

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land to the Rear of Chapel Cottages

Fox Lane, Darsham, Suffolk

Client:

Brooks Architects Ltd

Date:

October 2015

DAR 035
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2015/070
Author: Michael Green
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Fox Lane, Darsham

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No.2015/070

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HER Information

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Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham

Project Officer: Michael Green

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Michael Green

Date: October 2015

Approved By:

Position:

Date:

Signed:

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	2
3. Archaeology and historical background	4
4. Methodology	7
4.1. Management	7
4.2. Project preparation	7
4.3. Fieldwork	7
Finds recovery and metal detecting	7
Trial trenching	8
4.4. Post-excavation	8
4.5. Project archive	9
5. Results	11
5.1 Introduction	11
5.2 Trench results	11
Trench 1 (Pl. 1)	11
Trench 2 (Pl. 2)	12
Trench 3 (Pl. 4)	16
Trench 4	20
Trench 5	23
Trench 6 (Pl. 11)	27
Trench A	30
Trench 7 (Pl. 13)	30
Trench 8 (Pl. 16)	36
Trench 9	37
Trench 10 (Pl. 18)	40
Trench 11	42
Trench 12	44
Trench 13 (Pl. 21)	46
Trench 14	46
Trench 15 (Pl. 22)	47
Trench 16 (Pl. 24)	51
6. Finds and environmental evidence	54
6.1 Introduction	54

6.2	The Pottery	54
	Introduction	54
	Methodology	55
	Pottery by period	55
	Late Saxon (10th/11th C.)	55
	Medieval (11th–14th C.)	55
	Late medieval and early post-medieval	56
	Unidentified	56
	Pottery by context	56
	Discussion	57
6.3	Ceramic Building Material	58
6.4	Fired clay	59
6.5	Mortar	60
6.6	Lavastone	60
6.7	Burnt flint and heat-affected stone	60
6.8	Iron nails	61
6.9	The small finds	61
	Introduction and recording method	61
	Recommendations for further work	62
	Discussion	62
6.10	Faunal remains	62
	Methodology	62
	The assemblage – provenance and preservation	63
	Species and modifications	64
	Discussion and conclusions	65
6.11	Shell	66
6.12	Plant macrofossils and other remains	66
	Introduction and methods	66
	Quantification	67
	Discussion	67
	Conclusions and recommendations for further work	68
6.13	Discussion of material evidence	69
7.	Discussion by phase	70
	Introduction	70
	Prehistoric	70
	Roman	70
	Late Saxon to early medieval	70

Late medieval to early post-medieval	71
Post-medieval and modern	71
Undated	72
8. Conclusions	74
9. Archive deposition	76
10. Acknowledgements	76
11. Bibliography	77

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	3
Figure 2. Discussed CHER entries	5
Figure 3. Site outline on First Edition Ordnance Survey (1884).	6
Figure 4. Trench location plan	10
Figure 5. Trench 2 plan and sections	15
Figure 6. Trench 3 plan and sections	19
Figure 7. Trench 4 plan and sections	22
Figure 8. Trench 5 plan and sections	26
Figure 9. Trench 6 plan and sections	29
Figure 10. Trench 7 plan and sections	35
Figure 11. Trench 9 plan and sections	39
Figure 12. Trench 1 plan and sections	43
Figure 13. Trench 12 plan and sections	45
Figure 14. Trench 15 plan and sections	50
Figure 15. Trench 16 plan and sections	53
Figure 16. Phase plan	73

List of Tables

Table 1. Summary of HER entries	4
Table 2. Finds quantities	54
Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric	54
Table 4. Pottery types present by trench and feature	57
Table 5. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature number, feature type and number of pieces	63
Table 6. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature number, feature type and weight	64
Table 7. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature number, species and NISP	65
Table 8. Plant macrofossils and other remains	67

List of Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east	11
Plate 2. Trench 2, gully 0066, looking west	13
Plate 3. Trench 2, gully 0070, looking west	14
Plate 4. Trench 3, looking east	16
Plate 5. Trench 3, ditch 0028, looking north	17
Plate 6. Trench 3, gully 0031, looking north-west	18
Plate 7. Trench 4, ditch 0020, looking north	20
Plate 8. Trench 4, gully 0026, looking north	21
Plate 9. Trench 5, ring ditch 0012 and ditch 0010, looking north	23
Plate 10. Trench 5, ditch 0014, looking north-west	25
Plate 11. Trench 6, looking west	27
Plate 12. Trench 6, pit 0078, looking north-west	28
Plate 13. Trench 7, looking south	31
Plate 14. Trench 7, pit 0048, looking north	32
Plate 15. Trench 7, possible postholes 0060, 0062 and 0064, looking north	34
Plate 16. Trench 8, looking west	36
Plate 17. Trench 9, ditch 0003, looking south-west	38
Plate 18. Trench 10, looking north	41
Plate 19. Trench 11, ditch 0005, looking north	42
Plate 20. Trench 12, ditch or furrow 0008, looking north-east	44
Plate 21. Trench 13, looking east	46
Plate 22. Trench 15, looking south-east	47
Plate 23. Trench 15, gully 0041, looking east	48
Plate 24. Trench 16, looking south-east	51
Plate 25. Trench 16, pit 0037, looking west	52

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	OASIS Record
Appendix 2.	Bulk Finds
Appendix 3.	Context List
Appendix 4.	Pottery catalogue
Appendix 5.	CBM and fired clay catalogue
Appendix 6.	Animal bone catalogue
Appendix 7.	Small finds catalogue
Appendix 8.	WSI and brief

Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by Suffolk Archaeology behind No. 1 and No.2 Chapel Cottages, Fox Lane, Darsham, Suffolk. The evaluation assessed 5% of a parcel of agricultural land covering 1.8ha for archaeological evidence.

The works consisted of sixteen trenches with one small additional trench. The trenches were set out in a standard grid pattern with trenches aligned north to south and east to west. A small area of grassland behind the village hall was also evaluated with the trenches in this area aligned north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. All sixteen trenches measured 30m in length and were excavated with a 1.8m or 1.6m wide ditching bucket. The additional trench (Trench A) measured 10m in length.

The evaluation of the site has shown that only a topsoil was present to a maximum depth of 0.4m, sealing the natural geology and features.











A total of twenty linear features were seen within the trenches along with five pits and eight possible postholes. Linear features were seen in most trenches with various alignments; pits were present in four trenches and postholes were seen in a single trench.

In addition to these features a possible ring-ditch, multiple ponds and a hollow was also seen.




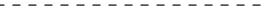








Dating evidence was recovered from most features spanning the medieval and early post-medieval periods. A possible ring ditch may date to the prehistoric period but there is no supporting finds data to support this.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number  0008
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number  0008
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD 

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation to assess the impact of proposed development on potential heritage assets on land behind No. 1 and No. 2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham (Fig. 1) was carried out on the 23rd to the 25th of September 2015 to meet a condition on planning application DC/13/2933, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work required was detailed in a Brief (dated 04/09/2015), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachel Abraham of Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Team (SCC/HET). The project was commissioned by Brooks Architects Ltd.

The proposed residential development of twenty properties and a new village hall lies off Fox Lane and The Street and includes the land behind the old village hall as well as part of a current arable field.

The evaluation showed a moderately dense system of ditches and gullies dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods along with pits and postholes which are most likely also to date to these periods. Two possible prehistoric features were also seen, a ringditch in Trench 5 and a gully in Trench 3. These features differed in size and fill type but no dating evidence was recovered so the prehistoric date is only speculative.

In addition to the medieval, post-medieval and possible prehistoric features a series of modern features was also seen. These were mostly large pond-like features present at the eastern and western ends of the site which contained modern material. Three modern ditches were also identified, one in Trench 10 and two in Trench 14. These can be seen on aerial photography of the area taken in 1945.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at a height of c.27m above Ordnance Datum, towards the western end of the modern settlement of Darsham.

The site geology consists of the Crag Group (sand sedimentary) bedrock with the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton) overlying superficial deposits (British Geological Survey website). The observed geology on site was a firm orange and yellow clay.

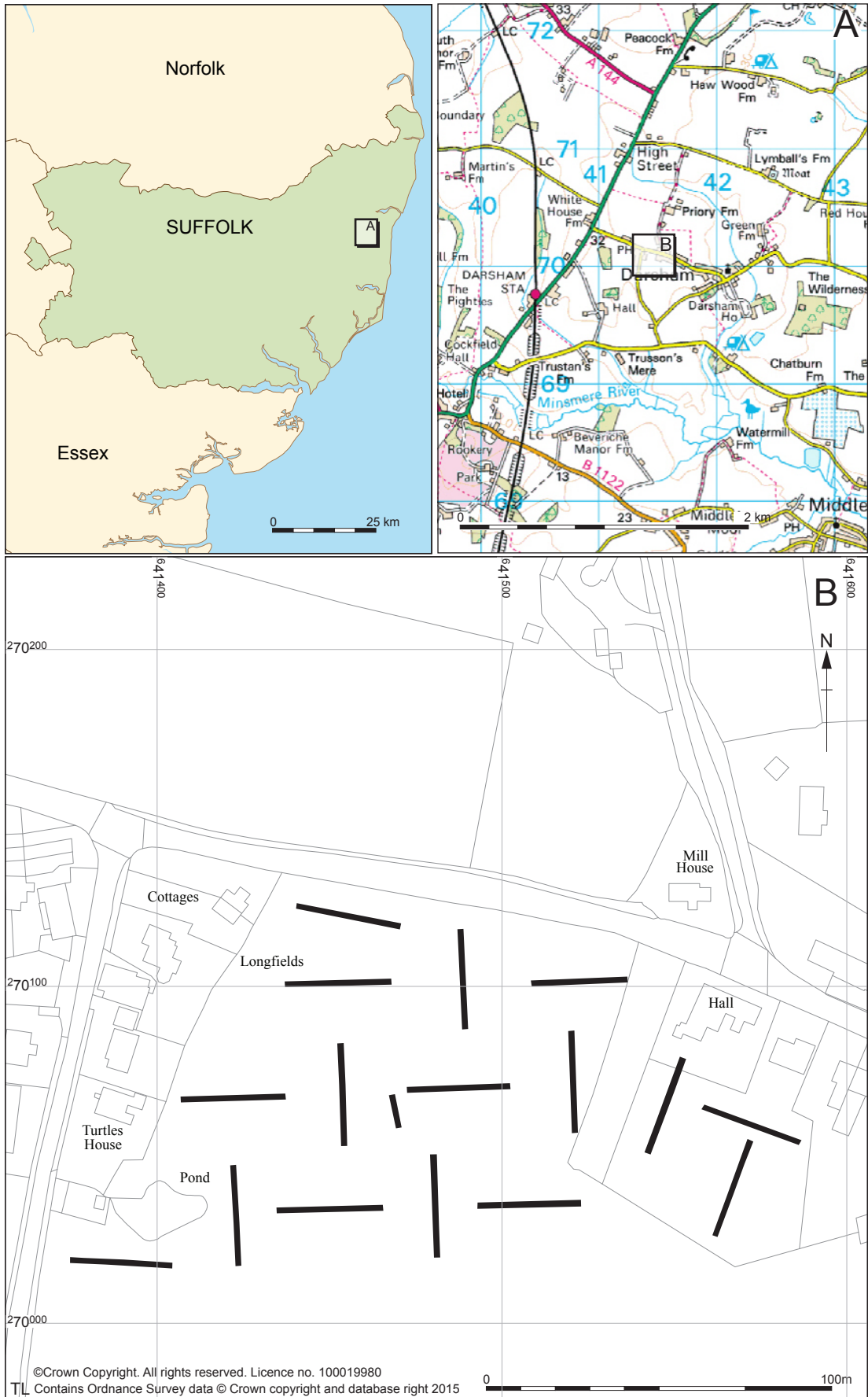


Figure 1. Location of site

3. Archaeology and historical background

The application site lies in an area that has not seen any previous archaeological investigation or recording, but has significant potential for the presence of earlier settlement evidence due to its favourable location. The table below summarises the HER entries seen on Figure 2.

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
DAR 001	Medieval	A medieval moated area still extant. Located 700m to the west.
DAR 002	Neolithic	Find spot of a Neolithic hand axe fragment located 500m to the north.
DAR 005	Medieval	A medieval spread of material was seen while field walking. Located 600m to the south.
DAR 007	Post-medieval	The location of a post-medieval post mill with associated two story round house. Located 90m to the north of the site.
DAR 010	Medieval	A backfilled medieval moat is recorded in historic documents. Located 250m to the south-east of the site.
DAR 011	Medieval	The location of the church of All Saints, the village church for Darsham is located 600m east of the site. It is believed to have medieval origins.
DAR 013 DAR 015	Roman Medieval	Metal detecting finds of medieval keys and a Roman coin is located 700m to the south-east of the site.
DAR 016	Medieval	A find spot of a medieval silver coin, found 700m to the south-east of the site.
DAR 012	Medieval Post-medieval	The location of the medieval to post-medieval Darsham hall and associated grounds. Located 100m to the west of the site.
DAR 027	Post-medieval	Excavations found post-medieval posthole and pits. Located 700m to the south-west of the site.
DAR 021	Medieval	Excavations found a single medieval ditch 900m south-west of the site.
DAR 003	Roman	Roman material was found in a pit during garden alterations 650m east of the site.
DAR030	Medieval Roman	Recent excavations just 50m to the north of the site revealed a series of late medieval ditches, pits and a possible Roman cremation.

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

The present site offered an opportunity to increase our knowledge of earlier settlement in the area and had the potential for prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains.

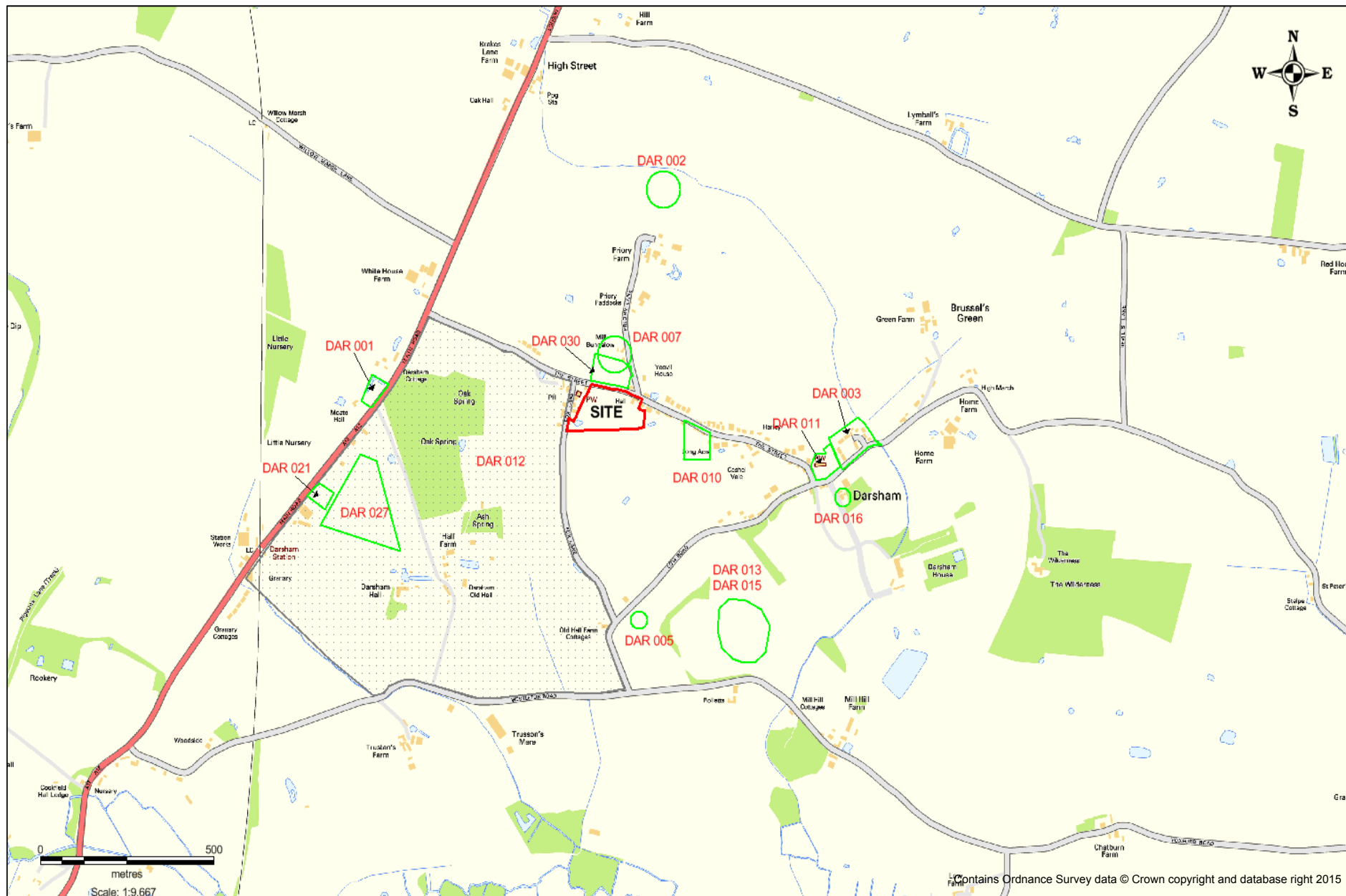


Figure 2. Discussed HER entries

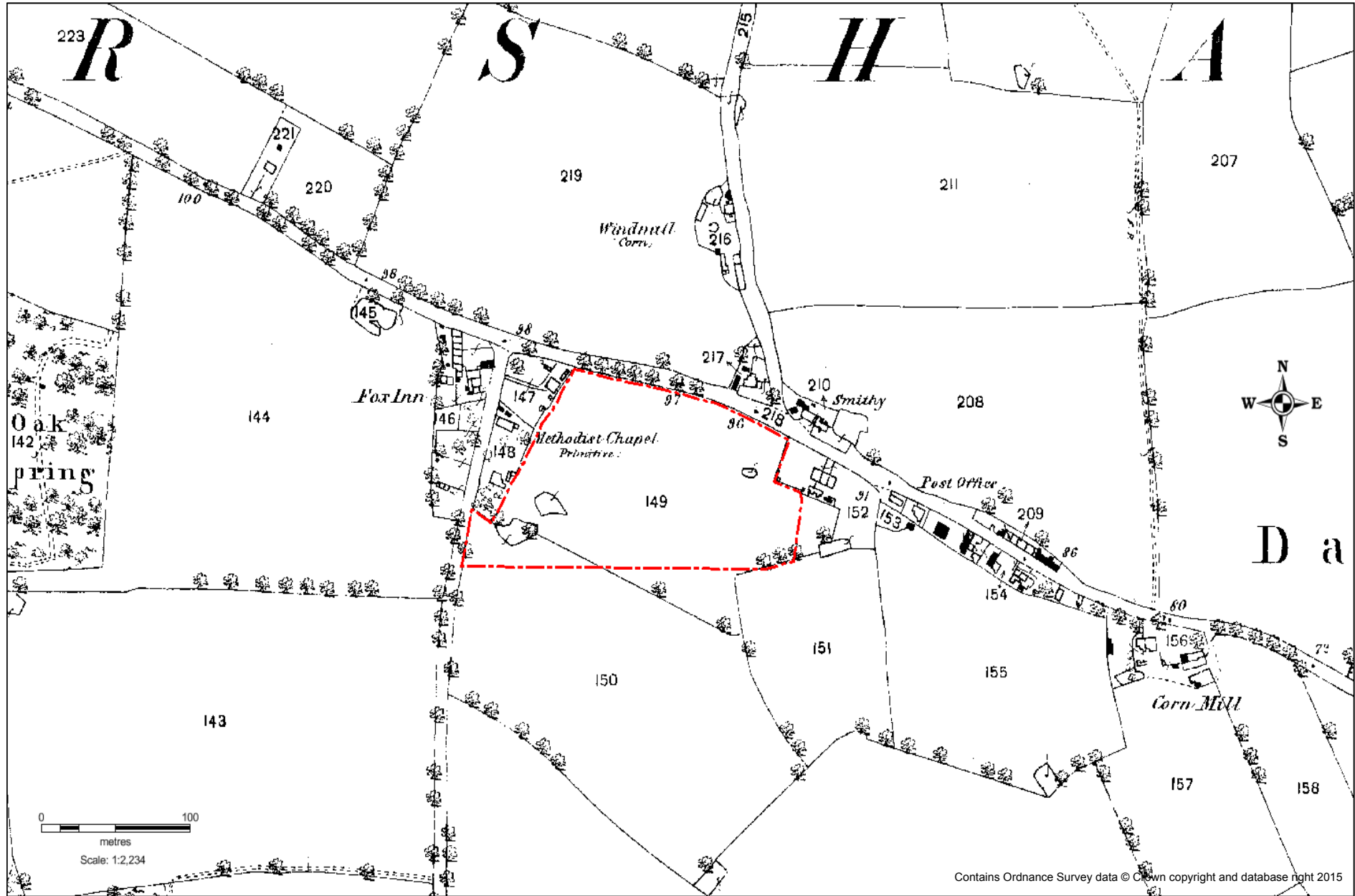


Figure 3. Site outline (red) on First edition OS (1884)

4. Methodology

4.1. Management

- The project was managed by SACIC Project Officer Rhodri Gardener in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).

