Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Excavations on Land South of Featherbroom Gardens, Wickham Market, Suffolk

Post-excavation assessment and updated project design report

ASE Project No: 8074
Site Code: WKM037

ASE Report No: 2014294

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

LAND SOUTH OF FEATHERBROOM GARDENS WICKHAM MARKET SUFFOLK

NGR: TM 30300 55390

Planning References: C12/2123

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Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land south of Featherbroom Gardens, Wickham Market, Suffolk between January and February 2014. The fieldwork was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd in advance of residential development.

The earliest remains on this site comprise a possible hearth together with artefacts of worked flint, likely to date to around the mid-late Neolithic or Bronze Age. Although post-depositional damage indicates that the greater part of the flint assemblage is likely to be residual material, present within the fills of later features and soil horizons.

The most significant findings are Late Iron Age to early Roman and comprise a series of cremation burials towards the west of the site accompanied by contemporary activity including pits and enclosures.

The medieval / early post-medieval period is primarily represented by a ditched agricultural field system comprising two boundaries oriented north-north-west to south-south-east.

Late post–medieval / early modern activity on the site is represented by a group of parallel gullies and pits dug in a structural layout at the far east end of the site, close to Chapel Lane. The function of this feature group is uncertain but they may represent a series of First World War practice trenches.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site consists of two areas of open-area excavation and four targeted trenches on the site of a proposed residential development on land south of Featherbroom Gardens, between High Street and Chapel Lane, Wickham Market. The development area is centred at NGR TM 30300 55390 and covers a total area of 3.16 hectares (Figure 1).

1.1.2 An initial stage of archaeological fieldwork comprised a trial trench evaluation (Dyson 2013) undertaken prior to the targeted excavation areas. The areas under archaeological investigation were primarily identified through the archaeological evaluation, which established the presence of significant archaeological remains. Area A was c.0.3ha in size and Area B was c.0.35ha. In addition, four extra evaluation trenches were excavated totalling c.90m².

1.1.3 The land remained under arable cultivation until the final stage of archaeological fieldwork neared its conclusion. At which time preliminary development works commenced in the peripheral areas of the site.

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The development area is bounded to the north by the residential developments of Featherbroom Gardens and Whincroft and beyond Chapel Lane to the east by arable farmland. The southern boundary of the site borders further arable farmland and runs along the boundary between Wickham Market civil parish and that of Petttistree. To the west, beyond High Street, lies Old School Farm, arable fields and Wickam Market cemetery.

1.2.2 The site lies at c. 28m AOD at its northern tip and c. 22.5m in the south-east corner. The area is at the head of a minor valley which in turn overlooks the Deben valley (Figure 1). There is a gradual slope towards the south of the site where a dry valley runs roughly east to west. There is also a slight easterly slope at the western end of the site.

1.2.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates that the geology of the site comprises superficial deposits of sand and gravel of the Lowerstoft Formation overlying sand of the Crag Formation (British Geological Survey © NERC 2014). The archaeological evaluation indicated that colluvial deposits are also present on the site, overlying the surface of the superficial deposits, with archaeological remains both overlying and underlying the colluvium (see Section 4 below).

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 A planning application (C12/2123) was submitted to Suffolk Coastal District Council in 2012 for the residential development of the site to provide 65 dwellings together with car parking, open space, landscaping and new access arrangements. The site is located in an area of some archaeological potential and, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (LPA), the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) had advised the LPA that a programme of archaeological investigation was required to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains.

1.3.2 In accordance with guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012), a trench-based evaluation of the site was undertaken in August 2013 (Dyson 2013). This demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains within the development area.

1.3.3 The evaluation revealed archaeological remains (see 2.5) that were considered significant enough to warrant a programme of further work comprising of a series of targeted excavation areas. Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2014) was commissioned by Hopkins Homes and approved by the SCCAS/CT and archaeological excavations began.

1.4 Circumstances and dates of work

1.4.1 This fieldwork was undertaken by ASE between January and February 2014 and was project managed by Adrian Scruby and directed by Adam Dyson. The post-excavation work is project managed by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

1.4.2 The fieldwork was undertaken in stages. The additional trenching was excavated first, followed by the excavation of Areas A and B. All work was undertaken between the 16th of January and the 14th of February 2014 with ASE staff present throughout.

1.5 Archaeological method

1.5.1 All mechanical excavation was carried out under the supervision of an archaeologist and was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket. Care was taken not to remove seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Real Time Kinematic Global Positioning System (RTK-GPS) planning technology.

1.5.2 In Area A, modern overburden sealed colluvium into which archaeological features were cut. Once this archaeology was dealt with, the colluvium was removed to reveal an earlier archaeological horizon cut into the natural horizon. Colluvium was also detected in the additional trenching, but no archaeology was found to be cutting it, so it was removed at which point archaeological remains were found cutting the natural horizon. In

Area B, no colluvium was recorded and excavation continued to the natural horizon to reveal archaeological remains.

1.5.3 The plan was updated following regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisor. Where necessary, features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

1.5.4 All excavation work was carried out in line with the IfA *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010), the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (IfA 2008) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), published by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO).

1.5.5 After cleaning and planning the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:

- The funerary landscape embodied by the cremation burials in Area A were fully excavated, with pre, mid and post-excavation recording undertaken as appropriate.

- Ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course.

- 50% samples of pits were excavated, with any relationships investigated in the process and fully recorded. In one instance, a large pit/hollow was mechanically excavated following consultation with the SCCAS monitoring officer in order to better establish its extent, date and function.

- The colluvium deposits present on site were largely excavated mechanically. However a baulk of the sediment was maintained against the eastern edge of Area A allowing for closer investigation through with a series of hand dug test pits. A monolith sample of the colluvium was also recovered for post excavation analysis.

1.5.6 All excavated deposits and features were recorded using standard ASE record sheets. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10; and datum levels were taken where appropriate.

1.5.7 A full digital photographic record of features was maintained. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.8 Finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy (ASE 2011). In general, all finds from all sampled features were collected. Where large quantities of 19th-20th century finds were present and the feature was not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage was collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

1.5.9 As required, selected features were scanned with a metal detector for artefact recovery.

1.5.10 *Environmental Sampling Strategy*
Environmental samples were taken from well-stratified deposits that were deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (generally a minimum 40 litres or 50% of context) were taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery.

1.5.11 One hundred percent samples of all clearly cremated deposits were collected in order to ensure the recovery of all cremated bone through wet sieving and flotation. In addition, this strategy would enable the recovery of charcoal and any small artefacts from the deposits.

1.5.12 A monolith sample strategy was employed to facilitate the recovery of pollen and to allow an assessment of the soil micromorphology of the colluvial deposit.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

1.6.2 The report seeks to provisionally place the results from the investigation within the local archaeological and historical setting. It also seeks to quantify and summarise the results and specify their significance and potential, including any capacity they have to address the original research aims, taking into account any new research criteria. It will lay out what further analysis work is required to enable final dissemination of the results, and propose what form this should take.

1.6.3 Following on from the previous trial trench evaluation conducted under a site code of WKM037 (Dyson 2013), work at the site ran as a single excavation phase comprising four additional trenches and two excavation areas. All finds and environmental archives were recorded under the same site code: WKM037.

1.6.4 The results from the evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from the excavation phase.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following background utilises information gathered from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record in addition to readily available historic mapping and reports relating to previous archaeological investigations in the area.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 The site is located in an area that would have been attractive to early settlers, at the head of a minor valley overlooking the Deben Valley. Evidence of early prehistoric activity in the area includes a Mesolithic flint pick found north of Loudham Bridge (c.0.8km south-east of the development area) during the 1970s construction of the Wickham Market by-pass (SCC monument no. 391363).

2.2.2 In 2008 Wickham Market was the site of the discovery of one of the largest hoards of Iron Age gold staters to be found since the mid 19th century, suggesting that a significant settlement or religious centre lies somewhere in the area. The hoard comprised a total of 840 gold staters, almost all of which were of types minted by the Iceni who lived in Norfolk, much of Suffolk and part of Cambridgeshire; they were buried in a wheel thrown jar beside a ditch thought to be contemporary and suggestive of a settlement (Suffolk County Council 2011).

2.2.3 In closer proximity to the development area, Iron Age activity, comprising a ditch and several pits, has been recorded during archaeological evaluation works to the immediate east of Deben Court c.200m north-east of the site (HER no. WKM023; Muldowney 2009) (Figure 1).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 A large Roman hoard dating to the 3rd century, comprising 1587 coins placed in a pot, was discovered in 1984 c.1km north of the site in Border Cot Lane (NGR TM 3013 5639; WKM004). Also, flint artefacts and a Roman fibula brooch were recovered from a field on the north side of Pettistree village, south of the development area (Muldowney 2009 p1). Roman finds such as these suggest a degree of longevity to settlement in the area.

2.3.2 Roman activity in the vicinity of the development area is supported by various finds of Roman date such as coins and jewellery.

2.3.3 The site of a relatively large Romano British settlement has been identified near Lower Hacheston approximately 1.5km north-east of the development area. Excavations were carried out here as part of the Wickham Market by-pass (A12) development in 1973 and 1974, They revealed a settlement consisting of road networks, buildings, burial activity, ovens, pottery kilns, and evidence of iron smithing. The settlement appears to have emerged in the late 1st century, reached its height in the 3rd century and declined during the 4th century (Blagg et al 2004).

2.3.4 In addition, several pottery kilns and various other features and finds of Roman date have also been recorded in the fields to the west of the main Hacheston excavation during smaller development works (Blagg et al 2004).

2.3.5 Approximately 1.7km north-east of the development area, excavations at Gallows Hill (Figure 1) in 1986 revealed around a dozen heavily truncated Roman cremation burials thought to date to between the later 1st and mid 3rd Century (Plouviez 2004).

2.4 Saxon

2.4.1 A Coptic bronze bowl, bone comb and probable iron knife were found in a garden on the east side of High Street in Wickham Market (SCC monument no. 391346). The finds, deposited with Ipswich Museum, were dated to the 7th century AD and are thought to have been from an inhumation burial.

2.4.2 The 1970s Hacheston excavations primarily revealed Roman remains, but also an early Saxon sunken featured building (Blagg et al 2004). Furthermore, in addition to the Roman cremations mentioned above, the 1980s excavations at Gallows Hill to the west of the A12 site also revealed sunken featured buildings beside a probable inhumation burial within a ring-ditch, all dated as early Saxon (Plouviez 2004).

2.5 Post-Medieval

2.5.1 The village contains over forty listed buildings, with examples of both Grade II and II* classifications. Many of the listed houses date from the 16th century (English Heritage National Heritage List for England).

2.5.2 The development area lies outside the historic core of Wickham Market and readily available historic mapping depicts the development area as an agricultural field, largely unchanged since the late 19th Century. The 1883 and 1905 Ordnance Survey maps show the field as extending approximately 50m further to the north, where it borders properties on the outskirts of the village. To the west is a school, the main building of which still survives within 'Old School Farm'. To the north-east, the *Plomesgate Union Workhouse* (now Deben Court) is shown to the immediate rear of the *Independent Chapel*; with a *Burial Ground* shown in the field to the immediate north of the workhouse (all HER no. WKM013). The chapel was built in 1826 and the workhouse in 1836/7 (Heritage Gateway). The 1883 and 1905 maps also show a physical southern boundary along the administrative boundary that defines the southern edge of the site.

2.5.3 By the early 1950s the physical southern boundary has been removed and residential development has established the extant northern boundary. The site's eastern and western boundaries have remained unchanged since the 1883 survey, with no east to west subdivision of the field being shown throughout the period.

2.6 Previous work within the development area

2.6.1 No systematic archaeological work had been undertaken in the development area itself prior to the trial trench evaluation in August 2013.

2.6.2 The evaluation (Dyson 2013) revealed the presence of a low density of below-ground archaeological remains across the site (Figure 1). Prehistoric activity in the form of scattered pitting was noted, while the discovery of a single earlier Roman cremation burial, [15/004], proved significant; although it was not established whether this was an isolated burial, or part of a small family group or cemetery. The presence of the cremation burial indicated that hitherto unknown Roman settlement remains may be located in the near vicinity. Roman pit [12/003] containing pottery, tile and fire-cracked flint also hinted at such occupation activity. Parts of various in-filled ditch features were revealed, of which one tentatively medieval, [2/004] and one post-medieval, [3/005], example were identified. Most, however could not be dated or be traced across the site and no clear alignments or enclosure systems were apparent.

2.6.3 The presence of colluvial deposits was identified, particularly across the southern part of the site, apparently overlying the prehistoric remains. Conversely, the Roman cremation burial appeared to be cut into and therefore appeared to post-date the colluvium, Although the dating and nature of the colluvium was not fully understood (Dyson 2013).

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The general aim of the excavation phase of the investigation was to excavate and record any archaeological remains present within the two excavation areas and four trenches in order to ensure their preservation by record prior to destruction by the proposed development.

3.1.2 The archaeological work also aimed to take account of regional research assessments and objectives, in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 The more specific objectives of the investigation were:

- to further define the nature and date of the prehistoric settlement evidence revealed during the evaluation;
- to determine the origin and nature of the colluvial deposit in relation to the archaeological remains – what could it tell us about landuse and exploitation of the site and the surrounding area in the prehistoric and Roman periods;
- to attempt, using appropriate palaeoenvironmental techniques, to model the landscape and its transformation as brought about by natural events and human action;
- with regard to regional research objectives for the Roman period, to further define the form and date range of the Roman activity on the site, including the nature and status of the settlement and its inhabitants, assessing evidence for wider trading contacts and access to markets (Medlycott 2011. 47);
- with regard to the presence of the cremation burial, to seek to determine whether this was an isolated feature, part of a small "family" group or a much larger cemetery. If other burials are present key research questions with regard to regional research objectives for ritual, religious and burial practices in the Roman period will include whether the group is solely composed of cremations and what the date range of these is, whether inhumations are present and what the date range of these is, and how the burials conform to, or differ from our current understanding of Roman burial practice in the 1st and 2nd century AD and the transition from cremation to inhumation burial (Medlycott 2011. 48);
- to obtain further evidence for the origin, date and use of the various undated ditches found during the evaluation, particularly those that did not appear to form readily identifiable fields or enclosures.

4.0 RESULTS

*Individual contexts, referred to thus [***], have been grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are referred to individually or by their group label (GP **). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual segments and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as pits may be grouped together by common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds referred to thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).*

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships existed. Where neither datable artefacts nor stratigraphic relationships were present features have been phased if an association to datable activity appears likely; otherwise undated features are discussed separately. The excavation revealed a wide range of archaeological remains dating from the early prehistoric up to the modern period.

4.1.2 This report focuses on excavation areas A and B and trenches 31, 32, 33 and 34 and on significant features revealed during the evaluation where relevant. A full account of the evaluation has previously been reported on (Dyson 2013).

4.1.3 The earliest remains comprise a possible hearth and worked flint likely to date to around the mid-late Neolithic or Bronze Age. Post-depositional damage indicates that the greater part of the flint assemblage is likely to be residual material, present within the fills of later features and soil horizons.

4.1.4 The most significant findings are Late Iron Age to early Roman and comprise a series of cremation burials revealed in Area A. The funerary activity is revealed as predating a period of colluviation and is accompanied by contemporary activity including pits and enclosures. The colluviation may have been caused by early Roman woodland/vegetation clearance on higher ground to the north of the site. Interestingly, funerary activity continued after the colluviation and two urned cremation burials were found cut into the colluvium as opposed to being sealed by it. Non-funerary activity of a Roman date was sparse, with only a large pit in the north-east corner of Area B representing evidence of nearby settlement activity.

4.1.5 The medieval / early post-medieval period is primarily represented by a ditched agricultural field system comprising two boundaries oriented north-north-west to south-south-east. The field system is likely to denote an earlier division of the extant field. A lack of contemporary activity within the enclosed areas suggests shallow impact farming.

4.1.6 The late post-medieval / early modern activity on the site is represented by a group of parallel gullies and pits dug in a structural layout at the far-east

end of the site, close to Chapel Lane. The function of the feature group is as yet unclear and remains a topic for further research.

4.1.7 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archive Store in due course. The content of the archive for the excavation phase (ASE project no. 8074) is quantified in Table 1 below.

Type	Description	Quantity	Notes
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	219	
Drawing sheets	A2 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 scale	8	
Photos	Digital images	216	
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	18	
Context register	Context register sheets	6	
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	1	
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	4	3 original, 1 typed
Drawing register	Drawing register sheets	3	
Registered finds register	Registered finds register sheets	1	
Bulk finds	Various materials	7.343 kg	

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

4.2 Natural Deposits

4.2.1 The excavations have revealed a relatively uniform layer of topsoil formed by recent cultivation, which varied in depth between 0.3 and 0.45m. Underlying deposits of colluvium were revealed towards the southern areas of the site where a dry valley ran roughly west to east; the colluvium was recorded at its maximum thickness of 0.66m in the south-east corner of Area A. The underlying natural geology was revealed in all excavation areas and consisted of light orange yellow sand and gravel; with a notable concentration of sand present on the south-east side of Area B.

4.3 Phase 1: Prehistoric (Figures 2, 5 and 8)

Summary

4.3.1 The earliest identifiable phase of activity includes a possible hearth dated tentatively by finds to the Neolithic or early Bronze Age and several features dated by finds to the Late Iron Age and early Roman period. It also however, includes features that did not contain any datable finds as all features sealed by the early Roman colluvium are included within Phase 1. Due to the lack of artefactual evidence, these features can only broadly be dated as prehistoric and their association to other activity remains conjecture.

4.3.2 <u>Phase 1a: Neolithic / early Bronze Age</u>

4.3.2.1 Possible hearth [35] was located beside the south edge of Area B (Figures 5 and 9). It contained two fills, the upper ([37]) was a dark grey seemingly burnt deposit from which a corner fragment of fired clay (5.8.1) and a

number of only slightly abraded worked flint artefacts were recovered. The flint has been tentatively dated as Neolithic/early Bronze Age (5.2.4). The feature's lower fill, [36], was recorded as reddish brown sandy silt but perhaps represents scorched natural sand rather than a fill in its own right.

4.3.2.2 Additional earlier prehistoric remains were also revealed. Artefacts of worked flint dating to the Mesolithic / early Neolithic were recovered during the evaluation and worked flint dating to the mid to late Neolithic or the Bronze Age were recovered during the excavation. Post-depositional damage to the finds indicates that the greater part of this assemblage is likely to be residual material, present within the fills of later features (5.2). During the evaluation a residual Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint blade like fragment was recovered from pit [17/004] (Figure 2) and a blade was recovered from pit [19/006] (Figure 5), the latter feature was dated by pottery found during the excavation as Late Iron Age/ early Roman (5.3.4).

4.3.2.3 The flint artefacts of particular significance recovered during the excavation comprise large quantities of slightly abraded struck flints recovered from the fill of pit [123] (Figure 2). The pit was dated as Late Iron Age/early Roman from pottery finds, meaning the flint can be classed as residual material (5.2.3), although their fresh condition does pinpoint the south-west corner of Area A as an area of localised earlier prehistoric activity. In further support of this, Late Iron Age/ early Roman pit [108] located c.20m west of [123] also contained a residual flint scraper (5.2.4.2).

