

Land between Station Garage &
Railway Cottage
Darsham
Suffolk
DAR 021

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/060

Client: David Clarke & Associates Building Design Consultants Ltd

Author: Jezz Meredith

April 2012

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Land between Station Garage &
Railway Cottage
Darsham
Suffolk
DAR 021

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Report Date: April 2012

HER Information

Report Number: 2012/060

Site Name: Land between Station Garage & Railway Cottage,
Darsham, Suffolk

Planning Application No: C/10/1574

Date of Fieldwork: 19th to 20th March 2012

Grid Reference: TM 4068 6987

Commissioned by: Brooks Architects

Client Reference:

Curatorial Officer: Dr Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Jezz Meredith

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-124485

Site Code: DAR 021

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

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

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Prepared By: Jezz Meredith

Date: April 2012

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Summary

An area of 0.6 hectares was evaluated by trial trenching to provide a 5% sample of the site. At the south-western end of the site a series of medieval ditches were revealed, mostly running on a north-east to south-west alignment. Pottery recovered from these features was mainly of late 12th to 14th century AD date. One ditch on a similar alignment contained post-medieval pottery, but as this feature was closest to the A12 it could be a more recent roadside ditch. Another linear feature yielded a single sherd of prehistoric (Late Bronze to Early/Middle Iron Age) pottery and other prehistoric finds were residual in the medieval ditches.

1. Introduction

A trial trench evaluation was carried out on land between Station Garage and Railway Cottage on the eastern side of the A12 at Darsham (Fig. 1; grid reference TM 4068 6987). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') consisted of an area of c.0.6 hectares and trenching was undertaken to investigate a 5% sample of the site.

The evaluation was carried out as a requirement of a planning condition specified by Suffolk Coastal District Council for a proposed hotel development with car parking. A Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper (Appendix 1) outlined the manner of the fieldwork and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailed the archaeological methodology and risk assessment (Gardner 2012).

The trial trenching was conducted by the Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), between the 19th and the 20th of March 2012.

The site has been given the Darsham reference DAR 021 with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

2. Geology and topography

According to the British Geological Survey (1991), the site is located on Lowestoft till clay deposits with nearby glacial and fluvial silt and clay associated with a nearby tributary of the Minsmere River, approximately 1.5km to the east.

The site is within an area of Ancient Estate Claylands, according to Suffolk County Council's *Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment* (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk) and consists of:

- Dissected Boulder Clay plateau
- Organic pattern of field enclosures
- Straight boundaries where influence of privately owned estates is strongest
- Enclosed former greens and commons
- Parklands
- WWII airfields
- Villages with dispersed hamlets and farmsteads
- Timber framed buildings
- Distinctive estate cottages
- Ancient semi-natural woodland

The site is relatively level with a slight slope to the south-west towards the railway level-crossing at Darsham Gap. The north-east end of the site lies just above 27.5m AOD with the south-west end just below 25m AOD.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site is located close to two significant archaeological sites of the medieval period. Site DAR 001 is positioned c.200m to the north-east. This consists of a small rectangular moated enclosure, probably belonging to a medieval croft and now unoccupied. Located c.200m to the south-east is Darsham Old Hall, now a farmhouse it probably originated in the 15th century.