4.2. Project preparation

- An event number was obtained from the SHER (ESF 23238) and the site was assigned the site code DAR 035 which is to be included on all project documentation.
- An OASIS online record was initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment was completed.

4.3. Fieldwork

Introduction

- Fieldwork standards were guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute For Archaeologists (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', 2014.

Finds recovery and metal detecting

- The topsoil and subsoil from each trench was visually scanned during excavation of the trenches and any finds were recovered. Visual inspection was also carried out of the spoil once it had been excavated from the trenches.
- Metal detecting was carried out on all spoil removed from the trenches and features by an experienced metal detectorist.

Trial trenching

- 5% of the 1.8ha application was evaluated by 1.8m wide and 1.6m wide trial trenches, this amounted to c.480m of trenching. Trenches were positioned to sample all areas of the site.
- A minor modification to the trench plan was required for Trench 15 due to access and vegetation issues.
- An additional small trench (A) measuring 10m was located at the end of Trench 6 to excavate a large hollow.
- Trench locations were marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist.
- Spoilheaps were created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil were kept separate.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels was made using an RTK GPS. An individual detailed trench plan for Trench 2 was recorded by hand at 1:50. All excavated sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits were recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images and black and white slide was made throughout the evaluation.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts was carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and to find possible functions of the features recorded.
- Trenches were backfilled after approval of SCC/HET. Trenches were backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level.

4.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work was managed by the SACIC Finds Team

Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven.

- All finds were processed and marked (SHER event number and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk Historic Environment Team.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections were scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys was uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- All plan drawings were digitised for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software or export to .dxf format.
- All hand-drawn sections were digitised using autocad software.

4.5. Project archive

- On approval of this report a printed and bound hard copy will be lodged with SCC/HET. A hard copy and digital .pdf file will also be supplied to the Suffolk HER, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project has been completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the form is included as Appendix 1.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited with the Suffolk County Archaeological Store and ownership transferred within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. If SACIC is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006), and ICON guidelines.

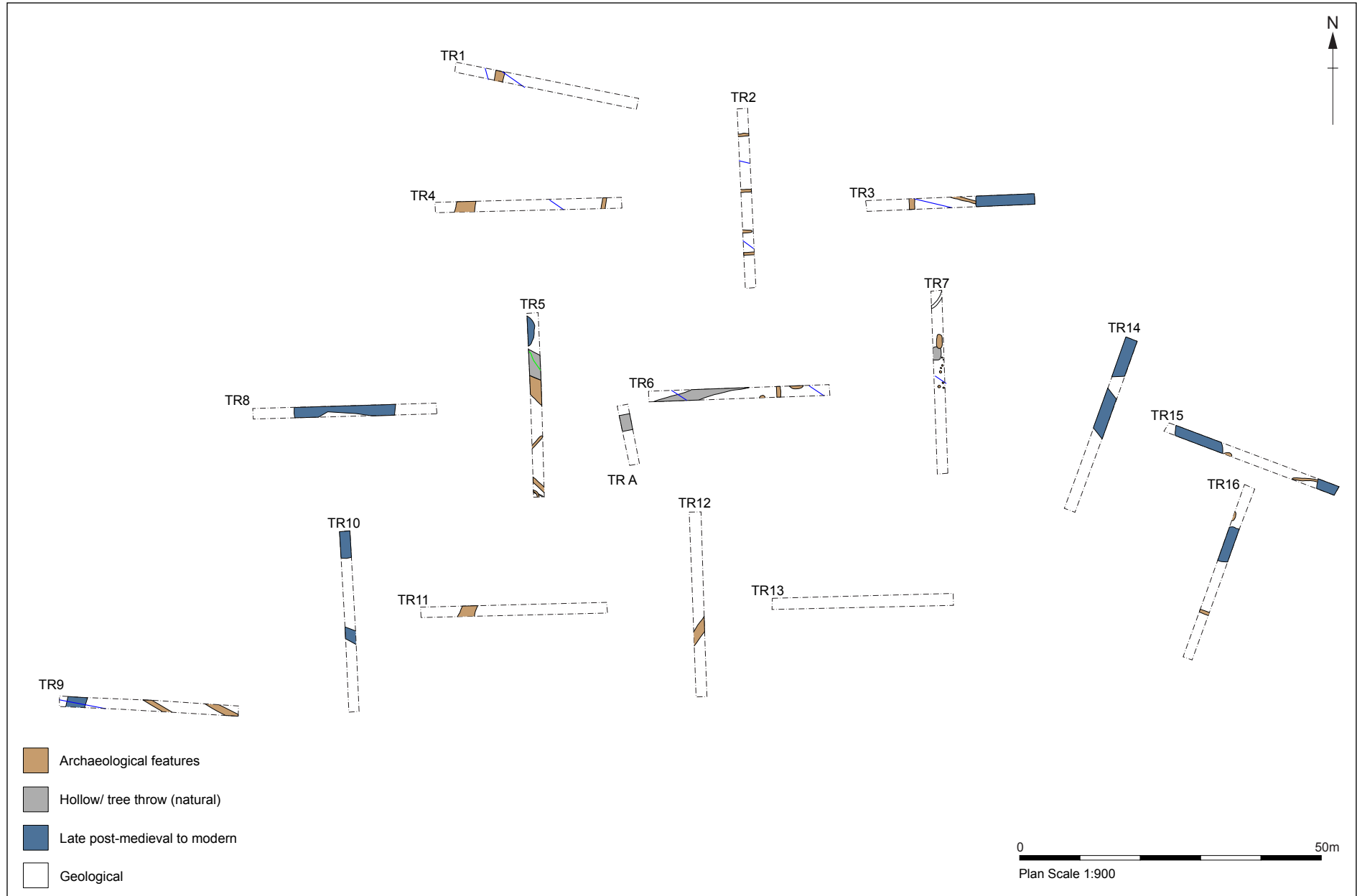


Figure 4. Trench plan

5. Results

Michael Green

5.1 Introduction

A total of seventeen trenches were excavated (Fig. 3) to the natural geology of mixed clays. A series of linear features, ponds, pits and hollows were found across the majority of the site with Trench 13 being the only blank trench. A full context list is included in Appendix 3.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1 (Pl. 1)

Trench 1 was located at the north end of the site running west north-west to east south-east. It was excavated through 0.3m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. It contained one ditch that was not excavated due to it being seen and excavated in the parallel Trench 4, in this trench the ditch measured 1.8m in width.



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east (1x2m scale)

Trench 2 (Pl. 2)

Trench 2 was located at the north end of the site running north to south. It was excavated through 0.4m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. It contained a series of four linear gullies running east to west which could possibly be the remains of furrows or a strip field system.

Gully 0066

This linear feature was irregular in plan and aligned east to west measuring 0.36m in width, 0.16m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base and contained one fill (0067). The fill was a mid grey brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained pottery (nine sherds, 106g), CBM (ceramic building material) and lava quern dating to the 11th to 14th century.

Gully 0068

This linear feature was aligned east to west measuring 0.44m in width, 0.09m in depth and ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a bowl shape profile with concave sides and a concave base and contained one fill (0069). The fill was a dark grey brown moderately compact silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional chalk flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained no dating evidence.

Gully terminus 0070 (Pl. 3)

This linear feature was aligned east to west terminating at the east end within the trench. It measured 0.44m in width, 0.06m in depth and ran for 1.6m. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base and contained one fill (0071). The fill was a dark grey brown soft silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill was devoid of dating evidence.

Gully 0072

This linear feature was aligned east to west and measured 0.3m in width, 0.08m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base and contained one fill (0073). The fill was a mid-grey brown

moderately compact silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained pottery (five sherds, 111g) dating to the 11th to 12th century.



Plate 2. Trench 2, gully 0066, looking west (1x0.5m scale)



Plate 3. Trench 2, gully 0070, looking west (1x0.5m scale)

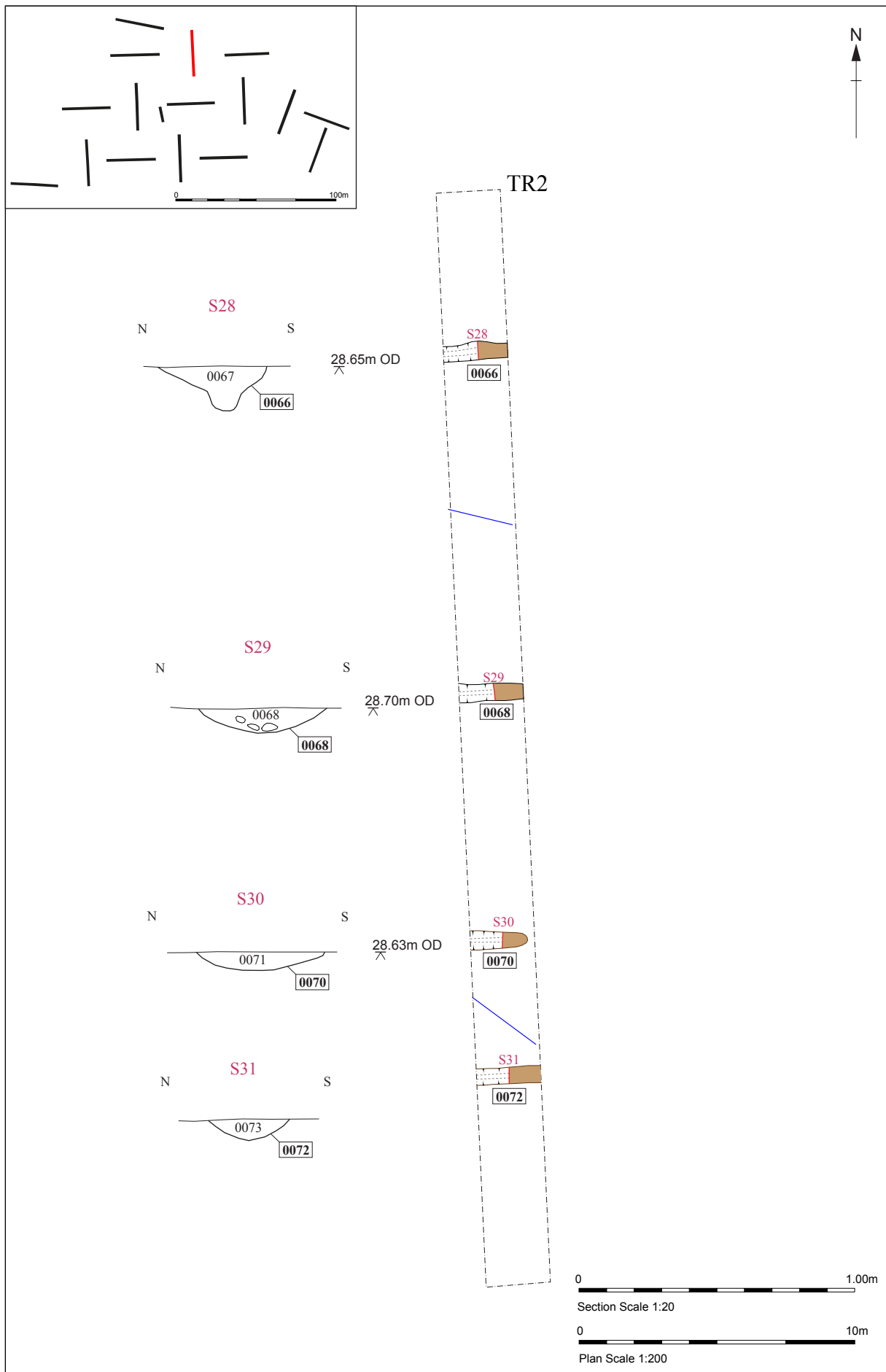


Figure 5. Trench 2 plan and sections

Trench 3 (Pl. 4)

Trench 3 was located at the east end of the site running east to west. It was excavated through 0.35m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.35m. It contained one undated gully, one ditch and a large modern pond at the east end.



Plate 4. Trench 3, looking east (1x2m scale)

Ditch 0028 (Pl. 5)

This ditch was aligned north to south measuring 0.94m in width, 0.41m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had an open square cut profile with straight sides and a flat base and contained two fills. Fill 0029 was the basal fill and was composed of a mid orange brown plastic clay with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. Fill 0030 was the top fill and was made of a mid brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional chalk, charcoal and CBM flecks. Both fills contained pottery (six sherds, 35g) dating to the 12th to 14th century.



Plate 5. Trench 3, ditch 0028, looking north (1x0.5m scale)

Gully 0031 (Pl. 6)

This linear feature was aligned south-east to north-west measuring 0.46m in width, 0.28m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had an open V-cut profile with flat sides and a concave base and contained one fill (0032). The fill was a dark grey brown firm silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional chalk flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained no dating evidence.



Plate 6. Trench 3, gully 0031, looking north-west (1x0.5m scale)

Large pond

This was located at the east end of the trench. It contained gravel, brick and concrete and was apparently filled in during the late 1970s, according to local knowledge and it was seen on historic mapping (Fig. 3). This was not investigated.

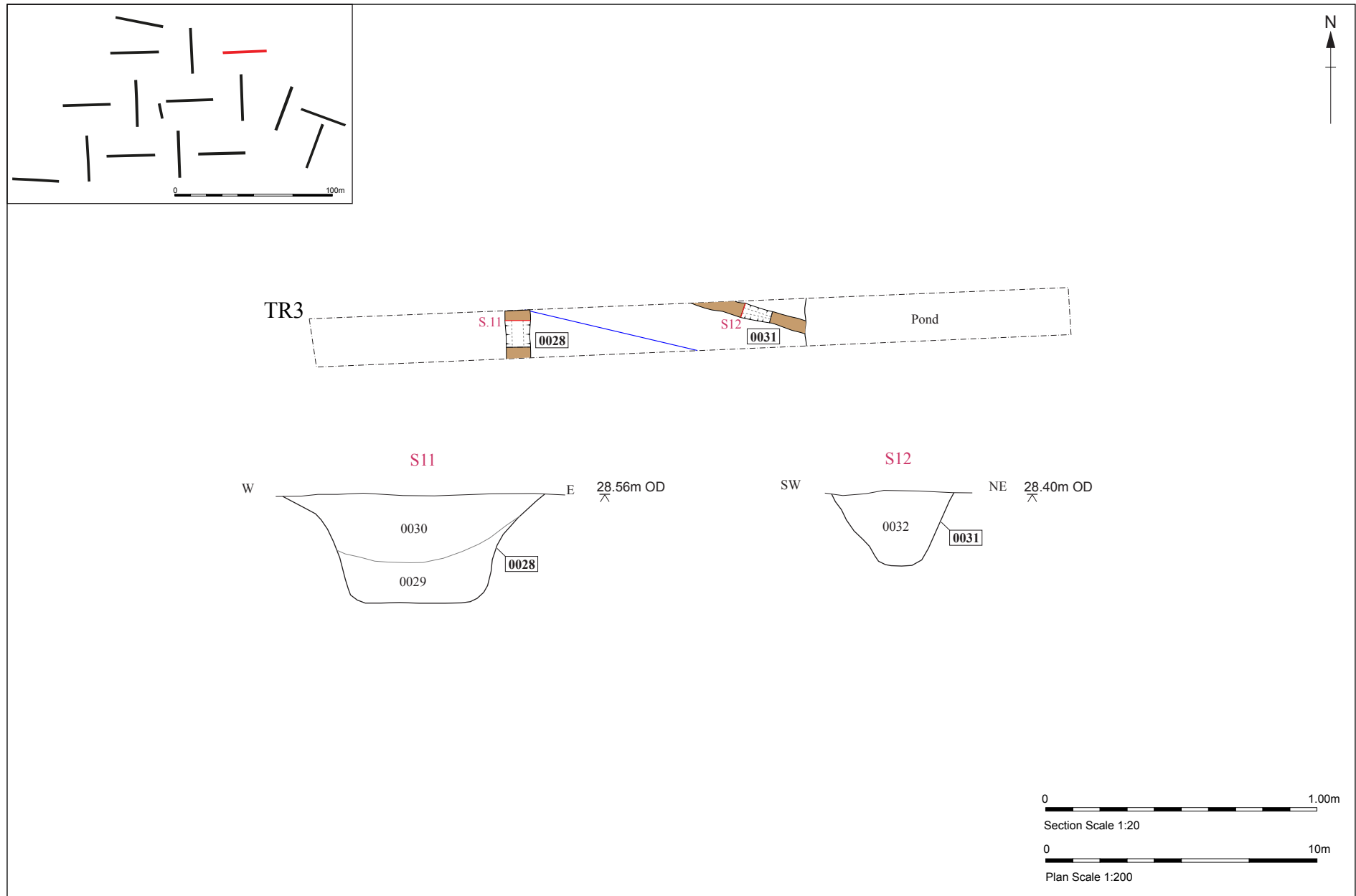


Figure 6. Trench 3 plan and sections

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located at the north-west end of the site running east to west. It was excavated through 0.3m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. It contained one gully and one large ditch that was also seen in Trench 1.

Ditch 0020 (Pl. 7)

This feature was aligned north to south measuring 2.9m in width, 0.94m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had an irregular bowl-shaped profile with straight to convex sides and a concave base and contained three fills. Fill 0021 was the basal fill measuring 0.26m in depth and was made from a mid grey plastic clay with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. Fill 0022 was the middle fill measuring 0.78m in depth and was a mid grey brown soft silt with moderate charcoal and CBM flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. Fill 0023 was the top fill measuring 0.21m in depth and it consisted of a mid orange brown plastic silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. All fills contained pottery (sixteen sherds in total) dating to the 12th to 16th century, animal bone, and shell and fill 0022 contained SFs1001 and 1002 (iron knife blade and fitting) dated to the post-medieval period.



Plate 7. Trench 4, ditch 0020, looking north (1x2m scale)

Gully 0026 (Pl. 8)

This linear feature was aligned north to south measuring 0.46m in width, 0.31m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a near square-cut profile with flat sides and a flat base and contained one fill (0027). The fill was a mid grey brown with orange patches soft silty clay with occasional charcoal, chalk and CBM flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. It contained pottery (six sherds, 52g) dating to the 11th to 12th century and shell.



