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**LAND WEST OF MILL HOUSE, THE STREET,
DARSHAM, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Authors:	Jim Fairclough (Fieldwork and report) Peter Thompson (Research)	
NGR: TM 414 701		Report No: 4535
District: Suffolk Coastal		Site Code: DAR030
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA		Project No: 5673
Signed:		Date: March 2014 Revised 30 April 2014

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



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Project details			
Project name	<i>Land West of Mill House, The Street, Darsham, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>In March 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 15 dwellings on land west of Mill House, The Street, Darsham, Suffolk (NGR TM 414 701). The evaluation was required by Suffolk Coastal District Council and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Planning Approval Ref: DC/13/2489/OUT).</i></p> <p><i>The majority of the features recorded during the evaluation were located in approximately the north-eastern quadrant of the site, and the medieval (11th – 14th century) features were wholly within this quadrant. Principally the features were ditches, and the medieval ditches were roughly perpendicular to each other. Four pits were recorded. Those within Trench 1 (F1003 and F1005) were slight and undated. Pits F1003 and F1005 were directly comparable and each contained burnt cremated bone; the features are undated but may represent prehistoric cremations. The features within Trenches 5 (F1020) and 6 (F1022 and F1024) contained medieval pottery.</i></p> <p><i>The medieval pottery occurred in small numbers (1 – 4 sherds), but three features (Pit F1020 and Ditch F1026 (Tr.5), and Ditch F1028 (Tr.6) contained 208, 23 and 164 sherds respectively. CBM, animal bone and shell were also present within the medieval assemblages. Sparse struck flint was also found. A fragment of a copper alloy post-medieval spur was found on the spoil heap derived from Trench 6.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>March 2014</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5673</i>	Site code	<i>DAR030</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Grass fields</i>		
Planned development	<i>Construction of 15 new dwellings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits and ditches, undated cremations</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval (11th – 14th century) assemblages, fragment of post-medieval copper alloy spur</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Suffolk Coastal</i>	<i>Darsham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>0.8ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 414 701</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 25-28m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Matt Brudenell)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Jim Fairclough</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hopkins Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land West of Mill House, The Street, Darsham, Suffolk Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Fairclough, J.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4535</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2014; revised April 2014</i>		

LAND WEST OF MILL HOUSE, THE STREET, DARSHAM, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 15 dwellings on land west of Mill House, The Street, Darsham, Suffolk (NGR TM 414 701). The evaluation was required by Suffolk Coastal District Council and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Planning Approval Ref: DC/13/2489/OUT).

The site within an area of archaeological potential, within an area that has seen little in the way of previous archaeological investigation. The topographic location of the site, on high ground above a tributary stream of the Minsmere River, would have been favourable for early occupation, and increases the archaeological potential of the site. The site of a post-medieval post mill lies nearby, and a Neolithic flint axe has been found in the village. A medieval moated site also lies nearby.

The majority of the features recorded during the evaluation were located in approximately the north-eastern quadrant of the site, and the medieval (11th – 14th century) features were wholly within this quadrant. Principally the features were ditches, and the medieval ditches were roughly perpendicular to each other. Four pits were recorded. Those within Trench 1 (F1003 and F1005) were slight and undated. Pits F1003 and F1005 were directly comparable and each contained burnt cremated bone; the features are undated but may represent prehistoric cremations. The features within Trenches 5 (F1020) and 6 (F1022 and F1024) contained medieval pottery.

The medieval pottery occurred in small numbers (1 – 4 sherds), but three features (Pit F1020 and Ditch F1026 (Tr.5), and Ditch F1028 (Tr.6) contained 208, 23 and 164 sherds respectively. CBM, animal bone and shell were also present within the medieval assemblages. Sparse struck flint was also found. A fragment of a copper alloy post-medieval spur was found on the spoil heap derived from Trench 6.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 15 dwellings on land west of Mill House, The Street, Darsham, Suffolk (NGR TM 414 701; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was required by Suffolk Coastal District Council and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Planning Approval Ref: DC/13/2489/OUT).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (dated 25th February 2014 Matt Brudenell), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 26th February 2014). The evaluation adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (revised 2008), and the procedures described in the *IfA Standard and Guidance for Evaluations* (revised 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

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

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-

renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Darsham is a small village in east Suffolk situated 7km north of Saxmundham and a similar distance south of Halesworth. The village primarily comprises a line of houses on either side of High Street and Darsham Road stretching for over 1.3km. The site is on the west side of Darsham and comprises a field located in the angle of Priory Lane and The Street, and part of a second larger field that abuts the west side of the first field. Mill House is located between the eastern field and Priory Lane. The two fields making up the site are divided by a tree-lined hedge.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at approximately 25-28m AOD and is 750m west of a tributary of the Minismere river that runs 1.5 km to the south. The local soil is of the Beccles 1 association described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils. These overlie chalky till which in turn are underlain by solid geology of the London Clay Formation.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Darsham is an area where very little systematic archaeological investigation has taken place due to its undeveloped rural location. However, its topographical location on higher ground overlooking a stream running into the Minismere River is likely to have been favourable for early settlement. A fragment of Neolithic flint axe was found 370m to the north of the site near Priory Farm (DAR 002), and two flint flakes were found 650m to the south of the site (DAR 005). A probable Roman villa is located in Darsham some 670m to the south-east of the site, and to the east the parish church of All Saints. Building work there identified tesserae from a mosaic floor and probable pilae from a hypocaust system. In addition dark burnt levels were apparent, and a pit containing fragments of Roman pottery and lava quern. Roman Tegular has been found further to the south (DAR 016), and a Roman coin and Anglo-Saxon brooch have also been found during metal detecting to the south of Darsham (DAR 015).

4.2 Darsham parish was listed three times in the Domesday survey of 1086, with holdings by the King and two of his stalwarts: Roger Bigot and Robert Malet, although these two appeared to be in dispute about part of their holdings. The King's holding included 30 acres of land formerly held by Alwin the priest, a church with six acres and one acre of meadow (SCDC 2012). The existing church dates from the 12th century and is Grade I listed (DAR 011). There are two medieval moated sites in the area, one is the site of Cheney Moat located 290m south-east which is now infilled (DAR 010), the second is a rectangular moat located 480m to the south-west of the site, which is thought to have been a croft (DAR 001). Another moated site is also recorded just to the north of Darsham (WLN 002) at Lymball's Farm. A scatter of burnt flints and building rubble identified approximately 650m to the south of the site is the probable location of a medieval barn (DAR 005). Building material and artefacts of medieval and post-medieval date have also been found around the village (DAR 003, 006, 013, 026).

4.3 The principal historical occupation for residents of Darsham has always been agriculture and early 19th century records confirm that by far most were employed on the land, with a smaller proportion in supporting trades including blacksmiths, millers and hurdle makers. The opening of Darsham station on the Ipswich to Lowestoft railway line however, encouraged development at the western end of the village (SCDC 2012). Mill House whose ancillary buildings and land border the east side of the site is a large post-medieval post mill with a two storey roundhouse (DAR 007). A Methodist Chapel built in 1873 is located across the road on Fox Lane (DAR 028).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Eight trial trenches were excavated, seven measured 30m x 2m and one measured 10m x 2.0m, using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Trench 4 which straddled a field boundary was divided into two sections identified as 4A and 4B, and the eastern section 4B was moved slightly to the south in order to avoid a modern water pipe.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

5.3 Following the finding of a spur within the spoil heap adjacent to Trench 6 the excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1A:</i> <i>0.00m = 29.66m AOD</i>		
0.00m–0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small angular flint and occasional CBM
0.36m +	L1002	Natural. Light orange grey, clay with moderate chalk flecks.

<i>Sample section 1B:</i> <i>0.00m = 29.69m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.41m +	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Pits F1003 and F1005. The pits were directly comparable and each contained burnt cremated bone, possibly human (Cremated Bone report below). A modern drainage ditch contained CBM (18g).

Pit F1003 was sub-circular (0.30m x 0.11 x 0.09m). It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a compact, dark orange brown, clay with occasional small stones. It contained burnt cremated bone. The fill of Pit F1003 was directly comparable to that of Pit F1005.

Pit F1005 was sub-circular (0.22m x 0.10 x 0.05m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1006, was a compact, dark orange brown, clay with occasional small stones. It contained burnt cremated bone.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 2A:</i> 0.00m = 29.71m AOD		
0.00m–0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.39m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 2B:</i> 0.00m = 29.67m AOD		
0.00m–0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 2 contained undated Ditch F1007.

Ditch F1007 was linear (8m+ x 0.49 x 0.33m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay with occasional angular flint. No finds were present.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2)

<i>Sample section 3A:</i> 0.00m = 29.73m AOD		
0.00m–0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 3B:</i> 0.00m = 29.67m AOD		
0.00m–0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 4A:</i> 0.00m = 29.60m AOD		
0.00m–0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.41m–0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. Dark yellow brown, silty clay with occasional CBM flecks and small angular flint.
0.62m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 4B:</i> <i>0.00m = 29.34m AOD</i>		
0.00m–0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34m–0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.47m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 3 contained Ditches F1009 and F1013, and Gully F1015. Ditch F1009 and Gully F1015 contained medieval pottery, and Ditch F1013 contained post-medieval pottery.

Ditch F1009 was linear (5m+ x 0.90 x 0.23m), orientated NW/SE. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a compact, dark orange brown, silty clay with occasional rounded stones. It contained animal bone (211g), CBM (19g), one sherd of medieval pottery (12g), snail shell (33g) and struck flint (2g).

Ditch F1013 was linear (1.80m+ x 1.00 x 0.25m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a firm, dark grey brown, silty clay with occasional rounded stones. It contained animal bone (33g), CBM (17g) and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery (11g).

