
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND EAST OF DAYS ROAD,
CAPEL ST. MARY, SUFFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(FIELDWALKING & METAL DETECTING SURVEY
AND TRIAL TRENCHING)**

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Approved: C. Halpin	Project No. 3342
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OASIS SUMMARY

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land east of Days Road, Capel St. Mary, Suffolk. An archaeological evaluation</i>		
<p><i>In December 2008 and January 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed residential redevelopment of land east of Days Road, Capel St. Mary, Suffolk [TM 0875 3855]. The development site lies in an area of potential archaeological importance owing to its known proximity to both a Roman villa and cemetery.</i></p> <p><i>The earliest features were located in Trench 4, in the north-eastern sector of the site. Pit F1016 was prehistoric. Gully F1020 and Posthole F1031 contained late Bronze Age pottery. Pits F1012 and F1014 contained mid – late Iron Age pottery. The trench also contained two medieval features (Ditches F1003 & F1007), and a post-medieval feature (Ditch F1028). Trenches 1, 2 and 3 in the northern half of the site contained numerous medieval features. An Iron Age pit (F1074) was also recorded in Trench 2. The features were much less dense in the southern half of the site. Trench 7 contained a ditch, F1137, with late Iron Age pottery.</i></p>			
Project dates (Fieldwork)	15 th December 2008 to 16 th January 2009		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>
P. number	<i>P3342</i>	Site code	<i>CSM 030</i>
Type of project	<i>Fieldwalking & metal detector survey, and trial trenching; Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Arable</i>		
Planned development	<i>Redevelopment of the site for the provision of sheltered housing</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits, ditches, postholes</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Prehistoric and medieval</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Suffolk Coastal</i>	<i>Babergh</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Bury St. Edmunds</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 1.20 ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 0875 3855</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 45 AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service – Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Lisa Smith</i>		
Funded by	<i>Orwell Housing Association</i>		
Full title	<i>Land east of Days Lane, Capel St. Mary, Suffolk. An archaeological evaluation (field walking, metal detector survey, and trial trenching)</i>		
Authors	<i>Lisa Smith & Tara-Jane Sutcliffe</i>		
Report no.	<i>3240</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>Jan 2009</i>		

LAND EAST OF DAYS ROAD, CAPEL ST. MARY, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (FIELDWALKING & METAL DETECTING SURVEY, AND TRIAL TRENCHING)

SUMMARY

In December 2008 and January 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed residential redevelopment of land east of Days Road, Capel St. Mary, Suffolk [TM 0875 3855]. The development site lies in an area of potential archaeological importance owing to its known proximity to both a Roman villa and cemetery.

The desk-based assessment found scant evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Settlement at Capel St. Mary appears to have occurred sometime in the immediate pre-Conquest period. By the High Medieval period the village had become a thriving, if relatively small community, remaining so into the twentieth century.

The earliest features were located in Trench 4, in the north-eastern sector of the site. Pit F1016 was prehistoric. Gully F1020 and Posthole F1031 contained late Bronze Age pottery. Pits F1012 and F1014 contained mid to late Iron Age pottery. The trench also contained two medieval features (Ditches F1003 & F1007), and a post-medieval feature (Ditch F1028). Trenches 1, 2 and 3 in the northern half of the site contained numerous medieval features. An Iron Age pit (F1074) was also recorded in Trench 2. The features were much less dense in the southern half of the site. Trench 7 contained a ditch, F1137, with late Iron Age pottery.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2008 and January 2009 Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological evaluation of land east of Days Road, Capel St. Mary, Suffolk (NGR TM 0875 3855; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was conducted in advance of proposed residential redevelopment of the site. The latter comprises some 1.2ha of former agricultural land to the east of Days Road, in the north-western part of Capel St, Mary. The site lies in an area known to have as archaeological potential which stems from the presence of a known Roman cemetery (HER CSM 10) recorded some 100m to the south-west of the site.

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Orwell Housing Association. It was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Jess Tipper, dated 18/10/2007), and a specification compiled by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (dated 08/12/2008). This evaluation was conducted in accordance with the *Code of Conduct* and By-laws of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA), and completed following the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*.

1.3 The principal research objectives for the evaluation were

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The village of Capel St. Mary lies in the vale of a small millstream, a tributary of the River Stour (Fig. 1). The site is at an elevation of *c.* 45m AOD, sloping gently down east-to-west onto Days Road. The village is located *c.* 11.6 km south-west of the historic trading centre of Ipswich. Approximately 6.7 km to the south is the River Orwell and 10 km east the River Deben: two major watercourses, which feed into the North Sea.

2.2 The site is roughly half of a larger plot, which extends further eastward. Historically, the site had been further divided as demonstrated in the tithe map of 1837/8

(Fig. 6; Appendix 2). This division, however, appears to have ceased sometime before the production of the 1st edition of the 6" OS Map of 1890. No changes to the land use or boundaries of the site are evident in the nineteenth and early twentieth century OS maps.

3 METHODOLOGY (DESK BASED ASSESSMENT)

In order to achieve the aims of this evaluation, local and national data sources have been consulted (Table 1); the different sources of evidence are discussed below. The 'study area' comprised land within a 1km radius of NGR TM 0875 3855

Source	Data type	Data in Study Area?
British Museum (BM)	Portable Antiquities Database	X
Council for British Archaeology (CBA)	Defence of Britain Database	✓
English Heritage	List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest held by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport	✓
	National Monuments Record (NMR)	✓
	Schedule of Ancient Monuments of England	X
	The National Mapping Programme (NMP)	X
	Register of Historic Battlefields	X
Suffolk County Records Office	Historic maps (tithe, OS, etc.)	✓
	Secondary printed sources	✓
Suffolk Historic Environment Record	Sites and Monuments Record	✓
	Grey Literature	✓

Table 1. Summary of data sources consulted

3.1 Archaeological databases

A collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds from the study area was achieved namely through consultation of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER database was searched for all relevant entries within a 1 km radius of the site; these have been listed (Appendix I) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4; for references contained in square brackets refer to Appendix 1.

3.2 Documentary and cartographic evidence

The County Record Office (CRO), Ipswich, provided the principal source for historical research. Tithe, Enclosure and early editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) Map provide a means of assessing the changing land use and ownership in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Those available for the study area are reproduced herein (Figs 4-9).

3.3 Secondary sources

The CRO provided the chief source for secondary works of synthesis and general reference material. All publications and websites consulted are detailed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the geology, hydrology and landform of the immediate and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and preservation condition of potential archaeological remains. In addition, particular soil and geological profiles have historically given rise to differing land use and settlement patterns.

This information was drawn from the published surveys of the British Geological Survey (BGS) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

3.5 Aerial photographs

Aerial photographs, taken from the 1940s onward, demonstrate not only modern changes in land use but also the presence of earlier structures and field systems, identifiable in crop and field marks.

3.6 Limitations of assessment

The CRO at Ipswich was undergoing a process of re-cataloguing and conservation at the time of consultation. Original copies of the Ordnance Survey map were only available at a scale of 6"; in consequence those viewed at the 25" scale were photostats obtained from secondary sources, whilst the 1" scale was unavailable.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The study area is underlain by a solid geology of London Clay, overlain by drift deposits of Till (BGS 1991). The soils at the site are chiefly of the Tendring association. These are described by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW) as being deep, often stoneless, coarse loamy soils with some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged coarse and fine loamy over clayey soils (SSEW 1983). Typical crops supported by modern-day agriculture on these soils include cereal, sugar beet, potatoes and some horticultural crops with top fruit.

4.1.2 To the north and north-east, the soils alter to the Beccles 3 association characterised by a chalky till: slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging (SSEW 1983). Winter cereals and some short term grassland are common on these soils. To the west, on the other side of Days Road, Melford soil associations are noted. These consist likewise of a chalky till: deep well drained fine loamy over clayey, coarse loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils, some with calcareous clayey subsoils (SSEW 1983). Cereals, sugar beet and other arable crops dominate land use on these soils.

4.1.3 To the north, south and east, the site is contained by hedge and tree field boundaries; the western edge remains unbounded, with the field extending a further 12.5 m to the hedge line. A public footpath extends along the north boundary and to the west, vehicular access is provided by Days Road, on which the site is located. It is currently under arable use.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Mesolithic (c.12,000 – 4,300 BC) and Neolithic (c.4300 – 2100 BC)

4.2.1 East Anglia is relatively rich in Mesolithic sites and spot finds occur throughout the county (Glazebrook 1997, 9); major sites have been uncovered at Sproughton, and Barham, c. 8.3 km and c. 14.2 km, respectively, to the north of Capel St. Mary. Likewise for the Neolithic; in the wider landscape context, Capel St. Mary lies c. 9.1 km to the west – a few hours' walking distance - of the causewayed enclosure at Freston, a possible tribal centre serving as a market or religious site (Dymond & Martin 1999, 36).

4.2.2 Directly within the study area there is, however, little to directly suggest significant prehistoric activity. The evidence is sparse, largely of a wide date range and confined to spot finds. Flints were recovered c. 125m south of the site, nevertheless attesting activity in the area up to c. 12,000 years ago. The artefacts numbered: a flint blade, possibly Mesolithic or Neolithic; 2 struck flakes, undatable; 2 flint cores, one again Mesolithic or Neolithic in date; and a possible hammerstone [CSM Misc2].

4.2.3 There is no earlier evidence for activity, i.e. Palaeolithic (c. 450,000 – 12,000 BC), and the potential is low in the context of both region and national finds for this period (Dymond & Martin 1999, 32).

4.2.4 The scant nature of evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site may result from an absence of direct archaeological enquiry rather than be genuine evidence of absence. Where work has been conducted, to the south-west of the village, a scatter of worked and burnt flints have been recovered, the earliest possibly dating to the Mesolithic (Abbott 1996, 4).

4.2.5 Prehistoric settlement in the region during this period has been shown to have been densest on the lighter soils and along river valleys but is also in evidence from the heavier clay lands (Dymond & Martin 1999, 38, 40). Nevertheless, the soil in the study area is not too heavy a clay to have prohibited work by early plough technologies and it is conceivable that wheat, barley, etc., were grown here since the Neolithic.

Bronze Age (c.2500 – c.800 BC)

4.2.6 Recorded Bronze Age activity in south-west Suffolk, in the form of barrows and metalwork finds, appears to have been focused towards the coast, between the rivers Orwell and Deben (Dymond & Martin 1999, 39). The distribution of known activity demonstrates a trend in favour of lighter soils than the heavier clay at Capel St. Mary, which may have remained heavily wooded at this time (Dymond & Martin 1999, 38).

4.2.7 Pottery fragments from three collared urns, found out of context on a building site and dated c. 1,700 – 1,300 BC, provide the only evidence of Bronze Age activity within the study area [CSM 002 – MSF17].

Iron Age (c.800 BC - AD 43)

4.2.8 An evaluation conducted in 2006 c. 438 km from the site, revealed three linear features, one of which contained pottery of probable Iron Age date [CSM Misc1]. This

provides the earliest evidence of a field system in the study area and it may indeed be the case that the relatively heavy soil – in comparison for example with the lighter sands of the Brecklands to the north – discouraged agriculture until the improved technology of the Iron Age. Such advancements were subsequently capitalised upon: the presence of Roman ditches in association with those identified from the Iron Age suggest a degree of continuity of land use (see section 4.4.14).

Roman (AD 43 - 410)

4.2.9 The site lies approximately 1km north-west of Pye Road, the Roman road running from London, through Colchester to Caistor-by-Norwich [CSM 014]. Approximately 6 km south-west on this route lies the Roman settlement of Higham and c. 5 km to the west lies another substantial building, similar to that found at Capel St. Mary (OS 1997).