Plate 8. Trench 4, gully 0026, looking north (1x0.5m scale)

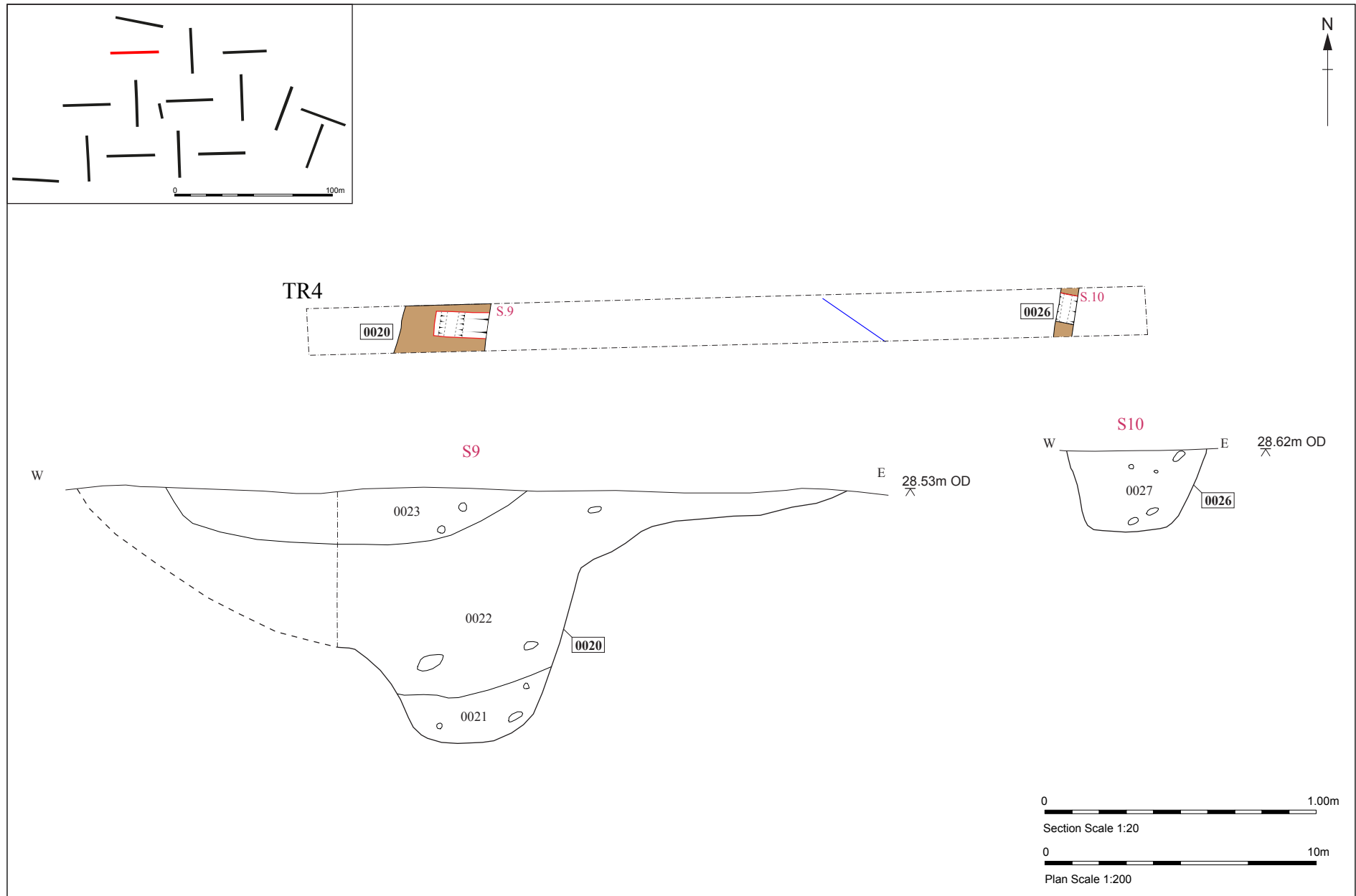


Figure 7. Trench 4 plan and sections

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located in the central area of the site running north to south. It was excavated through 0.35m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.35m. It contained two ditches, one ditch terminus, one possible ring ditch and a modern dew pond which was also seen in Trenches 8 and 10.



Plate 9. Trench 5, ring ditch 0012 and ditch 0010, looking north (1x2m scale)

Ditch 0010

This linear feature was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.67m in width, 0.24m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a near square-cut profile with straight sides and a flat base and contained one fill. Fill 0011 was a mid-grey brown firm silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional chalk flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained pottery (one sherd, 6g) dating to the 11th to 12th century, animal bone and shell.

Ringditch 0012 (Pl. 9)

This feature was curvilinear in plan curving from the west to the south. It measured 0.25m in width, 0.13m in depth and ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base and contained one fill (0013). The fill was a dark grey soft silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, moderate fired clay flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained a single sherd (1g) of possible prehistoric pottery and the feature was heavily disturbed by a modern gravel filled field drain (Pl.8 above).

Ditch 0014 (Pl. 10)

This linear feature was aligned north-west to south-east measuring 2.3m in width, 0.62m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base and contained three fills. Fill 0017 was the basal fill measuring 0.15m in depth and was a pale grey plastic clay with occasional chalk flecks. Fill 0016 was the middle fill measuring 0.25m in depth and was a mid-grey stiff silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions. Fill 0015 was the top fill measuring 0.15m in depth and was a friable dark red brown silty clay with moderate small flint inclusions. Fill 0017 contained mortar and shell dating to the post-medieval period, fills 0015 and 0016 contained pottery (five sherds, 31g) and animal bone dating to the 12th to 16th century.

Ditch terminus 0018

This feature was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west measuring 0.42m in width, 0.08m in depth and terminated at the north-east end within the trench. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base and contained one fill (0019). The fill was a mid yellow grey firm silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained no dating evidence.



Plate 10. Trench 5, ditch 0014, looking north-west (1x0.5m scale)

Dew pond 0024

This feature was seen at the north end of the trench and was irregular in plan. It was not excavated within this trench and contained one fill (0025). The fill was a dark brown with soft organic silt with occasional charcoal, chalk and CBM flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. A layer of gravel was also seen in patches under fill 0025. The fill contained CBM dating to the Roman and late post-medieval period and animal bone.

Hollow/ layer

A possible hollow or layer was also seen to the north of ditch 0014. It was very diffuse and a small machine excavated section was placed in the centre of the feature. It measured 0.15m in depth with a pale grey re-deposited clay natural fill with no finds.

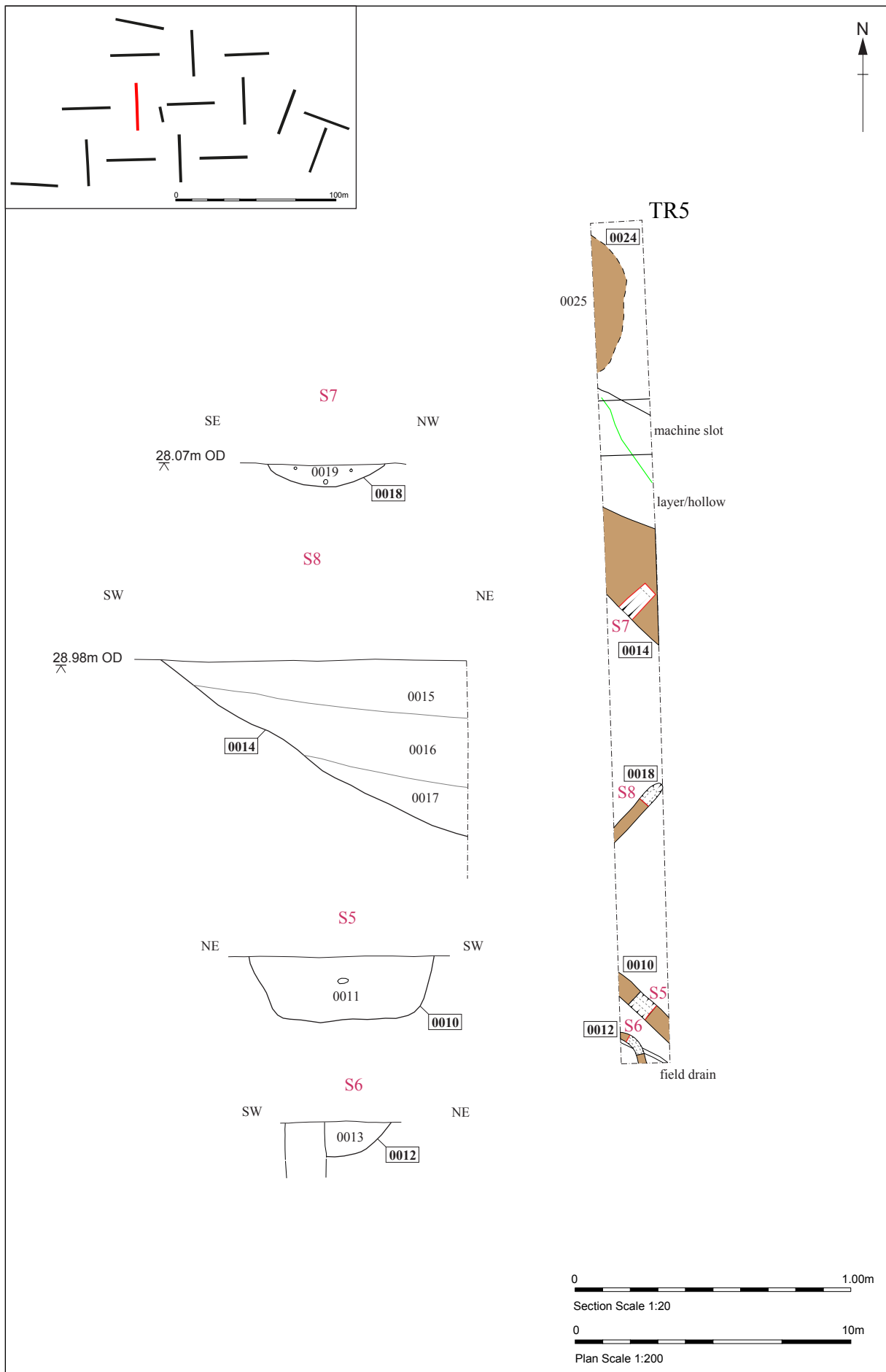


Figure 8. Trench 5 plan and sections

Trench 6 (Pl. 11)

Trench 6 was located in the central area of the site running east to west. It was excavated through 0.3-0.4m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. It contained one ditch, two pits and a large possible hollow which also may be seen in Trench 5. This trench also had a small additional trench (A) excavated at the west end to look at the potential hollow or ditch seen in Trench 6.



Plate 11. Trench 6, looking west (1x2m scale)

Ditch 0076

This linear feature was aligned north to south, measuring 0.62m in width, 0.25m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a flat base and contained one fill. Fill 0077 was a mid-grey brown moderately

compact silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and frequent large flint inclusions. The fill contained CBM and burnt flint which was not closely datable.

Pit 0074

Oval in plan and partially obscured by the trench edge, this feature measured 2.1m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.15m in depth. It had a near bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base and contained one fill. Fill 0075 was a mid-orange brown plastic clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. The fill contained pottery (two sherds, 13g) dated to the 13th to 14th century and CBM.

Pit 0078 (Pl. 12)

This was half-circular in plan measuring 0.8m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.09m in depth and was partially obscured by the trench edge. It had a shallow dish-shaped profile with concave sides and a flat base and contained one fill. Fill 0079 was a dark grey moderately compact silt with frequent charcoal flecks and burnt flints. The fill contained a single sherd of pottery (one sherd, 1g) dating to either the 11th to 12th century or prehistoric period.



Plate 12. Trench 6, pit 0078, looking north-west (1x0.5m scale)

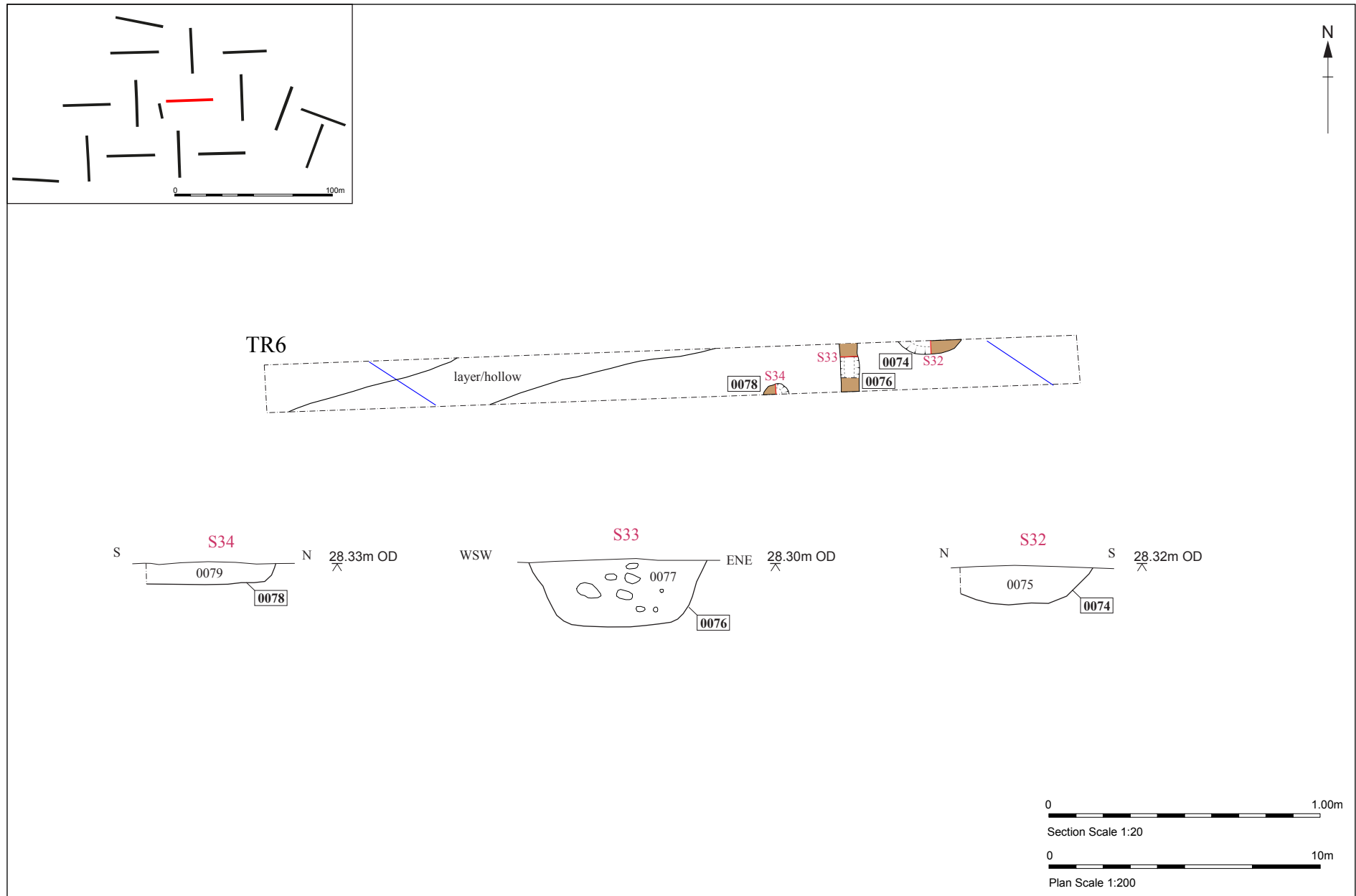


Figure 9. Trench 6 plan and sections

Trench A

Trench A was located at the western end of Trench 6 aligned north-west to south-east. It was excavated through 0.3-0.4m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 10m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. It contained a large possible hollow which also may be seen in Trench 6. A small machine slot was placed within the hollow showing a maximum depth of 0.2m for the feature.

Hollow/ layer

This feature was a diffuse linear shape in plan running north-east to south west and was possibly linked to the hollow seen in Trench 5. This feature is the same as the hollow seen in Trench 6. It had a maximum depth of 0.2m and contained a soft pale grey clay fill with frequent chalk flecks. No finds were recovered.

Trench 7 (Pl. 13)

Trench 7 was located in the central area of the site running north to south. It was excavated through 0.3m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. It contained one ditch, one pit and eight possible postholes.



Plate 13. Trench 7, looking south (1x2m scale)

Ditch or geological feature 0046

This feature was curvilinear in plan curving from the west to north-east and it measured 0.74m in width, 0.16m in depth and ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base and contained one fill. Fill 0047 was a mid-orange brown plastic clay with occasional small flint inclusions. The fill was devoid of dating evidence and is most likely geological in origin.

Pit/ tree throw 0048 (Pl. 14)

Something missing here lozenge in plan and elongated north to south this feature measured 2.4m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.2m in depth. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base and contained one fill. Fill 0049 was a mid-grey brown soft silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained pottery (three sherds, 17g) and animal bone dated to the 13th to 14th century.



Plate 14. Trench 7, pit 0048, looking north (1x0.5m scale)

Posthole 0050

This feature was circular in plan with a shallow bowl-shaped profile and measured 0.18m in diameter and had a depth of 0.05m. It contained one fill 0051 which was a mid- grey brown soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. The fill contained one sherd of pottery (two sherds, 2g) dating to the 11th to 12th century.

Posthole 0052

This feature was circular in plan with a shallow bowl-shaped profile and it measured 0.23m in diameter and had a depth of 0.07m. It contained one fill 0053 which was a mid-grey brown soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. The fill contained no dating evidence.

Posthole 0054

This feature was circular in plan with a shallow V shape profile and measured 0.08m in diameter and had a depth of 0.03m. It contained one fill 0055 which was a mid- brown soft silt with moderate charcoal flecks. The fill was devoid of dating evidence.

Posthole 0056

This feature was circular in plan with a shallow bowl-shaped profile and measured 0.26m in diameter and had a depth of 0.08m. It contained one fill 0057 which was a mid-grey brown soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. No finds were recovered.

Posthole 0058

This feature was circular in plan with a shallow bowl-shaped profile and it measured 0.5m in diameter and had a depth of 0.08m. It contained one fill 0059 which was a mid-grey brown soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. The fill was devoid of finds.

Posthole 0060 (PI. 15)

This feature was circular in plan with a shallow bowl-shaped profile and it measured 0.25m in diameter and had a depth of 0.06m. It contained one fill 0061 which was a mid-grey brown soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. The fill contained no finds.

Posthole 0062

This feature was circular in plan with a shallow bowl-shaped profile and it measured 0.41m in diameter and had a depth of 0.1m. It contained one fill 0063 which was a mid-grey brown soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. The fill contained one sherd of pottery (2g) dating to the 11th to 12th century.

Posthole 0064

This feature was circular in plan with a shallow bowl-shaped profile and it measured 0.25m in diameter and had a depth of 0.06m. It contained one fill 0065 which was a mid- grey brown soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. No finds were recovered.



