

High Hall, Walsham-le-Willows WLW 092

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/037

Client: Mr and Mrs W. Johnston

Author: Simon Cass

September 2012

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High Hall, Walsham-le-Willows

WLW 092

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SCCAS Report No. 2012/037

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Disclaimer

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

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Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	1
4. Methodology	5
5. Results	6
5.1 Introduction	6
5.2 Medieval	7
5.3 Early post-medieval (16th century +)	9
5.4 Later post-medieval	10
6. Finds and environmental evidence	12
6.1 Introduction	12
6.2 Pottery	12
Introduction	12
The medieval wares	13
Post-medieval	13
6.3 Ceramic building material	13
6.4 Slag	14
7. The environmental evidence	14
7.1 Faunal remains	14
7.2 Shell	14
7.3 Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence	14
8. Discussion	15
9. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	16
10. Archive deposition	17

11. Acknowledgements	17
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12. Bibliography	17
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List of Figures

Figure 1. Location of site (black) showing Historic Environment Record entries as mentioned in the text (green)	2
Figure 2. Detailed site plan showing features within the site boundary	3
Figure 3. Detailed plan of features encountered during monitoring of footings for the extension	4
Figure 4. First Edition Ordnance Survey map showing farm buildings and moat extent	5
Figure 5. Sections	11

List of Tables

Table 1. Finds quantities	12
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List of Plates

Plate 1. Section 11, facing west showing hearth 0005 and layer 0027 (1m scale)	8
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List of Appendices












Appendix 1.	Brief and specification
Appendix 2.	Context List
Appendix 3.	Bulk finds catalogue
Appendix 4.	Pottery catalogue

Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the ground works associated with planning permissions 03/1495 and 07/2324, making repairs to the existing structure of High Hall and adding a new north wing. The monitoring revealed several probable pit features and occupation debris layers with retrieved artefacts dating from the medieval period (11th to 14th centuries). This concurs with the location of the house, on a medieval moat platform (recorded in the County Council Historic Environment Record as WLW 005), and as a dwelling recorded in the Domesday Survey.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

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

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\overline{\overline{18.45\text{m OD}}}$

1. Introduction

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken at High Hall, Walsham-le-Willows in July 2007 in order to fulfil a condition placed on the renovation and extension works being carried out on the property in relation to planning application 1495/03, resubmitted in 1780/06, 2324/07 and 2327/07. A number of features of medieval and post-medieval date were encountered and recorded, comprising both horizontal layers as well as incised features and structural remains from previous buildings on the site.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies in an elevated position, on a gently sloping south facing hillside, at a height of c. 53m OD, in an isolated position within open countryside 1.3 miles to the east of the centre of the village of Walsham-le-Willows. The underlying geology for this area is recorded as chalky till, with seasonally wet deep loam topsoils.

3. Archaeology and historical background

High Hall is a Grade II Listed Building (Listed Building 281782) which lies within a medieval moated enclosure of 0.49ha (1.2 acres), recorded in the Historic Environment Record (WLW 005). Although the building dates to the late sixteenth century there is evidence that the site has been occupied since at least the time of the Norman Conquest, and the current High Hall is believed to have been built on the site of the Manorial Courthouse for Walsham-le Willows (with Court Rolls surviving from October 1303 onwards). The demesne land of High Hall was in the hands of the De Walsham Family in the 14th century, but then may have been absorbed into the Manor of Walsham (Goult, 1990). The current building, which has been derelict, was built on vacant land between 1577 and 1581 (West 1998). It was then later owned by Sir Nicholas Bacon and until the 19th century was in the hands of the Baden Powell family. During the 19th century it was still a substantial moated farmhouse with associated grounds, gardens and outbuildings, until a fire in 1880 necessitated large-scale renovations and alterations.

