

2016/1329

**Land at Days Green, Capel
St Mary, Suffolk, IP9 2HZ**

**Archaeological evaluation by trial trench
and metal detector survey**



**Prepared for:
Hopkins Homes Ltd**

Planning Ref: B/16/01365

HER:CSM048/ESF24683

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Finds processing and recording, metal-detector finds

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Pottery, fired clay, worked flint

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Client:	Hopkins Homes Ltd
Location:	Land at Days Green, Capel St Mary, Suffolk, IP9 2HZ
District:	Babergh
Planning Reference:	B/16/01365
Grid Reference:	TM 08515 38525
HER No.:	CSM 048
OASIS ID:	norfolka1-262180
Dates of Fieldwork:	15–21 September 2016

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Ltd on behalf of their client Hopkins Homes Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation in support of a planning application for a housing development at land north and west of Capel Community Church, Days Green, Capel St Mary, Suffolk (TM 08515 38525).

The total area of proposed development is 55,589m², and consists of 100 dwellings (including 35 affordable units) with associated vehicular access from Days Road, landscaping, open space, car parking and pedestrian links.

Archaeological investigation was required by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as construction may affect potential important archaeological deposits. The location of a Roman villa is known to the south of the development and a multi-period site (prehistoric, Roman and medieval) to the east.

A metal-detector survey was undertaken in advance of trial trenching to potentially inform the location of evaluation trenches. The results of the survey were insignificant, with few non-ferrous/non-modern pieces collected, and did not have a bearing on trench locations.

The trial trenching provided a 5% sample of the development area, via 38no. 30.00m x 1.80m trenches. The archaeological features encountered were few in number and inconsequential in nature, despite the important Roman remains known of in the immediate vicinity.

A small number of features of prehistoric or Roman date were recorded. Two small pits in the east of the site contained pottery and flints dating to the Early Bronze Age. They represent a feature-type common in East Anglia, namely small groups of isolated pits of this age containing burnt material. Their function is uncertain.

Several small ditches in the south of the site contained Roman pottery, and similar small ditches on similar alignments were recorded in the southeast and west. The ditches were very small and appeared regularly spaced, which may suggest an agricultural or horticultural origin. The absence of subsoil suggests that if arable agriculture did take place historically within the evaluated area, it was not long-lasting. However, their alignments are suggestive of track-side ditches associated with the modern footpath entrances on the central southern boundary and the southwest corner of the site.

The dating evidence from the ditches and the position of the Roman villa (CSM002) to the south suggests that Roman cultivation may have extended into the evaluation site.

INTRODUCTION

Figure 1

Project Background

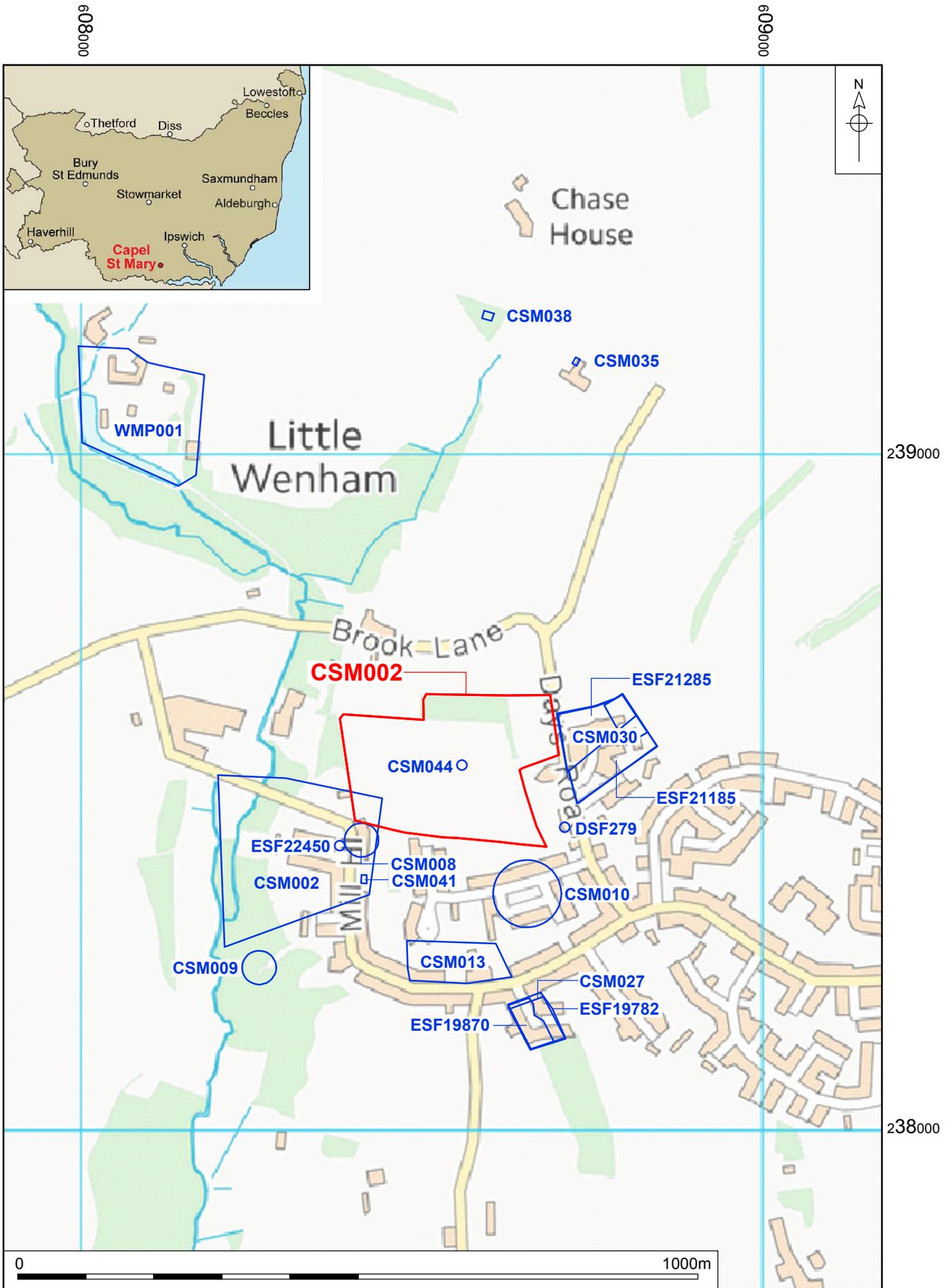
- 1 NPS Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Ltd and funded by Hopkins Homes Ltd to conduct a pre-determination archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and metal detector survey at Days Green, Capel St Mary, Suffolk, IP9 2HZ.

The development site is located on the north edge of the village of Capel St Mary, at land north and west of Capel Community Church (TM 08515 38525), and extends over an area of 55,589m².

- 2 The development area was surveyed by magnetometer earlier in 2016, which ‘...provided no evidence for archaeological activity within the survey area’ (Whittingham 2016, 1).

Planning Background

- 3 The current work was undertaken to support planning for residential development at the site (Babergh District Council ref: B/16/01365) and to fulfil the requirements of an archaeological Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Abraham 2016).
- 4 The planning application for the site relates to erection of residential development comprising 100 dwellings (including 35 affordable units), with associated vehicular access from Days Road, landscaping, open space, car parking, and pedestrian links.
- 5 The programme of work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (ref: 01-04-16-2-1329/Hobbs 2016) which was agreed with SCCAS. The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the area proposed for development, following guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 6 The results of the pre-determination evaluation will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the future treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 7 The recipients of this report will be CgMs Ltd and their client Hopkins Homes Ltd, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, and Babergh District Council.



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Figure 1. Site location with HER data. Scale 1:7500

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 8 The underlying geology in the area of the evaluation consists of Quaternary diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation above Quaternary and Neogene sands of the Crag Formation (British Geological Survey 2016)
- 9 Topsoil at the site consisted of dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel, 0.35–0.40m thick. Beneath the topsoil, the natural geology varied from pale yellowish brown chalk clay, with patches of red clay, to mixed sands and gravels.

Topography

- 10 The evaluation site is generally flat with a very gentle slope down to the west, steepening at the west side. At the east edge the site is at an elevation of c. 47.50m OD, and at the northwest corner c. 38.00m OD. The area is bounded by housing on its west, south and southeast sides, by Days Road on its east side, and by agricultural fields to the north. A tributary stream of the Stour River runs c. 150m to the west.
- 11 At the time of the work, the evaluation site was under cereal stubble.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sources

- 12 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Suffolk is the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the evaluation site, SHER record data was purchased from Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service for a 1km radius of TM 0852 3853. This exercise returned 80 individual records, including scheduled monuments, other monuments, spot finds and buildings, containing evidence of historical activity spanning the prehistoric–modern periods.
- 13 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 4.

SHER data

Figure 1

- 14 The SHER data that are most relevant to the current work are referenced and summarised below, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The information presented that is sourced from SHER remains copyright of Suffolk County Council.

Prehistoric

- 15 Three archaeological interventions in the vicinity have found evidence of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age field systems and settlement.
- 16 An evaluation and excavation on the opposite side of Days Road to the current evaluation found evidence of Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age settlement (ESF21185, ESF21285, CSM030).
- 17 A small evaluation south of the current evaluation revealed two phases of field system with Late Bronze/Iron Age ditches on a different alignment to Roman ditches (ESF19782, CSM027).
- 18 Evaluation and excavation (CSM041) close to the site of the Roman villa (CSM002) identified a Late Iron Age large ditch and three ovens.

Roman

- 19 The major Roman site in the vicinity is the evidently affluent villa documented to the south and southwest of the current evaluation (CSM002). Evidence for the villa consists of two large bronze lions (cast in half relief with hollow undersides and iron dowels suggesting they had been attached to a substantial object), traces of hypocaust, masonry, *opus signinum*, and glass tesserae backed with gold foil.
- 20 More evidence of Roman activity, perhaps associated with the villa site has been found in its vicinity, including: a scatter of tiles and possible kiln debris in a valley bottom 260m southwest of the evaluation site (CSM009), a cremation burial with four vessels 60m to the south (CSM010), a cremation in a vessel on the north side of the church of St Mary (which contains a large amount of Roman masonry) (CSM013), a 1st- or 2nd-century building 75m south (ESF22450, CSM041), eight ditches containing Roman pottery or fired clay 235m south of the evaluation site

(ESF19870), and a mid-3rd-century AD coin of Gallienus from close to the southwest corner of the evaluation site (CSM008).

- 21 A post-built early Roman building was found during an evaluation and excavation on the east side of Days Road (ESF21185, ESF21285, CSM030).

Medieval

- 22 The archaeological evaluation and excavation to the east of Days Road gathered a large amount of evidence for occupation in the medieval period, including a substantial farmstead with structural remains, a well, kilns, and floor surfaces (ESF21185, ESF21285, CSM030).
- 23 Wenham Castle (Little Wenham Hall) (WMP001, MSF5131, DSF16020), 550m northwest of the evaluation site, is a Grade I Listed Building and a Scheduled Monument (Historic England National Heritage List Entry 1003759). It is an L-shaped, two-storey fortified flint, brick and ashlar manor house built 1270–80 with alterations in the 16th century. It has a wet moat and a chapel.

Modern

- 24 There are remains dating to the Second World War to the north of the development area, such as Raydon/Statford St Mary Auxiliary Unit Operational Base (CSM035) 500m north of the evaluation site, and Wenham Patrol, Auxiliary Unit, Operational Base (CSM038), 140m northwest of CSM035.

Listed Buildings

- 25 There are a number of Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the evaluation site concentrated in the village centre to the south, or associated with Wenham Castle to the northwest, as well as a number of isolated farms. The nearest to the current investigation is Ladysmead on Days Road (DSF279), a Grade II Listed (NHLE 1033435) timber-framed, single-storey cottage dating to c. 1600.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 26 A geophysical survey of the proposed development site revealed no evidence for archaeological activity (Whittingham 2016).
- 27 The findings of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site are noted above.

Cartographic evidence

- 28 Hodskinson's map of Suffolk (1783) was consulted, but it does not depict any noteworthy detail for the area of the evaluation (Dymond 2006).
- 29 Early Ordnance Survey maps of the area show the three fields in which the evaluation was located, with the west field extending further to the west and the central field extending a short distance further south (Old Maps 2016). A woodland block currently occupying the north part of the central field is not in evidence on the earlier maps.

METHODOLOGY

General

- 30 Methodology for the evaluation followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (ref: 01-04-16-2-1329/Hobbs 2016), where the strategy for the works is presented in full (Appendix 6).
- 31 Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a), Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011* (SCCAS 2011), and the evaluation was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).

Objectives

- 32 The objective of the evaluation was to:
- 'Ground-truth' the geophysical results and metal detector results.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Establish the suitability of the area for development.
- 33 The archaeological project aimed to provide appropriate and adequate data to permit informed decisions regarding any requirement for future archaeological mitigation work at Days Green, Capel St Mary, and to make the results of the work accessible.

Methods

Metal detector survey

- 34 The metal detector survey by highly experienced and proficient metal detector users took place in advance of trial trenching. The survey fields were walked in linear transects 10m apart to provide a minimum 10% coverage of the total ground surface. Transect intervals were located and set out by use of a Garmin hand-held GPS from east to west in broad alignment with the dominant axis of the trench grid.
- 35 Each metal-detected find was located using a Garmin hand-held GPS, and the 2-dimensional grid reference was recorded in a register of finds to enable the artefacts recovered to be plotted accurately along the surveyed transects.
- 36 All detected finds were recovered, although in line with the archaeological *Brief* later 20th-century objects were discarded on site and all retained ferrous material was subsequently dealt with summarily.

Trial trench evaluation

- 37 The *Brief* required that 4%, plus 1% contingency, of the development site should be evaluated by trial trenches. A trench layout designed by CgMs Ltd and approved by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service allowed for 38no. 30.00m x 1.80m trenches to provide an appropriate sample. Trenches were situated according to the

agreed plan (ref: 01-04-16-2-1329/Hobbs 2016) and located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Site survey was carried out by NPS Archaeology staff using a Leica CS20 GPS.

- 38 Prior to mechanical excavation, each trench location was scanned with a CAT to check for buried services. The areas to be stripped of topsoil were examined for surface features and for archaeological artefacts prior to excavation.
- 39 Machine excavation was carried out by a 9-tonne hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was constantly and directly monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Machining was halted at the first identifiable archaeological deposits or natural geology.



Plate 1. Machining trial trenches

- 40 All trench surfaces revealed by machine were hand-cleaned as appropriate and any archaeological deposits were excavated by hand. Upon completion of the work all trenches were backfilled by machine.
- 41 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were evidently modern,

were retained for examination. All retained finds were identified by context number to a specific deposit and were processed and recorded in line with relevant guidelines for archaeological finds (ClfA 2014b).

- 42 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Hand drawings were made at appropriate scales. Monochrome 35mm negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits where appropriate.
- 43 The temporary benchmarks used during the course of the work were established by GPS at the ends of each trench.
- 44 Site conditions were good and the work took place in variable weather.
- 45 All site work was undertaken with respect to Health and Safety provision. Hard hats, high-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times.
- 46 Implementation of the works was monitored by SCCAS and by CgMs on behalf of the developer: a site meeting was convened with SCCAS and CgMs on 21 September which allowed inspection of all trenches and initial review of results.

Archive

- 47 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. Upon completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant recipient (SCCAS 2014) and relevant national guidelines (ClfA 2014c). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with Suffolk County Store.
- 48 Subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, all archaeological finds recovered by the current work will be deposited with Suffolk County Store.
- 49 A summary form of the results of this project has been completed for Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) under the reference norfolka1-262180 (Appendix 5), and the approved version of this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 50 The contents of the site archive are summarised in Table 1.