4.2.10 To the south-west of the site, a concentrated arc of Roman activity has been discovered, within some 500m leading down to the river. In closest proximity, at c.150m, a single cremation grave was found during building work in a field behind the Church of St. Mary [CSM 010]. Although containing four pots, only one proved to be a cinerary urn containing human bone; two of the vessels were of an undated grey ware. The brief notes that this entry in the HER represents the presence of a known Roman cemetery. An additional cremation vessel was uncovered c. 100m further to the south-west during construction work to the north side of the church [CSM 013]. Roman burials are notably uncommon in the east with formal cemeteries being an exception rather than the norm (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 19).

4.2.11 Evidence of later Roman activity is provided by an isolated find spot, a coin of Gallienus (260-268) [CSM 008], and more substantially through the recovery of a number of pottery sherds datable to the late third and fourth centuries [CSM 029].

4.2.12 An evaluation conducted in 2006 uncovered a field system of Roman date; the recovered sherds of pottery and tile failed, however, to provide close dating evidence [CSM Misc3]. Found in association with earlier Iron Age linear features (see section 4.2.8), this nonetheless represents a significant measure of continuity in the agrarian landscape.

4.2.13 Of particular local and region significance is the villa discovered on Windmill Hill [CSM 002 – MSF18], c. 437.5 m from the site. Excavations from the 1920s onwards have uncovered building foundations, a courtyard, painted wall plaster, *opus signinum*, window glass, mosaic and hypocaust debris, and roofing tiles. Finds include high status Samian ware, decorative metalwork, glass vessels and a coin of Hadrian (117 - 138). The pottery dates suggest use during the first and second centuries. An associated kiln, possibly glass as opposed to pottery, is also in evidence.

4.2.14 The wall-fabric of the Church of St. Mary incorporates a large quantity of re-used Roman brick, including roof, flue and hypocaust tile [CSM 013]; the church lies within c. 100m of the Windmill Hill villa site, a likely source of this material. In addition, a scatter of tiles and possible kiln debris has been found on cultivated land at Low Meadow [CSM 009]. Similarly, between 1927 and 1973 Roman pottery sherds, tiles, coins and rubbish pits have been found [386510].

Medieval (1066 – 1540)

4.2.15 There is a notable absence of evidence from the Anglo-Saxon period (410-1066); however, Capel St. Mary emerges in the written record in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Morris 1985) and must therefore have become a settlement some time during the pre-Conquest period.

4.2.16 Evidence of High Medieval (1250 - 1400) occupation in the village is better attested in the historical than archaeological record. Early references to 'Capeles' are found in taxation records dating to 1254 and 1291 (Eckwell 1960, 86). Archaeological investigation has found little artefactual evidence; evaluations conducted in 2006 and 2007 recovered, respectively, fragments of undiagnostic courseware [CSM misc4] and a number of pottery sherds dating from the mid-twelfth to fourteenth century [CSM 029]. In addition, a spot find of a bronze purse mount [CSM 002 – MSF19] has been recorded. The nature of the agrarian landscape of the village has yet to be demonstrated archaeologically, reflecting the paucity of investigation in this area.

4.2.17 The local built environment provides a better indication of the domestic, industrial and religious character of the village of Capel St. Mary and associated hamlet of Little Wenham. Much has survived into the modern era with a total of 12 listed medieval buildings in the study area (Appendix III). The majority are domestic buildings, of timber frame and plaster construction, dating from the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century; one of which, Ladysmead, is located in the immediate vicinity of the site, on the west side of Days Road (fig. 2).

4.2.18 Of particular significance is Wenham Castle, a Grade I fortified brick manor house, built *c.* 1270-80 with sixteenth century alterations [WMP 001]. It is located *c.* 775 m to the north-west of the site, in the hamlet of Wenham. Regionally important, it is one of the earliest examples of brick construction in East Anglia (Bouwens 2000, 25); by contrast the majority of buildings remained in a timber vernacular tradition into the eighteenth century. Moreover, it was notably a house as opposed to a keep, despite having been fortified (Pevsner 1974, 342).

4.2.19 The Church of St. Lawrence (formerly All Saints) in Wenham also has an origin at least in the thirteenth century with later fifteenth and sixteenth century accretions [WMP 004]. The interior is adorned with wall paintings, including one of the virgin and child; brasses and other funerary monuments also date to the fifteenth century, attesting investment in the church into the late medieval period (Pevsner 1974, 340-1).

4.2.20 Located *c.* 275 m south-west of the site, the eponymous Church of St. Mary, for or after whom the village of Capel St. Mary appears to have been named, dates at least to the fourteenth century [CSM 013]. However, possible Norman antecedents are suggested by structural features, namely the inclusion of herringbone work in the fabric and a round-headed door incorporated into a wall to the east of the Church (Mortlock 1990, 46).

4.2.21 Located *c.* 462.5 m to the west of the site, a watermill and mill pond are illustrated on the Capel St Mary tithe map and apportionment of 1838 [CSM 016]. One of three mills in the village, this may be the location of an 11th century watermill recorded in Domesday. By the late 19th century the mill appears to have been driven by a diversity of resources: the trade directory for 1896 records one Child Sidney Thomas, miller (steam, water & wind) (Kelly's 1896: 86).

Post-Medieval/ Early Modern (1540-1939)

4.2.22 Post-medieval and Early Modern evidence for the study area is largely confined to the historic buildings record. Predominately domestic and farm properties, the rectory, also on the east side of Days Road, is largely of 16th and 17th century construction and a Grade II listed building (Appendix 3). Nonetheless, basic occupation debris was recovered from a former quarry site *c.* 375 m to the south-west of the site; finds included clay pipe stems, ceramic roof tile and pottery fragments [CSM 029].

4.2.23 Investment in funerary monuments at the Church of St. Lawrence, Little Wenham in the form of a table-top tomb and enclosing railings, dated 1797 and 1799, attests wealth and a degree of conspicuous consumption in the area at this time.

4.2.24 The site of former windmill is shown on maps from 1825 and edified in the name Mill Hill; demolished 1909 [CSM 002 – MSF17160]

4.2.25 On a national level, owing to growing industrialisation and urbanisation, the century from 1851 to 1951 witnessed widespread rural depopulation. By contrast, on a local level, parishes surrounding Ipswich, such as Capel St. Mary, became commuter towns to this major conurbation (Dymond & Martin 1999, 106). A sizeable community of farmers and craftsmen, Capel St. Mary is recorded as having a population of 605 by the late 19th century (Kelly's 1896, 86).

4.2.26 The village school, *c.* 163 m to the south-east of the site, was built in 1854 (Kelly's 1896, 86) and the railway (now dismantled), located at a distance of *c.* 1km north-east of the site, some time between 1838 and 1890.

Modern (1939 – present)

4.2.27 Anecdotally, Second World War damage appears to have been concentrated in the south-east of the village. By contrast to the north, provisions were made for a resistance force in the event of invasion. At Jermyns Farm an auxiliary operational base, or 'hideout', remains in existence.

5 THE SITE

5.1 Cartographic sources

Early maps

5.1.1 J. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk (London, 1783) provides a general location of Capel St. Mary in relation to the surrounding hamlets such as Little Wenham and the major centre at Ipswich; the scale is such that no further detail is provided concerning the study area, it has therefore not been reproduced herein.

25" Ordnance Survey Maps, 1805, 1837 (Figs 4 and 5)

5.1.2 The earliest Ordnance Survey maps for Capel St. Mary were produced in 1805 and 1837. More stylised and at a larger scale to later editions they are nonetheless

useful, particularly for illustrating the network of roads connecting the village to the surrounding region. Neither indicates any development within the bounds of the site at this time.

Tithe map and apportionment, 1837/8 (Figs 5 and 6)

5.1.3 In the absence of an Enclosure map for the area, the Tithe map provides the best source of evidence for the use of the site in the early nineteenth century. That produced for Capel St. Mary is one of a minority to bear the Tithe Commissioner's seal, which assured the accuracy of the survey.

5.1.4 The northern half of the site was then owned and occupied by the Revd Joseph Tweed and was in use as arable land. The southern half of the site was owned and occupied by one Rachel Day, who owned 5 other portions of land that separated Revd Tweed's aforementioned land. It is conceivable, therefore, that this land was formerly Glebe land. This land is recorded as having supported domestic buildings and a garden, as well as land for pasture and arable purposes. The site itself was under arable cultivation. The road name is absent from the Tithe map and the early OS maps; however, the attested landholding by Rachel Day may provide a suggestion for the etymology of 'Days Road'.

5.1.5 The actual site in its former division bore the names Catesbray and Barn Pightle, respectively to the north and south. In the latter case the term 'Pightle' indicates a small close or piece of land (Field 1972: 278); and whilst no barn is listed in the Tithe apportionment, the name does suggest the onetime presence of a structure. The derivation of 'Catesbray' - or 'Catisbray' as the adjacent field is named - is, however, unknown. The similarity in these names may indicate former association between the two fields, both of which served arable purposes at the time of the tithe map's completion. The suffix '-bray' is derived from Old Norse *brae*, meaning hillside or slope, which correctly describes the landform of the site.

6" Ordnance Survey Maps, 1890, 1904, 1927 (Figs. 7, 8 and 9)

5.1.6 The 6" OS maps, first, second and third editions, dating from 1890, 1904 and 1927, respectively, provide a good indication of the land use pre-1930.

5.1.7 Sometime between the drawing up of the tithe map in 1838 and completion of the first edition of the 6" OS map fifty years later, the smaller land divisions detailed above had coalesced into the larger field system of today (compare Figs. 6 and 7). Although the exact details are unknown concerning removal of the eastern field boundary, the amalgamation of land into larger holding units was a trend of the mid and late 19th century, in response to the growing industrialisation and mechanisation of farming practices.

5.1.8 Between the execution of the first Ordnance Survey map in 1890 and its third edition in 1927 no changes occurred to the site boundary and little occurred in the village at large with the exception of a few minor land divisions, the cessation of use of two corn mills. This suggested contraction in corn processing may or may not have impacted directly upon the nature of the crops grown in the site at this time.

6 METHODOLOGY (FIELDWALKING & METAL DETECTOR SURVEY)

6.1 The area outlined for the proposed development was subject to an archaeological field survey by fieldwalking and metal detecting (Fig. 1). The site was agricultural land which had recently been ploughed. The fieldwalking was based on a line walking system with transects at 20m intervals. It adhered to the methodology devised by Essex County Council Archaeological Advisory Group (now ECC HEM), and was conducted according to the techniques described by Medlycott (1992).

6.2 The site was divided into kilometre squares, hectares and 20 m blocks within which 2m wide transects were scanned for finds. Each kilometre square was assigned a letter (A) and then sub-divided into hectare blocks, numbered from 1-100 starting at the south-west corner. Each hectare was then sub-divided into 20 m squares, each of which was assigned a letter, starting with 'A' in the south west corner. When walking each transect, a width of 2 metres was studied, allowing for a 10% sample of the area walked.

6.3 Each finds type (as appropriate) was plotted at 1:1000 (Figs.16 -17).

6.4 A programme of systematic metal detecting was carried out in tandem with the fieldwalking survey, utilising the same survey grid.

7 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION)

7.1 Eight trial trenches were excavated. Due to health and safety restrictions, the trenches were located 15m either side of high voltage overhead electricity cables aligned SW/NE across the middle of the site. Within the two separate areas, the trenches were situated to provide broad coverage (Fig.11). All trenches were linear and varied between 28m and 42m in length. They were 1.8 m wide.

7.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned using a metal detector.

7.3 Bulk soil samples were taken according to a purposeful sampling strategy with the aims of investigating past economy of the area. Twenty seven samples were taken from various features across the site, depending on dating evidence and potential for the recovery of environmental remains.

7.4 The evaluation revealed significant remains and the decision not to evaluate several of the more potentially important features was taken in consultation with Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Planning Archaeologist). This was to allow for maximum recovery during a further phase of mitigation. These unexcavated features were however hand cleaned and planned. If artefacts were recovered during this process then they were given a context number.

