ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

LAND TO THE REAR OF 1–2 CHAPEL COTTAGES, DARSHAM, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION: RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

Event No. ESF25565

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NGR: TM 414 700	Report No: 5574
District: Suffolk Coastal	Site Code: DAR 035
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7189
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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Project name	*Land to the Rear of 1–2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk*		
Between June and July 2017, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation at land to the rear of 1–2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham (Suffolk). The project was commissioned by Hill Street Holdings Ltd in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site. Based on the results of earlier archaeological investigations, including a forerunning trial trench evaluation, the site had good potential for archaeological remains, particularly for evidence of medieval settlement and economy. *The excavation encountered an enclosed medieval landscape, characterised by numerous linear ditched boundaries, the majority of which mirrored the alignments of existing roads. Two phases of medieval enclosure were interpreted, constituting eight enclosures in total; a short length of trackway was also recorded, while an area of possible strip fields was identified within the north-western area of the site. Activity within/ around the medieval enclosures was represented by pit/ posthole clusters, some of which may be associated with focussed episodes of domestic refuse disposal. A possible fenceline was recorded in the north of the site, while further structural remains comprised beam-slots and a simple posthole structure, possibly a small animal pen. Additional pens or similar were represented by a gridded system of ditches in the south-west of the site.* *Finds and environmental evidence indicates a locally mixed agricultural economy based on the cultivation and use of cereals, primarily free-threshing type wheat, and animal husbandry. The animal bone assemblage is dominated by cattle with lesser numbers of sheep/ goat and pig. Wild taxa were only represented by a small number of fish bones and a modest marine mollusc assemblage dominated by oyster.*		
Project dates (fieldwork)	*June – July 2017*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*Y*	Future work (Y/N/?)	*TBC*
P. number	*7189*	Site code	*DAR 035*
Type of project	*Archaeological Excavation*		
Site status	*n/a*		
Current land use	*Greenfield*		
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Medieval:*	*Ditches; pits; postholes; beam-slots*	
Significant finds (+dates)	*Early Neolithic:* *Medieval:* *Post-medieval:* *Modern:*	*Struck flint* *Pottery; Cu alloy coin; Fe* *Pottery* *Pottery*	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Suffolk*	*Suffolk Coastal*	*Darsham*
HER for area	*Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record*		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c. *1.8ha*		
NGR	*TM 414 700*		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c. 27m*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Gareth Barlow*		
Funded by	*Hill Street Holdings Ltd*		
Full title	*Land to the Rear of 1–2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk. An Archaeological Excavation: Post-Excavations Assessment and Updated Project Design*		
Authors	*Mustchin, A.R.R. and Peachey, A.*		
Report no.	*5574*		
Date (of report)	*30/04/2018; revised 20/11/2018*		

LAND TO THE REAR OF 1–2 CHAPEL COTTAGES, DARSHAM, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION: RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report comprises the research archive for an archaeological excavation at land to the rear of 1–2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham (Suffolk) (centred on NGR TM 414 700; Figs. 1–2), carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) between June and July 2017. It follows an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site conducted by Suffolk Archaeology (Green 2015). The results of the excavation have also been subject to post-excavation assessment (Mustchin and Peachey 2018).

1.2 In keeping with the findings of the earlier evaluation (Green 2015, 1), the excavation revealed an enclosed agricultural landscape dating between the early and high medieval periods (11th/ 12th–14th century AD). Three post-medieval/ modern features were also present within the excavated area. A modest assemblage of residual struck flint (early Neolithic in date) was recovered from medieval features. The medieval site included the remains of at least eight ditched enclosures, the boundaries of which were mostly aligned either *c.* north to south or east to west; notable exceptions to this were identified in the south-west corner of the excavation, e.g. Ditches F1161 and F1164 (Fig. 12). The general alignment of enclosure boundaries mirrored those of adjacent Fox Lane and The Street (Figs. 4 and 8a). Medieval features also included pits and postholes, many of which formed discrete clusters or alignments. The latter included refuse pits and a fenceline represented by a linear alignment of five postholes. Further structural remains were represented by beam-slots located in the eastern area of the site and a sub-rectangular arrangement of six postholes.

1.3 The medieval pottery assemblage collectively spans the 11th to 14th centuries AD and is dominated by regional coarse wares (see *The Pottery*). Forms are utilitarian and instances of decoration and glaze are scarce. Other finds are relatively few, but include a silver medieval short-cross penny of King John (AD 1199–1216) (see *The Small Finds*). Recovered economic evidence points towards a mixed agricultural economy with the local use of cereals and animal husbandry clearly demonstrated. However, primary evidence of cereal processing within the excavated site is lacking (see *The Environmental Samples*) and the faunal assemblage is of a modest size.

2 SITE NARRATIVE

Overview

2.1 Between June and July 2017, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation at land to the rear of 1–2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham (Suffolk) (Figs. 1–2). The project was commissioned by Hill Street Holdings Ltd in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the

residential development of the site (Planning Ref: DC/13/2933). The excavation was required by the local planning authority, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

2.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS-CT (Rachael Abraham; dated 11/05/2017), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 22/05/2017) and approved by SCC AS-CT. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014), and Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. The excavation was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation conducted by Suffolk Archaeology (Green 2015).

Background

Site Description

2.3 The village of Darsham is located in Suffolk Coastal District, between the small market towns of Saxmundham, some 6.5km to the south-west, and Halesworth, approximately 7.7km to the north-west. The villages of Yoxford and Westleton are located *c.* 2.5km to the south-west and south-east, respectively. Although relatively dispersed, Darsham includes a cluster of houses and other buildings fronting The Street which follows a south-west to south-east course for *c.* 1km between the modern A12 and its opposing junction with Low Road and Wash Lane. Fox Lane runs approximately southwards from the Street.

2.4 The Chappel Cottages site comprises an irregular plot of greenfield (*c.* 1.8ha) to the south of The Street and east of Fox Lane (Plates 1–2; Fig. 2). The site is bounded by additional agricultural land to the south and by existing development on all other sides.

Topography, Geology and Soils

2.5 The site is situated at approximately 27m AOD on a gentle, east-facing slope. A stream located *c.* 700m to the east of the site meets with the Minsmere River some 1.6km to the south-east. The site's soils comprise those of the Beccles 1 Association, described as 'slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils, associated with similar clayey soils' (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 17). These support areas of grassland and are also suitable for the cultivation of winter cereals and potatoes (*ibid.*). The underlying geology comprises the Crag Group (sand sedimentary) overlain by the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton) (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

Archaeological and Historical Background

<u>Prehistoric</u>

2.6 Until quite recently, the undeveloped, rural location of Darsham had resulted in a general lack of archaeological investigation. However, an increasing number of sites and findspots are now recorded in and around the village (Fig. 1). Darsham

occupies a favourable location on locally high ground overlooking a tributary of the Minsmere River, potentially attractive to prehistoric settlers. The Minsmere is historically described as a 'small river' (White 1844, 35), however, and may potentially have always been inaccessible to anything but very small craft. The earliest material recorded in the immediate area of the site comprises two flint blades including one of possible Mesolithic date (Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)[1] DAR 033), found *c.* 570m to the south. Additional struck flint is recorded *c.* 620m to the south of the site (SHER DAR 005), while a fragment of Neolithic flint axe was found at Priory Farm (SHER DAR 002), some 400m to the north-east. Recent archaeological investigations at Mill House (SHER DAR 030), immediately north of the site recovered ten additional pieces of struck flint dating between the early Neolithic and Bronze Age (Fairclough 2014; Peachey 2015a, 25).

Romano-British

2.7 Evidence of a significant Roman villa, including tessellated floor and hypocaust, is known from the area of Fairfields, some 690m to the east of the site (SHER DAR 003; Suffolk Coastal District Council 2012, 5). Other finds and features included evidence of burning and a pit containing fragments of lava quern and pottery (*ibid*). Local finds of Roman tegula have also been recorded (SHER DAR 016), while a worn silver denarius dating to approximately 60 BC was found by metal detecting to the south of the village (SHER DAR 015). Tegula roof tiles are synonymous with substantial Roman buildings of status (Brodribb 1987, 7–8), and although few, local finds of tegula might point to the existence of such a building in the near vicinity; similar has been suggested at the Village of Snape, some 11.7km to the south (Mustchin and Peachey forthcoming). At Mill the House site (SHER DAR 030) one of two un-urned cremation deposits was radiocarbon dated to the 1st/ 2nd century AD (Mustchin 2015, 7), although other Romano-British evidence was lacking. The large Romano-British settlement at Hacheston (Blagg *et al.* 2004) is located some 15km to the south-west.

Medieval

2.8 Darsham parish is listed three times in Domesday Book, with holdings by the King and two of his stalwarts: Roger Bigot and Robert Malet. The King's holding included 30 acres of land, a church with six acres and one acre of meadow (Suffolk Coastal District Council 2012). The existing Church of All Saints dates from the 12th century AD and is Grade I listed (SHER DAR 011). There are also several medieval moated sites in the area; the first, Cheney Moat (SHER DAR 010), is located *c.* 300m to the east of the site and is now infilled. A second moated site, enclosing a possible croft (SHER DAR 001), is located *c.* 600m to the west of the site. A third moated site is recorded just to the north of Darsham at Lymball's Farm (SHER WLN 002), *c.* 1.2km from the site. The site of a possible medieval barn (SHER DAR 005) and further medieval remains (e.g. SHERs DAR 003 and 013) have also been recorded in near vicinity.

2.9 The area of the site is located to the west of the historical core of Darsham, in the locality of a possible, small medieval green, marked as 'China Green' on

[1] SHER locations are displayed on Figure 1

Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk (SHER DAR 028; Fig. 3). Investigations at neighbouring Mill House (SHER DAR 030) encountered the remains of a medieval ditched enclosure, the corner of a second enclosure and part of a delineated trackway, thought to link this site with nearby Priory Lane (Mustchin *et al.* 2015, 4-8; Fig. 4). Other medieval features included 15 pits, including quarry pits and a possible pond, while notable medieval (12th–14th century AD) pottery groups suggested domestic rubbish disposal (*ibid*.). Animal bone and environmental remains indicated a mixed agricultural economy, with evidence of local sheep husbandry and the consumption of cattle and pig by the medieval population (Mustchin *et al.* 2015, 8–9). The trade and consumption of marine molluscs was also evidenced, while the cereal assemblage was dominated by free-threshing wheat with lesser numbers of barley, oat and other taxa (*ibid.*); the cultivation of pulses also formed an important part of the site's medieval economy. Overall, the nature of the environmental assemblage indicated food preparation waste. The overlapping chronology of the Mill House and Chapel Cottages sites, and parallels between the encountered archaeology (see below), clearly demonstrate that the two formed closely related elements of a single rural landscape.

Post-Medieval

2.10 Historically, Darsham has always been an agricultural settlement with 19th century records indicating that most of the population (numbering 513 in 1831) was employed on the land (Suffolk Coastal District Council 2012, 5). Traditional supporting trades including millers and blacksmiths are also noted (*ibid*). However, expansion of the western end of the village followed the opening of Darsham Station in 1859 (*ibid*, 4). Post-medieval development in the immediate vicinity of the site includes neighbouring Mill House, comprising a large post-medieval post mill with a two storey roundhouse (SHER DAR 007). Contemporary buildings include an 1873 Methodist chapel established on adjacent Fox Lane (SHER DAR 028). However, the tithe map of 1843 shows no development within the confines of the current site (Fig. 5). Similarly, the Ordnance Survey map of 1904 depicts the site as open fields, although there is notable alteration of boundaries by this time, particularly to the east (Fig. 6).

The Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

2.11 The forerunning archaeological evaluation of the site revealed '…a moderately dense system of ditches and gullies dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods' in addition to pits/ postholes, most probably of a similar date (Green 2015, 1). A small number of possible prehistoric (undated) and modern features were also recorded (*ibid.*). The recovered pottery was predominantly medieval in date, spanning the 11th to 14th centuries AD, while two sherds of late Saxon (10th/ 11th century) St Neots and Thetford-type ware were also found (Anderson 2015, 55 and 57).

Results

Chronological Phasing

2.12 Based on the recovered artefact assemblage (pottery and CBM) and recorded stratigraphic sequence, two phases of past activity were interpreted, dating to the early to high medieval (11th/ 12th–14th century AD) and post-medieval/ modern periods (Table 1). Some features that did not contain datable material (21 in total) were assigned a medieval date based on their similarities (and spatial relationship(s)) to dated features. A small number of undated features were also encountered. The earliest material recovered constitutes a modest assemblage of struck flint, largely indicative of an early Neolithic technology (see *The Flint*). However, no features of this date were present. All features and their phasing are presented on Figures 7 and 8a–c.

Phase	Date	Period
1	11th/ 12th–14th century AD	early to high medieval
2	15th/ 17th and 19th/ 20th century AD*	Post-medieval/ modern

*Table 1: Chronological phasing; * = mixed assemblage*

Phase 1: Medieval (11th/ 12th–14th century AD)

2.13 Almost all encountered features were medieval in date, forming part of a complex agricultural landscape (Figs. 8a and 9a–b). The medieval site was characterised by a system of ditched rectilinear enclosures, numbering at least eight within the excavated area and including evidence for the recutting and development of individual boundaries. A single, short length of possible trackway was also interpreted. Activity within the enclosures was dominated by pit digging, including possible pit/ posthole alignments, while a pair of beam-slots may represent structural remains; a third possible beam-slot was also present. A clearly defined posthole structure was present in the south-eastern corner of one enclosure and is thought to represent a small animal pen or similar.

2.14 The medieval pottery assemblage collectively spans the 11th to 14th centuries AD and generally comprises a homogenous group of Hollesley ware and Hollesley-type ware. Documentary evidence places the production of Hollesley ware between AD 1279 and 1303/ 1330 (Anderson in prep. (see *The Pottery*)). Coarse wares are dominant overall with only sparse instances of decoration or glaze being recorded. Forms are dominated by cooking pots/ jars (49% of the assemblage total) while bowls constitute 42% and jars just 9% (see *The Pottery*). Eighty-seven per cent of the assemblage was recovered from enclosure ditches, with the largest individual group deriving from Ditch F1016, located in the far north-east of the site, adjacent to The Street (Fig. 10). Other finds of note include a silver short-cross penny of King John, dated AD 1205–10, also from Ditch F1016, and a copper alloy button closely comparable to late medieval (13th–14th century) examples illustrated by Read (2005, 21–2) (see *The Small Finds*).

2.15 Environmental sampling yielded evidence for the local use of cereals, with identified species including free-threshing type wheat, hulled barley, oat and rye (see *The Environmental Samples*). However, densities of cereal remains were generally low and suggest little more than the accumulation of debris from a number of

different activities, possibly over a prolonged period (*ibid.*). While the local clay soils are well suited to cereal cultivation (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 17), they also support areas of grassland (*ibid.*). The recovered mollusc assemblage is consistent with a rough grassland environment and it is very possible that many if not all of the identified medieval enclosures were associated mainly with pastoral activity. However, while primary evidence of cereal processing within the site is lacking, the presence of possible strip fields in the north-west of the site and the high fertility of the local clay soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 17) strongly suggest that cereal cultivation formed part of a mixed farming economy.

2.16 The recovered animal bone assemblage is modest in size, but clearly attests to a dominance of cattle during the medieval period. Cattle remains are mostly from prime meat aged animals. Other domesticates in order of abundance are sheep/ goat, pig, horse and dog. Sheep/ goat and pig husbandry also appears to have been geared towards food production, with some evidence for the export of meatier joints. However, this small assemblage is not likely to be fully representative of how 'farmyard' species were exploited during phase 1; secondary products including milk, wool and hides were almost certainly harvested, while the use of cattle for traction would also have been commonplace. The marine mollusc assemblage is dominated by oyster and signifies the local consumption of this species.

The medieval enclosures

2.17 The medieval site was characterised by a series of intercutting linear ditches, the majority of which were aligned *c.* north to south or east to west (Table 2; Plates 2–3; Fig. 8a). Several ditches, principally in the south-west corner of the excavation (e.g. F1161 (Grid Square A3–C5) and F1164 (Grid Square A4–C3)) were aligned *c.* north-west to south-east or north-east to south-west (Fig. 12). The majority of ditches formed elements of a coherent system of enclosures, similar to those identified at the neighbouring Mill House site (Mustchin *et al.* 2015, 4–8; Figs. 4 and 9a–b). A chronological development of the medieval site's layout has been interpreted based on the stratigraphic sequence and spatial patterning of individual boundaries. Two separate episodes of medieval enclosure are proposed (Enclosure Phases 1 and 2; Fig. 9a–b), the earlier of which included a length of possible delineated trackway.

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1002	1024 (basal)	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (10.00+ x 0.81 x 0.50m)	Firm, mottled mid red brown sandy clay with occasional small angular flint and charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut L1038 and L1050; sealed by L1000	Pottery (4g); animal bone (85g); Fe (7g)
	1003 (uppermost)		Firm, mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flint and charcoal flecks		Pottery (320g); animal bone (8g); struck flint (5g)
1014	1015	Linear/ gentle to moderately sloping sides, concave base (13.50 x 0.95 x 0.20m)	Compact, dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent small angular flint and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut L1050; sealed by L1000	Pottery (136g); CBM (169g); animal bone (83g); struck flint (4g); shell (2g)

1016	1036 (basal)	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (38.75+ x 1.45 x 0.60m)	Firm, mid green brown sandy clay with moderate small sub-angular flint, chalk and charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut F1019, L1021, L1031 and L1035; sealed by L1000	-
	1073 (basal)		Compact, mid orange grey sandy clay with moderate small angular flint, chalk flecks and charcoal		-
	1017 (uppermost)		Firm, mid red brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks. Environmental sample No. 1 taken		Pottery (1717g); CBM (243g); SF1 coin (1g); animal bone (125g); shell (96gg); fired clay (7g); struck flint (5g)
1018	1019	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (2.50+ x 0.50 x 0.40m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1016	Pottery (22g); CBM (196g)
1020	1021	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (7.80+ x 0.60 x 0.20m)	Firm, mid green brown sandy silt with occasional medium angular flint	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1016	Pottery (107g); CBM (4g); animal bone (1g)
1030	1031	Linear/ moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base (5.00+ x 0.49 x 0.30m)	Compact, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small angular flint and small to large sub-rounded chalk pebbles Environmental sample No. 5 taken	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1016 and F1028	Pottery (93g); CBM (212g)
1034	1035	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base, (1.45+ x 0.5 x 0.20m)	Firm, dark green brown silty clay with frequent charcoal, occasional chalk and moderate flint inclusions. Environmental sample No. 6 taken	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1016	Pottery (2g); CBM (9g)
1037	1038	Linear/ steep sides, flattish base (14.50+ x 1.10 x 0.30m)	Compact, mid brown yellow silty clay with occasional med angular flint inclusions.	Ditch; Cut L1070; Cut by F1002	-
1049	1050	Linear/ steep sides, flat base (27.30 x 0.80 x 0.55m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to large sub-angular flint and chalk	Ditch; cut L1070; cut by F1002 and F1014	Pottery (31g); animal bone (44g); Fe (11g)
1067	1068 (basal)	Linear/ moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base (26.50+ x 1.10 x 0.54m)	Compact, mid brown grey sandy clay with moderate flint and chalk	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1153	Pottery (314g); CBM (136g); animal bone (186g)
	1098 (basal)		Firm, mid orange/ grey brown clay silt with occasional small to large sub-angular to angular flint, small to medium sub-rounded chalk and charcoal flecks. Environmental sample No. 8 taken		Pottery (208g); animal bone (38g); shell (2g)
	1099 (uppermost)		Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small to medium angular flint		Pottery (26g)
1069	1070	Linear/ moderately sloping to steep sides, flattish base (0.62+ x 0.48 x 0.20m)	Firm, light yellow brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small angular flint	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1037 and F1049	-
1100	1101	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (30.50+ x 1.90 x 0.69m)	Compact, mid orange brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional flint	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (59g)
	1120		Firm, mid red brown silty clay with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks		Pottery (30g); Fe (6g)
1112	1113	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (12.00+ x 0.45 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small angular flint. Environmental sample No. 7 taken	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1086	-
1125	1126	Linear/ steep sides, irregular base (1.00 x 0.60 x 0.05m)	Firm, dark red brown clay silt with occasional medium angular flint. Environmental	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1153	Pottery (14g); animal bone (7g)

			sample No. 11 taken		
1129	1130	Linear/ steep sides, flat base (1.10 x 0.62 x 0.12m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional medium angular flint	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1153	Pottery (132g); animal bone (2g)
1133	1142 (basal)	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (17.25+ x 1.72 x 0.46m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular flint	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (11g); struck flint (4g)
	1134 (uppermost)		Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small to medium angular flint		Pottery (14g); animal bone (99g); Fe (11g)
1135	1136 (basal)	Linear/ moderately sloping to near vertical sides, flat to concave base (21.10+ x 0.23 x 0.16m)	Firm dark yellow brown with orange tint silty clay with moderate small to large flint nodules	Ditch; cut L1138; cut by F1143	Pottery (10g); animal bone (2g)
	1193 (uppermost)		Firm, light yellow brown sandy clay with moderate chalk inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks		Pottery (14g); animal bone (9g)
1137	1138	Linear/ steep to vertical sides, flat to V-shaped base (7.60 x 0.60 x 0.20m)	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with moderate small angular flint	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1135	Pottery (1951g); CBM (9g); animal bone (5g)
1143	1144	Linear/ gently sloping to steep sides, concave to V-shaped base (15.70+ x 0.54 x 0.23m)	Firm, dark orange brown silty clay	Ditch; cut L1136; cut by F1153	Pottery (228g); CBM (12g); animal bone (7g); lava stone (14g)
1153	1154 (basal)	Linear/ moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base (42.20+ x 1.20 x 0.55m)	Compact, mid yellow grey sandy clay with occasional small to large sub-rounded chalk, small sub-angular flint and charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut L1126, L1130, L1144 and L1068; sealed by L1000	Pottery (214g)
	1155 (uppermost)		Compact, mid brown grey sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint, small rounded chalk and charcoal flecks. Environmental sample No. 18 taken		Pottery (1409g); CBM (389g); animal bone (73g); Fe (7g); lava stone (38g)
1156	1157	Linear/ gently sloping sides, irregular base (3.00+ x 1.20 x 0.35m)	Compact, mid orange grey sandy clay with occasional small angular flint, small rounded chalk and charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1153	-
1161	1163 (basal)	Linear/ near vertical sides, flat base (1.10+ x 0.90 x 0.40m)	Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Ditch; cut L1165; cut by F1180=1208	-
	1162		Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay		-
	1167		Compact mid yellow brown silty clay		Animal bone (12g)
	1210		Firm, dark brown/ black sandy clay with frequent charcoal and CBM flecks. Environmental sample No. 19 taken		Pottery (31g); CBM (1g); animal bone (4g)
1164	1165	Linear/ steep to near vertical sides, flattish to concave base (1.10+ x 0.90 x 0.25m)	Firm, mid yellow brown to light grey brown silty clay	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1161	Pottery (222g); animal bone (193g); shell (54g)
1176	1177	Linear/ gently sloping sides, flattish base (1.40 x 1.10 x 0.08m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (17g); animal bone (9g)
1191	1192	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (11.00+ x 0.73 x 0.20m)	Firm, mottled mid grey brown/ orange silty clay	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (21g); animal bone (280g)
1213	1214	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (3.80+	Firm, mottled dark red brown/ mid blue grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1204	Pottery (6g); animal bone (420g)

		x 1.20 x 0.41m)	angular flint and rounded chalk		
1215	1216	Linear/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.38+ x 0.82 x 0.20m)	Compact, orange brown silty clay	Ditch; cut L1218; cut by L1204	Struck flint (4g)
1217	1218	Linear/ moderately sloping to vertical sides, flattish to concave base (11.00 x 0.90 x 0.20m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks, and moderate CBM	Ditch; cut L1001, cut by F1215	Pottery (13g); animal bone (16g)

Table 2: The Phase 1 ditches

Enclosure Phase 1

2.18 The first phase of medieval enclosure was characterised by the remains of at least two separate enclosures and possible strip fields (Table 3; Fig. 9a). A short section of ditched trackway is thought to have run *c.* east to west, separating the identified enclosures, thus mirroring a similar trackway at Mill house (Figs. 4 and 9a). Enclosure 1 was located at the northern edge of the excavation, adjacent to The Street and closest to the Mill House site (Fig. 9a). Only the southern boundary of this enclosure was identified, represented by Ditches F1034 and F1049 (Grid Squares G9–I9), although its western extent appears to have been marked by an area of strip fields (see below). The exposed part of Enclosure 1 measured 384m^2 (almost 0.04ha), but extended beyond the excavation to the east; the enclosure's northern edge most probably respected the northern limit of excavation and the line of The Street. The southern edge of Enclosure 1 also formed the northern edge of a delineated trackway (see below), which in turn bounded the northern edge of Enclosure 2 (Fig. 9a).

Enclosure No.	Enclosure Phase	Primary Constituent Features	Minimum Internal Area (m^2)	Access identified (Y/N)
1	1	F1034, F1049	384	N
2	1	F1037, F1056, F1112	884	N
3	2	F1143, F1153	222	N
4	2	F1002, F1067, F1153	495	N
5	2	F1002, F1014, F1016, F1067	247	Y
6	2	F1016	209	N
7	2	F1133, F1143, F1153	704	Y
8	2	F1016, F1067, F1100, F1153	1319	Y
Strip fields	-	F1125, F1129, F1137, F1176, F1191	-	-
Other	-	F1161, F1164, F1213, F1215, F1217	-	-

Table 3: Summary of the medieval enclosures and other boundaries

2.19 The northern edge of Enclosure 2 was represented by Ditch F1037 (Grid Square H8–I8), in addition to a short length of fenceline represented by Postholes F1102, F1104, F1106, F1108 and F1110 (see below; Figs. 9a and 10). Its southern edge may have been marked by parallel Ditch F1112, located *c.* 21m distant (Grid Squares G6–H6), while its western extent was again bounded by the area of strip fields (Fig. 9a). The internal area of Enclosure 2 measured approximately 884m^2 (almost 0.09ha; Table 3), although may originally have extended further to the east. Access to the trackway separating Enclosures 1 and 2 may have been via a gap of more than 3.4m to the east of Ditch F1037 (Grid Square I8), although this is speculative. Ditches F1020 and F1030 (Grid Square J7) appear to have been associated with Enclosure Phase 1, based on their stratigraphic relationship with Ditch F1016 (Figs. 10 and 14), although their alignment was different to other medieval boundaries in this part of the site and their relationship with Enclosure 2 remains uncertain.

2.20 The delineated trackway separating Enclosures 1 and 2 survived to a length of approximately 29m and was almost 4m wide (Figs. 9a and 10). Part of its southern edge was marked by a fenceline, the constituent features of which are described below (see also Table 4). Ditches F1049 and F1037, respectively forming the trackway's northern and southern edges, truncated the fill of Ditch F1069 (Grid Square H8–9), which may have formed an earlier boundary (Fig. 10). The east to west alignment of the trackway mirrored that of a similar trackway excavated at Mill House – located some 70m to the north – with both running parallel to the line of The Street (Fig. 4). While the Mill House trackway was thought to have provided access from this site to adjacent Priory Lane, the destination of the current example is less clear.

2.21 Contemporary with the earliest phase of medieval enclosure were the remains of at least four strip fields located along the north-western site boundary (Figs. 9a and 10). The ditches dividing these strips (F1125, F1129 (Grid Square F9; Plate 5), F1137 (Grid Square F8), F1176 (Grid Square E7–F7) and F1191 (Grid Square E5–F6); Table 2) were all aligned approximately east to west and were spaced between *c.* 3.2–12m apart; all but Ditch F1137 continued beyond the excavated area (Fig. 10). It is possible that they ran for another *c.* 45–50m to the west, towards the line of Fox Lane; both the lane and adjacent buildings are shown on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk, while the extant western site boundary is depicted on the 1843 tithe map (Figs. 3 and 5). One of the existing houses in this area is also called 'Longfields' (Fig. 4), although the derivation of this name is not certain.

2.22 Strip farming as part of an open field agricultural regime was commonplace across much of medieval England and continental Europe (Allen 2001, 42; Hall 2014, 1). In this system, peasant farmers each cultivated individual strips of land within larger fields distributed around nucleated settlements, usually as part of a two or three field rotation system (Allen 2001, 42). In a three field system, for example, two sets of strip fields would be respectively planted with winter and spring crops, while a third field was left fallow; fallow and other land was put over to the communal grazing of livestock, as were cropped arable fields (*ibid*.). In Suffolk, the grazing of cropped land was known as 'shack', although compared to the Midlands, 'very little cropping was organised communally' (*ibid.*). While the 'layout of fields in medieval Suffolk was…highly complex and varied' in comparison with other regions (Bailey 2007, 103), examples of strip farming are recorded in Babergh District (SHERs FRT 043 and SMR 034), some 40–48km to the south-west of Darsham. Within Suffolk Coastal District, the cropmarks and earthworks of possible/ probable medieval ridge and furrow cultivation within open field systems are recoded at Gedgrave (SHER GED 043), *c.* 20km to the south of Darsham, and Hollesley (SHER HLY 120), some 24km to the south-west, while ridge and furrow of unknown date has been identified by geophysical survey at Leiston (SHER LCS 221), less than 7.5km to the south.

Enclosure Phase 2

2.23 The second phase of medieval enclosure witnessed the wholesale reordering of the northern site area and the expansion of enclosed land further to the south of The Street (Figs. 9b–11). The earlier trackway was abandoned by this time, as were the strip fields to the west of Enclosures 1 and 2, although overall there was a

general continuity of boundary orientations. It is conceivable that undated Ditch F1116 (Grid Square E1–G4) formed part of this developing landscape, most probably forming a continuation of the boundary marked by Phase 1 Ditch F1153 (Grid Square F10–G6; Fig. 11); however, the two features were separated by a distance of some 18m and no firm association between them can be drawn.

2.24 Enclosure 3 was partially exposed within the north-western corner of the excavation, adjacent to The Street and overlying the earlier strip fields (Table 3; Figs. 9b–10). The exposed part of this enclosure measured some 222m^2 (0.02ha), defined by Ditch F1153 to the east and Ditch F1143 to the south/ south-west. If the northern section of F1143 is extrapolated, an original internal area of around 280m^2 can be suggested for Enclosure 3. No entrance to the enclosure was identified within the excavated area.

2.25 Ditch F1153 also formed the western boundary of Enclosure 4, the southern and eastern edges of which were defined by Ditches F1067 and F1002, respectively (Table 3; Figs. 9b–10). The excavated part of Enclosure 4 measured 495m^2 (almost 0.05ha), although this is likely to be close to its original size (if The Street is considered to mark its northern extent). Once again, no entrance to this enclosure was apparent.

2.26 Enclosure 5 was located immediately east of Enclosure 4 and, like the latter, appears to have been almost fully exposed within the excavated area (Table 3; Figs. 9b–10). The enclosure was delineated by Ditches F1002, F1067 and F1016 and measured at least 247m^2 (just over 0.02ha), although may have been internally sub-divided by curvilinear Ditch F1014 (Grid Square I8–9; Fig. 10). The southern terminus of F1014 respected the western edge of Ditch F1016, possibly working with the latter to form a pen or other defined space (measuring some 46m^2), albeit open to the north. A *c.* 2.2m wide gap between the western edge of Ditch F1016 and eastern terminus of Ditch F1067 (Grid Square I7; Fig. 10) appears to have provided direct access between Enclosures 5 and 8 (see below).

2.27 Enclosure 6 was located in the north-east corner of the site (Table 3; Figs. 9b–10), extending beyond the excavated area to the north and east. Its western and southern edges were marked by Ditch F1016, enclosing an area of at least 209m^2 (0.02ha). It is probable that a large part of this enclosure was obscured by the eastern edge of excavation. No entrance to Enclosure 6 was identified.

2.28 Enclosure 7 was one of the larger of the second phase enclosures, measuring at least 704m^2 (0.07ha) (Table 3). Defined by Ditches F1133, F1143 and F1153, Enclosure 7 was located to the south of Enclosure 3 and to the west of Enclosure 8 (see below; Figs. 9b–11), although no certain access point between adjoining enclosures was seen; the southern part of Ditch F1153 petered out in Grid Square G6 (Fig. 10), possibly as a result of subsequent ploughing activity and may have originally continued much further to the south.

2.29 Enclosure 8 was the largest encountered enclosure at *c.* 1319m^2 (0.13ha) within the excavation (Table 3; Figs. 9b–11). This enclosure was roughly L-Shaped in plan, defined by Ditches F1016, F1067, F1100 and F1153, but appeared to extend beyond the excavated area to the east. A possible access point between Enclosures

8 and 5, immediately to the north, may have been via a previously described gap to the east of Ditch F1067 (see above; Figs. 9b–10).

Other Phase 1 boundaries

2.30 Several medieval ditches, principally in the south-west corner of the excavation (e.g. F1161 (Grid Square A3–C5) and F1164 (Grid Square A4–C3); Plate 6) were aligned *c.* north-west to south-east or north-east to south-west. Those in the northern site area (e.g. Ditch F1135 (Grid Square F8–G6); Fig. 10) do not appear to have formed coherent elements of the surrounding enclosure system. However, those to the south-west (F1161, F1164, F1213, F1215 and F1217 (Table 2)) appear to broadly respect the alignment of the extant properly boundary, some 45m to the north-west (Figs. 4 and 12). At least one building fronting Fox Lane is depicted on Hodkinson's map of 1783, while the existing property boundary is shown on the 1843 tithe map (Figs. 3 and 5). It is possible that this boundary is much older than the existing dwellings would suggest.

2.31 Although no enclosures *per se* were identifiable to the south-west of the main system, the ditches in this area formed a clear pattern of gridded boundaries, and may well represent small animal pens such as sheep folds or similar. Sheep pens of varying size and character are known from across medieval England, including Roystone Grange (Derbyshire), Iwade (Kent) and Broughton North (Buckinghamshire) (Greene 2005, 143; Jorgensen 2012, 5–7 & fig 4; Thompson and Zeepvat 2013). Elements of the current site may well have been put over to pasture during much of the medieval period – based on the recovered terrestrial mollusc assemblage (see *The Environmental Samples*, below) – while the animal bone assemblage clearly attests to animal husbandry, with the primary domesticates being cattle, sheep/ goat and pig. These species also formed the basis of the pastoral economy at nearby Mill House (Mustchin *et al.* 2015, 8); goat was not positively identified at this site.

<u>The medieval pits and postholes</u>

2.32 Activity within and around the medieval enclosures was characterised by pit and posthole digging, including several feature clusters and alignments, the latter including a possible fenceline. Twenty-four Phase 1 pits and postholes were present within the excavated site (excluding eight possibly structural features (Table 9) which are presented separately).

Feature alignments

2.33 An alignment of five Phase 1 postholes (F1102, F1104, F1106, F1108 and F1110; Table 4) was encountered in Grid Square G8, and appeared to form part of the medieval boundary separating Enclosure 2 from the adjacent trackway (Enclosure Phase 1; Plates 7–8; Figs. 9a and 10). The postholes forming this ?fenceline were spaced at regular intervals of approximately 1.4m and were all shallow, ranging in depth between just 0.10m and 0.25m; the largest features in plan (F1104 and F1108) had greatest diameters of 0.30m. Fencelines of medieval date have been reported from a number of sites including Broughton in Buckinghamshire, where alignments of postholes interpreted as a fenced stock enclosure, separated

from the larger enclosure by a possible trackway (Thompson and Zeepvat 2013, 57–8 and fig 7). Fencelines of 11th–12th and 13th–14th century AD date (forming part of a dispersed rural medieval landscape) have also been excavated At Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Woolhouse 2016, 28, 48 and fig. 26). Other Suffolk examples include a fenceline line of early medieval date excavated at Elm Street, Ipswich (SHER IPS 053), while an undated wattle and daub fence with a base of broken, vertical posts was found close to the River Dove in Eye, Suffolk (SHER EYE 058). The Eye fence was attributed a date spanning the early Neolithic to medieval period (*ibid*.).