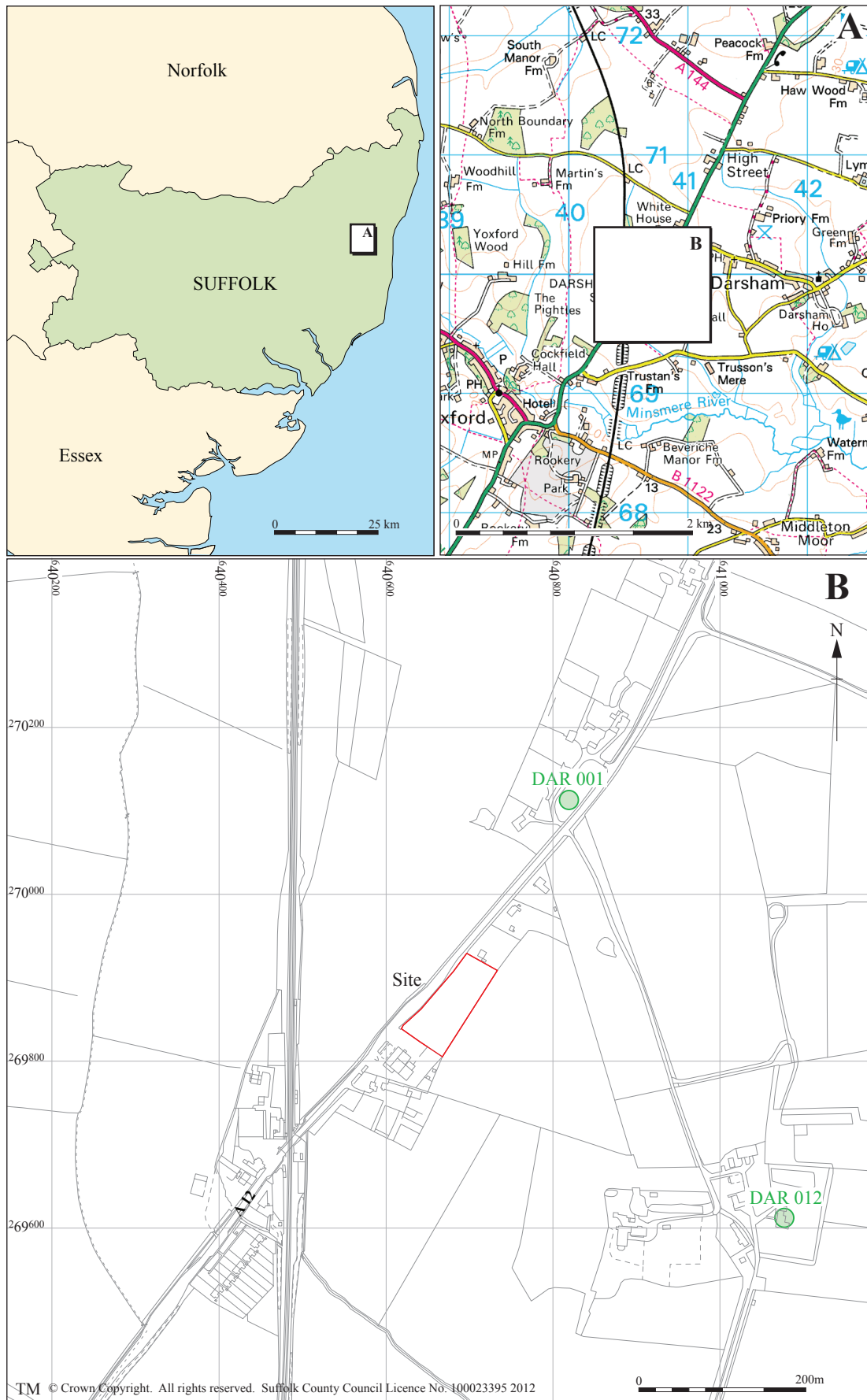


Figure 1. Location of site, showing Historic Environment Record entries as mentioned in the text.

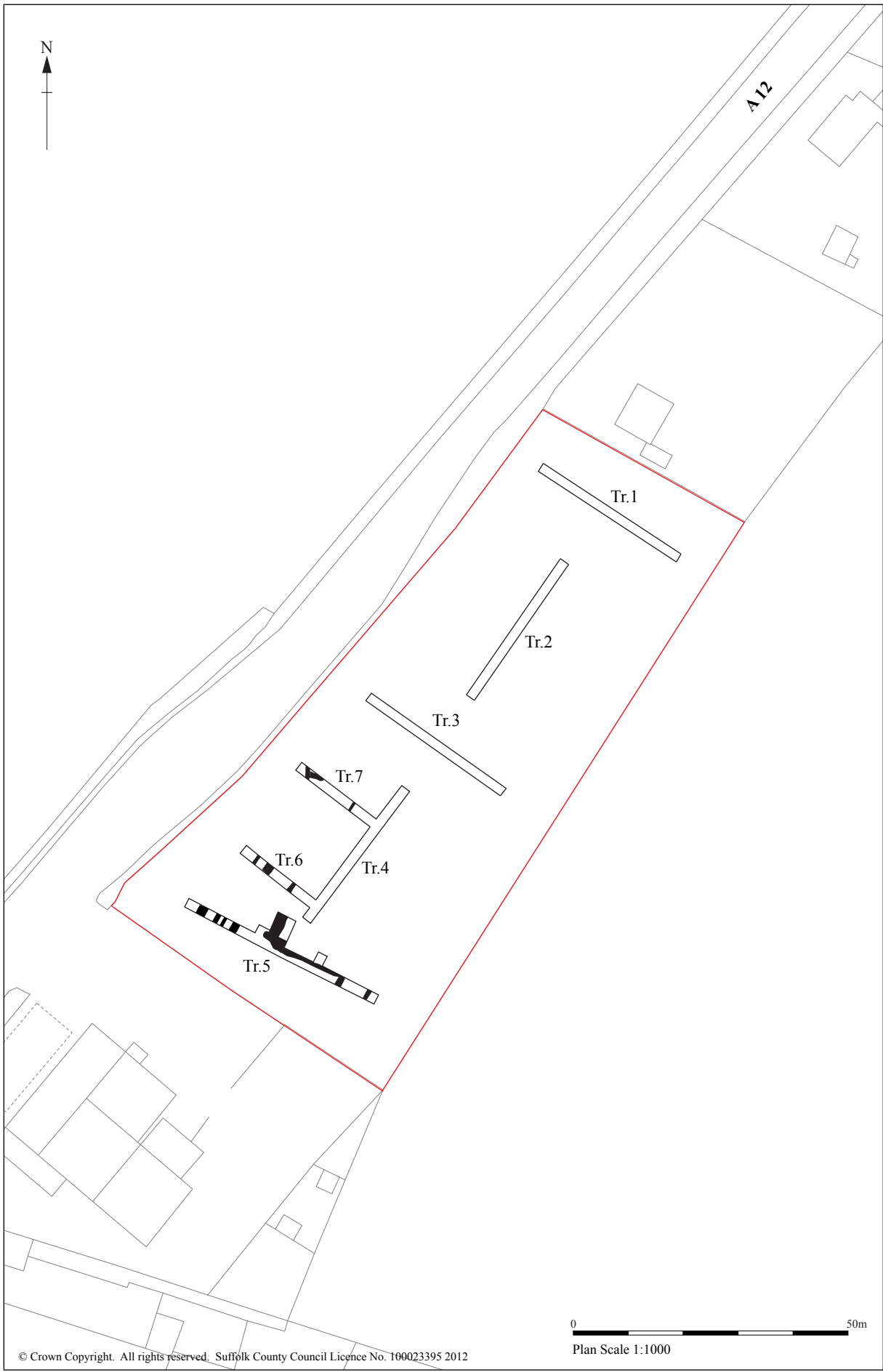


Figure 2. Trench plan

4. Methodology

The trenches had been laid out using GPS (Global Positioning System) survey equipment. Trenching was conducted using a tracked 360° mechanical digger equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Originally 5 trenches were proposed but an extra two short trenches were cut to investigate the extent of features encountered in Trench 5 (Fig. 2).

All machining was observed by an archaeologist standing adjacent to or within the trench. Topsoil was removed by machine to reveal undisturbed natural clay geology and/or archaeological deposits.

The base of each trench was examined for features or finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was examined visually for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered.

Archaeological deposits, topsoil and the natural stratum (hereafter referred to as 'the natural') were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0001–0042 (Appendix 2). Specimen sections from each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:20 on sheets of gridded drawing film. Features were drawn in section at a scale of 1:20 and trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50. A digital photographic record was made of each trench and section, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images.

The site has been given the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) code DAR 021. All elements of the site archive are identified with this code. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been initiated and the reference code suffolkc1-124485 has been used for this project.

5. Results

Seven trenches were excavated across the site (Fig. 2). The details for each trench will be summarised below. Features are shown in more detail in plan in Figure 3 and in section in Figure 4.

