

Elmside Farm, Walsham le Willows (WLW 093 and WLW 095)

Archaeological Excavation Assessment Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/018

Client: Hopkins Homes Limited

Author: Stuart Boulter

June 2012

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Report Date: June 2012

HER Information

Report Number: 2012/018

Site Name: Elmside Farm

Planning Application No: Various and Pre-application

Date of Fieldwork: 8th – 9th August 2006; 2nd - 3rd April and 8th – 18th May 2007 (WLW 093); 14th August 2007; 9th – 25th June 2010 (WLW 095)

Grid Reference: TL 0064 7127 (WLW 0093) and TL 0072 7123 (WLW 095)

Client/Funding Body: Hopkins Homes Limited

Client Reference: N/A

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Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-121731

Site Codes: WLW 093 and WLW 095

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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
1.1 Site location	1
1.2 The scope of the project	1
1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork	2
1.4 Excavation methodologies	3
2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background	8
2.1 Geology and topography	8
2.2 Archaeological and historical background	8
3. Original research aims	10
4. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork	11
4.1 Introduction	11
4.2 Natural strata	12
4.3 Period I. Indeterminate prehistoric	12
4.4 Period II. Iron Age	12
4.5 Period III. Roman	22
4.6 Period IV. Anglo-Saxon	27
4.7 Period V. Medieval	27
4.8 Period VI. Post-medieval	46
4.9 Undated	46
4.10 Discussion of the stratigraphic evidence	47

5.	Quantification and assessment	53
5.1	Post-excavation review	53
5.2	Quantification of the stratigraphic archive	53
5.3	Quantification and assessment of the finds archive	54
	Introduction and overall methodology	54
	Pottery	54
	Ceramic building material	66
	Fired clay	66
	Worked flint	68
	Heat-altered flint/stone	69
	Stone	70
	Quern stone	70
	Ironwork	71
	Slag	72
	Animal bone	72
	Shell	74
	Small finds	75
5.4	Quantification and assessment of the environmental archive	81
	Plant macrofossils and other remains	81
5.5	Discussion of the finds and environmental archive	84
6.	Potential and significance of the data	88
6.1	Introduction	88
6.2	Realisation of the Original Research Aims	88
6.3	Significance of the data	91
7.	Recommendations for further analysis and publication	94
7.1	Introduction	94

7.2	Analysis and publication	94
7.3	Detailed task list	96
8.	Acknowledgements	97
9.	Bibliography	98

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Site location and HER data	5
Figure 2.	Location plan for evaluation trenches and open area excavations	6
Figure 3.	WLW 095 overall excavation plan	7
Figure 4.	WLW 095, excavation details, NE area	13
Figure 5.	WLW 095, excavation details, SE area	14
Figure 6.	WLW 095, excavation details, SW area	15
Figure 7.	WLW 095, excavation details, NW area	16
Figure 8.	WLW 095, section drawings S1 – S11	17
Figure 9.	WLW 095, S12 – S21	18
Figure 10.	WLW 095, section drawings S22 – S28	19
Figure 11.	WLW 095, section drawings S29 – S36	20
Figure 12.	WLW 095, section drawings S37 – S43	21
Figure 13.	WLW 093, excavation plan	28
Figure 14.	WLW 093, section drawings S1 – S9	29
Figure 15.	WLW 093, section drawings S10 – S13	30
Figure 16.	WLW 095, phase plan	48

List of Tables

Table 1.	Site phasing	11
Table 2.	Quantification of the stratigraphic archive	53
Table 3.	Finds quantities	54
Table 4.	Hand-made pottery fabrics	55
Table 5.	Roman fabric quantities	57
Table 6.	Post-Roman pottery quantification (WLW 093)	61
Table 7.	Post-Roman pottery quantification (WLW 095)	63
Table 8.	Pottery distribution by feature type	65
Table 9.	Small finds per period and site	75
Table 10.	Detailed analysis and publication task list	96

List of Plates

Plate 1. WLW 095 0045 (pit), S13	24
Plate 2. WLW 095 0053 (ditch), 0109 (pit) and 0056 (pit), S23	24
Plate 3. Pre-excavation shot of WLW 093 building	34
Plate 4. Beam slot WLW 093 0024	34
Plate 5. WLW 093 building, excavation in progress	35
Plate 6. WLW 093 building, excavated quadrants	35
Plate 7. WLW 093 0060 (hearth) and 0073 (pit), S1	36
Plate 8. WLW 093 0065 (oven)	36
Plate 9. WLW 093 0015 (ditch), S9	37
Plate 10. WLW 095 0041 (building)	39
Plate 11. WLW 095 0133 (ditch) cut by 0019 (ditch), S16	39
Plate 12. WLW 095 ditch 0010, S28	42
Plate 13. WLW 095 0080 (pit), S20	42

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	a) Brief and Specification (evaluation)
	b) Brief and Specification (excavation)
Appendix 2.	WLW 093 and WLW 095: Context list and descriptions
Appendix 3.	WLW 093 and WLW 095: Context concordance by period/phase
Appendix 4.	WLW 093 and WLW 095: Bulk finds quantification
Appendix 5.	WLW 093 and WLW 095: Pottery catalogues
	a) Roman pottery
	b) Post-Roman pottery
Appendix 6.	WLW 093 and WLW 095: Plant macrofossils and other remains
Appendix 7.	Oasis Data Collection Form











Summary

A programme of archaeological work at Elmside Farm, Walsham Le Willows, Suffolk included three phases of trenched evaluation and two open area excavations. The archaeology was dominated by medieval deposits representing occupation on the Finningham Road street frontage with three buildings in plots demarked by a series of ditches. Earlier features included a ditch of Iron Age date and Roman pits and layers.




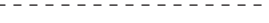







Post medieval features included a backfilled pond, footing and service trenches associated with the Elmside Farm Farmhouse and post-holes, presumably for farm outbuildings.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

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

1.1 Site location

Three phases of archaeological trenched evaluation (Tester 2006, 2007; Craven 2007) and two associated open-area excavations were undertaken on land formerly occupied by Elmside Farm, Walsham Le Willows that fronted onto the south side of Finningham Road towards the eastern end of the present village (Fig. 1). The excavated sites were centred on TL 0064 7127 (WLW 0093) and TL 0072 7123 (WLW 095).

1.2 The scope of the project

This report has been commissioned by Hopkins Homes Limited as part of a programme of archaeological mitigation works associated with a proposed housing development. It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification documents written by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Tipper 2006 and 2007). The former (Appendix 1a) covered the staged evaluation of site WLW 093 and the latter (Appendix 1b) the second excavation (site WLW 095). The first excavation (WLW 093) having effectively run on from the second phase of evaluation without a new Brief and Specification. The evaluation of site WLW 095 has already been reported (Craven 2007) and it was not considered necessary to include the Brief and Specification for that phase of the project here. This report also conforms to the principles of Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2), notably appendices 4 and 5 (English Heritage 1991).

The principal aims of the report are as follows:

- Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
- Quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work undertaken to date
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Brief and Specification documents
- Assess the significance of the data in relation to the relevant Regional Research Framework (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and the revised Regional Research Framework (Medlycott (ed.) 2011)
- Make recommendations for further analysis (if appropriate) and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

All of the fieldwork was undertaken by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Project Team (hereafter SCCAS/FPT).

A total of five fieldwork phases were carried out as follows:

Evaluation 1: 8th and 9th of August 2006. Seven trenches with a total length of 330m were opened under the HER code WLW 0093 (Tester 2006, SCCAS/FPT Rpt No. 2006/90) (red on Fig. 2).

A clay platform set back from the road probably indicated the site of a medieval building, which, at the time, was tentatively dated to the 13th century from associated pottery. In addition, a possible back-filled pond was encountered on the western side of the area while unstratified artefactual evidence included abraded medieval and occasional Roman ceramics. Limited prehistoric activity was evidenced by the presence of residual worked flint associated with the medieval building platform

Evaluation 2: Six additional trenches opened under the HER code WLW 0093 aimed principally at investigating the previously inaccessible areas of the site (blue on Fig. 2).

The identification of the pond-like feature was confirmed with dating evidence suggesting that it had been filled in relatively recently and, on that basis, was of no further archaeological interest. A scatter of Roman finds was identified towards the eastern edge of the site in the immediate vicinity of Evaluation 1 Trench 3. A ditch, dated from ceramic evidence to the medieval period, was recorded running WNW-ESE across the site, possibly forming the back boundary for the plot occupied by the medieval building platform identified in Evaluation 1.

Excavation 1: 8th – 18th May 2007. Open area excavation (405 square metres) targeting the medieval clay building platform fronting onto Finningham Road previously identified in Trench 5 of Evaluation 1 and again in Evaluation 2 (Fig. 2). In addition, a c.6m by c.20m area and a series of three c.1.6m by c.6.5m trenches were excavated in order to record the continuation of the possible back boundary ditch recorded in

Evaluation 2. A further c.1.6m by 14m trench was excavated in the vicinity of the ditch and found to be blank.

Evaluation 3: 14th August 2007. A dog-legged evaluation trench excavated on the site of the Elmside Farm farmhouse itself under the HER code WLW 095 (Craven 2007, SCCAS/FPT Rpt No. 2007/129) (green on Fig. 2).

Ditches, pits and post-holes were recorded in association with both Roman and medieval finds.

Excavation 2: 9th – 25th June 2010. Excavation of c.1,220m² on the site of the Elmside Farm farmhouse itself under the HER code WLW 095 (Fig. 2). Aimed at recording the archaeological deposits within the development area that were threatened by the proposed building works.

A series of ditches, pits and post-holes of Roman and medieval date were recorded along with an overlying soil layer which included abraded Roman and medieval ceramics. Three of the post-holes and a shallow sub-rectangular hollow have been interpreted as structural evidence for two more medieval buildings fronting onto the road to the north.

1.4 Excavation methodologies

The areas stripped for excavation covered c.405 square metres (WLW 093), focussing on the medieval building platform, and c.1,220 square metres (WLW 095) (Fig. 2). Both areas were stripped using a 360 metal-tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant supervision by an experienced archaeologist. Overburden was initially removed to the level of the first archaeological horizon, which for WLW 093 comprised deposits associated with the house platform while for WLW 095 this consisted of dark soil containing significant quantities of medieval and Roman pottery. For the latter, it was determined in consultation with Dr. Jess Tipper (SCCAS/CT) that as cut features were very hard to distinguish within this layer, it should be machine-excavated to the natural geological horizon. The proviso was that care should be taken to identify and retain any areas where cut features were visible.

Identifiable structural features were 100% excavated and other features, such as pits were 50% excavated, unless it was demonstrated that they were structural elements, or contained unusual deposits, in which instance they were half-sectioned and then fully excavated. Between 10% and 20% of all linear features was excavated as a minimum and the slots placed at representative intervals and junctions with other features.

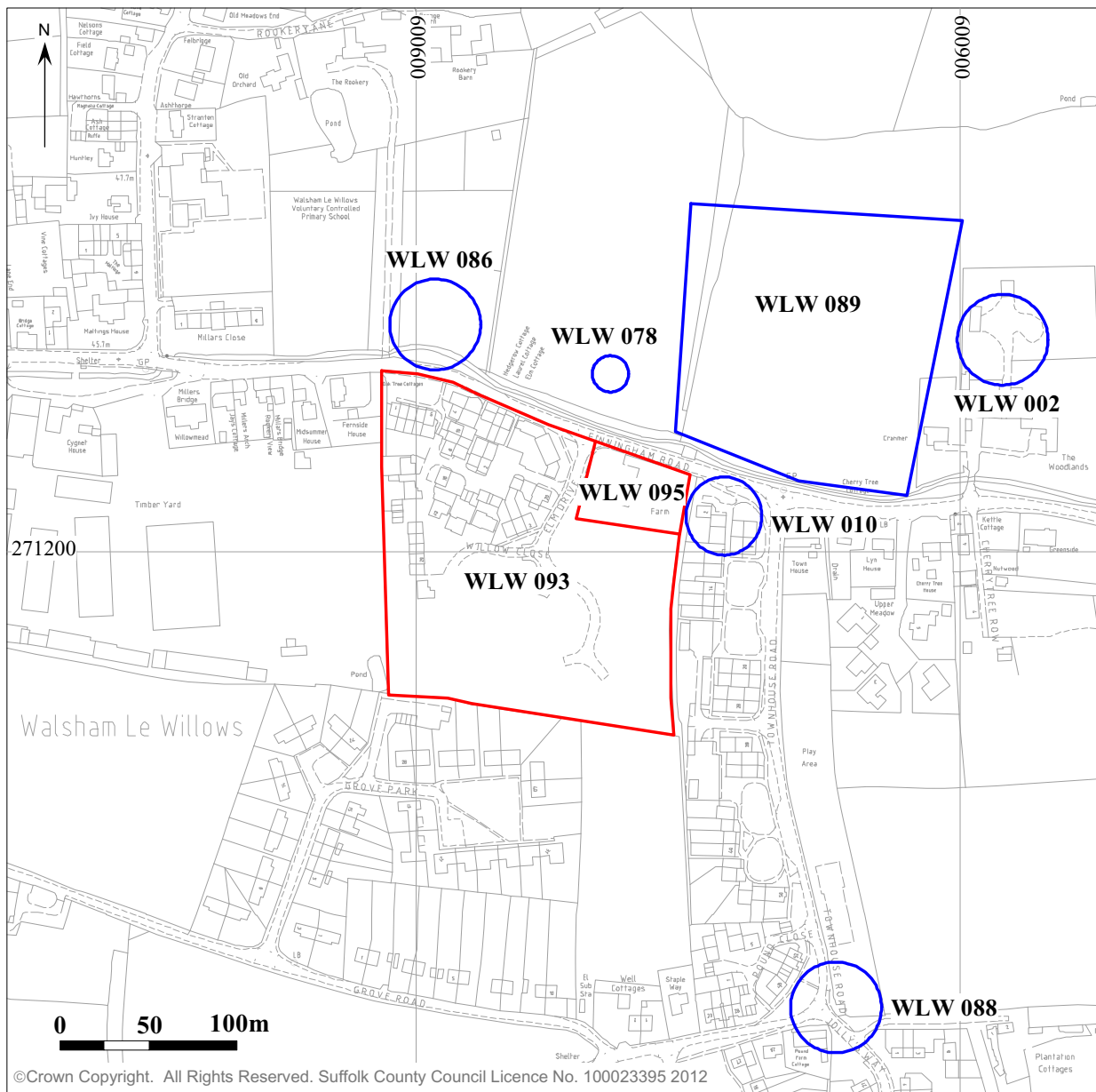
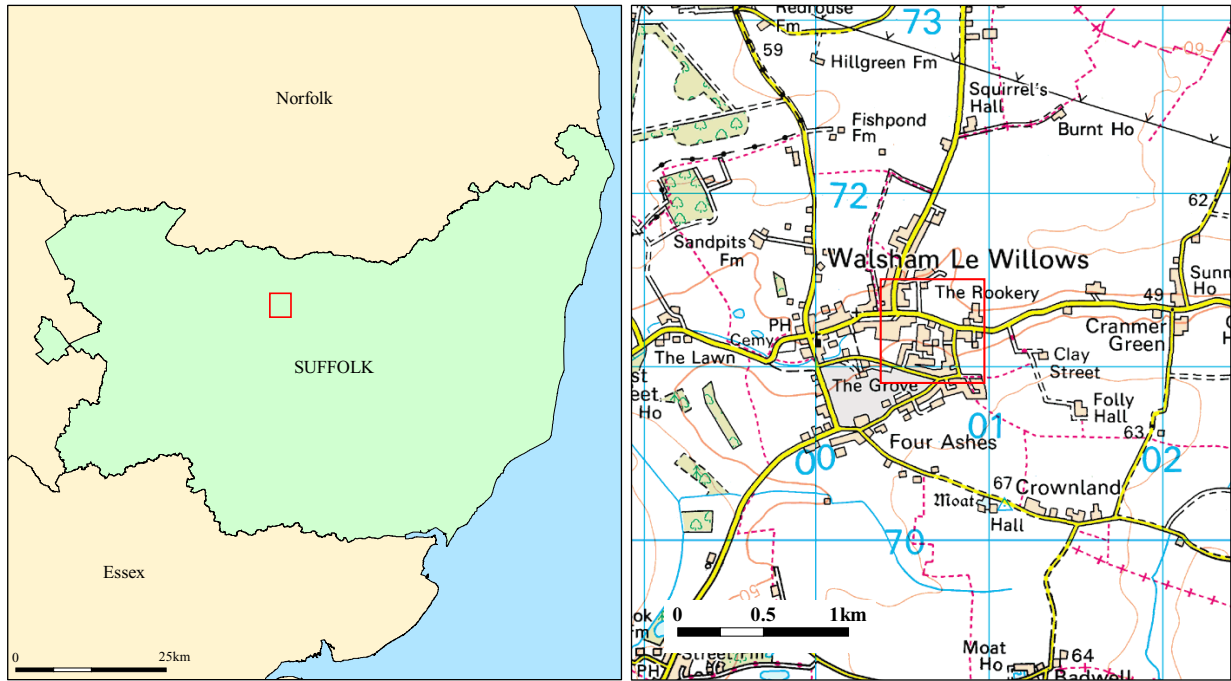
A high-resolution digital colour photographic record was made of all features and deposits within the excavation area. Plans and section drawings were executed in pencil on plastic drafting film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50, as appropriate. Plans of the excavation areas and were supplemented by a Leica GPS survey.

Archaeological features and their stratigraphic elements were recorded using a 'unique continuous numbering system' under the HER codes WLW 093 and WLW 095 using SCCAS *pro forma* record sheets.