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1102	1103	Circular/ vertical sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.15 x 0.20m)	Firm, dark grey brown/ black sandy clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (14g)
1104	1105	Circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.25 x 0.10m)	Firm, dark grey brown/ black sandy clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1106	1107	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.15 x 0.10m)	Firm, light grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1108	1109	Circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.25 x 0.25m)	Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional chalk	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1110	1111	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.15 x 0.10m)	Firm, dark grey brown/ black sandy clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (6g)

Table 4: features forming the medieval fenceline

2.34 A second, loose alignment of four pits (F1006, F1008, F1010 and F1012; Table 5) was recorded *c.* 10m to the north-east of the fenceline, possibly within the confines of Enclosure 1 or 4 (Grid Square H9; Fig. 10). Pits F1139 and F1174 may have been outliers of this group. Although the nature of this alignment is less clear, the lack of intercutting between features is thought to indicate that they were dug at around the same time, possibly for a single purpose. However, finds from the principle alignment comprise just a modest quantity of medieval pottery (13g) and trace CBM from the fill of Pit F1006 (L1007; Table 5), thus clearly indicating that they were not dug for refuse disposal; finds from Pits F1139 and F1174 are also scarce. The shallow depth of all six pits (Table 5) also suggests that they would have been of little use for extraction.

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1006	1007	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.88 x 0.81 x 0.30m)	Firm, mid red brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium chalk	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (13g); CBM (1g)
1008	1009	Sub-circular, steep sides, flattish base (0.77 x 0.77 x 0.23m)	Firm, mid red brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal lumps	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1010	1011	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.39 x 0.3 x 0.12m).	Firm, mid red brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium chalk	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1012	1013	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.35 x 0.35 x 0.23m)	Firm, mid red brown sandy clay	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1139	1140 (basal)	Circular/ moderately sloping to near vertical sides, concave base (1.00 x 0.55 x 0.30m)	Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Pit; Cut L1001, sealed by L1000	CBM (36g)
	1141 (uppermost)		Firm, dark grey brown/ black sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks		Pottery (55g); animal bone (1g)

1174	1175	Sub-rectangular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.20 x 0.75 x 0.16m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small angular chalk and flint	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (16g)

Table 5: Possible pit alignment (including outliers)

Feature clusters

2.35 Three Clusters of medieval pits/ postholes were identified (Table 6). The northernmost of these (Feature Cluster 1) comprised Pits F1159, F1168 and F1178, and appears to have occupied the interior of Enclosure 3, close to its eastern edge (Fig. 10). The constituent features were relatively large in plan, ranging between 1m and 1.8m in maximum diameter, but all were relatively shallow. Nonetheless, the fill of Pit F1168 (L1169; Plate 9) yielded 684g of pottery, suggesting that this feature was dug for the disposal of domestic refuse. Pit F1159 (L1160) yielded 212g of pottery, while trace animal bone was also recovered; Pit F1178 was devoid of finds.

2.36 Feature Cluster 2, constituting Pits F1025 and F1032 (Grid Square I8; Table 6) might have been associated with the use of either Enclosure 2 or Enclosure 5 (Figs. 9a–b and 10). Both features were shallow and yielded only small amounts of medieval pottery, once again suggesting a primary use other than refuse disposal. Environmental samples taken from the fills of these pits produced nothing of note. Feature Cluster 3 (F1080, F1084, F1092 and F1094 (Grid Square H5–I4/5); Fig. 11) was similarly ambiguous in terms of its function. While all of the constituent features yielded medieval pottery (Table 6), quantities range between just 4g and 32g, and may represent little more than accumulated of surface material.

Cluster No.	Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2	1025	1026	Sub-Circular/ flattish base, near vertical sides (0.64 x 0.55 x 0.09m)	Firm, mid to dark orange brown clay silt with occasional medium angular to rounded flint. Environmental sample No. 2 taken	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (52g)
	1032	1033	Sub rectangular/ near vertical sides, flattish base (0.90 x 0.56 x 0.05m)	Firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional medium angular to rounded flint. Environmental sample No. 3 taken	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (15g)
3	1080	1081	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (0.73 x 0.73 x 0.05m)	Firm, light green brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; cut by F1078	Pottery (5g)
	1084	1085	Sub-circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.80 x 0.60 x 0.05m)	Firm, light orange brown clay silt	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (4g)
	1092	1093	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.08m).	Firm, mid green brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (4g)
	1094	1095	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.70 x 0.70 x 0.06m).	Firm, mid green brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (32g)
1	1159	1160	Sub-circular/ steep to near vertical sides, flat base (1.10 x 0.50 x 0.25m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (212g); animal bone (10g)
	1168	1169	Sub-oval/ vertical sides, irregular base (1.80 x 0.90 x 0.15m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (684g); animal bone (21g)
	1178	1179	Circular, vertical sides, concave base (1.10 x 1.00 x 0.20m)	Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional chalk inclusions.	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-

Table 6: Pit/ posthole clusters

Isolated pits/ postholes

2.37 Four isolated medieval pits (F1045 (Grid Square J6), F1063 (Grid Square I7–J7, F1149 (Grid Square A5)) and F1211 (Grid Square A3–B3) were also encountered (Table 7; Figs. 10 and 12). Although two of these (F1045 and F1149) may have been associated with undated features, possibly forming additional feature clusters, any such association cannot be proven. Like the clustered features, the isolated pits and postholes also produced few finds (Table 7). However, the fill of Pit F1211 (L1212; Plate 10), contained abundant charcoal, most probably representing spent fuel debris from domestic hearths (see *The Environmental Samples*). It is possible that the source of this material was a toft type dwelling located along the line of either Fox Lane or The Street, both *c.* 75m distant.

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1045	1046	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.35 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey/ orange brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (16g)
1063	1064	Sub-circular/ Vertical sides, flattish base (0.40 x 0.20 x 0.10m)	Compact, mid brown orange silty clay	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1082	1083	Curvilinear/ moderately sloping sides, irregular base (9.50+ x 1.80 x 0.07m)	Compact, greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flint, charcoal and CBM flecks	Natural hollow; sealed by L1000	Pottery (14g)
1149	1150	Oval/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.20 x 0.10 x 0.05m)	Friable, pale grey ash with frequent charcoal flecks	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (9g); Fe (4g)
1211	1212	Oval/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (2.00 x 1.30 x 0.50m)	Firm, dark brown/ black sandy clay with frequent CBM and charcoal flecks, and small angular burnt flint. Environmental sample No. 20 taken	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	CBM (13g); animal bone (26g); Fe (1g)

Table 7: The remaining (non-structural) pits/ postholes (including Natural Hollow F1082)

Structural evidence

2.38 A pair of beam-slots (F1074 and F1086; Table 8) was encountered close to the eastern edge of the excavation (Grid Squares H6–I6; Fig. 10). These parallel features were aligned approximately north to south and spaced some 1.4m apart. Both had vertical sides and flat bases (Fig. 16), although F1086 was somewhat wider and longer (Plate 11). Both also contained single fills (Table 3); that of F1086 (L1087) yielded a single sherd (9g) of 12th–14th century pottery. Beam-slot construction was common during the medieval period, at least up to the 13th century (Crabtree 2001, 77) although it is uncertain what type of structure is represented in this case. While the considerable distance between these features and The Street/ Fox Lane (in addition to their close spacing) strongly suggests that they were not part of a dwelling, they may represent some form of small building or shelter – possibly an animal pen – or the base for some form of 'stack' (see below; Plate 14) within the confines of Enclosure 8 (Figs. 9b–10).

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1065	1066	Linear/ vertical sides, flat base (3.90 x 0.50 x 0.10m)	Compact, dark yellow brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks, occasional medium sub-angular chalk and occasional chalk flecks	Beam-slot; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1074	1075	Linear/ steep sides,	Compact, mid orange brown clay with	Beam-slot; cut	-

		flattish base (1.02 x 0.30 x 0.15m)	occasional small to medium angular flint	L1001; sealed by L1000	
1086	1087	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (1.30+ x 0.40 x 0.10m)	Compact, mid brown yellow clay silt	Beam-slot; cut L1113; sealed by L1000	Pottery (9g); CBM (38g)

Table 8: The Phase 1 beam-slots

2.39 A third, possible beam-slot (F1065; Table 8) was present some 16m to the north-east of F1074 (Grid Square I6–7; Fig. 10). Although isolated and undated, F1065 displayed an identical profile to the paired beam-slots (Fig. 16) and was assigned to Phase 1 accordingly. The alignment of F1065 was more-or-less parallel to that of nearby Ditch F1016 again raising the possibility that it was contemporary with the use of Enclosure 8 (Figs. 9b–10). Two undated postholes (F1076 and F1078 (Grid Square I6)) were present in the area of the Phase 1 beam-slots but did not form any coherent structural outline with the latter (Fig. 10).

2. 40 A clear structural outline constituting eight pits/ postholes was, however, present in the south-east corner of Enclosure 4 (Grid Square H7–8; Table 9; Plate 12; Figs. 10 and 13). The majority of the constituent features (F1051, F1053, F1055, F1057, F1059 and F1061) were regularly spaced, forming two *c.* east to west aligned rows of paired post settings, running parallel to medieval Ditch F1067. Pits F1088 and F1090 were located to the north of this main group and may have constituted outliers (Fig. 13); it is also possible that these pits were not directly associated with the structure. The principal features formed a sub-rectangular footprint measuring roughly 8.5m^2. Associated finds are scarce, constituting just small amounts of medieval pottery, trace animal bone and a single ferrous fragment (Table 9).

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1051	1052	Circular/ near vertical sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.35 x 0.20m)	Firm, mid yellow/ grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1053	1054	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.25 x 0.35 x 0.20m)	Firm, mid yellow/ grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (2g); animal bone (2g)
1055	1056	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.15 x 0.35 x 0.10m)	Firm, yellow/ grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1057	1058	Circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.15 x 0.25 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid yellow/ grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1059	1060	Circular/ vertical sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.50 x 0.15m)	Firm, mid yellow/ grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Pit; Cut L1001; Sealed by L1000.	Pottery (5g)
1061	1062	Sub-circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.40 x 0.25 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid yellow/ grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1088	1089	Circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.60 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid brown grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional chalk flecks	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (13g)
1090	1091	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.60 x 0.20m)	Firm, dark brown grey sandy clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Fe (6g)

Table 9: Posthole structure

2.41 Earth-fast construction, although more prevalent prior to the introduction of cruck construction and the blanket availability of bricks in the late medieval and post-medieval periods (Crabtree 2001, 77), persisted in use in Britain – particularly in poorer dwellings and outbuildings – well into the 19th century (Meeson and Welch 1993). Timber was, in fact, the most widely employed building material throughout

the Middle Ages, with basic wooden structures often surviving only as postholes (Newman 2001; Parsons 1991, 2). Regionally, a medieval agricultural structure of this type was recorded at Church Farm, Brettenham (SHER BTT 027; Mustchin *et al.* 2015, 5, fig. 4), while similar 13th century farm buildings were excavated at the A12 Interchange, Chelmsford (Essex) (Lavender 1999).

2.42 Like the gridded Phase 1 boundaries in the south-west of the excavation, the posthole structure within Enclosure 4 is very likely to represent a small animal pen. Across Europe, widespread socio-economic changes between the 11th and 13th centuries resulted in the appearance of more and varied buildings surrounding rural dwellings, including housing for livestock (Chapelot and Fossier 1985, 211). In addition to more open areas of grazing, any pastoral system would have required 'infield' areas, close to farmyards and almost certainly including livestock pens for activities such as shearing and, possibly, putting ewes to the ram (Page 2003, 147). Based on the animal bone and environmental evidence (see below), albeit limited, it is suggested that the current structure had such a function.

Natural Feature F1082

2.43 A single natural feature (F1082; Table 7 (above)) was located towards the south-east of the excavation (Grid Square H4–5; Figs. 8b and 10). This shallow, curvilinear feature had an irregular base (Fig. 16) and may have represented a natural hollow or gully of some description. Its fill (L1083) contained five sherds (14g) of medieval pottery, perhaps representing opportunistic discard or the accumulation of surface material.

Phase 2: Post-Medieval/ Modern (15th–17th/ 19th–20th Century AD)

2.44 Just three features belonged to the post-medieval/ modern era (Table 10; Fig. 8b). Pit F1028 was located on the north-eastern edge of the excavation (Grid Square J7; Fig. 10) and truncated the fill of medieval Ditch F1031 (L1031). Although containing 12th–14th century pottery, totalling 24 sherds (142g), Fill L1029 also yielded modern material including possible asbestos. The pit was not fully excavated for reasons of health and safety. F1028 was located adjacent to the existing village hall (Fig. 4), parts of which date from the First World War (http://darsham.onesuffolk.net/village-hall/). The hall has been extended and updated during its use (*ibid.*) and it is possible that modern material within F1028 was derived, at least in part, from associated works.

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1028	1029	Sub-Oval/ moderately sloping sides (3.80+ x 1.70 x 0.60+m)	Compact, mid grey brown sandy clay. Environmental sample No. 4 taken	Pit; cut L1031; sealed by L1000	Pottery (142g); CBM (275g); animal bone (12g); Fe (2g)
1180= 1208	1181= 1209 (basal)	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (2.50+ x 0.90 x 0.35m)	Compact, mid brown red silty clay with occasional small to medium chalk	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (29g); animal bone (141g)
	1182 (uppermost)		Compact, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint		Fe (4g)
1189= 1204	1200=1205=1219 (basal)	Linear/ gently sloping to steep sides, flattish to concave base (46.00+ x 1.90 x	Compact, dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular flint	Ditch; cut L1167, L1214 and L1216; sealed by L1000	Animal bone (9g); shell (10g)

	1206=1220	1.00m)	Firm, mottled mid red brown/ dark blue grey clay silt with occasional small to medium angular flint		Animal bone (33g); burnt flint (45g)
	1190=1207=1221 (uppermost)		Friable, dark red brown sandy clay silt with occasional small to medium angular flint		Pottery (181g); CBM (47g); animal bone (590g); Fe (370g); Cu alloy (6g); Glass (10g)

Table 10: Phase 2 features

2.45 Ditches F1180 (=1208) and F1189 (=1204) (Table 10) appeared to represent elements of a single sub-rectangular ?enclosure boundary located in the south-west corner of the site (Plate 13; Figs. 8b and 12). This boundary partly enclosed an area of at least *c.* 320m^2, but extended beyond the excavated area to the west. The long axis of this possible enclosure ran parallel to the extant western site boundary, unchanged since at least 1843 AD (Figs. 4–5), and it is possible that it represents a late post-medieval/ early modern entity, probably agricultural in nature. However, no boundary of this type is marked on the tithe map or subsequent Ordnance Survey maps (1904 and later) (Fig. 6). The earliest associated material comprises four sherds (29g) of 15th–17th century pottery from Fill L1209. However, this material may well have been residual based on the generally later date of the overall boundary; Ditch F1189 (=1204) contained 16 sherds (181g) of 19th/ 19th–20th century pottery.

Undated

2.46 Twenty-five undated features were found distributed across the excavated area (Table 11; Fig. 8c). None appeared obviously associated with medieval features, although Ditch F1116 (Grid square E1–G4) may have represented a southerly continuation of Ditch F1153 (see above). Ditch F1116 also ran parallel to the longer edge of Phase 2 Ditch F1189 (=1204) (Figs. 11–12) and may have been post-medieval or modern in date. However, F1116 contained no finds and was located approximately 31m east of the Phase 2 boundary.

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1004	1005	Sub-oval/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.84 x 0.23 x 0.07m)	Compact, mid brown grey sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1039	1040	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.20 x 0.30 x 0.05m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy chalk with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1041	1042	Circular/ vertical sides, concave base (0.15 x 0.20 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid greyish yellow brown sandy clay with moderate chalk inclusions.	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1043	1044	Circular/ vertical sides, concave base (0.15 x 0.2 x 0.1m).	Firm, mid grey/ yellow brown sandy clay with moderate chalk	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1047	1048	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (0.25 x 0.40 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey/ orange brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1071	1072	Circular/ steep sides, flat base (0.40 x 0.20 x 0.10m)	Compact, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	Pit; cut L1001; Sealed by L1000	-
1076	1077	Sub-circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.20 x 0.10 x 0.10m)	Compact, dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1078	1079	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.35 x 0.35 x	Firm, dark red brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1081; sealed by L1000	-

		0.02m)			
1096	1097	Circular/ near vertical sides, concave base (0.21 x 0.21 x 0.25m)	Compact, dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1116	1117	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (33.90+ x 0.90 x 0.30m)	Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular chalk and flint	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1118	1119	Linear/ steep sides, flattish base (2.30+ x 0.73 x 0.09m)	Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional medium angular stone. Environmental sample No. 9 taken	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1121	1122	Linear/ steep sides, flattish base (1.50+ x 0.69 x 0.09m)	Compact dark grey brown/ mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small angular stone	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Lava stone (389g)
1123	1124	Circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.40 x 0.25 x 0.10m)	Compact, dark brown/ black silty clay with occasional small sub-angular chalk, small angular flint and charcoal flecks. Environmental sample No. 10 taken	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1127	1128	Circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.40 x 0.25 x 0.15m)	Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1131	1132	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.10m)	Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with flint and chalk flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1145	1146	Irregular/ near vertical sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.03m)	Firm, light grey pink clay. Environmental Sample 14 taken	Pit; cut L1001; cut by F1147	-
1147	1148 (basal)	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.10m)	Firm, light green brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks	Pit; cut L1146; sealed by L1000	-
	1158 (uppermost)		Friable, pale grey ash with frequent charcoal inclusions flecks. Environmental Sample 15 taken		Animal bone (3g); Fe (8g); shell (1g)
1151	1152	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.05m)	Firm, light grey pink (fired) clay	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1170	1171	Sub-rectangular/ vertical sides, flat base (1.25 x 0.40 x 0.09m)	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with frequent small to medium angular burnt flint and occasional large rounded flint. Environmental sample No. 12 taken	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1172	1173	Sub-oval/ moderately sloping to steep sides, flattish base (0.48 x 0.36 x 0.16m)	Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small to medium burnt flint and charcoal flecks. Environmental sample No. 13 taken	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Fired clay (77g)
1183	1184	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.32 x 0.31 x 0.17m)	Firm, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint and frequent charcoal flecks. Environmental sample No. 16 taken	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1185	1186	Circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.42 x 0.42 x 0.28m)	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small to medium angular flint. Environmental sample No. 17 taken	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Animal bone (12g)
1194	1195	Linear/ steep sides, V-shaped base (0.45 x 0.30 x 0.33m)	Firm, mottled mid grey brown/ orange silty clay	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1198	1201 (basal)	Linear/ steep sides, flattish base (12.00+ x 0.45 x 0.16m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
	1199 (uppermost)		Friable, mid grey/ black ashy silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps		-
1202	1203	Sub-oval/ gently sloping sides, concave base (2.05 x 0.90 x 0.22m)	Firm dark grey blue sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small angular chalk and flint	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-

Table 11: Undated features

3 Specialist Finds and Environmental Reports

The Flint

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 17 pieces (116g) of struck flint as residual material in medieval features, in an un-patinated but sharp condition. The technological traits of two scrapers and the debitage flakes present (Table 12) are closely consistent with the blade-based reduction strategies and implements common in the early Neolithic period.

Implement/Flake Type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Side Scraper	1	37
End Scraper	1	4
Debitage Flake	15	75
Total	*17*	*116*

Table 12: Quantification of Flint

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 and 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 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it's 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 exhibits considerable variation ranging from mid orange-brown, to dark red-brown to very dark grey (near black) with cortex, where extant that is thin white/ off-white with a slightly powdery finish. These characteristics are typical of moderate to good-quality flint sourced from local secondary and tertiary deposits, likely including Crag and Lowestoft Formation sand and gravels.

Discussion

The single side scraper, recovered as un-stratified material was manufactured on an un-corticated sub-rectangular flake, possibly a flake blank with abrupt retouch applied along one lateral edge. This flake is very regular, and if not a blank may have been a platform creation or rejuvenation flake, but provides no other indication

of core technology. The remainder of the assemblage is the product of blade-producing cores; with dorsal scars suggesting uni-directional reduction with limited or no platform preparation (two un-stratified flakes have abraded platforms). The bi-product of this system of reduction, probably of platform trimming and preparation, is a series of small tertiary and un-corticated debitage flakes, lacking the regularity of true blades but potentially retaining a degree of viability for further utilisation. One such flake in F1133 has abrupt retouch applied around the distal end to form an end scraper, while un-modified flakes were recovered from medieval Ditches F1002, F1014, F1016, F1215, and as un-stratified material. End scrapers formed on blades and the dominance of blade-like debitage are technological traits that typically characterise early Neolithic assemblages in the region, though based on such limited evidence it remains possible that the flakes could span the Mesolithic to Neolithic.

The Pottery
Peter Thompson

The archaeological excavation recovered 1,442 sherds weighing 9.148kg from 46 features, with 38 of the sherds (231g) unstratified. In total 1,426 sherds (8.720kg) are medieval, accounting for 98.8% of the pottery assemblage, the remainder comprise two Anglo-Saxon (17g) and 16 early modern to modern sherds (402g). The assemblage can overall be described as quite heavily abraded with the medieval sherds weighing an average of 6.1g. However, there were many much smaller fragmentary sherds, which were partially offset by a smaller number of larger sherds, including several upper profiles in reasonably good condition.
Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (MPRG; Slowikowski *et al.* 2001). Details including sherd number and weight, fabric type, and vessel and rim types were recorded into an Excel spreadsheet, which is included with the archive. Form terminology is based on the Suffolk Post-Roman rim form typology, and form descriptions outlined by the MPRG (1998).

Fabrics

The wares/ fabrics are tabulated below by sherd number and fabric weight (Table 13). The two earliest sherds from the site are both residual Anglo-Saxon ones showing evidence of earlier occupation in the area. The medieval pottery assemblage is predominantly a homogenous group of fine to medium sandy fabrics, and the small number of gritty and calcareous sherds apart, there is generally not much to distinguish between the fabric groups. The fabric and forms of much of the assemblage have similarities to Hollesley ware whose production site has been identified *c.* 26km to the south. Due to their similarity, 110 coarseware sherds, with a further 17 glazed examples, in mainly buff or pale grey fabrics and often containing a small amount of clay pellets, probably derive from the Hollesley kilns (Figs. 18.9–12). A much larger group of 821 coarseware sherds have been termed Hollesley-type ware. This pottery is visually quite similar to the Hollesley ware but is generally a little less well-made (Figs. 18.3–8 and 13). There is however, more variation in surface colour, including some with a buff outer surface and dark grey inner surface, and others with dark grey or red-brown surfaces. Clay pellets are generally absent

and the sand inclusions can be either a little coarser or a little less dense. Some of the sherds are thin, and may even be early medieval wares predating Hollesley ware which is unlikely to have begun production earlier than the 13th century. Therefore while the Hollesley-type ware could be a continuum in the range of imported Hollesley ware (some of the forms are also the same), the differences described, and the large quantity present, suggests that it is more likely to be a regional variation deriving from local sources.

Ware	Code	Fabric No.	Description	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)	% of site
Early Saxon sand and sandstone tempered ware	ESSA	2.18	as above with sparse to moderate quartz clusters (5th-7th)	1	6	0.06
Middle Saxon and tempered ware	MSHM	2.34	common fine sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz sand (7th-10th)	1	11	0.06
Anglo-Saxon total				*2*	*17*	
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	thin usually grey sherds with common fine sub-rounded quartz sand (11th-12th)	20	33	1.37
Early medieval shelly ware	EMSS	3.103	sparse shell with sand (11th-12th)	2	6	0.13
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	3.191	abundant medium to coarse rounded quartz with sparse shell (11th-13th)	7	19	0.47
Medieval coarse ware 1	MCW1	3.20	Fine and occasionally medium sub-rounded quartz and sparse mica most commonly grey surfaces and red-brown cores, but can be variable (12th-14th)	71	345	4.8
Medieval coarse ware 2	MCW2	3.20	MCW1: Medieval coarse ware - common fine and medium with occasional coarse sub-rounded quartz, rare to sparse mica and can have other inclusions such as sparse grey grog or clay pellets, and burnt organics. Surfaces most commonly dark grey but can be brown or red-brown, with cores mainly grey (12th-14th)	269	1020	18.5
Medieval coarse ware 3	MCW3	3.20	Abundant sub-rounded to rounded quartz including black iron stained pieces. Grey or buff surfaces and cores (13th-14th)	5	56	0.32
Medieval coarse ware 4	MCW4	3.20	Abundant fine sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz, rare to sparse very coarse rounded hard brown rounded grog or iron mineral, grey core usually with red-brown surfaces (13th-14th)	53	194	3.66
Medieval coarse ware 5	MCW5	3.20	Similar to HOLL but a little coarser without clay pellets, includes sparse coarse to very coarse quartz and/or flint, can contain red iron mineral and/or rare white calcareous. Dark grey/black core and mainly orange-red surfaces late 12th-14th)	35	159	2.3
Medieval coarse ware 5 (glazed)	MCW5	3.20	as MCW5 (late 12th-14th)	2	11	0.13
Medieval coarse ware gritty	MCWG	3.21	sparse to common coarse rounded quartz, mainly grey cores and red-brown surfaces late 1th-13th)	12	63	0.8
Medieval shelly ware	MSHW	3.50	sparse to moderate platy shell 11th-13th	2	2	0.13
Hollesley coarse ware	HOLL1	3.42	as in Walker 2012 13th-14th	110	1200	7.4
Hollesley ware glazed	HOLG	4.32	as above late 13th- early 14th	17	205	1.17
Hollesley type coarse ware	HOLL-T	3.20	as HOLL but often a little coarser and fewer or no clay pellets 12th-14th	821	5,416	56.6
Medieval total				*1,413*	*8,678*	
Late post-medieval red earthenware	LPME	8.01	(18th+)	3	11	0.2
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	8.50	(18th+)	2	26	0.13
English stoneware London type	ESWL	8.21	(mid 17th-early 20th)	1	4	0.6

English stoneware	ESW	8.20	(mid 17th-early 20th)	2	48	0.13
English porcelain	PORC	8.30	(mid 18th+)	1	17	0.6
Transfer Printed ware	TPE	8.00	(mid 18th+)	2	256	0.13
Late colour glazed white earthenware	LGWE	8.53	(mid 18th+)	5	40	0.32
(Post-medieval total)				*16*	*402*	
Overall Total				*1,442*	*9,148*	

Table 13: Quantification of fabrics

The second largest group were 269 sherds labelled MCW2 (Fig. 18.2). These are generally a little coarser than the Hollesley-type wares, and often contain various other inclusions such as occasional coarse sub-rounded quartz, grog or clay pellets, mica and burnt organics. Surfaces were most commonly dark grey but can be brown or red-brown. There are 35 sherds in MCW5 which is similar to Hollesley ware but coarser and without clay pellets. It also contains coarse to very coarse quartz and/or flint, and sometimes other inclusions such as red iron mineral. Surfaces are usually orange-red with dark grey/ black cores. This fabric also includes a further two sherds which are the only non-Hollesley ware exhibiting glaze from the site. The five MCW3 sherds may be Rickinghall reduced sandy wares which contain ferrous oxide making some of the quartz appear black in colour (Anderson 1996, 7).

Forms

The assemblage included 67 identifiable rims (Table 14) which were mostly in Hollesley and Hollesley type fabrics; the total includes a simple flaring rim from an Anglo-Saxon pot in a fabric similar to early medieval ware (Fig. 18.1). The medieval rim ratio is 33 cooking pots/ jars (49%); 28 bowls (42%); 6 jugs (9%). The commonest rim form is the E4 thickened everted rim of which there are 24; 10 from jars and 14 from bowls. The next largest group are the 22 beaded rims (Types B & C) of which half come from jars.

Rim forms and vessel type		**Anglo-Saxon**	**HOLL**	**HOLG**	**HOLL-type**	**MCW1**	**MCW2**
fairly simple upright	A3 jar				1		
	A5 jug				3		
Beaded upright	B2 bowl				1		
	B2 jug				1		
	B3 jar		1		5		1
	B3 bowl				3		
	B4 bowl				1		
	B5 jug						1
	B6 jug			1			
Beaded	C1 jar		1		1		
	C1 bowl		1		1		
	C2 bowl						1
	C3 jar						1
	C4 jar					1	
Simple everted	D1 jar	1	1		1		2
	D2 jar				2		
	D4 jar				1		1
	D4 bowl				2		
Thickened everted	E1 jar				1		
	E4 jar		1		7		1
	E4 bowl		6		7		2
flat topped everted	F2 bowl		1		1		
	F5 jar				1		
	F5 bowl				2		
Total		*1*	*12*	*1*	*42*	*1*	*10*

Table 14: Quantification of rim sherds

Cooking pot rims measure between 16 and 30cm in diameter, with most in a bracket between 20 and 24cm (Table 15). The majority of bowl rims are between 28 and 40cm diameter although the largest bowl, a Hollesley ware, is 48cm wide. One bowl includes the remains of a small hole indicating the vessel may have been suspended (Fig. 18.11). Bases are all rounded/ sagging.

Five handles, or scars from their attachment, are present. Two strap handles are in Hollesley type ware, one a wide strap 4.5cm across with a broad single groove, the second is almost a rod handle measuring 1.8cm across at its widest point. There are two Hollesley type rod handles each 1.5cm in diameter, while a Hollesley ware rod handle is also 1.5 cm across again illustrating a similarity in vessel types. In addition there are two sub-circular spouts in Hollesley-type ware, both approximately 4cm in diameter. One from Ditch F1002 measures between 2.5 and 3.5cm long with a central hole 1.2cm wide (Fig. 18.4), the other from Ditch F1137, is 4cm long with a 1.5cm wide aperture (Fig. 18.8). Their function is uncertain and they could either be costrel spouts, handles from socketed bowls or 'spigot' spouts from cisterns. On balance, the shape together with the narrowness of the aperture, particularly on Figure 18.4, suggests they match best with the protruding bungs from a cistern, which is also a form present in the repertoire of Hollesley vessels (Anderson in prep.).

Rim forms and vessel type		**Anglo-Saxon**	**HOLL**	**HOLG**	**HOLL-type**	**MCW1**	**MCW2**
13-15	jug				2		1
16-18	jar		1		1		
	jug				1		
19-21	jar	1			2		2
	jug				1		
22-24	jar		2		9	1	2
	jug			1			
	bowl				1		1
25-27	jar						2
	bowl				1		
28-30	jar				2		
	bowl		1		8		2
31-33	jar		1				
	bowl		1		1		
34-36	bowl		1		2		
37-39							
40-42	bowl		3		1		
43-45	bowl		1				
46-48	bowl		1				
Total		*1*	*12*	*1*	*32*	*1*	*10*

Table 15: Quantification of measurable rim diameters

Decoration

Decoration is sparse (Table 16), and of particular note is the absence of thumb impressed applied clay strips which are often present, at least in small amounts, on medieval coarseware assemblages of modest size. There is a single example of a crude finger/ tool impressed vertical line applied directly to the body of a vessel. The commonest decoration comprises a horizontal line of impressed dimples or hollows caused by a thumb or tooling, above the shoulder of bowls, which is a characteristic of Hollesley bowls (Fig. 18.12). Two such decorated Hollesley bowls from the Chapel Cottages site also have incised wavy lines on the inner rim, which is the second commonest form of decoration (Figs. 18.10–11).

Decoration	HOLL	HOLG	HOLL-Type	MCW2	MCW5G
horizontal sub-circular impressions above shoulder	4	1	5	1	
sub-circular impressions on rim	2				
vertical line of impressed decoration to vessel surface			1		
incised lines on interior of rim	3		1		
incised wavy lines on vessel body			1		
jug neck cordon					1
jug neck with rilling		1			

Table 16: Types of decoration

The Largest Pottery Assemblages by Feature

The majority of the medieval pottery (87%) was recovered from ditches (Table 17). Six ditches contained in excess of 50 sherds (Table 18). Ditch F1016 produced the largest group, comprising 324 sherds and 22.4% of the medieval total (Figs. 18.5–7), while Ditch F1137 added a further 14.8% (214 sherds) (Fig. 18.8). Ditch F1016 provided the most diagnostic material including a glazed Hollesley jug rim with rilling on the neck, and 'developed' rims such as B3 and E4 types (Figs. 18.5–6). Ditch F1137 contained a Hollesley-type E4 rim and a spout (Fig. 18.8). Ditch F1153 contained 181 sherds, including part of a Hollesley bowl with a splash of glaze, and six E4 type rims (Figs. 18.9–10). This ditch truncated the fill of Ditch F1067 which yielded a broad Hollesley glazed jug strap handle. This indicates that while some features contained small amounts of relatively undiagnostic medieval pottery that potentially could be earlier, the ditches that yielded substantial medieval assemblages are broadly of the same date range or phase, even though some features might stratigraphically be later than others.

Feature type	Sherd No.	Fabric Weight (g)	% of feature total
Ditches	1,186	7,220	87.2
Pits	148	1,050	10.96
Postholes	19	79	1.4
Beam-Slot	1	9	0.07
Natural Hollow	5	14	0.37
Total	*1,359*	*8,372*	

Table 17: The pottery by feature type

The documentary evidence for pottery production at Hollesely places it between c. AD1279 and AD1303/ 1330 (Anderson in prep.) which is supported by thermoluminescence dating of the kilns to the late 13th to 14th centuries. However, it is quite possible that Hollesley ware could have been produced over a longer period of time to encompass much of the 13th–14th centuries (http://www.spoilheap.co.uk). The Hollesley type may have had a greater longevity of manufacture perhaps starting in the 11th/ 12th centuries. However the presence of developed rims such as the E4 type, are unlikely to predate the 13th century. These rims are characteristic of Hollesley ware, but are also found on other industries of the same period including products of the Waveney Valley, and probably on more local wares as well (Anderson 2015).

Feature	Sherd No.	Fabric Weight (g)
Ditch 1016	324	1488
Ditch 1137	214	1952
Ditch 1153	181	1573
Ditch 1164	132	898
Ditch 1067	78	535
Ditch 1143	68	227

Table 18: Ditches containing over 50 sherds

Comparisons with other Local Pottery Assemblages

The preceding archaeological evaluation of the site in 2015 recovered 62 late Saxon to medieval sherds (650g). They included two 10th–11th century Saxo-Norman sherds and 34 early medieval sherds of 11th–13th century date. There were also seven Waveney Valley wares with rim forms similar to Hollesley ware, and three glazed sherds; one of the latter was a Hollesley glazed ware and the other two were unsourced. In addition to these, there were ten LMT sherds indicating a very late medieval phase to the site (Anderson 2015).

The Chapel Cottages assemblage bears certain comparisons to the nearby Mill House site to the north, excavated in 2014, both in terms of the quantity of pottery recovered – there were 1,467 sherds from Mill House - and the fabric types and condition. The Chapel Cottages site is the slightly more abraded of the two assemblages, and possibly in consequence produced a few less identifiable rims (67) to Mill House (88). The survival of large rim forms such as the E4 type may in part be due to their size and robustness. The Hollesley 2 ware from Mill House which made up 63.2% of that assemblage, equates with the Chapel Cottages Hollesley-type sherds which account for 57.5% of the current assemblage. Fabric MCWa from Mill House, containing sand and varying amounts of mica, clay pellets and burnt organics formed 21% of the assemblage, which is also a similar figure to Chapel Cottages at 18.8%. The small amount of finer MCWb coarseware from Mill House (0.7%) is also a similar group to the Chapel Cottages MCW1 finer fabric (5%). At Mill House, 47 Hollesley coarse ware sherds were present (3.2%) which is half that at Chapel Cottages (7.7%). The main difference between the two assemblages is the presence/ absence of finer glazed wares. Chapel Cottages produced just 17 Hollesley glazed sherds (1.2%), and two more in MCW5G. Conversely, there were 153 glazed Hollesley ware sherds at Mill House (10.5% of the medieval total), with an additional seven glazed sherds imported from Grimston in Norfolk and Hedingham in Essex.

An evaluation adjacent to Station Garage and Railway Cottage, some 800m to the west of Chapel Cottages produced 119 sherds (562g) of pottery which match this pattern of consumption. Four sherds were early medieval wares, with the remainder medieval coarsewares dated between the late 12th and 14th centuries. There was a single glazed Grimston ware sherd and seven Hollelsey coarseware sherds, with the remainder comprising local coarsewares (Fawcett 2012). Another large assemblage was excavated at Peasenhall, some 6.4km to the west of Darsham, which produced 618 medieval sherds of which 27 were glazed (4.4%). A further 17 late medieval sherds, including LMT and imported stoneware were also present.