Gully F1015 was linear (1.80m+ x 0.45 x 0.15m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016, was a firm, mid grey brown, silty clay with occasional rounded stones. It contained three sherds of medieval pottery (14g) and CBM (191g).

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 5A:</i> <i>0.00m = 29.56m AOD</i>		
0.00m–0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 5B:</i> <i>0.00m = 29.17m AOD</i>		
0.00m–0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 5 contained Ditches F1017 and F1026, and Pit F1020. Ditch F1017 was undated. Ditch F1026 and Pit F1020 contained medieval pottery.

Ditch F1017 was linear (2m+ x 1.35 x 0.42m), orientated N/S. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1019, was a compact, mid orange yellow brown, clay with occasional rounded stones. It contained no finds. The principal upper

fill, L1018, was a compact, dark greyish brown clay with occasional small rounded stones. No finds were present.

Pit F1020 was oval (0.70m+ x 0.70 x 0.31m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a firm, mid grey brown, silty clay with occasional rounded stones. It contained 208 sherds of medieval pottery (2669g), a quern fragment (632g) and shell (cockle shell – 10g, oyster shell – 309g).

Ditch F1026 was linear (1.80m+ x 0.70 x 0.27m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1027, was a compact, dark yellowish brown, clay with occasional rounded stones. It contained 23 sherds of medieval pottery (92g), animal bone (34g) and clinker (3g).

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 6A:</i> 0.00m = 29.10m AOD		
0.00m–0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m–0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.4.
0.33m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 6B:</i> 0.00m = 29.10m AOD		
0.00m–0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34m–0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.4.
0.45m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 6 contained Pits F1022 and F1024, and Ditch F1027. All the feature contained medieval pottery. A fragment of a copper alloy post-medieval spur was found on the spoil heap derived from Trench 6.

Pit F1022 was sub-circular (0.70m+ x 0.51 x 0.41m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1023, was a firm, mid grey brown, silty clay with occasional rounded stones and CBM flecks. It contained two sherds of medieval pottery (16g).

Pit F1024 was subcircular (0.60m+ x 0.81 x 0.13m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1025, was a firm, mid grey brown, silty clay with occasional rounded stones and CBM flecks. It contained four sherds of medieval pottery (18g) and a nail (5g).

Ditch F1028 was linear (1.80m+ x 1.21 x 0.62m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a narrow base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1029, was a firm, pale yellow grey, clay with frequent chalk flecks and pebbles. It contained eight sherds of medieval pottery (63g) and residual struck flint (82g). The principal upper fill, L1030, was a friable, mid greyish brown clay with occasional small rounded stones. It

contained 156 sherds of medieval pottery (1218g), CBM (161g), animal bone (28g), clinker (128g), fired clay (23g), oyster shell (3g) snail shell (26g) and struck flint (273g).

Trench 7 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 7:</i> 0.00m = 29.30m AOD		
0.00m–0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m–0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.4.
0.44m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 7 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 8 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 8A:</i> 0.00m = 29.58m AOD		
0.00m–0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As Tr. 1.
0.35m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 8B:</i> 0.00m = 29.61m AOD		
0.00m–0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Tr. 1.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 8 contained undated Ditch F1011.

Ditch F1011 was linear (1.80m+ x 0.80 x 0.13m), orientated NW/SE. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1012, was a firm, mid grey brown, silty clay with occasional rounded stones. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The uppermost layer across the site was Topsoil L1000, a dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small angular flint and occasional CBM. It varied between 0.24m and 0.41m in depth. L1000 sealed Subsoil L1001 which was identified in eastern areas of the site (Trenches 4, 6 and 7) and comprised a dark yellow brown, silty clay with occasional CBM flecks and small angular flint seen at a depth

between 0.24m and 0.62m below the ground surface. The natural (L1002) was a light orange grey, clay with moderate chalk flecks identified in the base of all trenches.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1003	Pit	Undated. Burnt cremated bone. ?Prehistoric
	F1005	Pit	Undated. Burnt cremated bone. ?Prehistoric
2	F1007	Ditch	Undated
4	F1009	Ditch	Medieval (12 th – 14 th century)
	F1013	Ditch	Post-medieval (mid 17 th - 19 th century)
	F1015	Ditch	Medieval (12 th – 14 th century)
5	F1017	Ditch	Undated
	F1020	Pit	Medieval (Late 12 th – 14 th century)
	F1026	Ditch	Medieval (11 th – 13 th century)
6	F1022	Pit	Medieval (11 th /12 th – 14 th century)
	F1024	Pit	Medieval (11 th /12 th – 14 th century)
	F1028	Ditch	Medieval (11 th – 14 th century)
8	F1011	Ditch	Undated

9.2 The majority of the features were located in approximately the north-eastern quadrant of the site, and the medieval (11th – 14th century) features were wholly within this quadrant.

9.3 Principally the features were ditches, and the medieval ditches were roughly perpendicular to each other. Four pits were recorded. Those within Trench 1 (F1003 and F1005) were slight and undated. Pits F1003 and F1005 were directly comparable and each contained burnt cremated bone; the features are undated but may represent prehistoric cremations. The features within Trenches 5 (F1020) and 6 (F1022 and F1024) contained medieval pottery.

9.4 The medieval pottery occurred in small numbers (1 – 4 sherds), but three features (Pit F1020 and Ditch F1026 (Tr.5), and Ditch F1028 (Tr.6) contained 208, 23 and 164 sherds respectively. CBM, animal bone and shell were also present within the medieval assemblages. Sparse struck flint was also found. A fragment of a copper alloy post-medieval spur was found on the spoil heap derived from Trench 6.

9.5 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, within an area that has seen little in the way of previous archaeological investigation. The topographic location of the site, on high ground above a tributary stream of the Minsmere River, would have been favourable for early occupation. The site of a post-medieval post mill lies nearby, and a Neolithic flint axe has been found in the village. A

medieval moated site also lies nearby. Few archaeological investigations have been undertaken and therefore the archaeological potential of the site was uncertain. In the event medieval archaeology was recorded, and sparse prehistoric struck flint.

9.6 The recovery of struck flint of Neolithic to Bronze Age date and possible prehistoric cremations indicates that the site has the potential to contribute to the overall corpus of information regarding prehistoric activity in the county. The lithic material indicates prehistoric activity in this area and demonstrates that predictions made regarding the area's suitability for early occupation were accurate. Although the evidence is limited it has the potential to contribute to artefact studies; identifying sources of flint for particular types of tools and examining the possibility that different raw material was used for different purposes are considered important research subjects for this period in the counties of East Anglia (Medlycott 2011, 14).

9.7 Cremation as funerary rite is evident from at least the Neolithic period. Without associated grave goods or funerary vessels dating of the cremation deposits is difficult. However, given the dates assigned to the lithic artefacts recovered from the site, it seems likely that they may be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The character of the deposits may be considered to make a later date unlikely. The topographic setting of the site, overlooking a tributary of the Minismere river, might be considered to be in keeping with the observed connection between Bronze Age funerary sites and bodies of water (c.f. Taylor, A. 2001, 41). Medlycott (2011, 13, 20) indicates that for both the Neolithic and Bronze Age, patterns of burial practice need further exploration. Any such study should examine the relationship between settlement sites and burial, and the development and use of monuments as elements in determining and understanding the landscape. The identification of potentially prehistoric funerary activity at this location indicates that the site may make a contribution to the further understanding of these practices.

9.8 Medlycott (2011, 70), identifies the landscape of the medieval period as an important area of research. The identification of medieval features at this site has the potential to yield information relating to the way in which the landscape of this part of Suffolk was utilised and divided up at this time. As a predominantly rural area, medieval archaeology within Darsham has the potential to provide detail regarding the way in which the settlement grew and developed. Identifying how different settlement types developed from the medieval period onwards is an important research subject for the eastern counties (Medlycott 2011, 70). Also of importance are questions regarding the form taken by medieval farms (*ibid.*). As much of the evidence from this site might be interpreted as boundaries, it might be possible to recreate enclosure systems and other forms of land control. Further understanding of these elements of the site might contribute to developing a clearer picture of social organisation within this

settlement and of the medieval agricultural regimes that were practised here (Medlycott 2011, 69)

10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AS is grateful to Hopkins Homes Ltd for commissioning the evaluation report, in particular Mr Daniel Watts

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, in particular Dr Matt Brudenell.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

DAR030, Mill House, Darsham

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
	L1000		6						Cu. Frag. SF1. Cu. Spur
1009	1010		4A	Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	(1) 12g	19	211	Snail Shell - 33g Str. Flint (1) - 2g
1013	1014		4A	Fill of Ditch	Mid 17th-19th C	(1) 11g	17	33	
1015	1016		4B	Fill of Gully	12th-14th C	(3) 14g	191		
1020	1021		5	Fill of Pit	Late 12th-14th C	(208) 2669g			Cockle Shell - 10g Oyster Shell - 309g Quern Frag - 632g
1022	1023		6	Fill of Pit	11th/12th-14th C	(2) 16g			
1024	1025		6	Fill of Pit	11th/12th-14th C	(4) 18g	61		Fe. Frag (1) - 5g
1026	1027		5	Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C	(23) 92g		34	Clinker - 3g
1028	1029		6	Basal Fill of Ditch	11th-13th C	(8) 63g (156)	161	8	Str. Flint (3) 82g
	1030			Upper Fill of Ditch	13th-14th C	1218g		28	Clinker - 128g F. Clay - 23g O. Shell - 3g Snail Shell - 26g Str. Flint (4) - 273g
			6	Modern layer	Modern	(6) 40g	248	8	Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 5g
			1	Modern Drainage Ditch			18		

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 8 pieces (357g) of struck flint of mixed prehistoric character as residual material in medieval features. The flint is in an un-patinated to slightly patinated condition, but is always sharp. Technological traits (Table 1) evident in the assemblage range from a carefully-exploited earlier Neolithic blade core, to hard-hammer struck debitage flakes of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age character, to a crude chopping tool probably produced in the mid to late Bronze Age.

