottery Catalogue
Appendix 5.	Other Finds Catalogue
Appendix 6.	Struck Flint
Appendix 7.	Heat Altered Stone
Appendix 8.	Small Finds Catalogue
Appendix 9.	C14
Appendix 10.	OASIS Summary

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location (red) and excavation area (yellow)	2
Figure 2. Site plan	3
Figure 3. Close up view of excavation area	7
Figure 4. Pit 0042,0044 and 0035, Trenches 33 and 34, Plans and Sections	11
Figure 5. Sections	22
Figure 6. Sections	23
Figure 7. Illustrated pottery vessels	25
Figure 8. Selected worked flint	36
Figure 9. Selected worked flint	37
Figure 10. Medieval pilgrim badge SF 1013	42

List of Tables

Table 1. Neolithic pottery by Fabric	27
Table 2. PDR pottery by Fabric	29
Table 3. Types of struck flints summarised by feature	35
Table 4. Breakdown of small finds by date and material type	41
Table 5. Remains from sample flots and non-floating residues	49

List of Plates

Plate 1. Pit 0044, showing lining 0049, Trench 33, looking south, 2x1m scale	10
Plate 2. Pit 0044, 100% excavated, Trench 33, looking vertical, 1x2m scale	10
Plate 3. Pit 0110, looking west, 1x0.3m scale	12
Plate 4. Pit 0126, looking south, 1x0.3m scale	13
Plate 5. Pit 0127, looking south, 1x1m scale	14
Plate 6. Pit 0128, looking south, 1x1m scale	15
Plate 7. Pit 0128 100% excavated, looking north, 1x1m scale	16
Plate 8. Ditch 0118, looking north, 1x0.3m scale	17
Plate 9. Ditch terminus 0114, looking north, 1x1m scale	18
Plate 10. Ditch terminus 0108, looking south, 1x0.3m scale	19
Plate 11. Tree throw 0102, looking south, 1x2m scale	20
Plate 12. Solution feature 0122, looking north, 1x1m scale	21
Plate 13. Tree throw 0124, looking north-east, 1x0.3m scale	21
Plate 14. X-ray plate of SF 1017	44

Summary

Suffolk Archaeology CIC conducted a small-scale excavation, comprising a 30m by 30m area, which was slightly extended to the north and east, on land north and east of Hill Farm Road, Halesworth, Suffolk, for CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd.

The excavation area was centred on a single large, flint lined, Early Neolithic pit and a small undated pit found during the evaluation phase. The Neolithic pit contained an assemblage of worked flint and Mildenhall style pottery, the varied condition of which suggested repeated instances of deposition or redeposition of midden material.

Radiocarbon dating of hazel nut-shell retrieved from the fill returned a date of 3928-3668 cal. BC.



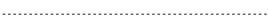
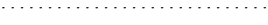





Four additional pits were discovered during the excavation works, the two larger of which have been dated to the Late Bronze Age and the other two are undated. The two Late Bronze Age pits contained assemblages of heat-altered stone and flint, fired clay, struck flint and pottery associated with the post-Deverel-Rimbury (tradition of the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age). Radiocarbon dating of hazel nut-shell retrieved from the fill of one returned a date of 1221-1040 cal. BC.

Three linear features were also recorded. These all contained residual struck flint but are thought likely to date to the post-medieval period and to relate to other features of this date seen across the evaluation, although no secure dating evidence was found.









A small medieval pilgrims badge was discovered in the topsoil during metal detecting during the excavation phase.

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

Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) was contracted by CgMs Consulting to carry out an excavation project on a proposed residential site at Land East of Hill Farm Road, Halesworth, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The project, undertaken from the 21st to the 25th of January 2019, formed a final stage of archaeological mitigation to record any heritage assets present in an area defined by previous investigation.

CgMs Consulting, on behalf of the client Hopkins Homes Ltd, had initially prepared a desk-based assessment of the c.6.7ha residential site (Flitcroft 2017) and commissioned a geophysical survey by Magnitude Surveys (Brown 2017) as part of the documentation for an outline planning application (DC/16/5410/OUT).

A Brief for trial trench evaluation of the site was subsequently issued by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework (revised 2018). SACIC was commissioned to carry out the evaluation in late 2018 (Green 2018) and James Rolfe of SCCAS subsequently specified that an excavation area of c.900sqm, with provision for extension as necessary, be opened around a single Neolithic pit. In Trench 33.

SACIC was again commissioned by CgMs to carry out this final stage of mitigation and the full methodology and parameters of the works was defined in a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1). Following fieldwork, due to the nature of the results, a short summary was issued to SCCAS and a revised proposal to produce this full and final grey literature archive report, which includes illustration and selected radiocarbon dating of principal features, in favour of separate assessment and archive reports/publication was agreed.

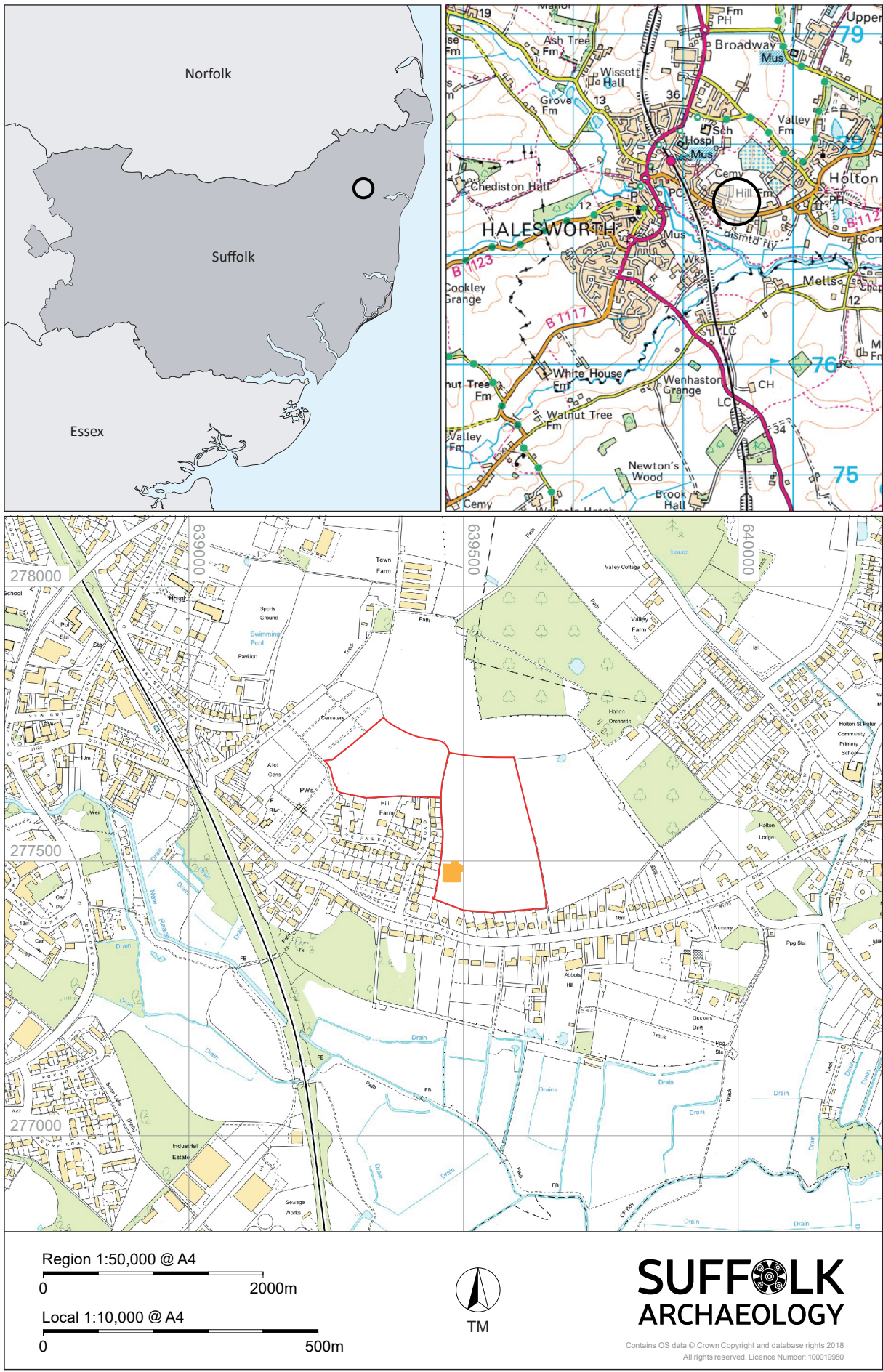


Figure 1. Site location (red) and excavation area (yellow)

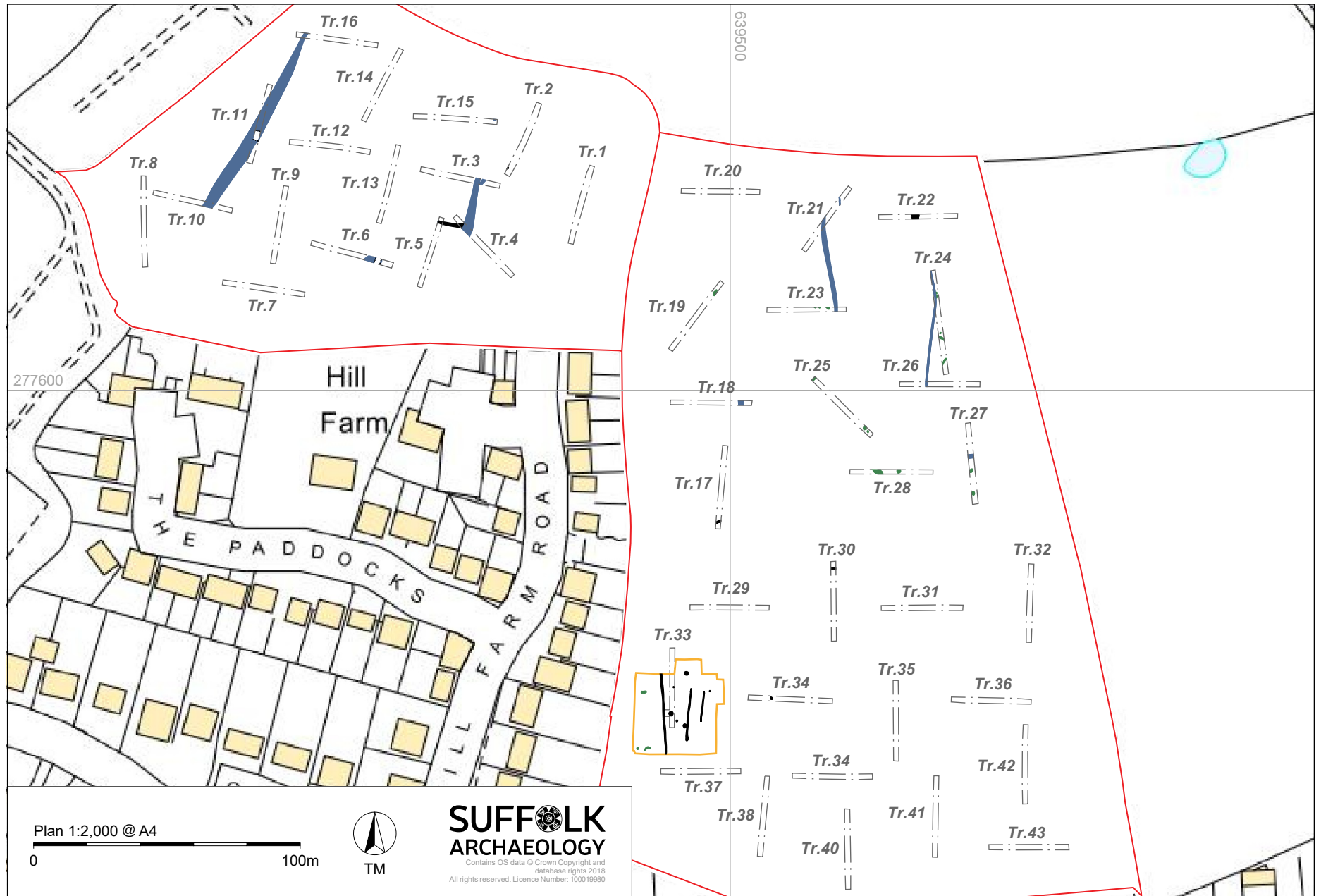


Figure 2. Site (red) plan showing excavated area (yellow), archaeology (black), modern (blue) and natural features (green)

2. Location, geology and topography

The development area consists of two open fields, measuring c.6.7ha in total area and currently covered in scrub, to the east and north of Hill Farm Road at TM 3948 7760. The excavation area is located within the eastern of the two fields (Fig. 2), on a south-facing slope above the River Blyth (approximately 400m to the south). The Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (Flitcroft 2017) describes the site as lying *‘on the east side of Halesworth, north-east of the historic town core...on sloping ground above the road east to Holton. The site is bounded by modern development to the south-west and south, and by agricultural land to the east and north’*. A trackway runs east-west through the centre of the eastern field.

The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 mapping records the surface geology within the study site and surrounding area as gravel of the Crag Group (BGS 2019). Superficial deposits of Sand and Gravel are recorded in the southern half of the site, and Diamicton (glacial till and outwash sand and gravel deposits) in the northern half. Both deposits form part of the Lowestoft Formation.

Ground levels within the site rise from c.15mAOD (Above Ordnance Datum) at its southern boundary, to c.30mAOD at its north edge.

The observed geology on site varied from a compact chalk flecked dark grey clay at the northern end of the site, with a compact mid orange chalk flecked clay in the central areas and mid orange-yellow sands and gravels were present at the southern end of the site. The excavation area is located wholly within the mid orange-yellow sand and gravel deposits at the southern end of the site.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The full archaeological background is covered within the DBA (Flitcroft 2017) and within the evaluation report (Green 2018). A brief summary is included below, including the results from the evaluation phase.

A total of forty-seven archaeological/historic sites are recorded on the county Historic Environment Record within the 1km radius study area. The majority of these are of

medieval or later date and lie within the settlement cores of Halesworth and Holton to the west and east. Earlier records include several findspots of Anglo-Saxon material, an entry for the Anglo-Saxon settlement and a single findspot of Roman pottery in Halesworth. A small number of prehistoric findspots are recorded through the study area, the nearest being a Bronze Age socketed axehead (HWT 002) 100m to the southwest.

The evaluation phase for the most part revealed a small collection of late post-medieval and modern agricultural features, including furrows, ditches, ponds and pits. The most notable feature was a single large pit (0044) discovered in Trench 33 towards the southwest corner of the eastern field. It contained a significant amount of Early Neolithic pottery, struck flint, and flint tools and the pit was purposely lined with flint cobbles. Two undated small pits which may relate to this period were also discovered nearby; one in Trench 33 and one in Trench 34. A small amount of residual struck flint was found within subsoil deposits and tree throws showing a low-level background of prehistoric activity, with a focused area around pit 0044.

4. Methodology

4.1. Fieldwork

The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer (Michael Green). The fieldwork team was drawn from a pool of suitable full-time professional staff at SACIC and included an experienced metal detectorist.

The excavation location was marked out using an RTK GPS system.

The excavation of a 30m x 30m area centred on pit 0044 with two small extension areas (one to the north, and one to the east) was carried out using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. This involved the removal of up to 0.8m of topsoil and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface was encountered.

Spoilheaps were created adjacent to the site and topsoil and subsoil was kept separate.

The excavation of all archaeological deposits was carried out by hand. 50% of discrete natural features such as tree throws, 100% of pits and a minimum of 10% of linear features (in 1m slots) was sampled by hand excavation.

Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) took place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist. This included both the subsoil and topsoil spoil heaps.

4.2. Recording, finds and sampling

An overall site plan showing feature positions, sections and levels was made using an RTK GPS. Individual detailed feature plans and sections were recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings were in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels refer to Ordnance Datum.

The site, and all archaeological features and deposits were recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping was consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive. A photographic record, consisting of high-resolution digital images, was made throughout the excavation.

All pre-modern finds were retained, and no discard policy was considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site were treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001). Finds were brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation.

Sampling was carried out of sealed and dated archaeological contexts, this included all pits seen on site. In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 50% of the context) were taken.

All samples were processed in full using manual water flotation/washover, with flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve and dried. Non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry.

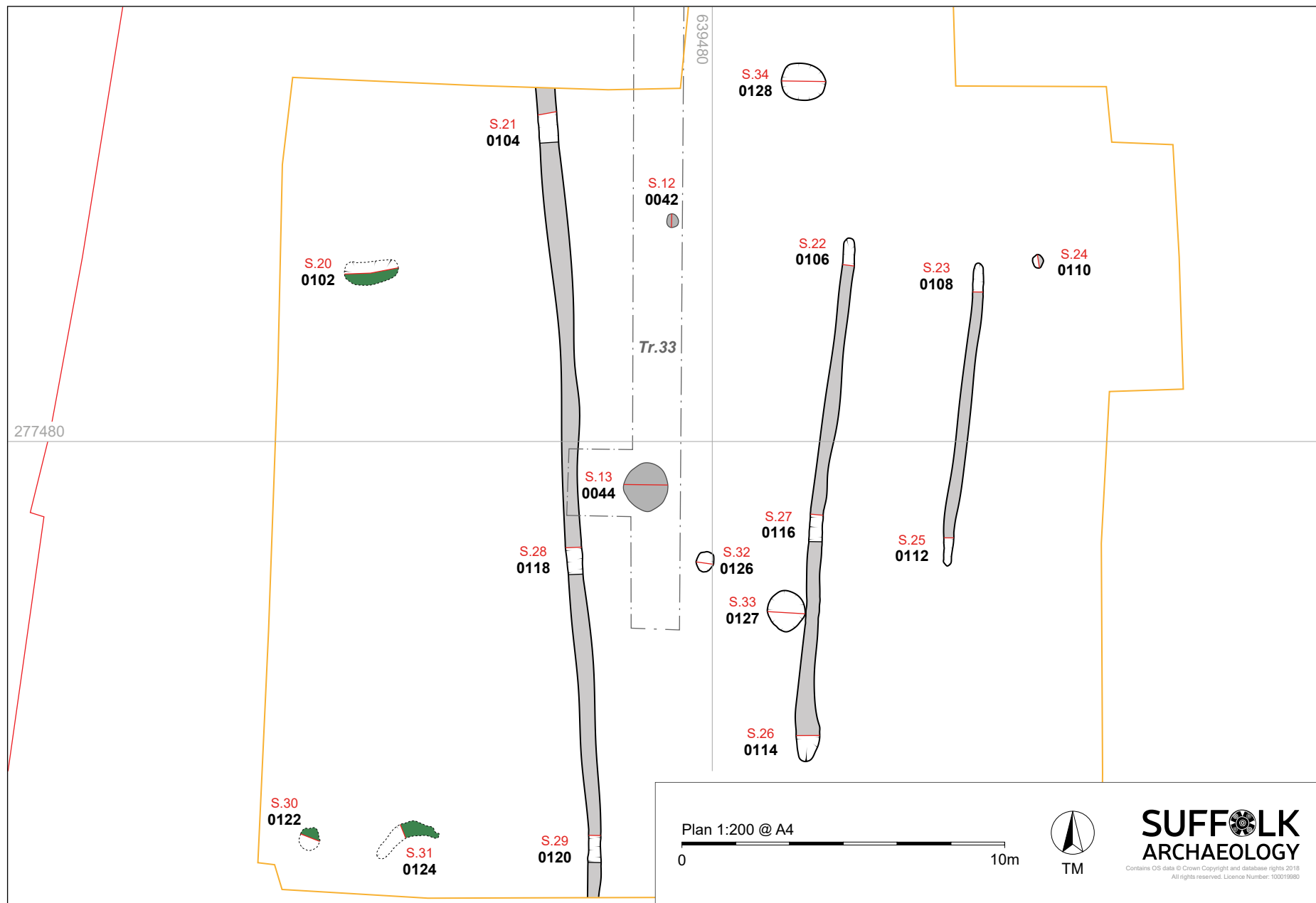


Figure 3. Close up view of excavation area showing archaeological features, natural features (green) and evaluation trench

5. Results

Michael Green

5.1. Introduction

The section below incorporates descriptions from the evaluation phase that are linked to the features discovered within the excavation area only (Fig. 3). Evaluation features that are not relevant or which do not occur within close proximity to the excavation have not been included; descriptions can be found within the evaluation report (Green 2018). A full list and summary of contexts from the excavation phase has been included in this report as Appendix 2.