Conclusion

The Chapel Cottages assemblage is fairly typical for a rural settlement of 11th/ 12th–14th century date in east Suffolk. It is broadly of a similar date to the excavation at nearby Mill House, with the main difference being the amount of glazed sherds (1.33% at Chapel Cottages against 11% at Mill House excluding the two later LMT sherds). The presence of glazed vessels on rural sites is usually low, although

Chapel Cottages seems particularly so, while Mill House is a little higher than average and almost on a par with some urban sites (Anderson 2005). This could suggest that the Chapel Cottages group is of a slightly lower status to that of Mill House. This could perhaps be linked to function in that the glazed wares at Mill House represent an area of settlement where finer table wares were present, whereas the pottery from Chapel Cottages was recovered largely from enclosure features, and so may be more connected with agricultural activities such manuring. The supplementing of often scarce dung-based manure with 'waste from kitchen and table', was a common practice among the medieval rural peasantry (Jones 2009, 215), with other material including coarse pottery being readily incorporated into domestic middens. A second possibility is that while the two sites are broadly contemporary, the dearth of glaze at Chapel Cottages together with the presence of early medieval sherds (plus those from the evaluation) might suggest that settlement began earlier here. Occupation could have gradually shifted to the Mill House site and largely superseded the settlement around Chapel Cottages; although some lower level of occupation must have remained in the vicinity of both sites, indicated by the small amount of LMT found in both cases. The two sites have produced some of the largest medieval pottery assemblages in this region, and support the view that more local pottery production sites existed between those of Hollesley and the Waveney Valley.

Illustrations

18.1 Ditch F1049 (L1050B) Anglo-Saxon sand tempered rim
18.2 Ditch F1018 (L1019) MCW1 cooking pot rim
18.3 Ditch F1002 (L1003D) Hollesley jar
18.4 Ditch F1002 (L1003D) Hollesley type ?spout
18.5 Ditch F1016 (L1017A) Hollesley type bowl rim with impressed decoration
18.6 Ditch F1016 (L1017E) Hollesley type jar rim
18.7 Ditch F1016 (L1017E) Hollesley type jar rim
18.8 Ditch F1137 (L1138A) Hollesley type ?spout
18.9 Ditch F1153 (L1155A) Hollesley jar rim
18.10 Ditch F1153 (L1155A) Hollesley bowl rim with incised wavy lines and impressed decoration above shoulder
18.11 Ditch F1153 (L1155A) Hollesley bowl rim with incised wavy lines and impressed decoration above shoulder, and a suspension hole
18.12 Pit F1168 (L1169) Hollesley bowl rim with impressed decoration above shoulder
18.13 Pit F1168 (L1169) Hollesley type jar rim

The Small Finds

Rebecca Sillwood

Metalwork

Twenty-three metal objects and fragments were submitted for analysis; this breaks down as 21 of iron, and one each of silver and copper alloy. The finds were mainly recovered from ditches, although also from pits and a modern feature.

The coin

A single silver coin (SF1) of medieval date was recovered from the uppermost fill of medieval Ditch F1016 (L1017). The coin is complete and in fairly fine condition, enabling a close dating and identification of the object.

This coin is a short-cross penny of the reign of King John (AD 1199–1216). It was minted in Canterbury by the moneyer Goldwine, which is spelled as 'Coldwine' on the coin itself. The coin is a Class 5b2 and is dated to between AD 1205 and 1210.

The button

A neat biconvex copper alloy button was recovered from the uppermost fill of medieval Ditch F1133 (L1134). This type of button is similar to those illustrated by Read (2005, 21–2), which are later medieval (13th-14th century) in date.

The remaining metal finds

The remaining metal objects mainly consist of iron nails. These are not closely dateable, being a ubiquitous find in multiple periods. However, over 50 per cent derive from medieval contexts; four are from post-medieval/ modern features and one is from undated Pit F1147.

A large iron hook was also recovered from Phase 2 Ditch L1189 (=1204) (L1190). This piece is well made, and has a bracketed end with three holes for attachment to a ?wall.

Other fragments include undiagnostic sheet pieces and strips, and also some wire fragments. Any of these pieces could be medieval in date, although it is not possible to be certain.

Lava

A quantity of grey vesicular lava weighing 441g over three contexts was recovered from the Chapel Cottages site. The largest quantity came from undated Ditch F1121 (L1122), but there were also four pieces from medieval Ditch F1143 (L1144) and three from medieval Ditch F1153 (L1155). None of these pieces has any remaining surfaces; all are formless fragments.

Lava was generally imported from quarries in the Rhineland region of Germany during the medieval period (Smith and Margeson 1993, 202), although it can also occur in Roman and some Anglo-Saxon contexts. After *c.* AD 1500 lava went out of use as a quern material, being replaced by the more locally sourced millstone grit.

Although all pieces from the Chapel Cottages excavation are formless fragments, with no grinding surfaces, it seems likely that they once formed part of a quern stone(s). The use of quern stones for the production of flour alone is by no means certain, as, certainly in Norwich, the milling of flour was tightly controlled in the medieval period, and many quern stones from domestic sites could represent small-

scale brewing, used for the grinding of malt. This could especially be the case on more rural manorial sites, with more need for brewing and the provision of beer for estate use.

The Ceramic Building Materials
Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 63 fragments (1612g) of CBM and 61 fragments (411g) of baked clay or daub (Table 19) in a highly fragmented and abraded condition. The bulk of the CBM is either residual Roman roof tile, presumably dispersed from a substantive building in the local area, or of post-medieval origin deposited in field boundaries to improve drainage. Only four small fragments of peg tile in a ditch could conceivably be of medieval origin, while the very sparsely distributed baked clay or daub may have been associated with Roman or medieval buildings in the vicinity, but there is no evidence of wattle panels or similar technological traits.

Period	CBM type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Roman	Tegula	31	971
Medieval?	Roof (peg?) tile	4	53
Post-medieval	Red Brick	1	101
	Peg tile	27	487
Roman to medieval	Baked clay/daub	61	411
Total		*124*	*2023*

Table 19: Quantification of CBM

Methodology

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

Discussion

The most common CBM in the assemblage occurs in a homogenous fabric with mid-dark orange surfaces fading to a slightly redder core; and with inclusions of common quartz (0.1–0.5mm), sparse red iron rich grains, cream/ buff clay pellets (0.1–2mm) and flint (<5mm). Fragments, in particular low quantities of medium-sized fragments in Ditches F1014, F1018 and F1153 are from 16mm thick flat tile. Small fragments were also contained in Ditches F1020, F1034, F1100, F1143, F1204, Posthole F1139 and Pit F1172.

Ditch F1153 contained a single fragment with a flanged edge, slightly thinner than the body and knife-trimmed, which confirms that these fragments are derived from Roman tegula roof tile. Without this technological trait it was conceivable the fragments could be from nibbed or shouldered peg tile of 12th to early 14th century date, a medieval type superseded by more common types of smaller peg tile in the early 14th century (Drury 1981, 131). Similar non-diagnostic flat tile fragments were recovered from the adjacent Mill House excavation (Peachey 2015b, 8) and were of unclear date; however it can now be concluded with a degree of certainty that the tiles were tegulae, likely derived from a Roman building in the local area; probably part of the complex or estate of a potential villa located *c*. 700m to the east (SHER

DAR 003). There is not any evidence for a medieval structure with a tiled roof on the site, or of any attempt to recycle/ re-purpose Roman building materials.

Ditch F1016 (Segment C) contained four small fragments (53g) of peg tile that are potentially of medieval date. This 12mm flat tile was manufactured in a red-orange fabric with a slightly gritty feel, and inclusions of common quartz (0.1–0.5mm) with sparse red/ black iron rich grains (0.1–2mm) and rounded quartzite/ flint (1–3mm, occasionally larger). Peg tile, such as this had developed by the 14th century, but continues into the 17th century before it is superseded by higher quality products. Ditch F1030 and modern feature F1028 contained red peg tile in a smoother variant of this fabric that was probably produced in the 18th to 19th centuries, while Ditch F1014 contained a single rounded fragment of red brick, likely of similar late post-medieval date.

Baked clay or daub has a sparse distribution across the site, generally as small friable fragments. It is manufactured in a pale to mid orange fabric with inclusions of common rounded chalk (generally <2mm, occasionally to 10mm). Such material may have been used to infill wall panels, possibly as part of wattle-and-daub construction, or for hearth or oven lining, or to construct clay objects such as loom/ thatch weights. However, the fragments in this assemblage do not exhibit any extant surfaces, impressions or technological traits, or any evidence of burning; therefore a function cannot be ascertained and the baked clay/ daub may be of Roman or medieval date. Small groups of baked clay/ daub were contained in Ditches F1016 and F1067, with further 'crumbs' recovered from Ditches F1137, F1153, F1161, Pits F1006, F1159, F1211 and Beam-Slot F1086.

The Animal Bone
Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

Introduction

A small assemblage of medieval and post medieval animal bone is described and analysed. The majority of the bone derives from medieval deposits and largely derived from ditch fills; a small number of pit fills are also present. Bone preservation is variable and in some cases has inhibited identification and recording of some modifications. The results are discussed in relation to the adjacent site of Mill House, Darsham (Mustchin *et al*. 2015) and other medieval sites in the East of England as well as general patterns of medieval animal husbandry in England.

Methods

Primary recording

Prior to detailed recording all bone bags were briefly scanned and any unsuitable for recording were set aside. These included unstratified material and contexts that contained no material identifiable to specific taxa. All other contexts were recorded in detail. Each context was rated as a whole for bone preservation/ condition on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent. A list of all contexts recorded in detail is given in Table 20.

Individual bones were identified to element, species, part (e.g. proximal, distal, shaft) and body side and recorded in an MS Access database using codes provided by NABONE (NABO 2008). Data on bone zone, fragment size, fusion state, butchery, burning, gnawing, sex, pathology (including non-metric traits) and tooth wear were also gathered where possible. Bone identifications were made using the in house reference collection at Archaeological Solutions and with the aid of reference manuals (e.g. Schmid 1972, Pales & Lambert 1971 a & b, Pales & Garcia 1981 a & b, Hillson 1992, Cohen and Serjeantson 1996). Bone fusion, butchery, burning and gnawing were recorded following the NABONE guidelines. Bone zone was determined following Dobney and Rielly (1988); tooth eruption and wear was recorded following Grant (1982).

Phase	Feature Number	Context Number	Spot Date	Description	Preservation
1 Medieval	1002	1024	-	Ditch fill	ok
		1003 C	late 12th-14th	Ditch fill	ok
	1014	1015 A	12th-14th	Ditch fill	ok
		1015 B	-	Ditch fill	poor
	1016	1017 A	late 12th-14th	Ditch fill	ok
		1017 C	12th-14th	Ditch fill	poor
		1017 E	late 12th-14th	Ditch fill	ok
	1049	1050	11th-14th	Ditch fill	poor
	1067	1098	-	Ditch fill	poor
		1068 A	late 12th-14th	Ditch fill	poor
	1125	1126	12th-14th	Ditch fill	poor
	1133	1134 B	late 12th-14th	Ditch fill	ok
	1135	1193 D	-	Ditch fill	poor
	1137	1138 A	late 12th- 14th	Ditch fill	ok
	1153	1155 A	late 12th-14th	Ditch fill	ok
	1161	1167	-	Ditch fill	ok
	1164	1165 B	11th-13th	Ditch fill	poor
		1165 C	-	Ditch fill	poor
		1165 D	late 12th-14th	Ditch fill	poor
	1168	1169	late 12th-14th	Pit fill	ok
	1176	1177	11th-14th	Ditch fill	ok
	1191	1192 A	12th-14th	Ditch fill	ok
	1211	1212	-	Pit fill	ok
	1213	1214 A	12th-14th	Ditch fill	ok
		1214 D	-	Ditch fill	ok
2 Post med/ mod	1028	1029	late 12th-14th	Fill of modern feature	ok
	1189	1190	-	Ditch fill	ok
	1204	1205	-	Ditch fill	good
		1206	-	Ditch fill	good
		1207	19th	Ditch fill	ok
		1221	19th-20th	Ditch fill	ok
	1208	1209	15th-17th	Ditch fill	ok

Table 20: List of contexts containing hand collected bone and analysed in detail, showing phase, spot date, description and preservation rating

Data analysis

Following recording the data were sorted and analysed by phase and taxa. Age data from tooth eruption and wear and long bone fusion were assessed and described. Tooth eruption and wear age stages were assigned following the method of Halstead (1985) for cattle; no other ageable mandibles or teeth were available. Bone fusion data was not assigned to specific ages due to differences in maturation between modern and ancient populations but was rather assigned to fusion groups (early, intermediate, late) following O'Connor (1989) to allow relative age to be assessed. The occurrence of burning and bone gnawing was assessed. Butchery marks and their distribution were examined and described in detail. Pathologies/ abnormalities were also described, where present.

Results

Taphonomy

Preservation ratings for each context are shown in Table 20. Preservation ranged from poor through to good with the majority of contexts being rated as ok. All of the contexts rated as poor belonged to Phase 1 (medieval) and the two rated a good came from Phase 2 (post medieval/ modern). Bone from contexts with poor preservation tended to be relatively highly abraded and suffering a high quantity of fresh breaks, and also included some contexts where only teeth were present. Bone rated as having ok preservation tended to have a slightly battered appearance, but not be so highly fragmented and abraded as the poorly preserved bone. Bone rated as having good preservation showed little sign of abrasion. Bone fragment size data are shown in Chart 1; bone fragments from the same individual element were, where possible, fitted back together; where this was the case the fragment size was taken for the refitted piece and not the individual fragments. Chart 1 indicates that overall bone fragment size was on average smaller for the Phase 1 contexts than for the Phase 2 contexts. Phase 1 was dominated by bone fragments in the 2-5 cm category, whereas the majority of those from Phase 2 fell into the 5-10 cm category. Gnaw marks were recorded on several of the bones and in all cases were attributed to some sort of canid, most likely dog. Very few gnawed bones were present in the Phase 1 contexts; a few gnawed bones were dispersed among a small number of contexts. However in Phase 2 gnawed bones made up a component of every context and formed a significant proportion of the assemblage (Chart 2).This would tend to indicate that the treatment of bones prior to disposal differed between the two phases, with those from Phase 2 being frequently made available to dogs prior to burial. No burned bones were present in the assemblage.

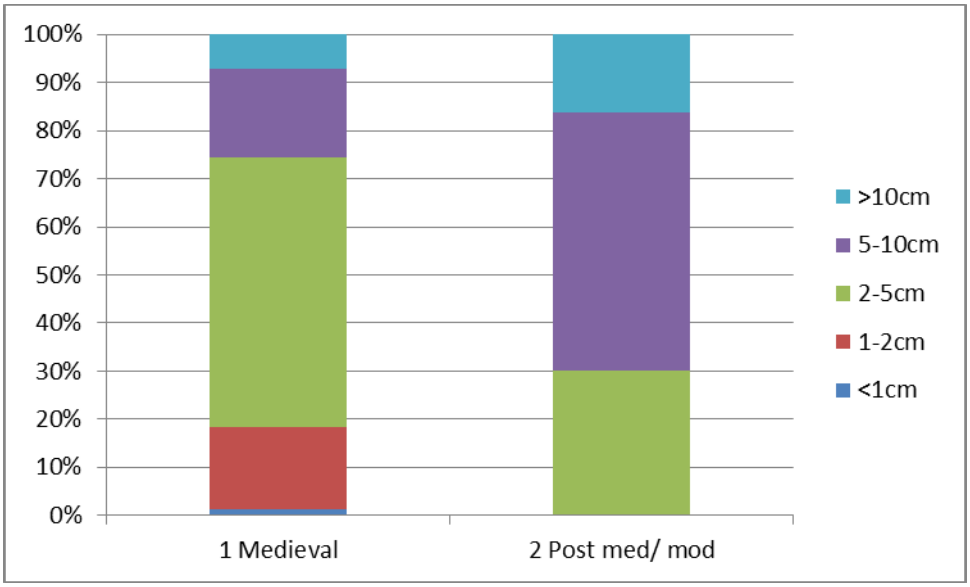

Chart 1: Distribution of bone fragment sizes by phase

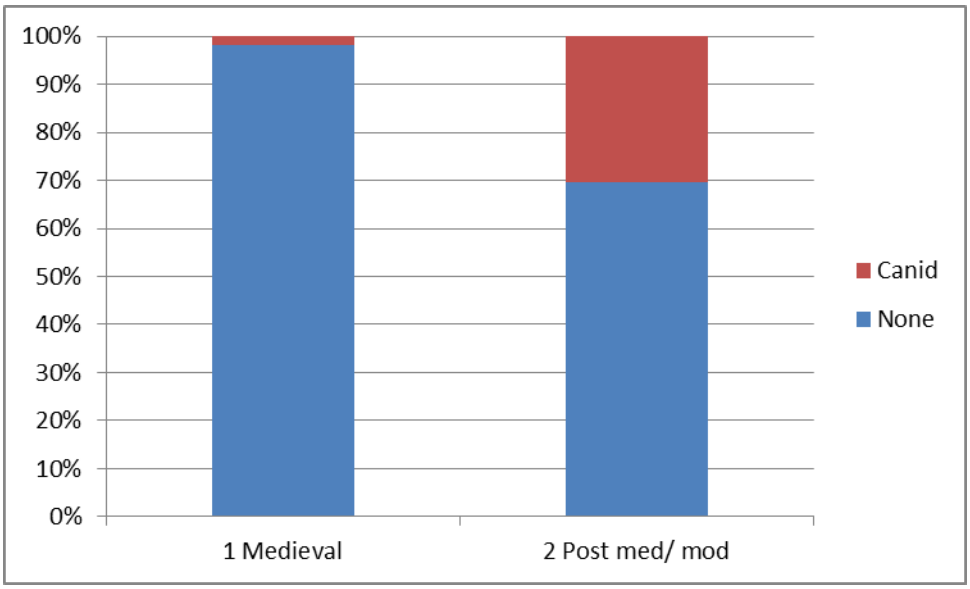

Chart 2: Gnawed bones by phase

Species present and quantification

In total 345 bone fragments were recorded, with the vast majority belonging to Phase 1 (medieval) and only c. 17% deriving from Phase 2 (post medieval/modern). The hand collected assemblage was dominated by domestic mammal taxa, with no wild mammals or birds present and only two fish bones recorded. Domestic mammals present, in order of overall abundance, were cattle, pig, sheep/ goat, horse, dog and cat, the latter two being present in only a single phase each (Table 21). Cattle make up over 50% of the identified assemblage by number of identified specimens (NISP) in both phases, in Phase 1 sheep/ goat are slightly more abundant than pig whereas in Phase 2 pig is more numerous than sheep/ goat (Chart 3). Horse has a minor presence in each phase, dog bone was only present in Phase 1, although from the bone gnawing evidence presented above dogs were clearly also present in Phase 2; the only cat bone present came from Phase 2. In terms of MNI (minimum number of individuals) no more than one individual is represented for each taxa and phase with

the exception of Phase 1 cattle where the MNI, based on left, mandible, zone 2 fragments is four.

	1 Medieval	2 Post med/ mod	Total
Cattle	32	11	43
Sheep/ goat	11	2	13
Pig	9	7	16
Horse	3	2	5
Dog	1		1
Cat		1	1
Large mammal	68	20	88
Medium mammal	24	6	30
Small mammal	2		2
Unid. Mammal	134	10	144
Large Gadid	2		2
Grand Total	*286*	*59*	*345*

Table 21: Quantification of animal bones by NISP

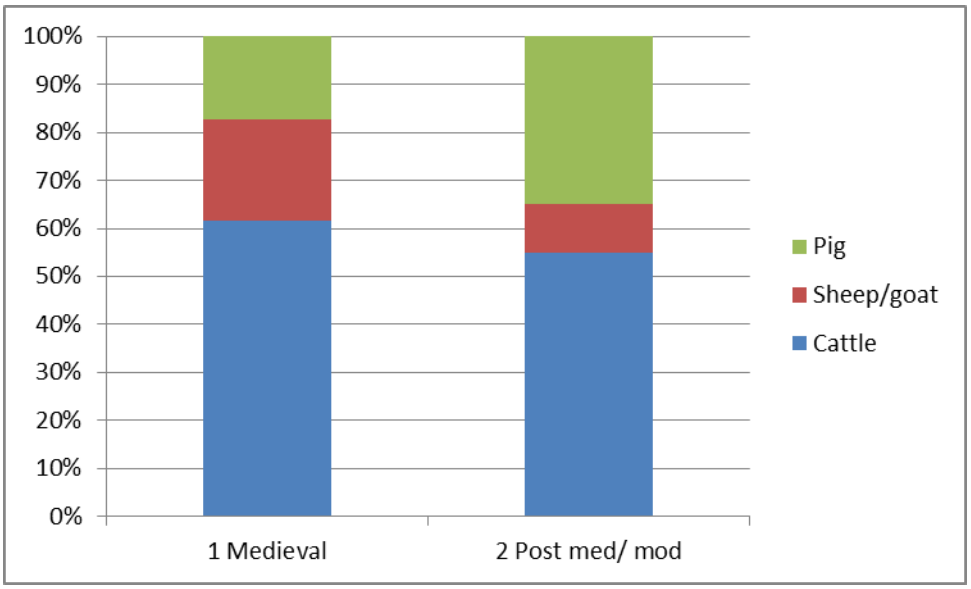

Chart 3: Percentage representation of cattle, sheep/ goat and pig

Age and sex

A very small quantity of age data was available. Tooth wear data were available for cattle only, with three ageable elements being present, all of which derived from Phase 1 deposits. A mandible fragment with an associated complete tooth row was recorded at Halstead's (1985) age stage D, with an indicative age of 18-30 months. A loose deciduous fourth premolar (dp4) was at the same stage of wear as that from the complete tooth row and hence was thought likely to be from an animal of similar age (age stage D, 18-30 months); both were left side elements and so were certainly from different individuals. A second loose tooth was a mandibular third molar (M3) assessed as belonging to age stage E, with an indicative age of 30-36 months, indicating some variation in age at slaughter for cattle. No particularly old animals appear to be represented and those present likely represent prime meat animals.

Cattle bone fusion data were also only available in small quantities, although this time from both phases. Where epiphysial fusion could be recorded the majority of epiphyses were fused, however almost all of these were early fusing elements (1st and 2nd phalanges and pelvis). A distal metacarpal (intermediate fusing) was also

found to be fused. The only unfused cattle bone present was a proximal ulna (Phase 1, late fusing). Therefore the available fusion data for cattle does not contradict the tooth wear data. A small number of cattle bones were also noted as looking quite young but no neonate bones were present; again prime meat age animals appear to be indicated.

For sheep/ goat only a very small amount of epiphysial fusion data were available for Phase 2 and none for Phase 1. A proximal radius (early fusing) and a distal metacarpal (intermediate fusing) were both found to be fused. No other data were available. For pig a small quantity of data were available for each phase. In Phase 1 an unfused distal metapodial epiphysis (intermediate fusing) was present. For Phase 2 a fused proximal radius and a fused 2nd phalanx (both early fusing) and an unfused distal radius (late fusing) were present. For horse again there was a small quantity of data for both phases; all bones were fused but only early and intermediate fusing bones were present.
No data to aid sex determination were available.

Butchery and body part representation

Body part element fragment counts are shown in Tables 22 and 23 for the four most numerous domestic taxa; large and medium mammal are also included as some body parts, such as ribs and vertebrae are only represented in the large and medium mammal categories. Phase 1 appears to be dominated by head elements, particularly loose teeth, for the three main food taxa, but not for horse. At least in part this distribution is likely to be related to the relatively poor preservation of the Phase 1 bone with tooth enamel being more likely to survive in conditions of poor preservation than bone. However for cattle, pig and large mammal other head elements are also present. Feet are represented for all of the identified taxa shown, but representation of the limb elements is more patchy. There is a small indication that some of the meatier parts may have been exported away from the site; this is particularly notable for cattle where the MNI of four based on mandible fragments can nowhere near be met by any other body parts.

In Phase 2 there is very little representation of head elements with the exception of cattle. Again feet are represented for all identified taxa; limbs are also well represented given the small sample size. As there appears to be some variation in the representation different body parts between the two phases a comparison of meaty versus non-meaty elements has been made for the two phases (Chart 4). This indicates that Phase 1 is dominated by non-meaty element and Phase 2 is dominated by meaty elements; however as mentioned above this may at least in part be a factor of poor preservation allowing loose teeth to dominate a number of Phase 1 contexts. If there is a real lack of meaty elements in Phase 1 then that may indicate that at that time the site was acting as a producer supplying local markets with prime meat joints. This appears less likely in Phase 2.

		Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Total
Head	Skull frag					29	1	30
	Parietal/occipital			1				1
	Occipital			1				1
	Maxilla	1				1		2
	Mandible	8				31		39
	Incisor			1				1
	Premolar	5	2	1				8
	Molar	9	5	2				16
	Tooth f	1	1	1				3
	Vertebra					2		2
	Rib						6	6
Fore limb	Scapula	1						1
	Humerus	1						1
	Ulna	1		1				2
Hind limb	Pelvis	1	1					2
	Femur				1			1
	Tibia		1		1	1	1	4
	Long bone frag					4	15	19
Feet	Metacarpal	1	1					2
	Metapodial			1				1
	1st Phalanx	2			1			3
	2nd Phalanx	1						1

Table 22: Body part counts for domestic mammal bones from Phase 1 (medieval)

		Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Total
Head	Mandible	3						3
	Molar	1						1
	Vertebra					2		2
	Rib					7	1	8
Fore limb	Scapula			1		1		2
	Radius	1	1	2				4
Hind limb	Pelvis	2			1			3
	Femur	1		1		1	1	4
	Long bone frag					4	4	8
Feet	Calcaneus			2				2
	Metacarpal		1					1
	1st Phalanx	3			1			4
	2nd Phalanx			1				1

Table 23: Body part counts for domestic mammal bones from Phase 2 (post medieval/ modern)

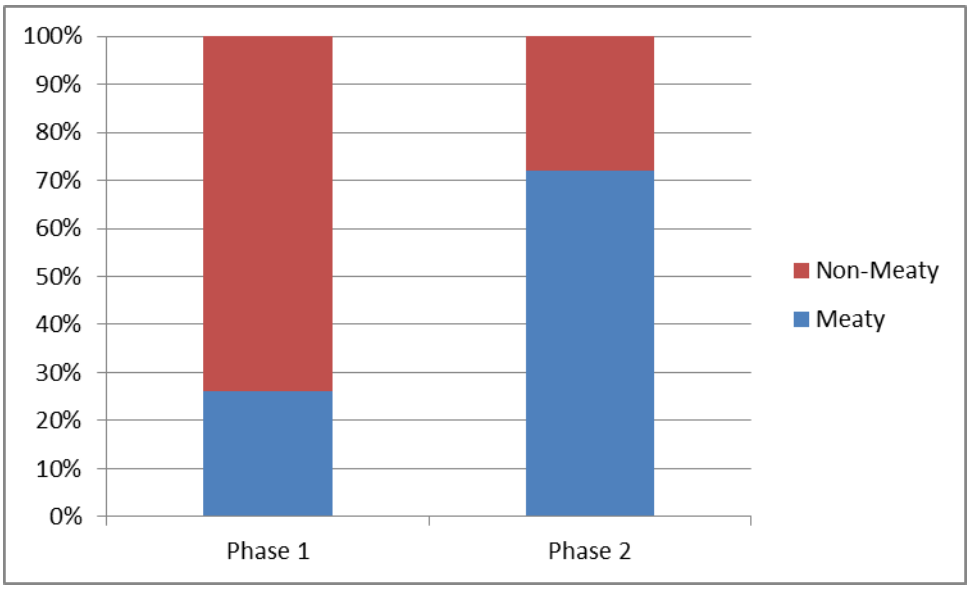

Chart 4: Percentage fragment counts of meaty versus non-meaty elements

Quantification of butchery marks is shown in Table 24. Overall butchery marks are fairly common, but appear to be particularly common in Phase 2 in terms of percentage of NISP. It is possible that the poor preservation of Phase 1 bone has led to the masking of some butchery evidence, with many of the bones being noted as particularly abraded. Hence knife marks in particular may well be under represented. Chop marks are more common than knife marks in both phases and are largely confined to the bones of the larger mammals. This is most likely due to the differences in practicality of butchering large and medium carcasses. It appears that a high proportion of the small sample of horse bones has been butchered, however this is only one bone from each phase, but does indicate that some form of processing of horse carcasses was taking place. Descriptions of individual butchery marks and their possible purpose are given in Table 25.

	1 Medieval					2 Post med/ mod				
	CH	**KN**	**Total**	**NISP**	**% of NISP**	**CH**	**KN**	**Total**	**NISP**	**% of NISP**
Cattle	3	1	4	32	12.5	1	1	2	11	18.2
Sheep/ goat		1	1	11	9.1				2	0.0
Pig				9	0.0	1	2	3	7	42.9
Horse	1		1	3	33.3	1		1	2	50.0
Large mammal	1		1	68	1.5	3	1	4	20	20.0
Total	*5*	*2*	*7*	*123*	*5.7*	*6*	*4*	*10*	*42*	*23.8*

Table 24: Quantification of butchery marks by count and percentage occurrence. CH – chopped, KN – knife cut

Phase	Taxa	Element	End	Zones	CH/KN	Butchery Location and Description	Possible interpretation
1 Medieval	Cattle	Pelvis	Frag	8	CH	transverse chops into and through pubis Z8 - dismemberment	Carcass dismemberment
		Mandible	Frag	2	KN	fine vertical cuts on lingual side - tongue removal	Tongue removal
		Scapula	Distal	1,2,3	CH	chopped through neck	Carcass dismemberment
		Ulna	Proximal	B,C,D	CH	diagonal chops into medial side of olecranon	Carcass dismemberment
	Horse	Tibia	Distal	6,8,9,10	CH	chops and cuts around distal articulation -trimmed	Carcass dismemberment
	Large mammal	Long bone frag	Frag		CH	diagonal chop through shaft	Carcass dismemberment
	Sheep/ goat	Tibia	Shaft	7,8,9	KN	horizontal cut into lateral shaft towards distal end Z9/10	Skinning
2 Post med/ mod	Cattle	Mandible	Frag	1,2	KN	fine vertical cuts on lateral surface	Skinning
		1st Phalanx	Whole	1,2,3	CH	slight chop/shaving off posterior of distal articulation	Skinning
	Horse	Pelvis	Shaft	5	CH	chops through shaft, near to acetabulum	Carcass dismemberment
	Large mammal	Long bone frag	Frag		CH	shavings off outer surface	Filleting
		Lumbar vert	Frag	3	CH	longitudinal chop almost along central line	Carcass dismemberment
		Rib	Proximal	1,2	KN	on lateral, below articulation	Filleting
		Scapula	Frag		?CH	possible chop through blade	Carcass dismemberment
	Pig	Calcaneus	Frag	4	CH	chopped through between Z3 & Z4	Carcass dismemberment
		Radius	Proximal	2,5	KN	very fine knife cuts on shaft below proximal articulation	Filleting
		Scapula	Frag	2,3,4,5	?KN	possible small cut on lateral side	Filleting

Table 25: Descriptions and possible interpretations of all recorded butchery marks

Phase	Taxa	Element	End	Zones	Description
1 Medieval	Dog	fumur	shaft	2,3,5,6,7,8	spike of bone protruding from posterior of shaft above dis art - enlarged muscle attachment?
	Large mammal	maxilla	frag		porous bone on lingual side of tooth row
2 Post med/ mod	Cattle	pelvis	acetabulum	3,8	small bridge of bone between articulation of pubis and ilium forming a hole - non-metric trait?
	Cattle	mandible	frag	7	elongated/ enlarged mental foramen - non-metric trait?
	Large mammal	lumbar vert	frag	3	patch of raised woven bone on underside of dorsal arch

Table 26: Descriptions of all recorded pathological bones

Pathology

A small quantity of pathological or abnormal bones was present and these are summarised in Table 26.

A note on the residues

A small quantity of bone was recovered from bulk sample residues the majority of which was small, abraded, unidentifiable fragments. A small number of identifiable fragments were present; these are described in Table 27.

Sample No.	Context No.	Description
5	1029	Two domestic fowl bones – carpo-metacarpus and proximal tarso-metatarsus Small fish vertebra Plus other unidentified fragments
8	1098	Medium mammal distal 1st phalanx
17	1186	Pig premolar

Table 27: Description of identifiable animal bone material from bulk sample residues

Summary and Discussion

The animal bone assemblage from Chapel Cottages, Darsham is small and unlikely to be fully representative of the animal based economy of the site. In particular issues with poor preservation, principally for the medieval (Phase 1) material may have had a negative impact on element representation and the recognition of butchery evidence. However some useful information can be derived. The assemblage is dominated by domestic mammal taxa, particularly cattle, which are dominant in both phases. The cattle appear to largely be prime meat age animals. Pigs were probably also largely slaughtered at prime meat age. For sheep/ goat and horse it is more difficult to pin down a likely age of slaughter, however in both cases no particularly young animals appear to be represented, nor were any exceptionally old animals noted. There appears to be a decrease in the representation of sheep/ goat between the medieval and post medieval period. Body part data indicates the possible export of meat joints in the medieval period. With the exception of three fish bone fragments there is a lack of wild taxa; however a butchered hare bone was recorded during trial trench excavations (Curl 2015). Domestic fowl were identified in the bulk sample residues.

The Chapel Cottages site, not surprisingly, bares a number of similarities with the adjacent site of Mill House (DAR030; Cussans 2015a; Mustchin *et al*. 2015). Here cattle were also dominant but sheep/ goat was present in surprisingly small quantities. There was a lack of wild taxa and some evidence for export of meat joints from the site (Cussans 2015a). A small quantity of horse was present, again with evidence of butchery. The presence of dog was attested to through the presence of gnawed bone.

The dominance of cattle in the Chapel Cottages assemblage is not unusual for medieval sites, the fairly low representation of sheep/ goat however is. Sykes (2006) notes that following the mid 11th century sheep increase in number at medieval sites and were often the dominant species, with cattle and sheep usually making up 75-85% of the total (identified) assemblage. While the latter statement is true for Chapel Cottages (cattle and sheep/ goat make up c. 77% of the identified assemblage for

the medieval period) sheep/ goat are nowhere near close to being the dominant taxa making up only one quarter of the cattle and sheep/ goat assemblage. At this time there was an increase in wool production and trade which was at its height between the late 12th and mid 14th centuries (Ryder 1983, 457). Following this however the sheep population was dramatically reduced by disease and wool prices greatly increased (Sykes 2006), as a result sheep tended to be kept to much more advanced ages and the presence of young animals is rare on rural sites (*ibid*.). The quantity of sheep present at Chapel Cottages is therefore lower than perhaps might be expected. The reduction in sheep/ goat numbers between the medieval period and the post medieval period is probably to be expected, although the small sample sizes makes it difficult to judge if such perceived changes in the assemblage were in fact real. The probable adult age of the animals is however in accordance with them having been primarily used for wool production. One possible reason for the under representation of sheep/ goat is that large parts of their carcasses may have been exported off the site in the form of meat joints for consumption elsewhere. This was possibly indicated in the body part representation showing a dominance of head elements and lack of fore limb element, indicating that some meatier parts may have been removed from the site. On the other side of this Sykes (2006) notes that high proportions of meat bearing elements are found at high status sites from the late 11th century onwards indicating the buying in of meat joints at these sites.

The lack of wild taxa is fairly unusual, even in small assemblages, although the current assemblage is particularly small. For example at Stebbingford in Essex a fairly small assemblage of only 168 identifiable bones included deer plus a selection of wild and domestic birds and small mammals in addition to the domestic mammal species, domestic fowl and fish seen here (Wade 1996). At Cedars Park in Stowmarket (Phillips and Cussans 2016) red deer, rabbit, chicken and goose were all present in addition to the usual suite of domestic mammals and at Thuxton in Norfolk, although only a small quantity of bird bones were present goose, domestic fowl, mallard, corvid and gull were all represented and wild mammals included hare and rabbit (Cartledge 1989).

In summary, in the medieval period, it appears that cattle and pigs were primarily exploited for meat; sheep were probably exploited for wool and meat. It seems likely that some meat joints were exported off the site for sale at market. Horses were likely used as pack animals (Grant 1984), but it appears that their carcasses were also made use of in some way.

The Shell
Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

Introduction

A small assemblage of marine shells is presented, described and discussed in light of other medieval shell assemblages. The majority of the shell material derives from medieval (Phase 1) contexts with small quantities of shell also deriving from a post medieval/modern (Phase 2) deposit (L1205) and an undated deposit (L1158); see Table 28. With the exception of undated pit fill L1158, all of the other marine shell derives from ditch fill deposits (Table 28).