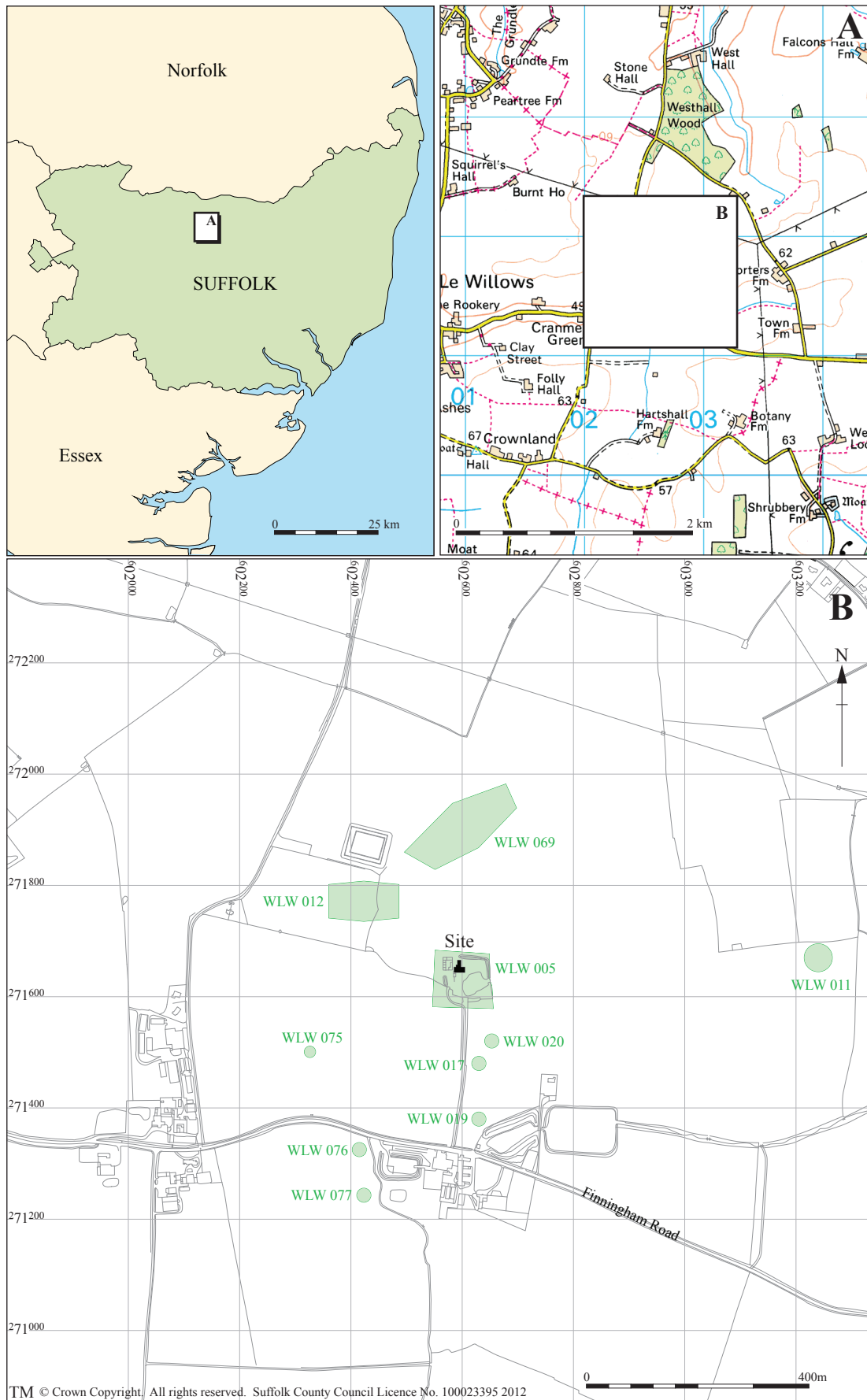


Figure 1. Location of site (black) showing Historic Environment Record entries as mentioned in the text (green)