The excavation area revealed four further pits in the vicinity of the large pit found in the evaluation phase. Two of the pits were small and shallow, and typical of Prehistoric features. Three pits however (including pit 0044 from the evaluation) were larger, measuring 1.3-2m in diameter with steep sides and flat bases. The excavation area also contained three gullies or furrows running down the slope that are likely to be post-medieval in date.

Metal detecting of the topsoil and subsoil deposits during the excavation recovered mainly post-medieval and modern material, of particular interest was a small silver gilt medieval pilgrim badge (SF 1013) found within the topsoil (see section 6.7; Fig. 9).

5.2. Dating and phasing

5.2.1. Early Neolithic and Bronze Age

Evaluation

The previous evaluation phase revealed two pits (0042 and 0044) within Trench 33, which the excavation area was centred upon. A single pit (0035) was also found in close proximity within Trench 35.

Pit 0042 (Fig. 4) was sub circular in plan with moderately concave sides and a concave base and measured 0.46m long, 0.58m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained a single fill 0043, which was a dark grey brown loose silty sand with frequent small and mid-sized rounded flint inclusions. Although this feature was 100% excavated, no finds were

recovered. It is likely that this feature is linked to the other two small undated pits found during the excavation phase. These features are more likely to be Late Bronze Age rather than Neolithic due to the characteristics of the features.

Pit 0044 (Fig. 4 and Plates 1 and 2) was circular in plan with steep flat sides and a flat base. It measured 1.8m north to south, 1.7m east to west and had a maximum depth of 0.8m. Four fills were seen along with a stone lining (0049), which was made up of rounded flints and cobblestones which were present in smaller quantities within the natural geology. Basal fill 0045 was 0.24m thick and was a mid-orange brown soft silty sand with frequent mid-sized rounded flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. The fill contained struck flint and pottery dated to the Early Neolithic period.

Second fill 0046 was 0.1m thick and was a light-yellow soft sand with frequent small rounded flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Third fill 0047 had a maximum thickness of 0.6m at the eastern edge. It was a dark-grey black compact sand with occasional small rounded flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks, it contained moderate quantities of struck flint and pottery dated to the Early Neolithic period. A radiocarbon sample (SUERC-86274) obtained from hazel nut-shell gave a date of 3928-3668 cal. BC at 95.4% probability.

Fourth and final fill 0048 was 0.4m thick, comprising a pale orange grey compact silty sand with occasional small rounded flint inclusions and contained small amounts of struck flint.

Lining 0049 was 0.05-0.2m thick, seen on all sides but not the base of the pit. It was constructed with rounded flints and cobbles, also present in the natural geology within a mid-grey brown clayey silt matrix. It was compact and the matrix in which the stones were set contained occasional charcoal flecks. Two small fragments of pottery were recovered from sample 4 from this deposit.

The fills and the lining of the pit were 100% excavated to retrieve finds; bulk soil samples were taken of fills 0045, 0047 and lining 0049 recovering sparse environmental evidence, including cereal grains and hazel nut shell.



Plate 1. Pit 0044, showing lining 0049, Trench 33, looking south, 2x1m scale



Plate 2. Pit 0044, 100% excavated, Trench 33, looking vertical, 1x2m scale

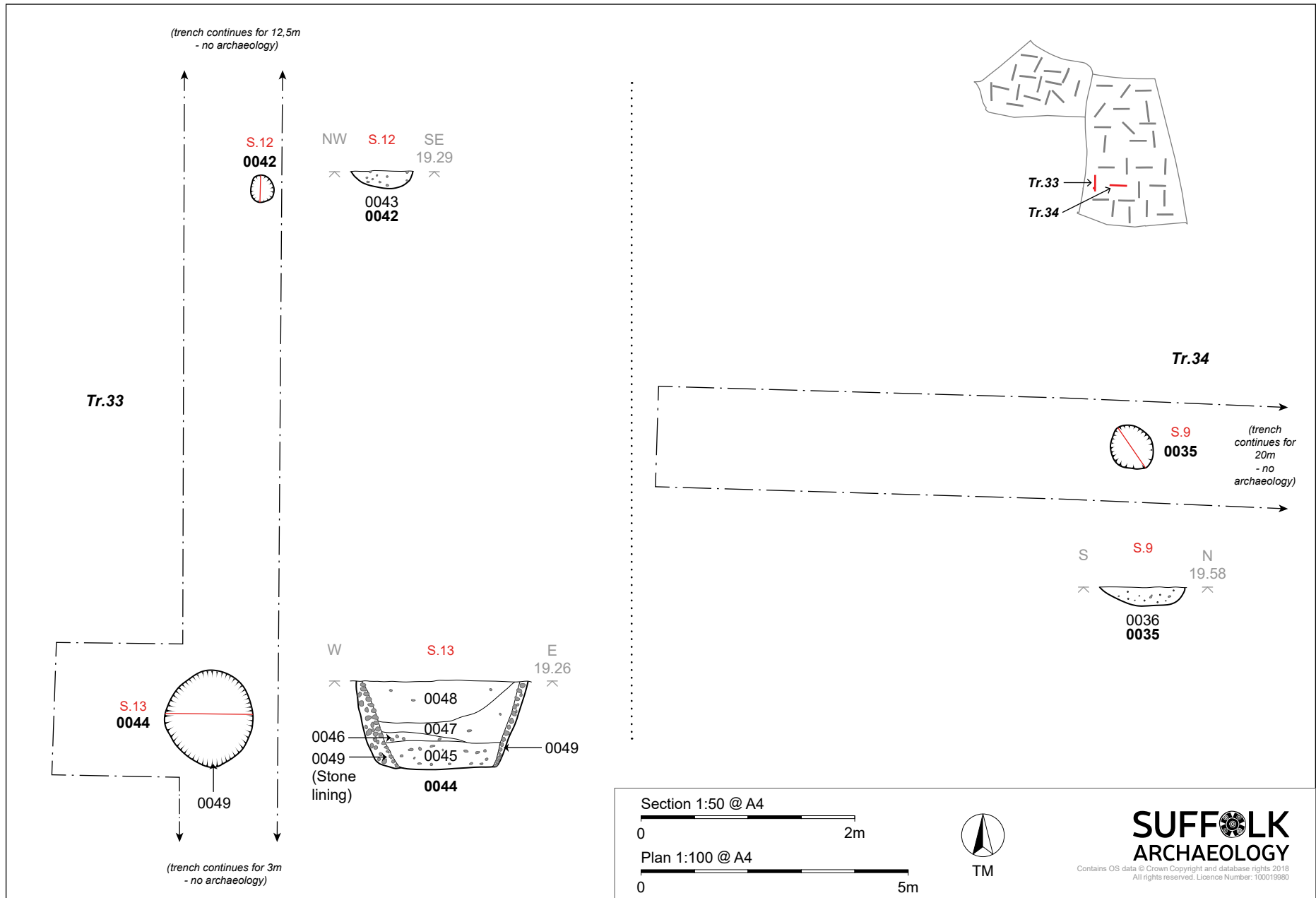


Figure 4. Pit 0042,0044 and 0035, Trenches 33 and 34, Plans and Sections

A single small pit was also located in Trench 35 of the evaluation phase. It was located east of the excavation area.

Pit 0035 was circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.84m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.18m in depth. Single fill 0036, was a very dark grey brown moderately compact silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and heat-altered flint inclusions. The feature was 100% excavated to recover finds, but none were found. Soil Sample 1 was taken from this feature, it contained charcoal and sparse environmental evidence.

Excavation

Pit 0110 was located at the eastern edge of the excavation area. It measured 0.56m in length, 0.42m in width and 0.14m in depth and was sub-circular in plan with steep concave sides and a concave base (Fig. 4, S. 24 and Plate 3). It contained a single fill 0111 which was a mid-orange brown soft sandy silt with frequent small flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. 100% of the feature was excavated. Four struck flints and two pot sherds were recovered (including from Sample 10) which likely date to the Bronze Age period.



Plate 3. Pit 0110, looking west, 1x0.3m scale

Pit 0126 was located in the central area of the excavation, to the west of larger pit 0127. It was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a sloping base, it measured 0.75m in length, 0.66m in width and 0.1m in depth (Fig. 4, S.32 and Plate 4). A single fill 0129 was observed, it was a dark brown grey soft silty sand with frequent small flint inclusions and moderate amounts of charcoal flecks. 100% of the feature was excavated. Heat-altered stone and flint was recovered along with nine struck flints (including finds from Sample 11).



Plate 4. Pit 0126, looking south, 1x0.3m scale

Pit 0127 was located in the central area of the excavation, to the east of pit 0126. It was circular in plan with moderate to steep flat sides and a flat base and measured 1.3m in diameter and 0.35m in depth (Fig. 5, S. 33 and Plate 5). It contained a single mixed fill (0130) of dark grey, almost black sandy silt and mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks (within the darker material). The fill was heavily bioturbated and no clear stratigraphy was present. 100% of the feature was excavated. The fill contained heat-altered stone and flint, fired clay,

six sherds of pottery, twenty struck flints and one charred bone fragment. The feature is likely to be Late Bronze Age in date.



Plate 5. Pit 0127, looking south, 1x1m scale

Pit 0128 was located on the northern edge of the excavation, partly within the extended northern box. It was oval in plan with steep flat almost vertical sides and a flat base, it measured 1.65m in length, 1.36m in width and 0.57m in depth (Fig. 5, S. 34 and Plates 6 and 7). The feature contained three fills with fill 0133 possibly indicating a removed lining to the feature. 100% of the feature was excavated.

The basal fill 0131, was a loose mid grey yellow silty sand with frequent flint inclusions, it measured 0.33m in thickness and it contained fired clay, three struck flints, and one sherd of pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age.

Middle/upper fill 0132 was a moderately compact dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks, it measured 0.46m in

thickness. It contained eighty-five sherds of pottery, twenty-three struck flints and heat-altered flint, stone and clay (including finds from Sample 13) which dated the feature to the Late Bronze Age. An intrusive piece of peg-tile was also found on the surface of the feature. A radiocarbon sample (SUERC-86275) obtained from hazel nut-shell gave a date of 1221-1040 cal. BC at 95.4% probability.

Fill 0133 was seen on the edge of the feature, possibly suggesting a removed lining. It was a mid-orange grey brown loose sandy silt with moderate to occasional flint inclusions. 100% of the feature was excavated. Sample 15 from this fill recovered three small abraded pot sherds and two struck flints.



Plate 6. Pit 0128, looking south, 1x1m scale



Plate 7. Pit 0128 100% excavated, looking north, 1x1m scale

5.2.2. Roman and Medieval

The Roman and medieval phases are represented by unstratified finds within subsoil 0101. A collection of nineteen sherds of early Roman pottery was recovered, probably from a single large sherd and a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

5.2.3. Post-medieval and modern

The evaluation phase identified multiple post-medieval and modern features, most were linear ditches and furrows and are most likely associated with agricultural activity. The excavation area revealed three additional linear features, these are likely linked with those identified within the evaluation, although only residual struck flint was recovered.

Ditch 0134 ran across the entire excavation area (30m), aligned north to south. Three 1m slots were excavated (0104, 0118 and 0120) showing flat moderately sloping sides with a concave base with a width of 0.45-0.7m (Fig. 4, S. 28 and S. 29; Fig. 5, S.21, Plate 8). The ditch varied in depth from 0.3m to 0.08m becoming shallower to the southern edge of the excavation. A single fill was present in all excavated slots (fills 0105, 0119 and 0121) and was a mid-grey brown loose sandy silt with moderate to

frequent small flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Struck flint was recovered from fills 0119 and 0121 which is likely to be residual.



Plate 8. Ditch 0118, looking north, 1x0.3m scale

Ditch/ furrow 0135 was located in the central area of the excavation and ran for 19.5m, aligned north to south. It was wholly seen within the excavation area and likely represents an area where a plough furrow became deeper due to the south facing slope. It had moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. Three slots were excavated (0106, 0116 and 0114 (Plate 9)) with two rounded terminal end slots (0106 and 0114; Fig. 4, S. 26) and a central slot (0116; Fig. 4, S. 27). The width varied from 0.45-0.88m with the widest part of the feature being on the southern terminal end, which was slightly more bulbous. Depths also varied from 0.13-0.33m with the deepest slot located at the southern terminal end (Fig. 4, S.22). A single fill was present in all excavated slots (0107, 0117 and 0115), it was a mid to dark loose grey brown silty sand with frequent small flint inclusions. Residual struck flint and heat-altered flint was recovered from fills 0115 and 0117.



Plate 9. Ditch terminus 0114, looking north, 1x1m scale

Ditch/ furrow 0136 was located at the eastern edge of the excavation area and ran for 11.4m, aligned north to south. It was wholly seen within the excavation area and likely represents an area where a plough furrow became deeper due to the south facing slope. Two rounded terminal end slots were excavated (0108 and 0112 (Plate 10)). It had moderately sloping to steep concave sides and a concave or flat base (Fig. 4, S. 23, S. 25). The width was consistent, measuring 0.38m and the depths varied from 0.08-0.21m with the deepest slot located at the northern terminal end. A single fill was present in all excavated slots (0107 and 0113), it was a loose mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.



Plate 10. Ditch terminus 0108, looking south, 1x0.3m scale

5.2.4. Natural features

Three natural features were uncovered during the excavation. A single solution feature and two tree throws were excavated and recorded.

Tree throw 0102 was located at the north-west corner of the excavation. It was an irregular oval in plan, elongated east-west with steep straight sides and a flat base (Fig. 5, S.20 and Plate 11). It measured 2.12m in length, 0.86m in width and 0.35m in depth

and it contained a single diffuse weathered fill of a loose mid orange grey brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions. A single struck flint was recovered.



Plate 11. Tree throw 0102, looking south, 1x2m scale

Solution feature 0122 was located at the south-west corner of the excavation and was circular in plan with steep concave sides and a broad concave base (Fig. 4, S. 30 and Plate 12). It measured 0.9m in diameter and had a depth of 0.3m. A single fill (0123) comprised a mid-grey sterile loose sand with frequent rounded mid-sized flints at the base. No finds were recovered.

Tree throw 0124 was located at the south-west corner of the excavation and was a curvi-linear shape in plan, elongated north-east to south-west with shallow concave sides and a concave base (Fig. 4, S. 31 and Plate 13). It measured 2.4m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.18m in depth and contained a single fill 0125. The fill was a diffuse mid-orange brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.