5.1 Trench 1

This trench was located at the northern-eastern end of the site and it was orientated north-west to south-east and was 30m in length. The topsoil was of 0.38m thickness and consisted of dark grey brown humic clay silt. The topsoil lay directly over the natural consisting of light brown yellow clay with blue mottles and occasional sandy lenses. No archaeological features were observed or finds collected from this trench.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located to the south-west of Trench 1. This trench was aligned north-east to south-west and was 29m in length. The topsoil was of 0.36m thickness and was similar to that in Trench 1. The topsoil lay directly over the natural which was the same as that encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological features were observed or finds collected from this trench.

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located between Trenches 2 and 4 and occupied the central part of the site. This trench was aligned north-west to south-east and was 29m in length. The topsoil was of 0.32m thickness and was similar to that in Trench 1. The topsoil lay directly over the natural which was the same as that encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological features were observed or finds collected from this trench.

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located to the south-west of Trench 3 and to the north-east of Trench 4. This trench was aligned north-east to south-west and was 29m in length. The topsoil was of 0.34m thickness and was similar to that in Trench 1. The topsoil lay directly over the natural which was the same as that encountered in Trench 1. No archaeological features were observed or finds collected from this trench, although features were encountered in Trenches 6 and 7 which were cut at right-angles to this trench towards the north-west.

5.5 Trench 5 (Figs 3 & 4)

This trench revealed the greatest concentration of features. Trench 5 was located along the south-western edge of the site. This trench was aligned north-west to south-east and was 38m in length and was widened to the north-east in two places in order to reveal features partly observed in the original 1.8m width of trench (Fig. 3). The topsoil was of 0.38m thickness and was similar to that in Trench 1 and lay directly over the clay natural. Features encountered will be listed from the south-east end:

Ditch 0024

Ditch 0024 was running north-east to south-west and was 0.8m in width and 0.28m in depth. Fill 0025 was pale to mid orange brown silty clay and contained a sherd of Late Bronze to Early/Middle Iron Age pottery.

Ditch 0034

This feature was running north-east to south-west, was c.1m in width and was not excavated. Fill 0035 was mid orange brown firm silty clay. The surface collected pottery from this fill included medieval pottery of 12th to 14th century AD date.

Ditch 0032 (0037 & 0041)

This ditch was initially only seen running south-east to north-west along the edge of the trench so that the trench was widened north-eastwards to observe the full width of this feature. Ditch 0032 was 1m in width and 0.4m deep. Fill 0033 was mid grey brown firm silty clay with frequent small charcoal flecks. Pottery found was of 12th to 14th century date.

Further to the north-west Trench 5 was further expanded to reveal the nature of this ditch. Within this larger area of the trench it was very difficult to understand changes in alignment but it did seem that the continuation of ditch 0032 either terminated at butt-end 0041 or turned (0037) towards the north-east to join 0039. Neither of these ditches were excavated.

Ditch 0039

Although it was unclear as to the precise orientation and dimensions of this ditch, it appears to form a corner with ditch 0032/0037 and probably continues to the north-east to become ditch 0019 in Trench 6. (A mixed clay deposit 0040 between ditches 0037

and 0039 could either be ditch fill or an area of disturbance, the extent of which could not be seen within the limits of the trench).

Ditch 0011

This was a butt-ending north-east to south-west running feature of 0.9m width and 0.2m depth. In section this appeared to cut fill 0016 of ditch 0015 adjacent. No clear cutting relationship could be detected with 0013 which is on the same alignment. Fill 0012 was dark brown grey silty clay.

Ditch 0013

On the same alignment as 0011 this ditch was 0.9m in width and 0.32m in depth. The fill 0014 was mid brown grey silty clay and contained pottery of 12th to 14th century date.

Ditch 0015

Very close to and running parallel with the last two ditches was ditch 0015, which was cut by butt-ending ditch 0011. This ditch varied in width from 0.65 to 0.5m and in depth from 0.18 to 0.22m. Fill 0016 was mid to dark brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and contained pottery of 12th to 14th century date.

Ditch 0030

Ditch 0030 was not excavated. Like the adjacent ditches, 0030 was north-east to south-west running. It was c.0.65m in width. Fill 0031 was mid grey brown silty clay and no finds were observed from the surface of this deposit.

Ditch 0028

Ditch 0028 was not excavated. Also north-east to south-west running, this feature was of c.1m width. Fill 0029 was mid grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0026

This was a large north-east to south-west running ditch of c.1.8m width and was not excavated. Fill 0027 was mid grey silty clay with moderate amounts of chalk flecking and a sherd of 18th to 20th century date was recovered from the surface of this feature.



Figure 3. Feature plan

5.6 Trench 6 (Figs 3 & 4)

Trench 6 ran at right-angles from Trench 4 towards the north-west and was 16m in length. The topsoil and natural were similar to that encountered in Trench 4. Three ditches, all running on a north-east to south-west alignment, were detected. These will be discussed, starting from the south-east end of the trench.

Ditch 0019

This ditch was of 1.3m width and 0.68m depth and contained two fills. The upper fill 0017 was mid slightly grey brown firm silty clay and contained 12th to 14th century medieval pottery. The lower fill 0018 was mid to light yellow brown firm silty clay with chalk flecking and contained a single piece of 12th to 14th century pottery.

This is the possible continuation of ditch 0039 from Trench 5 and could continue as the much smaller 0009 in Trench 7.

Ditch 0021

Ditch 0021 was not excavated. This wide ditch was of c.1.7m width and contained fill 0020 which was mid brown firm silty clay. Pottery of 12th to 14th century date was recovered from the surface of this deposit.

Ditch 0023

Ditch 0023 was not excavated. This ditch was of c.0.8m width and contained fill 0022 which was mid brown firm clay silt. Pottery of 12th to 14th century date was recovered from the surface of this deposit.