Item	No.
Contexts	50
Files/paper record sheets	1/101
Plan and section sheets	11
Photographs	5 black and white films and 217 digital images
Finds	45 items, 580g

Table 1. Site archive quantification

RESULTS

Metal Detector Survey

Figure 2

- 51 The metal detector survey took place on 12–14 September 2016.
- 52 Only two objects were of significance, those being finds **04** (a possible Roman chisel or punch) and **15** (a possible Roman buckle). Both were found in the west field, but their disparate locations cannot be considered to represent a concentration of finds suggestive of Roman archaeology beneath.
- 53 The plot of metal-detector finds was presented to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in advance of the evaluation to consider whether the distribution might influence the intended layout of trial trenches, but no modification to the array was deemed necessary.
- 54 A list of the finds recovered by the metal detector survey is given in Appendix 3.

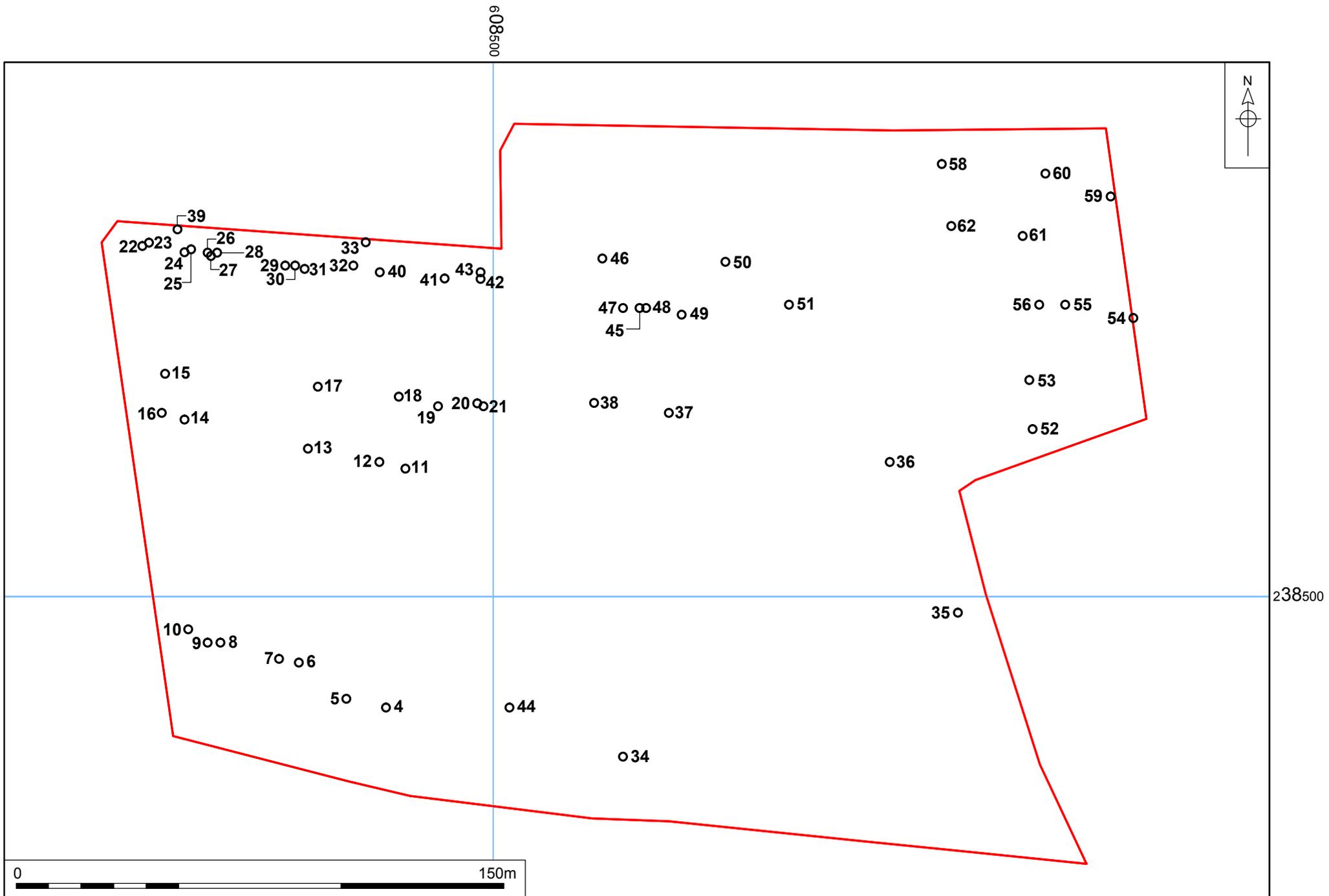


Figure 2. Metal-detected finds distribution. Scale 1:1500

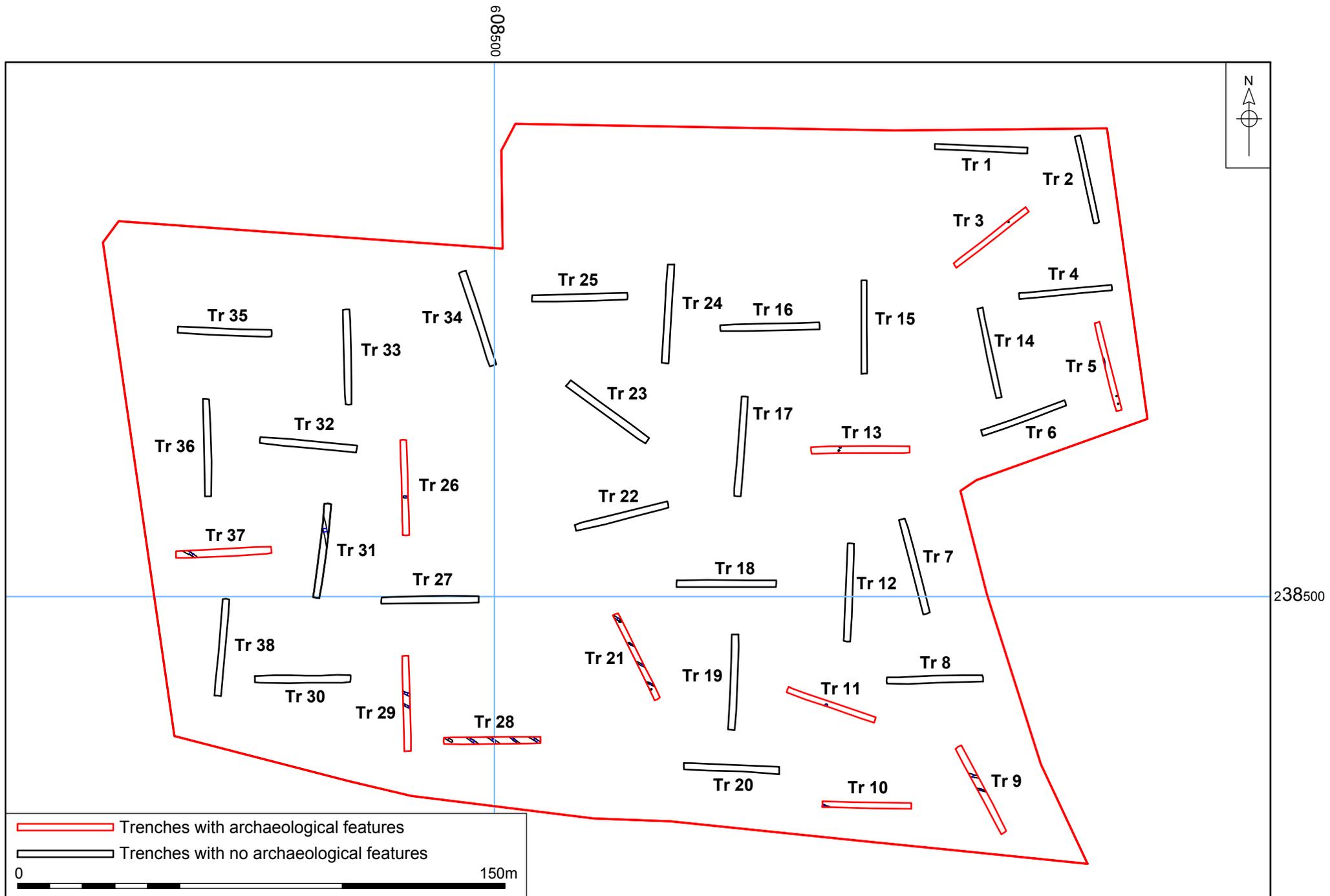


Figure 3. Trench plan. Scale 1:1500

Trial Trenches

Trench 1				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608663.74, 238636.12	
		West	608635.75, 238637.63	
		Dimensions		
		Length	28.58m	
		Width	1.90m	
		Depth	0.45m	
		Levels		
East top	47.36m OD			
West top	46.92m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay.	0.38m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 1.				

Trench 2				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	North to south	
		North	608679.53, 238640.66	
		South	608685.35, 238614.05	
		Dimensions		
		Length	27.24m	
		Width	1.90m	
		Depth	0.31m	
		Levels		
North top	47.50m OD			
South top	47.29m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay.	0.27m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 2				

Trench 3



Figures 3 and 4

Location

Orientation	Northeast to southwest
Northeast	608664.09, 238618.26
Southwest	608641.72, 238601.21

Dimensions

Length	28.13m
Width	1.90m
Depth	0.45m

Levels

Northeast top	47.32m OD
Southwest top	47.16m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
150	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay	0.40m
146	Cut	Sub-circular pit, 0.50m long, 0.35m wide with a sloped base and moderately to gently sloping sides	0.07m
147	Deposit	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments, charcoal flecks and fired clay	0.07m

Discussion

A small and shallow pit **146** in the north of Trench 3 contained a mixed fill of distinctly cultural origin, but did not yield any datable evidence.



Plate 2. Pit **146** looking west

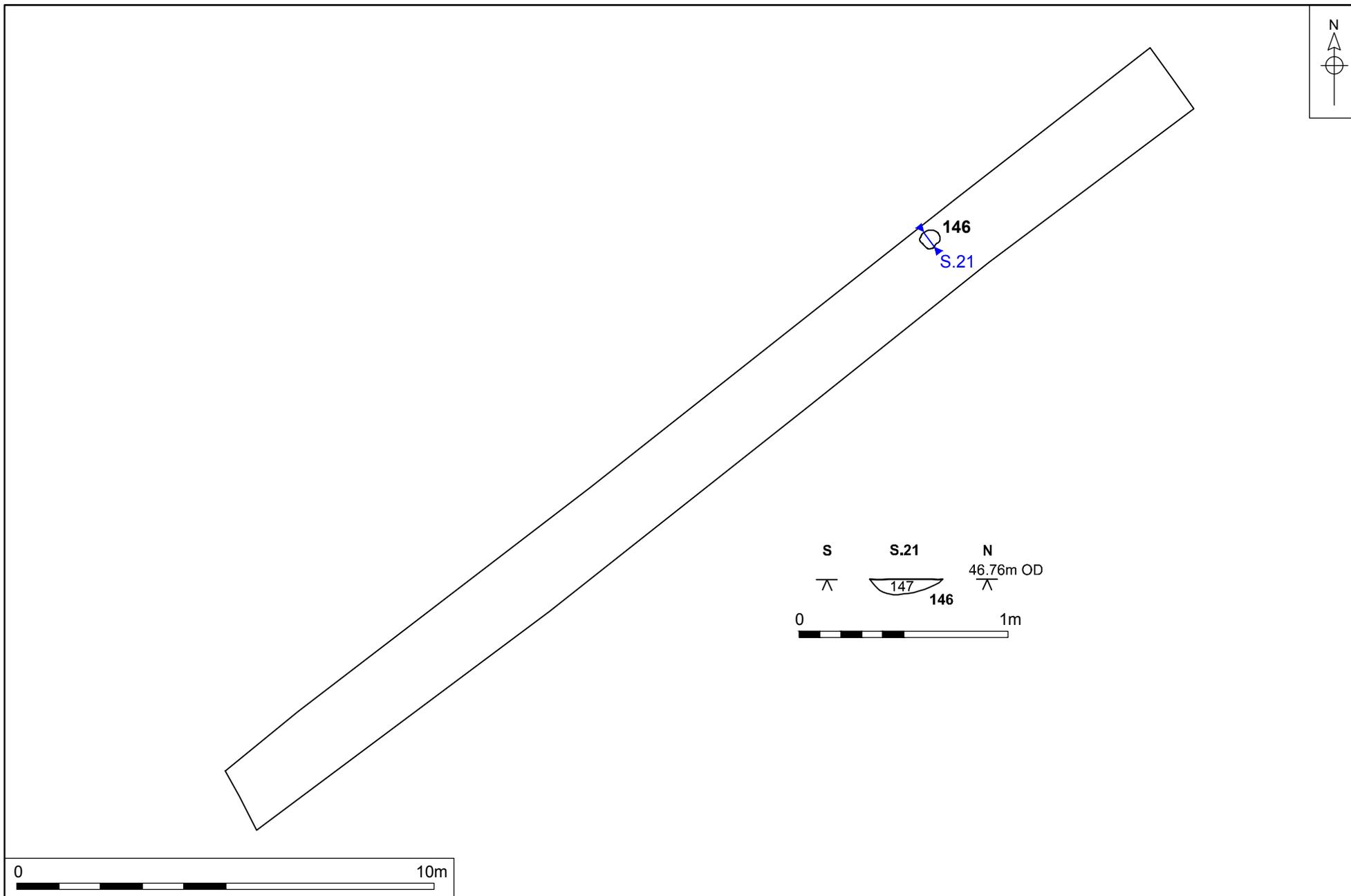


Figure 4. Trench 3, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 4				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608690.04, 238594.42	
		West	608661.5, 238591.74	
		Dimensions		
		Length	28.67m	
		Width	1.9m	
		Depth	0.37m	
		Levels		
East top	47.26m OD			
West top	47.21m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay	0.32m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 4.				

Trench 5				
		Figures 3 and 5		
		Location		
		Orientation	North to south	
		North	608685.56, 238583.70	
		South	608692.39, 238556.90	
		Dimensions		
		Length	27.66m	
		Width	1.90m	
		Depth	0.36m	
		Levels		
North top	47.28m OD			
South top	46.84m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay	0.36m	
142	Cut	Sub-circular pit, 0.37m in diameter with a flat base and shallow sides	0.06m	
143	Deposit	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small flints	0.06m	
144	Cut	Possible edge of a large pit or a north to south aligned ditch. It has a flat base and gently sloping east slope	0.08m	
145	Deposit	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small flints	0.08m	
148	Cut	Sub-circular pit, 0.34m in diameter with a flat base and gently sloping sides	0.05m	
149	Deposit	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small flints	0.05m	
Discussion				
				
<p>Plate 3. Pit 142 looking north</p>				

Trench 5Plate 4. Feature **144** looking northPlate 5. Pit **148** looking north

Two small, shallow pits **142** and **148** were excavated at the south end of Trench 5. All three of these features were undated. Of comparable size, depth and fill, neither feature contained datable or otherwise informative material, and their function is unclear.

Part of feature **144** was visible in the centre of the trench on the west side. Insufficient of the feature was exposed to be able to determine its character or function, and it could not be dated or otherwise interpreted.