4.3.2.4 Pit/hearth [35] represents the only Early Bronze Age or earlier in-situ remains, however the residual struck flint, some of which appears not to have moved far since deposition, does suggest prehistoric settlement activity from this period in the area. Moreover, some features which did not contain any datable finds and show no particular association to other groups could also belong to this phase.

4.3.3 <u>Phase 1b: Late Iron Age / early Roman (c.50BC – AD70)</u>

4.3.3.1 A funerary landscape can be identified in Area A of the site. The earliest evidence of this use, prior to the episode of early Roman colluviation, is focused on the south-eastern corner of Area A (Figure 2) and comprises four cremation burials in small pits, two of which featured the cremated human remains being deposited in ceramic urns.

4.3.3.2 Burial pits [121] and [119] were located directly adjacent to each other on the edge of undated pit/depression [195]. They were both cut into natural gravel and both contained the truncated remains of a handmade grog-tempered urn. The relevant context numbers assigned to these burials are as follows: burial cut [119] containing vessel [125] with contents [126] and backfilled with [120]; and burial cut [121] containing vessel [136] with contents [137] and backfilled with [122]. Burial [119] contained the remains of a single individual who died between the age of 8 and 12 years; and burial [121] (Figure 10) contained the remains of single individual who died between the age of 2 and 5 years (5.10.4). The dating is slightly ambiguous as cremations in handmade grog-tempered vessels occur in both the Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/early Roman period. The profile of the vessels appears more typical of the later period but it is hoped

that a date can be confirmed by further analysis (5.3.6). This will involve radiocarbon dating a sample of cremated bone from burial [119] (7.3.10).

4.3.3.3 In addition to the urned burials, cremated remains were also recovered from pits [33] and [185] roughly twenty metres to the east. Small circular pit [185] (fill [186]) contained only 6.4 grams of bone, the analysis of which provided very little information (Table 5). The burial was undated by finds but is thought likely to date to the same period of activity due to its close proximity to the urned burials.

4.3.3.4 Pit [33] was an irregular oval shaped shallow pit, c.0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. Its single fill, [34], was a dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained some cremated remains of a suspected adult (Table 5); but significantly it also contained a Roman nail, the remains of three brooches and a small oval section of worked bone (5.7 and Figure 4). The items of jewellery showed signs of burning so were probably worn by the cremated individual, and they provide a firm date for the burial as no earlier than AD49-65. Of particular significance are registered finds RF<3> and <4>, which together form the incomplete remains of a rare early pelta-shaped plate brooch dating to c. AD43-65 and probably imported from the Continent (5.7.4).

4.3.3.5 Additional cremated human bone was found in the fill of pit [112] and in the south-west terminus of L-shaped enclosure ditch GP4 (seg. [187]) (Figure 2). In both cases the quantities were too small to suggest burials; however its presence does help to tie in the use of these features with the funerary activity identified on the site.

4.3.3.6 Two boundaries across the landscape oriented north-east to south-west were identified as prehistoric or early Roman as they were sealed by the colluvium. They comprise a number of separate gullies, ditches and recut ditches but are only tentatively dated or entirely undated by finds, meaning the stratigraphic phasing and spatial associations provide the only evidence for the period of their use.

4.3.3.7 In the south-east corner of Area B, a boundary was initially formed with ditch GP14, and was later recut to a longer length with ditch GP15. The boundary was investigated with four segments: [60]/[53], [57]/[12], [22/007], and [59]/[9], however, no artefactual dating evidence was recovered. In addition, the investigation of two pits and a possible post hole to the north of the boundary ([31], [22/005] and [29]) and one possible post hole to the south of the boundary ([27]) also resulted in an absence of datable finds. Pit [22/005] is of notable interest as its fill consisted of a large proportion of small burnt flint fragments (Dyson 2013); although the function of the pit remains unknown. There was no evidence of in-situ burning and it did not contain any datable finds.

4.3.3.8 A roughly parallel boundary was revealed towards the north of the site comprising gully GP1 and ditch GP6 (Figures1, 2 and 8). GP1 was identified in trenches 23 ([23/004]) and 31 ([31/003]) and in Area A ([096/129] and [102]). GP6 was investigated in Area A with segments [174], [106] (Figure 11), [140] and [148]; but could not be identified in any of the trenches east of Area A. The gap in the boundary east of segment

[174] being the result of truncation rather than a deliberate opening is suggested as likely due to the shallow depth of [102] and the shallowness of the south western edge of [174]. The only artefactual dating evidence from this boundary was from ditch fill [130] in segment [129] comprising a partial rim sherd of pottery of possible *c*. conquest date (5.3.4). Nevertheless, the concentration of Late Iron Age/early Roman features being almost exclusively restricted to the south of the ditch strongly suggests that its function is as a northern boundary to the area of activity.

4.3.3.9 In addition to the longer boundary ditches, shorter enclosure ditches were also revealed. In Area A, an enclosure appears to have been formed by L-shaped ditch GP4 and north north-west to south south-east ditch GP5 (Figure 2). The single fill of ditch GP5 has been dated as Iron Age from pottery finds (5.3.3.3). But it also shows a clear association to ditch GP4, the south west terminus of which ([187]) contained large sherds of grog-tempered ware dating from close to or even after the Roman conquest (5.3.8). An additional point of interest regarding enclosure ditch GP4 is that four post holes were revealed with a clear association. Two central post holes, [166] and [168], were revealed as being cut through the fill of the ditch at its northern terminus; post hole [182] was located to the immediate east of the ditch beside segment [180]; and post hole [160] was revealed to be cut through the fill of the ditch along the centre line at the ditches right-angled corner. If we consider the ditch fill to be a natural silting then we can assume that posts were a later addition to define the boundary, after the ditch had experienced some use but while it was still well defined in the landscape.

4.3.3.10 Two short parallel gullies, GP2 and GP3 were located to the north-west of the L-shaped enclosure. They were broadly dated by flint tempered pottery finds as late Bronze Age/Iron Age to early Roman (5.3.3.2), but as they appear to represent the clearly enclosed features a tighter Late Iron Age/early Roman date seems likely. Their function, and therefore the function of the enclosed space generally remains unclear.

4.3.3.11 The southern edge of an Iron Age enclosure formed by ditch GP10 was revealed in the north-west corner of Area A (Figures 5 and 14). Segment [84] contained Iron Age pottery and an Iron nail fragment (5.6.3). The enclosure had the beginnings of a squared shape, a maximum depth of 0.43m and shallowed and narrowed to an apparent terminus on its eastern side. As only the southern edge of the enclosure was exposed its function is difficult to determine, although the varied width and depth of the ditch perhaps suggests an agricultural enclosure rather than evidence for a dwelling.

4.3.3.12 The remaining prehistoric features comprise an array of pits, relatively small in size and of uncertain function.

4.3.3.13 Noteworthy examples include elongated shallow depression [100] containing deposit [101] in the north-west corner of Area A (Figure 16). The deposit was dark blackish grey burnt sandy silt with frequent very small fragments of fire-cracked flint. The base of the depression did not show any signs of scorching which suggests the material was deposited here once it was cool. The function of the feature is unclear, although in

regard to the tiny fragments of fire-cracked flint, it bears a resemblance to pit [22/005] in Area B (4.3.3.7).

4.3.3.14 A pair of seemingly associated shallow pits [110] and [112] are also worthy of extra mention. They were located between and to the north of gullies GP2 and GP3 in Area A (Figure 17). Neither pit contained datable pottery, however pit [112] did contain a very small quantity of cremated bone (5.10) which at least links it to the funerary activity on site, even if the quantity of bone is too small to reliably describe the pit as a burial. Pit [112] also contained an unusual find of charred elderberry seeds alongside cereal grains; the seeds in this context suggest the fruit was collected for consumption (7.3.11.3), which is a significant finding.

4.4 Phase 2: early Roman colluviation (Figure 3)

4.4.1 A clearly identifiable colluvium was identified across the lower-lying areas of the site. Using datable finds and stratigraphic observation, it appears that this formed over a short period of time and is likely to represent material that has moved downslope due to local woodland/vegetation clearance making the softer soils unstable and prone to erosion (6.4).

4.4.2 A cremation pit, [15/004], was identified in the evaluation as post-dating the colluvium. As a consequence, during the excavation stage, mechanical excavation in Area A initially stopped at this upper horizon to search for potential archaeological remains at this level. During the subsequent excavation of the colluvium, a baulk was left in-situ against the eastern edge of Area A which enabled a more controlled and detailed investigation by means of five hand-dug test pits aimed at collecting datable finds and environmental samples from the sediment (Section 1, Figures 2 and 3).

4.4.3 The colluvium [2] was present over the majority of Area A (Figure 6) and over the southern two thirds of Area B (Figure 7); together with a distinct lower colluvium [3] recorded only at the lowest points along the southern edges of Areas A and B.

4.4.4 Lower colluvium [3] was identified by a slight variation in colour and composition; it appeared as a reddish brown sandy silt as opposed to the slightly more silty orange brown sandy silt of the upper colluvium [2]. This distinction could only be discerned through the observation of vertical sections. However, post-excavation analysis of monolith sample <15> (test pit 5) suggests that the variation is actually due to differing levels of oxidisation owing to the higher moisture content from the water table, and that the two contexts can actually be considered as representing a single accumulation.

4.4.5 Artefactual evidence within the colluvium was sparse (see 5.3.5), meaning the most reliable method of dating this horizon is from stratigraphic relationships. The deposit was revealed as sealing Late Iron Age/early Roman features such as cremation burial pits [119] and [121] broadly dated as *c*.50BC-AD70, and ditches GP1 and GP4, both broadly dated to around AD43 (4.3.3). The most secure dating evidence for the colluvium comes from pit [033] which contained the remains of three brooches (RFs 1a, 1b, and 3/4) which have been given a date range of AD43-65 (5.7.4).

This feature, located in the south-east corner of Area A was sealed by a significant depth of colluvium, although during excavation, a slightly higher depth was noted, suggesting it may have been cut during the earliest stages of colluviation.

4.4.6 The excavations revealed that the colluvium was cut by Roman cremation burial pits [15/004] and [5] (Figure 6). Burial [5] is early Roman in date with [15/004] possibly being slightly later although due to their proximity a deposition within living memory of each other seems likely (5.3.8). Consequently, an early Roman date for the formation of the colluvium is suggested, with the presence of cremation pit [005] suggesting a relatively rapid formation.

4.5 Phase 3: early Roman / Roman (Figures 6 and 7)

4.5.1 The next phase of activity on the site is the continuation of Roman activity after the deposition of the colluvium. The evidence for is primarily represented by cremation burials [5] and [15/004] in Area A, but also by large pit GP11 in Area B.

4.5.2 Roman cremation burials [5] and [15/004] were located in Area A approximately 4m apart (Figure 6). In both cases the cremated deposits were urned. The burial cuts themselves could not be identified, therefore pit cuts closely surrounding the pottery vessels are assumed. Both burials were located towards the top of colluvium [2] directly below the topsoil and have suffered truncation from ploughing. The relevant context numbers assigned to these burials are as follows: burial cut [5] containing vessel [7] with contents [8] and backfilled with [6]; and burial cut [15/004] containing vessel [15/005] with contents [15/008], ancillary vessel [15/010] with contents [15/009] and all backfilled with [15/011].

4.5.3 Cremation burial [5] appears to be the earlier of the two; it comprised a single urn of early Roman date (5.3.6.2) which contained the remains of a single individual of a middle to older adult age range (5.10.4.2). Cremation burial [15/004] contained two vessels in fully Romanised fabrics, perhaps suggesting a slightly later date of internment (5.3.8). The urn was an unsourced grey ware jar which contained the cremated remains together with an ancillary vessel - namely a white ware jar possibly originating from Colchester (5.3.6.2) (Figure 18). The cremated remains were from a single individual of middle adult age range (5.10.4.2).

4.5.4 No other features associated to these burials were identified as Phase 3, however their location within the enclosure formed by L-shaped ditch GP4 does raise the possibility that this earlier enclosure and associated features were still visible within the landscape at the time of burials, despite the lack of supporting evidence observed during excavation (Figure 6). If the earlier burials to the south-east are confirmed to be Late Iron Age/early Roman then the relatively rapid episode of colluviation only created a short hiatus in the use of the site for burial.

4.5.5 Pit GP11, (Figures 7) was identified during the evaluation and investigated with segment [12/003]. During excavation, it was further investigated with segments [18] and [25]. Its single fill contained fire-cracked flint in addition

to Roman greyware pottery, Roman brick fragments and a piece of tegula or box flue (seg. [12/003], see 5.3.7, 5.11 and Dyson 2013). Segment [18] also contained horse molar fragments (5.9.1). The pit function remains unclear although the finds do suggest Roman settlement somewhere in the vicinity.

4.6 Phase 4: medieval / early post-medieval (Figures 6, 7 and 8)

4.6.1 The fourth phase of activity identified on the site dates to the medieval / early post-medieval periods and is represented by a ditched agricultural field system revealed in a number of excavation areas (GPs 8, 9 and 12), together with a series of intercutting pits revealed in trench 33 ([33/005], [33/008], [33/010] and [33/012]) and by a single pit revealed in Area B ([043]).

4.6.2 The field system consists of two parallel ditched boundaries oriented north-north-west to south-south-east: GP8/GP9 (Area A) and GP12 (Area B). The western boundary comprises two parallel ditches positioned approximately two metres apart. The western of the two ditches (GP8) was investigated with two segments in Area A: [150] and [152] and the eastern (GP9) was investigated with three segments across trenches 2 and 33 and in Area A: [2/003], [33/003] and [154]. Roof tile fragments dating from the 13th to the 16th centuries AD were recovered from segments [2/003] and [154] (5.11). No finds were recovered from the western ditch, although its alignment to GP9 suggests a contemporary phase of activity.

4.6.3 Ditch GP12 forms the other boundary of the field system and was investigated in Area B with four segments: [47], [49], [51], and [94] (Figure 7 for [194]). A late 15th century / early 16th century date is suggested by a fragment of brick recovered from segment [47] (5.11).

4.6.4 The three ditches contained only single fills which are likely to represent natural silting and therefore the dating evidence suggests the period of the ditches use. There is a lack of contemporary evidence on either side of the ditches therefore little can be said about the function of the enclosed spaces beyond the suggestion of shallow impact agricultural activity.

4.6.5 A series of four steep sided intercutting possible quarry pits was revealed along the eastern edge of trench 33 (Figure 8). The various backfills were indistinguishable from each other suggesting a contemporary period of use and disuse. Tile fragments dating from the 13th – 16th century were recovered from segments [33/012], [33/008] and [33/005].

4.6.6 Pit [43] was a shallow circular pit with a single fill, [44]. It contained a post Roman iron nail fragment (5.6.3) but its function remains unclear.

4.7 Phase 5: late post-medieval / early modern (Figure 7)

4.7.1 The late post-medieval / early modern activity on site is restricted to Area B and is represented by the terminus of a ditch investigated with segment [38] and by the vaguely structural group of pits and gullies that forms GP13 (Figure 7).

4.7.2 Ditch terminus [38] was located at the far north of Area B and oriented north east to south west. It was steep sided and measured 0.85m wide by 0.63m deep. It contained a thin primary fill at its base, sealed by backfill [40]. Fill [40] contained 19th – early 20th century glass (5.5.2) along with 13th-16th century ceramic building material likely to be residual.

4.7.3 Located c.28m south-east of ditch [38] was feature group GP13, which consisted of a series of three parallel gullies oriented north east to south west. Between the NE-SW gullies and perpendicular to them were a series of four curvilinear gullies dug at regular intervals. There were also five pits/post holes positioned centrally within the various enclosed spaces. The feature was investigated with four segments across the gullies: [14], [16], [68], and [81]; and with 50% excavation of three of the pits/post holes: [20], [23], and [86]. The gullies were all quite narrow and shallow (c. 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep), with flattish bases and quite steep sides; and the pits were all shallow and shallow sided. The whole group appeared to be backfilled with similar material comprising a dark grey mottled with light brownish yellow silty sand. Taken as a group, the feature appears to date to the mid 19th to mid 20th century. Segment [14] contained a selection of pottery fragments dated to c.1790-1820 (5.4.1) and an iron heel strengthener from a shoe dated to the 19th to early 20th century (5.7.7). Segment [16] contained the base of a mineral water bottle dating to c.1850-1950 (5.5.2).

4.7.4 The function of feature group GP13 remains uncertain, although it has a clearly planned layout and ditch terminus [38] appears to be aligned with the termini of its main gullies; therefore an association is likely, especially given the similarly square ends of [38] and [16]. A possible interpretation for the feature group is that they represent a series of First World War practice trenches, other examples of which are found in Suffolk. A comparable example is a complex of practice trenches dug on Beccles common some 37km north-east of Wickham Market (Suffolk HER no. BCC 059). This example remains visible as cropmarks and shows trenches dug at similar dimensions to GP13 (WW2 defences in Suffolk website).

4.8 Unphased features (Figures 2 and 6)

4.8.1 Due to the early Roman colluvium visibly sealing many of the cut features, it is felt that only one feature cannot be phased; namely [195], a large pit / depression located against the southern edge of Area A.

4.8.2 [195] was investigated with a combination of mechanical excavation and excavation by hand. It measured at least 12.5 by 6.4m with a depth of 0.3m cut into the natural gravel. It had very shallow sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill which was indistinguishable from the colluvium, and therefore its relationship to the colluvium could not be determined. Moreover, no finds were recovered from the fill. If [195] was to be considered as prehistoric then the location of cremation burials [119] and [121] around the edge of the depression might be significant (Figure 2).

5.0 FINDS ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate but significant assemblage of finds was recovered from features ranging from prehistoric to modern periods. The bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 2, while the Registered Finds are listed in Table 4. Finds recovered during the processing of environmental samples are noted in Appendix 3 along with other contents of the residues and charcoal identifications, and the contents of the flots are recorded in Appendix 4. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. Finds were quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context. Packaging and storage policies follow IfA guidelines (Institute for Archaeologists 2008).

5.1.2 The most significant portion of the finds assemblage derived from cremation burials at the site. Pottery remains from five *in situ* cremation burial vessels dated to the Late Iron Age to early Roman period comprised the main part of the ceramic assemblage. Although some non-funerary pottery was present, these fragments were few in number and generally undiagnostic. Metal objects were also found in the cremations including hobnails, structural nails related to biers or coffins, and three copper alloy brooches. The brooches, dated to the mid-1st century AD, include an early example of a pelta-shaped brooch likely to have been imported from mainland Europe.

5.1.3 Many classes of finds were of low significance for the interpretation of the site. A moderate assemblage of struck flint was recovered, dating to the Mid to Late Neolithic or Bronze Age, however these pieces were found in later features and are likely to be residual. A small quantity of fired clay was generally amorphous and undiagnostic, however the assemblage may include fragments of oven or kiln furniture. The animal bone assemblage was also small and very poorly preserved, comprising fragments originating from horse and other mammals. Post-medieval material was also present at the site, in the form of pottery dating to the 15th-17th centuries, and 19th-20th century bottle and window glass.

5.1.4 The environmental samples produced a small to moderate assemblage of poorly-preserved charred plant remains. Grains of wheat and barley were noted, along with evidence of wild foods such as elderberries and blackberries/raspberries. Grass stems and tubers were found in samples taken from cremation burials, along with charcoal assemblages composed mostly of oak, which is typical of Romano-British cremations in the region.