Plate 12. Solution feature 0122, looking north, 1x1m scale



Plate 13. Tree throw 0124, looking north-east, 1x0.3m scale

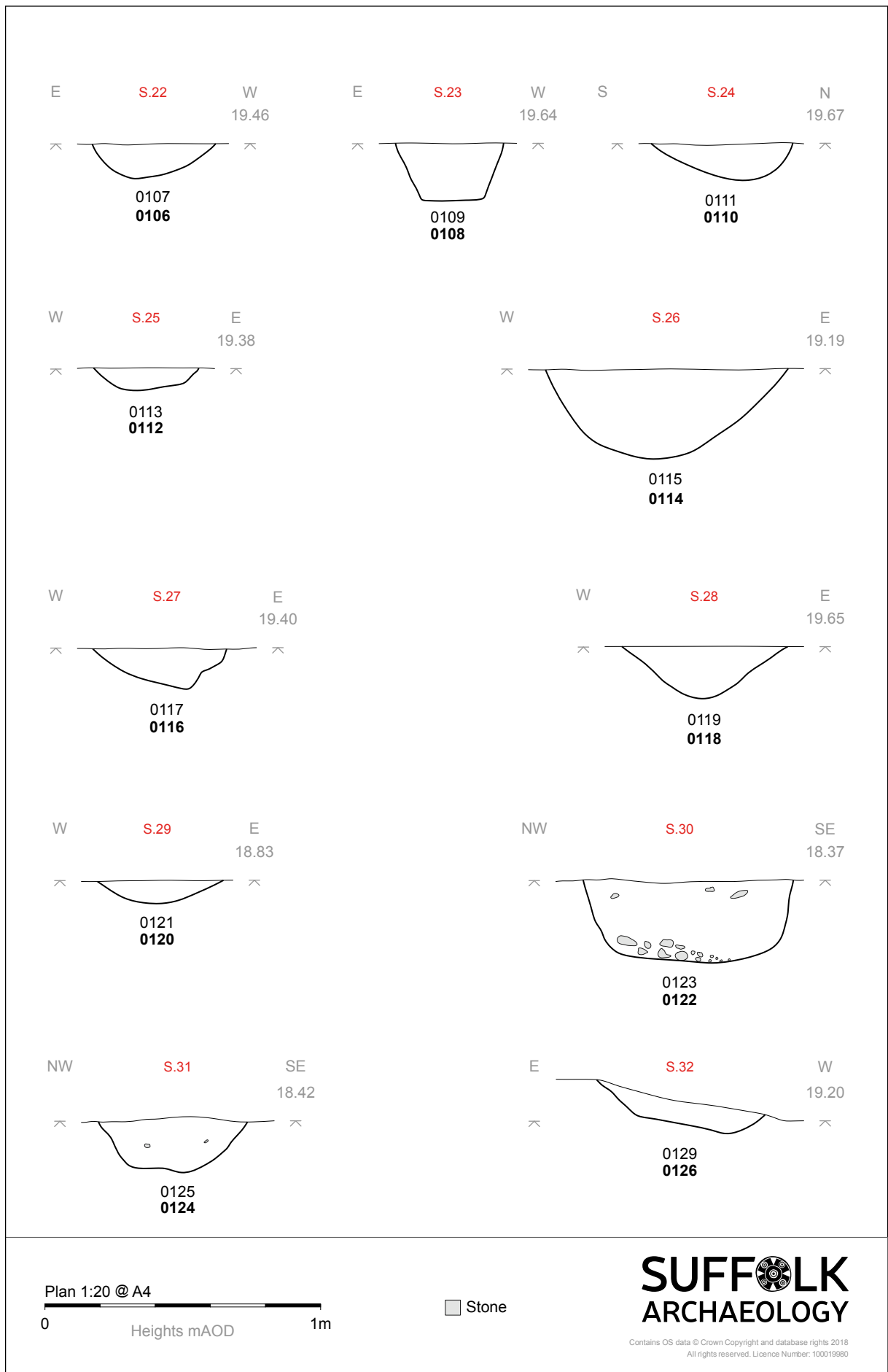


Figure 5. Sections

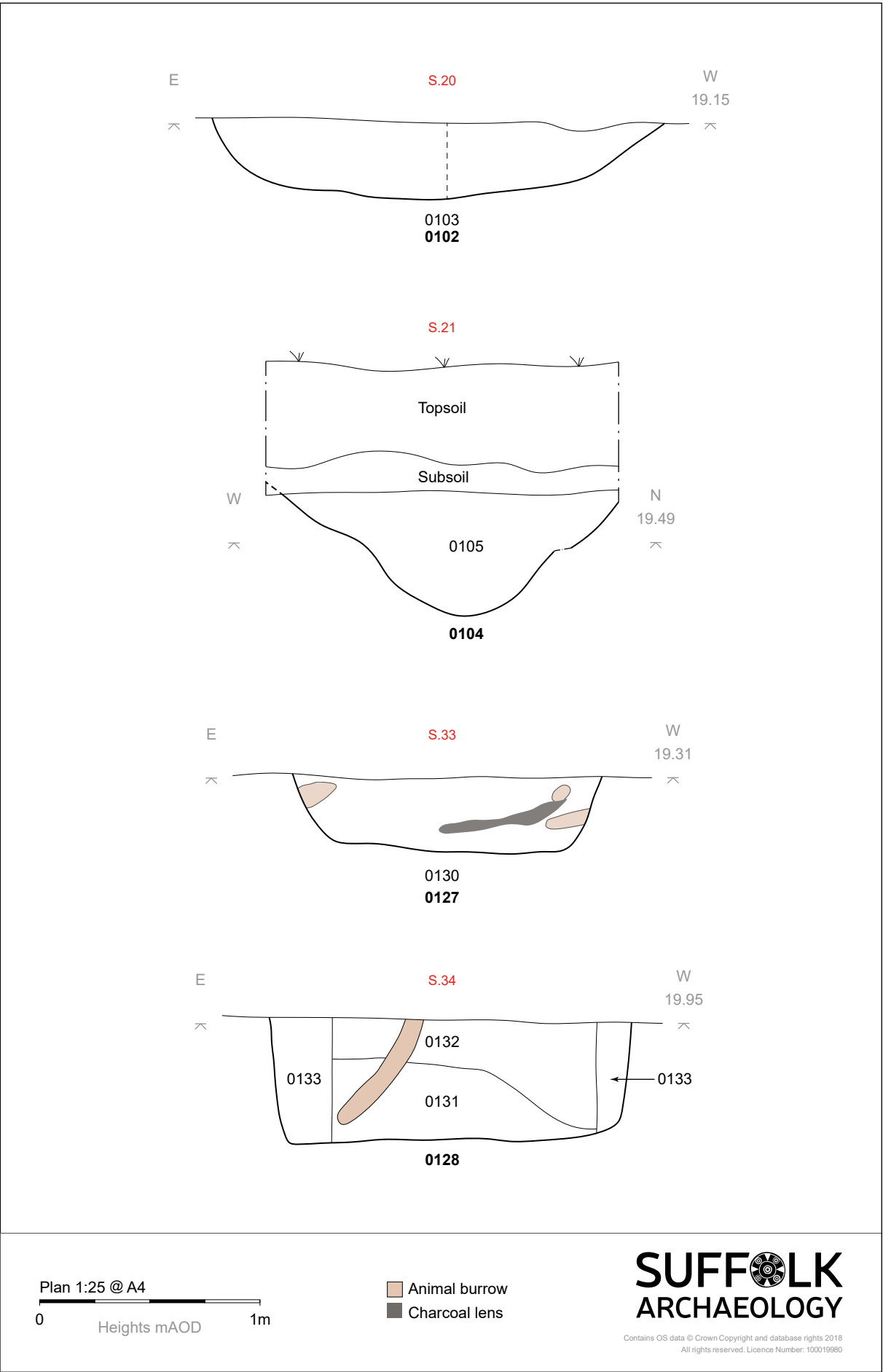


Figure 6. Sections

6. Finds evidence

Stephen Benfield

6.1. Introduction

The report encompasses significant finds from the initial archaeological evaluation of the site that can be dated to the Early Neolithic as well as a full report on the finds from the subsequent excavation, the most significant of which are of Late Bronze Age and possibly Early Iron Age date. Most of the finds relating to these periods consist of pottery sherds and struck flints recovered from pits. Environmental samples from these features proved sparse in preserved remains but demonstrate the exploitation of both cultivated and wild or semi-cultivated plants during both the Neolithic and Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. Single radiocarbon (C14) dates were obtained on burnt organic material from two pits, one associated with Neolithic pottery the second with late Bronze Age pottery. The resulting dates, although slightly early in relation to the pottery dating, broadly affirm an early Neolithic and late Bronze Age date for these features. Of much later date but of interest and significance as an individual find is a rare type of medieval pilgrim badge. This is in the form of a small figure in gilded silver and was recovered during the metal detecting survey of the spoil.

All of the bulk finds are listed by type and quantity for each context in Appendix 3 and the small finds catalogue is presented in Appendix 8. The two radiocarbon date certificates are attached as Appendix 9.

6.2. Pottery

6.2.1. Introduction

The most significant of the pottery from the site is prehistoric, dating to the Early Neolithic and Late Bronze Age. The Neolithic pottery was recovered during the evaluation phase (SACIC Report No.: 2018/095) and is included here as a small but significant pottery group including illustrations of some sherds. Almost all of the prehistoric pottery from the site was recovered from the fill of pits. In addition, there is part of a broken early Roman pot and a single sherd of medieval pottery. The pottery is catalogued in Appendix 4.

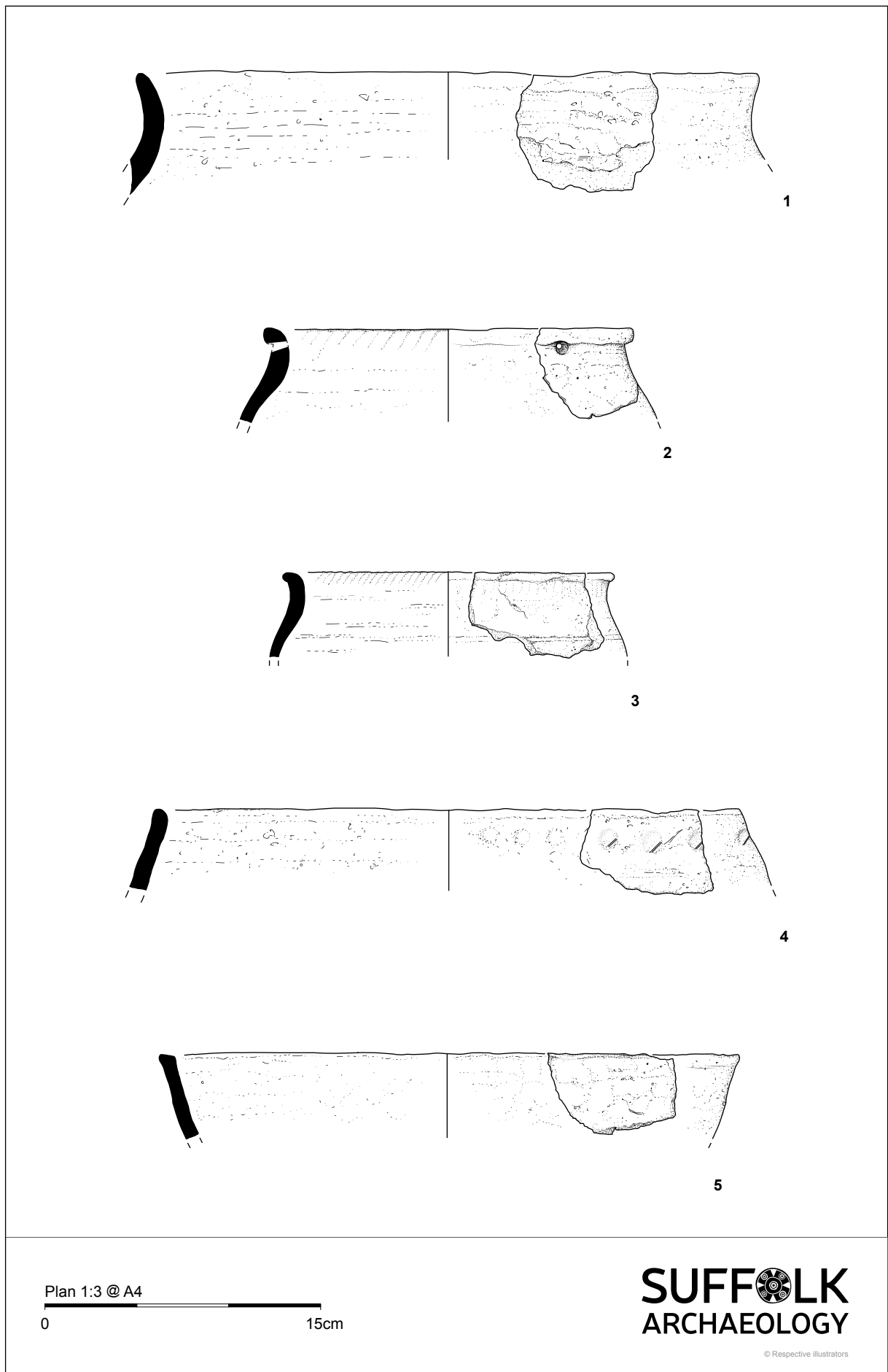


Figure 7. Illustrated pottery vessels

6.2.2. Prehistoric pottery

The pottery was recorded using fabrics adapted from Brown (1988, 263-64) and these are listed and described below. The fabrics of the Neolithic pottery were originally described separately but have been incorporated in the broad fabric scheme and are described in more detail in the text.

Prehistoric pottery fabrics:

B Flint, small-medium, common

B2 Flint, small-medium, common, with voids from leached-out organic temper

C Flint, small-medium, common

D Flint small-large (>2mm dia) coarse, poorly sorted

E1 Flint & sand, moderate small-medium flint

E2 Flint & sand, common small-medium flint (moderately coarse)

E3 Coarse flint small-large (>2mm dia) & sand

G Sand, slightly coarse

H Sand, fine- moderate

L Quartz (opaque/milky), possibly with some sand

Neolithic pottery

A group of Early Neolithic pottery, consisting of 196 sherds weighing 808g, was recovered from pit 0044 during the archaeological evaluation (SACIC Report No. 2018/095). Within the pit, sherds of pottery came from three of the fills (0045, 0047 and 0049), although the great majority was recovered from one just one of these (0047) which is a deposit interpreted as a dump of material put into the pit from the east side. Charred pieces of material (cereal grain and hazelnut shell) from this context (0047) returned a radiocarbon determination of 3928-3668 BC at 95.4% probability with a 68.4% probability of a date within the period 3784-3711 cal. BC (Appendix 9). In addition, a few sherds of possible Neolithic date, identified by fabric alone, were recovered during the excavation.

All of the pottery from the pit is flint-tempered. The flint is mostly of small-medium size and generally ill-sorted within the fabric; occasionally larger pieces (>4mm in length) are also present. The exclusively flint-tempered pottery could be divided between two very similar fabrics, broadly corresponding to Fabrics D and C. These are described in more detail below; the division between them being their perceived relative coarseness. The coarser fabric was present only as a large rim sherd from one pot. The third fabric recorded, Fabric B2, was distinct in that there are a number of voids representing a

leached-out temper material.

Detailed description of Neolithic pottery fabrics:

Fabric B2 (evaluation report HMFSH) *Moderate small-medium flint, vesicular fabric probably from a dissolved organic content chalk/shell (possibly shell)*

Fabric C (evaluation report Fabric HMF2) *Small-medium flint-temper, occasional large flint (>2mm dia.) mostly ill-sorted, generally slightly finer in appearance than Fabric D*

Fabric D (evaluation report Fabric HMF1) *Small-medium flint-temper, moderate large flint pieces (>2mm dia.) coarse, ill-sorted*

The quantity of pottery by fabric is listed in Table 1.

Fabric Code	Count	Wt.(g.)
B2	9	8
C	219	829
D	7	98

Table 1. Neolithic pottery by Fabric

The diagnostic sherds among the group consist primarily of pieces of rim from three different vessels (Fig. 6). While the body forms of these pots are not clear below the lower part of the neck, the general forms, as represented by the upper parts, are typical of the Neolithic. They are bowl, or bowl-like vessels with wide mouths, simple flared and expanded rims and either shouldered or carinated bodies. An expanded (rolled-over) rim on one vessel is typical of many Neolithic bowls (Fig. 6 no. 2) while non-joining body sherds that appear to be part of another vessel are of carinated form (Fig. 6, no. 3).

Decoration on the internal edges of two of the rim sherds is exclusively Early Neolithic in form, consisting of light, close-set, linear burnishing and similar light pressed indentations made across the internal rim area (Fig. 6, no. 2 and Fig. 6, no. 3) This decoration is typical of assemblages that are part of the decorated phase of the Neolithic bowl tradition in East Anglia and associated under the Mildenhall style (Gibson & Woods 1990, 201-211; Gibson 2002, 73-74) type-site for this pottery being Hurst Fen, Mildenhall (Clarke 1960). Mildenhall pottery is broadly dated to the period c.3700-3300 BC.

There is a small post-firing hole made through the neck of one pot immediately below the rim and probably for suspension or fixing a cover (Fig. 6, no. 2). Similar holes can be seen on pots among other Mildenhall style assemblages notably on number of vessels from Hurst Fen (Clarke 1960, fig 21).

One body sherd is distinct from the other pottery, in that it contained voids representing a leached-out temper, possibly shell and shell-tempered fabrics are known amongst Mildenhall assemblages, notably the Etton causewayed enclosure in Cambridgeshire (Pryor 1998, 161). The presence of this sherd shows that a minimum of four pots are represented among the group.

Overall the sherds themselves are notably in various states of abrasion or wear. This ranges from hardly any abrasion (apparently relatively fresh) to quite abraded. The different degrees of wear suggest varied histories prior to deposition. Of the illustrated pots Pot 2 (Fig. 6, no. 2) is the most abraded, Pot 1 (Fig. 6, no. 1) has some abrasion on the body close to the break, while Pot 3 (Fig. 6, no. 3) appears the least abraded.

Pot 1 (Fig. 6, no. 1): Pit 0044. Bowl with flaring simple rim and shoulder or wall carination, uneven essentially rounded rim top, smoothed surfaces inside and out, medium-dark grey coloured surfaces. Fabric D

Pot 2 (Fig. 6, no. 2): Pit 0044. Bowl with expanded (rolled-over) rim, orange-brown fabric, small post-firing hole (c.4mm-5mm dia) bored just below rim; decorated with faint, light, close-set indentations along rim top extending down toward pot interior. Fabric C

Pot 3 (Fig. 6, no. 3): Pit 0044. Bowl with simple flaring rim, several separate rim sherds all part of this pot, dark fabric, decorated along rim top with faint, light, close-set indentations (burnished grooves) which extend down toward pot interior. Fabric C

Late Bronze Age pottery

Introduction

The excavation produced a small assemblage of pottery typical of the Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition which dates to the period of the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (Brudenell 2011, 11-13). This consists of a total of ninety-nine sherds together weighing 970g. Almost all of this was recovered from the fill of two pits: pit 0127 (0130) and pit 0128 (0131, 0132). During processing bulk soil samples a few small sherds were recovered from the fills two other pits: pit 0110 (0111) and pit 0126 (0129). The pottery fabrics recorded include both flint and sand-tempered fabrics: flint-tempered (B & D), flint-tempered together with significant quantities of sand (E), sand-tempered (G & H) and quartz-tempered (L). The fabrics and the quantity of each fabric type are listed in Table 2.

Fabric code	No.	Wt/g.
B	1	34
D	4	29
E1	5	73
E2	63	646
E3	11	116
G	6	40
H	3	21
L	3	2
Other	3	7

Table 2. PDR pottery by Fabric

The assemblage

The largest single group of pottery comes from the fill of pit 0128 (0132). This feature produced approximately 90% of the prehistoric pottery recovered during the excavation both by count and by weight. This group consists mostly of body sherds in slightly sandy, flint-tempered fabrics, although some coarse flint-tempered and exclusively sand-tempered sherds are also present. A radiocarbon determination on a charred hazelnut shell from context (0132) produced a date range of 1221-1040 cal. BC at 95.4% probability (Appendix 9).

Apart from the finger-tip decoration on one vessel and a burnished surface finish on another all of the pottery recovered is plain and undecorated. There are two rim sherds. One is from a vessel that can be described as a hooked-rim ellipsoid jar, corresponding to Form C (Brudenell 2012, 120) and is decorated with a row of small, shallow indentations spaced around the shoulder, presumably made by a finger-tip (Fig. 6, no. 4). The other is from an open bowl form, broadly corresponding Form J (Brudenell 2012, 121) with a simple, slightly lipped, rim and a smoother interior (Fig. 6, no. 5). The base of another pot is also present among the sherds from this pit. The fabric of this can be described as exclusively flint-tempered; although also containing fine sand which may be part of the natural clay. The flint inclusions are relatively fine and the fabric itself is dark grey. The surface of this pot is burnished, consistent with a classification as a fineware. The surviving edge of its base suggests that the underside was moderately well gritted. Another sherd with one slightly rough gritty side can also be identified as from the base of a pot. The only further diagnostic aspect of note is the presence of finger wiping marks on a few sherds.

The few sherds from the pit 0127 (0130) include a rim from a wide-mouth form and two small sherds in dark flint-tempered fabric. There are also several larger sherds in flint-

tempered fabrics, both coarse and relatively fine, which also have a significant quantity of sand. A few small sherds recovered from pits 0110 (0111) and 0126 (0129) during bulk sieving are can also be seen as broadly typical of the PDR pottery tradition.

Illustration

Pot 4 (Fig. 6, no. 4): Pit 0128 (0132) Necked ellipsoid jar, slack shouldered, pale orange oxidised fabric, decorated with small, shallow indentations spaced around the shoulder presumably made by a finger-tip. Fabric E2

Pot 5 (Fig. 6 no. 5): Pit 0128 (0132) Open bowl with flaring wall, rough-smoothed interior, simple (slightly-lipped) rim. Fabric E

Discussion

The Neolithic pit and its associated Mildenhall-style pottery, although just a single feature and a relatively small pottery group, is nonetheless a significant addition to knowledge of the Early Neolithic in Suffolk. It shows a particular emphasis on activity here that resulted in the creation of the pit and its pottery contents, rather than activity resulting in a less invasive surface scatter of finds.

Mildenhall pottery is usually considered to date to the period c.3700-3400 BC and of several of C14 dates associated with a large assemblage of this pottery from Kilverstone in Norfolk almost all fall within the period c.3510-3430 cal. BC (Garrow et al 2006, 72). In respect of this, the C14 date (above) obtained on burnt organic material from the pit fill appears early in relation to this pottery (3928-3668 cal. BC at 95.4% probability) but is only indirectly associated with it. Within the C14 date range the calibration produced two separate peaks, the later giving a date range of 3784-3711 cal. BC at 68.2% probability, although this date is still early in relation to the conventional dating of this pottery.

The varied condition of the sherds in relation to surface abrasion suggests some clearly have different deposition histories prior to being deposited into the pit. This might be due to material being gathered from an accumulated surface midden having a mix of older broken pottery and more recent material. A mix of sherds with various deposition histories is reminiscent of groups of Mildenhall-style pottery recovered from clusters of associated pits at Kilverstone in Norfolk (Garrow et al 2006) and has been noted at other sites including Wangford Quarry located approximately 8km to the northeast

(Doherty 2016, 23). While at Wangford there is a single cluster of pits, at Kilverstone a number of pit clusters could be identified and sherds from any one pottery vessel were found to be discrete to just one of the clusters of pits. This led to the interpretation that the separate clusters of pits there represented a number of different visits to the site, the repeated visits persisting over a significant period of time. The nature and number of the pits in the groups there was considered to relate to stays of varying duration during which a range of activities were carried out, the more isolated and smaller pit clusters relating to short-term occupation with more developed clusters reflecting more substantial occupation episodes (Garrow et al 2005, 156). Initially it was thought that excavation might bring more pits to light at Halesworth, but this proved not to be the case leaving the Early Neolithic pit from the evaluation as a single isolated feature. Here, the different abrasion on the sherds might still represent repeated visits to a persistent place in the landscape. Speculatively the pottery could be seen to representing older material gathered from a midden or collected from the land surface together with more recent material that was put into the pit as an act relating to the termination and marking of a specific event or period of activity here.