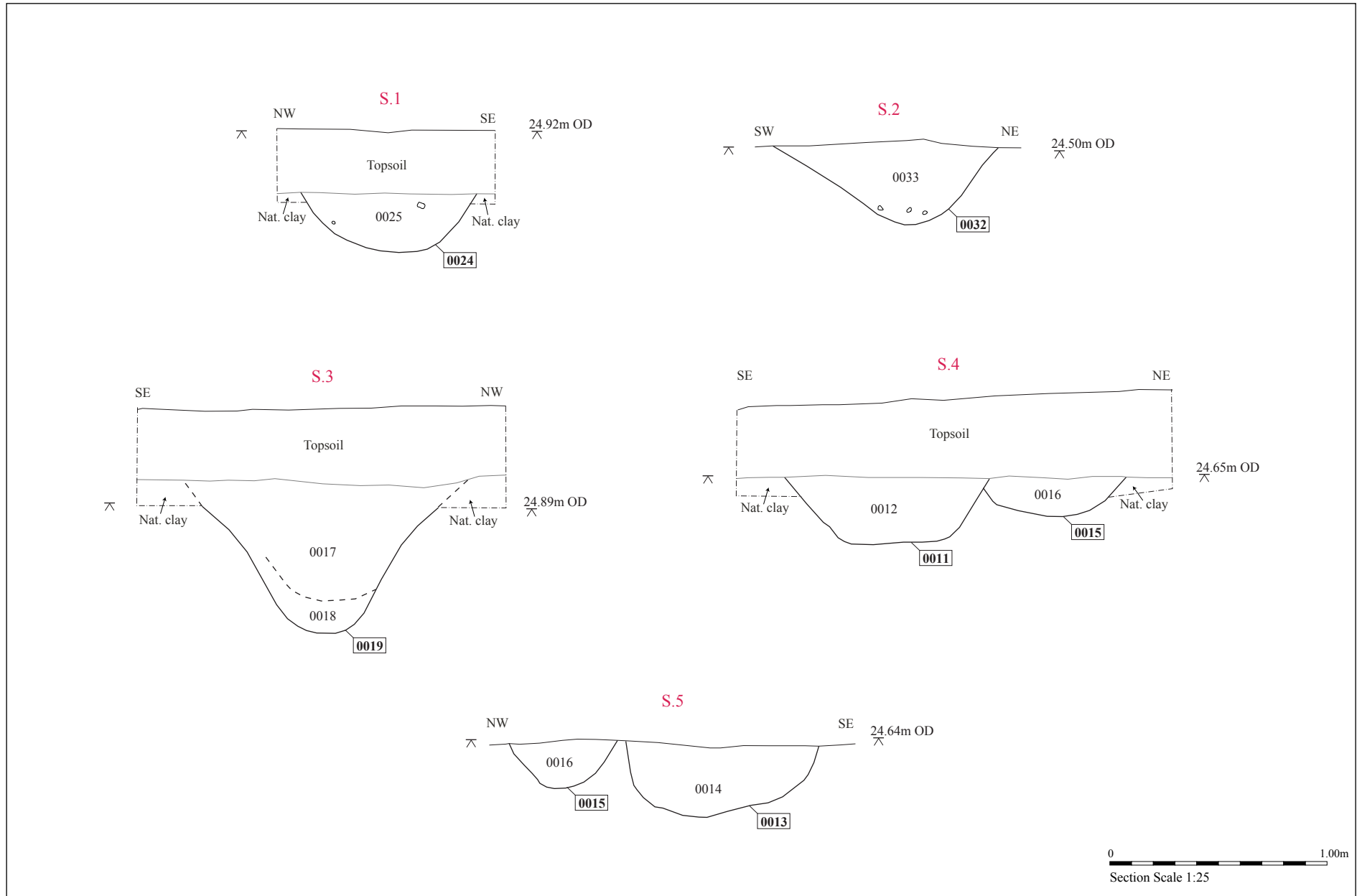


Figure 4. Sections

5.7 Trench 7 (Figs 3 & 4)

To the north-east of Trench 6, Trench 7 ran at right-angles from Trench 4 towards the north-west and was 17m in length. Three features were encountered in this trench and these will be considered, starting from the south-east end:

Ditch 0009

This ditch was not excavated. It was north-east to south-west running, had a width of c.0.6m and could be the (much smaller) continuation of ditch 0019 in Trench 6. Fill 0010 was mottled mid grey brown and orange brown firm silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Feature 0007

This amorphous-shaped feature appeared to extend from ditch 0005 to the west and extended c.3m to the east and measured c.1m from north to south. Fill 0008 was mid orange brown firm silty clay. This feature was not excavated but 11th to 12th century pottery was recovered from its surface.

Ditch 0005

This north to south running ditch of c.0.8m width was not excavated. Fill 0006 was mid to dark grey brown firm silty clay and contained fragments of undated fired clay.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected in each context from the evaluation. The finds were retrieved from fourteen ditch fills identified in three different trenches (5, 6 and 7), although the larger part of the finds were recorded in fills associated with Trench 5. Samples were taken from ditch fills 0016, 0017 and 0033 and the finds retrieved from this process have been included in the final totals of Table 1. Also present is an assessment of the plant macrofossils which has been recorded separately. A full contextual breakdown of the finds can be seen in Appendix 3.

Find type	No	Weight
Pottery	121	595
CBM	2	74
Fired clay	50	45
Burnt flint	22	33
Slag	6	3
Animal bone	10	3
Shell	8	38
Totals	219	791

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction

A total of 121 sherds of pottery with a weight of 595g were recorded in thirteen contexts. The largest part of the pottery assemblage is dated to the medieval period, the majority of which was recovered from Trench 5. However also present are single examples of prehistoric and post-medieval pottery. The condition of the pottery may be described as between abraded and slightly abraded. The average sherd weight is a fairly low 6.55. The diagnostic element (rims and bases) of the assemblage is low and is concentrated in just two contexts, ditch fills 0014 and 0016.

Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and divided into fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the SCCAS fabric series. All of the

pottery has been recorded by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalents (EVE's). A full breakdown by context of the pottery can be seen in Appendix 4.

Prehistoric

A single slightly abraded body sherd of flint-tempered pottery (HMF) was recorded in ditch fill 0025 (Tr. 5). The sherd is hand-made with reduced surfaces and contains abundant ill-sorted flint; it is dated from the Late Bronze to Early/Middle Iron Age. No other finds were recorded in the context.