5.2 **Worked Flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 In total, 162 pieces of struck flint (including 57 chips) weighing 1623g and one fragmented flint hammerstone (201g) were recovered through hand collection and from sample residues. A further six fragments of burnt unworked flints weighing 101g were retrieved from four numbered contexts. The majority of the struck flints (84.05% of the total assemblage, n=137) were recovered from archaeological features located underneath a colluvial deposit. Currently, these Phase 1 features are either undated or dated to the Late Iron Age. Colluvium [2] (Phase 2) produced 22 pieces, and 3 pieces came from Roman contexts (Phase 3). The flint assemblage consists principally of unmodified pieces or retouched material which are not closely datable. Nonetheless, it is fairly consistent, and based on technological grounds, a mid-late Neolithic or Bronze Age date seems likely, with the possibility that use of flint continued into the Early Iron Age. The greater part of the assemblage is likely to be residual, present within the fills of later archaeological features as well as soil horizons.

5.2.2 Method

The pieces of struck flint from the evaluation and excavation were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Table 2 summarises the assemblage by phase.

Phase	Flakes	Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets	Chips	Irregular waste	Cores, Core fragments	Retouched forms	Hammerstone	Total	%
1	66	8	45	7	7	3	1	**137**	84.05%
2	10	-	10	-	1	1	-	**22**	13.50%
3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	**3**	1.84%
Undated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**	0.61%
Total	**78**	**8**	**57**	**7**	**8**	**4**	**1**	**163**	100.00 %
%	47.85 %	4.91 %	34.97 %	4.29 %	4.91 %	2.45 %	0.61 %	100.00 %	

Table 2: Summary of the struck flint by period. Fragments of burnt unworked flint are not included

5.2.3 Raw material and condition

The struck flints were manufactured from light to dark grey flint with thin off-white abraded cortex. The material almost certainly derived from gravel sources. Sixteen pieces exhibited incipient traces of light bluish white surface discolouration. Thermal fractures were frequently noted in the assemblage of hand collected flints, a large proportion of which were mistaken for pieces of humanly struck flint. The actual pieces of struck flints displayed moderate to heavy post-depositional edge damage indicating that the artefacts were not in their original place of deposition. The exception is a small assemblage from context [124], the single fill of pit [123]. The flints from this feature, which has been dated from pottery finds as Late Iron Age to early Roman, displayed principally fresh unabraded edges that suggest limited post depositional transportation. In total, 89 pieces were recorded as broken and two pieces of stuck flint were burnt.

5.2.4 Technology and dating

5.2.4.1 A large proportion of the assemblage consists of unretouched pieces of flint débitage. Flakes predominate (see Table 2). These pieces are mostly small and squat. They are mixed hammer removals exhibiting mainly plain and narrow butts. Incipient cones of percussion were present, but platform edge abrasion and linear platform were also occasionally noticed. Eight blades, blade-like flakes and bladelets were also recovered. However, these were unlikely the results of blade-based industry and more the results from accidental knapping. Overall the dominance of flakes suggests a mid-late Neolithic or Bronze Age date for the assemblage (Ford 1987).

5.2.4.2 All the cores have been aimed at the production of flakes. They are principally un-intensively worked and exhibit no platform preparation. A few cores display incipient cones of percussion suggesting miss-hits and loss of control over the raw material. This indicates that they probably belong to a later Neolithic or Bronze Age flintworking tradition. Retouched tools were scarce, consisting of an unclassifiable scraper (context [109] from pit [108]), two miscellaneous retouched pieces (contexts [37] and [169] from pit [35] and post hole [168] respectively) and a notched piece (from colluvium [2]). These were not particularly chronologically distinctive; nonetheless, while the flakes with miscellaneous retouch and the notched pieces are more characteristic of late prehistory, the scraper may be earlier.

5.3 **Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during evaluation and excavation stages of work, totalling 246 sherds, weighing 5.29kg. The vast majority comes from five *in situ* Late Iron Age/early Roman vessels accompanying four cremation burials. The remainder of the pottery (quantified by fabric and phase in Table 3) is mostly broadly contemporary with the cremations although a few sherds are in later prehistoric tempered fabrics which likely pre-date the 1st century AD.

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) on pro forma sheets retained for the archive. The later prehistoric tempered wares were recorded according to site-specific fabric definitions, set out below in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). In the absence of a regional type-series for Suffolk, Late Iron Age and Roman pottery has been recorded using codes from the Essex type-series (Biddulph et al in prep, incorporating form codes from Hawkes & Hull 1947 and Going 1987).

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Phase 1			
FLIN1	6	29	6
GROG (Grog-tempered ware)	10	183	4
QUAR1	3	5	3
RED (Unsourced sandy oxidised ware)	1	1	1
Phase 2			
GROG (Grog-tempered ware)	2	13	2
Phase 3			
GRS (Unsourced sandy grey ware)	1	30	1
Uncertain phasing			
BSW (Unsourced black-surfaced sandy ware)	2	69	1
Total	**25**	**330**	**18**

Table 3: Quantification of non-funerary pottery by fabric and phase

Site-specific fabric definitions:

FLIN1 Sparse to moderate, moderately-sorted flint of c.0.7-2.5mm set within a matrix with moderate quartz of c.0.3-0.5mm

QUAR1 Moderate quartz of c.0.3-5mm (very rare flint of up to 2mm may occur)

5.3.3 Phase 1: Later prehistoric tempered wares

5.3.3.1 A small number of prehistoric tempered wares were recovered from Phase 1 features and deposits, which were all sealed by the Phase 2 colluvium. These are very small and undiagnostic sherds, typically found in stratified groups of only one or two sherds. As a result, they cannot be dated with any degree of certainty and it possible that they represent residual material.

5.3.3.2 Single bodysherds in a medium coarse flint-tempered fabric with a relatively quartz-rich matrix (FLIN1) were recovered from the fills of ditches [142] and [172]. Although these are poorly-dated, sandier fabrics are generally more typical of the latest Bronze Age and Iron Age than of earlier periods. It is also likely that flint-tempering had largely died out by the 1st century AD although it is possible that it persisted into the earlier part of the Late Iron Age. For example, in pit [108], a small flint-tempered sherd was associated with a grog-tempered fabric, which probably dates to after *c.*50BC; however, it is unclear whether the two sherds are directly contemporary.

5.3.3.3 In one feature, pit/ditch [25/005], a sherd in a flint-tempered fabric was associated with a tiny, non-flint-tempered quartz-rich fabric (QUAR1); again, this is likely a broad indicator of a date after *c.*800BC. Small individual bodysherds in similar quartz-rich fabrics were recovered from layer [6/002] and pit/post-hole [176]

5.3.4 Phase 1: Late Iron Age/Early Roman non-funerary pottery

Several of the features below the colluvium produced a few sherds in Late Iron Age/early Roman fabrics. In addition to the grog-tempered sherd already noted from pit [108], some large bodysherds from an evenly-fired grey grog-tempered vessel were noted in ditch [187] and a small grog-tempered sherd was recovered from pit [19/006]. A tiny partial rim sherd in an oxidised sandy ware of possible *c.* conquest date was also recorded in ditch [129]. Although the form of this is rather uncertain it may represent a plain rim vessel similar to Cam. 254.

5.3.5 Phase 2: Pottery from the colluvium

Only two sherds of undiagnostic grog-tempered pottery were recovered from colluvium, [2]. These are not distinguishable from Phase 1 Late Iron Age/early Roman material in terms of date.

5.3.6 Phases 1 and 3: Funerary pottery

5.3.6.1 Two of the funerary features containing pottery vessels were assigned to Phase 1 because they were stratigraphically below the colluvium and two were assigned to Phase 3 because they were cut into it. The stratigraphically earlier burials [119] and [121] each contained the truncated base of a handmade grog-tempered urn, containing the cremated bone. No diagnostic feature sherds were present. The dating of the vessels is slightly ambiguous as cremations in handmade grog-tempered vessels occur in both the Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron

Age/early Roman period. The profile of the vessels, which have relatively narrow bases and wide bodies appears more typical of the later period but it is hoped that dating can be confirmed using radiocarbon dating (8.3.5).

5.3.6.2 Above the colluvium, cremation feature [5] produced an urn in a high-fired wheel-thrown sandy oxidised ware, containing very sparse grog-inclusions. Again, the lower body survived but the rim had been entirely truncated away. Some surviving shoulder sherds demonstrate that the vessel had a cordoned upper body profile perhaps similar to Cam. 218. Two funerary vessels were also recovered from Phase 3 burial [15/004]. In this feature the cremation urn was a truncated unsourced grey ware jar. An accompanying accessory vessel, placed within the urn, is a heavily truncated white ware flagon possibly of Colchester origin.

5.3.6.3 Most of the funerary vessels appear to be containers for human bone likely cremated on pyres some distance away from the burial site. Only one accessory vessel was recorded, the flagon from burial [15/004]. Flagons are a common choice of accessory vessel and may have been used in the pouring of libations. Table wares placed in graves are also probably connected with the idea of providing sustenance for the afterlife (Willis 2004, 9.8; Philpott 1991, 35). Interestingly it has been suggested that the practice of placing accessory vessels within the cremation urn may have been an attempt at physically administering food and drink to the deceased individual (Fitzpatrick 2000, 17).

5.3.7 Phase 3: non-funerary pottery

A single non-funerary feature belonging to Phase 3, pit GP11 (seg. [12/003]) produced a few sherds of Roman pottery in an unsourced grey ware, which cannot be closely dated within the Roman period.

5.3.8 Summary of dating evidence

The prehistoric tempered wares from the site are all small abraded sherds found in very small groups so it remains uncertain whether any of them represent *in situ* material but they may demonstrate some latest Bronze Age or Iron Age activity in the vicinity. If the dating of the stratigraphically earlier burials can be confirmed by radiocarbon dating it would suggest that the Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered wares were in use before and during the deposition of the colluvium, in both funerary and non-funerary features. Although some of these sherds could potentially be as early as *c*.50BC, one of the Phase 1 features, ditch [187], produced large sherds in grog-tempered ware with fairly evenly fired grey surfaces, suggesting a date close to or even after the Roman Conquest. Given that one of the cremation vessels from feature [005], cutting the colluvium, is also clearly of early Roman date, it seems likely that the episode of colluviation was quite short-lived and that the use of the site as a small cremation cemetery soon resumed. The other Phase 3 burial, [15/004], contained two vessels in fully Romanised fabrics, perhaps suggesting a slightly later date of interment than [005]. As both were truncated at or below the mid body, they cannot be conclusively dated based on the pottery alone, although it seems more than likely that [15/004] was deposited within living memory of the other burials.

5.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The archaeological work recovered six pieces of post-Roman pottery, weighing 24g, from two individually numbered contexts.

5.4.2 The earliest sherd was recovered from context [2]. This consists of an 11g bodysherd in a hard-fired fine oxidized earthenware with single drip of clear external glaze. A mid 15th to 16th century date is probable for this sherd.

5.4.3 The other pottery came from context [15] (GP13 seg. [14]) and is of slightly mixed date. There is a single 1g sherd of 17th century tin-glazed earthenware, a 6g sherd of late creamware, a 1g sherd of transfer-printed pearlware and a 5g sherd from a Nottingham/Derby stoneware vessel with rows of moulded bead decoration. Taken together the group was probably deposited between c.1790 and 1820.

5.5 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A small assemblage of nine glass fragments (114g) was recovered from four different contexts. All fragments are of post-medieval date, the majority dating to the 19th century or later.

5.5.2 Included are six wine bottle fragments, five of which, of 19th-century date, were recovered during the evaluation ([3/006]). A sixth fragment, found in ditch [14] (backfill [15]), comprises a flake dating to c.1650-1800, which is probably residual. The same context also contained a heavy duty colourless window pane fragment with one ribbed face, dating after the mid 19th century.

5.5.3 Other glass comprises a pale green cylindrical bottle fragment of 19th- to early 20th-century date from [40] (ditch terminus [38]) as well as an aqua base from a cylindrical mineral water bottle (diam. c.65mm) dating to the mid 19th to mid 20th century found in ditch [16] (fill [17]). The latter has the number 1653 embossed beneath its base.

5.6 Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 An assemblage comprising ninteen metalwork fragments (147g) was recovered from three different contexts. Included are both hand-collected pieces and objects recovered from the environmental residues. Where appropriate to confirm identification, the ironwork has been x-rayed (Wiltshire Conservation Service).

5.6.2 Most were recovered from cremation deposit [34], including 12 structural nails (Manning 1985, type 1B) as well as four hobnails. Some of the former retain adhering charcoal and/or cremated bone, and they, as well as the hobnails form part of the pyre debris. The nails are likely to have derived from funeral biers or coffins. Seven tiny copper-alloy fragments were also recovered from the environmental residues, none measuring more than 2mm across; they are likely to derive from one of the brooches (see 5.7).

5.6.3 Pit [043] (fill [44]) and linear segment [84] (GP10 fill [85]) each contained an iron nail shank fragment as well. The former was post-Roman in date, whereas the latter contained Iron Age pottery.

5.7 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A total of eight finds were assigned registered finds numbers (Table 4). Four objects (RFs <1A>, <1B>, <3> and <4>) displayed active bronze disease at the time of recovery and therefore underwent conservation. A number of objects also required x-ray to aid or confirm identification. All conservation work and X-radiography has been undertaken by the Wiltshire Conservation Service.

5.7.2 Two nails were also registered (RFs <2> and <6>), although these have been discussed along with the bulk metalwork (see 5.6).

Cxt	RF No	OBJECT	MATERIAL	PERIOD	Wt (g)	DATE
34	1A	BROO	COPP	ROM	9	c. AD43-69/80
34	1B	BROO	COPP	ROM	4	c. AD 49-65
34	2	NAIL	IRON	ROM	12	
34	3	BROO	COPP	ROM	4	c. AD43-65
34	4	BROO	COPP	ROM	<1	c. AD43-65
15	5	SHOE	IRON	PMED	51	19th- mid 20th century
44	6	NAIL	IRON	?ROM	10	
34	7	UNK	COPP	ROM	<1	
34	8	RING/BEAD	BONE	ROM	<1	

Table 4: Summary of the registered finds

5.7.3 The majority of registered finds were recovered from unurned cremation deposit [34] from pit [33]. Included are three different brooches. It is likely that brooches RF <1A> and <1B> were worn as a pair, whereas brooch RF <3>/<4> could have been placed in the grave separately, perhaps attached to a cloak (e.g. Crummy et. al. 2007, 176). Its poor condition however suggests it was put on the pyre as well.

5.7.4 RF <1A> comprises a sawfish brooch broken into two pieces (non-conjoining) with lozenge cells which contain traces of red enamel. The crest is animal-shaped, probably representing a dog. The brooch is a Hull type T145A, known mostly from western sites such as Somerset and Wroxeter, and dates to c. AD43-69/80 (Bayley and Butcher, 2004, 165).

5.7.5 Brooch RF <1B>, which is also fragmentary, is a Colchester derivative, possibly T94B, which dates to c. AD49-65.

5.7.6 Of particular interest is brooch RF <3>, of which RF <4> forms the now dislodged central rivet. It comprises an early pelta-shaped plate brooch with dotted line decoration. It is incomplete, missing its pin and part of the outline. The brooch (T235, Bayley and Butcher 2004, 155) dates to c. AD43-65 and was probably imported from the Continent. A close likeness can be found in Hattat (1989, fig 202, no 511, 343) and an almost exact

match but more complete has been discovered by metal detector at Mildenhall in Suffolk (Brown 2010).

5.7.5 Copper-alloy fragment RF <7> may have derived from one of the bow brooches, however, it is too small to be diagnostic.

5.7.8 Finally, RF <8> comprises a thin oval section of bone with central perforation. The object measures 5 by 5.5mm and is 0.5mm thick. The edges of the central perforation are stained with copper-alloy. Very similar objects were found at Haslers Lane in Great Dunmow, Essex (Raemen 2014). They may represent bead spacers, or beads in themselves. Another possibility is that they were decorative mounts, perhaps riveted onto funerary furniture or a box. The example from Wickham Market is burnt, suggesting it formed part of the pyre debris.

5.7.9 The only other registered find was RF <5> recovered from linear segment [14] (GP13 fill [15]). It comprises an iron heel strengthener from a shoe. The object is of 19th to early 20th century date.

5.8 Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 Eight pieces of fired clay (57g) were recovered from two different contexts (fill [37] from pit [35] and fill [124] from pit [123]). All clay is amorphous, apart from a corner fragment from [37] which has one rounded face and may represent an oven or kiln furniture fragment, although identification is tentative.

5.8.2 Fabrics were established with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. Two different fabrics were encountered, both of which are silty, and one with a lumpy texture and moderate chalk inclusions, some of which are burnt out, up to 3mm.

5.9 Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.9.1 A small animal bone assemblage containing approximately twenty five fragments was recovered from three contexts including [19] (pit GP11, seg. [18]), [188] (ditch GP4, seg. [187]) and [33/013] (pit [33/012]). The assemblage has been hand-collected and is in a very poor condition.

5.9.2 Context [19] contained molar and pre-molar enamel fragments deriving from horse; and contexts [188] and [33/013] contained small fragments of heavily eroded, unidentifiable mammal bone.

5.10 Cremated Human Remains by Elissa Menzel

5.10.1 Introduction

A total of 2060.5g of burnt bone was recovered from ten contexts originating from four urned cremation burials: [15/008], [5], [119] and [121] (contexts [15/004], [8], [120], [126] and [137]); three pit deposits: [34], [113], and [186] (pits [33], [112] and [185] respectively); ditch fill [188] (seg. [187]); and colluvium [2] (bulk sample <18>, test pit 5).

5.10.2 Methods

Recording and analysis of the bone followed the procedures outlined by McKinley (2004). The colour of the bone was described with reference to Holden et al (1995 a and b) and McKinley (2004). Age estimations were based on epiphyseal fusion and dental development (Schuer and Black 2000). Fragmentation of cremated bone can make age estimation difficult thus age estimates were separated into four categories: infant, subadult, adult, and older adult. The estimation of sex was assessed according to sexually dimorphic traits (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). All bone samples were processed as bulk environmental samples and presented in greater than 8mm, greater 4mm, and greater than 2mm fractions. The less than 2mm fraction was scanned by eye for identifiable material and discarded. Cremation vessels were hand excavated in spits measuring 20-40mm. Large fragments of bone were hand collected and each spit was bagged separately and processed as a bulk sample.

5.10.3 Results

5.10.3.1 The results of analysis are tabulated below (Table 5). Further details are housed in the archive.

5.10.3.2 Discounting the bone from deposits [2], [113], and [188] as they weighed less than one gram, the weight of bone in each feature varies significantly from 6.4 ([186]) to 822.6 grams ([8]). All four cremation urns, [15/005] (burial pit [15/004]), [007] (burial pit [005]), [125] (burial pit [119]), and [136] (burial pit [121]) were truncated, with the top one-third of the vessels missing. Bone from vessel [125] was also recovered from the surrounding backfill ([120]). Although vessel [136] was truncated, the damage did not affect the cremated bone within, as bone was only found in spits 4-6, sealed by spits 1-3. Deposit [34], the fill of a pit, was also minimally truncated, with registered finds <1a>, <1b>, <2>, <3> and <4> found on the surface of the feature. The largest cremated bone assemblage ([8]) contained 822.6 grams of bone, slightly less than is estimated from an adult cremation, which is expected to consist of between 1001.5 and 2422.5 grams (McKinley 1993.) Considering the extent of truncation of the vessel this cremation may have originally contained an amount of bone within the expected range.