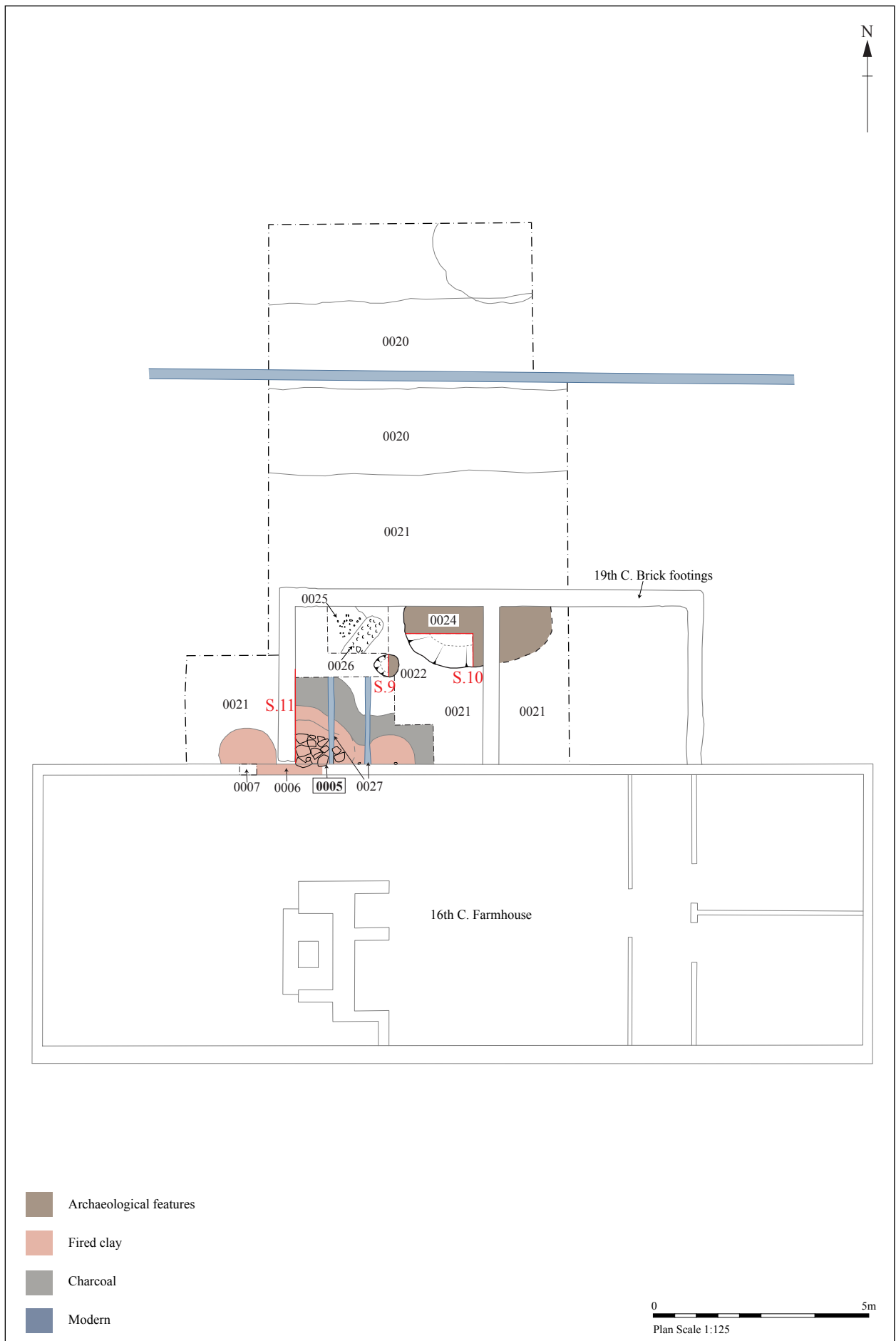


Figure 2. Detailed site plan showing features within the site boundary

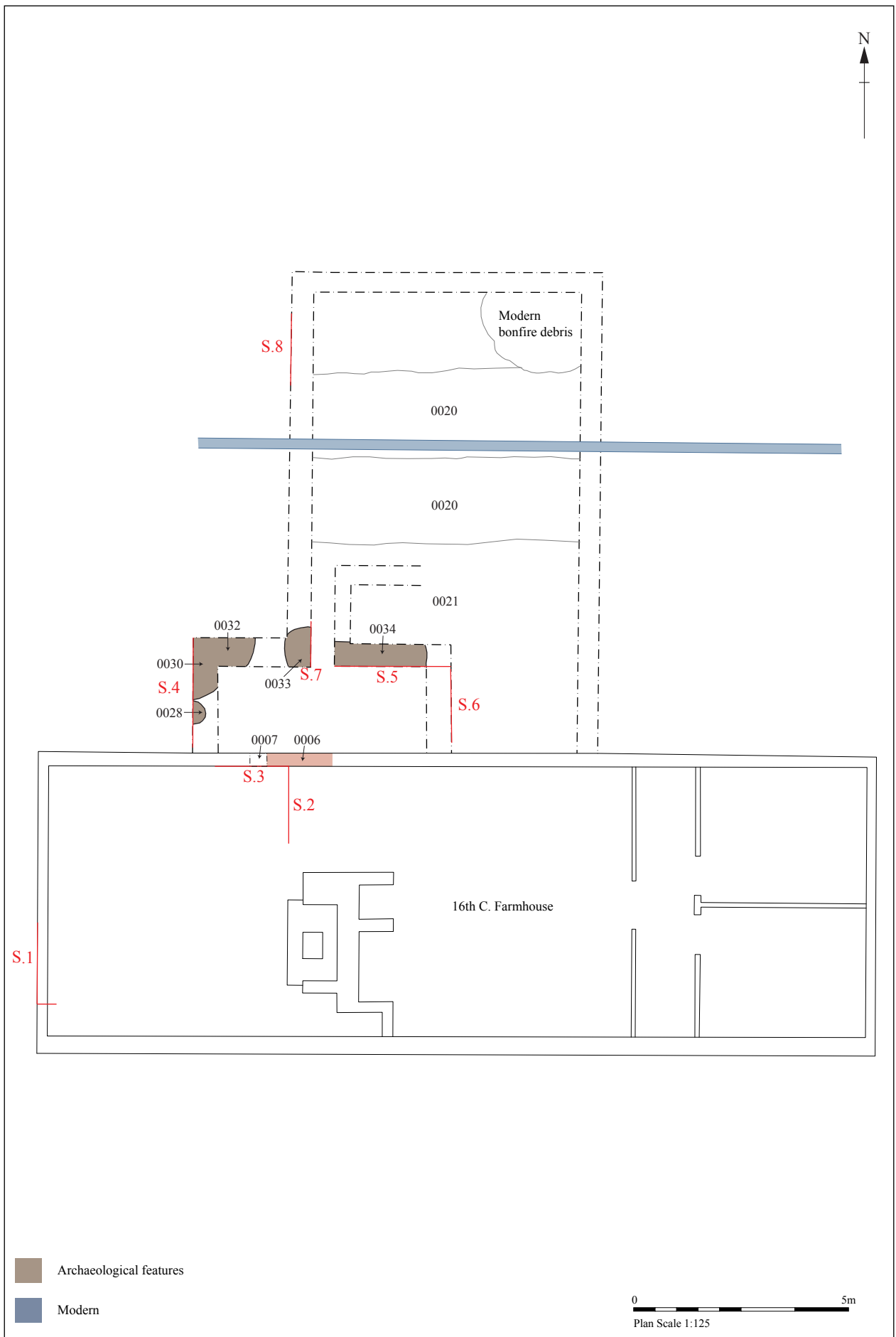


Figure 3. Detailed plan of features encountered during monitoring of footings for the extension