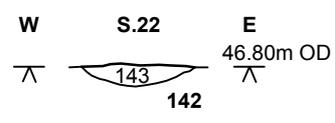
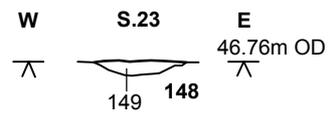
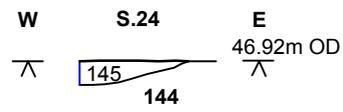
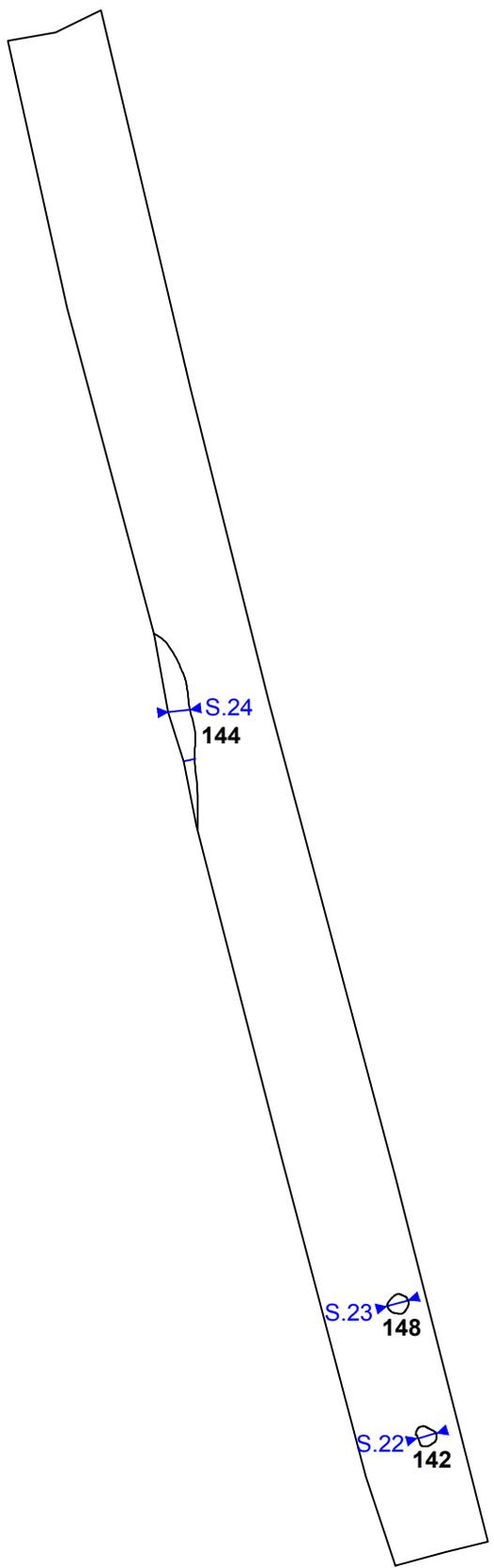


Figure 5. Trench 5, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 6				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608675.83, 238559.12	
		West	608650.11, 238549.84	
		Dimensions		
		Length	27.34m	
		Width	1.9m	
		Depth	0.31m	
		Levels		
East top	47.10m OD			
West top	47.14m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt sand	0.30m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 6.				

Trench 7					
				Figure 3	
				Location	
				Orientation	North to south
				North	608625.55, 238523.66
				South	608633.11, 238494.9
				Dimensions	
				Length	29.74m
				Width	1.85m
				Depth	0.35m
				Levels	
North top	46.44m OD				
South top	46.23m OD				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness		
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay, occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.35m		
Discussion					
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 7.					

Trench 8				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608650.4, 238475.25	
		West	608620.7, 238474.33	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.71m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.35m	
		Levels		
East end top	45.99m OD			
West end top	46.04m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay, occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.35m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 8.				

Trench 9				
		Figures 3 and 6		
		Location		
		Orientation	Northwest to southeast	
		Northwest	608642.72, 238454.21	
		Southeast	608656.92, 238428.04	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.78m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.35m	
		Levels		
Northwest top		45.67m OD		
Southeast top		45.32m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.35m	
118	Cut	West-northwest to east-southeast aligned ditch, 0.33m wide and irregular in profile	0.09m	
119	Deposit	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.09m	
120	Cut	West-northwest to east-southeast aligned ditch, 0.7m wide with a concave base and a steeper northern slope	0.2m	
121	Deposit	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.2m	
Discussion				
<p>Two apparent ditches in the north-centre of Trench 9 occupied the same alignment as the current field boundary a short distance to the south. This observation, plus their shallow depth and identical fills may suggest that the two features could actually be tractor-tyre ruts; of the two, however, 120 was the most convincing as a ditch. Neither of the features contained datable objects or otherwise informative material.</p>				

Trench 9



Plate 6. Ditch 118 looking east



Plate 7. Ditch 120 looking east

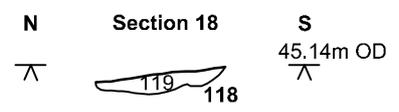
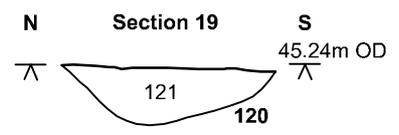
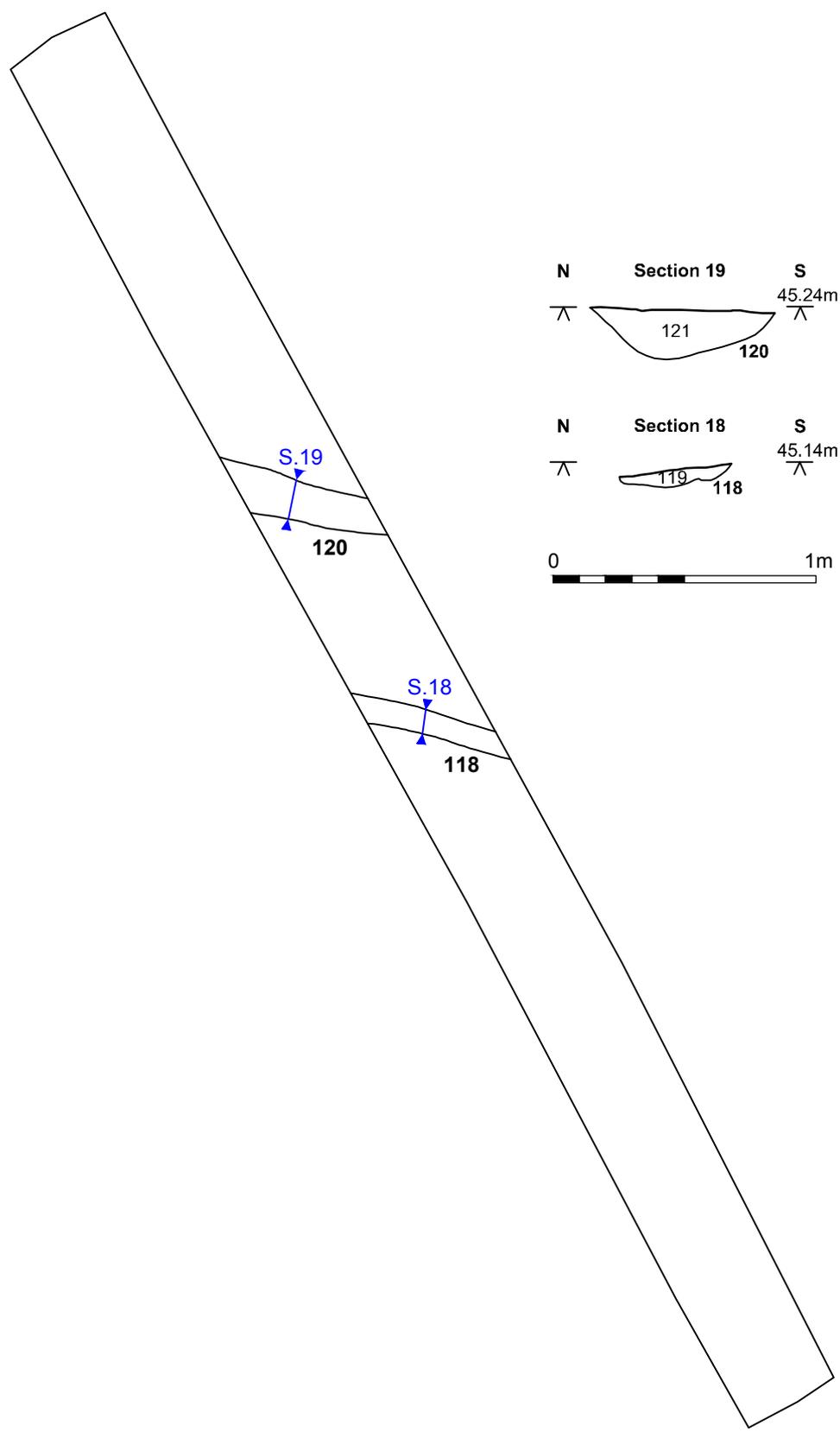


Figure 6. Trench 9, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 10				
		Figures 3 and 7		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608628.29, 238435.96	
		West	608600.96, 238436.74	
		Dimensions		
		Length	27.34m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.37m	
		Levels		
East top	45.33m OD			
West top	45.31m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand and organic	0.35m	
140	Cut	West-northwest to East-southeast aligned ditch, 0.32m wide with a concave base and moderately sloping sides	0.07m	
141	Deposit	Mid orange brown clay with rare small flints and chalk flecks	0.07m	
Discussion				
<p>Ditch 140 was excavated at the west end of Trench 10. No finds were recovered to help with dating or interpreting the feature, but it is considered that it may feasibly be a track-side ditch associated with the footpath entrance at the southeast corner of the evaluation site.</p>				
				
<p>Plate 8. Ditch 140 looking southeast</p>				

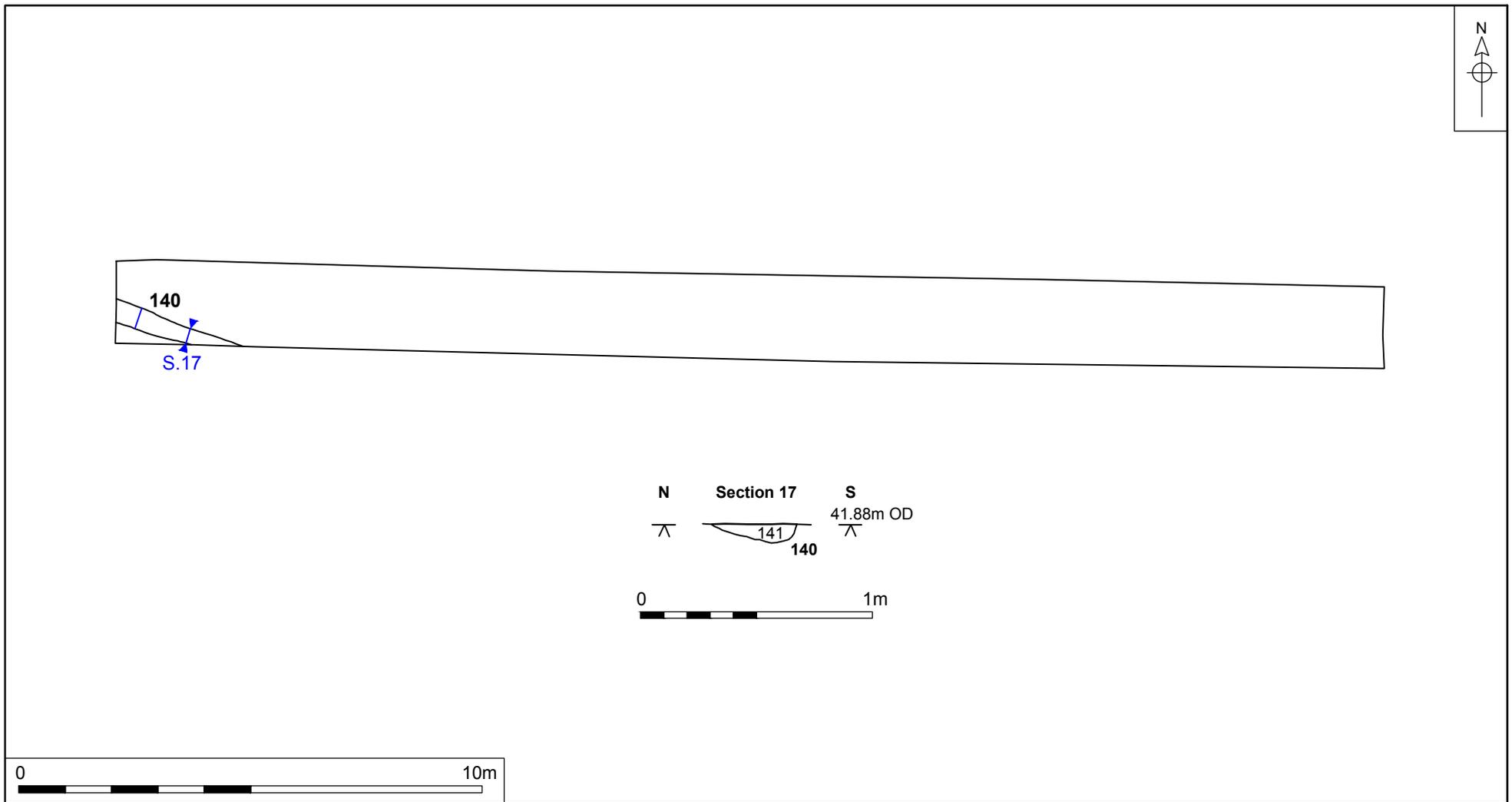


Figure 7. Trench 10, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 11				
		Figures 3 and 8		
		Location		
		Orientation	Northwest to southeast	
		Northwest	608590.25, 238471.69	
		Southeast	608617.12, 238462.32	
		Dimensions		
		Length	28.46m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.40m	
		Levels		
Northwest top		45.80m OD		
Southeast top		45.75m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay, occasional flint	0.40m	
116	Cut	Circular pit 0.83m in diameter with a concave base and steep sides	0.40m	
117	Deposit	Mid-orangey brown clay with occasional flint gravel	0.40m	
Discussion				
<p>Pit 116 was located in the centre of Trench 11. It was approximately circular with well-defined sides, and contained 26 fragments of a probable Iron Age triangular loom weight (417g). The function of the pit was uncertain.</p>				
				