Method

The assemblage was examined one context or context segment at a time and data recorded on a shell scan spreadsheet. The shell scan took account of the state of preservation (very poor, poor, ok, good, excellent) and the occurrence of shell abrasion and fresh breakages on a semi-quantitative basis (none, few, some, many). The scan also recorded the presence and quantity of marine mollusc taxa. Bivalve left and right valves (or lower and upper valves in the case of oysters) were quantified separately, with no valve pairing being carried out. In order for a valve to be counted the umbo (area where the hinge is located) must be present. Any valve where the umbo was missing could only be counted as a fragment. Likewise for gastropods, in order to be counted the apex of the shell had to be present; all other pieces were counted as fragments.

For each of the identified taxa the presence of human modifications, signs of parasites or disease and measurable shells was noted in a semi-quantitative manner (none, few, some, many). Notes were made on any further points of interest. Scan data were recorded directly into an MS Excel spreadsheet along with context descriptions, spot dates and phase data, to aid data manipulation.

Two methods of quantification were used. NISP is the number of identified specimens – the total number of shell pieces present. MNI is the minimum number of individual organisms represented. For bivalves this is the number of left or right countable valves, whichever is the greater, and for gastropods this is the number of apices present.

Results

Taphonomy

Shell preservation for each context is displayed in Table 28 and ranged from poor through to good, with the majority of contexts being rated as ok. Low levels of abrasion were noted on most of the shells and fresh breaks were fairly common.

Species present and quantification

In total 43 shell fragments were present and three mollusc species were identified (Table 28). Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) was the dominant species with mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) also present and cockle (cf. *Cerastoderma edule*) being represented by a single fragment. Oysters were represented by almost even numbers of upper and lower valves. Mussels were also fairly evenly represented by left and right valves.

							Oyster					Mussel					Cockle			Total	
Feature	Context	Segment	Desc.	Spot Date	Phase	Pres.	Lower	Upper	Frags	NISP	MNI	Left	Right	Frags	NISP	MNI	Frags	NISP	MNI	NISP	MNI
1014	1015	A	Ditch fill	12th-14th	1 Medieval	ok				0	0	1			1	1				1	1
1016	1017	A	Ditch fill	late 12th-14th	1 Medieval	good		3		3	3				0	0				3	3
1016	1017	C	Ditch fill	12th-14th	1 Medieval	ok				0	0				0	0	1	1	1	1	1
1016	1017	E	Ditch fill	late 12th-14th	1 Medieval	ok				0	0		1		1	1				1	1
1016	1017	F	Ditch fill	13th-14th	1 Medieval	good	8	7		15	8		1	1	2	1				17	9
1016	1017		Ditch fill	12th-14th	1 Medieval	good	2	2		4	2				0	0				4	2
1067	1098		Ditch fill		1 Medieval	ok				0	0	1	1		2	1				2	1
1147	1158		Pit fill		undated	poor			1	1	1				0	0				1	1
1164	1165	B	Ditch fill	11th-13th	1 Medieval	ok	2	1	6	9	2	1	1		2	1				11	3
1164	1165	D	Ditch fill	late 12th-14th	1 Medieval	ok	1			1	1				0	0				1	1
1204	1205		Ditch fill		2 Post med/ mod	good		1		1	1				0	0				1	1
						Total	*13*	*14*	*7*	*34*	*14*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*8*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*43*	*19*

Table 28: Quantification of shells from Chapel Cottages, Darsham

Modifications

No parasitic or human modifications were noted for the mussel shells. For oysters parasitic modifications were only noted from a single context (L1205, Phase 2, post medieval/ modern) where a small quantity of worm burrows were noted in the single upper valve present. Human modifications were fairly common and were noted in four of the contexts that contained oyster shells (L1017, L1017 A, L1017 F and L1205). All of these were opening notches found on the ventral edges of both upper and lower valves, although they were more frequently found on upper valves.

A note on oyster shell size

Many of the oyster valves present were noted as being particularly small, with the exception of those from L1165 B, which were noted as being relatively large. Upper valves from L1017 F had length measurements ranging from 33-43 mm. This largely overlaps with - although is at the lower end of the range for - those found at Mill House, Darsham (DAR030, Cussans 2015b) where upper valves ranged from 35-50mm.

Summary and Discussion

A small assemblage of marine molluscs was present with oysters, mussels and cockles being represented. Oysters were dominant and showed clear signs of human modification from opening. This shell assemblage likely represents occasional shellfish consumption taking place at the site, largely but not exclusively focussed on oysters, which appears to be typical for marine mollusc exploitation in the medieval period in the east of England (e.g. Major 1992, Winder & Reidy 1996, Murphy 2004).

The oysters were noted as being particularly small, but not dissimilar in size to those found at the adjacent site of Mill House, Darsham. These too were noted as being particularly small but of a similar size to those found at medieval Brettenham (Cussans 2015c) and at the smaller end of the range of those recovered from medieval Stowmarket (Cussans and Philips 2016, Plate 8). These are considerably smaller than oysters recovered from medieval Poole where mean measurements of lower (note not upper) valves had mean values in the region of 80 or 90 mm (Winder 1992). Although lower valves are naturally larger than their upper counterparts this shows a dramatic difference in size and likely relates to considerably different growth conditions between the Dorset and Suffolk coastlines. Major (1992) notes shells from the medieval site of Chighall St James in Essex as largely being between 5 and 7cm in length putting them into a larger size bracket than those found at Darsham but generally smaller than those found in Poole (Winder 1992).

The Environmental Samples
Dr John Summers

Introduction

During excavations at 1–2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham, a programme of bulk sampling was implemented to gain an assemblage of carbonised plant remains for

the investigation of the site's medieval economy. The site is located to the south of excavated medieval remains at Mill House (Mustchin *et al.* 2015) and fits within the pattern of medieval settlement around Darsham.

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 sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. 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.

Results

The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Appendix 2. The following description of the results is presented by chronological phase.

Phase 1 – medieval (11th/ 12th–14th century)

Eleven samples (240 litres) were taken from deposits that can be assigned to Phase 1. Six of these (54.5%) contained carbonised plant macrofossils. Crop taxa included free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type), hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). These were accompanied by pulses in the form of pea (*Pisum sativum*) and horse bean (*Vicia faba* var. *minor*). In the majority of samples containing cereal remains (66.67%), wheat was the dominant taxon, with no dominance for any type in the remaining samples. This should, however, only be treated as a guide, since the density of remains was low within the majority of samples, ranging from 0.1 to 4.7 items per litre. It is generally accepted that densities of carbonised macrofossils in excess of 10 items per litre represent discrete dumps of material from a specific activity (e.g. corndrier waste, disposal of crop processing by-products, grain storage accidents etc.) but the samples from the present site fall below this threshold. As such, it is more likely that the remains represent an accumulation of debris from a range of activities, perhaps over a protracted period of time.

In L1210 (the uppermost fill of Phase 1 Ditch F1161) remains of pulses were relatively numerous (18 specimens), which is often unusual in carbonised macrofossil assemblages due to the limited contact with fire during the processing of pulse crops. The same was true for pulses in undated deposit L1158 (see below). Such high concentrations of pulses may be indicative of a domestic origin for the material, being carbonised during food processing, preparation and consumption activities or routine cleaning of floor surfaces, rather than representing material carbonised during agricultural crop processing activities.

Cereal processing by-products were rare, being represented only by a single segment of rye rachis. This indicates that the remains were derived from fully

processed crops, most likely burnt during domestic food processing, preparation and consumption activities. It may be that crop processing activities were being undertaken elsewhere, outside the present area of excavation. It is also significant to note that crop processing by-products can be of value, such as for use as animal fodder, which can reduce their visibility in assemblages of carbonised plant macrofossils.

Non-cereal taxa included goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), oraches (*Atriplex* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), medium legumes (Fabaceae), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and wild grasses (Poaceae). These can all grow as arable weeds and are probably associated with the cereal and pulse crops recorded. Stinking chamomile is characteristic of heavy loam and clay soils, and is consistent with the cultivation of local heavy soils. This type of soil is well suited to the cultivation of bread wheat in particular (e.g. Moffett 2006, 48). Wild radish has a greater preference for lighter soils, which exist to the south of Darsham (Soilscapes 2018) and may have been used for the cultivation of crops with greater tolerance for desiccation (barley, oat and rye).

Great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) was recovered from Phase 1 ditch Fill L1017D (F1016), which is a fenland taxon (Stace 2010, 950) that does not grow on cultivated land. This was an important managed resource during the post-medieval period, being employed for thatch, floor covering and fuel (Rowell 1986), and is likely to also have been important in earlier periods. It is possible that fen sedge was brought to the site specifically for use in this way, and seeds could have fallen onto floor surfaces and into hearths from thatched roofs.

Some deposits, such as L1035, L1210 and L1212, contained abundant charcoal remains. This is likely to represent spent fuel debris from domestic hearths, which was deposited with other refuse material. A mixture of vessel patterns were observed, including oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse-porous types.

Mollusc remains were mostly representative of damp conditions (e.g. *Carychium* sp.) and ground litter habitats (*Discus rotundatus, Oxychilus* sp. and *Trichia hispida* group). In general, conditions of damp, rough grassland seem probable for the site. Slum aquatic species *Lymnaea truncatula* is a common occurrence in features with standing water that dry out on a seasonal basis (Kerney 1999, 51).

Phase 2 – Post-medieval/ modern

A single 40 litre sample was examined from modern Pit F1028 (L1029). It contained twelve identifiable specimens, with a comparable range of crops (free-threshing type wheat, oat and pulses) and non-cereal taxa (goosefoot, vetch/ wild pea and great fen sedge) to the medieval assemblage. There is a strong possibility that these remains are residual from medieval activity on the site, having been disturbed during the cutting of F1028.

Undated

Seven samples (140 litres) were recovered from undated contexts, largely from isolated pit and posthole features. The range of identifiable specimens was

comparable to the Phase 1 assemblage, with free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type), hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) accompanied by pulses in the form of pea (*Pisum sativum*) and horse bean (*Vicia faba* var. *minor*). Also present was a single flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) seed in Fill L1158 (Pit F1147), representing a probable oil or fibre crop.

Within this group was a rich deposit from L1158 (Pit F1147), which contained a density of 11.75 items per litre. The deposit was dominated by crop remains (cereals, pulses and flax), which accounted for 64% of the sample. A small number of chaff elements were present in the form of culm nodes (straw) and a single segment of free-threshing type wheat rachis. Compared to the bulk of the samples, the number and range of non-cereal taxa was greater and may indicate the inclusion of semi-cleaned or perhaps imperfectly cleaned crops. However, the range of cereal and non-cereal crops present in the sample clearly indicates that this is a mixed deposit, perhaps originating from a range of sources. It is possible that it represents the carbonisation of stored products or disposal of material from the cleaning of storage areas.

The non-cereal taxa included a range of common arable weeds, such as goosefoot (Chenopodium sp.), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), dock (*Rumes* sp.), vetch/ wild pea (*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp.), medick-type (*Medicago* sp. type), field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) and wild grasses (Poaceae). Some taxa, such as eyebright/ bartsia (*Euphrasia/ Odontites* sp.) and wild carrot (*Daucus carota*) tend to be more common on poorer soils and could be associated with crops such as barley, oats or rye that can grow on less enriched soils. Cleavers (*Galium aparine*) is generally considered indicative of autumn sown cereals and may be associated with wheat or rye crops. As in Phase 1, the signature for heavy loam and clay soils in the form of stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) was again recognised. Buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), could have grown as an arable weed but is also common in grassland habitats.

Discussion

The material from 1–2 Chapel Cottages is relatively typical of the rural medieval arable economy in the region (e.g. Fryer and Summers 2016; Mustchin *et al.* 2015; Ballantyne 2005) and is consistent with the findings from Mill House (Summers 2015) and samples taken during the evaluation of the present site (West 2015). Wheat was the preferred cash crop for this period and used for the highest status bread (cf. Stone 2006), with other crops contributing to form part of a mixed arable economy. Barley was significant in brewing, as was the maslin crop *dredge* (mixed barley and oats), while oats were also significant as fodder crops in addition to lower quality malt (Stone 2006; Straker *et al.* 2007, 886). Rye was often used as a lower status winter cereal, and in Norfolk it is recorded as being a cheap grain livery for farm servants prior to AD 1350, with cultivation contracting in subsequent periods (Campbell and Overton 1993, 57-58). As well as a pure crop, rye was also cultivated as *maslin* (mixed wheat and rye).

The prominence of pulses is of interest and comparable to the assemblage from Mill House (Summers 2015). Pulses were an important part of the diet, being used for pottages and low status bread (Stone 2006). The relatively high number of seeds from pulses, including pea and horse bean, in L1210 and L1158 suggests that they may have been carbonised in a domestic hearth during day-to-day food preparation and cleaning activities. Vetches, particularly common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), were also commonly grown for fodder (e.g. Moffett 2006, 53; Straker *et al.* 2007, 886) and could also serve as a nitrogen fixer in a crop rotation pattern. However, preservation was insufficient for accurate identification of this taxon.

The non-cereal, arable weed taxa, although representing a fairly limited range of plants, gives some indication of the distribution of crops across different soil conditions. The heavier local soils are likely to have been targeted for wheat cultivation, while areas of nearby free-draining soil to the south and east would have been well suited for barley, oats and rye. Flax also has a preference for lighter soils.

There is also evidence for gathered wild plants, primarily in the form of great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*). Wetlands associated with the Minsmere River to the south are likely to have been suitable for colonies of fen sedge prior to post-medieval drainage. It is possible that fen sedge was deliberately gathered for use as thatch or floor covering, although the limited number of seeds makes it difficult to be certain. Although somewhat distant geographically, contemporary records associated with Glastonbury Abbey record the use of reeds for roofing (Gerrard and Aston 2007, 998).

There is no clear evidence in the assemblage for the remains of crop processing by-products in any concentration. It is probable that a site in this rural location was engaged in arable cultivation but it is possible that agricultural processing activities were carried out elsewhere. In addition, as noted above, the value of chaff and other processing by-products as fodder may have prevented them from becoming burnt in any concentration.

Therefore, although the impression is of an assemblage composed of cleaned cereal product derived from domestic occupation, there is the possibility that this has been strongly influenced by a preservational bias against crop processing by-products. At present, however, there are no alternative sources of data to complement or challenge the information derived from the carbonised macrofossil assemblage. The likelihood is that cereals present were locally cultivated, most likely by tenant farmers in the probable area of strip cultivation identified in the western portion of the excavation area.

Conclusions

The archaeobotanical assemblage from land at 1–2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham, was relatively small but has provided some useful insights into medieval life and settlement on the edge of the village. It complements data gathered from the adjacent site at Mill House, and has the potential to contribute to the understanding of regional patterns of diet and medieval economy. The archaeobotanical assemblage suggests material derived from domestic activity was deposited on the site, rather than remnants of arable crop processing activities, although the

excavated features lie adjacent to the probable remains of strip cultivation in the west.

4 DISCUSSION

Summary of Results

4.1 In keeping with the findings of the trial trench evaluation, the excavation to the rear of 1–2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham revealed part of a larger medieval agricultural landscape, principally characterised by roadside enclosures. While molluscan evidence suggests that the site comprised rough grazing during the medieval period (see *The Environmental Samples*), the presence of possible strip fields in the north-west of the excavation area also points towards arable agriculture as part of a mixed rural economy. A broad economic base of this type is typical of the Middle Ages in rural Suffolk (Bailey 2007, 84, 157). Environmental samples yielded cereal remains including free-threshing type wheat, hulled barley, oat and rye, while other cultivars include pea and horse bean. However, recorded densities of the principal crop taxa are low, and are only considered to represent accumulated debris from multiple, disparate activities (rather than any specific stage of crop processing). While primary evidence for the processing of cereals is absent, the lack of by-products including chaff and straw may simply reflect their high economic utility (resulting in their use and deposition elsewhere), or possibly some other taphonomic factor (van der Veen 1999, 211).

4.2 The recovered animal bone assemblage is dominated by cattle (mostly prime meat age animals) with lesser numbers of sheep/ goat, pig and horse (see *The Animal Bone*). Pigs also appear to have been raised locally for meat, while an absence of notably younger and older individuals in the sheep/ goat assemblage may indicate a similar use and/ or exploitation for wool. However, this relatively small assemblage is unlikely to be fully representative of the site's medieval pastoral economy (*ibid.*). Remains of marine molluscs are dominated by oyster with lesser numbers of mussel and cockle. The oyster shells, although quite small, display signs of human modification through opening and clearly represent the local consumption of this species (*ibid*.).

4.3 Finds from the site include a notable medieval pottery assemblage, dominated by Hollersley ware and Hollersley-type ware, with an overall date spanning the 11th/ 12th to 14th centuries AD (see *The Pottery*). The dominance of utilitarian forms and the low occurrence of decoration and glaze, combined with the generally abraded condition of the pottery, are thought to probably represent the secondary, or even tertiary deposition of spent, low status sherds, perhaps as part of a manuring strategy. Under a manorial system, good quality dung-based manure would largely have been the reserve of the lord's land, with the peasantry obliged to supplement their own reserves with domestic and other refuse (Jones 2009, 215). Few positively identified refuse pits were identified within the Chapel Cottages site, while a dearth of high status wares, decorated and glazed vessels might suggest their use and deposition elsewhere. Interestingly, a higher proportion of glazed sherds were recovered from the neighbouring Mill House site, which may indicate that the latter was more closely associated with a focus of domestic activity, perhaps a small farmstead or toft (see below).

Topographical, Geological and Geographical Setting

4.4 The Chapel Cottages site occupies a rural village location, to the west of the historic core of Darsham, thought to be associated with the medieval parish church (Mustchin *et al.* 2015; Figs. 1–2). The local landscape is historically agricultural in character and the site itself constituted greenfield at the time of excavation. The site occupies slowly permeable clay-rich soils suitable for grassland/ grazing and the cultivation of winter cereals (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 17), while the underlying geology comprises the Crag Group overlain by the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton) (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

4.5 Topographically, the site sits within a favourable settlement landscape, on gently undulating ground close to good water sources (including the Minsmere River) (Fig. 1). The river, rising close to medieval Baddingham Hall is a minor watercourse, the estuary of which was subject to large-scale drainage and canalisation during the 19th century (Scarfe 2007, 141); its upper reaches are unlikely to have ever been used for trade/ communications. The presence of a possible medieval well and pond at the adjacent Mill House site (SHER DAR 030) also attests to more readily accessible water in the immediate vicinity. Despite a lack of riverine connections, the Suffolk coast is less than 6.5km distant, suggesting good trade links throughout the historic era, while medieval market centres including Saxmundham and Halesworth are also within easy reach. Saxmundham was granted its first market charter by King Edward I in AD 1272, while the right to hold a market and fair at Halesworth was granted to Richard de Argentein in AD 1223 (Fordham 2005, 17; Suffolk Coastal District Council 2016, 5).

Archaeological and Historical Context

4.6 Domesday Book records six manors in Darsham with holdings by the King and two of his stalwarts: Roger Bigot and Robert Malet (Suffolk Coastal District Council 2012). However, apart from the medieval Church of All Saints, elements of which date from 12th century AD (SHER DAR 011), existing buildings in the village are post-medieval and later in date (https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk). This general lack of surviving medieval buildings suggests that most were of modest, timber construction. Beresford and St Joseph (1979, 254) note that medieval stone quarrying was inhibited in many areas of lowland England due to the great depth at which good quality building stone lay. As a result, peasant houses were 'perforce' built of timber and wattle-and-daub (*ibid*.), as is highly likely in this instance. Surviving medieval evidence from the village does however include the remains of several moated sites (e.g. SHER DAR 010) and the site of a possible medieval barn (SHER DAR 005) (Fig. 1). The encountered archaeology at 1–2 Chapel Cottages is largely agricultural in nature, and it is safe to assume (based on the post-medieval character of the village) that the medieval economy of Darsham was almost exclusively tied up in farming. In 1086, the local population is recorded as being large – including various smallholders and freemen – while a number of plough teams and meadowlands are also noted (http://opendomesday.org).

4.7 The current site's archaeological and historical context can be compared directly with that of Mill House (SHER DAR 030), immediately to the north. Medieval activity at the Mill House site dates from the 12th century AD, having been

established adjacent to an existing road (The Street) (Mustchin *et al.* 2015, 10). Activity within the site was overwhelmingly agricultural, with enclosures and a trackway possibly forming part of a toft and croft type smallholding (*ibid.* 11). Tofts were simple, rural medieval dwellings and associated structures, while crofts were larger agricultural enclosures attached to the former (Astill 1988; Gies and Gies 1991). Dyer suggests that crofts formed elements of family-based subsistence regimes and could be used for both arable cultivation and pastoral agriculture (Dyer 1989; 2000). Artefacts recovered from Mill House were consistent with domestic refuse disposal, thus strongly suggesting the presence of a nearby dwelling(s).

4.8 The establishing of the Mill House site was thought to reflect linear development of the medieval village along the line of The Street (Mustchin *et al.* 2015, 10), possibly reflecting a growing population and the resulting need to settle and farm more marginal land. Indeed, sustained population growth is recorded in parts of Suffolk between the early 12th and mid-14th centuries AD, and represents the latter stages of similar 'demographic expansion' from the 8th century, only halting with the arrival of the Black Death (Bailey 2007, 68). While the contemporary linear expansion of Darsham is possible, the former study overlooked the presence of a possible medieval green (China Green) immediately to the west of the site (SHER DAR 028; Fig. 3). It is possible, therefore, that both the Mill House and Chapel Cottages sites emerged as green-side settlements, independent of the likely core of medieval activity around the 12th century parish church (some 650m to the east). Indeed, in contrast to the Midlands where nucleated medieval settlements are commonplace (cf. Munby 2014, 237), rural settlement patterns in Suffolk are more dispersed, with farmsteads either occurring individually or grouped around greens (Martin 1999a, 88). The dating of medieval greens and green-side settlements is a regional research priority (Medlycott 2011, 70).

4.9 Medieval activity at the Mill House site (like the current site) appears to have ceased at some point during the 14th century AD (Mustchin *et al.* 2015, 12). It is interesting to note that a similar end date was recorded for medieval activity at Station Garage/ Railway Cottage (SHER DAR 021), some 800m to the west of Mill House (Meredith 2012). This consistent date of settlement 'disappearance' may reflect multiple contributory factors (cf. Bailey 2007, 239), although an obvious candidate is the mid-14th century arrival of the Black Death in England, which resulted in major social upheaval and population decline (Platt 1997), and has been discussed as the possible cause of economic change at a number of medieval sites (e.g. Newton and Sparrow 2009). The commencement of the Little Ice Age (*c.* AD 1300–1850; Fagan 2000) also had a major impact on agricultural output across medieval Europe.

Phase 1: Medieval (11th/ 12th–14th century AD)

Summary

4.10 The medieval period was the principal phase of past activity at the site. At this time, the site appears to have comprised farmland to the west of the parish church and the probable core of the medieval village; very similar to its post-medieval/ early modern situation. However, the presence of a possible medieval green (China Green; SHER DAR 028) to the immediate north-west of the site (Fig. 3)

might indicate that it represents part of a secondary settlement foci that developed around the edge of the latter. Whether forming part of an individual farmstead or group of such settlements is impossible to tell. What is clear, however, is that the excavated site forms just part of a more extensively enclosed medieval landscape, including the adjacent Mill House site (Fig. 4), and may therefore lie close to or include elements of a toft and croft-type smallholding. Like Mill House, ditched boundaries within the current site appear to largely respect the alignment of adjacent roads (The Street and Fox Lane), strongly suggesting that these existed in some form by the medieval period, and were used as reference for the partitioning of adjacent land.

4.11 The recovered medieval pottery assemblage incorporates a range of fabrics, overwhelmingly dominated by coarse wares, and includes a limited number of forms, cooking pots/ jars being most abundant. Fine wares and decorated sherds are scarce, suggesting a generally low-status assemblage, although, as stated above, this may reflect the differential deposition of different types of pots. Overall, the pottery assemblage from the site dates to between the 11th/ 12th and 14th centuries AD, and is largely contemporary with material from the neighbouring Mill House site (Mustchin *et al.* 2015, 2).

Rural Settlement, Landscape and Land Use

4.12 The medieval site formed part of a rural settlement including six individual manors at the time of Domesday. Holdings by the Augustine Priory at Blythburgh, located some 6.4km to the north-east of Darsham, are also recorded in the parish from the 12th century (Harper-Bill 1980, 122ff), while the rich Cistercian Abbey at Sibton is located just 5.9km to the west. Given this complexity, it is not possible to firmly ascertain ownership of the medieval site. Similarly, while the site does not lend itself to a thorough investigation of the medieval village, the core of which is thought have been located to the east, it does present a good opportunity to examine several economic and social characteristics of the settlement, not least the emergence and character of possible green-side settlement. The current section will discuss the site's medieval economy, while the more limited social/ cultural evidence is considered separately.

4.13 The location of Darsham and its landscape context, within easy reach of the Minsmere River and Suffolk coast, is fundamental to understanding the economic history of the village and its inhabitants. The economic evidence from the current site indicates that access to different local environments and resources had a significant influence on the activities which took place there. Other influences, such as the economic and political dynamics of land ownership are less clear, although the recovered pottery assemblage – possibly derived from manuring with domestic waste – would tend to suggest that the site did not form part of a demesne system. Demesne farming was associated with a system of feudal tenure, whereby tenants owed labour services in order that important work such as ploughing and haymaking was completed on the lord's land (Ecclestone 2007, 31). The owners of such land would have had good access to better quality dung-based manure (cf. Jones 2009, 215). It is also interesting to note that Suffolk and Norfolk were amongst the most 'free' areas of Medieval England (Williamson 2005, 21), within a region where much of the peasantry was made up of freemen or sokemen, 'men of free status owing

some non-servile service to feudal lords' (Postan 1972, 165). Although circumstantial, this evidence complements the presence of possible strip fields in the north-west of the site; strips of this type would have been cultivated by individual peasant farmers on a subsistence basis. The suitability of the local soils for both pastoral and arable exploitation is reflected by the animal bone and environmental assemblages, with the rearing of cattle and other livestock, and cereal agriculture forming the basis of the area's medieval economy. However, the Phase 1 terrestrial mollusc assemblage is dominated by taxa indicative of rough grassland habitats (see *The Environmental Samples*), and it remains uncertain how much of the excavated site was actually under the plough.

The animal bone
Dr Julia EM Cussans with Antony RR Mustchin

4.14 While modest in size, the medieval animal bone assemblage demonstrates a clear dominance of cattle (making up over 50% of the total), with lesser numbers of sheep/ goat and pig. Horse and dog were also present in small numbers, while wild fauna were absent except for a few fish bones (large gadid). A small number of pathological/ abnormal elements were recorded, although cannot be confidently linked to any particular condition or trauma, while butchery evidence is dominated by chop marks. However, the poor preservation of bone probably resulted in an under representation of cut marks. Available age data indicate the exploitation of cattle for meat, with pigs having a similar use, while the farming of sheep/ goat for wool and meat is probable. Body part representation suggests that prime meat-bearing elements were exported away from the site, or were not deposited within the excavated features.

4.15 Of the two principal 'farmyard' domesticates, cattle were the most abundant. A dominance of cattle is in keeping with other regional sites, not least Mill House, Darsham, where this species was also most abundant (Cussans 2015a, 30); other identified domesticates in order of abundance were pig, sheep/ goat and horse. Like the current site, primary exploitation of cattle for meat was apparent at Mill House, although the presence of older animals also suggested a possible secondary role for traction (Mustchin *et al.* 2015, 9). Cattle have been a 'multi-purpose' species since their early domestication, in some areas playing a vital role as traction animals until the widespread mechanisation of farming in the mid 19th century (Bartosiewicz *et al.* 1997, 9). The use of cattle for ploughing in the medieval period is well illustrated by the Luttrel Psalter, a devotional book of the mid-1300's produced in East Anglia (after Kalof 2007, 40).

4.16 A predominance of cattle has been recorded at a number of regional sites, including the early medieval phases (up to *c.* AD 1350) at Botolph Bridge, a Saxon and later manorial site near Peterborough (Baxter and Faine 2015, 111, fig. 56); although the overall faunal assemblage from this site portrays a more economically diverse base than is evident at Darsham (*ibid.* 116). Cattle was also the 'most important' species by frequency in the early medieval phase at North Shoebury, Essex, an assemblage thought to represent table and kitchen waste (Levine 1995, 141), while cattle were also dominant during the medieval occupation at Gorhambury, St Albans (Locker 1990, 206). The Gorhambury settlement was interpreted as a croft, including a single agricultural field, posthole building and

associated features/ structures (Neal *et al.* 1990, 83), and therefore compares well with elements of the current site.

4.17 In contrast to cattle, the predominance of which is not unusual for the period, the comparatively low representation of sheep/ goat at the current site is surprizing. Although a similarly low occurrence was recorded at Mill House (Cussans 2015a, 36), this was considered atypical of a period when the increasing economic importance of wool saw the widespread expansion of flocks across large areas of England (Ryder 1983, 457). Indeed, Sykes (2006, 58) notes that sheep often dominate medieval assemblages, reflecting their increasing economic utility from the 11th century. However, the profusion of head bones and lack of forelimbs at the current site is thought to reflect the export of more valuable, meat-bearing elements, possibly suggesting that local sheep husbandry was geared primarily towards food production.

The shell
Dr Julia EM Cussans with Antony RR Mustchin

4.18 The small marine mollusc assemblage is dominated by oyster with lesser quantities of mussel and only a single fragment of cockle. The recovered oyster shells are relatively small for the period, although compare well with the assemblage from neighbouring Mill House, and human modification in the form of opening notches is well represented. Oyster was widely traded and consumed across medieval Europe (Adamson 2004, 44), and was probably imported to Darsham via one of the local market centres, e.g. Saxmundham. If kept cool and moist, this species can be kept alive for transportation for up to two weeks (Monckton 2015, 6) although the proximity of Darsham to the North-Sea coast suggests that this is unlikely to have been necessary here. The National Biodiversity Network records a widespread modern distribution of common oyster along the coastline between Southend and Orford Ness, with further beds present along the Norfolk coast, extending as far as the Welland and Witham estuaries (https://spatial.nbnatlas.org/).

The environmental remains
Dr John Summers with Antony RR Mustchin

4.19 Bulk sampling of Phase 1 deposits produced a modest but relatively diverse environmental assemblage associated with medieval diet and economy. Free-threshing type wheat was dominant, while barley, oat and rye also appear to have been locally cultivated as part of a mixed agrarian economy. While primary evidence of crop processing was not seen within the site, it is probable that cereal cultivation occurred, if not within the site, then within the immediate vicinity. Recovered non-cereal taxa include goosefoot, wild radish and stinking chamomile, all of which can occur as arable weeds. Stinking chamomile is furthermore characteristic of heavy loam and clay soils, which were ubiquitous in this instance (*ibid*.).

4.20 Other cultivars include flax, pea and horse bean, while the occurrence of Great fen sedge in the environmental samples is indicative of its probable local use for thatching, floor covering and/ or fuel (cf. Rowell 1986). This fenland species (Stace 2010, 950) does not grow on cultivated land and was most probably gathered

from the local river margins. In addition to supplementing diet, the nitrogen-fixing properties of legumes made them an integral part of medieval crop rotation (Stone 2005, 62–3; Whitney 2004, 115). Their importance for soil preparation is no more apparent than in medieval Suffolk, where *c.* 75% of demesne land was cultivated each year (Bailey 2007, 111). At Akenham, some 34km to the south-west of Darsham, approximately 15% of demesne crops were legumes in AD 1250 (*ibid*.). The importance of legumes to the intensive cultivation of peasant holdings is also apparent (Mate 1997, 268), while Dyer also notes that peas were an important source of dietary subsistence for the poorer classes, particularly at times cereals were in short supply and therefore expensive (Dyer 2006, 36–7).

The Built Environment

4.21 The regional research agenda highlights the range and function(s) of buildings on medieval farmsteads as an important area of current investigation (Medlycott 2011, 70). Evidence from Darsham includes at least one earth-fast (posthole) structure located within/ associated with the use of an agricultural enclosure, while a dispersed group of three beam-slots hint at the presence of additional structural remains (Fig. 10 and 13). Earth-fast construction using timber uprights was a long-established building technique by the Norman Conquest, but became gradually phased out with the introduction of cruck construction and the later medieval resurgence of brick-making (Crabtree 2001, 77; Moore, 1991, 211). Nonetheless, earth-fast construction, particularly associated with more rudimentary structural forms, persisted well into the 19th century (Meeson and Welch 1993) (see Section 2.41). While the current structure(s) may have constituted covered workspaces, it is uncertain what function such buildings might have served; primary evidence of industrial/ craft activity or agricultural processing within the area of excavation was lacking. The small size and location of the structure(s), set back some distance from the existing road network, also indicates that they are unlikely to represent domestic buildings. Fragments of peg tile and daub from the site are not present in quantities to suggest the existence of a substantial building in the near vicinity (see *The Ceramic Building Materials*). Also, although the presence of great fen sedge in environmental samples might indicate its use as a floor covering (cf. Rowell 1986), no preserved floor surfaces of any type were identified in association with the structural remains; a use as thatch is more likely, however (see below). It is probable, therefore, that the posthole structure (at least) represents a simple fenced enclosure or pen, probably associated with livestock husbandry.

4.22 The Phase 1 animal bone assemblage displays a clear dominance of cattle followed by sheep/ goat and pig, and the immediate landscape is well suited to pastoral exploitation. Any pastoral system would have required 'infield' areas, close to farms and almost certainly including pens, for activities such as shearing and, possibly, putting ewes to the ram (Page 2003, 147). Activities such as lambing and slaughter are also likely to have been confined to specific work areas. This strongly suggests that the Phase 1 posthole structure represents a small sheepfold or similar. Sheep pens of varying size and character are known from across medieval England (see Section 2.31), while contemporary pictorial evidence for the penning of sheep using hurdles is also recorded in manuscripts including the Luttrel Psalter (after Kalof 2007, 49–50). The location of the Chapel Cottages pen, within the confines of a ditched enclosure, strongly suggests that it was contemporary with and directly

linked to the function(s) of the latter. Possible pens were also represented by medieval Ditch F1014, which may have served to sub-divide the interior of Enclosure 5, and a series of gridded, rectilinear ditches in the far south-west of the site (Fig. 9b–12). It can with some confidence be concluded, therefore, that the Phase 1 site was at least partly associated with the control/ corralling of livestock.

4.23 Interpretation of the encountered beam-slots is less conclusive, although they may well represent some form of basic agricultural structure, whether permanent or temporary in nature. An interesting comparison exists at Priddy in the Mendip Hills, where horizontal beams still support a stack of wooden hurdles, topped with thatch (http://thatchinginfo.com/thatching-ricks-stacks-in-britain/) (Plate 14). This structural form is recorded locally from the early 14th century, when an annual sheep fair moved to Priddy from Wells as a result of the Black Death (*ibid.*). It is very possible that the beam-slots at Darsham supported a similar kind of covered, seasonal structure.

Plate 14: The Priddy hurdle stack; photograph by Graham E. Cook (g.e.cook@thatchinginfo.com); note the arrangement of beams supporting the base of the stack

Material Culture and Society

4.24 Although small, the recovered medieval finds assemblage is overwhelmingly utilitarian in character, with metal finds being dominated by nails (see The Small Finds); other undiagnostic ferrous fragments were also recovered. Additional to these is a quantity of lava stone, including fragments from medieval Ditches F1143 and F1153 (ibid.). Although none of the recovered fragments displays grinding surfaces, it is thought that they derive from querns, used for the milling of cereal grains (ibid.). Imported from Continental Europe, principally from quarries in the Rhineland (Smith and Margeson 1993, 202), lava querns were commonplace within

medieval agriculture, at least until the early 14th century (see The Small Finds). The 'vesicular nature' of lava stone provides an effective grinding surface that is easily redressed, while the low density of this material facilitated its long-distance trade (Pohl 2010, 148–9). One hundred and thirteen fragments (1523g) of lava quern were also recovered by the trial trench evaluation of the current site (Green 2015, 54), while the Suffolk HER includes finds of similar material (of possible medieval date) from the neighbouring parishes of Blythburgh and Middleton (SHERs BLB 016, BLB 075 and MDD 020). Two cross-joining fragments of lava quern were also recovered from excavations at Semer Road, Whatfield (Cooper 2015, 17). The Whatfield fragments had been reused as building stone, and were recovered from a post-medieval (16th–18th century) deposit, although are likely to be of medieval date based on the general character of the site in question and the 15th century decline in the European trade of lava stone (*ibid*.). The recovery of quern fragments from Darsham indirectly attests to local cereal agriculture and processing.

