



The Sizewell C Project

6.4 Volume 3 Northern Park and Ride Chapter 9 Terrestrial Historic Environment Appendices 9A - 9D

Revision: 1.0
Applicable Regulation: Regulation 5(2)(a)
PINS Reference Number: EN010012

May 2020

Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009





Volume 3, Appendix 9A – Gazetteer of Heritage Assets



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1. Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Table 1.1: Listed buildings within study area.

Historic England List Entry.	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1030627	The Gables.	II	640022	269084
1030664	Oak Hall.	II	641190	270860
1030680	Stone Cottage.	II	641497	271493
1198815	Old Hall.	II	641074	269609
1200577	Coach House and barn, Cockfield Hall.	II	639644	269197
1200647	Cockfield Hall Lodge.	II	639973	269088
1377216	Trustans Farmhouse.	II	640896	269206
1377235	Gateway immediately south-east of Coach House and barn, Cockfield Hall (including adjoining L shaped section of walling to south-east).	II	639656	269181
1377254	Hill Farmhouse.	II	641542	271082

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Table 1.2: HER monument records within study area.

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
DAR 007.	MSF11548	Large Post Medieval post mill with two storey roundhouse.	Large post mill with two storey roundhouse.	19th century to Modern.	641504	270212
DAR 017.	MSF17244	Findspot of a Roman sestertius coin of Maximus I. (Roman).	1996: Metal detector find of sestertius of Maximus I (AD 235-238).	Roman	640651	269357
DAR 017.	MSF17245	Findspot of an Anglo-Saxon small-long type brooch. (Sax).	1996: Metal detector find of small-long type brooch.	Early Medieval/Dark Age.	640648	269358
DAR 002.	MSF1937	Priory Farm.	Butt end of chipped axe of brownish-grey flint found in plough soil near A12 (S1).	Neolithic	641644	270646
DAR 005.	MSF1942	Medieval artefact scatter of burnt flints and rubble, probably the site of a barn. (Med).	Spread of burnt flints and rubble, nine feet by 12 feet, probably site of barn (? Med), K G Searle, Mill Hill Farm, Darsham (S1).	Medieval	641574	269512
DAR 005.	MSF1943	Findspot of 2 Neolithic flint flakes. (Neo).	Two flint flakes picked up on same field as CRN 01942.	Neolithic	641574	269512
YOX 002.	MSF2055	River Yox.	Weaving comb, made probably of deer antler, length five and five eighths inches, eight teeth, hole in handle found on bank of River Yox, about six feet down, possibly an old stream bed with associated shells, found during sewerage operations.	Iron Age.	640152	268956

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
DAR 026.	MSF27306	Post-Medieval artefact scatter found at Darsham.	Purse bar found on the same site as 27 Elizabeth I coins (not seen). Also copper alloy 'sphere' with three cut out circles between foliate decoration and 'Tudor' rose- strap junction?	16th century to 17th century	640860	269910
DAR 018.	MSF28542	Milestone on the A12.	Milestone on the A12.	Post- Medieval.	640977	270370
DAR 033.	MSF32619	Findspot of prehistoric flints and a sherd medieval coarse ware.	Findspot of prehistoric flints and a sherd medieval coarseware found during a watching brief.	Early Mesolithic to Medieval.	641164	269235
DAR 038.	MSF36439	OUTLINE RECORD: Iron Age gold stater mid-late 1 st century BC (PAS).	Archaeology in Suffolk 2016.	Undated	641400	270110
SUF 067.	MSF34987	East Suffolk railway line.	East Suffolk Irailway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft.	19th century to Modern.	634558	268468
DAR 040.	MSF37693	Outline record: Main Road WN018-0124 (SA) EVL.	n/a	Undated	640427	269256
DAR 010.	MSF11942	Cheney Moat.	Infilled moat described as Cheney Moat in Darsham village.	Medieval	641712	269937
YOX 006.	MSF13079	Cockfield Hall.	Cockfield Hall and Park and associated structures.	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval.	639600	269120
DAR 012.	MSF14934	Darsham Old Hall.	Darsham Hall, built in 15th century, now farmhouse (S1).	Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval.	640981	269808
YOX 012.	MSF16882	Bridge	Likely location of bridge shown spanning River Yox on 1783 map (S1).	18th century to 19th century.	639967	268916

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
YOX 014.	MSF17892	Hill Farm.	Cropmarks of part of oval (?) enclosure, outside but parallel to farmyard boundary.	Unknown	639500	269900
YOX 011.	MSF18338	Willow Marsh Wood.	Ancient woodland as defined in (S1).	Unknown	639467	271202
DAR 001.	MSF1936	Small rectangular Medieval moat, probably croft, unoccupied.	Moat, small rectangle, probably croft, unoccupied (S1).	Medieval	640814	270116
DAR 014.	MSF19491	Sillet's Wood.	Ancient woodland.	Unknown	640315	271260
DAR 020.	MSF22622	'Garth'	House constructed of two 1890s (or earlier) wooden bodied railway coaches, one of which is marked GE (Great Eastern Railway).	Modern	640716	269926
YOX 034.	MSF25765	Yoxford historic settlement core.	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Yoxford previously was YOX 023.	IPS: Early Late Saxon to IPS: Post Medieval.	639559	268998
DAR 024.	MSF26343	High Street Chain Home Radar Station CH28.	Well-preserved Chain Home radar station.	Second World War to Cold War.	640872	271746
DAR 021.	MSF26570	Land between Station Garage and Railway Cottage.	Evaluation revealed medieval ditches, pottery and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery.	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.	640656	269839
DAR 028.	MSF27649	Darsham Methodist Chapel.	Methodist chapel, built 1873.	19th century.	641390	270100
DAR 027.	MSF27671	Post-medieval features, Land behind Station Garage, Main Road.	Evaluation identified possible postmedieval post-hole, small pit and land drains.	Post- Medieval.	640771	269822

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Parish Reference.	Monument Number.	Name	HER Summary Description.	Period	Easting	Northing
DAR 019.	MSF28543	Darsham Railway Station.	Darsham Railway Station.	19th century to Modern.	640489	269794
DAR 030.	MSF28545	Medieval and undated features including two Roman cremations pits, 1 Land West of Mill House, The Street, Darsham.	Medieval ditches and pits, and undated features including two Roman cremation pits.	Late Iron Age to IPS: Post Medieval.	641495	270180
DAR 035.	MSF33940	11th century to 16th century field system and enclosure at Chapel Cottages.	11th century to 16th century field system and enclosure identified during evaluation trenching at Chapel Cottages.	Early Neolithic to IPS: Post-medieval.	641478	270074
DAR 039.	MSF37154	Medieval moat.	Medieval moat, visible on LiDAR.	Medieval	641679	270427

(Details taken from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) HER entry; Key: Neo - Neolithic; Rom – Romano British, Sax – Saxon, Med – Medieva PMed – PostMedieval; IPS – Ipswich; AP – Aerial Photography; C – century, ?/unc - uncertainty)

Table 1.3: HER event records within study area.

Parish Reference.	Event ID	Name	HER Summary Description.	Easting	Northing
DAR 035.	ESF25565	Excavation – Land to the rear of 1-2 of 102 Chapel Cottages, Darsham.	n/a	641476	270076
YOX 042.	ESF26344	Monitoring – Cockfield Hall, Yoxford.	Monitoring on groundworks prior to the construction of four field shelters and a sand school ménage. A single visit was made for each field shelter between July and October 2008. Excavated post pad foundations were examined but no archaeological features.	639726	269222

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Parish Reference.	Event ID	Name	HER Summary Description.	Easting	Northing
YOX 042.	ESF26344	Monitoring – Cockfield Hall, Yoxford.	Monitoring on groundworks prior to the construction of four field shelters and a sand school ménage. A single visit was made for each field shelter between July and October 2008. Excavated post pad foundations were examined but no archaeological features.	639895	269099
DAR 050.	ESF26264	Evaluation – Main Road WN018-0124, Darsham.	n/a	640502	269254
DAR 027.	ESF22249	Land behind Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham, Suffolk.	n/a	640774	269817
DAR 030.	ESF22972	Excavation, land west of Mill House, The Street, Darsham, Suffolk.	Project details: Between October and November 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological excavation on land to the west of Mill House, The Street, Darsham. The excavation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition.	641523	270172
n/a	ESF23135	Watching brief – Apron Hill, The Street, Darsham.	Monitoring of small cottage development. Garden surface undulates but this is possibly to do with garden beds and features that have grown over. Some undulations may be medieval but this is difficult to ascertain. No finds or features of archaeological interest.	641783	269964
n/a	ESF25079	Watching brief – Trusson's Mere, Darsham.	An archaeological watching brief was carried out on a small development. The area measured approximately 30 metres (m) by 20m and was stripped of topsoil and a fair amount of subsoil.	641164	269233

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Parish Reference.	Event ID	Name	HER Summary Description.	Easting	Northing
			Several flints and a sherd of medieval course ware were recovered.		
DAR 035.	ESF23238	Evaluation – Land to the rear of Chapel Cottages, Darsham.	An archaeological evaluation was carried out to assess the impact of a proposed development on potential heritage assets. The evaluation consisted of seventeen trenches measuring in total approximately 480m long and between 1.6m and 1.8m wide.	641480	270069
	ESF20646	Desk-Bases Assessment – Cockfield Hall, Yoxford.	The archaeological potential varies across the PDA. The general potential is low to moderate with some specific areas having a high potential. Historically the majority of the PDA would have been meadows.	639822	269143
DAR 021.	ESF21639	Evaluation at land between Station Garage and Railway Cottage.	Project details: An area of 0.6 hectares was evaluated by trial trenching to provide a 5% sample of the site. At the south-western end of the site a series of medieval ditches were revealed, mostly running on a north-east to south-west alignment.	640677	269867
DAR 030.	ESF22857	Land west of Mill House, The Street, Darsham.	Project details: In March 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 15 dwellings on land west of Mill House.	641494	270169
DAR 028.	ESF22274	Historic building recording: Primitive Methodist Chapel at Darsham.	n/a	641390	270100
DAR 024.	ESF24184	Heritage asset assessment RAF High Street Chain Home radar station.	n/a	640717	271569



(Details taken from SCCAS HER entry)



Volume 3, Appendix 9B – Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

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EDF Energy

Sizewell C

Darsham Park and Ride: Historic
Environment Desk Based
Assessment



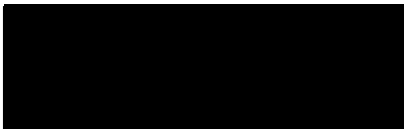
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Doc Ref. Gos40345-029i2

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Document revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Draft for client review	15/10/2018
2	EDF Energy comments	14/11/2018

Executive summary

Purpose of this report

This report sets out an assessment of the archaeological and historic environment potential of the proposed site for a park and ride facility, which is associated with construction of the Sizewell C Power Station.

In order to understand the archaeological potential of the sites a search of the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC HER) and maps curated by the Ipswich Record Office was carried out, based on this information the archaeological potential was assessed.

This assessment has found the site has a medium archaeological potential for the medieval period and a low-medium potential for the medieval and Post-medieval periods. The potential for Neolithic, Bronze, Iron Age, Roman, Modern periods, and for as yet undated features, has been assigned as low.

Historic mapping indicates that the site has remained largely unchanged since at least the late-19th century.

Apart from ploughing over much of the site, and some possible disturbance during construction of the A12 road, railway line and Darsham train station, no other significant ground disturbance, which may have affected the survival on any buried archaeological deposits, is believed to have taken place.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions (E&IS) UK limited have been contracted by EDF Energy to carry out a historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the proposed site for a temporary park and ride facility at Darsham, Suffolk. The facility would be an associated development related to the construction of the proposed Sizewell C new nuclear power station.

1.2 Scope of the Assessment

This DBA details the known archaeological and historical baseline of the study area, extending 1km from the site boundary and an assessment of the likely impacts of proposed development on the historic environment, both direct and indirect. This DBA serves as an update to a previous DBA prepared by AMEC in 2014. Present data is referred to with the intention of revising and updating the baseline assessment of heritage assets, and the potential effect of the proposed development has been considered to inform a mitigation strategy.

The DBA has been carried out to identify all known heritage assets within the site and known archaeological assets within the study area that may extend into, or have associations with, the site. The assessment also identifies heritage assets beyond the site boundary that might be indirectly affected by the development.

2. Methodology

2.1 General

The site comprises agricultural land, mainly arable fields bounded by the railway to the west and the A12 road to the east (site centred NGR 640664 270331). The study area comprises a 1km 'buffer zone' extending from the site boundary in all directions.

Searches of the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC HER) for non-designated assets, together with a search specific to designated heritage assets from Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE) were undertaken. The records are set out within Appendix A.

Information about previous archaeological investigations/events was obtained from SCC HER. These are detailed in the report and are presented in the Archaeological Events Gazetteer (Appendix A). Details of findspots recorded as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) were received from SCC HER. However, due to the confidential nature of these records only generalisations can be included within this DBA.

Searches of relevant archaeological and cartographic material as well as secondary historical sources were undertaken at the Suffolk County Records Office, Ipswich.

This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists "*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*" (CIfA, 2014).

2.2 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this DBA is to identify and characterise the historic environment (archaeological, historic and built heritage) resource within the site and surrounding study area, in order to provide an archaeological and historical baseline for the proposed development.

The objectives of this DBA are to:

- Identify and describe designated and undesignated built heritage assets within the site and study area;
- Identify and describe historic landscape features within the site;
- Assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the site; and
- Identify areas of previous disturbance that may have removed archaeological remains from the site.

2.3 Data Gathering

The following baseline data sources have been consulted:

- National and county-based registers of known archaeological and historical sites;
- Cartographic and historic documents;
- Aerial photographs and National Mapping Programme data;
- Place and field-name evidence;
- LiDAR data; and

- Published secondary historical and archaeological information.

These were obtained from the following organisations:

- CUCAP (aerial photography sources);
- Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Suffolk County Records Office (SRO); and
- Wood Plc library and other, web-based published material.

The assistance of these bodies and their staff is gratefully acknowledged.

The information provided by the HER includes data for a number of different aspects of the historic environment including known surviving assets, records of former structures or sites found through documentary evidence and findspots of artefacts. Many former assets may have already been entirely removed; findspots may indicate former activity but are not, in themselves, evidence for buried archaeological remains. This consideration also takes into account any former archaeological events that may have occurred within the study area, for example archaeological monitoring or excavation, the data for which is also provided within the HER dataset. Where these previous events are pertinent to the site they have been discussed within the *Archaeological and Historical Background*.

The site was visited in preparation for the previous ES in 2014, and subsequently revisited in 2018. The results of the site visit are incorporated into this report (see 4.4, below).

2.4 Limitations and Assumptions

The data in the records supplied by SCC HER is drawn from a variety of sources, which have variable precision and accuracy. Some records are based on recent professional archaeological investigations, which adhere to CIfA standards, whilst others are based on older records or are reliant on reporting by members of the public; the precision of the latter cannot always be reliably assessed. Information on individual records is préciséd from the detailed description sheets provided by SCC HER, supplemented by information gathered during the research for the DBA as appropriate.

Each of the consulted data sources represents a collection of existing knowledge and is unlikely to be a complete record of all surviving heritage features. The data held by SCC HER is constantly updated to include new survey results. It should also be noted that both national and local records of the historic environment relate to known heritage sites and archaeological finds. Limited available data may reflect a lack of research, especially if there has been little or no previous development activity, or, methodological limitations (as in the case of aerial survey) rather than an absence of archaeological evidence itself.

2.5 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Professional judgement has been used to assign a level of potential for the site to contain as yet unknown below ground archaeological remains according to the system described below.

- **High** – There is recorded evidence that archaeological features and finds of this period are likely to be represented on the site;
- **Medium** – Recovery of material, or observations of activity in the vicinity of the site, suggests that archaeological features and finds of this period may be represented on the site;
- **Low** – There is no evidence which suggests that archaeological features and finds of this period are likely to be represented on the site.

Where the potential for the presence of heritage assets is rated as medium or high, an assessment of the significance of these assets has been undertaken. This assessment takes into account the potential heritage interests of the assets in addition to their likely preservation and distribution and is based on professional judgement as informed by relevant guidance (English Heritage 2008, Historic England 2017) and NPPF.

Significance is rated on the scale below.

- **High** – Asset has significance for an exceptional level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest;
- **Medium** – Asset has significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest;
- **Low** – Asset has significance for elements of archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest;
- **Negligible** – Asset is worthy of note but either has minimal significance or no longer survives in any meaningful manner.

Where a general potential for the presence of archaeological features is identified, but there is insufficient information available to make an informed judgement on the likely significance of any features which may be present, a rating of **Unknown** has been used.

The results of this exercise are presented within the relevant chronological subsections in Section 5 and summarised within Section 6.

3. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

3.1 National Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Under the terms of the act an archaeological site or historic building of national importance can be designated as a Scheduled Monument and is registered with the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS).

Any activity that might affect a Scheduled Monument is subject to the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England (HE) advises the government (DCMS) on individual cases for consent and offers advice on the management of Scheduled Monuments.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 covers the registration of Listed Buildings (buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance).

A Listed Building may not be demolished, altered or extended in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest without Listed Building Consent being granted. There are three Grades of listing (in descending order):

- Grade I: buildings of exceptional interest;
- Grade II*: particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and
- Grade II: buildings of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

The 1990 Act requires local planning authorities to draw up and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of Conservation Areas and sets out a duty to consider the desirability of preserving the character of a conservation area in planning decisions. The act also gives local planning authorities the ability to control demolition and other works in conservation areas which would not normally require planning permission.

Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Important hedgerows, as defined by the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, enjoy statutory protection. Various criteria specified in the regulations are used to identify important hedgerows for wildlife, landscape or historical reasons.

Infrastructure (Decisions) Regulations 2010

These regulations supersede the Section 66 and 72 duties of the Planning Act 1990 in respect of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, requiring the decision-maker to have regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building, its features of architectural or historic interest and its setting and the character of a conservation area. It also introduces requirements to have regard to the preservation of a scheduled monument and its setting and to have regard for the preservation of sites inscribed on the non-statutory registers of World Heritage Sites, Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields and their settings.

3.2 National Planning Policy and Guidance

National Planning Statement NPS EN-1 Overarching Policy Statement for Energy and NPS EN-6 Nuclear Power Generation

NPS EN-1 sets out specific policies for the treatment of archaeological remains in the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) Development Consent Order (DCO) process. Policies set out the definition of the historic environment, the features which comprise heritage assets and set out requirements for applicants to assess the effects of a proposed scheme on the historic environment. Policies set out the treatment of scheme which would give rise to harm to the historic environment and approaches to mitigation of adverse effects.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets are given protection under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Provision for the historic environment is given principally in Section 12 of the NPPF, which directs Local Planning Authorities to set out “...a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance”.

This requirement is framed by a presumption in favour of sustainable development and the policy recognises that the historic environment has a role to play in urban design (Section 7), promoting healthy communities (Section 8) and protecting Green Belt Land (Section 9).

The National Planning Practice Guide (NPPG) contains guidance on the application of the policies within the NPPF relevant to the Historic Environment.

Historic England Guidance

Historic England produce a number of guidance documents on specific themes and asset types. Of relevance here are Good Practice Advice in Planning (GPA) 2: *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*, and GPA 3 *The Setting of Heritage Assets*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)

The CIfA *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2017) sets out best-practice guidance for the production of desk-based assessments.

3.3 Local Planning Policy and Guidance

Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (SCLP) Core Strategy and Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (SCLP) Core Strategy was adopted in 2013 and sets out the Council's policies and proposals for the development and use of land within the district. It includes development management policies which guide planning decisions.

Policy SP1 (j) notes that the aims of Suffolk Coastal District's approach to sustainable development as including the aspiration to “conserve and enhance the areas natural historic and built environment”. Core Strategy Objective 10 is stated as “to conserve and enhance the quality of the distinctive natural, historic and built environments including ensuring that new development does not give rise to issues of coalescence.”

Strategic Policy SP15 notes the significance of designated parks and gardens to the historic landscape of the District.

SPG6 *Historic Parks and Gardens* provides specific guidance on the designated and non-designated Parks and Gardens within the District, including Rookery Park, which is adjacent to the site, Cockfield Hall Park and Grove Park, which are in the study area.

Research and Archaeology: Framework for the East of England

In 1997, East Anglian Archaeology (EAA) produced the first part of their two-part research framework for the East of England (Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties). Part 1 comprised an initial Resource Assessment, which sought to better understand the current state of knowledge and understanding within the region.

Subsequently, Part 2 was produced in 2000 (EAA), comprising a Research Agenda and Strategy, which set out something of the potential of the evidence currently available within the region, together with gaps in knowledge and research topics. Also presented were a range of research issues which could usefully be addressed within the region. The Strategy section of the document considered priorities for future research and outlined an integrated approach to research within the region, exploring collaborative arrangements and partnerships, with a prioritised list of objectives.

In 2011 "Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England" was produced (EAA). This document augmented the previous two-part publication and considered the new evidence on a period-by-period basis, subdivided within each period into an assessment of key projects undertaken since 2000, an assessment of progress on research topics proposed in 2000 and a consideration of future research topics. These are in the process of being comprehensively reviewed and updated. The first stage of this project is underway, comprising the revision and updating of the period-based summaries, adding in details of new research and bringing the document up to date in line with current understanding and interpretations and highlighting new research and projects. At the time of undertaking the DBA, summaries were available for some time periods, with others to follow in due course. Where available, these summaries were consulted during the production of the DBA.

4. Location, Geology and Land Use

4.1 Location and Topography

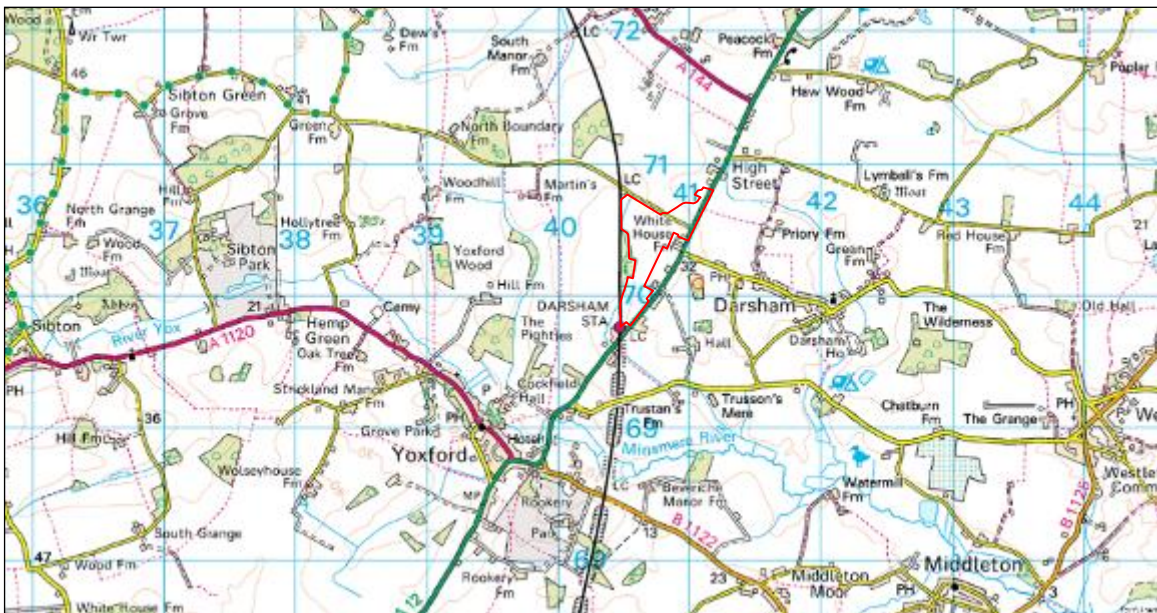
The proposed site is situated c. 1.2km west of the centre of the village of Darsham; c. 1.3km northeast of the centre of Yoxford Village. It is situated within the parish of Darsham (Plate 1). The proposed site is situated approximately 9km northwest of the proposed Sizewell C development site.

The site is roughly triangular in shape and encloses an area of approximately 27.8 hectares, centred on Ordnance Survey NGR 640664 270331. Its eastern boundary is formed by the A12, which runs from the eastern outskirts of Ipswich in the southwest, passing close to the town of Woodbridge, large village of Wickham Market, market town of Saxmundham and the village of Yoxford. The A12 then heads northeast from the site, where it passes through the village of Blythburgh.

Darsham train station is situated at the southernmost tip of the site, where the A12 crosses the railway line. The line of the north to south running railway forms the western site boundary and runs from Lowestoft in the north through Beccles until the northern boundary of the site. After this it follows the approximate line of the A12 road to Ipswich in the southwest. Ipswich in the southwest, following the approximate line of the A12 road, until just north of the site. From here, it takes a more northerly route, through Beccles, before reaching Lowestoft. A railway crossing is present at the northwestern corner of the site, at its junction with Willow Marsh Lane.

The northern boundary of the site is formed by Willow Marsh Lane, which runs approximately northwest by southeast and connects the A12 with a series of farms to the west.

Plate 1 Location Plan, Showing Site Highlighted in Red (OS, 2011)



4.2 Geology and Soils

The bedrock geology comprises Crag Group Sand, which was formed approximately 2 to 5 million years ago (mya) when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas.

A thin strip of Head Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel is recorded at the western boundary of the site, alongside the railway line (suggesting the line of a tributary of the Minsmere River, see Section 5.2). It was formed up to 3 mya, from the material accumulated by down-slope movements including landslide, debris flow, solifluction, soil creep and hill-wash (BGS, 2014).

The overlying superficial deposits over the vast majority of the site consist of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, laid down up to 2 mya when the local environment was dominated by Ice Age conditions. These deposits were formed in cold periods with glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial melt-waters.

Borehole data recorded by the British Geological Survey was also reviewed (BGS, 2014). Three boreholes lie within 800m of the site, but none are located within the site itself. They are located to the west, southwest and southeast of the site:

- West borehole (TM37SE18) – 2' (c. 0.60m) soil; 5' (c. 1.60m) chalk stone; 15' (c. 5.0m) blue clay; 41' (c. 13.70m) boulder clay; 70' (c. 24.00m) grey sand; 20' (c. 7.00m) black silt; 15' (c. 5.00m) London clay; 1' (c. 0.30m) green sand; 6" flints (Brown, 1952);
- Southwest borehole (TM46N28) – 0.15m made ground (flexible surfacing); 0.25m made ground (brick rubble); 0.50m made ground (clayey sand with occasional flint gravel and brick fragments); 1.10m Crag sand and gravel; 1.60m Crag clay and gravel; 3.00m Crag sand and gravel (RSA Geotechnics Ltd, 2005); and
- Southeast borehole (TM46NW25) – no details recorded.

4.3 Land Use

The proposed site and surrounding area comprise mainly arable fields bounded by the railway to the west and the A12 road to the east (Plate 2). White House Farm is evident outside the eastern site boundary and numerous farms are present within the immediate area and beyond. The small villages/hamlets of Yoxford and Darsham are present to the southwest and east of the site, respectively.

Plate 2 Modern Satellite Image Showing the Proposed Development Site in Red (Google Maps, 2018)



4.4 Site Visit

The site was visited in preparation for the previous ES on 20 March 2014, by Neil Wright and subsequently by John Mabbitt MCIfA and Victoria Park ACIfA from publicly accessible land on 16 May 2018.

At the time of the first visit the proposed site comprised a single triangular field, under very short crop, with a small grassed area of set-aside at the southernmost tip; there had been no discernible change by the second site visit, with the additional areas included within the enlarged site boundary comprising land under arable cultivation. The site slopes down gradually towards the south and southwest.

The area of woodland, known as the 'Little Nursery' on historic maps, was present within the western boundary of the site, alongside the current railway. The moat, visible on historic maps but not recorded on the HER, was visible outside the eastern boundary of the proposed site (see section 6.4.5).

5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline

This section describes the archaeological and historic baseline conditions relevant to this assessment.

5.1 Designated Heritage Assets

Six listed buildings (all Grade II listed) are present within the study area although none are located within the proposed site boundary. They include; farmhouses named The Gables, Trustans Farmhouse and Hill Farmhouses (1030627, 1377216, 1377254); a house named Oak Hall (1030664); the former manor house Old Hall (1198815); and the Cockfield Hall lodge (1200647), all dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Two Ancient Woodlands (1411481-1117370), with earthworks, are also recorded within the study area. These are Willow Marsh wood 975m northwest of the site boundary and Silletts Wood 395m northwest of the site boundary.

5.2 Non-Designated Records

There are 20 HER records within the study area. These range in date from the Neolithic to the Modern period.

5.3 Baseline Chronology

Prehistoric

The earliest heritage assets recorded within the study area comprise two Neolithic findspots. The butt-end of a chipped flint axe (MSF1937) was found in ploughsoil at Priory Farm, near the A12, approximately 445m east of the proposed site boundary. Two Neolithic flint flakes (MSF1943) were retrieved from a field by K G Searle at Mill Hill Farm, Darsham, approximately 950m southeast of the site boundary. Stray finds of Neolithic flint implements were recorded on higher ground overlooking the Yox Valley, at least 1.5km to the southwest of the site (Rolfe, 2008, p11-13).

A single sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age Pottery (MSF26570) and heat-altered flint were recovered as residual finds in medieval features, at land between Station Garage and Railway Cottage (EV02), immediately southeast of the proposed site boundary.

There are several possible Bronze Age sites recorded within the wider River Yox/Minsmere valley, including two urn cremations, and two possible burial mounds, although these are at least 2km from the site (Rolfe, 2008, p11-13).

A particular feature of late Iron Age settlement in southeast Suffolk is the preference for relatively high ground, on spurs, overlooking the valleys (EAA, 2004, p196), similar to the topography present within the study area. The site itself appears to be located in an area of relatively high relief close to the lower topography of river valleys, and as such may have been favoured.

An Iron Age weaving comb was recorded approximately 780m southwest of the proposed site (MSF2055), during sewerage operations, possibly within an old stream bed, although the cited appears incorrect if 'Bank of River Yox' refers to the canalised section on the north edge of the sewage works.

There are no known or suspected sites of these dates within, or adjacent to, the proposed site boundary. Therefore, the earlier prehistoric periods have been assigned a **low** potential. The site's location may have marked it as favourable to settlement in the later Iron Age and this period has, therefore, been assigned a

medium potential for settlement remains, of **medium** heritage significance with archaeological interest for the extent of Iron Age settlement in the area.

Romano-British

A sestertius of Maximus I (AD 235-238) was found by metal detecting in 1996 (MSF17244), approximately 375m south of the proposed site boundary.

There are no known or suspected sites of the Roman period within, or adjacent to, the proposed site boundary. Therefore, the Roman period has been assigned a **low** potential.

Early-Medieval

The nearby village of Yoxford (MSF25765) originated in the early-medieval period. The village has a Domesday church (Goult, 1990) and was listed in the Domesday Book as 'Gokesford' and 'Lokesfort'. It was held prior to 1066 by an Anglo-Saxon Danish thane, Manni Swart (SCLDF, 2010, p6), who was a substantial landholder with duties in the King's service (Morris, 1986). Subsequently it was in Norman hands, with an additional five acres of meadow (SCLDF, 2010, p6). The indicative area of the historic settlement core of Yoxford has been defined from historic maps (OS, 1889 and Hodgkinson, 1783), the locations of listed buildings and artefact scatters 950m southwest of the proposed site boundary.

A 'small-long type' early-medieval brooch was found during metal detecting in 1996 (MSF17245, DAR017), approximately 375m southeast of the proposed site boundary.

Only two early-medieval sites are recorded within the 1km study area. Therefore, the early-medieval period has been assigned a **low** potential.

Medieval

The name of Darsham village is believed to derive from Deores Ham – 'home of the deer'. This name is borne out by early reference to local roadways as chaseways, there still being deer hunting in the area as late as the 18th century (DPC, 2014).

The parish Church of All Saints (1198791) is situated c. 1.2km from the proposed site boundary, within Darsham village. The church dates to the Norman period, although Victorian era restoration in 1879 and 1887 removed much of the earlier fabric. The church is built of flint with a nave, chancel, south porch and a 15th century west tower (BE, 2014).

The oldest features of All Saints Church are a pair of Norman doorways. One serves as the main entrance, while the north door opposite has been blocked up. Both of these doors show very worn Romanesque carving, and are probably of 12th century date, perhaps around 1120 AD or even earlier (BE, 2014).

Twelve medieval assets are recorded within the 1km study area, 12 medieval assets are recorded. Of these, five are Listed Buildings (1030627, 1030664, 1198815, 1377216, 1377254). These comprise farmhouses, a former manor house and house. All are Grade II Listed and lie outside the proposed site itself. The remaining medieval assets within the 1km study area (MSF1942, MSF11942, MSF1936, MSF14934, MSF13079, MSF27306, MSF20031) all lie outside the proposed site.

Darsham Old Hall (MSF14934), which includes a Grade II Listed house (1198815), moat (MSF1936), park, ditch, pond and wall is immediately to the south east of the proposed site. The Hall was constructed in the 15th century, and now survives as a farmhouse (1198815). A possible moat is recorded to the west of Hall Farm. The HER record notes that the estate is shown on Ogilby's 1675 map as an empaled park with the mansion centrally placed, surrounded by trees to the south, east and west. In addition, the record notes that the former house within the park was shown as owned by Sir Rous Baronet (potentially John Rous, Baronet and later 1st Earl of Stadbroke, a former Member of Parliament for Suffolk) on Hodgkinson's 1783 map. The

HER records an investigation here in 2003: monitoring of a new extension (the north wing) indicated that the new build was within the footprint of an earlier structure, confirming historical accounts of the plan of the house. Unstratified finds of 15th/16th century date were recovered from the excavated spoil. Service trenches revealed an extension to a large pond to the north of the house and a possible wet ditch that ran along the west side of the main building. A brick-vaulted drain reported by contractors ran from the house and discharged into this ditch.

Medieval finds have been recorded within the area of Darsham Old Hall and associated park (MSF14934). A medieval artefact scatter found at Darsham (MSF27306) comprised an alloy purse bar, 27 Elizabeth I coins and a copper alloy 'sphere'.

Other medieval records lying within the 1km study area, but some distance outside the proposed site, include a spread of burnt flints and rubble, probably the site of a barn (MSF1942), an in-filled moat (Cheney Moat) with adjacent ditches and possible internal features shown as cropmarks (MSF11942), and Cockfield Hall and associated structures (MSF13079).

The proximity of Darsham Old Hall suggests that associated features may possibly extend into the site and undated ditch and bank features have been identified by geophysical survey (see section 5.5). Hence, this period is deemed to have a **medium** potential for remains of medium significance.

Post-Medieval

There are records of post-medieval features within the 1km study area. A lodge (1200647) at Cockfield Hall, approximately 800m southwest of the proposed site is Grade II Listed.

Of the remaining three post-medieval records, Darsham Methodist Chapel (MSF27649) is situated c. 550m east of the proposed site, whilst further afield the likely location of a bridge spanning the River Yox (MSF16882) and a large post mill (MSF11548) are recorded.

The earliest map available for the study area is John Cary's map of 1794. Although at a large scale, it shows the line of the Ipswich to Lowestoft road (now the A12), and a possible tributary of the River Yox/Minsmere running through the southern portion of the site. No other features or field boundaries are shown within the site itself.

The map of the estates of the Honourable Lord Rous was surveyed by William Peak in 1803 (Plate 7). The pocket of woodland at Little Nursery and the track connecting it to the main road are visible, as are Darsham Cottage and White House, although these are not named by Peak.

The area of the site is shown as divided into small, rectilinear fields, which vary in size, but are approximately sub-rectangular and aligned roughly northwest to southeast, parallel to the lane forming the northern boundary of the site and the central track. These fields are assigned to four separate farms.

Fields at the southernmost tip of the proposed site are shown as being part of Darsham Hall Farm, which also farmed the majority of fields to the east and south of the site (pink). The central and northern portions of the site comprise 11 fields (beige), although no farm is named. The farm holding the three central fields (brown) is not named. Fields at the north of the site (dark green) are not named.

Plate 3 William Peak Map of 1803



The title map of 1843 (Plate 8) shows change from the 1803 estate map. Darsham Cottage and White House are still visible. The area of woodland at Little Nursery had expanded eastwards, whilst the layout of fields had changed only slightly, with all remaining on the same northwest by southeast alignment.

The two fields forming the southernmost part of the proposed site had been amalgamated within a single field (No. 220). Boundaries in the large fields (242 and 243) immediately south of Willow Marsh Lane appear to have been altered. Three fields within the northeastern portion of the site have by now been enclosed within a single larger field (No. 241).

The majority of land to the immediate southeast of the proposed site and A12 is now shown as belonging to 'The Right Honourable, the Earl of Stradbroke'. This title was created in 1821 for John Rous, 1st Baron Rous, who had earlier represented Suffolk in the House of Commons (Wikipedia, 2014a).

Plate 4 Tithe Map of 1843

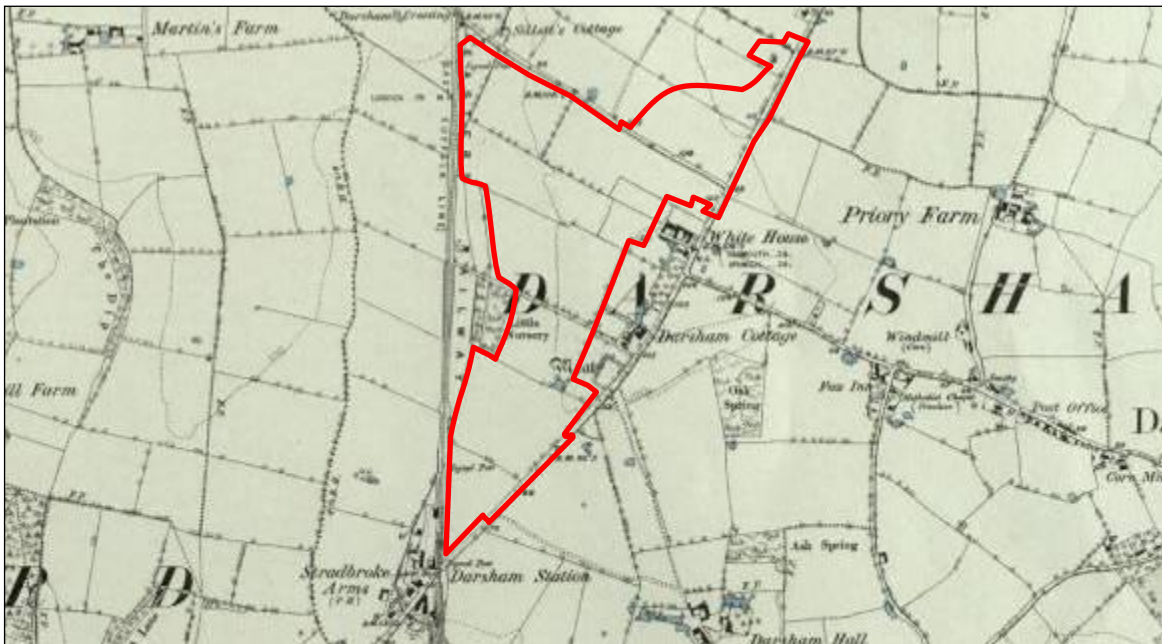


1889 (OS 6in, 1st Edition)

The first edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile map (1889) shows, for the first time a pond to the west of the moat. The East Suffolk Line of the Great Eastern Railway, which was opened in 1854, is first shown on this map and forms the western boundary of the site (Plate 9). Darsham Station is shown to the south of the site.

The layout of fields within the site remained largely unchanged, apart from further enclosure of a larger field within the north-east of the site. The sites of Darsham Cottage and White House are first named on this map and a moat is first shown to the south of 'Darsham Cottage', outside the site.

Plate 5 OS 1889 1st Edition Map



There are no known heritage assets of this period within the site, although any surviving hedgerows are likely to be considered important given the demonstrable continuity of field boundaries within the site from 1803 onwards. Former north to south and north west to south east trackways are shown within the proposed site on historic mapping. This period is assigned a **high** potential for remains of **low** significance derived from archaeological and historic interest.

Modern

Two modern sites are recorded on the SCC HER within the study area.

A house (MSF22622), built from two earlier wooden-bodied railway coaches, with a third railway coach in the garden, is recorded immediately to the south east boundary of the proposed site.

Elements of the Darsham High Street Chain Home Radar Station (MSF26343) are situated approximately 750m north of the proposed site. It was established by 1940 to provide early warning of enemy aircraft approaching East Anglia and the southern North Sea and was an important part of the country's early warning system during the Battle of Britain, when it fell within the crucial RAF Fighter Command's 11 group sector.

Ordnance Survey mapping shows little change from the 1889 map, with the 1937 land utilisation survey map showing the proposed site to be mainly in arable use, including fallow, rotation grass and market gardens (brown). Meadowland and permanent grass (green) is shown occupying the southern tip, most of the eastern boundary and a strip within the northern part of the site. By 1991, some fields had been rationalised into

larger enclosures. This gradual process of rationalisation of smaller fields into larger units is shown in more detail in aerial photographs taken between 1946 and held by the HEA and CUCAP.

Modern satellite imagery shows that the previous field boundaries, first evident on the 1803 map, are now gone and have been replaced by a single triangular field, with an area of set-aside occupying the southernmost tip of the proposed site. The area of woodland at Little Nursery is visible within the eastern part of the site, with what appears to be the remains of the previous north west to south east track still visible within the area of the woodland.

There are no identified features of this date within the site boundary, and as the site appears to have remained in arable use throughout this period, there is a **low** potential for archaeological remains of this date to be present.

Unknown

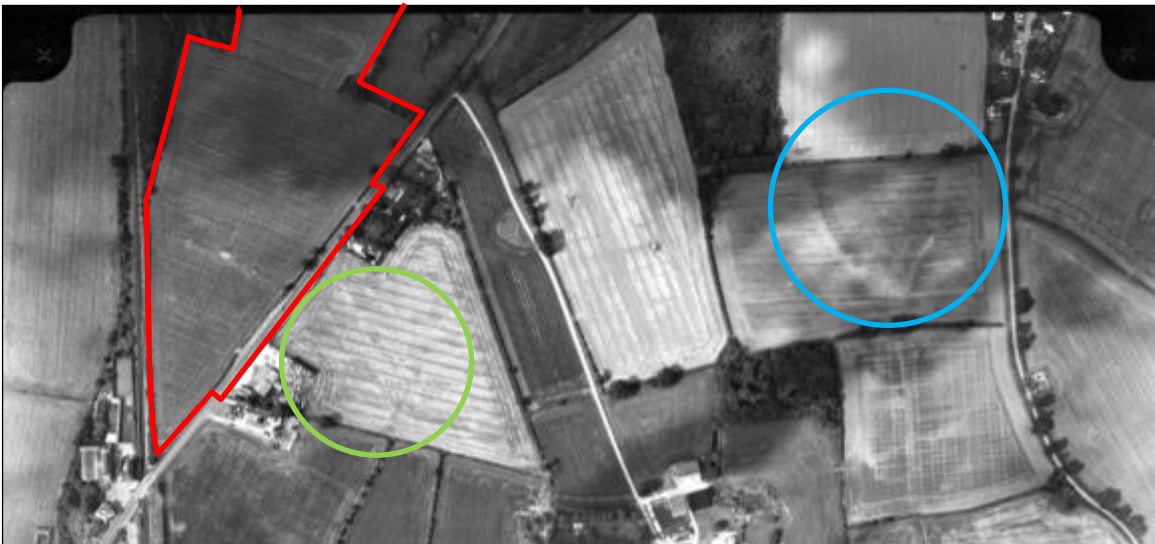
There are three undated sites recorded on the SCC HER within the study area.

At Hill Farm, approximately 1km from the proposed site, cropmarks have been recorded which appear to show part of an oval enclosure outside, but parallel to, a farmyard boundary (MSF17892, YOX014). Also recorded are a trackway to the southeast and field boundaries to the east.

Approximately 950m northwest of the proposed site is the site of an Ancient Woodland and earthworks at Willow Marsh Wood (MSF18338). A further Ancient Woodland, with earthworks, is situated approximately 500m north of the proposed site at Sillet's Wood (MSF19491).