5.10.3.3 Although the bone from all features was fairly fragmentary it was generally well preserved with significant amounts of spongy bone recovered, likely due to the protective nature of cremation urns and the preservation of the pit features under layers of colluvium.

5.10.3.4 Only the four urned burials contained bone fragments with dimensions greater than 30mm, with a maximum fragment size of 63.14mm ([8]).

5.10.3.5 Deposits [2], [113], and [188] are not included in further discussions due to the limited amount of bone present.

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element					*% of whole assemblage*	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
15/008	2-4					47.4	*9.2*	513	Mid-Adult
	5-8		8.2	27	16.7	68.7	*23.5*		
	9-20		27	60.9	32.2	16.5	*26.6*		
	21-30		9.6	31.1	46.3		*17*		
	>30		9.8	9.7	101.9		*23.7*		
% of identifiable material			*14.4*	*33.8*	*51.8*				

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					*% of whole assemblage*	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
8	2-4	<1	<1			142.7	*17.3*	822.6	Mid-Older Adult
	5-8	16.6	9.5	22	12.9	264.9	*39.6*		
	9-20	35.2	21.4	46.9	36.4	45.2	*22.5*		
	21-30	23.4	11	25.7	50.9		*13.5*		
	>30	2.3	4.5	16.9	34.2		*7.1*		
% of identifiable material		*21.0*	*12.5*	*30.2*	*36.3*				

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					*% of whole assemblage*	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
34	2-4	<1				21.7	*27.3*	79.6	?Adult
	5-8	6	5.6	2.9		33	*59.7*		
	9-20	4	3.3	1.5		<1	*11.1*		
	21-30	<1	1.6				*2.0*		
	>30								
% of identifiable material		*40.2*	*42.1*	*17.7*					

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					*% of whole assemblage*	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
120	2-4					5.2	*49.1*	10.6	?Subadult
	5-8	2	<1	<1	2		*37.7*		
	9-20	1.4				<1	*13.2*		
	21-30								
	>30								
% of identifiable material		*63.0*			*37.0*				

Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					*% of whole assemblage*	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
126	2-4	1				91.2	*17.9*	513.2	Juvenile (8-12)
	5-8	13.9	12.5	11.8	9	135.8	*35.7*		
	9-20	41.5	5.8	5.6	1	15.9	*13.6*		
	21-30	21.7	3.7	20.9	12.5	19.2	*15.2*		
	>30	15.3		36	38.9		*17.6*		
% of identifiable material		*37.2*	*8.8*	*29.6*	*24.4*				
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					*% of whole assemblage*	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
137	2-4	1.7				36.6	*33.3*	115.1	Infant (2-5)
	5-8	12.9	6.1			26.4	*39.4*		
	9-20	11.5				1.1	*10.9*		
	21-30	12.1				1.2	*11.6*		
	>30	5.5					*4.8*		
% of identifiable material		*87.8*	*12.2*						
Context Number	Fragment size (mm)	Weight per skeletal element (grams)					*% of whole assemblage*	Total (grams)	Age
		Skull	Axial	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Unident			
186	2-4					2.4	*37.5*	6.4	n/a
	5-8					1.9	*29.7*		
	9-20	1				1.1	*32.8*		
	21-30			<1					
	>30								
% of identifiable material		*100*							

Table 5: Quantifications of cremated bone

5.10.4 Demographic and pathological data

5.10.4.1 The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was assessed by the observation of repeated skeletal elements and osteological inconsistencies. Deposits [126] and [120] are the fill and backfill of a single cremation vessel ([125] in burial pit [119]) and the resulting bone likely belongs to a single individual. Therefore the bone recovered from the main six burial contexts can be attributed to six individuals buried in pits [15/004], [5], [033], [119], [121], and [185].

5.10.4.2 Age estimation was possible for six of the deposits within the assemblage, namely one middle-to-older aged adult, one mid-adult, one probable adult, two subadults, and one probable subadult. The middle-to-older adult age ([008]) was evidenced by indicators of degenerative joint disease in the spinal column and a long bone joint and evidence of some cranial suture closure. The age of one of the subadults ([126]) could be further identified as between 8 and 12 years of age based on the dental development of ten

tooth fragments, unfused long bone fragments, and the general small and gracile nature of the bones. Age estimation for the second subadult remains ([137]) could be identified as between 2 and 5 years of age and was based on dental development and largely intact fragments of skull, ribs, and identifiable vertebral segments. Middle adult age for one individual ([15/008]) was assessed on the presence of the left auricular surface of the ilium. The use of age categories rather than discrete age ranges can create an overlap in age estimation, limiting demographic data.

5.10.4.3 The bone present did not contain any sexually dimorphic fragments and the only visible pathological lesions were the evidence of osteoarthritic degeneration found in cremation [8].

5.10.5 Pyre technology and burial ritual

5.10.5.1 The majority of bone fragments were white in colour, with cremation [008] containing fragments with some bluish colouring. This colouring is indicative of an efficient cremation process and largely even oxidation, with pyre temperatures reaching a minimum of 600°C (Holden et al 1995a and b.)

5.10.5.2 The skull was the most abundantly represented area and was identified in six of the deposits. Excluding the bone from [186] as the skull was the only identifiable area; the skull made up between 21 and 87.8% of the assemblages. The distinctive nature of the cranial tables and meningeal impressions enables identification of cranial fragments at even the 2mm size, explaining the bias to this area. The least represented elements were from the axial skeleton, identified in 85% (6) of the deposits and forming between 8.8 and 42.1% of the identified assemblages. Smaller elements of the skeleton, for example tooth roots and crowns ([8], [34], [126], [137]) and bones of the hands and feet ([8], [126]) were frequently found suggesting that the burial rite may have preferred en-masse collection rather than a hand-picked selection process (McKinley 2006.)

5.10.5.3 Urned cremations [15/008], [8], [126], and [137] were all hand excavated in spits in order to analyse the distribution of bone throughout the depth of the vessel. The only notable trend in the distribution was that the lower spits contained greater proportions of skull fragments than the higher spits. This would suggest that when filling a vessel the remains of the skull were placed in first, followed by the other elements of the body. This theory must, however, take into consideration the likelihood that the vessel would have been moved during the processes of burial and excavation and that the contents may have shifted.

5.10.5.4 Cremation [34] (pit [33]) contained a small amount of animal bone, and fragments of animal teeth were found in context [120], the backfill of burial pit [119].

5.11 **Ceramic Building Material** by Susan Pringle

5.11.1 Introduction

5.11.1.1 Thirty-three fragments of ceramic building materials weighing 3.512 kg came from sixteen contexts (including unphased contexts [33/006] and [33/009]). The assemblage was generally abraded, but brick and tile of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date was identified.

5.11.1.2 Brick and tile fabrics:

Fabric	Description
R1	Orange matrix with common fine black and white and sparse coarse quartz inclusions
R2	Orange matrix with common medium quartz and sparse coarse quartz, poorly sorted
R3	Orange matrix with common fine quartz and red and black ?iron-rich inclusions
R4	Orange fabric, common fine and sparse medium quartz; sparse coarse inclusions of paler siltstone and red iron-rich material.
T1	Dark orange fabric, very fine background quartz, fine white calcareous and black ?iron oxide speckle, moderate sparse coarse quartz and red iron-rich inclusions.
T2	Orange sandy matrix with abundant medium quartz
T3	Orange matrix with common medium and moderate fine quartz
T4	Abundant fine to medium quartz in poorly mixed matrix;, sparse medium to coarse quartz and very coarse flint and red iron-rich inclusions
B1	Orange sandy matrix with abundant medium to coarse quartz
B2	Orange fabric, abundant fine to medium quartz. Near MoL fabric 3046

Table 6: CBM fabrics

5.11.2 Methodology

5.11.2.1 All the ceramic building material has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count, recorded on a standard recording form and entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. Almost all the material has been retained.

5.11.3 Results

5.11.3.1 Phase 2: Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Areas A & B [2]: This layer of colluvium contained three fragments of medieval roof tile, probably peg tile, an early post-medieval brick and an undated crumb, weighing 3 grams, of soft brick or sandy daub. The brick and tile was probably intrusive.

5.11.3.2 Phase 3: Roman

Area B [26]: The fill of pit [25] contained a fragmentary imbrex (fabric R4).

EVAL [12/004]: The fill of pit [12/003] contained four Roman bricks and a thinner fragment of flat tile, either tegula or box flue (fabric R3). One brick was 48 mm thick (fabric R1), the others were 33 mm, 35 mm and 37mm thick (fabric R2).

5.11.3.3 Phase 4: Medieval/post-medieval

Area A [155]: The fill of ditch segment [154] contained two fragments of medieval roof tile, probably peg tile (fabrics T1 and T4).

Area B [48]: From the fill of ditch [47] came a reduced half-brick 109 mm wide by 51 mm thick (fabric B2). Date range probably early post-medieval – c. 1400/1450-1550. From [95], fill of ditch [94], came a small fragment of late medieval or early post-medieval roof tile, probably peg tile, in fabric T1.

EVAL [2/005], [3/006], [8/002]: Each context contained a single fragment of medieval or early post-medieval roof tile, all in different fabrics (fabrics T1, T2, and T3). [3/006], the fill of ditch [3/005], also contained an undated brick. [18/005] contained four roof tile fragments in fabrics T2 and T4.

T33 [33/013]: the fill of pit [33/012] contained two small peg tile fragments (fabrics T2 and T4).

5.11.3.4 Phase 5: Modern (?)

Area B [15], [40], [69], [83]: These ditch fills contained five small fragments of abraded tile, the average weight of which was 7 grams. None of these can be identified or dated with any degree of certainty and all were probably residual from Roman or medieval/early post-medieval activity.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

By Dawn Elise Mooney, Lucy Allott and Kristina Krawiec

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During evaluation and excavation work at the site, a total of thirty two bulk soil samples were taken to recover environmental remains such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca, and to assist finds recovery. Samples <1> and <2> were reported on as part of the evaluation work at the site (Mooney 2013), and have been referred to here in order to assess the potential for further work on the archaeobotanical assemblages from the site as a whole. The results of samples examined during evaluation work are included in the appendices of this report. Samples were taken at the site from a variety of features including prehistoric pits, ditches and cremations sealed by late Iron Age or early Roman colluvium, the colluvial deposits themselves, and later roman pits and cremations cut into the colluvium. This report assesses the significance of the archaeobotanical remains recovered in terms of contributing to discussions of diet, economy, environment, agriculture, fuel use and funerary practices at the site, and presents recommendations for further work on the assemblages. All other environmental remains and finds arising from samples have been incorporated into the relevant specialist reports.

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 The samples were processed by flotation. Flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively, and air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are reported on in the relevant sections of this volume. The dry flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 4). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charred wood remains were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 3.

6.3 Results

6.3.1 *Phase 1: Prehistoric and Early Roman features sealed by colluvium*

6.3.1.1 Pit feature [112] (<7>, fill [113]) contained a large assemblage in which charred elder seeds were numerous, occurring together with moderate assemblages of barley and wheat caryopses. One of the barley grains was clearly sprouted and several others were missing their proximal ends. Charred macro plant remains were however scarce in the majority of samples grouped within Phase 1 and preservation was poor. Small assemblages of cereal caryopses, wild/weed seeds and poorly preserved cereal chaff were evident in features [22/005], [89], [100], [110], [123] and [187]. Taxa noted include wheat, barley, knotgrass/dock, goosefoot, elder, cleavers and bramble/raspberry. Identifiable remains were also infrequent in cremation features [119], [121] and [185]. Their assemblages comprise only occasional small legumes, grass seed and stem fragments and a possible tuber fragment. A small assemblage of charred macro plant remains was present in sample <13> [34], cremation burial [33]. These comprised grass stem fragments, two tubers comparable to onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherium elatius* var. *bulbosum*) and possible clover (*Trifolium* sp.) seed.

6.3.1.2 Most samples from this period contained only small quantities of charcoal; however moderate assemblages were recovered from pits [100], [110] and [112], and cremation [121]. All the fragments examined from these assemblages were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.). A larger charcoal assemblage was recovered from pit [22/005], <1>. This was also dominated by oak, however ivy (*Hedera helix*) was also present, along with wood of the Maloideae family which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.). A moderate assemblage was also recovered from sample <13>, taken from cremation burial [33]. The charcoal fragments examined from this sample were mostly identified as oak, however wood of the Maloideae subfamily, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.), was also noted.

6.3.2 *Phase 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman Colluvium*

6.3.2.1 Bulk samples <16-19> were taken at intervals alongside monolith sample <15> through colluvium contexts [2] and [3] in test pit 5 (see 6.4). With the exception of a single indeterminate charred object in the uppermost sample, macro plant remains were absent in samples dating to this phase of landuse (Appendix 4). Only very small quantities of charcoal were recovered from the colluvial deposits at the site, mostly comprising fragments <4mm.

6.3.2.2 The charred plant remains recovered from sample <2>, taken from undated colluvial deposit [26/003], were limited to small number of cleavers and grass (Poaceae indet.) seeds, and a small quantity of charcoal.

6.3.3 *Phase 3: Roman*

6.3.3.1 Samples <20-23> [8] from cremation burial [5] produced no charred macro plant remains and sample <33> [19] from pit [18] contained a single unidentifiable fragment.

6.3.3.2 Charred wood remains were rare in samples taken from Phase 3 deposits and no identification work was undertaken.

6.4 Monolith sample by Kristina Krawiec

6.4.1 Introduction and methodology

A single monolith sample <15>was taken through colluvium deposits [2] and [3] to assist with further defining its formation. The sample was taken from the west facing section of test pit 5. The sample's micromorphology and its potential for microfossil preservation was assessed by ASE's paleo-environmental archaeologist.

6.4.2 Results

6.4.2.1 The lower colluvium, [3] is very sandy becoming more silty towards the top of the profile, [2]. There are frequent rounded and sub-angular flints at the base and top of the profile. The colluvium as a whole is less oxidised with depth probably due to the increase in moisture from the water table. The deposits were homogenous in structure with no visible buried soil horizons.

6.4.2.2 The monolith sample presents no potential for microfossil preservation because the sediment is very coarse and dry.

7.0 OVERVIEW & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

7.1 Discussion of results by period

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

7.1.1 Possible hearth [35] in area B (Figure 5) provides the most compelling evidence for a cut feature in use during this period (4.3.2). Its main fill contained a fragment of fired clay and only slightly abraded struck flint tentatively dated as Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

7.1.2 In addition, some features which did not contain any datable finds and those which contained only struck or burnt flint could also belong to this phase, this is especially true for those features which show no particular association to other groups. The post depositional damage identified on the majority of the struck flint suggests the material is residual, but given the vast passage of time between the Neolithic and the Late Iron Age, this observation does not dismiss the possibility of some features predating the Late Iron Age activity.

7.1.3 Nevertheless, the more ambiguous features have been placed within the Late Iron Age/early Roman phase within this assessment as it is currently the earliest identified period of land use with reliable dating evidence to support it. It is quite possible that that the only evidence for occupation at this site during earlier periods is derived from residual artefacts only.

Late Iron Age/Roman

7.1.4 The most significant remains revealed within the excavated areas date from this period and comprise six cremation burials, four of which were urned, together with scattered pits and various ditches, one of which forms an L-shaped boundary around an enclosure.

7.1.5 Of key importance for the purpose of phasing the features was the relatively rapid episode of colluviation which occurred during the early Roman period across the majority of the excavated areas. The sediment ([2]) probably moved downslope due to local woodland/vegetation clearance (4.4). Most of the features were in use prior to this event, with two early Roman cremation burials being the only features observed as being cut through the layer of sealing colluvium prior to the medieval/early post medieval field system.

7.1.6 The site was being used for burial from at least the middle of the 1st century AD; evidence for which is provided by the closely datable brooches from burial [33] (5.7 and Figure 4). The two urned cremation burials approximately 20m west of [33], [119] and [121] contained vessels with a profile that suggests a Late Iron Age/early Roman date yet a fabric and construction method that may suggest a much earlier Middle Bronze Age date (5.3). This ambiguity should be resolved during future work (7.3.10). An early Roman date would correspond better with the other evidence on the site, although a Middle Bronze Age date would certainly provide a more complex and intriguing narrative.

7.1.7 Remains likely to be contemporary with the Late Iron Age/early Roman burials comprise a series of pits and enclosures whose functions are

unclear. Identifiable structural remains were not evident. Although the L-shaped enclosure ditch GP4 (Area A) appears to have been disused and sealed by the colluvium, the later cremation burials [15/004] and [5] are so positioned as to suggest the enclosure may have still been visible in the landscape at this time (Figure 6).

7.1.8 These later urned cremation burials, datable as early Roman, are evidence for the episode of colluviation only causing a short hiatus in the use of the site for burial. Burial [15/004] is of particular interest as it included an ancillary vessel placed within the main urn (4.5.3).

7.1.9 East of the cremations in excavation area B, large pit GP11 (4.5.5 and Figure 7) produced the most compelling evidence for nearby Roman settlement. Its fill contained Roman greyware pottery, Roman brick fragments, a piece of tegula or box flue and horse molar fragments.

7.1.10 Early Roman settlement in the vicinity of the development area would correspond well with the existing evidence of Roman occupation in the area (2.3). Of particular note are the nearby cremation burials revealed at Gallows Hill approximately 1.7km to the north-east and the large settlement revealed slightly west of this near Lower Hacheston. Both of which appear to date from the 1st century.

Medieval / early post-medieval to present

7.1.11 From at least the late medieval period agricultural activity appears to dominate the landscape, with a ditched field system being revealed across the site (4.6). This land use appears to have continued until present day.

7.1.12 The modern features comprising linear group GP13 and ditch [38] at the far east of the site are of interest as a somewhat unusual discovery. Currently, the most likely interpretation of GP13 is as WW1 practice trenching. Comparable examples of which exist elsewhere in Suffolk (4.7)

7.2 Realisation of the original aims

7.2.1 The investigation has achieved its original aim of recording, excavating and analysing the archaeological remains present within the targeted areas of the development site. Certain objectives were also identified, the achievement of which would ensure the most comprehensive analysis of the archaeological remains:

7.2.2 One objective was to further define the nature and date of the prehistoric settlement evidence revealed during the evaluation. No specific settlement evidence, such as structural remains were identified within the excavation areas themselves; however, the newly identified features together with those revealed during the evaluation do support the presence of Late Iron Age / early Roman settlement in the area, and additional finds of worked flint suggest sporadic settlement from early prehistory.

7.2.3 An additional objective was to determine the origin and nature of the colluvium in relation to the archaeological remains and to reveal what it could tell us about landuse and exploitation of the site and the surrounding area. By employing a two stage excavation in Area A we were able to

reveal a stratigraphic sequence of events which placed the colluvium within the narrative of the site. It appears to have accumulated over a relatively short time during the early Roman period. The majority of Late Iron Age / early Roman activity was not renewed after the colluviation, however the site's use for funerary activity did continue. The palaeoenvironmental techniques which had been expected to help model the landscape and its transformation could not be employed to any great extent due to the coarse and dry nature the colluvium.