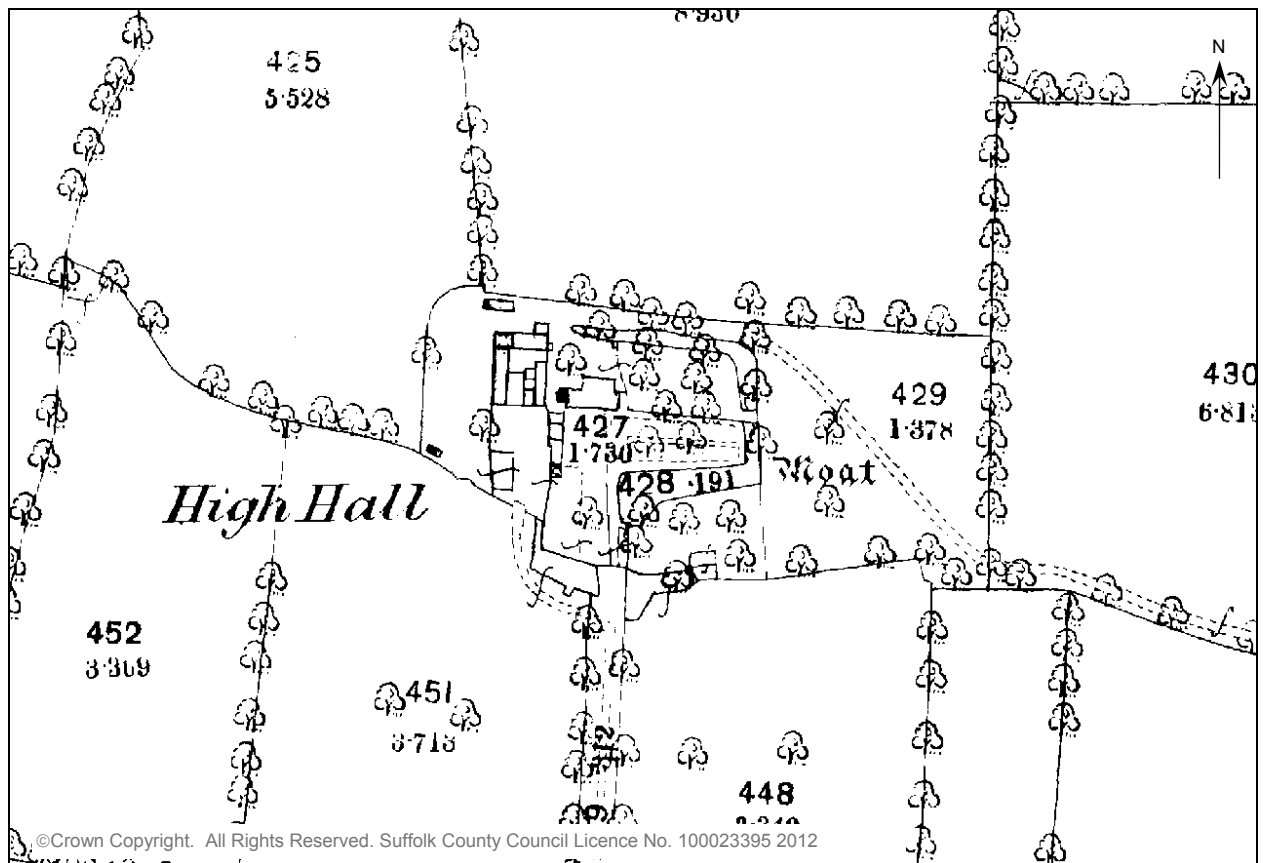


Figure 4. First Edition Ordnance Survey map showing farm buildings and moat extent

4. Methodology

The Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) required that the development area be subject to archaeological monitoring during the ground works. There were three distinct elements to the monitoring.

- Monitoring of the underpinning works to renovate the existing building
- Monitoring and excavation of the footprint of the new extension
- Monitoring of the footings for the new extension

The works were undertaken over 2 years with the monitoring of the underpinning taking place in October 2005, the excavation of the footprint in March/April 2006 and the final monitoring in July 2007.

The monitoring of the underpinning involved examination of excavations under the wall lines of the existing building as they were opened and the recording of deposits seen within them.

The site of the extension was stripped to formation level using a medium-sized mechanical excavator using a toothless 'ditching' bucket in the presence of the monitoring archaeologist. Alongside the building this necessitated the removal of an existing structure, which exposed underlying features. Over the rest of the area these were masked by buried soils which were initially left in place. The machined surface was cleaned by hand and a surface plan drawn at a scale of 1:50. The buried soils were removed under archaeological supervision after the archaeological work was completed but no further features were present.

The footings for the extension were observed as they were dug and features within the trenches sampled by hand excavation.

All deposits were recorded using SCCAS pro forma sheets and plans and sections were hand-drawn at 1:50 and 1:20. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital camera (6.2 megapixels).

The area was not scanned with a metal detector prior to commencing the stripping as scattered modern metalwork would have caused too much interference with the survey.

A digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>) upon completion of the project.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Archaeological features were observed in all three elements of the monitoring and are described below. A sequence of activities dating from the medieval period was identified, and these activities could be phased by their relationship with various dated soil layers. The results are described by phase below and a summary of the contexts recorded has been included as Appendix 2.

5.2 Medieval

The earliest phase of activity on the site dated to the medieval period, pre-dating the late 16th century hall and possibly representing activity relating to the earlier manor. The earliest pottery found was dated to the 11th – 12th centuries although this was residual material in post-medieval layers 0025 and 0026. A description of the features assigned to this phase follows.

Three sherds of medieval pottery (dating to the 12th to 14th centuries) were recovered during the initial stripping of the footprint of the new extension area (context number 0001).

Posthole 0002 (Fig 4. Section1) was a vertical-sided posthole, c. 0.2m in diameter and in excess of 0.2m deep (the base was not observed), found towards the south-western corner and beneath the wall line of the existing building. It was filled with a clayey silt with charcoal flecking (0008) – no post-pipe was visible. This feature was sealed by layer 0003.

Layer 0004 was bounded by posthole 0002 in Section 1. It was a muddied clay/silt deposit, potentially an occupation or trample layer.

Hearth 0005 was first encountered in Section 2, adjacent to the northern wall of the existing building (Pl.1). Inside the building it existed as a shallow basin-shaped hollow filled with charcoal and burnt clay (0009) with frequent chalk flecks while outside the building wall, there appeared to be the remains of a stone hearth base (S.2 and S.11) made of packed flint/stone.



Plate 1. Section 11, facing west showing hearth 0005 and layer 0027 (1m scale)

Layer 0026 consisted of patches of chalk alongside patches of burnt chalk which may have derived from some structural function. While it was sealed by layer 0025, there remains the possibility that the two deposits are part of a single feature that was not recognisable during these archaeological works.

Posthole 0028 was observed in the footings of the new extension, on the western side of the site (S.4). It was c. 0.45m in diameter and survived to 0.35m deep, sealed beneath layer 0021. It was filled with a dark grey silt clay (0029) with common charcoal flecks and pottery dated to the 12th-14th centuries. This feature was partially truncated to the north by pit 0030.

Pit 0030 was one of a pair of large intercutting pits identified in the western footings of the new extension (S.4). It was approximately 1.75m wide and at least 0.8m deep (extending below the base of the footings) with steep sides, filled with a grey silty clay (0031) with charcoal and burnt clay fragments - the base was not uncovered. This fill was indistinguishable from that in the adjacent pit and they were allocated the same number. A layer of brown clay was noted above this, but still within the cut of the pits – it is uncertain if this is a part of layer 0020, surviving elsewhere on the site below layer 0021.