A 1985 Aerial photograph (CUCAP Ref. No. RC8HX216) shows only the southernmost part of the proposed site (Plate 6), but two areas of possible interest are visible to the east of the site. Outside the southeast boundary of the site are what appear to be two linear cropmarks, running north west to south east (green circle), which do not appear to extend to the west of the A12. Irregular-shaped cropmarks are also visible further east of the site (blue circle).

Plate 6 1985 Aerial Photograph, Showing Proposed Site in Red (CUCAP)



A number of irregular-shaped cropmarks have been identified on aerial photographs (EHA Ref. RAF_106G_UK_1716_RP_3027, EHA Ref. RAF_CPE_UK_1937_RS_4213) within the proposed site, though these do not appear to be archaeological in nature. Further field investigation would be required to verify whether these cropmarks indicate archaeological remains. A geophysical survey on site in 2015 (discussed in section 5.5) noted the presence of apparent ditch and bank features principally in the southeast of the site.

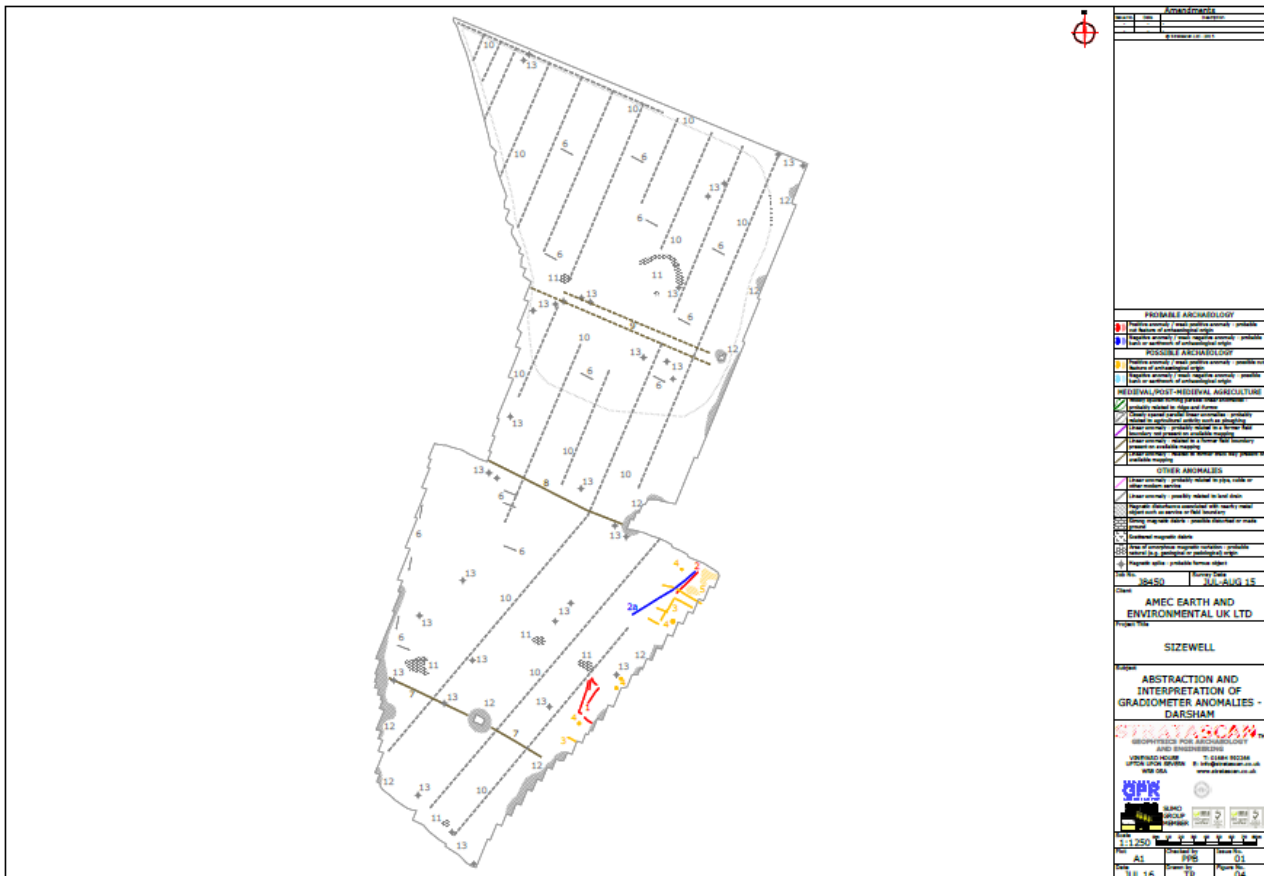
Hence, the potential for undated archaeological remains to be present is judged to be **high**.

5.4 2015 Geophysical Survey (Stratascan)

A detailed gradiometry survey was carried out by Stratascan within the site boundary as proposed in 2015. This identified anomalies that were characterised as either of a probable or possible archaeological origin (Stratascan 2016, 4).

- Probable archaeological features comprised a small number of positive linear anomalies in the southeast of the site. These were indicative of former cut features, such as ditches. A further positive linear anomaly and associated negative anomaly was interpreted as indicating a banked ditch. The features as a whole were deemed likely to relate to an area of settlement activity, suggesting the presence of further, related, remains and may be related to former enclosures or boundary ditches. The age of the features is uncertain;
- Possible archaeology consisted of a series of positive linear anomalies in the southeast of the site, indicative of former cut features and possibly related to ditches. The anomalies may relate to small rectilinear enclosures though the full extent of these features was not observed due to location at the edge of the site. In addition, a small number of discrete positive anomalies indicated small former cut features such as ditches. These could be archaeological or natural. Areas of enhanced magnetic response in the southeastern area of the site were interpreted as possibly archaeological in origin, though they may also be the result of more recent agricultural activity;
- The presence of former field boundaries and trackway recorded in historic mapping was confirmed.

Plate 7 Abstraction and Interpretation of Gradiometer Anomalies (Stratascan 2015)



5.5 Modern Disturbance

Some disturbance may reasonably be expected along the westernmost boundary of the site as a result of railway construction. Construction of the A12, and modern buildings to the east of the site may have caused localised disturbance along the eastern boundary.

As shown by the cartographic and aerial photographic evidence, the land within the proposed site has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. It remained in use for arable agriculture at the time of the site visit. This agricultural activity would have impacted upon any archaeological deposits which may be present below ground. This potential impact would have increased through the years, as the depth of ploughing no doubt increased.

6. Discussion and Conclusions

6.1 Archaeological Potential and Impacts

No known heritage assets are located within the site boundary. The desk-based assessment suggests a limited potential for archaeological remains of any particular date, but geophysical survey has identified anomalies which appear likely to have an archaeological origin in the south east of the site. There is no clear morphological or contextual evidence to allow these features to be further interpreted.

Taking into the consideration the known features in the study area, and contextual evidence, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Chance finds of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age date have been recorded within the study area and wider locality, but there is no direct evidence at this stage to associate these records with the geophysical anomalies identified in the 2015 survey. The anomalies may represent coherent archaeological features dating from one or more of these periods, or features of these dates may be present on the site in a form that is not readily responsive to geophysical survey;
- The site is located within an area of relatively high ground and existing research has established a preference of higher areas for later Iron Age settlement. Remains of this period may, therefore, be present in the site;
- Due to the proximity of Darsham Old Hall and features identified in geophysical survey (not presently securely dated), associated features may possibly extend into the site;
- It is likely that features associated with post-medieval agricultural use of the site, comprising former field boundaries and trackways shown on historic maps, are present within the proposed site.

The geophysical survey did not cover the whole area of the present site boundary, and intrusive investigation would aid in understanding and confirming the potential extent and nature of any as yet unknown archaeological remains.

6.2 The Setting of Heritage Assets

There is one heritage asset which has the potential to be affected by change to setting. The settings of nearby designated heritage assets, and those with views to the site, is defined by their relationship to adjacent buildings and agricultural land on the fringes of the settlement, or to the A12 major road. Visibility of proposed development will generally be precluded by intervening topography and planting. Any perceptual change would arise from the visible presence of the proposed development in the landscape and changes to patterns of traffic movements along the A12.

The distance of any designated heritage assets from the proposed development, screening by existing buildings and intervening planting and the existing use of the A12 means that it is anticipated that perceptual change will be insufficient to give rise to adverse effects given the distance of the assets from the site. The only non-designated heritage asset with a setting that could be affected by the proposed development is the parkland at Cockfield Hall. This is of medium significance for historic and architectural interests, representing a surviving example of a designed landscape, which has been progressively altered to reflect fashion, utility and changing historical circumstances. This area is contained within strong woodland planting which separates it from the surrounding countryside and the A12. Consequently, no adverse effects are anticipated.

Further consultation will be undertaken with Historic England and Suffolk Coastal District Council to identify whether more detailed assessment of change to setting needs to be considered as part of the Environmental Statement.

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Appendix A

Gazetteers

Designated Assets within 1km Study Area

Table A.1 Listed Buildings within 1km Study Area

Historic England Ref	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
1200647	Cockfield Hall Lodge	II	639973	269088
1030627	The Gables	II	640022	269084
1030664	Oak Hall	II	641190	270860
1377254	Hill Farmhouse	II	641541	271082
1030680	Stone Cottage	II	641496	271493
1198815	Old Hall	II	641074	269609
1200577	Coach House and Barn Cockfield Hall	II	639644	269197
1377235	Gateway Immediately South East of Coach House, Cockfield Hall	II	639656	269181
1377216	Trustans Farmhouse	II	640896	269206

Table A.2 Ancient Woodland within 1km of Site Boundary

Natural England Ref	Name	Category	Easting	Northing
1411481	Willowmarsh	Ancient replanted woodland	639462	271204
1117370	Sillets Wood	Ancient and semi-natural woodland	640277	271264

Non-designated Assets within 1km Study Area

Table A.3 Suffolk HER Records within 1km Study Area

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF1937	Priory Farm	Butt end of chipped axe of brownish-grey flint found in plough soil near A12 (location approximate). DAR 002	Findspot	Neolithic	641644	270646
MSF1943	Findspot of 2 Neolithic flint flakes. (Neo)	Two flint flakes picked up on same field as CRN 01942. DAR 005	Findspot	Neolithic	641574	269512
MSF26570	Land between Station Garage and Railway Cottage	Medieval ditches, pottery and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery were recorded during trial trenching evaluation over a 0.6ha area (event ref ESF 21639). DAR 021	Ditches, findspot	Medieval, Late Bronze-Middle Iron Age	640656	269839
MSF2055	River Yox	Weaving comb, made probably of deer antler, length five and five eighths inches, 8 teeth, hole in handle found on bank of River Yox, about six feet down, possibly an old stream bed with associated shells, found during sewerage operations. Cited NGR probably too far north if 'Bank of River Yox' is canalised section on north edge of sewage works. YOX 002	Findspot	Iron Age	640152	268956
MSF17244	Findspot of a Roman sestertius coin of Maximus I. (Rom)	1996: Metal detector find of sestertius of Maximus I (AD 235-238).	Findspot	Roman	640651	269357

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF25765	Yoxford historic settlement core	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Yoxford, defined from historic maps, the locations of listed buildings and artefact scatters (S1, S2, S3). YOX 034	Settlement area	Early-medieval, medieval	639548	269000
MSF17245	Findspot of an Anglo-Saxon small-long type brooch. (Sax)	1996: Metal detector find of small-long type brooch. Missing foot and one side lobe. Single head plate with trefoil projections. Drawing and details in file (S1). DAR 017	Findspot	Early-medieval	640648	269358
MSF1942	Medieval artefact scatter of burnt flints and rubble, probably the site of a barn. (Med)	Spread of burnt flints and rubble, 9 feet by 12 feet, probably site of barn (? Med), K G Searle, Mill Hill Farm, Darsham. DAR005	Agricultural	Medieval	641574	269512
MSF11942	Cheney Moat	Infilled moat described as Cheney Moat in Darsham village. Also, adjacent ditches and possible internal features shown as cropmarks. DAR 010	Cropmark	Medieval	641712	269937
MSF1936	Small rectangular medieval moat, probably croft, unoccupied	Moat, small rectangle, probably croft, unoccupied. DAR 001	Cropmark	Medieval	640814	270116
MSF14934	Darsham Old Hall	Darsham Hall, built in 15th century, now farmhouse. Great house within park shown as owned by Sir (Jn?) Rous Bt on Hodskinsons 1783 map. Park defined on HER maps after. Remains of possible moat to west of Hall Farm. No further details. Shown on Ogilby's 1675 map as an empaled park with the mansion centrally placed surrounded by trees to south, east and west. April/May 2003: Monitoring of a new extension (the North Wing) indicates that the new build was within the footprint of an earlier structure, confirming historical accounts of the plan of the house. Unstratified finds of 15th/16th century date were recovered from the excavated spoil. Service trenches revealed an extension to a large pond to the north of the house and a possible wet ditch that ran along the western side of the main building. A brick vaulted drain reported by contractors ran from the house and discharged into this ditch.	House and estate	Medieval, post-medieval	640981	269808
MSF13079	Cockfield Hall	Cockfield Hall: red brick house, said to date from 1613, windows sashed circa 1770, porch added, Victorian upper storey with fancy gables and 'Tudor' decorative motifs (S1). N wing of house said to be 16th century (S2). North wing probably built by Sir Arthur Hopton temp. Henry VIII, central block rebuilt circa 1613 by Sir Robert Brooke - this Jacobean part rebuilt in 1650s, 1840s and 1896. Back part rebuilt after bomb damage 1941 (S3).	Hall and estate	Medieval, post-medieval	639600	269120

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
		Listed Building. Grounds include former moated (Hall?) site YOX 001, Early Tudor gatehouse at TM 3961 6915, brick, two storeys, with terracotta head inside the gateway. Various other Listed Buildings and structures include dovecote at TM 3963 6917 in the middle of the stable yard. Polygonal red brick structure with pinnacles on the corners and small lantern on the top. Revolving ladder and platform inside. Probably early 19th century 'Tudor' (S1). Ice-house (not Listed) at TM 3975 6930 approximately (shown on 1880s & 1900s OS maps). Park defined after tithe map of 1839 and (S4) when it was about 20ha in extent. Park suffered extensively in the 2ndWW. Details of ownership and park and gardens in (S5). Yox 006.				
MSF27306	Post-medieval artefact scatter found at Darsham	Copper alloy purse bar in two fragments with ribbed decoration on bar found on site of around 27 Elizabethan I coins, not seen. Including 4 groats, 2 shillings, 3 halfgroats, 1 threepence, 4/5 six pence and a possible fourpence half penny. Copper alloy sphere also found with 3 cut out circles, in between foliate type decoration (and Tudor Rose).	Findspot	Post-medieval	640860	269910
MSF20031	PAS findspot	Stray findspot of a medieval coarseware pottery vessel in 2000.	Findspot	Medieval	Confidential	Confidential
MSF27649	Darsham Methodist Chapel	Methodist chapel, built 1873.	Religious	Post-medieval	641390	270100
MSF16882	Bridge	Likely location of bridge shown spanning River Yox on 1783 map. Possibly on 1755 map also. Construction date unknown. A bridge still exists at this location. YOX 012	Transport	Post-medieval	639967	268916
MSF11548	Large Post-medieval post mill with two storey roundhouse.	Large post mill with two storey roundhouse. Open trestle mill, moved from Mill Hill (see DAR 008), in 1801 and worked until circa 1930. Demolished in 1937, leaving the roundhouse in use as a store. There were four patent sails, a fantail and three pairs of stones in the head, two on the stone floor and one on a hurst frame on the meal floor.	Industrial	Post-medieval	641504	270212
MSF22622	'Garth'	House constructed of two 1890s (or earlier) wooden bodied railway coaches, one of which is marked GE (Great Eastern Railway).	House	Post-medieval	640716	269926
MSF26343	High Street Chain Home Radar Station CH28	Well-preserved Chain Home radar station. DAR 024	Military	Modern	640872	271746
MSF17892	Hill Farm	Cropmarks of part of oval(?) enclosure, outside but parallel to farmyard boundary. Also, trackway to southeast and field boundaries to east	Cropmark	Unknown	639500	269900

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Summary	Monument Type	Period	Easting	Northing
MSF34987	East Suffolk Railway Line	East Suffolk railway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft. SUF 067.	Transport; Railway	Post-medieval, modern	634558	268468
MSF37693	Outline record	Main Road WN018-0124 outline record (see ESF 26264). DAR 040	-	-	640502	269254
MSF28542	Milestone on the A12	Extant milestone visible on the 1st edition Ordnance map (S1). The milestone is one of a series of milestones on the A12. The milestone is inscribed 'London 95, Yarmouth 28, Lowestoft 18, Ipswich 26, Saxmundham 6'. DAR 018	Transport; milestone	Post-medieval	640977	270370
MSF32619	Findspot of Prehistoric flints and a sherd medieval	Two flint blades, one of which is possibly Mesolithic, two flint flakes and single sherd of medieval courseware was found during a watching brief (Event ref ESF25079). DAR 033	Findspot	Mesolithic, medieval	641164	269235
MSF36439	PAS findspot	Iron Age gold stater mid-late 1st	Findspot	Iron Age	Confidential	Confidential

Previous Archaeological Events within 1km study area

Table A.4 Suffolk HER Previous Archaeological Events Records

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
ESF20646	Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	PROJECT DETAILS The archaeological potential varies across the PDA. The general potential is low to moderate with some specific areas having a high potential. Historically the majority of the PDA would have been meadows, and this means that any earlier archaeology would be well preserved because these areas would not have been damaged by ploughing. Due to no specific development being proposed only general comments can be made about the impact of any development on the archaeological resource and any mitigation that would need to be undertaken. The various areas within the PDA that could be particularly sensitive to development involving ground disturbance are the area immediately around Cockfield Hall, the area identified along the old Erlesway which has the potential to be a focus for earlier settlement, any activity that could disturb waterlogged material close to the river within the flood zone. The potential Iron Age settlement evidence on the pasture to the east of the A12, The right angle sunken linear feature in lawn to the east of the Hall.	639816	269130

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
ESF22249	Evaluation, Land behind Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham, Suffolk	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for the Skinner-Salter Partnership ahead of proposals to construct new holiday lodges behind Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham, Suffolk. Four trenches were opened of which two contained features of archaeological interest. Trench 1 (the northernmost trench) contained a possible post-hole believed to be of post-medieval to modern date whilst Trench 3 (the southernmost trench) contained a possible small pit which appeared to be an area of softer ground in-filled with post medieval rubble. All four of the trenches contained land drains. DAR 027	640777	269812
ESF22972	Excavation, Land West of Mill House, The Street, Darsham, Suffolk	Between October and November 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook and archaeological excavation on land to the west of Mill House, The Street, Darsham. The excavation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 15 new dwellings and was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation, also conducted by AS. In the event the project encountered an enclosed medieval (11th/ 12th to 15th century AD) landscape, largely confined to the northeastern area of the site and comprising a single definable enclosure, several substantial boundary features and a short section of possible E-W aligned trackway. A number of pits, including a possible pond and a well were also dated to the medieval period. Most of the pits appeared to comprise single use features, most probably dug for refuse disposal. The bulk of the medieval finds assemblage is domestic in character, comprising pottery and animal bone, but also includes a Cu alloy brooch. Two possible prehistoric cremation deposits (undated) and a small number of post-medieval/ early modern features were also encountered. The latter included a pair of parallel ?beam slots. DAR 030	641523	270172
ESF23135	Watching brief – April Hill, The Street, Darsham	Monitoring of small cottage development. Garden surface undulates but this is possibly to do with garden beds and features that have grown over. Some undulations may be medieval, but this is difficult to ascertain. No finds or features of archaeological interest.	641785	269968
ESF25079	Watching Brief - Trusson's Mere, Darsham	An archaeological watching brief was carried out on a small development. The area measured c.30m by c.20m and was stripped of topsoil and a fair amount of subsoil. Several flints and a sherd of medieval courseware were recovered.	641163	269232
ESF23238	Evaluation - Land to the rear of Chapel Cottages, Darsham	An archaeological evaluation was carried out to assess the impact of a proposed development on potential heritage assets. The evaluation consisted of seventeen trenches measuring in total c.480mlong and between 1.6m and 1.8m wide. This gave a 5% sample of the site. The evaluation showed that topsoil was only present to a maximum depth of 0.4m, sealing the natural geology and features. Linear features, pits and possible post holes dating mostly to the medieval and post medieval period were identified. DAR 035	641482	270063
ESF21639	Evaluation at Land between Station Garage and Railway Cottage	An area of 0.6 hectares was evaluated by trial trenching to provide a 5% sample of the site. At the southwestern end of the site a series of medieval ditches were revealed, mostly running on a north-east to southwest alignment. Pottery recovered from these features was mainly of late 12th to 14th century AD date. Prehistoric finds in the form of a sherd of pottery of Late Bronze to Early/Middle Iron Age date and heat-altered flint were recovered as residual finds in the medieval features. DAR 021	640677	269867

Suffolk HER Reference	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
ESF22857	Evaluation, Land West of Mill House, The Street, Darsham	In March 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation. The majority of the features recorded during the evaluation were located in approximately the north-eastern quadrant of the site, and the medieval (11th - 14th century) features were wholly within this quadrant. Principally the features were ditches, and the medieval ditches were roughly perpendicular to each other. Four pits were recorded and were slight and undated, two of the pits were comparable and each contained burnt cremated bone; the features are undated but may represent prehistoric cremations. The features within Trenches 5 and 6 contained medieval pottery. The medieval pottery occurred in small numbers (, but three features contained 208, 23 and 164 sherds. CBM, animal bone and shell were also present within the medieval assemblages. Sparse struck flint was also found. A fragment of a copper alloy post-medieval spur was found on the spoil heap derived from Trench 6. DAR 030	641492	270168
ESF22274	Historic Building recording: Primitive Methodist Chapel at Darsham	A historic building survey was carried out for the former Methodist Chapel in Darsham prior to its conversion. DAR 028	641389	270099
ESF24184	Heritage Asset Assessment RAF High Street Chain Home Radar Station	- DAR 024	640718	271569
ESF25565	Excavation - Land to the rear of 1-2 of 102 Chapel Cottages, Darsham	- DAR 035	641476	270075
ESF26344	Monitoring - Cockfield Hall, Yoxford	Monitoring on groundworks prior to the construction of four field shelters and a sand school ménage. A single visit was made for each field shelter between July and October 2008. Excavated post pad foundations were examined but no archaeological features or finds were identified. YOX 04	639726 639894	269222 269099
ESF26264	Evaluation - Main Road WN018-0124, Darsham	-	640502	269254



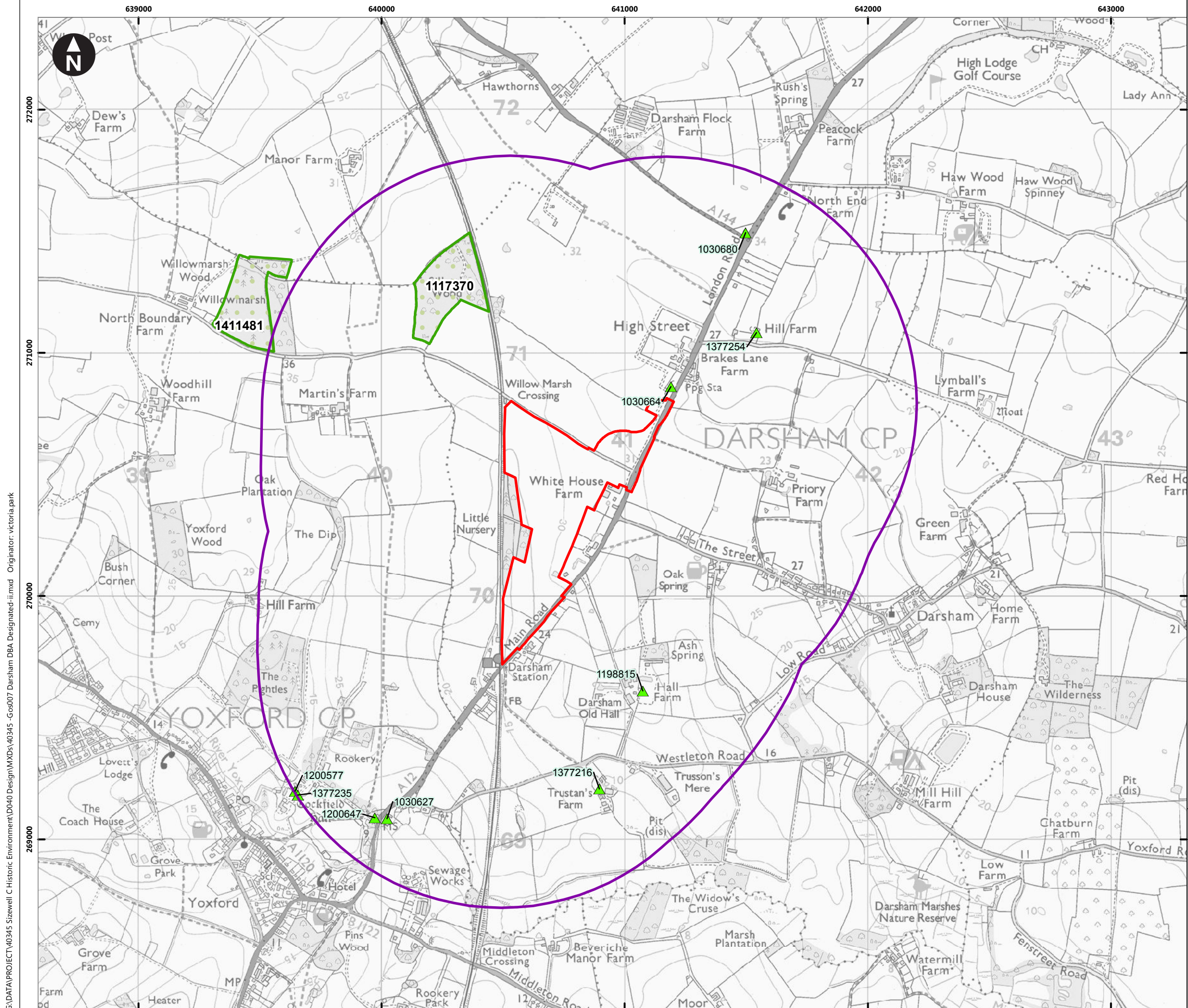


Appendix B

Figures



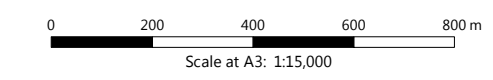




Key

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Ancient Woodland
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building

Note:
 The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 05/04/2018. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.historicengland.org.uk>.
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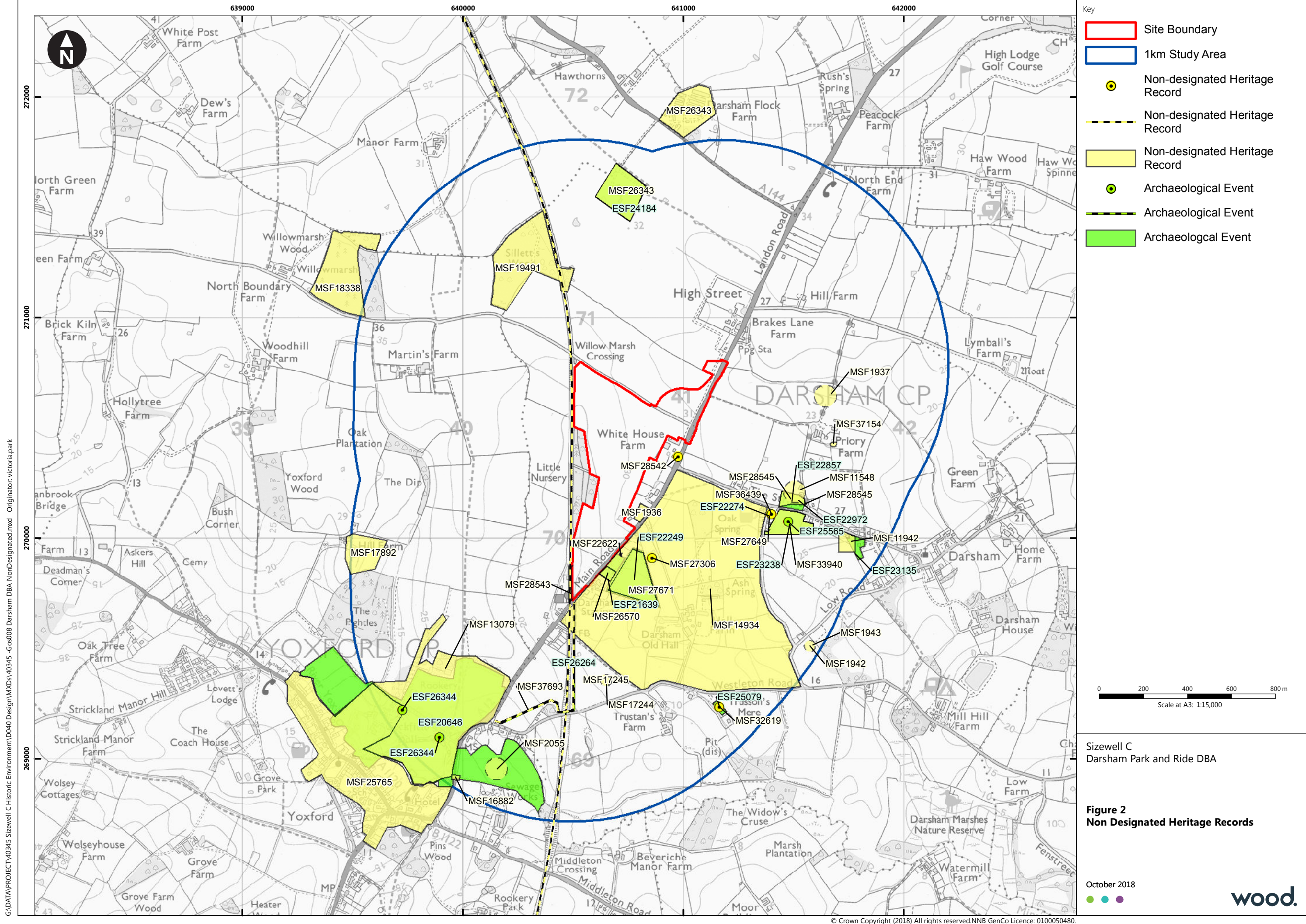


Sizewell C
 Darsham Park and Ride DBA

Figure 1
 Designated Heritage Assets

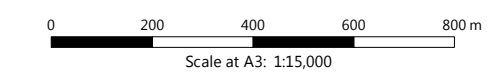
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Key

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Non-designated Heritage Record
- Non-designated Heritage Record
- Archaeological Event
- Archaeological Event



Sizewell C
Darsham Park and Ride DBA

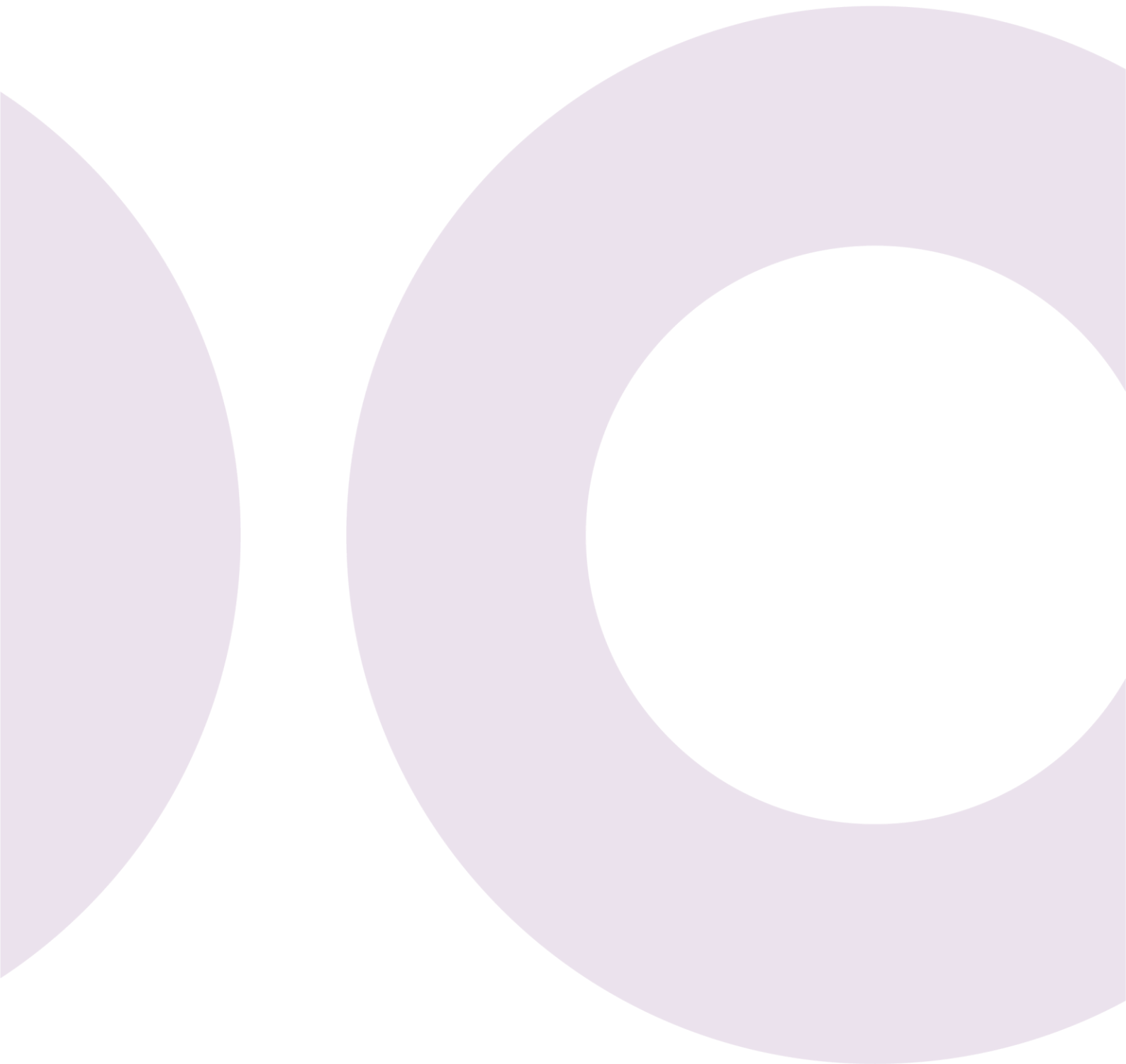
Figure 2
Non Designated Heritage Records

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Volume 3, Appendix 9C – Geophysical Survey Report

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

STRATASCAN™



Project name:
Sizewell - Darsham

Client:
AMEC Earth and Environmental UK Ltd

Job ref:
J9385

July 2016

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Project name: Sizewell - Darsham Client: AMEC Earth and Environmental UK Ltd	Job ref: J9385
Survey date: 8th - 9th October & 16th - 17th November 2015	Report date: July 2016
Field team: Robert Knight BA (Hons) Stephen Weston BA (Hons) Sophie Nicholson BSc (Hons) Jack Lerner	Project Manager: Simon Haddrell BEng(Hons) AMBCS PCIfA
Report written by: Rebecca Davies BSc (Hons)	Report approved by: Peter Barker CEng MICE MCIWEM MCIfA FCInstCES
CAD illustrations by: Thomas Richardson MSc ACIfA Rebecca Davies BSc (Hons)	Site Director: Peter Barker CEng MICE MCIWEM MCIfA FCInstCES
Version number and issue date: V1 06/07/2016	Amendments:



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1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A detailed gradiometry survey was carried out over approximately 13 hectares of arable farmland. The survey has identified a small number of linear anomalies of probable archaeological origin, possibly related to former enclosures or boundary ditches. Further linear anomalies and possible pits may be representative of settlement activity, though their exact origin is unknown. Evidence of modern ploughing, former field boundaries and a trackway, provides evidence that the site has a more recent agricultural past. The remaining features are natural or modern, including areas of natural magnetic variation, land drains, disturbance from nearby ferrous objects, and magnetic spikes, which are likely to be modern rubbish.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background synopsis

Stratascan were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined as part of the Sizewell C project, whereby land surrounding the existing Sizewell A and B nuclear power stations will be developed for new nuclear power, incorporating two UK EPR, pressurised water reactors and associated development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by AMEC Earth and Environmental UK Ltd. The survey work was carried out throughout 2015, though initial reports were not issued due to several areas proving to be inaccessible.

2.2 Site Details

NGR / Postcode	TM 4406 701 / IP17 3PW
Location	The 'Darsham' site is located to the west of the village of Darsham, Suffolk. The A12 forms the south-eastern boundary of the site while Willow Marsh Lane bounds the site to the north. White House farm lies on the eastern boundary and an area of woodland and a railway make up the western boundary of the site.
HER/SMR	Suffolk
District	Suffolk Coastal
Parish	Darsham Civil Parish
Topography	Flat
Land use	Arable
Weather Conditions	Overcast, dry

Soils	The overlying soils across the north-east of the site are known as Beccles 1, which are typical stagnogleyic soils. The soils across the south-west of the site are known as Hanslope, which are typical calcareous pelosols. The Beccles 1 soils consist of fine loamy over clayey soils while the Hanslope soils consist of calcareous clayey soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 4 Eastern England).
Geology	The underlying geology is Crag Group – sand. The drift geology across the site is Lowestoft Formation – diamicton (British Geological Survey website).
Archaeology	<p>A search of Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (Suffolk County Council, 2016) identifies a number of medieval and a small number of prehistoric finds and features within a 1km radius of the site.</p> <p>Few prehistoric remains have been identified within the 1km radius of the site. Prehistoric flint flakes (MSF1943) and a Neolithic flint core (MSF1938) have been recovered, with the flakes recorded c. 1km south-east of the site. The exact location of the Neolithic flint core is unknown. Two pits, containing cremations have been identified through trial trenching c. 600m east of the site (MSF28545), though a prehistoric origin is not certain.</p> <p>Roman finds in the area are also sparse. The only recorded find is of a sestertius of Maximus I (AD235-238) approximately 500m south of the site. A Romano-British brooch (MSF21669) has been discovered within the area, though its location is only approximate. In the same location as the Roman coin, an Anglo-Saxon brooch (MSF17245) was also recovered.</p> <p>Archaeological trial trenching and later further excavations around 600m east of the site revealed a number of medieval, and other undated features (MSF28545). The medieval features included ditches, an enclosure, substantial boundary features and a short section of a possible east-west aligned trackway. Four pits were recorded, two of which were comparable and each contained a cremation. It is possible that these represent prehistoric cremations (see above), though their origin has not been confirmed. Darsham Hall (MSF14934), to the south-east of the site, is recorded as having 15th Century origins, suggesting that Darsham itself is a medieval village. The site of a possible medieval barn (MSF1942) is recorded around 1km south-east of the site where a spread of burnt flints and rubble have been identified. Immediately east of the site boundary, a moated site is recorded (MSF1936), though the origins of this are uncertain.</p>
Survey Methods	Detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry)
Study Area	c. 13.2 hectares – approximately 0.6 hectares could not be surveyed due to overgrown vegetation and scrub.

2.3 Aims and objectives

To locate and characterise any anomalies of possible archaeological interest within the study area.

3 METHODS, PROCESSING & PRESENTATION

3.1 Standards & Guidance

This report and all fieldwork have been conducted in accordance with the latest guidance documents issued by Historic England (2008) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2002 & 2014).

Stratascan Ltd are a Registered Organisation with the CIfA and are committed to upholding its policies and standards.

3.2 Survey methods

Due to the moderate potential for medieval features to be identified, detailed magnetic survey was used as an efficient and effective method of locating archaeological anomalies.

More information regarding this technique is included in Appendix A.

3.3 Processing

The following schedule shows the basic processing carried out on the data used in this report:

1. *Destripe*
2. *Destagger*

3.4 Presentation of results and interpretation

The presentation of the data for each site involves a plot of the minimally processed data as a greyscale plot and a colour plot showing extreme magnetic values. Magnetic anomalies have been identified and plotted onto the 'Interpretation of Anomalies' drawing.

When interpreting the results several factors are taken into consideration, including the nature of archaeological features being investigated and the local conditions at the site (geology, pedology, topography etc.). Anomalies are categorised by their potential origin. Where responses can be related to very specific known features documented in other sources, this is done (for example: Abbey Wall, Roman Road). For the generic categories levels of confidence are indicated, for example: probable, or possible archaeology. The former is used for a confident interpretation, based on anomaly definition and/or other corroborative data such as cropmarks. Poor anomaly definition, a lack of clear patterns to the responses and an absence of other supporting data reduces confidence, hence the classification "possible".

4 RESULTS

The detailed magnetic gradiometer survey conducted at the 'Big Field' site has identified a number of anomalies that have been characterised as being either of a *probable* or *possible* archaeological origin. The following refers to numerical labels on the interpretation plots.

4.1 *Probable Archaeology*

A small number of positive linear anomalies [1] in the south-east of the site are indicative of former cut features, such as ditches. A further positive linear anomaly [2] and associated negative anomaly [2a] is indicative of a banked ditch. The features are likely to be related to an area of settlement activity, and may be related to former enclosures or boundary ditches. The exact age of these features is uncertain, and their location at the edge of the survey area makes further interpretation difficult.

4.2 *Possible Archaeology*

A series of positive linear anomalies [3] in the south-east of the site are indicative of former cut features, and may be related to ditches. The anomalies may relate to small rectilinear enclosures, though the full extent of the features cannot be seen due to their location at the edge of the site and their origin cannot be determined with confidence. A small number of discrete positive anomalies [4] are indicative of small former cut features, such as ditches. These may be archaeological in origin; however, they may equally be natural. Areas of enhanced magnetic response [5] in the same area as Anomalies 3 and 4 may be archaeological in origin, though could also be a result of more recent agricultural activity.

4.3 *Medieval/Post-Medieval Agriculture*

Evidence of modern ploughing [6] is visible across the site in the form of magnetically weak, closely spaced, parallel linear anomalies. Two positive linear anomalies [7-8] are related to former field boundaries, present on available historic OS mapping. Both of the field boundaries are visible from 1884 to 1991. Further linear anomalies [9] are related to a former trackway visible on historic mapping from 1884 to 1953. In later maps, the trackway has been re-used as a field boundary and is visible from 1976 to 1991 in this form.

4.4 **Other Anomalies**

Several weak, bipolar linear anomalies across the site [10] are related to land drains. A number of small areas of amorphous magnetic variation [11] have been detected across the site and are likely to be natural, i.e. geological in origin. Areas of magnetic disturbance [12] are the result of substantial, nearby ferrous objects, such as fences and underground services. The effects of this disturbance has the potential to mask weaker archaeological anomalies, but on this site have not affected a significant proportion of the area. 'Magnetic spikes' [13] indicate ferrous metal objects and are likely to be modern rubbish.

5 **DATA APPRAISAL & CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT**

Sand geologies, along with superficial deposits of diamicton, can provide variable results for gradiometer survey. In this instance, the data across the site shows a relatively high contrast between archaeological, possible archaeological and agricultural features in comparison to the background magnetic response. The identification of a small number of archaeological and possible archaeological anomalies suggests that the underlying geology and superficial deposits are conducive to gradiometer survey, and as such, the survey has been effective.

6 **CONCLUSION**

The survey at 'Darsham' has identified a small number of linear anomalies of probable archaeological origin, possibly related to former enclosures or boundary ditches. Further linear anomalies and possible pits may be representative of settlement activity, though the interpretation of these features is hindered due to their location at the edge of the survey area. Evidence of modern ploughing, combined with a small number former field boundaries and a track, indicates that the site has a more recent agricultural past. The remaining features are natural or modern, including areas of natural magnetic variation, land drains, disturbance from nearby ferrous objects, and magnetic spikes, which are likely to be modern rubbish.

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Appendix A - Technical Information: Magnetometer Survey Method

Grid Positioning

For hand held gradiometers the location of the survey grids has been plotted together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Trimble R8 Real Time Kinematic (RTK) VRS Now GNSS GPS system.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. This results in an accuracy of around 0.01m.