<p>Plate 9. Pit 116 looking west</p>				

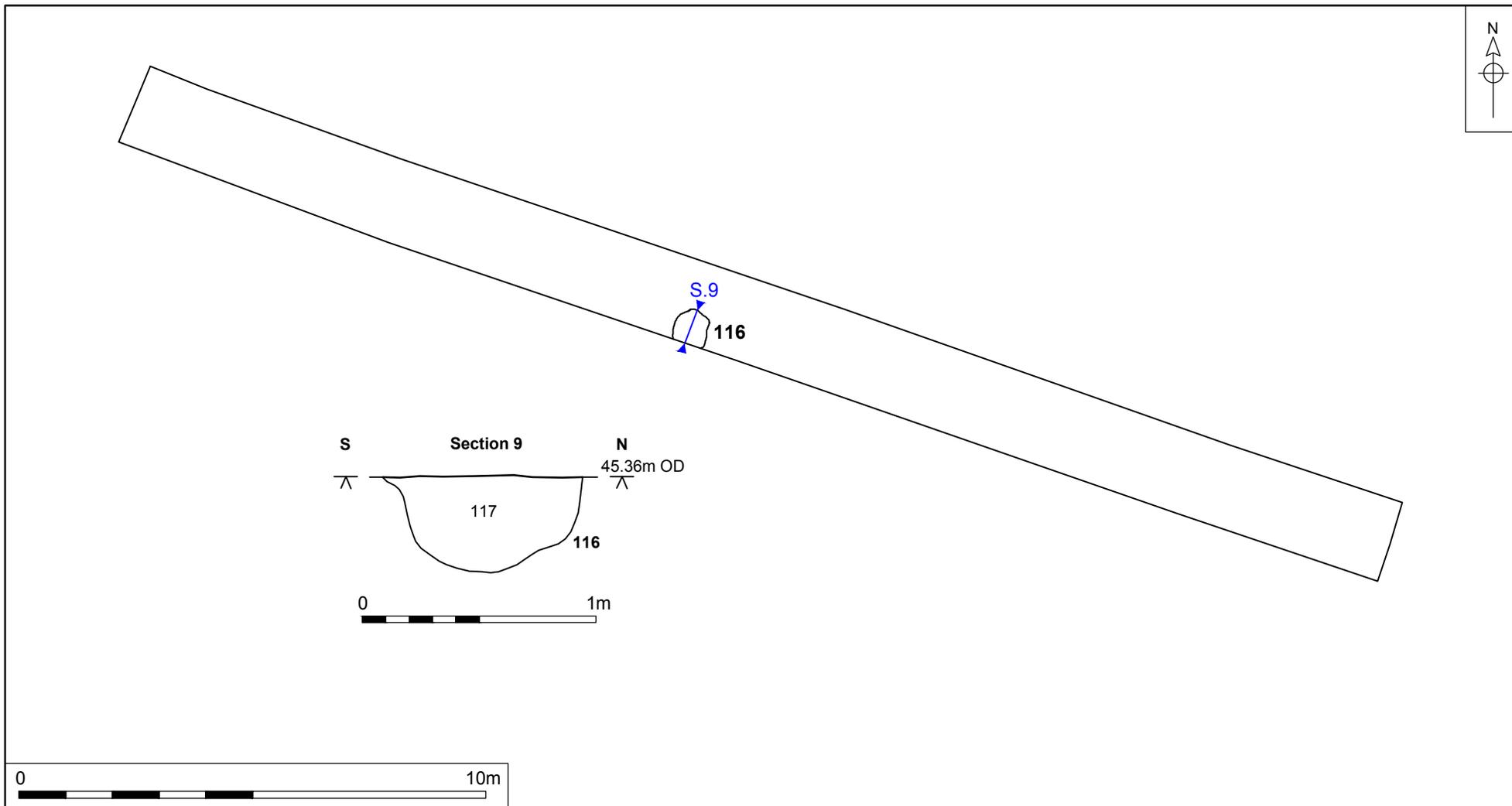


Figure 8. Trench 11, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 12			
	Figure 3		
	Location		
	Orientation	North to south	
	North	608609.71, 238516.28	
	South	608608.49, 238486.35	
	Dimensions		
	Length	29.95m	
	Width	1.85m	
	Depth	0.40m	
	Levels		
North top	46.36m OD		
South top	46.10m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with flint and chalk gravel	0.40m
Discussion			
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 12.			

Trench 13				
		Figures 3 and 9		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608627.81, 238545.03	
		West	608597.47, 238544.79	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.34m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.40m	
		Levels		
East top		46.71m OD		
West top		46.54m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.40m	
136	Cut	Circular pit or possible post-hole, 0.41m in diameter with a flat base and steep sides	0.32m	
137	Deposit	Dark brownish grey silty clay with 2% burnt clay, 10% charcoal and rare flint stone	0.32m	
138	Cut	Circular pit, 0.38m in diameter with a flat base and moderately sloping sides	0.16m	
139	Deposit	Dark brownish grey silty clay with 5–10% charcoal	0.16m	
Discussion				
<p>Two pits 136 and 138 close together on the west side of Trench 13 contained pottery and flints dated to the Early Bronze Age: 6 sherds (32g) of pottery and 3 flakes (28g) of worked flint from pit 136 and 2 sherds (6g) and 2 flakes (59g) of worked flint from pit 138. The features are characteristic of a type of prehistoric feature recorded commonly in East Anglia, i.e. small groups of isolated pits of this age containing burnt material. Their function is uncertain, but they may represent ceremonial use and deposition of objects.</p>				

Trench 13



Plate 10. Pit 136 looking north



Plate 11. Pit 138 looking west

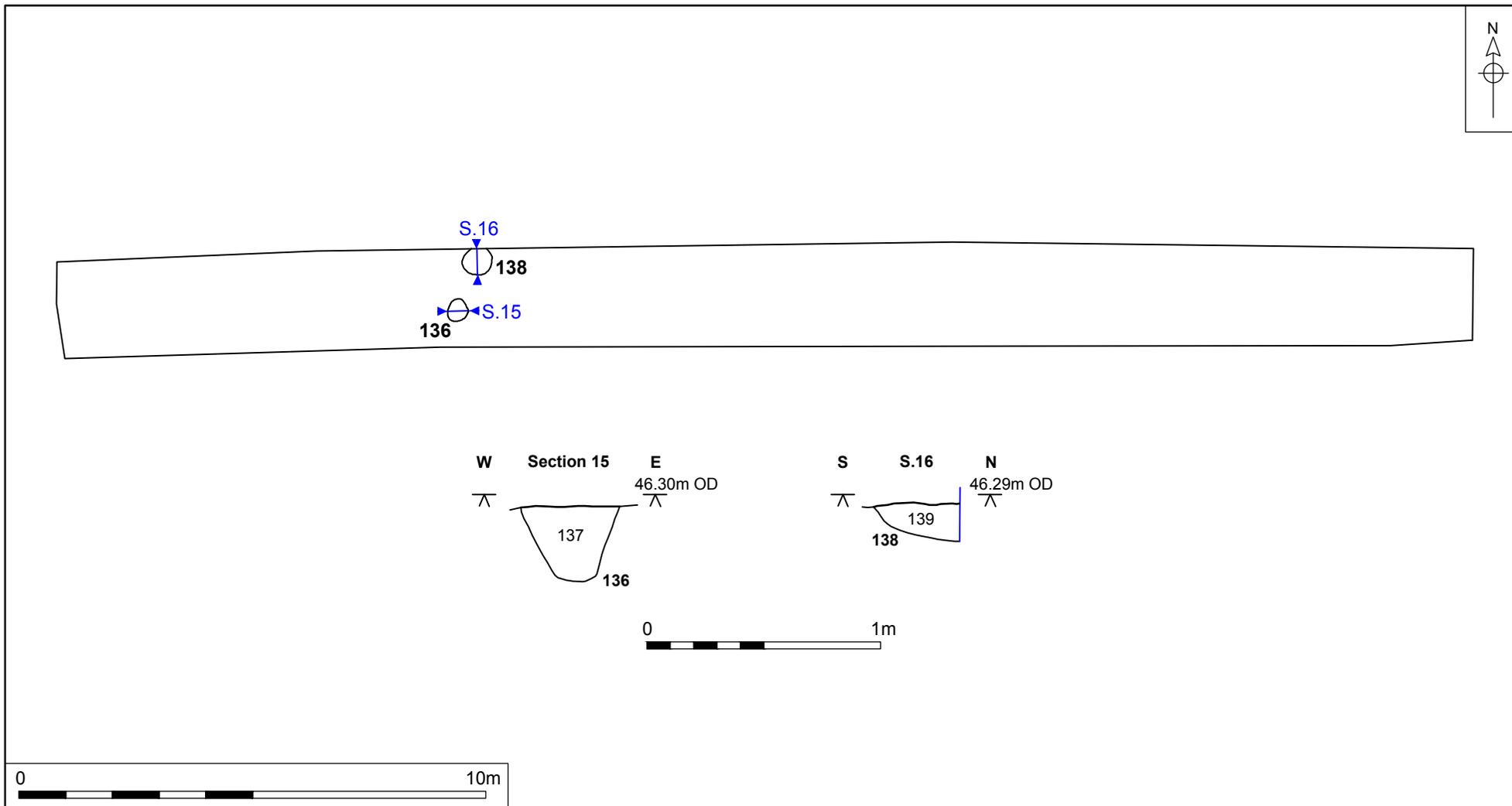


Figure 9. Trench 13, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 14				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	North to south	
		North	608649.52, 238588.15	
		South	608655.43, 238560.77	
		Dimensions		
		Length	28.01m	
		Width	1.90m	
		Depth	0.39m	
		Levels		
North top	47.23m OD			
South top	47.09m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay	0.36m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 14.				

Trench 15					
				Figure 3	
				Location	
				Orientation	North to south
				North	608613.83, 238596.58
				South	608613.87, 238568.13
				Dimensions	
				Length	28.46m
				Width	1.85m
				Depth	0.40m
				Levels	
North top	46.51m OD				
South top	46.71m OD				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness		
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.40m		
Discussion					
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 15.					

Trench 16				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608600.14, 238582.83	
		West	608569.54, 238582.02	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.62m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.35m	
		Levels		
East top	46.43m OD			
West top	45.78m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.35m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 16.				

Trench 17				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	North to south	
		North	608577.14, 238561.13	
		South	608574.76, 238530.7	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.53m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.35m	
		Levels		
North top		45.98m OD		
South top		46.06m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.35m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 17.				

Trench 18				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608586.80, 238504.05	
		West	608556.07, 238504.00	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.73m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.50m	
		Levels		
East top	46.15m OD			
West top	45.72m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with flint and chalk gravel	0.40m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 18.				

Trench 19					
				Figure 3	
				Location	
				Orientation	North to south
				North	608573.97, 238488.54
				South	608572.92, 238459.41
				Dimensions	
				Length	29.14m
				Width	1.90m
				Depth	0.32m
				Levels	
North top	45.81m OD				
South top	45.52m OD				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness		
150	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay	0.32m		
Discussion					
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 19.					

Trench 20				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608587.7, 238447.09	
		West	608558.29, 238448.27	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.43m	
		Width	1.90m	
		Depth	0.40m	
		Levels		
East top	45.4m OD			
West top	45.16m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay	0.40m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 20.				

Trench 21				
		Figures 3 and 10		
		Location		
		Orientation	Northwest to southeast	
		Northwest	608537.28, 238494.67	
		Southeast	608550.17, 238468.68	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.01m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.45m	
		Levels		
Northwest top		45.53m OD		
Southeast top		45.40m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.40m	
124	Cut	Circular probable post-hole, 0.35m in diameter with a flat base and steep sides	0.19m	
125	Deposit	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with 10% charcoal and 2% stone (pebbles and flints)	0.19m	
126	Cut	West-northwest to east-southeast ditch, 0.37m wide with a concave base and a steeper southern slope	0.10m	
127	Deposit	Pale greyish brown silty clay with small stones and rare chalk and burnt clay	0.10m	
128	Cut	Northwest to southeast ditch, 0.39m wide with a concave base and moderately sloping sides	0.13m	
129	Deposit	Mid-orangey brown silty clay with rare small stones and burnt clay	0.13m	
130	Cut	Northwest to southeast ditch terminus, 0.29m wide with a concave base and shallow sides	0.05m	
131	Deposit	Mid-orangey brown silty clay with rare flint gravel	0.05m	
132	Cut	Northwest to southeast ditch, 0.5m wide with a concave base and gently sloping sides. Cut by pit 134	0.12m	
133	Deposit	Mid-orangey brown silty clay with rare burnt clay, charcoal flecks and stone	0.12m	
134	Cut	Oval pit 0.8m long, 0.7m wide with a concave base and gently sloping sides. Cut ditch 132	0.08m	
135	Deposit	Pale greyish brown clay with moderate chalk	0.08m	
Discussion				
<p>Four ditches, a pit and a possible post-hole (or small pit) were excavated in Trench 21. The ditches were spaced consistently c. 6m apart on an approximate northwest–southeast alignment. A potentially similar arrangement and number of ditches was recorded in the next trench to the southwest, Trench 28. Ditches 126 and 128 contained sherds of Roman pottery—one sherd (4g) in 126 and two (13g) in 128—although these few pieces cannot be considered as definitive evidence upon which to confirm a date for the ditches. Interpretation of the features</p>				

Trench 21

is not straightforward, particularly as the ditches may be of any date. It is thought unlikely, due to their relatively narrow spacing, that they represent medieval strips, though perhaps more likely that they may be the remains of Roman cultivation. Alternatively, it is possible that the ditches may be track-side ditches for a track entering the evaluation area from the southeast, perhaps associated with the footpath, which now skirts the southern boundary of the site.



Plate 12. Post-hole **124** looking southwest



Plate 13. Ditch **126** looking west

Trench 21



Plate 14. Ditch 128 looking west



Plate 15. Ditch 130 looking west

Trench 21



Plate 16. Ditch 132 and pit 134 looking east

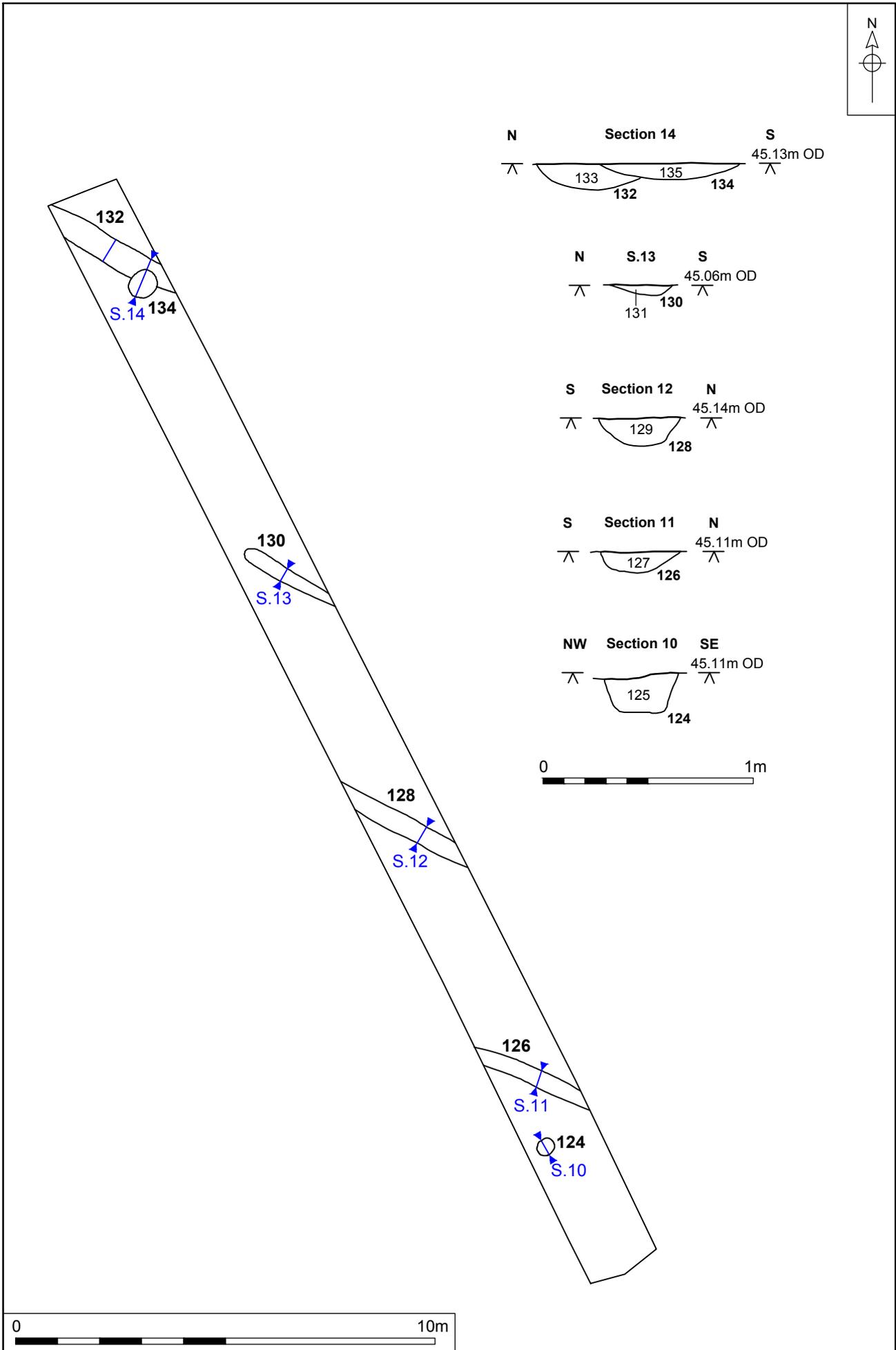


Figure 10. Trench 21, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 22					
		Figure 3			
		Location			
		Orientation		East to west	
		East		608553.46, 238528.26	
		West		608524.97, 238520.87	
		Dimensions			
		Length		29.44m	
		Width		1.85m	
		Depth		0.40m	
		Levels			
East top		45.66m OD			
West top		45.43m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness		
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.40m		
Discussion					
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 22.					