7.2.4 With regard to regional research objectives for the Roman period, an additional objective was to further define the form, date range, nature and status of the Roman activity on the site, assessing evidence for wider trading contacts and access to markets. In this regard, the brooches revealed in pit [33] were of key significance due to the accurate dating they provided together with the continental connections suggested by brooch RF<3/4>.

7.2.5 Regarding the funerary activity revealed during the evaluation, the excavation had the additional objective of seeking to determine whether the cremation burial in trench 15 was an isolated feature, part of a small "family" group or part a much larger cemetery. The excavation revealed that the site was repeatedly used for cremation burials. The practice does however appear to have remained at a small scale; with no indication of a widely used cemetery. If burials [119] and [121] prove to be Bronze Age in date then burial would have been practiced here over a much longer period of time. Perhaps the presence of a burial monument associated with the earlier cremations, the evidence for which has since been lost, would explain the site's reuse for funerary activity.

7.2.6 The specific objective of obtaining further evidence for the origin, date and use of the various undated ditches found during the evaluation was also achieved to some extent. The ditches identified in trenches 2 and 23 were revealed within the excavation areas, one is suggested as prehistoric and the other medieval/early post-medieval; and the ditch identified in trench 10 was revealed to be part of a small prehistoric enclosure.

7.3 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

7.3.1 <u>The Stratigraphic Sequence</u>

7.3.1.1 The presence of only a small scatter of possible earlier prehistoric features and a minimal background of residual artefacts indicates that there is negligible potential for further analysis in order to further the understanding and interpretation of land use at this time.

7.3.1.2 The presence of a small scale cremation site of Late Iron Age / early Roman date is of local significance, as it adds to the evidence for settlement activity in the area during this time. The enclosures revealed during the investigation at least suggest peripheral activity to a settlement nearby. The area is clearly conducive for settlement, as its proven by the Hacheston settlement to the north-east of Wickham Market which becomes established towards the end of the 1st century.

7.3.1.3 The absence of Saxon features means the site has very limited potential for furthering our understanding of land use during this period.

7.3.1.4 Low impact agricultural activity appears to dominate from at least the medieval period to the present day. This is attested by the presence of field boundaries dating from the 13th to 16th centuries being the only features identified from this time.

7.3.1.5 The modern features comprising group GP13 and ditch [38] are of minimal significance given their age. However the interpretation of GP13 as WW1 practice trenching may be of local interest and have some significance in this particular area of historical research.

7.3.1.6 Overall, the results from the excavation will extend our knowledge of the funerary landscape of the area, that of the Late Iron Age / early Roman period and possibly that of the Middle Bronze Age. However, the results have negligible potential for furthering our understanding of settlement patterns in the area, given that specifically identifiable structural features were not revealed.

7.3.2 Worked flint (by Karine le Hegerat)

7.3.2.1 The small assemblage of struck flints from the site provides limited evidence for prehistoric presence in the local landscape. The flint assemblage consists mainly of unmodified artefacts or retouched material that is not diagnostic. It is difficult to accurately provide dates for such a flint assemblage, but it is relatively coherent, and the reduction strategy together with the morphological traits are indicative of a mid-late Neolithic or Bronze Age industry. The material is generally thinly spread in ditches, pits and within soil horizons. The exception is pit [123], fill [124]. This feature produced 47 pieces including 2 cores, 25 flakes, 4 shattered pieces and 16 chips. No refits were found, but the small assemblage of undiagnostic flakes and flakes from core trimming indicate knapping activity in the vicinity of the pit. Nevertheless, due to Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery being recovered from [124], the flint artefacts are likely to be residual, having been caught up in the later feature while it was open.

7.3.2.2 Despite the large quantity of chips recovered from the sample residues, the assemblage from the Land South of Featherbroom Gardens is actually limited in size. It represents mostly isolated finds which are likely to be residual in later deposits. As such no further analytical work is required for the assemblage.

7.3.3 Prehistoric and Roman pottery (by Anna Doherty)

7.3.3.1 The non-funerary material is of very limited significance and holds no potential for further work because it consists of undiagnostic and, in some cases, poorly-dated pottery, generally occurring in groups of fewer than five sherds. Elements of the above report may be integrated into the stratigraphic narrative as required but there is no requirement for a standalone specialist report within a publication text.

7.3.3.2 The small group of funerary pottery is of local significance and has some potential to contribute to our understanding of vessel choice in funerals and its relationship to funerary practice and religious belief, as well as the status and identity of the deceased individuals. Once the dating of the burials beneath the colluvium has been confirmed through radiocarbon dating, a brief analysis report should compare the assemblage with other funerary pottery groups to determine whether the fairly low incidence of accessory vessels is a common feature in the region. It should also consider any demographic information in order to find out whether the age or sex of the individual has any relationship to vessel choice. It is envisaged that a short report of c.500 words will be produced to be integrated into the general discussion on the burials.

7.3.3.3 The cremation vessels are all heavily truncated and unfortunately unsuitable for illustration.

7.3.4 Post Roman pottery (by Luke Barber)

7.3.4.1 The Post-Roman pottery from the site is of limited significance. Beyond helping to phase the current site the assemblage does not hold any potential for further analysis. Consequently no further work is proposed.

7.3.5 Glass (by Elke Raemen)

7.3.5.1 The assemblage is too small to be of potential for further analysis, and lacks inherently interesting pieces. It does however contribute to the dating evidence.

7.3.5.2 The assemblage has been recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for the archive and data has been entered onto a digital spreadsheet. Dating evidence deriving from the glass assemblage can be extracted from the finds assessment section above (5.5) and from the archive digital datasheet. No further work is required.

7.3.6 Bulk metalwork (by Elke Raemen)

7.3.6.1 The assemblage is small and apart from the metalwork from [034] of little significance. It is recommended to include nails and hobnails from the cremation deposit in a summary report for publication. The remaining two pieces can be included in the site narrative should this be necessary.

7.3.7 Registered finds (by Elke Raemen)

7.3.7.1 The brooches from cremation deposit [34] provide good dating evidence for the feature. None of the finds appear to be grave goods, however, they did form part of the pyre deposit, possibly providing an insight into the occupant's identity and status. As such, the pyre goods are of regional significance. In addition, particularly RF <1A> and RF <3>/<4> are good examples of their type, neither of which is particularly common, and are in themselves worthy of publication.

7.3.8 Fired clay (by Elke Raemen)

7.3.8.1 The assemblage is too small to be of potential for further analysis. Should any information be required for the site narrative, information can be extracted from the above report (5.8).

7.3.8.2 The assemblage has been recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive and data has been entered onto a digital spreadsheet. No further work is required.

7.3.9 Animal bone (by Gemma Ayton)

7.3.9.1 Due to the size and condition of this assemblage it is of limited significance and holds no potential for further analysis, therefore no further work is required.

7.3.10 Cremated human remains (by Elissa Menzel)

7.3.10.1 Despite the small number of burials and the heavy amount of truncation these remains demonstrate the local use of the cremation burial rite from the Late Iron Age thru the Roman period. The clustering of burials [126] and [137], both sub adults, and their dating to Phase 1 may suggest some form of association. Similarly, there may be a relationship between burials [15/008] and [8] as they were located close to each other, both of a middle adult age, and dated to Phase 3. This clustering indicates an awareness of the location of previous burials and suggests a spatial separation of adult and non-adult individuals.

7.3.10.2 The dating of finds and cremation urns from burials [5], [33], and [15/004] indicate that these individuals were buried during the Late Iron Age/ early Roman period. Due to the slightly ambiguous dating of the cremation urns from burials [119] and [121], these burials may date to the Middle Bronze Age.

7.3.10.3 Therefore, in order to more accurately determine the duration of use of this site it is recommended that radiocarbon dating be conducted on the burnt bone from context [126], burial [119] (8.3.5).

7.3.11 Environmental samples
(by Dawn Elise Mooney, Lucy Allott and Kristina Krawiec)

Macrobotanical Remains

7.3.11.1 Preservation of charred macro plant remains was generally poor to moderate, with only occasional better preserved examples, such as the elder and bramble/raspberry seeds. The low frequency of remains across each of the occupation phases discussed above is notable and consistent with the findings of the evaluation (Mooney 2013). The samples do, however, provide evidence for a range of macro plant remains including cereal grains and chaff, weed seeds, grass stems and tubers.

7.3.11.2 The cereal assemblage is limited to barley and wheat (including glume wheat) and although some chaff was present these were too poorly preserved to significantly assist in furthering the cereal identifications. One barley grain was clearly sprouted prior to charring. Where sprouted grain is abundant within an assemblage this is often attributed to malting. In this

instance the single caryopsis may merely represent a spoilt grain rather than being the result of a deliberate process.

7.3.11.3 The weed taxa represented are from a range of vegetation environments. Some are common to arable or grassland vegetation while others are more often found on scrub and at woodland margins. Given that macro plant remains are so scarce at this site the abundant charred elder berry seeds in pit [112] are noteworthy as an unusual occurrence. Their association with charred cereal grains and the fact that they have also undergone charring implies that they are not an incidental inclusion and rather that this edible fruit may have been deliberately collected for consumption. The assemblage from this feature has some potential for analysis as further taxa may be revealed once the flot is fully sieved and sorted.

7.3.11.4 Although very few remains were recovered from the cremations the presence of even a few grass stems and tubers in cremation burials [033] and [185] is interesting. Such remains have also been recorded in similar features at other sites in the region such as Cobb's Farm, Goldhanger (Allott & Mooney 2014), Roxwell Quarry, near Chelmsford (Allott 2014), Handford House, Colchester (Fryer 2010). These tubers may have been uprooted with the upper plant parts to create fire breaks around the pyre (Stevens 2008) and/or have been used for kindling (Robinson 1988), or their prevalence in cremations could be attributed to incidental charring if exposed in the sides of pits dug prior to pyre construction for example (Campbell 2007). Unfortunately the tuber and grass stem assemblages from this site are too limited to contribute significantly to this discussion.

Charcoal

7.3.11.5 The preservation of charcoal in the samples ranged from poor to fair, with most displaying some degree of sediment infiltration and concretion probably linked to fluctuations in groundwater level. This was most severe in samples taken from cremation burial [121]. All fragments assessed were slightly abraded. Although fragments of small roundwood were commonly noted in the assemblage, these were not frequent enough to be indicative of any wood use or woodland management practices.

7.3.11.6 The assemblage was dominated by oak charcoal across all periods and feature types examined. This is likely to indicate that this taxon, which often forms a key component of mixed deciduous woodland, was widespread in the landscape. It may also have been specifically selected for fuel, as it is known to burn very well (Taylor 1981). In particular, the fact that oak wood can burn at high temperatures over a long period makes it well suited to use in the construction of cremation pyres. Other Romano-British sites in the region at Cobb's Farm, Goldhanger (Allott & Mooney 2014) and Haslers Lane, Great Dunmow (Allott 2014) also produced assemblages dominated by oak charcoal. This trend is also visible in Romano-British cremation burials at Stansted airport (Challinor 2007, Gale 2008), and further afield in Kent (Challinor 2006, Alldritt 2006a, 2006b). The presence of Maloideae charcoal noted in sample <13> may represent a ritual inclusion – either as part of a food offering, or related to the symbolic connotations of taxa within this group such as hawthorn and rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) (Baker 1996). However, the presence of Maloideae charcoal along with oak and ivy (*Hedera helix*) in sample <1>

taken from a pit fill during evaluation work at the site (Mooney 2013) suggests that this taxon may have been used as kindling or as a subsidiary fuel wood at the site.

7.3.11.7 Further work for publication:
(see section 8.3.7 for a detailed breakdown of tasks)

- *Macrobotanical Remains*
  Samples from this site hold limited potential for further analytical work, however it is recommended that a summary paragraph is prepared as part of any publication work. As part of this publication work it would be beneficial for the flot from sample <7>, [113], pit [112] to be fully sieved, sorted and quantified.

- *Charcoal*
  It is recommended that charred wood remains from samples <1>, <10>, <7> & <13> are analysed in full, and the results compared with regional contemporary sites for publication, along with a summary of the results of this assessment.

7.3.12 Monolith sample

7.3.12.1 Assessment of the monolith sample in association with the stratigraphic evidence suggests that deposits [2] and [3] accumulated during the early Roman period. Therefore, there has been an erosion of material that has moved downslope over a relatively short period of time. This is likely due to local woodland/vegetation clearance making the softer soils unstable and more prone to erosion.

7.3.12.2 As there are no *in situ* scatters of cultural material little will be gained by further assessment of this deposit. Consequently monolith sample <15> has no potential for further analysis.

7.3.13 Ceramic Building Materials (by Susan Pringle)

7.3.13.1 Roman

7.3.13.2 Securely identified Roman tile was found in two contexts, both filling a Roman period pit GP11; no complete tiles were present. Most of the tile came from [12/004] which contained four brick fragments weighing 1.172 kg and a flat tile, possibly a tegula, weighing 48 grams (fabric R3). Three bricks were 33 mm, 35 mm and 37 mm thick (in fabric R2); the fourth brick was thicker, 48mm (fabric R1). Context [026] contained a reduced imbrex weighing 85 grams (fabric R4). All the tiles were made from orange-firing clays with variable quantities and grades of quartz and red or black iron-rich inclusions. Fabric R2 contained the most quartz, fabric R1 was characterised by fine white calcareous material and fabric R4 contained coarse inclusions of pale-coloured siltstone.

7.3.13.3 Medieval/early post-medieval roof tile

7.3.13.4 Medieval or early post medieval roof tile was the most abundant tile on the site, with 21 fragments weighing 471 grams. The assemblage was

extremely abraded with an average sherd weight of 22 grams making precise identification impossible in most cases, but majority of the tiles were between 10 mm and 13mm thick, suggesting that they were probably peg tiles. One curved fragment was present which could have been part of a ridge tile. The fabrics all appeared to be variations of clays with a similar geological source; typically with a granular matrix containing silt-sized quartz and variable amounts of fine to medium or coarse quartz and red or black iron-rich material with sparse very coarse quartz and flint. The most common roof tile fabric, accounting for approximately 40% of the assemblage, had a fine matrix speckled with fine white calcareous and black ?iron oxides with sparse coarse quartz (fabric T1).

7.3.13.5 Post-medieval brick

7.3.13.6 The post-medieval brick assemblage consisted of only three fragmentary bricks, two of which were too abraded to be dated with certainty. Two were in Phase 4 ditch fills, of which one, from [48], was 109 mm wide by 51 mm thick (fabric B2) with a probable date range of c. 1400/50 to 1550 AD. All were in orange-firing clays; two contained abundant fine to medium quartz (fabric B2), the third contained coarser quartz (fabric B1).

7.3.13.7 Summary

7.3.13.8 Generally the degree of abrasion of the material suggests that with the possible exception of the Roman brick filling Phase 3 pit [12/003] there was no evidence of in situ brick and tile or of primary deposition of building material on the site.

7.3.13.9 No further work is required. The existing CBM report can be integrated into the publication as necessary.

8.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

8.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

RRA1: Can radiocarbon dating applied to the remains from cremation burial [119] help to confirm the date of this burial and adjacent burial [121].

RRA2: Can research on parallels for Prehistoric and early Roman funerary practices help us to integrate the results from this site into the wider landscape?

RRA3: Can research on parallels for Late Iron Age / early Roman enclosures help us to better understand the enclosures revealed in excavation Area A?

RRA4: Can a comparison of the funerary vessels with other funerary pottery groups determine whether the fairly low incidence of accessory vessels is a common feature in the region? Might the age or sex of the individual share any relationship with vessel choice?

RRA5: Can research on parallels for Roman brooches RF <1A> and RF <3>/<4> from pit [33] help to broadly establish their distribution in Britain?

RRA6: Can further analysis of the remains recovered from environmental soil sample <7> (pit [112]) help us to better understand whether the recovered charred elder berry seeds suggest the fruit was deliberately collected for consumption during Late Iron Age / early Roman period?

RRA7: Can an examination of the 1842/3 Tithe maps for the area help to provide a greater understanding of the date and function of the medieval / post medieval field system and quarry pits revealed in areas A and B and in trench 33?

8.2 Archive Report, Preliminary Publication Synopsis and timetable for delivery

8.2.1 An archive report will be prepared as part of the analysis stage of the project.

8.2.2 It is proposed that the report on the key results of the excavation, derived from the archive report is published as a short summary article in a future volume of the county journal.

8.2.3 The publication article will present a concise account of the results of the excavations and seek to address site-specific research questions identified in this post-excavation assessment (8.1, RRA1-6).

8.2.4 The publication article will focus on the funerary aspects of the site and will place the results within the context of the local area

8.2.5 The archive and publication report will be submitted within 18 months of approval of the post excavation assessment.

8.3 Publication Tasks and Programming

8.3.1 Stratigraphic

8.3.1.1 Once grouping is finalised a basic land use model will be established for the site. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the analysis and reporting of the site.