Medieval

A total of 119 sherds with a weight of 562g are dated to the medieval period.

The earliest fabrics within the assemblage are four sherds of Early medieval ware (EMW) dated from the 11th to 12th century. These were all recorded in ditch fill 0008 in Trench 7. It is significant that Trench 7 is 20-30m to the north-east of Trenches 5 and 6, in which significant late 12th to 14th century activity was noted. Furthermore, later medieval finds are completely absent in Trench 7. The sherds are thin walled, reduced and composed of ill sorted quartz, occasionally with rare calcite. A small plain everted rim fragment from a cooking pot is present within this small group.

The remainder of the medieval pottery assemblage is dated between the late 12th and 14th century. The greater part of this assemblage was recorded in Trench 5 with smaller amounts in Trench 6. The best assemblages were noted in ditches 0013, 0015 and 0019. The main fabric within the medieval group is Medieval coarseware (MCW). These sherds are chiefly reduced and their fabrics are composed of ill sorted quartz. Several rim fragments are present within the MCW assemblage. These are predominantly cooking pots rims (with an occasional jug) with squared off rims (Jennings 1981, 46; fig 15), which are associated with the 13th and 14th centuries. The only variant is a bead rim cooking pot similar to Cotter's C1 type (2000, 50). A small quantity of Hollesley type coarsewares (HOLL), dated from the late 13th to 14th century, is present within the group. These fabrics are generally buff to light grey and contain clay pellets. A single cooking pot rim fragment is present within the HOLL group this also has a squared rim. The only glazed sherd within the assemblage is a fragment of Grimston-type ware (GRIM), dated from the late 12th to 14th century.

Post-medieval

A single Late post-medieval earthenware base sherd (LPME) was noted in ditch fill 0027 (59g). It is dated from the 18th to 20th century. No other finds are present in the context.

6.3 Ceramic building materials (CBM)

Only two fragments of CBM are present within the finds assemblage and both of these were retrieved from ditch fill 0014 (74g). Both of the examples are abraded, oxidised and in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe). One is an unidentifiable fragment and the other a piece of early or late brick (EB/LB). It has one small area of surface intact, but this, as well as the breaks exhibit traces of mortar indicating its reuse. The pieces are dated from the late medieval to post-medieval period. However, their high level of abrasion, oxidisation and reuse, may indicate that they are more likely to be of a post-medieval date and therefore intrusive within this fill.

6.4 Fired clay

Ditch fills 0006, 0016, 0017 and 0018 contained small and abraded pieces of fired clay. Two joining fragments were noted in fill 0006 which are oxidised and in a medium sandy fabric with calcite (msc). No other finds are present in this fill. The fired clay in fills 0017 and 0018 is all from the same ditch feature (7 fragments @ 5g). The pieces are predominantly oxidised with a darker core area and in a medium sandy fabric with organic and calcitic voids (mso). The largest group occurs in fill 0016 (41 fragments @ 26g) and this was retrieved as part of the sampling strategy. The pieces in this context are medium sandy with chalk (msch). Pottery dated to the medieval period is present in fills 0016, 0017 and 0018.

6.5 Burnt flint

Burnt flint was retrieved from the medieval ditch fills 0016 and 0033 (22 fragments @ 33g) as part of the sampling strategy. The pieces are mostly small, variable in colour and are highly likely to be residual in later deposits.

6.6 Slag

A small quantity of magnetic slag was recorded as part of the sampling strategy in ditch fill 0033 (6 fragments @ 3g). The pieces are very small and abraded and are accompanied by medieval pottery.

6.5 Faunal Remains

Two small and worn fragments of animal bone were recorded in ditch fill 0014. They consist of rib bone segment from a large mammal and a canine M1 molar. A further eight unidentifiable pieces were retrieved as part of the sampling strategy from ditch fill 0016. Both contexts contain medieval pottery.

6.6 Shell

Two contexts contained shell, ditch fills 0018 and 0038. The first holds one whole shell (along with some smaller fragments) of *Helix aspersa*, a species more frequently known as the garden snail (10g). The second context contains an unabraded half of an oyster shell (28g). Both of the contexts also contain medieval pottery.

6.7 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

A total of three samples were taken from features during the evaluation at Darsham. All three samples were 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 contexts sampled all came from ditches dating to the medieval period.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Table 2. Identification of plant remains is with reference to A New Illustrated British Flora (Butcher 1961).

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 qualitatively 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	Approximate date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0016	0015	Ditch	L13th-14th C	Charcoal ++, charred grain ##, charred seeds ##, modern roots and grass stem frags +++
2	0017	0019	Ditch	L13th-14th C	Charcoal +, charred grain #, charred seeds ##, modern roots +++
3	0033	0032	Ditch	L13th-14th C	Charcoal ++, charred grain #, charred seeds #,

Table 2. Results of analysis

The preservation of all the grain and the weed seeds is by charring and is generally fair. The majority of the charred grains are fragmented and/or abraded making identification difficult to impossible and no chaff or processing materials are present which may have aided identification. Charred weed seeds are rare but consist of *Chenopodiaceae*, *Poaceae* and *Leguminosae* species in all three samples processed.

Discussion

Modern contaminants in the form of roots and grass stems are abundant in all of the flots and represent the majority of the material.

Charred cereals in the form of *Triticum sp.* possibly *aestivum* and *Hordeum sp.* caryopsis are present in Sample 1 (0016), along with forty-nine charred fragments of cereal *caryopsis* that are too puffed and distorted to identify at this stage. A small number of *Leguminosae* endocarps are present and they may represent either agricultural weed seeds or cultivars grown as a food crop. There are also a small number of weed seeds present that are too charred to be positively identified at this stage, but these are likely to represent agricultural weeds.

Sample 2 (0017) contained a small number of *Hordeum sp.* caryopsis along with a number of caryopsis fragments that were too fragmented and abraded to identify at this stage. A small number of charred *Gramineae (Poaceae) sp.* are present along with *Leguminosae* endocotes, and a number of unidentified seeds that are likely to represent agricultural weed species.