4.25 Other finds are few, but include a silver coin (a short-cross penny of King John, dated AD 1205–10) and a single copper alloy button. The button is closely paralleled by other later medieval (13th–14th century) examples (see *The Small Finds*) while numerous finds of short cross pennies are recorded from across Suffolk (https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/). However, little can be inferred from these finds regarding the medieval inhabitants of Darsham. As already discussed, the recovered pottery assemblage is of modest status, while possible indicators of status-related consumption are absent from the faunal and environmental assemblages.

Chronology and Development of the Medieval Site

4.26 The recovered medieval pottery assemblage represents a broad period of deposition spanning the 11th/ 12th to 14th centuries AD. However, the layout and stratigraphic relationships displayed by the Phase 1 features indicate two clearly distinct 'sub-phases' of enclosure within the excavated site. The first of these was characterised by at least two individual enclosures in the northern site area and an area of ?strip fields, possibly associated with a system of communal, open field agriculture. However, systems of this type are rare in the eastern counties, being more commonly associated with the two- and three-field rotational systems of the Midlands (e.g. Oosthuizen 2010, 21). A section of delineated trackway ran *c.* east to west, separating the Enclosures 1 and 2, although no access between the enclosures and trackway was apparent (Fig. 9a). The trackway ran parallel with the existing line of The Street and a second section of trackway identified at Mill House, approximately 70m to the north.

4.27 The second phase of medieval enclosure was once again restricted to the northern site area. This phase incorporated six individual enclosures and constituted the wholesale reordering of the immediate landscape (Fig. 9b). Although there was a general continuity of ditch alignments between Enclosure Phases 1 and 2, no early boundary is thought to have persisted in use. The second phase of enclosure also witnessed the abandonment of the delineated trackway and possible strip fields. Medieval boundaries in the south-west of the site, possibly representing a defined system of livestock pens (see above), could not be directly associated with either of the identified enclosure phases.

4.28 The medieval enclosures ranged in internal area between at least 209m^2 and 1319m^2, although only two are thought to have been almost fully exposed within the excavation (Enclosures 4 (495m^2) and 5 (247m^2)). Although it is difficult to equate this apparent range of enclosure size to potential differences in use, the presence of a posthole structure, probably a livestock pen, close to the southern edge of Enclosure 4 (Figs. 10 and 13), strongly suggests a primarily pastoral function. A landscape of rough grassland, as indicated by the terrestrial mollusc assemblage, complements this interpretation. Evidence of other activity within the medieval enclosures is relatively scarce, although includes at least two instances of domestic refuse disposal: Pit F1168 (L1169) contained a moderate assemblage of medieval pottery (684g), while Pit F1211 (F1212) yielded abundant charcoal thought to represent spent fuel debris. Species present included oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse-porous types, most probably gathered for domestic consumption from the local landscape. Similar species, albeit in quantities insufficient for meaningful analysis, were represented in the medieval charcoal assemblage from Mill House (Summers 2015, 43). Oak is a high quality, efficient fuel wood with an average density of 550kg per cubic meter (Mytting 2015, 58). The deposition of domestic waste strongly suggests the nearby presence of a dwelling, possibly a toft or small farmstead located close to the neighbouring Mill House site.

4.29 The driving force behind the development of the medieval site is difficult to determine. The bulk of the site appears to have been characterised by ditched enclosures throughout Phase 1, with little evidence to suggest large-scale economic change at any point. It must be conceded, however, that the environmental and animal bone assemblages are unlikely to be fully representative. In contrast, the 14th century cessation of medieval activity at the site is a commonly occurring theme, being mirrored at both Mill House (Mustchin *et al.* 2015, 12) and Station Garage/ Railway Cottage (Meredith 2012, 19). Medieval rural sites at Church Farm, Brettenham and Semer Road, Whatfield – also in Suffolk– displayed a similar end date (Mustchin *et al.* 2015, 12), as did a green-side settlement at Cherry Tree Farm, Wortham (Atkins 2015, 385). Indeed, this theme can be recognised at numerous medieval sites across the wider region and beyond (e.g. Mustchin *et al.* forthcoming; Woolhouse 2016, 121). Although limited evidence of 15th–17th century and later deposition was recorded at the current site, activity of these dates is on a much reduced scale (see below). While multiple contributory factors, including changing patterns of discard, may account for the general lack of post-14th century archaeological evidence, more widespread economic constraints this time include the mid-14th century arrival of the Black Death in England (Platt 1997) and the onset of the *Little Ice Age* (dated *c.* AD 1300–1850; Fagan 2000; Grove 2004, 419, table 15.3; Mann *et al.* 2009). The Black Death has been discussed as the possible cause of economic change at a number of medieval sites (e.g. Newton and Sparrow 2009; Woolhouse 2016), while worsening climatic conditions from the early 14th century resulted in cooler, wetter summers and a restricted growing season (Fagan 2000). Although total village abandonment as a result of the Black Death was a rare occurrence in Suffolk, the desertion of individual farms was commonplace (Bailey 2007, 239).

4.30 Additional pressures associated with later medieval landscape change include the increasing economic importance of sheep which led to widespread settlement depopulation. However, while the importance of sheep husbandry in Suffolk grew

relative to the arable agriculture following the Black Death, this was by no means ubiquitous (*ibid.* 214). Changing medieval land use/ layout at the current site was most probably influenced by a number of causal factors.

A possible green-side settlement?

4.31 One important factor, considered central to the development and overall character of the Phase 1 site is its location close to a postulated medieval green, marked 'China Green' on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk (SHER DAR 028; Fig. 3). Medieval settlement expansion in the East of England was often characterised by a dispersion of settlement, or 'overspill' from a traditional core, with independent settlement around the edges of greens being widely recorded from around AD 1100 (Williamson 2005, 19). This early medieval expansion was prompted by a period of continuous population increase, sustained by high agricultural yields and reliable harvests (*ibid.* 21); these being the result of an episode of climatic optimum, widely termed the Medieval Warm Period, dated *c.* AD 950–1250 (Mann *et al.* 2009). In the case of Darsham, settlement expansion of this type is significant for two reasons: firstly, the 11th/ 12th century commencement of activity at the Chapel Cottages site is more-or-less consistent with the generally accepted emergence of greed-side settlements in the county (see above); furthermore, the establishment of a farming settlement (cf. Martin 1999a, 88, see below) on the edge of China Green, as a response to local population increase, would potentially contradict a linear model of village expansion – focussed on the existing road network – as previously suggested by Mustchin *et al.* (2015, 10).

4.32 Within Suffolk, medieval greens are particularly associated with areas of heavy clay soils (Martin 1999b, 62; after Atkins 2015, 382), while settlement around their fringes is often characterised by modest farmsteads or groups thereof (Martin 1999a, 88). Warner (1987) notes a bi-partite pattern of rural settlement in East Suffolk, with primary settlements (often geographically focussed) occupying valley gravels, while green-side settlements [on heavier soils] were a secondary emergence (after Atkins 2015, 382). While the heavy clays of the Chapel Cottages site appear to fit this model well, it is also interesting to note that the parish church and probable core of medieval Darsham (cf. Mustchin *et al.* 2015) is located downslope to the east, straddling the boundary between clay deposits and lighter sands/ gravels, close to the course of a stream (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). The separation of Suffolk greens and churches – most of which pre-date Domesday – is also noted by Martin (1999b, 62).

4.33 Other examples of green-side settlements include Thorney Green, Stowupland (near Stowmarket), located on the boulder clays of 'High Suffolk', where early settlement may have emerged in response to population pressures, as well as an increasing requirement for grazing land to accommodate growing flocks/ herds (after Woolhouse 2016, 121). One obvious attraction of greens and commons at this time would have been the availability of established grazing, albeit within a more marginal settlement landscape (Muir 2002, 181; after Woolhouse 2016, 121). Another green-side settlement at Cherry Tree Farm, Wortham, was established on the edge of Wortham Green or Long Green around the end of the 11th century and was abandoned by the 14th century, during which time the principal focus of its

economy shifted from arable to pastoral (Atkins 2015, 375, 383). While the importance of arable agriculture to the medieval economy of the current site is difficult to quantify, primary and secondary evidence of animal husbandry is better defined, and would appear to agree well with the site's probable green-side status.

4.34 The juxtaposition of the Chapel Cottages and Mill House sites (Figs. 2 and 4) clearly indicates that they formed part of the same green-side settlement, either a small farmstead or incorporating elements of toft and croft type holdings. The greater occurrence of finer 'table wares' at the Mill House site is remarked upon by Thompson (see *The Pottery*) and suggests that the dwelling or toft in this case was located to the north of The Street, while the current site includes agricultural fields/ enclosures, perhaps including parts of a croft. Another possible toft and croft site is recorded at Chediston (SHER CHD 026), some 17km to the north-west of Darsham, while further Suffolk examples of this settlement form include a roadside toft at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Woolhouse 2016, 55). Further afield, excavated tofts and crofts include a 9th to 13th century holding fronting the Old Great North Road at Water Newton, Cambridgeshire (Newton *et al.* 2013). This site included a possible earth-fast structure and yielded evidence of a mixed agricultural economy. A 12th to 13th century toft and croft was also excavated at Anstey in Leicestershire (Browning and Higgins 2003). The toft in this instance included a raised platform and buildings, and was separated from the croft by a partly ditched medieval hollow-way; somewhat similar to the possible separation of toft and croft at Darsham.

Phase 2: Post-Medieval/ Modern (15th–17th/ 19th–20th Century AD)

4.35 The post-medieval/ modern evidence is of limited scope and suggests little regarding the post-14th century use of the site. Elements of a possible ditched enclosure were revealed in the far south-west of the excavation and may be linked to agricultural activity at this time. Pottery from the ditch fills spanned the 15th to 2th centuries and attests – albeit to a limited extent – to continued domestic deposition, possibly associated with dwellings fronting the Fox Lane.

4.36 The abandonment of earlier boundaries and resultant 'opening out' of the post-medieval site is thought to indicate the establishing of open pasture or arable land by Phase 2, in keeping with modern patterns of land use in and around Darsham.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The encountered 11th/ 12th to 14th century archaeology at Chapel Cottages, Darsham adds significantly to our current knowledge of this period in the village. The site at this time comprised part of a probable green-side agricultural settlement to the west of the village core, the economy of which appears to have been centred on a mix of cereal agriculture (predominantly wheat-based) and animal husbandry. Cattle dominated the animal bone assemblage and were probably utilised for a number of primary and secondary products. Sheep/ goat and pig were also economically significant and seem to have been raised principally for meat. It is likely, however, that other products including wool and hides were also utilised. Horse and dog were present in lesser numbers still, while wild species were almost

entirely absent. The presence of barley, oat and rye may be linked to lower status consumption, in dishes such as pottage, brewing and the production of animal fodder. However, these taxa are relatively poorly represented.

5.2 The medieval site is thought to have emerged on the edge of an existing green (China Green) around the late 11th/ early 12th century AD – in keeping with the general date of green-side settlements in Suffolk. Its situation, on heavy clay soils supports this notion, as does the site's distance from the parish church and associated core of medieval settlement; the latter is located downslope to the east, and generally occupies lighter soils. Probably forming part of a small farmstead or toft and croft type settlement, also thought to encompass the neighbouring Mill House site (SHER DAR 030), the medieval site thought to have been established in response to growing population pressures during the early/ high medieval period, as is well attested elsewhere. While marginal to the village's traditional settlement core, the site's green-edge location would likely have afforded easy access to established grazing for livestock, while the underlying clays are fertile and well suited to cereal cultivation.

5.3 Finds from the site are few and predominantly utilitarian, representing the trappings of day-to-day rural life. Indeed, the pottery assemblage almost entirely constitutes domestic 'kitchen' waste. There is little from the site to suggest settlement of a high-status or affluent nature in the near vicinity, which strongly suggests that the site was not located close to one of the documented medieval manors. However, it is also possible that biases exist in the deposition and/ or preservation of certain materials at the site.

5.4 The layout of the medieval site, although developing over time, was commonly characterised by ditched enclosures/ pens, particularly in the north. A post-built pen was identified within the confines of one enclosure, while beam-slots are thought to have represented other, simple structural forms. An opening out of the site following the medieval period is thought to represent an economic shift towards open field agriculture, similar to the site's modern use, although no major shift in the medieval economy is discernible over time.

5.5 The 14th century cessation of medieval activity within the site is a common phenomenon, and coincides with major social/ economic and environmental upheavals, namely the onset of the Little Ice Age in *c.* AD 1300 (Fagan 2000) and the mid 14th century arrival of the Black Death in England (Platt 1997). However, economic change at the site is thought to reflect multiple influences, possibly also including the increasing economic importance of wool.

5.6 Evidence predating the medieval period is restricted to a modest assemblage early Neolithic struck flint, while post-medieval/ modern features are few, constituting a single, possibly agricultural boundary in the far south-west of the excavation.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pottery Only)	Pottery (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
1002	1003	C	Ditch fill	late 12th-14th	9	45		8	Struck flint	1	5
		B		12th-14th	14	42					
		D		late 12th-14th	23	233					
	1024	B	Ditch fill	late 12th-14th	1	4		85	Fe frag.	1	7
1006	1007		Pit fill	12th-14th	2	13	1				
1014	1015	C	Ditch fill	late 12th-14th	23	91			Fe frags.	3	7
		A	Ditch fill	12th-14th	9	45	101	32	Shell	1	2
		B					168	51	Struck flint	1	4
1016	1017		Ditch fill	12th-14th	17	102			Shell	4	40
		A	12th-14th	late 12th-14th	88	591	14	43	Shell	2	11
		C		12th-14th	21	65	53	39	Shell	1	1
		D		mid12th-14th	68	325	9	14	Fired clay	4	7
									SF1 coin	1	1
									Struck flint	1	1
		E		late 12th-14th	75	376	126	27	Shell	1	1
		F		13th-14th	74	258		2	Shell		63
							41		Struck flint	1	5
1018	1019		Ditch fill	11th/12th-14th	2	22					
		B					196				
1020	1021		Ditch fill	12th-14th	36	107	4	1			
1025	1026		Pit fill	11th-14th	10	52					
1028	1029		Fill of modern feature	late 12th-14th	24	142	275	12	Fe frag.	1	2
1030	1031		Ditch fill	13th-14th	13	80	212				
		B		12th-14th	1	13					
1032	1033		Pit fill	12th-14th	3	15					
1034	1035		Ditch fill	1th-14th	2	2	9				
1045	1046		Posthole fill	11th-14th	7	16					
1049	1050	B	Ditch fill	11th-14th	1	11					
			Ditch fill	11th-14th	9	20		44	Fe frags.	3	11
1053	1054		Posthole fill	11th-14th	2	2		2			
1059	1060		Posthole fill	12th-14th	3	5					

1067	1068	A	Ditch fill	late 12th-14th	45	314	136	186			
	1098	B	Ditch fill	late 12th-14th	27	208		38	Shell	2	2
	1099	B		12th-14th	9	26					
1080	1081		Posthole fill	12th-14th	2	5					
1082	1083		Fill of natural feature	11th-14th	5	14					
1084	1085		Posthole fill	12th-14th	2	4					
1086	1087		Fill of ?beam slot	12th-14th	1	9	38				
1088	1089		Pit fill	late 12th-14th	6	13					
1090	1091		Pit fill						Fe frag.	1	6
1092	1093			12th-14th	1	4					
1094	1095		Posthole fill	12th-14th	5	32					
1100	1101	B	Ditch fill	12th-14th	5	59					
	1120	A	Ditch fill	12th-14th	15	30			Fe nail	1	6
1102	1103		Posthole fill	12th-14th	1	14					
1110	1111		Posthole fill	late 12th-14th	1	6					
1121	1122		Ditch fill						Lava stone		389
1125	1126		Ditch fill	12th-14th	6	14		7			
1129	1130	B	Ditch fill	late 12th-14th	25	132		2			
1133	1134	B	Ditch fill	late 12th-14th	2	14		99	Fe object Fe nail	1 1	5 6
	1142		Ditch fill	12th-14th	2	11			Struck flint	1	4
1135	1136		Ditch fill	12th-14th	7	10		2			
	1193	D	Ditch fill	12th-14th	2	14		9			
1137	1138	A	Ditch fill	late 12th- 14th	231	1897	9	1			
	1138		Ditch fill	late 12th- 14th	8	54		4			
1139	1140		Posthole fill				36				
	1141		Posthole fill	12th-14th	16	55		1			
1143	1144	B	Ditch fill	11th-14th 12th-14th	61 9	204 24	12	7	Lava stone	4	14
1147	1158		Pit fill					3	Shell Fe nail	1 1	<1 8

1149	1150		Pit fill	11th-14th	6	9			Fe nail	1	4
1153	1154		Ditch fill	mid 12th-14th	29	214					
	1155	A	Ditch fill	late 12th-14th	52	641	30	70	Fe frag.	1	5
		B		late 12th-14th	93	719	357	3			
		D		12th-14th	6	37		<1	Lava stone	3	38
		E		12th-14th	2	10	2				
		F		12th-14th	1	2			Fe frag.	1	2
1159	1160		Pit fill	late 12th-14th	24	212		10			
1161	1167		Ditch fill					12			
	1210		Ditch fill	12th-14th	1	31	1	4			
1164	1165	D	Ditch fill	late 12th-14th	8	51		20	Shell	1	5
		B	Ditch fill	11th-13th	52	170		172	Shell		49
		C			1	1		<1			
1168	1169		Pit fill	late 12th-14th	1	11					
					73	673		21			
1172	1173		Pit fill						Fired clay		77
1174	1175		Pit fill	12th-14th	9	16					
1176	1177		Ditch fill	11th-14th	6	17		9			
	1182								Fe nail	1	4
1185	1186		Posthole fill					12			
1189	1190		Ditch fill					408	Fe hook	1	118
									Fe horseshoe	1	148
									Fe nails	3	22
1191	1192	A	Ditch fill	12th-14th	5	10		230			
		B		12th-14th	4	11		50			
1204	1205		Ditch fill					9	Shell	1	10
	1206		Ditch fill					33	Burnt flint	2	45
	1207		Ditch fill	19th	2	14		153			
		B		19th-20th	10	79			Glass	2	10
	1221		Ditch fill	19th-20th	4	88	47	182	Cu frag.	1	6
									Fe horseshoe	1	82
1208	1209		Ditch fill	15th-17th	4	29		141			
1211	1212		Pit fill				13	26	Fe nail	1	1
1213	1214	A	Ditch fill	12th-14th	1	6		330			

		D						90			
1215	1216		Ditch fill						Struck flint	1	4
1217	1218		Ditch fill	12th-14th	7	13		16			
			U/S Surface find A		1	9					
			U/S Surface find B		1	19					
			U/S	12th-14th	8	29					
			U/S	12th-14th	27	171			Struck flint	12	98

APPENDIX 2 CONTEXTS LIST

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1002	1024 (basal)	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (10.00+ x 0.81 x 0.50m)	Firm, mottled mid red brown sandy clay with occasional small angular flint and charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut L1038 and L1050; sealed by L1000	Pottery (4g); animal bone (85g); Fe (7g)
	1003 (uppermost)		Firm, mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flint and charcoal flecks		Pottery (320g); animal bone (8g); struck flint (5g)
1014	1015	Linear/ gentle to moderately sloping sides, concave base (13.50 x 0.95 x 0.20m)	Compact, dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent small angular flint and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut L1050; sealed by L1000	Pottery (136g); CBM (169g); animal bone (83g); struck flint (4g); shell (2g)
1016	1036 (basal)	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (38.75+ x 1.45 x 0.60m)	Firm, mid green brown sandy clay with moderate small sub-angular flint, chalk and charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut F1019, L1021, L1031 and L1035; sealed by L1000	-
	1073 (basal)		Compact, mid orange grey sandy clay with moderate small angular flint, chalk flecks and charcoal		-
	1017 (uppermost)		Firm, mid red brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks. Environmental sample No. 1 taken		Pottery (1717g); CBM (243g); SF1 coin (1g); animal bone (125g); shell (96gg); fired clay (7g); struck flint (5g)
1018	1019	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (2.50+ x 0.50 x 0.40m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1016	Pottery (22g); CBM (196g)
1020	1021	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (7.80+ x 0.60 x 0.20m)	Firm, mid green brown sandy silt with occasional medium angular flint	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1016	Pottery (107g); CBM (4g); animal bone (1g)
1030	1031	Linear/ moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base (5.00+ x 0.49 x 0.30m)	Compact, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional small angular flint and small to large sub-rounded chalk pebbles Environmental sample No. 5 taken	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1016 and F1028	Pottery (93g); CBM (212g)
1034	1035	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base, (1.45+ x 0.5 x 0.20m)	Firm, dark green brown silty clay with frequent charcoal, occasional chalk and moderate flint inclusions. Environmental sample No. 6 taken	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1016	Pottery (2g); CBM (9g)
1037	1038	Linear/ steep sides, flattish base (14.50+ x 1.10 x 0.30m)	Compact, mid brown yellow silty clay with occasional med angular flint inclusions.	Ditch; Cut L1070; Cut by F1002	-
1049	1050	Linear/ steep sides, flat base (27.30 x 0.80 x 0.55m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to large sub-angular flint and chalk	Ditch; cut L1070; cut by F1002 and F1014	Pottery (31g); animal bone (44g); Fe (11g)
1067	1068 (basal)	Linear/ moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base (26.50+ x 1.10 x 0.54m)	Compact, mid brown grey sandy clay with moderate flint and chalk	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1153	Pottery (314g); CBM (136g); animal bone (186g)
	1098 (basal)		Firm, mid orange/ grey brown clay silt with occasional small to large sub-angular to angular flint, small to medium sub-rounded chalk and charcoal flecks. Environmental sample No. 8 taken		Pottery (208g); animal bone (38g); shell (2g)

	1099 (uppermost)		Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small to medium angular flint		Pottery (26g)
1069	1070	Linear/ moderately sloping to steep sides, flattish base (0.62+ x 0.48 x 0.20m)	Firm, light yellow brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small angular flint	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1037 and F1049	-
1100	1101	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (30.50+ x 1.90 x 0.69m)	Compact, mid orange brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional flint	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (59g)
	1120		Firm, mid red brown silty clay with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks		Pottery (30g); Fe (6g)
1112	1113	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (12.00+ x 0.45 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small angular flint. Environmental sample No. 7 taken	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1086	-
1125	1126	Linear/ steep sides, irregular base (1.00 x 0.60 x 0.05m)	Firm, dark red brown clay silt with occasional medium angular flint. Environmental sample No. 11 taken	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1153	Pottery (14g); animal bone (7g)
1129	1130	Linear/ steep sides, flat base (1.10 x 0.62 x 0.12m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional medium angular flint	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1153	Pottery (132g); animal bone (2g)
1133	1142 (basal)	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (17.25+ x 1.72 x 0.46m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular flint	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (11g); struck flint (4g)
	1134 (uppermost)		Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small to medium angular flint		Pottery (14g); animal bone (99g); Fe (11g)
1135	1136 (basal)	Linear/ moderately sloping to near vertical sides, flat to concave base (21.10+ x 0.23 x 0.16m)	Firm dark yellow brown with orange tint silty clay with moderate small to large flint nodules	Ditch; cut L1138; cut by F1143	Pottery (10g); animal bone (2g)
	1193 (uppermost)		Firm, light yellow brown sandy clay with moderate chalk inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks		Pottery (14g); animal bone (9g)
1137	1138	Linear/ steep to vertical sides, flat to V-shaped base (7.60 x 0.60 x 0.20m)	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with moderate small angular flint	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1135	Pottery (1951g); CBM (9g); animal bone (5g)
1143	1144	Linear/ gently sloping to steep sides, concave to V-shaped base (15.70+ x 0.54 x 0.23m)	Firm, dark orange brown silty clay	Ditch; cut L1136; cut by F1153	Pottery (228g); CBM (12g); animal bone (7g); lava stone (14g)
1153	1154 (basal)	Linear/ moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base (42.20+ x 1.20 x 0.55m)	Compact, mid yellow grey sandy clay with occasional small to large sub-rounded chalk, small sub-angular flint and charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut L1126, L1130, L1144 and L1068; sealed by L1000	Pottery (214g)
	1155 (uppermost)		Compact, mid brown grey sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint, small rounded chalk and charcoal flecks. Environmental sample No. 18 taken		Pottery (1409g); CBM (389g); animal bone (73g); Fe (7g); lava stone (38g)
1156	1157	Linear/ gently sloping sides, irregular base (3.00+ x 1.20 x 0.35m)	Compact, mid orange grey sandy clay with occasional small angular flint, small rounded chalk and charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1153	-
1161	1163 (basal)	Linear/ near vertical sides, flat base (1.10+ x 0.90 x 0.40m)	Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Ditch; cut L1165; cut by F1180=1208	-

	1162		Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay		-
	1167		Compact mid yellow brown silty clay		Animal bone (12g)
	1210		Firm, dark brown/ black sandy clay with frequent charcoal and CBM flecks. Environmental sample No. 19 taken		Pottery (31g); CBM (1g); animal bone (4g)
1164	1165	Linear/ steep to near vertical sides, flattish to concave base (1.10+ x 0.90 x 0.25m)	Firm, mid yellow brown to light grey brown silty clay	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1161	Pottery (222g); animal bone (193g); shell (54g)
1176	1177	Linear/ gently sloping sides, flattish base (1.40 x 1.10 x 0.08m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (17g); animal bone (9g)
1191	1192	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (11.00+ x 0.73 x 0.20m)	Firm, mottled mid grey brown/ orange silty clay	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (21g); animal bone (280g)
1213	1214	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (3.80+ x 1.20 x 0.41m)	Firm, mottled dark red brown/ mid blue grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium angular flint and rounded chalk	Ditch; cut L1001; cut by F1204	Pottery (6g); animal bone (420g)
1215	1216	Linear/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.38+ x 0.82 x 0.20m)	Compact, orange brown silty clay	Ditch; cut L1218; cut by L1204	Struck flint (4g)
1217	1218	Linear/ moderately sloping to vertical sides, flattish to concave base (11.00 x 0.90 x 0.20m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks, and moderate CBM	Ditch; cut L1001, cut by F1215	Pottery (13g); animal bone (16g)

The Phase 1 ditches

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1102	1103	Circular/ vertical sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.15 x 0.20m)	Firm, dark grey brown/ black sandy clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (14g)
1104	1105	Circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.25 x 0.10m)	Firm, dark grey brown/ black sandy clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1106	1107	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.15 x 0.10m)	Firm, light grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1108	1109	Circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.25 x 0.25m)	Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional chalk	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1110	1111	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.15 x 0.10m)	Firm, dark grey brown/ black sandy clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (6g)

Features forming the medieval ?fenceline

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1006	1007	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.88 x 0.81 x 0.30m)	Firm, mid red brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium chalk	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (13g); CBM (1g)
1008	1009	Sub-circular, steep sides, flattish base (0.77 x 0.77 x 0.23m)	Firm, mid red brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal lumps	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1010	1011	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.39 x 0.3 x 0.12m).	Firm, mid red brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium chalk	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1012	1013	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.35 x 0.35 x 0.23m)	Firm, mid red brown sandy clay	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1139	1140 (basal)	Circular/ moderately sloping to near vertical sides, concave base (1.00 x 0.55 x 0.30m)	Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Pit; Cut L1001, sealed by L1000	CBM (36g)
	1141 (uppermost)		Firm, dark grey brown/ black sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks		Pottery (55g); animal bone (1g)
1174	1175	Sub-rectangular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.20 x 0.75 x 0.16m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small angular chalk and flint	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (16g)

Possible pit alignment (including outliers)

Cluster No.	Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2	1025	1026	Sub-Circular/ flattish base, near vertical sides (0.64 x 0.55 x 0.09m)	Firm, mid to dark orange brown clay silt with occasional medium angular to rounded flint. Environmental sample No. 2 taken	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (52g)
	1032	1033	Sub rectangular/ near vertical sides, flattish base (0.90 x 0.56 x 0.05m)	Firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional medium angular to rounded flint. Environmental sample No. 3 taken	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (15g)
3	1080	1081	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (0.73 x 0.73 x 0.05m)	Firm, light green brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; cut by F1078	Pottery (5g)
	1084	1085	Sub-circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.80 x 0.60 x 0.05m)	Firm, light orange brown clay silt	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (4g)
	1092	1093	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.08m).	Firm, mid green brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (4g)
	1094	1095	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.70 x 0.70 x 0.06m).	Firm, mid green brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (32g)
1	1159	1160	Sub-circular/ steep to near vertical sides, flat base (1.10 x 0.50 x 0.25m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (212g); animal bone (10g)
	1168	1169	Sub-oval/ vertical sides, irregular base (1.80 x 0.90 x 0.15m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (684g); animal bone (21g)
	1178	1179	Circular, vertical sides, concave base (1.10 x 1.00 x 0.20m)	Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional chalk inclusions.	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-

Pit/ posthole clusters

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1045	1046	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.35 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey/ orange brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (16g)
1063	1064	Sub-circular/ Vertical sides, flattish base (0.40 x 0.20 x 0.10m)	Compact, mid brown orange silty clay	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1082	1083	Curvilinear/ moderately sloping sides, irregular base (9.50+ x 1.80 x 0.07m)	Compact, greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flint, charcoal and CBM flecks	Natural hollow; sealed by L1000	Pottery (14g)
1149	1150	Oval/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.20 x 0.10 x 0.05m)	Friable, pale grey ash with frequent charcoal flecks	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (9g); Fe (4g)
1211	1212	Oval/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (2.00 x 1.30 x 0.50m)	Firm, dark brown/ black sandy clay with frequent CBM and charcoal flecks, and small angular burnt flint. Environmental sample No. 20 taken	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	CBM (13g); animal bone (26g); Fe (1g)

The remaining (non-structural) pits/ postholes (including Natural Hollow F1082)

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1065	1066	Linear/ vertical sides, flat base (3.90 x 0.50 x 0.10m)	Compact, dark yellow brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks, occasional medium sub-angular chalk and occasional chalk flecks	Beam-slot; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1074	1075	Linear/ steep sides, flattish base (1.02 x 0.30 x 0.15m)	Compact, mid orange brown clay with occasional small to medium angular flint	Beam-slot; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1086	1087	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (1.30+ x 0.40 x 0.10m)	Compact, mid brown yellow clay silt	Beam-slot; cut L1113; sealed by L1000	Pottery (9g); CBM (38g)

The Phase 1 beam-slots

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1051	1052	Circular/ near vertical sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.35 x 0.20m)	Firm, mid yellow/ grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1053	1054	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.25 x 0.35 x 0.20m)	Firm, mid yellow/ grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (2g); animal bone (2g)
1055	1056	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.15 x 0.35 x 0.10m)	Firm, yellow/ grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1057	1058	Circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.15 x 0.25 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid yellow/ grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1059	1060	Circular/ vertical sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.50 x 0.15m)	Firm, mid yellow/ grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Pit; Cut L1001; Sealed by L1000.	Pottery (5g)
1061	1062	Sub-circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.40 x 0.25 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid yellow/ grey brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1088	1089	Circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.60 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid brown grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional chalk flecks	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (13g)
1090	1091	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.60 x 0.20m)	Firm, dark brown grey sandy clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Fe (6g)

Posthole structure

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1028	1029	Sub-Oval/ moderately sloping sides (3.80+ x 1.70 x 0.60+m)	Compact, mid grey brown sandy clay. Environmental sample No. 4 taken	Pit; cut L1031; sealed by L1000	Pottery (142g); CBM (275g); animal bone (12g); Fe (2g)
1180= 1208	1181= 1209 (basal)	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (2.50+ x 0.90 x 0.35m)	Compact, mid brown red silty clay with occasional small to medium chalk	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Pottery (29g); animal bone (141g)
	1182 (uppermost)		Compact, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint		Fe (4g)
1189= 1204	1200=1205=1219 (basal)	Linear/ gently sloping to steep sides, flattish to concave base (46.00+ x 1.90 x 1.00m)	Compact, dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular flint	Ditch; cut L1167, L1214 and L1216; sealed by L1000	Animal bone (9g); shell (10g)
	1206=1220		Firm, mottled mid red brown/ dark blue grey clay silt with occasional small to medium angular flint		Animal bone (33g); burnt flint (45g)
	1190=1207=1221 (uppermost)		Friable, dark red brown sandy clay silt with occasional small to medium angular flint		Pottery (181g); CBM (47g); animal bone (590g); Fe (370g); Cu alloy (6g); Glass (10g)

Phase 2 features

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
1004	1005	Sub-oval/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.84 x 0.23 x 0.07m)	Compact, mid brown grey sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1039	1040	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.20 x 0.30 x 0.05m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy chalk with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1041	1042	Circular/ vertical sides, concave base (0.15 x 0.20 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid greyish yellow brown sandy clay with moderate chalk inclusions.	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1043	1044	Circular/ vertical sides, concave base (0.15 x 0.2 x 0.1m).	Firm, mid grey/ yellow brown sandy clay with moderate chalk	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1047	1048	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (0.25 x 0.40 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey/ orange brown sandy clay with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1071	1072	Circular/ steep sides, flat base (0.40 x 0.20 x 0.10m)	Compact, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	Pit; cut L1001; Sealed by L1000	-
1076	1077	Sub-circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.20 x 0.10 x 0.10m)	Compact, dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1078	1079	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.35 x 0.35 x 0.02m)	Firm, dark red brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1081; sealed by L1000	-
1096	1097	Circular/ near vertical sides, concave base (0.21 x 0.21 x 0.25m)	Compact, dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1116	1117	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (33.90+ x 0.90 x 0.30m)	Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular chalk and flint	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1118	1119	Linear/ steep sides, flattish base (2.30+ x 0.73 x 0.09m)	Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional medium angular stone. Environmental sample No. 9 taken	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1121	1122	Linear/ steep sides, flattish base (1.50+ x 0.69 x 0.09m)	Compact dark grey brown/ mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small angular stone	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Lava stone (389g)
1123	1124	Circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.40 x 0.25 x 0.10m)	Compact, dark brown/ black silty clay with occasional small sub-angular chalk, small angular flint and charcoal flecks. Environmental sample No. 10 taken	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1127	1128	Circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.40 x 0.25 x 0.15m)	Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1131	1132	Circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.10m)	Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay with flint and chalk flecks	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1145	1146	Irregular/ near vertical sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.03m)	Firm, light grey pink clay. Environmental Sample 14 taken	Pit; cut L1001; cut by F1147	-
1147	1148 (basal)	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.10m)	Firm, light green brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks	Pit; cut L1146; sealed by L1000	-
	1158 (uppermost)		Friable, pale grey ash with frequent charcoal inclusions flecks. Environmental Sample 15 taken		Animal bone (3g); Fe (8g); shell (1g)
1151	1152	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, flattish base (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.05m)	Firm, light grey pink (fired) clay	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1170	1171	Sub-rectangular/ vertical sides, flat base (1.25 x 0.40 x 0.09m)	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with frequent small to medium angular burnt flint and occasional large rounded flint. Environmental sample No. 12 taken	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1172	1173	Sub-oval/ moderately sloping to steep sides, flattish base (0.48 x 0.36 x 0.16m)	Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small to medium burnt flint and charcoal flecks. Environmental sample No. 13 taken	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Fired clay (77g)
1183	1184	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.32 x 0.31 x 0.17m)	Firm, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint and frequent charcoal flecks. Environmental sample No. 16 taken	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-

1185	1186	Circular/ vertical sides, flattish base (0.42 x 0.42 x 0.28m)	Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small to medium angular flint. Environmental sample No. 17 taken	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	Animal bone (12g)
1194	1195	Linear/ steep sides, V-shaped base (0.45 x 0.30 x 0.33m)	Firm, mottled mid grey brown/ orange silty clay	Posthole; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
1198	1201 (basal)	Linear/ steep sides, flattish base (12.00+ x 0.45 x 0.16m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-
	1199 (uppermost)		Friable, mid grey/ black ashy silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps		-
1202	1203	Sub-oval/ gently sloping sides, concave base (2.05 x 0.90 x 0.22m)	Firm dark grey blue sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small angular chalk and flint	Pit; cut L1001; sealed by L1000	-