Topsoil and subsoil deposits were excavated and stored separately on the site and were thoroughly examined for finds. Metal-detecting of all overburden and excavated deposits was also undertaken. Where appropriate, bulk soil-samples were taken (seven from WLW 093 and eleven from WLW 095) to facilitate palaeoenvironmental analysis.

Manual cleaning of the overall WLW 093 excavation area was undertaken after dividing the site into 1m squares based on the survey grid. Each square was allocated an individual context number in the overall site sequence (No.s WLW 093 0101 - 0250) and all finds were retained under these numbers. In addition, a box-section methodology was employed over the WLW 093 structure/building, where 1m wide strips were set up over the layers and alternate sections were excavated. This resulted in a controlled manner of excavation and an opportunity to view the full length and breadth of the deposit(s). Finds were collected per section and labelled and bagged accordingly. Discrete features were either half-sectioned or quartered.

The site archive is kept in the SCCAS store at Bury St Edmunds under HER no's. WLW 093 and WLW 095 and a digital copy of the report has been submitted online to the Archaeological Data Service at: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>



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Figure 1 Site location and HER data

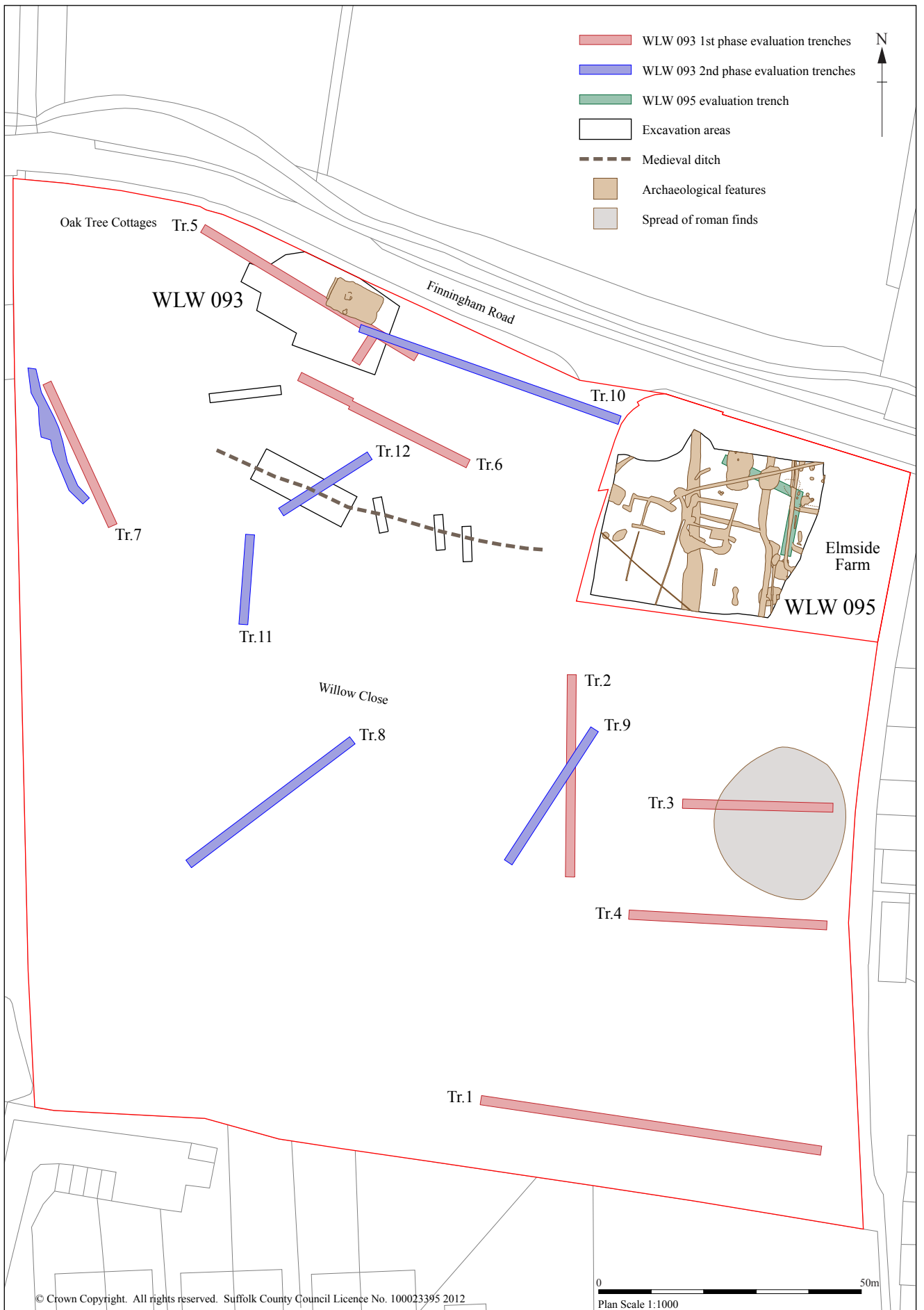


Figure 2. Location plan for evaluation trenches and open area excavations



Figure 3. WLW 095, overall excavation plan

2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background

2.1 Geology and topography

The site is located to the south of Finningham Road (Fig. 1) at the base of a shallow valley and is underlain by Crag Group sands overlain by head – clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2010). In general terms, the surrounding area has been described as being characterised by a mixture of boulder clay, gravels and loams (West and McLaughlin 1998).

Topographically, the site is relatively flat, within a surrounding landscape trend consisting of a very gentle slope down to the north from the 50m contour line which approximately follows the southern boundary of the site. The shallow valley is occupied by a small watercourse which follows the line of Finningham Road on its northern side.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Walsham Le Willows has been the subject of extensive historical and archaeological research, the results of which have been published (West and McLaughan 1998) and the following information was substantially gleaned from this report. Sites recorded on the HER that are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Elmside Farm development are shown on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

To date, very little prehistoric evidence has been discovered and comprises a handful of worked flint spot finds recovered from across the settlement, such as a Mesolithic axe (WLW 068), a Neolithic axe (WLW 001) and some flint scatters in the west half of the parish (*Ibid* 1998, 5). Later prehistory (Iron Age) is represented by a fragment of a bronze object, possibly a pendant (WLW 084). No prehistoric archaeological remains have yet been identified through archaeological intervention, although the distribution of flint recovered via fieldwalking suggests there may be an increased likelihood of prehistoric settlement at the west edge of the village.

Roman

As with the prehistoric period, there is a dearth of evidence for Roman remains in Walsham, although two sites (WLW 002 and 010), the latter immediately to the east of Elmside Farm, have been identified close together near Townhouse Lane (*Ibid* 1998, 8) (Fig. 1).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

Occasional spot finds also characterise the evidence for the Saxon period in Walsham, comprising three sherds of pottery and a Late Saxon triangular silver dress-fastener, found in Cranmer Green to the east of the current development area. A settlement appears to have been established by the early medieval period, with the church (750m west of the subject site) as its focus, in an area populated with hamlets springing up alongside the established east to west road system. Close to the subject site (to the east) a 15th or 16th century building is extant. There are three HER sites relating to medieval activity on the opposite side of the Finningham road in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development (Fig. 1): WLW 0078, a scatter of medieval pottery, WLW 0086, the site of the medieval guildhall and WLW 0089, where there is documentary evidence for two substantial medieval houses that were located within the present OS land plot.

A survey of all holdings in the manor was made for Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord of The Manor, in 1577 (although a survey of 1581 is thought to record the earlier medieval field pattern as it was based on pre-existing records). All of these show the development area as a single large plot. A survey of 1695 refers to it as Master John's Close, part of a larger tenement. The tenement was frequently mentioned in court rolls from 1328 onwards. Several later charters survive, formerly kept in the parish church concerning the granting of land to a syndicate of Walsham men including clerics. This indicates it was used for the benefit of the parish. It was transferred to the Trustees of Walsham Town Land who held it in 1577. The report suggests this plot was mostly used as pasture but may have been arable prior to 1577.

Post-medieval

Little is known regarding the post-medieval period within the tenement block of Master John, other than that it retained its name until at least 1842. The land, it appears, remained undeveloped until the modern period; indeed, both the 1880's and early 20th

century historic maps show the development area as open land. Prior to the present archaeological works, only nine acres of the *went* (parcel of land in which the development area is located) was undeveloped (West and McLaughlin 1998).

HER record WLW 088, some 200m south-east of the proposed development (Fig. 1) is described as a brick-built animal/cattle pound with a west facing entrance.

3. Original research aims

The original research aims of the project as stated in the Brief and Specification documents (Appendix 1) were as follows:

Evaluations (Appendix 1a)

- Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in-situ*.
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Excavation 2: informed by the results of the WLW 095 evaluation (Appendix 1b)

- The excavation objective was to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise have been damaged or removed by the development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent.
- The academic objective was centred upon the potential for the site to produce, in particular, evidence for Roman and medieval occupation, in the form of finds and features.

4. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

There follows a chronological summary for each of the Elmside Farm sites presented by HER code and Period. Table 1 is a summary of the site phasing while a full list of contexts can be found in Appendix 2 with context concordance by Period as Appendix 3. Alternative phasing scenarios are discussed in Section 4.10.

Period	Date Range	WLW 093	WLW 095
I Indeterminate prehistoric	Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age	Unstratified and residual worked flint, no recognised features (Total 0 features)	Unstratified and residual worked flint, no recognised features (Total 0 features)
II Iron Age	700 BC – 43AD	None (Total 0 features)	Ditch: 0039 (Total 1) (Total 1 feature)
III Roman	Predominantly 2nd to 4th century	Unstratified pottery scatter (Total 0 features)	Ditches: 0106 (Total 1) Pits: 0045, 0050, 0056, 0066, 0082, 0084, 0116, 0123, 0136, 0138 (Total 10) Post-holes: 0035, 0059, 0107, 0149, 0151 (Total 5) Layers: 0097, 0150 (Total 2) (Total 18 features)
IV Anglo-Saxon	c.410 – 1066	None (Total 0 features)	Three residual sherds of hand-made pottery one each in ditch sections; 0125, 0130 (ditch 0019) and one in ditch 0133. Could be Iron Age. A single sherd from subsoil layer 0005 could be Thetford Ware or Roman (Total 0 features)
V Medieval	Predominantly 12th to 14th/E.15th century	Building/structure and associated features: (0007 in Evaluation 1, demolition/collapse layer 0025, slot 0026, floor layer 0056, hearth 0060, oven 0065 and pit 0073 in Excavation 1) (Total 1) Ditch: 0015 Evaluation 2 (Total 1) (Total 1 structure and 1 other feature)	Subsoil layer: ?(0002/0005) (Total 1) Ditches: 0004, 0010, 0019, 0026, 0058, 0075/0098, 0078/0103, 0092, 0093, 0133 (Total 10) Building: 0041 (Total 1) Pits: 0080, 0117 (Total 2) Post-holes: 0007/0012, 0143, 0154 (collectively building group 0155), 0043, 0145 (Total 5) Hollow: 0048 (Total 1) (Total 20 features)
VI Post-medieval	19th – 21st century	Infilled pond: 0014 (Total 1) Post-holes: 0012 (three), 0028 (Total 4) (Total 5 features)	Various features associated with Elmside Farm farmhouse, recorded in plan only (Not quantified)
0 Undated	–	Post-pad: 0011 (Total 1) Pit: 0002 (Total 1) (Total 2 features)	Post-holes: 0028, 0030, 0032 (Total 3) (Total 3 features)

Table 1. Site phasing

4.2 Natural strata

The naturally occurring drift geology encountered throughout the WLW 093 and WLW 095 areas comprised predominantly of yellow/brown clay with localised gravel and areas of orange silt.

4.3 Period I. Indeterminate prehistoric

No features earlier than the Iron Age were identified from either of the excavated areas and evidence of this period was limited to a few relatively undiagnostic worked flints from unstratified contexts or residual in later features.

4.4 Period II. Iron Age

Introduction

This period was represented by a single feature in WLW 095 (Fig. 16 and Table 1), although three residual pottery sherds from medieval ditches may actually be Iron Age. The evidence suggests that the site was at least within the sphere of influence for activity of this date, but peripheral to its core area concentration.

WLW 093

No artefactual evidence or features of this period were identified in WLW 093.

WLW 095

One feature, a ditch (0039) was attributed to this phase based on the inclusion of three Iron Age pottery sherds in fill 0040. The ditch was orientated south-west to north-east across the north-west corner of the site, with only a 4.75m length present within the excavation area (Figs. 3, 7 and 16). The ditch measured 0.8m wide and 0.24m deep in the easternmost of its excavated sections (Fig. 8; S10), becoming wider and deeper towards the south-west. It exhibited a U-shaped profile with a single fill (0040) comprising mid greenish orange brown silty sandy clay.