Technique	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetometer	Bartington Grad 601-2	1m	0.25m

Instrumentation: Bartington *Grad601-2*

Bartington instruments operate in a gradiometer configuration which comprises fluxgate sensors mounted vertically, set 1.0m apart. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. The instruments are carried, or cart mounted, with the bottom sensor approximately 0.1-0.3m from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is measured in nanoTesla (nT). The sensitivity of the instrument can be adjusted; for most archaeological surveys the most sensitive range (0.1nT) is used. Generally, features up to 1m deep may be detected by this method, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths. The Bartington instrument can collect two lines of data per traverse with gradiometer units mounted laterally with a separation of 1.0m.

The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily down-loaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each site survey, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

Data Processing

Zero Mean Traverse This process sets the background mean of each traverse within each grid to zero. The operation removes striping effects and edge discontinuities over the whole of the data set.

Step Correction (Destagger) When gradiometer data are collected in 'zig-zag' fashion, stepping errors can sometimes arise. These occur because of a slight difference in the speed of walking on the forward and reverse traverses. The result is a staggered effect in the data, which is particularly noticeable on linear anomalies. This process corrects these errors.

Display

Greyscale/ Colourscale Plot This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. Each class is represented by a specific shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. All values above the given range are allocated the same shade (maximum intensity); similarly all values below the given range are represented by the minimum intensity shade. Similar plots can be produced in colour, either using a wide range of colours or by selecting two or three colours to represent positive and negative values. The assigned range (plotting levels) can be adjusted to emphasise different anomalies in the data-set.

Interpretation Categories

In certain circumstances (usually when there is corroborative evidence from desk based or excavation data) very specific interpretations can be assigned to magnetic anomalies (for example, *Roman Road, Wall*, etc.) and where appropriate, such interpretations will be applied. The list below outlines the generic categories commonly used in the interpretation of the results.

<i>Archaeology/Probable Archaeology</i>	This term is used when the form, nature and pattern of the response are clearly or very probably archaeological and /or if corroborative evidence is available. These anomalies, whilst considered anthropogenic, could be of any age.
<i>Possible Archaeology</i>	These anomalies exhibit either weak signal strength and / or poor definition, or form incomplete archaeological patterns, thereby reducing the level of confidence in the interpretation. Although the archaeological interpretation is favoured, they may be the result of variable soil depth, plough damage or even aliasing as a result of data collection orientation.
<i>Industrial / Burnt-Fired</i>	Strong magnetic anomalies that, due to their shape and form or the context in which they are found, suggest the presence of kilns, ovens, corn dryers, metal- working areas or hearths. It should be noted that in many instances modern ferrous material can produce similar magnetic anomalies.
<i>Former Field Boundary (probable & possible)</i>	Anomalies that correspond to former boundaries indicated on historic mapping, or which are clearly a continuation of existing land divisions. Possible denotes less confidence where the anomaly may not be shown on historic mapping but nevertheless the anomaly displays all the characteristics of a field boundary.
<i>Ridge & Furrow</i>	Parallel linear anomalies whose broad spacing suggests ridge and furrow cultivation. In some cases the response may be the result of more recent agricultural activity.
<i>Agriculture (ploughing)</i>	Parallel linear anomalies or trends with a narrower spacing, sometimes aligned with existing boundaries, indicating more recent cultivation regimes.
<i>Land Drain</i>	Weakly magnetic linear anomalies, quite often appearing in series forming parallel and herringbone patterns. Smaller drains will often lead and empty into larger diameter pipes and which in turn usually lead to local streams and ponds. These are indicative of clay fired land drains.
<i>Natural</i>	These responses form clear patterns in geographical zones where natural variations are known to produce significant magnetic distortions.
<i>Magnetic Disturbance</i>	Broad zones of strong dipolar anomalies, commonly found in places where modern ferrous or fired materials (e.g. brick rubble) are present. They are presumed to be modern.
<i>Service</i>	Magnetically strong anomalies usually forming linear features indicative of ferrous pipes/cables. Sometimes other materials (e.g. pvc) cause weaker magnetic responses and can be identified from their uniform linearity crossing large expanses.
<i>Ferrous</i>	This type of response is associated with ferrous material and may result from small items in the topsoil, larger buried objects such as pipes, or above ground features such as fence lines or pylons. Ferrous responses are usually regarded as modern. Individual burnt stones, fired bricks or igneous rocks can produce responses similar to ferrous material.
<i>Uncertain Origin</i>	Anomalies which stand out from the background magnetic variation, yet whose form and lack of patterning gives little clue as to their origin. Often the characteristics and distribution of the responses straddle the categories of <i>Possible Archaeology</i> and <i>Possible Natural</i> or (in the case of linear responses) <i>Possible Archaeology</i> and <i>Possible Agriculture</i> ; occasionally they are simply of an unusual form.

Where appropriate some anomalies will be further classified according to their form (positive or negative) and relative strength and coherence (trend: weak and poorly defined).

Appendix B - Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock. Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTeslas (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000nT, can be accurately detected.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns and material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried field. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by a buried feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity, disturbance from modern services etc.



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

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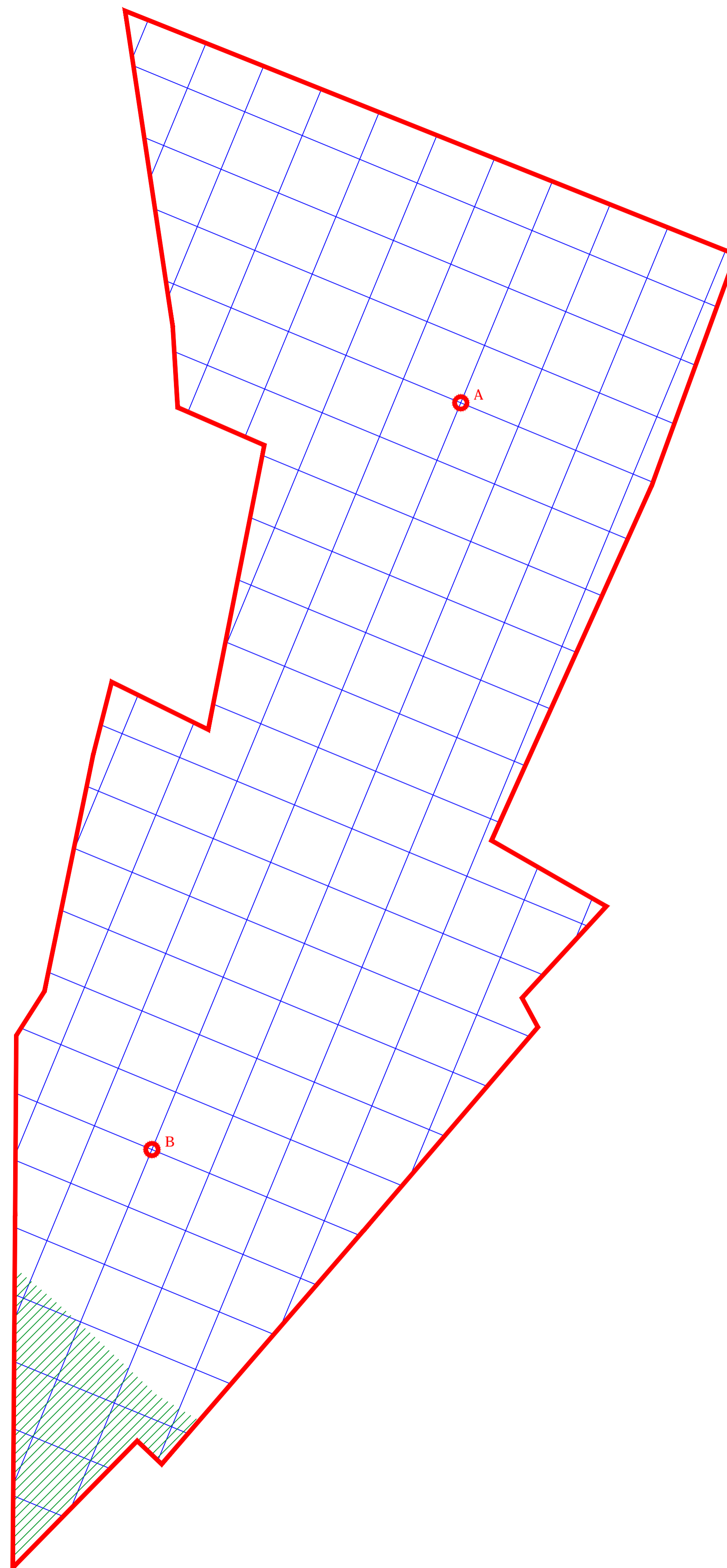


Site centred on NGR TM 406 701



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Licensee:
Stratascan Ltd,
Vineyard House
Upper Hook Road
Upton Upon Severn
WR8 0SA
OS 100km square = TM



Area unsurveyable - overgrown/scrub

OS REFERENCING INFORMATION

A	640711.78, 270294.32
B	640562.74, 269933.92

Job No.	Survey Date
J8450	JUL-AUG 15

Client
AMEC EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL UK LTD

Project Title
SIZEWELL

Subject
SITE LOCATION, SURVEY AREA & REFERENCING - DARSHAM

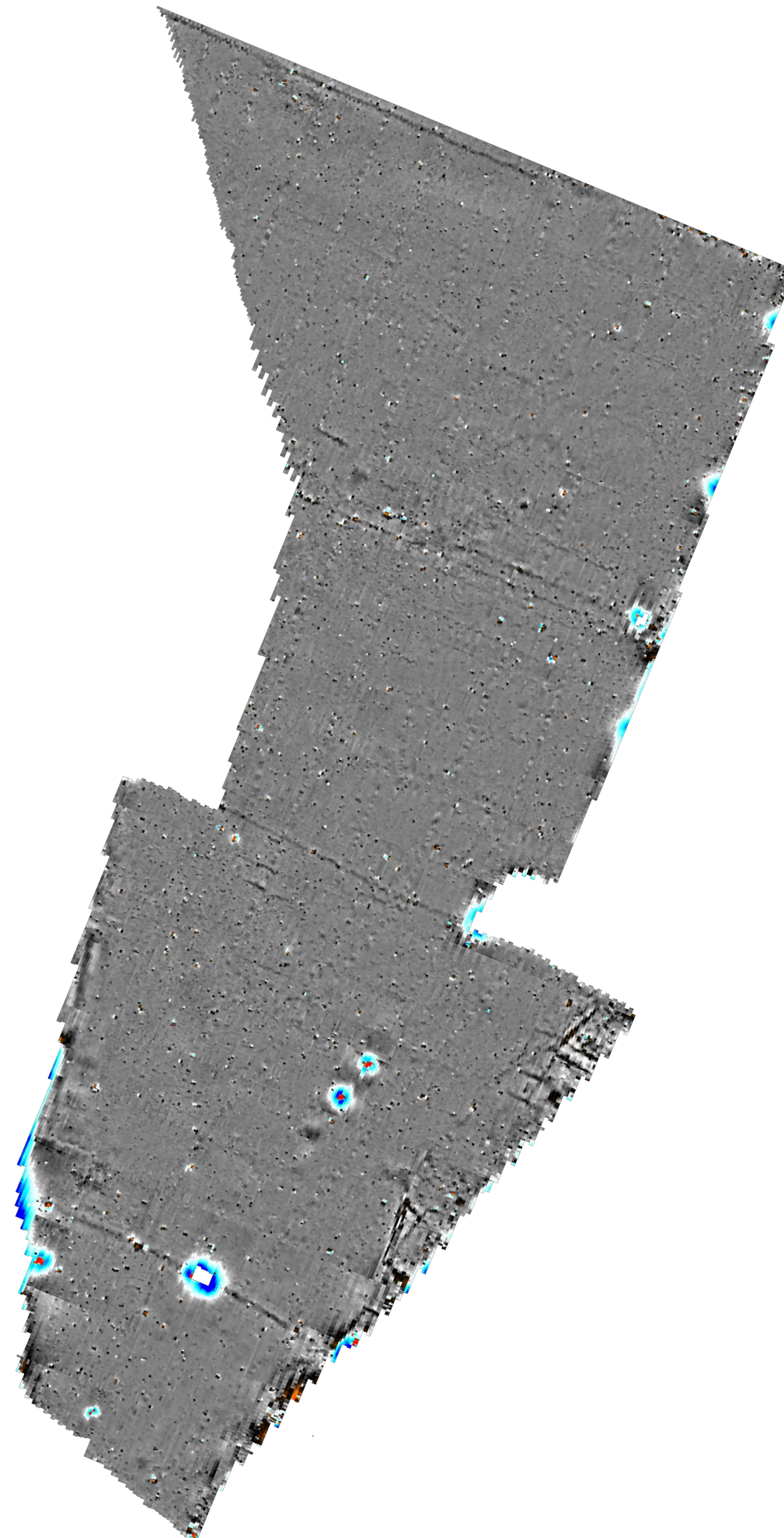
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WR8 0SA www.stratascan.co.uk



Scale 0m 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90m
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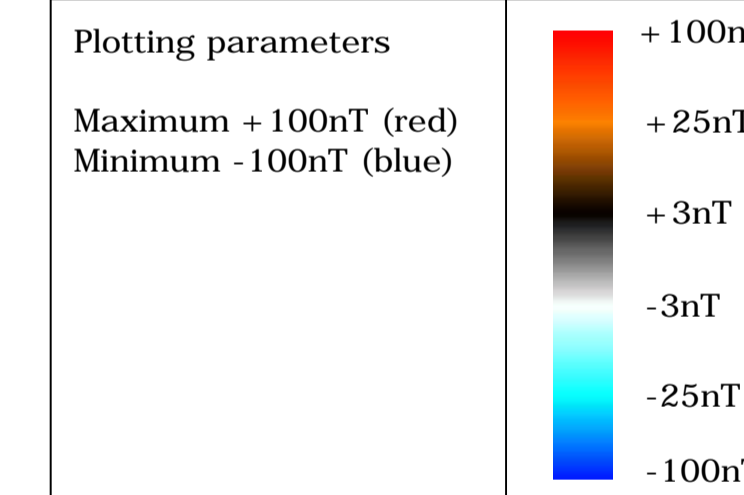
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A1	PPB	01
Date	Drawn by	Figure No.
JUL 16	RD	01



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
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-	-	-
-	-	-

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Job No.	Survey Date
J8450	JUL-AUG 15

Client
AMEC EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL UK LTD

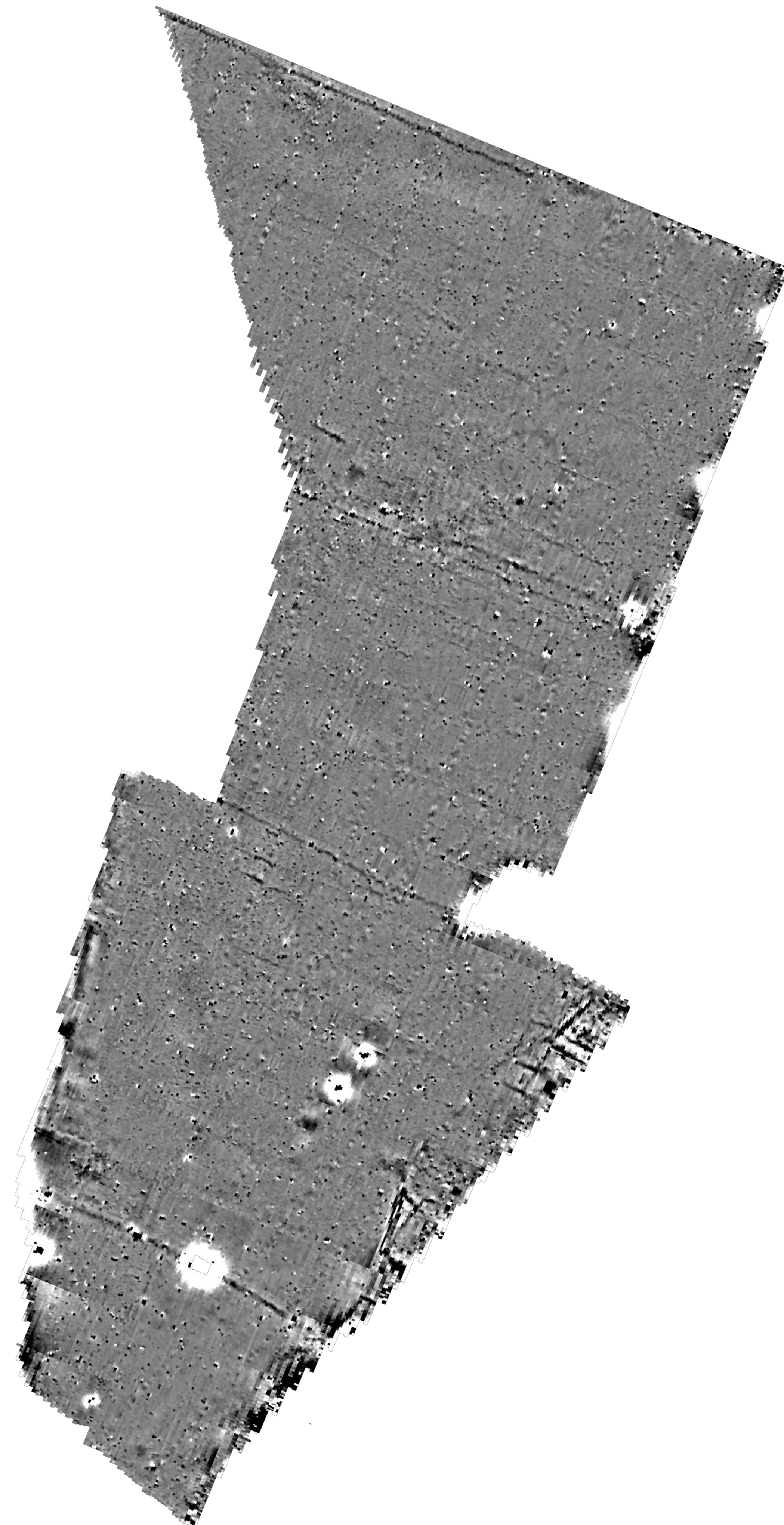
Project Title
SIZEWELL

Subject
COLOUR PLOT OF GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING EXTREME VALUES - DARSHAM

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Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A1	PPB	01
Date	Drawn by	Figure No.
JUL 16	TR	02



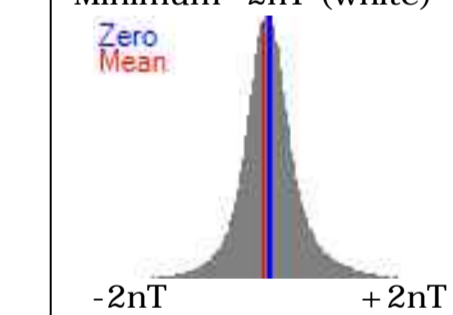
Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

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Plotting parameters

Maximum +2nT (black)
Minimum -2nT (white)



Job No.	J8450	Survey Date	JUL-AUG 15
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Client
AMEC EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL UK LTD

Project Title
SIZEWELL

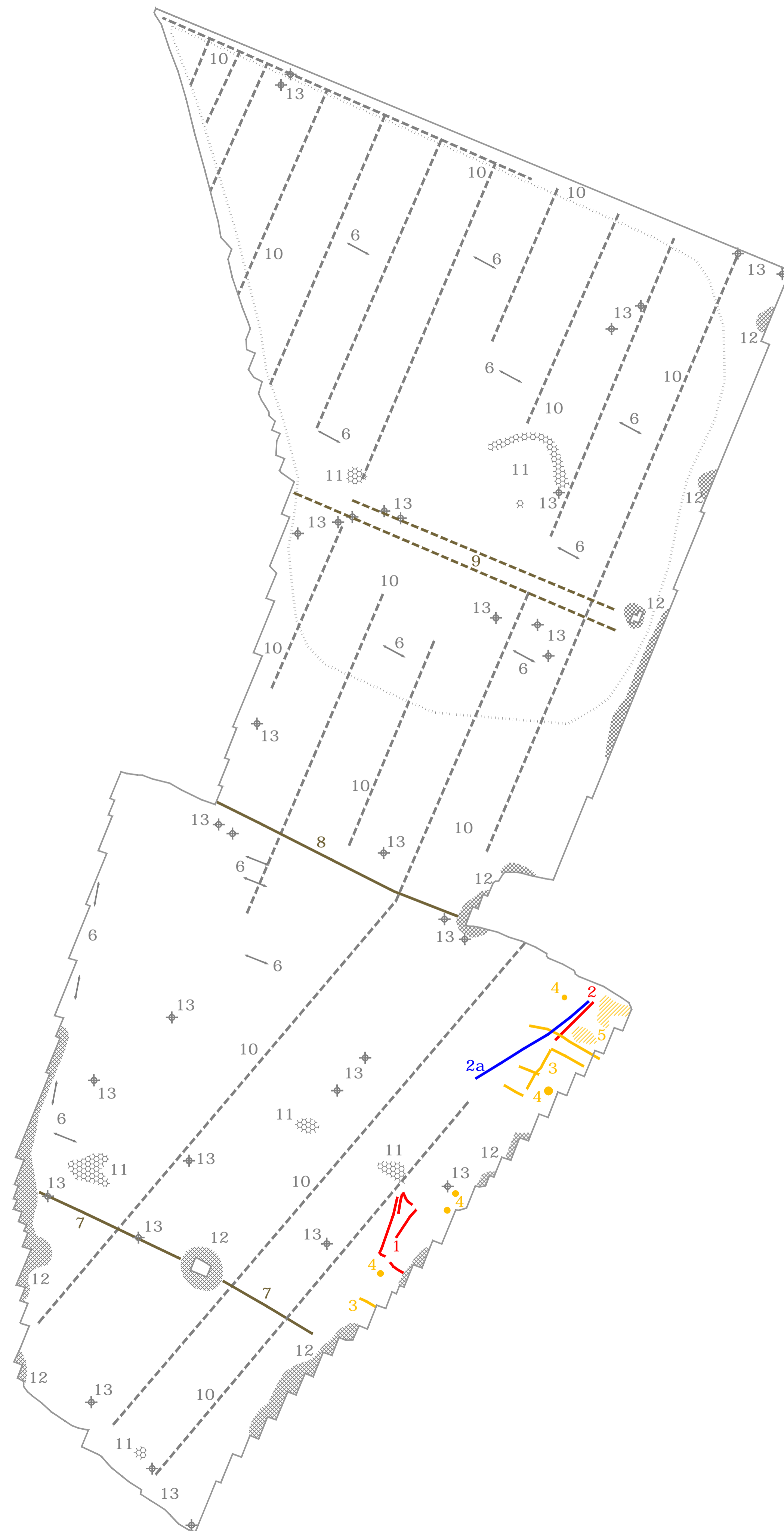
Subject
PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED GRADIOMETER DATA - DARSHAM

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Scale 0m 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80m
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Plot	A1	Checked by	PPB	Issue No.	01
Date	JUL 16	Drawn by	TR	Figure No.	03



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

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PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL AGRICULTURE

- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly - probably related to a former field boundary not present on available mapping
- Linear anomaly - related to a former field boundary present on available mapping
- Linear anomaly - related to former track way present on available mapping

OTHER ANOMALIES

- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

Job No.	Survey Date
J8450	JUL-AUG 15

Client
AMEC EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL UK LTD

Project Title
SIZEWELL

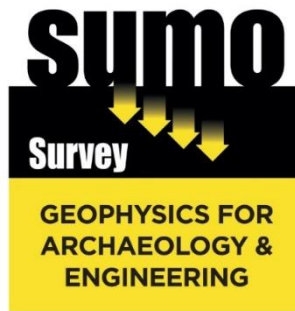
Subject
ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER ANOMALIES - DARSHAM

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Scale 1:1250
0m 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80m

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A1	PPB	01
Date	Drawn by	Figure No.
JUL 16	TR	04



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Darsham Park and Ride, Sizewell C, Suffolk

Client

Cotswold Archaeology

For

EDF Energy

Survey Report

14282A

Date

January 2019



Survey Report 14282A: Darsham park and Ride, Sizewell C, Suffolk

Survey dates	14-22 January 2019
Field co-ordinator	Joe Perry BA Haydn Evans BA
Field Team	Amy Dunn BA Matthew Jackson BA James Lorimer BA Nicole Burton BA
Report Date	31 January 2019
CAD Illustrations	Rebecca Davies BSc Jon Tanner BSc MSc PCIfA
Report Author	Dr John Gater BSc DSc(Hon) MCIfA FSA Jon Tanner BSc MSc PCIfA
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3	SUMMARY OF RESULTS	2
4	INTRODUCTION	2
5	RESULTS	3
6	DATA APPRAISAL & CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT	3
7	CONCLUSION	4
8	REFERENCES	4

Appendix A Technical Information: Magnetometer Survey Methods, Processing and Presentation

Appendix B Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

1. LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 01	1:25000	Site Location Diagram
Figure 02	1:5000	Location of Survey Areas
Figure 03	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots
Figure 04	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation
Figure 05	1:2500	Ordnance Survey Map 1946
Figure 06	1:2500	Minimally Processed Data – Greyscale Plots

2. SURVEY TECHNIQUE

Detailed magnetic survey (magnetometry) was chosen as the most efficient and effective method of locating the type of archaeological anomalies which might be expected at this site.

Bartington Grad 601-2 Traverse Interval 1.0m Sample Interval 0.25m

3 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- 3.1 A magnetometer survey was carried out over the site of a proposed park and ride facility at Sizewell C. No responses of archaeological interest were identified in the results. Several former field boundaries were recorded, together with a network of land drains.

The results of the geophysical survey support the findings of the DBA; no definite archaeology is known in the area earmarked for development.

4 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 Background synopsis

SUMO Geophysics Ltd were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by **Cotswold Archaeology** on behalf of **EDF Energy**.

- 4.2 Site details

NGR / Postcode	TM 408 706 / IP17 3QG
Location	The site is located approximately 7km north of Saxmundham. It consists of two areas, Areas 1 and 2, bounded to the east by the A12 Main Road and separated by Willow Marsh Lane.
HER	Suffolk CC
HER Code	Area 1: DAR 046. Area 2: DAR 047
OASIS Ref.	sumogeop1-339765
District	Suffolk Coastal DC
Parish	Darsham CP
Topography	Flat
Current Land Use	Area 1: young wheat crop. Area 2: tilled.
Geology	Bedrock geology: Crag Group sand. Superficial deposits: Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (BGS 2019).
Soils	Soilscape 18: slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (CU 2019).
Archaeology	Details of the local archaeology are contained in the desk-based assessment (DBA) prepared by AMEC (2014). Apart from historic field boundaries no definite archaeology is recorded in the areas outlined for survey.
Survey Methods	Magnetometer survey (fluxgate gradiometer)
Study Area	14.6 ha

- 4.3 **Aims and Objectives**

To locate and characterise any anomalies of possible archaeological interest within the study area.

5 RESULTS

The survey has been divided into two survey areas (Areas 1-2).

5.1 **Probable / Possible Archaeology**

- 5.1.1 No magnetic responses have been recorded that could be interpreted as being of archaeological interest.

5.2 **Uncertain**

- 5.2.1 A couple of linear trends are visible in Area 2 but these are likely to be agricultural or modern; they are not thought to be of archaeological interest.

5.3 **Former Field Boundary**

- 5.3.1 There are several straight, linear anomalies in Areas 1 and 2; they comprise of both negative and positive components which are of differing strengths. The location of the responses coincides with former field boundaries which are visible on Ordnance Survey (OS) maps dated 1946 and earlier. A conjectural boundary (not visible on mapping) is shown in Area 2.

5.4 **Agricultural – Ploughing / Land Drains**

- 5.4.1 In Area 2 there is a network of parallel linear responses which are aligned with the former boundaries described above (5.3.1). The responses are typical of land drains.

- 5.4.2 Very weak, linear magnetic trends are indicative of modern plough lines.

5.5 **Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance**

- 5.5.1 Small areas of ferrous disturbance, particularly those in Area 2 around White House Farm, are likely to reflect modern material that has spread into the fields; some might be deliberate to reduce waterlogged fields.

- 5.5.2 Ferrous responses close to boundaries are due to adjacent fences and gates. Smaller scale ferrous anomalies ("iron spikes") are present throughout the data and are characteristic of small pieces of ferrous debris (or brick / tile) in the topsoil; they are commonly assigned a modern origin. Only the most prominent of these are highlighted on the interpretation diagram.

6 DATA APPRAISAL & CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

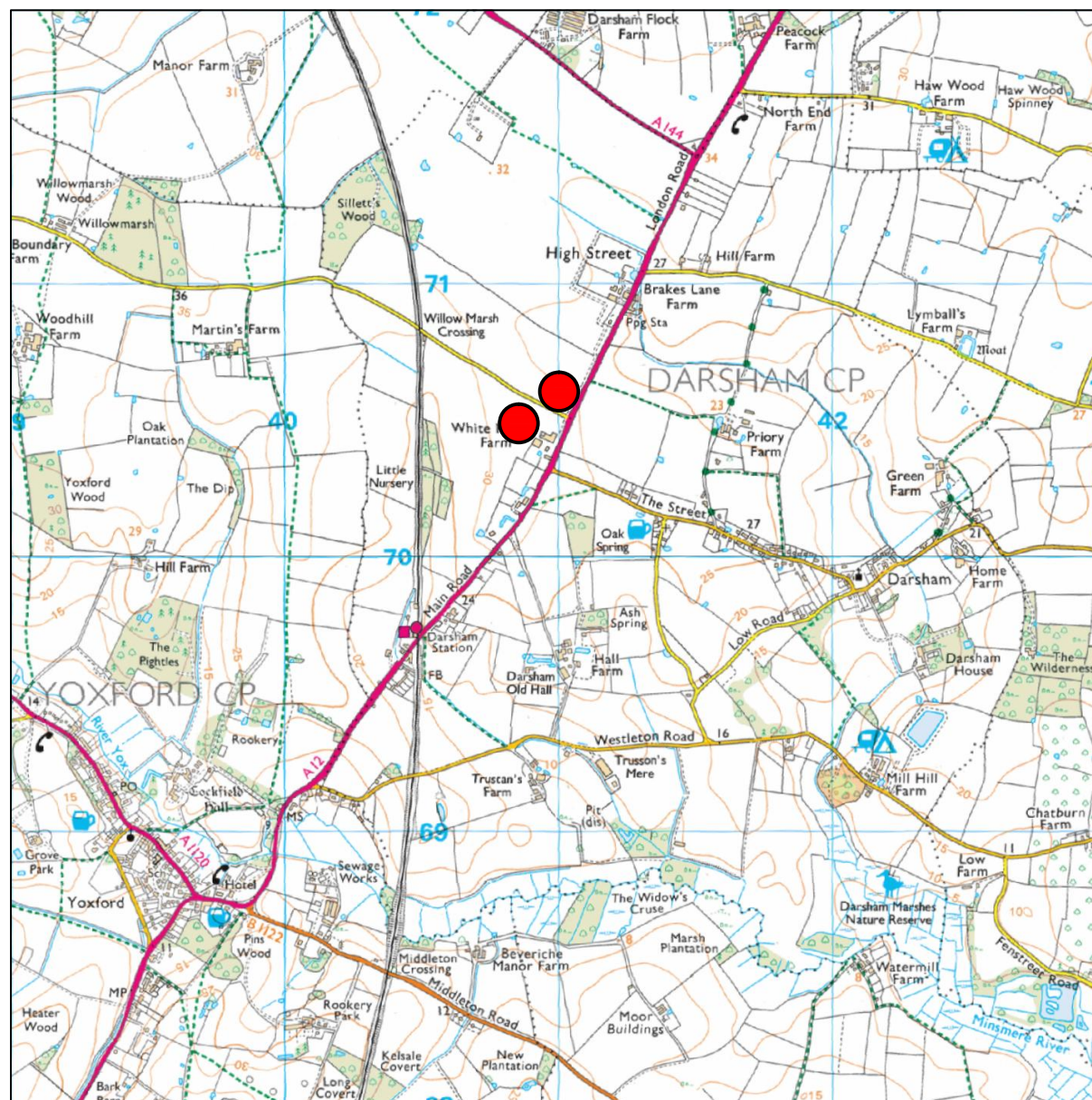
- 6.1 Historic England guidelines (EH 2008) Table 4 states that the typical magnetic response on superficial Diamicton deposits is poor to average. The results from this survey indicate the presence of land drains and old field boundaries; as a consequence, the technique is likely to have detected any archaeological features, if present.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The survey has identified no responses of definite archaeological interest, though former field boundaries (shown on historic mapping) are visible in the data. In addition, a network of land drains has been mapped.

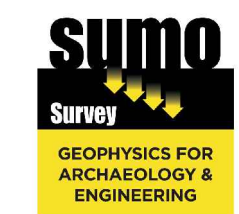
8 REFERENCES

- AMEC 2014 UK EPR Sizewell C: Darsham Park and Ride: Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment, Project Reference 34612-C-007
- BGS 2019 British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer [accessed 03/01/2019] *website*: (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion1=1#maps>)
- ClfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*. Amended 2016. ClfA Guidance note. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading
http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GGeophysics_2.pdf
- CU 2019 The Soils Guide. Available: www.landis.org.uk. Cranfield University, UK. [accessed 28/01/2019] *website*: <http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html>
- EAC 2016 *EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology*, European Archaeological Council, Guidelines 2.
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<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geophysical-survey-in-archaeological-field-evaluation/geophysics-guidelines.pdf/>



Site Location

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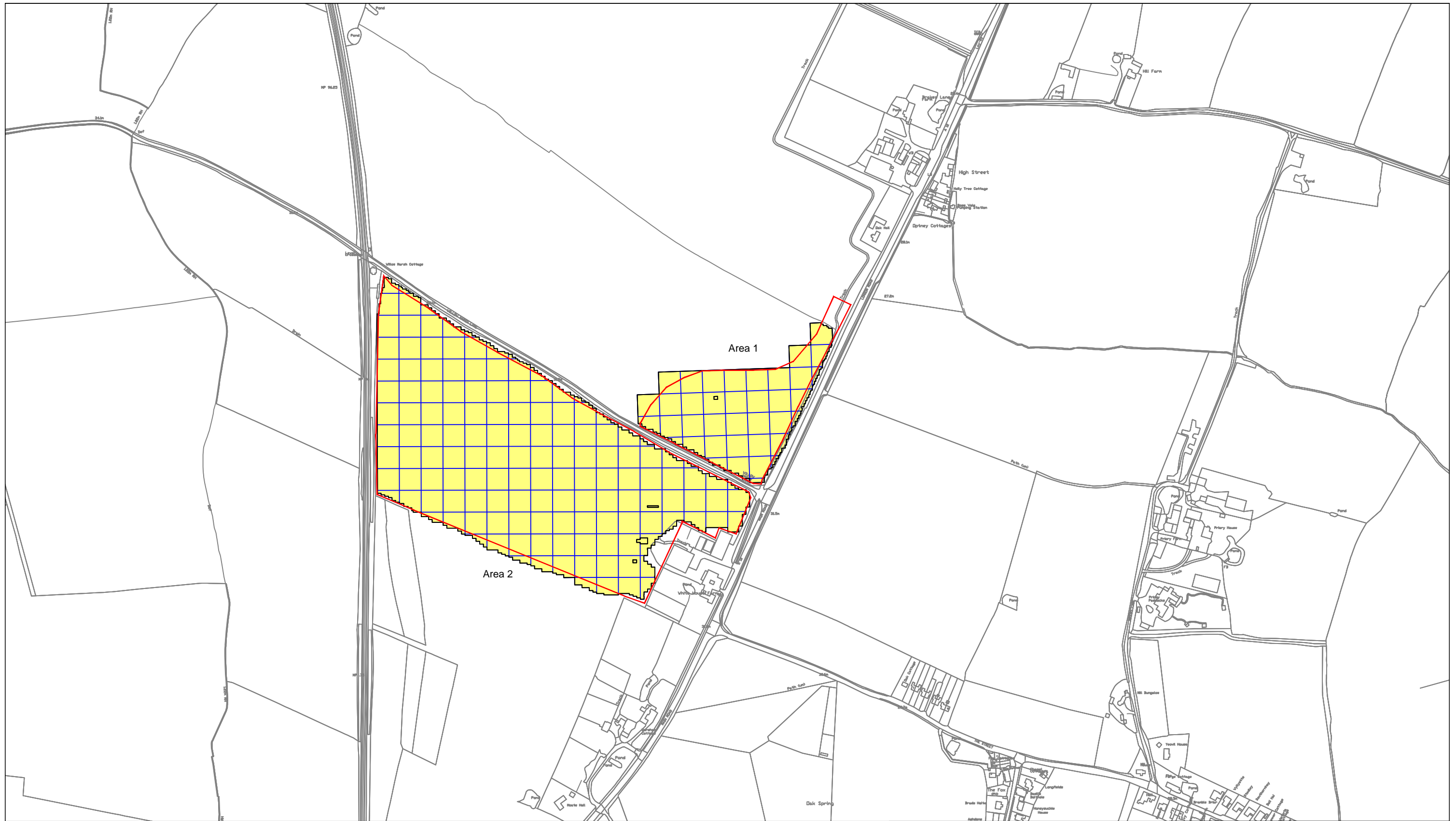
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
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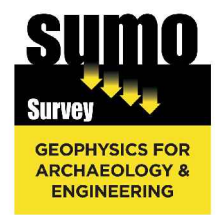
Project: 14282A Darsham Park and Ride
Sizewell C, Suffolk

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1:25000 @ A3

Fig No: 01



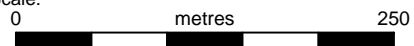
 Magnetometer Survey Area showing 30m grids

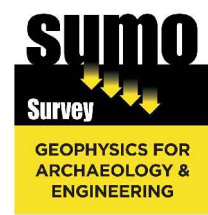
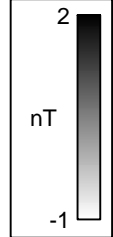


Title: Location of Survey Areas

Client: Cotswold Archaeology

Project: 14282A Darsham Park and Ride, Sizewell C, Suffolk

Scale:  1:5000 @ A3 Fig No: 02

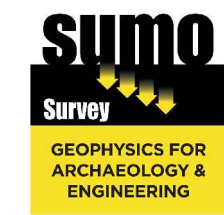


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Project:	14282A Darsham Park and Ride, Sizewell C, Suffolk	
Scale:	0 metres 125	Fig No: 03
	1:2500 @ A3	



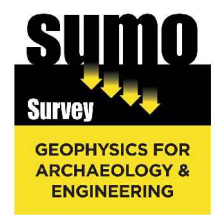
KEY

	Uncertain Origin (trend)		Ploughing
	Former Field Boundary (corroborated / conjectural)		Magnetic Disturbance
	Drain		Ferrous

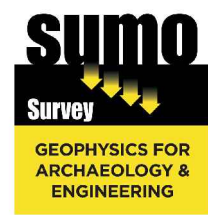
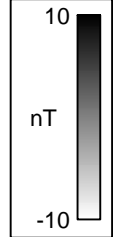
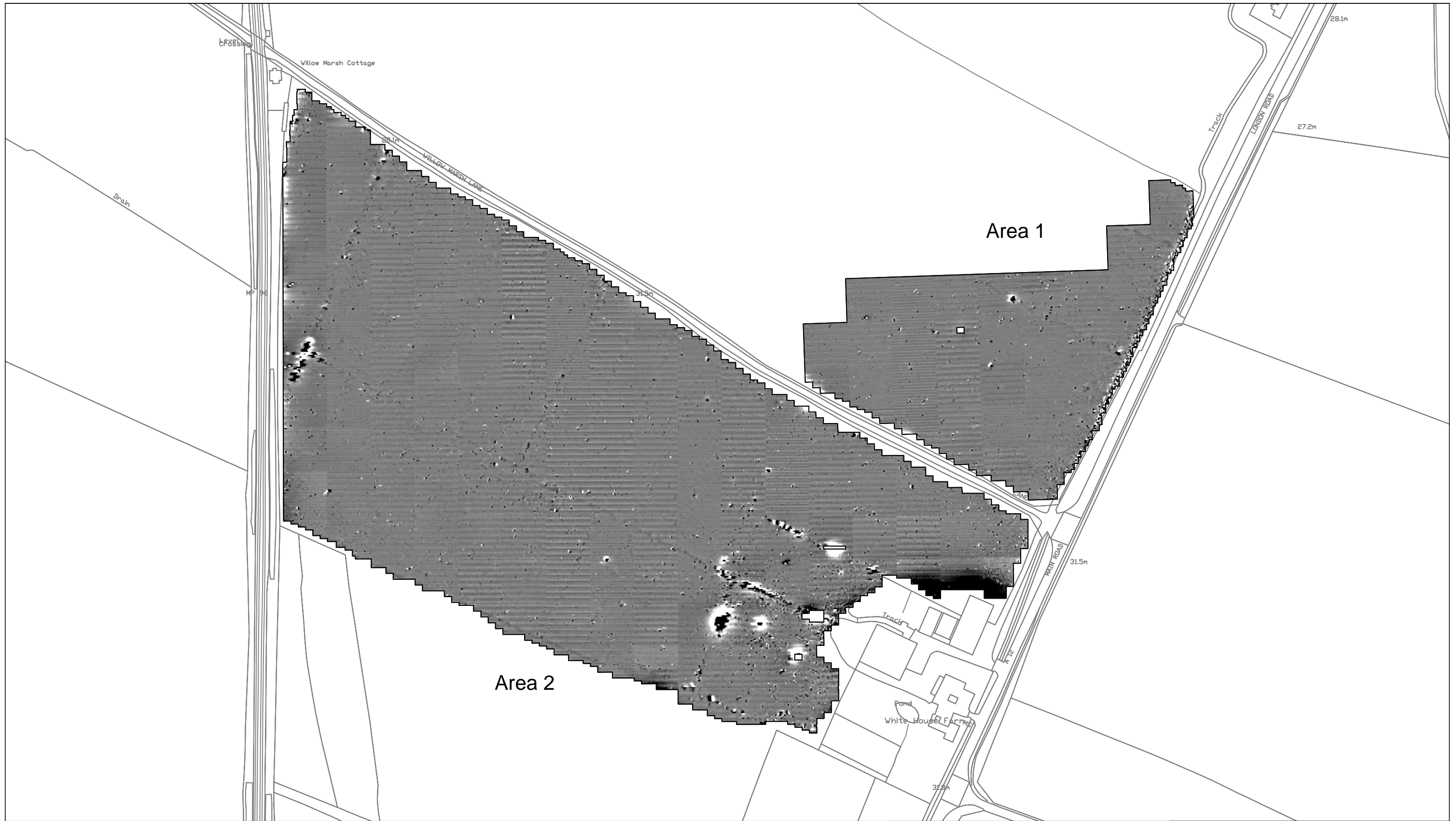


Title:	Magnetometer Survey Interpretation
Client:	Cotswold Archaeology
Project:	14282A Darsham Park and Ride, Sizewell C, Suffolk
Scale:	0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3
Fig No:	04





Title: Ordnance Survey Map 1946 <small>(c) Ordnance Survey</small>	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282A Darsham Park and Ride, Sizewell C, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 05



Title: Minimally Processed Data - Greyscale Plots	
Client: Cotswold Archaeology	
Project: 14282A Darsham Park and Ride, Sizewell C, Suffolk	
Scale: 0 metres 125 1:2500 @ A3	Fig No: 06

Standards & Guidance

This report and all fieldwork have been conducted in accordance with the latest guidance documents issued by Historic England (EH 2008) (then English Heritage), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and the European Archaeological Council (EAC 2016).

Grid Positioning

For hand held gradiometers the location of the survey grids has been plotted together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Trimble R8 Real Time Kinematic (RTK) VRS Now GNSS GPS system.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. This results in an accuracy of around 0.01m.

Technique	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetometer	Bartington Grad 601-2	1m	0.25m

Instrumentation: **Bartington Grad 601-2**

Bartington instruments operate in a gradiometer configuration which comprises fluxgate sensors mounted vertically, set 1.0m apart. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. The instruments are carried, or cart mounted, with the bottom sensor approximately 0.1-0.3m from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is measured in nanoTesla (nT). The sensitivity of the instrument can be adjusted; for most archaeological surveys the most sensitive range (0.1nT) is used. Generally, features up to 1m deep may be detected by this method, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths. The Bartington instrument can collect two lines of data per traverse with gradiometer units mounted laterally with a separation of 1.0m. The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily down-loaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each site survey, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

Data Processing

Zero Mean This process sets the background mean of each traverse within each grid to zero.
Traverse The operation removes striping effects and edge discontinuities over the whole of the data set.
Step Correction (De-stagger) When gradiometer data are collected in 'zig-zag' fashion, stepping errors can sometimes arise. These occur because of a slight difference in the speed of walking on the forward and reverse traverses. The result is a staggered effect in the data, which is particularly noticeable on linear anomalies. This process corrects these errors.