8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1

Figs. 11 & 12

<i>West end, South facing</i> <i>0.00 = 47.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks and moderate angular flint and gravel
0.32m+		Fill of unexcavated archaeological feature.

<i>East end, South facing</i> <i>0.00 = 47.88m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.28m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. Mid reddish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks and flint.

Description: Trench 1 contained one tree hollow (F1098), four gullies (F1088, F1100, F1104 and F1108), six postholes (F1096, F1102, F1116, F1126, F1130 and F1132), five pits (F1106, F1110, F1094, F1124 and F1128) and one possible ditch F1094. It also contained nine unrecorded features possibly associated with settlement activity

A natural irregular tree hollow (F1098) was located within the eastern end of the trench.

The four gullies present in Trench 1 are described from east to west in the table below. They were all orientated north to south.

Feature	Context	Plan	Dimensions (m)	Profile	Fill	Finds
F1088	L1089	Linear, rounded terminal	0.64 x 0.46 x 0.09m	Gently sloping sides, concave base	Mid orange brown silty clay	Mid 12 th – late 14 th pottery (50g)
F1100	L1101	Linear, rounded terminal, contained posthole F1102	1.30 x 0.79 x 0.10m	Gently sloping sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-
F1104	L1105	Linear	2.00 x 0.33 x 0.03m	Gently sloping sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C pot (28g) Oyster shell (24g)
F1108	L1109	Linear	0.50 x 0.23 x 0.09m	Moderately sloping sides, concave base	Mid reddish brown silty clay	-

The six postholes present in Trench 1 are described from east to west in the table below. Posthole F1132 cut Posthole F1130.

Feature	Context	Plan	Dimensions (m)	Profile	Fill	Finds
F1096	L1097	Circular	0.29 x 0.27 x 0.10m	Steep sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-
F1102	L1103	Circular	0.38 x 0.26 x 0.19m	Steep sides, flat base	Orange brown silty clay	-
F1116	L1117	Circular	0.38 x 0.35 x 0.21m	Steep sides, concave base	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-
F1126	L1127	Circular	0.36 x 0.32 x 0.04m	Gently sloping sides, concave base	Greyish brown silty clay	-
F1130	L1131	Circular	0.36 x 0.33 x 0.24m	Steep sides, flat base	Mid greyish brown silty clay	12 th – late 14 th C pot (58g)
F1132	L1133	Circular	0.54 x 0.32 x 0.19m	Steep sides, irregular base	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-

The five or possible pits present in Trench 1 are described from east to west in the table below.

Feature	Context	Plan	Dimensions (m)	Profile	Fill	Finds
F1106	L1107	Circular	1.33 x 1.24 x 0.25m	Steep sides, concave base	Mid reddish brown silty clay	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C pot (80g) oyster shell (140g)
F1110	L1111	Circular	1.00 x 0.80m x to be confirmed (TBC)	Not excavated	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-
F1094	L1095	Circular	2.00 x 0.80m x TBC	Not excavated	Dark brown silty clay	-
F1124	L1125	Rounded corner		Not excavated		Mid 11 th – early 13 th C pot (26g)
F1128	L1129	Circular	1.24 x 1.10 x 0.29m	Steep sides, irregular base	Greyish brown silty clay	Mid 12 th late 14 th pot (35g), Oyster shell (21g)

Possible Ditch F1094 was located at the western end of Trench 1. It was linear in plan (2.00 x 0.50m x TBC), orientated NW/SE. Its fill, L1095, was yellowish brown silty clay and it was not excavated.

Unexcavated features adjacent to possible pits (F1110 and F1124) contained compacted flints and may represent foundations.

Trench 2**Figs. 11 & 12**

<i>North end, West facing</i> <i>0.00 = 47.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.28m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

<i>South end, West facing</i> <i>0.00 = 47.91m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.35m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained three ditches (F1049, F1055, F1064), three pits (F1042, F1051, F1074), three post holes (F1040, F1066, F1079) and three gullies (F1068, F1070, F1072).

Ditch F1049 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.3 x 0.42m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a irregular base. Its fill, L1050, was mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional chalk stones. It contained 11th – 12th / 13th century pottery (3g) and CBM (40g).

Pit F1051 was oval in plan (0.85 x 0.72 x 0.14m). It had moderately steep to sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill, L1052, was mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks. It contained 12th – late 14th century pottery (1g).

Ditch F1055 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.1 x 0.64m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1056, was mid brownish grey sandy clay with moderate angular flint nodules, and occasional chalk. It contained mid 11th – mid 14th century pottery (20g), shell (14g) and daub (13g).

Ditch F1064 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 1.4 x 0.26m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and rounded base. It had two fills. Basal Fill L1081 was mid brownish yellow clay with frequent fragments of burnt daub and angular flints. Upper Fill L1065 was mid brownish grey sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional flint nodules. It contained mid 12th – late 14th century pottery (24g) and daub (34g). F1064 was cut by Posthole F1066.

Posthole F1066 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.4 x 0.42 x 0.28m). It had very steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1067, was brownish grey sandy clay with frequent burnt daub fragments and occasional sub angular flint, gravel and chalk (similar to ditch fill L1081). No finds were recovered from the feature. F1066 cut Ditch F1064.

Posthole F1079 was rectangular in plan (0.48 x 0.41 x 0.08m) with steep sides and flattish irregular base. Its fill, L1080, was mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional chalk and burnt daub fragments. No finds except for daub (5g) was recovered from the feature.

Pit F1074 was circular in plan (2.13 x 0.96+ x 0.75m). It had steep sides and a rounded base. It was filled by several deposits. The basal fill, L1075, was mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent burnt daub. It contained mid – late Iron Age pottery (40g). Thereafter, L1076 was very dark grey clayey silt, and it contained Iron Age pottery (9g). L1077 was mid brownish red silty clay, and it contained Iron Age pottery (67g). The

uppermost fill, L1078, was mid brownish grey silty clay. It contained Iron Age pottery (62g) and ?CBM (156g). L1078 was cut by gullies F1070 and F1073 and by pit F1042.

Gully F1070 was linear in plan (1.9+ x 0.2 x 0.11m), orientated E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Its fill, L1071, was light brownish grey silty clay. No finds were present. F1070 was cut by Gully F1068, and cut Pit F1074.

Gully F1072 was linear in plan (1.9+ x 0.32 x 0.25m), orientated E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Its fill, L1073, was light brownish grey silty clay. No finds were present. Gully F1072 was cut by Gully F1068, and cut Pit F1074.

Gully F1068 was linear in plan (1.9+ x 0.53 x 0.2m), orientated E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Its fill, L1069, was mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small fragments of burnt clay. It cut Gullies F1070 and F1072. No finds were present.

Pit F1042 was circular in plan (1.05 x 0.8+ x 0.22m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. Basal Fill L1044 was light yellow brown silty clay (not shown in section). The upper fill, L1043, was light yellow brown silty clay with occasional large stones. L1043 contained late 12th – late 14th century pottery (23g) and daub (7g).

Posthole F1040 was circular in plan (0.38 x 0.33 x 0.13m). It had very steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1041, was light yellow brown silty clay with occasional large stones. It contained 12th – late 14th century pottery (3g), and animal bone (<1g).

Trench 3

Figs. 11 & 13

<i>South-west end, North-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 48.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.29 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks and angular flint gravel.
0.40m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

<i>North-east end. North-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 48.56m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.33 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 3.
0.52m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained five pits (F1034, F1036, F1047, F106 and, F1083), six ditches (F1057, F1060, F1112, F1038, F1045, F1085 = F1092) and Gully F1090.

The five pits present in Trench 3 are described from east to west in the table below. Pit F1036 cut Ditch F1038. Pit F1047 cut Ditch F1045, but could be a ditch re-cut or part of an industrial feature. Pit F1062 cut gully F1090.

Feature	Context	Plan	Dimensions (m)	Profile	Fill	Finds
F1034	L1035	Circular?	1.05+ x 1.25 x 0.15m	Steep sides, flat base	Dark brownish grey sandy clay	12 th – late 14 th C pottery (14g) CBM (4g)
F1036	L1037	Circular	1.55+ x 0.80 x 0.15m	Gently sloping sides, concave base	Light yellowish brown clay	-
F1047	L1053 Basal fill	Rectangular?	4.20 x 0.57+ x 0.30m	Steep sides, concave base	Light yellowish brown sandy clay	-
	L1048 Upper fill				Greyish red (burnt) sandy clay	CBM (129g)
F1062	L1063	Oval	1.05 x 0.43 x 0.15m	Steep sides, concave base	Mid orange brown silty clay with chalk flecks	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C pot (34g) Fe Knife (11g) Daub 932g)
F1083	L1084	Oval	1.80 x 0.85+ x 0.80m	Gently sloping sides, irregular base	Mid orange brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks	13 th – 14 th C pot (116g) a bone (7g), daub (7g), oyster shell (100g)

Ditch F1057 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.32 x 0.75m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Three fills were present and are described from the basal to the uppermost in the table below.

Fill	Description	Finds
L1058	Mid yellowish grey silty clay with occasional chalk and moderate flint	12 th – late 14 th C pottery (105g), CBM (60g), daub (20g)
L1115	Light orange yellow chalky clay with frequent chalk	-
L1059	Mid yellowish grey silty clay with occasional chalk and moderate flint	13 th – 14 th C pottery (17g), CBM (6g), shell (27g)

Ditch F1060 was linear in plan (2.00 x 1.75 x 0.68m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a flatish base. Its single fill, L1061, was mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate flint, chalk and daub flecks. It contained late 12th – late 14th century pottery (676g), a copper alloy pin (SF1), shell (89g) and daub (44g). Ditch F1060 re-cut Ditch F1112.

Ditch F1112 was linear in plan (2.00 x 2.01 x 0.77m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a flat base. It had two fills. The basal fill, L1113 = L1114, was mid yellowish grey clayey silt. It contained 13th – 14th century pottery (30g), animal bone (30g), and burnt daub (9g). The upper fill, L1082, was light orange yellow silty clay with frequent

chalk and burnt daub fragments. No finds excepting the daub fragments were present. Ditch F1112 was re-cut by Ditch F1060.

Ditch F1038 was linear in plan (1.80 x 0.60 x 0.49m), orientated WNW/ESE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1039, was dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional chalk. It contained mid 12th – late 14th century pottery (51g), animal bone (8g), daub (63g) and burnt flint (11g). Ditch F1038 was cut by Pit F1036.

Ditch F1045 (4.20+ x 0.74+ x 0.54m) was orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1046, was light greyish brown clay with chalk flecks. It contained mid 12th – late 14th century pottery (4g), animal bone (21g) and shell (79g). Ditch F1045 was cut by Pit F1047 and Ditch 1085 = F1092.

Gully F1090 was linear in plan (0.90 x 0.42 x 0.17m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1091, was mid orange grey silty clay with occasional chalk. It contained mid 12th – late 14th century pottery (43g). Gully F1090 was excavated in two segments (A and B). F1090 was cut by pit F1062 and Ditch 1085 = F1092.

A large ditch terminal or pit F1085 = F1092 (1.80 x 0.40 x 0.35m), was present in the trench. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. Its basal fill, L1086 was light greyish brown clay with charcoal flecks. It contained 13th to late 14th century pottery (383g). Over this was Fill L1123, brownish yellow sandy clay. This contained 12th to late 14th century pottery (56g). The upper fill was L1087 = L1093, mid greyish brown silty clay with flint and chalk. Mid 12th – late 14th century pottery (228g) was present. This ditch cut Gully F1090 and Ditch F1045.

Trench 4

Figs. 11 & 14

<i>North end, East facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 49.42m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.35 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 3.
0.45m+	L1002	Natural. As above Trench 1.