Pit 0032 was just north of, and intercut with/by, 0030 (S.4). It was at least 1.4m in diameter, and extended below the base of the footing trench as did pitfill 0031. The observed edges appeared to be steep, and it was filled with the same grey silty clay as 0030.

Pit 0033 was seen in footings just to the east of 0030 and 0032. It was 0.8m deep, extending below the base of the footings and in excess of 1.0m in diameter with near-vertical sides. Two distinct fills were noted – the basal layer was a charcoal and burnt daub-rich clay (0036) and the upper fill was a pale grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and CBM fragment inclusions (0038). This may have been part of the same feature as 0034 to the east.

Elongated pit 0034 was in excess of 2.2m long (east/west) and 0.6m deep (S.5), situated just to the east of pit 0033. Only an eastern edge was observed, with the western limit outside the footing trench towards 0033 and it is possible that these two features are parts of the same pit. The basal fill (0042) was a dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, up to 0.4m deep at the edge of the feature. This was sealed by a brown silty sand (0041), in turn sealed by a pale brown iron-enriched clay (0040).

Layer 0035 was a soil horizon observed in a footing to the south of pit 0034. It was a dark silty clay flecked with charcoal over a pure silt clay with iron-staining (S.6) and has been interpreted as an occupation layer.

5.3 Early post-medieval (16th century +)

Layer 0003 was a greenish clay with frequent chalk nodules and flecking which covered the entirety of the whole internal area of the existing building. This has been interpreted as redeposited natural clay forming a floor base of varying thickness (between 0.2m-0.5m).

Wall 0007 was a section of dwarf wall, underpinning the earlier timber structure which was grubbed out during the excavation of modern footings. It appears along the rear wall of the property, to a point adjacent to the corner of the fireplace and is believed to relate to an alteration of the internal layout of the building. Changes in the structure of the walls indicate alterations to the internal layout of High Hall and possibly relate to the

development of a cross passage to a lobbied structure when the fireplace and chimney were inserted.

Layer 0025 was a dark brown loamy clay which lay between 0021 and 0026 below. It is possible that both deposits are part of the same feature, although at the time of excavation it was felt better to record them as separate contexts. Pottery recovered from this layer was found to include both medieval and post-medieval wares, with the earlier forms likely to be residual and giving an overall date for the deposit no earlier than the 16th century.

5.4 Later post-medieval

Layer 0020 was a brown clay with chalk and charcoal flecks with apparent east-west aligned edges, found towards the north of the stripped area for the new extension. During the excavation of the new footings it was found to be sealed by layer 0021 (S.8). Pottery recovered from this deposit was found to include both medieval and post-medieval fragments, with a suggested date for the context between 1770-c.1850.

Layer 0021 was a mixed yellow brown and grey clay with chalk flecks and brick/tile fragments which covered most of the area stripped for the new extension. A small fragment of pottery was recovered from this deposit dating to the 12th–13th century although this is believed to be residual.

Posthole 0022, situated towards the centre of the stripped area and within the footprint of the 19th century footings, had a circular, triangular profile and was filled with brown clay (0023). It cut layer 0021(S.9) but no dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Feature 0024 was an elongated pit with slightly indistinct edges that cut layer 0021 but was too shallow to truncate any natural geological layers (S.10). Pieces of post-medieval peg tile and medieval pottery were recovered from its fill (0037).

Layer 0027 was a sub-division of 0021, specifically the area that overlay the hearth 0005. While the soil make-up was the same, it was felt better to separately identify this area in order to minimise the potential for finds contamination of the wider spread.