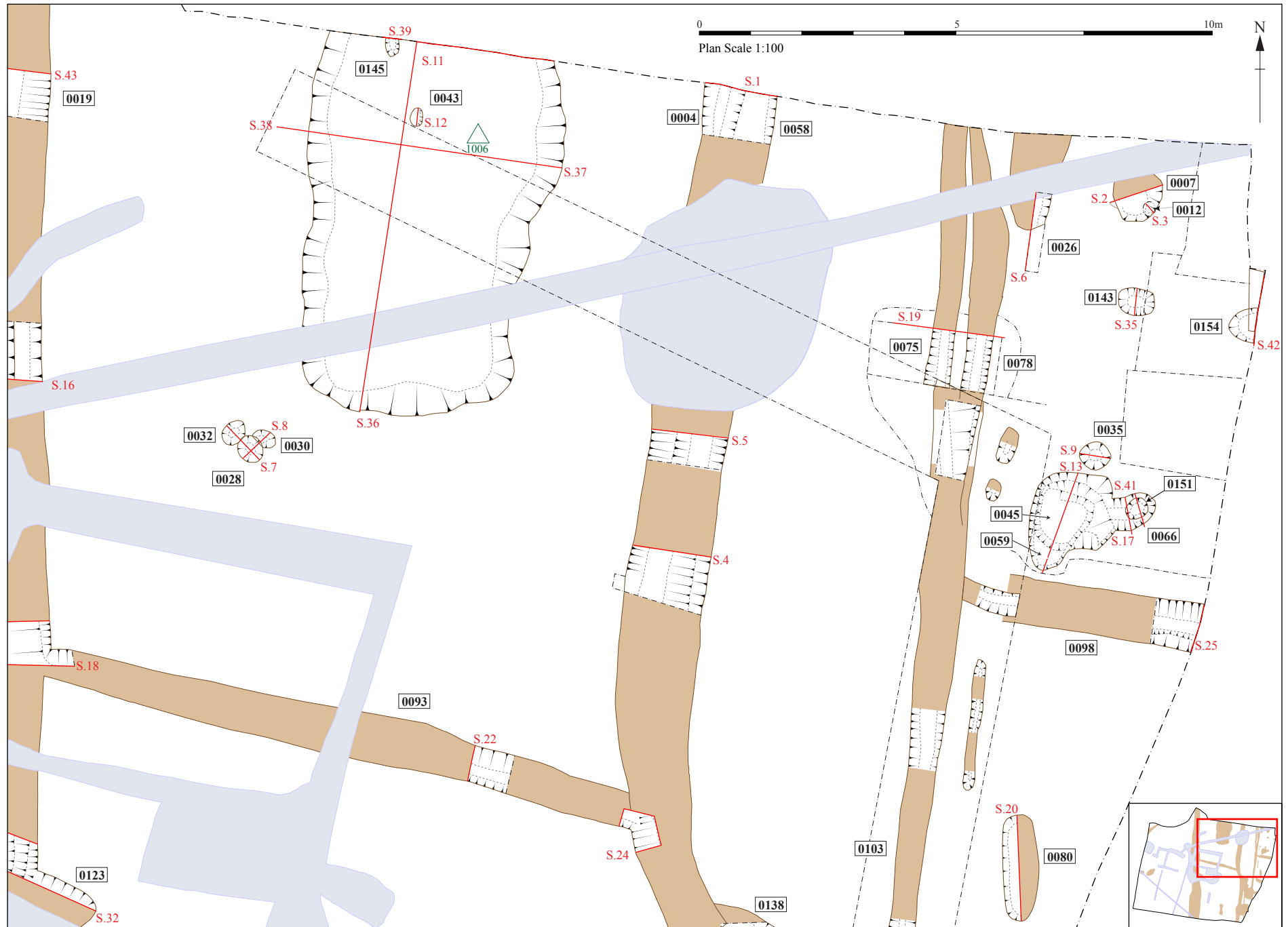


Figure 4. WLV 095, excavation details, NE area

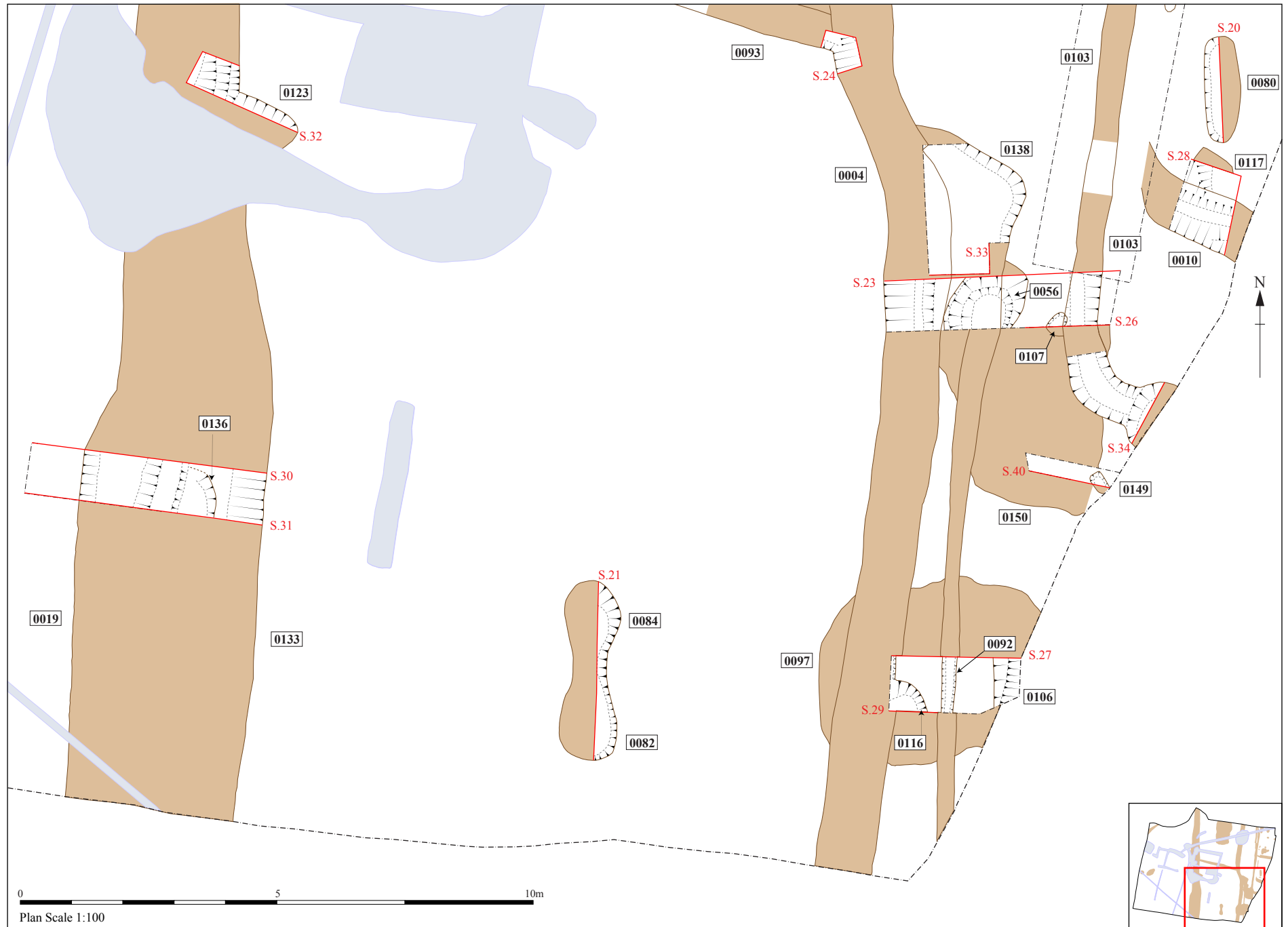


Figure 5. WLV 095, excavation details, SE area

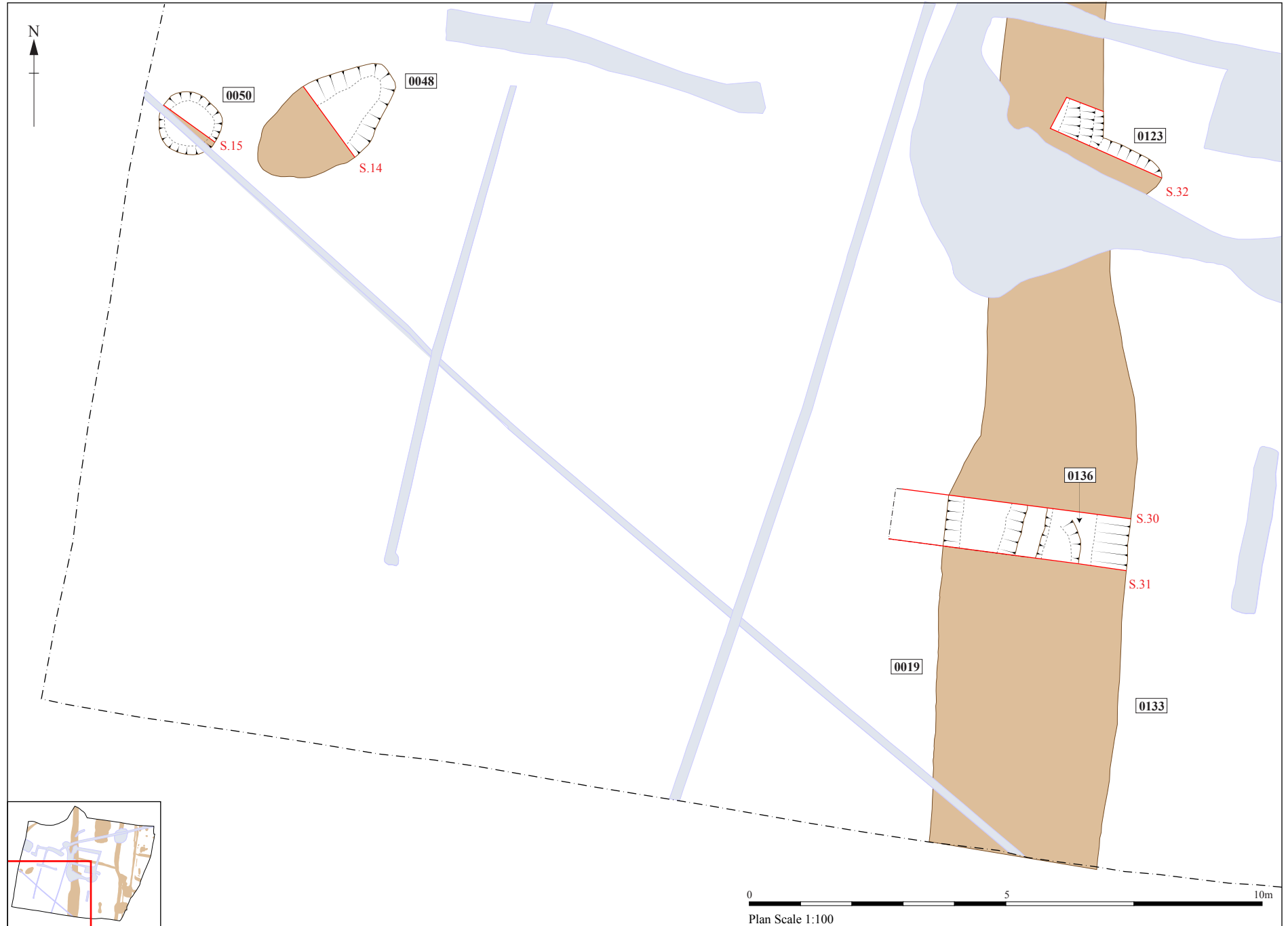


Figure 6. WLW 095, excavation details, SW area



Figure 7. WLW 095, excavation details, NW area

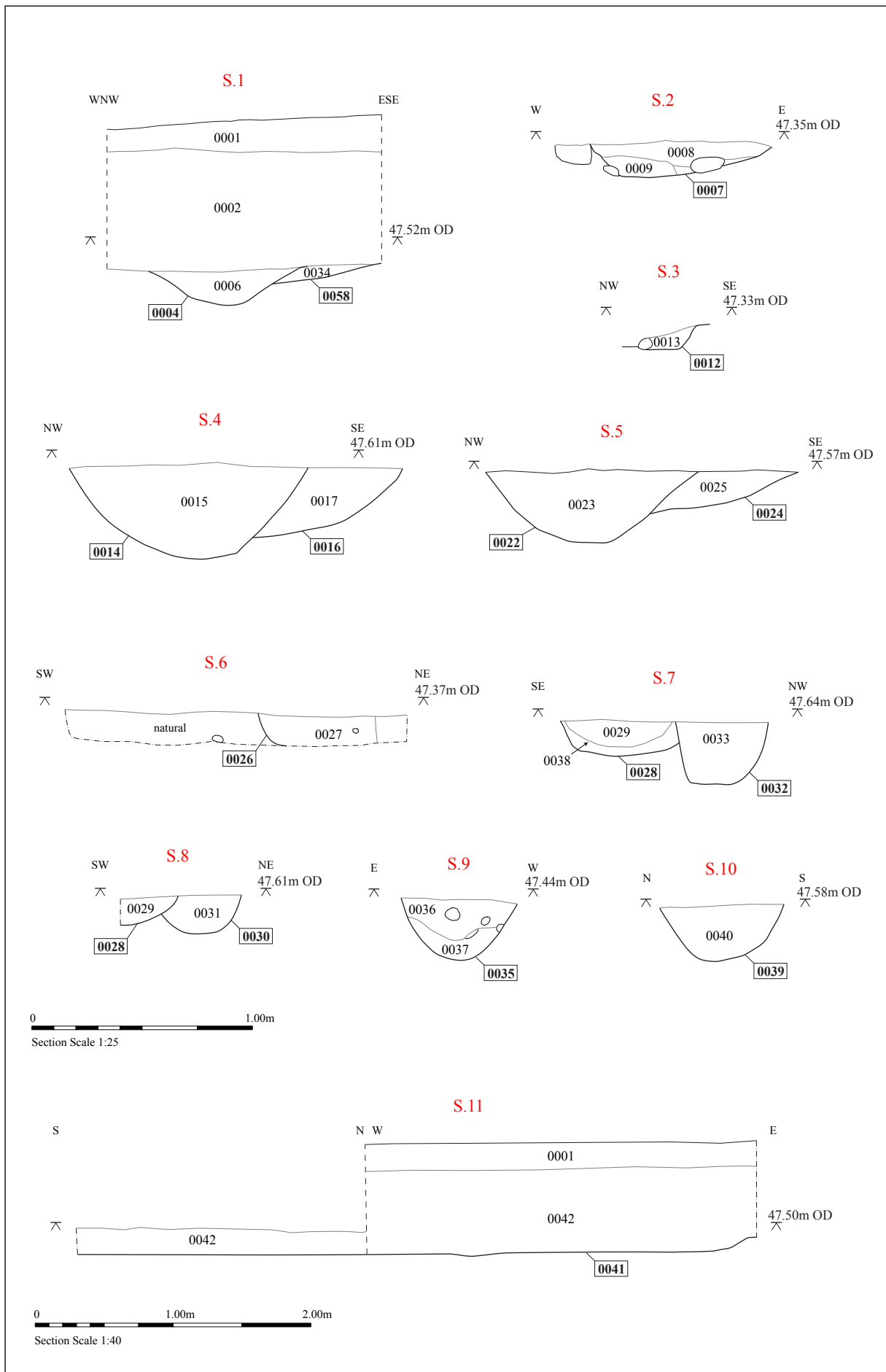


Figure 8. WLW 095, section drawings S1 - S11

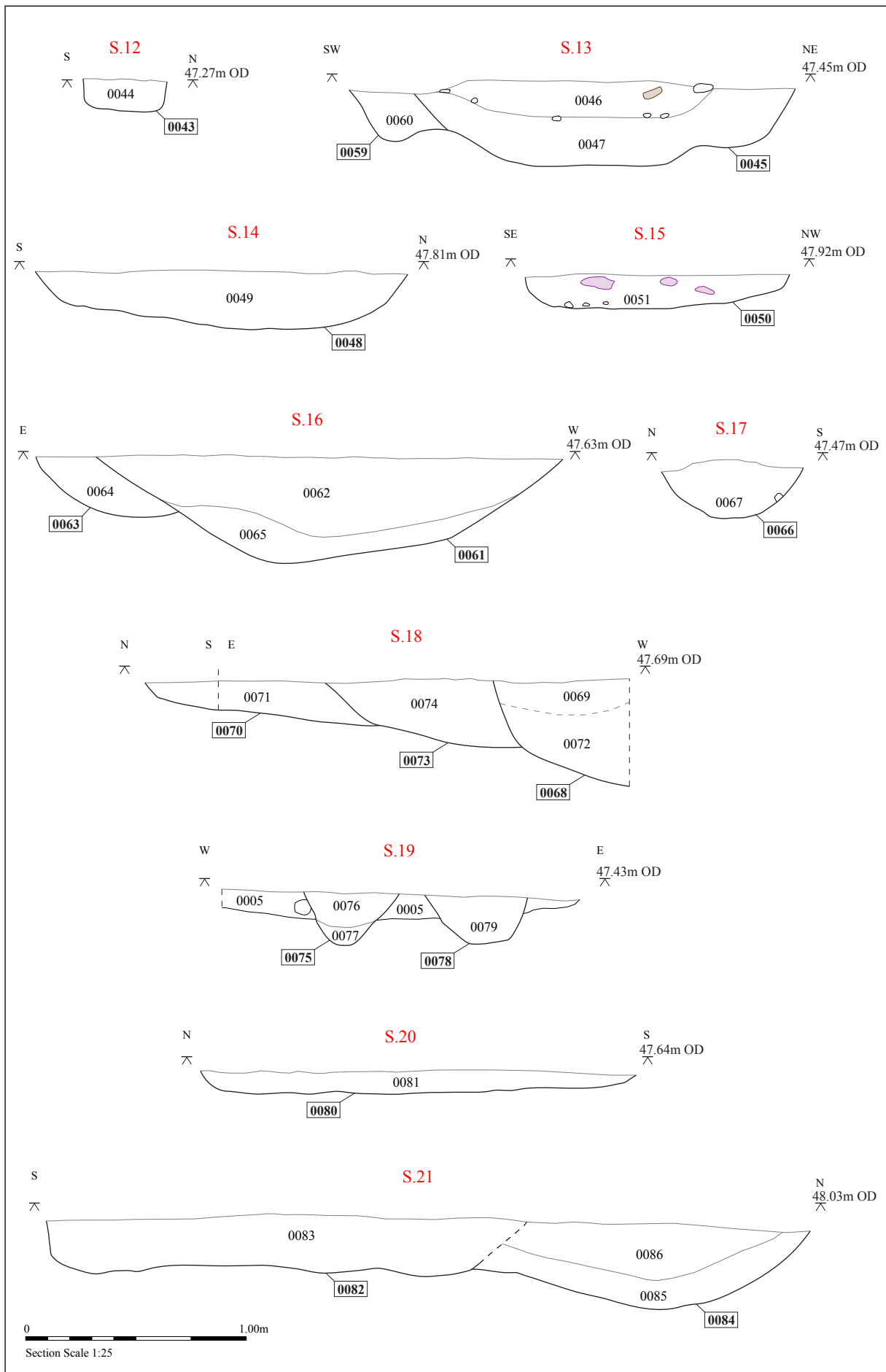


Figure 9. WLW 095, section drawings S12 - S21

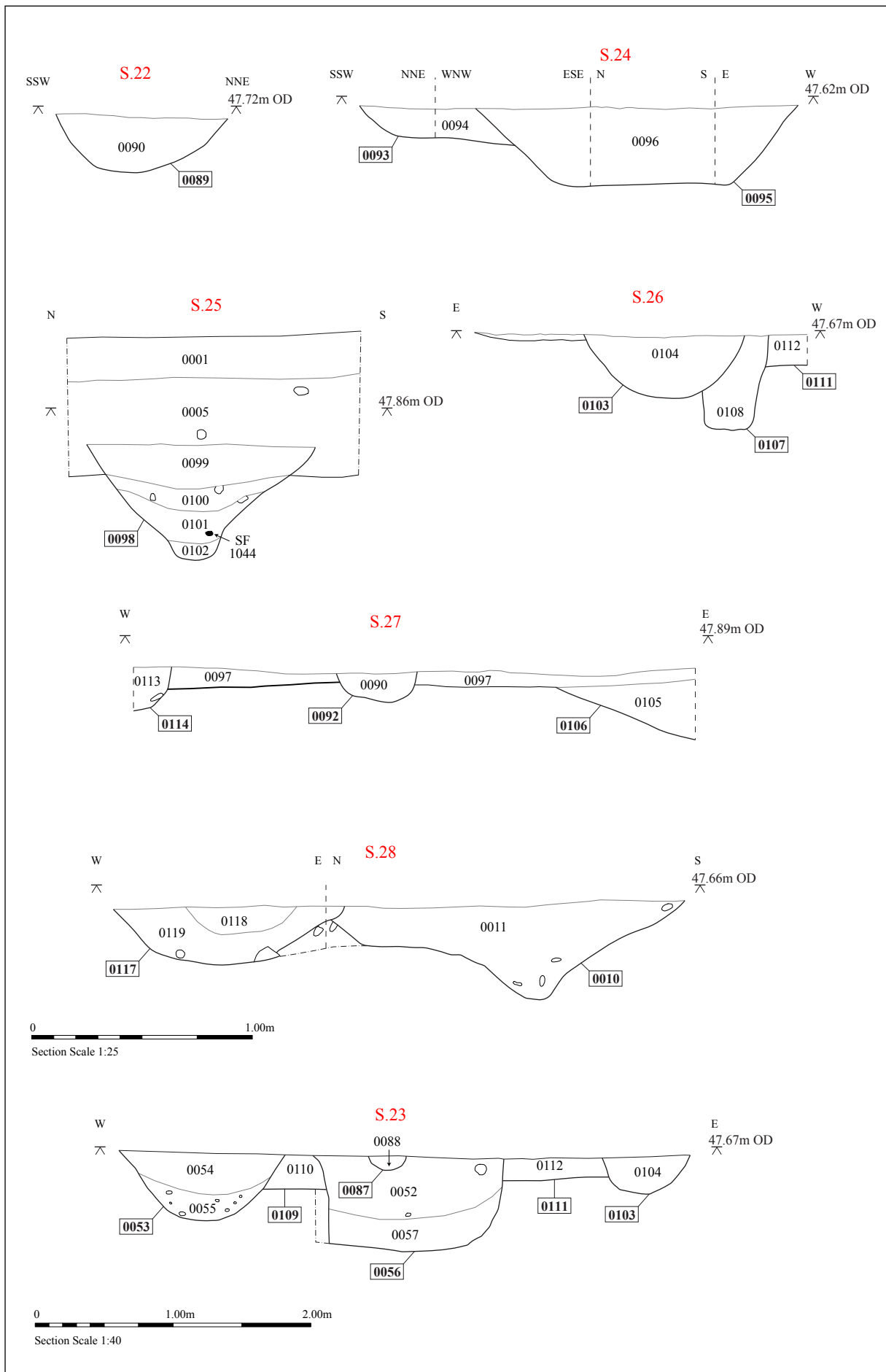


Figure 10. WLW 095, section drawings S22 - S28

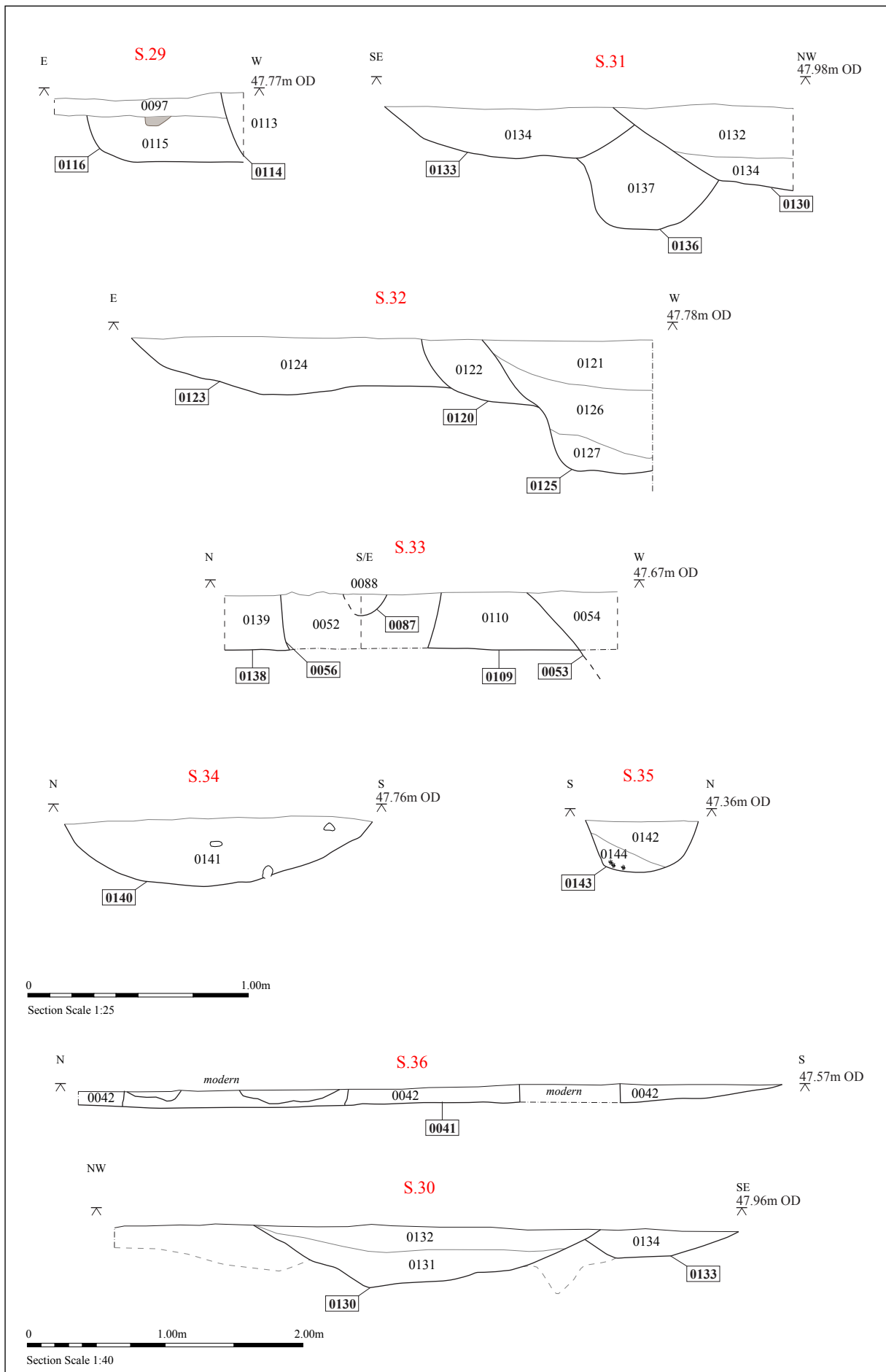


Figure 11. WLV 095, section drawings S.29 – S.36

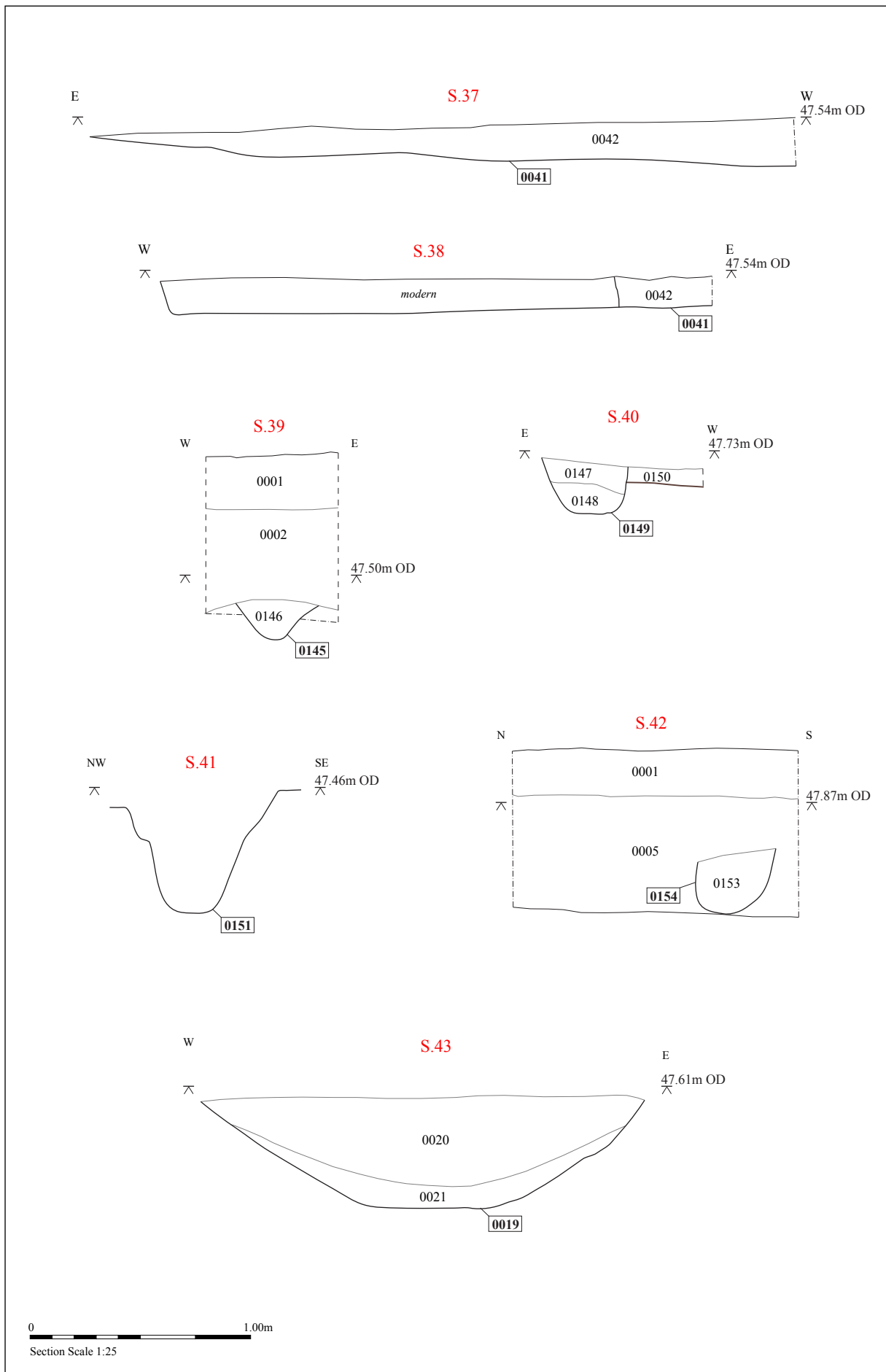


Figure 12 WLW 095, section drawings S37 – S43

4.5 Period III. Roman

Introduction

It has not been possible to differentiate this period into phases as the pottery assemblage primarily consisted of a number of locally made, long-lived forms accompanied by very few more exotic sherds that might have assisted with refining the dating. Also, almost all of the pottery assemblage is abraded with a high number of less securely dateable body sherds. As a result, the activity can only be described as having a currency of roughly two hundred years within the mid to later Roman period. In addition, it should be also be noted that some features, principally ditches, attributed to the medieval period based on the overall balance of evidence, actually have produced exclusively Roman finds and arguably could be Roman in date. Alternative phasing scenarios are discussed in Section 4.10.

WLW 093

Two sherds of abraded Roman pottery were recovered during Evaluation 1, while a thin scatter of Roman ceramics were recovered from the eastern edge of the site during Evaluation 2 (Fig. 2) along with three small finds, all coins SF1022 - 1024.

WLW 095

A total of eighteen features were attributed to this phase based on artefactual and stratigraphic evidence, although an alternative phasing will be presented in Section 4.10. These comprised one ditch (0106), ten pits (0045, 0050, 0056, 0066, 0082, 0084, 0116, 0123, 0136, 0138), five post-holes (0035, 0059, 0107, 0149 and 0151) and two layers (0097 and 0150) (Fig. 16 and Table 1).

Ditch

Possible ditch 0106 was orientated approximately north to south, extending beyond the eastern edge of the excavation area (Fig. 5). It was overlain by layer 0097, therefore, not visible at the surface of the site, also not appearing to extend northwards beyond layer 0097. While measuring in excess of 0.62m wide by over 0.26m deep, with a gently sloping western side, the base was not seen in the excavation (Fig. 10; S27). Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from single fill 0105. The interpretation of this feature as a ditch must be considered tentative.

Pits

Pit 0045 was located near the north-east corner of the excavation area and was oval in plan (Fig. 4). It was 1.7m long by 1.62m wide and 0.38m deep and had a flat-based, U-shaped profile (Fig. 9; S13 and Plate 1). Finds were recovered from both fills (0047 and 0046) and comprised forty eight sherds of Roman pottery, two pieces of fired clay, eight animal bone fragments and three stones. It had an unclear relationship with pit 0066, but truncated post-hole 0059.

Pit 0050 was located close to the western edge of site and was circular in plan (Fig. 6). It was 1.40m in diameter by 0.16m deep and had a flat-based, U-shaped profile (Fig. 9; S15). It had one fill (0051), from which fifteen sherds of Roman pottery, one fragment of CBM, ninety six fragments of fired clay, one heat-altered flint and two fragments of animal bone were recovered. This feature contained an unusually large quantity of fired clay but did not have any *in-situ* burning. This material may represent hearth or oven debris but the abraded nature of the fired clay restricted interpretation.

Pit 0056 was oval in plan, measuring 2.25m by 1.40m with a depth of 0.75m and exhibiting a U-shaped profile. Stratigraphically, 0056 was cut by Period V ditch 0092 and itself cut layer 0150 (Fig. 5). Two fills were identified: the lower component (0057) comprised a very dark brown silty sandy clay and the upper fill (0052) consisted of dark brown silty sandy clay (Fig. 10; S23 and Plate 2). The significant artefactual assemblage recovered from the two fills included, 862 sherds of Roman pottery, nine CBM fragments, seventy one fired clay fragments, nine pieces of stone, one worked flint, eleven heat-altered flints and 140 fragments of animal bone. A large quantity of iron and copper alloy objects were also recovered, predominantly nails, but also including the following small finds: SF1007, unidentified copper alloy fragment; SF1008 and SF1018, both coins; SF1009, a copper alloy fitting; SF 1021, possibly part of a copper alloy bracelet; SF1055, possible iron key; SF1056, a fragment of copper alloy sheet.

Pit 0066 was oval in plan, measuring in excess of 0.70m by 0.62m, with a depth of 0.27m (Fig. 9; S17). No finds were recovered from fill 0067. Stratigraphically it was recorded as cutting post-hole 0151 (Fig. 4) and its inclusion in this phase is based entirely on its association with this and other more securely dated contexts.



Plate 1. WLW 095 0045 (pit), S13



Plate 2. WLW 095 0053 (ditch), 0109 (pit) and 0056 (pit), S23