Display

Greyscale/ Colourscale Plot This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. Each class is represented by a specific shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. All values above the given range are allocated the same shade (maximum intensity); similarly, all values below the given range are represented by the minimum intensity shade. Similar plots can be produced in colour, either using a wide range of colours or by selecting two or three colours to represent positive and negative values. The assigned range (plotting levels) can be adjusted to emphasise different anomalies in the data-set.

Presentation of results and interpretation

The presentation of the results includes a 'minimally processed data' and a 'processed data' greyscale plot. Magnetic anomalies are identified, interpreted and plotted onto the 'Interpretation' drawings.

When interpreting the results, several factors are taken into consideration, including the nature of archaeological features being investigated and the local conditions at the site (geology, pedology, topography etc.). Anomalies are categorised by their potential origin. Where responses can be related to other existing evidence, the anomalies will be given specific categories, such as: Abbey Wall or Roman Road. Where the interpretation is based largely on the geophysical data, levels of confidence are implied, for example: Probable, or Possible Archaeology. The former is used for a confident interpretation, based on anomaly definition and/or other corroborative data such as cropmarks. Poor anomaly definition, a lack of clear patterns to the responses and an absence of other supporting data reduces confidence, hence the classification Possible.

Interpretation Categories

In certain circumstances (usually when there is corroborative evidence from desk-based or excavation data) very specific interpretations can be assigned to magnetic anomalies (for example, *Roman Road, Wall, etc.*) and where appropriate, such interpretations will be applied. The list below outlines the generic categories commonly used in the interpretation of the results.

<i>Archaeology / Probable Archaeology</i>	This term is used when the form, nature and pattern of the responses are clearly or very probably archaeological and /or if corroborative evidence is available. These anomalies, whilst considered anthropogenic, could be of any age.
<i>Possible Archaeology</i>	These anomalies exhibit either weak signal strength and / or poor definition, or form incomplete archaeological patterns, thereby reducing the level of confidence in the interpretation. Although the archaeological interpretation is favoured, they may be the result of variable soil depth, plough damage or even aliasing as a result of data collection orientation.
<i>Industrial / Burnt-Fired</i>	Strong magnetic anomalies that, due to their shape and form or the context in which they are found, suggest the presence of kilns, ovens, corn dryers, metal-working areas or hearths. It should be noted that in many instances modern ferrous material can produce similar magnetic anomalies.
<i>Former Field Boundary (probable & possible)</i>	Anomalies that correspond to former boundaries indicated on historic mapping, or which are clearly a continuation of existing land divisions. Possible denotes less confidence where the anomaly may not be shown on historic mapping but nevertheless the anomaly displays all the characteristics of a field boundary.
<i>Ridge & Furrow</i>	Parallel linear anomalies whose broad spacing suggests ridge and furrow cultivation. In some cases, the response may be the result of more recent agricultural activity.
<i>Agriculture (ploughing)</i>	Parallel linear anomalies or trends with a narrower spacing, sometimes aligned with existing boundaries, indicating more recent cultivation regimes.
<i>Land Drain</i>	Weakly magnetic linear anomalies, quite often appearing in series forming parallel and herringbone patterns. Smaller drains may lead and empty into larger diameter pipes, which in turn usually lead to local streams and ponds. These are indicative of clay fired land drains.
<i>Natural</i>	These responses form clear patterns in geographical zones where natural variations are known to produce significant magnetic distortions.
<i>Magnetic Disturbance</i>	Broad zones of strong dipolar anomalies, commonly found in places where modern ferrous or fired materials (e.g. brick rubble) are present.
<i>Service</i>	Magnetically strong anomalies, usually forming linear features are indicative of ferrous pipes/cables. Sometimes other materials (e.g. pvc) or the fill of the trench can cause weaker magnetic responses which can be identified from their uniform linearity.
<i>Ferrous</i>	This type of response is associated with ferrous material and may result from small items in the topsoil, larger buried objects such as pipes, or above ground features such as fence lines or pylons. Ferrous responses are usually regarded as modern. Individual burnt stones, fired bricks or igneous rocks can produce responses similar to ferrous material.
<i>Uncertain Origin</i>	Anomalies which stand out from the background magnetic variation, yet whose form and lack of patterning gives little clue as to their origin. Often the characteristics and distribution of the responses straddle the categories of <i>Possible Archaeology / Natural</i> or (in the case of linear responses) <i>Possible Archaeology / Agriculture</i> ; occasionally they are simply of an unusual form.

Where appropriate some anomalies will be further classified according to their form (positive or negative) and relative strength and coherence (trend: weak and poorly defined).

Appendix B - Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock. Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.1 nanoTeslas (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000 (nT), can be accurately detected.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

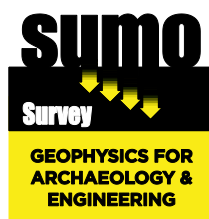
Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns; material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried feature. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by this feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity and disturbance from modern services.



- Archaeological
- Geophysical
- Laser Scanning
- Measured Building
- Topographic
- Utility Mapping

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Volume 3, Appendix 9D – Archaeological Evaluation

**Darsham Park and Ride
Sizewell C
Suffolk**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
EDF Energy

CA Project: 660538
CA Report: 660538_4
HER Site Code: DAR 045
OASIS Reference: suffolka1-338939

February 2020



Darsham Park and Ride Sizewell C Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	July 2019	Christopher Leonard and Alison Roberts	Richard Young	Draft	Internal review	Rhodri Gardner
B	February 2020	Christopher Leonard	Richard Young	Issue	Curator comments	Rhodri Gardner

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Darsham Park and Ride
Location:	Sizewell C, Suffolk
NGR:	640734 270321
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	7 January– 25 February 2019
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS)
Site Code:	DAR 045
Oasis Reference:	suffolka1-338939

An archaeological evaluation was jointly undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology and Suffolk Archaeology between January and February 2019 at Darsham Park and Ride, Sizewell C, Suffolk. One hundred and twenty-nine trenches were excavated.

The evaluation revealed activity on site dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods.

Roman activity comprised a series of ditches forming an enclosure, or field system on a north-west/south-east axis across the central part of the site and a pit in the northern part of the site.

A series of rectilinear enclosures dating to the medieval period on the northern and eastern boundaries of the site may have been domestic plots fronting onto the A12, although no structural remains were identified.

A number of ditches across the site corresponded to those depicted on 19th Century mapping, although may have had earlier origins.

While the results of the evaluation generally corresponded well with the preceding geophysical survey a number of ditches and pits revealed during the evaluation were not identified in the geophysics. The medieval plot boundaries were clearer on geophysics than in the trenches due to extensive post-medieval and modern truncation in that part of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January and February 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) and Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) carried out an archaeological evaluation for EDF Energy at Darsham Park and Ride, Sizewell C, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 640734 270321; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken on a portion of a wider development site, comprising land which has been identified for a construction area, access and haul roads, car parking and other construction related activities as part of the proposed development of the Sizewell C site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Amec Foster Wheeler (now Wood Group; AMEC 2016, Appendix I) and approved by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). It was monitored by Rachael Abraham and Kate Batt, Senior Archaeological Officers, SCCAS, including weekly site monitoring visits.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 25ha and is located approximately 0.6km west of the village of Darsham. It comprises two arable fields, separated from each other by Willow Marsh Lane. The site occupies a roughly triangular area, bounded to the east by a number of residential properties and the A12, to the west by the railway and to the north by open farmland. The site lies at approximately 30m AOD, on land that falls gently to the south.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group – Sand of the Quaternary and Neogene Periods with overlying superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton (BGS 2019). Clay substrate, with occasional patches of gravel and sand, was revealed in all of the trenches.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Evidence for occupation and utilisation of the landscape surrounding the site from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period derives from sources such as findspots, aerial photography and built heritage assets. The following section is a summary of the known archaeological background for the vicinity of the site; a more

detailed review of known assets for the wider Darsham area can be found in the WSI (AMEC 2016) and a Desk-Based Assessment (AMEC 2014).

Prehistoric

- 2.2 There is evidence for a low level of prehistoric activity in the area surrounding the site (AMEC 2014). The butt-end of a chipped flint axe (Suffolk HER ref: MSF1937; Fig. 1) was found in ploughsoil at Priory Farm, approximately 0.6km north-east of the site, and two Neolithic flint flakes (MSF1943; Fig. 1) were retrieved from a field, approximately 0.95km south-east of the site. A single sherd of pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (MSF26570; Fig. 1) and heat-altered flint were recovered as residual finds in medieval features at land between Station Garage and Railway Cottage, to the immediate south-east of the site boundary (Meredith 2012).

Roman

- 2.3 Evidence for Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is limited to a sestertius of Maximus I (AD 235–238), which was found by metal detecting in 1996, approximately 0.3km south of the proposed site (MSF17244). However two Roman roads are known to intersect at Peasenhall, 5km to the west of the site. The projected course of one of these roads would pass 1–2km to the north of the site, and it is believed that the unlocated Roman settlement of *Sitomagus* lay alongside one of the roads in the Yoxford area, to the south-west of the site (AMEC 2014). Ceramic building material (CBM) and possible tesserae have been recorded approximately 2km east of the site and suggest the presence of a settlement with a higher status building (*ibid.*) It is therefore likely that in the Roman period the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland between the settlement at Yoxford to the south-west and a higher status building to the east.

Medieval

- 2.4 The settlement at Yoxford, 1.2km south-west of the site, is known to have Early medieval origins and had a pre-Norman church (AMEC 2014; Fig. 1). The recording of a small Early medieval brooch (MSF17245; Fig. 1) approximately 0.3km south of the site may indicate that the site lay within land associated with the village.
- 2.5 The village of Darsham probably had medieval origins and its name is believed to derive from *Deores Ham*, or ‘home of the deer’ (AMEC 2014). There are early references to local roadways as ‘chaseways’, with hunting continuing in the area as

late as the 18th century (*ibid*). The settlement was centred around the Norman church (see Fig. 1). Although the majority of the extant church building dates to the 15th century or later, a pair of Norman doorways with worn Romanesque carving probably date to the early part of the 12th century (AMEC 2014).

- 2.6 Darsham Old Hall (MSF14934; Fig. 1), located 400m south-east of the site, was constructed in the 15th century and comprises a Grade II Listed house, moat, park, ditch, pond and wall. The possible moat to the west of the hall is shown on Ogilby's 1675 map with the hall shown centrally within an empaled park (AMEC 2014), which extended as far west as the A12. During works on the house a medieval artefact scatter was found within the excavated soil and comprised an alloy purse bar, 27 Elizabeth I coins and a copper alloy 'sphere' (*ibid*).
- 2.7 Two sides of a rectilinear moat with probable medieval origins (MSF1936; Fig. 1) are depicted on early mapping immediately to the east of the site boundary and west of the A12. There was no building shown within the moated area, which the HER lists as 'probably croft- unoccupied.'

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.8 Historic mapping and aerial photos depict the site as a number of smaller fields, which had been amalgamated in the late 20th century as part of agricultural intensification (AMEC 2014).
- 2.9 Geophysical surveys of the site were carried out by Stratascan in August 2015 and SUMO in January 2019. These recorded a possible ditched enclosure on the eastern edge of the site, and a single linear anomaly to the north of the enclosure, but otherwise the results were inconclusive. A number of other possible anomalies were interpreted as relating to post-medieval field boundaries, agricultural activity or were of geological origin (Stratascan 2015, SUMO 2019).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance*:

Archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014). This information will enable Suffolk County Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 129 trenches (Trenches 2–52, 55 and 57–133), in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 1, 53, 54 and 56 were located in areas of ecological set aside and were not excavated; Trenches 6 and 16 were moved to locations outwith the ecological set aside. Trenches 12, 28, 32, 34, 35, 37, 42, 44, 45, 51, 55, 57, 128, 131 and 132 were moved to avoid overhead services. All changes to the agreed trench locations were made in consultation and with the approval of Rachael Abrahams and Kate Batt (SCCAS). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Three deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble and Needham Market. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological

Service, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix H, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-21)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; tables of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A–G.

5.2 The trench layout was informed by the results of the prior geophysical survey, with a portion of the trenches targeted on specific anomalies and a grid array covering potentially 'blank' areas.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 5 & 6)

5.3 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.25m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay and sands.

5.4 Parallel ditches 202 and 207 were located 6m apart near the southern end of the trench and may have been trackway flanking ditches. The ditches were on a broadly north-west/south-east alignment and corresponded to geophysical anomalies. These ditches are present on the 1803 William Peak map and are also recorded in Trenches 19, 22 and 55. Ditch 202 was 1.88m wide with moderately steep sides. The base of the feature was not reached at a safe working depth of 0.6m below the surface of the natural substrate. Ditch 207 was 1.6m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and flat base. No material predating the modern period were recovered from its fills.

5.5 Ditch 205 was located at the northern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch was 0.67m wide and 0.17m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 206.

5.6 A north-west/south-east aligned geophysical anomaly targeted by this trench could not be identified and was probably a shallow feature wholly contained within the topsoil.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.7 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.8 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. Posthole 402 was located within the south-eastern end of the trench. It was 0.4m in diameter and 0.12m deep with steep sides and a tapered base. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.9 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 6 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.10 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.29m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.29m of mid brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 7 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.11 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 8 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.12 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.36m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of mid brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 9 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.13 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. Ditch 902 was located within the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch was 0.35m wide and 0.03m deep with shallow sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 903. Due to the shallow nature of this feature it is possible that this could just be a deeper plough scar.

Trench 10 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.14 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 11 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.15 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 12 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.16 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 13 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.17 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 14 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.18 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark brown grey

silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 15 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.19 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 16 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.20 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 17 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.21 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.25m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 18 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.22 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 19 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.23 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.

- 5.24 Parallel ditches 1901 and 1903 were located 8m apart near the northern end of the trench and are a continuation of ditches 202 and 207 respectively. They corresponded with linear geophysical anomalies and were depicted on the 1803 William Peak map. They were also recorded in Trenches 22 and 55. Both ditches were unexcavated.

Trench 20 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.25 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.26 Ditch 2001 was located within the south-western end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It measured 0.74 wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 2002.

Trench 21 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.27 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 22 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.28 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.29 Parallel ditches 2203 and 2204 were located 5.2m apart near the northern end of the trench and were a continuation of ditches 207 and 202 respectively. They corresponded with linear geophysical anomalies and were depicted on the 1803 William Peak map. They were also recorded in Trenches 19 and 55. Both ditches were unexcavated.

Trench 23 (Figs 2, 5 & 7)

- 5.30 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.31 At the south-western end of the trench, three buried soil deposits were preserved within a hollow measuring at least 16.9m long and extending beyond the trench limits. The earliest of these deposits, 2303, was a 0.1m thick layer of orange-brown clay silt, probably the remnants of a buried ground surface. This was covered by deposit 2302, which was much darker and contained pottery and flints dating from the Late Neolithic to the Bronze Age. Ceramic building material (CBM), fired clay,

heat-altered flints, residual medieval pottery and sandstone were also recovered. The deposit appeared to be a spread of domestic activity overlying the former land surface. It was in turn covered by deposit 2301, which was yellow-brown in colour. This deposit represented the final accumulation of silting within the hollow and probably accumulated over a long period of time.

Trench 24 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.32 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 25 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.33 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.25m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 26 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.34 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.

- 5.35 Ditch 2602 was located near the south-western end of the trench. It corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly and was depicted on the 1803 William Peak map. The ditch was 1.93m wide and contained a mid grey-brown silty clay fill, which was unexcavated in this trench. The ditch was also present in Trenches 30 (excavated as 3006) and 32 (unexcavated).

Trench 27 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.36 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.25m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.



Trench 28 (Figs 2, 5 & 8)

- 5.37 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.25m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.38 Two possible fire pits, 2802 and 2805, were located within the centre of the trench. Pit 2802 was 2.86m wide and 0.25m deep and extended beyond the south-western edge of the trench. Basal fill 2803 was a mid brown grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small fire cracked flints. This was covered by fill 2804, which was much darker and contained a higher concentration of these fire cracked flints. Pit 2805 was located 4.5m to the north-west of pit 2802 and contained a dark grey black silty clay fill, similar to 2804, with charcoal, fire cracked flint, CBM and fired clay found within. Both features remain undated.

Trench 29 (Figs 2, 5 & 9)

- 5.39 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.40 Ditch 2902 was located near the north-western end of the trench on an east/west alignment and corresponded to a faint geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 0.84m wide with near vertical sides. The base of the feature was not reached at a safe working depth of 0.6m below the surface of the natural substrate. Its fill, 2903, contained two sherds of medieval pottery.
- 5.41 Ditch 2904 was located within the southern-eastern end of the trench on an east/west alignment. The ditch was 0.38m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill, 2905, contained eight sherds of Roman pottery as well as one heat altered stone.

Trench 30 (Figs 2, 5 & 10)

- 5.42 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.43 Ditch 3008 was located within the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment and corresponds to a linear geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.4m wide

and 0.73m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. Three sherds of medieval pottery and two sherds of modern were recovered from its fill, 3009, Small amounts of CBM and fired clay were also recovered.

5.44 Ditch 3006 was located 15m to the north-west of ditch 3008 on a north-west/south-east alignment. It corresponds to with a linear geophysical anomaly and was depicted on the 1803 William Peak map. It was 2.34m wide and 0.34m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from its fill, 3007 which is likely residual. It was also present in Trenches 26 (unexcavated) and 32 (unexcavated).

5.45 Ditch 3010 was located within the south-western end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment and corresponds to a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 1.22m wide and contained a mid orange brown silty clay fill, which was unexcavated in this trench. It was also present in Trench 31 (excavated as 3109). The ditch was cut through the centre by ditch 3005 which was 0.26m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a mid brown grey silty clay fill, 3005, where a small amount of fired clay was recovered. The ditch was also present in Trench 31 (excavated as 3102).

5.46 Tree throw 3002 was located within the south-western end of the trench. It was 0.78m long, 0.65m wide and 0.17m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill, 3003.

Trench 31 (Figs 2, 5 & 11)

5.47 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.

5.48 Ditch 3106 was located within the centre of the trench on a north/south alignment. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.41m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a mid grey brown silty clay fill, 3107, where Roman and medieval pottery, fired clay, animal bone and glass were recovered.

5.49 Pit 3104 was located within the north-western end of the trench. It extended out beyond the south-western trench edge. It measured 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep. Basal fill, 3108, was a mid brown-yellow sandy clay and contained five sherds of

medieval pottery and a small amount of CBM. Upper fill, 3105, contained a mid grey brown silty clay where Roman and medieval pottery and a small amount of CBM were recovered.

- 5.50 Ditch terminus 3109 was located within the north-western end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment and corresponds to a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 1.48m wide and 1.03m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. The ditch contained seven silting fills and Prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery, CBM, fired clay and animal bone were recovered from the various fills. It was also present in Trench 30 (unexcavated). The ditch was cut through the centre by ditch 3102, which extends 15m beyond ditch terminus 3109 before terminating itself. The ditch was 0.24m wide and 0.12m deep with near vertical sides and a rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 3103. The ditch was also present in Trench 30 (excavated as 3004).

Trench 32 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.51 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.52 Ditch 3202 was located near the south-western end of the trench. It corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly and was depicted on the 1803 William Peak map. The ditch was 2.27m wide and contained a mid grey-brown silty clay fill, which was unexcavated in this trench. It was also present in Trenches 26 (unexcavated) and 30 (excavated as 3006).

Trench 33 (Figs 2, 5 & 12)

- 5.53 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.54 Ditch 3302 was located within the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and corresponds to a linear geophysical anomaly. It was 3.37m wide with moderately steep sides. Excavation of the ditch stopped at a depth of 0.6m below the surface of the natural substrate without the base of the feature being reached. Basal fill, 3304, was a mid yellow brown silty clay and contained three sherds of medieval pottery and marine shell. This was covered by fill, 3303, which was much

darker and contained nine sherds medieval pottery. The ditch was also present in Trench 34 (unexcavated).

- 5.55 Ditch 3310 was located 3.5m to the south-east of ditch 3302 on a north-east/south-west alignment and corresponds to a linear geophysical anomaly. It was 1.42m wide and 0.55m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Basal fill, 3312, comprised mid yellow brown silty clay and contained two sherds of medieval pottery. This was covered by fill, 3311, which comprised dark red brown silty clay and contained 20 sherds of medieval pottery and one sherd of Post-medieval pottery. Small amounts of CBM have also been recovered. It is possible that the upper fill may have been a recut. The ditch was also present in Trench 34 (unexcavated).
- 5.56 Pit 3306 was located 2.8m north-west of ditch 3302 and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.7m wide and 0.57m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base and contained three fills within. Upper fill, 3307, contained Post-medieval pottery.
- 5.57 Deposit 3305 was located at the south-eastern end of the trench and measured 1.8m wide. The deposit is possibly a trackway or cobbled surface associated with the medieval activity within the area. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 34 (Figs 2, 5 & 13)

- 5.58 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.34m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.34m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.59 Ditch 3407 was located within the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 1.8m wide and contained a mid grey-brown silty clay fill, which was unexcavated in this trench. Five sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from its fill 3408 during surface cleaning. It was also present in Trench 33 (excavated as 3302). The ditch was cut, in plan, by ditch 3410 on a north-west/south-east alignment. Ditch 3410 measure 1.6m wide and contained a mid grey-brown silty clay fill, which was unexcavated in this trench. Seven sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from its fill 3411 during surface cleaning. It was also present in Trench 35 (excavated as 3503).

- 5.60 Ditch 3405 was located within the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 1.5m wide and contained a mid grey-brown silty clay fill, which was unexcavated in this trench. It was also present in Trench 33 (excavated as 3310).
- 5.61 Ditch 3403 was located within the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch measured 1.37m wide and 0.64m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Basal fill, 3409, comprised mid yellow brown silty clay and was covered by mid orange brown silty clay fill, 3404. No finds were recovered from either of the fills.

Trench 35 (Figs 2, 5 & 14)

- 5.62 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.46m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.16m of mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed yellow and orange natural clay.
- 5.63 Ditch 3503 was located within the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment and corresponds with a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch measured 2.23m wide and 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill, 3504, comprised mid grey brown clayey silt and contained medieval pottery and animal bones.
- 5.64 Pit 3505 was located within the centre of the trench and broadly corresponded with a large geophysical anomaly. It measured 14m wide with steep sides. Excavation of the pit stopped at a depth of 0.6m below the surface of the natural substrate without the base of the feature being reached. Medieval pottery and shell were recovered from the upper fill, 3506.

Trench 36 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.65 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 37 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.66 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid grey brown sandy clay topsoil over 0.05m of light orange brown sandy clay subsoil. This sealed yellow and orange natural clay.
- 5.67 Ditch 3703 was located within the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment and corresponded with a faint linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch measure 1m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 3704.

Trench 38 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.68 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 39 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.69 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 40 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.70 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 41 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.71 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 42 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.72 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.25m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of dark

brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 43 (Figs 2, 5 & 15)

- 5.73 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.74 Ditch 4301 was located at the south-western end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch measures 1.02m wide and 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 4302, consisted of a mid grey brown clay and contained one sherd of Roman pottery and forty-one sherds of medieval pottery within.
- 5.75 Pit 4403 was located 6m to the south of ditch 4301 and measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.27m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 4304, consisted of dark brown grey silty clay and contained medieval pottery within.

Trench 44 (Figs 2, 5 & 16)

- 5.76 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.77 Parallel ditches 4405 and 4418 were located within the south-eastern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and correspond to a broad diffuse linear geophysical anomaly. Ditch 4405 was 1.77m wide and 0.76m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch contained six silting fills within with middle fill, 4408, containing eight sherds of medieval pottery. It is possible that the upper fill, 4406, may have been a recut. Ditch 4418 was 2.2m wide and 0.9m deep with steep sloping sides and a rounded base. The ditch contained four silting fills, all of which contained medieval pottery.
- 5.78 Ditch 4402 was located 5m to the south-east of ditch 4405 on a north-east/south-west alignment and corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 2.27m wide and 0.58m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Basal fill 4404, comprised a mid brown grey silty clay and contained medieval

pottery, CBM, fired clay and animal bones. This was covered by a mid grey brown silty clay, 4403, which contained medieval pottery, an iron nail and animal bones.

5.79 Pit 4412 was located 2.5m south-east of ditch 4402 and measured 0.5m wide and 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill, 4413, contained ten sherds of medieval pottery. The pit was cut on its north-western edge by pit 4414 which measured 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from its fill, 4415.

5.80 Pit 4416 was located 0.3m to the south of pit 4412 and measured 0.85m long, 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 4417.

Trench 45 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.81 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.25m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 46 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.82 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 47 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.83 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.34m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.34m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.

5.84 Ditch 4701 was located within the south-eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly and was depicted on the 1803 William Peak map. The ditch measure 4.38m wide with stepped sides. Excavation of the ditch stopped at a depth of 0.6m below the surface of the natural substrate without the base of the feature being reached.

Trench 48 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.85 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil, covering 0.1m of subsoil, over yellow-orange natural clay. Tree throw pit 4802 had a single fill, 4803, which contained roots.

Trench 49 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.86 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.32m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 50 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.87 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 51 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.88 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.

- 5.89 Large amorphous pit 5101 was 2.3m wide and 0.46m deep with irregularly shaped sides and rounded base. A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from fill 5102, along with post-medieval CBM and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe.

Trench 52 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.90 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 55 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.91 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. Ditches 5503 and 5504 were

continuations of ditches 202 and 207 respectively and were not excavated in this trench.

Trench 57 (Figs 2, 5 & 17)

- 5.92 This trench was 50m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.93 Ditch terminus 5701 was located near the south-western end of the trench and was the south-eastern terminus of a north-west/south-east aligned ditch. The ditch was 2.38m wide and 0.8m deep with steep sides and flat base. Medieval pottery, animal bone and an iron nail were recovered from lower fill 5702.
- 5.94 A further ditch terminus, 5704, was located 14.8m north-east of terminus 5701. It was the north-western terminus of a north-west/south-east aligned ditch and was 3.34m wide and 0.76m deep with steep sides and flat base. Large amounts of medieval pottery, along with fired clay and animal bone were recovered from its single fill, 5705.
- 5.95 It is possible from the finds recovered that the two ditches were contemporary and part of the same enclosure or field system, however the gap of almost 15m between them is likely to be too large for a normal field or enclosure entrance.

Trench 58 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.96 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 59 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.97 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.17m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.17m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 60 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.98 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.28m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.28m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 61 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.99 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 62 (Figs 2, 4 & 18)

- 5.100 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.32m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.101 Pit 6202 was located near the western end of the trench and extended beyond the northern trench edge. The visible portion of the pit was 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. Twenty-one sherds of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery were recovered from fill 6203.

Trench 63 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.101 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.103 Ditch 6302 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and was 3.3m wide. The base of the feature was not reached at a safe working depth of 0.6m below the surface of the natural substrate. CBM, concrete and modern pottery were recovered from the fill. The ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly and was depicted on the 1803 William Peake map. Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the ditch was not backfilled until the late 20th century. The ditch was also present in Trenches 67 and 68 (unexcavated). Within the trench the ditch formed a perpendicular return of a rectilinear boundary also shown on the 1803 William Peak map. No relationship could be shown in plan and so it is believed

that they were formed as a boundary ditch for a smaller field. The return of the ditch is a continuation of 6802, 7402, 8402, 10702 and 1110.

Trench 64 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.104 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.22m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.22m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 65 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.105 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.29m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.29m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 66 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.106 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.37m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.37m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 67 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.107 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.27m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.27m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.

- 5.108 Ditch 6702 was located within the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 3.56m wide and contained a mid grey-brown silty clay fill, which was unexcavated in this trench. It was also present in Trenches 63 (excavated as 6302) and 68 (unexcavated).

Trench 68 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.109 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.33m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.33m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.

5.110 Ditch 6802 was located within the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 3.66m wide and contained a mid grey-brown silty clay fill, which was unexcavated in this trench. It was also present in Trenches 63 (excavated as 6302) and 67 (unexcavated).

Trench 69 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.111 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.18m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.18m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.

5.112 Ditch 6902 was located near the centre of the trench on a north/south alignment. The ditch was 2.2m wide, with moderately steep sides. The base of the ditch was not reached at 0.6m. Ditch fill 7103 was a mid reddish grey sandy clay, which contained modern CBM fragments, along with a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem. A sherd of residual medieval pottery was also recovered from the fill.

Trench 70 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.113 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north/south. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 71 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.114 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.44m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.44m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.

5.115 Ditch 7102 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment and corresponded with a short, linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 1.84m wide, with moderately steep sides. The base of the ditch was not reached at 0.6m. Lower fill 6904 contained CBM, flint and an fe object, while CBM was recovered from upper fill 6903.



Trench 72 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.116 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.32m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.117 Shallow ditch 7202 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. The ditch was 0.7m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. It contained a single brown clayey fill, 7203, which contained no dating material. The ditch did not match any geophysical anomalies and was not present in any other trenches. Given the shallow nature of the feature, it was probably formed through deep ploughing.

Trench 73 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.118 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 74 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.119 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.37m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.37m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.120 Ditch 7402 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment and was 1.76m wide. The ditch was a continuation of ditches 6802, 8402, 10702 and 11102; it was not excavated in this trench.

Trench 75 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.121 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.37m deep and orientated east/west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.37m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 76 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.122 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.36m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of dark

brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 77 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.123 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.28m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.28m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 78 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.124 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.23m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.23m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 79 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.125 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 80 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.126 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 81 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.127 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.28m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.28m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 82 (Figs 2, 4 & 19)



- 5.128 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.26m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.26m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.129 Undated ditch 8201 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was 1.44m wide and 0.72m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Its single fill, 8202, was a brown silty clay that probably accumulated naturally after the ditch had gone out of use. The ditch did not correspond to any geophysical anomalies and was not present in any other trenches.

Trench 83 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.130 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.131 Ditch 8302 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. It was 1m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base. The ditch did not correspond to any geophysical anomalies, but appeared to continue the alignment of ditches 8502 and 8702, to the north-east, which appear on the 1803 William Peake map. It is therefore likely that this ditch dated to the later post-medieval period and was part of the same field system.
- 5.132 Tree throw pit 8304 was located 0.4m to the north-west of ditch 8302. A sherd of modern pottery was recovered from its fill, 8305, but not retained.

Trench 84 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.133 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.134 Ditch 8402 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment and was 2.14m wide. Excavation was stopped at a depth of 0.7m when a modern service pipe was encountered. A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the fill, although these were probably residual, as they were directly above the modern pipe. The ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly and was depicted on the 1803 William Peake map.

Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the ditch was not backfilled until the late 20th century.

Trench 85 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.135 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.34m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.34m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.136 Ditch 8502 was located near the south-eastern end of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment and was 2.62m wide. Excavation was stopped at a depth of 0.6m. Post-medieval pottery and CBM were recovered from the fill, 8503. The ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly and was depicted on the 1803 William Peake map. It formed part of the same field system as ditch 8402, and was also in use until the late 20th century.

Trench 86 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.137 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 87 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.138 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.34m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.34m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. Ditch 8702 was a continuation of ditch 8502 and was 1.73m wide in this trench.

Trench 88 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.139 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 89 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.140 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey

silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 90 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.141 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 91 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.142 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.25m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. A large, diffuse geophysical anomaly at the south-western end of the trench was shown to represent a modern pit containing modern brick rubble, metal objects and rope (9102). The feature was machine excavated to a depth of 0.6m without reaching the base.

Trench 92 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.143 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.33m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.33m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 93 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.144 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 94 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.145 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 95 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.146 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.22m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.22m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. A linear geophysical anomaly matching a field boundary shown on the 1803 William Peake map was not identified as a feature within the trench.

Trench 96 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.147 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 97 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.148 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 98 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.149 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 99 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.150 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 100 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.151 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 101 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.152 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.153 Undated pit 10102 was located near the centre of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, 1.06m long, 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep with stepped sides and rounded base. It contained a dark grey fill, 10103, which contained frequent charcoal inclusions, but no other anthropic material.

Trench 102 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.154 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.26m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.26m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 103 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.155 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.156 Ditch 10301 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. The ditch was 1.5m wide and 0.52m deep with steep sides and rounded base. Dark lower fill, 10302, from which animal bone was recovered, was sealed by redeposited natural 10303. The ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly and was depicted on the 1803 William Peake map.

Trench 104 (Figs 2, 4 & 20)

- 5.157 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.158 Pits 10401 and 10403 were located near the north-western end of the trench. Pit 10401 was irregularly shaped, 0.73m long, 0.58m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides, which were undercutting in places, and a flat base. Its single fill, 10402, contained several pieces of large heat-altered flint. Pit 10403 was 0.5m long, 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fill, 10404, was lighter in colour, but also contained pieces

of heat-altered flint. Although undated, the features were similar to the prehistoric pits in Trench 28 and may have been a continuation of this activity.

- 5.159 Ditch 10405 was located near the centre of the trench and was a continuation of ditch 10301. The ditch was unexcavated in this trench.

Trench 105 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.160 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 106 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.161 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.34m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.34m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.162 Parallel ditches 10602 and 10604 were located near the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. They were continuations of ditches 11204 and 11202 respectively, and were unexcavated in this trench. The ditches corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly and are depicted on the 1803 William Peak map.

Trench 107 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.163 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.26m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.26m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. Ditch 10702 was a continuation of ditch 8402 and was unexcavated in this trench. A large, diffuse geophysical anomaly at the south-western end of the trench was shown to be a pit containing modern brick rubble and redeposited clay. It was unexcavated.

Trench 108 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.164 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.32m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.

5.165 Ditch 10802 was located at the south-eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-eastern alignment. It was 2.81m wide and 0.92m deep with steep sides and rounded base. The ditch contained a dark basal fill, 10807, which was 0.21m thick and had preserved wood within. This was covered by remnants of collapsed ditch side, 10806, along the south-western side of the ditch, which was in turn sealed by upper fill 10804, from which residual medieval and post-medieval pottery, CBM and iron nails were recovered. Ditch 10803 was partially exposed at the north-western trench end on a north-east/south-west alignment. The exposed portion was 0.26m deep, although this was unlikely to have been the total depth of the feature. Both ditches corresponded to linear geophysical anomalies and were depicted on the 1803 William Peake map.

Trench 109 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.166 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 110 (Figs 2, 4 & 21)

5.167 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. The geophysical survey identified a large area of disturbance surrounding the trench, although no corresponding features were identified. It is likely that the signals were caused by a large amount of brick rubble present in the topsoil in this area.

5.168 Three undated postholes were excavated within the central area of the trench. Posthole 11002 was square in plan, 0.35m long, 0.33m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. Posthole 11004 was sub-circular in plan, 0.18m long, 0.15m wide and 0.12m deep with vertical sides and flat base. Posthole 11006 was oval in plan, 0.31m long, 0.28m wide and 0.11m deep with steep sides and flat base. None of the features contained any evidence of post-pipes or packing stones and made no coherent pattern of alignment, therefore their interpretation remains tentative at this stage.

Trench 111 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.169 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.29m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.29m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. Ditch 11102 was a continuation of ditch 8402 and was unexcavated in this trench.

Trench 112 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.170 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.171 Ditch 11202 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was 0.63m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides and rounded base. The ditch was truncated on the same alignment on its south-western edge by ditch 11204, which was 1.1m wide and 0.12m deep. The ditches both corresponded to linear geophysical anomalies and were depicted on the 1803 William Peake map. They were probably successive iterations of the same boundary.

Trench 113 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.172 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 114 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.173 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.38m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 115 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.174 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 116 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.175 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.176 Undated ditch 11602 was located at the south-western end of the trench on an north-west/south-east alignment. It was 0.95m wide and 0.4m deep with moderately steep sides and rounded base. Fill 11603 was a mottled brown waterborne silt and indicated that the ditch had a drainage function.

Trench 117 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.177 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.19m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.19m of dark brown grey silty clay topsoil over yellow-orange natural clay.
- 5.178 Ditch 11702 was located near the south-eastern end of the trench on a north-east/south-western alignment. The ditch was 1.05m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and flat base. The ditch was undated, however it's alignment parallel to the extant field boundary may indicate a relatively modern date.

Trench 118 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.179 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 119 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.180 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 120 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.181 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. Quarry pit 12002 was located near the south-eastern end of the trench, extending beyond the limits of the trench. The

visible portion of the pit was 2.55m wide. A hand-excavated slot was dug from the pit's north-western edge to a depth of 0.6m without reaching the base. Modern pottery and CBM were noted within fill 12003, but were not recovered.

Trench 121 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.182 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.25m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay.
- 5.183 Ditch 12102 was located near the south-western end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch was 1.92m wide and 0.81m deep with steep sides and flat base. Lower fill 12103 was 0.72m thick and comprised greyish brown silty clay containing CBM dating to the post-medieval or modern periods. Upper fill 12104 was a 0.11m thick deposit of grey silty clay. The ditch was also recorded, but not excavated, in trenches 125 and 130.

Trench 122 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.184 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 123 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.185 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.31m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.31m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay.
- 5.186 Ditch 12302 was located near the south-western end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was 2.14m wide with steep sides. Excavation was stopped at a depth of 0.6m without reaching the base of the feature. Lower fill 12303 contained a fragment of animal bone, while a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from upper fill 12304. Two modern land drains were cut through the upper fill of the ditch, meaning that the pottery recovered from this deposit has a high potential for being intrusive and is not reliable for dating the feature, particularly as the ditch was aligned parallel to post-medieval/modern ditch 12102.

Trench 124 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.187 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay.

5.188 Small pit 12402 was 0.6m in diameter and 0.08m deep with straight sides and flat base. Much of the feature was truncated by a modern land drain that cut through the centre of the feature; however a small amount of charcoal-rich fill 12403 was preserved. No finds were recovered from the pit, which likely represented the disposal of a small amount of burnt material.

Trench 125 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.189 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. Ditch 12502 was a continuation of ditch 12102 and was not excavated in this trench.

Trench 126 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.190 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 127 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.191 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 128 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.192 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.37m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.37m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.



Trench 129 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.193 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 130 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.194 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.3m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. Ditch 13002 was a continuation of ditch 12102 and was not excavated in this trench.

Trench 131 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.195 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.35m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 132 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.196 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.27m deep and orientated north-west/south-east. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.27m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 133 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.197 This trench was 30m long, 2m wide and 0.37m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. The general stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.37m of dark brown grey clay silt topsoil over orange natural clay. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 This section presents the results of the finds evidence by major material type and chronology. Accompanying tables can be viewed in appendices B–F.

6.2 Small assemblages of bulk finds were recovered from the evaluation from fifty-five of the one hundred and twenty-nine trenches (Appendix B, Table 1). Eight individually recorded registered artefacts (RA) were recovered from eight of the trenches (Appendix E, Table 17). The earliest datable finds from the site are a few sherds of Beaker pottery dating from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. The majority of the prehistoric pottery from the site dates to the Iron Age and was found in association with pottery of Roman date, which suggests that the site spans the transition between the Late Iron Age and the Roman period. Roman finds are limited to a small amount of pottery, much of which was associated from the fills of three ditches. The majority of the pottery recovered from site is dated to the medieval period. Most of the pottery is dated to the late 12th–14th century and the quantity of pottery recovered can be seen to reflect a settlement here, either on part of the site or in the immediate vicinity during this period. A small amount of finds were dated to the post-medieval period which indicates limited activity within the area, suggesting that the site could have been abandoned by this time.

Pottery

6.2 *Prehistoric pottery*

6.3 There are only a few sherds of prehistoric pottery. These were recovered from buried soil 2302 and from fill 3311 of ditch 3310. In total there are seven sherds weighing 28g. All are abraded. The sherds from ditch 3310 are clearly residual (being associated with medieval pottery) while a sherd of medieval pottery was also recovered from buried soil 2302 indicating that it is also residual or in a disturbed context. The pottery fabrics are listed in Appendix C Table 3 and the pottery is catalogued and described in Appendix C Table 2.

A few of the sherds from the buried soil and from the ditch are similar, all being decorated with grooves; although there is grog in the sherd from the ditch while the sherds from the buried soil appear exclusively sand-tempered. The linear grooving of the surfaces could indicate that they are Late Neolithic Grooved ware; however, the nature of the sherds suggests that they are from are Beaker pots, dating to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. A group of undecorated grog-tempered sherds from the buried soil are not closely dated but a Bronze Age date appears likely.



Iron Age and Roman pottery

Introduction

- 6.5 A small but significant assemblage of Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered. In total there are 111 sherds, weighing 552g and with a combined estimated vessel equivalence (EVE) of 0.65. The pottery is generally quite broken-up, having an average weight of just 4.9g and many of the sherds are noted as being abraded. The pottery was mostly recovered from the fills of ditches, notably in Trench 29 and Trench 31 and from a pit in Trench 62.
- 6.6 The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk Roman pottery fabric series (unpublished) and vessel forms refer to the Suffolk Roman pottery fabric series supplemented by the Colchester, *Camulodunum* (Cam) series (Hull 1958). The pottery fabrics are listed in Appendix C, Table 5 and a full catalogue of the pottery is provided in Appendix C, Table 4.

The assemblage

Much of the pottery was recovered from the fills of ditches 2904, 3104, 3106 and 3109. A small group of abraded sherds of Late Iron Age and Roman date was also recovered from fill 6203 of pit 6202. Beyond these groups, only single pieces were recovered which came from ditch 4301 and from topsoil 4305 in Trench 43, and from pit 6202 in Trench 62.

- 6.8 A number of sherds associated with these features are sand-tempered and may be partly or entirely hand-made (HMS). These appear more typical of the later Iron Age (c. 350 BC-AD 50) than either earlier (prehistoric) or later (Roman and medieval) periods and a Late Iron Age (LIA) date may be likely, especially given the presence of other LIA pottery. The majority come from the fill 6203 of pit 6202. These are quite broken-up, having been recovered during processing of a palaeoenvironmental sample (Sample 2). Other associated sherds from this pit fill are dated as probably Roman, although these might also be LIA. Two of these sherds also come from ditch 3109 where they are associated with Early Roman pottery.
- 6.9 A small number of sherds are in a grog-tempered ware typical of the LIA period, although this fabric probably continued in use into the Early Roman period. This pottery is common in areas such as Essex from the late 1st century BC until the mid-1st century AD but is not so well represented in East Anglia, being mostly confined to south Suffolk where it most probably dates to the early-mid 1st century AD (after

c. 25 AD) rather than earlier (Martin 1999, 81). One pot in this fabric, from fill 3107 of ditch 3106, can be identified as the deep bowl/jar form Cam 218 and can be dated to the 1st century AD, while a sherd from a large rim recovered from topsoil 4305 is probably from a storage jar of form Cam 270B.

- 6.10 The Roman pottery, although limited and confined mostly to a few ditches in Trenches 29 and 31, includes a few sherds of imported South Gaulish samian. These are the most closely datable of the Roman pottery, broadly current in Britain during the period of the mid-late 1st century AD. Two of the sherds are from an early decorated bowl of form Dr 29 which, based on the style of the decoration, can be dated as Neronian– early Flavian. While none of the other sherds of Roman pottery can be closely dated, the nature of the fabrics present are consistent with an early to mid Roman date and overall there is an absence of pottery fabrics or forms that need date to after the early 2nd century.

Discussion

- 6.11 The assemblage contains pottery of both Iron Age and Roman date. Given that they are present together in the features and that some of the Iron Age pottery can be firmly dated to the LIA period it seems likely that the assemblage can be dated to the 1st to early 2nd centuries AD and possibly mostly confined within the period c. AD 25-100/120.
- 6.12 The pottery is quite broken-up and much is abraded suggesting that it had some depositional history prior to entering these features. Also, as well as the small groups of LIA and Roman pottery there are also sherds of medieval pottery from the same contexts in three ditches in Trench 31.