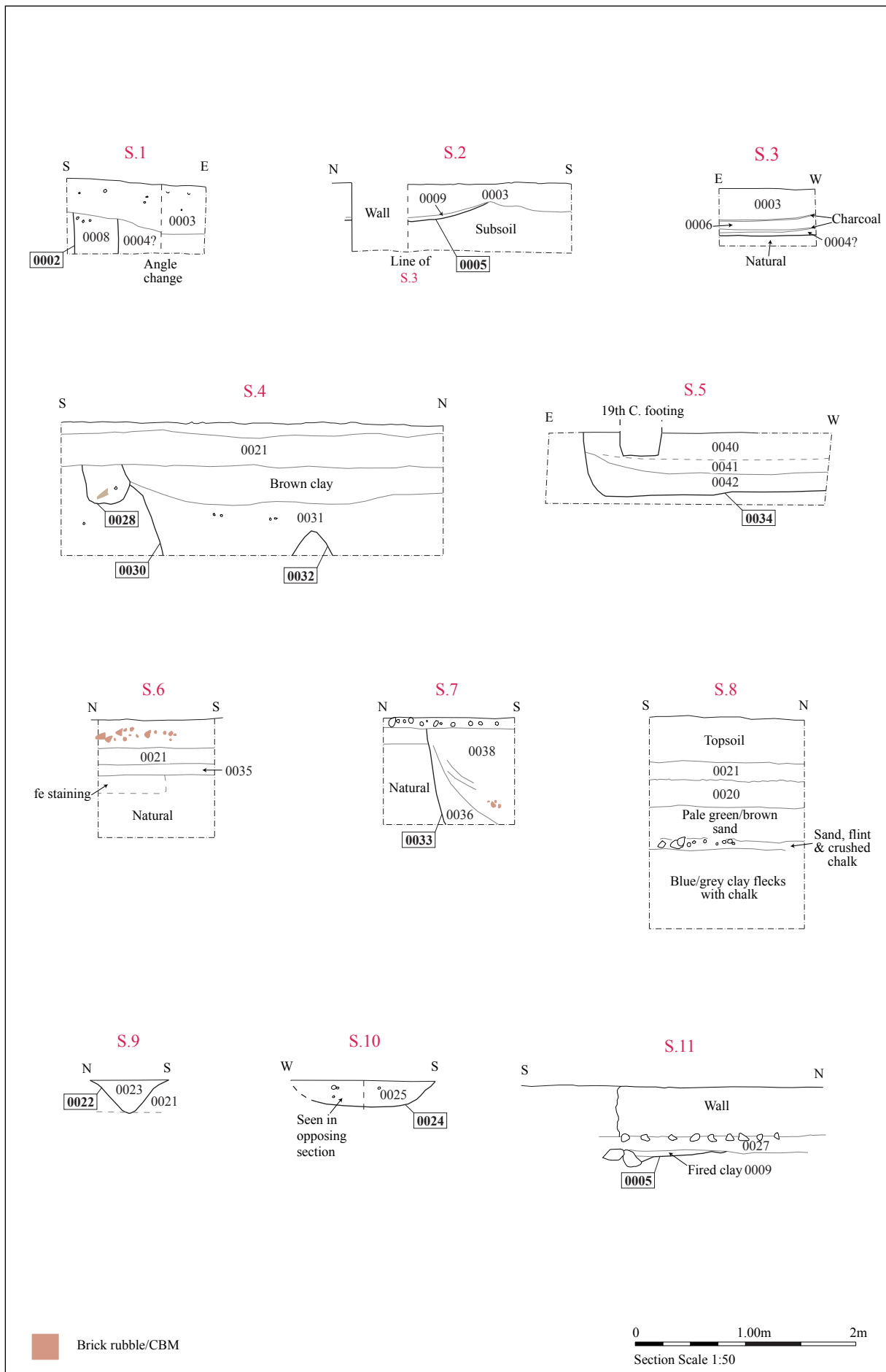


Figure 5. Sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Find type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	39	498
CBM	10	9093
Slag	1	12
Animal bone	4	126
Shell	9	64

Table 1. Finds quantities

A summary of the bulk finds recovered from the site has been included as Appendix 3.

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

A total of thirty-nine sherds of pottery was recovered from the excavation weighing 498g. The assemblage is almost entirely medieval in date, but two sherds of post-medieval pottery were identified.

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on *pro-forma* sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and was inputted onto the site database (Appendix 4).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

The medieval wares

Medieval pottery was identified in five contexts, and three unstratified sherds were also recovered.

The earliest medieval wares are present as residual elements in layer fills 0025 and 0027. The pottery consists mostly of shell-tempered early medieval wares similar to Yarmouth-type ware, and Early medieval ware variants such as EMWSS, and EMWC which date to the 11th-12th century. Two joining sherds of a jar with a beaded thickened rim dating to the 11th-12th century were present in layer fill 0025, but the presence of a sherd of early post-medieval ware and four fragments of fully oxidised roofing tile suggests that the medieval wares in this feature are likely to be residual.

Two other features contain pottery which date to slightly later in the medieval period, c13th-14th century. The remains of the lower half of a strap handle made in a Mill Green fabric in layer fill 0020 indicated a deposition date of after the late thirteenth to fourteenth century for the medieval wares, but the group is accompanied by a fragment of post-medieval ware. The rim of a cooking vessel or jar dating to the 13th-14th century was identified in the fill 0027 of layer 0021.

A large medieval coarseware bowl with a diameter of c300mm found in pitfill 0029 has a flat topped, almost square rim and could possibly be a curfew, although it is only sooted on the outside. It is made from a sandy grey fabric which has reddish-brown external margins and dates to the 13th-14th century.

Post-medieval

Two sherds of pottery date to the post-medieval period. The rim of a Köln/Frechen German stoneware jug dating to the sixteenth century was present in fill 0025, and the rim of a Pearlware dish with blue scalloped rim was identified in layer 0020.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Ten fragments of ceramic building material were collected, including two complete or near complete bricks.

Two small and abraded fragments of red-fired ceramic building material were identified from posthole fill 0023. They were both made in fabric variant msfe and are likely to be brick fragments dating to the post-medieval period.

Four fragments of red-fired peg tiles were recovered from the layer fill 0025. Two joining tile pieces had circular pegholes and slight evidence of mortar. The roof tiles were also made in fabric variant msfe and could be of a similar date to the single sherd of post-medieval pottery that was found in this feature, together with the earlier sherds.

A complete brick made in a smooth off white fabric with red clay pellets (fabric type wsg) is probably a late post-medieval floorbrick (18th-19th C), as it has a very smooth upper surface (Dimensions L: 242mm, W: 122mm and D: 33mm). Other bricks with the same fabric type were also recorded in 0007 (dwarf wall) and 0008 (fill of post hole).

6.4 Slag

A small corroded fragment from layer 0021 is likely to be the remains of an iron object as it is still magnetic, although in view of the proximity of the hearth, it may be slag.

7. The environmental evidence

7.1 Faunal remains

Four fragments of animal bone were recovered, including a partial medium-sized mammal radius from layer 0020, a large-sized mammal carpal bone from posthole fill 0023, and a cow metacarpal with substantial rodent gnawing and an unidentifiable fragment from layer 0025.

7.2 Shell

Nine fragments of oyster shell were recovered from layer 0021, together with a single sherd of shell-tempered medieval pottery.

7.3 Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The majority of the pottery recovered from the excavation is medieval, although it seems likely that a large proportion of the assemblage may be residual, with only a small number of sherds found in features dating to the medieval period.

Pottery dating to the 13th-14th century was recovered from the possible hearth fill 0027, along with sherds of earlier medieval date. The same context contained a small fragment of magnetic ferrous material, which may be slag rather than a metal artefact. The largest fragment of pottery was found in the fill 0029 of pit 0028. This consisted of a sooted medieval coarseware bowl with a diameter of c320mm, which had an upright squared rim.