Pit 0082 was oval in plan, measuring 2.16m by 0.80m wide and a depth of 0.26m, with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 9; S21). The feature was located towards the south-east corner of site where it truncated pit 0084 (Fig. 5), the latter included in this phase based purely on that stratigraphic relationship. One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from single fill 0083.

Pit 0084 was also oval in plan (Fig. 5), 1.40m long, 1.05m wide and 0.40m deep with a steep-sided U-shaped profile and two fills (0085 and 0086) (Fig. 9; S21). No finds were recovered.

Pit 0116 was sealed beneath layer 0097 and cut by Period V ditch 0004 on its western side (Fig. 5). Its full shape in plan was not visible but was probably circular with a regular, U-shaped profile (Fig. 11; S29). The fill, 0115, comprised an unusual and unique (for this site) light blueish yellow clay. One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the top of the fill, which may actually have been derived from layer 0097 above.

Pit 0123 was oval in plan and was truncated by Period V ditch 0133 (Figs. 4 and 5). Measuring 1.4m by in excess of 0.5m with a depth of 0.26m and exhibiting a shallow U-shaped profile, it was filled by 0124 from which no finds were recovered (Fig. 11; S32).

Pit 0136 was truncated by Period V ditch 0019 near the south edge of site (Fig. 5). It was sub-oval in plan and had a U-shaped profile (Fig. 11; S31). A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from its single fill 0137.

Pit 0138, which had a very irregular shape in plan, was cut by Period V ditch 0004 and pit 0056, appearing to merge with layer 0150 to the south (Figs. 4 and 5). Measuring at least 1.50m wide with a depth of 0.23m, it exhibited steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 11; S33). Twenty nine sherds of pottery, three fragments of CBM, one stone, three heat-altered flints and ten fragments of animal bone were recovered from single fill 0139.

Post-holes

Post-hole 0035 was located towards the north-east corner of the site (Fig. 4) in an area where a number of features have been attributed medieval dates and the inclusion of 0035 in Period III is based entirely of the presence of a single abraded sherd of Roman

pottery in upper fill 0037 and must be considered to be tentative. The feature was circular, 0.60m in diameter, 0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 8; S9).

Post-hole 0059 was circular, 0.40m in diameter, 0.22m deep and exhibited a U-shaped profile (Fig. 9; S13) and was partially truncated by pit Period III pit 0045 (Fig. 4). No finds were recovered from single fill 0060.

Post-holes 0107 and 0149 were located c.3m apart, close to the eastern edge of the site, both cutting layer 0150 and are possibly related (Fig. 5). Post-hole 0107 was circular, 0.40m in diameter, had a depth of 0.45m with a near vertical sides and a flat base and was cut by Period V ditch 0103 (Fig. 10; S26). Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 0108. Post-hole 0149 was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 0.40m by 0.35m, with a depth of 0.27m and a flat-based, U-shaped profile (Fig. 12; S40). Two fills were recorded (0147 and 0148) with five sherds of Roman pottery recovered from the upper component 0147.

Post-hole 0151 was circular in plan with a steep-sided, tapering profile. It was truncated by Period III pit 0066 (Fig. 4) and was no more than 0.66m in diameter by 0.56m deep (Fig. 12; S41). No finds were recovered from its single fill 0152.

Layers

Two shallow amorphous layers (0097 and 0150) were recorded towards the south-east corner of the site, both cut by Period V features and sealing other Period III features (Fig. 5).

Layer 0097 was indistinct and hard to define, but appeared to form a sub-rounded shape in plan, measuring c.4.50 by c.3.50m with a depth/thickness of only 0.09m, and was clearly cut by ditches 0004 and ditch 0092, but itself sealed pit 0116 and possible ditch 0106 (Figs. 10 and 11; S27 and S29 respectively). It appeared to occupy a slight dip in the ground surface and consisted of mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Finds recovered included one hundred and twenty three sherds of Roman pottery, three fragments of CBM, six fragments of fired clay, two flints (one heat-altered), twenty eight fragments of animal bone and twenty five iron nails.

Layer 0150 was located less than 2.00m north of layer 0097 and was similar in composition and colour but with an even higher gravel content. It was also poorly defined and appeared sub-rectangular in shape, measuring at least 4.00m long by 3.50m wide with a depth/thickness of only 0.12m. It too was truncated by Period V ditches 0004, 0092 and 0103 and post-hole 0107 (Fig.12; S40). Fifty six sherds of Roman pottery, one fragment of CBM and three animal bones were recovered.

4.6 Period IV. Anglo-Saxon

No features were attributed to this phase and its inclusion is based on three sherds of handmade pottery that actually could be Iron Age rather than Early Anglo-Saxon, and another sherd from the subsoil layer that may be Roman rather than Anglo-Saxon. Regardless of whether the sherds are actually Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon in date, they are clearly residual in later, medieval, contexts.