Implement/Flake Type	F	W
Core	1	265
Chopping tool	1	52
Debitage	6	40
<i>Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>357</i>

Table 1: Quantification of Flint (F: frequency, W: weight in grams)

Methodology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'uncorticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as its breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

Raw Material

The raw flint is dark grey to very dark grey with cortex, where extant that is thin white/off-white with a slightly powdery finish. These characteristics are typical of good-quality flint sourced from local secondary clay deposits, such as the London Clay.

Discussion of Struck Flint

Ditch F1028 (L1029 & L1030) contained almost the entirety of the struck flint, accounting for seven pieces (355g), with a single flake (2g) also contained in

Ditch F1009 (L1010), suggesting a slight accumulation of re-deposited prehistoric flint in medieval ditches.

The earliest struck flint in the assemblage appears to comprise a single platform blade core (Type A2) in Ditch F1028 (L1029). The core has been extensively exploited (52g) to form a pyramidal profile, and is a classic example of exhausted earlier Neolithic blade cores recorded in the region. The single debitage flake in Ditch F1009 (L1010) also has a blade-like profile, and soft-hammer struck characteristics that suggest it was removed from such a core.

The remaining debitage flakes in Ditch F1028 (L1029 & L1030) are consistently tertiary flakes with a broad, squat profile removed with a hard-hammer and are typical of lithic technology employed in the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age, if not later.

The only implement in the assemblage comprises a large chopping tool (265g) contained in Ditch F1028 (L1030). The D-shape tool was crudely formed on a large primary flake, possibly originally thermal fractured around an internal void, although this is not clear. The straight blunt back of the implement was formed by vertical abrupt re-touch, while the convey edge may have been semi-abruptly re-touched, but largely appears chipped by use, resulting in many stepped fractures into the dorsal and ventral faces. Tools such as this are most typical of the relative decline in the degree of skill/investment in lithic technology and the expedient use of flint in the mid to late Bronze Age, although some such tools persisted into the Iron Age.

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The Pottery Report

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 400 sherds weighing 3.895kg recovered from nine contexts and an unstratified modern spread (Tr. 6). One modern sherd (2g) came from the Trench 6, and one heavily abraded glazed post-medieval red earthenware sherd (11g) came from L1014. The remaining sherds are all medieval (Table 2).

The medieval assemblage was overall moderately abraded in condition and comprised 9 glazed sherds (149g) and 389 coarsewares (3,733g). The majority of the medieval pottery came from two contexts. L1021 contained

198 lightly to moderately abraded sherds (2.488kg), of which 5 sherds weighing 71g are glazed. L1030 contained 155 moderately to heavily abraded sherds (1.140kg), of which 3 sherds weighing 41g are glazed. The presence of the glazed sherds indicates a 13th-14th centuries date. The remaining contexts containing smaller amounts of medieval coarse wares (L1010, 1016, 1023, 1025, 1027, 109), are probably of a similar date, but could be a little earlier (c.11th-13th/14th centuries date).

The coarse ware assemblage is a fairly homogenous group comprising sandy fabrics which might occasionally contain rare to sparse grog, chalk or very coarse quartz or flint, but generally have few other inclusions. Surfaces usually range between dark grey/black, mid to pale grey and pale brown. Occasionally surfaces might be orange, brown, or mottled pale brown and dark grey. Cores are generally grey but can occasionally be oxidised. Identifiable forms are most commonly round shouldered jars with simple everted, flanged or bevelled rims. Several jug and bowl rims can also be identified. Bases are mainly slightly rounded with some sagging. One jug base/body sherd contains finger tip "frilling" and six body sherds contain applied thumb impressed strips. The fabrics are typical of the region and are quite similar to those of the unpublished Hollesley tradition identified near Ipswich and located approximately 15 miles to the south.

Out of the nine glazed sherds three have oxidised surfaces with clear (yellow-brown) or green glaze and are Hollesley-type glazed wares. Five sherds with grey surfaces and green glaze are Grimston wares. One large jug neck/body fragment from L1021 is highly decorated with a vertical rouletted line of trailed iron slip. The remaining un-provenanced base sherd from TT6 is unstratified and contains splashes of glaze on its underside. It contains coarse quartz inclusions and is well fired, and possibly could be slightly later than the rest of the medieval assemblage.

KEY:

MCW: Medieval coarse ware 11th-14th

GRIMG: Glazed Grimston ware late 12th-15th

HOLG: Glazed Hollesley type ware 13th-14th

MGW: Miscellaneous medieval glazed sherd 13th-14th

REWE: Refined white earthenware 19th+

Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
1010	1x12g MCW	12 th -14 th	Body/base angle
1014	1x11g PMRE	Mid 17 th -19 th	Glazed post-medieval red earthenware
1016	2x13g MCW	12 th -14 th	Hollesley-type ware
1021	193x2,417g MCW 2x18g HOLG? 3x53g GRIMG	13 th -14 th	Lightly abraded MCW: Min 13 rims mainly simple, thickened, externally bevelled and flanged; x2 are jug rims. Most upper profiles appear to be from round shouldered jars. x3 thumb impressed applied clay strips x1 corrugated jug neck Min 6 bases, x1 with finger tip 'frilling' at the angle GRIMG: X1 jug/neck body sherd with rouletted vertical brown slip line
1023	2x16g MCW	11 th /12 th -14 th	X2 moderately abraded coarse ware sherds, possibly Hollesley-type MCW: x1 flanged ?bowl rim
1025	4x17g MCW	12 th -14 th	X4 moderately abraded sherds, possibly Hollesley-type
1027	23x83g MCW	11 th -13 th	MCW: Abraded sherds. X1 everted rim
1029	8x59g MCW	11 th -13 th	About 8 moderately abraded sherds
1030	152x1099g MCW 1x6g HOLG? 2x35g GRIMG	13 th -14 th	Moderately to heavily abraded MCW: Min 11 rims; Min 4 bases, X3 thumb impressed applied clay strips HOLG: bowl rim with groove, internal olive green glaze GRIMG: bowl upper profile with patchy internal and external glaze
TT6	4x17g MCW 1x19g MGW 1x2g REWE	Modern	Modern and post-med spread with several medieval sherds MGW: flat but uneven base, splash glaze on underside

Table 2: Quantification of sherds by context

The Spur

Nicholas Cooper (Leicester University)

A copper alloy rowel spur. The rowel and the terminals of the arms are missing. It looks cast rather than forged. The arms are straight and the shank is short. Rowel spurs date from the 14th century but this example is post-medieval at the earliest.

The Cremated Bone

Dr Julia E. M. Cussans

During trial trench excavations at Darsham two pits were found to contain cremated bone. Pit F1003 (L1004) contained 320g of cremated bone and Pit F1005 (L1006) contained 31g of cremated bone. The bone from both pits was generally in a poor state of preservation being highly fragmented and warped due to the high burning temperature to which it had been subjected; all of the bone was white in colour. Very few fragments were larger than 5cm in their greatest dimension and the majority were considerably smaller than this.

No fragments could be positively identified to species, however the majority of fragments appeared to belong to long bones, the skull or ribs; one piece of compact bone was recognised from L1004. All of the pieces of long bone, skull and rib appeared consistent in size and morphology with human remains. It is therefore proposed that both samples of cremated bone were the result of human cremations. Although the presence of animal remains could not be ruled out no fragments were thought to particularly resemble those of the usual mammalian species found in medieval or post medieval assemblages. All of the bone was thought to be of mammalian origin, with no birds or fish present.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A total of 14 bone fragments were recovered from trial trench excavations at Darsham. The bones came from five ditch fill layers relating to four individual features: F1009 (L1010), F1013 (L1014), F1026 (L1027) and F1028 (L1029 and L1030). Preservation ranged from very poor to good on an overall scale of very poor to excellent, but was mostly rated as ok. Many of the bones showed signs of abrasion and a few had suffered fresh breakages or canid gnawing; one bone was noted as having a weathered appearance. Only two taxa were positively identified, cattle and sheep/goat, all other bones could only be identified as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal.

Cattle were represented by a total of four bones including an articulating radius and ulna from L1010, the former of which had been chopped through the shaft, and two metapodial bones from L1014 and L1030. Sheep/goat were represented by a single lower 3rd molar tooth, which was noted as being in wear. The remainder of the bones were recorded as large mammal (n=8) or medium mammal (n=1). No further butchery evidence was noted and no pathological lesions were recorded.

The Shell

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

Two contexts yielded marine mollusc remains during trial trench excavations at Darsham. A single oyster shell (lower valve) came from L1030 (Ditch F1028) and the bulk of the assemblage derived from L1021 (Pit F1020). Shell remains from this pit consisted of two cockle valves, one left and one right, but not a matching pair, and a collection of oyster shells. The oysters were 18 lower valves and 20 upper valves plus six fragments; no valve pairing was attempted at this stage. Many of the oyster shells, both upper and lower valves, had opening notches in their ventral edge. A number of the lower valves had further (not counted) small oyster shells attached to their outer surface and another lower valve was quite deformed. Overall the oysters were quite small with some of the upper valves being very small; upper valve maximum length measurements ranged from c. 20mm to c. 50mm. A single lower valve showed signs of parasitic attack from sponge borings. The available evidence would suggest the oysters derived from a fairly crowded oyster bed. Further analysis of the opening notches and oyster size may be of interest on a larger assemblage.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During excavations at Mill House, Darsham, seven bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. All spot dated features that were sampled are dated to the medieval period. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any material recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

In the first instance, 50% of all dateable samples >10 litres were processed. Further processing will be determined by the presence of carbonised plant material and the potential to accumulate an analytically viable assemblage.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 3.