The largest group of ceramics was collected from loamy layer 0025. This contained a number of early medieval and medieval coarsewares dating from the 11th-13th centuries, but also included a fragment of a German stoneware jug which dates to the 16th century, as well as several fragments of post-medieval roofing tile. It seems likely that although the feature contains medieval pottery, it may have been deposited after the 16th century, perhaps at a time when the Elizabethan hall was constructed, or later.

Other residual medieval wares were identified in layer 0020 and 0021 which overlay it.

The presence of medieval pottery spanning the period from the 11th through to the 14th century is further evidence of the site being in use from the Norman period, with ceramics which also date to the time when the site was in use as the manorial courthouse. There is no indication of any earlier, Saxon pottery to confirm the view that there was a pre-conquest dwelling on the site.

8. Discussion

Although this monitoring only represented a small sample of the total area of the moat platform it produced a significant amount of archaeological evidence. The size of medieval moated sites almost invariably reflects the status of the site; commonly platforms of about one acre represent manor houses (as is the case here) and their location is usually away from the village centre on the margins of the parish, so again this is a typical site type. The creation of moated enclosures around domestic residences occurs in Suffolk from the start of the 13th to the middle of the 15th century, thus predating the current hall building, while the presence of 11th – 12th century pottery on the site suggests that the moat itself was built on or around an existing site.

The earliest archaeological features within the trenches are medieval and likely to relate to the primary occupation of the moated platform. The hearth could represent the presence of a kitchen, ancillary outbuilding or other similar structure that definitely predates the current hall since it is overlain by the wall footing of the standing building. These medieval features are sealed beneath layers of redeposited clays (layers 0003 and 0021) which are potentially derived from moat clearance or pond-digging events which had been laid down to form a platform on which the 16th century hall was built.

The site location in the north-west corner and the range of features encountered tend to suggest some form of external yard or work area away from the main residence.

Generally it is thought that this would be located in the centre of the platform, facing the entrance to the site – the current entrance in the middle of the southern stretch of the moat appears to be the original one (in the absence of any evidence to the contrary) which leads us to question why the present hall building is set back to the north-west corner. The land is believed to have been vacant before the current hall was erected, which makes its off-centre location curious – future work may examine the centre of the platform to see if there may have been ruins or some other reason why the centre was not utilised for the new structure when it was built.

9. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In conclusion, the data from this archaeological monitoring can be said to have securely proven that occupation of this site began in the early medieval period, with significant later alterations to the site when High Hall was built in the 16th century. This pattern of activity may be replicated elsewhere within the moat-platform, and any future development work within the platform area should be considered for further archaeological monitoring, especially considering the potential for undisturbed early medieval deposits from the earlier use of the site. No further work is recommended at this time for the finds retrieved at this stage, though should new work arise on the site it would be useful to reconsider the finds and features as a whole.

10. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Walsham-le-Willows\WLW_092_Monitoring

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HOA-HOZ\HOZ 72-83

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

Store Location: I / 91 / 1

11. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Jo Caruth and David Gill with the project being set-up by Andrew Tester.

Project management was undertaken by David Gill who also provided advice during the production of the report. Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and Richenda Goffin. The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

HIGH HALL, WALSHAM LE WILLOWS

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.3. The commissioning body should also be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.5.

1. Background
 - 1.1 A planning application (1495/03) has been made to repair the old building and add a new wing to the north. The local planning authority have been advised that the site has high archaeological potential and that any consent should be conditional on a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition. Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by new building can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
 - 1.2 The house lies within a moated medieval enclosure which is included in the County Sites and Monuments Record (WL W 005). The existing dwelling (dilapidated), a timber framed structure of the c.16th century, is Listed Building (Grade 2) 281782. The area of the new extension is contiguous with the medieval building, it has the potential to affect the site of medieval structures ancillary to the function of the medieval moat. The site of the existing building is likely to include early floor levels from earlier phases of the structure.
 - 1.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will provide the *basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

- 1.4 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in "Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England" Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.
- 1.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. . The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

2. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for earlier occupation of the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activities in this proposal are likely to be the excavation of footing trenches for the new build, the soil strip for the floor slab and preparation for the new floor in the old building.

In the case of footing trenches and floor preparation the excavation and the upcast soil, are to be observed whilst they are excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for the recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation (see 4.3).

3. **Arrangements for Monitoring**

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.
- 3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. **Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of footing trenches and floors, unimpeded access after soil removal must be allowed at the rate of two hours per 10 metres of trench and one hour per 10 square metres of floor, for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an

assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: R D Carr

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
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Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 13 January 2005