All of the remainder of the prehistoric pottery from the site can be associated with the post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition of the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, c.1100-350 BC (Brudenell 2012, fig 5.1).

Not all of the pottery can be closely dated within this broad date range and in terms of the pottery fabrics, the presence of significant quantities of sand together with a few exclusively sand-tempered sherds could suggest a date in the early Iron Age (EIA), after c.800 BC. However, sand-tempered pottery often forms a minor component of assemblages dated to the early PDR phase and while the pottery from pit 0127 is not easily closely dated the pottery from pit 0128 can be dated to the early part of the PDR tradition spanning the late Bronze Age (LBA) c.1100-800 BC.

Among the pottery from pit 0128 the 'hooked-rim' ellipsoid jar (Fig. 6, No. 4) is a form typical of the LBA rather than the EIA (Brudenell 2012, Fig 5.4 and 5.7). The very low level of decoration is also typical of the plainware phase of the PDR tradition dating to the LBA (Brudenell 2011, 15); the only example of decoration here (apart from burnishing) being a single row of shallow finger-tip impressions on the aforementioned jar. There are also a couple of diagnostic traits present among the pottery which appear

more typical of the LBA phase of the PDR tradition, but which persist into the early part of the Iron Age. These are the indications of heavy gritting on pot bases and shallow indentations on surfaces from finger wiping, both of which can be seen among the LBA pottery from Lofts Farm in Essex (Brown 1988, 270) and wiping is common on the LBA pottery from Springfield Park, also in Essex (Court and Mephram 2004, 29).

A C14 date on burnt organic material (hazelnut shell) from the fill of the pit produced a result encompassing the last three centuries of the 2nd millennium BC (see above). In relation to the pottery this date range is slightly earlier than might be expected. However, while not conclusive of absence, there is no indication among the finds for and significant activity here in the preceding middle Bronze Age and the date itself is not necessarily inconsistent with early PDR LBA pottery which is considered to appear c.1150 BC (Brudenell 2012, fig 5.1). Overall, while only loosely associated with the pottery, the absence of any clear middle Bronze Age phase suggests the date is probably likely to relate to the LBA activity here. This could indicate that the pottery from pit 0128, which included a LBA plainware vessel type, belongs to the early plainware phase that emerges at the end of the 2nd millennium BC and spans the period c.1150-1000 BC.

6.2.3. Roman and medieval pottery

Introduction

An early Roman vessel and a single sherd of medieval date were among the finds from the excavation. Both sherds come from a subsoil layer (0101). No pottery of Roman or medieval date was recovered during the evaluation.

Roman pottery

Part of a jar of early Roman date in a form derived from the Late Iron Age 'Belgic' period. In total there are nineteen sherds, together weighing 110g, which come from the rim and shoulder of the vessel. The pot can be identified a cordoned jar corresponding to Suffolk Form 5.1 (Cam 218) dating the period of the mid 1st-early 2nd century (CAR 10, 477). The fabric is a pale brown slightly silty sand with a black surface and is classified as a Black surface ware (Fabric BSW).

Medieval pottery

A single, small, abraded sherd (5g) of Medieval coarse ware (MCW). This is in a very hard sandy, grey fabric with an oxidised orange coloured surface and can be broadly dated to the period c.13th-14th century.

6.3. Ceramic building material (CBM)

Only two pieces of CBM have been recovered (Appendix 5). These are of late medieval-post-medieval or modern date. During the evaluation a single piece from a floor brick, dated to the 18th-19th century, came from the track way 0039. The excavation produced just one small piece of CBM which was recovered from the fill of pit 0128 (0132). This is a small piece of peg-tile which would probably not date earlier than the 13th or 14th century and a late medieval, or more probably a post-medieval/early modern date seems likely.

6.4. Fired clay

6.4.1. Introduction

Fired clay was only recovered during the excavation phase and in total there is 1,050g made up of approximately 1095 pieces (Appendix 5). This came from the fill of two features: pit 0127 (0130) and pit 0128 (0132, 0133) both associated with pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. Much of it is very broken-up and abraded and a significant proportion was retrieved during processing soil samples (Samples 12, 13, 14 and 15). The largest quantity comes from pit 0128 which produced 993g made up of approximately 1068 pieces, most of this coming from context (0132). The remainder, from pit 0127, consists of 57g made up of approximately twenty-seven pieces.

6.4.2. The assemblage

Most of the fired clay is very similar, consisting of small abraded pieces almost all of which are in a silty or fine sand fabric coloured dull red-brown and buff. One small sample of 100 pieces from context 0132 (Sample 13) weighed a total of 55g, giving an average weight of 0.55g. The largest piece from this context weighed 27g.

There is very little of a diagnostic nature. One piece (0132) preserves a smooth, semi-circular concave surface indicating a void left by the former presence of a wattle, while another piece from the same context preserves small area that appears to be an

original surface. One piece from pit 0127 (0130) has a small, semi-circular impression made pre-firing on what appears to be a lower or pushed down area of surface. It is not clear what made this, possibly a thumb nail or it might result from missing (burnt-out/dissolved) organic matter and there are some burnt out chaff impressions in the fabric of the clay. It is not considered to be deliberate decoration.

6.4.3. Discussion

The very broken and abraded nature of the fired clay makes discussion difficult and necessarily short. The nature and quantity of the material suggests it is not from broken objects, such as loom weights, but comes from installations such as hearths or ovens which would also allow the clay it to have become fired. The degree of breakage and abrasion would suggest it had some prior depositional history before coming to rest in these pit contexts.

6.5. Struck flint

Michael Green

6.5.1. Introduction

A total of seventy-five prehistoric struck flints were recovered during the excavation. These are broadly of late Neolithic-Bronze Age date and the majority are probably Bronze Age. A similar size assemblage, consisting of seventy struck flints, was recovered during the evaluation. The majority of these, sixty-five in total, came from a single pit 0044 and represent an assemblage of Neolithic date; the remainder being mostly typical of Bronze Age flint working. Because of its significance, the Neolithic flint recovered from the pit has been incorporated into this report. As a feature of significant archaeological interest, possibly indicating further Neolithic activity here, the excavation area was centred upon this early pit. The struck flint, including the pieces from pit 0044, are catalogued in Appendix 6 and are listed by type in Table 3 below.

Feature Number	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spool/ chip	Patination	Cortex %	Total	Weight (g)
Pit 0044 (evaluation)	1	15		27	21	1		None	0-50	65	1,744
Subsoil (0101)	1		3	5				Light	0-30	9	276
Tree throw 0102		1						Light	0	1	4
Pit 0110				2			2	Light	0-5	4	4
Ditch 0114				1				Light	0	1	3
Ditch 0116				1				None	5	1	2
Ditch 0118				1				Light	0	1	1
Ditch 0120				1				Light	0	1	2
Pit 0126				4	3		2	Light-none	0-50	9	58
Pit 0127			1	7	4		8	None	0-50	20	173
Pit 0128		1	2	21	2		2	None	0-70	28	274

Table 3. Types of struck flints summarised by feature

The flint making up the assemblage is a mixture of blue-black glassy flint, light brown grey glassy flint and light grey chert. Each piece was examined and catalogued, the material being classified by type with the number of pieces, corticated and patinated pieces being recorded. Predominantly hard hammer techniques are present with possible soft hammer techniques used on the finer pieces, re-touch was also seen on the tools present. Struck flint pieces recovered from pits are generally in very good condition with little to no edge damage or patination. The remainder of the flint is generally in good condition, although slight edge damage and patination were noted on struck pieces recovered from ditches and subsoil layers.

6.5.2. Struck flint by context

Pit 0044 (0045, 0047 and 0048)

A medium sized assemblage dated to the Neolithic was present within this pit. The basal fill (0045) contained two small blades and a primary flake with possible use-ware. The largest assemblage was from fill (0047). This produced twenty-four flakes, twenty-one shatter fragments/ crude cores, nine blades (some broken). A c.50% sample of the assemblage is shown on Figure 7.1. In addition, an end scraper SF 2 (Fig 7.2) and a quartz hammer stone SF 3 (Fig 8.3) was also recovered. The scraper was created from a large blade with re-touch only present on the non-bulbus end, representing approximately 10% of the edge of the piece. The quartz hammerstone showed pitting on most edges, with one edge fractured due to use. The upper fill (0048) produced a single small blade.



Figure 8. Selected worked flint



Figure 9. Selected worked flint

The assemblage shows varying knapping techniques producing both crude and fine flakes, cores and tools. Possible soft hammer, as well as hard hammer, techniques are present and core preparation can be seen on the striking areas of both blades and some flakes. Overall the assemblage suggests that mostly poor-quality local flint has been utilised and where a good quality raw material has been available, finer knapping techniques have been used to create blades from prepared cores. This nature of this assemblage indicates a Neolithic date and can be seen to demonstrate tool creation being undertaken on site with locally sourced raw material.

Subsoil (0101)

This deposit produced a single tool, an end scraper made on a blade, as well as three crude single platform cores and five thick large and small flakes. Slight edge damage and patination was present on most of the pieces. The Scraper is of a type that indicates it most likely dates to the Neolithic, although the rest of the assemblage may be of later date. It is considered that these flints have most likely been mixed into the subsoil by ploughing.

Tree throw 0102 (0103)

A single fine small blade was recovered from the fill of this feature (0103). It has been struck from a blade core and is probably of Neolithic date. Patination on its surface and edge damage suggest it may be of some age and residual in this feature.

Ditches 0114, 0116, 0118 and 0120

The fills of these ditches each produced a single small patinated and edge damaged flake. The thick, squat nature of these indicates they are likely to date to the Bronze Age and be residual within these contexts as they all exhibit some light patination and edge damage.

Pit 0110 (0111)

Two small flint flakes as well as two small flint chips were recovered from the fill. One of the flakes and both the flint chips are patinated and exhibit some edge damage which may indicate they are residual within the feature. They are not closely datable beyond a broad later Prehistoric date.

Pit 0126 (0129)

Four flakes, two shatter pieces and two small chips come from the single fill. Notable among these is a fine, thin flake that has been struck from a Neolithic polished axe. It most likely represents secondary working of the axe, possibly later working of a discarded tool. The remaining pieces are not closely datable but are likely to be of later Prehistoric date.

Pit 0127(0130)

This feature contained one simple single platform core, seven small flakes, four heat-altered shatter pieces and eight small chips (including from sample 12). This small assemblage was generally crude and likely dates to the Bronze Age period or later. The small chips discovered in Sample 12 may show that knapping waste was directly deposited into this pit.

Pit 0128 (0131, 0132 and 0133)

This feature contained the largest assemblage of struck flints recovered during the excavation phase. This consists of one blade, two cores, twenty-one flakes, two shatter pieces and two small chips with pieces coming from all three of the fills. The knapping techniques and character of the struck pieces does not appear to vary between the fills and it can be treated as a single group of flints. In general assemblage is crude with both large and small size thick, hard hammer struck flakes as well as simple single platform cores and shatter pieces, and most likely dates to the Bronze Age. Evidence for alteration from exposure to heat was noted on some flakes, but this is likely to be accidental and is probably does not represent heat-treating of flint nodules prior to knapping as can occur in earlier prehistoric working. The working appears to reflect simple tool production probably taking place on site. The entire assemblage from this feature is shown on Figure 8.4.

6.5.3. Discussion

Although one or two pieces probably date to the Neolithic, in general the struck flint recovered during the excavation is mostly of a different nature to the Neolithic group recovered from pit 0044. The flints dated to the Neolithic are relatively fine, comprising blades and flakes struck from prepared cores. Most of the other flints from the excavation are generally cruder and lack any signs of core preparation indicating a later date spanning the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age.

The nature of the Early Neolithic activity here suggests occupation, but this might relate to one or a few visits, or to more sporadic events. However, the Late Neolithic-Bronze Age assemblage appears more clearly to demonstrate sporadic, possibly relatively low level, flint working activity taking place here in the later prehistoric period. Some of the pits of this later period seem to contain small flakes and chips associated with primary knapping debris, possibly indicating that surface flint was being collected and knapped directly into open pits here. The flake that had been struck from a Neolithic polished axe (0129) could suggest later working of a discovered or curated object, possibly in the Late Neolithic or in the Bronze Age; the missing axe from which it had been taken possibly linked with the early Neolithic activity here.

6.6. Heat-altered flint and stone

Michael Green

6.6.1. Introduction

Three hundred and twelve pieces of heat-altered flint and stone were recovered from feature fills across the site. Both high temperature heat-altered flint and low temperature altered flint and stone was present within seven contexts. The high temperature heated flint has been discoloured light grey to white flint and is highly fractured. The low temperature heat-altered flint was discoloured red or black and only partially fragmented. The heat-altered stone is discoloured red and black.

The heat-altered flint and stone comes almost entirely from pit fills and mostly consists of small amounts. Within this, sixty-seven pieces were recovered during the evaluation phase and include a small quantity from pit 0044 associated with pottery dated to the Early Neolithic. The heat-altered flint and stone from the excavation, together with the pieces from pit 0044, are catalogued by context in Appendix 7.

6.6.2. Discussion

Almost all of the heat-altered flint and stone was recovered from the fills of pits. Apart from one pit (0128) only small amounts of heat-altered flint and stone were recovered from any of these features. This would suggest that large scale hot stone use, such the creation of flint-temper for pottery or cooking pits, was probably not a general feature of the prehistoric occupation of the site.

A small quantity of both heat-altered flint and stone was present in the fills of the Early Neolithic pit 0044 showing that fire was being utilised on the site at this time. It may be that this represents the use of heated stones for cooking; but the small quantity recovered might also result from accidental heating, by being in close proximity to a fire.

The largest concentration of heat-altered stones came from pit 0128 (0132) and was associated with pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age. This contained a total of 224 pieces including both low and high temperature heat-altered flints and two heat-altered flakes. This material is most likely a dump of fire pit waste; although much of the heat-altered flint and stone recovered is most likely naturally occurring stones incidentally subjected to heat by proximity to a hearth, fire pit or surface fire.

A heat-altered flint flake and core recovered from the fill of pit 0127 (0130), also associated with pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age could suggest that flint knapping had been taking place close to a heat source, but more likely represents knapping waste that had become accidentally heated after the knapping event.

6.7. Small finds

Ruth Beveridge

6.7.1. Introduction and recording method

A total of twenty-four objects were recorded, of which sixteen were given individual small find numbers. Eight were recovered from the evaluation phase (including three prehistoric flints). A further sixteen metal artefacts collected during the excavation from metal detecting of the topsoil of which eight were given individual small find numbers while two (SF 1010 and SF 1011) were allotted generally to groups of modern bulk metalwork. The objects are listed by major period and material in Table 4 below.

Period	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Silver	Flint
Prehistoric					3
Medieval	1			1	
Post-medieval	4	1			
Modern	11			1	
Undated	1		1		
Total	17	1	1	2	3

Table 4. Breakdown of small finds by date and material type



Actual size

Medieval silver-gilt pilgrim badge (SF1013) front and reverse view

0 ——— 2cm Scale for enlarged image (top)

SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 10. Medieval pilgrim badge SF 1013

The objects have been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification; SF1017 was also X-rayed to assist with identification and to preserve a record for the archive. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 8.

The overall condition of the metalwork from the evaluation is poor, the copper alloy buckle, SF6, and iron horseshoe, SF8, are both corroded, with details masked. However, the relatively later date of many of the artefacts retrieved during the excavation has resulted in fewer corrosion products being present on them.

6.7.2. Medieval

Two artefacts in the assemblage have been identified as medieval in date; both are in good condition.

Of particular interest is a complete silver gilt, mount or badge in the form of a standing male figure, SF1013 (Fig. 9). It is D-shaped in profile. The figure faces forward and is depicted wearing a broad-brimmed hat and robe. In his left hand he is holding a long staff; his right hand clasps the strap of a bag. The reverse is rough and unfinished with a series of parallel, vertical grooves and an integral, oval shank projecting from the centre. The front of the object has been heavily gilded and shows little wear.

This figure compares well to a pilgrim badge recorded on the Portable Antiquities Database found at Langham near Colchester (Shoemark 2016). It is given a date range of 1250-1500 AD. At the time of recording, Shoemark noted that no direct parallel could be found for the object. SF1013 is similar enough to the Colchester example to suggest that both are likely to have been produced at the same workshop.

SF1017 (Plate 12) is a complete cast copper alloy two-part strap end. The fitting consists of two flat elongated tapered sub-rectangular plates. The two plates would have been joined by a single circular rivet at the far end of the plates. The front plate has a lobed terminal 'in relief' and is decorated with rocker-arm ornament that forms a lozenge pattern. Between the two plates is a spacer plate and possible organic material. An almost exact strap end was recovered from an unstratified layer at a site on Alms Lane in Norwich (Margeson 1993, 35, fig. 20, no 234). It is of late 14th or early 15th century date.



Plate 14. X-ray plate of SF 1017

Silver

Fig. 9. Complete cast badge of a male figure of a pilgrim or saint holding a staff. On the rougher reverse is a central, integral shank. SF1013, topsoil layer 0100.

Copper alloy

Complete strap end with tapering rectangular plates joined by single rivet; it has a lobed terminal and rocker-arm ornament on the front plate forming a lozenge pattern. SF1017, topsoil layer 0100 (Pl. 12).

6.7.3. Post-medieval to Modern

Nineteen metal objects are of post-medieval or modern date. These include dress accessories, represented by buttons. A WW1 general service button SF5, recovered from the modern trackway (0004) during the evaluation (Trench 4) is one of the most recent items. Six additional buttons, collectively recorded as SF1010, were found during the excavation and include a second general service button, a monogrammed livery button and a public services uniform button.

There are the remains of two buckle frames. SF1015 is the most complete of these. It is a Jacobean shoe buckle dating to between c.1690-1720 and compares to two examples illustrated in Whitehead (1996, numbers 659 and 662).

A collection of four post-medieval and modern coins were recorded together as SF1011. These include a George II copper alloy farthing dated to 1735; a Victorian copper alloy farthing of 1886, and an Italian silver two Lire piece for Vittorio Emanuele III with the, 'Quadrige Bionda' (Lively Chariot) reverse dating to 1914. The fourth coin is too worn to be identified.

Among the late dated material is a watch winder, SF112, a horseshoe, SF8, and a lead plug, SF1014, reflect domestic activities represented.

Copper alloy

Incomplete, cast discoidal button with raised circumferential rim on front and back. Remains of gilding on front. Remains of wire attachment loop on back. Masked by dirt. SF4, topsoil layer 0015, Trench 12

Complete, two-part general service button. Front decorated with worn royal coat of arms. Back has wire attachment loop. SF5, modern trackway, fill 0004, Trench 4.

Incomplete, cast rectangular buckle frame in poor condition. The frame has rounded ends and has the remains of a drilled perforation in the centre in one edge for the spindle. It is curved in profile. It is missing spindle and the pin. Would have been a shoe or knee buckle. SF6, fill 0026 of ditch [0025], Trench 18.

Incomplete sheet belt or strap mount, tear-drop shaped in plan, convex in profile. The front is decorated with a radiating petal motif. The back is hollow but masked by dirt. Possibly the remains of an integral rivet. The edges of the mount are scalloped to align with the petals. SF7, topsoil layer 0023, Trench 24.