<i>South end, East facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 48.44m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 3.
0.45m+	L1002	Natural. As above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 4 contained five ditches (F1005, F1007, F1003, F1010, and F1028), three pits (F1012, F1014 and F1016), two gullies (F1026 and F1020) and four postholes (F1018, F1024, F1022 and F1031).

Ditch F1005 was linear in plan (0.81+ x 0.55+ x 0.36m), orientated N/S. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1006, was a dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small (>5cm) angular stones. No finds were present. It was cut by Ditch F1007.

Ditch F1007 was linear in plan (4.34+ x 1.23 x 0.75m), aligned NW/SE. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1008, was dark brownish grey sandy clay with moderate small stones and flecks of chalk. It contained no finds. The upper fill, L1009, was dark brownish grey sandy clay with moderate stones and flecks of chalk. It contained 12th – late 14th century pottery (38g) and CBM (61g). Ditch F1007 cut Ditch F1005.

Pit F1012 was irregular in plan (0.74+ x 0.7 x 0.2m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was mid yellowish grey sandy clay. It contained mid – late Iron Age pottery (113g), burnt daub (9g) and burnt flint (32g). Pit F1012 cut Pit F1014.

Pit F1014 was irregular in plan (0.8 x 0.45+ x 0.2m). The sides were almost vertical, and the base was flat. Its fill, L1015, was a dark bluish grey silty clay. It contained mid – late Iron Age pottery (99g) and burnt daub (16g). Pit F1014 was cut by F1016, a pit or tree hollow, and Pit F1012.

Pit or tree hollow F1016 (0.58+ x 0.33 x 0.36m) was irregular in plan. The sides and base of the feature were also very irregular. Its fill, L1017, was light brown sandy clay with moderate small fragments of chalk. It contained prehistoric pottery (1g), and animal bone (<1g). Pit F1016 cut Pit F1014.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan and aligned NW/SE. A rounded corner or terminal was revealed. Two segments were excavated (A and B tabulated below). Ditch F1003 cut Ditch F1010.

Feature	Segment	Fills	Description	Finds
F1003	A (0.70 x 0.96+ x 0.58m) Steep sides, flat base.	L1004	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with frequent patches of re-deposited natural throughout, moderate chalk flecks and occasional flint nodules	11-12/13th C pottery (76g)
	B (1.95 x 0.73+ x 0.59m) Steep sides, flat base.		Mid brownish grey sandy clay with frequent patches of re-deposited natural, moderate chalk flecks and occasional flint.	CBM (29g)

Ditch F1010 was linear in plan (0.64+ x 1.0 x 0.28m), aligned NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1011, was dark blackish grey silty clay with moderate chalk and flint. It contained 1st century BC – 1st century AD pottery (26g).

Gully F1026 was a curvilinear in plan. Two segments were excavated (labelled A and B), and are tabulated below. Gully F1026 was cut by Posthole F1018 and cut Posthole F1024.

Feature	Segment	Fills	Description	Finds
F1026	A (1.18 x 0.52 x 0.16m) Moderately steep sides, flattish base.	L1027	Mid brownish grey silty clay.	-
	B (1.18 x 0.25+ x 0.19m) Very steep sides, flattish base.		Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional angular gravel.	-

Gully F1020 was curvilinear in plan and positioned immediately west of Gully F1026. Three segments were excavated through it (labelled A - C) and are tabulated below. Gully F1020 cut Posthole F1022.

Feature	Segment	Fills	Description	Finds
F1020	A (1.90 x 0.32 x 0.13m) Irregular sides and base.	L1021	Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional flints.	LBA pottery (2g)
	B (1.90 x 0.43 x 0.48m) Almost vertical sides, flat base.			LBA pottery (31g), and struck flint (11g)
	C (1.90 x 0.31 x 0.13m) Moderately steep sides, rounded base.			-

Posthole F1018 was oval in plan (0.33 x 0.35 x 0.20m). It had almost vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1019, was light brownish grey silty clay with moderate angular gravel. It contained burnt daub (1g). Posthole F1018 cut curvilinear Gully F1026.

Posthole F1024 was oval in plan (0.34 x 0.24 x 0.17m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1025, was mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk. No finds were present. Posthole F1024 was cut by curvilinear Gully F1026.

Posthole F1022 was circular in plan (0.46 x 0.33 x 0.17m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023, was a mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were present. Posthole F1022 was cut by curvilinear Gully F1020.

Posthole F1031 was oval in plan (0.24+ x 0.48 x 0.42m). The sides were almost vertical and the base was concave. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1033, was charcoal rich dark greyish black sandy clay with moderate patches of burnt clay and occasional flecks of chalk. It contained late Bronze Age pottery (3g). The upper fill, L1032, was greyish brown sandy clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1028 was linear in plan (2.0+ x 2.4 x 0.8m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1029, was mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional flints. It contained 17th – 18th century pottery (10g) and CBM (22g). The upper fill, L1030, was mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk, moderate angular flint, and occasional CBM fragments. It contained late 18th – 19th century pottery (90g), CBM (67g), animal bone (40g), an iron key fragment (20g) and glass (52g).

Trench 5**Figs. 11 & 14**

<i>North end. West facing</i> <i>0.00 = 46.99m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.34m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

<i>South end. West facing</i> <i>0.00 = 46.91m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.27m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 5 contained Ditch F1137 which was also present in Trench 7. It also contained three unrecorded features, one of which was cut by Ditch F1137.

Trench 6**Figs. 11 & 15**

<i>North-east end. North-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 47.09m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.27m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

<i>South-west end. North-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 46.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.24m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 6 contained Pit F1142, and an unrecorded feature

Pit F1142 was oval in plan (1.50 x 0.80 x 0.27m). It had steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1143, was a mid brownish silty clay with moderate flint. Fragments of fired clay were noted within the fill. Pit F1142 was cut by a modern field drain.

Trench 7**Figs. 11 & 15**

<i>North end, East facing</i> <i>0.00 = 47.71m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.18m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

<i>South end, East facing</i> <i>0.00 = 47.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.36m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

Description: Two ditches were present within Trench 7 (F1121 and F1137).

Ditch F1121 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.53 x 0.36m), orientated E/W. It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1122, was light brownish grey clayey silt with moderate flint. No finds were present.

Ditch F1137 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 3.70 x 1.12m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. It contained three fills, tabulated below. Ditch F1137 was also present in Trench 5.

Fill	Description	Finds
L1140	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk and large flint stone nodules.	Late Iron Age pot (36g), animal bone (300g), daub (10g)
L1139	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk and occasional flint nodules.	Late Iron Age pot (25g), animal bone (5g)
L1138	Dark brownish grey sandy with occasional chalk	Late Iron Age pottery (43g), animal bone (16g)

Trench 8

Figs. 11 & 15

<i>North-east end. North-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 47.73m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.22 – 0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 3.
0.33m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

<i>South-west end. North-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 47.44m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.20m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 8 contained two ditches, F1118 and F1134. It also contained an unrecorded feature

Ditch F1118 was linear in plan (6.00+ x 0.90 x 0.43m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1119, was dark reddish brown clay with occasional chalk. No finds were present. The upper fill, L1120, was mid orange brown silty clay. No finds were present.

Ditch F1134 was linear in plan (1.10+ x 1.00 x 0.44m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a flat base. It contained three fills that are tabulated below.

Fill	Description	Finds
L1135	Mid yellowish brown clay with occasional chalk	-
L1139	Dark greyish brown clay with occasional flint.	-
L1138	Mid orangish brown silty clay.	-

Ditches F1118 and F1134 were perpendicular and may represent the corner of a single ditch. Ditch F1118 was cut by a modern land drain.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The topsoil, L1000, is dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks and moderate angular flint and gravel. It is between 0.18 – 0.36m deep. On the eastern side of the site (Trenches 3, 4 and 8) it overlies a subsoil, L1001. The latter is mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks and angular flint gravel. It is between 0.10 – 0.19m thick. Below the topsoil and the subsoil is the natural, L1002, mid reddish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks and flint. Its depth below the present ground surface varies between 0.18 -0.36m.

10 CONFIDENCE

10.1 It is not felt that any factors hindered the recognition of artefacts within the ploughsoil during the field survey. The latter was carried out in conditions of good visibility. The metal detector survey was effective in locating metal items.

10.2 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological trial trench evaluation.

11 DISCUSSION

11.1 Fieldwalking and Metal Detector Survey

11.1.1 80 sherds of pottery (524g) were collected during the fieldwalking survey of the site. The majority dated to the medieval and post-medieval period with one prehistoric sherd. All sherds are heavily abraded (Appendix 7). The pottery was mainly distributed across northern areas of the site and along western areas immediately adjacent to Days Road (Fig. 16).

11.1.2 380 fragments (6801g) of CBM were recovered across the entire site dating to the medieval and post-medieval period. A small quantity dated to the Romano- British period. All fragments were poorly preserved (Appendix 7; Fig 16).

11.1.3 One fragment of animal bone was recovered during the fieldwalking. This was identified as a modern pig mandible (Appendix 7; Fig 16).

11.1.4 Small quantities of glass and clay pipe fragments were also recovered. The metal detector survey located a small amount of iron slag and iron nails all of which were fairly insignificant (Fig 17).

11.2 Trial Trench Evaluation

11.2.1 The evaluation revealed 71 features and 10 unrecorded features, tabulated below:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1088	Gully	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C
1	F1100	Gully	-
1	F1104	Gully	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C
1	F1108	Gully	-
1	F1096	Posthole	-
1	F1102	Posthole	-
1	F1116	Posthole	-
1	F1126	Posthole	-
1	F1130	Posthole	12 th – late 14 th C
1	F1132	Posthole	-
1	F1106	Pit	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C
1	F1110	Pit	Not excavated
1	F1094	Pit	Not excavated
1	F1124	Pit	Mid 11 th – early 13 th C
1	F1128	Pit	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C
1	F1094	Ditch	13 th – 14 th C
1	x5 unrecorded features		-
2	F1049	Ditch	11 th – 12 th / 13 th C
2	F1055	Ditch	Mid 11 th – mid 14 th C
2	F1064	Ditch	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C
2	F1051	Pit	12 th – late 14 th C
2	F1074	Pit	Iron Age
2	F1042	Pit	Late 12 th – late 14 th C
2	F1066	Posthole	-
2	F1079	Posthole	-
2	F1040	Posthole	12 th – late 14 th C
2	F1070	Gully	-
2	F1068	Gully	-
2	F1072	Gully	-
3	F1034	Pit	12 th – late 14 th C
3	F1036	Pit	-
3	F1047	Pit	-
3	F1062	Pit	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C
3	F1083	Pit	13 th – 14 th C
3	F1057	Ditch	12 th – 14 th C
3	F1060	Ditch	Late 12 th – late 14 th C
3	F1112	Ditch	13 th – 14 th C
3	F1038	Ditch	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C
3	F1045	Ditch	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C
3	F1085 = F1092	Ditch	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C
3	F1090	Gully	Mid 12 th – late 14 th C
4	F1005	Ditch	-
4	F1007	Ditch	12 th – late 14 th C
4	F1003	Ditch	11 th – 12 th / 13 th C
4	F1010	Ditch	1st C BC
4	F1028	Ditch	17 th – 19 th C
4	F1012	Pit	Mid – late Iron Age
4	F1014	Pit	Mid – late Iron Age
4	F1016	Pit	Prehistoric
4	F1026	Gully	-
4	F1020	Gully	Late Bronze Age
4	F1018	Posthole	-
4	F1024	Posthole	-
4	F1022	Posthole	-
4	F1031	Posthole	Late Bronze Age
5	F1137	Ditch	Not excavated in this Trench
5	X3 unrecorded features		-

6	F1142	Pit	-
6	X 1 unrecorded feature		-
7	F1121	Ditch	-
7	F1137	Ditch	Late Iron Age
8	F1118	Ditch	-
8	F1134	Ditch	-
8	X 1 unrecorded feature		-

11.2.2 The earliest features were located in Trench 4, in the north-eastern sector of the site. Pit F1016 was prehistoric. Gully F1020 and Posthole F1031 contained late Bronze Age pottery and Posthole F1031 contained abundant charcoal. Pits F1012 and F1014 contained mid – late Iron Age pottery. An Iron Age pit (F1074) was also recorded in Trench 2. Trench 7 contained a ditch, F1137, with late Iron Age pottery, and the same ditch was located in Trench 5.