8.3.1.2 After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and limited documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

8.3.2 Prehistoric and Roman pottery

8.3.2.1 Produce cremation vessel catalogue (0.25 days)

8.3.2.2 Compare the assemblage with other regional examples from Suffolk and elsewhere in Eastern England (0.5 days)

8.3.2.3 Produce brief publication text on the cremation vessels (c.500 words) (0.5 days)

Total = 1.25 days

8.3.3 Bulk metalwork

8.3.3.1 Finds have been recorded in full and X-radiography has been undertaken where necessary. A short summary is recommended for publication, largely deriving from the existing text (5.6). None of the bulk metalwork is proposed for illustration (0.25 days)

8.3.4 Registered finds

8.3.4.1 The registered finds have been recorded in full and conservation and X-radiography has been undertaken where necessary. It is recommended to include a summary report focusing on the pyre goods from cremation deposit [034], largely deriving from the above report (5.7). In addition, it is recommended to search for parallels for brooches RF <1A> and RF <3>/<4>, to broadly establish their distribution in Britain. RF <5> need not be included in the publication (1.5 days)

8.3.4.2 Brooches RF <1A>, <1B>, <3>/<4> and bone object RF <8> are all recommended for illustration (2 days)

Total = 3.5 days

8.3.5 Cremated human remains

8.3.5.1 Apply accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating to a sample of bone from [126] (burial [119]). (fee)

8.3.5.2 Compare the burials to other contemporary cremations in the region. (0.5 day)

8.3.5.3 Interrogate the spatial relationship of the burials and the relationship of accessory flagons in cremations of adult versus non-adult remains (0.5 days)

8.3.5.4 Brief publication text on cremations (0.5 day)

Total = 1.5 days

8.3.6 Environmental samples

8.3.6.1 *Macrobotanical Remains*
Analysis of sample <7>:
Sorting, identification and quantification (0.5 day)
Literature consultation and summary report production (0.5 day)

Total = 1 day

8.3.6.1 *Charcoal*
Analysis of charcoal from 4 samples:
Taxonomic identifications (2 days)
Literature consultation and report production (1.5 days)

Total = 3.5 days

Task description	**No. days**
Stratigraphic Analysis & Reporting	
Define groups and draw date phased group matrices if necessary.	1 day
Define landuse. Draw landuse diagram. Describe landuse. Interpretative text will be written about each landuse element.	1 day
Define periods and describe periods. A textual summary, built from the landuse and group texts where appropriate, will be formed for each period. Plots of each period will be produced using Auto-Cad, GIS and/or hand-annotated plans, these will include feature conjecture.	0.5 day
Research at the Suffolk Record Office – Tithe Map	1 day
Documentary research will be conducted by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding region.	1 day
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the landuse descriptions, stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point.	1 day
Compile Archive report	3 days
Write publication text first draft	2 days
Post-edit addressing of comments	1 day
Specialist Analysis & Reporting	
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	1.25 days
Bulk metalwork	0.25 days
Registered finds	3.5 days
Cremated human remains	1.5 days (plus fee)
Environmental samples	4.5 days
Illustration	
Finds drawing and photography	2 days
Stratigraphic figures and photographs	2 days
Editing and Production	
Internal reading/editing of draft report	1.5 days
Internal alterations illustrations	1 day
Proof reading	1 day
Management & Miscellaneous	
Project Management (general admin & co-ord throughout)	1 day
Publication grant	fee

Table 7: Publication task list

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Appendix 1: Context List

Area	Context number	Context type	Interpretive identity	Feature type	Parent context	Group	Period	Phase
T 31	31/001	L	U	EC	31/001			
T 31	31/002	L		N	31/002			
T 31	31/003	C	C	D	31/003	GP1		1
T 31	31/004	F	U	D	31/003			1
T 32	32/001	L	U	EC	32/001			
T 32	32/002	L		N	32/002			
T 32	32/003	L		N	32/003			
T 33	33/001	L	U	EC	33/001			
T 33	33/002	L		N	33/002			
T 33	33/003	C	C	D	33/003	GP9		4
T 33	33/004	F	U	D	33/003			4
T 33	33/005	C	C	P	33/005			4
T 33	33/006	F	U	P	33/005		med/post-med	4
T 33	33/007	F	U	P	33/005			4
T 33	33/008	C	C	P	33/008			4
T 33	33/009	F	U	P	33/008		med/post-med	4
T 33	33/010	C	C	P	33/010			4
T 33	33/011	F	U	P	33/010			4
T 33	33/012	C	C	P	33/012			4
T 33	33/013	F	U	P	33/012		med/Post-med	4
A & B	1	L	U	EC	1			
A & B	2	L		N	2		Late Iron Age / Early Roman	2
A & B	3	L		N	3			2
A & B	4	L		N	4			
A	5	C	C	CR	5			3
A	6	F	U	CR	5			3
A	7	F	U	CR	5		Early Roman	3
A	8	F	U	CR	5			3
B	9	C	C	D	9	GP15		1
B	10	F	U	D	9			1
B	11	F	U	D	59			1
B	12	C	C	D	12	GP15		1
B	13	F	U	D	12			1
B	14	C	C	D	14	GP13		5
B	15	F	D	D	14		Modern	5
B	16	C	C	D	16	GP13		5

Area	Context number	Context type	Interpretive identity	Feature type	Parent context	Group	Period	Phase
B	17	F	D	D	16		Modern	5
B	18	C	C	P	18	GP11		3
B	19	F	U	P	18			3
B	20	C	C	P	20	GP13		5
B	21	F	U	P	20			5
B	22	F	D	P	20			5
B	23	C	C	P	23	GP13		5
B	24	F	D	P	23			5
B	25	C	C	P	25	GP11		3
B	26	F	U	P	25		Roman	3
B	27	C	C	P	27			1
B	28	F	U	P	27			1
B	29	C	C	P	29			1
B	30	F	U	P	29			1
B	31	C	C	P/TH	31			1
B	32	F	U	P/TH	31			1
A	33	C	C	CR	33			1
A	34	F	U	CR	33		Early Roman	1
B	35	C	C	P/HE	35			1
B	36	F	U	P/HE	35			1
B	37	F	U	P/HE	35			1
B	38	C	C	D	38			5
B	39	F	U	D	38			5
B	40	F	D	D	38		Modern	5
B	41	C	C	P/D	41			1
B	42	F	U	P/D	41			1
B	43	C	C	P	43			6
B	44	F	U	P	43		Post-Roman	6
B	45	C	C	P	45			1
B	46	F	U	P	45			1
B	47	C	C	D	47	GP12		4
B	48	F	U	D	47		late med/early post-med	4
B	49	C	C	D	49	GP12		4
B	50	F	U	D	49			4
B	51	C	C	D	51	GP12		4
B	52	F	U	D	51			4
B	53	C	C	D	53	GP15		1
B	54	F	U	D	53			1
B	55	C	C	P	55			1

Area	Context number	Context type	Interpretive identity	Feature type	Parent context	Group	Period	Phase
B	56	F	U	P	55			1
B	57	C	C	D	57	GP14		1
B	58	F	U	D	57			1
B	59	C	C	D	59	GP14		1
B	60	C	C	D	60	GP14		1
B	61	F	C	D	60			1
B	62	C	C	P	62			1
B	63	F	U	P	62			1
B	64	C	C	P	64			1
B	65	F	U	P	64			1
B	66	C	C	P	66			1
B	67	F	U	P	66			1
B	68	C	C	D	68	GP13		5
B	69	F	D	D	68		Modern based on group date	5
B	70	F	D	D	68			5
B	71	C	C	SP/P	71			1
B	72	F	U	SP/P	71			1
B	73	C	C	SP	73			1
B	74	F	U	SP	73			1
B	75	F	D	SP	73			1
B	76	C	C	P	76			1
B	77	F	U	P	76			1
B	78	C	C	SP	78			1
B	79	F	U	SP	78			1
B	80	F	D	SP	78			1
B	81	C	C	D	81	GP13		5
B	82	F	D	D	81		Modern based on group date	5
B	83	F	D	D	81		Modern based on group date	5
B	84	C	C	D	84	GP10		1
B	85	F	U	D	84		Later prehistoric (IA)	1
B	86	C	C	P/SP	86	GP13		5
B	87	F	D	P/SP	86			5
B	88	C	C	D	88	GP10		1
B	89	F	U	D	88			1
B	90	C	C	D	90	GP10		1
B	91	F	U	D	90			1
A	92	C	C	P/TH	92			

Area	Context number	Context type	Interpretive identity	Feature type	Parent context	Group	Period	Phase
A	93	F	U	P/TH	92			
B	94	C	C	D	94	GP12		4
B	95	F	U	D	94		Late med/early post-med (based on (048))	4
A	96	C	C	D	96	GP1		1
A	97	F	U	D	96			1
A	98	C	C	P	98			1
A	99	F	U	P	98			1
A	100	C	C	P	100			1
A	101	F/L	U	P/ED	100			1
A	102	C	C	D	102	GP1		1
A	103	F	U	D	102			1
A	104	C	C	P	104			1
A	105	F	U	P	104			1
A	106	C	C	D	106	GP6		1
A	107	F	U	D	106			1
A	108	C	C	P	108			1
A	109	F	U	P	108		LIA/early Roman	1
A	110	C	C	P	110			1
A	111	F	U	P	110			1
A	112	C	C	P	112			1
A	113	F	U	P	112			1
	114							
	115							
	116							
A	117	C	C	P	117			1
A	118	F	U	P	117			1
A	119	C	C	CR	119			1
A	120	F	U	CR	119			1
A	121	C	C	CR	121			1
A	122	F	U	CR	121			1
A	123	C	C	P	123			1
A	124	F	U	P	123		LIA/early Roman	1
A	125	F	U	CR	119		LIA/early Roman	1
A	126	F	U	CR	119			1
A	127	C	C	P	127			1
A	128	F	U	P	127			1
A	129	C	C	D	129	GP1		1
A	130	F	U	D	129		LIA/early Roman	1

Area	Context number	Context type	Interpretive identity	Feature type	Parent context	Group	Period	Phase
A	131	C	C	P	131			1
A	132	F	U	P	131			1
A	133	F	D?	P	131			1
A	134	C	C	P/TH	134			1
A	135	F	U	P/TH	134			1
A	136	F	U	CR	121		LIA/early Roman	1
A	137	F	U	CR	121			1
A	138	F	U	D	129			1
A	139	F	U	P/TH	134			1
A	140	C	C	D	140	GP6		1
A	141	F	U	D	140			1
A	142	C	C	D	142	GP2		1
A	143	F	U	D	142		Later prehistoric	1
A	144	C	C	D	144	GP2		1
A	145	F	U	D	144			1
A	146	C	C	D	146	GP2		1
A	147	F	U	D	146			1
A	148	C	C	D	148	GP6		1
A	149	F	U	D	148			1
A	150	C	C	D	150	GP8		4
A	151	F	U	D	150			4
A	152	C	C	D	152	GP8		4
A	153	F	U	D	152			4
A	154	C	C	D	154	GP9		4
A	155	F	U	D	154		med/post-med	4
A	156	C	C	D	156	GP4		1
A	157	F	U	D	156			1
A	158	C	C	D	158	GP4		1
A	159	F	U	D	158			1
A	160	C	C	SP	160			1
A	161	F	D	SP	160			1
A	162	C	C	P	162			1
A	163	F	U	P	162			1
A	164	C	C	D	164	GP4		1
A	165	F	U	D	164			1
A	166	C	C	SP	166			1
A	167	F	D	SP	166			1
A	168	C	C	SP	168			1
A	169	F	D	SP	168			1

Area	Context number	Context type	Interpretive identity	Feature type	Parent context	Group	Period	Phase
A	170	C	C	P	170			1?3?
A	171	F	U	P	170		LIA/early Roman	1?3?
A	172	C	C	D	172	GP3		1
A	173	F	U	D	172		Prehistoric	1
A	174	C	C	D	174	GP6		1
A	175	F	U	D	174			1
A	176	C	C	P/SP	176			1
A	177	F	U	P/SP	176		LIA/early Roman	1
A	178	C	C	D	178	GP3		1
A	179	F	U	D	178			1
A	180	C	C	D	180	GP4		1
A	181	F	U	D	180			1
A	182	C	C	SP	182			1
A	183	F	D	SP	182			1
A	184	F	U	D	180			1
A	185	C	C	CR	185			1
A	186	F	U	CR	185			1
A	187	C	C	D	187	GP4		1
A	188	F	U	D	187		LIA/early Roman	1
A	189	C	C	D	189	GP5		1
A	190	F	U	D	189		LBA/IA based on [25/005]	1
A	191	C	C	P	191			1
A	192	F	U	P	191			1
A	193	C	C	D	193	GP5		1
A	194	F	U	D	193		LBA/IA based on [25/005]	1
A	195	C	C	P	195			6
A	196	F	U	P	195			6
A	197	C	C	D	197	GP7		1
A	198	F	U	D	197			1
A	199	C	C	D	199	GP7		1
A	200	F	U	D	199			1
A	201	C	C	D	201			1
A	202	F	U	D	201			1
EVAL	1/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	1/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	1/003	C	C	D	1/003			
EVAL	1/004	F	U	D	1/003			
EVAL	1/005	L		N	1/005			

Area	Context number	Context type	Interpretive identity	Feature type	Parent context	Group	Period	Phase
EVAL	2/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	2/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	2/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	2/004	C	C	D	2/004	GP9		4
EVAL	2/005	F	U	D	2/004		med/post-med	4
EVAL	3/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	3/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	3/003	L		L	3/003			
EVAL	3/004	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	3/005	C	C	D	3/005			4
EVAL	3/006	F	U	D	3/005		post-medieval	4
EVAL	4/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	4/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	4/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	5/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	5/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	5/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	6/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	6/002	L		EU	1/002		Later prehistoric	1
EVAL	6/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	7/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	7/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	7/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	8/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	8/002	L		L	3/003		med/post-med	4
EVAL	8/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	9/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	9/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	9/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	10/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	10/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	10/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	10/004	C	C	D	10/004	GP10		1
EVAL	10/005	F	U	D	10/004			1
EVAL	11/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	11/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	11/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	12/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	12/002	L		N	1/005			

Area	Context number	Context type	Interpretive identity	Feature type	Parent context	Group	Period	Phase
EVAL	12/003	C	C	P	12/003	GP11		3
EVAL	12/004	F	U	P	12/003		Roman	3
EVAL	13/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	13/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	13/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	14/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	14/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	14/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	15/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	15/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	15/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	15/004	C	C	CR	15/004			3
EVAL	15/005	F	U	CR	15/004		Roman	3
EVAL	15/006	C	C	D	15/006			1
EVAL	15/007	F	D	D	15/006			1
EVAL	15/008	F	U	CR	15/004			3
EVAL	15/009	F	U	CR	15/004			3
EVAL	15/010	F	U	CR	15/004		Roman	3
EVAL	15/011	F	U	CR	15/004			3
EVAL	16/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	16/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	16/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	16/004	C	C	P	16/004			1
EVAL	16/005	F	U/D	P	16/004			1
EVAL	17/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	17/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	17/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	17/004	C	C	P	17/004			1
EVAL	17/005	F	U/D	P	17/004			1
EVAL	18/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	18/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	18/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	18/004	C	C	P	18/004			
EVAL	18/005	F	U/D	P	18/004		med/post-med	4
EVAL	19/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	19/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	19/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	19/004	C	C	P	19/004			1
EVAL	19/005	F	U/D	P	19/004			1

Area	Context number	Context type	Interpretive identity	Feature type	Parent context	Group	Period	Phase
EVAL	19/006	C	C	P	19/006			1
EVAL	19/007	F	U/D	P	19/006		LIA/early Roman	1
EVAL	20/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	20/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	20/003	L		L	3/003			
EVAL	20/004	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	21/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	21/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	21/003	L		L	3/003			
EVAL	21/004	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	22/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	22/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	22/003	L		L	3/003			
EVAL	22/004	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	22/005	C	C	P	22/005			1
EVAL	22/006	F	U/D	P	22/005			1
EVAL	22/007	C	C	D	22/007	GP15		
EVAL	22/008	F	U	D	22/007			
EVAL	23/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	23/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	23/003	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	23/004	C	C	D	23/004	GP1		
EVAL	23/005	F	U	D	23/004		Later prehistoric	1
EVAL	24/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	24/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	24/003	L		L	3/003			
EVAL	24/004	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	25/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	25/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	25/003	L		L	3/003			
EVAL	25/004	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	25/005	C	C	P/D	25/005	GP5		1
EVAL	25/006	F	U/D	P/D	25/005		LBA/IA	1
EVAL	26/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	26/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	26/003	L		L	3/003			
EVAL	26/004	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	27/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	27/002	L		EU	1/002			

Area	Context number	Context type	Interpretive identity	Feature type	Parent context	Group	Period	Phase
EVAL	27/003	L		L	3/003			
EVAL	27/004	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	28/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	28/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	28/003	L		L	3/003			
EVAL	28/004	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	29/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	29/002	L		EU	1/002			
EVAL	29/003	L		L	3/003			
EVAL	29/004	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	30/001	L		EC	1/001			
EVAL	30/002	L		N	1/005			
EVAL	30/003	C	C	P	30/003		Modern	5
EVAL	30/004	F	U/D	P	30/003			

Appendix 2: Quantification of bulk finds

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)
2	3	29	5	498			5	122										
4							1	8										
7	68	1203																
15															2	10	1	26
17															1	50		
19					20	69												
26			1	85														
34											2	52						
37							4	62					7	53				
40			1	4											1	6		
44	1	14									1	10						
48			1	753														
65							2	9										
67							1	2										
69			2	15														
77																		
82	2	99	1	13														
83			1	10														
85	3	15									1	<2						
95			1	19														
103							1	5										

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)
107							1	4										
109	2	23					1	29										
124	2	11					6	40					2	16				
125	44	794																
130	1	2					5	118	2	62								
136	11	1487																
143	1	3																
145							5	36										
155			2	47														
157							5	364	1	13								
159							5	465										
163							1	21	2	26								
165							1	32										
169							1	16										
171	2	68																
173	1	7																
177	1	5																
181							3	20										
188	6	151			3	10	4	51										
190							1	8										
192							4	14	1	<2								
194							1	3										
19/007																		

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)
33/006			1	26														
33/009			1	27														
33/013			2	98	29	5												
Total	*148*	*3911*	*19*	*1595*	*52*	*84*	*58*	*1429*	*6*	*101*	*4*	*62*	*9*	*69*	*4*	*66*	*1*	*26*

Appendix 3: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Phase	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	22/006		22/005	P	1	40	40	***	6	***	<2	*Quercus* sp. (17), *Hedera helix* (1), cf. Maloideae (2)							*	<2	FCF ****/19892g - Fired clay */2g - Industrial debris */<2g - Magnetised material ***/6g
2	26/003		26/003	L	U	20	20			*	<2		*	<2							FCF */4g - Coal */<2g - Magnetised material **/<2g - Bead */<2g
4	89		88	D	1	40	40	*	<2	**	<2										Magnetic Material ***/6g - FCF */28g - Coal */<2g - Flint **/4g
5	101		100	P/ED	1	40	40	**	2	***	2	*Quercus* sp. (10)									Magnetic Material ***/6g - FCF ****/19082g - Flint */42g
6	111		110	P	1	2	20	**	2g	***	2g	*Quercus* sp. (10)	**	<2							Magnetic Material ****/6g - FCF */1507g
7	113		112	P	1	40	40	**	9	****	7	*Quercus* sp. (10)	***	<2					*	<2	Magnetic Material ****/29g - FCF **/1200g - Flint */86g
8	124		123	P	1	40	40	**	<2	***	2		**	<2							Magnetic Material ***/19g - FCF **/164g - Flint **/276g
9	120		119	CR	1	10	10	*	<2	**	<2				*	2	**	5	***	5	Magnetic Material ***/165g - FCF ***/498g - Flint */29g - Pot */12g
10	122		121	CR	1	20	20	***	18	****	16	*Quercus* sp. (10)									Magnetic Material ****/76g - FCF ****/3444g - Flint */22g

Sample Number	Context	Split (if relevant eg. cremation)	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Phase	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
11	145		144	D	1	40	40			**	<2										Magnetic Material **/2g - FCF */186g - Flint */4g - Pot */<2g
12	186		185	CR	1	10	10	*	<2	**	<2				*	3	*	2	**	2	Magnetic Material ***/5g - FCF */50g
13	34		33	CR	1	40	40	**	8	****	10	*Quercus* sp. (8), Maloideae (2)			**	12	***	50	***	22	Magnetic Material ****/26g - FCF **/1220g - Flint **/160g - Pot */6g - Fe **/76g - Cu */<2g - Bone Button */<2g
14	188		187	D	1	40	40			**	<2		**	<2					*	<2	Magnetic Material **/4g - FCF **/140g - Flint */4g - Pot */50g - Coal */<2g - Burnt Material */<2g
16	2		2	N	2	10	10			*	<2										Magnetic Material **/2g - Flint */<2 - Burnt Stone */10g
17	2		2	N	2	10	10			*	<2										Magnetic Material **/2g - Flint */12g - Coal */<2g - Burnt Stone */28g
18	2		2	N	2	10	10	*	<2	**	<2								*	<2	Magnetic Material **/2g - FCF */36g - Flint */140g
19	3		3	N	2	10	10			**	<2										Magnetic Material **/2g - FCF */54g - Flint */8g - Coal */<2g
20	8	1	5	CR	3	1	1								*	4	**	2	**	2	Magnetic Material */<2g - FCF */2g - Flint */18g - Pot **/4g - Fired Clay */2g
21	8	2	5	CR	3	3	3			*	<2				**	60	***	54	***	20	Magnetic Material */2g - Flint