Medieval pottery

Introduction

- 6.13 Five hundred and seventy-four sherds of pottery weighing 3891g were collected from 41 contexts. Appendix C, Table 7 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix C, Table 6.
- 6.14 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and EVE. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2019). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for

fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Late Saxon (10th/11th century)

- 6.15 Possible Thetford-type ware sherds were recovered from contexts in Trenches 31, 33, 84 and 108. Unfortunately, there were no rims to confirm these identifications, but a flat base was found in ditch fill 3115, and two vessels had applied thumbled strips. However, these characteristics also occur in Roman and medieval assemblages respectively, and the fabrics in this group were not particularly diagnostic. 'Local' Thetford-type wares (i.e. probably from unknown rural production sites) have been found previously at other sites in east Suffolk, and this group is comparable with those.

Early medieval (11th–Mid 13th century)

- 6.16 There were 89 sherds of handmade early medieval pottery, the majority in the fine sandy black thin-walled fabrics typical of north Suffolk and Norfolk. Shelly wares formed only a small proportion of the group. Amongst the EMW group only one vessel form was identifiable, a spouted pitcher in ditch fill 4403. One body sherd was decorated with combed wavy lines. In the smaller fabric groups, there were two jar rims in EMWG and another in EMSS, at least one of which had a wheel-finished rim. The forms present were more typical of the 12th–13th century than earlier.
- 6.17 A small group of body and base fragments from pit 3104 and ditch 3107 has been identified as possible EMW, but the fabrics were slightly different from the rest of the assemblage and there is a possibility that this group was earlier, perhaps later Iron Age, in date.

Medieval (12th–14th century)

- 6.18 The majority of pottery in this assemblage dated to the 12th to 14th centuries. This group was dominated by Medieval East Suffolk coarseware, a sandier version of Hollesley-type ware (previously recorded as 'Hollesley type' at other sites in Darsham), the latter also being relatively common. A number of sherds with moderate chalk inclusions were also found, and there were some other medieval coarsewares of possible local origin. Identifiable forms in this group comprised 12 bowls, 24 jars, six jugs, a possible curfew and a possible pipkin. Most were in forms compatible with the second half of the medieval period (13th–14th century) with

square beaded rims. Several sherds of a south Suffolk fabric (MSSBW) comprised part of a bowl with an Essex type H2 rim (13th century). Few sherds were decorated, but several Hollesley ware and MESCW body sherds had fingertip impressions and were probably from bowls, and there were a few MESCW sherds with incised line or applied strip decoration.

- 6.19 Glazed wares made up only 3.4% of the medieval group, a proportion typical of rural sites in the region. The majority were Hollesley wares and one of these was a jug rim of upright flat-topped type. Other glazed wares were from further afield and included a large base fragment of a Grimston ware jug, sherds of two Hedingham ware jugs and two Scarborough ware vessels, and a Saintonge jug rim. These non-local wares and imports probably reached the site via the coastal ports, most likely Dunwich.

Pottery by context

- 6.20 A summary of the pottery by trench and feature is provided in Appendix C, Table 8, with suggested spotdates based on pottery finds only. There is evidence for activity of early and high medieval date across several trenches, but with particular concentrations in trenches 31, 33 and 44. The largest group of sherds from a single feature was from ditch 4402 (207 sherds) with the second largest being from ditch 3505 (89 sherds).

Discussion

- 6.21 This assemblage is the first from Darsham to have been recorded using the new Suffolk fabric series (Anderson 2019). A small group of samples from land West of Mill House (site DAR 030; Thompson 2015) was submitted for study during the Suffolk Pot Project, and it is possible to relate the fabrics used in that larger assemblage to the current one and to two smaller groups from the parish, DAR 035 (Anderson 2015) and DAR 021 (Fawcett 2012). Sherds recorded as Waveney Valley coarsewares at Fox Lane (DAR 035) were probably Hollesley wares, whilst the coarser wares recorded as HOLL at that site were probably MESCW. At DAR 021, it is likely that most of the 'MCW' was MESCW. At Mill House, based on the single sherds supplied for each of the fabrics, MCWa was comparable with early medieval ware at the current site, HOLL2 with MESCW and HOLL1 with HOLL. The proportions of these three main fabrics are similar at both sites. Hollesley provided the most common glazed ware at both sites, and DAR 030 also produced a single sherd of Grimston ware.

6.22 Based on the fabrics and forms present in the assemblage, this site saw some activity in the early medieval period, but this does not appear to have been intensive before the later 12th or 13th century. The pottery types in use can be paralleled at other sites within the village, although this assemblage is the first to contain medieval wares from beyond East Anglia, which must have reached the site from the coastal ports, the closest being Dunwich. Most fabrics are typical of the north-east of Suffolk, but the presence of a few south Suffolk and Essex wares may suggest some inland trade or trade with Ipswich via the coast or the market towns along the line of the A12.

Late medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery

6.23 One tiny sherd of unglazed redware may be a fragment of late medieval and transitional ware (Fabric LMT). It was found in the fill 3311 of ditch 3310. Beyond this there is a small quantity of pottery that can be dated to the post-medieval and modern period. In total this amounts to just five sherds weighing 29g. These come from three features located in two trenches: ditch 3010 in Trench 30, pit 3306 in Trench 33 and ditch 6302 in Trench 63. The pottery fabrics are listed in Appendix C, Table 10 and the pottery is catalogued by context in Appendix C, Table 9.

Lithics

6.24 Lithic artefacts comprised mostly struck flint and heat-altered flint and stones.

Struck Flint

6.6. 25 The evaluation recovered a total of just eight struck flints. The flints were mostly of crude workmanship and were recovered from two separate contexts, these being a buried soil, 2302, in Trench 23 and a tree throw, 10401, in Trench 104. Each piece of struck flint was examined and is catalogued in Appendix D, Table 11. The material was classified by type with the numbers of pieces, with the presence of any cortex or patination also being recorded. The condition of the flint, regarding edge damage and use wear, is commented on in the text.

6.26 The struck flint itself consisted of a mixture of blue-black glassy flint and light grey chert. It was generally in good condition, although edge damage and patination were noted on a single piece. Hard hammer techniques were noted and no re-touch or use wear was recorded as present.

Buried soil 2302

- 6.27 A small assemblage was recovered from this layer, consisting of five crude hinge fractured squat flakes and a single heavily patinated and damaged shatter piece. The flakes are likely to be Late Bronze Age or more likely Iron Age in date. The lack of any patination or edge damage on the flints could suggest they are roughly contemporary with the context.

Pit 10401

- 6.28 Two struck flints came from fill 10402 of this feature, a shatter piece and a chip/spool. The pieces are not closely datable and maybe later prehistoric; but could possibly represent accidental strikes of prehistoric or later date.
- 6.29 The small amounts of struck flint recovered on site would appear to reflect only a low level of prehistoric activity here. The most conclusive evidence relating to this are the flints from layer 2302 which contained crude struck pieces which are likely to date to the Iron Age.

Heat-altered flint and stone

- 6.30 Approximately sixteen kilograms of heat-altered flint and stone were recovered from five feature fills located across the site. An approximation of 4600+ individual pieces were estimated but could not be accurately recorded due to the small size of much of the material. The material was classified by type and is recorded in Appendix D, Table 12. Numbers of pieces relating to individual features and soil layers are presented in the discussion together with comments on aspects such as thermal fracture.
- 6.31 High temperature heat-altered flint and low temperature heat-altered flint and stone was present. The high temperature heat-altered flint was discoloured a light grey to white and was highly fractured, the low temperature heat-altered flint was red or black in colour and only partially fragmented. The heat-altered stone was generally red and black in colour.

Buried soil 2302

- 6.32 This layer contained 253 mostly mid-sized high temperature heat-altered flints, with a small amount of low temperature heat-altered flint and stone. This material is likely associated with a general background of heat-altered fire waste which has built up in the area, being preserved in this buried soil. It may suggest that hearth or fire pit

waste was discarded upon the past ground surface or a surface fire (scrub burning/ stubble burning) may have heated naturally occurring exposed flint and stone.

Pit 2802

- 6.33 A large quantity of heat-altered flint and stone was present within fill 2804 of this feature. Over 6.5kg (c. 2301+ pieces) of high temperature and low temperature heat-altered flint and stone was present. The majority c. 60% of the material was very small (<1mm) fragmented soft flint which was subjected to extreme temperatures above 600 degrees Celsius.
- 6.34 The degree of fragmentation and softening/powdering of the flint suggests that this is likely to be a cooking pit or possibly a flint temper production pit; water quenching can also produce very small flint fragments, but they are generally spool shaped and different in appearance to this material. It could possibly date to the prehistoric or early medieval periods when flint was incorporated into clay for pottery production.

Pit 6202

- 6.35 Eight low temperature heat-altered flints were recovered from fill 6203 of this feature. They were likely accidentally heated by a fire pit/hearth or surface fire and are residual within this feature.

Pit 10401

- 6.36 As with pit 2802 in Trench 28 a large quantity of heat-altered flint and stone was present within fill 10402 of this feature. Over 6.5kg (c. 2029+ pieces) of high temperature and low temperature heat-altered flint and stone was present. The assemblage was very similar to that of pit 2802 and a similar function and date can be attributed.

Pit 10403

- 6.37 Fill 10404 of this pit contained twenty-six pieces of high temperature heat-altered flint. It was distinctly different to the other pits heat-altered assemblages and may suggest that the flint was accidentally heated.

Discussion

Two features were of note which contained large quantities of highly fragmented heat-altered flint, these being pits 2802 and 10401. The soft/ powdered state of the flint and the other stone found in these two features suggests that extremely high

temperatures were present and may indicate that fire pit cooking or even flint temper production was taking place on the site.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.39 Fifty-six pieces of broken CBM were recovered, together weighing a total of 1170g. The CBM is catalogued by Trench and by context in Appendix D, Table 13 and is listed by type in Appendix D, Table 14.
- 6.40 Several small pieces of brick/tile were recovered from two features primarily associated with Roman pottery, but which also contain a few sherds identified as medieval: fill 3104 of pit 3105 and fill 3106 of ditch 3107 in Trench 31. Pieces were also recovered from another ditch in the same trench associated with small quantities of pottery of both Roman and medieval date: fill 3111 of ditch 3109. None of the pieces of CBM from these features are closely dated. There is only one small piece of brick or tile from which might possibly be Roman (50g) which came from fill 3311 of ditch 3310, which is associated with a significant quantity of medieval pottery. In the absence of any clear Roman CBM, it seems likely that all of the CBM recovered is of medieval or later date.
- 6.41 Most of the CBM recovered can be identified as pieces of flat tile (these are either peg tile or are presumed to be peg-tile and include two glazed pieces), a piece of glazed ridge-tile, pieces of brick and pieces of ceramic agricultural field drain.
- 6.42 The presence of pieces of peg tile in a feature would indicate a date after the late 12th or 13th century. Other than on important buildings they probably did not come into common use prior to the 14th century as appears to be the case in Essex (Ryan and Andrews 1993, 97) but become more common through the post-medieval period into the early modern era. The two pieces of glazed peg tile from fill 6303 of ditch 6302 and a piece of glazed ridge-tile, recovered from fill 8403 of ditch 8402, are almost certainly medieval.
- 6.43 Pieces identified as from bricks, or which are probably brick, make up the largest proportion of the CBM recovered. While these could date as early as the late medieval period they are more probably more likely to be of post-medieval date.
- 6.44 The pottery recovered is mostly medieval, dating to after the late 12th century with the majority dating to the period of the 12th/13th-14th century. In relation to this finds

that can be closely dated to the post-medieval period are more limited which suggests that some, at least, of the tile may well be of late medieval date. However, the pieces identified as brick could indicate a later phase of agricultural manuring here in the post-medieval period of which much of the CBM, including pieces of peg tiles, could be a part.

- 6.45 That pieces of post-medieval or modern field drain were recovered from features is of some interest as, although of relatively recent date, these will have been laid in small trenches and within these cuts may have introduced some later material into the upper parts of earlier features. Field drain pieces come from buried soil 2302, and ditch fills 3009, 4404, 4701, 6303, 6904 and 12103.

Fired clay

- 6.46 Small pieces of fired clay were recovered from a number of contexts. In total there are nineteen pieces with a combined weight of 75g. This material is very broken-up, with an average weight of just 3.9g and is abraded. Most appears to represent structural fired clay and is present in a range of fabrics which could suggest an origin from a number of different constructions. All of the fired clay is listed by context and described by fabric in Appendix D, Table 15.
- 6.47 The largest quantity (nine pieces) was associated with buried soil 2302. Apart from one piece from fill 2806 of pit 2805 the remaining fired clay was recovered from the fills of seven ditches (3004, 3106, 3109, 3407, 4402, 5704 and 6302). This was present as up to a maximum of three pieces from any one ditch context, but most was recovered as single pieces indicating a scatter of this material across the site.
- 6.48 The fired clay from fill 3107 of ditch 3106 is associated with the largest quantity of Roman pottery recovered from any one feature; otherwise in the majority of these features the fired clay is associated with pottery of medieval (c. 13th–14th century) date.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.50 Only three pieces of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe were recovered. They are listed by context in Appendix D, Table 16. All are small, plain stem pieces, weighing between 1g to 6g, but are useful in helping to providing dating evidence for contexts and features. They come from fill 5102 of pit 5101, and from fill 7103 of ditch 7102

and fill 8403 of ditch 8402. The large bores on the pieces at c. 3mm suggest an early date in the period c. 16th–17th century.

Other bulk finds

- 6.51 A small number of objects identifiable as iron nails and two pieces of vessel glass were among the bulk finds. Most, if not all, of the nails are probably of post-medieval date and the sherds of vessel glass are dated as post-medieval and modern. These finds are reported below and are catalogued in Appendix D, Table 17.

Iron nails

- 6.52 Nine iron nails, or parts of nails, were among the bulk finds recovered. All are corroded to various degrees. Where clearly discernible they can be seen to have a square shaft and all were probably hand-forged. The remaining shafts vary between 30mm-80mm, with most being between c. 35mm-60mm. Apart from one nail from fill 3307 of pit 3306 all were recovered from ditch contexts. Single nails come from ditches 4402, 5701 and 6302, with two from fill 8403 of ditch 8402 and three from fill 10804 of ditch 10802. Apart from ditches 4402 and 5701, the latest finds from which are of medieval date, the remainder are all associated with finds dated to the post-medieval period and this could indicate that all of the nails are post-medieval.

Glass

- 6.63 A single small piece of faintly pale blue/green vessel glass (1g) was recovered from fill 3107 of ditch 3106. This context also produced a significant quantity of abraded Roman pottery. However, the glass appears without doubt of post-medieval or modern date. In addition a small piece of what appears to be opaque white glass (3g) from the chamfered edge of a bowl was recovered from (4710). This is almost certainly a piece of modern pyrex (soda-lime) glass of 20th century date.

Registered Artefacts

Introduction

- 6.64 Eight finds of metal objects were recorded as small finds during the evaluation. One of these (RA 1004) proved to be two objects (a possible knife blade and a nail shank), giving a total of nine individual pieces of metalwork. These were recovered from eight separate contexts. One object (RA 1002) was recovered from a pit, the remainder came from ditch fills. They have been examined and investigated with the assistance of low powered magnification and x-ray plates. A complete catalogue is provided as Appendix E, Table 18. The x-ray plates will be included in the archive.

The overall condition of the objects is poor with the surfaces of the iron objects being masked by corrosion products and dirt.

The assemblage

- 6.65 The small finds are described by period. Those that are undiagnostic or cannot be closely dated are grouped together as undated.

Medieval

- 6.66 A single iron object can be identified as medieval. This is a near complete horseshoe (RA 1002) which was recovered from fill 5102 of pit 5101. It can be identified as of Type 3 (Clark 1995, 86) which is characterised by a smooth outer edge, a slightly wider web and rectangular nail holes that have narrow rectangular countersunk slots. Type 3 horseshoes can be closely dated to the period of the 13th–14th century; for example at Winchester they appear in contexts dated to the 13th century and continue in use into the 14th century (Goodall 1990, 1056) while in London they are predominantly found in contexts dated to the period c.1270-1350 (Clark 1995, 96).

Modern

- 6.67 A single copper alloy stud of 20th century date (RA 1006) came from fill 8403 of ditch 8402. The head is discoidal and there is a central shank on the back.

Undated

- 6.68 A further seven iron artefacts that are relatively undiagnostic and of themselves not closely datable were recovered from ditches located in Trenches 34, 57, 63, 71 and 103. They are variously associated with ceramic material (pottery and CBM) of medieval and post-medieval date. The objects include four strip pieces that could be from fittings (RA 1000, RA 1001, RA 1004 and RA 1005). Among these one (RA 1004) has a V-shaped section and tapers along its length, indicative of a possible fragment from a knife blade but is not sufficiently diagnostic to positively identify. In addition there are two iron objects that are likely to be nail shanks (RA 1003 and RA 1004) and a fragment of a chain link (RA 1007) which came from ditch 10301.

Discussion

- 6.69 Of the small finds from the site only one object, a horseshoe (RA 1002) can be closely dated to the medieval period. The remainder appear probably to relate to

post-medieval or modern activity on the site and most likely represent lost objects or discarded debris.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 The quantity of environmental material recovered from the site is modest. By far the largest group consists of animal bone, although there are also a few marine shells. Plant macrofossils recovered from bulk soil samples, taken from the fill of three features, produced only charcoal. The animal bone indicates the presence of the regular domesticates in the medieval period (sheep, cattle, pig); most of the bone pieces recovered probably coming from cattle and sheep. This probably represents domestic food waste, at least in part, and there is some indication that this included poorer meat portions of the animals. Among the animal bone from post-medieval contexts there are a number that appear to be from rabbit and may represent burrowing animals which in turn might indicate disturbance to these contexts. The few shells evoke no surprise from a site adjacent to the coast, but that so few are present would appear to suggest no significant proportion of shellfish in the diet.

Animal bone

7.2 Small quantities of animal bone were recovered from the fill of fourteen features, these being two pits: 3106 and 4403, and twelve ditches: 3109, 3102, 3302, 3503, 4402, 5701, 5704, 8402, 8502, 10301, 12103 and 12303. In total there are 113 pieces of animal bone together weighing 517g. The bone is listed by context in Appendix F, Table 19.

7.3 Among the assemblage from features and contexts associated with medieval pottery, (ditch fills 3113, 3304, 3503, 5702, 5705 and 12303), a number of bones could be identified as from either cattle or sheep. These mostly consist of teeth, but with a broken radius/ulna that is probably sheep in fill 5702 of ditch 5701). Only a single tooth was identified as pig. A significant proportion of the bone consisted of broken pieces of both flat bones and longbones that were not closely identified to species. While not certain, it would appear most likely that the bone recovered represents domestic food waste. The presence of animal heads as represented by the teeth might indicate the remains of poorer cuts of meat.

- 7.4 Cattle teeth could be identified among the assemblage of bone from features and contexts associated with finds dated to the post-medieval period. There are also a number of bones from small mammals that appear to be rabbit and may represent dead burrowing animals in fill 8403 of ditch 8402, fill 8503 of ditch 8502, fill 10302 of ditch 10301 and fill 12103 of ditch 12102, although one bone from ditch fill 10302 might be from a hare.

Shell

- 7.5 A single oyster shell (lower shell) and a cockle shell were recovered from fill 3304 of ditch 3302 and pieces of oyster shells were recovered from fill 3506 of ditch 3505. Both these contexts also contained sherds of medieval pottery. The shell is listed by context in Appendix F, Table 20.

Plant macrofossils and other remains

- 7.6 Environmental bulk soil samples of between 30–40 litres were taken from the fill of three features. These are pits 2802 (Sample 1), 6202 (Sample 2) and 10401 (Sample 3). The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.
- 7.7 The processing took place using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. Any artefacts recovered were retained for inclusion in the bulk finds total.
- 7.8 The flots recovered were small at less than 5ml, fibrous rootlets made up nearly the entire volume within each sample. This material has been disregarded as modern and intrusive within the archaeological contexts. Charcoal fragments were rare within the samples and those observed were small at 10mm or less. Larger and more numerous fragments of charcoal were, however, recovered from the non-floating residues of all the samples, although no remains of short-lived species were observed within either Sample 1, from the fill pit 2802, or Sample 3, from the fill of pit 10402. Small roundwood/stem fragments were, however, recovered in low numbers from Sample 2, taken from the fill of pit 6202 (6203).

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The evaluation revealed activity on site dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods.

8.2 Archaeological features were present across the evaluated area. The results of the evaluation correlated well with the greyscale output derived from the geophysical survey. However, a small number of additional ditches were identified, as well as a number of pits and postholes that were too small to be identified during the survey.

Prehistoric

8.3 A buried soil was identified within the centre of the site and was wholly contained within Trench 23. Prehistoric pottery and struck flints recovered from the buried soil show that it spans from the Early Neolithic into the Iron Age. Residual prehistoric pottery found within later features indicates that this could possibly be a buried prehistoric ground surface that has been truncated away by ploughing throughout the rest of the site, only surviving in a natural hollow located with Trench 23.

8.4 A small number of pits containing a large amount of heat-altered flints were identified across the evaluation area. Pits in Trenches 28 and 104 were noted as having large quantities of high temperature heat-altered flints and stones indicating these were possibly cooking pits or flint temper production pits. Flint was incorporated into clay for pottery production during both the prehistoric and early medieval periods, so it is possible that the pits belong to either of these periods; although no flint tempered early medieval wares were recovered from any of the features within the evaluation area.

8.5 The East of England Research Framework (Medleycott 2011, 21) has highlighted the need to identify the signatures of Bronze Age sites in non-gravel locations. The site at Darsham has potential to be informative on this topic as the dated features identified represent either small scale industrial or domestic activity.

Roman

8.6 An area of intensive Roman activity was revealed within the central trenches of the evaluation area, consisting of five ditches and one pit. Three parallel ditches on a north-west/south-east alignment, typically with very steep, almost vertical sides and flat bases, were found within Trenches 29, 30 and 31. Pottery recovered from these

features date from the 1st to early 2nd centuries AD and possibly mostly confined within the period c. AD 25–100/120. Sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from the fills of the Roman ditches. Due to the depth of these features, infilling would likely be a slow process suggesting they could still be visible as depressions within the landscape during the medieval periods. This, as well as, animal burrows and field drains indicate that the medieval pottery attributed to these ditches is intrusive.

- 8.7 The ditches were not clearly identifiable on the results of the geophysical survey, although there is a possible set of anomalies forming a rectilinear enclosure defining an area approximately 57m long and 40m wide on a north-west/south-east axis. If this interpretation is correct, then the large north-west/south-east aligned ditch in Trench 31 would represent either an internal division or a separate phase. It is also possible that the ditches form part of larger field system, however the profile of the ditches, appears more suited to a small enclosure than a more open field system. This type of rectilinear enclosure is typical for the Roman period, as seen at sites of this date such as Carlton Colville, Elmswell and Long Melford (Burnham *et al.* 2003).
- 8.8 The Roman features identified within the evaluation appear to represent dispersed small enclosures in the hinterland of the larger and higher status sites in the vicinity (see Archaeological Background above). The narrow date range of the pottery associated with the ditches and the probability that they were not backfilled before they were abandoned suggests that this may have been a short-lived phase of activity.
- 8.9 The East of England Research Framework (Medleycott 2011, 47) has highlighted the need to understand the nature of transition between the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The site at Darsham has potential to be informative on this topic as the pottery recovered is mostly confined within this transition period. The absence of any artefacts dating past the early 2nd century shows that Darsham has only a short lived phase of activity. It is likely that the site can help elucidate the nature of both change and continuity in agricultural practices during this transition period.

Medieval

- 8.10 A series of north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east aligned ditches were identified within the evaluation of the eastern fringes of the site. These ditches corresponded well to strong anomalies on the geophysical survey and show them to likely be a series of domestic plots or smallholdings fronting onto the A12. A stone

surface, on a north-east/south-west alignment, was uncovered at the eastern end of Trench 33 and is likely to be a pathway associated with Dasham Hall.

- 8.11 The location of the features alongside the modern A12 suggests that the road had a greater antiquity and that the ditches were domestic plots fronting on to the road. However, given the lack of definitive evidence for structural remains within the enclosed areas, it is also possible that the ditches were garden or agricultural features associated with either Darsham Hall, or with Darsham Cottage, which was located adjacent to the eastern site boundary, approximately 175m north of Trench 33. The majority of the medieval pottery recovered from these features dates from the 12th century to the 14th century. These rectilinear ditches and associated 12th – 14th century pottery are common within the immediate area of the site. Excavations to the east at Mill House uncovered a possible toft and croft-type enclosure with pottery dating from the 12th to the 14th century (AS 2015). Similarly, excavations directly to the east of the site have uncovered several rectilinear enclosures and a possible open sided barn (CA forthcoming). The absence of pottery from the 15th century onwards within the vicinity of the site coincides with the construction of Darsham Old Hall and likely resulted in restructuring of the settlement population. The presence of medieval pottery wares from non-local sources is unusual for excavations in Darsham and is worthy of comment. Such wares must have been imported from places such as Ipswich and Dunwich and are evidence that the settlement on site was of relatively high status, and well connected. This may be explained by the location of the site adjacent to the A12, which may have been an important arterial route even in the medieval period, and to Darsham Old Hall.
- 8.12 Trench 34 contained intercutting features at the rear of the plots suggesting more than one phase of medieval activity on site. This is likely to be related to extensions or realignments of the roadside plots. However, all of the features contained 12th to 14th-century pottery so further phasing cannot currently be determined.
- 8.13 The evidence from the evaluation suggests that the site has potential to contribute to research objectives outlined in the East of England Research Framework (Medlycott 2011 70-71). The site may contribute to further refining the origins and development of rural settlement patterns and the landscapes in which they are found. It also has the potential to provide further information on defining the main communication routes throughout the region due to the imported wares found within the site.

Post-medieval/modern

- 8.14 A series of field boundary ditches, sub-dividing the extant field system into 17 individual fields were identified. These corresponded to geophysical anomalies and are present on the 1803 William Peak map. Sample excavation of the ditches revealed no artefacts pre-dating the post-medieval period.
- 8.15 Pits containing post-medieval and modern material were identified in Trenches 51 and 57, at the southern end of the site, and correspond with large amorphous anomalies on the geophysics. Artefactual materials recovered from these pits date them to the post-medieval period and are likely associated with the construction of the railway line during the 19th century. However, medieval pottery identified within the pits could show an earlier date for these features.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard, Alison Roberts, Simon Cass and Preston Boyles, assisted by Sharon Amman, Ella Appleyard, Luke Bateson, Nil Carcacer Fabregas, Mattieu Ferron, Nathan Griggs, Melody Gosling, Romy McIntosh, Katy Mossman, Rui Oliveira, Tommaso Rossi, Felipe Santos and Tara Schug. The report was written by Christopher Leonard and Alison Roberts. The finds reports were compiled by Stephen Benfield and edited by Richenda Goffin with contributions by Sue Anderson (medieval pottery), Ruth Beveridge (registered artefacts) and Mike Green (lithics). The biological evidence report was written by Stephen Benfield and Anna West (plant macrofossils and charcoal). The illustrations were prepared by Gemma Bowen. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young and Rhodri Gardner.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)	Spot date
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey silty clay. Small and medium stones			0.25	
2	201	Layer		Natural	Brown orange sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks. Orange sand patches				
2	202	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Moderately steep sides. Excavation stopped at 0.6m depth	>2	1.88	>0.6	
2	203	Fill	202	Ditch fill	Upper fill: mixed brownish orange and greyish brown sandy clay. Frequent small and medium stones	>2	1.88	0.35	Modern
2	204	Fill	202	Ditch fill	Lower fill: Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	>2	1.17	>0.15	
2	205	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base.	>2	0.67	0.17	
2	206	Fill	205	Ditch fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional small stones	>2	0.67	0.17	
2	207	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Moderately steep sides. Excavation stopped at 0.6m depth	>2	1.6	0.6	
2	208	Fill	207	Ditch fill	Upper fill: mid yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional large stones	>2	1.34	0.24	
2	209	Fill	207	Ditch fill	2nd fill: dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional stones	>2	1.44	0.4	
2	210	Fill	207	Ditch fill	Lower fill: mid orange brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	>2	0.95	0.6	
3	300	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
3	301	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.35	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
4	401	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
4	402	Cut		Posthole	Ovoid in plan. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	0.46	0.17	0.12	
4	403	Fill	402	Posthole fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional stones	0.46	0.17	0.12	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
5	501	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.29	
6	601	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
7	701	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.36	
8	801	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
9	901	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
9	902	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Shallow sides and flat base	>2	0.35	0.03	
9	903	Fill	902	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>2	0.35	0.03	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
10	1001	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
11	1100	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
11	1101	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
12	1200	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
12	1201	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
13	1300	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
13	1301	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.35	
14	1400	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
14	1401	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.4	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
15	1501	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
16	1601	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
17	1701	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.25	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
18	1800	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
18	1801	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)	Spot date
19	1901	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 207. Unexcavated	>2	1.92		
19	1902	Fill	1901	Ditch fill	Same as 208. Unexcavated	>2	1.92		
19	1903	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 202. Unexcavated	>2	2.17		
19	1904	Fill	1903	Ditch fill	Same as 203. Unexcavated	>2	2.17		
19	1905	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
20	2001	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Shallow sides and concave base	>2	0.74	0.22	
20	2002	Fill	2001	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks	>2	0.74	0.22	
20	2003	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
21	2100	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
21	2101	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.4	
22	2201	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
22	2202	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
22	2203	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 207. Unexcavated	>2	1.96		
22	2204	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 202. Unexcavated	>2	3.17		
22	2205	Fill	2203	Ditch fill	Same as 208. Unexcavated	>2	1.96		
22	2206	Fill	2204	Ditch fill	Same as 203. Unexcavated	>2	3.17		
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
23	2301	Deposit		Buried soil	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional burnt flint and small stones	>2	16.9	0.09	
23	2302	Deposit		Buried soil	Dark brownish grey clay sand. Frequent burnt flint and charcoal flecks, occasional sandstone potboilers and small stones	>2	16.9	0.12	
23	2303	Deposit		Buried soil	Mid orange brown clay silt. Common small stones	>2	16.9	0.1	
23	2304	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
24	2401	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
24	2402	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.35	
25	2500	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
25	2501	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.25	
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
26	2601	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
26	2602	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 3006. Unexcavated	>2	1.93		
26	2603	Fill	2602	Ditch fill	Same as 3007. Unexcavated	>2	1.93		
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.25	
27	2701	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
28	2800	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
28	2801	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.25	
28	2802	Cut		Pit	Ovoid in plan. Irregular sides and base	2.86	>0.9	0.25	
28	2803	Fill	2802	Pit fill	Lower fill: mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional burnt flint and charcoal	1.2	>0.9	0.14	
28	2804	Fill	2802	Pit fill	Upper fill: dark grey silty clay. Frequent burnt flint and charcoal	1.3	>0.9	0.19	
28	2805	Cut		Pit	Ovoid in plan. Irregular sides and base	1.4	0.9	0.34	
28	2806	Fill	2805	Pit fill	Dark grey silty clay. Frequent burnt flint and charcoal	1.4	0.9	0.34	
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
29	2901	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
29	2902	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Vertical sides. Excavation stopped at 0.6m	>3.6	0.84	>0.6	
29	2903	Fill	2902	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silt clay. Occasional small and medium stones	>3.6	0.84	>0.6	
29	2904	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	>2.7	0.38	0.08	
29	2905	Fill	2904	Ditch fill	Dark grey silty clay. Occasional burnt stone and charcoal	>2.7	0.38	0.08	
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
30	3001	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
30	3002	Cut		Tree throw pit	Ovoid in plan. Irregular sides and base	0.78	0.65	0.17	

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)	Spot date
30	3003	Fill	3002	Tree throw fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional small stones	0.78	0.65	0.17	
30	3004	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Shallow sides and rounded base	>1.75	0.26	0.08	
30	3005	Fill	3004	Ditch fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks	>1.75	0.26	0.08	
30	3006	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.7	2.34	0.34	
30	3007	Fill	3006	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones and chalk flecks	>1.7	2.34	0.34	
30	3008	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Vertical sides and flat base	>1.8	1.4	0.73	
30	3009	Fill	3008	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones, chalk flecks and charcoal	>1.8	1.4	0.73	
30	3010	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 3109. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.22		
30	3011	Fill	3010	Ditch fill	Same as 3116. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.22		
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
31	3101	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
31	3102	Cut		Ditch terminus	Continuation of 3004	>19.2	0.24	0.12	
31	3103	Fill	3102	Ditch fill	Same as 3005	>19.2	0.24	0.12	
31	3104	Cut		Pit	Ovoid in plan. Steep sides and flat base	>0.6	0.9	0.24	
31	3105	Fill	3104	Pit fill	Upper fill: dark grey brown silty clay. Frequent chalk flecks and charcoal, occasional small stones	>0.6	0.9	0.24	
31	3106	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Concave sides and flat base	>1.8	0.8	0.41	
31	3107	Fill	3106	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	>1.8	0.8	0.41	
31	3108	Fill	3104	Pit fill	Lower fill: mid brownish yellow sandy clay. Occasional chalk fragments	>0.6	0.65	0.28	
31	3109	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Vertical sides and flat base	>5	1.48	1.03	
31	3110	Fill	3109	Ditch fill	Lower fill: dark reddish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones, chalk and charcoal	>5	1.48	0.19	
31	3111	Fill	3109	Ditch fill	2nd fill: mid yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones, chalk and charcoal	>5	1.48	0.2	
31	3112	Fill	3109	Ditch fill	3rd fill: mid reddish brown sandy clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	>5	1.48	0.09	
31	3113	Fill	3109	Ditch fill	4th fill: mid yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones, chalk fragments and charcoal	>5	1.48	0.16	
31	3114	Fill	3109	Ditch fill	5th fill: mid reddish brown sandy clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	>5	1.48	0.31	
31	3115	Fill	3109	Ditch fill	6th fill: mid greyish brown sandy clay. Occasional small stones, chalk fragments and charcoal	>5	1.48	0.26	
31	3116	Fill	3109	Ditch fill	Upper fill: mid greyish brown sandy clay. Occasional small stones, chalk fragments and charcoal	>5	1.48	0.11	
32	3201	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
32	3202	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
32	3203	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 3006. Unexcavated	>1.8	2.27		
32	3204	Fill	3203	Ditch fill	Same as 3007. Unexcavated	>1.8	2.27		
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
33	3301	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
33	3302	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Concave sides. Excavation stopped at 0.6m	>1.8	3.37	0.6	
33	3303	Fill	3302	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks	>1.8	3.37	0.4	
33	3304	Fill	3302	Ditch fill	Mid yellow brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks.	>1.8	3.37	0.33	

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)	Spot date
33	3305	Deposit		Cobbled surface	Cobbled trackway within a mid greyish brown silty clay matrix. Not excavated.	>1.8	1.8		
33	3306	Cut		Pit	Ovoid in plan. Steep sides and flat base	>0.8	1.7	0.57	
33	3307	Fill	3306	Pit fill	Mid greyish brown clay silt. Occasional sub-angular stones	>0.8	1.7	0.36	
33	3308	Fill	3306	Pit fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk fragments and small stones	>0.8	1.4	0.18	
33	3309	Fill	3306	Pit fill	Mid greyish brown clay silt. Occasional sub-angular stones	>0.8	1.36	0.14	
33	3310	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Steep sides and flat base	>1.8	1.42	0.55	
33	3311	Fill	3310	Ditch fill	Dark reddish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	>1.8	0.75	0.42	
33	3312	Fill	3310	Ditch fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	>1.8	1.42	0.55	
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.34	
34	3401				VOID				
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
34	3403	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately sloping sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.37	0.64	
34	3404	Fill	3403	Ditch fill	Mid orange brown clay silt. Occasional small stones	>1.8	1.37	0.25	
34	3405	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 3503. Unexcavated	>4	1.5		
34	3406	Fill	3405	Ditch fill	Same as 3504. Unexcavated	>4	1.5		
34	3407	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 3303. Unexcavated	>8	1.8		
34	3408	Fill	3407	Ditch fill	Same as 3304. Unexcavated	>8	1.8		
34	3409	Fill	3403	Ditch fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Common chalk flecks	>1.8	1.07	0.4	
34	3410	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 3310. Unexcavated	>3	1.6		
34	3411	Fill	3410	Ditch fill	Same as 3311. Unexcavated	>3	1.6		
35	3500	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy clay			0.16	
35	3502	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
35	3503	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	>1.8	2.32	0.28	
35	3504	Fill	3503	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown clay silt. Occasional sub-angular flints	>1.8	2.32	0.28	
35	3505	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Steep sides and an uneven base.	>1.8	9	0.64	
35	3506	Fill	3505	Pit fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones and chalk flecks	>1.8	9	0.36	
35	3507				VOID				
35	3508	Fill	3505	Pit fill	Mid blueish brown silty clay	>1.8	9	0.22	
35	3509	Fill	3505	Pit fill	Light greyish blue clay. Occasional stones	>1.8	9	0.12	
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
36	3601	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 3501			0.05	
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
37	3703	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	2.5	0.32	
37	3704	Fill	3703	Ditch fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Occasional small stones and chalk flecks	>1.8	2.5	0.32	
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.4	
38	3801	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
39	3900	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
39	3901	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
40	4000	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
41	4101	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.25	

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)	Spot date
42	4201	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
43	4301	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.02	0.19	
43	4302	Fill	4301	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown clay. Occasional chalk flecks and charcoal	>1.8	1.02	0.19	
43	4303	Cut		Pit	Ovoid in plan. Vertical sides and flat base	0.76	0.7	0.27	
43	4304	Fill	4303	Pit fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Occasional small stones, chalk flecks and charcoal	0.76	0.7	0.27	
43	4305	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.4	
43	4306	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.4	
44	4401	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
44	4402	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	2.27	0.58	
44	4403	Fill	4402	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks	>1.8	2.27	0.5	
44	4404	Fill	4402	Ditch fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks	>1.8	2.27	0.39	
44	4405	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.77	0.76	
44	4406	Fill	4405	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones, chalk and charcoal	>1.8	0.65	0.32	
44	4407	Fill	4405	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Common charcoal	>1.8	0.5	0.17	
44	4408	Fill	4405	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal	>1.8	0.74	0.27	
44	4409	Fill	4405	Ditch fill	Light greyish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk and charcoal	>1.8	1.3	0.14	
44	4410	Fill	4405	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>1.8	0.07	0.1	
44	4411	Fill	4405	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk and charcoal	>1.8	0.63	0.18	
44	4412	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	>1.18	>0.57	0.17	
44	4413	Fill	4412	Pit fill	Mid brownish grey clay silt. Occasional small stones	>1.18	>0.57	0.17	
44	4414	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	1.58	>0.7	0.14	
44	4415	Fill	4414	Pit fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks	1.58	>0.7	0.14	
44	4416	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Gently sloping sides and rounded base.	0.85	0.45	0.1	
44	4417	Fill	4416	Pit fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	0.85	0.45	0.1	
44	4418	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	2.2	0.9	
44	4419	Fill	4418	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal	>1.8	2.2	0.29	
44	4420	Fill	4418	Ditch fill	Light greyish brown silty clay. Common chalk fragments	>1.8	0.81	0.27	
44	4421	Fill	4418	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk and charcoal	>1.8	1.33	0.39	
44	4422	Fill	4418	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal	>1.8	1.39	0.21	
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.25	
45	4501	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
46	4601	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
47	4700	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
47	4701	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Stepped sides. Excavation stopped at 0.6m	>1.8	4.38	0.6	
47	4702	Fill	4702	Ditch fill	Dark blackish brown silty clay. Frequent small stones, occasional chalk flecks	>1.8	4.38	0.6	
47	4703	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200				
48	4800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)	Spot date
48	4801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 3501			0.1	
48	4802	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
48	4803	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular in plan. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	1.2	0.7	0.28	
48	4804	Fill	4803	Tree throw fill	Mid orange grey silty clay. Occasional small stones	1.2	0.7	0.28	
49	4900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.32	
49	4901	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
50	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
50	5001	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
51	5100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
51	5101	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	2.3	0.46	
51	5102	Fill	5101	Pit fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk	>1.8	2.3	0.46	
51	5103	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
52	5200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.4	
52	5201	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
55	5501	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
55	5502	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
55	5503	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 202. Unexcavated	>1.8	4.75		
55	5504	Cut		Ditch	Same as 207. Unexcavated	>1.8	2.5		
55	5505	Fill	5503	Ditch fill	Continuation of 203. Unexcavated	>1.8	4.75		
55	5506	Fill	5504	Ditch fill	Same as 208. Unexcavated	>1.8	2.5		
57	5700	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
57	5701	Cut		Ditch terminus	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sided and rounded base.	>1	2.38	0.8	
57	5702	Fill	5701	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Common small stones, occasional charcoal	>1	1.08	0.44	
57	5703	Fill	5701	Ditch fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	>1	2.38	0.36	
57	5704	Cut		Ditch terminus	N/S aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	3.34	0.76	
57	5705	Fill	5704	Ditch fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Common small stones, occasional chalk and charcoal	>1.8	3.34	0.76	
57	5706	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.4	
58	5800	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
58	5801	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.35	
59	5900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.17	
59	5901	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
60	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.28	
60	6001	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
61	6100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
61	6101	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
62	6200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.32	
62	6201	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
62	6202	Cut		Pit	Ovoid in plan. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.1	>0.52	0.2	
62	6203	Fill	6202	Pit fill	Mid bluey grey sandy clay. Occasional small stones	>1.1	>0.52	0.2	
63	6300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.35	
63	6301	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
63	6302	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Vertical sides. Excavation stopped at 0.6m.	>1.8	3.3	>0.6	
63	6303	Fill	6302	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Concrete pipe found at 0.6m	>1.8	3.3	>0.6	
64	6400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.22	
64	6401	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
65	6500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.29	
65	6501	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
66	6600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.37	
66	6601	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
67	6700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.27	
67	6701	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
67	6702	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 6302. Unexcavated	>1.8	3.56		
67	6703	Fill	6702	Ditch fill	Same as 6303. Unexcavated	>1.8	3.56		

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)	Spot date
68	6800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.33	
68	6801	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
68	6802	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 6302. Unexcavated	>1.8	3.66		
68	6803	Fill	6802	Ditch fill	Same as 6303. Unexcavated	>1.8	3.66		
69	6900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.18	
69	6901	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
69	6902	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Moderately steep sides. Excavation stopped at 0.6m	>1.8	2.2	>0.6	
69	6903	Fill	6902	Ditch fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay	>1.8	2.2	>0.29	
69	6904	Fill	6902	Ditch fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	>1.8	2.2	0.36	
70	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.35	
70	7001	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
71	7100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
71	7101	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
71	7102	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides. Excavation stopped at 0.6m.	>1.8	1.84	>0.6	
71	7103	Fill	7102	Ditch fill	Mid reddish grey sandy clay. Occasional chalk and charcoal	>1.8	1.84	>0.6	
72	7200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.32	
72	7201	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
72	7202	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	>1.8	0.7	0.08	
72	7203	Fill	7202	Ditch fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	>1.8	0.7	0.08	
73	7300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.35	
73	7301	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
74	7400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.37	
74	7401	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
74	7402	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 8402. Unexcavated	>370	1.76		
74	7403	Fill	7402	Ditch fill	Same as 8403. Unexcavated.	>370	1.76		
75	7500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.37	
75	7501	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
76	7600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.29	
76	7601	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
77	7700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.28	
77	7701	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
78	7800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.23	
78	7801	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
79	7900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.4	
79	7901	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
80	8000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
80	8001	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
81	8100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.28	
81	8101	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
82	8200	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
82	8201	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.44	0.72	
82	8202	Fill	8201	Ditch fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks	>1.8	0.84	0.36	
82	8203	Fill	8201	Ditch fill	Light yellowish brown sandy clay. Occasional chalk flecks	>1.8	1.44	0.38	
82	8204	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.26	
83	8300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
83	8301	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
83	8302	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	>1.8	1	0.15	
83	8303	Fill	8302	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks and charcoal	>1.8	1	0.15	
83	8304	Cut		Pit	Irregular in plan. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	0.7	0.5	0.1	
83	8305	Fill	8304	Pit fill	Mid orange brown clayey silt. Occasional charcoal	0.7	0.5	0.1	
84	8400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
84	8401	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
84	8402	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Steep sides. Excavation stopped at 0.6m.	>1.8	2.14	>0.6	