Incomplete watch winder with central square plate; extending from the plate are elongated knobs at either end; a small groove on the end of the narrowest section. There is a circular pattern of raised dots on the front of the plate. SF1012, topsoil layer 0100.

Incomplete rectangular frame for a Jacobean two-piece shoe buckle. The frame has rounded corners and a slight swelling on the inside edge of the surviving end. It is drilled to hold a separate central spindle. In profile it is curved. SF1015, topsoil layer 0100.

Cast, rectangular frame with one curved outer edge. The front is decorated with parallel grooves. On the reverse the edges are folded inwards to form a slot in which a mirror or picture could slide into. Possibly a component of a modern compact. SF1016 topsoil layer, 0100.

Iron

Incomplete, broad webbed horseshoe in poor condition; corroded and flaking. Likely to be a Type 4 of post-medieval date (Clark, 1995, 123, no.274). SF8, subsoil layer, Trench 4.

Lead

Cast circular plug to mend a hole in a vessel wall of c.4mm thickness. Lead pot mends were commonly used to repair ceramic vessels throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, however, the small size and neat finish of SF1014 suggest a Roman date cannot be discounted. SF1014, topsoil layer 0100.

6.7.4. Discussion

The metalwork assemblage reflects medieval and later activity on the site. The items could represent both casual loss or items disposed of as debris during agricultural activity such as manuring. The majority were retrieved from the topsoil layers in both the evaluation and excavation stages of the fieldwork.

The medieval pilgrim badge

The pilgrim badge, SF 1013 (Fig. 9), is of particular interest and significance as it appears to be only the second example recorded in East Anglia of an uncommon type. In addition to an example recorded from Langham near Colchester, two further, incomplete, examples are recorded across the country on PAS, one from St Newlyn East in Cornwall (Tyacke 2018) and one from Horsham in West Sussex (Close 2010). In her discussion of the object Tyacke suggests the figure may represent St. James the Great, one of the twelve apostles of Jesus, the first to be martyred and the patron saint of pilgrims; whereas in the specialist note on the Horsham example, J. Robinson suggests that it could be Christ in the pose of the Man of Sorrows (Close 2010).

Pilgrim badges were souvenirs worn by those who had undertaken a religious pilgrimage, an activity written about in literature of the time, most famously in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* of 1387-1400. The reason for pilgrimage was varied but was primarily for curative or medicinal purposes (Schmoelz 2017, 263). The production of these badges flourished in the 14th and 15th centuries and frequently depicted the saints whose relics had been visited. However, in this case it is more likely that the figure represented here depicts neither saint nor martyr, but rather a travelling pilgrim. The attire of robe, hat, satchel and staff as detailed on this small badge, is commonly used in medieval illuminated manuscripts to portray a pilgrim during their religious journeys. This type of image can be seen in the 15th century manuscript illustration of 'Pilgrims at the statue of St. James' in *Le Miroir historial* (722, fol. 216r) at the Musée Condé in Chantilly; and as described in contemporary literature such as the following quote from the 15th century collection of English festival sermons *Speculum Sacerdotale*: '*They sawe be man....haue a-bowte his necke a skrippe and a staf in his hande as he hadde ben a pilgryme of Seynt Jame*'

Where this type of figure badge originated from is less certain. East Anglia had many pilgrimage sites with the cult of St Edmund providing several focal points in Suffolk, not least within Bury St Edmunds itself which was only rivalled by the shrines at Walsingham in Norfolk and Ely in Cambridgeshire. The latter was one of the most popular pilgrimage sites by the 13th century, known for displaying sumptuous souvenirs at fairs (Schmoelz 2017, 130). The gilded silver badge of this figure would indicate a higher quality souvenir than the usual pewter badges more commonly purchased by pilgrims and recovered within the archaeological record.

Halesworth itself is in relatively close proximity to Blythburgh, a focus of pilgrims until the 12th century following the burial of King Anna there after his death at the hands of King Penda in AD 654. By the 13th and 14th century Blythburgh had developed into a successful Augustinian monastic complex (Thompson 2009, iv) and whilst there is no evidence for the cult of Anna to have continued after the 12th century, there is record of a local tradition venerating a spring known as either Lady Well or Queen Anne's Well, that Schmoelz believes to be a corruption of King Anna's well and is one of many possible sources for the gilded badge here (2017, 142).

It cannot be discounted that the badge may be from further afield. Schmoelz, concludes in his work that the archaeological evidence for badges and ampullae confirms East Anglia's strong ties to the continent, with clear indicators of continued pilgrim activity to and from Europe (*ibid*, 236). Certainly, from Delft in the Netherlands (Beuningen *et al*, 2012, 289, fig. 2933, no.11Q621 11D123) and Bruges in Belgium there are examples of anthropomorphic badges in the form of pilgrims, that are in a similar tradition to that here, albeit these figures face sideways rather than forwards.

7. Biological and environmental evidence

7.1. Burnt bone

Sue Anderson

Calcined fragments of bone (Appendix 5) were recovered from the fill of two features, pit 0127 (0130) (one piece, weight 0.4g) and pit 0128 (0132) (nineteen pieces, weight 2.2g), both associated with pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. All the fragments are completely oxidised (white) and some of the smaller fragments from the fill of pit 0128 (0132) are abraded.

The fragments are pieces of long bone and rib, the largest piece measuring 15mm in length. There are no particularly distinguishing features to determine species. However, examination of two of the larger pieces of long bone under a microscope in cross-section shows that the osteons are elongated sub-rectangular, which is more typical of large mammal (cow, sheep) than human bone.

7.2. Plant macrofossils

Anna West

7.2.1. Introduction and Methods

Six environmental (bulk soil) samples were taken from four pits during the excavation and these are reported here in full (Samples 10-15). In addition, results from four samples taken during the evaluation phase and previously discussed in the evaluation report (SACIC Report No. 2018/095) are also incorporated in the discussion (Samples 1-4).

All of the samples were processed in full in order to assess the preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Table 5. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace 1997). The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and

sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total. The residues were also scanned with a magnet to retrieve any ferrous material that may be present.

7.2.2. Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens.

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance: + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant.

7.2.3. Results

The results of the processing and analysis of the flots from the excavation (10-15) are presented together with those of the evaluation (1-4) in Table 5 below.

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0036	0035	pit	Preh?	charcoal ++ rootlets ++ uncharred seeds # insect remains # snail shells # black tarry residue # coal fragments #
2	0045	0044	pit	E Neo	charred cereal grains # charcoal +++ rootlets ++ uncharred seeds # insect remains # black tarry residue # ferrous globules # coal fragments #
3	0047	0044	pit	E Neo	charred cereal grains ## hazel nutshell fragments # charcoal +++ uncharred seeds # rootlets + bone fragments # ferrous globule # pottery fragment #
4	0049	0044	pit	E Neo	charred cereal grains # charcoal +++ uncharred seeds # rootlets + ferrous globules #
10	0111	0110	pit	UNKN	charred cereals/grasses # charcoal + rootlets ++ uncharred seeds # snail shells #
11	0129	0126	pit	UNKN	charcoal + rootlets ++ uncharred seeds # hazel nutshell #
12	0130	0127	pit	LBA-EIA	charred cereal grains # charred seeds # hazel nutshell fragments ### fruit stones # charcoal +++ uncharred seeds # rootlets +
13	0132	0128	pit	LBA	charred cereal grains # charcoal ++ hazel nutshell # uncharred seeds # rootlets ++
14	0131	0128	pit	LBA	charred seeds # hazel nutshell ## charcoal # fibrous rootlets #
15	0133	0128	pit	LBA	charred cereal grains # hazel nutshell ## charcoal + fibrous rootlets ++

Table 5. Remains from sample flots and non-floating residues

Plant macrofossils

The flots recovered were all relatively small at 80ml or less and were all scanned in full. The material recovered from both the excavation and the evaluation samples are fairly consistent with each other.

The preservation of the plant macrofossils present is through charring and is generally poor. Wood charcoal fragments are present in most of the samples and often made up the majority of the material present. Generally, the charcoal is highly comminuted. Occasionally fragments were large enough to be identifiable as being from a ring porous species, such as oak (*Quercus* sp.). However, the majority of the fragments were too small to be suitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Charred cereal grain fragments are present in six samples in total, mostly however, in very small numbers or as individual grains. Many of the grains present were puffed with a honeycomb structure, which means they may have been exposed to combustion at high temperatures (Fryer 2012). The counts recorded within Table 5 include fragments as well as any whole caryopses present. A small number of grains recovered from pits 0127 and 0128 appear to be wheat, but the majority of the fragments were abraded and coated in a thin layer of silt, making identification to species impossible. Many of the caryopses were highly fragmented and beyond accurate identification. During the evaluation phase cereal grains were rare, a small number of which were dropped shaped and could possibly be Emmer (*T. dicoccum*), particularly those in Sample 3, pit fill 0047, although this identification is tentative due to the very poor condition of the remains. No chaff elements, such as rachis fragments, glume bases or spikelet forks were observed within any of the flots.

A black honeycomb structured material/residue was present within the wood charcoal from a number of the evaluation samples, this may represent organic material, possibly fragments of cereal grains or other plant material that has been exposed to high temperatures.

Charred hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragments were recovered in very low numbers from pit fill 0047 during the evaluation. Nutshell fragments were more frequent within the excavation samples, being recovered from the flot and non-floating residues of five samples. Sloe (*Prunus spinosa* L.) stones were also observed within Sample 12, pit fill

0130. This material may represent a gathered wild food resource, or they could be material incorporated within wood collected to be used as fuel.

Uncharred weed seeds were extremely rare only being present in small numbers. Clover/Medicks (*Trifolium/Mediago* sp.), Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae), Speedwells (*Veronica* sp.) and brambles (*Rubus* sp.) were represented across all the samples, but as less than five specimens at a time. Many of the species present are common weeds of cultivated or rough, open ground, however, as none of them were either charred, mineralized or abraded it is possible that they are modern contaminants, part of the background soil seed bank, and that they are intrusive within the archaeological contexts sampled.

Other materials

Insect remains were observed within two evaluation samples (0036 and 0045) in the form of harlequin ladybirds (*Harmonia axyridis* Pallas, 1773). Blind snail shells (*Cecilioides acicula* O F Fuller, 1774) were observed within two, both pit fills, one recorded during the evaluation (0036) and the second during the excavation. A single animal bone fragment was recovered within Sample 3, pit fill 0047, along with a single small fragment of prehistoric pottery.

Small ferrous globules or droplets were recovered from the non-floating residues of three of the samples, from pit fills 0045, 0047 and 0049. All this material was observed during scanning under a microscope and although its presence has been recorded here the material is either too small or too sparse to require further examination by the relevant specialist.

Coal fragments were present in low numbers in two of the samples but are considered to be modern and intrusive; possibly the result of steam powered agricultural machinery being used within the vicinity.

7.2.4. Discussion

The environmental material present is very sparse across all the samples.

The composition of the environmental assemblage recovered from the Early Neolithic pit 0044 (Samples 2-4) can be seen as being fairly consistent with assemblages from

Neolithic contexts at Flixton Quarry (Fryer 2012, 46). In a wider context, the presence of cereal grains and hazel nutshell together within Neolithic features is of interest in relation to the transition from a hunter-gatherer to a more agrarian lifestyle that took place within this period. However, it is unclear whether the hazel nutshell shells here represent gathered food or material incorporated within wood used as fuel.

Larger assemblages of similar composition were recovered from samples taken during the excavation of pits that are associated with Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery: pits 0127 and 0128 (Samples 12-15). Hazel nutshell fragments are particularly common within one sample, that from pit 0127 (0130), which also included charred silex stones. The concentration of nutshells within the samples above, suggest they are more likely to represent food waste disposed of within the domestic fire, than simply casual loss through inclusion within wood material used as fuel. The combination of wild, or semi cultivated gathered food and of cultivated cereals therefore appears to continue during this period.

The remains illustrate the exploitation of wild or cultivated fruits and nuts within the vicinity of the site. Cereal grains, although present, were extremely rare across all the samples and their condition made positive identifications difficult to impossible. Overall, the material recovered is insufficient to provide any detailed information regarding agricultural practices or activity here in the Neolithic or in the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age beyond the fact that agricultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity.

The presence of coal and ferrous globules in the samples from the Early Neolithic pit 0044 appears to be an indicator that some material may have become incorporated into the archaeological deposits through bioturbation. Small fragments of material are easily moved in this way or through water and later material dispersed in the area through manuring may have become incorporated within the archaeological contexts sampled.

8. Discussion

Mike Green and John Craven

The project was targeted at answering specific questions raised during the evaluation, namely establishing the extent and nature of the apparent phase of Early Neolithic activity and addressing research aims for the Neolithic period (Medlycott 2011 p13-14) such as refining pottery chronologies, the nature of settlement and the transition from nomadism to a settled landscape, and the human impact on the natural landscape.

The additional pits found during the excavation phase show that the activity in the area was relatively sparse and was taking place in both the Early Neolithic and Late Bronze Age periods. Taking into account the lack of pits discovered during the evaluation phase, the pits discovered in the excavation can likely be classified as a small focused multi-phase activity area.

The site alone is difficult to interpret due to the lack of sites known from this period in the area, the closest known record of Neolithic remains being a finds scatter of struck flint (HWT008) lying 800m to the west within Halesworth. It is likely that the area of lighter sandier geology located at the base of the slope where the pits were discovered was a favourable location throughout the prehistoric period and the location of this activity is also likely related to the River Blyth; located 355m to the south of the site.

The evidence suggests that the site was sparsely utilised in the Early Neolithic and later used in the late Bronze Age for the excavation of pits. The larger pit forms likely elude to a storage function for both the Early Neolithic and late Bronze Age features. The Early Neolithic pit (0044) was lined with natural flint cobbles and similarly the late Bronze Age pit 0128 showed signs that it was timber lined. This is likely due to the loose sand and gravel geology in which the pits were excavated and again suggests a storage type function for the pits. The sparse charred cereal grains and hazel nut-shell discovered from the samples may also suggest a storage or refuse function and the differing condition of the pottery sherds (especially from pit 0044) may suggest a sporadic or seasonal use of the features. An absence of any known Neolithic or Bronze Age monuments in the area also suggests that these pits are more likely associated with domestic activity, as indicated by the refuse dumps contained within the fills,

The large size of pit 0044 and its flint cobblestone lining is abnormal for a pit of this date. Pits dated to the broader Neolithic period are normally smaller, more ephemeral and are less structured such as those discovered at Wangford (Meredith 2016). This feature is more akin to the more substantial pits and groupings discovered in Kilverstone, Norfolk (Garrow et al 2005), although none of these pits displayed flint cobblestone lining or such a straight sided profile.

While the sparse stratigraphic evidence from the excavation has limited its independent value for study of settlement in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods the acquisition of two radiocarbon dates in conjunction with pottery assemblages is of interest and will be able to contribute to future refinement of pottery chronologies. In particular the pottery assemblage in pit 0044 is a significant addition to our knowledge of the Early Neolithic in Suffolk and the radiocarbon date obtained from the pit fill suggests a date earlier than the conventional established range for this Mildenhall-style pottery.

The site evidence forms another addition to the existing corpus of material for the Neolithic period and may be able to contribute to landscape characterisation for the broader Neolithic period near to the River Blyth if further work in the vicinity identifies contemporary deposits. Similarly the recent draft summary for the Neolithic period (Last, Outram & Bye-Jensen 2019), produced as part of the ongoing review of the Regional Research Framework, states that pit groups are a site type worthy of further study and that there is '*huge potential for mining the grey literature in order to build understanding at a landscape level...*', and the site could well contribute to synthetic future studies of the '*structure and diversity of wider Neolithic landscapes, and the affordances of different geologies, soils and topographies for occupation*'.

The presence of the unstratified find of a pilgrim's badge (SF 1013) is of interest as an object but does not suggest a later medieval use to the area. It is most likely associated with a chance loss of the item.

The later post-medieval linear features discovered within the evaluation and excavation show the use of the area as agricultural land. The small linear features running parallel to the current field boundaries and downslope likely represent plough furrows or internal strip fields. This is due to the small shallow ephemeral nature of the features, there alignment with the current field boundaries and lack of finds recovered.

9. Conclusions

The excavation phase answered the main research question for the project, which was to define the extent of the Early Neolithic activity discovered in the evaluation phase.

It was found that the Early Neolithic pit was an isolated feature with later late Bronze Age features, all of which seem to elude to a domestic storage and refuse use to the area. This however does not dilute the importance of the isolated Early Neolithic pit; as the ceramic assemblage alone adds important information on the material culture of this under-represented period in the archaeological record.

The site as a whole adds important regional information on the prehistoric utilisation of the area around the River Blyth, which is little known. The findings suggest that, although not intensively, the favourable areas within the slight river valley have been utilised through the prehistoric period as with other known sites such as the Lark valley.

10. Archive deposition

The full physical and digital site archive will be prepared in accordance with Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS 2019) and deposited with the SCCAS Archaeological Archive within 6 months of project completion. A transfer of title form will be deposited with the archive by SACIC on behalf of the client/landowner.

An OASIS form (reference 338343) has been produced for the site, a summary of which is included as Appendix 10. The archive report will be submitted to OASIS for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service.

11. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Romy McIntosh, Nathan Griggs, Tanja Peter and directed by Michael Green. Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and Clare Wooton. The specialists finds report was produced by Stephen Benfield additional specialist advice was provided by Michael Green, Anna West, Ruth Beveridge and Sue Anderson. The report illustrations were created by Rui Santo and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

12. Bibliography

Brown, N., 1988, 'A Late Bronze Age enclosure at Lofts Farm, Essex' in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, Volume 54, 249-302

Brown, H., 2017, *Geophysical Survey Report of Hill Farm Road, Halesworth, Suffolk*. Magnitude Surveys Report No. MSTM102

Brudenell, M., 2011, 'Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery in Norfolk' in Davis, J., ed. *The Iron Age in Northern East Anglia: new work in the land of the Icenii*, BAR British Series 549, 11-24

Brudenell, M., 2012, *Pots, practice and society: an investigation of pattern and variability in the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of East Anglia*, PhD Thesis, University of York, unpublished

CAR 10, 1999, Robin Symonds and Sue Wade, *Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86*, Colchester Archaeological Report 10

Clark, J., 1995, *The Medieval horse and its equipment, c. 1150-c. 1450*

Clarke, J., 1960, 'Excavations on the Neolithic site at Hurst fen, Mildenhall, Suffolk, 1954, 1957 and 1958', in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, Volume 26, 210-245

Close, E., 2010, SUSS-236553, A medieval mount, <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/393394>, (Accessed: 3 Jun 2019)

Court, R. & Mephram, L., 2004, 'Pottery', in Manning, A., & Moore, C., 'A Late Bronze Age site at Springfield Park, Chelmsford', *Essex Archaeology and History*, Volume 34, 19-35

Doherty, A., 2016, 'Prehistoric pottery' in Meredith, J., *Wangford Quarry, Wangford with Henham, Suffolk, Assessment 1, Post-Excavation Assessment Report*, SACIC Report No. 2015/039, (unpublished archive report) 20-34

Flitcroft, M., 2017, *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Hill Farm Road, Halesworth, Suffolk*. CgMs Ref. MF/22519/01

Fryer, V., 2012, 'Charred plant macrofossils and other remains' in Boulter, S., and Walton Rogers, P., 2012, *Circles and Cemeteries: Excavations at Flixton Volume 1*, EAA 147, 45 and 76

Garrow, D., Beadsmoore, E., & Knight, M., 2005, 'Pit clusters and temporality of occupation: an Earlier Neolithic site at Kilverstone, Thetford, Norfolk' in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, Volume 71

Gibson, A., & Woods, A., 1990, *Prehistoric pottery for the archaeologist*

- Gibson, A., 2002, *Prehistoric pottery in Britain & Ireland*
- Green, M., 2018, *Land North and East of Hill Farm Road Halesworth, Suffolk*. SACIC Report No. 2018/095. Unpublished
- Last, J., Outram, Z. & Bye-Jensen, P., 2019, *The Neolithic Period*. Draft review of the Regional Research Framework, East Anglian Archaeology
- Margeson, S., 1993 *Norwich Households: medieval and post-medieval finds from Norwich survey excavations 1971-78*, EAA 58
- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- Meredith, J., 2016, *Wangford Quarry, Wangford with Henham, Suffolk, Assessment 1, Post-Excavation Assessment Report*, SACIC Report No. 2015/039, (unpublished archive report) 20-34
- Green, M., 2018, *Land north and east of Hill Farm Road, Halesworth, Suffolk*, HWT 051, Archaeological Evaluation Report, SACIC Report No.: 2018/095
- SCCAS, 2019, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.
- Schmoelz, M., 2017, *Pilgrimage in medieval East Anglia, a regional survey of the shrines and pilgrimages of Norfolk and Suffolk*, PhD. thesis, University of East Anglia, <https://ueaeprints.uea.ac.uk/id/eprint/63940>
- Shoemark, J., 2016, SOM-DBDDFA, A medieval badge, <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/769900>, (Accessed: 3 Jun 2019)
- Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*, Second edition
- Thompson, S., 2009, *Blythburgh Priory, Blythburgh, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results*. Wessex Archaeology Report reference: 68742.01, on behalf of Videotext Communications Ltd.
- Tyacke, A., 2018, CORN-8AB646, A medieval mount, <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/885196>, (Accessed: 3 Jun 2019)
- Van Beuningen, H., Koldewij, A., Kicken, D., van Asperen, H., Piron, H., van Hof, S., and Gertsen, W., 2012, *Heilig en Profaan 3. 1300 laatmiddeleeuwse insignes uit openbare en particuliere collecties*, Rotterdam Papers 13. Langbroek : Stichting Middeleeuwse Religieuze en Profane Insignes
- Whitehead, R., 1996, *Buckles, 1250-1800*

Site Code: HWT 051 (Excavation)
Appendix 1. WSI

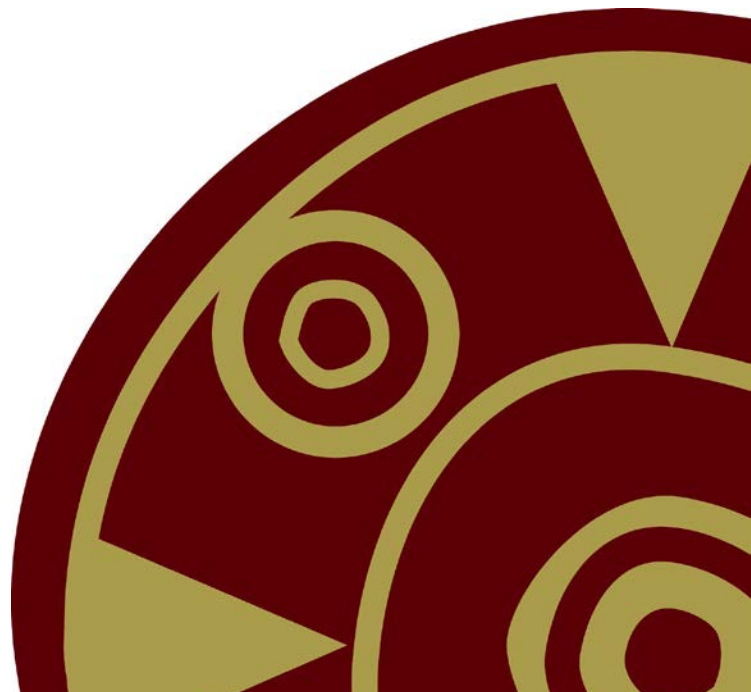


Land East of Hill Farm Road
Halesworth, Suffolk

Client:
CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd

Date:
January 2019

HWT051
Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation
Author: John Craven
© SACIC



Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Location, topography and geology	6
3. Archaeological and historical background	6
4. Project Objectives	8
5. Archaeological method statement	9
5.1. Management	9
5.2. Project preparation	9
5.3. Fieldwork	9
Finds	11
Sampling	12
Site recording	12
5.4. Outreach	13
5.5. Post-excavation assessment	13
PXA Report	15
5.7. Project archive	16
6. Project Staffing	18
6.1. In-house staff	18
6.2. External specialists	18
7. Bibliography	19

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location plan	5
Figure 2. Proposed excavation area (blue) in relation to evaluation trenching	7

Project details

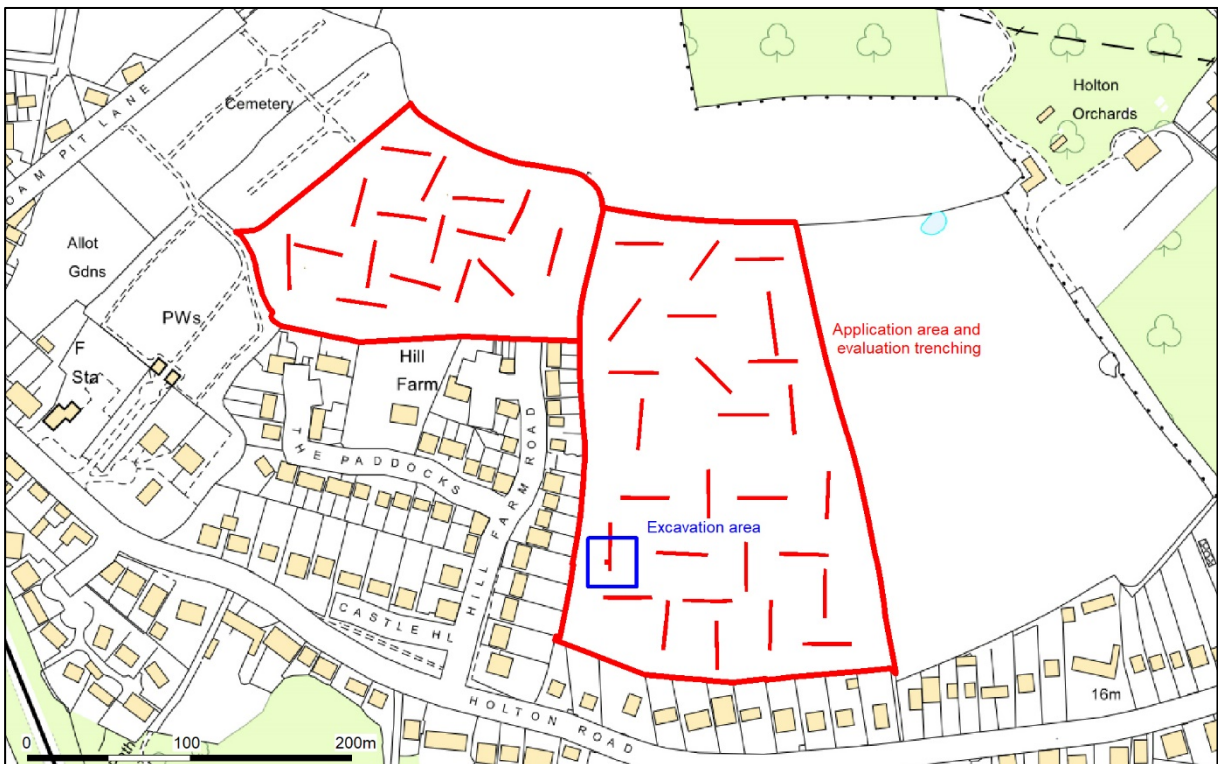
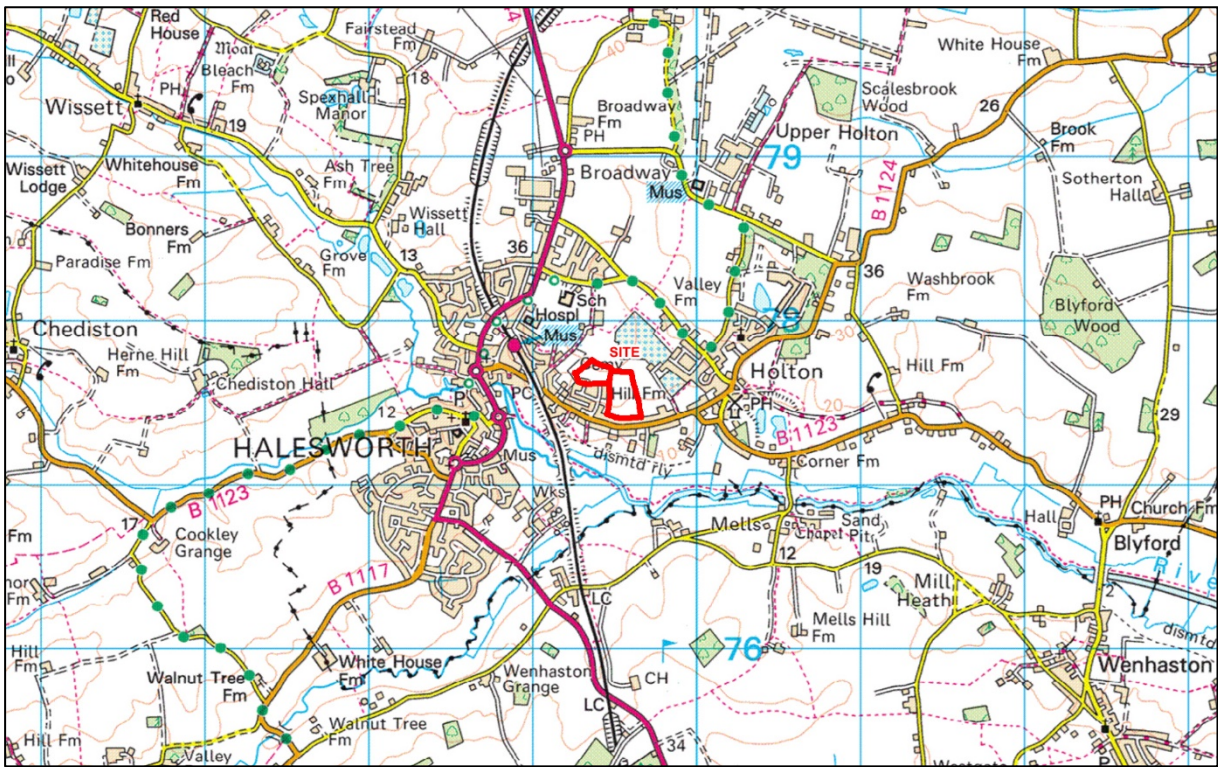
Location	Site Name Parish, County Grid Reference	Land East of Hill Farm Road Halesworth, Suffolk TM 3948 7748
Site details	Project type Size of Area	Excavation 0.09ha
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC) No. of subcontractor personnel	2-4 2
Project dates	Start date Fieldwork duration	TBC – mid/late January c. 5 days
Reference codes	HER Site Code OASIS No. Planning Application No. SACIC Jobcode	HWT051 338343 DC/16/5410/OUT HWTHIL006
Key persons	Project Manager Project Officer	John Craven TBC

Project Contacts

SACIC	Managing Director	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	SACIC Project Manager	John Craven	01449 900121
	SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	SACIC H&S	John Craven	01449 900121
	SACIC EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
Client	Client	Hopkins Homes Ltd	
	Client Agent	Chris Harrison (CgMs)	01636 642707
	Landowner/Tenant		
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	James Rolfe (SCCAS)	01284 741225
	Consultant		
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological excavation is required to record archaeological deposits on the planned site of residential development at Land East of Hill Farm Road, Halesworth, Suffolk (Fig. 1), in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework (revised 2018).
- The work required has been outlined by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), in consultation with Chris Harrison of CgMs Ltd, the clients' archaeological consultant. An excavation area of c.900sqm has been specified, based on the results of a trial trench evaluation (see below), with provision for extension as necessary.
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted by the client, Hopkins Homes Ltd, to carry out the project. This document details how the required excavation will be carried out in accordance with SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017) and is to be submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA prior to commencement of fieldwork. 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.
- This archaeological WSI is accompanied by a separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document which details how the fieldwork project will be carried out and addresses health and safety issues.



Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence Number: 100019980

Figure 1. Site location plan

2. Location, topography and geology

- The full application area consists of two open fields, measuring c.6.7ha in total area and currently covered in scrub, to the east and north of Hill Farm Road at TM 3948 7760. The required excavation area lies within the southern part of the eastern field at TM 3948 7748.
- The excavation area lies towards the base of a *south-facing slope at a height of c.20mAOD (Above Ordnance Datum)*. *The British Geological Survey (www.bgs.ac.uk) records the bedrock geology within the excavation area as being gravel of the Crag Group, overlain by superficial sand and gravel deposits of the Lowestoft Formation.*

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The excavation is to be the final phase of fieldwork investigation of the site prior to its development and follows a sequence of archaeological works carried out during the pre-application stage.
- A Desk Based Assessment by CgMs Ltd (Flitcroft 2017) provided an initial assessment of the archaeological potential and known history of the site, and the significance of heritage assets within the immediate surrounding area. In conclusion the site was thought to have *'moderate potential for the presence of (as-yet undiscovered) Prehistoric finds or features, a low potential for Roman remains, a high potential for Medieval and later agricultural evidence, and a low potential for significant Saxon, Medieval, Post-Medieval or Modern remains'*.
- SCCAS subsequently requested that the full application area be subjected to geophysical survey. This was carried out by Magnitude Surveys in 2017 (Brown 2017) and covered the bulk of the eastern field and the central part of the northern field, excluding areas of denser vegetation and thickets. The results were largely thought to relate to agricultural and modern activity or natural variations in the soils and geology, with only a few anomalies being thought to represent former field boundaries, in particular a removed 19th century boundary.
- SCCAS next specified a trial trench evaluation of the full application area which

was carried out by SACIC in late 2018 (Green 2018). For the most part this revealed a small collection of late post-medieval and modern agricultural features, including furrows, ditches, ponds and pits. The most notable feature was a single large pit (0044) discovered in Trench 33 towards the south-west corner of the eastern field. It contained a significant amount of Early Neolithic pottery, struck flint, and flint tools and the pit was purposely lined with flint cobbles. Two undated features which may relate to this period were also discovered nearby; one in Trench 33 and one in Trench 34. A small amount of residual struck flint was found within subsoil deposits and tree throws showing a low-level background of prehistoric activity, with a focused area around pit 0044.

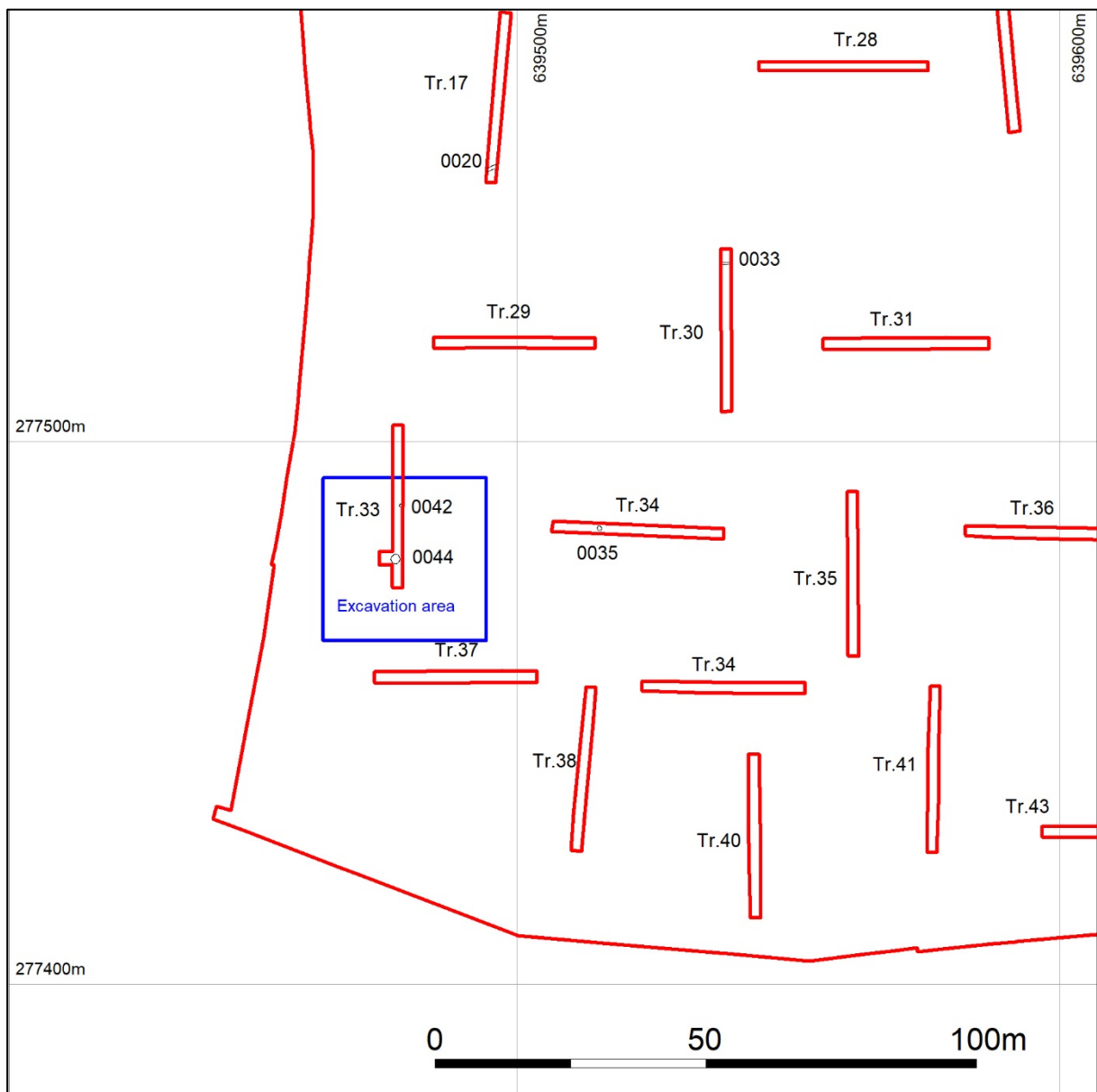


Figure 2. Proposed excavation area (blue) in relation to evaluation trenching

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 first stage of the project will:
 - Excavate and record all archaeological deposits present on the site.
 - 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.
- Following acceptance of the UPD by SCCAS, and appointment of SACIC by the client, the second stage of the project will:
 - Produce a final site archive report.
 - Publish the site, if appropriate, in a recognised archaeological journal or monograph.
 - Deposit the project archive in a suitable store.
- The project will attempt to answer specific questions raised during the evaluation, namely the extent and nature of the apparent phase of Neolithic activity. The project will likely have potential to address research aims concerning the Neolithic period as defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011 p13-14) such as refining pottery chronologies, the nature of settlement and the transition from nomadism to a settled landscape, and the human impact on the natural landscape.

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 Archaeological Excavation* (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

- The evaluation site code obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer will continue to be used for the project and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- The project will continue to use the results of the HER search obtained for the desk-based assessment.
- 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 full-

time professional staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.