Undated features

APPENDIX 3 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

DAR030 4x Suffolk boxes + 1 2.25ltr stewart tub

DAR035 3x Suffolk boxes + 1 1ltr stewart tub

APPENDIX 4 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Phase	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
						Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	capsules	
Phase 1																					
1	1017D	1016	Fill of Ditch	1	40	X	-	Trit (1)	X	*Rumex* sp. (1), *Cladium mariscus* (2)	-	X	-	XX	*Carychium* sp., *Oxychilus* sp., *Vallonia* sp.	XX	-	-	-	-	Root/ tuber (1)
2	1026	1025	Fill of Pit	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	*Vallonia* sp.	XX		-	X	-	-
3	1033	1032	Fill of Pit	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	-
5	1031	1030	Fill of Ditch	1	10	X	-	NFI (2)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	-	-	X	*Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp.	X	-	X	-	-	-
6	1035	1034	Fill of Ditch	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp.	X	*Vallonia* sp.	XX	-	XX	-	-	-
7	1113	1112	Fill of Ditch	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
8	1098	1067	Fill of Ditch	1	20	X	-	FTW (2)	X	cf. *Vicia faba* var. *minor* (1), Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	XX	*Lymnaea truncatula, Vallonia* sp,	XX	X	-	-	-	-
11	1126	1125	Fill of Ditch	1	40	X	-	Hord (1), FTW (1), Trit (1), Rye (1), NFI (1)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	X	*Vallonia* sp.	XXX	-	XX	-	-	-
18	1155E	1153	Fill of Ditch	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	XX	*Carychium* sp., *Discus rotundatus, Lymnaea truncatula, Oxychilus* sp., *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	XX	X	-	-	X	-

19	1210	1161	Fill of Ditch	1	20	XX	X	HB (4), Hord (4), FTW (6), Trit (5), Oat (3), Rye (3), NFI (23), Rye rachis (1)	XX	*Vicia faba* var. *minor* (1), *Pisum sativum* (1), Large Fabaceae (16), *Atriplex* sp. (1), *Chenopodium* sp. (1), Chenopodiaceae (3), *Rumex* sp. (3), Polygonaceae (6), *Raphanus raphanistrum* (1), Medium Fabaceae (4), *Anthemis cotula* (4), Large Poaceae (4)	-	XXX	Diffuse porous	XX	*Oxychilus* sp., *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	Heather charcoal (X)
20	1212	1211	Fill of Pit	1	20	XX	-	HB (2), Hord (3), FTW (3), Trit (2), Rye (4), NFI (6)	X	*Pisum sativum* (1), Large Fabaceae (2), *Rumex* sp. (1)	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous	XX	*Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	XXX	X	X	-	-	Heather charcoal (X)
Phase 2																						
4	1029	1028	Modern Feature	2	40	X	-	FTW (1), Trit (2), Oat (1), NFI (3)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), *Chenopodium* sp. (1), *Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp. (1), *Cladium mariscus* (2)	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	X	*Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia* sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-
Undated																						
9	1119	1118	Fill of Ditch	-	20	XX	-	HB (1), Hord (5), FTW (1), Oat (1), NFI (4)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), *Anthemis cotula* (1)	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
10	1124	1123	Fill of Posthole	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
13	1173	1172	Fill of Pit	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
14	1146	1145	Fill of Pit	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
15	1158	1147	Fill of Pit	-	20	XXX	X	HTB (1), HB (2), Hord (10), FTW (9), FTW tail (1), Trit (10), Oat (18), Rye (2), NFI (59), Embryo (2),Sprout (2) FTW rachis (1), Culm (5)	XXX	*Vicia faba* var. *minor* (4), *Pisum sativum* (6), Large Fabaceae (21), *Linum usitatissimum* (1), *Ranunculus* sp. (2), *Chenopodium* sp. (1), Chenopodiaceae (3), *Agrostemma githago* (4), *Rumex* sp. (11), Polygonaceae (1), *Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp. (1), *Medicago* sp. type (3), Medium Fabaceae (10), Small Fabaceae (13), *Euphrasia/ Odontites* sp. (1), *Lithospermum arvense* (1), *Galium aparine* (4), *Galium* sp. (4), *Daucus carota* (1), Apiaceae (3), *Anthemis cotula* (8), Asteraceae (1), Small Poaceae (5), Large Poaceae (4)	-	XX	Diffuse porous incl. RW	XX	*Carychium* sp., *Discus rotundatus, Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	Root/ tuber (16), small mammal droppings (5)
16	1184	1183	Fill of Posthole	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
17	1186	1185	Fill of Posthole	-	20	XX	-	Hord (3), FTW (1), Trit (5), NFI (3)	X	*Agrostemma githago* (1), *Persicaria* sp. (1), *Euphrasia/ Odontites* sp. (1), Asteraceae (1), *Lolium* sp. (1)	-	XX	Diffuse porous	XX	*Cochlicopa* sp., *Vallonia* sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-

Results from the bulk sample light fractions from 1-2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (Hordeum sp.); Hord = barley (Hordeum sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (Triticum aestivum/ turgidum); Trit = wheat (Triticum sp.); Oat (Avena sp.); Rye (Secale cereale); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

APPENDIX 5 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

LAND REAR OF 1 AND 2 CHAPEL COTTAGES, DARSHAM, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

22nd May 2017
Rev 8th June 2017

LAND REAR OF 1 AND 2 CHAPEL COTTAGES, DARSHAM, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Rachael Abraham, dated 11th May 2017). It provides for a programme of archaeological excavation in association with condition on outline planning approval (Suffolk Coastal Planning Approval DC/13/2933) for residential development of 20 houses, a village hall and village green on land to the rear of 1 and 2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (NGR TM 414 700). The investigation is required to be undertaken to comply with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site. The requirement follows a trial trench evaluation of the site by Suffolk Archaeology (2015). The WSI has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT and the LPA.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The terms and conditions contained in the SCC AS-CT brief have been read, understood and are accepted. The project will adhere also to the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The investigation will adhere to the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (revised 2014);* the SCC AS-CT document *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

3 SITE DESCRIPTION NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT & ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 The site lies south of The Street and east of Fox Lane in the historic core of Darsham. It is proposed to construct a new residential development of 20 houses, a village hall and village green on the site, on the site, which extends to some 1.8ha overall and is currently agricultural land. The site lies on Diamicton deposits over Crag Group sands and is some 27m AOD, largely level.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record confirms that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, in a location that would have been topographically favourable for early settlement, on high ground above the Minsmere River tributary. Investigations by AS on the northern side of the Street revealed medieval occupation remains associated with the historic core of the village, and two Roman cremation burials. The current site has been subject to a trial trench evaluation by Suffolk Archaeology (2015) This revealed ditches and pits of medieval and post-medieval date moderately densely across the site, along with two possible prehistoric features

(a ring ditch in Trench 5 and a gully in Trench 3). A series of large modern pond-like features were also recorded.

3.3 An updated HER search will be obtained prior to preparation of project reports, which will take into account the results of any recent nearby archaeological investigations.

4 REQUIREMENTS MITIGATION STRATEGY COMPRISING EXCAVATION

4.1 All stages of the excavation will be carried out in accordance with the brief, and procedures and guidance contained within *Management of Archaeological Projects 2,* English Heritage (1991) and MoRPHE (2006) and the SCC AS-CT *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017*.

5 MITIGATION STRATEGY DETAILS

5.1 Aims and Objectives

5.1.1 The primary objective is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

5.2 Research Priorities

5.2.1 Principally:

- Place the activity in context with the known activity of these dates in the surrounding area
- Characterise the activity present within the site
- Identify topographical/geological/geographical influences on the layout and development of the activity present within the current site and in the surrounding area.
- Environmental reconstruction

5.2.2 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). See 9 below. These will be used to discuss the significance of the results of the project.

6 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

Archaeological Excavation & Monitoring

6.1 The brief requires:

Excavation Controlled strip, map and excavation of an area prior to the commencement of development, where archaeological features were recorded during the preceding trial trench evaluation. If significant features extend beyond the strip area an allowance has been made to extend it to further define such features.

6.2 The site strip will be carried out under archaeological supervision, with a back acting excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket. The initial excavation area will be clearly demarcated and machinery will be prevented from tracking across the stripped area until all archaeological investigations are complete, and the site has been signed off by SCC AS-CT and handed back to the developer. The subsequent excavation phase areas 2 and 3 will also be demarcated by hazard tape/fencing until they are completed and signed off in order to prevent machinery tracking or any other disturbance.

The brief requires an area outlined in green, extending to some 0.62ha to be subject to excavation.

A proposed excavation plan which allows for a strip of c.0.62ha is therefore proposed and appended, for the approval of SCC AS-CT

It is proposed that the site strip and archaeological excavation is carried out in three successive phases, as shown on the appended plan.

6.3 Details of proposed work are presented below.

6.4 All of the above stages and operations will be carried out in accordance with MAP2 (EH 1991), MORPHE and the CIFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (revised 2014), as well as the documents listed in Section 4 (above). A Method Statement for dealing with archaeological remains, if present, is presented below (Appendix 2).

7 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

7.1 As set out in the brief. A Method Statement is presented (Appendix 1).

7.2 The research design and details of proposed work amplify the methodology.

8 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

8.1 As set out in the brief.

8.2 The SCC AS attaches considerable importance to the public archaeology associated with the work. AS also has a commitment to educational work, and will arrange for outreach as required as part of the project. If practical, an Open Day will be arranged. Visits to local schools and a parish-based presentation of the archaeological remains may also be undertaken.

8.3 A programme of environmental sampling will be undertaken according to guidelines of the document *Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation,* Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage (now Historic England), 2011. The results of the project will be made known to the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science. A method statement for sampling and scientific analysis is presented (Appendix 1).

9 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

9.1 STAFF

9.1.1 Archaeological Team

As to be set out in the brief. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other key project personnel are provided (as required) (Appendix 2).

Senior Project Manager	Claire Halpin MCIfA
Project Manager	Jon Murray MCIfA
Project Officer	TBC

All have extensive experience of the archaeology of the local area.

All senior AS Field Staff have experience of the use of metal detectors during excavation projects.

AS is recognised as an Investor in People, a Registered Organisation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and is certified to BSI ISO: 9001 & 14001.

9.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

9.2.1 The previous archaeological evaluation of the site has revealed possible prehistoric features and medieval/post-medieval pits and ditches relating to occupation.

9.2.2 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). 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 these 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 vills, 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.

9.2.3 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that he 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).

9.2.4 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).

References

Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 2014, *Land West of Mill House, The Street, Darsham, An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation,* AS Report 4535

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

Suffolk Archaeology, 2015, *Land to the Rear of Chapel Cottages, Fox Lane, Darsham, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation,* Report 2015/070

10 DETAILS OF PROPOSED WORK

10.1 Areas of Excavation

The brief requires formal archaeological excavation of the area shown on the attached plan,

The excavation will address the research priorities listed above

10.2 Excavation Methodology

Methodology for the excavation is contained in Appendix 1.

It is understood that the excavation should comprise the following stages:

- Mechanical stripping of topsoil and overburden within the defined area
- Cleaning/base planning of archaeological features
- Review with SCCAS. This will be an ongoing part of management of the project at regular intervals. Monitoring visits will include all phases of the excavation and will be essential at key points e.g. decisions to vary requirements in the brief or this WSI, any proposal for supplementary machine stripping of layers or features, before any area is treated as completed and backfilled or otherwise degraded.
- Full excavation and recording of the archaeological deposits as specified in the brief and Appendix 1.

The above will be carried out according the requirements of the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

10.4 Arrangements for Access

Access is to be arranged by the client.

10.5 Security

Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements and to minimise disruption to landowners and local residents.

10.6 Reinstatement

No provision has been made for reinstatement of the excavation areas, not even backfilling.

10.7 TIMETABLE FOR THE PROPOSED WORK

10.7.1 As required
Excavation Duration c.4 weeks following site strip

Composition of the excavation team:

Project Officer, 4 Archaeological Excavators (to be deployed as necessary after the site has been stripped and planned).

10.8 DETAILS OF ALL SPECIALISTS

10.8.1 Details of all specialists are presented (Appendix 2) as required

10.9 METHOD OF RECORDING

10.9.1 Details of the method of recording are presented (Appendix 1) as required.

10.10 LEVELS AND GRADES OF ALL KEY PROJECT STAFF

10.10.1 The levels and grades of all key project staff are presented (Appendix 2) as required. AS is a recognised Investor in People.

10.11 POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

10.11.1 This specification includes provision for the post-excavation assessment, analysis and final publication of the project results, to the requirements and timescales set out in the SCC AS brief, and to be agreed with SCC AS following the results of the excavation and assessment. An interim report will be prepared

immediately on conclusion of the site works, followed by a Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA). This will follow the guidelines and format outlined in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006), and the *Draft Post-Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document* (East Anglian Archaeology 2012). The need for a full PXA will be discussed and formally agreed with ASS AC-ST within 4 weeks of the conclusion of fieldwork.

10.11.2 The PXA will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological significance and value of the results and identify the research potential, using the *East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*. It will present and Updated Project Design with a timetable for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

10.11.3 Provision for an archive report will be made and also full publication of the project results will be made in the appropriate county journal or the relevant national period-specific journal, depending on the results of the project. As a minimum, a summary will be prepared for the annual round-up of archaeological projects in *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology & History.*

10.11.4 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.

10.11.5 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report. Separate OASIS records will be made for the PXA/Archive reports.

11 CONSTRAINTS

11.1 All constraints will be identified prior to the start of works.

12 HUMAN REMAINS

12.1 As set out in the brief and also Appendix 1.

13 RISK ASSESSMENT & INSURANCES

13.1 A risk assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of the field work .

13.2 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’.

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

14 ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LONG TERM STORAGE AND DEPOSITION OF ALL ARTEFACTS

14.1 As set out in the brief and Method Statement (Appendix 1). Any necessary conservation of items will be carried out by the specialists listed in Appendix 2. Long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be at the Suffolk County Archive Store and in accordance with *Guidelines for Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk (2017).*

15 PROJECT ARCHIVE

15.1 The Suffolk County Archive Store will be the depository for the resulting project archive. The deposition of the archive will be agreed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. A unique event number for the report and monument number for any finds will be obtained from the HER.

16 MONITORING

16.1 As set out in the brief

17 CHANGES TO THE SPECIFICATION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SCCAS

17.1 As set out in the brief

18 OASIS REPORTING

18.1 The results of the project will be communicated to the OASIS project. An outline OASIS record will be completed and a copy of the summary record will be included in the archaeological report.

APPENDIX 1

METHOD STATEMENT

The archaeological excavations will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and the SCC AS-CT document *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017.*

1 Topsoil Stripping

1.1 A mechanical excavator with a 1.8-2 m wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil. 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 excavation area.

1.3 Removal of overburden will be controlled, under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2 Grid and Bench Marks

2.1 Following the stripping the temporary bench marks (with corrected levels) and an accurate site grid (pegs at 5-10 m intervals) will be surveyed.

3 Site Location Plan

3.1 On conclusion of the site stripping, 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. The location of the OS bench marks used and site TBMs will also be indicated.

4 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

4.1 As set out in the brief.

4.2 Ahead of any excavation a complete site plan will be composed. The principal purpose will be to quantify the composition of the site from the outset in order to agree a detailed excavation strategy.

5 Archaeological Excavation

The archaeological features will be excavated according to the requirements of the SCCAS brief

Archaeological Excavation Strategy

Negative features will be half-sectioned and box sections may be excavated through more homogeneous layers as appropriate. These may provide a window into any underlying deposits present on the site.

Where archaeological features are encountered at a 'high' level; e.g. cutting earlier horizons, they will be base planned, cleaned, hand excavated and recorded prior to excavation proceeding to the underlying archaeological horizons.

100% excavation will be undertaken of

- **structural features;** (including post holes unless clearly not part of a recognisable structure)

- **surviving internal floors;** e.g. within ring gullies, or buildings, will be fully exposed, carefully cleaned, planned (at 1:50 or 1:20) and photographed, prior to being hand excavated to reveal possible underlying features. Where appropriate these surfaces will be excavated in a grid of $1m^2$ test pits, in 5cm spits in order to assess artefact density and distribution.

- **positive features obscuring earlier features;** will be cleaned, photographed and planned (at 1:50 or 1:20) prior to being excavated stratigraphically and in phase. Component deposits or structural elements will be recorded on *pro-forma* recording (Context) sheets and in section if appropriate prior to 100% excavation.

- **hearths;** will be hand cleaned and planned, hand excavation of 50% of the feature will be carried out stratigraphically and in phase in order for a profile to be drawn and a full assessment the component deposits be made. Additional environmental and specialist sampling will be carried out on specialist advice, prior to 100% hand excavation of the feature.

- **graves or animal burials;** each grave cut will be cleaned, fully defined and planned. The grave fill(s) will be hand excavated in phase and any skeletal remains carefully cleaned and exposed; environmental bulk samples will be taken from the grave fill(s) and abdominal cavity (for stomach contents, kidney stones etc) as appropriate. The exposed skeletal remains will be recorded using *pro forma* recording (Skeleton) sheets photographed and planned at 1:20 or 1:10 dependant on size and complexity. Small finds such as grave goods, shroud pins or coffin fittings will be will be three dimensionally recorded.

- **industrial features**; (pottery kilns, furnaces etc) will be excavated stratigraphically and in phase. Sections will be recorded through the length of each feature (large features such as a limekiln may be quadranted) incorporating any surviving flue or stoke hole allowing a full assessment the component deposits be made and any industrial waste, or structural components (e.g. kiln furniture, tuyeres) to be identified. These features will photographed and planned at 1:20. All industrial features will be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis (e.g. archaeometallurgical, artefactual and

environmental analysis). The document Archaeomaetallurgy (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001) will be used to give guidance to the project. Advice on archaeomagnetic dating will be obtained from the relevant specialists (e.g. Dr Cathy Batt, University of Bradford) as necessary.

- **wells;** will be hand excavated stratigraphically and in phase. The backfills of the well shaft will be 'half-sectioned' to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The deposits revealed will be recorded using *pro-forma* recording (Context) sheets, photographed and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate, any lining or structure will be cleaned and recorded prior to 100% excavation and investigation of any possible construction cut. Excavation will only continue beyond a depth of 1.2m once the area of excavation has been made safe either by 'stepping' or shoring. Specialist advice (such as Maisie Taylor) will be sought if a preserved wooden lining or water-logged remains are encountered.

50% excavation will be undertaken of

discrete features, pits, post and stake holes (the latter which are clearly not part of a structure). Pits with a suggestion of 'placed' deposits or which contain significant artefactual/ecofactual assemblages will be 100% excavated as required, as will other features to be agreed with SCC AS-CT on site, as set out in the SCC AS-CT document *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017*

10% excavation will be undertaken of

simple linear features not directly associated with core settlement, with more detailed investigation of intersections/terminals/re-cuts/specialised deposits etc.

A minimum of 25% excavation will be undertaken of linear features associated with settlement in hand excavated slots up to 2m in length.

Building remains

Building remains may be encountered. These structures are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes, beam slots, gullies and, more rarely masonry foundations or low masonry walls. Associated features may be represented e.g. stone, tile floors, cobbled yard surfaces and hearths.

These features will be fully excavated in plan/phase.

Where encountered the structural remains of early buildings will be hand cleaned to reveal their full extent and then planned at 1:50 or 1:20 as appropriate.

The internal areas will be stratigraphically excavated and recorded by quadrants where appropriate to establish the sequence of post-use deposition and abandonment and to identify any *in situ* occupation or floor surfaces.

Any surviving walls or foundations of structures will be cleaned and recorded using *pro forma* recording (Masonry) sheets. Elevations will be drawn of external and internal wall faces as appropriate. Sections will be excavated and recorded through the fabric of the walls in order to fully understand their construction.

Samples of worked stone, early tile and any bonding or render material will be taken for specialist analysis.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should deposits such as the above be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Appropriate specialists will be on hand to advise as necessary.

All industrial features will be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis (eg archaeometallurgical, artefactual and environmental analysis). The document Archaeomaetallurgy (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001) will be used to give guidance to the project.

Sieving Strategy

Dry-sieving of onsite deposits will be carried out to enhance finds recovery.

6 Written Record

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

6.2 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 (now Historic England's) own Central Archaeological Service. Information contained on the site record forms will be entered into a database programme to enable computerised manipulation of the data. The data entry will be undertaken in tandem with the fieldwork.

7 Photographic Record

7.1 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.

8 Drawn Record

8.1 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. 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.

9 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 prior to and on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. Metal finds will be recorded by GPS. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. The detector will not be set to discriminate against iron. Gareth Barlow of AS is our experienced metal detectorist on this project. Other experienced metal detectorists are John Summers, Vinnie Monahan and Kerrie Bull. 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.

In the event of items considered as being defined as treasure being found, then the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be followed. Any such finds encountered during the investigation will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the Coroner within 14 days

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. A ceramic specialist will visit during the excavations as required, to provide on-site advice.

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.

The pottery specialist is likely to seek important or key groups which will be studied in detail.

If several sherds from a single pot are found, the other half of the feature will be dug to obtain conjoins and a more complete pottery profile.

METALWORKING

The excavation team will be made fully aware of the potential presence of any early metalworking evidence. It is envisaged that where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate smaller samples will be collected for micro-slags, as detailed in the EH/HMS *Archaeometallurgy in Archaeological Projects*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001. Appropriate specialists (e.g. Jane Cowgill/Oxford University Research Laboratory for Archaeology) will be invited to visit the site if significant deposits (e.g. slag) are encountered.

The requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be adhered to, in the event of significant items of metalwork being recovered.

HUMAN BONE

Human remains will be encountered. AS will obtain an exhumation licence for human remains from the Ministry of Justice.

Post-excavation analysis will follow the guidelines outlined in the English Heritage document *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites, Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002.

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.

SAMPLING

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.

The programme of environmental sampling will adhere to the guidelines, in particular, it will accord with *Model clauses on Archaeological Science for Briefs and Specifications* (EH Advisors for Archaeological Science from all 9 regions), December 2000 and the document *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, English Heritage, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

If waterlogged remains are found advice on sampling will be obtained on site from Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers and AS will seek advice from the Historic England 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. The evaluation report notes the potential of deposits within the site for the preservation of charred plant remains.

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.

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 (Romano-British 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. Where wood is found, representative material will be sampled during the excavation and stored wet/moist to facilitate later identification.

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 Historic England 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 HE 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/Dr John Summers 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 (e.g. Carbon-14).

FINDS PROCESSING

The Project Manager (and Project Officer) 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 MCIfA

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 MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CIfA
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 (ACCOUNTS)
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.

OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)
Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer & Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/ administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER
Jon Murray BA MCIfA

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 projectmanaes) 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 OFFCICER
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).

PROJECT OFFCICER
Vincent Monahan BA

Qualifications: University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)
Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). Vincent has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree.

SUPERVISOR
Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)
Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques.

SUPERVISOR
Thomas Muir BA MSc
Qualifications: University of Edinburgh: BA Archaeology (2007-2011)
University of Edinburgh: MSc Mediterranean Archaeology (2011-2012)
Experience: Thomas is an affiliate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Throughout his higher education, Thomas volunteered on research excavations at sites including Port Sec Sud, Bourges (France; 2008), the Hill of Barra (the Hillforts of Strathdon Project; 2010) and Prastio Mesorotsos, Cyprus (2010-2012). In 2013 Thomas returned to Prastio Mesorotsos – a research project run by the Cyprus American Archaeological Institute – in a supervisory capacity. Professionally, Thomas has worked for CFA Archaeology (2013) and thereafter AS Ltd. Through his academic and professional career, Thomas has gained a broad working knowledge of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques including environmental sampling, on-site recording and digital archiving.

SUPERVISOR
Katie Lee-Smith BA MA

Qualifications: Durham University (2010 - 2013) BA Archaeology
Leiden University (2014 - 2015) MA Archaeology and Museum Studies

Experience: Katie has a good academic record, including a sound background in British archaeology, and from 2008 has engaged in a number of work experience roles, including fieldwork with the *Ambel Project* (Spain), outreach work with Suffolk Archaeology and an internship at the British Museum. She also has a practical understanding of geographical information systems, CAD and photographic and other software. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Katie held the role of Assistant Supervisor with Oxford Archaeology, a company she originally joined as a graduate trainee following her undergraduate degree. In this role she gained a broad experience of professional fieldwork, including detailed recording/ interpretation, finds and environmental processing, and project supervisory roles. In 2016, Katie also spent a short period as a research assistant at Leiden University. Katie holds a CSCS accreditation.

SUPERVISOR
Freya Townley BA (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: University of Warwick (2012 - 2015) BA Ancient History and Classical Archaeology
University of the Highlands and Islands (2015 - 2016) MSc Archaeological Practice

Experience: Freya has an excellent academic record, culminating in a Masters in Archaeological Practice at the University of the Highlands and Islands. This course provided a good grounding in fieldwork techniques including geophysical prospection and excavation. In addition to her academic achievements, Freya has gained practical experience as a volunteer with various projects/ organisations including Skylarks Experimental Archaeology (Nottinghamshire) and Tankerness House Museum (Orkney). In 2016, Freya worked as an intern at the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and before joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, worked in a voluntary capacity at South Yorkshire HER. She has also completed the CIfA training course *Professionalism in Archaeology* and holds a CSCS accreditation.

SUPERVISOR
Niomi Edwards BSc (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: Bridgend College (2010 - 2012) BTEC National Diploma in Applied Science (Forensics)
Bournemouth University (2012 - 2015) BSc Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science
Bournemouth University (2015 - 2016) MSc Forensic Anthropology

Experience: Niomi's higher education has provided her with a solid foundation in archaeological theory and practice. With Bournemouth University she undertook 16 weeks of archaeological fieldwork training as part of the Professional Archaeological Studies and Training Project, and also participated in the simulated excavation of a mass grave. Professionally, Niomi has worked as a trainee with Cotswold Archaeology, where she furthered her practical knowledge of fieldwork skills on a number of commercial projects. Niomi holds a CSCS accreditation.

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 PCIFA

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 EnvironmentalImpact 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 over 14 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's academic interests have led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic region. 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 Føroys Fornminnissavn, 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 MCIfA

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, Cambridgshire. 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)
Dr Julia Cussans

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 over 14 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 agricultural 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 over 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.

GRAPHICS OFFICER
Thomas Light

Qualifications:	University of Kent (2009-2012)	BA Classical and Archaeological Studies
	University of Kent (2012-2013)	MA Roman History and Archaeology

Experience: Since completing his higher education, Thomas has gained good practical experience in the archaeological and heritage sector, working in a voluntary capacity for Guilford Institute Library and Archive, and Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Before becoming a graphics officer, Thomas held the position of Site Assistant and has excavated on a variety of commercial projects. In his current capacity Thomas has produced extensive illustrative material, including figures and plates for nationally and internationally distributed journal publications.

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
Lauren Wilson

Qualifications: University of Chester (2010-2013) BA (Hons) Archaeology
University of York (2013-2014) MA Archaeology of Buildings

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Lauren has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, including small finds processing and cataloguing at Norton Priory, Runcorn and assisting in the excavation of a Roman villa as part of the *Santa Marta Project*, Tuscany. Lauren also participated in a training excavation at Grovesnor Park, Chester, centred on a Roman road and 16th century chapel. As part of her Masters dissertation, Lauren worked with the Historic Property Manager of Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, gaining a good practical knowledge of public outreach and events planning. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Lauren has contributed to complex historic buildings recording projects at Landens Farm, Horley (Surrey) and the Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook (Berkshire). She also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR
Claire Wootton

Experience: Throughout her professional career, Claire has gained extensive administrative experience. Her past roles include Administrative Officer with the Court Service (Royal Courts of Justice; 1988-1997) and Discovery Centre Administrator at St Edmundsbury Cathedral (2012-2015). Claire's Advanced Level qualifications include History, English and Law. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Claire has gained a thorough experience of archives administration through a programme of work-based training on numerous projects.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR
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	David Bescoby Dr John Summers
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	Mr A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	Ms S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-286351

Project details

Project name	Land to the rear of 1-2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Between June and July 2017, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation at land to the rear of 1-2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham (Suffolk). The project was commissioned by Hill Street Holdings Ltd in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site. Based on the results of earlier archaeological investigations, including a forerunning trial trench evaluation, the site had good potential for archaeological remains, particularly for evidence of medieval settlement and economy. The excavation encountered an enclosed medieval landscape, characterised by numerous linear ditched boundaries, the majority of which mirrored the alignments of existing roads. Two phases of medieval enclosure were interpreted, constituting eight enclosures in total; a short length of trackway was also recorded, while an area of possible strip fields was identified within the north-western area of the site. Activity within/ around the medieval enclosures was represented by pit/ posthole clusters, some of which may be associated with focussed episodes of domestic refuse disposal. A possible fenceline was recorded in the north of the site, while further structural remains comprised beam-slots and a simple posthole structure, possibly a small animal pen. Additional pens or similar were represented by a gridded system of ditches in the south-west of the site. Finds and environmental evidence indicates a locally mixed agricultural economy based on the cultivation and use of cereals, primarily free-threshing type wheat, and animal husbandry. The animal bone assemblage is dominated by cattle with lesser numbers of sheep/ goat and pig. Wild taxa were only represented by a small number of fish bones and a modest marine mollusc assemblage dominated by oyster.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2017 End: 31-07-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7189 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DAR035 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Medieval

Monument type	BEAM-SLOTS Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CU ALLOY COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL DARSHAM Land to the rear of 1-2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk
Study area	1.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 414 700 52.274467125707 1.53896167475 52 16 28 N 001 32 20 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 27m Max: 27m

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	Gareth Barlow

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics","Ceramics","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 to the Rear of 1-2 Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mustchin, A
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Peachey, A
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5574
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Entered by	Sarah Powell (info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	2 May 2018

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

PLATES

1: Site (pre-excavation); from SW corner, looking NE

2: Site (pre-excavation); from SE corner, looking NW

3: Profile of Phase 1 Ditch F1002B, looking S

4: Profile of Phase 1 Ditch F1016A, looking NNE

5: Profile of Phase 1 Ditch F1129A, looking W

6: Profile of Phase 1 Ditch F1164D, looking SE

7: Phase 1 Postholes F1102 – F1110 (left to right), looking N

8: Profile of Phase 1 Posthole F1102, looking N

9: Profile of Phase 1 Pit F1168, looking E

10: Profile of Phase 1 Pit F1211, looking N

11: Profile of Phase 1 Beam-slot F1086, looking S

12: Phase 1 Pits/ Postholes F1051, F1053, F1055, F1057, F1059 and F1061, looking NE

13: Profile of Phase 2 Ditch F1189=1204A, looking SW

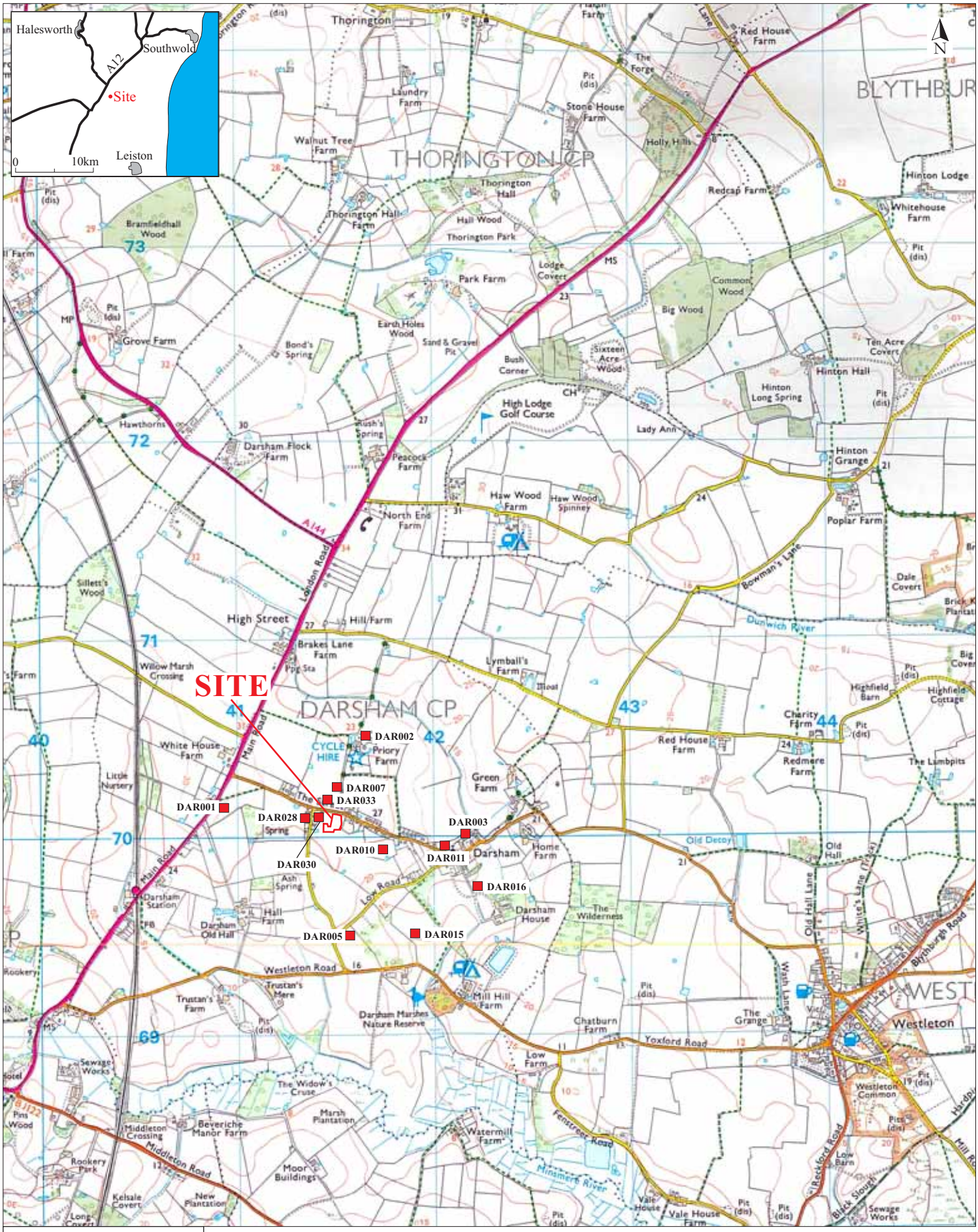

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)

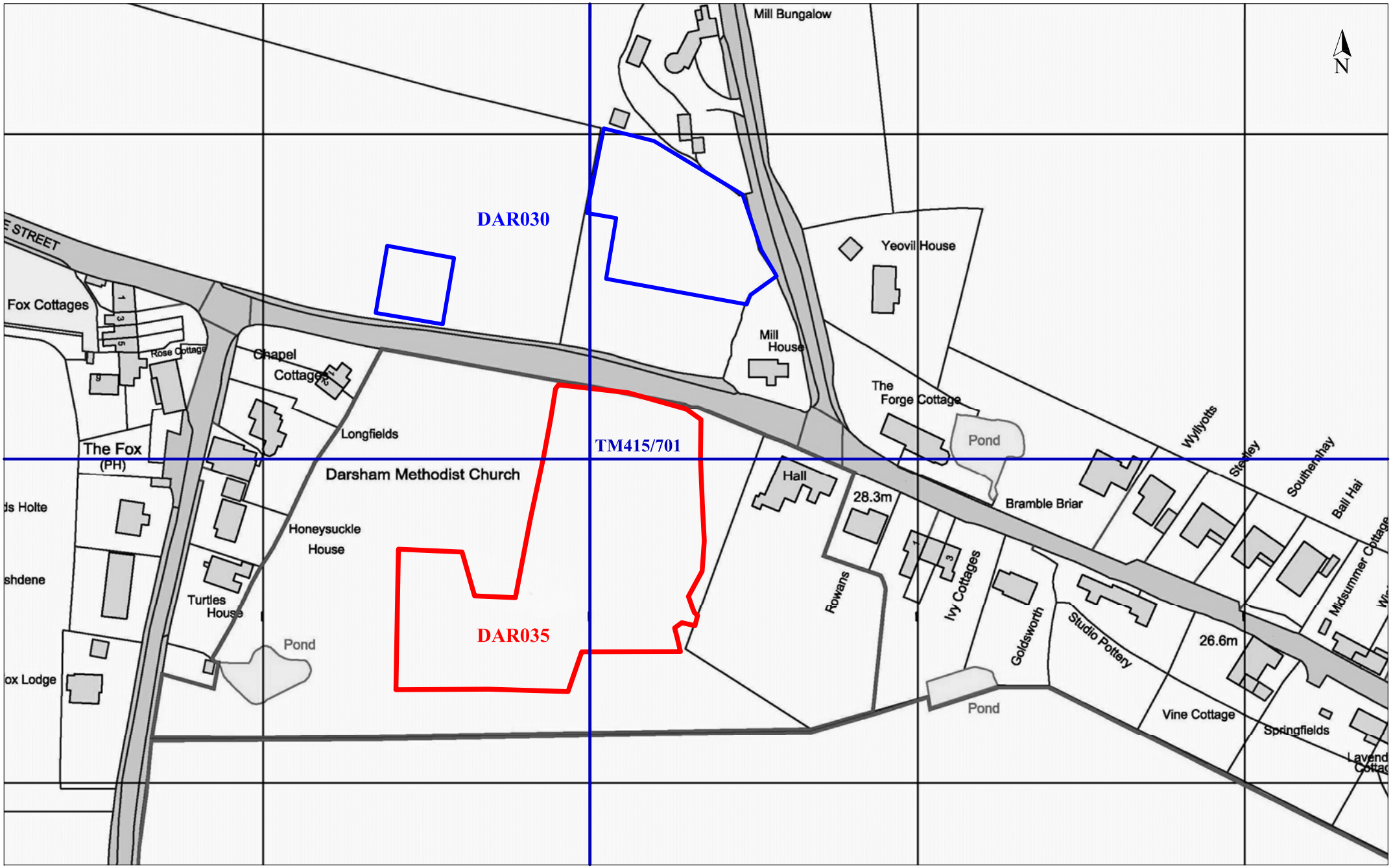

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1500 at A4

Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)