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)	Spot date
84	8403	Fill	8402	Ditch fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Occasional charcoal. Modern pipe found at 0.6m	>1.8	2.14	>0.6	
85	8500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.34	
85	8501	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
85	8502	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides. Excavation stopped at 0.6m	>1.8	2.62	>0.6	
85	8503	Fill	8502	Ditch fill	Dark blueish grey sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks.	>1.8	2.62	>0.6	
86	8600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
86	8601	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
87	8700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.34	
87	8701	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
87	8702	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 8502. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.73		
87	8703	Fill	8702	Ditch fill	Same as 8503. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.73		
88	8800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
88	8801	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
89	8900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
89	8901	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
90	9000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
90	9001	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
91	9100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.25	
91	9101	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
91	9102	Cut		Pit	Modern pit. Unexcavated	>11.67	>1.8		
91	9103	Fill	9102	Pit fill	Dark greyish brown clay. Unexcavated	>11.67	>1.8		Modern
92	9200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.33	
92	9201	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
93	9300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.35	
93	9301	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
94	9400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
94	9401	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
95	9500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.22	
95	9501	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
96	9600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
96	9601	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
97	9700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
97	9701	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
98	9800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
98	9801	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
99	9900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
99	9901	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
100	10000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
100	10001	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
101	10100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.4	
101	10101	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
101	10102	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Stepped sides and rounded base	1.06	0.9	0.3	
101	10103	Fill	10102	Pit fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Common charcoal	1.06	0.9	0.3	
102	10200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.26	
102	10201	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
103	10300	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
103	10301	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.5	0.52	
103	10302	Fill	10301	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown clay silt. Occasional small stones	>1.8	1.5	0.52	
103	10303	Fill	10301	Ditch fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks	>1.8	1.5	0.3	
103	10304	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
104	10400	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
104	10401	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular in plan. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	0.73	0.58	0.26	
104	10402	Fill	10401	Tree throw fill	Dark greyish black silty clay. Common fire cracked flints and sandstone	0.73	0.58	0.26	
104	10403	Cut		Tree throw	Ovoid in plan. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	0.5	0.3	0.2	

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)	Spot date
104	10404	Fill	10403	Tree throw fill	Light yellowish grey silty clay. Occasional fire cracked flint	0.5	0.3	0.2	
104	10405	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 10301. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.28		
104	10406	Fill	10405	Ditch fill	Same as 10302. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.28		
104	10407	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
105	10500	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
105	10501	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
106	10600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.34	
106	10601	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
106	10602	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 11204. Unexcavated	>1.8	0.74		
106	10603	Fill	10602	Ditch fill	Same as 11205. Unexcavated	>1.8	0.74		
106	10604	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 11202. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.83		
106	10605	Fill	10604	Ditch fill	Same as 11203. Unexcavated	>1.8	1.83		
107	10700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.26	
107	10701	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
107	10702	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 8402. Unexcavated	>1.8	3.7		
107	10703	Fill	10702	Ditch fill	Same as 8403. Unexcavated	>1.8	3.7		
107	10704	Cut		Pit	Modern pit. Unexcavated	>9.5	>1.8		
107	10705	Fill	10704	Pit fill	Redeposited blueish grey clay mixed with dark greyish brown silty clay. Unexcavated	>9.5	>1.8		Modern
108	10800	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
108	10801	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.32	
108	10802	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base.	>1.8	2.81	0.92	
108	10803	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Gently sloping sides and flat base.	>1.8	>1	0.23	
108	10804	Fill	10802	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks	>1.8	2.59	0.72	
108	10805				VOID				
108	10806	Fill	10802	Ditch fill	Light greyish brown silty clay.	>1.8	0.33	0.26	
108	10807	Fill	10802	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Frequent wood	>1.8	0.73	0.21	
108	10808	Fill	10803	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional stones and charcoal	>1.8	>1	0.23	
109	10900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
109	10901	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
110	11000	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
110	11001	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
110	11002	Cut		Posthole	Rectangular in plan. Moderately steep sides and irregular base	0.35	0.33	0.14	
110	11003	Fill	11002	Posthole fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional stones and chalk flecks	0.35	0.33	0.14	
110	11004	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Near vertical sides and flat base	0.15	0.18	0.12	
110	11005	Fill	11004	Posthole fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional stones and chalk flecks	0.15	0.18	0.12	
110	11006	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and rounded base	0.28	0.31	0.11	
110	11007	Fill	11006	Posthole fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional stones and chalk flecks	0.28	0.31	0.11	
111	11100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.29	
111	11101	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
111	11102	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 8402. Unexcavated	>1.8	4.2		
111	11103	Fill	11103	Ditch fill	Same as 8403. Unexcavated	>1.8	4.2		
112	11200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
112	11201	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
112	11202	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>2.1	0.63	0.12	
112	11203	Fill	11202	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks	>2.1	0.63	0.12	
112	11204	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>2.1	1.1	0.12	
112	11205	Fill	11204	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional charcoal	>2.1	1.1	0.12	
113	11300	Layer		Natural	Same as 200				

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)	Spot date
113	11301	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 201			0.3	
114	11400	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
114	11401	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.38	
115	11500	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
115	11501	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
116	11600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.3	
116	11601	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
116	11602	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	0.95	0.4	
116	11603	Fill	11602	Ditch fill	Mid yellow brown clayey silt. Occasional chalk flecks and charcoal	>1.8	0.95	0.4	
117	11700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 200			0.19	
117	11701	Layer		Natural	Same as 201				
117	11702	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Near vertical sides and flat base.	>1.8	1.05	0.36	
117	11703	Fill	11702	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Occasional small stones	>1.8	1.05	0.36	
118	11800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay silt			0.35	
118	11801	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown clay				
119	11900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.3	
119	11901	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
120	12000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.3	
120	12001	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
120	12002	Cut		Quarry Pit	Rectangular in plan. Moderately steep sides. Excavation stopped at 0.6m	>1.8	2.55	>0.6	
120	12003	Fill	12002	Quarry Pit fill	Mid brown silty clay	>1.8	2.55	>0.6	
121	12100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.25	
121	12101	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
121	12102	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides and flat base	>1.8	1.92	0.81	
121	12103	Fill	12102	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>1.8	1.5	0.72	
121	12104	Fill	12102	Ditch fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay	>1.8	1.92	0.11	
122	12200	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
122	12201	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.3	
123	12300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.31	
123	12301	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
123	12302	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides. Excavation stopped at 0.6m	>1.8	2.14	>0.6	
123	12303	Fill	12302	Ditch fill	Mid greenish brown sandy clay. Occasional chalk and charcoal	>1.8	2.14	0.43	
123	12304	Fill	12302	Ditch fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Occasional charcoal	>1.8	2.14	0.17	
124	12400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.35	
124	12401	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
124	12402	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Gently sloping sides and flat base	0.6	0.6	0.08	
124	12403	Fill	12402	Pit fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Frequent stones and charcoal	0.6	0.6	0.08	
125	12500	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
125	12501	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.4	
125	12502	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 12102. Unexcavated	>1.8	3.66		
125	12503	Fill	12502	Ditch fill	Same as 12103. Unexcavated	>1.8	3.66		
126	12600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.3	
126	12601	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
127	12700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.35	
127	12701	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
128	12800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.37	
128	12801	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
129	12900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.4	
129	12901	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
130	13000	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
130	13001	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.3	
130	13002	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 12102. Unexcavated	>1.8	2.44		
130	13003	Fill	13002	Ditch fill	Same as 12103. Unexcavated	>1.8	2.44		
131	13100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.35	

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D(m)	Spot date
131	13101	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
132	13200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.27	
132	13201	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				
133	13300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 11800			0.37	
133	13301	Layer		Natural	Same as 11801				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Bulk finds

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Iron nails		Flint		Heat altered stone		Animal bone		Other finds	Spot date
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)		
210			2	14												Med/Pmed
2302	10	35	1	2	2	14			4	34	2	202				Prehistoric
2806			2	16	1	4										Med/Pmed
2903	2	18					1	3								Roman
2905	8	29									1	6				Roman
3005					1	3										
3007	1	27														Med
3009	5	18	2	2	2	49										Med
3010																
3105	19	121	3	6												Roman/Med
3107	55	224			2	8							18	38	Glass: 1-1g	Roman
3108	5	25	2	8												Med
3110	1	15			2	5										Med
3111	9	92	7	7	2	14	1	3					9	6		Roman/Med
3113	9	22											3	7		Roman/Med
3115	12	59	1	3												Med
3116	4	55					1	18								Med
3303	9	61														Med
3304	3	146											3	35	Shell: 2-27g	Roman/Med
3307	28	219					2	34								Med/Pmed
3311	24	186	1	11												Med
3312	2	21														Med
3408	5	57			1	2										Med
3411	7	77					3	21								Med
3503	10	41											30	295		Med
3506	90	489													Shell: 1-9g	Med
4302	42	157														Med
4304	8	47														Med
4305	2	65														Roman/Med
4403	113	892											1	1		Med
4404	102	537	2	22	1	2	1	3					2	5	Stone: 1-5g	Med
4408	8	68														Med
4413	10	57														Med
4415	3	54														Med
4419	23	138														Med
4420	7	36														Med
4422	3	26														Med
4701	1	3	4	94												Pmed/Mod
5102	1	2	4	71											Clay Pipe: 1-6g	Med
5702	5	25											29	69		Med
5705	28	203			1	3	1	3					4	45		Med
6203	2	32														Med
6303	2	17	4	105												Pmed/Mod
6903			1	4			1	18								
6904			2	30					1	26						
7103	1	12	7	160											Clay Pipe: 1-3g	Med

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Iron nails		Flint		Heat altered stone		Animal bone		Other finds	Spot date
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)		
8403	2	15	4	467	1	2							3	6	Clay Pipe: 1-1g	Med
8503	2	3	2	39	1	5	2	34					1	1		Med/Pmed
10302													1	4		
10404															Heat altered flint: 114g	
10804	2	9	2	35												Med
12103			1	30			3	21					8	7		Med/Pmed
12303	1	2											1	18		Med
12304	12	68														Med

APPENDIX C: POTTERY

Table 2: Prehistoric pottery by context

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt (g)	ENV	EVE	Comments	Fabric date
2302	FSG				1	3			Broken sherd, grooved surface, curving body, probably Beaker	LNeo-EBA
2302	SG				4	20			Misc sherds, quite abraded, not decorated (or none surviving)	Prob BA
3311	S				2	5			Broken sherd, grooved buff-coloured surface, thin curving body, probably Beaker	LNeo-EBA

Table 3: Prehistoric fabric types

Fabric code	Fabric name/description
FSG	Sparse crushed burnt flint (s-m) and grog (s-m) in a sandy matrix
SG	Slightly coarse feel, moderate sand fabric with some grog
S	Medium quartz sand (rare grog & burnt organic matter)

Table 4: Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by context

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	EVE	Form	Sherd type	Dia. mm	Comments	Spot date
2905	BSW	1	2					Small sherd prob Rom	Roman
2905	GTW	1	7					Dark grog and light grog?	c. E-M1C AD
2905	GX	2	1					Small sherds prob Rom	Roman
2905	RCW	1	9	0.12	jar	R	110	Fabric appears Roman rather than later	c. M1-E2C
2905	RCW	1	5						c. M1-E2C
2905	SASG	2	4		Dr 29			Sherds from a decorated bowl, part of upper frieze under roulette rim border, decoration consists of foliate scroll (Neronian-E Flavian)	Mid-L1C c. 50-70AD
3105	BSW	1	4	0.05	Bowl?	R	140	Simple, slightly thickened everted rim	Roman
3105	BSW	5	6						Roman
3105	GX	9	102			B		Footring base from medium size pot, all same vessel	Roman
3108	BSW	2	3						Roman
3108	GX	2	18					One sherd similar to footring base from 3015	Roman
3107	BSW	18	60			Inc Ba		Black surfaces orange-red core, some quartz sand, includes sherds from a rough footring base, many of the sherds may represent one pot – bowl? (not clear)	Roman
3107	BSW	1	3	0.05	bowl	R	c.160		Roman
3107	BSW	21	42					Misc sherds from more than one pot, fine sand or silty fabrics	Roman
3107	GTW	4	23		Bowl/ jar Form 5.1 (Cam 218)			Cordoned bowl/jar Cam 218-type, dark grey surfaces, pale grey fabric, dark grog	c.E-M1C AD
3107	GTW	1	5						c. E-M 1C AD
3107	GX	1	9					fine sand fabric, red-grey/grey fabric dark grey surfaces,	Roman
3107	GX	2	9					Greyware	Roman
3107	GX	2	6	0.09		R	110	Jar rim (join) surface abraded, possibly BSW2, sandy fabric	Roman
3107	GX	1	9	0.08		R	110	Sandy sherd, dark grey fabric, dark surfaces – simple flaring rim	Roman

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	EVE	Form	Sherd type	Dia. mm	Comments	Spot date
3107	STOR	1	4					Moderately thick, slightly soft, oxidised, poss from a storage jar	Roman (M1-2C)
3111	HMS	1	20						E-M1C?
3111	HMS	1	10					Group of horizontal grooves or combing mark on exterior	E-M1C?
3111	SASG	2	1						M-L1C
3113	GX	3	14						Roman
3113	SASG	1	2						M-L1C
4305	GTW	1	56	0.06	LSJar	R	c.340	Dark grog and light grog?, undercut beaded rim (Cam 270B-ty)	c. E/M-L1C
4302	GX	1	6					Greyware sherd (residual among medieval pottery)	Roman
6203	BSW	1	24			B		Base with footing	Roman
6203	RCW	3	4						Early Roman
6203	HMS	1	6					Dark surface (BSW?)	LIA/Early Roman
6203	HMS	2	15					Wheel made/ finished, dark surface (BSW?)	LIA/ Early Roman
6203	HMS	2	9					Dark surface (BSW?)	LIA/Early Roman
6203	HMS	12	23					Misc sherds, small, abraded, sand fabric	LIA/E Roman

Table 5: Late Iron Age and Roman pottery quantification by fabric types

Fabric code	Fabric name/description	Sherd no.	Wt/g	EVE
SASG	South Gaulish samian	5	7	
BSW	Black surface wares	50	144	0.10
GTW	Grog-tempered ware (Late Iron Age-type)	8	122	0.10
GX	Roman greywares/miscellaneous coarsewares	23	174	0.17
HMS	Hand-made/slow wheel turned, medium-coarse quartz sand	19	83	
RCW	Romanising coarsware	5	18	0.12
STOR	Storage jar fabrics (commonly heavily tempered)	1	4	
<i>Totals</i>		<i>111</i>	<i>552</i>	<i>0.65</i>

Table 6: Medieval pottery by context

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Dates
2302	MESCW			2	5	1		C13-14
2903	MESCW			1	16	1		C13-14
3007	MESCW			1	27	1		C13-14
3009	EMW			1	2	1		C11-12
3009	MESCW			2	11	2		C13-14
3105	EMW			4	8	3		C11-12
3107	EMW			3	15	3		C11-12
3107	MESCW			1	32	1		C13-14
3108	EMW			1	3	1		C11-12
3110	MESCW			1	15	1		C13-14
3111	MESCW			1	10	1		C13-14.
3111	MESCW	Jug?	BD	1	49	1		C13-14
3113	EMW			1	1	1		C11-12
3113	MCW			2	3	2		LC12-14
3113	MESCW			1	1	1		C13-14
3115	EMW			6	16	5		C11-12
3115	MESCW			4	37	3		C13-14
3115	MESCWC			1	5	1		C13-14
3115	THETL			1	33	1		C10-11
3116	MESCW			1	5	1		C13-14
3116	MESCW	Bowl	EVSQ	1	14	1		C13-14
3116	MESCW	Bowl	SQBD	2	35	1		C13-14
3303	MESCW			4	28	4		C13-14
3303	MESCWC			5	34	2		C13-14
3304	GRIM			1	129	1		LC12-14
3304	MESCW			1	2	1		C13-14
3304	MESCWC			1	13	1		C13-14
3307	EMW			2	19	2		C11-12
3307	HOLL			3	11	2		LC13-14
3307	MESCW			11	92	11		C13-14
3307	MESCWC			1	1	1		C13-14
3307	MESCWC	Pipkin?	INTLS	1	10	1		C13-14
3307	THETL			4	18	4		C10-11
3307	THETL	Large storage vessel		4	44	2		C10-11
3311	EMW			1	3	1		C11-12
3311	EMWCP			1	11	1		C11-13
3311	MCW			3	21	3		LC12-14
3311	MESCW			14	117	7		C13-14
3311	THET			1	10	1		LC9-11
3312	MESCW			1	15	1		C13-14
3312	MESCWC			1	5	1		C13-14
3408	EMW			1	10	1		C11-12
3408	MESCW			3	20	3		C13-14
3408	MESCW			1	25	1	C12-13	C13-14
3411	MESCW			1	7	1		C13-14
3411	MESCW	Jug	UPTH	1	7	1		C13-14
3411	MESCWC			2	12	2		C13-14
3411	MESCWC	Jar	UPEV	3	51	1		C13-14
3503	EMW			4	10	3		C11-12

3503	MESCW			6	31	5		C13-14
3506	EMW			12	55	12		C11-12
3506	HOLG			1	3	1		LC13-EC14
3506	HOLL			1	2	1		LC13-14
3506	MCW			1	2	1		LC12-14
3506	MCW	Jar	THEV	1	5	1		LC12-14
3506	MESCW			33	187	31		C13-14
3506	MESCW	Jar	EVSQ	1	15	1		C13-14
3506	MESCW	Jar	SQBD	1	8	1		C13-14
3506	MESCWC			1	1	1		C13-14
3506	MESCWC	Bowl	EVSQ	1	19	1		C13-14
3506	MESCWC	Jar	LSEV	5	109	1		C13-14
3506	MSSBW	Bowl?	EVEV	31	80	1		C12-14
4302	EMW			17	39	8		C11-12
4302	EMWSS			1	1	1		C11-13
4302	HOLL			3	5	1		LC13-14
4302	MESCW			16	82	16		C13-14
4302	MESCWC	Jar	EV	4	22	1		C13-14
4304	EMW			1	3	1		C11-12
4304	MESCW			7	42	7		C13-14
4305	MESCW			1	8	1		C13-14
4403	EMW			9	21	7		C11-12
4403	EMW	Spouted pitcher		3	65	1		C11-12
4403	HOLL			18	206	13		LC13-14
4403	HOLL	Bowl	EVSQ	4	60	3		LC13-14
4403	HOLL	Jar	EVSQ	1	13	1		LC13-14
4403	MESCW			58	331	50		C13-14
4403	MESCW	Bowl	EVSQ	1	15	1		C13-14
4403	MESCW	Curfew?		3	55	1		C13-14
4403	MESCW	Jar	COLL	1	7	1		C13-14
4403	MESCW	Jar	TAPBD	1	7	1		C13-14
4403	MESCWC			10	50	8		C13-14
4403	MESCWC	Jar	UPBD	2	60	1		C13-14
4404	EMW			13	32	13		C11-12
4404	HFV1	Jug	?	4	12	1		MC12-MC13
4404	HOLG			1	7	1		LC13-EC14
4404	HOLG	Jug	UPFT	1	12	1		LC13-EC14
4404	HOLL			12	86	11		LC13-14
4404	HOLL	Bowl	EVSQ	1	38	1		LC13-14
4404	HOLL	Jar	SQBD	2	10	1		LC13-14
4404	HOLL	Jar?	EVSQ?	1	5	1		LC13-14
4404	MCW	Bowl	FTEV	1	29	1		LC12-14
4404	MESCW			52	209	28		C13-14
4404	MESCW	Bowl?	EVSQ	1	11	1		C13-14
4404	MESCW	Curfew?		1	14			C13-14
4404	MESCW	Jar	EVBD	1	10	1		C13-14
4404	MESCWC			3	41	3		C13-14
4404	MESCWC	Jar	EVSQ	1	9	1		C13-14
4404	SAIN	Jug	FTEV	1	7	1		C12-14
4408	MESCW			7	57	6		C13-14
4408	MESCWC	Jar	EVSQ	1	10	1		C13-14
4413	EMWSS			1	1	1		C11-13

4413	MESCW			6	26	6		C13-14
4413	MESCW	Jar	EVSQ	2	16	1		C13-14
4413	WVCWM			1	6	1		LC12-14
4415	MESCW			2	36	1		C13-14
4415	MESCW	Jar	EVSQ	1	14	1		C13-14
4419	EMW			2	3	2		C11-12
4419	HOLG			1	4	1		LC13-EC14
4419	MCW			1	3	1		LC12-14
4419	MESCW			14	72	14		C13-14
4419	MESCW	Jar	EVSQ	2	22	2		C13-14
4419	MESCW	Jar	SQBD	1	9	1		C13-14
4419	MESCW	Jar?	TAPBD	1	2	1		C13-14
4419	MESCW	Jug?	SQBD	1	4	1		C13-14
4420	EMWG	Jar	EVBD	1	7	1		C11-12
4420	EMWG	Jar	THEV	1	5	1		C11-12
4420	MESCW			4	16	4		C13-14
4420	MESCW	Jar	TAPBD	1	8	1		C13-14
4422	EMSS	Jar	UPTH	1	11	1		C11-13
4422	MESCW			1	6	1		C13-14
4422	MESCW	Jar	UPFTB	1	9	1	C12-13	C13-14
5102	HF1			1	2	1		MC12-MC13
5702	MESCW			3	12	3		C13-14
5702	MESCW	Jar	COMP	1	7	1	C14	C13-14
5702	MESCW	Jug	COLL	1	6	1		C13-14
5705	EMWSS			1	5	1		C11-13
5705	HOLG			1	7	1		LC13-EC14
5705	HOLL			3	19	3		LC13-14
5705	MESCW			18	126	11		C13-14
5705	MESCW	Bowl	EVSQ	1	21	1		C13-14
5705	MESCW	Jug	THEV	1	19	1		C13-14
5705	MESWC			1	2	1		C13-14
5705	SCAR			1	4	1		MC12-MC14
7103	MESCW			1	11	1		C13-14
8403	THETL			2	15	1		C10-11
8503	HOLL			1	1	1		LC13-14
8503	UPG			1	1	1		LC12-14
0804	EMW			1	7	1		C11-12
0804	THETL			1	2	1		C10-11
12303	MESCW			1	1	1		C13-14.
12304	HOLG			1	2			LC13-EC14
12304	HOLL			2	14	2		LC13-14
12304	MESCW			6	33	6		C13-14
12304	MESCW	Jug	TAPBD	1	9	1		C13-14
12304	SCAR			2	9	1		MC12-MC14

Table 7: Medieval pottery quantification by fabric types

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	EVE	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	1	10		1
Thetford-type ware (Local variants)	THETL	10th-11th c.	12	112		9
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	82	312		66
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	2	12	0.13	2
Early medieval ware clay pellets	EMWCP	11th-13th c.	1	11		1

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	EVE	MNV
Early medieval ware shelly with sand	EMSS	11th-13th c.	1	11	0.06	1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	3	7		3
Medieval East Suffolk coarseware	MESCW	13th-14th c.	318	2144	1.35	260
Medieval East Suffolk coarseware chalky	MESCWC	13th-14th c.	44	454	0.83	29
Hollesley coarseware	HOLL	L.13th-14th c.	52	470	0.27	41
Waveney Valley coarseware micaceous	WVCWM	L.12th-14th c.	1	6		1
Medieval South Suffolk blackware	MSSBW	12th-14th c.	31	80	0.13	1
Medieval sandy coarseware	MCW	L.12th-14th c.	9	63	0.09	9
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th-E.14th c.	6	35	0.21	5
Hedingham ware	HF1	M.12th-M.13th c.	5	14		2
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	129		1
Scarborough ware	SCAR	M.12th-M.14th	3	13		2
Saintonge ware	SAIN	12th-13th c.	1	7	0.14	1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	1	1		1
<i>Total</i>			<i>574</i>	<i>3891</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>436</i>

Table 8: Medieval pottery quantification types present by trench

Trench	Context	Fabric	Pottery date
23	2302	MESCW	C13-14
29	2903	MESCW	C13-14
30	3007	MESCW	C13-14
	3009	EMW MESCW	C13-14
31	3105	EMW?	C11-12
	3108	EMW?	C11-12
	3107	EMW? MESCW	C13-14
	3110	MESCW	C13-14
	3111	MESCW	C13-14
	3113	EMW MCW MESCW	C13-14
	3115	THETL EMW MESCW MESCWC	C13-14
	3116	MESCW	C13-14
33	3303	MESCW MESCWC	C13-14
	3304	MESCW MESCWC GRIM	C13-14
	3307	THETL EMW MESCW MESCWC HOLL	LC13-14
	3311	THET EMW EMWCP MCW MESCW LMT	C15-16
	3312	MESCW MESCWC	C13-14
34	3408	EMW MESCW	C13
	3411	MESCW MESCWC	C13-14
35	3503	EMW MESCW	C13-14
	3506	EMW MCW MESCW MESCWC MSSBW HOLL HOLG	LC13
43	4305	MESCW	C13-14
	4302	EMW EMWSS MESCW MESCWC HOLL	C13-14
	4304	EMW MESCW	C13-14
44	4403	EMW MESCW MESCWC HOLL	LC13-14
	4404	EMW MCW MESCW MESCWC SAIN HF1 HOLL HOLG	LC13-14
	4408	MESCW MESCWC	C13-14
	4413	EMWSS MESCW WVCWM	C13-14
	4415	MESCW	C13-14
	4419	EMW MCW MESCW HOLG	LC13-14
	4420	EMWG MESCW	C13-14
	4422	EMSS MESCW	C13
51	5102	HF1	MC12-MC13
57	5702	MESCW	C14
	5705	EMWSS MESCW MESCWC HOLL SCAR HOLG	LC13-14
71	7103	MESCW	C13-14
84	8403	THETL	C10-11
85	8503	HOLL UPG	LC13-14
108	10804	THETL EMW	C11-12
123	12303	MESCW	C13-14
	12304	MESCW HOLL SCAR HOLG	LC13-MC14

Table 9: Post-medieval and modern pottery by context

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	EVE	MNV	Comments	Spot date
3009	LPME			2	4		2	Sherds from 2 pots	C18-20
3307	GRE		R	1	8	0.05	1		C16-18
3311	LMT			1	1		1		C15-16
6303	LSRW			1	16		1	Cream internal slip (Late slipped kitchen ware, see CAR 7, 254)	C18-19
6303	REFR	Bowl?	R	1	1	5	1	Small bowl with blue painted internal decoration	LC18-20

Table 10: Post-medieval and modern pottery fabrics

Fabric Code	Fabric name/Description	Date range
GRE	Glazed red earthenware	C16-18
LMT	Late medieval and transitional wares	C15-16
LPME	Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	C18-20
LSRW	Late slipped red wares	C18-19
REFW	Refined white earthenware	LC18-20

APPENDIX D: OTHER FINDS

Table 11: Flint by context

Ctxt	Flake	Shatter	Spool/ chip	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re- touch %	Total flints	Wt (g)	Notes
2302	5	1		0-50	None/ heavy on shatter	Heavy on shatter only	-	6	83	Thick squat hinge fractured flakes. LBA-IA. One residual earlier patinated shatter.
10402		1	1	0	Light	None	-	2	5	Natural shatter. (Discarded)
<i>Total</i>	5	2	1					10	88	Small chip and angular shatter. Not diagnostic or datable.

Table 12: Heat-altered flint and stone by context

Ctxt	High temp HA Flint	Low temp HA Flint	Stone	Total	Notes	Wt (g)
2302	207	16	30	253	Mostly mid-sized high temp HA with a little low temp HA flint, small and mid-size HA stone.	2,800
2804 (sample 1)	2,000+	200+	101	2,301+	Large quantities of tiny and small mostly high temp HA flint, 10% low temp HA flint and small pieces of HA stone. Very fragmented and likely to be high temperature alteration.	6,530
2905			1	1	Small piece	5
6203 (sample 2)		8		8	Small low temp HA flint.	38
10402 (sample 3)	2,000+	10	19	2,029	Very small, small, mid-sized and large HA flint and stone.	6,547
10404	26			26	Small and mid-sized high temp HA flint.	114
<i>Total</i>	4,233+	234+	151	4,618+		16,029

Table 13: CBM by context

Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Form	Period	Abr	Notes
210	O MS	2	14	PT	Med-Pmed		Prob plain tile/peg-tile piece (13mm thick) with one other small piece
2302	O FS	1	1	FDR	L med/Pmed		Small spall section of drain interior (weight <1g)
2806	O MS	2	16	PT	L Pmed/ mod		Plain tile/peg-tile corner (10mm thick) one other small piece
3009	O S	2	1	B/T	L med- Pmed	A	fragments
3009	O MS Pc	1	43	FDR?		A	Curving field drain? Piece, quite broken and irregular
3105	O CS	3	4	BR/T	Med-Pmed	A	Small pieces/ fragments
3107	O F-MS	1	3		Med-Pmed		Hard, some pale silt in fabric
3108	O S	1	6	BR?	Med-Pmed	(A)	Small piece
3108	O MS	1	2	PT?	Rom?	(A)	Plain tile/peg-tile(?)
3111		7	5	BR/T	L Pmed/ mod		Small pieces/ fragments
3311	O F-MS	1	50		L Pmed/ mod		Tile 15mm thick, soft orange fabric, possibly Roman?
3115	O FS	1	2	BR/T	L Pmed/ mod		Brick(?) small piece
4404	W R	1	4	BR	mod		Pale orange, brick fragment
4404	O F-MS	1	17	FDR	L Pmed/ mod		Curving field drain, pale surfaces
4701	O F-MS	2	63	FDR	L Pmed/ mod		Field drain, refined white/cream fabric (silt with rare sand) ribbed surface
4701	O F-MS	1	24	FDR	Pmed		Field drain, cream surfaces
4701	O F-MS	1	7	FDR?	Med-Pmed		Small CBM piece
5102	O F-MS	1	13	BR?	L Pmed/ mod	A	Irregular piece, probably from a brick
5102	O F-MS	3	58	PT	L med-Pmed		Plain/peg-tile, pieces from 3 tiles, all c. 10mm thick
6303	O FS	2	29	FDR	Pmed		Field drain, pale fabric and surfaces
6303	O CS	1	29	PT(G)	L med/ Pmed		Plain/peg-tile, dark glazed, 12mm thick
6303	O F-MS	1	24	PT?(G)	Pmed/ mod		Roofing(?) tile, glossy dark glaze
6903	O MS	1	2	BR(?)	Med-p-med	(A)	Small piece
6904	O CS	1	12	FDR	E Pmed		Part of a curving field drain tile
6904	O CS	1	17	PT	Med- E Pmed		Peg-tile piece with peg hole (11mm thick)
7103	O CS	7	159	BR	Med-Pmed		Main piece 40mm thick, six other pieces/frags (see 08403)
8403	O MS	1	382	BR	Med-Pmed		Orange-red brick, large corner piece (surviving as -width 80mm+, thickness 40mm+) (see07103)
8403	O F-MS	1	40	BR	Med-Pmed		Abraded piece
8403	O F-MS	1	24	PT	Med-Pmed?		Plain/peg-tile 12mm thick) mortar traces on underside
8403	O MS	1	16	RT(G)	Med-Pmed		Slightly curving, ridge tile? Black glaze on surface
8503	O F-MS	1	3	BR?	Med-Pmed	A	Sand with pale silt fabric, poss fired clay but quite hard
8503	O MS Ch	1	37	PT	Med-Pmed	(A)	Plain/peg-tile 12mm thick
10804	O F-MS	1	7	BR	L Pmed/ mod		Brick piece, hard
10804	O MS Ch	1	26	PT			Plain tile/peg-tile (10mm thick)
12103	O F-MS	1	30	FDR			Field drain, cream surfaces

Table 14: CBM by type

CBM code	Type/description	Pieces	Wt/g
BR BR/T	Brick and brick/tile pieces	28	628
PT	Peg tile (including flat tile probably peg tile)	12	194
PT(G)		2	53
RT(G)	Roof tile (glazed)	1	16
FDR	Field drain	11	226
Other	(unidentified)	2	53

Table 15: Fired clay by context

Ctxt	Fabric/material	No	Wt/g	Abr/brt	Comments
2302	B M-CS	1	12	A	Irregular brownish coloured lump
2302	O MS Pc	1	2	A	Small piece
2302	O/B F-MS	6	21	A	Orange-brown, abraded pieces and small pieces/fragments
2302	O/G F-Ms	1	5	A	Grey core, orange surfaces & margin, abraded
2806	B S/Sil	1	3	A	Small piece, silty, brownish
3005	O MS	1	1	A	Abraded small piece, possibly CBM
3107	MS Ch	1	6	(A)	
3110	O MS	2	4	(A)	Hard, fired clay or possibly CBM
3111	B MS	1	16		Sandy hard fired clay(?) brownish hue
3408	O Sil	1	1	A	Small abraded silty fired clay
4404	O FS Pc	1	1	A	Small abraded piece
5705	OB MS	1	2	A	Small piece of fired clay
6203	O MS	1	1	(A)	Thin sandy piece

Table 16: Clay tobacco pipes by context

Ctxt	No	Wt/g	Comments	Spotdate
5102	1	6	Plain stem piece, bore c. 3mm	c. 16-17C
7103	1	3	Plain stem piece, bore c. 3mm	c. 16-17C
8403	1	1	Plain stem piece, bore c. 3mm	c. 16-17C

Table 17: Iron nails and Glass by context

Ctxt	Find	Fabric/material	Form	No	Wt/g	Comments	Spotdate
3107	glass		Vessel glass	1	1	Small piece of clear, (very faintly blue-green), vessel glass	L Pmed/ mod
3307	nail	fe		1	7	Iron nail lgth c. 50mm sq shaft, small round, flat head, moderate corrosion	Med-Pmed/ E mod
4403	nail	fe		1	3	Iron nail lgth 35mm, sq shaft, small rectangular head, corroded (similar to 5702)	Med-Pmed/ E mod
4710	glass		Vessel glass	1	3	White pyrex (soda-lime) glass, chamfered edge of vessel - dish/bowl	C20
5702	nail	fe		1	3	Iron nail lgth 30mm, sq shaft, but rectangular near head (head missing), corroded (similar to 4402)	Med-Pmed/ E mod
6303	nail	fe		1	18	Iron nail, Lgth 60mm, end of shaft broken or flattened/bent, sq shaft, small round, flat head, moderate corrosion	Med-Pmed/ E mod
8403	nail	fe		1	20	Iron nail lgth 80mm, sq shaft, head damaged, tip of shaft missing, corroded	Med-Pmed/ E mod
8403	nail	fe		1	14	Iron nail lgth 55mm, sq shaft, head damaged, corroded	Med-Pmed/ E mod
10804	nail	fe		1	16	Iron nail lgth 50mm, sq thick shaft broken (end missing) head small rectangular, corroded	Med-Pmed/ E mod
10804	nail	fe		1	1	Nail? Thin corroded shaft lgth 45mm, corroded	Med-Pmed/ E mod
10804	nail	fe		1	2	Nail? Thin corroded shaft lgth 30mm, shaft bent, part of head present?, corroded	Med-Pmed/ E mod

APPENDIX E: REGISTERED ARTEFACTS

Table 18: Registered Artefacts by context

RA	Context	Object	Material	Frag No	Wt (g)	Description	Period
1000	3411	Strip	Iron	1	15.68	Truncated strip with one end stepped. In section it is plano-convex.	
1001	6303	Sheet	?Iron	1	8.8	Possible piece of iron sheet or natural iron pan?	
1002	5102	Horseshoe	Iron	1	218.3	Near complete with broad web tapering towards the heels. The x-ray reveals there are three nail holes on one side and four on the other set within a fullers groove. Nails remain in situ within the set of three holes.	Medieval
1003	5705	Nail	Iron	1	7.29	Truncated nail shank, square in section. Curves along its length and flattens towards the tip.	
1004	6904	Knife	Iron	2	18.4	Two objects – one is a shank of a nail, square in section. The other is a truncated strip of iron that tapers along its length. In section it is V-shaped and may be a fragment of a knife but not diagnostic.	
1005	7103	Strip	Iron	1	29.5	Encrusted iron strip, curved along its length. Rectangular in section.	
1006	8403	Stud	Copper alloy	1	2.8	Complete stud, discoidal with plain front and central shank for attachment on the back. In the centre of the front is a shallow, circular indentation.	Modern
1007	10302	Link	Iron	1	95.98	Incomplete curved object, square in section. Could be a section from a chain link.	

APPENDIX F: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Table 19: Animal bone by context

Context	No	Wt (g)	Comments
3107	18	38	Cattle, pieces of tooth and mandible (broken-up), lonbone shaft piece possibly from a sheep
3111	9	6	Tooth fragments, longitudinal split, sheep or cattle, probably cattle
3113	3	7	Sheep teeth, two pieces whitened, possibly broken after heating?
3304	3	35	Cattle tooth worn, fragment of medium size mammal longbone (abraded), piece from a flat bone (pelvis/skull) of medium-large mammal
3503	30	295	Cattel mandible (broken) Pig tooth, misc broken flat bone (pelvis/ scapula) from medium-large mammal
4403	1	1	Bone piece/ fragment
4404	2	5	Piece of flat bone and piece of longbone from medium-large mammal
5702	29	69	Sheep, probably mostly sheep bones including teeth and broken radius/ ulna bone; also piece of flat bone, from medium-large mammal, possibly sheep but quite thick and might be from another animal
5705	4	25	Cattle teeth (3) and piece of large mammal longbone
8403	3	6	Rabbit tibia(?), one other small mammal bone; also rib bone from a medium size mammal
8503	1	1	Complete small mammal or bird bone - probably mammal
10302	1	4	Rabbit/Hare, tibia
12103	8	7	Rabbit tibia(?) and other small mammal bones possibly Rabbit
12303	1	18	Piece from a large mammal longbone

Table 20: Shell by context

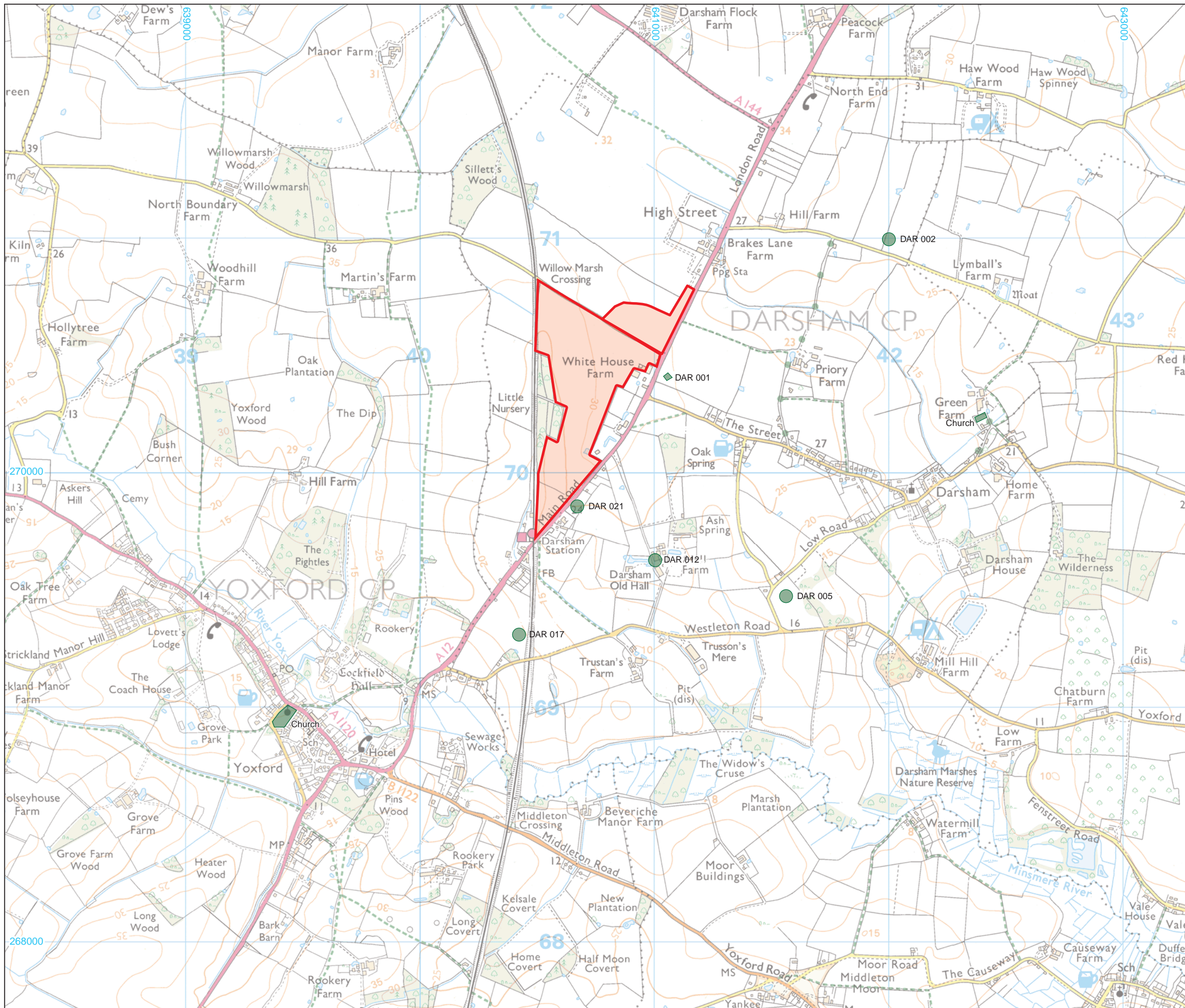
Context	No	Wt (g)	Type	Comments
3304	18	38	oyster	Lower shall
3304	9	6	cockle	Complete shell
3506	3	7	oyster	Shell piece

APPENDIX G: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**Table 21:** Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Sample	Context	Sample vol (l)	Charcoal	Comments
1	2804	40	Y	-
2	6203	40	Y	Small roundwood/stem fragments
3	10402	30	Y	-

APPENDIX H: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Darsham Park and Ride, Sizewell C, Suffolk	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was jointly undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology and Suffolk Archaeology between January and February 2019 at Darsham Park and Ride, Sizewell C, Suffolk. One hundred and twenty-nine trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation revealed activity on site dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods.</p> <p>Roman activity comprised a series of ditches forming an enclosure, or field system on a north-west/south-east axis across the central part of the site and a pit in the northern part of the site.</p> <p>A series of rectilinear enclosures dating to the medieval period on the northern and eastern boundaries of the site may have been domestic plots fronting onto the A12, although no structural remains were identified.</p> <p>A number of ditches across the site corresponded to those depicted on 19th Century mapping, although may have had earlier origins.</p> <p>While the results of the evaluation generally corresponded well with the preceding geophysical survey a number of ditches and pits revealed during the evaluation were not identified in the geophysics. The medieval plot boundaries were clearer on geophysics than in the trenches due to extensive post-medieval and modern truncation in that part of the site.</p>	
Project dates	7 January– 25 February 2019	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015 and SUMO 2019)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Darsham, Suffolk	
Study area (M ² /ha)	25 ha	
Site co-ordinates	640734 270321	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Wood Group	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Chris Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Cotswold Archaeology	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	ceramics, CBM, flint, metal and bone
Paper	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Trench recording forms, Context sheets, registers etc
Digital	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Darsham Park and Ride, Sizewell C, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 660538_4		