Plant macrofossils

Carbonised plant remains were present in pit fill L1021 (F1020) and ditch fills L1027 (F1026) and L1030 (F1028). Cereal grains were present in all three samples, with free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum* sl.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) both recorded. Wheat remains were the most numerous and are likely to represent the most important crop for human consumption. A possible rye grain (*Secale cereale*) was also recorded in L1021 but it is difficult to interpret the status of this plant at present. No cereal chaff was present to confirm on-site processing of cereals.

Remains of pea/ bean (large Fabaceae) were recorded in L1021 and L1027. These were not sufficiently well preserved for precise identification but are likely to have had significance in the diet of the site's inhabitants.

Other non-cereal taxa included legumes (medium Fabaceae), knotgrass family (Polygonaceae) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*). The latter was a common and troublesome weed of medieval wheat fields (e.g. Straker *et al.* 2007). Stinking chamomile is a weed of heavy soils, suggesting that wheat may have been cultivated on the slowly permeable heavy soils surrounding Darsham (Soilscapes 2014).

Terrestrial molluscs

Mollusc remains were present in five of the assessed samples. Most of the taxa present are characteristic of dry to damp grassland, such as *Carychium* sp., *Discus rotundatus*, *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp. and *Vertigo* sp. In addition, aquatic taxa *Anisus leucostoma* and *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* were recorded in L1016 and L1021, which are likely to represent standing water at the base of the sampled features.

Contaminants

Modern roots and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were present in a number of samples. However, the concentrations were relatively low and unlikely to represent significant biological disturbance of the sampled deposits.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The recovery of carbonised remains from medieval deposits at Mill House, Darsham was good, with L1021 and L1024 producing relatively high concentrations of cereal grains, pulses and a small number of associated arable weeds. Present data indicates an arable economy incorporating the cultivation of free-threshing type wheat, hulled barley and pulses. Additionally, there may have been the cultivation of rye as a fodder crop, although the data to support this are limited. This range of cultivated taxa is comparable to other medieval assemblages in the region (e.g. Carruthers 2007; 2008; Fryer and Summers forthcoming). The recovery of arable weed taxa may indicate cereal processing on the site, although the present assemblage is too limited for detailed comment.

Should further excavations be carried out at the site, it is likely that an analytically viable assemblage of carbonised plant macrofossils will be recovered. As such, sampling for carbonised plant macrofossils should constitute part of any planned future investigations. This will allow more detailed insights into the arable economy and diet of the site's inhabitants. A more extensive assemblage of arable weed taxa would enable further investigation of growing conditions of the main cultivated taxa, which may help identify husbandry regimes and soil conditions.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				
								Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules
DAR030	3	1008	1007	Fill of Ditch	-	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-
DAR030	4	1016	1015	Fill of Gully	12th-14th	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	XX	X	-	-	-	
DAR030	5	1018	1017	Fill of Ditch	-	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	-	-	-	-		
DAR030	6	1021	1020	Fill of Pit	Late 12th-14th	20	66%	XX	-	HB (8), Hord (10), FTW (35 + 1 tail); Trit (11), NFI (34 + 1 germ + 1 tail)	X	Polygonaceae (1), Large Fabaceae (4), Medium Fabaceae (4), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (1)	X	-	XX	<i>Anisus</i> sp., <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-
DAR030	8	1025	1024	Fill of Pit	11th/12th-14th	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	
DAR030	9	1027	1026	Fill of Ditch	11th-13th	20	50%	XX	-	HB (2), Hord (1), E/S (2), NFI (2)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X	-	-	-
DAR030	10	1030	1028	Fill of Ditch	13th-14th	20	50%	XX	-	FTW (4), Trit (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Mill House, Darsham. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum* sl.); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formerly identified (indeterminate cereal grain)

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

LAND WEST OF MILL HOUSE, THE STREET, DARSHAM, SUFFOLK

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

26th February 2014

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

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LAND WEST OF MILL HOUSE, THE STREET, DARSHAM, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Matthew Brudenell, dated 25th February 2014). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out as part of a planning condition on approval for the proposed erection of 15 new residential dwellings on Land West of Mill House, The Street, Darsham, Suffolk (NGR TM 414 701). The evaluation is required by Suffolk Coastal District Council, based on advice from SCC AS-CT (Planning Approval Ref. DC/13/2489/OUT).

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT).

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 It is proposed to construct a new housing development on land west of Mill House, The Street, Darsham, Suffolk, on the edge of the village. It extends to some 0.8ha.

3.2 The site within an area of archaeological potential, within an area that has seen little in the way of previous archaeological investigation. The topographic location of the site, on high ground above a tributary stream of the Minsmere River, would have been favourable for early occupation, and increases the archaeological potential of the site. The site of a post-medieval post mill lies nearby, and a Neolithic flint axe has been found in the village. A medieval moated site also lies nearby.

3.3 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed in the project report and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record will be consulted.

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

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

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). The key issues for the Neolithic and Bronze Age (as set out by Brown & Murphy in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 9-13) centre on the theme of the development of farming and the attendant development and integration of monuments, fields and settlements. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 13) suggest that future research on the Neolithic should include synthetic and regional studies for the region; an examination of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition through radiocarbon dates; the establishment of a chronology for Neolithic ring-ditches; improved understanding of the chronological development of pottery; the excavation and study of cropmark complexes; greater understanding of burial practices; a study of the inter-relationships of settlements; greater use of scientific methods of dating and modelling of the environmental conditions during this period; targeted programmes of sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences in valley bottoms, lakes or the intertidal zone; and the human impact on the natural landscape during this period. The nature of Neolithic burial in the region and the pattern of burial practice, including the relationship between settlement sites and burial, require further research. Settlement sites themselves also form part of an important research subject as there is a requirement to identify if a consensus exists on the subject of non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic (Medlycott 2011, 13). Further work on understanding the effects of plough damage on Neolithic sites is considered to be an important research subject for the region (Medlycott 2011, 13).

4.2.2 Inter-relationships between settlements and greater understanding of patterns of burial practice are important areas of research for the Bronze Age (Medlycott & Brown 2008). Medlycott (2011, 21) identifies artefact studies as of particular importance for the study of the Bronze Age in the region; the typological identification of later Bronze Age pottery linked to close radiocarbon dating, the further study of Bronze Age flintworking and the significance of hoarding and other depositional practices are all identified as being key research subjects. Artefact studies can contribute to the refinement of chronologies for the period and to an assessment of the reasons behind the marked divide in research results between the northern and southern parts of the region, which are identified by Medlycott (2011, 21) as important research areas. Like the Neolithic, sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences are considered to be important areas of research as are the effects of colluviation and the possibility that colluvial deposits mask some significant sites (Medlycott 2011, 21).

4.2.3 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also regional differences and tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in the early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

4.2.4 Medlycott (2011, 47) identifies regional variation and tribal distinctions as underlying themes for research in the Roman period. Research topics for the Roman period previously set out by Going & Plouviez (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 19-22) include analysis of early and late Roman military developments, further analysis of large and small towns, evidence of food consumption and production, further research into agricultural production, landscape research (in particular further evidence for potential woodland succession/regression and issues of relict landscapes, as well as further research into the road network and bridging points), further research into rural settlements and coastal issues. Medlycott (2011, 47-48) states that these research areas remain valid and presents updated consideration of them. To these themes Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 47-48) add rural settlements and landscapes, the process of Romanisation in the region, the evidence for the Imperial Fen Estate, and the Roman/Saxon transition.

4.2.5 Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include

examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church. Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) discusses more 'urban' research topics in more detail. For demography, issues include assessment of population structures, density and mobility, urban sustainability, immigration and rural colonisation and housing/provisioning. For social organisation, issues include assessment of the impact of royal villas, major institutions and the Church on urban settlement, territorial boundaries in proto-urban and urban settlements, the effect of national political developments, ranking and status in settlements, spatial analysis, wealth distribution, specialism, acquisition of raw materials, building form and function, markets and commercial/corporate activity. Economic issues of the above also need to be considered, particularly with regard to industrial zoning. The impact of culture and religion could include issues such as identifying characteristics of urban culture, its growth, complexity and values. The Church and its influence on the burgeoning towns must also be addressed. As Murphy notes in Brown and Glazebrook (2000, 31), urban environmental archaeology should be approached by analysis of environmental 'events', processes and study of relationships with producing sites in the rural hinterland.

4.2.6 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.7 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the main

communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

4.2.8 The principal research issues for the site will be to identify and characterise any evidence of early settlement activity on this topographically favourable site.

References

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

Glazebrook, J (eds), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, www.eaareports/algaoee

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

5.1.1 AS has developed a professional and well-qualified team who have undertaken numerous archaeological projects (both desk-based and field evaluations) on all types of developments, including commercial, residential, road schemes and golf courses. AS is a Registered Organisation of the IfA.

5.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 2).

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2008)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2012)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney

2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation* 2011 Ver. 1.2.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological trial trenching, to allow for a 5% sample of the proposed development site (c.0.8ha). c.220m of trenching at 1.8m width is required. Seven trenches, each 30m x 1.8m are therefore proposed, along with an eighth trench of 10m x 1.8m. A trench plan is appended. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.1.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to Helen Chappell who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of English Heritage. It will be particularly important on this project to identify any palaeoenvironmental remains and to identify any waterlogged remains present on the site.

5.1.6 Estimate of time and resources required for each phase, to complete the trial trenching, project archive and the production of an evaluation report.

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive

c.10-15 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and Site Assistant/s (as necessary)

5.1.7 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the County HER to fulfil their requirements for the long term deposition of the project archive. These will encompass: their collection policy, and their financial and technical requirements for long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term-deposition of the project archive.

5.1.8 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 2). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MIFA /Jon Murray MIFA.