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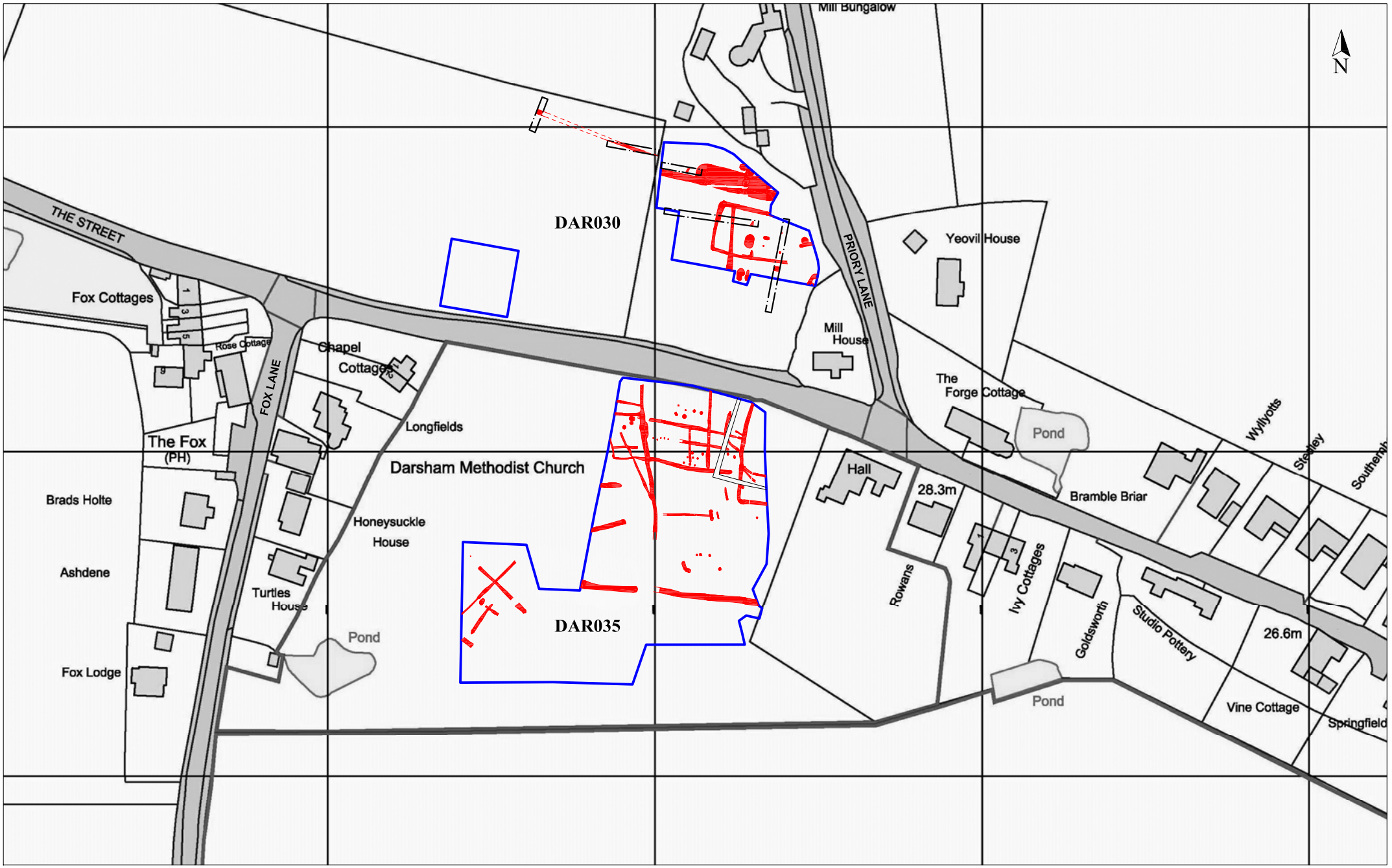
Fig. 3 Hodkinson's map, 1783
Not to scale
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)

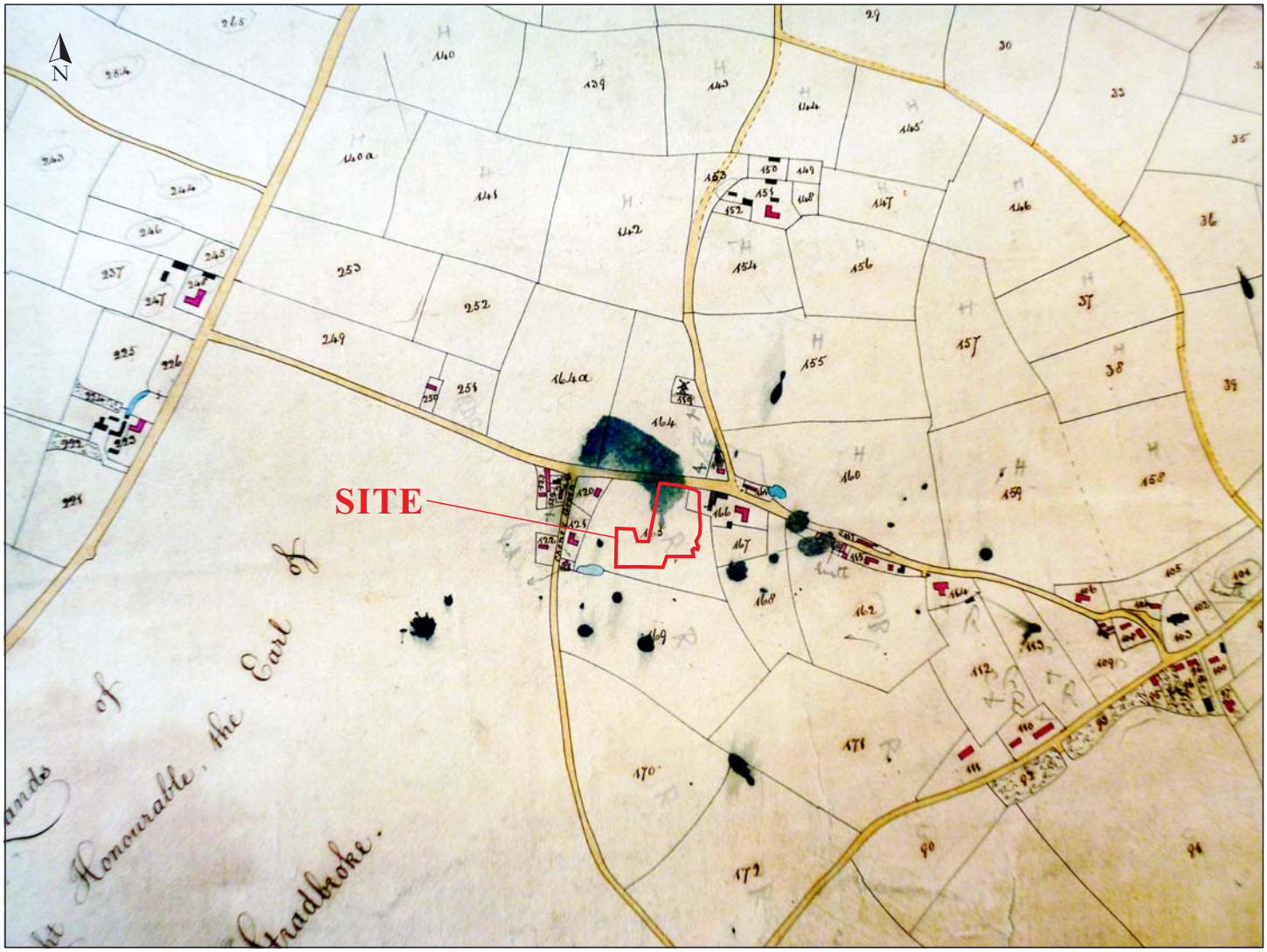


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

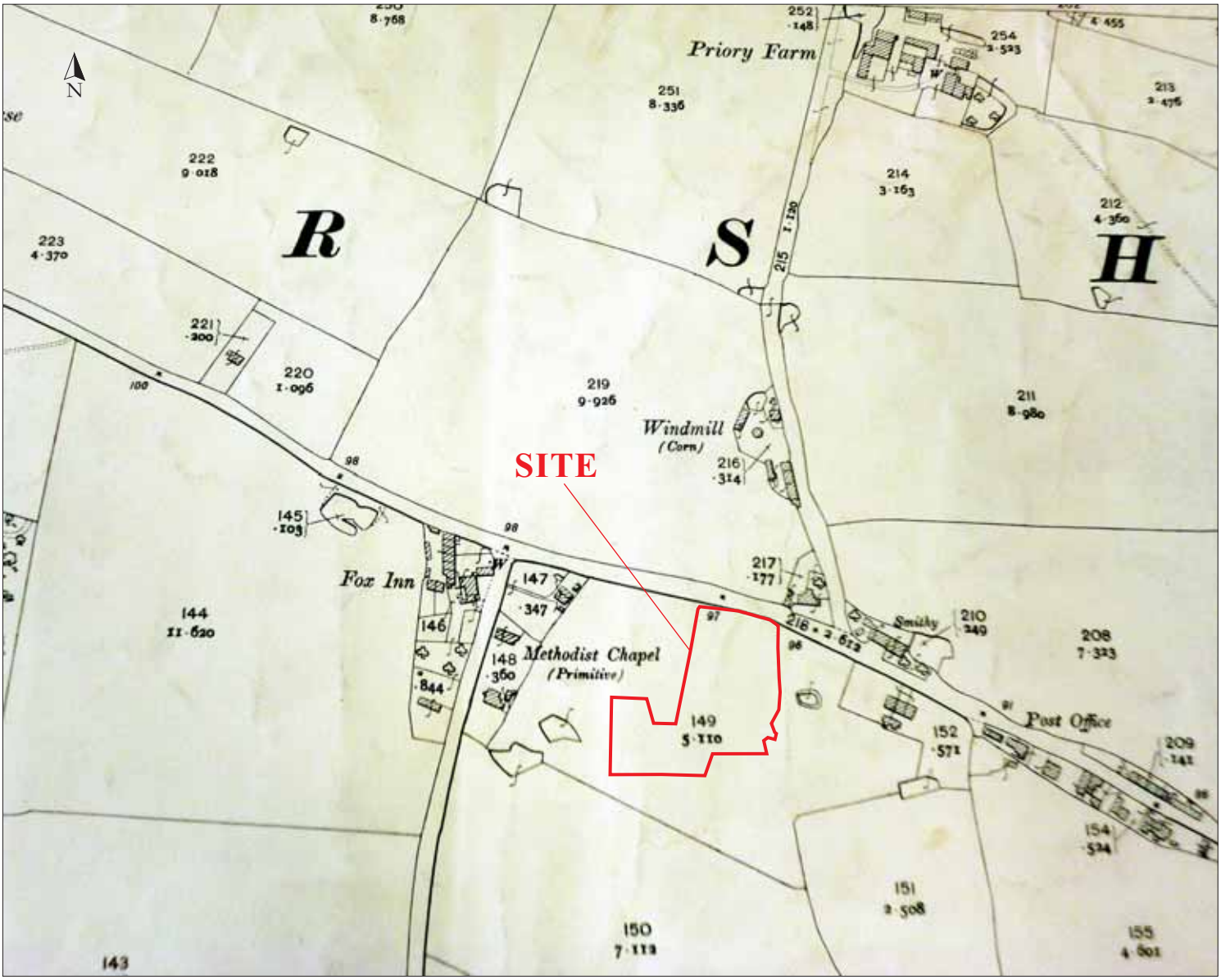
Fig. 4 Medieval landscape plan

Scale 1:1500 at A4

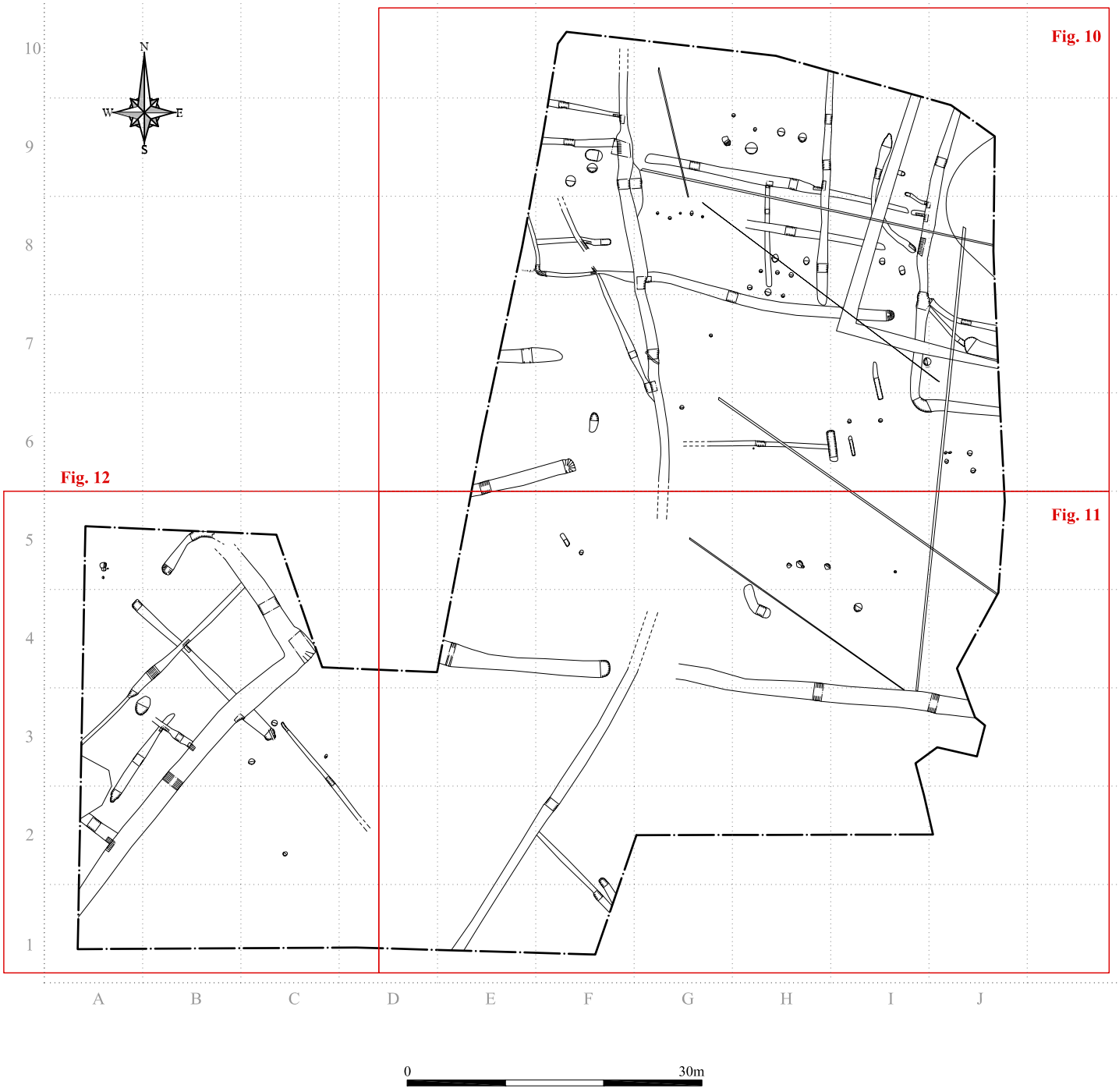
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)



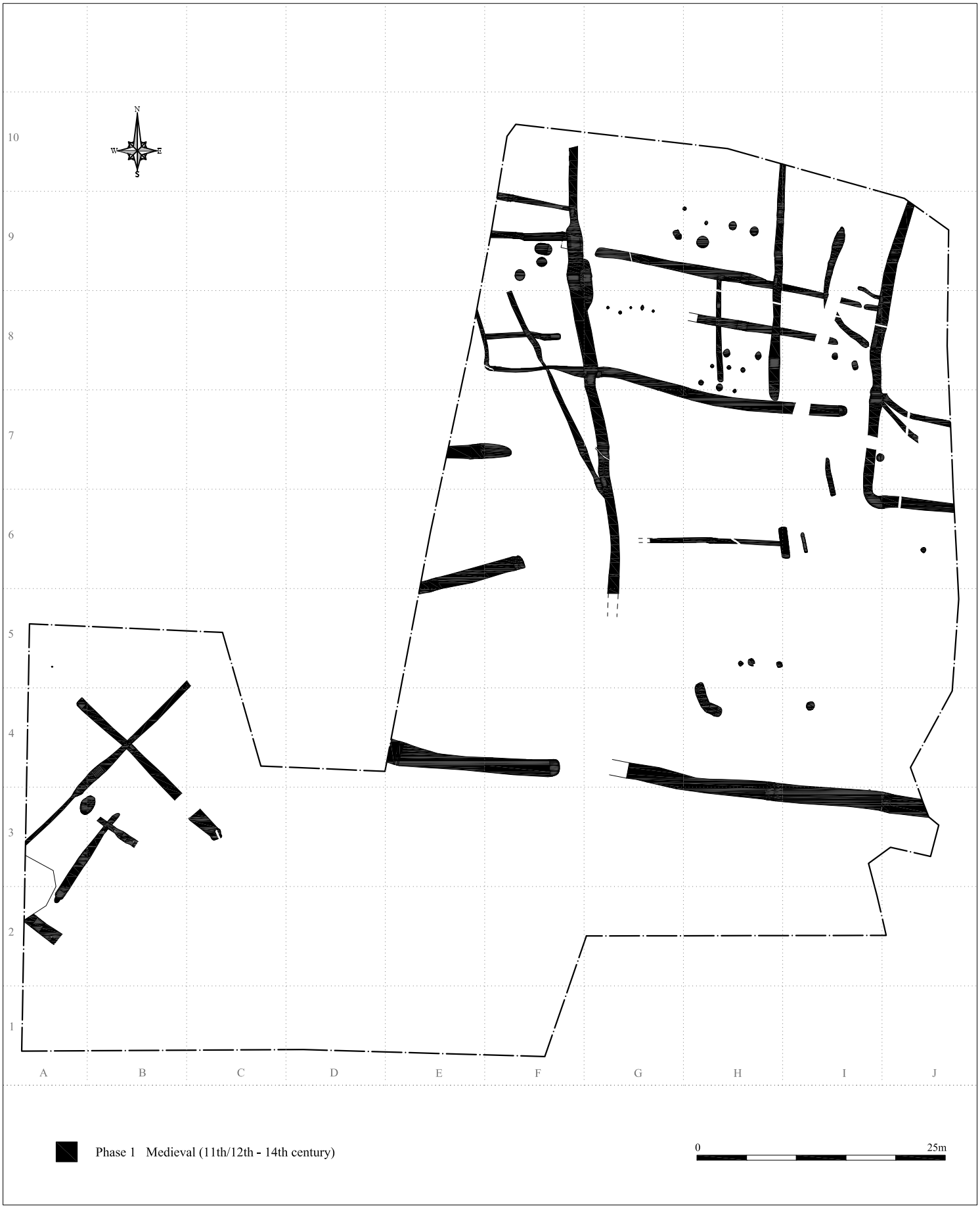
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1843
Not to scale
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)



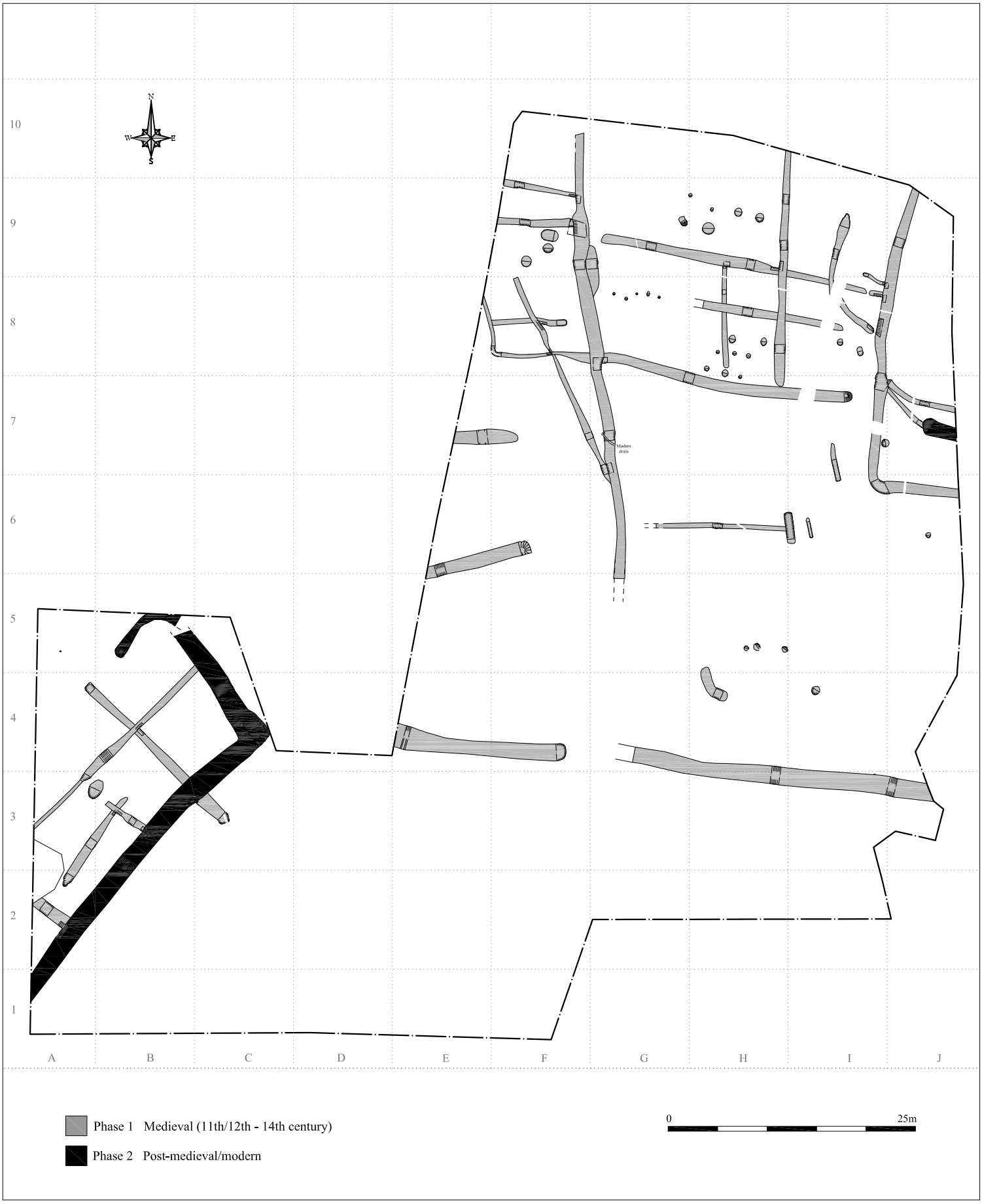
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 OS map, 1904
Not to scale
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 All features plan
Scale 1:600 at A4
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8a Phase 1 plan
Scale 1:500 at A4
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 8b Phase 2 plan

Scale 1:500 at A4

Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)

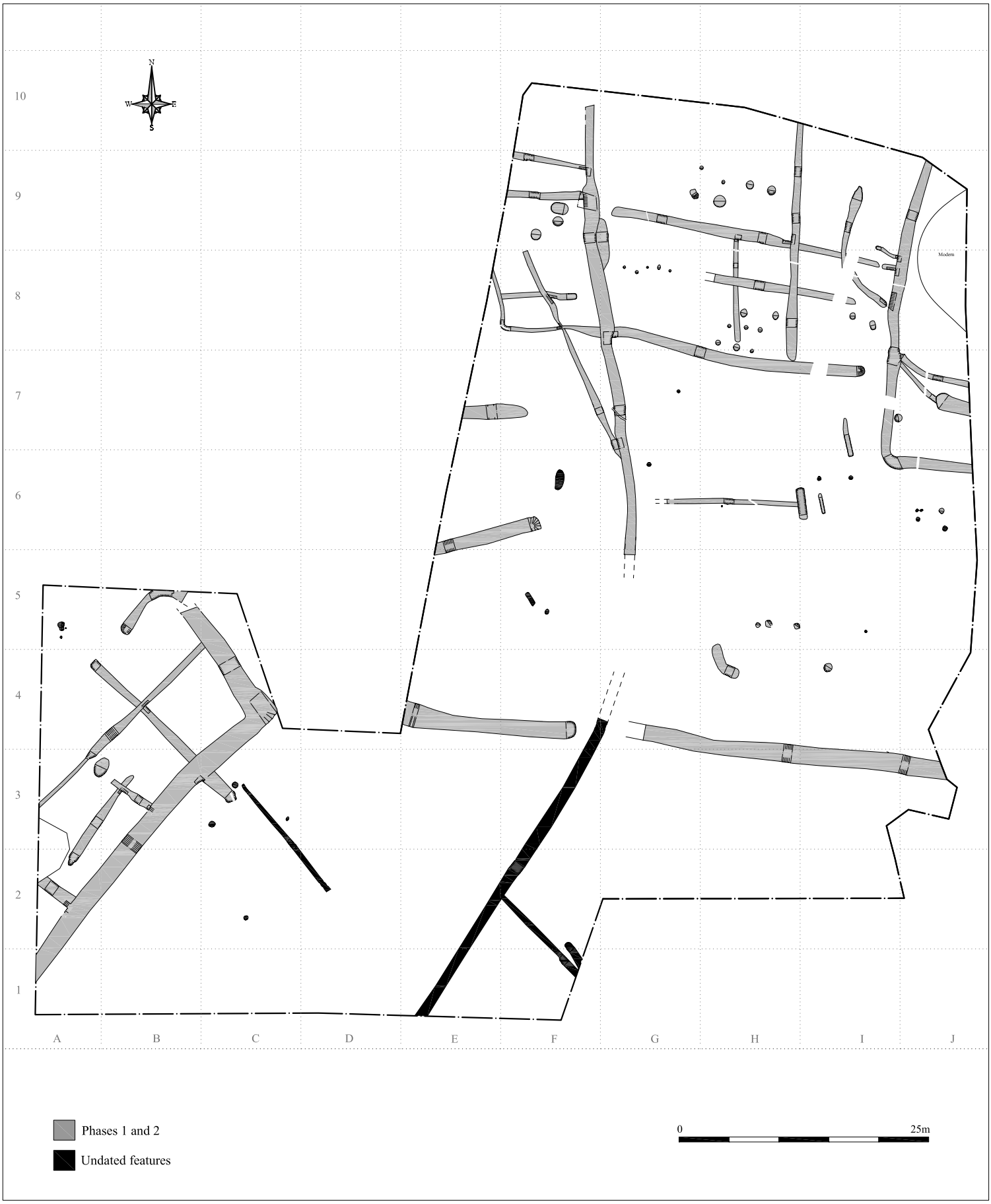


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Fig. 8c Undated features

Scale 1:500 at A4

Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)

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Fig. 9a Medieval Enclosure Phase 1

Scale 1:400 at A4

Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)

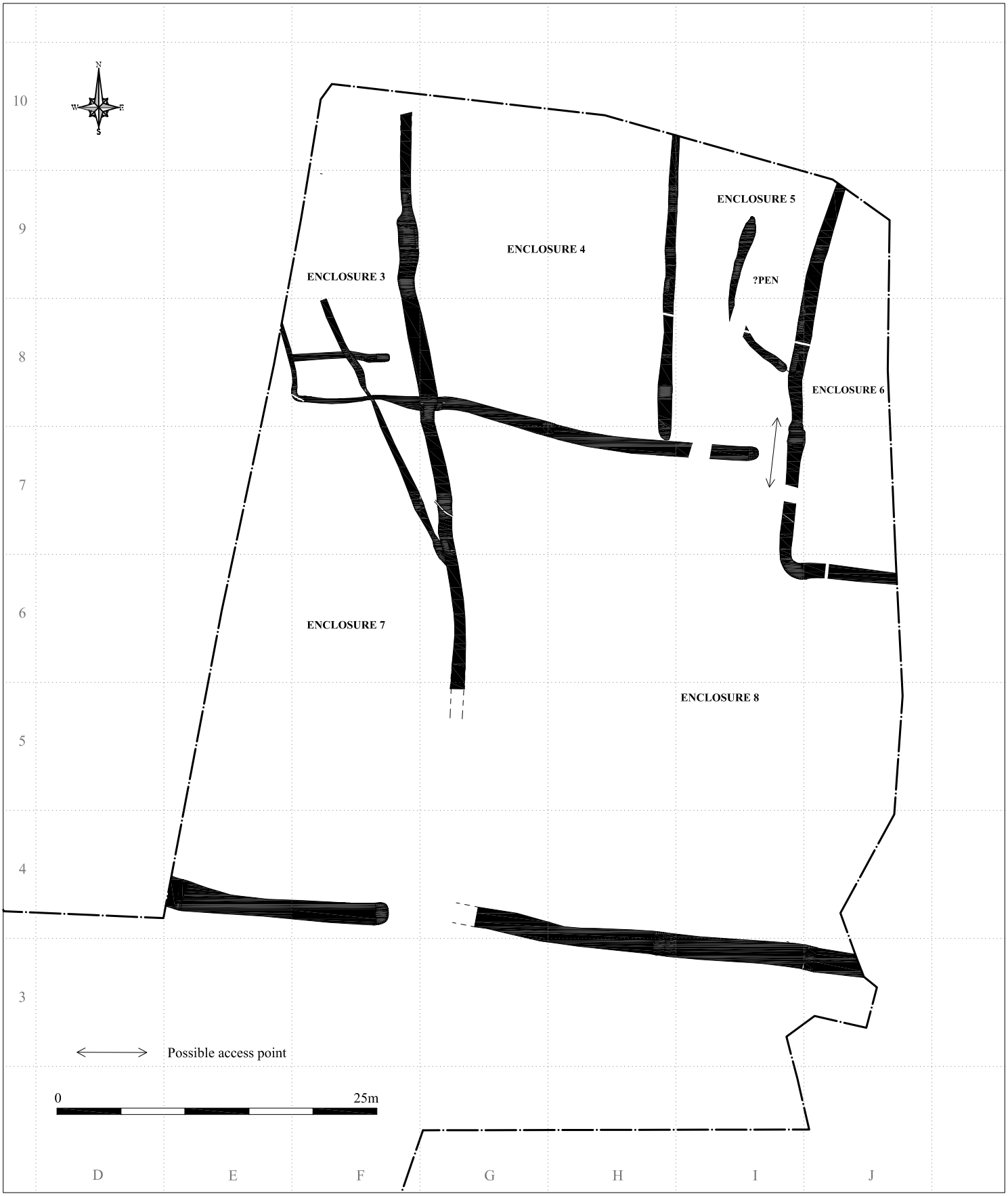

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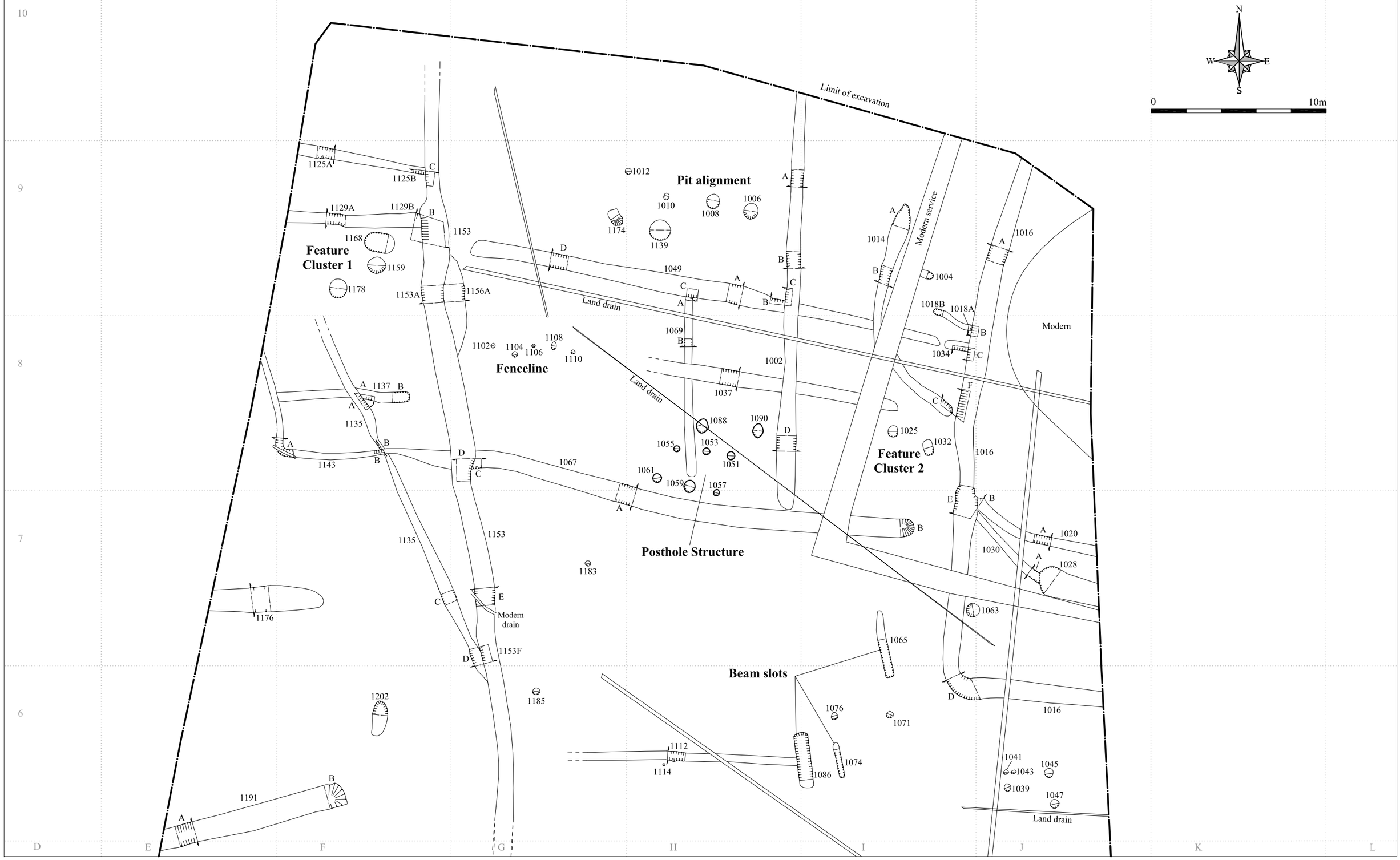
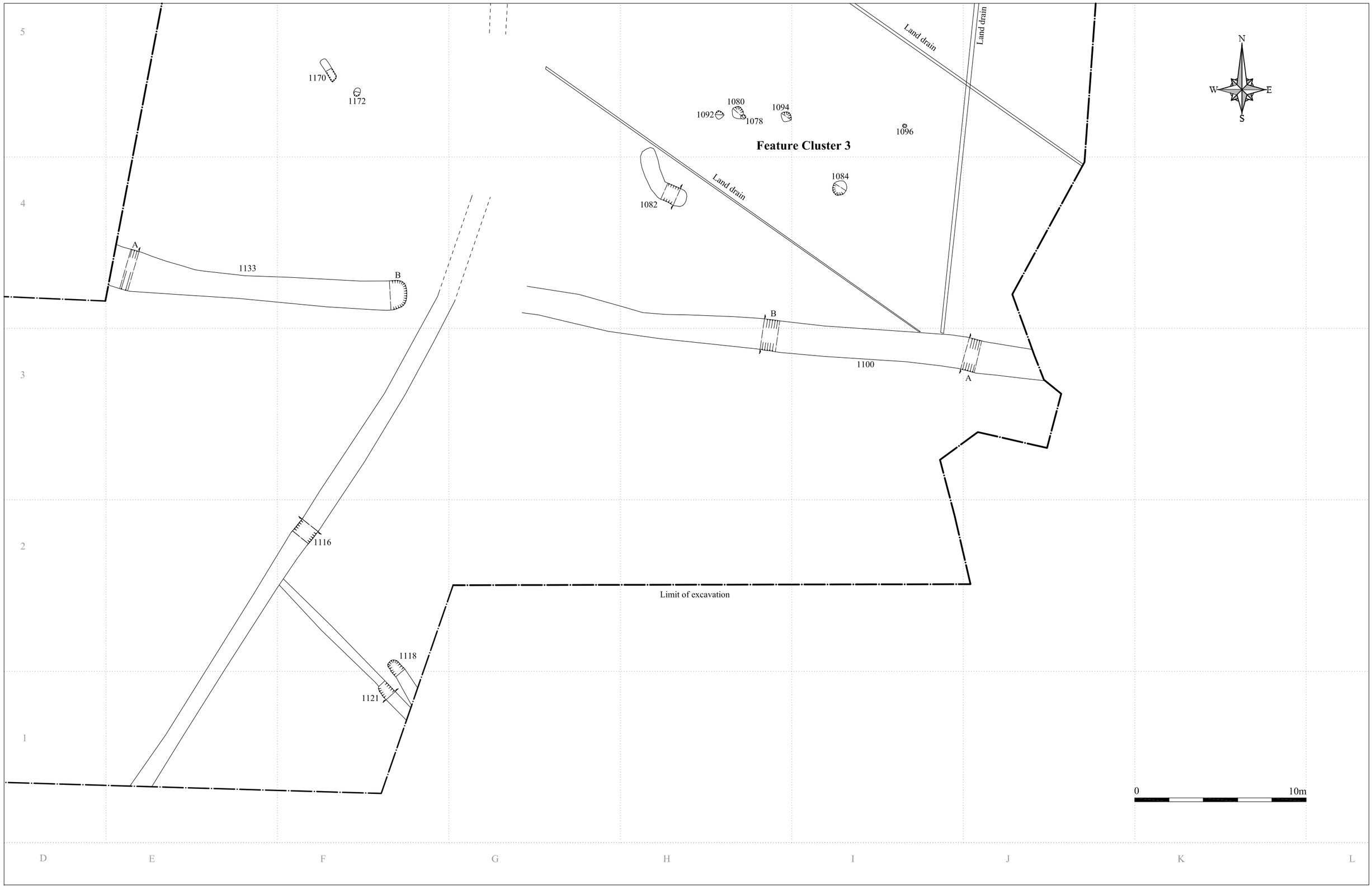
Fig. 9b Medieval Enclosure Phase 2