11.2.3 Trenches 1, 2 and 3 in the northern half of the site contained numerous medieval features (7 features in Tr.1, 6 features in Tr.2, and 10 features in Trench 3), including some possible structural remains in Trench 1 and part of a possible industrial feature or hearth in Trench 3 (F1047).

11.2.4 A post-medieval ditch (F1024) was located in Trench 4, probably that represented on the 1828 Tithe Map.

11.2.5 The features were much less dense in the southern half of the site.

11.2.6 Dating evidence was good and the majority of features were dated. The largest assemblages were obtained from Ditches F1060 and F1085 (Tr.3). Animal bone was uncommon. Conversely burnt daub was often present. A copper alloy pin (SF1; Ditch F1060 Tr.3) and an iron knife fragment (Pit F1062 Tr.3), and fragments of oyster shell were also found.

11.2.7 Based on the known evidence, the principal potential of the site was for Roman remains associated with the known villa and cemetery to the south-west. However, these remains demonstrate a preference for lower ground, in closer proximity to the watercourse than in the case of the site. By contrast, whilst previously recorded prehistoric finds are scarce, discovery may simply be awaiting more fieldwork. The relic Iron Age field system evidenced piecemeal elsewhere in the area, is particularly suggestive in this respect. In the event, the trial trenching has revealed well-preserved prehistoric and medieval remains.

12 ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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APPENDIX I. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a *c.* 1 km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record (the latter indicated by an asterisk). The location of these sites is detailed in fig. 3; those of particular significance are discussed in section 4.

Ref No.	NGR TM	Description
Prehistoric (700,000 BC – AD 43)		
CSM 029	0849 3823	Archaeological evaluation by SCCAS in 2007 of a former quarry site recovered a single unpatinated long flint flake with hinge fracture and some retouching evident of use. It is only datable to the late prehistoric period.
CSM Misc1	086 381	An evaluation conducted by SCCAS in 2006 revealed three linear features, one of which contained pottery of probable Iron Age date. Worked and burnt flints were also found in very small quantity.
CSM Misc2	088 384	A flint blade, possibly Mesolithic or Neolithic; 2 struck flakes, undatable; 2 flint cores, one again Mesolithic or Neolithic in date; and a possible hammerstone, were recovered when digging foundations at a property before 2005.
Bronze Age (c.2500 – c.800 BC)		
CSM 002 – MSF17	0835 3845	Fragments of the rims of three collared urns were found on a site during building works. Of Middle Bronze Age date (<i>c.</i> 1,700 – 1,300 BC), these are held at Ipswich Museum.
Roman (AD 43 – 410)		
CSM 002 – MSF18	0831 3838	Possible wealthy villa site on Windmill Hill. Excavations from the 1920s have uncovered building foundations, a courtyard, painted wall plaster, <i>opus signinum</i> , window glass, mosaic and hypocaust debris, and roofing tiles. Finds include high status Samian ware, decorative metalwork, glass vessels and a coin of Hadrian (117 - 138). An associated kiln is also in evidence.
CSM 008	0840 3843	Spot find coin – an Antoninianus of Gallienus (260-268) - found in garden of Valley View.
CSM 009	0825 3843	Scatter of tiles and possible kiln debris found on cultivated land.
CSM 010	0865 3835	A single cremation grave was found in a field behind the Church of St. Mary during the 1960s. It contained four pots, one of which contained bones. The artefacts are held by Ipswich Museum.
CSM 013	0857 3825	Cremation in pot discovered during construction of a new meeting hall to the north side of the church. Possibly associated with CSM 010.
CSM 013	0857 3825	The wall-fabric of the Church of St. Mary incorporates a large quantity of re-used Roman brick, including roof, flue and hypocaust tile. The site lies within <i>c.</i> 100m of the Windmill Hill villa site (CSM 002) a likely source of this material.
CSM 014	0978 3809	Line of the Roman road running from London to Caistor-by-Norwich, known as Pye Road, located under a current road line (mainly A12).
CSM	086 381	An evaluation conducted by SCCAS in 2006 uncovered a ditch

Misc3		system of Roman date. Sherds of pottery and a single tile fragment failed to provide close dating evidence.
CSM 029	0849 3823	Archaeological evaluation in 2007 recovered a number of Roman pottery sherds datable to the late 3 rd and 4 th centuries.
386510*	082 371	Between 1927 and 1973 Roman pottery sherds, tiles, coins and rubbish pits have been found at Capel St Mary. The finds are in Ipswich Museum.
Medieval (1066 - 1539)		
CSM 002 – MSF19	0835 3845	Spot find of a bronze purse mount (gypcere) at Windmill Hill.
CSM 013	0858 3824	Medieval church of St. Mary.
CSM 017	0935 3845	Medieval house, possibly surrounded by a moat shown on the Capel St Mary tithe map & apportionment (1838)
CSM 016	0825 3855	A watermill is recorded here in the Domesday survey of 1086. Water mill and mill pond named and shown on the Capel St Mary tithe map and apportionment (1838)
CSM 029	0849 3823	Archaeological evaluation by SCCAS in 2007 recovered a number of medieval pottery sherds from a former quarry site. A single sherd of a glazed and slipped jug was found, dating from the mid-12 th to 14 th century.
CSM Misc4	086 381	An evaluation conducted by SCCAS in 2006 uncovered fragments of possible medieval coarseware.
WMP 001	0807 3907	Wenham Castle (was Hall), Grade I fortified brick manor house, built c. 1270-80 with alterations in C16th. Two storey stone vaulted ground floor with Tudor roofed banqueting hall over. Chapel of St Petronilla with piscina, aumbry. Flint, early Flemish brick and ashlar. Embattled parapet and turret termination to winding stair to roof. Wenham Hall shown on Ogilby's map, 1675.
WMP 004	0809 3917	Church of All Saints, with thirteenth century structural features and later fifteenth- and sixteenth-century additions.
WMP Misc	080 390	A hollow way is recorded on Ogilby's map of 1675, close to Wenham Hall.
Post Medieval / Early Modern (1540 – 1900)		
CSM 002 – MSF17160	0835 3845	Site of former windmill shown on maps from 1825 and edified in the name Mill Hill; demolished 1909.
CSM 029	0849 3823	Three fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered from a former quarry site by SCCAS in 2007. In addition, ceramic roof tile and pottery fragments were found, the latter dating to the 16 th -18 th century.
CSM Misc5	086 381	An evaluation conducted by SCCAS in 2006 uncovered a fragment of post-medieval peg tile.
Modern (1900 -)		
1420652*	086 392	Raydon operational base, auxiliary unit 'hideout', intended for use by the British resistance during World War II in the eventuality of a foreign invasion. Located at Jermyns Farm, Capel St. Mary.

APPENDIX 2. CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The following cartographic sources were consulted (figs 4-9).

Date	Title	Scale
1805	Ordnance Survey, 1 st Edn	25"
1837	Ordnance Survey, 2 nd Edn	25"
1838	Tithe map and Apportionment	n/a
1890	Ordnance Survey, 1 st Edn	6"
1904	Ordnance Survey, 2 nd Edn	6"
1927	Ordnance Survey, 3 rd Edn	6"

APPENDIX 3. LISTED BUILDINGS

The following table details the Listed Buildings found within the survey area.

Ref No.	Grade	Location	Description	Date
Capel St. Mary				
278819	II	Ladysmead, Days Road	Timber framed & plastered cottage	c. 1600
278821	II	Bush Farmhouse, Old London Road	Timber framed and plastered, Red plain tiled roof	C16th: formerly a plaque to front wall read 1565
278823	II	Hillberry Cottage, Old London Road	Timber framed and plastered. Half hipped thatched roof.	Early C18th
278826	II	Pump adjacent to rear of Manor House, Old London Road	Tall pump with simple iron handle pivoted at top of pump case, angled spout at bucket height	C19th
278830	II	White Horse Inn, The Old Street	Timber framed & plastered public house	C15th
278833	II	130 The Street	Timber framed & plastered cottage	C15th/C16th
278837	II	Orchard Cottage, 5 The Street	Timber framed & plastered cottage	C15th/C16th
278831	II	Church Cottage, The Street	Timber framed & plastered cottage	C16th
278832	II*	The Street	Church of St. Mary.	C13th/C14th chancel; C15th nave; other features including the tower of possibly earlier origin. C19th restorations.
278835	II	Appletree Cottage, The Street	Timber framed & plastered cottage with brick infill to ground floor	C16th: date 1577 to gable apex
Little Wenham				
278849	II	Church Lane	Red brick with timber framed upper storey	C16th
278861	II*	Church of St. Lawrence, formerly Church of All Saints, Church Lane		C13th nave and chancel, C15th S. porch and W. tower; C16th red brick bell chamber to tower

278853	II	Church Lane (east)	Barn, cattlesheds and cartlodes; timber-framed, weather-boarded and red brick	C17 and C18, of earlier origin
278854	II	Church Lane (west)	Stable and loft and attached stable range; timber-framed, weather-boarded and red brick	C17 and C18 of earlier origin
278851	II	Little Wenham Hall, Church Lane	Timber framed and plastered farmhouse	C16th, with C18th, C19th & C20th accretions
278862	II	Church of St. Lawrence, Church Lane (east)	Table Tomb & Enclosing Railings: Byles Family	Dated 1797 and 1799
278855	II	The Rectory, Off Days Road	Wenham Grove Farmhouse formerly The Rectory	C16th and C17th with C19th additions
278857	II	Wenham Road	Timber framed and weather-boarded Cartlodge adjacent to road	C18/C19
278858	II	Wenham Road	Timber framed and later bricked outbuilding, probable dairy/bakehouse or brew house	C17/C18 with C19th additions
278860	II	Wenham Rd	Wall and iron gates adjacent to road, enclosing garden to north of Wenham Grange	eC19th
278859	II	Wenham Grange, Wenham Rd	2 storey Gault brick House	eC19th
278856	II	Wenham Lodge, Wenham Rd	Red brick house	Early C19 red brick facade of possibly C17 origin

APPENDIX 4. TITHE APPORTIONMENT (1838)

Entry No.	Owner	Occupier	Plot/field Name	Land Use	Area (a.r.p)
154	Sir Joshua Rowley	John Aylward	Catisbray	Arable	3 – 2 – 7
155	Revd Joseph Tweed	Himself	Catesbray	Arable	1 – 1 – 35
156	Rachel Day	Herself	Upper Field	Arable	4 – 0 – 11
160	Rachel Day	Herself	Garden	Garden	0 – 0 – 22
161	Rachel Day	Herself	Barn Pightle	Arable	2 – 0 – 17
162	Rachel Day	Herself	Orchard Pightle	Pasture	1 – 0 – 19
163	Rachel Day	Herself	Orchard Piece	Pasture	0 – 2 – 9
164	Rachel Day	Herself	House & other buildings	Buildings	0 – 0 – 36
236	Revd Joseph Tweed	Edward Andrews & another	Cottage & garden	Garden	0 – 1 – 24
237	Ishmael Robinson	John Berry	Cottage & yard barn	Yard barn	0 – 1 – 8
238	James Reynolds	Samuel Cox	Pittock's Pightle	Arable	2 – 2 – 16