5.1.9 AS is a member of FAME formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'. A risk assessment and management strategy will be completed prior to the start of works on site.

5.1.10 AS is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

6 SERVICES

6.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site.

7 SECURITY

7.1 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements, and to minimise disruption.

8 REINSTATEMENT

8.1 No provision has been made for reinstatement, excepting simple backfilling.

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

- a) the archaeological background
- b) a consideration of the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
- c) a detailed account of the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological evidence recorded.
- d) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- e) plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- f) discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the projects significance in a regional and local context and appendices.
- g) All specialist reports or assessments
- h) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- i) A HER summary sheet
- j) An OASIS summary sheet

9.2 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the HER

9.3 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

9.4 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the County HER.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2010). A unique event number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

10.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk HER; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and HER. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

10.4 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the county HER and in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. A unique accession number will be obtained from the HER.

APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

1 Mechanical Excavation

1.1 A mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil/overburden. The machine will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and be able to mound spoil neatly, at a safe distance from the trench edges.

1.2 The mechanical stripping will be controlled, and the mechanical excavator will only operate under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2 Site Location Plan

2.1 On conclusion of the mechanical excavation, a 'site location plan', based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by an 'area plan' at 1:200 (or 1:100) which will show the location of the area(s) investigated in relationship to the development area, OS grid and site grid.

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

3.1 Exposed areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

4 Full Excavation

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

The trenches will be excavated according to phase, from the most recent to the earliest, and the phasing of features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Deep features e.g. quarry holes, may incorporate stratified deposits which will be excavated by hand-dug sections and recorded.

Excavation of Buildings

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

The features comprising buildings will be excavated fully and in plan/phase, to a level sufficient for the requirements of an evaluation.

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation, though will be excavated sufficient to characterise such deposits within the context of an evaluation. Discrete features associated with possible structures and/or settlement will be fully excavated, again sufficient to characterise them for the purposes of an evaluation.

Ditches

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long, and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds.

5 Written Record

5.1 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation will be fully recorded on the appropriate context, finds and sample forms.

5.2 The site will be recorded using AS.'s excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's own Central Archaeological Service.

6 Photographic Record

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

7 Drawn Record

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

WORKED FLINT

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

POTTERY

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from 'sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was 'in use'. Conversely, 'secondary' deposits are those which often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

HUMAN BONE

Any human remains present would not normally be excavated at the stage of an evaluation, but would be protected and preserved in situ, on advice from SCC AS-CT. Should human remains be discovered and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of human remains at the stage of an evaluation would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone is one of the principal indicators of diet. As with pottery the excavators will be alert to the distinction of primary and secondary deposits. It will also be important that the bone assemblages are derived from dateable contexts. All animal bone will be collected.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage, and the specialist will make his/her results known to Helen Chappell who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of English Heritage. The project will also accord with the recent guidelines of the English Heritage document *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling

equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found advice on sampling will be obtained on site from Dr Rob Scaife. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the EH Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

The study of environmental archaeology seeks to understand the local and near-local environment of the site in relation to phases of human activity and as such is an important and integral part of any archaeological study.

Environmental remains, both faunal and botanical, along with pedological and sedimentological analyses may be used to understand the environment and the impact of human activity.

There may be a potential for the recovery of a range of environmental remains (ecofacts) from which data pertaining to past environments, land use and agricultural economy should be forthcoming.

Sampling strategies on evaluations aim to determine the potential of the site for both biological remains (plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts which would otherwise not be collected by hand. The number/range of samples taken will represent the range of feature types encountered, but with an aim of at least three samples from each feature type.

For plant remains, the samples taken at evaluation stage would aim to characterise:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged) and their quality
- Any differences in remains from dated/undated features
- Variation between different feature types/areas

To realise the potential of the environmental material encountered, a range of specialists from different disciplines is likely to be required. The ultimate goal will be the production of an interdisciplinary environmental study which can be of value to an understanding of, and integrated with, the archaeology.

Organic remains may allow study of the contemporary landscape (occupation/industrial/agricultural impact and land use) and also changes after the abandonment of the site.

The nature of the environmental evidence

Aspects of sampling and analysis may be divided into four broad categories; faunal remains, botanical remains, soils/sediments and radiocarbon dating measurements.

a) Faunal remains: These comprise bones of macro and microfauna, birds, molluscs and insects.

a.i) Bones: The study of the animal bone remains, in particular domestic mammals, domestic birds and marine fish will enhance understanding of the development of the settlement in terms of the local economy and also its wider influence through trade. The study of the small animal bones will provide insight into the immediate habitat of any settlement.

The areas of study covered may include all of the domestic mammal and bird species, wild and harvested mammal, birds, marine and fresh water fish in addition to the small mammals, non-harvest birds, reptiles and amphibia.

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

The domestic animal bone will provide insight into the different phases of development of any occupation and how the population dealt with the everyday aspect of managing and utilising all aspects of the animal resource.

Small animal bones

Archaeological excavation has a wide role in understanding humans' effect on the countryside, the modifications to which have in turn affected and continue to affect their own existence. Small animals provide information about changing habitats and thereby about human impact on the local environment.

a.ii) Molluscs: Freshwater and terrestrial molluscs may be present in ditch and pit contexts which are encountered. Sampling and examination of molluscan assemblages if found will provide information on the local site environment including environment of deposition.

a.iii) Insects: If suitable waterlogged contexts (pit, pond and ditch fills) are encountered (which can potentially be expected to be encountered on the project), sampling and assessment will be carried out in conjunction with the analysis of waterlogged plant remains (primarily seeds) and molluscs. Insect data may provide information on local site environment (cleanliness etc.) as well as proxies for climate and vegetation communities.

b) Botanical remains: Sampling for seeds, wood, pollen and seeds are the essential elements which will be considered. The former are most likely to be charred but possibly also waterlogged should any wells/ponds be encountered.

b.i) Pollen analysis: Sampling and analysis of the primary fills and any stabilisation horizons in ditch and pit contexts which may provide information on the immediate vegetation environment including aspects of agriculture, food and subsistence. These data will be integrated with seed analysis.

b.ii) Seeds: It is anticipated that evidence of cultivated crops, crop processing debris and associated weed floras will be present in ditches and pits. If waterlogged features/sediments are encountered (for example,

wells/ponds) these will be sampled in relation to other environmental elements where appropriate (particularly pollen, molluscs and possibly insects).

c) Soils and Sediments: Characterisation of the range of sediments, soils and the archaeological deposits are regarded as crucial to and an integral part of all other aspects of environmental sampling. This is to afford primary information on the nature and possible origins of the material sampled. It is anticipated that a range of 'on-site' descriptions will be made and subsequent detailed description and analysis of the principal monolith and bulk samples obtained for other aspects of the environmental investigation. Where considered necessary, laboratory analyses such as loss on ignition and particle size may also be undertaken. A geoarchaeologist will be invited to visit the site as necessary to advise on sampling.

d) Radiocarbon dating: Archaeological/artifactual dating may be possible for most of the contexts examined, but radiocarbon dating should not be ruled out

Sampling strategies

Provision will be made by the environmental co-ordinator that suitable material for analysis will be obtained. Samples will be obtained which as far as possible will meet the requirements of the assessment and any subsequent analysis.

a) Soil and Sediments: Samples taken will be examined in detail in the laboratory. An overall assessment of potential will be carried out. Analysis of particle size and loss on ignition, if required would be undertaken as part of full analysis if assessment demonstrates that such studies would be of value.

b) Pollen Analysis: Contexts which require sampling may include stabilisation horizons and the primary fills of the pits and ditches, and possibly organic well/pond fills. It is anticipated that in some cases this will be carried out in conjunction with sampling for other environmental elements, such as plant macrofossils, where these are also felt to be of potential.

c) Plant Macrofossils: Principal contexts will be sampled directly from the excavation for seeds and associated plant remains. It is anticipated that primarily charred remains will be recovered, although provision for any waterlogged sequences will also be made (see below). Sampling for the former will, where possible (that is, avoiding contamination) comprise samples of an average of 40-60 litres which will be floated in the AS facilities for extraction of charred plant remains. Both the flot and residues will be kept for assessment of potential and stored for any subsequent detailed analysis. The residues will also be examined for artifactual remains and also for any faunal remains present (cf. molluscs). Where pit, ditch, well or pond sediments are found to contain waterlogged sediments, principal contexts will be sampled for seeds and insect remains. Standard 5 litre+ samples will be taken which may be sub-sampled in the laboratory for seed remains if the material is found to be especially rich. The full sample will provide sufficient material for insect assessment and analysis.

d) Bones: Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

e) Insects: If contexts having potential for insect preservation are found, samples will be taken in conjunction with waterlogged plant macrofossils. Samples of 5 litres will suffice for analysis and will be sampled adjacent to waterlogged seed samples and pollen; or where insufficient context material is available provision will be made for exchange of material between specialists.

f) Molluscs: Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. Samples will be taken from a column from suitable ditches. Pits may be sampled, based on the advice of the Environmental Consultant and / or English Heritage Regional Advisor. Provision will also be made for molluscs obtained from other sampling aspects (seeds) to be examined and/or kept for future requirements.

g) Archiving: Environmental remains obtained should be stored in conditions appropriate for analysis in the short to medium term, that is giving the ability for full analysis at a later date without any degradation of samples being analysed. The results will be maintained as an archive at AS and supplied to the EH regional co-ordinator as requested.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should waterlogged deposits (such as wells/deep ditches) be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Dr Rob Scaife will visit to advise of sampling as required, and AS will take monolith samples as necessary for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental information and dating evidence.

Scientific/Absolute Dating

- Samples will be obtained for potential scientific/absolute dating as appropriate (eg Carbon-14).