Scale 1:400 at A4

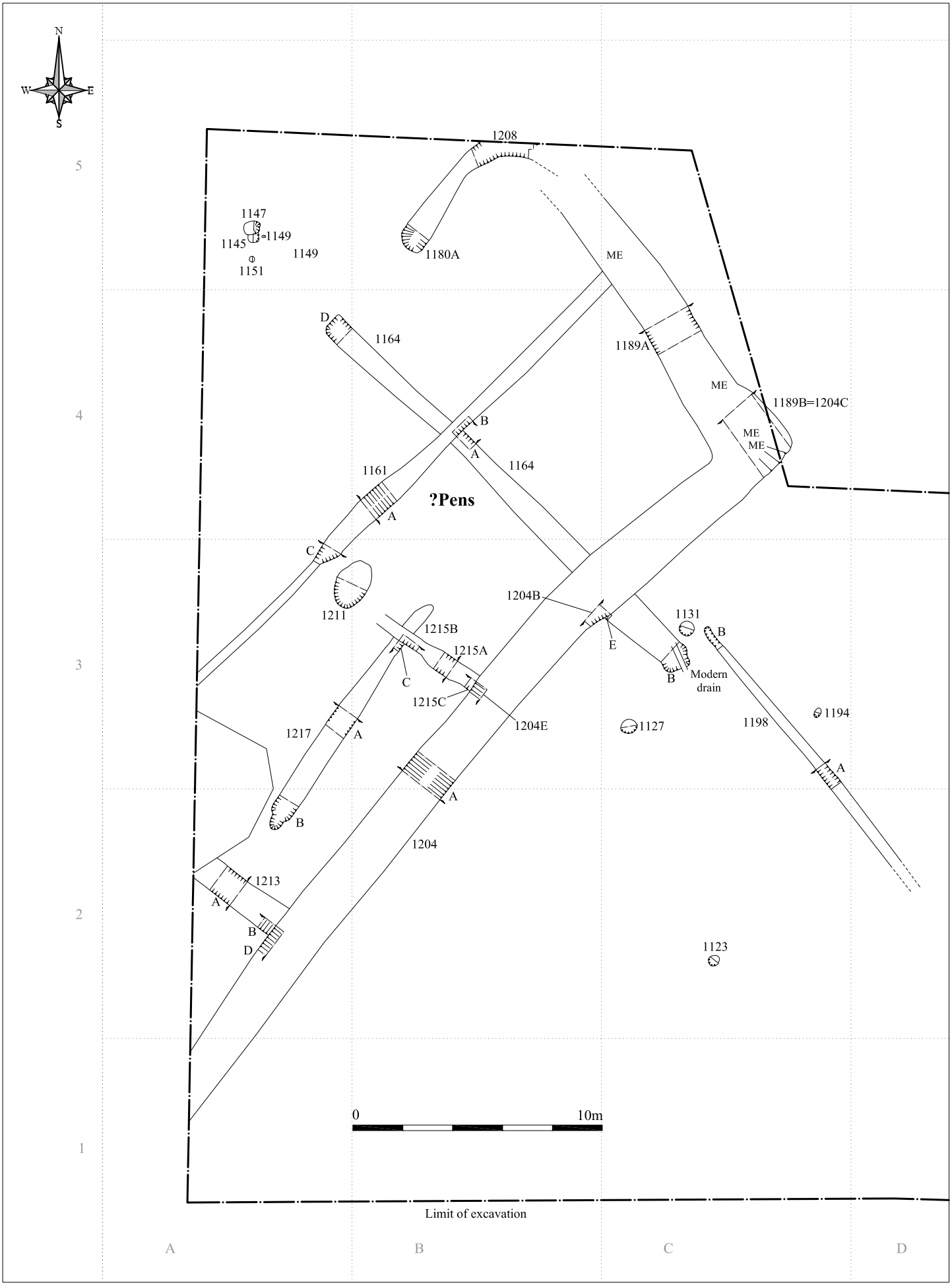
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)



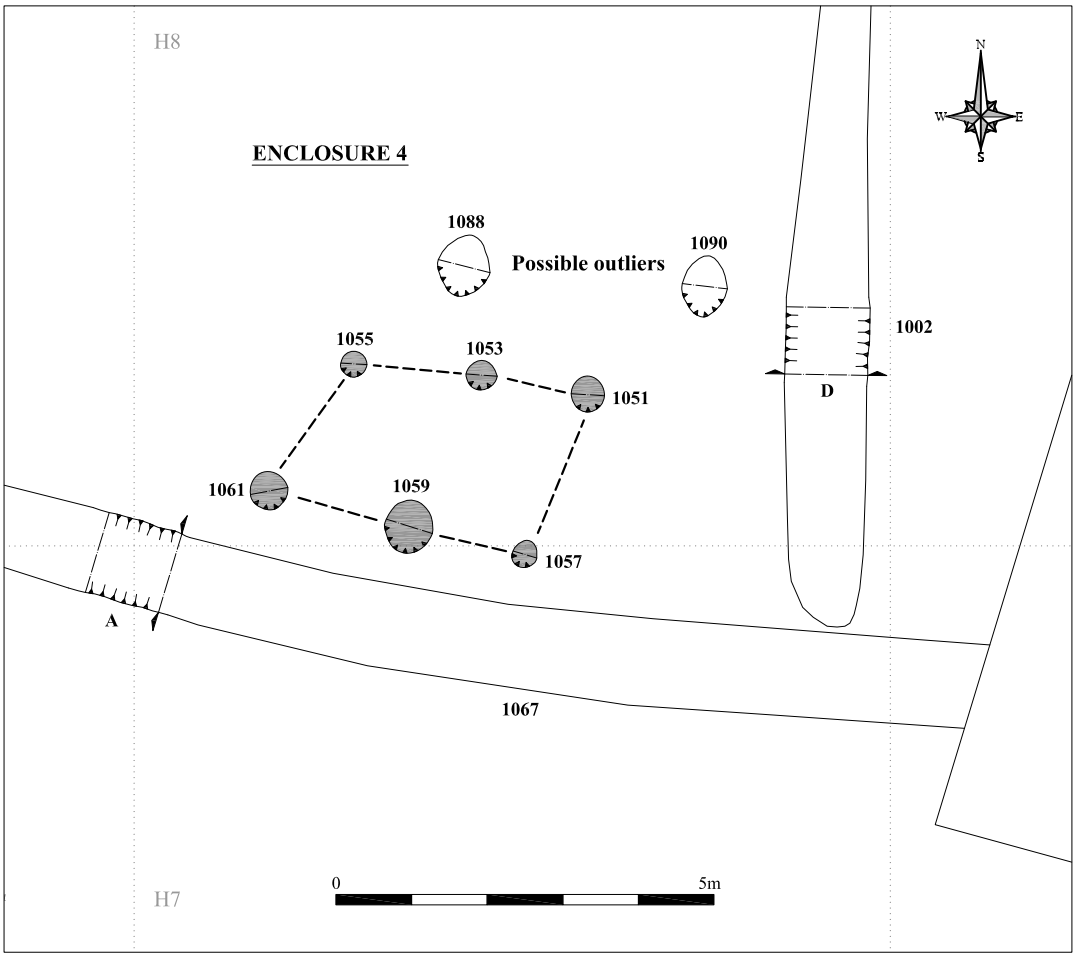
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 Plans
Scale 1:200 at A3
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)

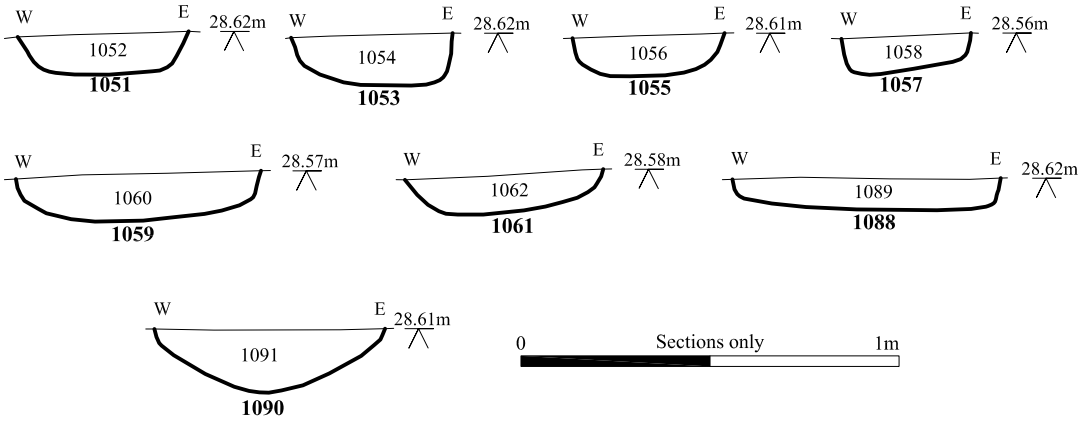


Archaeological Solutions Ltd	
Fig. 11 Plans	
Scale 1:200 at A3	
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)	



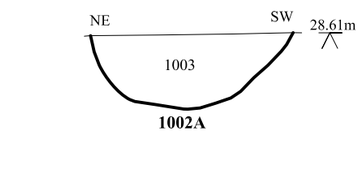
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 Plans
Scale 1:200 at A4
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)

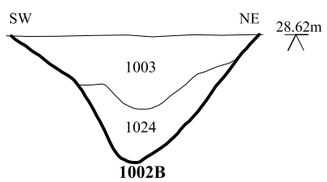


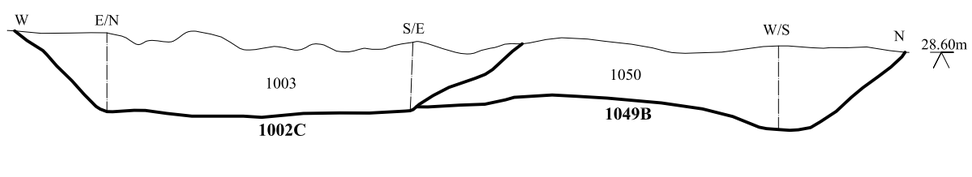


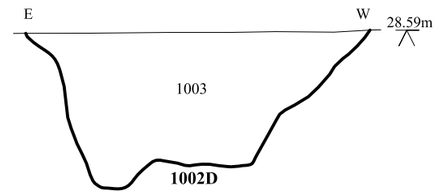
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 13 Posthole structure
Scale 1:100 at A4
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)

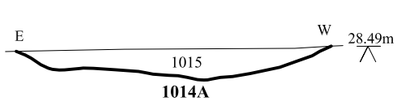
PHASE 1 Ditches

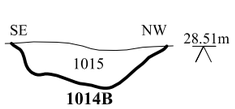


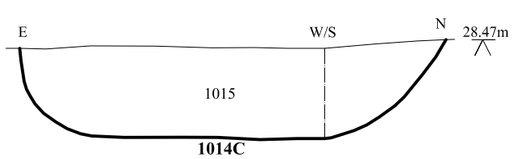


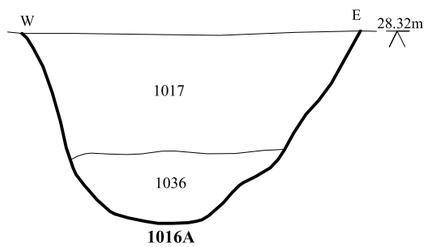


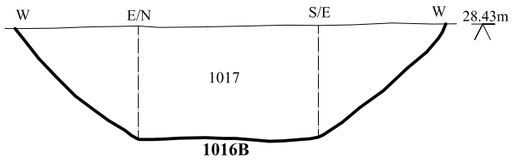


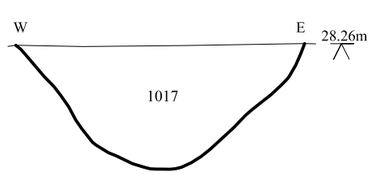


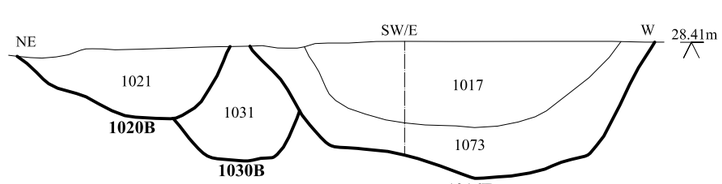


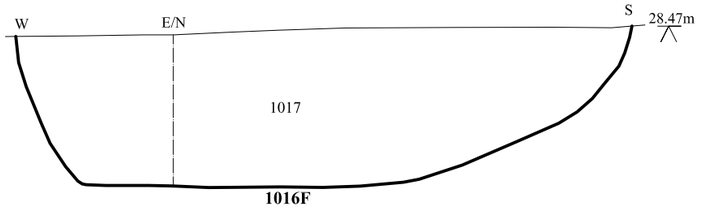


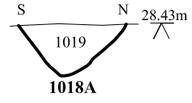


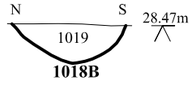


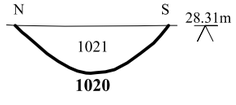


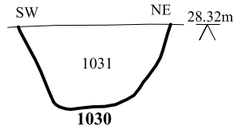


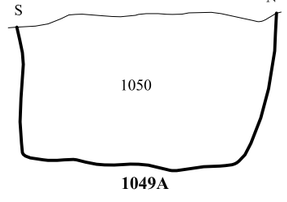


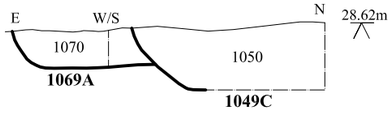


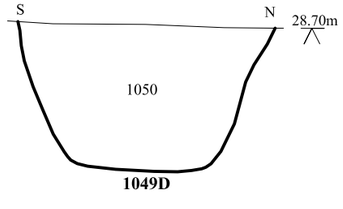


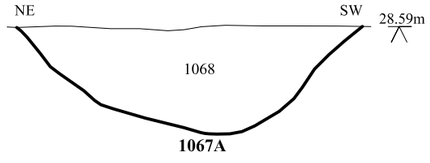


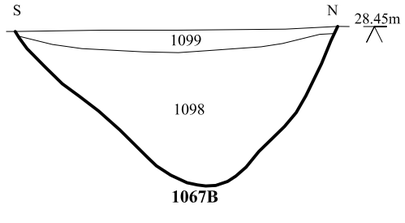


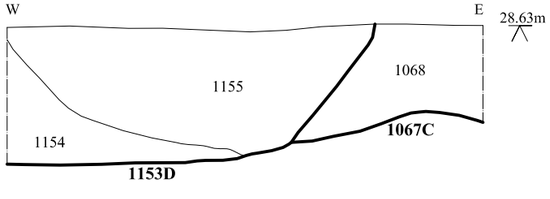


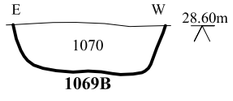


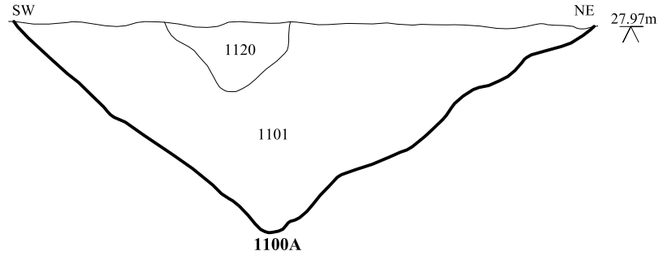


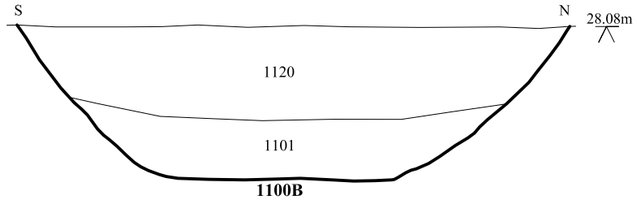


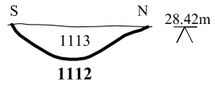


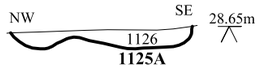












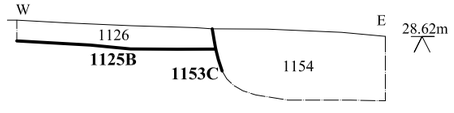


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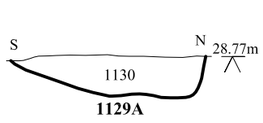
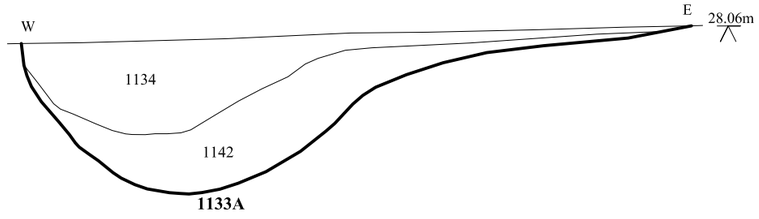
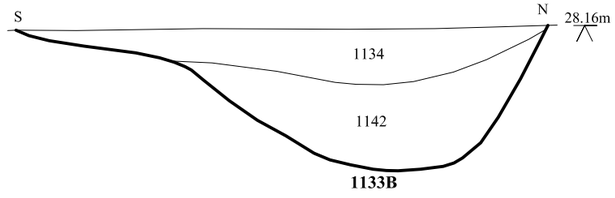
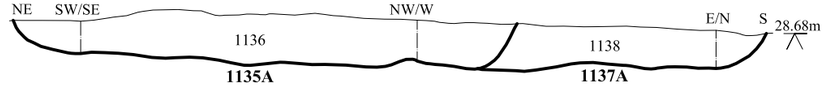
Fig. 14 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)

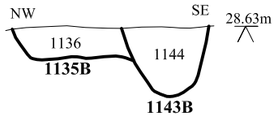
PHASE 1 Ditches (continued)

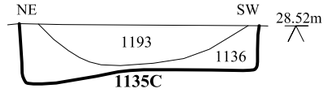


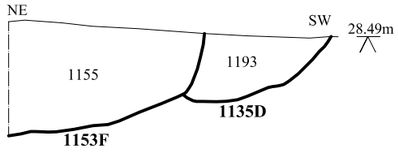


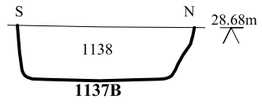


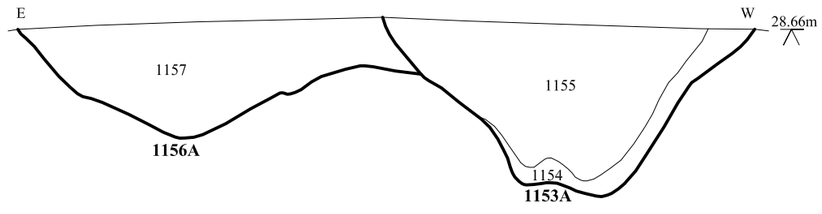


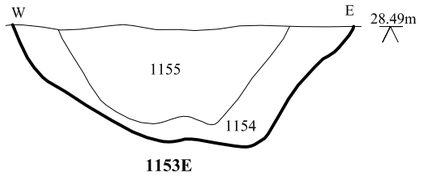


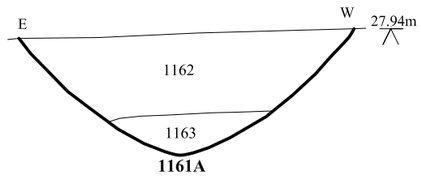


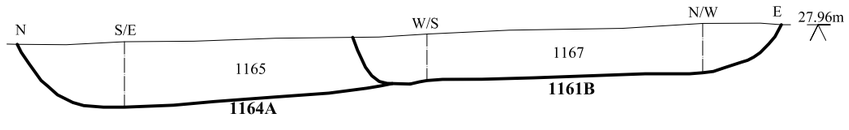


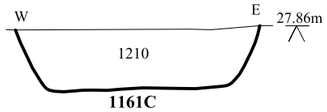


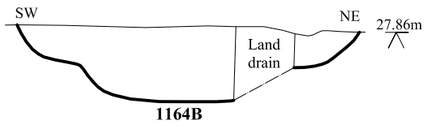


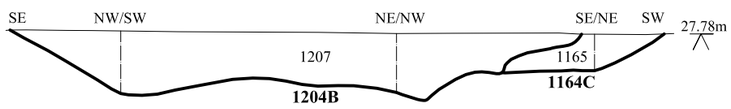


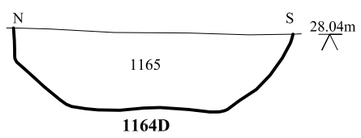


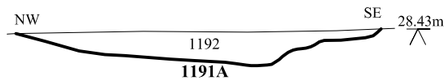


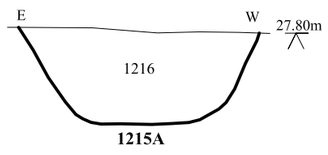


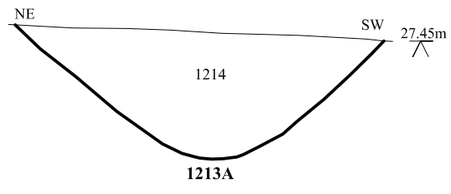


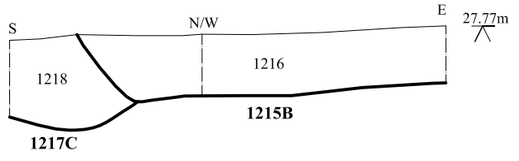


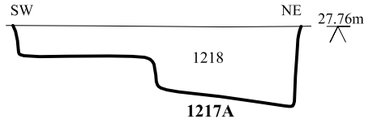












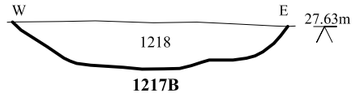


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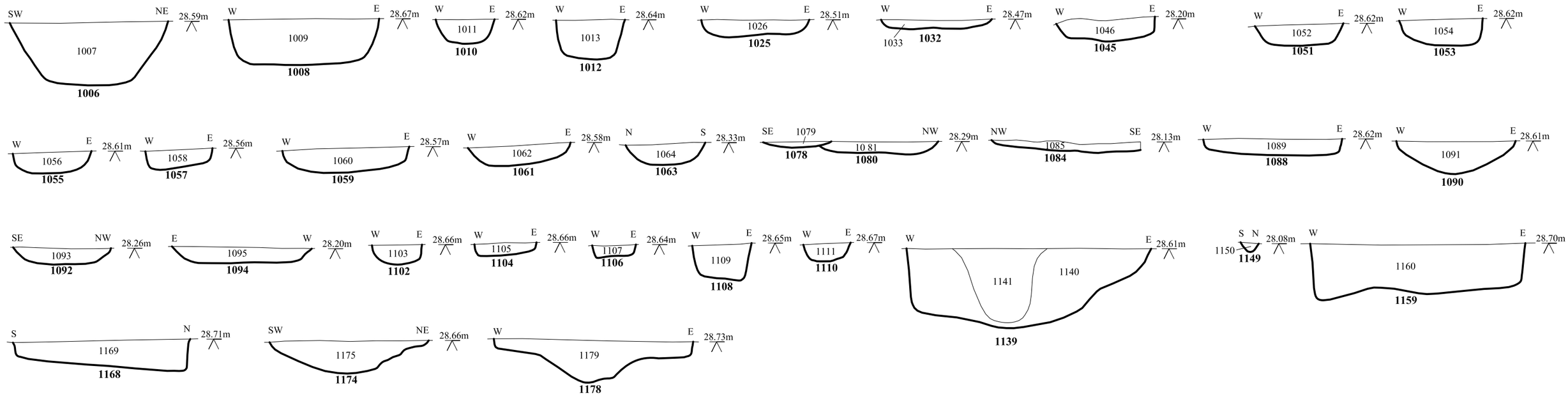
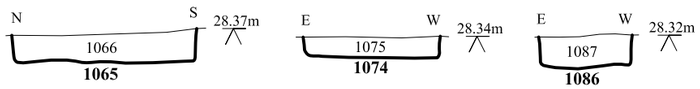
Fig. 15 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)

PHASE 1 Pits and Postholes



0 1m

PHASE 1 Beam slots



PHASE 1 Natural feature

PHASE 2 FEATURES

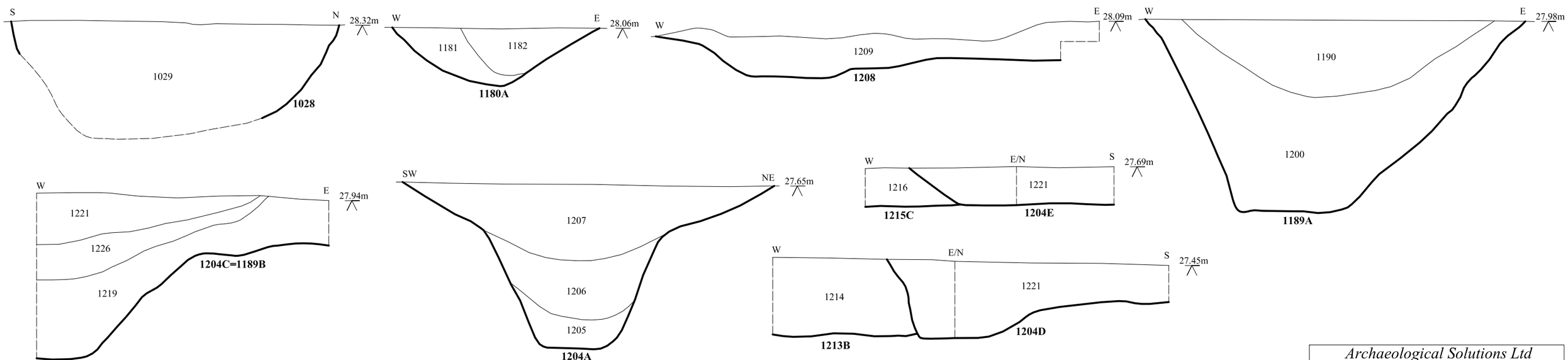


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Fig. 16 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)

UNDATED FEATURES

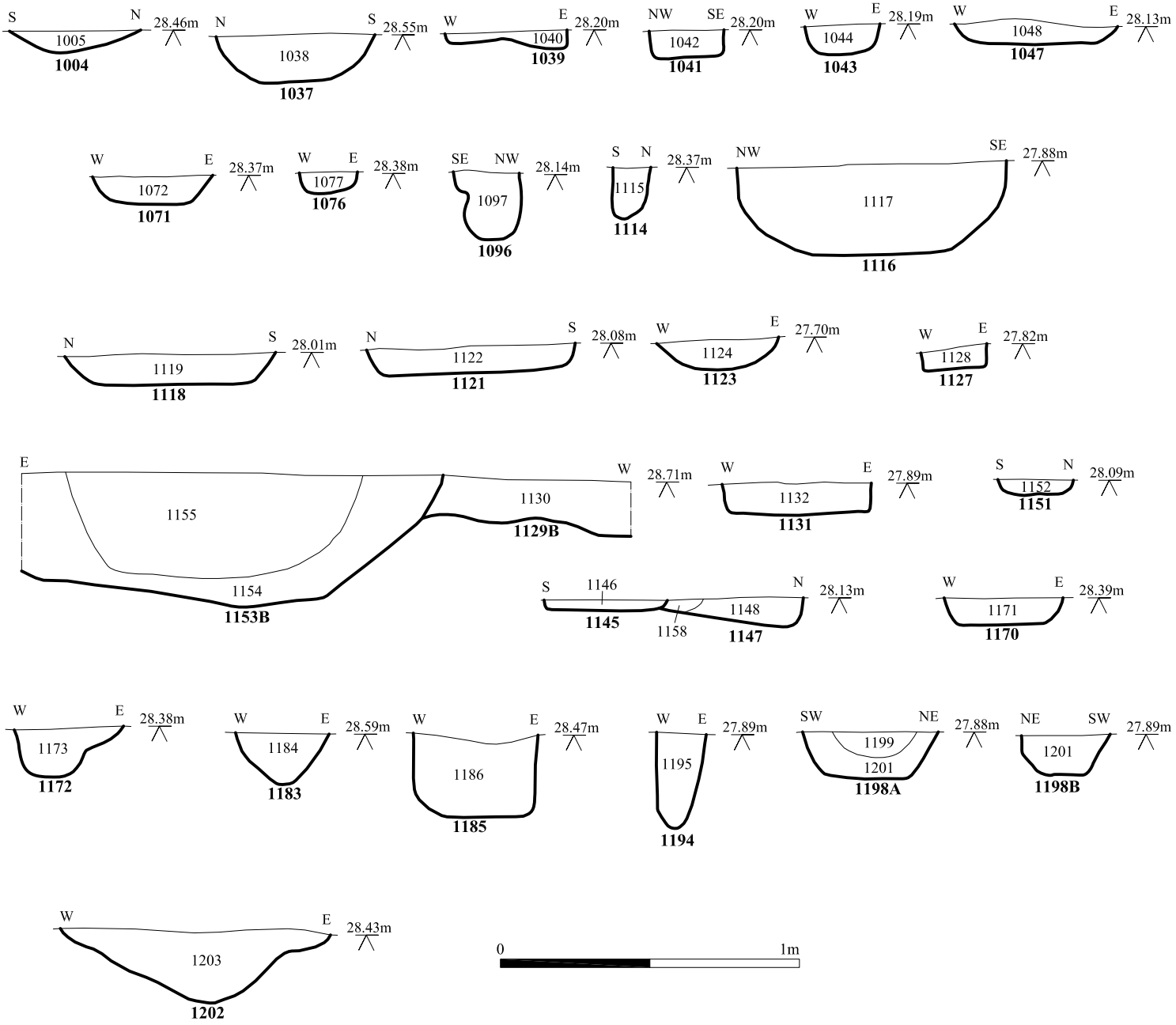

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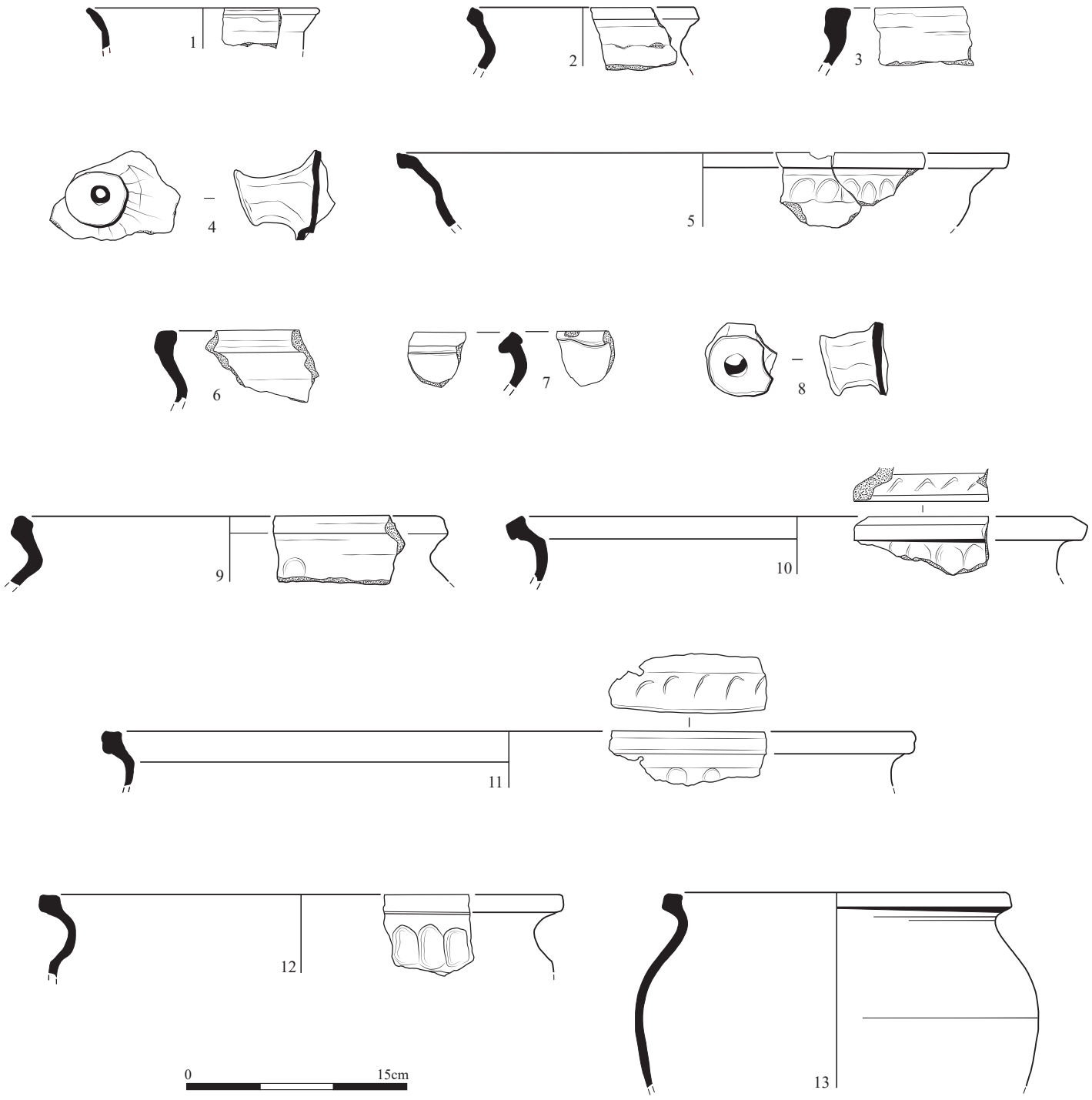
Fig. 17 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A4
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 18 Pottery illustrations
Scale 1:4 at A4
Chapel Cottages, Darsham, Suffolk (P7189)