Source: *Apportionment of the rent charge in lieu of Tithes, in the parish of Capel St. Mary, in the county of Suffolk* (1837)

Key: a – acres, r – rods, p – perches

APPENDIX 5. CONCORDANCE OF FINDS (Fieldwalking)

CSM 030: Capel St Mary

Concordance of finds by feature

Km	Box	Transect	Area	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM	B.Flint	A.Bone	S.Flint	Other
	76	F		Late 18th-19th (with late med and post-med)	(11) 115g	397				
	76	G		17th-19th (with later med)	(11) 49g	337				Fe Pipe Fragment (1) 76g Fe Nail (1) 5g
	76	H		18th-19th (with high to late med and post-med)	(6) 62g	554				Glass (4) 30g
	76	I		late 18th-20th	(1) 5g	136				Fe Nail (1) 5g
	76	L				193				
	76	M		late 18th-20th	(2) 12g	233				Slag (1) 70g Glass (2) 16g
	76	N				231				
	76	O		19th-20th (with high med and post-med)	(5) 34g	604				Glass (2) 10g Slag (1) 8g
	76	P		12th-14th	(11) 53g	345				
	76	Q				315				
	76	R				30				
	76	S		17th-18th	(4) 24g					
	76	U				68				
	76	W				161				Glass (2) 42g
	76	X				321				Glass (4) 25g
	76	Y				294				
	77	K		12th-13th	(9) 93g	125				
	77	J				283				

77	S		12th-14th	(4) 25g	62			
77	T				270			
77	U				434			
86	D				196			
86	E				52			
86	F		19th-20th	(1) <1g	281			Glass (2) 48g Slag (1) 88g
87	A		18th-19th (mainly med 12th-13th and some prehistoric)	(13) 66g	294			Fe Object (1) 67g Slag (1) 63g Glass (1) 10g
87	B							Glass (6) 52g
87	A							Fe Nail (1) 173g
87	B				206		77	

APPENDIX 6. CONCORDANCE OF FINDS (Trial Trench Evaluation)**CSM 030: Capel St Mary**Concordance of finds by
feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004	B	4	Ditch Fill	11th-12th/13th	(16) 76g	29		
1007	1009		4	Ditch Fill	12th-late 14th	(11) 38g	61		
1010	1011		4		1st century BC to 1st century AD	(5) 26g			
1012	1013		4	Pit Fill	2nd century BC - 1st century AD	(12) 113g			Daub (3) 9g Burnt Flint (1) 32g
1014	1015		4	Pit Fill	2nd century BC to 1st century AD	(20) 99g			Daub (7) 16g
1016	1017		4	Pit Fill	prehistoric	(1) 1g		<1	
1018	1019		4	PH					Daub (1) 1g
1020	1021	A B	4 4	Ditch	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	(1) 2g (7) 31g			Struck Flint (2) 11g
1028	1029 1030		4	Ditch	17th-18th late 18th-19th	(2) 10g (11) 90g	22 67	40	Fe Key (1) 20g Glass (1) 52g
1031	1033		4	PH	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	(2) 3g			
1034	1035		3	Pit Fill	12th-late 14th	(4) 14g	4		
1038	1039		3	Ditch Fill	mid 12th-late 14th	(6) 51g		8	Daub (6) 63g Burnt Flint (1) 11g
1040	1041		2	PH	12th-late 14th	(1) 3g		<1	
1042	1043		2	Pit Fill	late 12th-late 14th	(2) 23g			Daub (3) 7g
1045	1046		3	Ditch Fill	mid 12th-late 14th	(2) 4g		21	Shell (8) 79g
1047	1048		3	Pit Fill			129		Charcoal (5) 20g
1049	1050		2	Ditch Fill	11th-12th/13th	(2) 3g	40		

1051	1052		2	Pit Fill	12th-late 14th	(1) 1g			
1055	1056		2	Ditch Fill	mid 11th-mid 14th	(4) 20g			Shell (1) 14g Daub (6) 13g
1057	1058		3	Ditch Fill	12th-late 14th	(10) 105g	60		Daub (11) 20g Shell (2) 27g
	1059		3	Ditch Fill	13th-14th	(2) 17g	6		
1060	1061		3	Ditch Fill	late 12th-late 14th	(57) 676g			SF 1: Cu Alloy Pin (1) <1g Whelk Shell (2) 36g Daub (7) 44g Oyster Shell (4) 53g
1062	1063		3	Pit Fill	mid 12th-late 14th	(6) 34g			Fe Knife (3) 11g Daub (6) 32g
1064	1065		2	Ditch Fill	mid 12th-late 14th	(2) 24g			Daub (5) 34g
1074	1075		2	Pit Fill	mid to late Iron Age	(11) 40g			
	1076		2	Pit Fill		(1) 9g			
	1077		2	Pit Fill	Iron Age	(6) 57g			
	1078		2	Pit Fill	Iron Age	(3) 62g	156		
1079	1080		2	PH					Daub (1) 5g
1083	1084		3	Pit Fill	13th-14th	(14) 116g		7	Oyster Shell (9) 100g Daub (2) 7g
1085	1086		3	Ditch Fill	13th-late 14th	(46) 383g			
	1087		3	Ditch Fill	13th-14th	(25) 206g			
1088	1089		1	Ditch Fill	mid 12th-late 14th	(1) 60g			
1090	1091		3	Ditch Fill	mid 12th-late 14th	(7) 43g			
1092	1093	A	3	Ditch Fill	mid 12th-late 14th	(5) 22g			
1104	1105		1	Gully Fill	mid 12th-late 14th	(1) 28g			Oyster Shell (1) 24g
1106	1107		1	Pit Fill	mid 12th-late 14th	(7) 80g			Oyster Shell (15) 140g
1112	1113		3	Ditch Fill	13th-14th	(5) 30g		30	Daub (8) 9g
	1114		3	Ditch Fill					

1092	1123		3	Ditch Fill	12th-late 14th	(7) 56g			
1124	1125		1	Pit Fill	mid 11th-early 13th	(1) 26g			
1128	1129		1	Pit Fill	mid 12th-late 14th	(4) 35g			Oyster Shell (1) 21g
1130	1131		1	PH	12th-late 14th	(3) 58g			
1137	1138		7	Ditch Fill	1st century BC to 1st century AD	(11) 43g		16	
	1139		7	Ditch Fill	1st century BC to 1st century AD	(5) 25g		5	
	1140		7	Ditch Fill	1st century BC to 1st century AD	(9) 36g		300	Daub (7) 10g

APPENDIX 7 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Late Bronze Age Ditch F1020 (L1021 Seg.B) contained two fragments (12g) of struck flint in an unpatinated, fresh condition. The fragments were both slightly irregular tertiary flakes of debitage that could quite feasibly have been produced in the period from the locally available chalk derived flint (dark grey with a white cortex).

The Pottery (Fieldwalking)

Peter Thompson

The field walking recovered 80 sherds weighing 524g. The pottery was all abraded to heavily abraded, and date wise covered the medieval, post-medieval and early modern to modern periods, with one prehistoric sherd also recovered. There was no pottery of particular note with the exception of a medieval flanged, slightly hollowed sandy coarse ware rim from 77 – S and a comb decorated grey ware from 77 – K. The pottery is tabulated below.

Grid	Quantity and ware type	Date
76 - F	9x 83g post-medieval red earthenware 1x 5g transfer Printed Ware 2x26g medieval coarse ware	16 th -18 th late 18 th -19 th 12 th -14 th
76 - G	7x29 post-medieval red earthenware 5x17g medieval coarse wares	16 th -18 th 12 th -14 th /15 th
76 - H	1x6g English porcelain 1x10g refined white earthenware 2x11g post-medieval red earthenware 3x35g late medieval oxidised	19 th -20 th 19 th -20 th 17 th -19 th 14 th -15 th
76 - I	1x4g refined white earthenware	mid 18 th -19 th
76 - M	1x 8g kitchen ware 1x3g medieval coarse ware	late 18 th -19 th 12 th - 14 th
76 - O	3x26g post-medieval red earthenware 1x3g English porcelain 1x4g early medieval sandy ware	18 th -19 th 19 th -20 th 11 th -12 th /13 th
76 - P	11x52g medieval coarse wares	12 th -14 th /15 th
76 - S	3x20g post-medieval red earthenware 1x3g tin glazed earthenware	17 th -18 th 17 th -18 th
77 - K	8x85g medieval coarse ware 1x4g late medieval oxidised ware	12 th -14 th 14 th -15 th
77 - S	4x23g medieval coarsewares	12 th -14 th
86 - F	1x1g refined white earthenware	mid 18 th -19 th
87 - A	6x18g post-medieval red earthenware 5x43m medieval sandy coarse ware 1x5g prehistoric flint temper	18 th -19 th mid 12 th -14 th late Bronze Age – Iron Age

The Pottery (Trial Trench Evaluation)

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 367 sherds weighing 2.793 kg (Table 1). The assemblage can be broadly divided into a prehistoric group (34.3 of the sherd number) and a medieval group (65.1% of the sherds). The prehistoric sherds are characterised as mainly abraded to highly abraded, relatively undiagnostic body sherds, and the medieval group as moderately abraded sherds including several rims and bases.

Fabric/ware and date	Sherd Count	Fabric Weight
Fine fabric with sparse calcareous and organics <i>Prehistoric</i>	1	2
Flint <i>Prehistoric</i>	36	253
Sand and organics <i>mid to late Iron Age</i>	89	486
Sand and rare organics <i>10th-12th centuries</i>	5	17
Sandy wares (Fabric 20) <i>12th-14th centuries</i>	231	2013
Colchester-type <i>13th-14th centuries</i>	3	13
Post-medieval red earthenware <i>17th-18th</i>	1	7
English Porcelain <i>mid 18th-19th</i>	1	2

Table 1 Quantification of the excavated pottery

The prehistoric pottery

Ditch F1060 contained one tiny piece of residual prehistoric pottery with sparse organic and calcareous inclusions (although it may possibly be daub). Sherds containing moderate to abundant crushed flint temper, but were otherwise undiagnostic, made up 29% of the prehistoric pottery assemblage. These would fit a Late Bronze Age to Iron Age range, but as some of the sherds appeared alongside mid to late Iron Age pottery it is probable most, or all, are of a similar date. The mid to late Iron Age pottery comprising fine sand, organics and occasional coarse flint or quartz inclusions made up 70% of the prehistoric assemblage. Ditch F1137 contained 25 sherds including a black burnished rounded shoulder fragment with incised curvilinear decoration with pin prick decoration around the lines. This type of decoration is mainly late Iron Age, although it has its origins in the middle Bronze Age. At Bucklesham, near Ipswich a radiocarbon date for similar decoration was 2035+/- 60 BP (Percival 2000) and suggests the overall Capel St Mary assemblage is more likely to be late Iron Age than middle Iron Age. Pit F1074 contained 23 Iron Age sherds, whilst feature F1010 contained 4 sherds, including a finger tip decorated fairly upright rim from a weak shouldered vessel. This feature also contained a tiny heavily abraded medieval sherd which is suggested as intrusive.

The medieval and post-medieval pottery

With the exception of 5 small early medieval sherds, nearly all of the medieval pottery can be labelled as, sandy wares comprising medium to coarse sub-angular to rounded grey and sometimes clear and milky quartz sand, with grey, brown or orange brown

surfaces, and grey or sometimes red-brown cores. Rims are nearly all externally thickened or flanged, with flat and sometimes slightly hollowed tops. These fabrics and forms belong to the Essex Fabric 20 group which dates between the mid 12th and mid to late 14th centuries (Cottar 2000). Ditch F1060 contained 61 mainly sandy Fabric 20 coarse ware sherds, with three residual prehistoric ones. Pit F1106 contained the only Fabric 20 type sherd that contained white slip under clear glaze (giving a yellow appearance). Ditch F1085 contained the largest number, sandy 66 coarsewares with two oxidised sherds with mottled clear and green glaze, possibly Colchester products. Ditch F1083 contained an oxidised sherd with partial green glaze containing white quartz, and is probably also a Colchester-type ware. It was associated with a stab decorated strap handle and a high medieval date of 13th-14th centuries is indicated.