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling

equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found they will be sampled by Dr Rob Scaife. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the EH Regional Scientific Advisor (Helen Chappell) if significant environmental remains are found.

FINDS PROCESSING

The project director will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation. The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists. The Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MifA

Qualifications: Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77).

Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980).

Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

Experience: Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthlingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald MifA

Qualifications: Member of the IfA

Experience: Tom has twenty years' experience in field archaeology, working for the North-Eastern Archaeological Unit (1984-1985), Buckinghamshire County Museum (1985), English Heritage (Stanwick Roman villa (1985-87) and Irthlingborough barrow excavations, Northamptonshire (1987)), and the Museum of London on the Royal Mint excavations (1986-7), and as a Senior Archaeologist with the latter (1987-Dec 1990). Tom joined HAT at the start of 1991, directing several major multi-period excavations, including excavations in advance of the A41 Kings Langley and Berkhamsted bypasses, the A414 Cole Green bypass, and a substantial residential development at Thorley, Bishop's Stortford. He is the author of many excavation reports, exhibitions etc. Tom is AS's Health and Safety Officer and is responsible for site management, IT and CAD. He specialises in prehistoric and urban archaeology, and is a Lithics Specialist.

OFFICE MANAGER

Rose Flowers

Experience: Rose has a very wide range of book-keeping skills developed over many years of employment with a range of companies, principally Rosier Distribution Ltd, Harlow (now part of Securicor) where she managed eight accounts staff. She has a good working knowledge of both accounting software and Microsoft Office.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

Sarah Powell

Experience: Sarah is an experienced and efficient administrative assistant with more than ten years experience of working in a variety of office environments. She is IT literate and proficient in the use of Microsoft Word, particularly Microsoft Excel. She has completed NVQ 2 & 3 in Administration and Office Skills. She recently attended and completed a course in Microsoft Excel – Advanced Level.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER**Jon Murray BA MifA**

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).

Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project-manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

PROJECT OFFICER**Zbigniew Pozorski MA**

Qualifications: University of Wroclaw, Poland, Archaeology (1995-2000, MA 2003)

Experience: Zbigniew has archaeological experience dating from 1995 when as a student he joined an academic group of excavators. He was involved in numerous archaeological projects throughout the Lower Silesia region in southwest Poland and a number of projects in old town of Wroclaw. During his university years he specialized in medieval urban archaeology. He had his own research project working on an early/high medieval stronghold in Pietrzykow. He was a member of a University team which located and excavated an unknown high medieval castle in Wierzbna, Poland. Zbigniew has worked for archaeological contractors in Poland on several projects as a supervisor where he gained experience in all types of evaluations and excavations in urban and rural areas. Recently he worked in Ireland where he completed two large long-term projects for Headland Archaeology Ltd. He joined AS in January 2008 as a Project Officer.

Zbigniew is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR**Gareth Barlow MSc**

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on

numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007.

Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR

Stephen Quinn BSc

Stephen Quinn joined AS as a Site Assistant 2009, and in 2012 was promoted to the role of Supervisor. After graduating in Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queens University Belfast, he worked for several commercial archaeology units including on Neolithic settlement and burial sites and a Bronze Age henge monument in Northern Ireland; early industrial pottery productions sites in Glasgow, and urban Roman excavation in Lincoln. In 2012 Stephen has been heading AS' excavation of a Roman fenland settlement site at Soham, Cambridgeshire.

Steve is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR

Kamil Orzechowski BA, MA

Kamil Orzechowski joined AS in 2012, as an experienced field archaeologist after spending five years in various commercial archaeology units working on large-scale construction projects including railways and pipelines. Before becoming a field archaeologist, Kamil graduated from the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland.

Kamil is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS).

SUPERVISOR

Samuel Egan BSc

Samuel Egan joined AS in 2012 as an experienced field archaeologist after working on a range of excavations in Northamptonshire including a large-scale road project, community projects, evaluation and excavation projects, and geophysical surveys. Samuel graduated from Bournemouth University with two degrees: Fdsc Field Archaeology and BSc (hons.) Field Archaeology.

Samuel is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (Red Cross).

SUPERVISOR

Laszlo Lichtenstein MA, MSc, PhD

Laszlo Lichtenstein joined AS in 2012 as a Supervisor, highly experienced in a range of archaeological project management, field archaeology and archaeozoology. Laszlo has extensive experience spanning Hungary, and later Northamptonshire, including directing evaluation and excavation projects; managing project set-up including written schemes of investigation, desk-based assessments and geophysical survey; and post-excavation analysis. Laszlo completed his academic studies at University of Szeged, Hungary, including his PhD on geophysical and archaeological investigations of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age settlements in south-east Hungary, and has published numerous articles on his areas of research.

Laszlo is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work.

PROJECT OFFICER

(DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: University of Oxford, St Hilda's College
Archaeology & Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

**ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER
(POST-EXCAVATION)**

Andrew Newton MPhil PIFA

Qualifications: University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)

University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1998-2002)

University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological
Studies (2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Since joining AS in early Summer 2005, as a Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, Andrew has gained considerable experience in post-excavation work. His principal role with AS is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects Andrew has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, Church Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, an excavation which identified the continuation of the Saxon settlement previously investigated by Peter Addyman in the 1960s. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

**PROJECT OFFICER
(POST-EXCAVATION)**

Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS

Qualifications: University of Bradford BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1999-
2003)

University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004- 2005)

University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological
Studies (2003)

Experience: Antony has 11 years' experience in field archaeology, gained during his higher education and in the professional sector. Commercially in the UK, Antony has worked for Archaeology South East (2003), York Archaeological Trust (2004) and Special Archaeological Services (2003). He has also undertaken a six-month professional placement as Assistant SMR Officer/ Development Control Officer with Kent County Council (2001-2002). Antony is part-way through writing up a PhD on Viking Age demographics, a long-term academic interest that has led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic. He has worked for projects and organisations including the Old Scatness & Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland (2000-2003), the Viking Unst Project, Shetland (2006-2007), the Heart of the Atlantic Project/ Føroya Fornminnisavn, Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 & 2010). Shortly before joining Archaeological Solutions in November 2011, Antony spent three years working for the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains, assisting in the search for and forensic recovery of "the remains of victims of paramilitary violence ("The Disappeared") who were murdered and buried in secret arising from the conflict in Northern Ireland". Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-

excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

**POTTERY, LITHICS AND
CBM RESEARCHER**

Andrew Peachey BA MfA

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History
(1998-2001)

Experience: Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)
University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998- 1999)

Experience: As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and Medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

**PROJECT OFFICER
(OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)**

Julia Cussans PhD

Qualifications: University of Bradford, PhD (2002-2010)
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1997-2001)
University of Bradford, Dip. Professional Archaeological Studies (2001)

Experience: Julia has c. 12 years of archaeozoological experience. Whilst undertaking her part time PhD she also worked as a specialist on a variety of projects in northern Britain including Old Scatness (Shetland), Broxmouth Iron Age Hillfort and Binchester Roman Fort. Additionally Julia has extensive field experience and has held lead roles in excavations in Shetland and the Faroe Islands including, Old Scatness, a large multi-period settlement centred on an Iron Age Broch; the Viking Unst Project, an examination of Viking and Norse houses on Britain's most northerly isle; the Laggan Tormore Pipeline (Firths Voe), a Neolithic house site in Shetland; the Heart of the Atlantic Project, an examination of Viking settlement in the Faroes and Við Kirkjugarð, an early Viking site on Sanday, Faroe Islands. Early on in her career Julia also excavated at Sedgeford, Norfolk as part of SHARP and in Pompeii, Italy as part of the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii. Since joining AS in October 2011 Julia has worked on animal bone assemblages from Beck Row, a Roman villa site at Mildenhall, Suffolk and Sawtry, an Iron Age, fen edge site in Cambridgeshire. Julia is a full and active member of the International Council for Archaeozoology, the Professional Zooarchaeology Group and the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of Bradford)
2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)
2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John's role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER

Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has twenty-five years experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban

sites in London and rural sites in France/Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber-framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lisa Smith BA

Qualifications: University of York, BA Archaeology (1998-2001)

Experience: Lisa has nine years archaeological experience undertaken mainly in the north of England previously working as a senior site assistant for Field Archaeology Specialists in York on both rural and urban sites as well as Castle Sinclair Girnigoe and Tarbat in Scotland. Prior to working for FAS Lisa was involved in various excavation projects for Oxford Archaeology North and Archaeological Services, University of Durham. Lisa joined AS as a supervisor in January 2008 and in November 2009 transferred to historic building recording and has since worked on a variety of buildings dating from the medieval period onwards, working closely with external consultant Dr Lee Prosser.

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Rosanna Price BSc

Qualifications: University of Kent, Medical Anthropology BSc (Hons) (2005 - 2008)

Experience: Rosanna's interests have always revolved around art and human history, and she has combined these throughout her work and education. During her degree she specialised in Osteoarchaeology and Palaeopathology, and personally

instigated the University's photographic database of human remains. This experience gained her the post of Osteoarchaeologist at Kent Osteological Research and Analysis in early 2009, where she worked on a number of human bone collections including the Thanet Earth Skeletons. In January 2010 she joined AS as a Finds and Archives assistant, and by the summer had achieved a new role as graphics officer. In her current position Rosanna uses a range of computer programmes, such as AutoCAD, Adobe Illustrator and CorelDraw to produce digital figures and finds illustrations. These accompany a wide range of archaeological reports, from desk-based assessments and interim reports through to publication standard.

FINDS AND ARCHIVE ASSISTANT Adam Leigh

Experience: Adam joined AS in January 2012. In his time with the company he has helped process hundreds of finds from a variety of sites going on to concord them. Adam has helped prepare a large number of sites for deposition with museums making sure that the finds are prepared in strict accordance with the guidelines and requirements laid out by the receiving museum.