Trench 23				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	Northwest to southeast	
		Northwest	608522.67, 238565.15	
		Southeast	608547.14, 238547.63	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.09m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.40m	
		Levels		
Northwest top		44.76m OD		
Southeast top		45.21m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.40m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 23.				

Trench 24				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	North to south	
		North	608554.44, 238601.42	
		South	608552.42, 238571.63	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.12m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.35m	
		Levels		
North top	45.32m OD			
South top	45.32m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.35m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 24.				

Trench 25				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608540.99, 238591.79	
		West	608511.58, 238591.03	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.44m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.4m	
		Levels		
East top		45.01m OD		
West top		44.1m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.40m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 25.				

Trench 26				
		Figures 3 and 11		
		Location		
		Orientation	North to south	
		North	608471.86, 238547.96	
		South	608472.84, 238518.73	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.24m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.35m	
		Levels		
North top	43.98m OD			
South top	44m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.35m	
122	Cut	Oval pit, 0.65m wide with steep sides	0.29m	
123	Deposit	Mid-yellow brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.29m	
Discussion				
<p>Pit 122 in the approximate centre of Trench 26 was recorded as a pit, although it was possibly just a natural feature, perhaps a patch of darker clay within the pale chalky clay geology, as seen in some other trenches and the product of weathering and solution of the chalk-rich natural clay.</p>				
				
<p>Plate 17. Pit 122 looking west</p>				

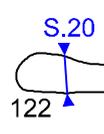
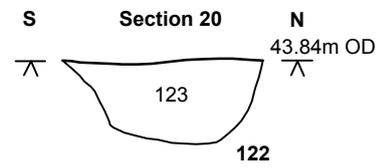
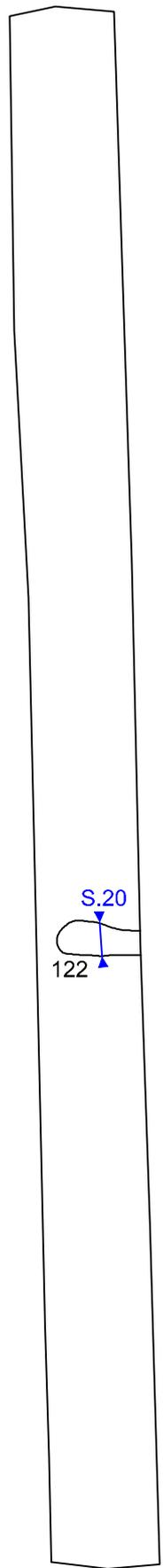


Figure 11. Trench 26, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 27				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608495.2, 238499.24	
		West	608465.14, 238498.6	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.10m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.35m	
		Levels		
East top		44.74m OD		
West top		43.41m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel.	0.35m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 27.				

Trench 28				
		Figures 3 and 12		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608514.19, 238456.17	
		West	608484.35, 238455.98	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.84m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.35m	
		Levels		
East top		44.74m OD		
West top		44.49m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.35m	
104	Cut	Ditch terminus, 0.55m wide with a concave base and gently sloping sides. Aligned northwest to southeast	0.12m	
105	Deposit	Mid-orangey brown clay with rare flint and chalk gravel	0.12m	
106	Cut	Northwest to southeast ditch, 0.6m wide with a concave base and gently sloping sides	0.14m	
107	Deposit	Mid-orangey brown clay with rare flint and chalk gravel	0.14m	
108	Cut	Northwest to southeast ditch, 0.6m wide with a concave base and gently sloping sides	0.14m	
109	Deposit	Mid-orangey brown clay with rare flint and chalk gravel	0.14m	
110	Cut	Northwest to southeast ditch, 0.4m wide with a concave base and gently sloping sides	0.10m	
111	Deposit	Mid-orangey brown clay with rare flint and chalk gravel	0.10m	
112	Cut	Northwest to southeast ditch, 0.7m wide with a concave base and gently sloping sides	0.15m	
113	Deposit	Mid-orangey brown clay with rare flint and chalk gravel	0.15m	
Discussion				
Five ditches were excavated in Trench 28, all on northwest–southeast alignments, and spaced regularly little more than 3m apart. Their appearance was similar to the group of ditches recorded in Trench 21 to the northeast and a pair of ditches in Trench 29 to the west. Only ditch 106 contained datable material, three sherds (21g) of Roman pottery.				

Trench 28

The alignment of the ditches is notably at variance with the modern field layout, but they may possibly represent the remains of Roman cultivation strips/furrows. Alternatively, they may have been track-side ditches associated with the footpath entrance in the middle of the southern boundary of the evaluation site.



Plate 18. Ditch **104** looking northwest



Plate 19. Ditch **106** looking northwest

Trench 28



Plate 20. Ditch **108** looking northwest



Plate 21. Ditch **110** looking northwest



Plate 22. Ditch **112** southeast

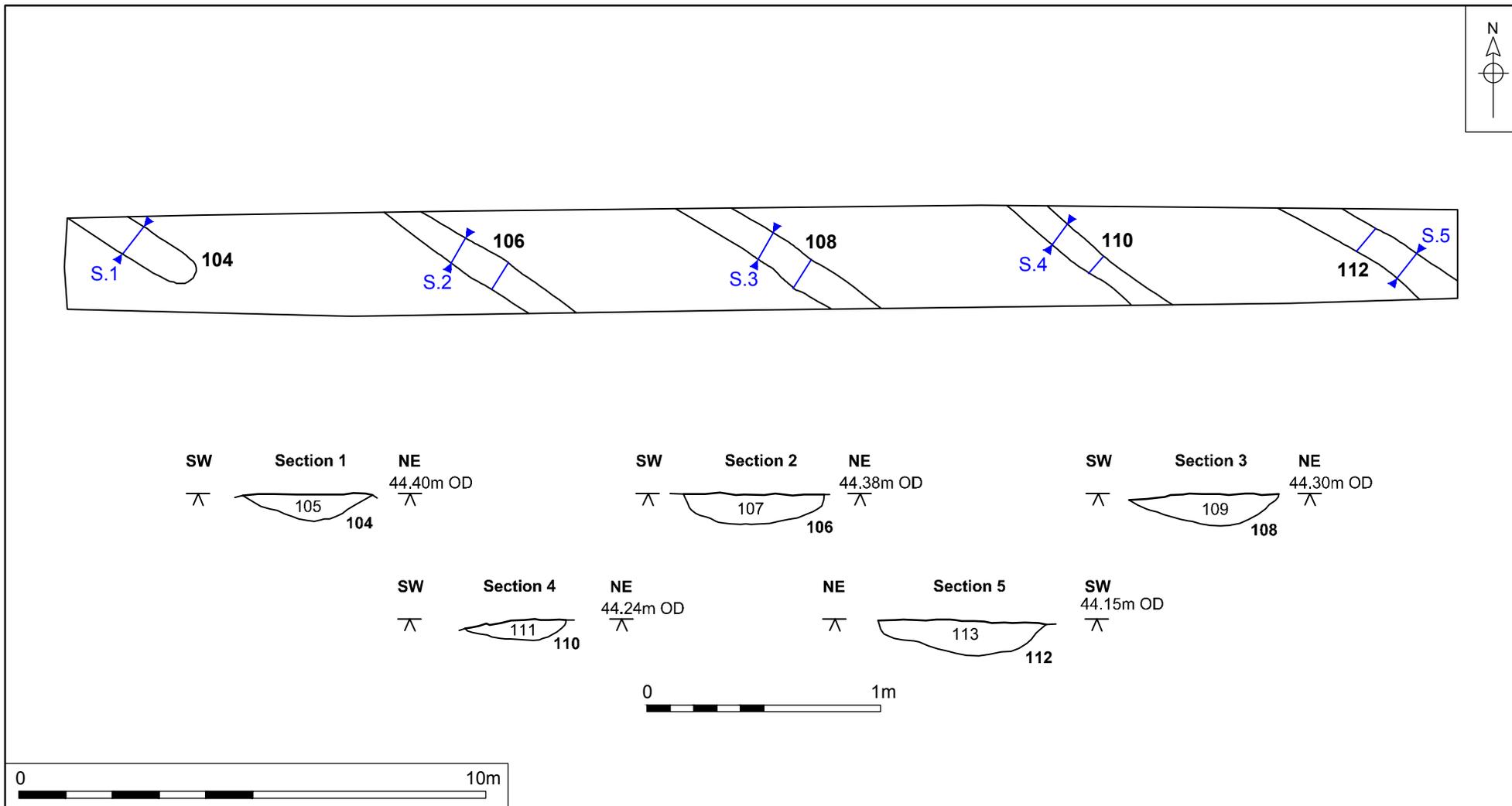


Figure 12. Trench 28, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 29			
	Figures 3 and 13		
	Location		
	Orientation	North to south	
	North	608472.35, 238481.87	
	South	608473.25, 238452.9	
	Dimensions		
	Length	29.15m	
	Width	1.85m	
	Depth	0.40m	
	Levels		
North top		44.32m OD	
South top		44.36m OD	
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.35m
100	Cut	Northwest to southeast ditch with steep sides. 0.55m wide	0.08m
101	Deposit	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel	0.08m
102	Cut	Northwest to southeast ditch with gently sloping sides. 0.75m wide	0.08m
103	Deposit	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel	0.08m
Discussion			
<p>Two ditches were recorded in Trench 29, and may be related to ditches in Trench 28 a short distance to the east. Neither feature contained any datable or otherwise informative material. The alignment of the ditches is notably at variance with the modern field layout, but they may possibly represent the remains of Roman cultivation strips/furrows. Alternatively they may have been track-side ditches associated with the footpath entrance in the middle of the southern boundary of the evaluation site.</p>			

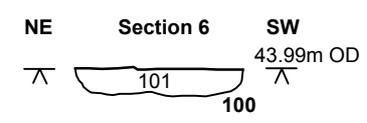
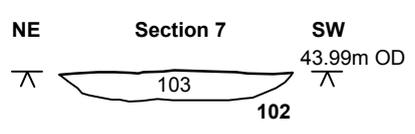
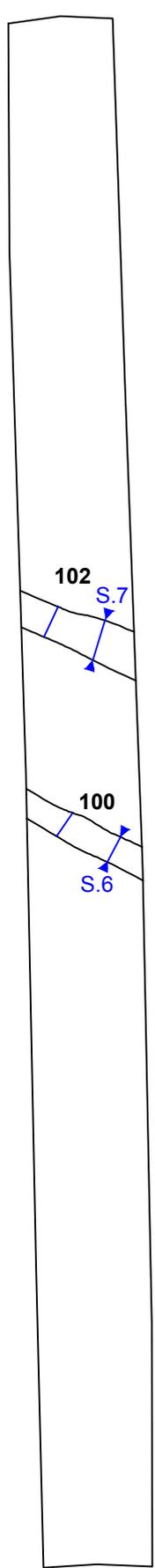


Figure 13. Trench 29, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 30							
				Figure 3			
				Location			
				Orientation		East to west	
				East		608455.78, 238475.08	
				West		608426.22, 238474.84	
				Dimensions			
				Length		29.57m	
				Width		1.85m	
				Depth		0.35m	
				Levels			
East top		43.73m OD					
West top		42.99m OD					
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness				
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.35m				
Discussion							
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 30.							

Trench 31					
		Figure 3			
		Location			
		Orientation		North to south	
		North		608448.76, 238528.47	
		South		608445.24, 238499.63	
		Dimensions			
		Length		29.06m	
		Width		1.85m	
		Depth		0.35m	
		Levels			
North top		42.25m OD			
South top		42.30m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness		
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.35m		
Discussion					
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 31. One large modern tractor-tyre rut was noted.					

Trench 32				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608427.78, 238547.9	
		West	-	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.02m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.40m	
		Levels		
East top	41.8m OD			
West top	-			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.40m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 32.				

Trench 33				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	North to south	
		North	608454.36, 238587.76	
		South	608455.18, 238558.63	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.21m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.40m	
		Levels		
North top		41.3m OD		
South top		43.22m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.40m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 33.				

Trench 34				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	North to south	
		North	608490.01, 238599.28	
		South	608499.43, 238570.99	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.22m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.40m	
		Levels		
North top		42.98m OD		
South top		43.83m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel.	0.40m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 34.				

Trench 35				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608431.53, 238580.49	
		West	608402.55, 238581.44	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.05m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.40m	
		Levels		
East top	41.22m OD			
West top	39.48m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.30m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 35.				

Trench 36					
		Figure 3			
		Location			
		Orientation		North to south	
		North		608411.11, 238560.4	
		South		608411.74, 238530.62	
		Dimensions			
		Length		29.79m	
		Width		1.85m	
		Depth		0.40m	
		Levels			
North top		41.1m OD			
South top		41.22m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness		
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel.	0.40m		
Discussion					
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 36.					