Plate 15. Trench 7, possible postholes 0060, 0062 and 0064, looking north (1x0.5m scale)

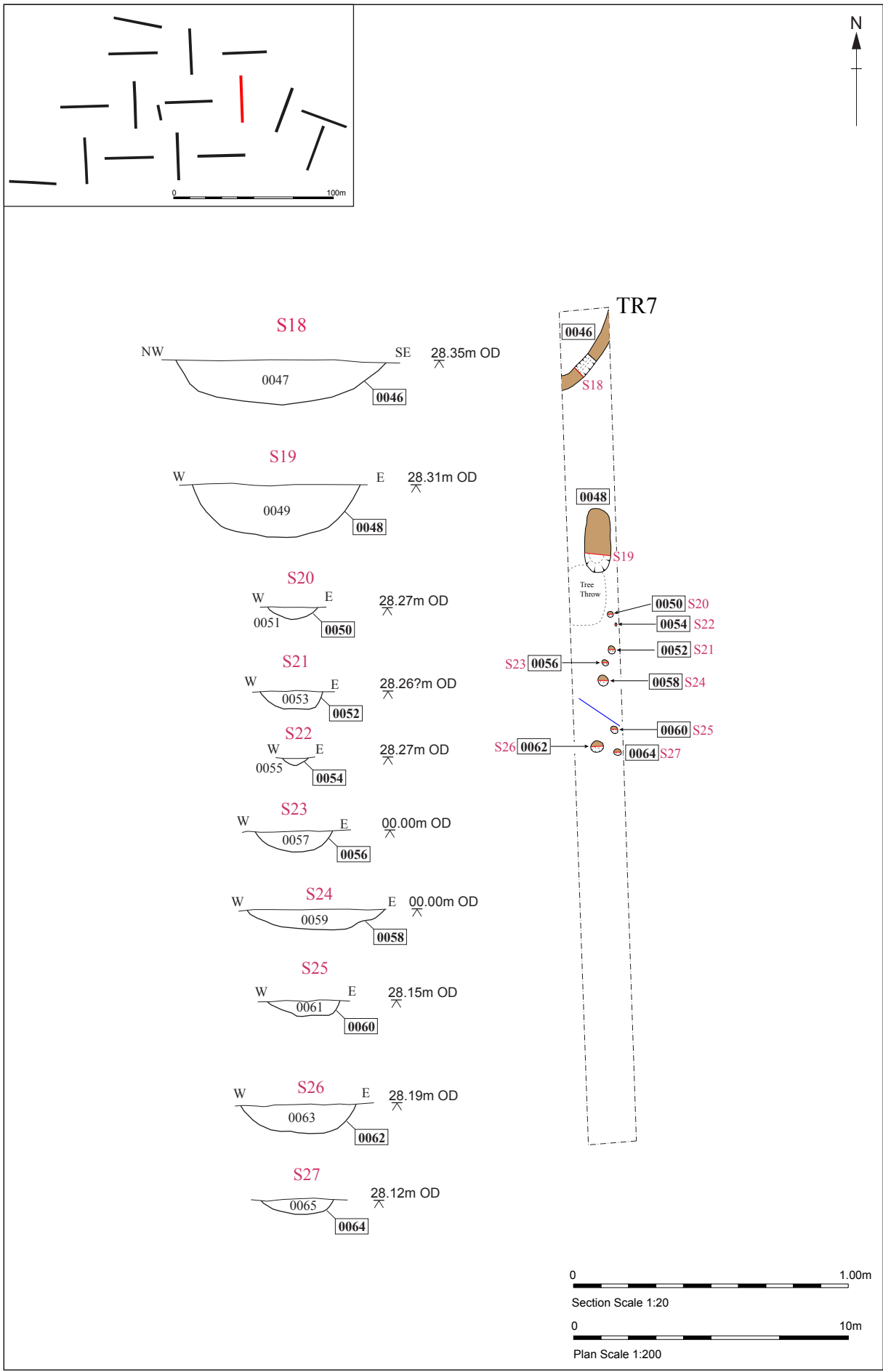


Figure 10. Trench 7 plan and sections

Trench 8 (Pl. 16)

Trench 8 was located at the east end of the site running east to west. It was excavated through 0.3-0.4m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. It contained one modern dew pond.

Dew pond

This feature was irregular in plan with a shallow bowl-shaped profile. It measured at least 20m in diameter with a depth greater than 0.8m (in Trench 10) and could also be seen in Trench 10 and 5. It contained two possible fills with the upper fill of organic dark brown soft silt containing tin cans and glass bottles and a lower gravel layer. According to local knowledge these features were backfilled between 1940 and 1960 and the extant pond seen on the site was then used as a water source for livestock.



Plate 16. Trench 8, looking west (1x2m scale)

Trench 9

Trench 9 was located at the far eastern end of the site running east to west. It was excavated through 0.3-0.4m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. It contained two small parallel ditches and a large modern plough horizon.

Ditch 0001

This linear feature was aligned north-west to south-east measuring 0.74m in width, 0.21m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base; it ran parallel with ditch 0003 and contained one fill. Fill 0002 was a mid grey brown firm silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained pottery (three sherds, 13g) dating to the 11th to 12th century and a copper alloy buckle (SF1003) dated to the medieval period.

Ditch 0003 (Pl. 17)

This linear feature was aligned north-west to south-east measuring 1.08m in width, 0.4m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base and it ran parallel with ditch 0001. It contained one fill (0002) which was a mid to dark grey brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained pottery (one sherd, 2g) dating to the 12th to 14th century and animal bone.



Plate 17. Trench 9, ditch 0003, looking south-west (1x0.5m scale)

Plough horizon/ headland

This linear feature was aligned north to south measuring 2m in width, 0.1m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a dish-shaped profile with concave sides and a flat base and contained one fill which was a mid-grey brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional brick flecks. A ceramic field drain was seen at the base of the feature; due to the modern date the feature was not recorded.

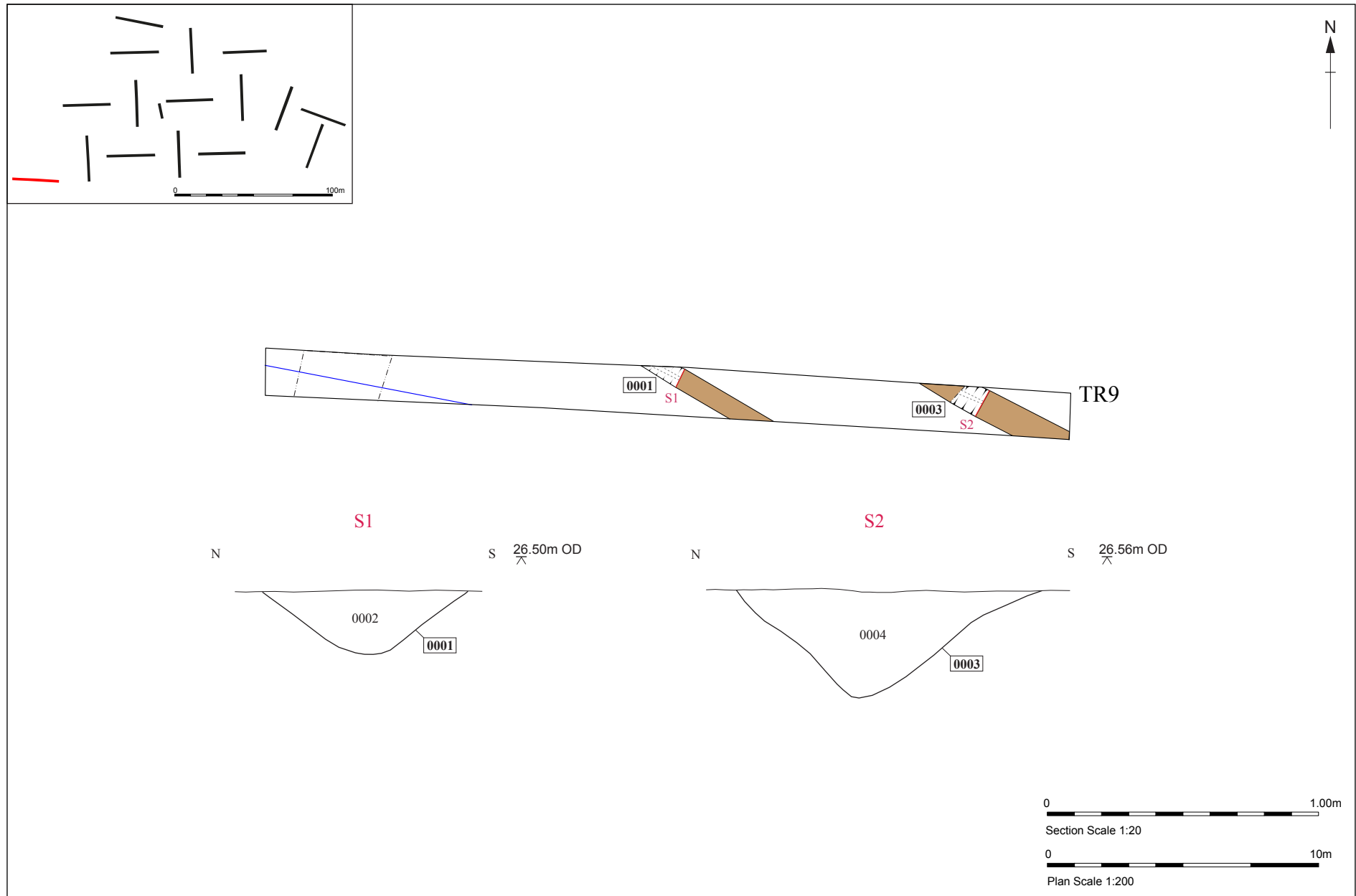


Figure 11. Trench 9 plan and sections

Trench 10 (Pl. 18)

Trench 10 was located at the east end of the site running north to south. It was excavated through 0.3m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. It contained one modern ditch and a modern dew pond which was seen in Trenches 8 and 5.

Modern ditch

This linear feature was aligned north to south measuring 3m in width and it ran for the entirety of the trench. This ditch can be seen on the aerial photography from 1945 and historic mapping (Fig. 3) and was backfilled along with the dew ponds when the field was enlarged for modern agricultural techniques. It was not excavated.

Dew pond

The full description for this feature can be seen in Trench 8. A small machine excavated sample was excavated within this trench to a depth of 0.8m but the base was not seen. Modern milk bottles and tin cans were recovered but not kept.



Plate 18. Trench 10, looking north (1x2m scale)

Trench 11

Trench 11 was located at the south end of the site running east to west. It was excavated through 0.3m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. It contained one large ditch in the centre of the trench.

Ditch 0005 (Pl. 19)

This linear feature was aligned north north-east to south south-west measuring 2.3m in width, 0.91m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a bowl-shaped profile with flat sides and an open U-shape base and contained two fills. Fill 0006 was the basal fill and was a light grey plastic clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks and large flint inclusions. Fill 0007 was a mid-grey brown soft silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Both fills contained pottery (four sherds, 15g) dating to the 12th to 14th century and 0007 contained animal bone.



Plate 19. Trench 11, ditch 0005, looking north (1x2m scale)

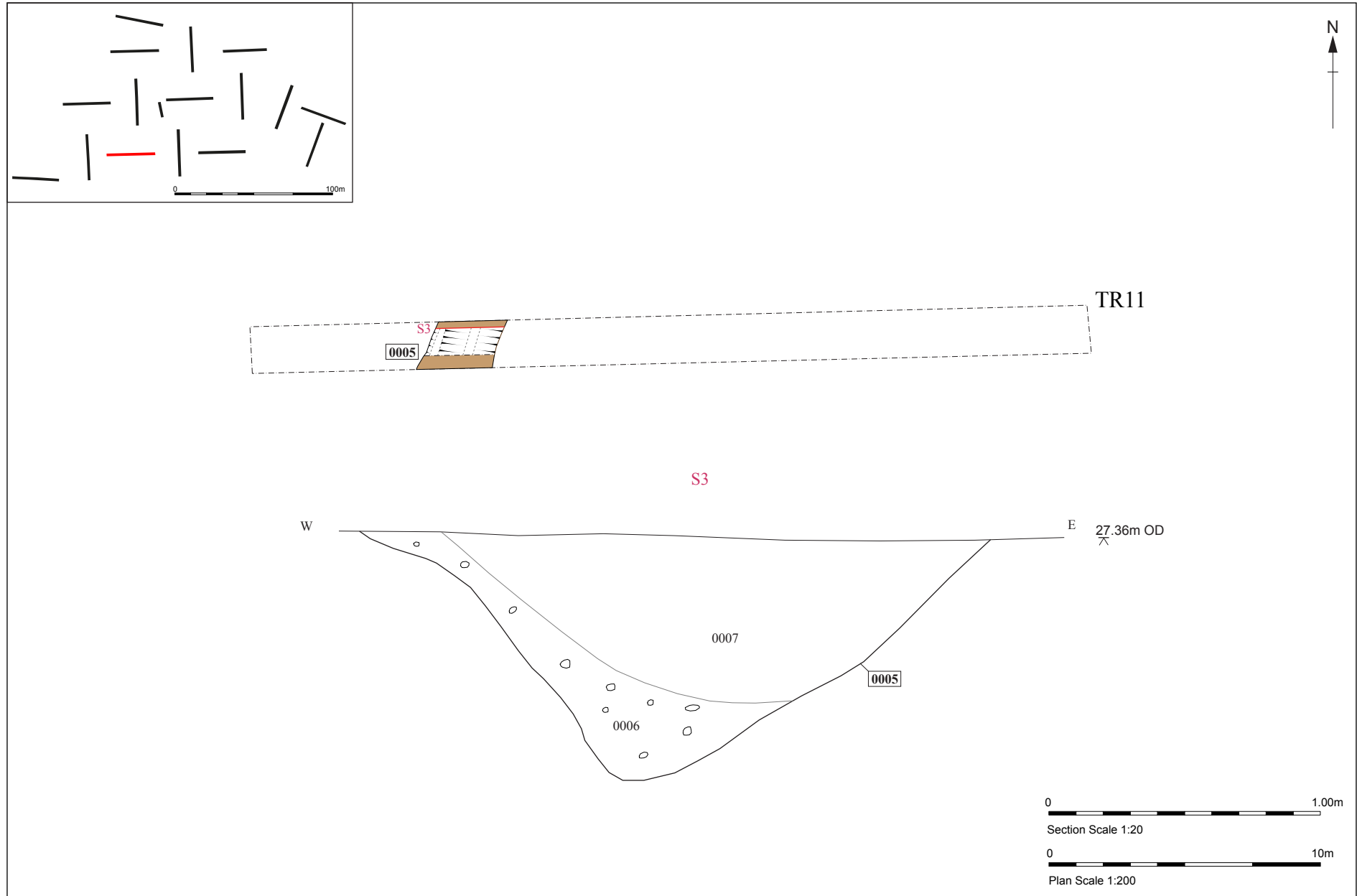


Figure 12. Trench 11 plan and sections

Trench 12

Trench 12 was located at the south end of the site running north to south. It was excavated through 0.3m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. It contained one ditch or furrow in the centre of the trench.

Ditch or furrow 0008 (Pl. 20)

This linear feature was aligned north-east to south-west measuring 1.14m in width, 0.24m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a shallow bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base and contained one fill. Fill 0009 was a mid-orange brown soft silty clay with occasional chalk, CBM and charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained pottery (one sherd, 4g) dating to the 13th to 14th century and animal bone.



Plate 20. Trench 12, ditch or furrow 0008, looking north-east (1x0.5m scale)

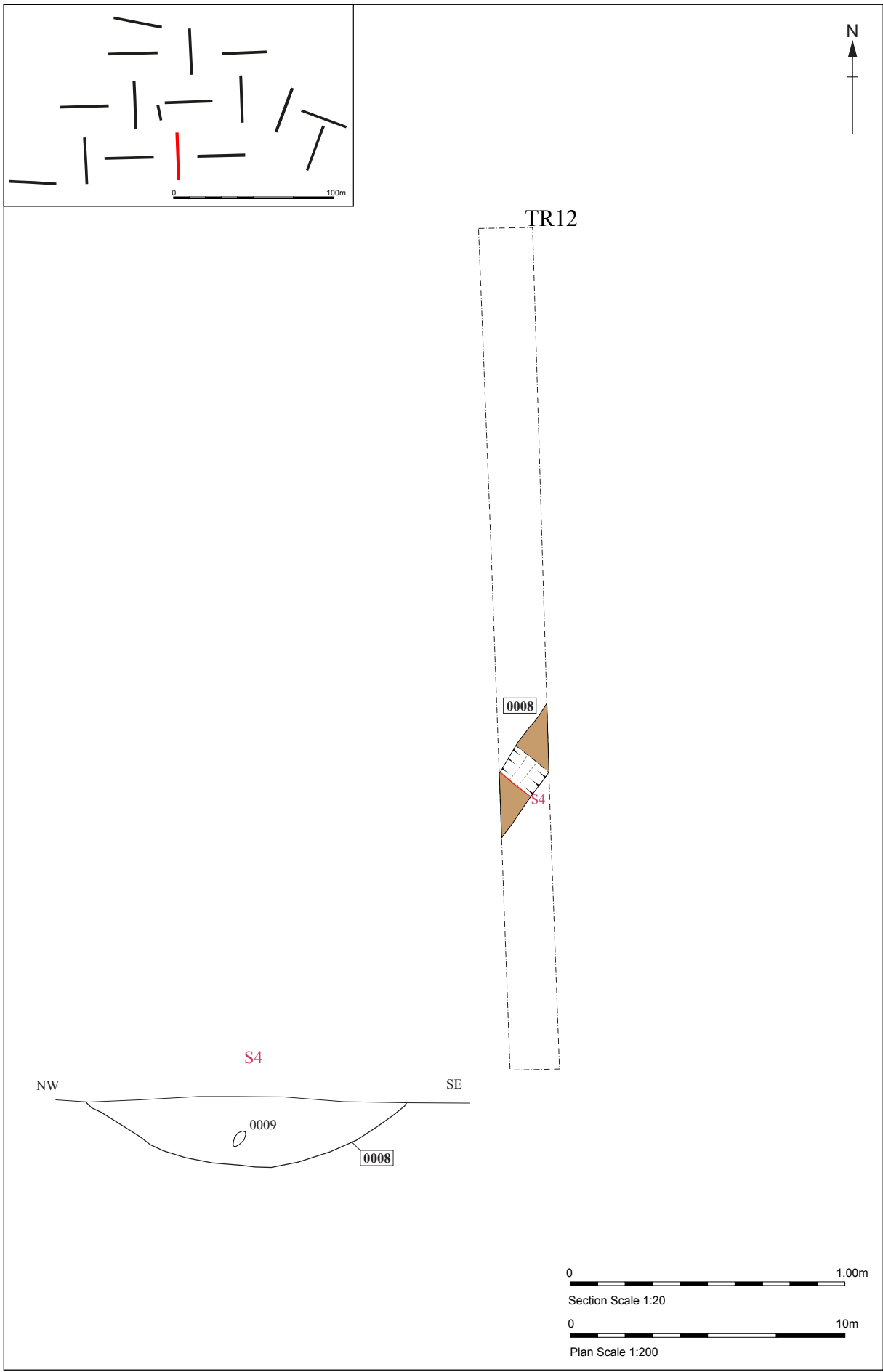


Figure 13. Trench 12 plan and sections

Trench 13 (Pl. 21)

Trench 13 was located at the south-east end of the site running east to west. It was excavated through 0.3m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. It contained no archaeological features.



Plate 21. Trench 13, looking east (1x2m scale)

Trench 14

Trench 14 was located at the east end of the site behind the current town hall running north-east to south-west. It was excavated through 0.4m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 28m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. It contained two large modern features, both of which contained brick and concrete and were not excavated.

Trench 15 (Pl. 22)

Trench 15 was located at the east end of the site behind the current town hall running north-west to south-east. It was excavated through 0.4m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.6m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. It contained two large modern features (possibly ponds or soak-aways), one pit and one gully.



Plate 22. Trench 15, looking south-east (1x2m scale)

Pond or soak-away 0039

This feature was located at the east end of the trench. It was irregular in plan and measured 5m in length seen within the trench. It was not excavated due to its size and date but the surface fill was recorded. Fill 0040 was a mid-grey clay and gravel with frequent chalk flecks. The fill contained pottery (forteen sherds, 675g) dating to the 16th to 18th century.