- The project requires the excavation of a 30m x 30m area centred on pit 0044 (Fig. 2), as a final phase of archaeological mitigation in advance of development. A costed agreement is in place with the client to extend the excavation to a maximum of 0.5ha if warranted by results. The requirement for any such extension will need to be agreed in writing between CgMs, Hopkins Homes and SCCAS.
- The excavation location will be marked out using an RTK GPS system. No modifications to the excavation area to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles are expected but will be carried out as necessary.
- 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 0.6m of topsoil or modern deposits and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to the site and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- 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.
- 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.

- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- 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. During the excavation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. 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.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence excavation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If 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.
- 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.

Finds

- 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.

Sampling

- The evaluation has indicated that although environmental evidence from soil samples was sparse, it was consistent with agricultural and domestic activities in the Neolithic period. It is 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. 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.

5.4. Outreach

- Due to the short duration of the project and expected level of archaeological deposits outreach activities such as an open day or tours for the general public, local schools, councillors, societies etc. are unlikely to be viable but will be considered as the site progresses. If warranted, and with the agreement of the client, a press release will be issued to local media if the site is not deemed too archaeologically sensitive.
- 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.

5.5. 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 store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 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.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.

- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

5.6. 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. The nature of the evaluation results suggests that the most likely outcome will be the submission of an illustrated article for publication in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History (PSIAH).
- On completion and approval of each stage (the PXA report, archive report and publication text) a printed and bound hard copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER.
- 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.

5.7. Project archive

- 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.
- Unbound copies of each report will be included with the project archive.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the SACIC Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition within 6 months of completion of final analysis, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds. 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 UPD will establish the size of the project archive and allow for the calculation

of SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed on the client/landowners behalf by SACIC and will be included in the project archive.

- The client and/or landowner will have the opportunity to request retention of part/all of the material finds archive prior to deposition. In such circumstances 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.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996.
 - The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. NCCHEs, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
 - Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
 - Upon discovery of potential treasure the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - If the landowner waives their share the British Museum and Coroner will be informed and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project 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.
- SACIC will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting NCCES and NMS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

6. Project Staffing

6.1. In-house staff

A summary of key project staff is presented below. Short CV's of key staff are available on request. The project will be managed by John Craven. The fieldwork team will be led by one of the listed Project Officers who will also produce the subsequent site report. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin and members of the SACIC post-excavation team will contribute to finds analysis, report production and archive preparation/deposition, and supervise junior staff as required.

Department	Role	Name	CifA level
Management	Managing Director	Dr Rhodri Gardner	MCifA
	Project Manager	John Craven	MCifA
	Finds Manager	Richenda Goffin	MCifA
	Senior Project Officer	Jo Caruth	MCifA
	Senior Project Officer	Stuart Boulter	MCifA
Fieldwork	Preston Boyles	Project Officer	PCifA
	Rob Brooks	Project Officer	MCifA
	Simon Cass	Project Officer	
	Martin Cuthbert	Project Officer	ACifA
	Linzi Everett	Project Officer	
	Rhiannon Gardiner	Project Officer	PCifA
	Michael Green	Project Officer	ACifA
	Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCifA
	Mark Sommers	Project Officer	
Post-excavation	Ryan Wilson	Graphics Officer	
	Stephen Benfield	Finds Officer	
	Dr Ruth Beveridge	Finds Officer	
	Anna West	Environmental Officer	

6.2. External specialists

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
Kristina Krawiec	Palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating	Archaeology South-East
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

7. Bibliography

- Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.
- Brown, H., 2017, *Geophysical Survey Report of Hill Farm Road, Halesworth, Suffolk*. Magnitude Surveys Report No. MSTM102.
- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
- Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation*.
- Flitcroft, M., 2017, *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Hill Farm Road, Halesworth, Suffolk*. CgMs Ref. MF/22519/01.
- Green, M., 2018, Land North and East of Hill Farm Road Halesworth, Suffolk. SACIC Report No. 2018/095. Unpublished.
- Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research 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 Trenched Archaeological Excavation (revised March 2017)*.
- SCCAS, 2017b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.
- 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>

Site Code: HWT 051 (Excavation)

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0100	0100		Top Soil	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silt, loose compaction, with frequent flint inclusions. CBM, clinker and charcoal were also present. Contained post med to modern buttons.	Topsoil for 30m x 30m excavation.			0.40	0101	
0101	0101		Subsoil	Deposit	Mid orange brown sandy silt with a loose compaction, containing abundant medium to large flint nodules. Had a clear horizon with topsoil above and natural below. Also contained struck flint.	Subsoil for 30m x 30m excavation			0.40 - 0.80	0105, 0113, 0117, 0119, 0121, 0123, 0125, 0129, 0130, 0133	0100
0102	0102		Tree throw	Cut	Roughly oval in shape with an East-West alignment. It has a steep straight sided profile with gradual breaks of slope leading to a flat base.	Tree throw that is probably natural, however it contained 1 piece of struck flint.	2.12	0.86	0.35		0103
0103	0102		Tree throw	Fill	Mid orange grey brown silty sand with a loose compaction, containing frequent flint inclusions. It has a slightly diffuse horizon with the natural and is the only fill.	Natural silting accumulation of a tree throw	2.12	0.86	0.35	0102	
0104	0104	0134	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch aligned North to South, with steep straight sides, sloping into a concave base.	Cut of a ditch, or possible furrow.	1.10	0.70	0.30		0105
0105	0104	0134	Ditch	Fill	Medium brown sandy silt of moderate to light compaction, inclusions of stones of frequent amount	natural silting accumulation.	1.10	0.70	0.30	0104	0101
0106	0106	0135	Ditch	Cut	Linear with North - South alignment, with a shallow sloping profile with gradual breaks of slope leading to a concave base.	Cut of a ditch terminus, or possibly the bottom of a furrow.	1m ex	0.45	0.13		0107
0107	0106	0135	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, with loose compaction, containing frequent flint inclusions. It had a clear horizon and a single fill.	naturally accumulating fill.	1m ex	0.45	0.13	0106	
0108	0108	0136	Ditch	Cut	Linear with North-South alignment, very steep straight profile with gradual breaks of slope leading to a flat base.	cut of a ditch terminus or the bottom of a furrow	1.06m ex	0.39	0.21		0109
0109	0108	0136	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand, loose compaction with frequent flint inclusions. Clear horizon and single fill.	Natural accumulation fill.	1.06m ex	0.39	0.21	0108	
0110	0110		Pit	Cut	Sub circular in shape, aligned slightly North-South, with a steep sloping profile and gradual breaks of slope leading to a concave base.	cut of a possible small possible pit.	0.56	0.42	0.14		0111
0111	0110		Pit	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy silt of light and moist texture, light compaction, inclusions of small stones in frequent amounts, with 2 pieces of struck flint.	natural silting accumulation.	0.56	0.42	0.14	0110	
0112	0112	0136	Ditch	Cut	Linear, with North-South alignment, with shallow sloping profile with imperceptible breaks of slope leading to a flat base.	Cut of a ditch or possible furrow, or agricultural system.	1.04m ex	0.38	0.08		0113

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0113	0112	0136	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand, with loose compaction and frequent flint inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	natural silting accumulation.	1.04m ex	0.38	0.08	0112	0101
0114	0114	0135	Ditch	Cut	Linear with a North-South alignment, with a reasonably steep concave profile with gradual breaks of slope leading to a concave base.	Cut of a ditch, or possible furrow.	0.96m ex	0.88	0.33		0115
0115	0114	0135	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand, loose compaction, with moderate flint inclusions and occasional charcoal. Clear horizon and single fill.	natural silting accumulation fill.	0.96	0.88	0.33	0114	
0116	0116	0135	Ditch	Cut	Linear with a North-South alignment, with a reasonably steep straight sided profile with gradual breaks of slope leading to a steep concave base.	cut of a ditch or possible furrow.	1m ex	0.48	0.15		0117
0117	0106	0135	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand, with a loose compaction, containing frequent flint inclusions, single fill with clear horizon.	Natural silting accumulation fill.	1m ex	0.48	0.15	0116	0101
0118	0118	0134	Ditch	Cut	Linear with a North - South alignment, and a reasonably steep straight sided profile and gradual breaks of slope leading to a concave base.	Cut of a ditch of possible furrow.	1m ex	0.60	0.19		0119
0119	0118	0134	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt, with a loose compaction, and moderate flint and charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon and single fill.	Natural silting accumulation.	1m ex	0.60	0.19	0118	0101
0120	0120	0134	Ditch	Cut	Linear with a North-South alignment. Very shallow profile with imperceptible breaks of slope leading to a flat base.	cut of a ditch, or possible furrow.	1m ex	0.45	0.08		0121
0121	0120	0134	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt, with a loose compaction and abundant flint inclusions. Clear horizon and single fill.	Natural silting accumulation fill.	1m ex	0.45	0.08	0120	0101
0122	0122		Solution feature	Cut	Irregular circle in plan, with steep concave sides and a broad concave base.	Stones at the base of feature, likely a solution hollow at the deepest part of site.	0.9	1m	0.3		0123
0123	0122		solution feature	Fill	Mid grey loose sand with frequent rounded mid-sized flint inclusions.	Stones at the base of feature, likely a solution hollow at the deepest part of site.	0.9	1m	0.3	0122	0101
0124	0124		tree throw	Cut	Banana shape in plan, with shallow concave sides and a concave base. Elongated NE - SW	cut of a tree throw.	2.4	0.6	0.18		0125
0125	0124		tree throw	Fill	Mid orange brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. Single fill with diffuse horizon.	Fill of tree throw.	2.4	0.6	0.18	0124	0101
0126	0126		Pit	Cut	Circular shaped pit, shallow in depth, with sharp, steep breaks of slope coming down onto a west sloping base.	cut of a prehistoric pit, possibly late neolithic?	0.75	0.66	0.10		0129
0127	0127		Pit	Cut	Circular in plan with moderate to steep flat sides and a flat base.	Large very disturbed prehistoric pit with charcoal stained mixed fill.	1.3	1.3	0.35		0130
0128	0128		Pit	Cut	circular in plan with steep straight, almost vertical sides, and gradual breaks of slope leading to a flat base.	cut of a prehistoric pit, of unclear original function.	1.65	1.36	0.57		0131
0129	0126		Pit	Fill	Dark brown grey, silty sand, with frequent medium to small sub-rounded stones, common flecks of charcoal and some occasional orange/yellow sand mottling. Loose compaction, single fill, clear horizon with the sandy gravel natural. Some struck flint and H/A stone recovered.	Fill of prehistoric pit.	0.75	0.66	0.10	0126	0101

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0130	0127		Pit	Fill	Soft, mixed dark grey black charcoal flecked sandy silt, and mid orange brown silty sand. Occasional small and large flint inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks within the darker areas. Heavily bioturbated. Single mixed fill.	Single fill of pit, no clear difference within the patches of fill due to bioturbation. Ceramic throughout.	1.3	1.3	0.35	0127	0101
0131	0128		Pit	Fill	Basal fill of a prehistoric pit. A very loose mid grey yellow silty sand, containing frequent flint inclusions. Clear horizon.	Basal fill - redeposited natural? Contained pottery and fired clay.		1.04	0.33	0128	0132
0132	0128		Pit	Fill	Second of three fills of a pit. Dark grey brown sandy silt with a reasonably firm compaction and frequent flint and occasional charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon.	Dump of domestic waste into the pit once it has fallen into dis-use?		1.20	0.46	0131	0133
0133	0128		Pit	Fill	Mid orange grey brown sandy silt, with a loose compaction, containing moderate flint inclusions. Final fill of three. Clear horizon.	Fill of a possible removed wooden lining of pit.		0.29-0.15	0.57	0132	0101
0134			Ditch	Group	Ditch group. Slots 0104, 0118 and 0120 and associated single fills. Sections 21, 28 and 29, plans 21, 28 and 29	Linear n-s ditch					
0135			Ditch	Group	Ditch group Slots 0106, 0114 and 0116 and associated single fills Sections 22, 26 and 27, plans 22, 26 and 27						
0136			Ditch	Group	Ditch group Slots 0108 and 0112 and associated single fills Sections 23 and 25, plans 23 and 25						

Site Code: HWT 051 (Excavation)
Appendix 3. Bulk Finds Catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint and stone		Animal Bone		Miscellaneous
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0028							1	16					
0030					1	51							
0039			3	703			1	8					
0041							2	83					
0045	1	3					3	10					
0047	195	805					54	1320		846			
0048							1	1					
0057							1	25		46			
0101	29	116					8	276					
0101							1	4					
0103							1	4					
0111							1	4					
0115							1	4					
0117							1	2		73			
0119							1	1					
0121							1	1					
0129							5	54					
0130	7	63			7	32	8	166		2411	1	1	charcoal: 3-1g
0131	1	8					1	122					
0132	65	842	1	8	28	133	18	133		4985			charcoal:4-2g

Site Code: HWT 051 (Excavation)

Appendix 4. Pottery Catalogue

Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Eval Tr.	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	EVE	Abr / brt	Description/ comments	Note	Finds spot date
0045	0044	pit	33	pottery	Preh	C (HMF2)			1	3			Small sherd, dark coloured		Probably Early Neolithic
0045 <2>	0044	pit	33	Pottery	Preh	C (HMF2)			5	6		A	Small fragments of pottery, various abrasion		Probably Early Neolithic
0047	0044	pit	33	Pottery	Preh	D (HMF1)	bowl	R	1	80	0.07	(A)	Flaring simple rim from a bowl with shoulder or carination, uneven essentially rounded rim top, smoothed surfaces inside and out, medium-dark grey surfaces (Pot 1)	draw	Early Neolithic
0047	0044	pit	33	pottery	Preh	C (HMF2)	bowl	R	1	34	0.07	A	Bowl with expanded (rolled-over) rim, orange-brown fabric, small post-firing hole (c. 4-5mm dia) bored just below rim (Pot 2)	draw	Early Neolithic
0047	0044	pit	33	Pottery	Preh	C (HMF2)	bowl	R Bo	17	154	0.35		Bowl with simple flaring rim, number of rim sherds probably all part of this pot together with several carinated sherds – probably a carinated bowl (Pot 3)	draw	Early Neolithic
0047	0044	pit	33	pottery	Preh	B2 (HMFS h)			9	8		A	Sherds from one pot, grey fabric, very abraded, traces of orange-brown fabric margin on some sherds, dark grey-brown in colour (Pot 4)		Early Neolithic?
0047	0044	pit	33	pottery	Preh	C			167	529		(A)	Sherd from more than		Early

Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Eval Tr.	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	EVE	Abr / brt	Description/ comments	Note	Finds spot date
						(HMF2)							one pot, variously abraded – mostly dark grey/grey-brown in colour		Neolithic?
0047 <3>	0044	pit	33	Pottery	Preh	C (HMF2)	bowl	R	1	8	0.05	A	Small rim sherd, possibly part of Bowl 2		Early Neolithic?
0047 <3>	0044	pit	33	Pottery	Preh	C (HMF2)			25	93			Sherd from more than one pot, variously unworn and abraded – mostly dark grey/grey-brown in colour (25 sherds and other small fragments)		Early Neolithic?
0049 <4>	0044	pit	33	pottery	Preh	C (HMF2)			2	2			Small pottery fragments, dark coloured		Probably Early Neolithic
0101		Subsoil layer		pottery	Rom	BSW	5.1 (Cam 218)	R	19	110	0.55		Upper part of pot, rim (50%) shoulder and body carination, some joining sherds		M1-E2C
0101		Subsoil layer		pottery	med	MCW			1	5		A	Single, sandy abraded sherd, oxidised surface		c. L12/13-14C
0111	0110	pit		pottery	preh	E2			2	1			Flint-tempered sherd frags S <10>		
0129	0126	pit		pottery	preh	L			3	2			S <11>		
0130	0127	pit		pottery	preh	D	Bowl jar	R	1	6			Dark surface and fabric		Neo?
0130	0127	pit		pottery	preh	D			2	3			One dark surface and fabric		Neo?
0130	0127	pit		pottery	preh	E1			1	18			Smoothed surface		PDR LBA-EIA
0130	0127	pit		pottery	preh	E2			1	17			Some broad shallow wiping grooves internally and poss externally, wiping drag		PDR LBA?
0130	0127	pit		pottery	preh	E3			2	17					

Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Eval Tr.	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	EVE	Abr / brt	Description/ comments	Note	Findings spot date
0131	0128	pit		pottery	preh	E2			1	7			Grey-brown		PDR LBA-EIA
0132	0128	pit		pottery	preh	B		B	1	34			Fine ware , dark grey, burnished exterior, slightly coarse sanded flat base		LBA?
0132	0128	pit		pottery	preh	E1			4	55			Three sherds same pot? Orange surfaces grey fabric core		PDR LBA-EIA
0132	0128	pit		pottery	preh	E2			47	484			Sherds probably mostly from one or two pots, possibly a jar, (see rim sherds - Brudenell – ellipsoid jar Form C or slack bipartite jar Form E)		PDR LBA-EIA
0132	0128	pit		pottery	preh	E2		B?	1	13			Appears to be from a base, underside more gritted		PDR LBA-EIA
0132	0128	pit		pottery	preh	E2		R	1	33			Brudenell – hooked-rim ellipsoid jar Form C – Typical of LBA PDR plainware groups, some finger marks – decoration - row of spaced shallow fingertip impressions around slight carination of shoulder	draw	PDR typically LBA
0132	0128	pit		pottery	preh	E2		R	1	32			Brudenell – open bowl from J	draw	PDR LBA-EIA
0132	0128	pit		pottery	preh	E3			9	99			Grey orange and dark-grey sherds		PDR LBA-EIA
0132	0128	pit		pottery	preh	G			5	32			Some finger wiping		LBA?
0132	0128	pit		pottery	preh	G		neck	1	8			Looks possibly like a rim but is almost certainly from a neck		LBA-EIA/IA
0132	0128	pit		pottery	preh	H			2	15					LBA-EIA/IA
0132	0128	pit		pottery	preh	D			4	29		(A)	Grey orange and		PDR

Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Eval Tr.	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	EVE	Abr / brt	Description/ comments	Note	Finds spot date
<13>													dark-grey sherds, S <13>		BA/LBA-EIA?
0132 <13>	0128	pit		pottery	preh	E2			8	54			S <13>		PDR LBA-EIA
0132 <13>	0128	pit		pottery	preh	E2		B	1	5			Edge of flat base, S <13>		PDR LBA-EIA
0132 <13>	0128	pit		pottery	preh	H			1	6		A	Oxidised surfaces, dark grey core, S <13>		PDR LBA-EIA/IA
0133 <15>	0128	pit		pottery					3	7			Small quantity of abraded sherds, S <15>		

Site Code: HWT 051 (Excavation)
Appendix 5. Other Finds Catalogue

Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Tr.	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr / brt	Comments	Notes/ Sample	Finds spot date
0130	0127	pit		Bone				1	1		Small piece of burnt (white) bone		
0130	0127	pit		charcoal				3	1				
0130	0127	pit		Fired clay		MS		7	32		One piece with surface and small, semi-circular impression made pre-firing , not clear what this is possibly a thumb nail or might be missing (burnt-out/dissolved) organic matter; occasional burnt out chaff in fabric		
0130 <12>	0127	pit		Fired clay					25		Small quantity (c. 20) of small abraded pieces of fired clay	S <12>	
0131 <14>	0128	pit		Fired clay					22		Small quantity (c. 20) of abraded small pieces	S <14>	
0132	0128	pit		CBM	Med/ p-med	MS	PT	1	8	(A)	Small piece of peg-tile, probably 14C+		c. 13/14C+
0132	0128	pit		charcoal				4	2				
0132	0128	pit		Fired clay		M/Cs		3	8		Red, poss natural concretions		
0132	0128	pit		Fired clay		SIL/FS		25	125		Quite broken-up one piece with possible surface, one rounded wattle(?) void suggesting pole c. 25mm dia		
0132 <13>	0128	pit		bone				19	2		Small pieces/ fragments of burnt (white) bone	S <13>	
0132 <13>	0128	pit		Fired clay				1000	822	A	Large quantity of small, abraded pieces (sample of 100 pieces weight 59g) whole group poss c. 1300 pieces. Largest piece 27g. Fabric]: Silty/fine sand fabric orange/red & buff	S <13>	
0133 <15>	1028	pit		Fired clay					16		Small quantity (c. 20) of small abraded pieces of fired clay	S <15>	