Reference: /Walsham-HighHall01

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2. Context list

context	feature	identifier	description
0001		Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from initial site stripping
0002	0002	Posthole	Vertical sided posthole, visible in foundation trench. Defines the extent of layer 0004
0003	0003	Layer	Green clay flecked with common chalk nodules - redeposited clay layer across whole building area.
0004	0004	Layer	Muddy clay/silt possible occupation/trample layer bounded by posthole 0002.
0005	0005	Probable Hearth	Basin-shaped hollow filled with charcoal and burnt clay/chalk flecks visible within foundation trench, extends outside the current building to the north where a possible stone hearth base is located.
0006		Layer?	Sandwich of burnt clay between two thin layers of charcoal, overlying mixed/trample layer 0004. 0006 extends 0.9m from fireplace face and back 0.5m (where it is truncated by the later wall). Dwarf wall (0007) for rear range built off this surface (0006 appears in both sections)
0007		Wall	Dwarf wall (later underpinning of timber frame), grubbed out during excavation of modern footings. The wall appears along the rear wall of the property, to a point level with the corner of the fireplace.
0008	0002	Fill of Posthole	Clayey silt with charcoal flecks
0009	0005	Hearth deposit	Burnt clay with frequent charcoal and chalk flecking, several large stones (possible hearth base), fill of 0005
0020	0020	Layer	Layer of brown clay with chalk and charcoal flecks. Apparently linear E-W aligned edge - possibly N edge visible at N edge of stripped area. This left for drawing/digging footing excavation. Probably same as other layers seen elsewhere to S relationship with 0021 unclear - to be determined during footing excavation. Some mostly post - Med pot.
0021	0021	Layer	Layer of mixed yellow brown and grey clay - chalk flecks, brick/tile fragments, some Med pottery. Suspect this overlies 0020 - overlies everything else except modern deposits 0.40m thick machined off. Cut by 0022 and 0024.
0022	0022	Cut of Posthole	Circular, triangular profiled posthole. Cuts 0021
0023	0022	Fill of Posthole	Brown clay fill.
0024	0024	Cut of Feature	Elongated pit, edges indistinct does not cut natural but does cut 0021.
0025	0025	Layer	Dark brown loamy clay containing Med pottery - cuts 0026, but under 0021
0026	0026	Spread	Patches of chalk with some areas of burnt chalk? Possibly structural? 0025 is over/cuts it but these could be part of the same thing.
0027	0021	Layer	Part of 0021 which remained over possible hearth area.
0028	0028	Cut of Pit	Small pit or Posthole observed in section of footing trench - sealed beneath 0021.
0029	0028	Fill of Pit	Fill of 0028. Dark grey silt clay with common charcoal flecks. Pottery finds.
0030	0030	Cut of Pit	Large Pit cut 0030. One of a pair adjacent to 0028 - sealed beneath 0021.
0031	0030 0032	Fill of Pit	Grey silt clay flecked with charcoal and burnt clay. Fills pits 0031 and 0032 (indistinguishable relationship)

context	feature	identifier	description
0032	0032	Cut of Pit	Large pit similar and adjacent to 0030, filled with 0031 (no distinguishable relationship with 0030).
0033	0033	Cut of Pit	Pit steep sided seen only in section aligns with and possible termination of linear feature 0034 see in adjacent trench. Features cut by 19th Century footings.
0034	0034	Linear Feature	Linear feature running parallel to the hall terminates with steep side of East end 0033 possibly terminated at West End.
0035	0035	Layer	Soil horizon, buried occupation layer dark silt clay flecked with charcoal over pure silt clay enriched with iron immediately clear - see section.
0036	0033	Fill of Pit	Filled with basal layer of charcoal and burnt daub - below grey silt main fill. Fragments of CBM in upper fill.
0037	0024	Fill of Feature	PMed peg file and Med pottery recovered.
0038	0033	Fill of Pit	Pale grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and CBM fragments
0039	0039	Pit	Elongated pit - possibly eastern limit of Pit 0033. 2.2m E-W and 0.6m deep, visible in footings.
0040	0039	Pit fill	Pale brown Fe enriched clay - upper fill of pit 0039.
0041	0039	Pit fill	Middle fill of pit 0039 - brown silty sand
0042	0039	Pit fill	Basal fill of pit 0039 - dark brown silty caly with frequent charcoal flecks

Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pot No	Pottery Wt	C Period	CBM No	CBM Wt	Slag No	Slag Wt	A bone No	A bone Wt	Shell No	Shell Wt	Miscellaneous	Overall date
0001	3	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Unstrat, medieval
0007	0	0		2	4164	0	0	0	0	0	0		18th-19th C?
0008	0	0		2	4695	0	0	0	0	0	0		18th-19th C
0020	12	134	MED/PMED	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0		1770-1850?
0021	1	4	MED	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	64	Oyster, disc	Residual 12th-13th
0023	0	0		2	19	0	0	1	11	0	0		Lmed/post-med
0025	17	209	MED/PMED	4	215	0	0	2	102	0	0		16th C, resid med?
0027	4	29		0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0		13th-14th C
0029	2	114		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		12th-14th C

Appendix 4. Pottery Catalogue

Context No	C Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0020	PM	PEW	DISH		1	9		Blue decorated scalloped rim	1770-1850	
0020	M	MGW	JUG		1	54		Bottom part of strap handle	L13th-E14th	L13th-E14th C
0020	M	MCW	BODY		10	71	S		12th-14th C	
0021	M	MSHW	BODY		1	4	S		12th- 13th c	12th-13th C
0025	M	MCWG	BODY		1	15	S	Buff, pimply, some mica... poss earlier?	12th-14thC	
0025	M	MCW	BODY		3	53	S	2 x sagging bases	12th-14th C	
0025	M	MCW	CP/JAR		2	11		2 joining, rim sherds, beaded thickened rim	M11th-13th C	M11th-12th C
0025	M	EMWS	CP/JAR	PIE	1	13	SA	Thumbed rim	11th-12th C	
0025	M	LMU	BODY		2	23			11th-14th C	
0025	M	MSHW	BODY		3	24			12th-13th C	
0025	M	YAR?	CP/JAR		1	29	S	Similar to Yarmouth ware	11th/12th C	
0025	M	EMWSS	BODY		2	8			11th-12th C	
0025	M	MCWG?	BODY		1	21			12th-14th C	
0025	PM	KOLN/FR	JUG		1	12		Early Frec/Koln jug	16th C	
0027	M	MCW	CP/JAR		2	16	A	Squared rim, 13th-14th C	13th-14th C	13th-14th C
0027	M	EMWC	CP/JAR		1	11	S		11th-12th C	
0027	M	EMWSS	BODY		1	2	S		11th-12th C	
0029	M	MCW	BODY		1	20			12th-14th C	

Context No	C Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0029	M	MCW	BOWL		1	93	S	Large diameter, poss curfew but ext sooting. Sl sq rim, grey int, reddish borwn ext,	12th-14th C	12th-14th C
0001	M	MCW	BODY		2	6			12th-14th C	
0001	M	UPG	BODY		1	2		Small body sherd with splashed lead glaze	12th-14th C	L12th-14th C

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