Ditch F1020 was an early modern to modern feature containing a sherd each of post-medieval red earthenware and English porcelain.

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 6 fragments (307g) of CBM and 109 fragments (678g) of daub. A further 380 fragments (6801g) of CBM were recovered by field walking prior to trial trench excavation. The CBM and daub is in a poorly preserved and highly abraded condition throughout. The bulk of the CBM is medieval or post-medieval in date, with occasional Romano-British fragments also present. The daub may be of prehistoric or medieval origin.

Methodology

The CBM and daub were recorded by fragment count and weight, with any diagnostic traits also noted. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and are described below. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the archive.

Fabric Descriptions

Fabric 1: Red to red-brown (2.5YR 4/6 - 7.5YR 5/6) with inclusions of common quartz (0.1-0.5mm, occasionally larger), sparse red/black iron rich grains (0.2-1.5mm) and occasional calcined flint (0.5-8mm). Hard with an abrasive feel. Almost certainly produced from local sources by both Roman and medieval/post-medieval manufactures and chronologically indistinguishable without the aid of form types.

Fabric 2: Off-white/cream throughout. Otherwise as Fabric 1

Daub: The fabric occurs in mottled oxidised tone with inclusions of sparse to common chalk (generally 0.5-6mm, occasionally to 12mm) and sparse quartz (0.1-0.5mm). A friable fabric with a slightly powdery finish

Commentary

The CBM recovered by trial trench evaluation is entirely in Fabric 1 and includes fragments of both Romano-British tegula and medieval/post-medieval peg tile. The tegula fragments are flat with a thickness of c.22mm and were contained in Ditch F1057 (L1058) (1 fragment, 61g) and Pit F1074 (L1078) (2 fragments, 160g). The stratified tegula did not include any flanged fragments, but were comparable in thickness and fabric to a flanged fragment recovered through fieldwalking. The peg tile fragments were flat with a thickness of c.12-14mm and were contained in Ditches F1007 (1009) (1 fragment, 61g) and F1028 (L1029) (2 fragments, 25g). The fragments contained in Ditch F1007 exhibits part of a circular peg hole.

The CBM recovered by field walking comprises 9 fragments (733g) of Romano-British tegula, 366 fragments (5491g) of medieval/post-medieval peg tile and five fragments (577g) of post-medieval brick. The rare fragments of Romano-British tegula were contained in grid squares 76O, 76P, 76X, 77J, 86D and 87B and were always recovered alongside more numerous fragments of peg tile. A single fragment recovered from grid square 76X exhibited the remains of a very highly abraded flange. Despite the relatively high frequency of the peg tile, which occurred in every grid square that contained CBM, there were no notable concentrations of peg tile. The peg tile also has a low average fragment weight of 15.00g and it is likely the peg tile was distributed through agricultural processes. The fragments of post-medieval brick recovered through field walking include Fabric 1 fragments in grid square 76H and Fabric 2 fragments in grid squares 76Q and 76Y, however none exhibited any extant dimensions that would allow further comment on form or chronology.

The 109 fragments (678g) of daub were entirely recovered by trial trench excavation but were only ever present in individual features as small fragments in very low quantities. Neither were any extant surfaces or impressions preserved. The fabric of the daub has more in common with that recorded in medieval contexts in the region; however a prehistoric origin cannot be discounted.

The Animal bone

Dr James Morris

Introduction

The trial trenching and field walking carried out at Capel St Mary, Suffolk, resulted in the hand collection of 50 fragments, 427g, of animal bone. A scan was carried out to assess the general nature of the assemblage, its preservation and areas of further investigation. Spot dating indicates the faunal remains come from the late Iron Age (100BC-AD43), late medieval (AD1400-1500) and post-medieval (AD1500-1750) periods.

Of the 50 fragments present, 32 (64%) were recovered from fill L1140 of ditch F1137 from within trench 7. This ditch is spot dated to the late Iron Age.

Only one fragment of animal bone was recovered during the field walking of the site. This consisted of a fragment of a pig mandible symphysis, from a relatively modern animal judging from the size.

Methods

The faunal remains from each context were scanned in line with MAP2 procedures (Archaeological Solutions 2003; Davis 1992; English Heritage 1991; 2002) during which each fragment was identified to species. When it was not possible to identify to species the bones were recorded as unidentified. As the scan is to ascertain the assemblage's potential, bird and fish bones are not identified to species and are recorded as 'BIRD' and 'FISH'.

For an assessment of this nature element information was not recorded. The number of fragments with available taphonomic, butchery, ageing and metrical information was also recorded. All data was entered into a Microsoft Access database which will be included in the site archive.

Results-preservation

The preservation of the majority of the assemblage is good. A small amount of fragmentation (when two or more inter-fitting fragments from the same bone are present) was noted. Modern damage and eroded elements were noted from context L1140. It is however, difficult to judge the preservation from the majority of contexts as most only produced an assemblage of one or two bones.

Results-species present

All the faunal remains recovered from the trial trenches at Capel St Mary are from domestic mammals. It was possible to identify 28 (56%) of the elements to species. The elements which were unidentified consisted mainly of rib and long bone shaft fragments. As discussed above the majority of the faunal remains were recovered from the late Iron Age ditch F1137 in trench 7. In total 80% (40) of the assemblage was recovered from this feature (Table 2). From ditch F1137, cattle (10) were the most common species, followed by sheep/goat (8), pig (3) and horse (1).

Faunal remains were also recovered from features dating to the late medieval period. The majority of these features are from trench 3. However, the assemblage is very small with only three elements identified to species (Table 2). Two fragments, one of cow, the other sheep/goat were recovered from the post-medieval ditch F1028 discovered in trench 4.

Trench	Period	Feature type	Feature	Context	Cow	S/G	Pig	Horse	Ud	Total
Field Walking							1			1
Trench 2	Late med	Post hole	1040	1041					1	1
Trench 3	Late med	Ditch	1038	1039		2				2
	Late med	Ditch	1045	1046			1			1
	Late med	Pit	1083	1084					2	2
	Late med	Ditch	1112	1113					1	1
Trench 4	Post med	Ditch	1028	1030	1	1				2
Trench 7	Late Iron age	Ditch	1137	1138	2				4	6
				1139					2	2
				1140	8	8	3	1	12	32
Total					11	11	5	1	22	50

Table 2. NISP counts for species per context. S/G=sheep/goat, Ud=unidentified.

Results-further information

Although the preservation conditions appear to be good, the amount of further information available is very limited due to the small sample size. No butchery marks or pathologies were observed on elements from the assemblage. The only taphonomic indicators noted were erosion, fragmentation and modern damage. Gnawing, weathering or burning was not noted on any fragment.

A very limited amount of ageing data is available from the assemblage. Fusion data is available from one sheep/goat long bone from L1030 and tooth wear analysis is possible on a pig's mandible from L1046. The rest of the aging data comes from the late Iron Age assemblage in L1140. A cow, sheep/goat and horse mandible (fragmented) are present and tooth wear data is attainable from them. Long bone fusion information is also available from two cattle and two pig elements.

Summary of potential

At present the bone assemblage from Capel St Mary is small and dominated by the elements recovered from L1140.

The preliminary scan of the assemblage indicates that bone survival on the site is relatively good. Therefore if further archaeological work was to take place on the site an animal bone assemblage would be expected. The presence of animal remains from the Iron Age is important. Although further reporting is not recommended from the current assemblage due to its small size, if future investigations on the site produce a larger Iron Age assemblage it is recommended that these are fully analysed and reported. With the exception of West Stow (Crabtree 1990), Burgh near Woodbridge (Jones *et al.* 1987) and Mildenhall (Morris 2009) detailed information from Iron Age faunal assemblages in Suffolk is lacking and has been identified as a research priority for the area (Bryant 2000).