Sample 3 (0033) contained only a small number of charred cereal remains, a single *Triticum sp.* possibly *aestivum* is present along with another possible *Triticum sp. caryopsis* which is charred and mineralized. There is a moderate number of fragmented charred *caryopsis* which are too puffed and abraded to identify at this stage. Weed seeds are rare and are represented by *Chenopodiaceae* and *Gramineae (Poaceae) sp.* The charred plant remains in this assemblage are however dominated by charcoal in the form of wood charcoal.

All of the samples processed produced moderate to small quantities of charcoal although this may be due to sampling bias (sampling of productive-looking deposits). The small number of cereal grains recovered are charred and abraded but remained identifiable, although no chaff elements are present which may have aided positive identification at this stage. These remains along with charred agricultural weed seeds probably represent waste material from a stage in cereal grain processing or domestic refuse.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples are fair to rich in terms of identifiable material. Charcoal is common in all of the samples in varying quantities. It may be possible in the future to obtain radiocarbon dates from charcoal for those deposits that remain undated. The cereal grains and weed seeds recovered are all reasonably well preserved and identifiable to an archaeobotanist.

If further excavation is planned, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigating the nature of the cereal waste. The accompanying weed assemblage is likely to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence on the site. It is recommended that any further samples taken are combined with the flots from the

samples taken during this evaluation and submitted to an archaeobotanist for full species identification and interpretation.

6.8 Discussion of material evidence

The finds assemblage is dominated by medieval pottery, which is principally dated from the late 12th to the 14th century. The remaining groups of finds are few in number and generally in a poor state of preservation. No other medieval pottery assemblages have been recovered from around the area of the current site therefore this collection has some importance. The assemblage, which was recovered from a series of ditch fills, is likely to represent the remnants of a medieval settlement nearby. The small quantity of glazed wares is a typical feature of a rural medieval group in this part of Suffolk. .

7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The greatest concentrations of medieval remains were seen along the south-western edge of the site in Trench 5. In particular, a series of north-east to south-west running ditches were identified and further trenching revealed that some of these probably extended at least 35m to Trench 7 in the north-east. Unfortunately Trench 4 revealed no archaeological features, but as this ran parallel with the main axis of ditches then this trench might have been placed in a gap between the linear features. Ditch 0032, revealed running along part of Trench 5 (e.g. at right-angles to the main ditch orientation) might suggest that a rectilinear enclosure could be present here.

Medieval pottery, mainly of the late 12th to 14th centuries AD, was recovered from many of the features, suggesting that occupation from this period was probably nearby. However, no structural remains or other features indicative of settlement (post-holes and pits) were identified. Either medieval settlement was beyond the limits of the excavation (e.g. to the south-west) or has been missed by the evaluation trenches.

Evidence for carbonised grains and other seeds have been recovered from the bulk soil samples. The potential for environmental evidence of the medieval use of the site is reasonably good.

The presence of a sherd of Late Bronze to Early/Middle Iron Age pottery from the fill of ditch 0024 in Trench 5 and of fire-altered flint (mainly residual in the medieval features) indicate that other prehistoric features and/or deposits might be present in the vicinity.

One of the ditches on a north-east to south-west alignment contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery. Although this could be intrusive in an earlier feature, this linear feature might be associated with the nearby A12 road.

It is recommended that (if further development of the site is proposed) additional archaeological investigations be undertaken at the south-west end of the site. The area to the south-west of Trench 3 could expose archaeological features. There is a strong likelihood that this would reveal a medieval ditch system, possibly representing one or more enclosures. Medieval occupation is also possibly associated with these linear features; the concentration of artefacts and environmental remains from the ditches suggest that occupation is probably nearby. Any further work in this area should include a sampling strategy for the recovery of environmental remains.

8. Archive deposition

The archive is lodged with the SCCAS at its Ipswich office under the HER reference DAR 021. Digital photographs have been given the codes HLW 43 to 64. A summary of this project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the reference suffolkc1-124485.

Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\
Darsham\DAR 021 adj Station Garage

Finds archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds, 8-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 2AR.

9. Acknowledgements

Dr Jess Tipper produced the Brief and Specification. The project was managed by Dr Rhodri Gardner, who produced the Written Scheme of Investigation. The fieldwork was carried out by Jezz Meredith, Steve Manthorpe and Simon Picard. Simon Picard also conducted the GPS survey and set out the trenches. Finds analysis and identification was by Andy Fawcett. The environmental analysis and reporting was conducted by Anna West. The figures were prepared by Ellie Hillen and Gemma Adams.

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
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IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

**LAND BETWEEN STATION GARAGE AND RAILWAY COTTAGE,
MAIN ROAD,
DARSHAM,
SUFFOLK**

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Suffolk Coastal District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	C/10/1574
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 406 698
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Erection of an 82 bedroom hotel, car parking and associated works
AREA:	0.60 ha.
CURRENT LAND USE:	Vacant (light mixed scrub)
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Jess Tipper Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	18 November 2011

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition (Condition 5) relating to archaeological investigation:

‘No development shall take place within the area of the application site, until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall have been submitted to the local planning authority for approval in writing.’

- 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 1.1), 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 application lies in an area with potential to include a medieval green edge and associated medieval occupation deposits. There is a strong possibility that early occupation deposits will be encountered in this location.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is high 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 was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) 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, which is c.300.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. 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 c.167.00m 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 1.1.

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.