Trench 37				
		Figures 3 and 14		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East	608431.39, 238514.21	
		West	608401.95, 238512.75	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.48m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.50m	
		Levels		
East top		42.11m OD		
West top		41.64m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel	0.40m	
114	Cut	Northwest to southeast ditch with a concave base and gently sloping sides, 0.9m wide	0.19m	
115	Deposit	Mid-brown sandy clay with occasional flint gravel	0.19m	
Discussion				
<p>A single ditch was recorded in Trench 37. Its alignment was broadly consistent with the ditches in Trenches 28 and 29 to the southeast of Trench 37. The alignment is notably different to the general north–south/east–west trend of field boundaries evident in the modern landscape, though whilst they may be of greater antiquity, it is possible that the features represent track-side ditches associated with the footpath entrance in the middle of the southern boundary to the site. Alternatively, and just as likely, they could be cultivation features.</p>				
				
<p>Plate 23. Ditch 114 looking northwest</p>				

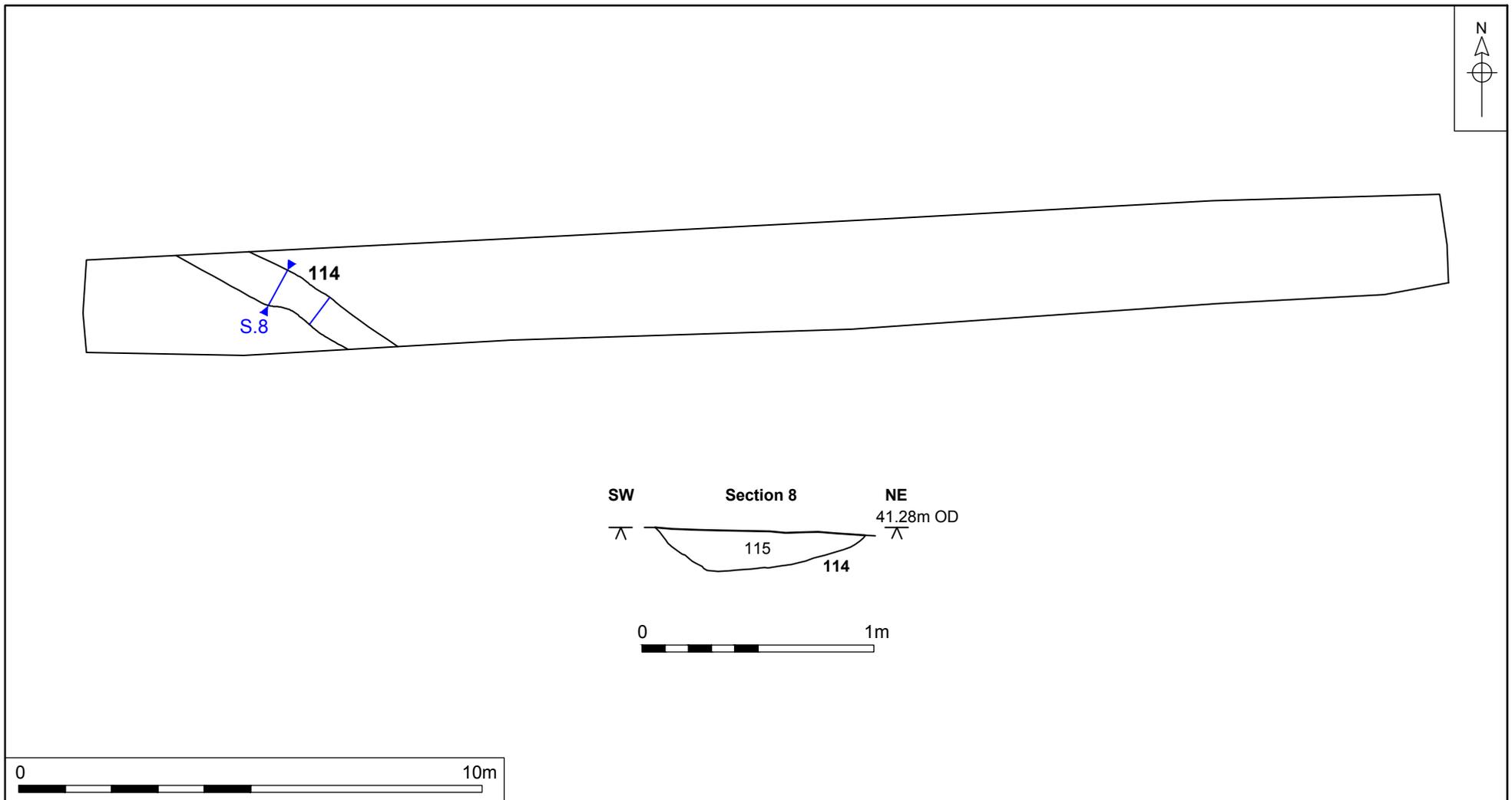


Figure 14. Trench 37, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 38				
		Figure 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	North to south	
		North	608417.36, 238499.38	
		South	608414.82, 238469.78	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.71m	
		Width	1.85m	
		Depth	0.35m	
		Levels		
North top		42.49m OD		
South top		42.84m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	
150	Topsoil	Dark brown clay with occasional flint and chalk gravel.	0.35m	
Discussion				
No archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 38.				

METAL DETECTOR FINDS

- 55 A total of 67 finds was recorded by the metal-detector survey. Almost all (65) were iron, with only two pieces of copper alloy.
- 56 The vast majority of the metalwork was modern or undiagnostic, and much of the material has been discarded (see Appendix 3 for details).
- 57 Of the remaining pieces, there were fifteen nails or possible nails (7, 15, 16, 17, 26, 28, 41, 53, 54, 55, 58, 61, 62, 63), which have been retained. The nails cannot be closely dated as they are a ubiquitous find across multiple periods.
- 58 Notable pieces include a possible Roman or Anglo-Saxon (or possibly even later) buckle 15, which is annular with part of the pin remaining attached to the frame. Circular buckles are recorded as Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval in date, and it is difficult to be more precise in dating the piece.
- 59 Another possible Roman piece is a find which seems to be either a chisel or a punch (4). The piece has a flat rectangular head with a tapering, blunt-ended shaft. This type of object is very similar over many periods, and so the dating is uncertain.
- 60 Other identifiable pieces include post-medieval finds, such as a key (36), a heel iron (10), an incomplete horseshoe (44), and a possible horseshoe nail (57).

TRIAL TRENCH FINDS

- 61 The finds were washed, dried, marked and bagged and were recorded by count and weight. Data was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which forms part of the project archive.
- 62 A discussion of each material type is given below. Appendix 2a comprises a list of all archaeological materials found by the excavations in context number order.

Pottery

Introduction

- 63 The trial-trench evaluation recovered a total of 14 sherds (76g) of moderately fragmented and abraded pottery, comprising sherds of Early Bronze Age Beaker vessels and locally produced Roman coarse ware jars (Table 2).

Date of Pottery	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Early Bronze Age	8	38	-
Roman	6	38	0.10
<i>Total</i>	14	76	0.10

Table 2. Quantification of pottery by period

Methodology

- 64 The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE, with fabrics examined at x20 magnification; in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995) and the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004).

The Prehistoric Pottery

- 65 The prehistoric pottery was entirely manufactured in a bonfire-fired fabric, which fades from an orange exterior to a dark grey interior, with inclusions of common grog and sparse calcined flint (both 0.5-3mm).
- 66 Pit **136** (Trench 13) contained six body sherds (32g) representing three vessels: one with barbed wire ornamentation, one with rusticated (pinched) decoration, and one with bands of closely spaced vertical small arcs, possibly made with a thumbnail or a partial section of thin bone.
- 67 Pit **138** (Trench 13) contained two body sherds (6g) attributable to the same vessel with finger-nail impressed decoration. This range and combination of decorative techniques and fabric types is characteristic of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery in the region, notably at Martlesham (Martin 1976: figs.10-12), and at Sutton Hoo (Longworth and Kinnes 1980: fig.21).

The Roman Pottery

- 68 The Roman pottery is comprised of small sherds of locally produced, generic sandy grey ware tempered with medium quartz sand. It was recovered from ditches **106** (Trench 28) and **128** (Trench 21), with a single oxidized sherd of the same fabric from ditch **126** (Trench 21).
- 69 The sherds in ditch **106** (Trench 28) include the plain everted rim of a jar or bowl, with the remainder being plain body sherds, which collectively can only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Fired Clay

- 70 Pit **116** (Trench 11) contained 26 fragments (417g) of fired clay from a single loom weight. The fabric of the loom weight contains an inconsistent mix of coarse quartz, red ironstone, flint and organic material. The loom weight was baked at a low temperature, and as a consequence of this the remnants of the object are friable and highly fragmented.
- 71 Very limited diagnostic traits remain extant, but larger fragments, some cross-joining, display a straight rounded edge and a circular pre-firing perforation at a 45° angle to the edge, indicating that this was a triangular loom weight. Triangular loom weights were utilised from the Middle–Late Iron Age to the early Roman period on vertical two-beam looms (Major 1982; Crummy *et al.* 2007, 43), but the poor preservation of this example prevents further comparisons.

Flint

- 72 Five flakes (87g) of worked flint were collected. The pieces are not patinated and were recovered from pits **136** and **138** (both from Trench 13).
- 73 The worked flint is entirely comprised of uncorticated debitage flakes, with a distinctive pattern of dorsal scars, which indicate that they were removed from discoidal flake cores. Ventral faces tend to be slightly rippled and terminations are stepped or hinged, suggesting hard-hammer percussion was applied. This core technology was most common in the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, and the association of Early Bronze Age pottery strongly supports a date in the latter.

DISCUSSION

- 74 The evaluation carried out by NPS Archaeology at Days Green, Capel St Mary recorded a low density of features of largely inconsequential nature of prehistoric and potentially Roman date. This is surprising considering the nature of the archaeological evidence in the immediate vicinity.
- 75 Two small pits in Trench 13 on the east side of the site contained pottery and worked flint flakes dating to the Early Bronze Age. The pits are typical of a type of prehistoric feature found commonly in archaeological sites across East Anglia, namely small and isolated groups of pits containing burnt material and domestic items or debris. The function of such pits is uncertain, but could be ceremonial or more mundane.
- 76 The ceramic loom weight fragments recovered from a single pit in trench 11 indicated that this was a triangular form and most likely from the mid to late Iron Age, in which period it tends to be the commonest form (Poole, 1984). Although fragmented forms resembling this shape have occasionally been diagnosed as late Bronze Age, the most commonly recognised form from this particular period is annular or cylindrical. Early Roman loom weights may resemble those of the Iron Age but the later provincial Roman form is more likely to be pyramidal in shape (Wild, 1970).
- 77 The presence of the loom weight, admittedly without any associated Iron Age pottery recovered from the site, would appear to indicate that a settled Iron Age community had existed in the vicinity. Taken in conjunction with the recovered Bronze Age and Roman pottery this may suggest a continuity of occupation in the area.
- 78 Three narrow ditches in Trenches 21 and 28 in the south part of the evaluation site contained Roman pottery, and similar small ditches on comparable alignments were recorded in Trenches 9, 10, 29 and 37. Their alignments are suggestive of track-side ditches associated with the modern footpath entrances on the central southern boundary and the southwest corner of the evaluation site.
- 79 However, the ditches are very small and appear regularly spaced, which may suggest an agricultural or horticultural origin. Perhaps they are furrows, the remains of ridge-and-furrow type arable cultivation. The 'furrows' recorded by the evaluation were c. 3.5–6.0m apart, producing strips or 'selions', which would be far too narrow for medieval or post-medieval selions, which average 9–10 yards (c. 8.2–9.1m) wide (Clark 1960, 91).
- 80 As such, the dating of the 'furrows' is perhaps better understood as being Roman, perhaps Roman cultivation strips were narrower? The lack of any subsoil deposits at the site, however, suggests that if arable agriculture did take place historically within the evaluation area, it was not long-lasting, as intensive arable use and its associated improvement via manuring would lead to the creation of a subsoil layer. On heavy clay soils such as this, ridge-and-furrow running down the slope may be an aid to drainage.
- 81 Although only a small portion of a potential field system located in the field, the closeness of the 'furrows' may indicate intensive agricultural practices, cramming as much crop into the field as possible. Agricultural production appears to have intensified in the later Roman period, much of it sent to the continent. Peter Murphey notes a referral of a Roman writer to the massive grain exports of Britain with East

Anglia, closer to the transport route to the Rhine, perhaps producing more than other counties. (Going and Plouviez, 2000, 21)

- 82 Several sites in Suffolk displaying Roman field systems, some associated with villa sites, may be useful as comparisons to interpret the 'furrows'. These include the Roman field system at Carlton Colville; Beck Row Mildenhall; Cedars Park Stowmarket; Handford Road Ipswich and the villa site at Hitcham.
- 83 Other, sometimes extensive, Roman field systems for comparison can also be found in Norfolk such as the large Iron Age/Roman rural settlement at Watlington; the Roman and Saxon field systems and enclosures at Brandon Road, Thetford and the 2nd and 3rd century farmstead and field system at Manor Farm, Southery.
- 84 The position of the Roman villa (CSM002) to the south suggests that cultivation represented by the ditched strips may have spread into the evaluation area on an improvised basis, in a pattern similar to an early medieval 'infield-outfield' system.
- 85 The evaluation project has assessed the archaeological resource for the area of proposed development and found it very limited in nature. There is a paucity of archaeological remains, which occur at shallow depth (0.35-0.40m below ground level). Other than two prehistoric pits in the east of the site, the few (possibly) Roman features and artefacts identified were concentrated at the southern edge of the development area, that part closest to the location of the known Roman villa (CSM002).
- 86 Recommendations for further archaeological mitigation work (if required, based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
100	Cut	Ditch		Southeast to northwest aligned, 0.55m wide and 0.08m deep	
101	Deposit		100	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel	
102	Cut	Ditch		Southeast to northwest aligned, 0.75m wide and 0.08m deep	
103	Deposit		102	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel	
104	Cut	Ditch		Southeast to northwest aligned terminus, 0.55m wide and 0.12m deep	
105	Deposit		104	Mid orangey brown clay with rare chalk flecks and flint gravel	
106	Cut	Ditch		Southeast to northwest aligned, 0.60m wide and 0.14m deep	
107	Deposit		106	Mid orangey brown clay with rare chalk flecks and flint gravel	Roman
108	Cut	Ditch		Southeast to northwest aligned, 0.60m wide and 0.14m deep	
109	Deposit		108	Mid orangey brown clay with rare chalk flecks and flint gravel	
110	Cut	Ditch		Southeast to northwest aligned, 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep	
111	Deposit		110	Mid orangey brown clay with rare chalk flecks and flint gravel	
112	Cut	Ditch		Southeast to northwest aligned, 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep	
113	Deposit		112	Mid orangey brown clay with rare chalk flecks and flint gravel	
114	Cut	Ditch		Southeast to northwest aligned, 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep	
115	Deposit		114	Mid brown sandy clay with occasional flint gravel	
116	Cut	Pit		Oval with a concave base and steep sides, 0.83m wide and 0.40m deep	
117	Deposit		116	Mid orangey brown clay with occasional flint gravel and evidence of burning	Iron Age - Roman
118	Cut	Ditch		east to west aligned, 0.33m wide and 0.09m deep	
119	Deposit		118	Mid yellowy brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks and flint gravel	
120	Cut	Ditch		East to west aligned, 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep	
121	Deposit		120	Mid yellowy brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks and flint gravel	
122	Cut	Pit		Oval with steep sides. 0.65m wide and 0.29m deep	
123	Deposit		122	Mid yellowish brown clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel	
124	Cut	Posthole		Circular with a flat base and steep sides, 0.35m wide and	

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
				0.19m deep	
125	Deposit		124	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and rare flint	
126	Cut	Ditch		East to west aligned with a concave base and steeper south side. 0.37m wide and 0.10m deep	
127	Deposit		126	Pale greyish brown silty clay with rare flint and chalk gravel and burnt clay	Roman
128	Cut	Ditch		East to west aligned, 0.39m wide and 0.13m deep	
129	Deposit		128	Mid orangey brown silty clay with rare gravel and burnt clay	Roman
130	Cut	Ditch		East to west aligned terminus, 0.29m wide and 0.5m deep	
131	Deposit		130	Mid orangey brown silty clay with rare flint gravel	
132	Cut	Ditch		East to west aligned, 0.50m wide and 0.12m deep	
133	Deposit		132	Mid orangey brown silty clay with rare burnt clay, charcoal flecks and flint gravel	
134	Cut	Pit		Oval, 0.8m long, 0.7m wide and 0.08m deep with a concave base	
135	Deposit		134	Pale greyish brown clay with moderate chalk	
136	Cut	Pit		Circular, 0.41m in circumference, 0.32m deep with a flat base and steep sides	
137	Deposit		136	Dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and rare burnt clay and flint gravel	Early Bronze Age
138	Cut	Pit		Circular, 0.38m in circumference and 0.16m deep with a flat base	
139	Deposit		138	Dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal	Early Bronze Age
140	Cut	Ditch		South-southwest to north-northeast aligned, 0.32m wide and 0.07m deep	
141	Deposit		140	Mid orangey brown clay with rare flint gravel and occasional chalk flecks	
142	Cut	Feature		Oval pit, 0.38m long, 0.35m wide and 0.06m deep with a flat base	
143	Deposit		142	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flint gravel	
144	Cut	Ditch		North to south aligned, 0.08m deep	
145	Deposit		144	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flint gravel	
146	Cut	Pit		Oval pit, 0.50m long, 0.35m wide and 0.07m deep	
147	Deposit		146	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional chalk and flint gravel,	