Gully 0041 (Pl. 23)

This linear feature was aligned west to east measuring 0.4m in width, 0.2m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a square-cut profile with flat sides and a flat base and contained one fill. Fill 0042 was a mid to dark grey brown soft silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and frequent small flint inclusions. The fill contained pottery (one sherd, 4g) dating to the 11th to 12th century.



Plate 23. Trench 15, gully 0041, looking east (1x0.5m scale)

Pit 0043

This feature was half oval in plan measuring 1.3m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.46m in depth. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base and contained two fills. Fill 0044 was the top fill measuring 0.26m deep and was a mid-

brown soft silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained pottery (two sherds, 13g) dating to the 13th to 14th century. Fill 0045 was the basal fill measuring 0.22m deep and was a mid yellow grey plastic clay with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent chalk flecks. The fill contained no finds.

Possible pond

Another large possible pond was located at the west end of the trench. It contained brick and concrete and was not excavated.

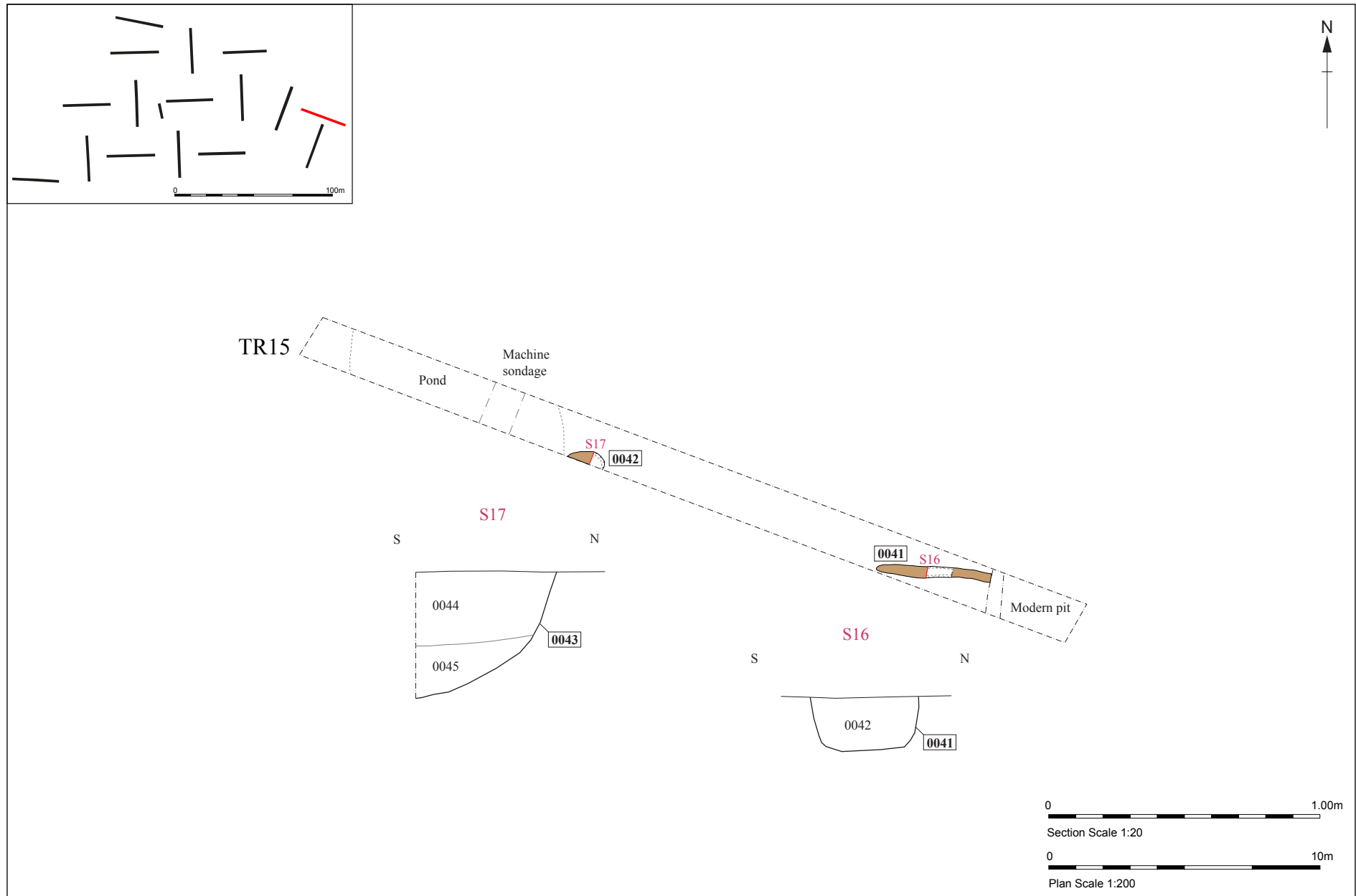


Figure 14. Trench 15 plan and sections

Trench 16 (Pl. 24)

Trench 16 was located at the east end of the site behind the current town hall, running north-east to south-west. It was excavated through 0.4m of topsoil straight to the natural geology. It measured 30m in length, 1.6m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. It contained one large modern feature (possibly a pond or ditch), one pit and one gully.



Plate 24. Trench 16, looking south-east (1x2m scale)

Pond or ditch 0035

This feature was located in the central area of the trench. It was irregular in plan and measured 5.5m in length within the trench with a possible depth of 0.55m. It was not excavated due to its size and date but the machine sondage was excavated to the natural. Fill 0036 was a mid-grey soft clay with moderate chalk flecks. The fill contained coal lumps.

Gully 0033

This linear feature was aligned west to east measuring 0.45m in width, 0.12m in depth and it ran for the entirety of the trench. It had a bowl-shaped profile with flat sides and a flat base and contained one fill. Fill 0034 was a mid-orange brown plastic silty clay with occasional chalk, CBM and charcoal flecks. The fill contained pottery (two sherds, 12g) dating to the late 12th to 14th century and CBM.

Pit 0037 (Pl. 25)

This feature was half oval in plan measuring 1.45m in length, 0.35m in width and 0.16m in depth partially obscured by the trench edge. It had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and a flat base and contained one fill. Fill 0038 was a dark grey brown soft silt with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate CBM and chalk flecks. The fill contained pottery (one sherd, 1g) dating to the 12th to 14th century.



Plate 25. Trench 16, pit 0037, looking west (1x0.5m scale)

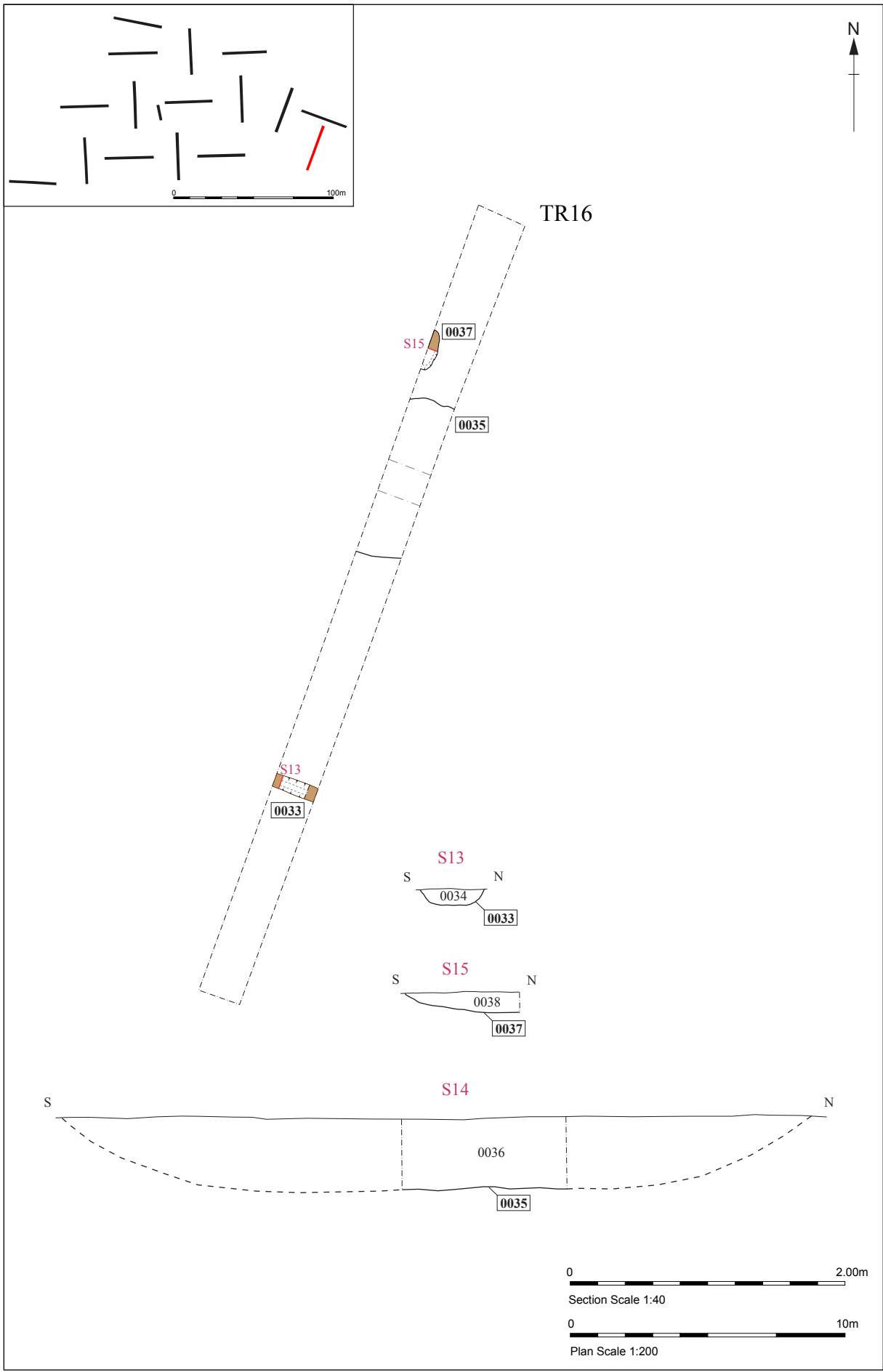


Figure 15. Trench 16 plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

6.1 Introduction

A summary of finds quantities from this evaluation is presented in the table below. A full quantification of finds can be found in Appendix 2.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	87	1454
CBM	20	1504
Nails	1	6
Mortar	2	28
Fired clay	63	56
Heat-altered flint	151	241
Heat-altered stone	22	221
Lava quernstone	113	1523
Animal bone	99	1738
Shell	21	251

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Eighty-seven sherds of pottery weighing 1454g were collected from twenty-seven contexts. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4.

Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	1	5		1
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	1	3	0.05	1
<i>Total Late Saxon (10th/11th c.)</i>		2	8	0.05	2
Early medieval ware	EMW	32	272	0.12	21
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	2	8		2
Medieval coarseware	MCW	8	55		8
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	7	109		7
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	8	69		8
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	2	118		2
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	1	11		1
<i>Total medieval (11th–14th c.)</i>		60	642	0.12	49
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	10	128	0.15	9
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	14	675	0.43	3
<i>Total late and post-medieval (L. 14th-17th c.)</i>		24	803	0.58	12
Unidentified	UNID	1	1		1
		87	1454	0.75	64

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Late Saxon (10th/11th C.)

Two sherds of Late Saxon pottery were recovered, a body fragment of Thetford-type ware from ditch fill 0023 (Tr. 4) and a jar rim of St Neot's Ware from ditch fill 0029 (Tr. 3).

Medieval (11th–14th C.)

Sixty sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. The majority were coarsewares in a variety of fabrics as follows:

EMW	Early medieval ware. Handmade, generally medium sandy with few other inclusions, with a few finer thin-walled examples. Coarser version recorded as EMWG. Hard. Dark grey-black, or oxidised. 11th–13th C.
MCW	Generic fabric for unsourced wheelmade medieval sandy coarsewares (more details are recorded in the catalogue). 12th–14th C.
WVCW	Waveney Valley coarsewares. Fine to medium sandy coarsewares in fabrics similar to LMT from the Waveney Valley, but forms similar to Hollesley-type wares. In this group the sherds were mainly in a dark grey fabric with abundant fine sand and sparse mica. 12th–14th C.
HOLL	Hollesley-type coarseware. Fine to medium sandy, with abundant fine to medium quartz sand, sparse to moderate mica, occasional self-coloured clay lenses and occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually pale grey but may be oxidised to a buff or orange. 13th–14th C.

Similar fabrics have been identified at other rural sites in the area, but the production centres are generally unknown. Rims of four vessels were present: two EMW simple everted jar rims, an EMW possible bowl with a flaring rim, and a developed jar rim in WVCW.

One body sherd of Hollesley-type glazed ware, or possibly a similar but unsourced local type, was also found. It had a line of stab-marks running across it and green lead glaze on the external surface. Two glazed ware sherds were unprovenanced. A heavily abraded jug rim sherd (upright flat-topped) was in a soft, pink fabric with a white core, containing fine sand and large dark red clay pellets. It had green glaze externally and partial vitrified glaze on the inner edge. A large base fragment in an orange fabric with a dark grey core containing fine sand, mica and clay pellets, is likely to be of local origin and may be an early version of LMT. The sherd had traces of green glaze in the thumbing around the base angle.

Late medieval and early post-medieval

Ten sherds from ditches 0014 and 0020 were of late medieval date. The LMTs at this site were generally in fine fabrics with some coarse inclusions, and some were relatively soft. Surfaces were abraded or worn. There was one jar rim, an upright thickened type, and an upright plain jug rim with a cordon below. Sherds generally only showed a few spots or splashes of glaze, but one body sherd had copper green glaze internally across the whole sherd.

Fourteen sherds of three GRE shallow bowls or dishes with everted rims and flat bases were found in pond fill 0040. The vessels were glazed with orange/olive glaze on both surfaces and one showed signs of wear on the base and rim edge. They were 300–380mm in diameter.

Unidentified

A small, very abraded sherd from ringditch fill 0013 was unidentified but may be prehistoric pottery or fired clay.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by trench and feature is provided in Table *3, with suggested spotdates based on pottery finds only.

Trench	Feature	Context	Type	Fabric	Spotdate
2	0066	0067	Gully	EMW HOLL	L.13th-14th c.
2	0072	0073	Gully	EMW	11th-12th c.
3	0028	0029	Ditch	STNE WVCW	L.12th-14th c.
3	0028	0030	Ditch	EMW WVCW HOLL	L.13th-14th c.
4	0020	0021	Ditch	MCW UPG LMT	L.14th-16th c.
4	0020	0022	Ditch	EMWG MCW WVCW LMT	L.14th-16th c.
4	0020	0023	Ditch	THET WVCW	L.12th-14th c.
4	0026	0027	Gully	EMW	11th-12th c.
5	0010	0011	Ditch	EMW	11th-12th c.
5	0012	0013	Ring ditch	UNID	preh?
5	0014	0015	Ditch	LMT	L.14th-16th c.
5	0014	0016	Ditch	EMW MCW WVCW	L.12th-14th c.
6	0074	0075	Pit	MCW HOLL	L.13th-14th c.
6	0078	0079	Pit	EMW	11th-12th c.
7	0048	0049	Pit	EMW WVCW HOLL	L.13th-14th c.
7	0050	0051	Posthole	EMW	11th-12th c.
7	0062	0063	Posthole	EMW	11th-12th c.
9	0001	0002	Ditch	EMW EMWG	11th-12th c.
9	0003	0004	Ditch	MCW	L.12th-14th c.
11	0005	0006	Ditch	EMW	11th-12th c.
11	0005	0007	Ditch	MCW	L.12th-14th c.
12	0008	0009	Ditch/furrow	HOLL	L.13th-14th c.
15	0039	0040	Pond?	GRE	16th-18th c.
15	0041	0042	Gully	EMW	11th-12th c.
15	0043	0044	Pit	HOLL HOLG	L.13th-E.14th c.
16	0033	0034	Gully	MCW UPG	L.12th-14th c.
16	0037	0038	Pit	MCW	L.12th-14th c.

Table 4. Pottery types present by trench and feature

There is evidence for activity of early and high medieval date across several trenches, although much of the pottery is abraded and in some features it is certainly residual. The largest group of sherds from a single feature was from ditch 0020 (16 sherds) with the second largest being the post-medieval group in pond 0039.

Discussion

This assemblage is of great value in providing evidence for pottery consumption in the medieval period in this part of Suffolk. Very few medieval assemblages have been recovered from the vicinity, with only small assemblages from Blythburgh and Theberton, and a larger group from Peasenhall providing clues to the range of wares

available to the rural population. The range of fabrics here is similar to that found elsewhere in east Suffolk, as would be expected, but there are hints of more local sources than the Waveney Valley and Hollesley, the two main suppliers in the area during the 13th-14th centuries. This is particularly true of the early medieval assemblage, which is dominated by a coarser fabric than normal for this period. This is the first sizeable group of early medieval ware from a rural site in this part of Suffolk, so it is uncertain whether this is usual for the area.

Limited evidence from the forms and fabrics suggests that there was activity on the site in the Late Saxon period, perhaps contemporary with the early medieval ware, and that it continued into the later 14th or early 15th century. The group includes cooking pots and jugs, and glazed wares are present in small quantities, all typical of rural sites. However the overall quantity is relatively small and no further conclusions are possible at this stage.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

Sue Anderson

Twenty fragments of CBM weighing 1504g were collected from five contexts. The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. A full catalogue by context is included as Appendix 5.

One fragment (145g) of medieval plain roof tile in a medium sandy flint and ferrous fabric was found in ditch fill 0009.

Ditch fill 0015 contained a heavily abraded fragment (264g) in a medium sandy fabric with clay pellets. The fragment was 30mm thick and appeared to be burnt on one surface. It may be a fragment of Roman tile which was later re-used as hearth lining. A small fragment (3g) of red-firing medium sandy post-medieval brick was also recovered.

Ditch fill 0022 contained thirteen fragments (658g) of five post-medieval bricks in a variety of fabrics, mostly medium sandy with occasional coarse inclusions. One

fragment was in a fine sand and grog-tempered purple fabric and was a corner piece measuring 48mm thick, suggesting a late medieval or early post-medieval (15th/16th c.) date.

Dew pond fill 0024 contained a heavily abraded fragment (152g), 24mm thick, which may be another fragment of Roman tile. It was in the same fabric as the piece in 0015. A heavily abraded fragment (157g) in a medium sand and coarse quartz fabric had no surviving original surfaces and was unidentified, but could be a Roman tile or post-medieval brick.

Two fragments (125g) of post-medieval roof tile in a medium sandy fabric came from pond fill 0040.

6.4 Fired clay

Sue Anderson and Richenda Goffin

Six fragments (26g) of fired clay were found in five contexts (Appendix *4). All pieces were small and abraded. Four pieces were in chalk-tempered fabrics and two were fine sandy with clay pellets. One of the chalk-tempered fragments, from ring-ditch fill 0013, had two parallel wattle impressions and may be a fragment of daub. The fragments with clay pellets (0002, 0077) were both smoothed, and one had fingertip impressions in the surface, but there was no indication of function.

In addition fifty-seven small fragments weighing 30g were recovered from Sample 1 from fill 0013 of the ring ditch 0012. The fragments are mainly chalk-tempered, and of a fabric type which is generally associated with medieval oven domes or hearth surfaces.