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001		Other	Unstratified finds - whole site (none collected)	No		No	
0002		Layer	Topsoil - general number, whole site. Dark grey brown humic clay silt of c.0.35m thickness	No		No	
0003			Number cancelled	No		No	
0004		Layer	Natural - whole site. Light brown yellow (beige) clay mottled blue in places with orange slightly sandy lensing. Some moderate chalk flecking & small nodules, occasional random flint cobbles & pebbles	No		No	
0005	0005	Ditch Cut	N-S running ditch in Trench 7 (unexcavated). Width c.0.8m. No clear relationship with feature 0007	No		No	7
0006	0005	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0005 (unexcavated). Mid to dark grey brown firm silty clay with moderate small charcoal flecks and moderate ill-sorted sub-angular flints. Surface finds only	Yes		No	7
0007	0007	Linear Cut	Vague/ill-defined W-E running linear feature (unexcavated); not fully seen in trench but appears to form T-junction with 0005 but with no clear relationship. Width c.1.1m	No		No	7
0008	0007	Linear Fill	Fill of linear feature 0007 (unexcavated). Mid orange brown firm silty clay with moderate ill-sorted sub-angular flints & occasional charcoal flecks. Surface finds only	Yes	11th-12th C	No	7
0009	0009	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch (unexcavated); probable continuation of 0019; width c.0.6m	No		No	7
0010	0009	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0009 (unexcavated). Mottled mid grey brown & orange brown slightly silty clay with moderate ill-sorted sub-angular flints	No		No	7
0011	0011	Ditch Cut	Ditch butt end, NE-SW aligned, with fairly steep straight sides with gradual bos to flat base; width 0.9m, depth 0.3m. Cuts 0016, unclear relationship with 0013	No		No	5

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0012	0011	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch butt end 0011. Dark brown grey silty clay, soft, occasional charcoal & chalk flecks & small angular flints. No finds	No		No		5
0013	0013	Ditch Cut	Ditch butt end, NE-SW aligned, with steep concave sides and continuous bos with rounded base; width 0.9m, depth 0.32m. No clear relationship with ditch 0011 which it aligns with.	No		No		5
0014	0013	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch butt end 0013. Mid brown grey silty clay with lens of mid brown silty clay, firm, with occasional charcoal & chalk flecks & occasional small angular & rounded flints. Pot & CBM present	Yes	L12th-14th C	No		5
0015	0015	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch with concave sides & continuous bos with rounded base; width 0.65m, depth 0.22m. Truncated by 0011	No		No		5
0016	0019	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0015. Mid to dark brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small angular & rounded flints. Cut by ditch 0011. Pot sherds recovered, Sample 1 (3 buckets)	Yes		Yes		5
0016	0019	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0015. Mid to dark brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small angular & rounded flints. Cut by ditch 0011. Pot sherds recovered, Sample 1 (3 buckets)	Yes	?L13th-14th C	Yes		5
0017	0017	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of ditch 0019. Firm mid slightly grey brown silty clay (50:50) with moderate small to medium pebbles & occasional small to medium chalk nodules, moderate charcoal & chalk flecking. Small abraded pot sherds; Sample 2 (2 buckets)	Yes		Yes		6
0017	0017	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of ditch 0019. Firm mid slightly grey brown silty clay (50:50) with moderate small to medium pebbles & occasional small to medium chalk nodules, moderate charcoal & chalk flecking. Small abraded pot sherds; Sample 2 (2 buckets)	Yes	L13th-14th C	Yes		6
0018	0019	Ditch Fill	Primary fill of ditch 0019. Firm mid to light yellow brown slightly silty clay with moderate small chalk nodules & frequent flecks, v occasional small & medium pebbles & medium larger chalk nodules. 1 pot & 2 snails	Yes	L12th-14th C	No		6
0019	0019	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch with U-shaped profile. Slightly convex - concave sloping sides to concave base; width 1.3m, depth 0.7m. Continuation of 0024 in Tr 7 & of turning ditch in Tr 5	No		No		6
0020	0021	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0021 (unexcavated). Firm mid brown clay silt (50:50) with occasional to moderate small to medium pebbles & chalk nodules & occasional charcoal flecks. Surface finds only	Yes	L13th-14th C	No		6

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0021	0021	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch (unexcavated); width c.1.6m. Could be continuation of 0013 and/or 0015	No		No	6
0022	0023	Ditch Cut	Fill of ditch 0023 (unexcavated). Firm mid brown clay silt with occasional to moderate small to medium pebbles & occasional small to medium chalk nodules, v occasional charcoal flecks. Surface find only	Yes	L12th-14th C	No	6
0023	0023	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch (unexcavated); width c.0.75m. Could be continuation of 0028 or 0030 from Tr 5	No		No	6
0024	0024	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch, with open U-shaped profile, width 0.8m, depth 0.26m	No		No	5
0025	0024	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0024. Pale to mid orange brown slightly silty clay, firm, with occasional small to medium sub-angular flints, occasional chalk & charcoal flecks. Pottery recovered	Yes	LBA-EIA/MIA	No	5
0026	0027	Ditch Cut	Wide NE-SW running ditch (unexcavated); width 1.8m	No		No	5
0027	0026	Ditch Cut	Fill of ditch 0026 (unexcavated). Mid grey silty clay, moderate chalk flecks, occasional small to medium rounded & angular flints. Surface find only (flower pot?)	Yes	18th-20th C	No	5
0028	0028	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch (unexcavated); width c.1m	No		No	5
0029	0028	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0028 (unexcavated). Mid brown grey silty clay, occasional chalk flecks & angular flints. No finds	No		No	5
0030	0030	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch (unexcavated); width c.0.7m	No		No	5
0031	0030	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0030 (unexcavated). Mid grey brown silty clay, occasional small angular flints (no finds)	No		No	5
0032	0032	Ditch Fill	NW-SE running ditch, with slightly convex sides with continuous bos to narrow rounded base; width 1m, depth 0.38m. Possibly turns within Tr 5 to become 0019 in Tr 6	No		No	5