4.7 Period V. Medieval

Introduction

The results of both the evaluations and excavations suggest that medieval activity was concentrated along the road frontage with structural evidence and features of this date identified in both WLW 093 and WLW 095 (Table 1). A number of WLW 095 features, principally ditches have been included in this phase (Fig. 16) even though they produced exclusively Roman finds. However, these were generally in small quantities, the ceramics were heavily abraded and usually with an extended date range/currency within the Roman period which suggests residuality.

WLW 093

The medieval deposits recorded within the WLW 093 area were either directly related to the remains of a building structure fronting onto the Finningham Road, first identified during Evaluation 1 (Fig. 2), or a WNW-ESE ditch identified in Evaluation 2 (Fig. 2 and Plate 9).

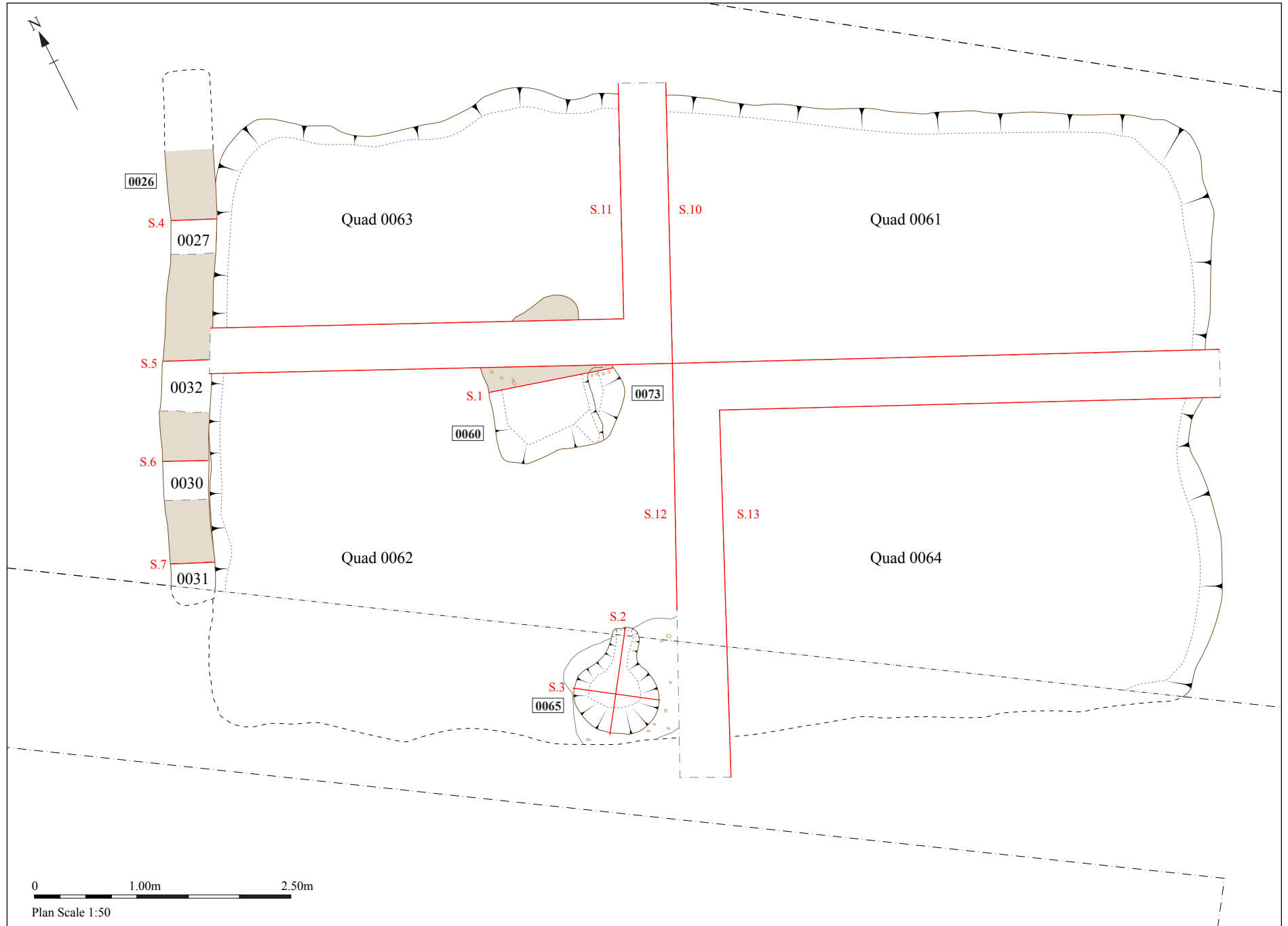


Figure 13. WLW 093, excavation plan

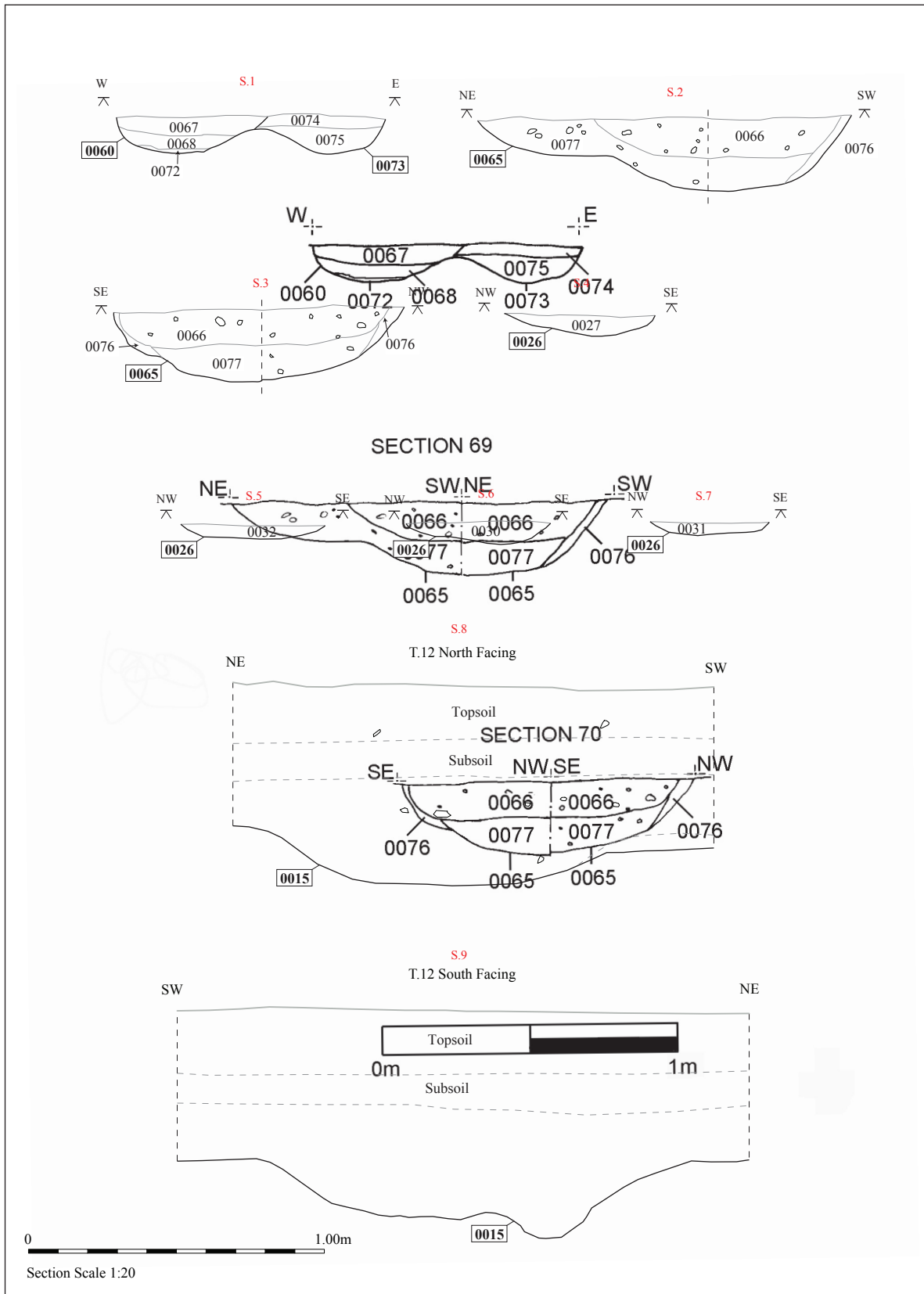


Figure 14. WLW 093, section drawings S1 - S9

Quadrant 0061

S.10

SSE

NNW SW

NE

Quadrant 0063

S.11

NNE

SSW SE

NW

Quadrant 0062

S.12

NW

SE NE

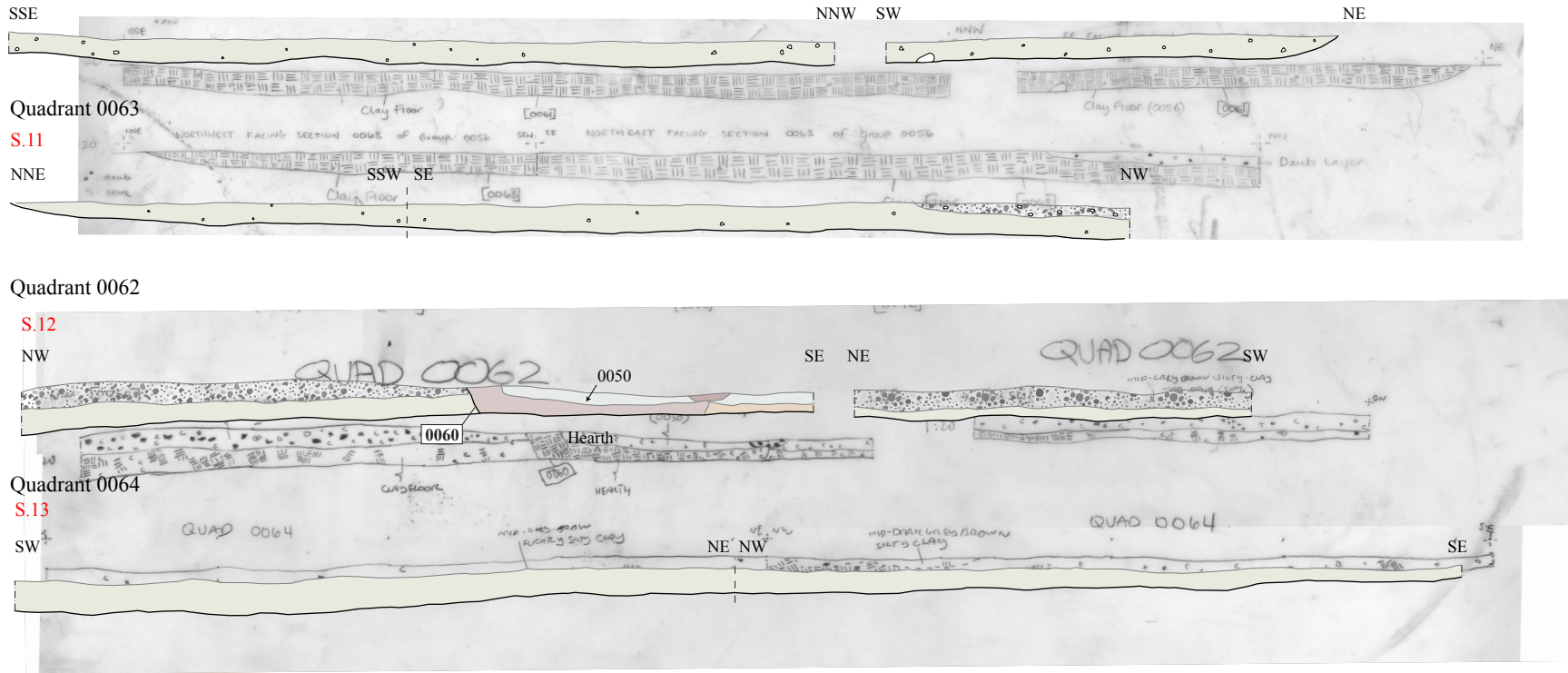
Quadrant 0064


S.13


SW

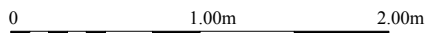
NE NW

SE



 Silty clay/daub layer

 Clay floor layer



Section Scale 1:40

Figure 15. WLW 093, section drawings S10 - S13

Building

The full extent of the structure (0007) previously encountered in Evaluations 1 and 2 was exposed within the open area of Excavation 1 as a well-defined rectangular feature measuring c.9.4m by c.6.1m with its long access parallel to the existing road to the north (Figs. 2 and 13).

The deposits recorded can effectively be separated into three distinct categories:

- structural elements of the building (a shallow rectangular cut/hollow with a clay infilling/pad forming a floor and an associated beam-slot on its western edge)
- Features incised into the clay floor/pad that were broadly contemporary with the use of the building (two pits/hearths and an oven)
- Collapsed wall or demolition layer sealing the underlying structural deposits.

All of the finds considered to be contemporary with contexts associated with the structure were medieval in date with a slight bias towards later ceramics in the overlying demolition layer.

Layer 0025 which sealed clay floor 0056 was encountered directly below the topsoil and varied in thickness between less than 0.05m up to 0.20m. While not exactly defining the rectangular shape of the building, its extent was measured at c.8m by c.4m, it clearly related to the structure and post-dated its redundancy. Small lateral variations were noted, but essentially it was considered to represent one stratigraphic unit comprising brown silty, sandy clay with frequent gravel to pebble-sized stone inclusions and large quantities of daub, some of which was heat-reddened. A more compact component was recorded immediately east of beam slot 0026, which led to the possible interpretation of this layer as a collapsed wall rather than just a general destruction layer.

A slot, 0026, was recorded aligned approximately NNE-SSW on the western side of and defining the western end of the building (Fig. 13). The feature was c.0.5m wide, with a maximum of 0.10m deep (Fig. 14; S4 – S7) with a gently curved profile and ran for approximately 4m, truncated by the evaluation trial-trench to the south and becoming ill-defined towards the north. No reciprocal features were identified on the remaining three sides of the structure. However, they may once have been present, but had been

previously truncated, possibly by agricultural processes. No finds were recovered from the excavated sections through slot 0026.

With the absence of slots on three sides of the structure, it was only defined by the shape of the shallow rectangular cut/hollow and infilling material that was interpreted by the site director as representing a formal clay floor (0056). The rectangular cut/hollow measured 9.4m by 6.1m with a maximum depth of 0.15m (measured from the surface of the naturally occurring subsoil) and a flat bottom and relatively gently sloping sides. It is not entirely clear whether this represents a formal cut feature or something that developed as the result of use (trample etc.) and was subsequently consolidated by the introduction of clay to form a floor. In addition, a discrete 1m wide strip of material, described by the excavators as mid grey/brown silty clay, along the southern edge of the building, but beyond the recorded main cut, defined a relatively regular area that may extend the width of the structure to 7.10m (not shown on plan).

Clay layer 0056 was approximately 0.20m thick and occurred throughout the rectangular hollow forming the outline of the building (Fig. 15; S10 – S13). The layer generally comprised of compact clay with inclusions of small flint pebbles and small chalk lumps and exhibited lateral variations, possibly the result of the introduction of material with a slightly different composition, and small discretely different areas that may suggest patching. Occasional areas of reddening were clearly the result of the *in situ* exposure to high temperatures, but whether these represented formal hearths is open to question. While not appearing on any sections or plans a, presumably, thin deposit (0078) of dark brownish yellow silty sand with gravel is described as underlying layer 0056.

Three features were recorded as cutting floor layer 0056, but sealed by demolition/destruction layer 0025 and, as such, must be considered to be broadly contemporary with the use of the structure.

Two pit-like features (0060 and 0073) were recorded just to the west of the centre of clay floor 0056 (Fig. 13). Feature 0060 was sub-rectangular in shape, measuring c.1m from east to west and 1.4m from north to south, with a depth of 0.24m and an asymmetrically rounded profile (Fig. 14; S1). Stratigraphically, 0060 cut adjacent feature 0073. Three fills, 0067, 0068 and 0072, were recorded in the excavated

section. Basal component 0072 was no more than a thin (c.0.02m) covering on the bottom of the feature that was overlain by 0068 comprising c.0.08m of very dark grey silty clay with a high percentage content of charcoal. The character of fill 0068 led to the interpretation of this feature as a hearth, although there did not appear to be evidence for *in-situ* burning at this juncture. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from fill 0068. An upper fill, 0067, comprised 0.14m of compact mid to grey clay, possibly a deliberate capping of 0060 introduced to restore floor surface 0056.

Pit 0073 was cut by the eastern side of 0060 and was, as a consequence, was less easy to define, although its rounded eastern edge suggests oval or circular. The feature had a rounded profile with a depth of 0.26m. Two fills, 0074 and 0075, were recorded in the excavated section (Fig. 14; S1).

Fill 0075 filled the base of the feature to within 0.06m of its top and comprised orange/brown silty sand, while layer 0074 was a uniform 0.06m thick and consisted of orange/grey/green clay with some daub inclusions. Similarly to layer 0067 in pit 0060, fill 0074 possibly represented a deliberate capping intended to level up floor 0056. Its interpretation by the excavators as a possible hearth is again contradicted by the lack of *in-situ* burning in the immediate vicinity of the feature.