6.5 Mortar

Sue Anderson

Two fragments of cream-coloured lime mortar with medium sand and chalk aggregates were found in ditch fill 0017 (Appendix 5). They are of unknown function but probably of post-medieval date.

6.6 Lavastone

Richenda Goffin

A total of 113 fragments of lavastone was collected through hand-retrieval, weighing 1523g. Overall the condition of the stone is poor, with many small and abraded pieces as well as larger featureless lumps. The stone is mid-grey in colour and vesicular with some fragments having a beige outer surface. The stone is almost certainly Rhenish and imported from the Mayen area.

The largest quantity (110 fragments weighing 1496g) came from the fill 0067 of a single gully 0066 which also contained a small amount of medieval pottery. A further single piece of fine-grained lavastone was recovered from the fill 0022 of ditch 0020. The fill also contained medieval and early post-medieval pottery.

None of the stone had any diagnostic features or surviving working surfaces. It was not possible to classify the stones into hand-turned domestic quernstones or millstones. Rhenish lavastone was frequently used from the late Saxon through to the post-medieval period for such grinding stones due to its superior properties and availability.

6.7 Burnt flint and heat-affected stone

151 fragments of burnt flint weighing 241g and twenty-two fragments of heat-affected stone (221g) were collected from the evaluation. The material was recovered from five features as listed in Appendix 2 (bulk finds).

Twenty-four pieces of burnt flint (74g) were found in the fill 0013 of the ring ditch 0012, together with other fragmentary remains from Sample 1. Small quantities were also

recovered from fill 0032 of the possible prehistoric ditch or gully 0032, with a further fragment found in the fill 0069 of gully 0068 and from the fill 0077 of ditch 0076. The greatest amount however was found in fill 0079 of pit 0078. 122 fragments of burnt flint (210g) and twenty-two fragments of heat-affected stone (221g) were present, along with a small quantity of fired clay.

More than a few fragments of burnt flint from a feature are often indicative of overall prehistoric activity in the vicinity, as such material with heat damage may be evidence for the preparation of food and drink in antiquity. Some heat-affected flints and other stone are sometimes described as 'pot-boilers', as it is considered that they were used in heating water for cooking. Small amounts of burnt or heat-affected flint are less diagnostic and may not be closely datable.

6.8 Iron nails

A single bent square-headed nail was recovered from 0016, the middle fill of ditch 0014, which contained medieval pottery.

6.9 The small finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction and recording method

Three objects were recorded as small finds, one of copper alloy and two of iron. They are discussed individually below. The small finds were fully recorded and catalogued on the database, and a full listing is provided as Appendix 7.

The overall condition of the copper alloy find is fair but the ironwork is especially corroded. The small assemblage is medieval and post-medieval in date.

Copper alloy

SF1003, fill 0002 of ditch 0001. Complete cast buckle with plate. The plate is bent at a right angle to the frame. The buckle has an ovoid shaped frame. The outside edge has two protrusions between which is a sheet roller with parallel grooves. The plate is folded around the inner frame edge. Remains of the buckle pin survive within the first hole of the plate. A circular rivet sits within a central hole. A third hole is in the surviving buckle plate outer corner. A similar buckle was recovered in London (Egan and Pritchard, 1991, 77, fig.

46, no. 317). This form of buckle and plate can be found primarily in the 13th century but does extend slightly earlier and later (Egan and Pritchard, 1991, 76).

Iron

SF1001, fill 0022 of ditch 0020. Incomplete iron knife blade. The back and cutting edge of the blade are both horizontal; the cutting edge curves upwards slightly, towards where the tip of the blade would have been. The blade is V-shaped in section. It can be compared to an example in Margeson (1993), 126, fig. 92, no.792 which is a utilitarian type of whittle-tang blade that occurs throughout the medieval and post-medieval period (Goodall, 1980, 78 – 82, 86-9).

SF 1002, fill 0022 of ditch 0020. Incomplete strip of iron that tapers along its length. At its widest end is the remains of an attachment hole. It is possibly the remains of a structural strap fitting. Strap fittings had a range of uses both within and without the household; comparable examples can be seen in Egan, 1998, 47 – 49, figs. 28 – 30.

Recommendations for further work

All three objects have been selected for future radiography as this will preserve a record of each object as well as reveal further information about their form and manufacture.

Discussion

The dating of this small assemblage of finds corresponds with the ceramic dating from ditches 0001 and 0020. Their presence is consistent with casual loss or through manuring, a practice common during this period.

6.10 Faunal remains

Julie Curl

Methodology

The bone in this assemblage consisted of hand-collected material. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material when required. The mammal bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992) and Baker and Worley, (2014).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the

location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. Bones that were measurable (following Von Den Dreisch, 1976) were counted and these counts appear in the digital archive. All information was recorded directly into an Excel spreadsheet for analysis. A catalogue is provided in appendix 6 giving a summary of all of the faunal remains by context with all other quantifications and measurements. The full faunal data record is available in the digital archive and has additional counts for species groups and element counts.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 1738g of faunal remains was recovered, consisting of ninety-nine pieces. The bone was produced from fifteen contexts, most of which were ditch fills, including a ring-ditch; a gully, a possible pond and a dew pond also produced bone. Quantification of the assemblage by feature number, feature type and number of pieces is presented in Table 4 and by weight in Table 5.

Feature Number	Feature Type and Number of pieces					Feature Total
	Dew Pond	Ditch	Gully	Pond?	Ring Ditch	
0003		1				1
0005		10				10
0008		8				8
0010		1				1
0012					2	2
0014		15				15
0020		50				50
0024	7					7
0026			2			2
0028		1				1
0039				2		2
Feature Type Total	7	86	2	2	2	99

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature number, feature type and number of pieces

The bone is generally in good condition, although fragmented from butchering and wear. Bone from the fill 0017 of ditch 0014 showed some weathering prior to burial. Fills in the ditches 0014 and 0020 produced bones showing canid gnawing. These bones are likely to be from meat waste given to a domestic or working dog, but they may indicate scavenger activity.

Feature Number	Feature Type and Weight (g)					Feature Total
	Dew Pond	Ditch	Gully	Pond?	Ring Ditch	
0003		22				22
0005		127				127
0008		52				52
0010		3				3
0012					11	11
0014		297				297
0020		1119				1119
0024	12					12
0026			7			7
0028		3				3
0039				85		85
Feature Type Total	12	1623	7	85	11	1738

Table 6. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature number, feature type and weight in grams

Species and modifications

Five species were identified from this assemblage, four from the bones and the gnawing also identifies dogs (or possibly wolf) at this site. The species in the assemblage are quantified by feature number in Table 6. Cattle were seen in nine fills, with mostly adult and a few juvenile remains. Sheep/goat were found in six fills, all of the ovicaprid remains were from adults. Pig/boar were recorded from two fills in the ditch 0020, all bones seen were juvenile. One fill, 0022 from feature 0020, produced a tibia from an adult hare, which had been butchered, attesting to its use for meat.

Dog (or possibly wolf, if of earlier date) was identified from the gnawing on several bones in the features 0014 and 0020, with gnawing on cattle bone in 0015 and on cattle and pig/boar remains in 0022 and 0023.

Feature Number	Species and NISP					Feature Total
	Cattle	Hare	Mammal	Pig/boar	Sheep/goat	
0003	1					1
0005	5		5			10
0008	2		6			8
0010			1			1
0012			1		1	2
0014	6		9			15
0020	9	1	23	13	4	50
0024			6		1	7
0026			2			2
0028			1			1
0039	2					2
Feature Type Total	25	1	54	13	6	99

Table 7. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature number, species and NISP

Butchering and modifications

Butchering was seen on much of the bone in the assemblage. Chops were seen on larger limb bones, pelvic bones and scapula from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat. Some finer cuts were noted from removal of the meat.

A cattle metatarsal from 0021 had received a heavy chop to the rear of the bone, around 30mm from the proximal end; these bones are often complete and only cut from the skinning process, so it is likely this was chopped to access the nutritious marrow.

Pathologies

Few pathologies were recorded, which is not surprising for a small assemblage and one that contains mostly young individuals. Some of the cattle teeth showed calculus build-up, indicative of a dry feed diet, but no periodontal disease had developed as a result.

Discussion and conclusions

The assemblage is largely derived from the secondary butchering and food waste from the main meat species. It is likely that the bovid, ovicaprid and porcines were all kept locally for meat, although it is possible that the porcine remains include boar if they are

of a medieval or earlier date. The hare would be from local hunting or trapping and clearly wild meat supplemented the diet. The gnawing would suggest dogs were kept at this site and fed meat waste, but the gnawing may be from canid scavenging.

The assemblage is typical of small assemblages, which are usually dominated by the main domestic food mammals.

6.11 Shell

Twenty-one fragments of shell weighing 251g were collected from the evaluation. The shell was found in four contexts and was all oyster. The largest quantity was found in fill 0022 of ditch 0020 (10 fragments weighing 69g).

6.12 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Four samples were taken from ditches and a single pit during the evaluation. The samples were all processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots was scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table *7. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

Results

SS no	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0013	0012	Ditch	Undated	charred cereal grains ##, charred seeds #, uncharred seeds #, charcoal +++, rootlets +, snail shells +
2	0032	0031	Gully	Undated	charcoal ++, rootlets +++, snail shells +
3	0079	0078	Pit	Early med?	charcoal ++, rootlets ++
4	0069	0068	Ditch	Late- medieval to post-medieval	charred cereal grains #, charcoal ++

Table 8. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Discussion

Two of the samples, Samples 2 and 3, contained no plant macrofossils other than wood charcoal fragments. Fibrous root fragments were also present in all of the samples, but these are considered modern and intrusive within the archaeological contexts. Sample 1 produced a moderate quantity of flot material at 200ml, only 50 percent of which was rapid scanned for the purposes of this report.

Charred cereal caryopsis were present in Sample 1, fill 0013 of ditch 0012, and as a single specimen in Sample 4, fill 0069 of ditch 0068. The majority of the grains appeared to be Wheat (*Triticum sp.*), although a single Barley (*Hordeum sp.*) grain was also observed within the scanned portion from Sample 1.

Charred nutlets of Borage (*Borago officinalis* L.) were also present in Sample 1, one of which appears to have sprouted. Borage has a long history of cultivation for herbal and culinary use but has also become established as a weed of waysides and rough ground.

A single uncharred Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.) seed was observed within Sample 1, although these seeds are very robust as it is neither charred nor mineralised it is possible it could be intrusive within this archaeological deposits.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The samples on the whole are fairly poor in terms of identifiable material. Wood charcoal was present in all the samples in small quantities and particularly common in Sample 1. Sample 2, fill 0032 of gully 0031 contained larger fragments of charcoal, some of which were evidently from ring porous species; material from this sample may be useful for species identification or radiocarbon dating if it is considered necessary.

The charred cereal grains in Samples 1 and 4 could either represent processing/storage waste or chance loss from a domestic hearth or fire. Cereal grains are often heated and then pounded in order to release them from their spikelets, however no chaff elements, that would be suggestive of the later stages of processing, were observed within the flots.

It is also more likely that the cereal grain together with the borage suggests that Sample 1 from ring ditch 0012 is medieval or later rather than prehistoric.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material at this stage as it would offer little extra information to the results of the evaluation, however if further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation the nature of the possible cereal waste. The accompanying weed assemblage is likely to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site. It is recommended that Sample 1 from this evaluation should be combined with any further samples taken and submitted to an archaeobotanist for full species identification and interpretation.

6.13 Discussion of material evidence

Two fragments of tile in the ceramic building material assemblage may possibly be Roman, although they are worn and redeposited into later features. They were found in fill 0015 of ditch 0014 (Trench 5) and fill 0025 of the dew pond 0024 (Trench 5).

There is slight evidence dating to the late Saxon period, represented by a fragment of Thetford-type ware in Trench 4 (fill 0023), and a sherd of St Neots-type ware which could equally date to the early medieval period from fill 0029 (Trench 3).

The remainder of the datable artefacts consist mostly of small quantities of early medieval to early post-medieval finds which were recovered from eleven of the evaluation trenches. There is no particular distribution pattern for this material.

Early medieval wares were present in nearly all of the trenches, although often with later pottery. A few tiny abraded fragments of sandy wares from Sample 1 fill 0013 of the ring ditch are also likely to be Early medieval wares dating to the 11th-12th century, although they could be residual. The presence of chalk-tempered fired clay also from this feature is another indication that the ditch may be medieval rather than earlier.

Few rims or other diagnostic features were recorded for the medieval coarsewares, although the presence of Hollesley-type wares in many of the trenches shows that pottery dating to the late 13th-14th century is present. Much of the pottery from Trench 4 in particular consists of Late Medieval and Transitional Wares dating to the 15th-16th centuries. The latest ceramics are represented by the Glazed red earthenwares from Trench 15 which date to the 16th-18th century, and the post-medieval brick and tiles present in Trenches 4 (0022) and 15 (0040).

7. Discussion by phase

Introduction

Four main phases were evident on the site and a majority of the features seen can be dated to either the early medieval, late medieval, late medieval to early post-medieval and late post-medieval to modern periods. Small amounts of residual finds dating to the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods were also seen within later features. A phase plan (Fig. 16) below shows features dating to the four main phases seen on site.

Prehistoric

Three possible prehistoric features were seen on site, gully 0031 (Trench 3), pit 0078 (Trench 6) and possible ringditch 0012 (Trench 5). No secure dating evidence was found within these features and soil samples (from ringditch 0012) points to a later date in the 11th to 12th century. Two possible prehistoric sherds of pottery was found within pit 0078 and ringditch 0012 but these were heavily abraded and are more likely to be 11th century in date.

Roman

The only evidence of Roman activity in the area is two fragments of tile which may possibly be Roman, although they are worn and redeposited into later features. They were found in fill 0015 of ditch 0014 (Trench 5) and fill 0025 of the dew pond 0024 (Trench 5).

Late Saxon to early medieval

Two sherds of pottery provide slight evidence dating to the late Saxon period being 8th to 10th century in date. A single fragment of Thetford-type ware in Trench 4 (fill 0023), and a sherd of St Neots-type ware which could equally date to the early medieval period from fill 0029 (Trench 3). Both these features also contained later pottery and the late Saxon finds are most likely to be residual.

A number of features contained pottery solely dating to the early medieval periods from the 11th to 12th century. The features seen that date to this periods include gully 0041 (Trench 15), gully 0072 (Trench 2), gully 0026 (Trench 4) and gully 0010 (Trench 5).

Postholes 0050 and 0062 (Trench 7) also contained pottery dating to this period and the other postholes within this trench are undated, but most likely date to this period.

Gullies 0001 and 0003 in Trench 9 contained pottery dating to this period but gully 0003 contained a later 14th century sherd which may point to a later date for this features or both features if they are related.

Late medieval to early post-medieval

A series of pits, ditches and gullies were seen on site containing finds spanning a wide date range from the 12th to the 14th century. These features include furrow 0008 (Trench 12), tree throw or pit 0048 (Trench 7), gully 0066 (Trench 2), pit 0043 (Trench 15), gully 0033 (Trench 16), pit 0074 (Trench 6) and ditch 0028 (Trench 3).

A possible later phase was seen with larger enclosure ditches which contained finds spanning a wide date range. Ditch 0020 (Trench 4) and ditch 0014 (Trench 5) contained pottery dating to the 12th to 16th century and were most likely to have formed a larger later enclosure along with ditch 0005 (Trench 11) which contained pottery dating to the 12th to 14th century but it is most likely to be linked with the other larger ditches on site.

Post-medieval and modern

Shallow dew ponds with gravel basal layers were seen in Trenches 8 and 5. The excavated dew pond in Trench 5 (0024) contained CBM which was not closely datable while surface finds of metal tins and brick was found in Trench 8. These finds were 20th century in date and were not retained.

Large modern ditches and plough headlands could be seen in Trenches 9, 10 and 14. The ditches in Trench 14 were still apparent in the landscape and contained concrete, the ditch seen in Trench 10 can be seen on aerial photography from 1945 and the linear feature (plough headland) in Trench 9 contained a field drain at the base.

Large deep ponds were also seen on site containing a mixture of modern milk bottles, animal bone and CBM. These were seen in Trenches 3, 10, 14, 15 and 16. These are most likely to date to the 19th to 20th century and some can be seen on historic maps (Fig. 3).

Undated

Undated features were present Trenches 2, 5, 6 and 7. The undated gullies in Trenches 2, 5 and 6 are likely to be either from the 11th to 12th or 13th to 14th century in date, matching the other activity seen on site. The undated postholes seen in Trench 7 are likely to date to the 11th to 12th century along with the dated features within this trench.

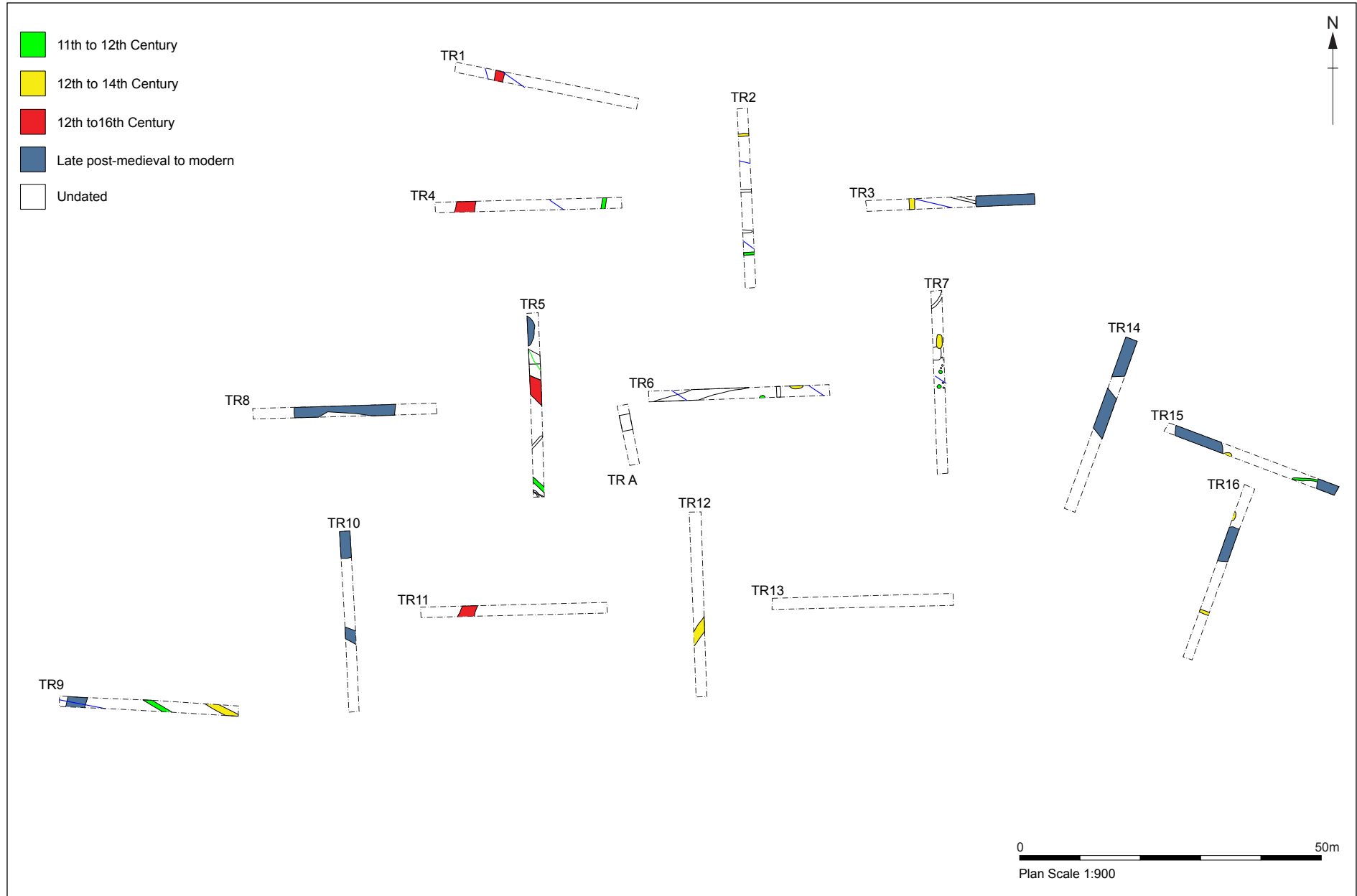


Figure 16. Phase plan

8. Conclusions

Moderate to dense archaeology was present on the site which was largely dominated by linear features representing agricultural activities for the area in the medieval to post-medieval periods. The conclusions below are drawn from the phasing data and feature types seen.