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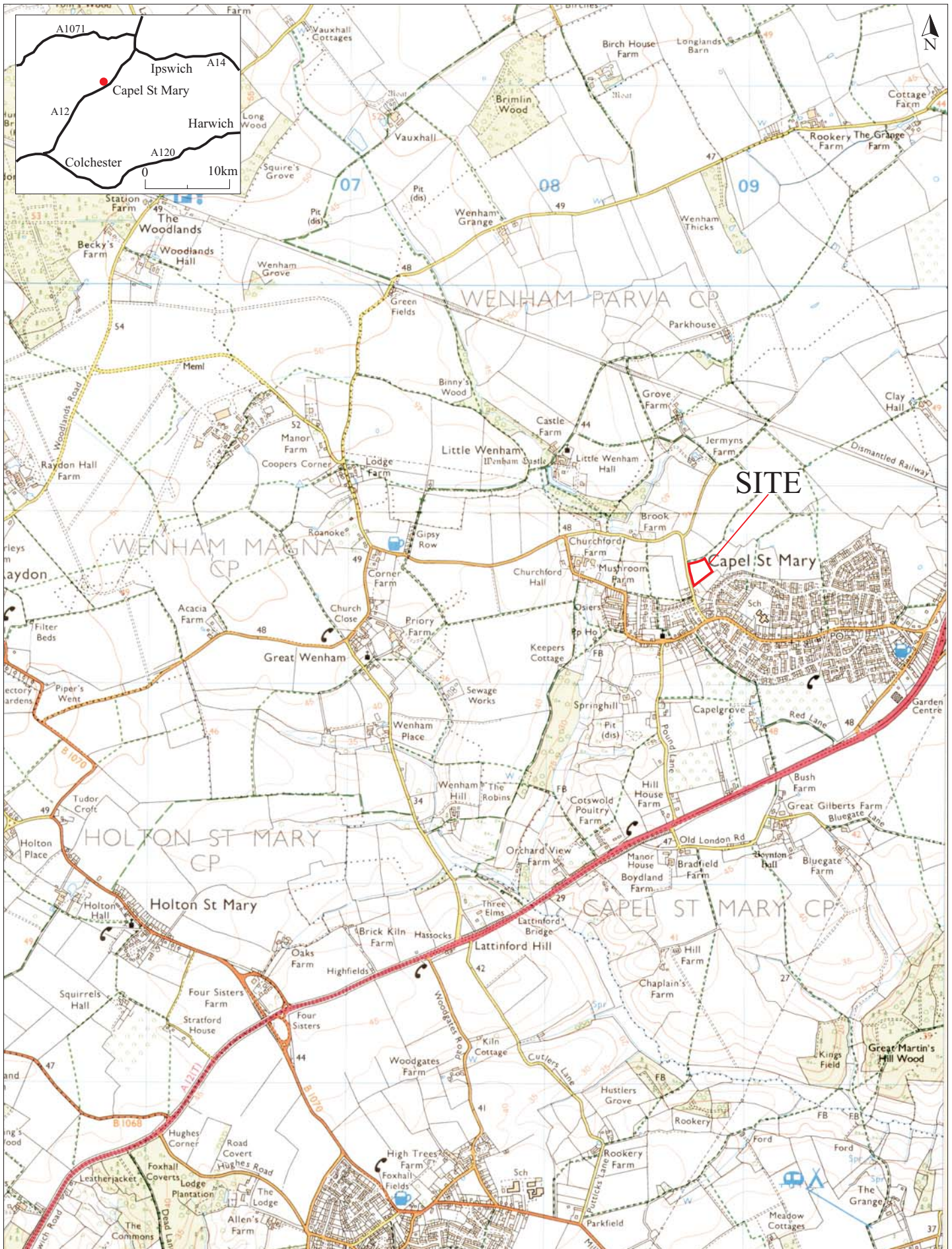
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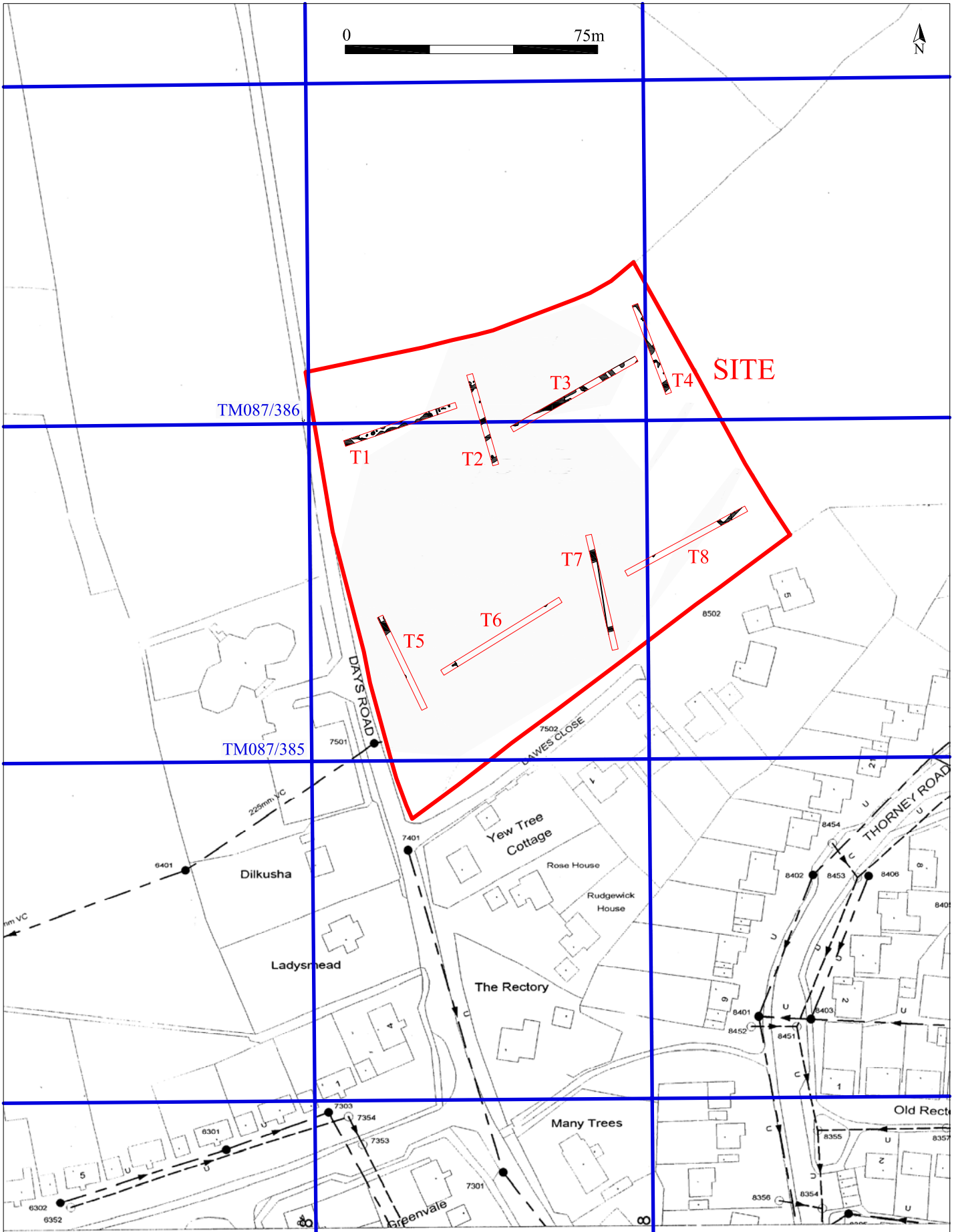
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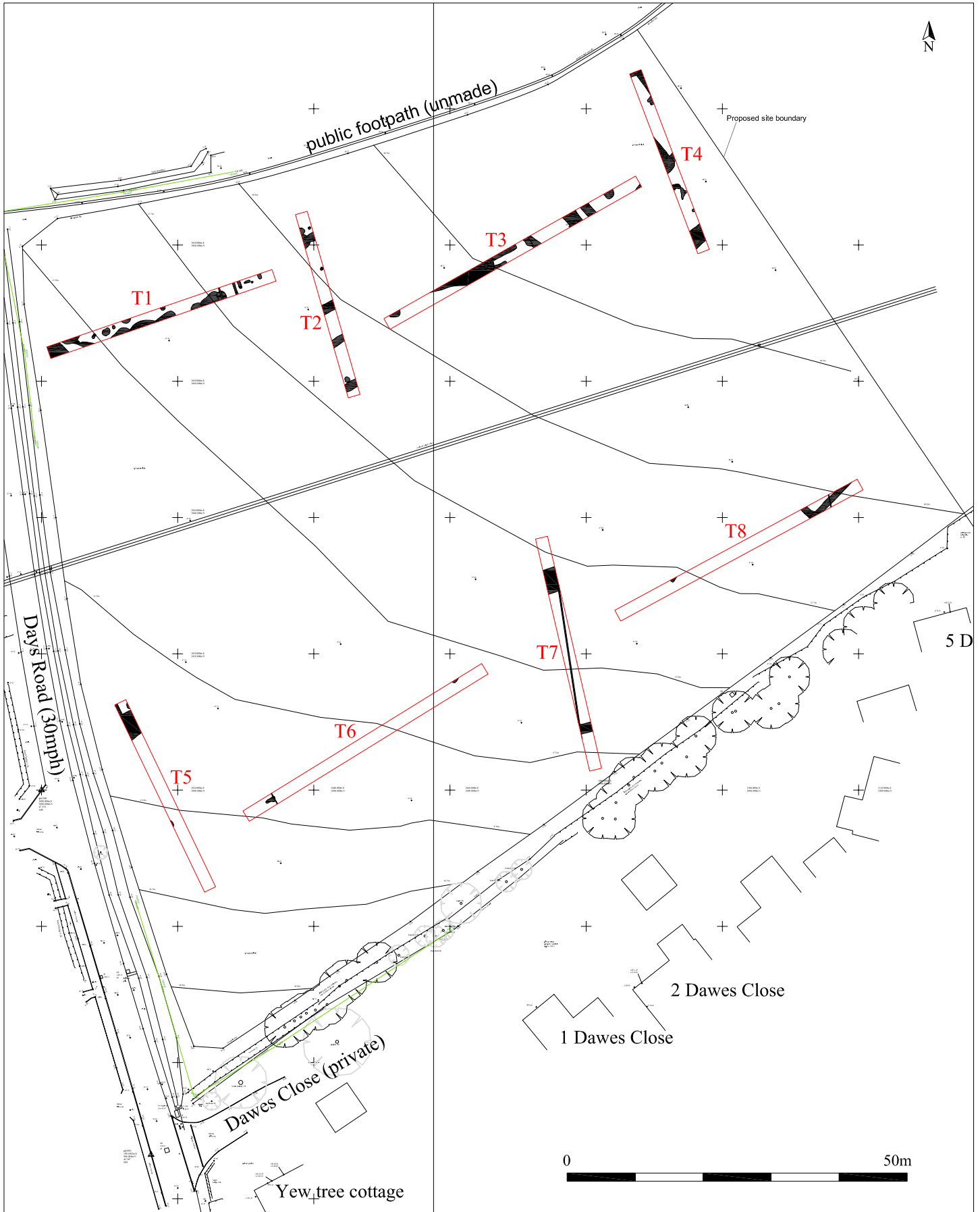
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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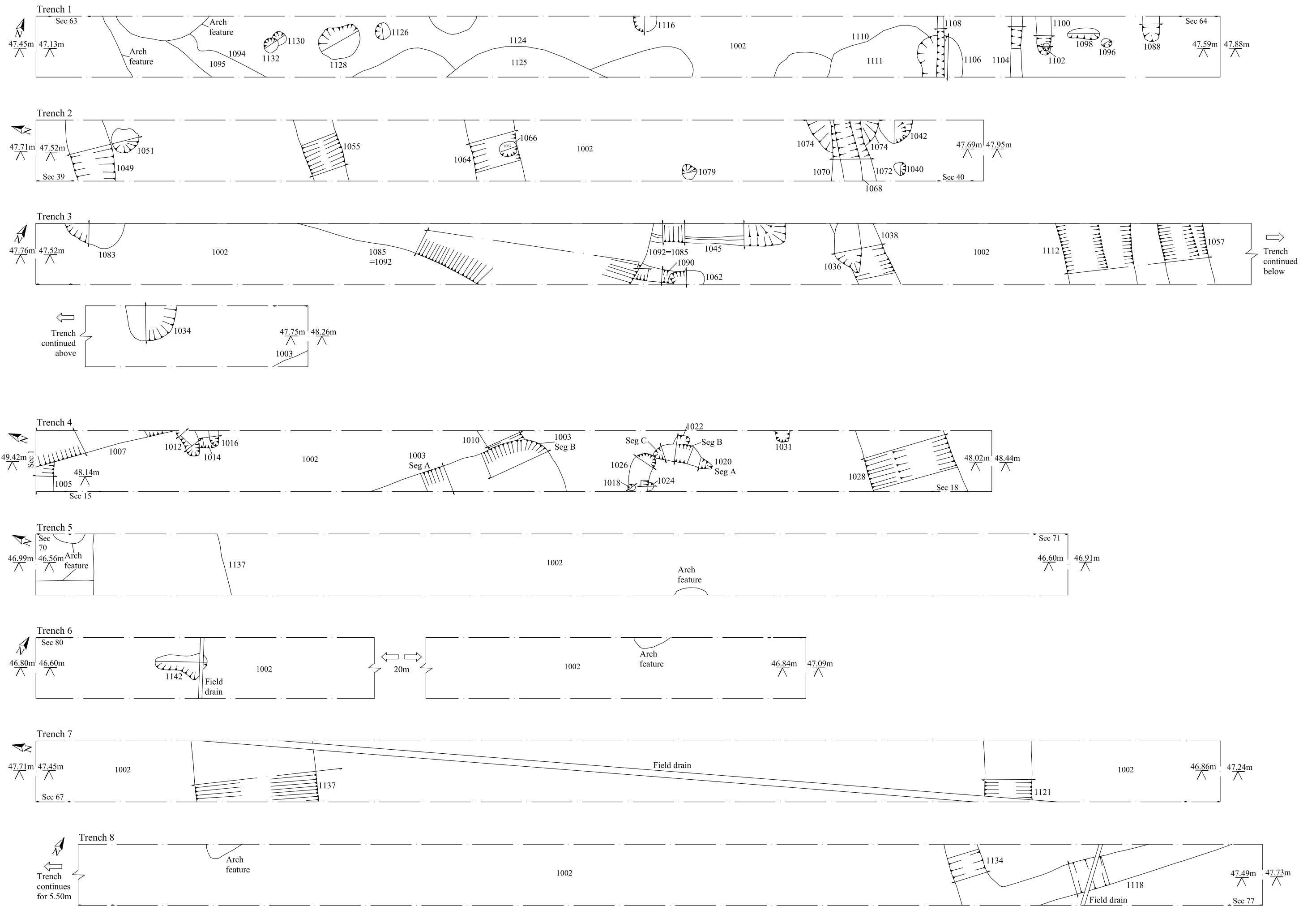
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1500 at A4



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Fig. 3 Trench location plan

Scale 1:750 at A4



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Fig. 4 Trench plans
 Scale 1:100 at A3

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Pit F1036 and Ditch F1038, view north west.



DP 2. Ditch F1060, view south east



DP 3. Pit F1074, view west



DP 4. Ditch F1137, view north