Sample Number	Context	Split (if relevant eg. cremation)	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Phase	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																					*/6g
22	8	3	5	CR	3	1.5	1.5								***	164	***	128	****	48	Magnetic Material */<2g
23	8	4	5	CR	3	1.5	1.5								***	114	****	154	****	72	Magnetic Material */<2g - FCF */4g - Flint */<2g - Pot **/10g
24	126	1	119	CR	1	0.5	0.5								**	48	***	56	***	34	Magnetic Material **/10g - FCF */<2g - Pot */4g
25	126	2	119	CR	1	0.5	0.5			*	<2				**	92	***	64	***	28	Magnetic Material **/2g
26	126	3	119	CR	1	0.4	0.4								**	92	***	64	***	26	Magnetic Material **/2g
27	137	1	121	CR	1	2.5	2.5	**	2	***	4	*Quercus* sp. (10)									Magnetic Material ****/16g - FCF **/334g
28	137	2	121	CR	1	2.5	2.5	**	<2	***	4	*Quercus* sp. (10)									Magnetic Material ****/16g - FCF **/248g
29	137	3	121	CR	1	2	2	**	2	**	2	*Quercus* sp. (10)									Magnetic Material ***/16 - FCF **/570g - Pot */2g
30	137	4	121	CR	1	2	2	*	<2	**	2						*	<2	*	<2	Magnetic Material ****/20g - FCF **/266g
31	137	5	121	CR	1	1	1			*	<2				**	20	**	14	***	8	Magnetic Material ***/10g - FCF **/56g
32	137	6	121	CR	1	1	1			**	<2				**	12	***	30	****	30	Magnetic Material ***/8g - FCF **/104g
33	19		18	P	3	40	40			**	<2										Magnetic Material ***/6g - FCF **/126g - Coal */<2g
34	10		9	D	1	40	40	*	<2	**	<2										Magnetic Material ****/4g - FCF **/432g - Flint **/158g - Pot */<2g

Appendix 4: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
1	22/006	26	150	150	40	1	** *Stellaria media*, *Chenopodium* sp., *Juncus* sp., *Potentilla* sp., *Silene gallica*, *Lithospermum arvense*	**	***	****	*	cf. *Triticum* sp. (2), Indet. Cerealia (1)	+	**	*Galium aparine* (15), *Polygonum/Rumex* (1)	++				*
2	26/003	<2	<5	<5	90	1	* *Polygonum/ Rumex*		*	**				*	*Galium aparine* (6), Indet, Poaceae (1)	+				
4	89	5	5	5	95	2	*			**	*	cf. *Hordeum* sp., Cerealia indet.	+				*	rachis frag (1)	++	
5	101	2	10	10	85	<2	*		*	***	*	cf. *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp., Cerealia indet.	+	*	cf. Polygonum/Rumex sp.	+				
6	111	1	<5	<5	80	%	*		*	***	*	*Hordeum* sp., Indet. Cerealia	+/++	*	*Sambucus nigra*, Chenopodium sp.	++	*	cf. indet. g.b. frag	+	

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
7	113	4	10	10	35	<2	*			*	**	*Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp.	+/++	***	*Sambucus nigra* (>50)	**/***				
8	124	1	<5	<5	60	5	**			*	*	cerealia indet.	+							
9	120	<1	<5	<5	98	<2			*	*										
10	122	<1	<5	<5	30	5	*		*	***										
11	145	<1	<5	<5	50	10	*			**										
12	186	<1	<5	<5	98	<2	*			*				*	cf. Legumes small	++	*	stem frags * cf. tuber frag	+	
13	34	3	5	5	50	5	*		*	***				*	*Trifolium* sp. & indet.	+/++	*	grass stem frags, cf. tubers (2 *Arrhenatherum* type)	++	
14	188	1	<5	<5	98	<2	*			*	*	cerealia indet (2)	+	*	*Rubus* sp. (1), *Rumex* sp. (1), Indet. (1) fruit stone?	+/+++				
16	2	<1	<5	<5	98	<2	*			*							*	indet cpr	+	
17	2	1	<5	<5	88	10	*			*										
18	2	<1	<5	<5	98	<2	*			*										

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
19	3	<1	<5	<5	95	<2	*			**										
20	8	<1	<5	<5	80	5				*										
21	8	<1	<5	<5	30	40			*	**										
22	8	<1	<5	<5	20	60		1	*	**										
23	8	<1	<5	<5	50	30				**										
24	126	<1	<5	<5	95	5														
25	126	<1	<5	<5	95	<2	*			*										
26	126	<1	<5	<5	98	<2				*							*	indet cpr (1)	+	
27	137	<1	5	5	5	<2		*	*	***										
28	137	<1	<5	<5	5	<2	*	*	**	***				*	small Poaceae (1)	+				
29	137	<1	<5	<5	<2	10	*			***										
30	137	<1	<5	<5	20	40	*			**										
31	137	<1	<5	<5	<2	60				**										
32	137	<1	<5	<5	60	5				**										
33	19	2	10	10	35	60	*		*	**							*	indet cpr (1)	+	
34	10	2	10	10	75	15	*		*	**	*	cerealia indet (1)	+				*	cpr indet (1)	+	

Appendix 5: HER summary

Site Code	WKM 037					
Identification Name and Address	Land South of Featherbroom Gardens, Wickham Market, Suffolk					
County, District &/or Borough	Wickham Market, Suffolk					
OS Grid Refs.	TM 30300 55390					
Geology	S uperficial deposits of sand and gravel of the Lowerstoft Formation overlying sand of the Crag Formation.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	8074					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.				
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 8th - 19th Aug 2013	Excav. 16/01-24/02/14				
Sponsor/Client	Hopkins Homes Ltd					
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby (ASE)					
Project Supervisor	Adam Dyson (ASE)					
Period Summary			Neo.	BA	IA	RB
		MED	PM	Modern		

Summary

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land south of Featherbroom Gardens, Wickham Market, Suffolk between January and February 2014. The fieldwork was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd in advance of residential development.

The earliest remains on this site comprise a possible hearth together with artefacts of worked flint, likely to date to around the mid-late Neolithic or Bronze Age. Although post-depositional damage indicates that the greater part of the flint assemblage is likely to be residual material, present within the fills of later features and soil horizons.

The most significant findings are Late Iron Age to early Roman and comprise a series of cremation burials towards the west of the site accompanied by contemporary activity including pits and enclosures.

The medieval / early post-medieval period is primarily represented by a ditched agricultural field system comprising two boundaries oriented north-north-west to south-south-east.

Appendix 6: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-168656

Project details	
Project name	Archaeological excavation on land south of Featherbroom Gardens, High Street, Wickham Market, Suffolk
Short description of the project	The site consists of two areas of open-area excavation and four targeted trenches on the site of a proposed residential development. The earliest remains on this site comprise a possible hearth together with artefacts of worked flint, likely to date to around the mid-late Neolithic or Bronze Age. Although post-depositional damage indicates that the greater part of the flint assemblage is likely to be residual material, present within the fills of later features and soil horizons. The most significant findings are Late Iron Age to Early Roman and comprise a series of cremation burials towards the west of the site accompanied by contemporary activity including pits and enclosures. The medieval / early post-medieval period is primarily represented by a ditched agricultural field system comprising two boundaries oriented north-north-west to south-south-east.
Project dates	Start: 16-01-2014 End: 14-02-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	8074 - Contracting Unit No. WKM 037 – Sitecode C12/2123 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	CREMATION BURIAL Late Iron Age CREMATION BURIAL Roman PITS Iron Age DITCHES Iron Age PIT Roman DITCHES Post Medieval/Modern
Significant Finds	BROOCHES Roman CINERARY VESSELS Late Iron Age CINERARY VESSELS Roman
Investigation type	""Part Excavation""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WICKHAM MARKET Archaeological excavation on land south of Featherbroom Gardens, High Street
Postcode	IP13 0JH
Study area	3.16 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 30300 55390 52.1481262982 1.36660749072 52 08 53 N 001 21 59 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Adam Dyson

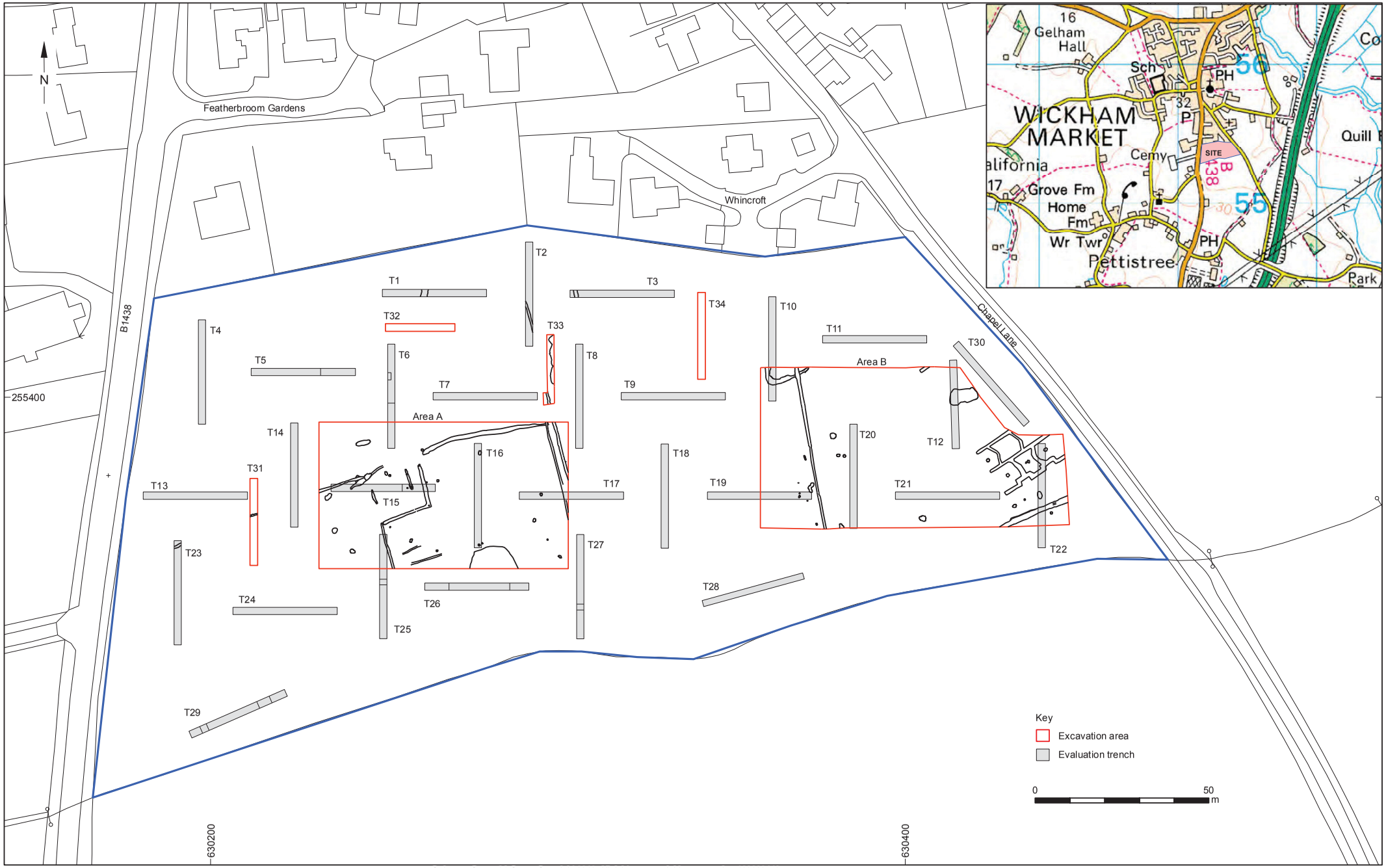
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report"

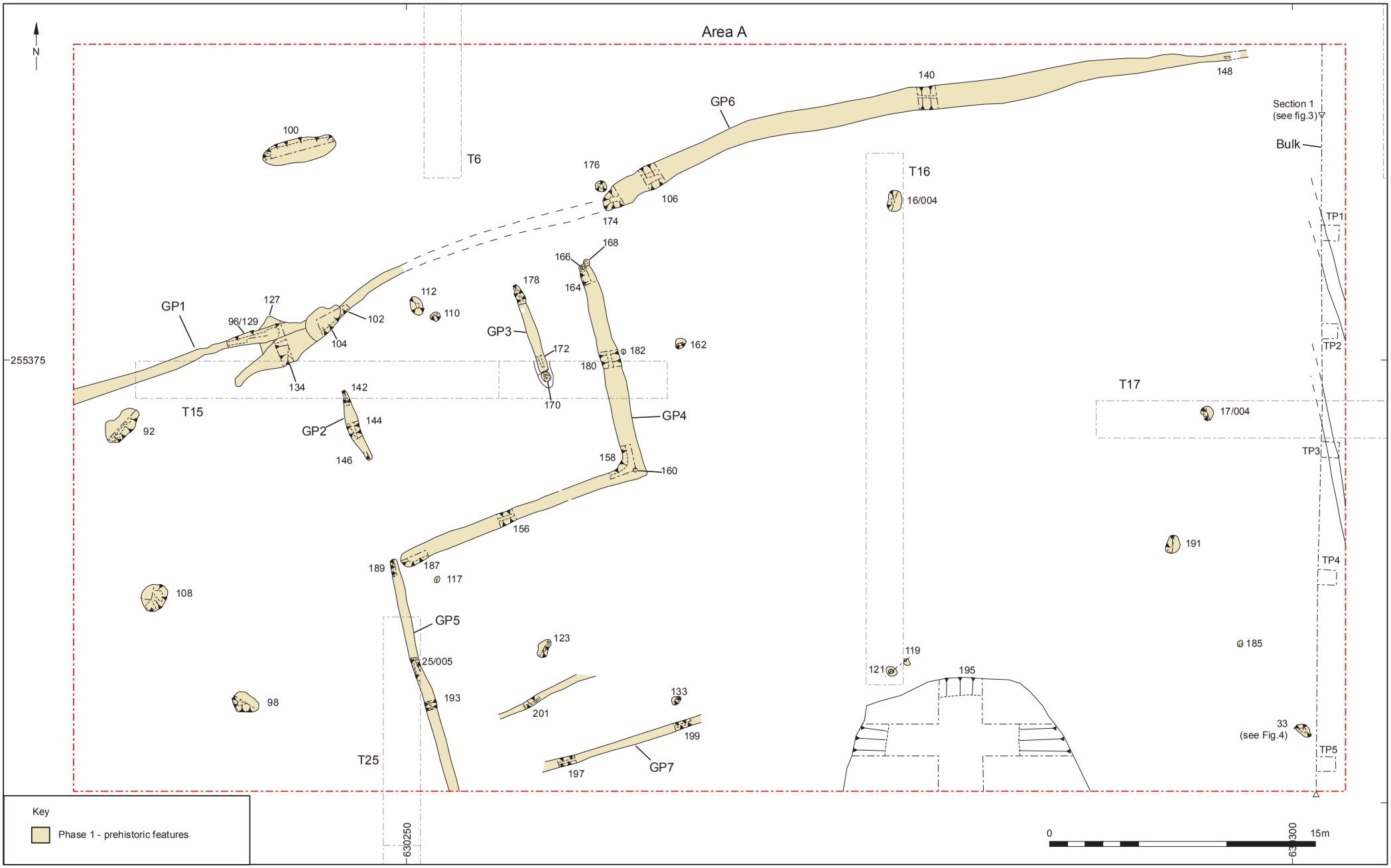
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Report. Land South of Featherbroom Gardens, Wickham Market, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dyson, A.
Other bibliographic details	Report no. 2014294
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Braintree
Description	PDF report comprising approximately 80 pages including text, site plans and photographs.
URL	http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/

Entered by	A Dyson (adam.dyson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	30 October 2014

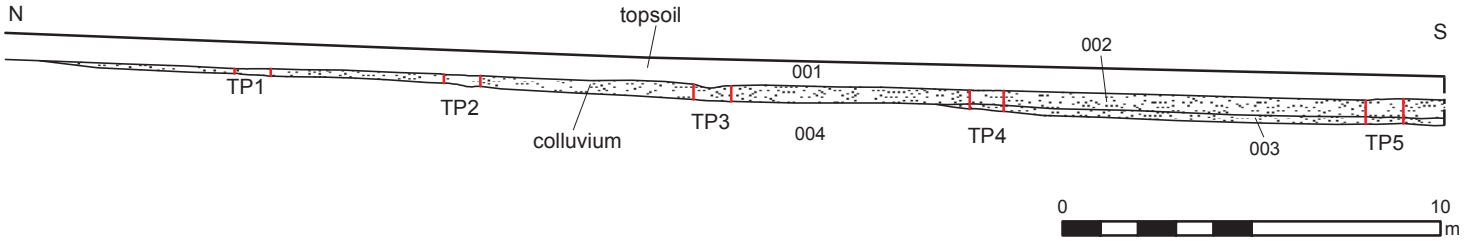


© Archaeology South-East		Wickham Market	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8074	Sept 2014	Location of excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2014294	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Featherbroom Gardens, Wickham Market	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8074	Sept 2014	Area A, Phase 1 (features sealed by colluvium)	
Report Ref: 2014294	Drawn by: APL		