Small ditches or gullies

The most numerous features of the evaluation were a series of small ditches or gullies. These were seen running across the site on various alignments. North to south aligned gullies were present in Trenches 4, 6 and 3 with east to west aligned gullies seen in Trenches 2 and 15, with other alignments visible in Trench 5. These features seem to be from two separate phases and date to either the 11th to 12th century or the 12th to 14th century and are most likely to represent small strip fields.

The north-east to south-west gullies seen in Trenches 5 and 12 may be furrows as they have shallow bowl-shaped profiles. This also applies to the gullies seen in Trenches 15 and 16 which ran west-north-west to east-south-east. These features may represent a change in the farming techniques used on the site.

The ditches (0001 and 0003) in Trench 9 may be ditches for a possible trackway, indicated by their size, shape and parallel alignment. The dating evidence from each of the ditches differs but it is possible that they were still in use in the same period.

Ringditch 0012

This feature was thought to be prehistoric in date due to its character and size but the presence of the environmental evidence consisting of charred wheat and barley suggests that it is more likely to be medieval in date. Due to the large quantities of grain found within the environmental samples from this feature the evidence may indicate that medieval cereal processing was taking place during the medieval period on site or in the vicinity.

Large ditches

A series of large ditches were seen in Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 11. These features are most likely to relate to a larger ditched enclosure dating to the 14th to 16th century. The

enclosure may be linked to changing arable practices where larger fields were preferred over the earlier small strip field systems.

Pits

A small amount of pits were seen in Trenches 6, 7, 15 and 16. The function of these pits is unknown but due to the small quantities of material found within them it is unlikely that they are refuse pits. Most of the pits date to the 12th to 14th century; they may be linked with small scale extraction of the natural clay or tree throws.

Postholes

The only possible postholes seen on the site were all found within Trench 7. Two of the postholes contained pottery dating to the 11th to 12th century. These features were not clearly defined in plan; they were shallow in depth and could possibly be animal disturbance or rooting with intrusive or residual finds.

Modern features and ponds

A series of post-medieval and modern features was also seen on site in Trenches 8, 10, 13, 14 15 and 16. These features dated from the 18th to 20th century and were a mixture of large deep ponds, dew ponds and ditches.

Hollow

A large hollow was seen spanning Trenches 5, 6 and additional Trench A. This feature was shallow in depth with diffuse edges and is most likely to be a natural feature.

In summary the site contained early medieval field systems (11th to 12th century) with possible associated postholes, a later medieval field system (12th to 14th century) with associated pits or tree throws, a late medieval to post-medieval large enclosure (12th to 16th century) and post-medieval to modern ditches, ponds and dew ponds.

This site and any further work upon it has the potential to shed light on the medieval rural settlement patterns around Darsham relating to the Regional Research Framework. This site can also be linked to other work in close proximity of a similar date especially if further work is conducted securing the dating information found within this evaluation phase.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SACIC Needham Market

Digital archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Darsham\DAR 035 Land Rear Chapel Cottages

Digital photographic archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Darsham\DAR 035 Land Rear Chapel Cottages\Photographs

Finds and environmental archive: SACIC Store Needham Market

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The report illustrations were created by Michael Green and Beata Wieczorek-Olesky and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 1. Oasis form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: suffolka1-223515

Project details

Project name	Land to the rear of Chapel Cottages, Darsham
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by Suffolk Archaeology behind No. 1 and No.2 Chapel Cottages, Fox Lane, Darsham, Suffolk. The evaluation assessed 5% of a parcel of agricultural land covering 1.8ha for archaeological evidence. The works consisted of sixteen trenches with one small additional trench. The trenches were set out in a standard grid pattern with trenches aligned north to south and east to west. A small area of grassland behind the village hall was also evaluated with the trenches in this area aligned north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. All sixteen trenches measured 30m in length excavated with a 1.8m or 1.6m wide ditching bucket with the additional trench A measuring 10m in length. The evaluation of the site has shown that only a topsoil was present to a maximum depth of 0.4m, sealing the natural geology and features. A total of twenty linear features were seen within the trenches along with five pits and eight possible postholes. Linear features were seen in most trenches with various alignments, pits were only seen in four trenches and postholes were seen in a single trench. The linear features varied in size and depth, most seemingly small with widths no greater than 1m and depths from 0.08m to 0.4m. A few larger ditches were also seen measuring c.3m in width with depths of 0.9-1m. In addition to these features a possible ring-ditch, multiple ponds and a hollow was also seen. Dating evidence was recovered from most features spanned the medieval period into the early post-medieval. A possible ring ditch may date to the prehistoric period but there is no supporting finds data to clarify this.
Project dates	Start: 23-09-2015 End: 25-09-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/2933 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	RING DITCH Uncertain

Monument type	POSTHOLE Medieval
Monument type	DEW POND Post Medieval
Monument type	POND Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL DARSHAM DAR 035, Land to the rear of Chapel Cottages
Study area	1.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 414 700 52.274467125707 1.53896167475 52 16 28 N 001 32 20 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 27m Max: 28m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Michael Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Brooks Architects Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"
	Suffolk HER

Digital Archive
recipient

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available "Database", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Entered by Michael Green (Michael.Green@suffolkarchaology.co.uk)

Entered on 22 October 2015

Context No.	Sample No	Trench No.	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Heat altered flint		Animal bone		Shell		Ceramic period	Notes
			No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0051		7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Med	
0063		7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Med	
0067		2	8	104	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Med	Lava quernstone c. 110 - 1496g
0069	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	?Med	
0073		2	5	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Med	
0075		6	2	14	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Med	
0077		6	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	13	0	0	0	0		
0079		6	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	Med	Heat altered stone 11 - 92g
0079	3	6	0	0	0	0	2	13	121	188	0	0	0	0		Heat altered stone 11 – 129g

Appendix 3. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	0001	Ditch Cut	linear in plan aligned e-w, bowl profile with concave sides and base cut of small med ditch	No		No	9
0002	0001	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown firm silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of ditch	Yes		No	9
0003	0003	Ditch Cut	linear in plan aligned e-w. Bowl shape in profile with concave sides and base cut of med ditch	No		No	9
0004	0003	Ditch Fill	mid to dark grey brown firm silty clay. Occasional small flint and chalk fleck. Clear clarity and single fill single fill of ditch	Yes		No	9
0005	0005	Ditch Cut	linear in plan aligned nne-ssw with a bowl shaped profile. Flat sides to an open U shape base, 2 fills cut of large med ditch	No		No	11
0006	0005	Ditch Fill	light grey plastic clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks and large flints. Clear clarity, basal fill Basal fill of ditch	Yes		No	11
0007	0005	Ditch Fill	mid grey brown soft silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Clear clarity, top fill top fill of ditch	Yes		No	11
0008	0008	ditch/furrow Cut	Linear in plan aligned ne-sw. Shallow bowl in profile with concave sides and base furroe or shallow ditch cut (med)	No		No	12
0009	0008	ditch/furrow Fill	mid orange brown soft silty clay with occasional CBM, chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusion. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of possible furrow	Yes		No	12
0010	0010	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan aligned nw-se. Near square cut in profile with flat sides and a flat base cut of ditch	No		No	5
0011	0010	Ditch Cut	mid grey brown firm silty clay with moderate charcaol flecks, occasional chalk and small flints. Clear clarity, singe fill single fill of ditch	Yes		No	5

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0012	0012	ring ditch Cut	curvi-linear in plan with a bowl shape profile concave base and sides. Truncated by a field drain cut of possible ring ditch	No		No	5
0013	0012	ring ditch Fill	dark grey soft silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, moderate fired clay flecks and occasional small flints. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of possible ditch	Yes		Yes	5
0013	0012	ring ditch Fill	dark grey soft silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, moderate fired clay flecks and occasional small flints. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of possible ditch	Yes		Yes	5
0013	0012	ring ditch Fill	dark grey soft silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, moderate fired clay flecks and occasional small flints. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of possible ditch	Yes		Yes	5
0014	0014	Ditch Cut	linear in plan alligned nw-se with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and base cut of large med to post med ditch with 3 fills	No		No	5
0015	0014	Ditch Fill	dark red brown grey friable silty clay with moderate flint inclusions. Clear clarity, top fill of 3 top fill of ditch	Yes		No	5
0016	0014	Ditch Fill	mid grey stiff silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions. Clear clarity, middle fill of 3 middle fill of ditch	Yes		No	5
0017	0014	Ditch Fill	pale grey plastic clay with occasional chalk flecks. Clear clarity, basal fill of 3 basal fill of ditch	Yes		No	5
0018	0018	ditch terminus Cut	linear in plan terminating at the north east end. Bowl shape in profile with concave sides and base small undated ditch terminus	No		No	5
0019	0018	Ditch Fill	mid yellow grey firm silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of ditch terminus	No		No	5
0020	0020	Ditch Cut	linear in plan alligned n-s with an irregular bowl profile concave base and straight to convex sides cut of large p-med or late med ditch	No		No	4
0021	0020	Ditch Fill	mid grey plastic clay with occasional small flint and chalk fleck. Clear clarity, basal fill of 3 basal fill of ditch	Yes		No	4

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0022	0020	Ditch Fill	mid grey brown soft silt with moderate charcoal and CBM flecks and occasional large flint. Clear clarity, middle fill of 3 middle fill of 3 in ditch	Yes		No	4
0023	0020	Ditch Fill	mid orange brown plastic silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. Clear clarity, top fill of 3 top fill of 3 in ditch	Yes		No	4
0024	0024	dew pond Cut	irregular in plan with an irregular profile and base post-med to modern dew pond with gravel base, also seen in trench 8 and 10. The gravel was overlaid by fill 0025 containing late p-med cbm	Yes		No	5
0025	0024	dew pond Fill	dark brown soft organic silt with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Clear clarity, above a layer of gravel fill of dew pond numbered for finds	No		No	5
0026	0026	Gully Cut	linear in plan aligned n-s with a near square cut profile flat sides and a flat base deep med gully, possibly structural?	No		No	4
0027	0026	Gully Fill	mid orange brown with orange patches, soft silty clay with occasional charcoal, chalk and cbm flecks and occasional small flint inclusion. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of gully	Yes		No	4
0028	0028	Ditch Cut	linear in plan aligned n-s with an open square profile, straight sides and a flat base med- post-med ditch	No		No	3
0029	0028	Ditch Fill	mid orange brown plastic clay with occasional chalk fleck and small flint. Clear clarity, basal fill of 2 basal fill in ditch	Yes		No	3
0030	0028	Ditch Fill	mid brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional chalk, cbm and charcoal flecks. Clear clarity, top fill of 2 basal fill of ditch	Yes		No	3
0031	0031	Ditch Cut	linear in plan aligned nw-sw with an open V cut profile, flat sides and a concave base possible prehistoric ditch/ gully	No		No	3
0032	0031	Ditch Fill	dark grey brown firm silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional chalk flecks and small flint inclusions. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of possible prehistoric gully/ ditch. No finds, undated	Yes		Yes	3

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0032	0031	Ditch Fill	dark grey brown firm silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional chalk flecks and small flint inclusions. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of possible prehistoric gully/ ditch. No finds, undated	Yes		Yes		3
0033	0033	Gully Cut	linear in plan aligned e-w with a bowl shape profile with concave sides and a flat base med gully or furrow	No		No		16
0034	0033	Gully Fill	mid orange brown plastic silty clay with occasional cbm, chalk and charcoal fleck. Clear clarity, single fill possible furrow fill	Yes		No		16
0035	0035	pond? Cut	irregular in plan aligned e-w with a bowl shape profile and a flatbase Possible pond or large ditch with brick and coal	No		No		16
0036	0035	pond? Fill	mid grey soft clay with mod chalk flecks. Clear clarity, single fill, contained coal single fill of possible pond or large ditch	No		No		16
0037	0037	Pit Cut	half oval in plan obscured by the trench edge. Bowl shape in profile with concave sides and a flat base small pit on edge of trench	No		No		16
0038	0037	Pit Fill	dark grey brown soft silt with frequent charcaol flecks, moderate chalk and cbm flecks. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of med pit	Yes		No		16
0039	0039	Pond? Cut	unclear in plan and unexcavated due to size and location. Cuts med gully 0041 unexcavated large feature at eastern end of the trench. Post-med pottery was seen on the surface. Maybe another pond, cess pit or soak away. Post med or modern in date	No		No		15
0040	0039	Pond? Fill	mid grey soft clay and gravel, frequent charcal flecks in places and large flints. Clear clarity, unexcavated unexcavated, pottery seen on surface	Yes		No		15
0041	0041	Gully Cut	linear in plan aligned e-w with a square cut profile, flat sides and a flat base. Cut by pond? 0039 cut of med gully cut by pond? 0039	No		No		15
0042	0041	Gully Fill	mid to dark grey brown soft silty clay with frequent small flints and occasional chalk lumps. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of gully	Yes		No		15

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0043	0043	Pit Cut	half oval in plan with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and a concave base cut of med pit with 2 fills	No		No	15
0044	0043	Pit Fill	mid brown soft silty clay with occasional chalk and flint. Clear clarity, top fill of 2 top fill of pit	Yes		No	15
0045	0043	Pit Fill	mid yellow grey plastic clay with occasional charcoal fleck and frequent chalk fleck. Clear clarity, basal fill of 2 basal fill of re-deposited natural	No		No	15
0046	0046	ditch/ geology Cut	curvi-linear in plan curving from west to north east. Bowl shape in profile with concave sides and a concave base possible ditch but most likely geology	No		No	7
0047	0046	ditch/ geology Fill	mid orange brown plastic clay with occasional small flint. Diffuse clarity, single fill single fill, re-deposited natural	No		No	7
0048	0048	Pit Cut	Lozenge shape in plan elongated n-s with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and base med pit or tree throw	No		No	7
0049	0048	Pit Fill	mid grey brown soft silty clay with occasional flint, chalk and charcoal. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of possible pit or tree throw	Yes		No	7
0050	0050	Posthole Cut	Circular in plan with a shallow dish profile and slight concave sides and base possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0051	0050	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown orange soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Clear clarity, single fill possible posthole or rooting	Yes		No	7
0052	0052	Posthole Cut	Circular in plan with a shallow dish profile and slight concave sides and base possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0053	0052	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown orange soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Clear clarity, single fill possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0054	0054	Posthole Cut	Circular in plan with a shallow V cut profile, flat sides and a V cut base possible posthole or burnt rooting	No		No	7

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0055	0054	Posthole Fill	mid brown soft silt with frequent charcoal flecks. Clear clarity, single fill possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0056	0056	Posthole Cut	Circular in plan with a shallow dish profile and slight concave sides and base possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0057	0056	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown orange soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Clear clarity, single fill possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0058	0058	Posthole Cut	Circular in plan with a shallow dish profile and slight concave sides and base possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0059	0058	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown orange soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Clear clarity, single fill possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0060	0060	Posthole Cut	Circular in plan with a shallow dish profile and slight concave sides and base possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0061	0060	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown orange soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Clear clarity, single fill possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0062	0062	Posthole Cut	Circular in plan with a shallow dish profile and slight concave sides and base possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0063	0062	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown orange soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Clear clarity, single fill possible posthole or rooting	Yes		No	7
0064	0064	Posthole Cut	Circular in plan with a shallow dish profile and slight concave sides and base possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0065	0064	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown orange soft silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Clear clarity, single fill possible posthole or rooting	No		No	7
0066	0066	Gully Cut	Irregular linear in plan aligned e-w with an irregular U shape profile, concave sides and a concave base shallow gully cut, med	No		No	2

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0067	0066	Gully Fill	mid grey brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional chalk, charcoal and small flint. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of gully	Yes		No	2
0068	0068	Gully Cut	linear in plan aligned e-w with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and base shallow undated gully	No		No	2
0069	0068	Gully Fill	dark grey brown moderately compact silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional chalk flecks and small flints. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of shallow gully, no finds	Yes		Yes	2
0069	0068	Gully Fill	dark grey brown moderately compact silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional chalk flecks and small flints. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of shallow gully, no finds	Yes		Yes	2
0070	0070	Gully Cut	linear in plan aligned e-w with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and base small undated gully	No		No	2
0071	0070	Gully Fill	Dark grey brown soft silty clay with occasional chalk, charcoal and small flint. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of gully, no finds	No		No	2
0072	0072	Gully Cut	linear in plan aligned e-w with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and base small med gully	No		No	2
0073	0072	Gully Fill	mid grey brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional chalk, charcoal and small flint. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of small gully	Yes		No	2
0074	0074	Pit Cut	oval in plan with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and base med pit or tree throw partially obscured by the edge of the trench	No		No	6
0075	0074	Pit Fill	mid orange brown plastic clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Clear clarity, single fill single fill of pit	Yes		No	6
0076	0076	Ditch Cut	linear in plan aligned n-s with a bowl shape profile, flat base and concave sides ditch or early stone filled field drain	No		No	6
0077	0076	Ditch Fill	mid grey brown moderately compact clay with frequent large flint inclusion and occasional charcoal fleck. Clear clarity, single fill single fill	Yes		No	6

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0078	0078	Pit Cut	half circular in plan obscured by the edge of the trench. Shallow dish in profile with concave sides and a flat base Burnt pit or tree root	No		No	6
0079	0078	Pit Fill	dark grey moderately compact silt with frequent charcaol flecks and burnt stones. Clear clarity, single fill some in-situ burning was present on feature edges	Yes		Yes	6
0079	0078	Pit Fill	dark grey moderately compact silt with frequent charcaol flecks and burnt stones. Clear clarity, single fill some in-situ burning was present on feature edges	Yes		Yes	6
nat			natural: mixed grey and orange clay with chalk flecks	No		No	
top			topsoil over the area. Mid brown clayey silt ploughsoil	No		No	