Oven 0065 was located immediately to the west of halfway along, and close to, the southern edge of the building (Fig. 13). The feature was defined by a pad of clay in which there was an oval-shaped pit measuring 1m by 0.8m and 0.5m deep with a secondary, shallower, lobe extending out by 0.4m on the line of its short axis, towards the centre of the building to the north, making the whole feature appear pear-shaped (Fig. 13). The main oval chamber had relatively gently sloping sides and a flattish base. With the exception of the area where the secondary lobe/access to the oven was located, the sides of the main chamber was lined with a material described as daub (0076), but was effectively clay that had been fired hard during the use of the oven (Fig. 14; S2 and S3). The layer did not now appear to continue over the base of the feature, although originally this would probably have been the case.



Plate 3. Pre-excitation shot of WLW 093 building



Plate 4. Beam slot WLW 093 0024



Plate 5. WLW 093 building, excavation in progress



Plate 6. WLW 093 building, excavated quadrants



Plate 7. WLW 093 0060 (hearth) and 0073 (pit), S1



Plate 8. WLW 093 0065 (oven)

Two other fills were recorded filling the oven, 0066 overlying 0077. Basal fill 0077 comprised charcoal-rich ash and was 0.2m thick across the base of the main chamber and then continuing up as the only fill in the access lobe. Layer 0077 was considered to have been generated by processes associated with the use of the oven, while the function of overlying fill 0066, exclusively recorded in the main chamber and comprising dark grey/green silty clay with inclusions of flint pebbles and charcoal, was less certain. Whether this layer represented collapsed superstructure of the oven, or material that was introduced to level up floor 0056 after the oven had become redundant was unclear. No finds were recovered from any of the oven fills.

Ditch

During Evaluation 2, a WNW-ESE orientated ditch (0015) was recorded in Trench 12 (Fig. 2). At this juncture the feature was 0.85m wide with a depth of c.0.4m with a rounded profile and localised deepening in one side of the trench (Fig. 14; S8 and S9 and Plate 9). Fifty two sherds of medieval pottery, two pieces of fired clay, two animal bones and a fragment of lava quern were recovered from fill 0017.



Plate 9. WLW 093 0015 (ditch), S9

Subsequently, an additional series of trenches was opened in conjunction with the open area component of Excavation 1 in order to plot the course of this feature and its position in relation to the contemporary building structure to the north. Ditch 0015 clearly did not continue on its recorded WLW 093 alignment into the WLW 095 excavation as it was not seen at that juncture.

WLW 095

A total of twenty features were attributed to this phase based on artefactual and stratigraphic evidence, although if the phasing was based entirely on artefactual evidence (see Section 4.10), some of the contexts dated as medieval could be interpreted as Roman. The medieval features comprised a building (0041), eleven ditches (0004, 0010, 0019, 0026, 0058, 0075/0098, 0078/0103, 0092, 0093 and 0133), two pits (0080 and 0117), five post-holes (0007/0012, 0043, 0143, 0145 and 0154, the last three collectively numbered 0155), a shallow hollow (0048) and subsoil layer (0002/0005) (Fig. 16 and Table 1).

Building

A shallow (c.0.15m deep) sub-rectangular hollow (0041) measuring c.4m from east to west and in excess of 7m from north to south was recorded continuing under the northern edge of the site (Fig. 4). Described by the excavators as not representing an actual cut feature, its fill (0042) comprised mid orange brown silty sand that effectively was seen as the continuation of the overlying subsoil layer 0002/0005 with no differentiation visible (Fig 8; S11, Fig. 11; S36 and Fig 12; S37 and S38). Post-holes 0043 and 0145 appeared to be sealed by 0042. Finds recovered from 0042 included thirteen small sherds of Roman pottery and a single struck flint. While it had been proposed that 0041 was part of the accumulated subsoil layer 0002/0005 (itself attributed to Period V) the finds were exclusively Roman. However, the location of feature, approximately centred in an area enclosed by Period V ditches, is suggestive of a later, medieval, date. The hollow itself maybe natural in origin or alternatively, have developed as the result of activity (e.g. animal trample), possibly within a building of which no other structural evidence survives. Similar regular hollows have been identified elsewhere in Suffolk where there interpretation as buildings has generally been accepted.



Plate 10. WLW 095 0041 (building)



Plate 11. WLW 095 0133 (ditch) cut by 0019 (ditch), S16

Ditches

Ditches 0004, 0019, 0058, 0093 and 0133 were clearly part of a more extensive series of boundaries (Figs 4 – 7). The two north to south aligned elements, comprising 0058 recut by 0004 to the east and 0133 recut by 0019 to the west, both continued on beyond the northern and southern edges of the site, although they had not been identified in Trench 3 of Evaluation 1 some 30m to the south. The recorded stratigraphy suggests that the approximately east to west orientated ditch 0093 became redundant before the north to south components of the complex, possibly representing the transformation of adjacent small fields/enclosures into a 12m wide north to south driveway.

North to south orientated ditch 0133 constituted the original west side of the complex and was recut on its western side by ditch 0019 (Fig. 9; S16 and Plate 11). With a width in excess of 1.10m (the full extent was not seen due to truncation), it was 0.30m deep and exhibited a broadly U-shaped, but varying profile. Various excavations as 0063 (Fig. 9; S16), 0073 (Fig. 9; S18), 0120 (Fig. 11; S32) and 0133 (Fig. 11; S30 and S31) (with single fills 0064, 0074, 0122 and 0134 respectively), the only artefactual evidence was a single sherd of handmade pottery (Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon) and three worked flints from fill 0134. This ditch was not present in the northernmost excavated slot, possibly because it was entirely truncated by ditch 0019.

Ditch 0058 ran roughly parallel with and approximately 12m to the east of ditch 0133, and was slightly sinuous (Figs. 4 and 5). Measuring by up to 0.64m wide by up to 0.36m deep, with a similar shaped profile to adjacent ditch 0004, the latter effectively representing a recut of 0058. No finds were recovered from the variously excavated sections, 0016 (Fig. 8; S4), 0024 (Fig. 8; S5) and 0058 (Fig. 8; S1) with single fills 0017, 0025 and 0034 respectively.

Ditch 0093 was oriented WNW – ESE, running between contemporary ditches 0133, to the west, and 0058, to the east, effectively forming two separate enclosed areas. It was 10m long and up to 0.76m wide by 0.24m deep and had a shallow, U-shaped profile. Various excavations as 0070 (Fig. 9; S18), 0089 (Fig. 10; S22) and 0093 (Fig. 10; S24) (single fills 0071, 0090 and 0094 respectively), the artefactual evidence was limited to two sherds of Roman pottery and a single heat-altered flint. Ditch 0093 was truncated at both ends by recutting ditches 0019 to the west and 0004 to the east.

The redundancy of ditch 0093 appears to have been accompanied by the recutting of ditches 0133 and 0058 by 0019 and 0004 respectively.

Ditch 0019 had a width of up to 2.00m, wider towards the south, and depth of up to 0.60m with an open U-shaped profile (Figs. 4 – 7 and Plate 11). Between two and three fills were recognised in each excavated sections that were variously excavated as 0019 (fills 0020 and 0021) (Fig. 12; S43), 0061 (fills 0062 and 0065) (Fig. 9; S16), 0068 (fills 0069 and 0072) (Fig. 9; S18), 0125 (fills 0121, 0126 and 0127) (Fig. 11; S32) and 0130 (fills 0131 and 0132) (Fig. 11: S30 and S31). Artefactual evidence was overwhelmingly recovered from the upper fills comprising twenty five sherds of pottery (all Roman except one handmade Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon sherd), animal bone and a few pieces each of fired clay, worked flints and heat-altered flints. Finds from the middle and lower fills were limited to three sherds of pottery (two Roman and one handmade Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon sherd) and very small quantities of fired clay, worked flint and heat-altered flint.

Ditch 0004 was 0.70m wide and varied in depth between 0.16m at the north end of the site to over 0.50m at the southern end and exhibited a V-shaped profile with a rounded base and up to two fills (Figs. 4 and 5). The lower fill (0055), from which eight sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, was only observed in one excavated section (0053) (Fig. 10; S23) towards the southern end of the site. The upper fill, variously excavated in sections 0004 (Fig. 8; S1), 0014 (Fig. 8; S4), 0022 (Fig. 8; S5), 0053 (Fig. 10; S23), 0095 (Fig. 10; S24) and 0114 (Figs. 10; S27 and Fig. 11; S29) as 0006, 0015, 0023, 0054, 0096 and 0113 respectively, produced eighteen sherds of Roman pottery and very small quantities of fired clay, worked flint and animal bone. In addition, two iron nails came from this feature along with SF1011, a piece of cut deer antler.

Ditch 0092 was 0.32m wide by 0.12m deep with a narrow, U-shaped profile and was parallel to and immediately east of the southern half of ditch 0004 (Fig. 5). It ran from the south-east corner of the site for a distance of c.12.00m before terminating just north of pit 0056 (which it truncates). The single fill, excavated as 0088 and 0091 in the two excavated sections, 0087 (Fig. 10; S23) and 0092 (Fig. 10; S27) respectively, comprised mid orange brown silty clay. Seventeen sherds of Roman pottery, two fragments of fired clay and four iron objects (three iron nails and an unidentified fragment SF1038) were recovered.



Plate 12. WLW 095 0010 (ditch), S28



Plate 13. WLW 095 0080 (pit), S20

Ditch 0026 was oriented north to south and was located immediately to the east of Period V ditch 0078 (Fig. 4). It extended no more than 2.00m southwards from the north edge of excavation where it terminated. It was up to 1.10m wide by 0.14m deep and had an open V-shaped profile (Fig. 8; S6). Four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered as surface finds from the single fill (0027). Heavy truncation by a modern service trench and severe root disturbance made this feature indistinct in plan.

Ditch 0010 was orientated east to west before narrowing and turning towards the north-west where it was truncated by the edge of the earlier evaluation trench (Fig. 5). The relatively severe machining that would have characterised the evaluation probably removed the ditch at that juncture.

However, a linear feature immediately to the east of the ditch seen in the evaluation trench, the latter subsequently excavated as 0075/0103 and 0078/0103 during the excavation, may have represented the vestiges of 0010 which, if this interpretation is correct, continues the alignment of 0026 to the north, having now turned at nearly ninety degrees from its east-west orientation (Fig. 4). In the excavated section it was 1.58m wide by 0.44m deep and had uneven, V-shaped profile that was truncated by pit 0117 on its northern edge (Fig. 10; S28; Plate 12). Fourteen sherds of mixed Roman and medieval pottery, and two pieces of slag were recovered from single fill 0011 along with SF1005, a worn 3rd century silver coin.

Parallel, north to south orientated ditches 0075 and 0078, recorded at the northern end of the site, came together at a point approximately equating to the northern edge of the evaluation trench (Fig. 4). The stratigraphic relationship between the two features was not entirely clear. However, the plan suggests that 0078 continued on to the south as ditch 0103, probably cutting 0075, while the latter turned to the east to become ditch 0098.

Ditch 0075, recorded immediately to the west of ditch 0078, was c.0.4m wide with a depth of c.0.3m and a rounded V-shaped profile (Fig. 9; S19). Two fills were present (0076 and 0077) from which no finds were recovered during the excavation.

East to west aligned ditch 0098 ran westwards from the eastern edge of the site into the earlier evaluation trench where before beginning to turn to the north before being cut by

north south ditch 0078/0103 (Fig. 4). In its excavated section, the ditch was 1.06m wide by 0.52m deep and had a V-shaped profile with a flat base (Fig. 10; S25). Four fills (0099, 0100, 0101 and 0102) were identified. The artefactual evidence recovered from the excavated fills included sixty sherds of medieval pottery from upper fill 0099 and SF1044 from fill 0101 consisting of six pieces of corroded iron which could have been part of the same object. Ditch 0098 was one of a small number of features which clearly could be seen to cut through layer 0005.

Ditch 0078, was 0.4 - 0.5m wide with a depth of up to 0.27m and had a single fill (0079) from which one sherd of Roman pottery was recovered (Fig. 9; S19).

Ditch 0103 almost certainly represented the southwards continuation of ditch 0078 (Figs 4 and 5 and Plate 13). Similarly to other ditch features to the west, 0103 became wider and deeper towards the south, up to 1.20m wide with a depth of 0.32m. After continuing for 2 – 3m beyond the southern end of the evaluation trench, ditch 0103 turned eastwards before running under the edge of the site. At the edge of excavation, the ditch appeared to widen further into a possible pit, but the extent in plan was not clear (Fig. 5). The finds recovered from the fills (0104 and 0141) in the two excavated sections (0103 and 0140 respectively) (Fig. 10; S23 and Fig. 11; S34) included seventeen sherds of abraded Roman pottery, two pieces of fired clay, a worked flint and an iron nail. During the evaluation, medieval pottery was also recovered from this feature.

Pits

Pit 0080 was oval in plan and located towards the eastern edge of the site (Figs. 4 and 5; Plate 13). It was 2.10m long by 0.76m wide and 0.12m deep with a wide, U-shaped profile (Fig. 9; S20). Eleven sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from fill 0081.

Pit 0117 was also located towards the eastern side of the site, immediately south of pit 0080 and its inclusion in this period is based on the fact that it truncated Period V ditch 0010, but was clearly not modern. It was sub-oval in plan and approximately 1.00m by 1.00m with a depth of 0.27m (Fig. 10; S28). No finds were recovered from either fill.

Post-holes

Post-holes 0007/0012, 0143 and 0154 were located in the north-east corner of the site, forming a right-angle that may represent the south-eastern corner of a structure/building (0155) fronting onto the road to the north (Fig. 4). The dating evidence for the possible structure was provided by the presence of four sherds of medieval pottery in fill 0153 of post-hole 0154: the only finds from fills 0008, 0009 and 0013 of post-hole 0007/0012 and 00142 and 0144 of post-hole 0143 comprising five sherds of, presumably, residual Roman pottery. In addition, both post-holes 0007/0012 and 0154 cut subsoil layer 0002/0005.

Post-hole 0007/0012 may actually have represented two features, with 0007 cutting 0012 (Fig. 8; S3), although this was unclear during excavation. The component excavated as 0007 was circular, measuring 0.89m in diameter with a depth of approximately 0.6m (0.25m of which was recorded below the machined site surface after the removal of layer 0002/0005) and exhibited a U-shaped profile (Fig. 8; S2).

Post-hole 0143 was located approximately 2m to the south of 0007/0012 forming what would have been the corner post position if the three post-holes were related as part of a single structure (Fig. 4). The feature was sub-circular, approximately 0.52m in diameter with a depth of 0.24m and a U-shaped profile (Fig. 11; S35).

Post-hole 0154 was located 2m east of post-hole 0143 (Fig. 4), probably oval in shape, measuring 0.6m across its excavated north to south section and in excess of 0.5m from east to west where, it continued under the edge of the site, with a depth of 0.32m and exhibiting a U-shaped profile (Fig. 12; S42).

Post-holes 0043 and 0145 were both sealed by the fill (0042) of hollow 0041, itself attributed a Period V date based not on artefactual evidence, but its location central to the area enclosed by Period V ditches (Fig. 4). Post-hole 0043 was oval in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.37m by 0.15m with a single fill (0044) (Fig. 9; S12). Post-hole 0145 extended beyond the north edge of excavation and was oval in plan, measuring in excess of 0.50m by 0.30m with a depth of 0.20m and a single fill (0146) (Fig. 12; S39). No finds were recovered from either post-hole.

Subsoil layer

A ubiquitous c.0.3m thick layer of mid greyish brown silty clayey sand with frequent inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones was recorded throughout the site. The layer was interpreted as being agricultural in origin, possibly a ploughsoil. Given that the recovered artefactual evidence included both Roman and medieval finds, it seems reasonable to assume that the layer developed over an extended period of time and was clearly still being reworked during Period V. However, stratigraphic relationships between it and some of the features were hard to discern, with only a few occasions (e.g. ditch 0098) where a feature was positively identified as cutting it. It is possible then that some of the finds, particularly the medieval material, were actually recovered from features cutting the layer which, itself, was effectively earlier in date.

Hollow

Oval-shaped hollow 0048 measured 3.2m by 1.7m with a depth of 0.26m exhibiting an irregular profile and a fill of mid brown silty sand (Figs. 6, 7 and 9; S14). This feature was interpreted as naturally derived, possibly a tree-throw. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

4.8 Period VI. Post-medieval

A single WLW 0093 post-hole (0028) included 19th century pottery in its fill. While not appearing on any plan, it has been recorded as cutting demolition/collapse layer 0025 and a line of three similar features (collectively 0012) were identified during the evaluation, along with a small pit (0002), all considered to be post-medieval in date. An infilled pond (0014) was recorded during Evaluations 1 and 2 (Fig. 2; Tr. 7).

Post-medieval features in the WLW 095 excavation included buried cables, the foundations of the former Elmside Farm farmhouse a large oval pit and service trenches. These were recorded in plan only (Figs. 3 – 7 and 16).

4.9 Undated

A total of five features remained undated or where considered to be natural in origin (Table 1). Two of these, a small pit (0002) and a clay post-pad (0011) were recorded in

WLW 093 Evaluation 1, with the remaining three, all post-holes (0028, 0030 and 0032), recorded in the WLW 095 excavation, (Figs. 4 and 16).

Post-holes

Post-holes 0028, 0030 and 0032 formed a group of intercutting features located less than 1.00m south-west from hollow 0041 (Fig. 4). No finds were recovered from any of these features.

Circular post-hole 0028 had a diameter of c.0.5m, a steep-sided, flat-based profile, a depth of 0.13m and two fills (0029 and 0038) (Fig. 8; S7 and S8). Post-hole 0028 was recorded as cutting both post-hole 0030 and 0032.

Oval-shaped post-hole 0030 measured 0.50m by 0.4m with a depth of 0.18m and exhibited a wide U-shaped profile with single fill 0031 (Fig. 8; S8).