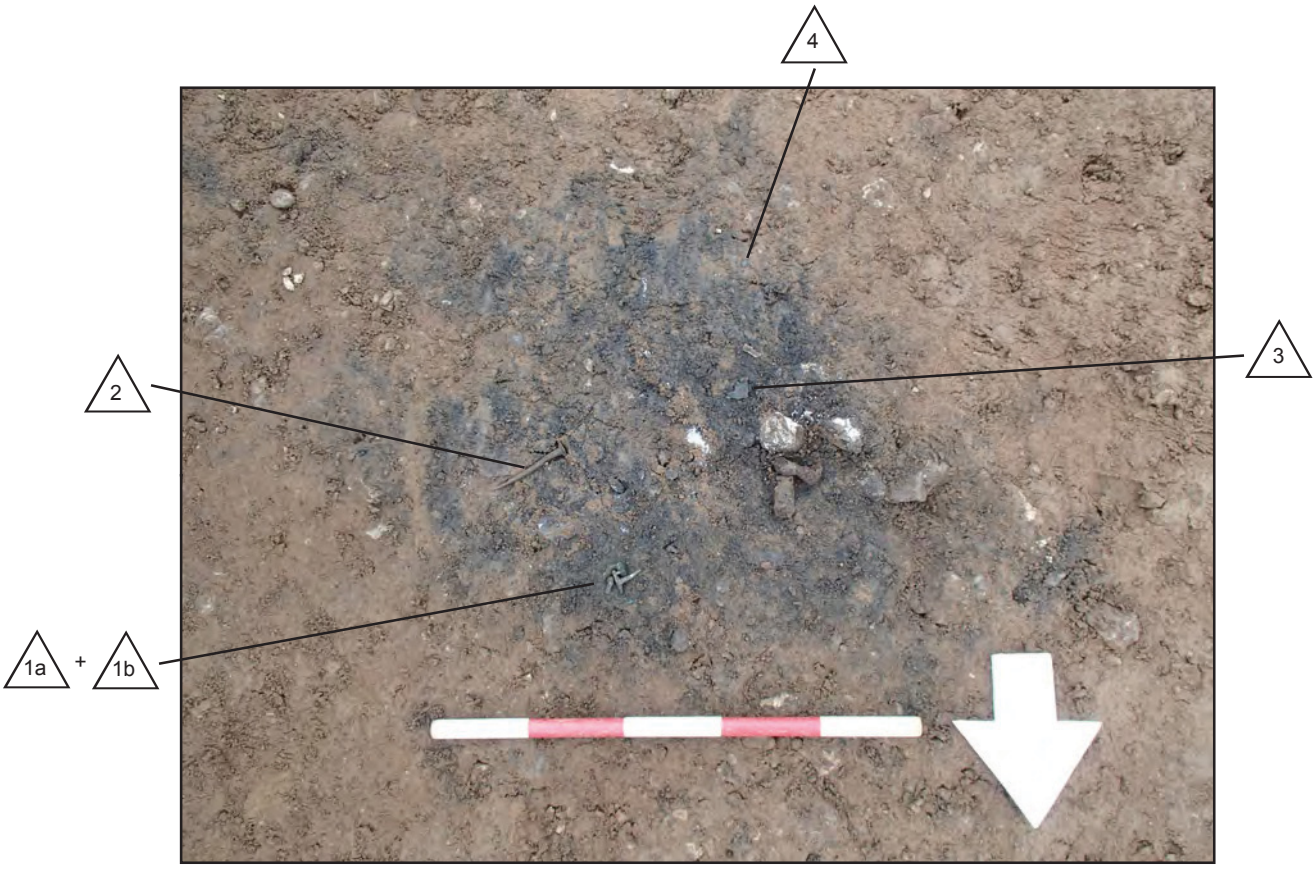
Section 1



Test pit 2, west facing

Test pit 4, west facing

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Featherbroom Gardens, Wickham Market	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8074	Sept 2014	Section1 : north to south site profile showing colluvium deposits (reconstructed from test pits 1 -5)	
Report Ref: 2014294	Drawn by: APL		



Pre-excavation view of pit (033), looking south

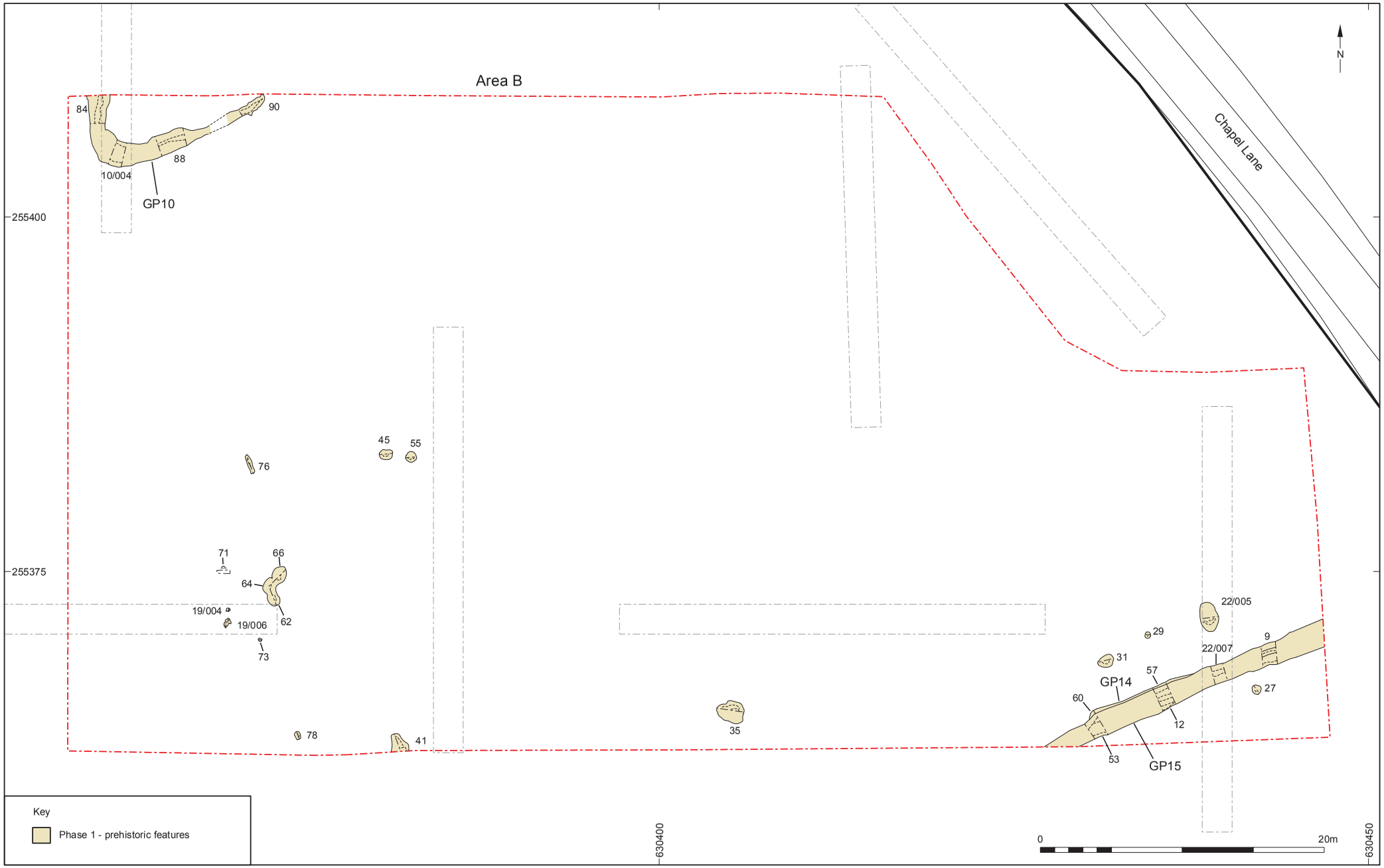
Brooch 1a

Brooch1b

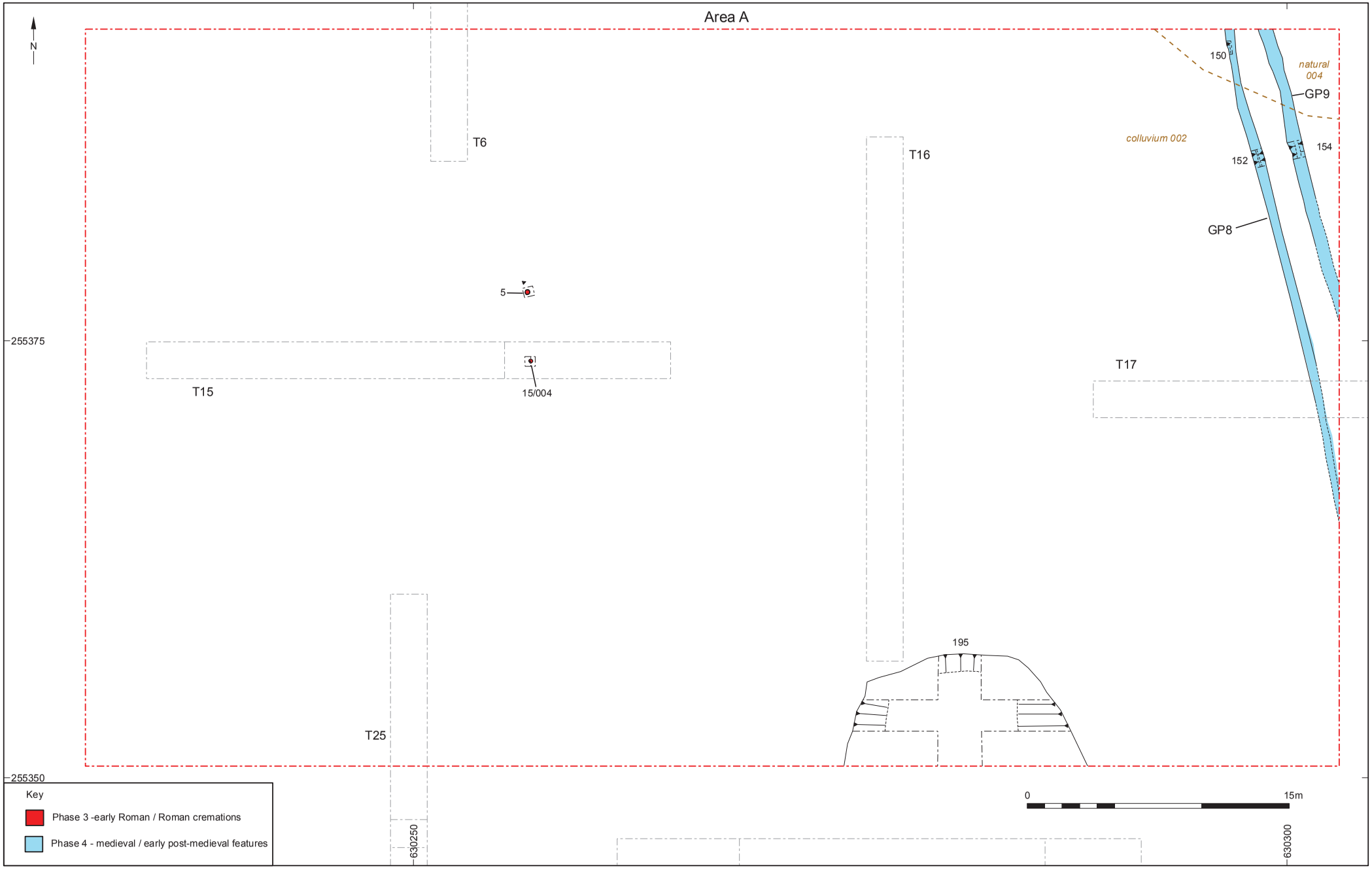
Brooch 3 , front

Brooch 3 , reverse

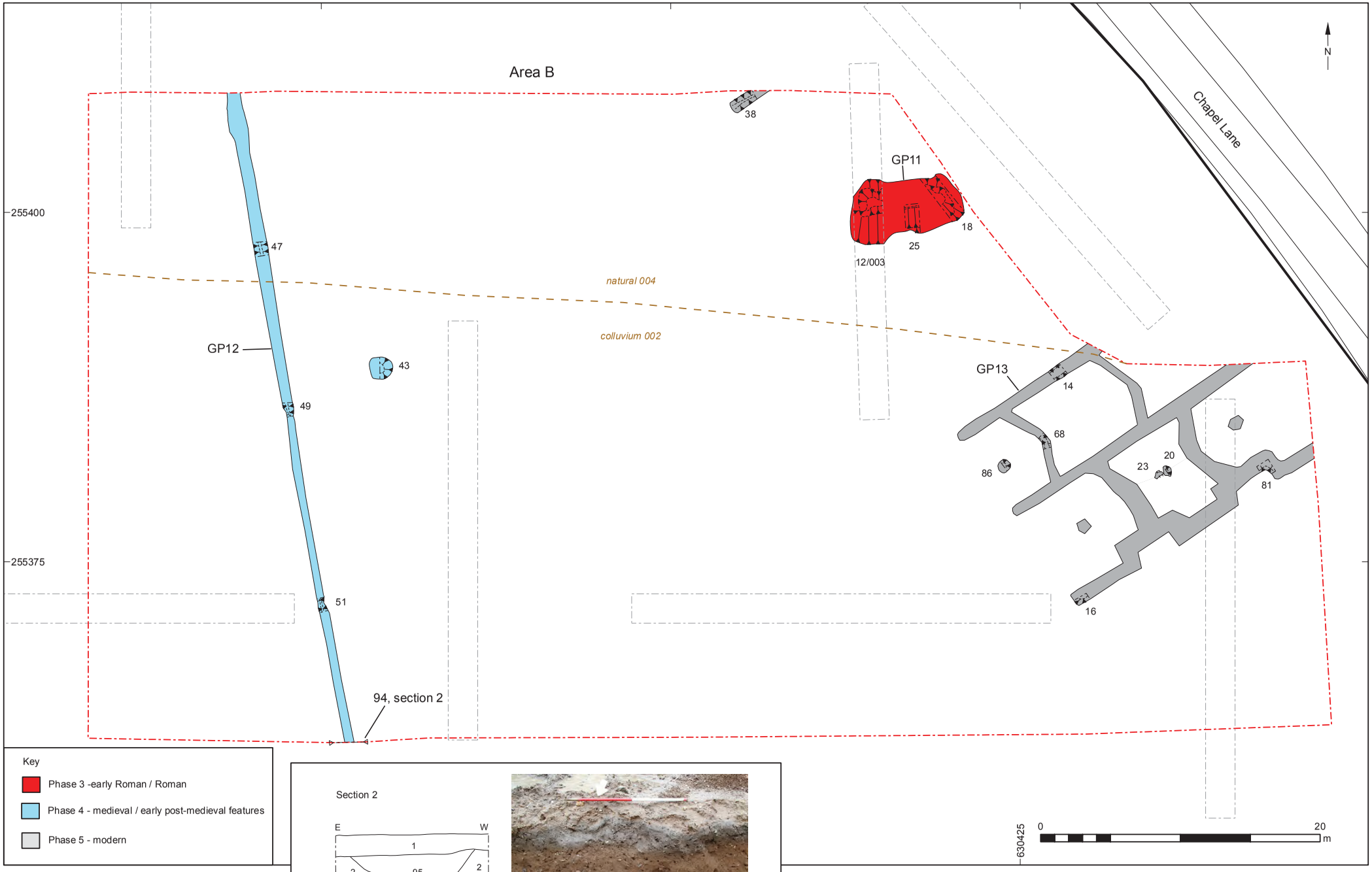
© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Featherbroom Gardens, Wickham Market	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 8074	Sept 2014	Pre-excavation view of pit (033) and brooches 1a, 1b & 3	
Report Ref: 2014294	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Featherbroom Gardens, Wickham Market	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 8074	Sept 2014	Area B, Phase 1 (features sealed by colluvium)	
Report Ref: 2014294	Drawn by: APL		

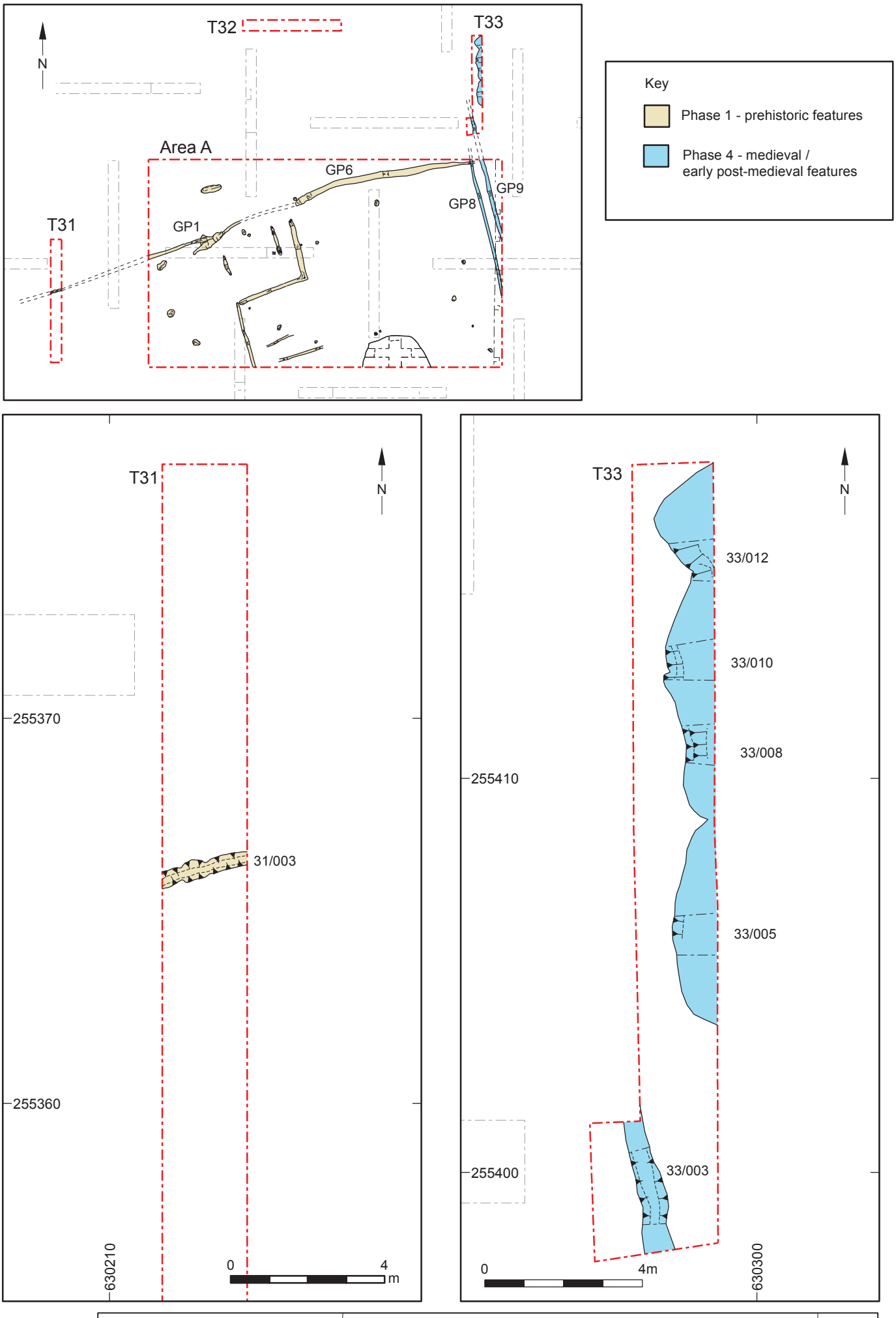


© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Featherbroom Gardens, Wickham Market	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 8074	Sept 2014	Area A, Phases 3 - 6 (features cut into colluvium)	
Report Ref: 2014294	Drawn by: APL		



Section 2, north facing.

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Featherbroom Gardens, Wickham Market	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 8074	Sept 2014	Area B, Phases 3 - 6 (features cut into colluvium)	
Report Ref: 2014294	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 8074	Sept 2014	Trench 31 & 33	
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Fig.9. Hearth [035], looking south (1m scale)

Fig.10. Cremation burial [121] and vessel [136], looking NE (0.5m scale)

Vessel [136]

Fig.11. Ditch GP6, seg. [106], looking NE (1m scale)

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Fig.12. Ditches GP 14 and GP15, seg. [057]/[012], looking NE (1m scale)

Fig.13. Enclosure ditch GP4, seg. [187], looking NW (1m scale)

Fig.14. Enclosure GP10, looking NE (1m scale)

GP2, looking S (0.5 and 0.25m scales)

GP3, looking SSE (0.5m scale)

Fig.15. Gullies NW of enclosure ditch GP4

Fig.16. Feature [100], looking SSE (2m scale)

Fig.17. Pits [110] and [112], looking W (0.25 and 0.5m scales)

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Fig.18. Cremation burial [005] urn [007], looking SE (0.25m scale)

Fig.19. ditches GP8 and GP9, segs. [154] and [152], looking S (0.25 and 0.5m scales)

Seg. [014], looking SW (0.5m scale) Seg. [081], looking SE (0.5m scale)

Fig.20. Feature GP13

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