- Site boundary
- HER entries



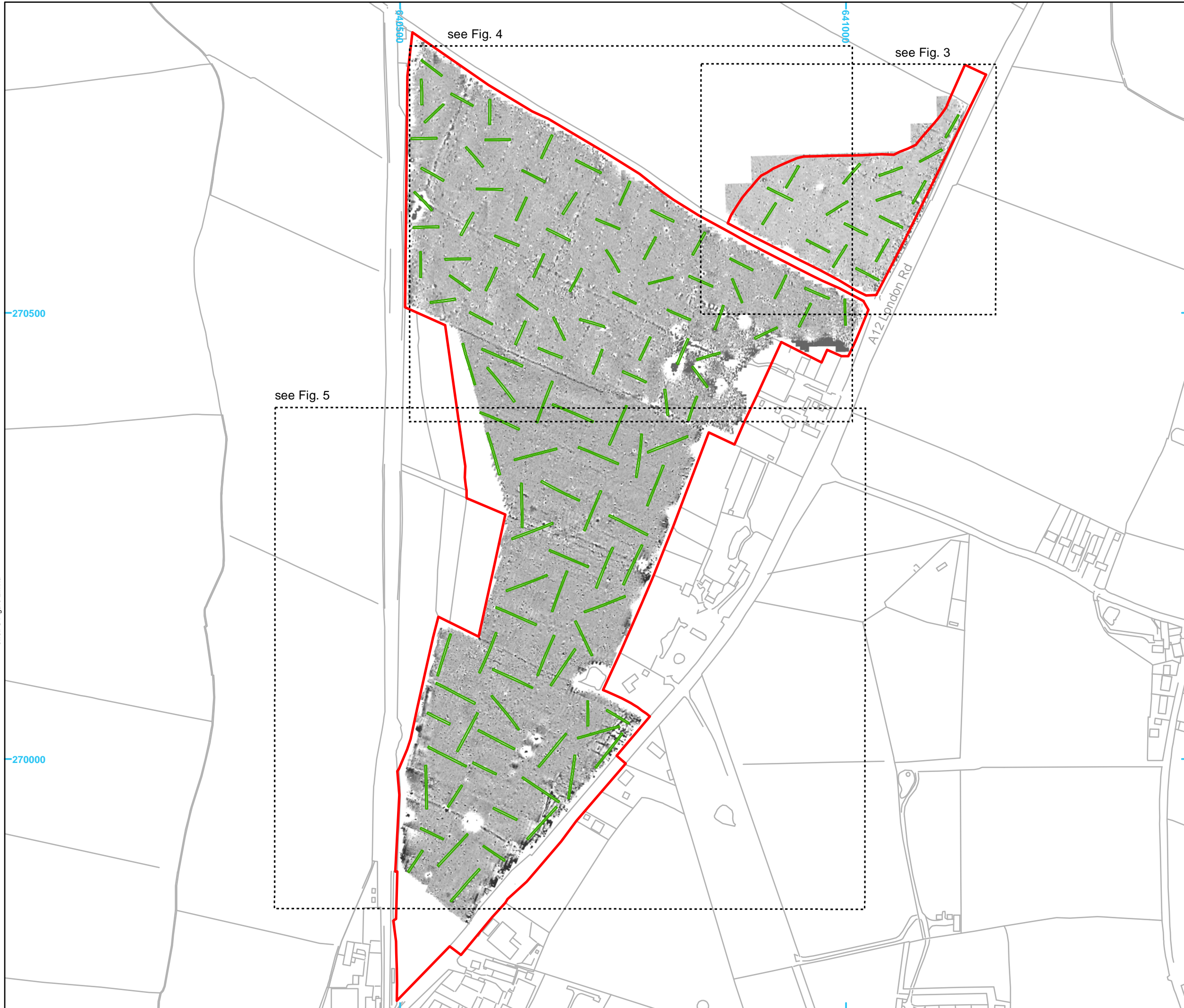
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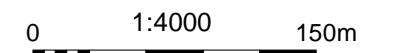
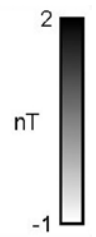
FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan showing nearby HER sites

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench

**Geophysics results
(Stratascan 2015)
(Sumo 2019)**



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FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

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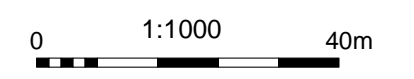
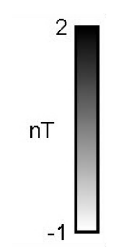


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- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
- ▭ Field drain

**Geophysics results
(Stratascan 2015)
(Sumo 2019)**



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Northern area: trench location plan,
showing archaeological features and
geophysical anomalies**

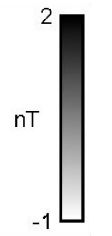
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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
- Field drain

**Geophysics results
(Stratascan 2015)
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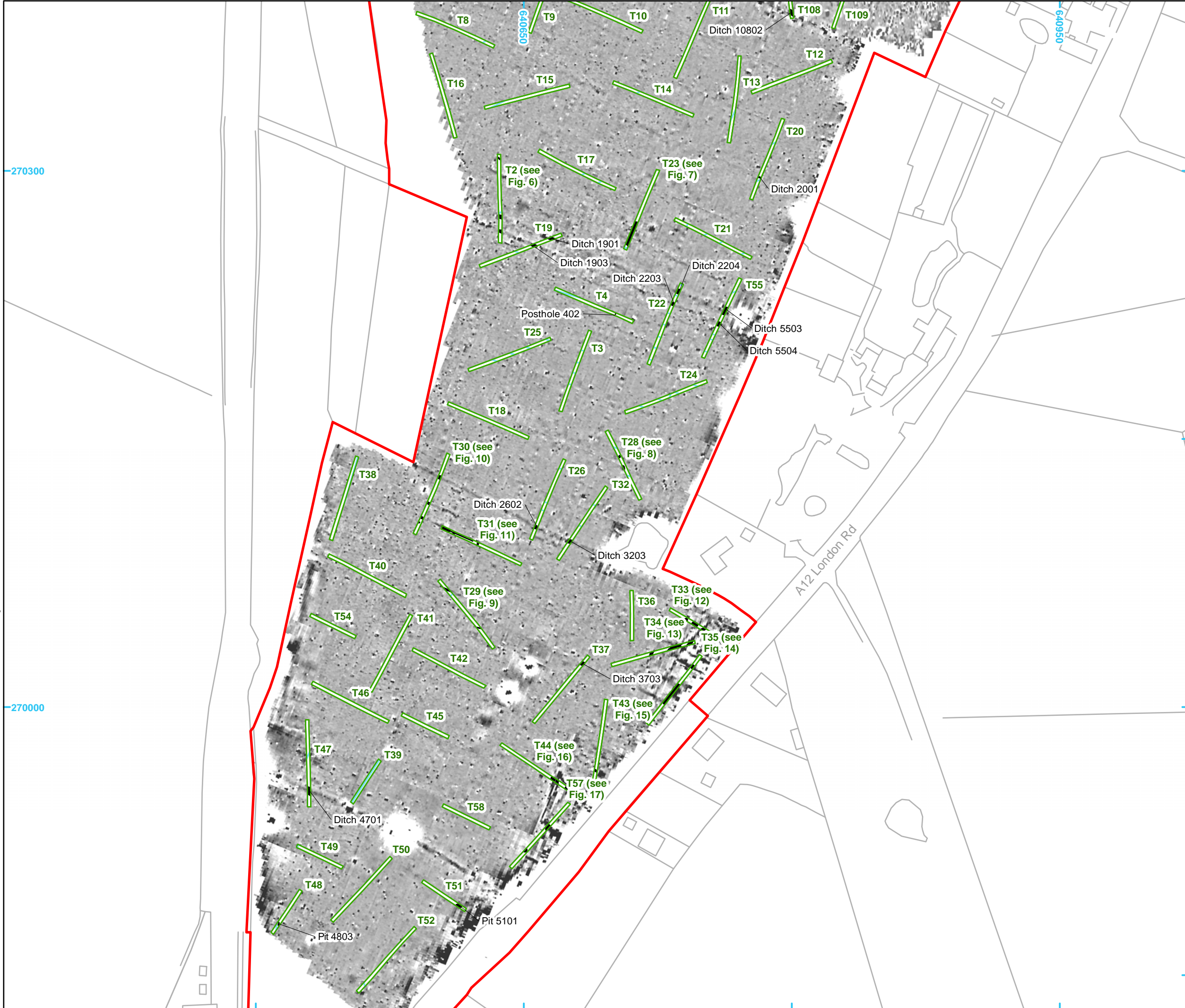
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PROJECT TITLE
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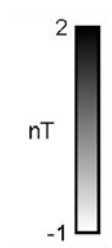
FIGURE TITLE
**Central area: trench location plan,
showing archaeological features and
geophysical anomalies**

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APPROVED BY	RY	SCALE@A3	1:1,500	



- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
- ▭ Field drain

**Geophysics results
(Stratascan 2015)
(Sumo 2019)**



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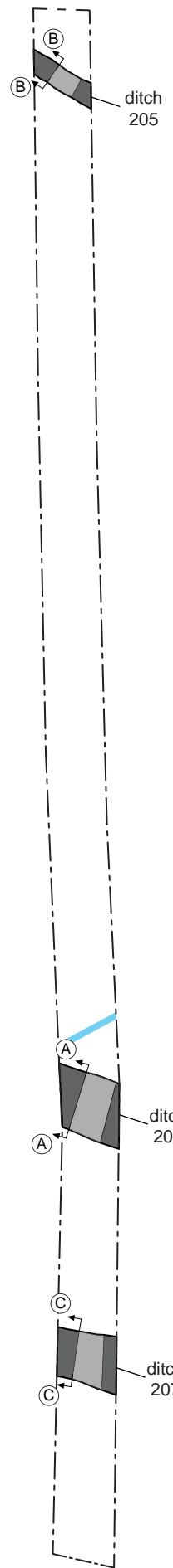
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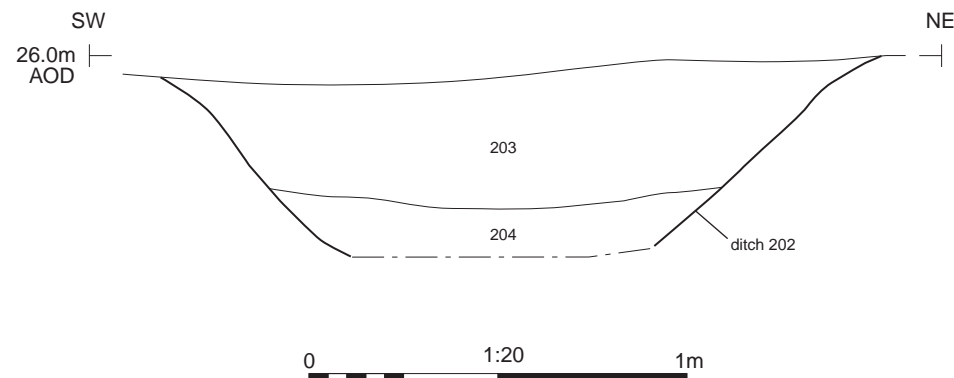
FIGURE TITLE
**Southern area: trench location plan,
showing archaeological features and
geophysical anomalies**

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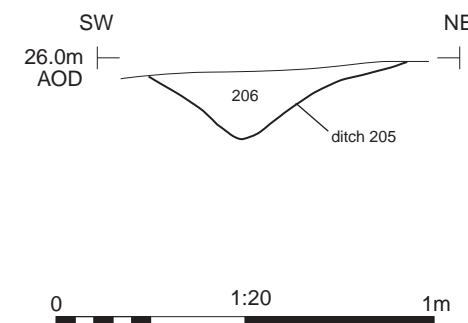
Trench 2



Section AA



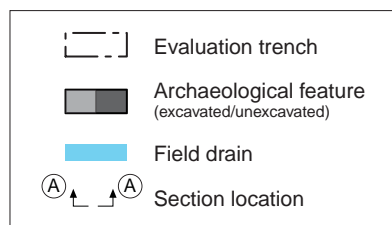
Section BB



Ditch 202, looking north-west (1m scale)



Ditch 205, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



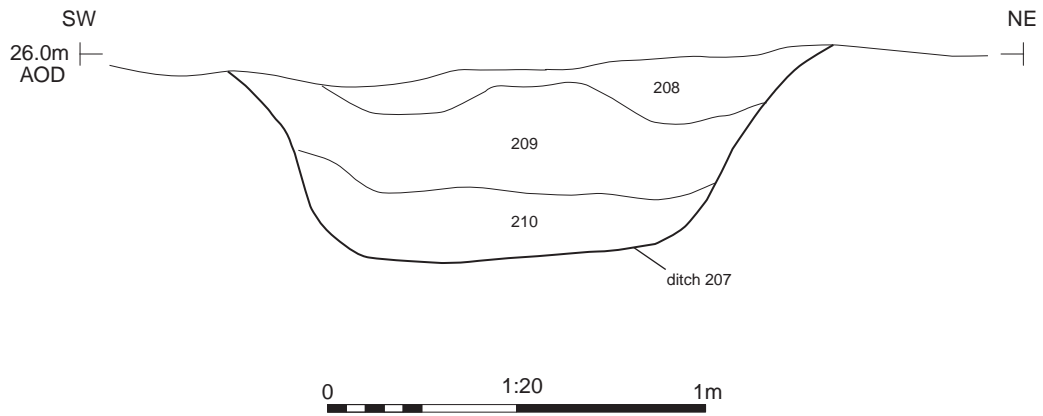
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 2: plan, sections and photographs

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Section CC



Ditch 207, looking north-west (1m scale)



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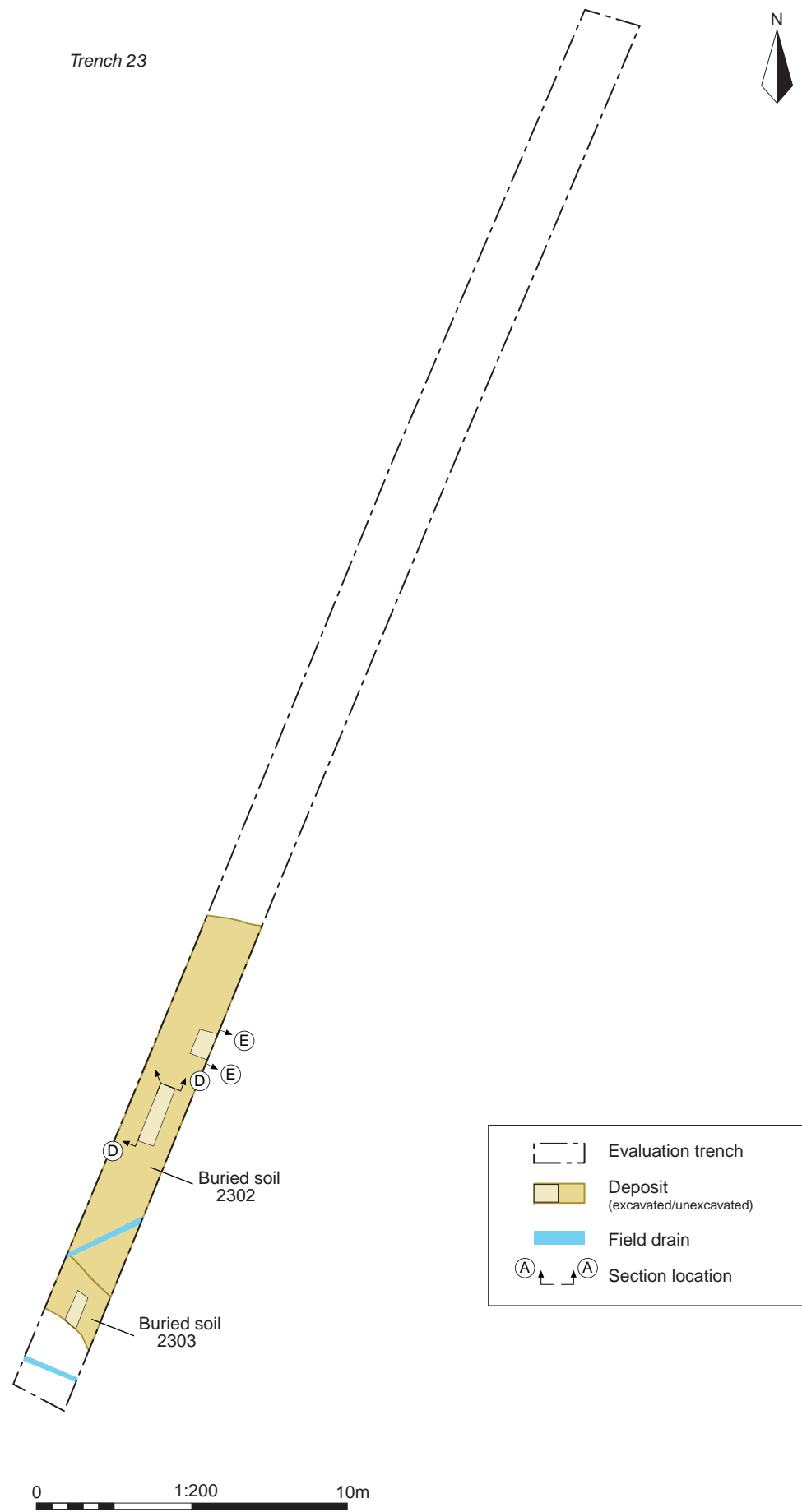
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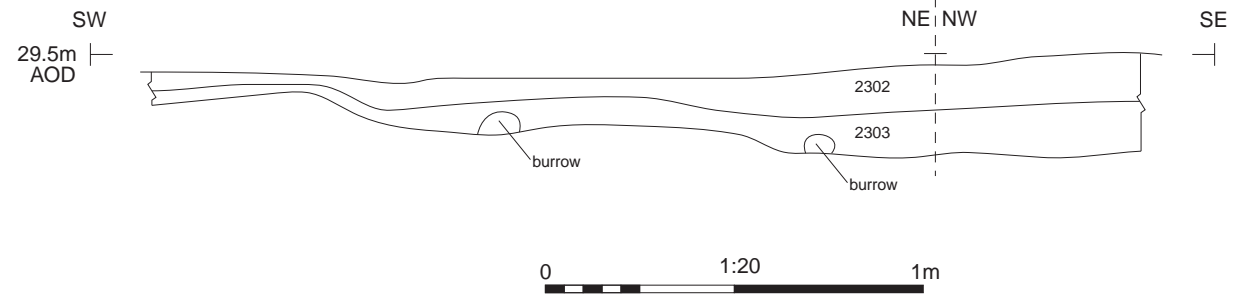
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Trench 2: section and photograph

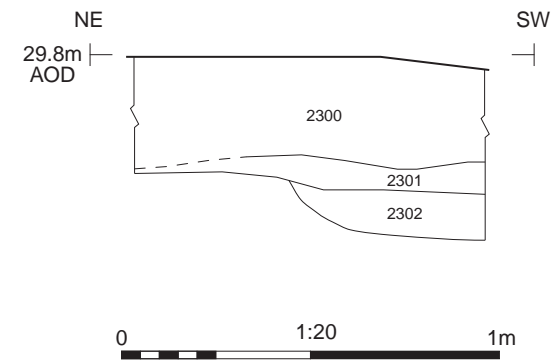
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Section DD



Section EE



Buried soil layers 2301 and 2302, looking south-east (1m scale)

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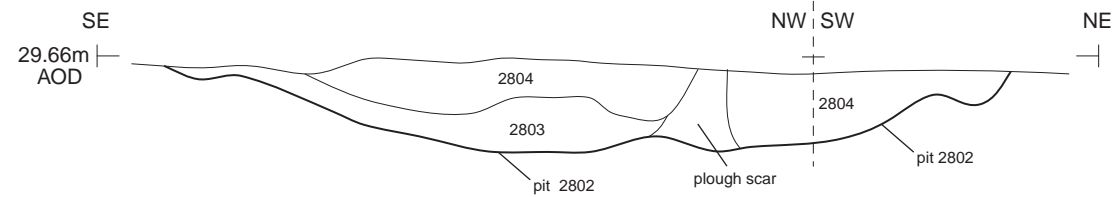
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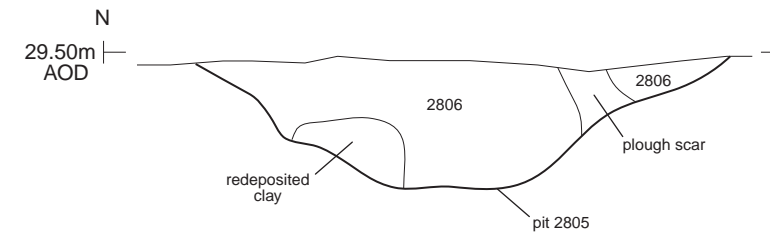
Trench 28



Section FF



Section GG

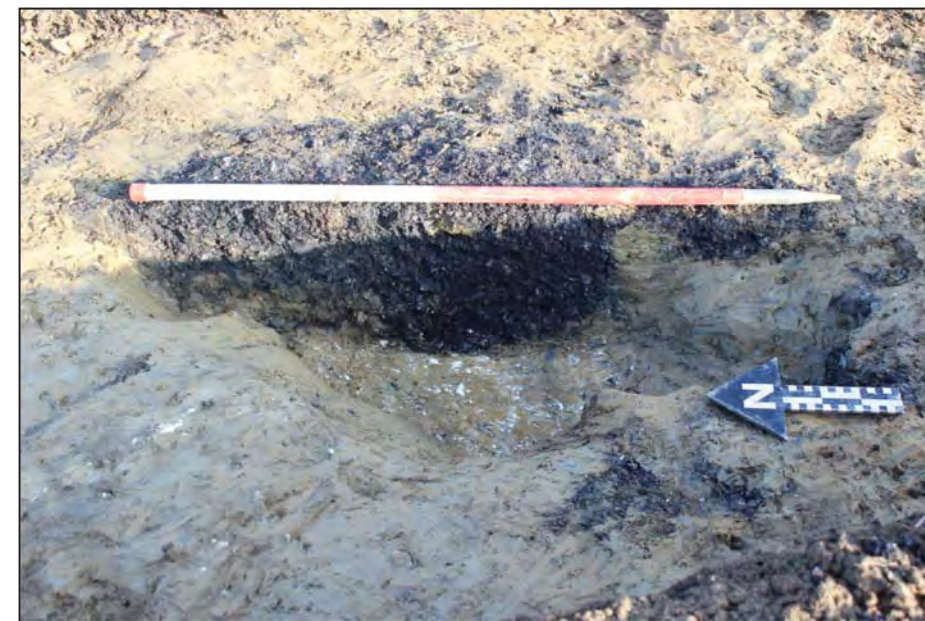


pit 2805

pit 2802



Pit 2802, looking west (1.m and 0.5m scales)



Pit 2805, looking east (1m scale)

- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Field drain
- Section location



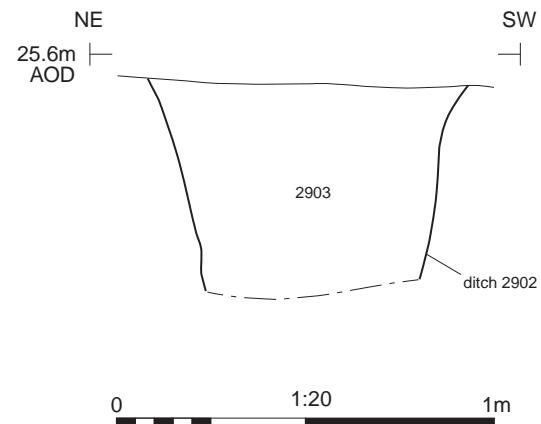
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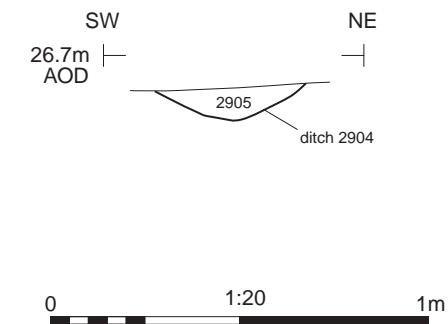
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 28: plan, sections and photographs

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Section HH



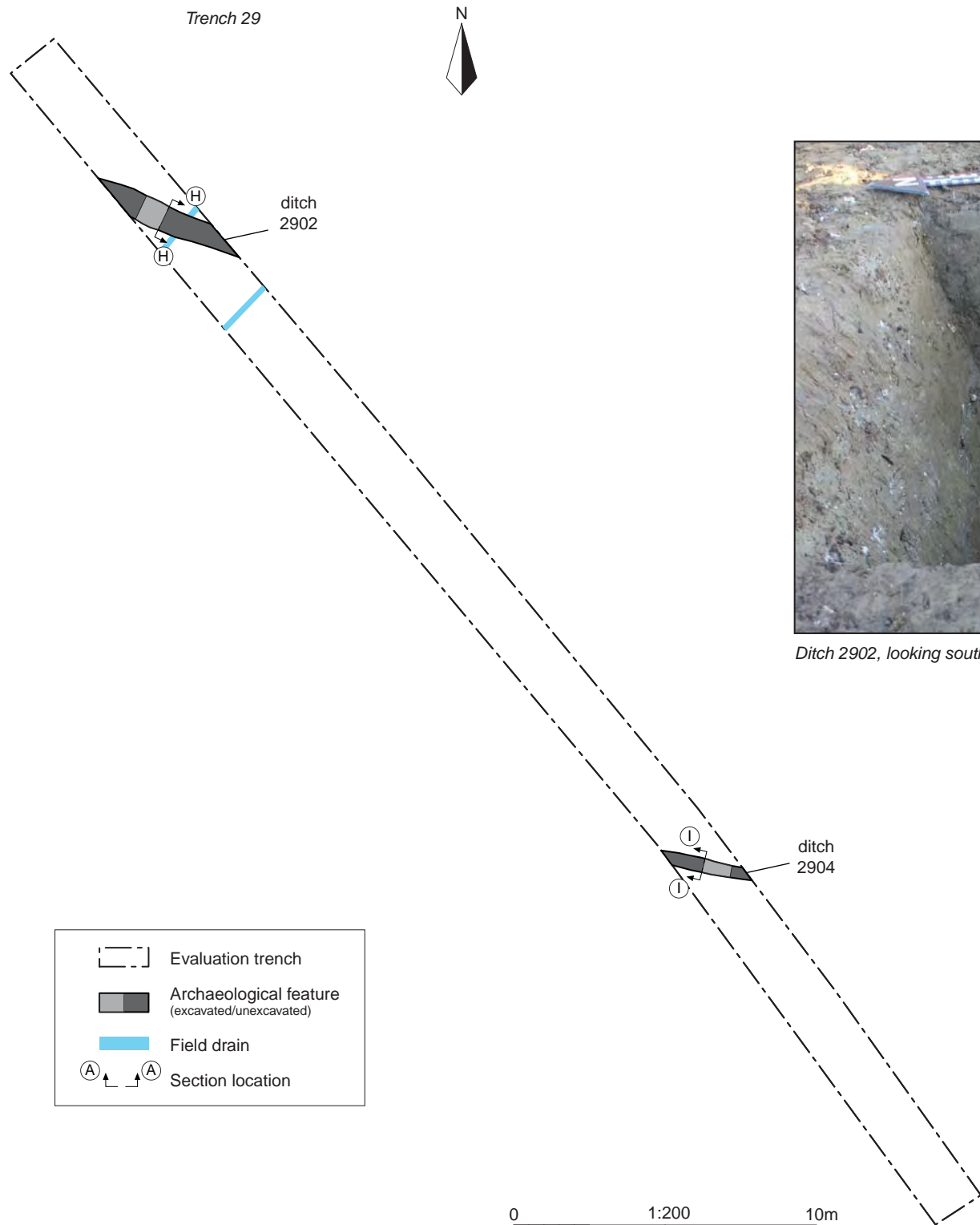
Section II



Ditch 2902, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



Ditch 2904, looking north-west (0.3m scale)



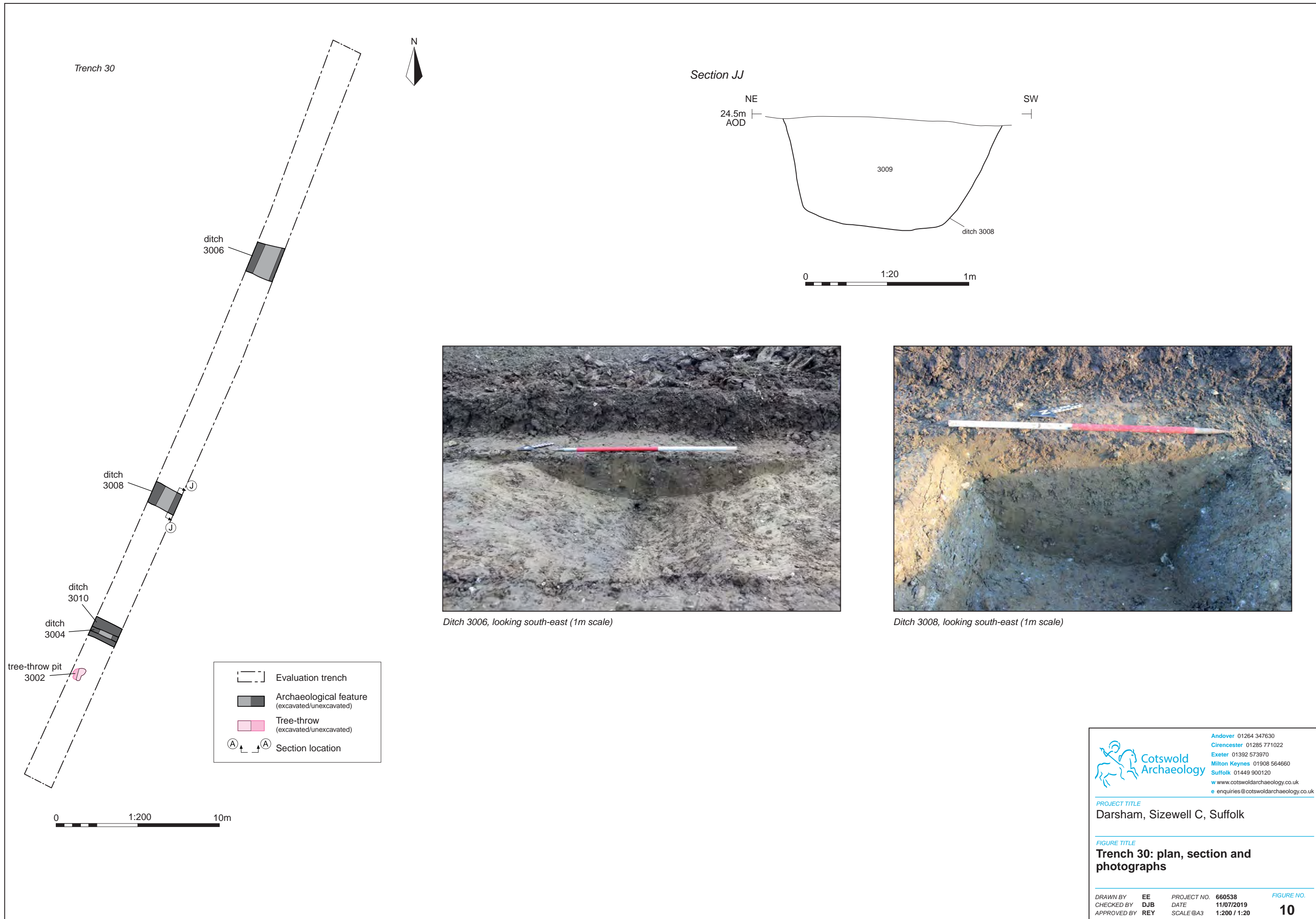
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Field drain
- Section location

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 29: plan, sections and photographs

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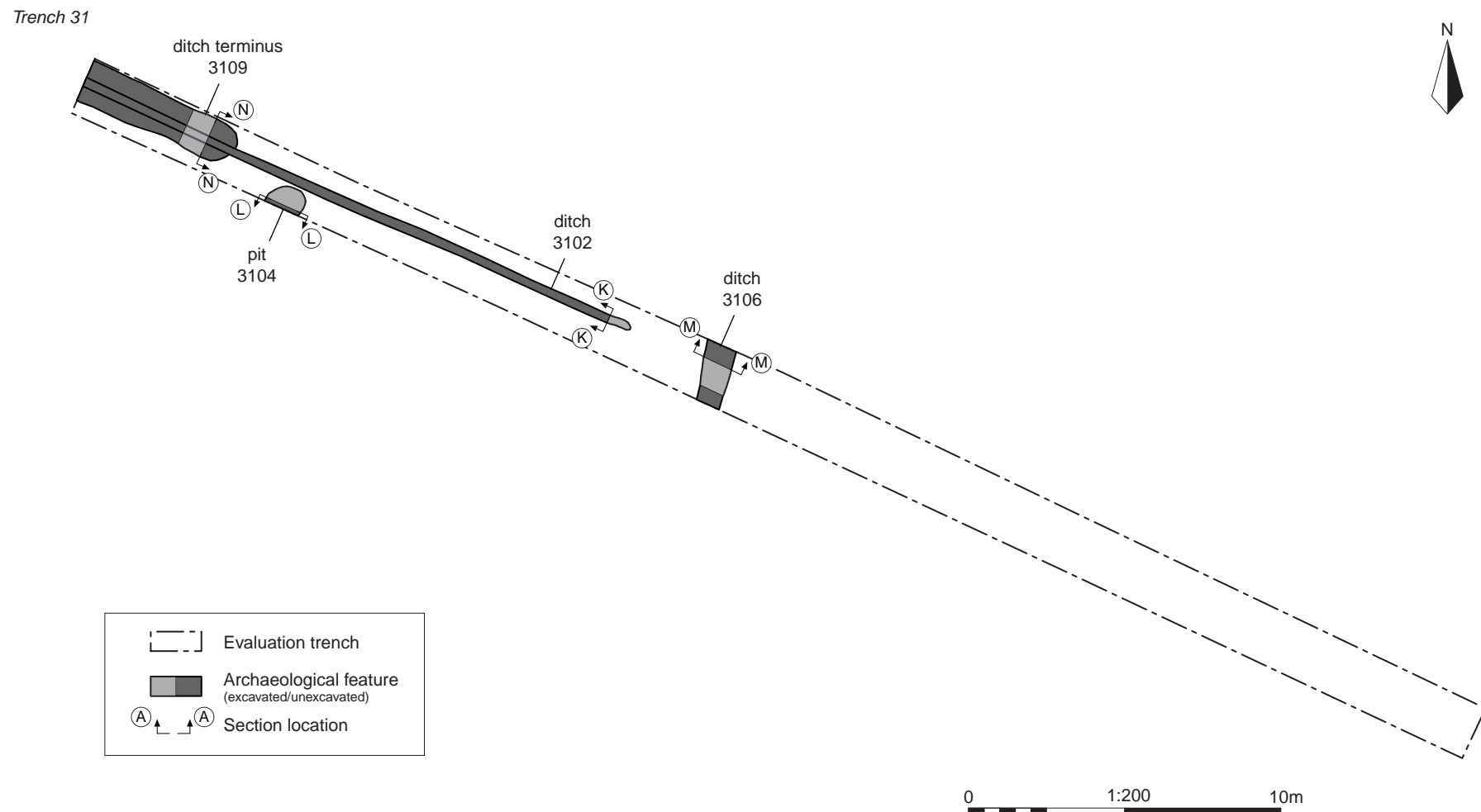


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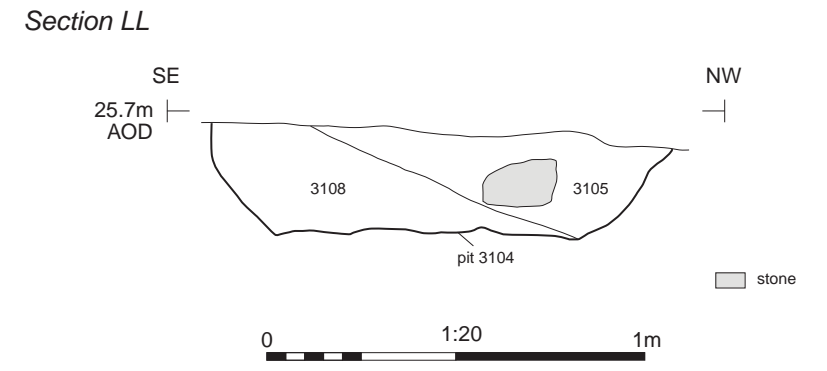
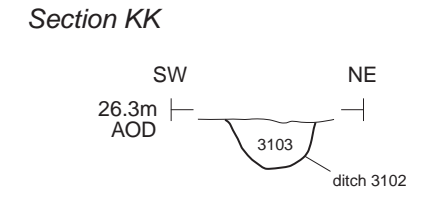
PROJECT TITLE
Darsham, Sizewell C, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 30: plan, section and photographs

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Evaluation trench
 Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
 Section location



Pit 3104, looking south-west (1m scale)

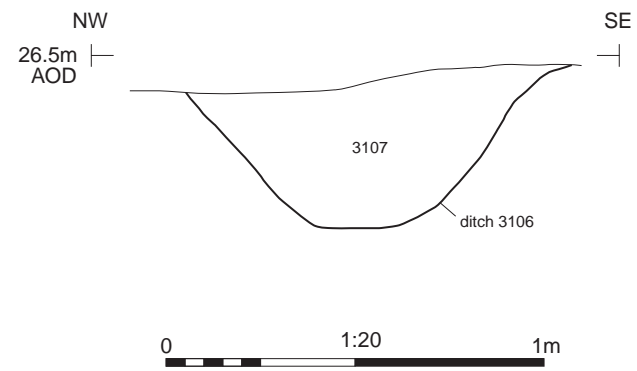
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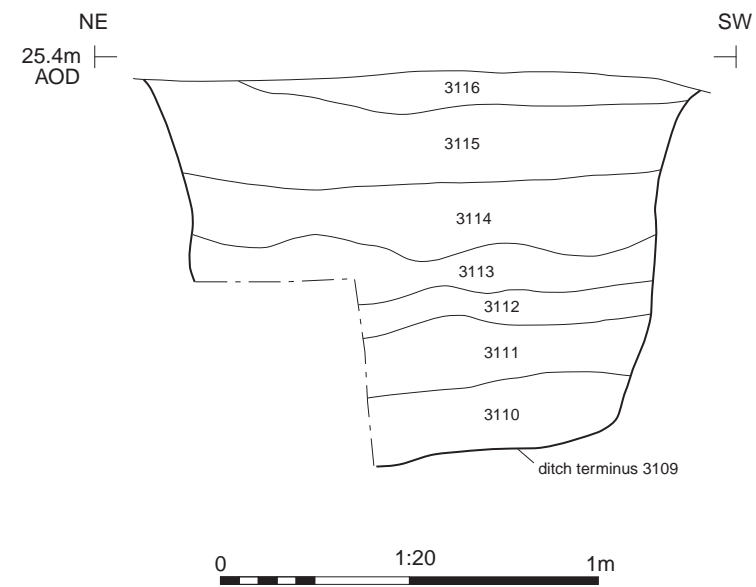
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 31: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	660538	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	11/07/2019	11.1
APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE @A3	1:200 / 1:20	

Section MM



Section NN



Ditch 3106, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Ditch 3109, looking south-east (1m scale)

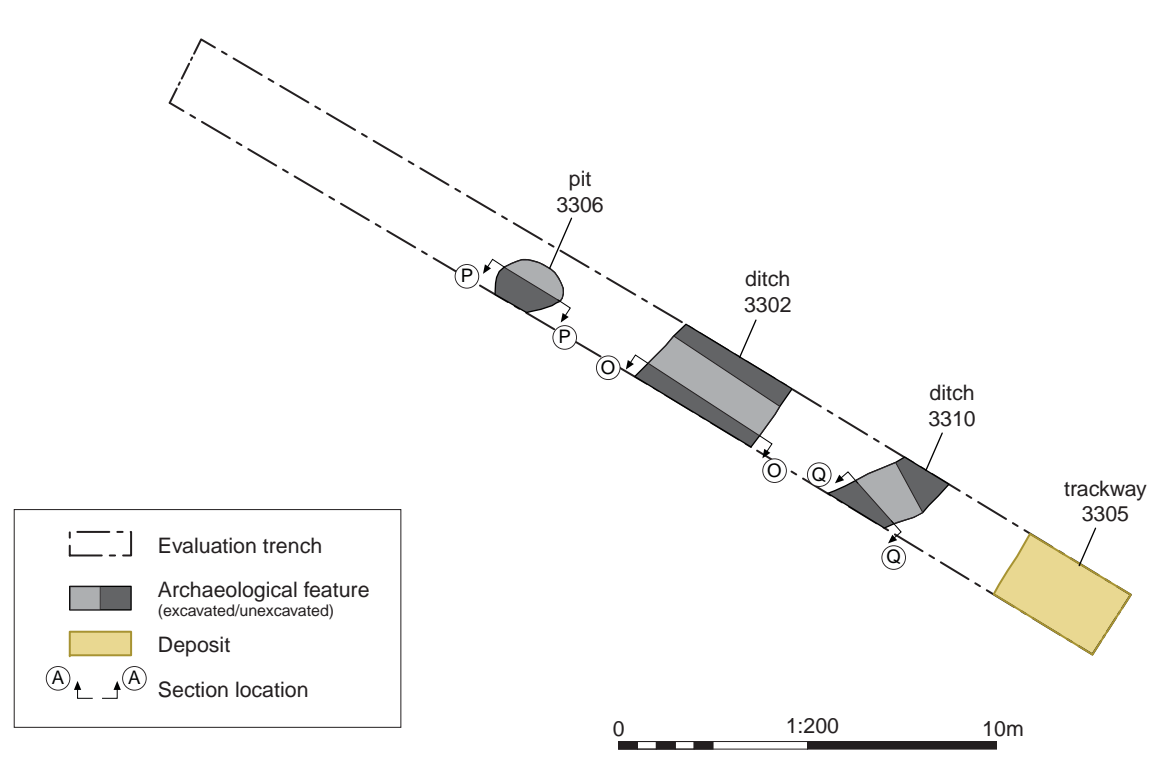

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 31: sections and photographs

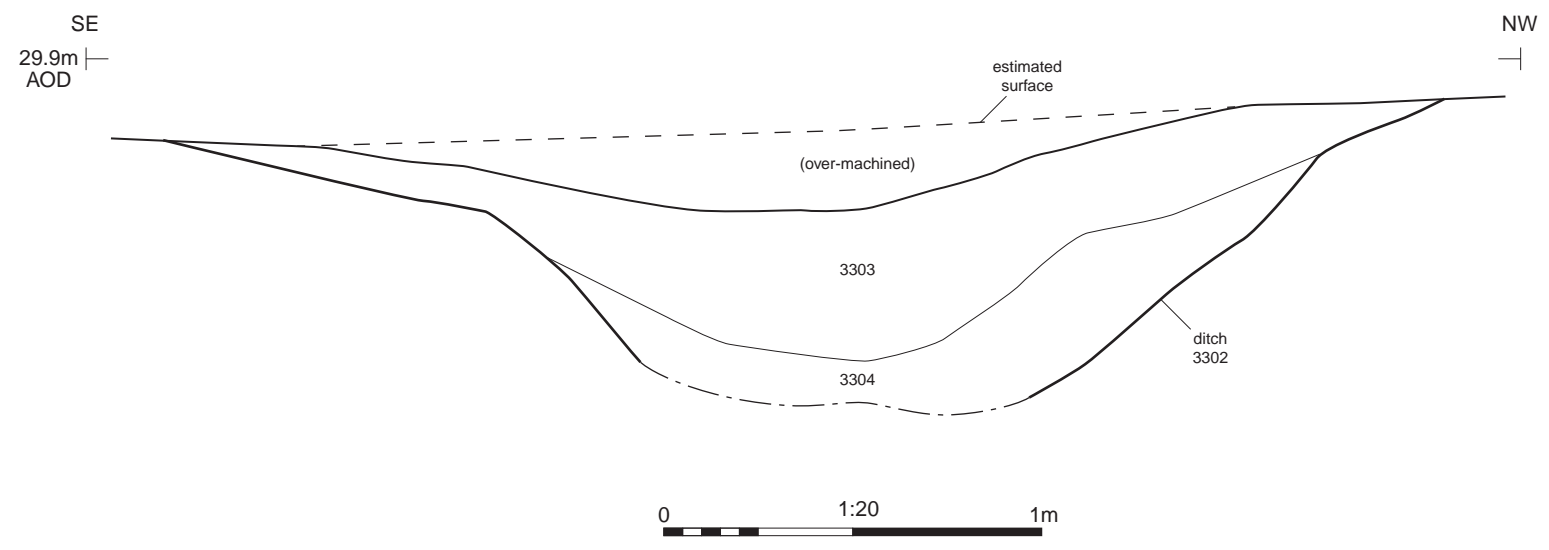
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APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE	@A3 1:20	