Post-hole 0032 was circular, with a diameter of 0.5m, a depth of 0.26m and a U-shaped profile with a single fill 0033 (Fig. 8; S7).

4.10 Discussion of the stratigraphic evidence

Introduction

A phase plan of the site is presented as Figure 16. Possible variations to this interpretation are discussed in the text.

Period I Indeterminate prehistoric

The small quantity of residual worked flint in later features must be considered to represent background noise generated by a low level of activity in the wider area of the site.

Period II Iron Age

One feature, a ditch, was tentatively attributed an Iron Age date based on limited ceramic evidence. However, the fact that the south-west to north-east orientation of the feature was contrary to the later ditches and structures, all of which conformed to the general surrounding landscape trend, was at least suggestive of it belonging in another phase.

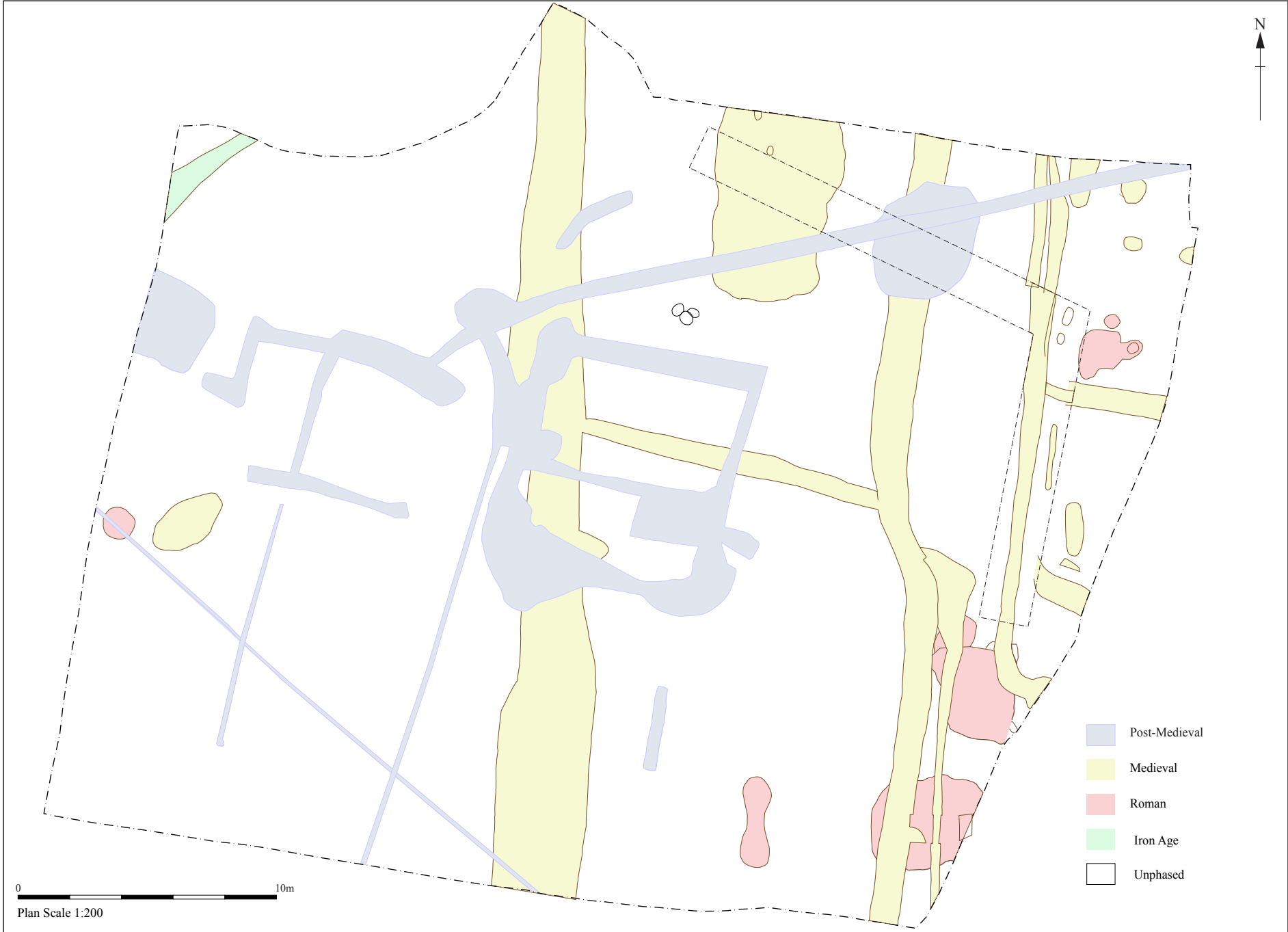


Figure 16. WLW 095, phase plan

Period III Roman

In the site phasing presented in Table 1, a total of eighteen features were attributed to this phase, all in the WLW 095 excavation, based largely on the presence of datable ceramics. If the exclusive presence of Roman artefacts was the only criteria used to phase the site then a further ten features could be added, including ditches 0004, 0019, 0026, 0058, 0092, 0093 and 0133 along with building 0041.

However, there was a marked difference between the relatively large assemblages recovered from some of the pits and layers as opposed to the limited number of small and mostly abraded sherds from the ditches. It had also been noted that some of the ditches with exclusively Roman finds clearly cut pits and layers containing significant quantities of Roman finds, the reverse does not occur, with no pits of Roman date seen to cut any of the ditches. Given that the ditches positively attributed to the medieval period were similar in character and orientation to those producing exclusively Roman material, on balance it was likely that all of the ditches were in fact medieval in date with their included Roman finds generated by the underlying pits.

It follows that if rectangular hollow 0041, which also only produced a small number of abraded Roman sherds, represented a building/structure, it is likely to be contemporary with the small ditched enclosure within which it is centrally located. Extending the argument further, as hollow 0041 is consistent spatially with the similarly aligned post-hole building immediately to the east and the clay-floored building in WLW 093 to the west, both of secure medieval date, with all three fronting on Finningham Road to the north, then it too is likely to be medieval.

However, there was clearly Roman archaeology present which, from the included artefactual evidence, is domestic in character and almost certainly a continuation of the previously recorded HER site WLW 010 to the east. The finds suggest activity concentrating from the early 3rd to mid 4th century with a relatively low status that could be expected from a rural site, possibly an individual farmstead.

Period IV Anglo-Saxon

The possibility of an Anglo-Saxon presence on the site is based entirely on the presence three handmade pottery sherds in ditches originally attributed a Roman date and a single sherd of possible thetford-type ware from the subsoil (all WLW 095).

Regardless of whether these identifications are correct, the evidence is not indicative of any intensity of activity in the immediate vicinity of the site during this period.

Period V Medieval

The features attributed to this phase include three buildings and a series of ditches suggesting that activity was concentrated in road frontage plots. The artefactual evidence suggests that the currency of the occupation spanned from the late 12th century to the late 14th or possibly the early 15th century.

The Finningham Road that effectively forms the northern boundary of the site is almost certainly of medieval or even earlier origin. The frontage on both sides of the road was clearly subject to ribbon development as is attested by the known HER records and extant medieval buildings. There would probably have been some variation in status of the occupants, but generally this is a rural setting and it is likely that each individual land-holding would have included a dwelling and a series of outbuildings providing storage, animal housing and work areas. The WNW to ESE ditch recorded in the WLW 093 excavation is likely to represent the rear boundary for the plots fronting the road, and it may be significant that no medieval archaeology was encountered anywhere on the site to the south of this feature.

Little can be said about the dimensions of the possible post-hole building recorded in the north-east corner of the site as only three post-holes were present within the confines of the excavated area. However, its orientation is consistent with a structure that respects the street frontage to the north. The fact that the structure incorporated earth-fast posts, rather than utilising a sill-beam to hold the uprights, may suggest that this was an outbuilding rather than an actual dwelling. A comparable building, both in date and character, was excavated by SCCAS in 1999 at Aldham Mill, Hadleigh (Everett and Boulter 2010). Here the structure measured approximately 6m by 4m and was defined entirely by post-holes.

The other two structures, the securely dated WLW 093 building and the more tentatively phased WLW 095 structure merit further discussion and comparison with other recently excavated examples from Suffolk.

In both instances one of the main defining elements was a shallow rectilinear depression/hollow (measuring 9.4m x 6.1m WLW 093; >7m x 4m WLW 095). In WLW 093 this was filled with what was interpreted by the excavators as a clay floor, a reasonable suggestion given that it was associated with an oven and a hearth that were likely to have been contemporary with the use of the structure, while that in WLW 095 was filled with material indistinguishable from the overlying subsoil. A shallow slot at the western end of the WLW 093 hollow was the only evidence for any above ground structure, possibly for a sill beam to hold upright posts.

It may be useful at this juncture to compare the WLW buildings with other recently excavated examples which exhibit at least some of the same characteristics and are broadly similar in date. Three sites in Suffolk have been selected: Aldham Mill, Hadleigh (Everett and Boulter 2010), Waldringfield Quarry and Wangford Quarry (in archive) which have produced comparable structural evidence.

A rectangular structure, measuring 7m by 5m, was excavated at the Aldham Mill site in Hadleigh (HAD 059) (Everett and Boulter 2010, p18 and fig. 26). While the long sides of the structure were defined by post-holes, eleven on one side and twelve on the other, the interior of the building was entirely occupied by a shallow, 0.15m deep depression filled with relatively sterile greyish brown sandy silt. At Wangford Quarry in 2009 (WNF 023) a rectangular hollow measuring 4.4m by in excess of 6.5m with a maximum depth of 0.15m was recorded and interpreted as a building fronting onto a contemporary lane. There were post-holes in the immediate vicinity of the hollow and two within it, but none that were positively attributable to a single coherent structure. The hollow itself was filled with homogenous silty sand indistinguishable from the overlying subsoil from which only two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered and its medieval date was based more on its juxtaposition with a more securely dated medieval building and ditches. At Waldringfield Quarry in 2011 (MRM 146) another well defined rectilinear hollow was recorded, measuring 10m by 3.5m with an internal post-hole located central to each end of the structure. The hollow was filled with homogenous light brown silty sand from which the only finds recovered were two sherds of medieval pottery.

In summary, the evidence suggests that a hollow defining the floor area can be present in buildings of varying size and using different constructional techniques. It is possible that the hollow is not a constructional feature at all, but develops independently as a

function of the buildings use. For example, trampling by animals combined with the repeated shovelling out of their accumulating manure would result in a feature such as this developing over time.

If then we assume that the hollows in both the WLW 093 and WLW 095 structures developed in the same way, possibly through use, then the clay floor in the WLW 093 building may have been a secondary feature introduced when the structure was subject to a change of function.

Whether or not it is stretching the evidence to suggest that the WLW 093 building was converted from effectively an animal shelter to a more domestic function is uncertain. However, undoubtedly one of the later phases in its use included the processing and/or cooking of food. The environmental evidence recovered from the fills of an oven and hearth deposits clearly suggest that this was the case and a sample from the contemporary back-plot ditch, taken from a point where it passed closest to the building, provides evidence for the disposal of residues from these processes (section 5.4).

Periods VI and 0 Post-medieval and Undated

The post-medieval features were all modern, mostly associated with the previous use of the site as a farmyard, while the few features that remained undated were almost certainly naturally derived, or belonged to one of the other more securely dated phases.

5. Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed for stratigraphic, finds and environmental archive:

- 1) Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital) archive
- 2) Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive
- 3) Microsoft Access database of the finds archive
- 4) Cataloguing and archiving of the digital colour images
- 5) Features have been attributed to stratigraphic/chronological phases
- 6) Site narrative and interpretative text prepared (included in this document)
- 7) GPS survey data converted to MapInfo tables
- 8) Plans and sections digitised
- 9) Processing, quantification and assessment of finds assemblage
- 10) Processing and assessment of environmental samples

5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive has been quantified and is presented in Table 2 below:

Type	Format	Quantity	
		WLW 093	WLW 095
Context register sheets	A4 sheets (paper)	2	3
Context sheets	A4 sheets (paper)	49	161
Small finds register sheets	A4 sheets (paper)	1	1
Bulk finds register	A4 sheets (paper)	1	
Environmental register sheets and soil sample record sheets	A4 sheets (paper)	1/6	
Plan register:	A4 sheets (paper)		1
Plans: Original	A1 sheets (film)	1	1
Plans: Inked	A1 sheets (film)	1	1
Plans:	A1 sheets (paper)	2	
Plans: (original)	A3 sheets (film)	13	
Plans:	A4 sheets (film)	1	
Section register:	A4 sheets (paper)		1
Sections:	A1 sheets (film)	3	
Sections:	A3 sheets (film)		5
Digital and black and white photo register	A4 sheets (paper)		3
Photographs	Digital	104	(HNC 18-36, HND 1-29) 48

Table 2. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

5.3 Quantification and assessment of the finds archive

All Andy Fawcett unless otherwise stated

Introduction and overall methodology

This assessment report combines four phases of archaeological investigation on the site of Elmside Farm, the evaluation and excavation stages of WLW 093 and WLW 095. A breakdown of find types for the two projects can be seen in Table 3, and a full contextual breakdown of finds can be seen in Appendix 4. Each finds category has been divided into two parts; finds from WLW 093 are discussed first, followed by those from WLW095. Every finds group begins with an overview of the material recorded at the evaluation stage, and is followed by an account of the finds identified at the excavation phase of the project and ends with an overall summary (NB WLW 093 Evaluation 2 finds are included with Excavation 1 assemblage). Recommendations for further work are presented in Section 7.

Find type	WLW 093		WLW 095	
	No.	Weight/g	No.	Weight/g
Pottery	277	2697	1667	15904
CBM	7	292	23	981
Fired clay	149	684	187	2267
Worked flint	19	157	11	296
Heat-altered flint/stone	2	29	94	870
Stone	3	1590	9	2245
Lava quern	4	39	-	-
Metalwork	40	68	54	505
Slag	1	24	2	25
Animal bone	16	149	247	3597
Shell	8	90	-	-
Totals	526	5819	2294	26690

Table 3. Finds quantities

Pottery

General introduction

This report covers the pottery which was recovered from the two excavation phases of archaeological investigation at Elmside Farm. The evaluation stages of WLW 093 and WLW 095 having already been recorded and reported (Tester 2006 and Craven 2007). The information provided by the evaluation finds however will be summarised in this

report. In each phase the pottery is presented chronologically, starting with the Roman period; methodologies relating to each period shall appear in the same way.

Late Iron Age

WLW 095

A small number of hand-made sherds were retrieved from four ditch fills (ditch 0039, fill 0040, ditch 0091, fills 0126, 0132 and ditch 0133, fill 0134) and a breakdown of these by context can be seen in Table 4. The assemblage is made up of body sherds whose condition may be described as between abraded and slightly abraded. The sherds in fills 0132 and 0134 are accompanied by Roman pottery.

Fabric	Code	Sherd No	Weight/g	Ditch fill
Sand and organics	HMSO	3	7	0040
Sandy	HMS	1	5	0126
Sand and organics	HMSO	1	4	0132
Sand and organics	HMSO	1	5	0134
Totals		6	21	

Table 4. Hand-made pottery fabrics

These sherds have tentatively been assigned to the Iron Age. However due to the lack of diagnostic features (rims and bases) and the fabric style the sherds cannot conclusively be consigned to the Iron Age. The two fabric types (HMS and HMSO) were common in both the Iron Age and Early Anglo-Saxon period and without the presence of other inclusions, for instance gold mica or a diagnostic element they cannot be dated accurately. One of the organic tempered sherds in ditch fill 0040 exhibits a small indeterminate area of lattice style decoration. On balance this sherd and others within the context are of a probable Iron Age date. The single sherds recorded elsewhere are not closely datable (Edward Martin *pers. comm.*). If the remainder are of an Iron Age date, at least two are clearly residual in later contexts (0132 and 0134).

Roman

WLW 093

Two sherds of abraded Roman pottery were recovered from Evaluation 1, and a further scatter was recorded in Evaluation 2. None were recovered from the excavation.

WLW 095

Introduction and methodology

A total of 1467 sherds with a combined weight of 13544g was recorded from forty-four contexts (a further fifty-four sherds weighing 885g were noted at the evaluation stage).

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and thereafter assigned to fabric groups, an overall breakdown of these can be seen in Table 5. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk fabric series and form types (where possible) have been catalogued using the Suffolk form type series (unpub.). These systems have also been supplemented by the use of Going's Chelmsford type series (1987). A full contextual breakdown of all these divisions forms part of the site archive, and a version of this can also be seen in Appendix 5.a.

The condition of the assemblage as a whole may be described as being between abraded and slightly abraded, however the larger part of this falls into the abraded category. The average sherd weight stands at just over 9g, although this figure varies per feature. For instance in layer 0097, the average is just over 6g and in pit fill 0057, the figure stands at 12.5g.

The assemblage

As Table 5 demonstrates, in terms of sherd count, weight and eve's, ninety-eight percent of the assemblage is made up of coarsewares. The few finewares that have been identified are mostly very small and abraded. These include three sherds of samian from central and eastern Gaul (SACG, SARZ & SATR), two colour-coated sherds from the Lower Nene Valley (LNV) and a single example of Oxford red/brown colour coated ware (OXRCM).

Regional coarseware imports account for only one percent of the assemblage. These mostly arrive from Horningsea near Cambridge (HOG) and thereafter negligible amounts have been recorded from Hadham in east Hertfordshire (HAX), the Lower Nene Valley (NVW) and Oxford (OXWHM).