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
				charcoal flecks and rare burnt clay flecks	
148	Cut	Feature		Circular, 0.34m in diameter and 0.05m deep, with a flat base	
149	Deposit		148	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flint gravel	
150	Deposit			Topsoil across the evaluation site	

Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Bronze Age	Pit	2
Iron Age/Roman	Pit	1
Roman	Ditch	3
Unknown	Pit	6
	Ditch	13

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
107	Pottery	3	21g	Roman	
117	Fired clay	26	417g	Iron Age/Roman	Loom weight fragments
127	Pottery	1	4g	Roman	
129	Pottery	2	13g	Roman	
137	Pottery	6	32g	Early Bronze Age	
137	Worked flint	3	28g	Early Bronze Age	
139	Pottery	2	6g	Early Bronze Age	
139	Worked flint	2	59g	Early Bronze Age	

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Early Bronze Age	Pottery	8
	Worked flint	5
Iron Age/Roman	Fired clay	26
Roman	Pottery	6

Appendix 3: Metal Detector Finds

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Date	Object Type	Description	Discarded Y/N
01					VOID	VOID	
02					VOID	VOID	
03					VOID	VOID	
04	Iron	1	46g	?Roman	Chisel or Punch	flat rectangular headed with tapering rectangular shaft and blunt end	N
05	Iron	1	120g	Modern	Industrial ?machinery fragment	?solid cast triangular point with flat rectangular tabbed projection ending with a C-shaped cut-out	Y
06	Iron	1	33g	Modern	Nut	hexagonal in plan with central hole	Y
07	Iron	2	22g	Unknown	Strip	one rectangular and slightly curving; the other with a tapering end	Y
07	Iron	1	12g	Unknown	Nail		N
08	Copper alloy	1	16g	Post-medieval	Rod	curving circular sectioned fragment	Y
08	Iron	1	1g	Unknown	Fragment	small ?rod like fragment	Y
09	Iron	1	104g	Modern	Fragment	curving flattish fragment	Y
10	Iron	1	23g	Post-medieval	Heel iron	incomplete; missing small part of one web	N
11	Iron	1	268g	Modern	Strip	large heavy fragment; rectangular; flat	Y
12	Iron	1	10g	Modern	Nut	hexagonal in plan with central hole	Y
13	Iron	1	24g	Modern	Fitting	rectangular flat piece with central hole	Y
14	Iron	1	21g	Unknown	Fragment	irregular shaped fragment	Y
15	Iron	1	7g	Unknown	Nail		N
15	Iron	1	1g	?Roman	Buckle	annular ring with ?part of pin on one side	N
16	Iron	1	6g	Unknown	Nail		N
17	Iron	1	2g	Unknown	Nail		N
18	Iron	1	125g	Modern	Fitting	conical cast fitting with hole through centre	Y
19	Iron	1	81g	Modern	Fitting	?possible implement with solid handle with a pointed curled triangular end	Y
20	Iron	1	159g	Modern	Fitting	solid square sectioned rod with another piece projecting at right angles	Y
21	Iron	1	11g	Unknown	Rod	circular sectioned fragment	Y

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Date	Object Type	Description	Discarded Y/N
22	Iron	1	25g	Modern	Bolt		Y
23	Iron	1	92g	Modern	Strip	rectangular piece with slightly raised stub on one side	Y
24	Copper alloy	1	6g	Modern	Fitting	incomplete; two curving strips with a ?boss in the centre, possibly for attachment	Y
25	Iron	1	87g	Modern	Spanner	incomplete	Y
26	Iron	1	12g	Unknown	?Nail	missing the head; tapering pointed shaft	N
27	Iron	1	5g	Unknown	Strip	flattened strip	Y
28	Iron	1	8g	Unknown	Nail		N
29	Iron	1	193g	Modern	?Foot or fitting	semi-circular with flared sides; slightly domed with a square central hole	Y
30	Iron	1	225g	Modern	Industrial ?machinery fragment	hollow cast triangular section	Y
31	Iron	1	13g	Modern	Washer	circular; flat; central hole	Y
32	Iron	1	9g	Unknown	Fragment	irregular flat fragment	Y
33	Iron	1	32g	Unknown	Strip	rectangular strip with raised stub near one end	Y
34	Iron	1	7g	Unknown	Rod	circular sectioned fragment	Y
35	Iron	1	71g	Modern	Strip	rectangular fragment; one side slightly raised	Y
36	Iron	1	42g	Post-medieval	Key	incomplete; missing most of the bow & possibly part of the bit; appears to be solid shank	N
37	Iron	1	27g	Unknown	Fitting	tapering rectangular piece with one hole near the end and an ?incomplete hole at the other end	Y
38	Iron	1	3g	Unknown	Rod	curving rectangular sectioned fragment	Y
39	Iron	1	10g	Unknown	Nail		N
40	Iron	1	341g	Modern	File	large heavy rectangular piece with tapering tang	Y
41	Iron	1	6g	Unknown	Nail		N
41	Iron	1	19g	Unknown	Flat fragment	rectangular flat piece with incomplete roughened edges	Y
41	Iron	1	27g	Modern	?Handle	semi-circular flat object with hole through centre	Y
42	Iron	1	48g	Modern	Fragment	curving flattish fragment	Y

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Date	Object Type	Description	Discarded Y/N
43	Iron	1	324g	Modern	Industrial machinery fragment	large heavy piece consisting of a solid circular rod with a serrated cog around one end	Y
44	Iron	1	97g	Post-medieval	Horseshoe	incomplete; around half remaining; two square nail holes, one is countersunk; end is rounded	N
45	Iron	1	7g	Unknown	Rod	roughly square sectioned rod	Y
46	Iron	1	104g	Modern	Flat object	slightly curved rectangular flat piece	
47	Iron	1	16g	Modern	Flattened strip	coiled and flattened rectangular strip	Y
48	Iron	1	11g	Unknown	Rod	rectangular sectioned piece	Y
49	Iron	1	156g	Modern	Flat object	rectangular solid piece	Y
50	Iron	1	73g	Modern	Strip	rectangular flattened strip	Y
51	Iron	1	91g	Unknown	Bolt		Y
52	Iron	1	476g	Modern	?Hook	heavy cast hooked object; possible means of attachment at solid end	
53	Iron	1	3g	Unknown	Nail		N
54	Iron	1	5g	Unknown	Nail		N
55	Iron	1	11g	Unknown	Nail		N
56	Iron	1	23g	Modern	Fitting	circular with protruding stub on top	Y
57	Iron	1	4g	Unknown	?Horseshoe nail	small nail; rectangular T-shaped head	N
58	Iron	1	4g	Unknown	Nail		N
59	Iron	1	20g	Unknown	Rod	circular shaft; bent at one end	Y
60	Iron	1	76g	Modern	Fragment	curving flattish fragment	Y
61	Iron	1	27g	Unknown	Nail		N
62	Iron	1	19g	Unknown	Nail		
63	Iron	1	13g	Unknown	Nail		N
64	Iron	1	16g	Unknown	Fragment	flat irregular fragment	Y
		67	3,976g				

Appendix 4: Historical Periods

Period	Date From	Date To
Prehistoric	-500,000	42
Early Prehistoric	-500,000	-4,001
Palaeolithic	-500,000	-10,001
Lower Palaeolithic	-500,000	-150,001
Middle Palaeolithic	-150,001	-40,001
Upper Palaeolithic	-40,000	-10,001
Mesolithic	-10,000	-4,001
Early Mesolithic	-10,000	-7,001
Late Mesolithic	-7,000	-4,001
Late Prehistoric	-4,000	42
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,351
Early Neolithic	-4,000	-3,001
Middle Neolithic	-3,500	-2,701
Late Neolithic	-3,000	-2,351
Bronze Age	-2,350	-701
Early Bronze Age	-2,350	-1,501
Beaker	-2,300	-1,700
Middle Bronze Age	-1,600	-1,001
Late Bronze Age	-1,000	-701
Iron Age	-800	42
Early Iron Age	-800	-401
Middle Iron Age	-400	-101
Late Iron Age	-100	42
Roman	42	409
Post Roman	410	1900
Anglo-Saxon	410	1065
Early Anglo-Saxon	410	650
Middle Anglo-Saxon	651	850
Late Anglo-Saxon	851	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1900	2050
World War One	1914	1918
World War Two	1939	1945
Cold War	1945	1992
Unknown	--	--

after English Heritage Periods List, recommended by Forum on Information Standards in Heritage
available at: <http://www.fish-forum.info/inscript.htm>

Appendix 5: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-262180

Project details

Project name	Land at Days Green, Capel St Mary
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Ltd on behalf of their clients Hopkins Homes Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation in support of planning for housing development at land north and west of Capel Community Church, Days Green, Capel St Mary, Suffolk (TM 08515 38525). The total area of proposed development is 55,589m ² . Archaeological investigation was required by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as construction may affect potential important archaeological deposits. The location of a Roman villa is known to the south. A metal-detector survey was undertaken in advance of trial trenching, but the results were insignificant, with few non-ferrous/non-modern pieces collected. The trial trenching provided a 5% sample of the development area and a small number of features of prehistoric or Roman date were recorded. Two small pits in the east of the site contained pottery and flints dating to the Early Bronze Age. They represent a feature-type common in East Anglia, namely small groups of isolated pits of this age containing burnt material. Several small ditches in the south of the site contained Roman pottery, and similar small ditches on similar alignments were recorded in the southeast and west. Their alignments are suggestive of track-side ditches associated with the modern footpath entrances on the central southern boundary and the southwest corner of the site. However, the ditches are very small and appear regularly spaced, which may suggest an agricultural or horticultural origin. The absence of subsoil suggests that if arable agriculture did take place historically within the evaluated area, it was not long-lasting. The dating evidence from the ditches and the position of the Roman villa (CSM002) to the south suggests that Roman cultivation may have extended into the evaluation site.
Project dates	Start: 15-09-2016 End: 21-09-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CSM048 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman

Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLAKE Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CHISEL Roman
Significant Finds	SHOE IRON Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH CAPEL ST MARY Land off Days Road, Capel St Mary
Postcode	IP9 2HZ
Study area	55589 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 608520 238530 51.851506016899 1.78823161325 51 51 05 N 001 47 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.35m Max: 0.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	SCCAS
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	David Adams
Project supervisor	Steve Hickling

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	SCCAS
Physical Contents	"Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	SCCAS
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Days Green, Capel St Mary, Suffolk, IP9 2HZ. Archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Hickling, S.
Other bibliographic details	2016/1329
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Entered by	AC (andrewcrowson@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	21 October 2016

Appendix 6: Archaeological Specification



nps archaeology

01-04-16-2-1329

**Land at Days Road, Capel St Mary,
Suffolk, IP9 2HZ**

**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
and Metal Detector Survey
Written Scheme of Investigation**

Prepared for: Hopkins Homes Ltd

Planning Ref: TBC

SCC Ref: Rachael Abraham, February 2016

September 2016

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
Job Number	01-04-16-2-1329	
Location	Land at Days Road, Capel St Mary, Suffolk, IP9 2HZ	
District	Babergh District Council	
Planning Reference	TBC	
Grid Reference	TM 08562 38534 (c)	
Client	Hopkins Homes Ltd	
Draft	Ben Philip Hobbs	07-09-2016
Review	Andrew Crowson	07-09-2016
<i>Issue 1</i>		
Revised	Ben Philip Hobbs	08-09-2016
<i>Issue 2</i>		
Revised	Andrew Crowson	12-09-2016
<i>Issue 3</i>		

Disclaimer

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Land at Days Road, Capel St Mary, Suffolk, IP9 2HZ

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation and Metal Detector Survey

Written Scheme of Investigation

Introduction

- 1 NPS Archaeology has been appointed by Hopkins Homes Ltd ('the client') to undertake the archaeological investigation of proposed development land at Days Road, Capel St Mary, Suffolk ('the site'). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TM 08562 38534 and the area intended for development extends to c. 4.7ha. The proposed development is for residential housing and associated access and services, and archaeological evaluation works are required to inform the planning application for the development.
- 2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological evaluation, which is required to assess the potential archaeological resource of the site and the likely impacts of development on that resource. The document considers evaluation of the site prior to construction, but recognises the potential for additional requirements for future archaeological works at the site based upon the results of the current investigations. Any archaeological mitigation works required post-planning consent will be subject to a separate WSI.
- 3 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) has indicated that the site is situated in an area of high archaeological potential. Remains of Roman date are of particular relevance to the current investigation. Approximately 240m to the south-southeast of the site, a Roman villa has been identified (CSM 041). To the southeast, 240m distance, fragments of Bronze Age pottery have been recovered along with evidence of a Roman hypocaust and kiln (CSM 002), likely associated with the villa site. To the south of the site, 230m distance, a Roman cremation consisting of four pots have been discovered (CSM 010). Another Roman cremation was uncovered at the site of the medieval church of St Mary, 260m to the south (CSM 013). Approximately 260m to the east of the site, excavations have revealed archaeological evidence for Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and early medieval occupation (CSM 030).
- 4 A geophysical survey of the proposed development site was undertaken by Phase Site Investigations Ltd in April 2016 (SCCAS event number ESF23813/parish code 044; OASIS reference phasesit1-247606). Interpretations of the geophysical data suggest that little archaeology was identified by the survey.
- 5 Groundworks associated with development of the site may have a detrimental impact on any archaeological remains present. In light of this, SCCAS has issued a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation* which sets out minimum standard requirements for archaeological work at the site in advance of construction (ref. Abrahams 18/02/2016). Evaluation of the development area will seek to identify any concentrations of historical artefacts, the character and

depth of any archaeological deposits present, and the impacts of any later land uses. It will provide an indication whether remains are likely to be impacted on by groundworks associated with new construction.

- 6 The recommendation that a programme of archaeological evaluation be carried out in advance of any new development is made in accordance with the principles set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012), to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets that might be present before they are damaged or destroyed.
- 7 The SCCAS *Brief* requires that a metal detector survey and a linear trenched evaluation are required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. A total of 38no. 30m long x 1.80m wide trial trenches arrayed across the development area is to be excavated.
- 8 In order to fulfil the requirements of the SCCAS *Brief*, and to comply with the planning permission conditions set out above, Hopkins Homes Ltd has requested that NPS Archaeology prepare this WSI to detail an appropriate programme of archaeological works to evaluate the site. A plan of the site under consideration and the proposed location of evaluation trenches is provided as Figure 1. The location of the trenches is based upon available space (avoiding known obstructions), position of known below ground services, and readily available information on the historic environment.