Site Code: HWT 051 (Excavation)

Appendix 6. Struck Flints

Context Number	Cut Number	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spool/ chip	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	Weight (g)
0045	Pit 0044 (eval)		2		1				Flake, 50	None	None	None	3	2 small blades and a primary flake, possible use-ware on the flake, Neo in date.	10
0047	Pit 0044 (eval)	1 (SF.2)	9		24	21	1 (SF. 3)		0-50	None	None	On scraper	56	Medium size assemblage, some re-fits seen, Crude cores/ shatter pieces with crude flaking and some finer blades. One end scraper and a quartz hammerstone. Neo	1,729
0047 (Sample 3)	Pit 0044 (eval)		3		2				0	None	None	None	5	3 small blades and 2 small flakes	4
0048	Pit 0044 (eval)		1						0	None	None	None	1	Single thin small blade.	1
0101	Subsoil	1 (scraper)		3	5				0-30	Moderate	Light on some	20% on scraper	9	End scraper on blade, 3 crude cores (single platform) and 5 thick large and small flakes. Scraper is neo, rest maybe later.	276
0103	Tree		1						0	Light	Light	-	1	Thin fine	4

Context Number	Cut Number	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spool/ chip	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	Weight (g)
	throw 0102													blade, likely Neo.	
0111	Pit 0110				1				5	None	None	-	1	Small fine flake, HH. Likely Neo-BA	3
0111 (sample 10)	Pit 0110				1			2	0	Light	Light	-	3	2 tiny chips and a small broken flake. Not closely datable and likely residual due to patination and edge damage.	1
0115	Ditch 0114				1				0	Light	Light	-	1	Broken flake, likely later prehistoric. Ba?	3
0117	Ditch 0116				1				5	Light	None	-	1	Broken flake, likely later prehistoric. Ba?	2
0119	Ditch 0118				1				0	Light	None	-	1	Broken flake, likely later prehistoric. Ba?	1
0121	Ditch 0120				1				0	Light	Light	-	1	Small squat flake. Patinated, BA-IA	2
0129	Pit 0126				4	1			0-50	Light on 1	None	-	5	4 flakes and 1 shatter. One fine flake is re-working of a neo polished axe. Likely later working, l.neo-Ba?	53
0129	Pit 0126					2		2	0-20	None	None	-	4	2 small chips	5

Context Number	Cut Number	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spool/chip	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	Weight (g)
(sample 11)														and 2 small shatter fragments. Later prehistoric.	
0130	Pit 0127			1	3	4 (HA)			0-50	None	None	-	8	4 large heat-altered shatter, 3 small squat flakes and a single single platform core. Later prehistoric. Maybe BA or later.	165
0130 (sample 12)	Pit 0127				4			8	0-50	None	None	-	12	Small chips and flakes. In-situ knapping debris.	8
0131	Pit 0128			1					70	None	None	-	1	Large crude shattered core with hazen cones. Not closely datable.	122
0131 (sample 14)	Pit 0128							2	0	None	None	-	2	2 small chips.	1
0132	Pit 0128		1	1	14	2			0-50	None	None	-	18	14 thick small and large flakes (crude HH), simple core and 2 shatter. Primary blade with damage or use-ware. Later prehistoric,	133

Context Number	Cut Number	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spool/ chip	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	Weight (g)
														Ba?	
0132 (sample 13)	Pit 0128				5				0-10	None	None	-	5	5 crude small thick flakes. Some HA. Later prehistoric, Ba?	17
0133 (sample 15)	Pit 0128				2				0	None	None	-	2	2 small flakes, undiagnostic	1

Site Code: HWT 051 (Excavation)

Appendix 7. Heat Altered Stone

Context Number	Cut/ group number	HA Core	HA flake	High temp HA Flint	Low temp HA Flint	Stone	Total HA	Notes	Weight (g)
0045 (Sample 2)	Pit 0044			2			2	2 small high temp HA flint	21
0047	Pit 0044			1		3	4	1 small high temp HA flint and 3 large HA stone	847
0047 (Sample 3)	Pit 0044			7			7	7 small high temp HA flint	40
0117	Ditch 0116			6			6	6 small high temp HA flint	73
0130	Pit 0127		1 (high temp)	9	7	11	28	Small HA flake, 9 high and 7 low temp large and small HA flint and 11 large and small HA stone.	2,409
0130 (sample 12)	Pit 0127	1 (low temp)		19	5	4	29	19 high temp small and very small HA flint, 5 low temp HA flint, 1 low temp HA core fragment and 4 HA stone.	588
0131 (sample 14)	Pit 0128			7			7	7 small high temp HA flint.	17
0132	Pit 0128		2 (low temp)	78	69		149	Large collection of high and low temp HA flint, mostly large and mid-sized pieces. Also 2 crude low temp HA flakes.	4,963
0132 (sample 13)	Pit 0128			34	38	3	75	Large collection of high and low temp HA flint, mostly large and mid-sized pieces.	3,070

Site Code: HWT 051 (Excavation)
Appendix 8. Small Finds Catalogue

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Period
1	0024	Scraper	Flint	1	5.7	Ovoid shaped scraper, weathered; light working around the edges.	4.6	28	32.3		Pre
2	0047	Scraper	Flint	1	17.1	Elongate flake of brown flint, curved in profile. Retouch on the distal end of dorsal face.	6.8	26.2	62.6		Pre
3	0047	Hammerstone	Stone	1	386.9	Sub-spherical cobble of ?quartzite; one end has a heckled surface from use as a hammerstone.	52.8	70.1	75.7		Pre
4	0015	Button	Copper alloy	1	1.4	Incomplete, cast discoidal button with raised circumferential rim on front and back. Remains of gilding on front. Remains of wire attachment loop on back. Masked by dirt.	5.2			12	Pmed
5	0004	Button	Copper alloy	1	5.2	Complete, two-part general service button. Front decorated with worn royal coat of arms. Back has wire attachment loop.	9.9			24	Mod
6	0026	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	2.7	Incomplete, cast rectangular buckle frame in poor condition. The frame has round-ed ends and has the remains of a drilled perforation in the centre in one edge for the spindle. It is curved in profile. It is missing spindle and the pin. Would have been a shoe or knee buckle.	4.2	40.4	14.5		Pmed
7	0023	Mount	Copper alloy	1	1.02	Incomplete sheet mount, tear-drop shaped in plan, convex in profile. The front is decorated with a radiating petal motif. The back is hollow but masked by dirt. Possibly the remains of an integral rivet. The edges of the mount are scalloped to align with the petals.	5.8	12.5	15		Pmed
8	0016	Horseshoe	Iron	1	222.3	Incomplete, broad webbed horseshoe in poor condition; corroded and flaking.	10.5	131.6	117.6		Pmed
1010	0100	Buttons	Copper alloy	6	9	Six copper buttons of various sizes, largest one measured. One button is engraved with 4 Ludgate, London.	1.3			33	Pmed

1011	0100	coins	Copper alloy	4	10	4 coins, largest one measured. One coin has the word GEORGIVS, but the rest of the coins are too corroded.	2.18			27	
1012	0100	Watch winder	Copper alloy	1	3	Incomplete, square plate with elongated knobs at either end, with a small groove on the end of the narrowest section. There is a circular pattern of raised dots on the front.	2.74	12.77	27.38		Modern
1013	0100	Badge	Silver	1	1	Complete cast, anthropomorphic badge of a pilgrim or saint holding a staff. On the rougher reverse is a central, integral shank.	2.24	7.23	19.08		Medieval
1014	0100	Pot mend	Lead	1	31	Cast circular plug to mend a hole in a vessel wall of c.4mm thickness. The small size and neat finish suggest it may be of Roman date.		19.55		25	
1015	0100	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	5	Incomplete rectangular frame for a two-piece shoe buckle. The frame has rounded corners and a slight swelling on the inside edge of the surviving end. It is drilled to hold a separate central spindle. In profile it is curved.	2.64	33.63	37.35		Post-medieval
1016	0100	Frame	Copper alloy	1	5	Cast, rectangular frame with one curved outer edge. The front is decorated with parallel grooves. On the reverse the edges are folded inwards to form a slot in which a mirror or picture could slide into. Possibly a component of a compact.	1.9	45.2	55.7		Modern
1017	0100	Strap end	Copper alloy	1	13	Elongated tapered sub-rectangular plates. The two plates would have been joined by a single circular rivet at the far end of the plates. The front plate has a lobed terminal 'in relief' and is decorated with rocker-arm ornament that forms a lozenge pattern. Between the two plates is a spacer plate and possible organic material.	4.45	15.19	73.6		Medieval



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

17 May 2019

Laboratory Code SUERC-86274 (GU51043)

Submitter Anna West
Suffolk Archaeology
Unit 5, Plot 11
Maitland Road, Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
IP6 8NZ

Site Reference Hill Farm, Halesworth

Context Reference 0047

Sample Reference HWT 051 <3>

Material Charred macrofossil

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.0 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 4984 \pm 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

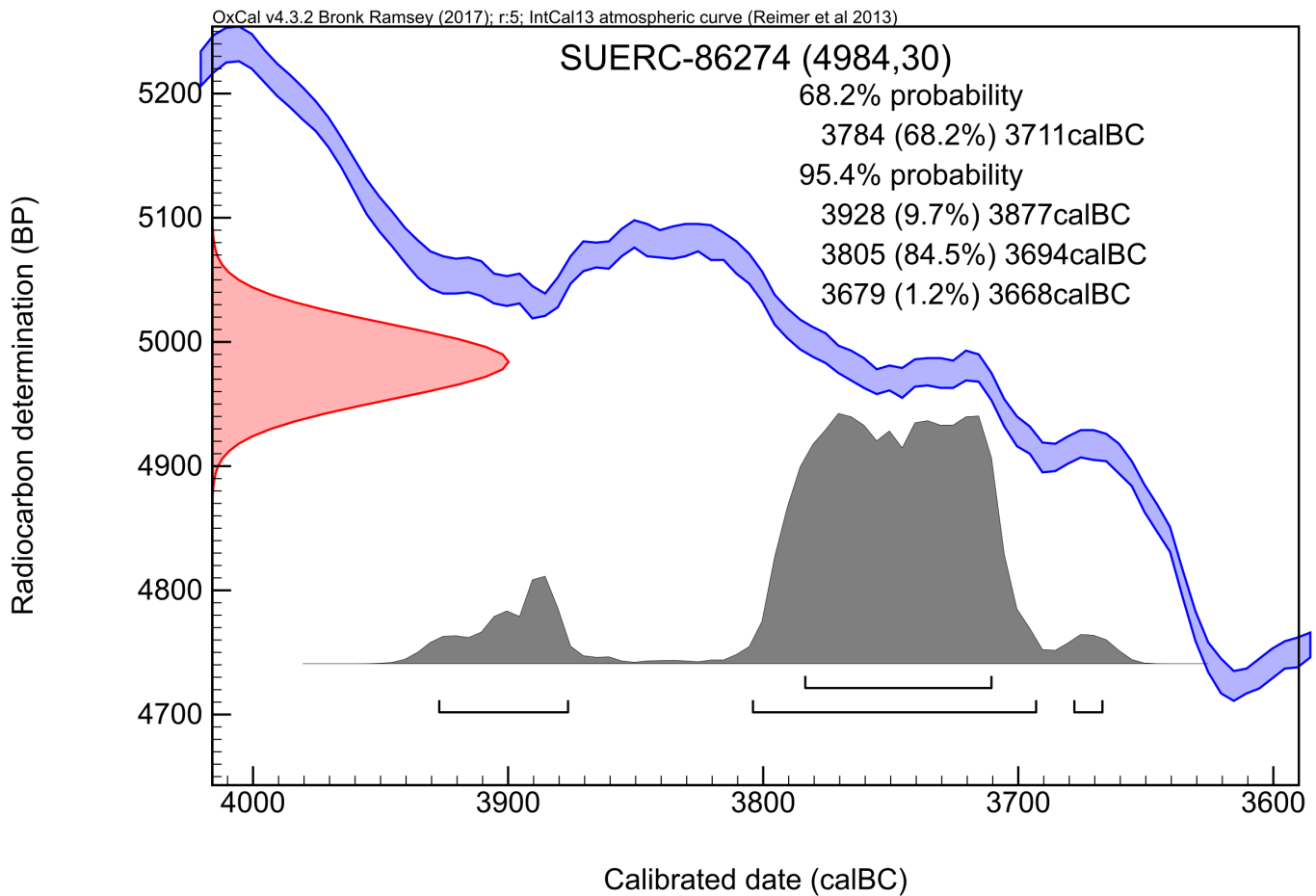
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

17 May 2019

Laboratory Code SUERC-86275 (GU51044)

Submitter Anna West
Suffolk Archaeology
Unit 5, Plot 11
Maitland Road, Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
IP6 8NZ

Site Reference Hill Farm, Halesworth

Context Reference 0132

Sample Reference HWT 051 <13>

Material Charred macrofossil : Hazel nutshell

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.8 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 2933 \pm 27

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

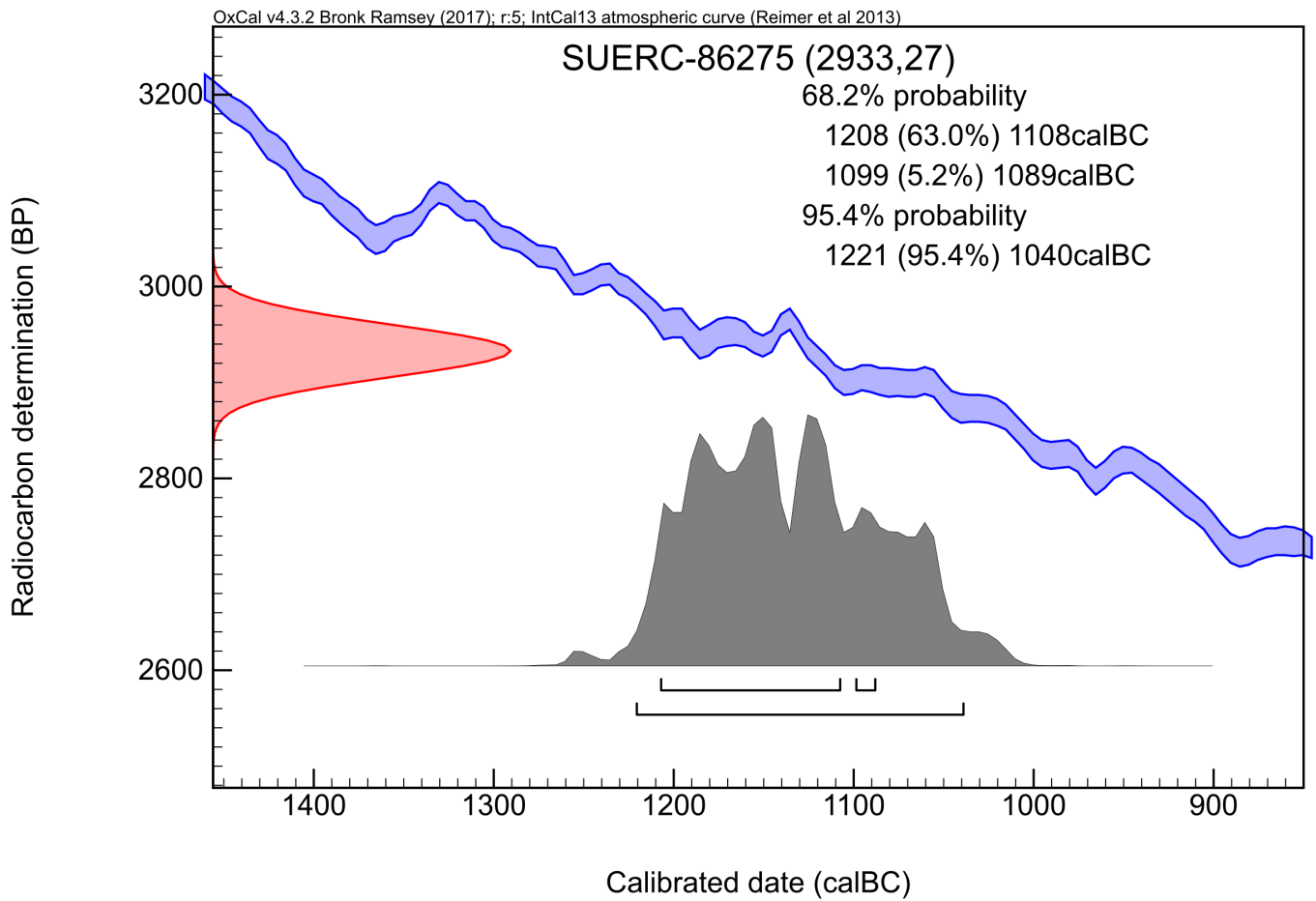
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

Appendix 10. OASIS Summary

OASIS ID: suffolka1-338343

Project details

Project name	Land East of Hill Farm Road
Short description of the project	<p>Suffolk Archaeology CIC conducted a small-scale excavation, comprising a 30m by 30m area, which was slightly extended to the north and east, on land north and east of Hill Farm Road, Halesworth, Suffolk, for CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd.</p> <p>The excavation area was centred on a single large, flint lined, Early Neolithic pit and a small undated pit found during the evaluation phase. The Neolithic pit contained an assemblage of worked flint and Mildenhall style pottery, the varied condition of which suggested repeated instances of deposition or redeposition of midden material. Radiocarbon dating of hazel nut-shell retrieved from the fill returned a date of 3928-3668 cal. BC.</p> <p>Four additional pits were discovered during the excavation works, the two larger of which have been dated to the Late Bronze Age and the other two are undated. The two Late Bronze Age pits contained assemblages of heat-altered stone and flint, fired clay, struck flint and pottery associated with the post-Deverel-Rimbury (tradition of the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. Radiocarbon dating of hazel nut-shell retrieved from the fill of one returned a date of 1221-1040 cal. BC.</p> <p>Three linear features were also recorded. These all contained residual struck flint but are thought likely to date to the post-medieval period and to relate to other features of this date seen across the evaluation, although no secure dating evidence was found. A small medieval pilgrims badge was discovered in the topsoil during metal detecting during the excavation phase.</p>
Project dates	Start: 21-01-2019 End: 25-01-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	326838 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	HWT 051 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/5410/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Early Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	FURROW Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age

Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework – NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY HALESWORTH Land East of Hill Farm Road
Postcode	IP19 8JX
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 3948 7760 52.343516332792 1.516278374238 52 20 36 N 001 30 58 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 18.3m Max: 20.5m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Michael Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hopkins Homes Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation at Land East of Hill Farm Road, Halesworth, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, M.
Other bibliographic details	Suffolk Archaeology CIC Report No. 2019/004
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	SACIC A4 grey literature report

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

SuffolkArchaeology.co.uk

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120



[@SuffolkArchCIC](https://twitter.com/SuffolkArchCIC)



fb.com/SuffolkArchCIC



[@SuffolkArchaeology](https://www.instagram.com/SuffolkArchaeology)