ASSISTANT ARCHIVES OFFICER Karen Cleary

Experience: Karen started her administrative career as Youth Training Administrator for a training company (TSMA Ltd) in 1993, where she provided administrative support for NVQ Assessors' of trainees and apprentices on the youth training scheme and in work placements they'd helped set up. Amongst her administrative duties she was principally in charge of preparing the Training Credits Claims and sending off for government funding. She gained NVQ's Level's 2 and 3 in Administration whilst working in this role. Karen started out with AS as Office Assistant in February 2009 and within a few months was promoted to Archives Assistant. Principally her role involves the preparation of Archaeological archives for long term deposition with museums. She has developed a good understanding of the preparation process and follows each individual museum's guidelines closely. She has a good working knowledge of Microsoft Office and is competent with *FileZilla*- Digital File Transfer software and *Fastsum*-Checksum Creation software.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	Stratascan Ltd
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Air Photo Services
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	Ms K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
ROMAN POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
FLINT	Mr A Peachey
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
METALWORK & LEATHER	Ms Q Mould, Ms N Crummy
SLAG	Ms J Cowgill
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	Ms J Curl
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr R Scaife
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-174127

Project details

Project name	LAND WEST OF MILL HOUSE, THE STREET, DARSHAM, SUFFOLK
Short description of the project	In March 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 15 dwellings on land west of Mill House, The Street, Darsham, Suffolk (NGR TM 414 701). The evaluation was required by Suffolk Coastal District Council and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Planning Approval Ref: DC/13/2489/OUT). The majority of the features recorded during the evaluation were located in approximately the north-eastern quadrant of the site, and the medieval (11th - 14th century) features were wholly within this quadrant. Principally the features were ditches, and the medieval ditches were roughly perpendicular to each other. Four pits were recorded. Those within Trench 1 (F1003 and F1005) were slight and undated. Pits F1003 and F1005 were directly comparable and each contained burnt cremated bone; the features are undated but may represent prehistoric cremations. The features within Trenches 5 (F1020) and 6 (F1022 and F1024) contained medieval pottery. The medieval pottery occurred in small numbers (1 - 4 sherds), but three features (Pit F1020 and Ditch F1026 (Tr.5), and Ditch F1028 (Tr.6) contained 208, 23 and 164 sherds respectively. CBM, animal bone and shell were also present within the medieval assemblages. Sparse struck flint was also found. A fragment of a copper alloy post-medieval spur was found on the spoil heap derived from Trench 6.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2014 End: 31-03-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P5673 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DAR030 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	CREMATIONS Uncertain
Significant Finds	ASSEMBLAGES Medieval
Significant Finds	FRAGMENT OF POST-MEDIEVAL COPPER ALLOY SPUR Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"

Development type Rural residential
 Prompt Planning condition
 Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL DARSHAM LAND WEST OF MILL HOUSE, THE STREET, DARSHAM, SUFFOLK
 Study area 0.80 Hectares
 Site coordinates TM 414 701 52.275364523 1.53903324117 52 16 31 N 001 32 20 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 25.00m Max: 28.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Jim Fairclough
 Type of sponsor/funding body Hopkins Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Physical Contents "Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Digital Contents "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Paper Contents "Survey"
 Paper Media available "Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land West of Mill House, The Street, Darsham, Suffolk

Author(s)/Editor(s) Fairclough, J
Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4535
Date 2014
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Sarah Powell (info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on 7 May 2014