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0033	0032	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0032. Mid grey brown firm silty clay with moderate to frequent v small charcoal flecks, occasional small to large sub-angular flints, occasional small chalk fragments towards base. Pot recovered; Sample 3 (2 buckets)	Yes		Yes		5
0033	0032	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0032. Mid grey brown firm silty clay with moderate to frequent v small charcoal flecks, occasional small to large sub-angular flints, occasional small chalk fragments towards base. Pot recovered; Sample 3 (2 buckets)	Yes	L13th-14th C	Yes		5
0034	0034	Ditch Fill	NE-SW ditch (unexcavated); width c.1m	No		No		5
0035	0034	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0034 (unexcavated). Mid orange brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk & charcoal flecks. Surface finds (pot)	Yes	L12th-14th C	No		5
0036	0037	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0037 (unexcavated). Surface finds only (pot)	Yes	L13th-14th C	No		5
0037	0037	Ditch Cut	NW-SW running ditch (unexcavated). Probable continuation of 0032, uncertain relationship with 0040/0039. See also 0041. [Unfortunately the precise location of this ditch was not shown on plan but as 0040 is described as a possible fill of 0039 it is presumed to be this way round]	No		No		5
0038	0039	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0039 (unexcavated). Surface finds only (pot & oyster shell)	Yes	L12th-14th C	No		5
0039	0039	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running ditch (unexcavated). Probable continuation of 0019. Uncertain relationship with 0040/0037, but could turn to join these? [Unfortunately the precise location of this ditch was not shown on plan but as 0040 is described as a possible fill of 0039 it is presumed to be this way round]	No		No		5
0040		Other	Uncertain deposit - either fill of 0039 or Natural	No		No		5
0041	0041	Ditch Cut	Possible ditch butt end running NW-SE (unexcavated). Possible continuation of 0032/0037?	No		No		5
0042	0041	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch butt end (unexcavated). No finds	No		No		5

Appendix 3. Bulk Finds

Context	Pottery		CBM		Plaster/ Mortar		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Iron Nails		Slag		Post-Med Glass				Flint				Stone		Bone			Notes				
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt						
0006	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ceramic Periods:																				Overall Date:											
0008	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date: 11th-12th C											
0014	22	160	2	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date: L12th-14th C											
0016	27	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date: ?L13th-14th C											
0016	14	22	0	0	0	0	41	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date:											
0017	5	18	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date: L13th-14th C											
0017	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date:											
0018	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10		
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date: L12th-14th C											
0020	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date: L13th-14th C											
0022	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date: L12th-14th C											
0025	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ceramic Periods: Pre																				Overall Date: LBA-EIA/MIA											
0027	1	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ceramic Periods: Pmed																				Overall Date: 18th-20th C											
0033	4	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date: L13th-14th C											
0033	13	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date:											
0035	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date: L12th-14th C											
0036	6	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date: L13th-14th C											
0038	3	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28			
	Ceramic Periods: Med																				Overall Date: L12th-14th C											

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0008	EMW	C.pot		1	0.02	2	Sli	Sandy, thin walled	11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0008	EMW	Body		3	0	6	Sli	Sandy occasionally with rare calcite, two join	11th-12th C	
0014	MCW	Base		1	0	14	Sli	0.05. Sooted	L12th-14th C	
0014	MCW	C.pot (C1 beaded)		1	0.05	24	Abr	Sooted, with rare small calcite	L12th-14th C	
0014	MCW	Body		3	0	14	Sli	Spare clay pellets, one with sparse large red iron ore	L12th-14th C	
0014	MCW	Base		1	0	14	Sli	0.04. Sooted	L12th-14th C	
0014	MCW	Body		15	0	91	Abr-sli	Ill sorted sand, oxidised and reduced. Some sooted.	L12th-14th C	
0014	MCW	Body		1	0	2	Abr	Rare small calcite and slightly micaceous	:12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0016	MCW	Jug		1	0.07	8	Sli	From Sample 1. Squared rim	13th-14th C	
0016	MCW	Body		13	0	14	Abr	From Sample 1	L12th-14th C	

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0016	HOLL	C.pot		1	0.1	31	Sli	A Hollsey type ware? Some sparse streaking in the fabric	L13th-14th C	
0016	EMW	Body		2	0	10	Sli	Sooted	11th-12th C	
0016	MCW	Base		1	0	8	Sli	0.03. Sooted	L12th-14th C	?L13th-14th C
0016	MCW	Body		17	0	73	Abr-sli		L12th-14th C	
0016	MCW	C.pot		2	0.11	37	Sli	Squared rim, sherds join. See Jennings 1981, 46; fig 15 for general style	13th-14th C	
0016	MCW	C.pot		1	0.04	13	Sli	Squared rim	13th-14th C	
0016	MCW	Jug		1	0.07	11	Sli	Squared rim	13th-14th C	
0016	MCW	?Jug		1	0.02	8	Sli	Rim damaged	13th-14th C	
0017	MCW	Body		2	0	5	Abr-sli		L12th-14th C	
0017	HOLL	Body		2	0	10	Abr	Type ware, sandy unstreaked clay pellets very light grey fabric	L13th-14th C	
0017	HOLL	Body		1	0	3	Abr	Type ware with sandy and with unstreaked clay pellets, one oxidised surface	L13th-14th C	L13th-14th C

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0017	MCW	Body		10	0	6	Abr	From Sample 2	L12th-14th C	
0018	MCW	Body		1	0	4	Abr		L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0020	HOLL	Body		3	0	7	Abr	Type ware with clay pellets but sandy. Two buff, one reduced	L13th-14th C	L13th-14th C
0022	MCW	Body		3	0	2	Abr		L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0025	HMF	Body		1	0	4	Sli	Ill-sorted flint	LBA-EIA/MIA	LBA-EIA/MIA
0027	LPME	Base		1	0	59	Sli	0.16. Slightly burnt	18th-20th C	18th-20th C
0033	HOLL	Base		1	0	12	Sli	Type ware, sandy with clay pellets	L13th-14th C	
0033	MCW	Body		1	0	2	Abr		L12th-14th C	L13th-14th C
0033	HOLL	Body		2	0	12	Abr	Type ware, sandy with clay pellets	L13th-14th C	
0033	MCW	Body		13	0	16	Abr	From Sample 3	L12th-14th C	
0035	MCW	Body		4	0	12	Sli	Oxidised with red iron ore/clay pellets	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0036	HOLL	Base		1	0	15	Sli	0.02. Type ware, smoked	L13th-14th C	

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0036	MCW	Base		1	0	5	Sli	0.04. With sparse chalk	L12th-14th C	
0036	MCW	Body		1	0	3	Sli		L12th-14th C	
0036	?EMW	Body		1	0	2	Abr	Thin sandy fabric	?11th-12th C	
0036	GRIM	Body	Glaze	2	0	14	Sli	Iron applied vertical decoration	L12th-14th C	L13th-14th C
0038	MCW	Body		3	0	22	Abr	Two micaceous, one with sparse brown clay pellets	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C