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Date range
0002	EMW			2	11	2	abundant ms	11th-12th c.
0002	EMWG			1	2	1	pimply, coarser than the EMW	11th-12th c.
0004	MCW			1	2	1	poss EMW, slightly finer than 0002, 0006 etc, grey int, black ext	L.12th-14th c.
0006	EMW			3	9	2		11th-12th c.
0007	MCW			1	6	1	pale grey with dark surface, moderate ms, occ mica	L.12th-14th c.
0009	HOLL			1	4	1		L.13th-14th c.
0011	EMW			1	6	1	abundant ms, sparse burnt-out org	11th-12th c.
0013	UNID			1	1	1	poss preh or FC	
0015	LMT			1	14	1	thin grey deposit ext	15th-16th c.
0016	EMW			1	6	1		11th-12th c.
0016	WVCW			2	10	2	abundant fs with moderate mica	L.12th-14th c.
0016	MCW			1	1	1	v fine sandy micaceous, pale grey	L.12th-14th c.
0021	MCW			1	18	1	pale grey with sandwich core, poss LMT	L.12th-14th c.
0021	UPG			1	110	1	orange, grey core, fsmcp, local or LMT	L.12th-14th c.
0021	LMT			1	7	1	red with brown surfaces, fsm	15th-16th c.
0022	EMWG			1	6	1		11th-12th c.
0022	WVCW			1	4	1	abundant fs, some mica	L.12th-14th c.
0022	MCW			1	16	1	v fine sandy micaceous, pale grey, dark grey ext	L.12th-14th c.
0022	LMT	jar	upright thickened	1	44	1	surfaces worn, fsmcp with sparse coarse inclusions (cq, flint)	15th-16th c.
0022	LMT			1	21	1	surfaces worn, fs with sparse coarse inclusions (cq, flint)	15th-16th c.
0022	LMT			1	21	1	fscp	15th-16th c.
0022	LMT			1	4	1	f/ms, red with orange surfaces	15th-16th c.
0022	LMT			2	5	1	v fine with sparse mica	15th-16th c.
0022	LMT	jug	upright plain	1	11	1	v fine with common mica & sparse cp	15th-16th c.
0022	LMT			1	1	1	small chip, fs	15th-16th c.
0023	THET			1	5	1	local type?	10th-11th c.
0023	WVCW			1	66	1	abundant fs, occ mica	L.12th-14th c.
0027	EMW			2	25	2		11th-12th c.
0027	EMW	bowl?	flaring	2	9	1		11th-12th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Date range
0027	EMW	jar	simple everted	2	19	1		11th-12th c.
0029	STNE	jar	wedge	1	3	1		850-1150
0029	WVCW			1	8	1	abundant fs, occ mica	L.12th-14th c.
0030	EMW			2	6	2		11th-12th c.
0030	WVCW			1	16	1	abundant fs, occ mica	L.12th-14th c.
0030	HOLL			1	2	1		L.13th-14th c.
0034	MCW			1	2	1	abundant fs, sparse ms, self-coloured cp, black ext, buff int	L.12th-14th c.
0034	UPG	jug	upright flat-topped	1	8	1	pink with white core, soft, fs with dark red cp, vit glaze int	L.12th-14th c.
0038	MCW			1	1	1	fsmcp	L.12th-14th c.
0040	GRE	bowl	THEV	5	188	1	rounded edge to rim	16th-18th c.
0040	GRE	bowl	EVBD	4	124	1		16th-18th c.
0040	GRE	bowl	EV	5	363	1	partially reduced	16th-18th c.
0042	EMW			1	4	1	thin	11th-12th c.
0044	HOLL			1	2	1		L.13th-14th c.
0044	HOLG			1	11	1		L.13th-E.14th c.
0049	EMW			1	4	1	abundant ms	11th-12th c.
0049	HOLL			1	8	1		L.13th-14th c.
0049	WVCW	jar?	thickened everted	1	5	1	edge of rim damaged	L.12th-14th c.
0051	EMW			2	2	1		11th-12th c.
0063	EMW			1	2	1		11th-12th c.
0067	EMW			3	38	1	food residue int	11th-12th c.
0067	EMW			3	19	1		11th-12th c.
0067	HOLL			3	49	3		L.13th-14th c.
0073	EMW			2	5	1		11th-12th c.
0073	EMW			3	106	1	fairly thick, poss MCW but looks HM	11th-12th c.
0075	MCW			1	9	1	sim to HOLL with some cp	L.12th-14th c.
0075	HOLL			1	4	1		L.13th-14th c.
0079	EMW	jar	simple everted	1	1	1	fine, poss preh? Most of surface and rim edge damaged	11th-12th c.

Appendix 5. Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt L	W	T	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	glaze	Notes	Date
0009	msffe	RTM	1	145							brown, partly reduced	med/lmed
0015	mscp	RBT?	1	264		30	++				burnt surface - reused?	Rom?
0015	ms	LB?	1	3			+					pmed?
0022	msffe	LB	4	334			++				brown, partly reduced	lmed?
0022	msf	LB	5	138			++				orange	lmed/pmed
0022	msfe	LB	2	47			++				1 red, 1 purple	pmed
0022	mscp	LB?	1	7			++				orange	pmed?
0022	fsg	LB	1	132		48					corner frag, partly knife-trimmed close to base?	lmed?
0025	mscp	RBT?	1	152		24	++				sparse cq	Rom?
0025	mscq	UN	1	157			++				surfaces lost, poss RBT or LB?	
0040	ms	RTP	2	125							occ Fe	pmed

Fabric: ms – medium sandy; fs – fine sandy; f – flint; fe – ferrous; cp – clay pellets; cq – coarse quartz; g – grog.
 Form: RBT – Roman tile; RTM/P – plain roof tile medieval/post-medieval; LB – post-med brick; UN – unidentified.

Appendix 5. Catalogue of fired clay

*Does not include material from Sample 1 0013

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0002	fscp	grey-black		1	4	smoothed		+	small amorphous lump
0013	fsc	buff	daub?	1	8		wattle, 12mm diam, & part of another		
0013	msc	red		1	3			+	
0067	msc	buff-red		1	3	convex?		+	
0075	fsc	pink		1	1			++	
0077	fscp	pale grey-orange		1	7	flattish	FTIs	+	

Appendix 5: Mortar catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0017	msc		2	27	cream				amorphous lump and small flake

Appendix 6. Catalogue of animal bone

Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	MNI	Element range	Meas	Cou	Butchering	Ch	C	LL	UL	V	Man	T	Scap	Pel	Misc	Comments
0004	1	####	Cattle	1	1			t										1				lower molar 2
0007	10	####	Cattle	5		5	1	mand, t, ul		1	c, ch	2	1		1		2	2				mand body with Dp3, isolated Dp4 and DM1, proximal tibia
0007			Mammal	5																	5	
0009	8	####	Cattle	2	2			ul		1	ch	1			2							tibia frags
0009			Mammal	6																		6
0011	1	3.00	Mammal	1																		1
0013	2	####	Sheep/goat	1	1			t										1				worn M3
0013			Mammal	1																		1
0015	5	####	Cattle	1	1			ll		1	ch	1		1								cuboid, some canid gnawing
0015			Mammal	4																	4	some gnawing on two frags
0016	9	####	Cattle	4		4		mand, t, pel		1	ch	2					2	1		1		mandible with M3 not fully erupted, pelvic fragment
0016			Mammal	5																		
0017	1	####	Cattle	1	1			scap		1	ch	1								1		part of articular end and neck, some wear from weathering
0021	1	####	Cattle	1	1			ll			ch	1										proximal metatarsal, chop to proximal rear c30mm from end
0022	48	####	Cattle	8	8		1	ul, v, mand, pel		1	ch, c	6	4		4	1	1		1	1		roasted appearance to humerus, 1 gnawed tibia frag, axis, mand condyle
0022			Sheep/goat	4	4		1	mand, scap, ul	2	3	ch, c	3	3		2		1		1			cut mandible, tib, rad, scap
0022			Pig/boar	12		12	1	mands, t, ul, scap	3	3	ch, c	5	2		2		3	6	1			2 mandibles with DM1 in full wear, M3s not erupted, robust tibia
0022			Hare	1	1		1	ul			ch	1			1							tibia
0022			Mammal	23				fragments													23	
0023	1	####	Pig/boar	1		1		ul			ch				1							radius
0024	7	####	Sheep/goat	1	1			ul		1	ch	1			1							
0024			Mammal	6																		6
0027	2	7.00	Mammal	2																		2
0029	1	3.00	Mammal	1																		1

*Selected fields represented; consult the archive for the whole spreadsheet

Appendix 7. Catalogue of small finds

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Fragment No	Weight (g)	Description	Width	Length	Period
1001	0022	Knife	Iron	1	24	Incomplete blade for an iron knife. The back and cutting edge of the blade are both horizontal; the tip is missing. The cutting edge possibly curves upwards towards where the tip would have been. The blade is V shaped in section.	22	96	
1002	0022	?Fitting	Iron	1	32	Possible incomplete fitting, structural. It is a strip of iron that tapers in width. At one end is the remains of an attachment hole.	41	78	
1003	0002	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	11	Complete cast buckle with plate. The buckle has an ovoid shaped frame. The outside edge has two protrusions between which is a sheet roller with parallel grooves. The plate is folded around the inner frame edge. Remains of the buckle pin survive within the first hole of the plate. A circular rivet sits within a central hole. A third hole is in the surviving buckle plate outer corner. A similar buckle was recovered in London (Egan and Pritchard, 1991, 77, fig. 46, no. 317).	24	29	Med

Appendix 8. WSI and brief



Land to the Rear of Chapel Cottages, Darsham

Written Scheme of Investigation

Trenched Evaluation

Date: September 2015

Prepared by: Rhodri Gardner

Issued to: Rachael Abrahams (SCCAS Conservation Team)

© SACIC



Summary Project Details

Site Name	Land to the rear of 1 and 2 Chapel Cottages
Site Location/Parish	Darsham
Grid Reference	TM 414 700
Access	Off Fox Lane
Planning Application No	DC/13/2933
HER code	DAR 035
Event No.	ESF 23238
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-223515
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	1.8ha
Project start date	23 rd September 2015
Fieldwork duration	Up to 3 days (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 3

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBC	
Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	01284 741232
Consultant		

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary	01473 613500 (999 in an emergency)
Location of nearest A&E	Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01284 712233

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant & Construction	01473 890766
Toilet Hire	n/a	
Tool hire:	n/a	

Contents

1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

Figures

1. Site location
2. Trench layout

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by Brook Architects Ltd (on behalf of a client) to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The whole site is covers c. 1.8ha, and is located at NGR TL 414 700 (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested as a condition of planning application DC/13/2933. The LPA has been advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific planning condition by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (dated 4th September 2015).
- 1.5 The application site lies in an area that has not seen any previous archaeological investigation or recording, but has significant potential for the presence of earlier settlement evidence due to its favourable location.
- 1.6 The development proposal is for the construction of 20 new dwellings and a village hall. The groundwork such construction would entail is liable to damage or destroy any heritage assets that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement.
- 1.7 Trial trenching to cover 5% by area of the development site has been specified. This amounts to c. 900m² of trench area. Linear trenches measuring 30m and 20m by 1.8m wide will be used. These will be positioned so as to give as even coverage of the site as possible. The detailed trenching rationale will be outlined in Section 2, below.
- 1.8 This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).
- 1.9 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 4.2 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:

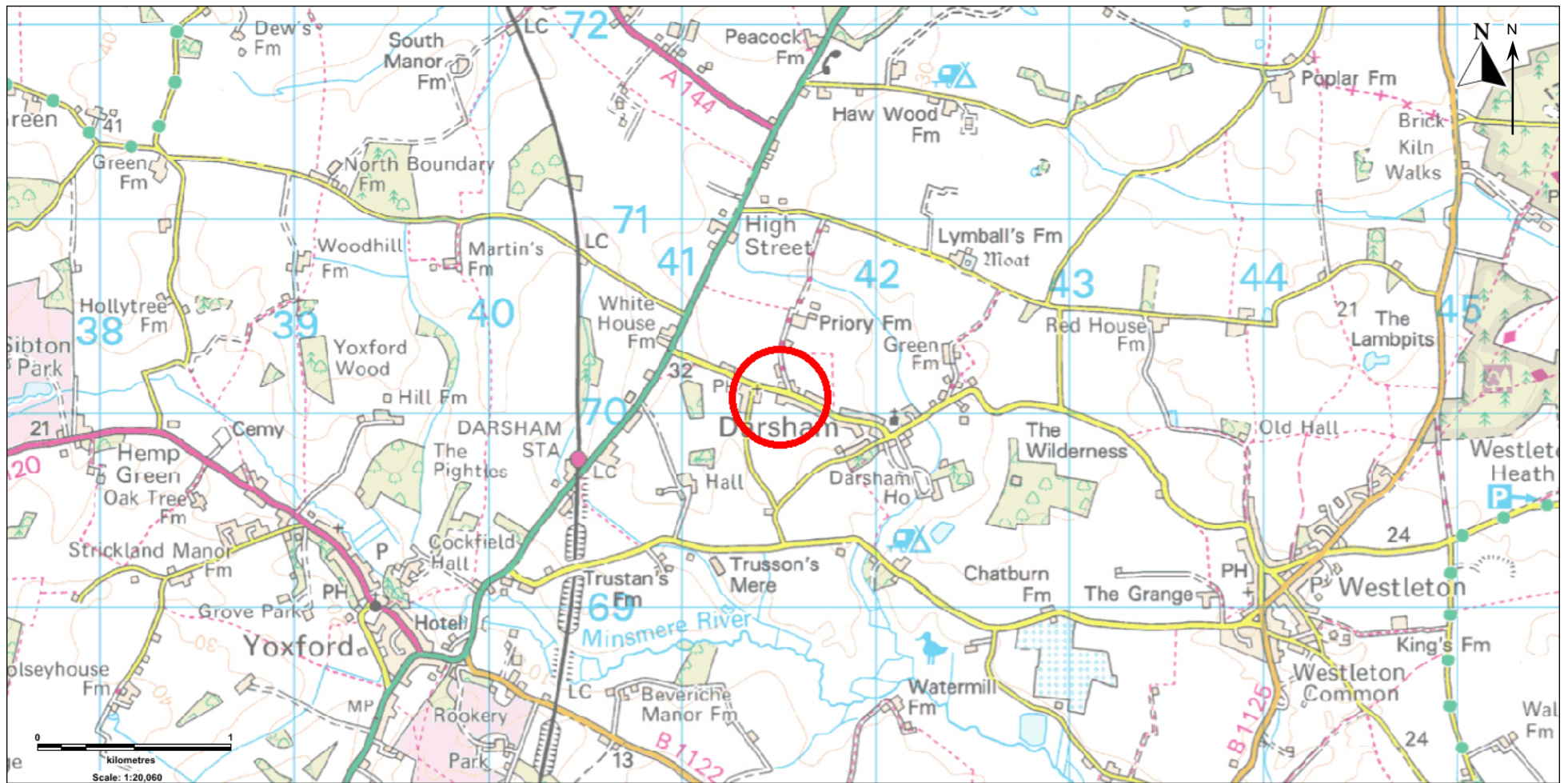
RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

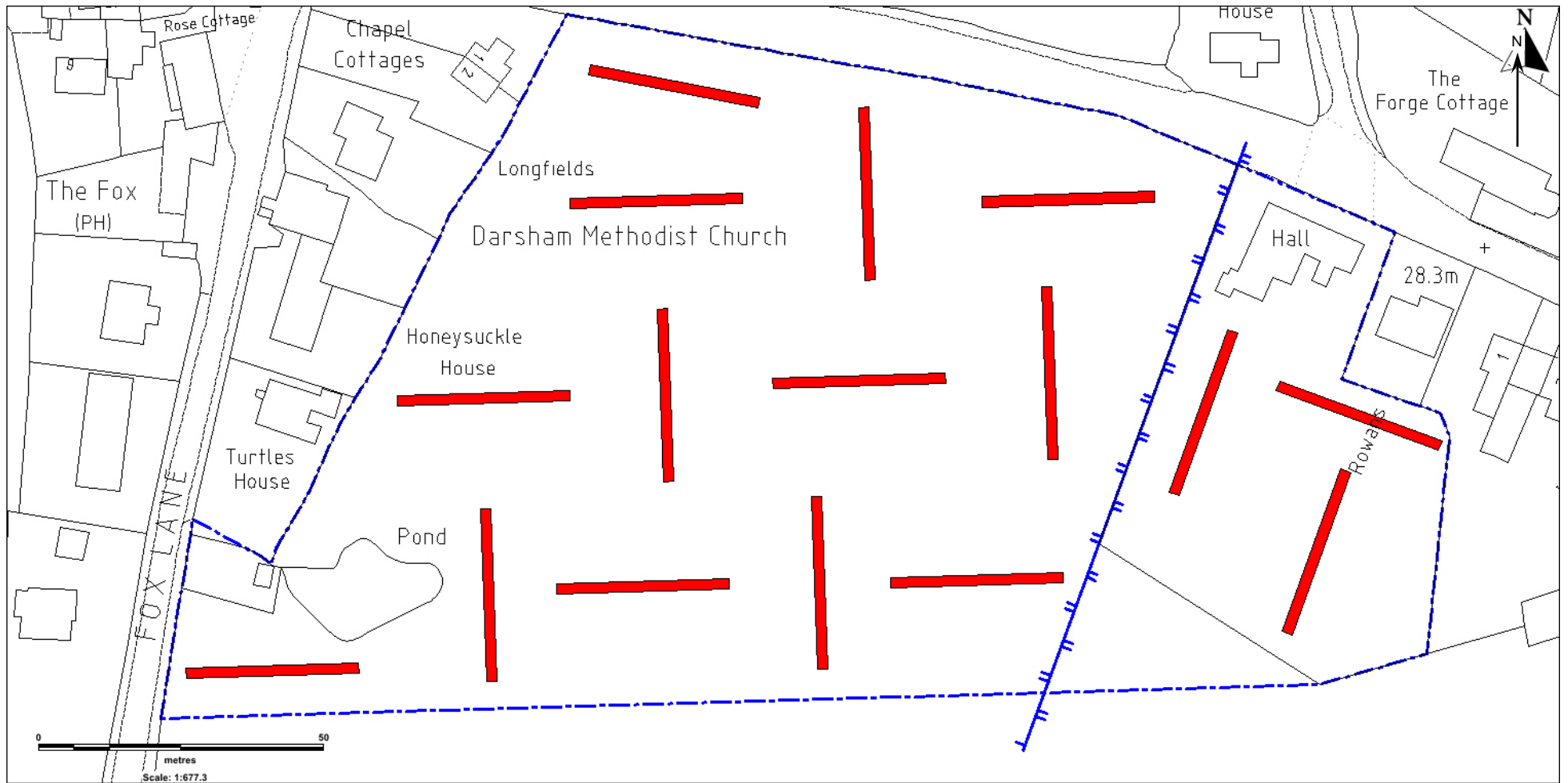
RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).



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Figure 1. Site Location



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Figure 2. Proposed trench layout (trenches in red, overhead services also shown)

2 Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 2 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ sixteen (16) trenches, all being 30m long. All will be of the same 1.8m width. The proposed trench location plan is shown in Fig 2.
- 2.4 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 2.5 The trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if required.
- 2.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 2.7 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.8 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.
- 2.9 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.

- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.12 Metal detector searches will be made at suitable stages of the excavation works.
- 2.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.14 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 A unique HER number will be acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project. The HER number in this instance is DAR 035, and the event number ESF 23238.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

- 3.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 3.13 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.14 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.15 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.19 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the

objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.

- 3.23 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 The trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.
- 4.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 4.7.3 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 2 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Land rear of 1 and 2 Chapel Cottages,
Darsham

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Suffolk Coastal District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: DC/13/2933

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: TBC

GRID REFERENCE: TM 414 700

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: 20 dwellings and village hall

AREA: c.1.8 ha

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Rachael Abraham
Senior Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
Tel. : 01284 741232
E-mail: rachael.abraham@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 4 September 2015

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following two-part condition relating to archaeological investigation:

3. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

4. The arrivals road shall not be brought into use until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

2.1 This proposed development lies in an area that has seen no previous systematic archaeological investigation or recording. The site lies on high ground near a tributary of the Minsmere River, in a location that was topographically favourable for early settlement. It lies along The Street, part of the historic settlement and remains relating to medieval occupation, along with two Roman cremations, were located during archaeological investigation just to the north. As a result there is a high potential for the discovery of hitherto unknown important features and deposits.

Planning Background

3.1 There is potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

- 3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 141), to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 4.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of the development site, which is 900.00m². Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in 500.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

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