Aims

- 9 The *Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation* described by the SCCAS *Brief* are designed to recover, by archaeological evaluation, information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of traces of past human occupation and land use on the site. A determination of the state of preservation of any features, deposits and structures is also required.
- 10 The overall aims of the archaeological work, based on the requirements of the *Brief* may be summarised as:
 - i. *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.*
 - ii. *To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site and the possible impacts of the proposed development on them.*
 - iii. *Ensure that any archaeological features discovered during trial trenching are identified, sampled and recorded and, where it is desirable, recommendations for their preservation in situ are made.*
 - iv. *To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation*
 - v. *To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data are sampled and submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.*
 - vi. *To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
 - vii. *To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation in the form of a formal report which will provide the basis for decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals.*

Method Statement

- 11 The programme of archaeological works presented in this document has been designed to meet the requirements of the SCCAS archaeological *Brief* to evaluate the potential archaeological resource of the site and to assess the impacts of construction that will be necessary for any new development.
- 12 In advance of the evaluation, an NPS Project Officer will consult with Suffolk Historic Environment Record to obtain a monument number and an event number for the work. The monument number will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work. An HER data search will be commissioned from Suffolk Historic Environment Record to obtain details of archaeological and historical records within a 500m radius of the site, which may be pertinent to the evaluation work and subsequent studies. An online OASIS data record (ref: norfolka1-262180) has been initiated prior to the start of fieldwork.
- 13 A four-stage evaluation strategy will be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The stages of this strategy may be summarised as follows.
 - *Metal detector survey.* A targeted non-ferrous metal-detector survey along 10m transects will be undertaken across the development site. This will be laid out using a Leica Geosystem surveying grade GNSS Smart Rover instrument with SmartNet NRTK correction service software. Any finds located will be plotted and information used to assist in targeting the final locations of the trial trenches.
 - *Trial Trenching.* Manual excavation will be employed to investigate the presence, condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological deposits and features occurring within the site. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and sample excavated to determine function, form and relative date. Prior to any fieldwork commencing a Risk Assessment and Method Statement document will be produced.
 - *Post-fieldwork Processes.* The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work. The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be carried out throughout the duration of the fieldwork. The finds will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Suffolk Museums Service.
 - *Report and Archive.* The report will describe the results of the trial trenching with data presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. The report will also incorporate and present the findings of the metal detecting survey. Copies of the reports will be submitted to the client and to SCCAS.
- 14 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in further detail below.

Metal Detector Survey

- 15 The metal detector survey is designed to establish, if possible, any concentrations of archaeological material.
- 16 A dedicated archaeological metal detectorist, Harriet Bryant-Buck, assisted by another experienced archaeologist, Stuart Calow, from NPS Archaeology will survey the development site in 10m linear transects in accordance with the methodology described in the SCCAS archaeological Brief. The transects will be set out using a Garmin eTrex 10 hand-held GPS device and marked on the ground by flags. The reliability of the GPS positioning will be checked at intervals using tape measures.

- 17 Metal finds that are detected will be collected, and location and other information captured on pro-forma recording sheets. All retained finds will be plotted using GPS equipment on-board the metal detectors or a hand-held GPS device. The labelling and recording of finds in the field will allow recovered artefacts to be accurately plotted along the survey transects on the site plan.
- 18 No finds of obviously modern provenance will be retained or recorded.

Evaluation Trenching

- 19 Evaluation trenching will be concerned with establishing the condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological features and deposits present. The SCCAS *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* 2011 ver.1.3 has been consulted online to provide a basis for the methods described in this WSI. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be followed.
- 20 Thirty-eight trenches, each 30m x 1.80m, will be excavated across the development site (Figure 1). These will be arrayed in an approximate grid pattern, modified to avoid site obstructions and to reflect the results of the geophysical and metal-detecting surveys (as necessary).
- 21 The extent of trenches across the site is intended to represent an approximate 4% sample by area. Provision will be made for a contingency of an additional 1% sample (10 trenches) in agreement with SCCAS. Prior to excavation of the trenches, a scale plan proposing location of the trenches based on geophysical survey and metal detecting results will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 22 The trenches will be set out in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by NPS Archaeology and CAT-scanned prior to excavation. The final location of the trenches may be amended on the basis of surface or below ground obstructions and as determined by geophysical survey results, recovered metal-detected artefacts and any Health and Safety considerations identified at the time of the work. Other considerations such as public access may also be a factor.
- 23 Initial excavation will be by mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80m-wide toothless bucket in 100mm spits. Mechanical excavation will be undertaken to the top of any undisturbed archaeological deposits, or the surface of the underlying geological deposits, whichever is the highest. If neither is identified it may be necessary to excavate to a maximum depth of 1.20m below the present ground surface in line with Health and Safety guidance for trenches with unsupported sides. If further depth of excavation is required, the trench sides may need to be locally stepped. The requirement for and the scope of works below 1.20m will be determined in consultation with the client and SCCAS.
- 24 Areas of deep excavation will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing and appropriate warning signs will be displayed where these measures are appropriate. It is understood that the site perimeter will be secured by the client as appropriate.
- 25 Spoil from the trenches will not be removed from site. The trenches will not be backfilled until agreement to do so is given by SCCAS. Consolidation or compaction over and above that possible with a mechanical excavator will not

be attempted. Full surface reinstatement will not be carried out, but all trenches will be left in safe condition.

- 26 The position of trenches will be metal detected in detail prior to opening the trenches by mechanical excavator. Thereafter, exposed surfaces and all archaeological features and deposits will be screened by metal detector and excavated by hand. The metal detector will be utilised to scan excavated spoil and *in situ* horizons with the operator ensuring that it is used in a correct fashion. All artefacts and ecofacts materials will be collected and bagged by unique context number.
- 27 Archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing the NPS Archaeology pro forma recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Plans will be made at a scale of 1:50, with provision for 1:20 and 1:10 drawings. Sections will be recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A photographic record in 35mm monochrome film and digital formats will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristics and relationships. Photographs will be taken to record the progress of the evaluation.
- 28 Detailed strategies for levels of sample excavating buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site. Linear features will be examined by 1.00m-wide sections, discrete features will be half-sectioned and a minimum of 50% excavated. 100% of structural elements including beam slots will be excavated, although a decision may be taken to leave structural remains *in situ* in respect to considerations of any further work and if the evaluation questions can still be answered. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas where complex stratified deposits are encountered. In general, the feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed throughout the evaluation in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 29 All artefacts and ecofacts will be collected and, where possible, related to the context from which they derived. All artefacts will be retrieved unless volume and quantity of particular classes of items justify an on-site sampling policy. In all such eventualities relevant specialists (see *Project Staff*) and SCCAS will be consulted to agree a strategy. All retained materials will be stored in stable conditions until arrangements for their processing and analysis are made.
- 30 Any finds of gold or silver will be removed to safe storage and reported to the local Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer as soon as is reasonably practical, and within a period not exceeding 14 days. The PASFLO will inform the District Coroner's office according to the procedures set out in the 1996 *Treasure Act* (and amendments). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 31 If human remains are identified by the archaeological works they will be left *in situ*. Backfilling of open trenches or features containing human remains that are not to be removed will be carried out manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance. If human remains or burials are identified, which because of their location, vulnerability or other

reasons must be removed, an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857, if appropriate. Treatment of human remains will be in line with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage/The Church of England 2015). Human remains will be screened from public view during the course of the excavation. No human remains will be removed from the site until permission has been granted in writing from all relevant parties.

- 32 Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable sealed and well-dated deposits are identified. Standard 40 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England and/or other consultant environmentalists if appropriate. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow guidance issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) in *Environmental Archaeology* 2nd edition (2011). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

Post-Fieldwork Processes

- 33 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.
- 34 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefacts recovered will be undertaken on completion of the evaluation trenching. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the SCCAS County Store.
- 35 Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefacts materials recovered by the relevant specialists. In general, the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefactual materials recovered:
- *Pottery*. Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit.
 - *Worked flint*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit.
 - *Metal artefacts*. Assessed for dating and significance, catalogued by context unit and where necessary conserved within four weeks of completion of fieldwork, in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
 - *Faunal Remains*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit. Assessed for the potential for further analysis and for sieving for the recovery of smaller bird and fish bones.
 - *Environmental Samples*. Processed and assessed for content and significance.
 - Other categories of artefactual materials will be analysed in a similar fashion.
- 36 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.
- 37 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefacts recovered will be undertaken on completion of the evaluation trenching. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the SCCAS County Store.
- 38 Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefacts materials recovered by the relevant specialists. In general, the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefactual materials recovered:

Report and Archive

- 39 An evaluation report will be prepared that presents the stratigraphic, structural, artefact and environmental evidence and analyses, and a synthesis of the results of the trial trenching. The synthesis will be undertaken in reference to relevant research agendas identified by Medlycott (2011) and what is already known about the archaeology of the immediate area.
- 40 The report will present data in tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, NPS Archaeology will retain copyright in and ownership of all documentation and other materials prepared by NPS Archaeology. NPS Archaeology may publish or jointly publish any description or illustration of the works with the prior consent of the client.
- 41 A draft copy of the report will be presented in digital format to the client and to SCCAS for approval within four weeks of the completion of the evaluation. An advance (interim) report for the purpose of expediting planning applications may be supplied upon request by the client and by agreement with SCCAS. Multiple copies of the approved report will be produced as appropriate and presented to the client and SCCAS in the required formats and number. One copy of the report may be sent to the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England, if considered appropriate. A summary of the report (if positive results are obtained from the evaluation) will be submitted to *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* for the annual round up of archaeological work in the county of Suffolk.
- 42 The online OASIS record initiated prior to the start of the evaluation will be completed when the final report on the works is approved by SCCAS. This will include submission of a pdf version of the final report to the Archaeology Data Service via the OASIS form.
- 43 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and in accordance with the Suffolk County Store requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation set out in *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (SCCAS 2014).
- 44 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced. It will be integrated with SCCAS County Store or nominated Suffolk museum's Project accession number and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowner) will take place after completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to SCCAS County Store. A full list of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.
- 45 If SCCAS County Store are not making new archive accessions and there is no confirmation of when new archives will be accepted, NPS Archaeology reserve the right to make alternative arrangements. From 1 January 2016, NPS Archaeology may charge for storage of prepared archaeological archives.

Timetable and Resources

- 46 The different stages of archaeological work have different time and staff requirements. The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by factors outside of NPS Archaeology's reasonable control. Such circumstances include without limitation: long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological recording methods and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.
- 47 The proposed earliest start date for the archaeological work is one working week upon notification from the client. The timetable for the evaluation is dependent upon the needs and progress of the construction scheme. Currently, it is anticipated that archaeological works may commence in the week of 12 September 2016 and SCCAS will be advised as far in advance of commencement as possible.
- 48 It is estimated that the fieldwork will take up to three working weeks and that the job will be staffed by up to four archaeologists, dependent on and appropriate to the archaeological remains present.
- 49 The financial resources for this work are subject to separate agreement with the client and are not reproduced here.

Project Staff

- 50 A Project Manager will assume overall responsibility for the delivery of the project. The project will be co-ordinated on a day-to-day basis by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Project Officer will act under the direction of the Project Manager in respect of logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The Project Officer will have substantial experience in archaeological excavation and post-excavation analysis and will be an experienced metal detector user.
- 51 Other members of staff involved in the project will be an Archaeological Finds Officer and up to three Site Assistants, at least one of whom will be an experienced metal detector user.
- 52 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be:

Project Management	
Project Manager	David Adams, <i>MCIfA</i>
Project Staff	
Project Officer	Steve Hickling, <i>BA, MA, MCIfA</i>
Finds Officer	Rebecca Sillwood, <i>BA, ACIfA</i>
Site Assistants	Harriet Bryant-Buck, <i>BA, MSc, PCIfA</i> Karl Hanson, <i>BA, MA, PCIfA</i> Stuart Calow, <i>BA</i> others to be determined

- 53 NPS Archaeology reserves the right to change its nominated personnel at any time should project programmes change.
- 54 The analysis and reporting of artefacts and ecofacts will be coordinated by the Finds Officer and will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff, or other nominated specialists drawn from the list below as required. Nominated NPS Archaeology and other specialists and their areas of expertise are:

Specialist	Research Field
Susan Anderson	Anglo-Saxon and later pottery, human skeletal remains, brick and tile, fired clay
Andrew Barnett	Medieval and later numismatic items
Barry Bishop	Worked flint
Esther Cameron	Textiles
Julie Curl	Faunal remains, shell
Richard Darrah	Wood technology
David Dobson	Graphics and illustration
Valerie Fryer	Plant and animal macrofossil remains
Frances Green	Palaeoenvironmental remains, architectural stone
Deborah Harris	Conservation
David King	Window glass and lead

Adrian Marsden	Pre-medieval numismatic items
Quita Mould	Leather
Andrew Newton	Metalworking residues
Andrew Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman pottery
Ian Riddler	Anglo-Saxon metalwork and artefacts
Rebecca Sillwood	Medieval and later metalwork, brick and tile

Quality Standards

- 55 All staff employed or sub-contracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Practice*.
- 56 NPS Archaeology operates under a recognised Quality Management System and is accredited with BS EN ISO 9001:2008.
- 57 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by SCCAS in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006, republished April 2015 by Historic England). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
- i. during evaluation trenching
 - ii. during post-fieldwork processing
 - iii. upon receipt of the evaluation report
- 58 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the work upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with SCCAS County Store.
- 59 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who has the day-to-day responsibility for the successful completion of the project. The Project Officer's performance is monitored by a Project Manager. Overall responsibility for the successful delivery of the project lies with the NPS Archaeology Manager, who has responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

General Conditions

- 60 NPS Archaeology will not commence work until a written order, or signed agreement is received from the client. Where the commission is received through an agent, the agent is deemed to be authorised to act on behalf of the client. NPS Archaeology reserves the right to recover unpaid fees for the service provided from the agent where it is found that this authority is contested by said client.
- 61 A 7.4-hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
- 62 NPS Archaeology shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control. Such circumstances would include all those listed in para. 45.
- 63 NPS Archaeology expects any information concerning the presence of TPOs and/or, protected flora and fauna on the site to be provided by the client prior to the commencement of works and accepts no liability if this information is not disclosed. No excavation will take place within 8.00m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.
- 64 NPS Archaeology will not accept responsibility for any tree surgery, removal of undergrowth, shrubbery or hedges or reinstatement of gardens. NPS Archaeology will endeavour to restrict the levels of disturbance of to a minimum, but wishes to bring to the attention of the client that the works will necessarily alter the appearance of a site.

Access, Health and Safety

- 65 NPS Archaeology expects the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.
- 66 Reasonable access to the site will be granted by NPS Archaeology to SCCAS and representatives of the client who wish to be satisfied, through site inspections, that the archaeological works are being conducted to appropriate professional standards and in accordance with the agreements made.
- 67 In advance of works commencing, NPS Archaeology will prepare and submit a Health and Safety Risk Assessment and Method Statement to the client. All NPS staff will be briefed on the contents of the Risk Assessment and required to read it. Personal protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.
- 68 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).
- 69 The client will provide NPS Archaeology with all information reasonably obtainable on the location of live services including overhead utilities before site works commence.
- 70 Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology expect the client to provide information on the nature, extent and level of any soil contamination present. Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the works, excavation will cease until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and on-site control measures implemented. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures, and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site. In case of contaminated soil, it may be necessary for NPS Archaeology to produce a revised Risk Assessment and/or adapt the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation in consultation with the client and SCCAS.
- 71 Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the area during the excavation, fieldwork will cease and staff will be redeployed until they are lifted. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to on-site disease control measures and for any additional costs incurred to complete the fieldwork after the restrictions have been removed.
- 72 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

Insurance

73 NPS Archaeology's insurance cover is:

Employers Liability	£5,000,000
Public Liability	£50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£5,000,000

74 Full details of NPS Archaeology's insurance cover will be supplied on request.