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

Sample section 1B looking south west



2

Trench 1 post-excitation looking north



3

F1007 (Trench 2) looking north east



4

Sample section 4A looking south west



5

Trench 4A post-excitation looking east



6

F1017 (Trench 5) looking south



7
Trench 5 post-excavation looking west



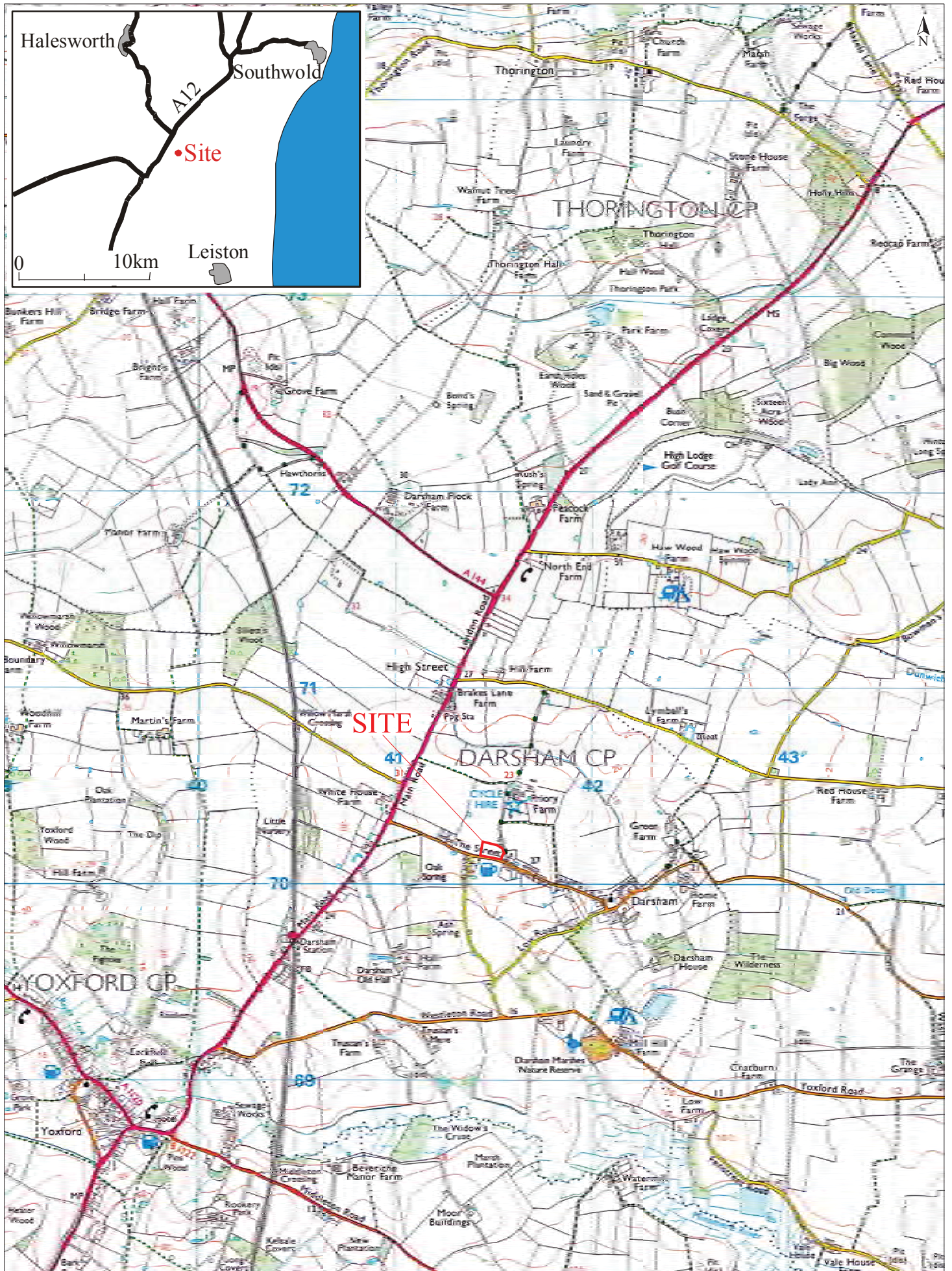
8
Sample section 6A looking west



9
Trench 6 post-excavation looking north

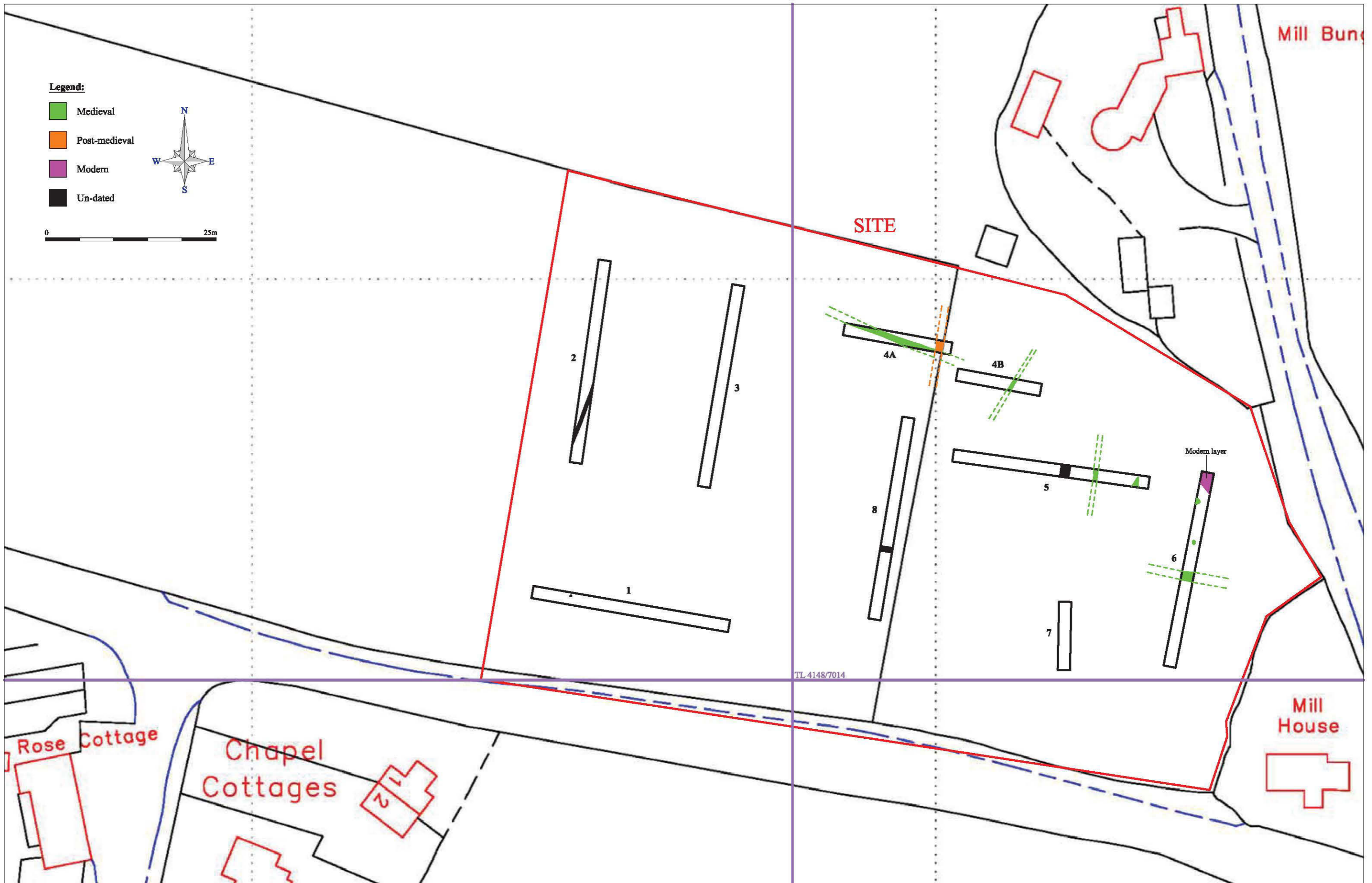


10
Trench 8 post-excavation looking south west

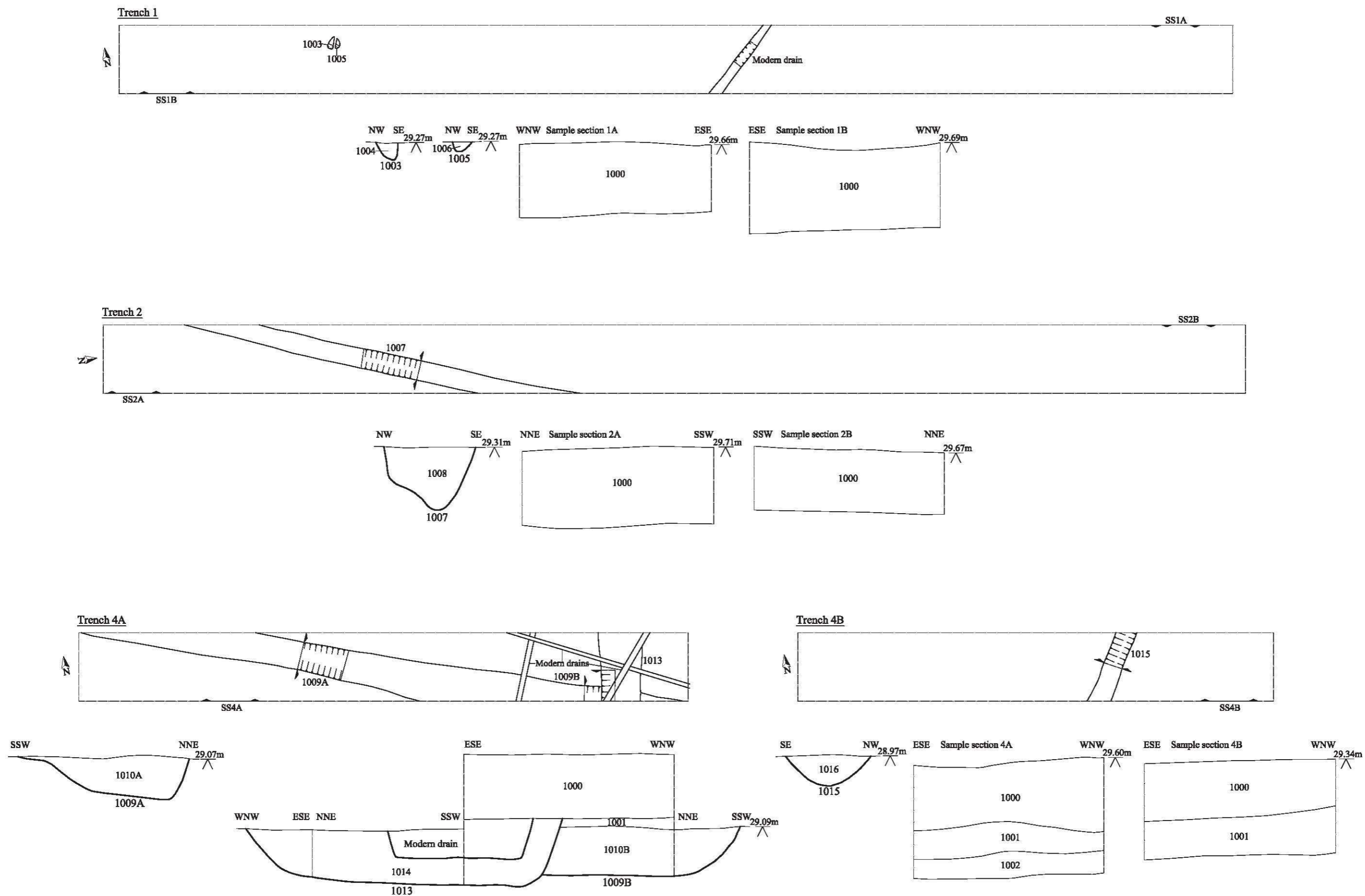


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25000 at A4

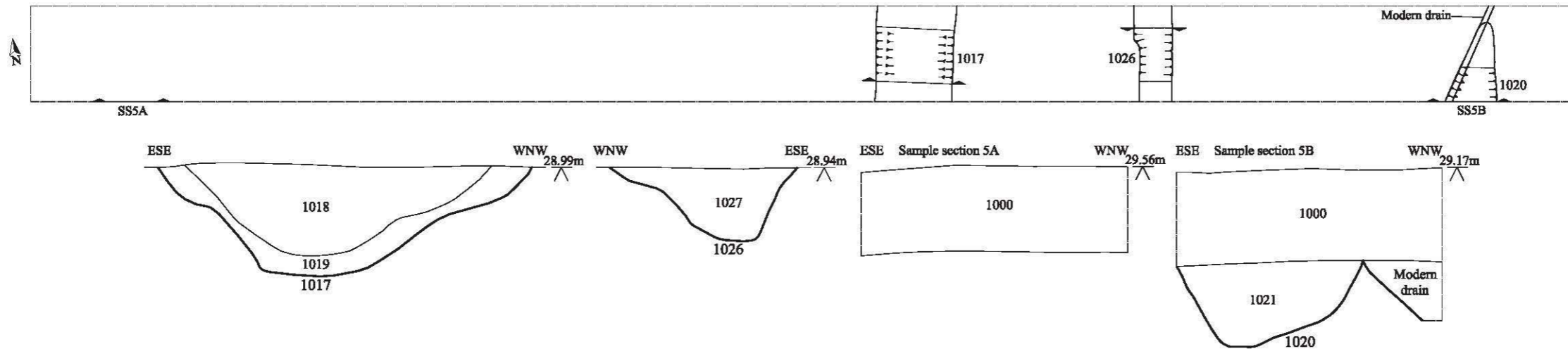


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A3

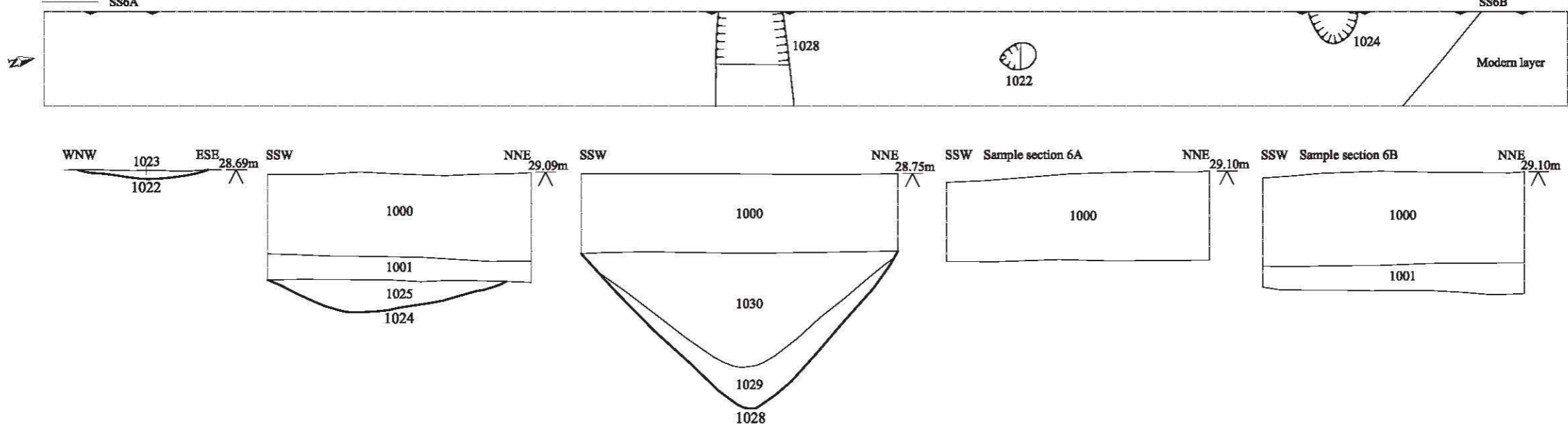


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 Plans and sections
 Scale 1:1000 at A4

Trench 5



Trench 6



Trench 8