Trench 33



Ditch 3302, looking south-west (1m scale)

Section OO



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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 33: plan, section and photograph

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APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE @A3	1:200 / 1:20	



Pit 3306, looking north-west (1m scale)

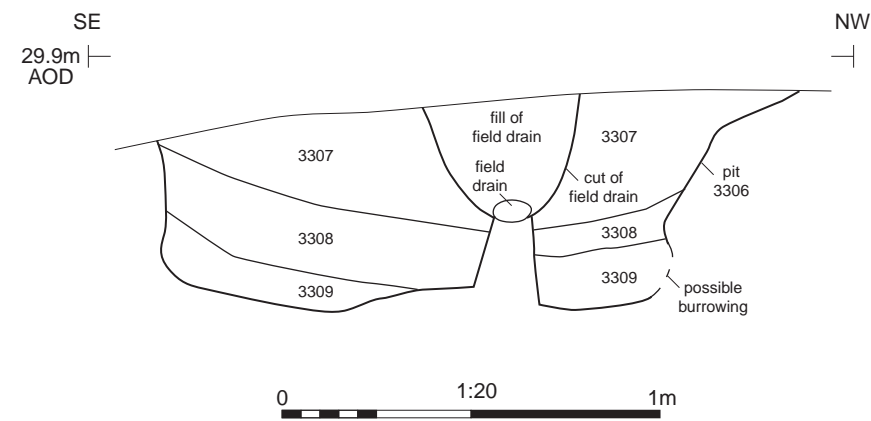


Ditch 3310, looking south-west (1m scale)

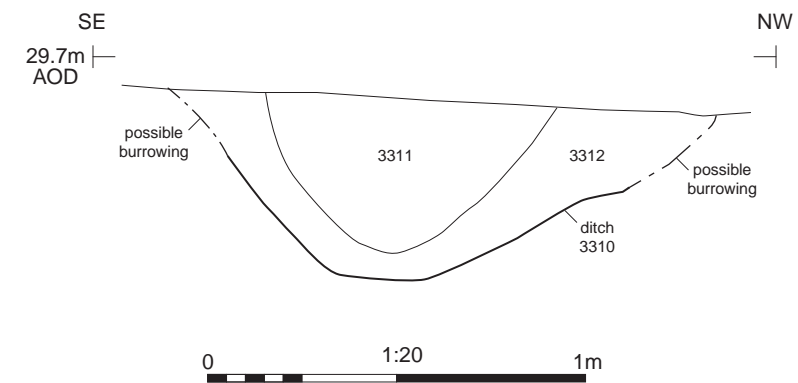


Trackway 3305, looking south-west (1m scale)

Section PP



Section QQ



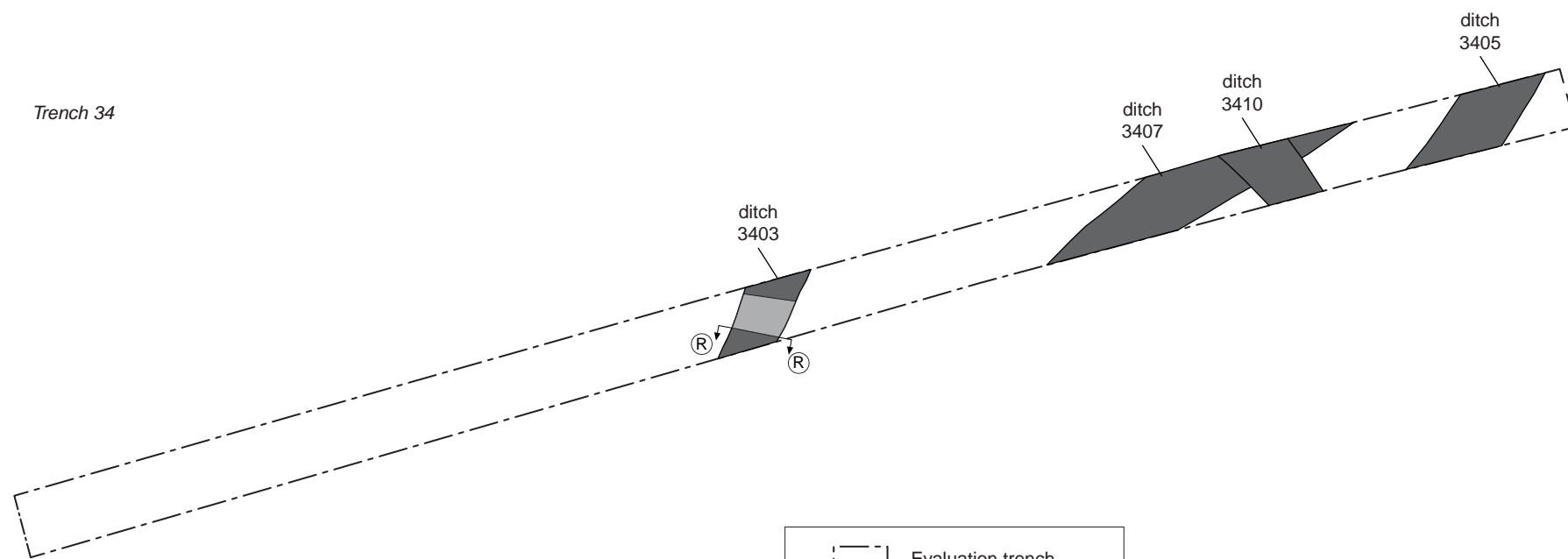

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 33: sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE	@A3 1:20	

Trench 34

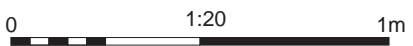
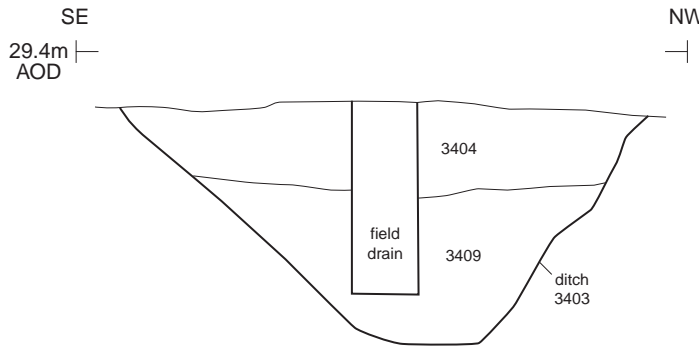


Evaluation trench
 Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
 Section location



Ditch 3403, looking south-west (1m scale)

Section RR



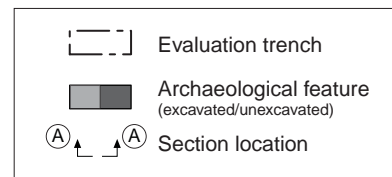
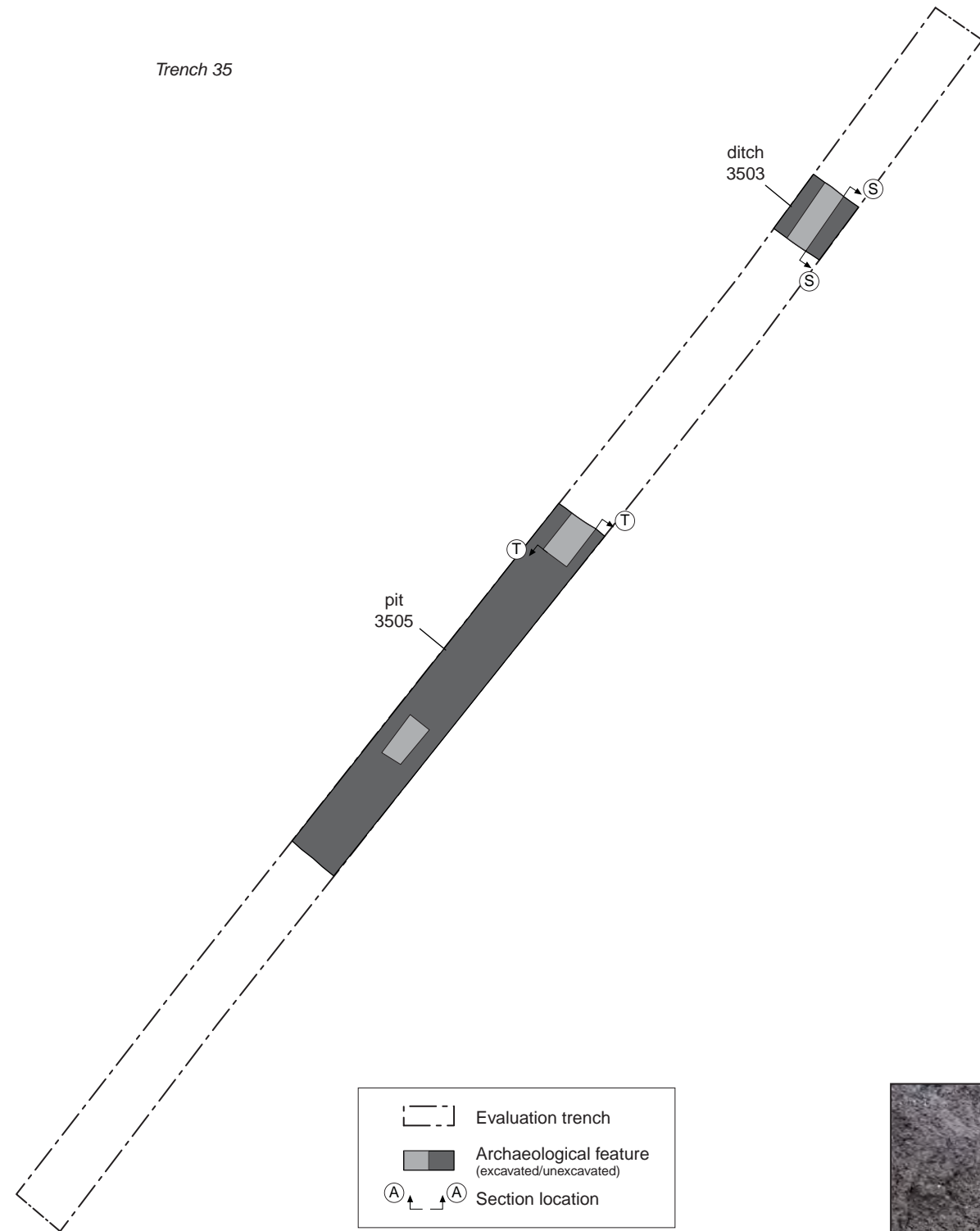
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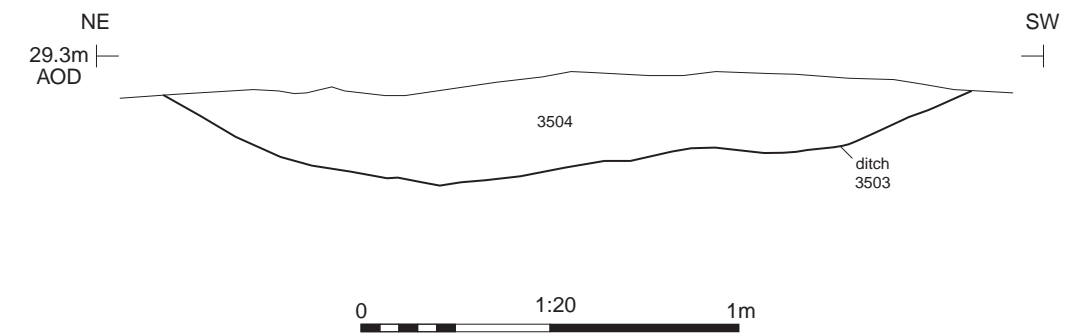
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 34: plan, section and photograph

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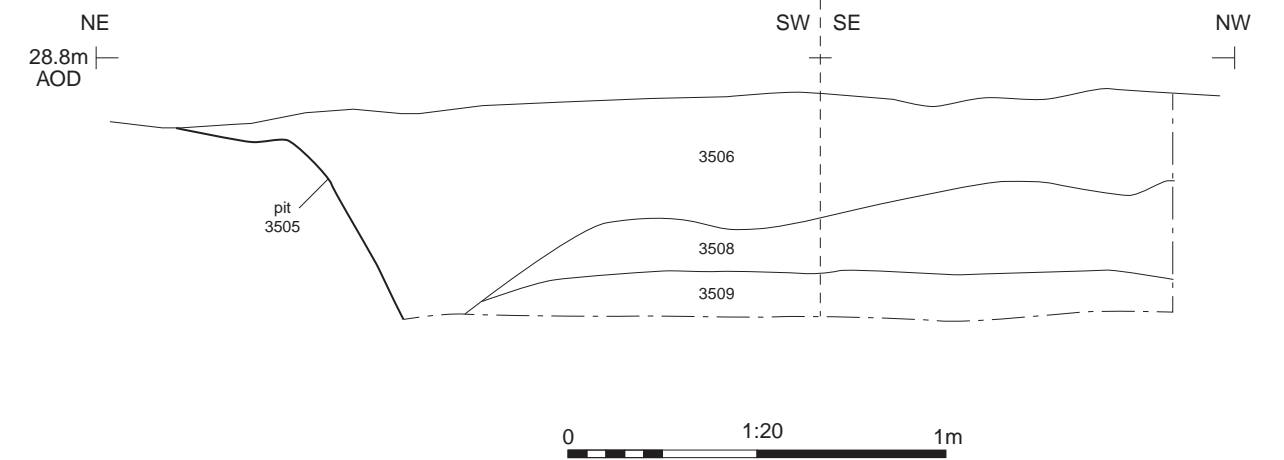
Trench 35



Section SS



Section TT



Pit 3505, looking south (0.5m scale)



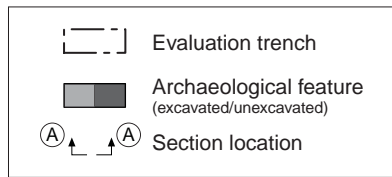
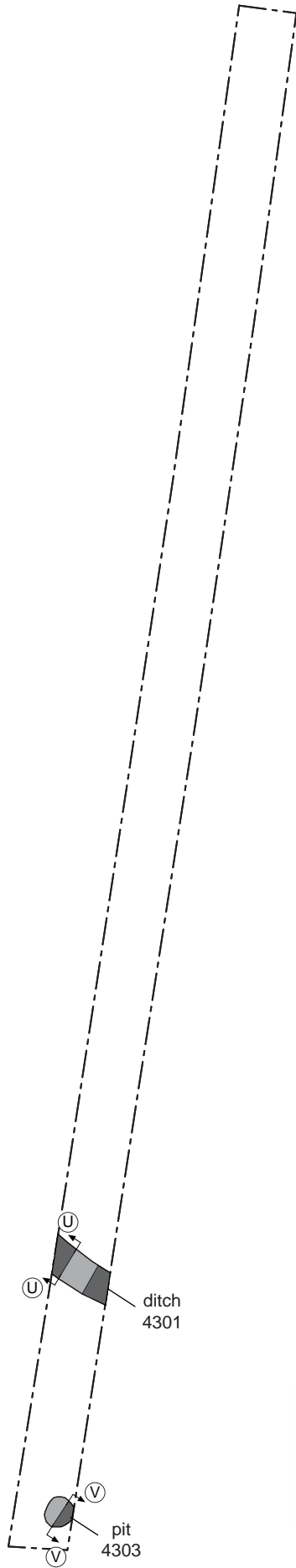
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 35: plan, sections and photograph

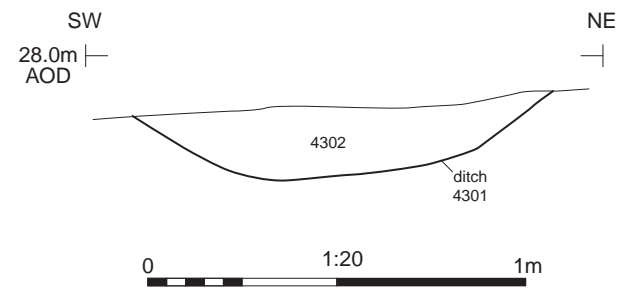
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	11/07/2019	14
APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE @A3	1:200 / 1:20	

Trench 43

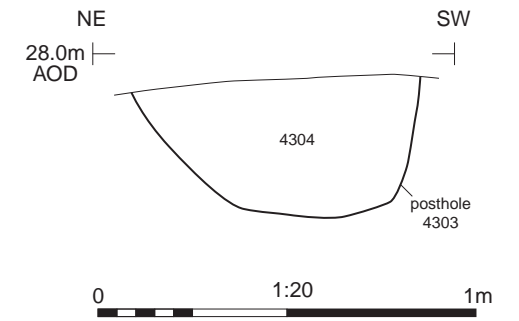


0 1:200 10m

Section UU



Section VV



Ditch 4301, looking north-west (1m scale)



Pit 4303, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

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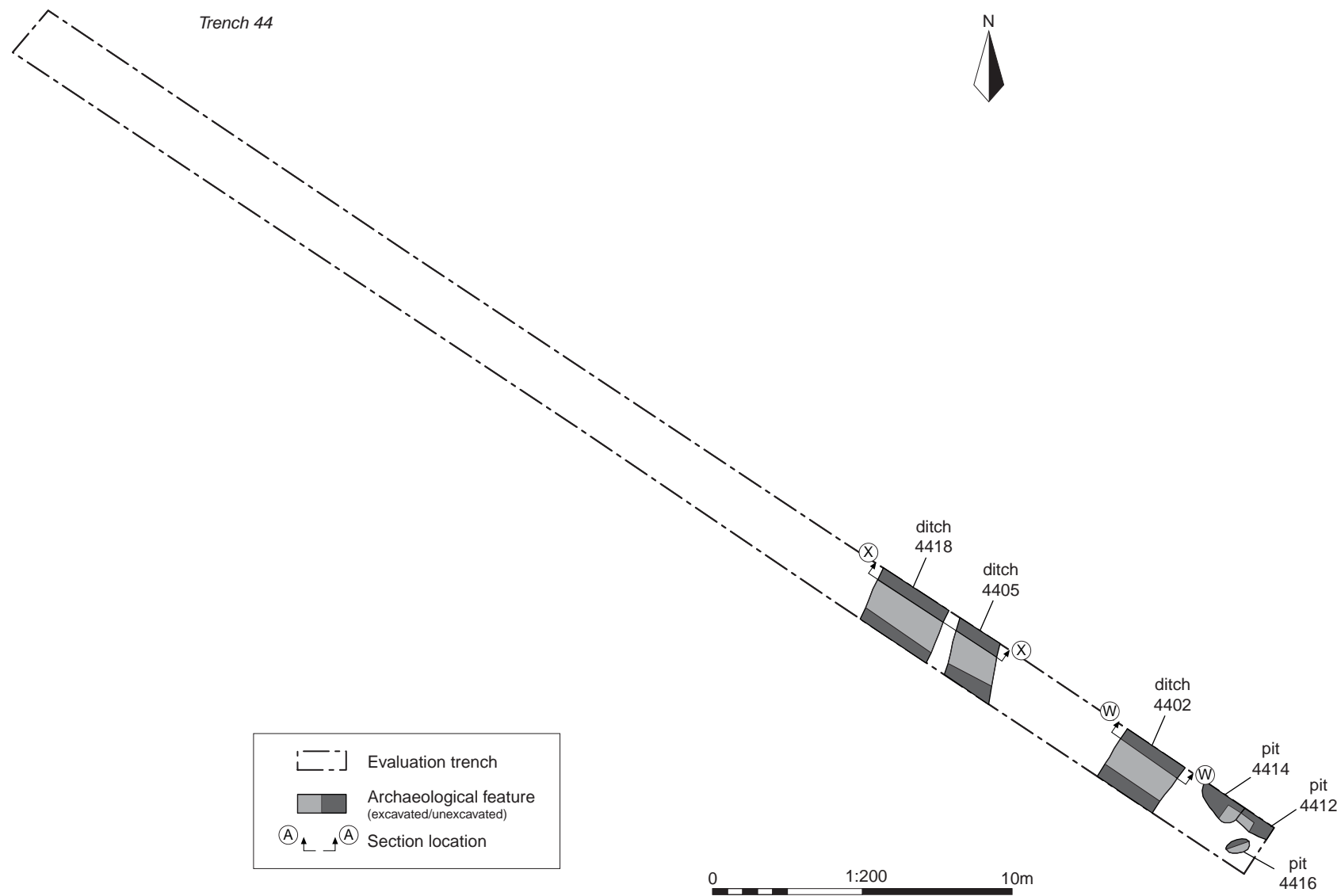
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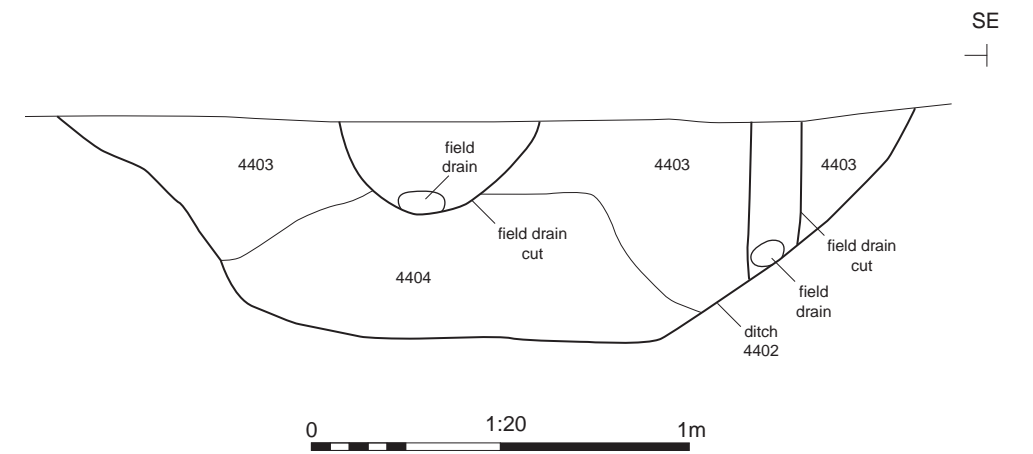
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 43: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	660538	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	11/07/2019	15
APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE @A3	1:200 / 1:20	



Section WW

NW
27.4m
AOD



Ditch 4402, looking north-east (1m scale)

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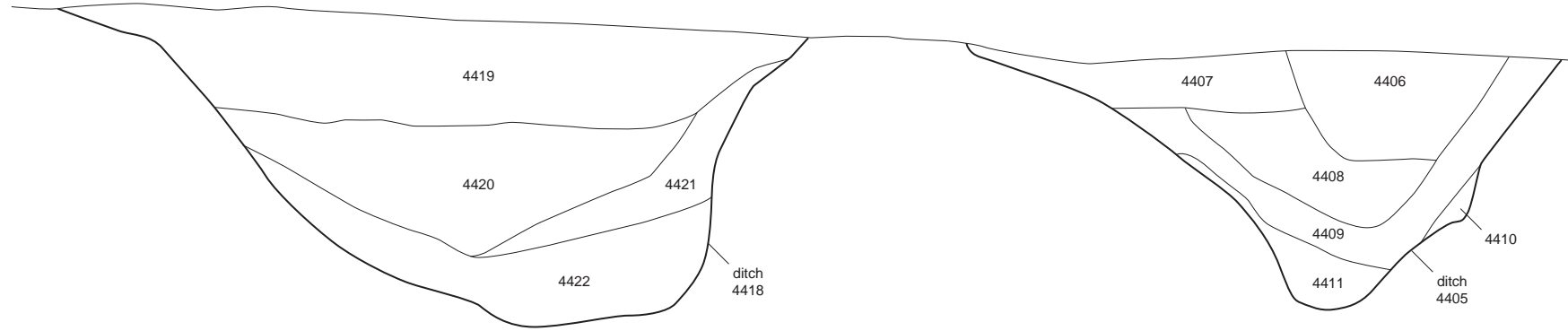
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 44: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	660538	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	11/07/2019	16.1
APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE @A3	1:200 / 1:20	

Section XX

NW
27.4m
AOD

SE



Ditch 4418, looking north-east (1m scale)



Ditch 4405, looking north-east (1m scale)

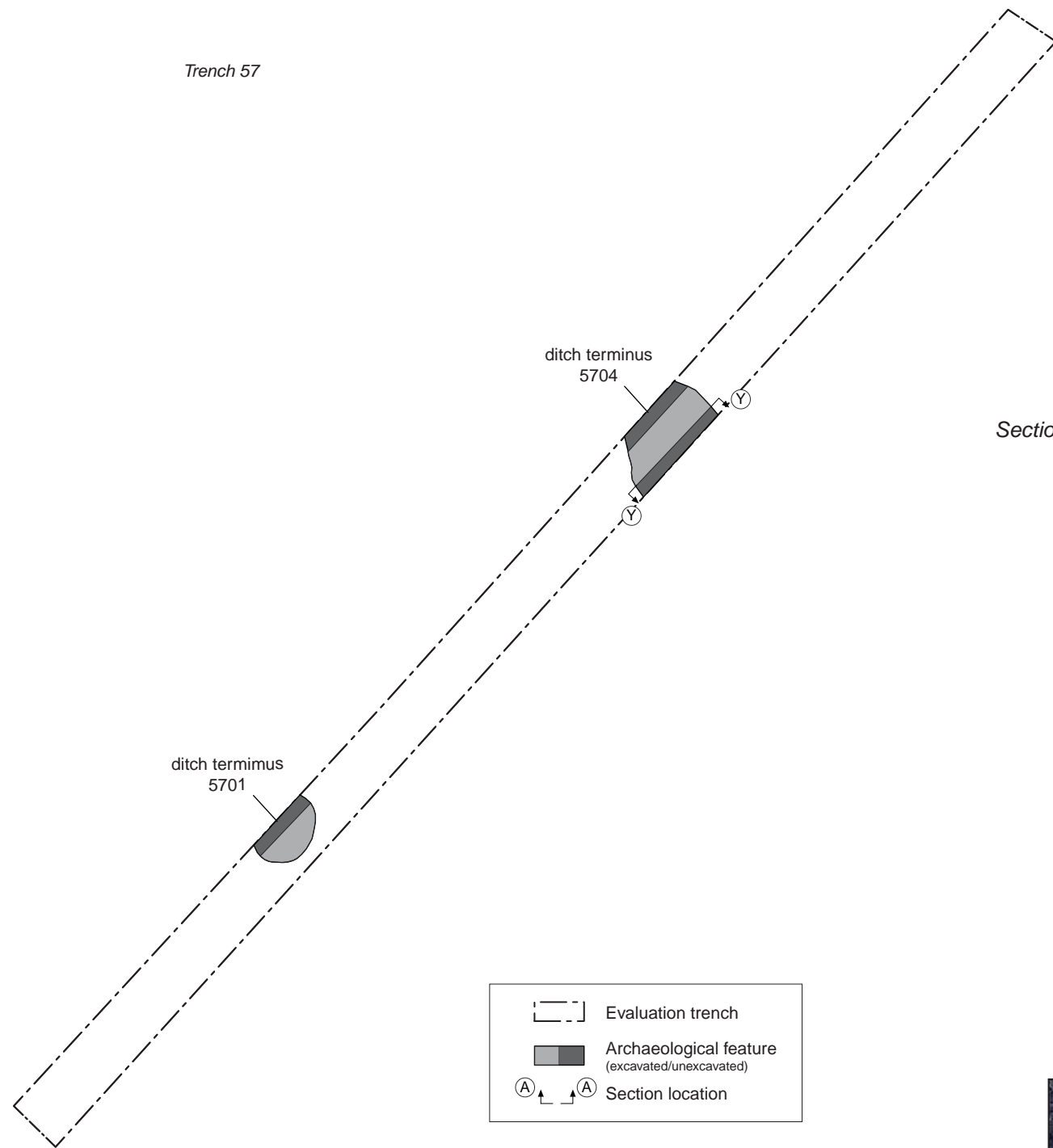
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 44: section and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	660538	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	11/07/2019	16.2
APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE	@A3 1:20	

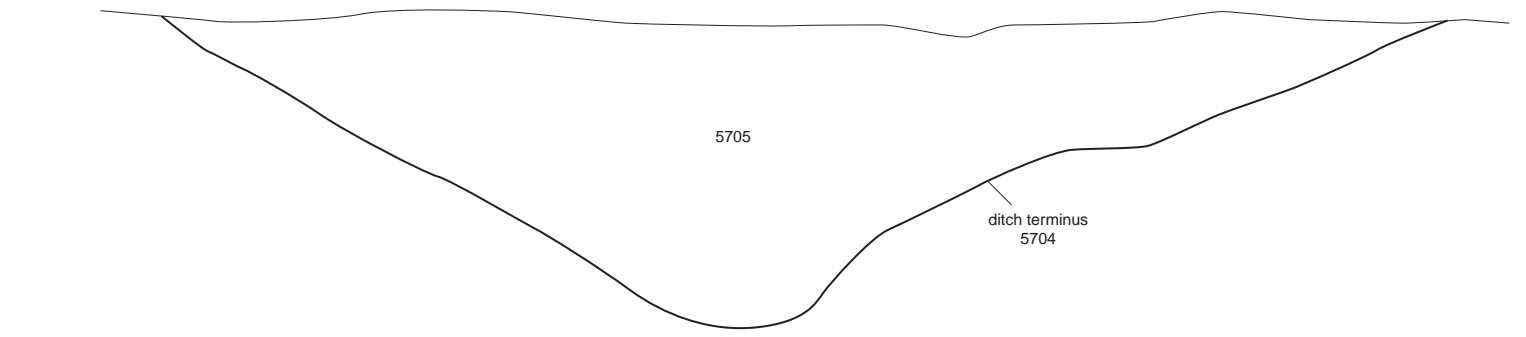
Trench 57



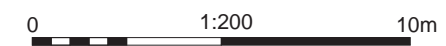
Section YY

NE
26.9m
AOD

SW



Evaluation trench
 Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
 Section location



Ditch terminus 5704, looking south-east (1m scale)

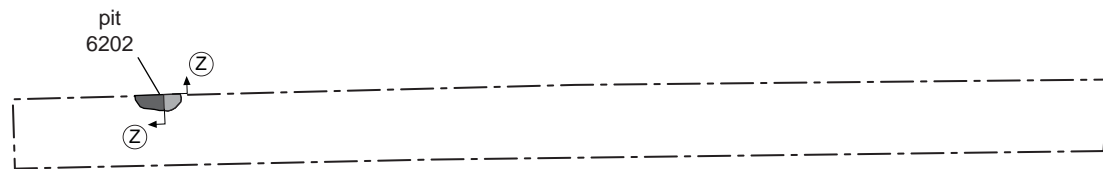
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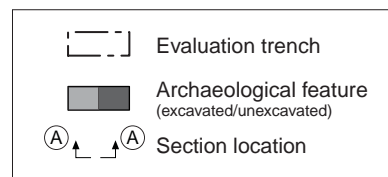
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 57: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	660538	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	11/07/2019		17
APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE	@A3 1:200 / 1:20		

Trench 62



0 1:200 10m



Section ZZ



0 1:20 1m



Pit 6202, looking west (0.3m scale)

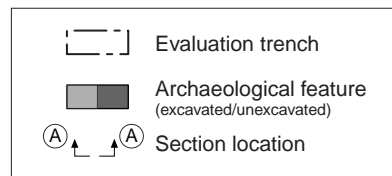
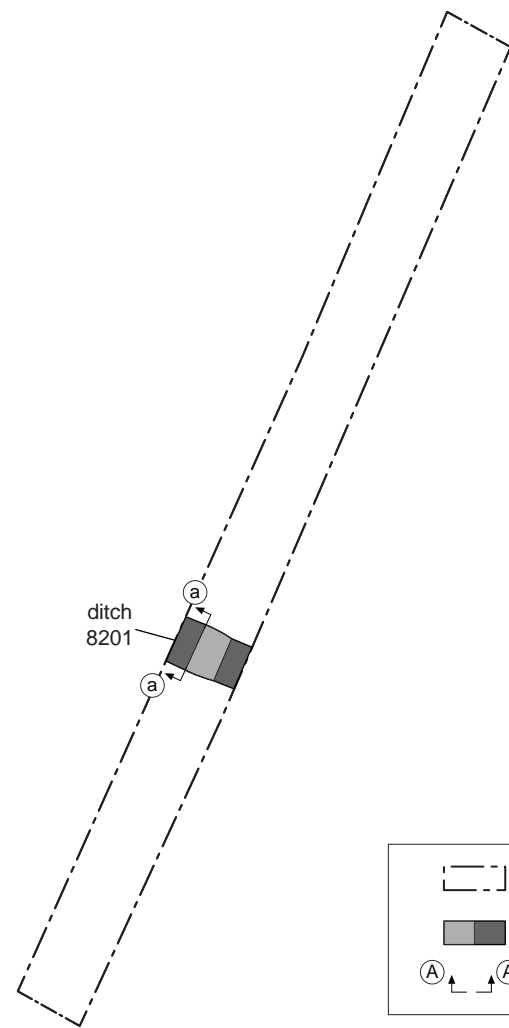
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 62: plan, section and photograph

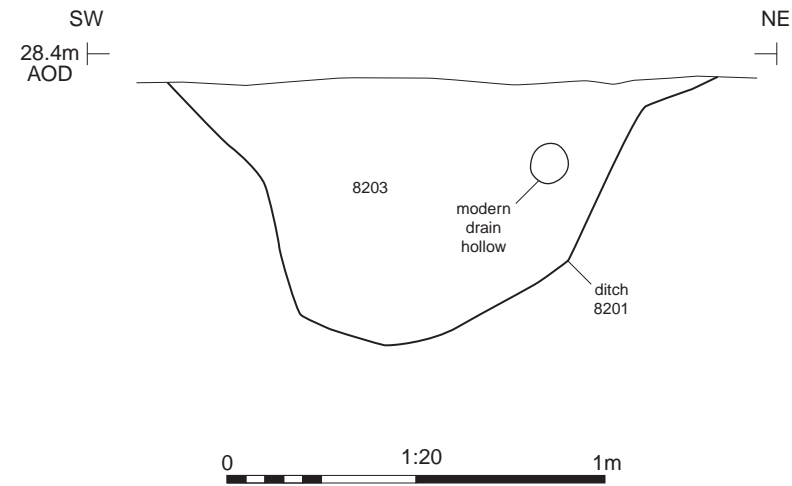
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	660538	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	11/07/2019	18
APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE @A3	1:200 / 1:20	

Trench 82



0 1:200 10m

Section aa



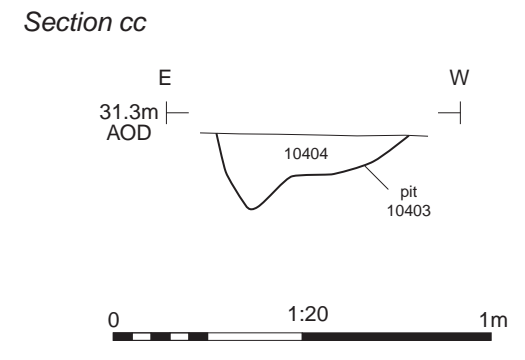
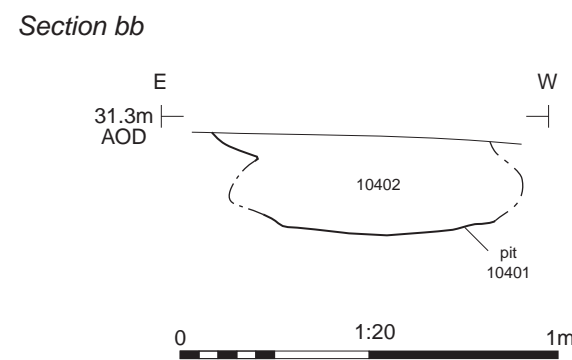
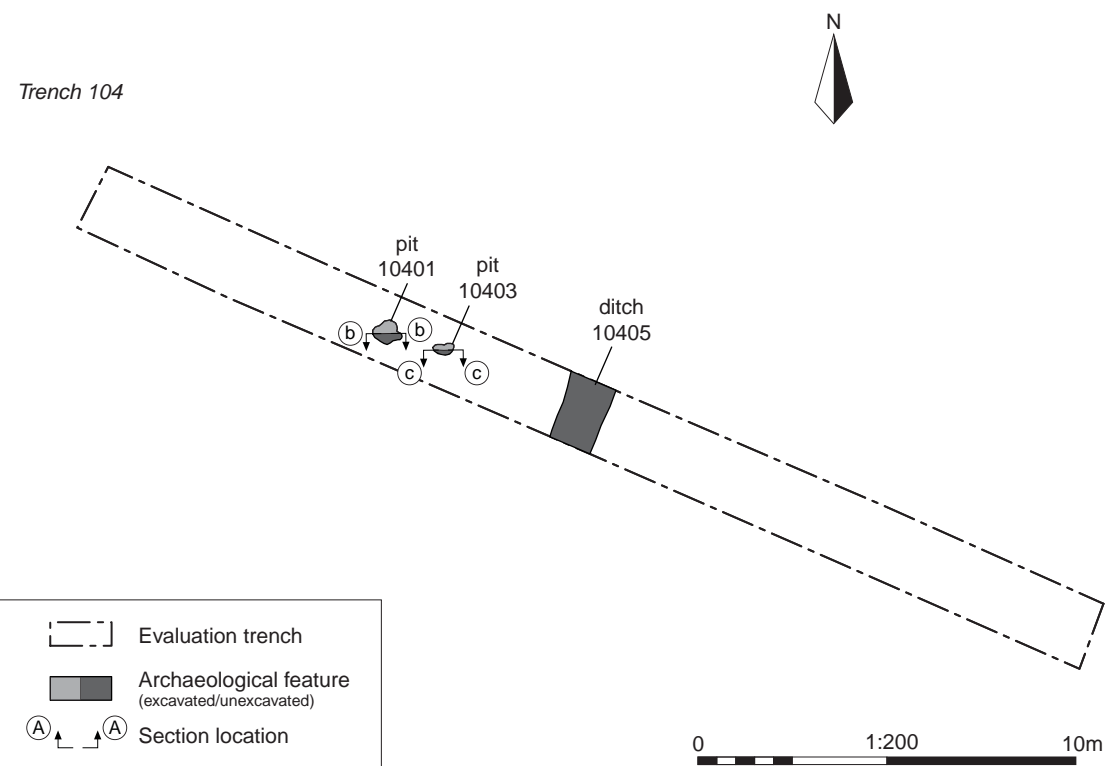
Ditch 8201, looking north-west (1m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 82: plan, section and photograph

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APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE @A3	1:200 / 1:20	



Pit 10401, looking south (0.5m scale)



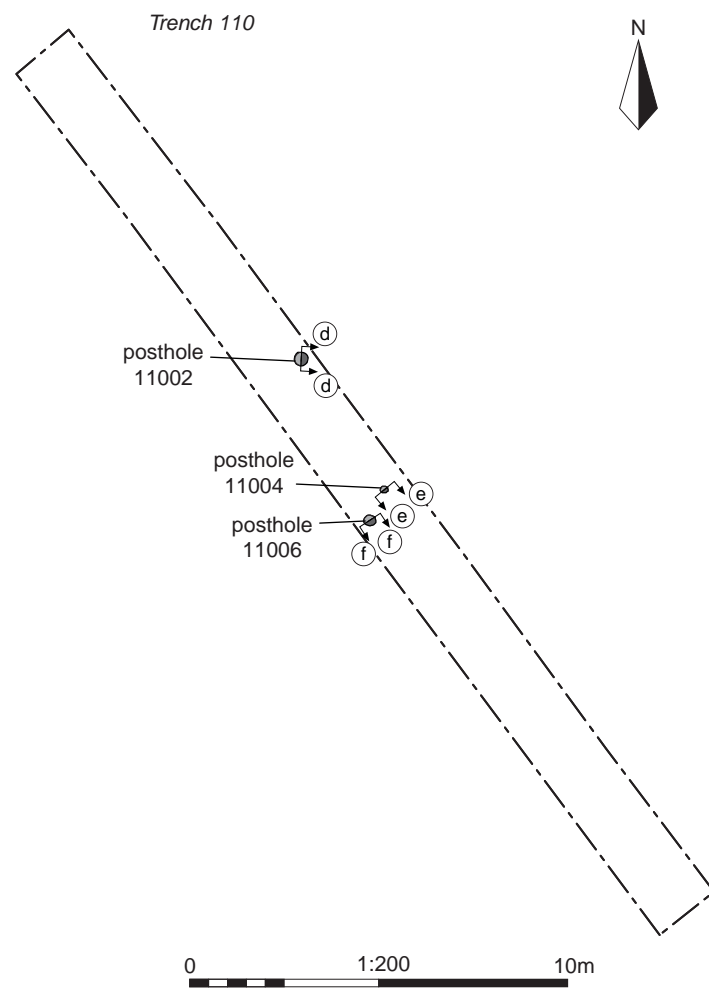
Pit 10403, looking south (0.3m scale)

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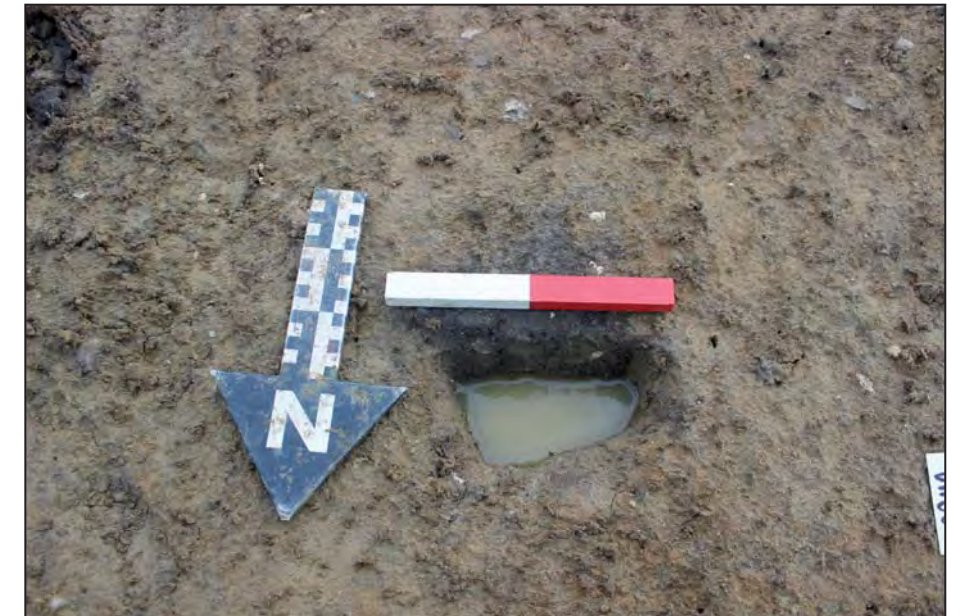
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 104: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY EE PROJECT NO. 660538 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 11/07/2019
 APPROVED BY REY SCALE @A3 1:200 / 1:20 20



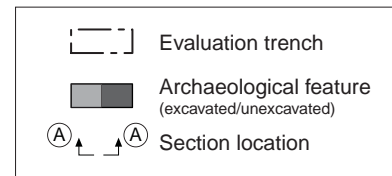
Posthole 11002, looking east (0.3m scale)



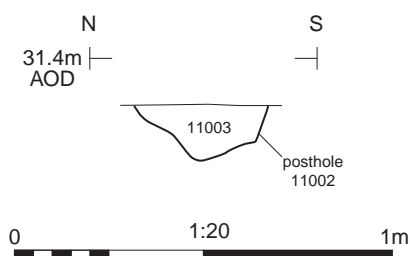
Posthole 11004, looking south-east (0.2m scale)



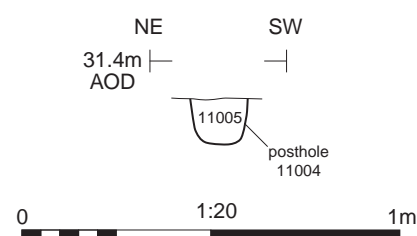
Posthole 11006, looking south-east (0.3m scale)



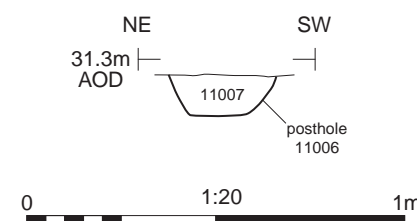
Section dd



Section ee



Section ff




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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 110: plan, sections and photographs

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