Fabric	No.	%	Weight/g	%	EVE	%
<i>Continental finewares</i>						
SACG	1	Present	11	Present	0.00	0.0
SARZ	1	Present	3	Present	0.00	0.0
SATR	1	Present	7	Present	0.00	0.0
<i>Finewares</i>						
NVC	2	Present	16	Present	0.10	0.5
OXRCM	1	Present	5	Present	0.00	0.0
<i>Regional coarsewares</i>						
HAX	3	Present	7	Present	0.00	0.0
HOG	11	0.5	175	1	0.07	0.5
NVH	2	Present	8	Present	0.00	0.0
OXWHM	2	Present	48	0.5	0.10	0.5
<i>Coarsewares</i>						
BSW	80	5.5	711	5.5	1.14	6.5
BUF	9	0.5	46	0.5	0.00	0.0
GMB	286	19.5	2417	18	3.21	18.5
GMG	903	61.5	8636	64	10.76	62
GMO	16	1	135	1	0.07	0.5
GROG	1	1	12	Present	0.00	0.0
GX	94	6.5	767	5.5	1.22	7
RX	44	3	437	3	0.19	1
SH	12	1	103	1	0.50	3
Totals	1467		13544		17.36	

Table 5. Roman fabric quantities

The two largest fabric groups (80-82% across sherd count, weight and eve's) within the unsourced coarseware assemblage are micaceous grey wares (GMG) and a related black surfaced variant (GMB). These fabrics were almost certainly produced at the nearby Wattisfield kilns (Moore 1936 & Wachter 1958), which are located less than two miles north of the current site, or perhaps too at the related kiln sites of Rickinghall Inferior/Superior and Hinderclay, a little further north and east of Wattisfield.

Correspondingly, the form assemblage is completely dominated by jars in the style of the Wattisfield industry (Moore 1936 & Wachter 1958). Of the 131 recorded rim sherds eighty-eight of these are jars. Unfortunately, due to the often fragmentary nature of the assemblage, a large quantity of these cannot be identified beyond their general class. However of those that can be placed in a category, the most frequent types are within the often long-lived 4.5 class of jar. These are typically medium sized with rolled and thickened, everted rims which are often undercut. A small number of narrow-neck types are also present as well jars which display a 'frilled' element to the lower half of the rim. This style was noted at Wattisfield Hall and is dated to the 4th century. However, the

style is similar to Goings G26 (1987, 26) which is more broadly dated to the 3rd and 4th century.

The next largest class are dishes. Thirty-eight of these have been recorded and they are divided between the categories 6.17, 6.18 and 6.19. By far the most frequent type within group 6.19 are plain-rimmed, followed by a small number with grooves below the rim. The small quantity of dishes noted in 6.18 (seven) are divided between small pointed/triangular and beaded types. Finally the group 6.17 contains mostly flanged forms and thereafter a small number of incipient flanged types.

The remainder of the form assemblage is made up of one mortaria rim (7.6) and three beaker sherds; one of these is possibly part of an indented type (3.3).

Although the pottery assemblage was recovered from forty-four contexts the overwhelming majority was recorded in the two fills (0052 and 0057) of pit 0056. This feature accounts for 59% by sherd count, 64% by weight and 60% by EVE's of the entire Roman assemblage. The pit for the most part reflects the trends already described above in terms of fabric and form.

The top fill 0052 of the pit contains 572 sherds (5088g), and the few datable fabrics that are present (NVC, OXRCM, HAX) indicate a late 3rd to 4th century date. However these sherds are small and abraded in comparison to the bulk of the assemblage. Indeed the larger part of the assemblage has more of a 3rd century feel to it, suggested by the presence of Trier samian ware (SATR) and flanged dish types (6.17) with small incipient beads.

The lower fill of the pit (0057) contains 290 sherds (3621g). The only clearly late fabric present within this assemblage is a single Oxford white ware *mortaria* sherd (OXWM). Although it is dated to the 4th century, it is slightly burnt and very abraded. Again there are a large number of long-lived coarseware forms and fabrics within this context whose dates range from 2nd to 4th or 3rd to 4th century. However there is more evidence in this fill to support a 3rd century date, with the presence of an indented beaker (3.3) which displays an everted rim. This is similar to Going's type H34 (1987, 31), dated from the late 2nd to early/mid 3rd century. Also present is an incipient rimmed flanged dish (6.17.1), a narrow-necked jar (2) that matches the G361/1 in the Going *corpus*

(1987, 27) as well as a triangular rimmed dish (6.18), these all have terminal dates in the 3rd century.

The remainder of the Roman pottery assemblage has been recovered from fills of ditches (sixteen contexts), pits (eight contexts) and post-holes (six contexts), thereafter small collections have been recorded in gullies, layers, hollows, subsoil and as unstratified (seven). If using the ceramic dating alone, four contexts dated from the mid/late 3rd to 4th, with the remainder broadly dating from the 3rd to 4th (four), 2nd to 4th century (eight) and a further twenty simply dated as Roman.

Summary

The pottery assemblage is of a considerable size and indicates substantial Roman activity, particularly from the 3rd to 4th century, in the vicinity of the site. Previous field-walking exercises in the area revealed similar date ranges (West & McLaughlin 1998, 8), and the ceramics recorded at the evaluation stage (Tester 2007) were also dated from the 2nd century onwards. Only a single Roman sherd (7g) was noted at the evaluation stage of WLW 093 (Goffin 2006).

The interpretation of the assemblage as a whole, in terms of dating, has been hindered by the predominance of local long-lived fabrics and form types. Indeed the almost complete lack of finewares is comparable with the results of field-walking in the area. Of the twenty sites examined, none yielded any samian ware and equally, very few later finewares or specialist type wares were recorded too (West & McLaughlin 1998, 8). The ceramic evidence points towards some form of low status, localised rural activity, which appears to intensify from the 3rd century onwards. Interestingly, the Roman coin assemblage (see small finds section) is also made up of examples dating from the mid 3rd to early/mid 4th century.

The only evidence for potential structural fills containing exclusively Roman ceramic evidence is from six post-holes. However, with the exception of context 0060, dated from the early 3rd to early 4th century, the remainder are very broadly dated. In fact it should be noted that the pottery in all of these fills, is both small in number and abraded.

This is the first significant excavated Roman pottery assemblage to be identified at Walsham-le-Willows and therefore provides a good foundation for any further work in

the area to be compared against. The nearest substantial Roman pottery assemblages to the current site are those associated with the kilns at Wattisfield (Moore 1936). However, the methodologies used to record these collections are not easily compatible with the current systems of recording (see recommendations).

Post-Roman

Sue Anderson

WLW 093

Introduction

A total of 256 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 2435g was collected from the second phase of evaluation (Evaluation 2; Trenches 8 - 12) and the excavation stage of WLW 093 (Excavation 1). A summary catalogue by context can be seen in Appendix 5.b. A further twenty-two sherds with a weight of 158g had been recorded at the initial evaluation stage (Trenches 1 - 7) (Goffin 2006).

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on 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.

Table 6 shows the quantities of pottery recovered from the site. A summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 5.b.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	13	71		12
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	3	30		3
Total early medieval			16	101		15
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	115	1056	0.56	48
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	1	9		1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	4	53	0.04	4
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	47	565	0.22	26
Colchester-type ware	COLC	4.21	1	6		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	1	2		1
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	21	174	0.14	7
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	40	283		6
Total medieval			230	2148	0.96	94
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	8	174	0.06	8
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	5		1
<i>Total late/post-medieval</i>			9	179	0.06	9
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	7		1
Total modern			1	7		1
Totals			256	2435	1.02	119

Table 6. Post-Roman pottery quantification (WLW 093)

Early to high medieval

A small proportion of this assemblage comprised early medieval pottery of later 11th to 13th-century date, all in sandy fabrics. All sherds were undiagnostic body fragments, but were probably from jars.

In the high medieval phase, fine and medium sandy coarsewares dominated, with a few micaceous or gritty sherds also present. A few fabrics were identified to probable source, Hollesley-type wares were the most common of these. The coarseware fabric contains common to abundant fine to medium sand grains which are clearly visible as dark specks in the pale grey to buff clay matrix. A broadly similar fabric is found across much of the eastern half of Norfolk and Suffolk and was probably produced by a number of potteries. Hollesley is the only one to have been excavated to date, but similar wares were probably being made in the Waveney Valley, around Stowmarket and in north Norfolk. Vessel forms in Norfolk were typical of the county, whereas those from the Waveney Valley and Stowmarket are broadly similar to the Hollesley type series. The majority of identifiable forms in this group were jars and bowls with developed squared rim types.

Glazed wares made up 27% of the group by count, but only 15% of the MNV. This is a relatively high proportion for a rural site. The main glazed wares were Hollesley-type and Hedingham ware, which were present in roughly equal numbers (MNV). One small glazed sherd was unprovenanced. The Hedingham ware jugs were decorated with white and brown slips, forming zones of coloured decoration under the clear or light green glazes. Jugs from medieval collapse/demolition layer 0025 (contexts 0039, 0045 and gridded cleaning square 0143) were probably decorated in the Rouen style. The Hollesley decoration, where present, comprised simple white or brown vertical lines under a green glaze.

Late/post-medieval and modern

Most of the late medieval and transitional wares from this site were in soft, highly micaceous orange fabrics. Plain body sherds were sometimes difficult to distinguish from Hedingham Ware as a result. Generally they were assigned to the LMT category on the basis of form (a bowl rim in the unstratified context 0001 was certainly of this date) or presence of coarse red clay pellets in the matrix. Micaceous LMT was made around Wattisfield and Rickinghall and it is likely that these were from that area. One sherd, from a fill (0055) above the clay floor, in a slightly harder fabric was part of a bunghole cistern.

A single small body sherd of post-medieval GRE was recovered from 0029. One sherd of refined factory-made whiteware was present intrusively in medieval collapse/demolition layer 0025, context 0039; it is an undecorated body fragment.

Distribution

No plans of the site were available at the time of writing. A summary of the pottery by context is provided in Appendix 5.b. With the exception of three unstratified sherds (0001) and 58 sherds from evaluation Trench 12 (ditch fill 0017), all pottery in this assemblage was collected from contexts associated with the collapse/demolition layer 0025 (152 sherds, MNV 84) and the underlying clay floor 0056 (43 sherds, MNV 16). The majority of sherds recovered from these two groups were of medieval date, but one sherd of late medieval pottery was found in 0056 and several sherds of that period were recovered from 0025 (fill 0055 and gridded cleaning squares 0166, 0173, 0175). The post-medieval sherd was from fill 0029 of post-hole 0028, and the refined whiteware

sherd was presumably intrusive in layer 0025 (section 0039). Potentially the late medieval finds could have been deposited around the time of demolition, suggesting that this may have taken place in the later 14th or early 15th century.

WLW 095

Introduction

Eight fragments of non-diagnostic body sherds (169g) were noted at the evaluation stage. All of these are dated between the 12th and 14th century. Table 7 shows the quantities of pottery recovered from the site. A summary catalogue by context is included in Appendix 5.b.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early Saxon fine sand and mica?	ESSM	2.08	1	4		1
Early Saxon medium sandy?	ESMS	2.22	2	10		2
Total ?Early Saxon			3	14		3
Thetford-type ware?	THET?	2.50	1	68		1
Total Late Saxon?			1	68		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	6	34		6
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	5	50		4
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	1	5		1
Total early medieval			12	89		11
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	26	252	0.08	12
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	4	44	0.05	2
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	14	139		9
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	3.32	4	14		1
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	31	394	0.10	22
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	3.43	9	107	0.08	3
Colchester-type ware	COLC	4.21	3	39		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	5	44		1
Hedingham fineware	HFW1	4.23	10	188		5
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	4.32	4	13		2
Total medieval			110	1234	0.31	58
Totals			126	1405	0.31	73

Table 7. Post-Roman pottery quantification (WLW 095)

?Early Anglo-Saxon

Three handmade body sherds were recovered (ditch 0091, fills 0126, 0132 and ditch 0133, fill 0134), two in association with Roman pottery. All three were in hard fine to

medium sandy fabrics and none was diagnostic. These sherds could be Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon in date.

?Late Saxon

One large body sherd from a storage vessel was found in subsoil 0005. Although the surfaces were dark grey, the core was pale grey and the fabric was not typical of urban Thetford-type ware. This is either a rural version of the fabric, or possibly a Roman storage jar fabric such as Horningsea greyware.

Early to high medieval

A small group of early medieval ware sherds in sandy and shelly fabrics was recovered from subsoil contexts 0002 and 0005, pit 0080 (0081) and ditch 0098 (0099), all in association with later wares. All twelve fragments were body sherds and undiagnostic for form.

Medieval coarsewares formed the bulk of this assemblage. A variety of fabrics was present, including a variety of fine, medium and coarse sandy wares, some containing common mica. Of the identified coarsewares, Hollesley dominated as at WLW 093. Pottery was also being sourced to the west, although only one fabric typical of Bury St Edmunds was found here. This 'Bury Coarse Sandy Ware' has recently been recorded further to the west at Longstanton, Cambridgeshire, where it is at least as frequent as it is in Bury itself, suggesting that it was possibly made somewhere around Newmarket or on the fen edge. A small quantity of Hedingham coarseware was also identified, based on comparison with sample sherds from the production site. Some of the sherds recorded as MCWM could also be from this area, or from the Rickinghall–Wattisfield area, where micaceous pottery was produced in the Roman and late medieval periods. The Colchester-type ware from this site was unglazed and possibly handmade, suggesting that the vessel was early. However the few rims in this assemblage were largely of a 13th/14th-century date.

Glazed wares represented 17% by count of the medieval assemblage, and around 14% of the MNV. This is a relatively high proportion for a rural site. A few sherds were probably from Hollesley, and one vessel was of uncertain origin, but the majority of

glazed ware was from Hedingham. Body and base fragments from jugs with typical brown slip decoration under light green or orange glaze were present in this group.

Distribution

No plans of the site were available at the time of writing. A summary of the pottery by context is provided in Appendix 5.b. Table 8 provides a quantification by feature type.

Feature type	No	Wt/g	MNV
pit	10	68	6
post-hole	4	98	2
ditch	63	590	29
subsoil	49	649	36

Table 8. Pottery distribution by feature type

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from seven ditches and two subsoil layers, with smaller quantities being derived from pits and post-holes. The largest single group (52 sherds; MNV 21) was recovered from ditch fill 0099.

Summary

The two sites have produced broadly similar ranges of early to high medieval pottery, which includes a relatively high proportion of pottery from the east of the county and a range of wares from Essex. Hedingham ware was one of the most frequent glazed wares and although Mill Green ware was not found in this group, it was present in the evaluation assemblage (Goffin 2006). The Essex wares are common finds in Bury St. Edmunds, the nearest big town to Walsham, and they may have reached the site via the market there, but Bury wares themselves do not seem to have travelled. Only BCSW was identified at this site and, as noted above, it is now thought likely that this was made in the fens to the west of the town. Hollesley-type wares are a frequent addition to presumed local wares on most sites in eastern Suffolk, so their presence is not unexpected here.

The small quantities of early medieval ware, combined with the rim forms of the medieval coarsewares, suggests that activity on this site probably did not start much before the 13th century. There is very little pottery of a late and post-medieval date, suggesting that it had probably ended by the early 15th century.

Ceramic building material

WLW 093

The initial evaluation phase contained no CBM and the and the second evaluation and excavation stage produced only seven pieces weighing 292g. All of these fragments are small, heavily abraded and recovered from unstratified contexts. With the exception of one abraded Roman brick fragment in context 0001, all of the remaining pieces are either unidentifiable or post-medieval roof tile fragments. A full contextual breakdown of these forms part of the site archive.

WLW 095

No CBM was recorded during the evaluation stage. In total twenty-three fragments of CBM (981g) located in eight contexts were noted at the excavation phase. The CBM is considerably abraded and fragmented to such an extent that no meaningful depth measurements were possible. The CBM is composed of flat tile fragments all of which are Roman, the only recognisable piece being a small fragment of a *tegula* flange. The majority of the collection was noted in pit 0056 which is generally dated from the early/mid 3rd to 4th century.

Summary

The CBM assemblage from WLW 093 is mostly unstratified and dated to the post-medieval period whereas the material from WLW 095 is Roman. Both assemblages are very abraded and quite fragmented and consequently have little interpretational value. Interestingly out all the twenty-one field-walked sites which recorded Roman ceramics, none of these produced tile fragments or building debris dated to the Roman period (West & McLaughlin 1998, 8).

Fired clay

WLW 093

No fired clay was recorded at the initial evaluation stage. The second evaluation and excavation phase produced 149 pieces of fired clay weighing 684g from thirteen contexts. Overall the collection is mostly small and abraded (the average weight being just over four and a half grams). The largest part of the fired clay (83%) was noted in the medieval collapse/demolition layer (0025), contexts 0035, 0037, 0039 and 0043, over building 0007. Thereafter, with the exception of post-hole fill 0029 (12 fragments

@ 25g), the remainder occurs in a range of one to three pieces per context. The fired clay is fairly uniform in terms of both colour and fabric. The fabric is patchily oxidised and composed of medium to fine sand with common to abundant ill-sorted chalk. A similar fabric was identified at the Angel Hotel in Bury St Edmunds, and the fabric, it is thought, was typical of that used to form oven domes during the medieval period (Anderson 2005). The presence of an oven on this site therefore may indicate one possible use of this material. A small number of pieces, within the medieval collapse layers, display small areas of buff irregular flat surfaces, no other impressions are evident.

WLW 095

There were no fired clay fragments recorded at the evaluation stage. The excavation phase yielded 187 pieces weighing 2267g which were distributed across thirteen contexts. A full contextual breakdown of the fired clay forms part of the site archive.

The majority of these pieces have been recorded in pit fills 0051 and 0057. The first of these fills contains ninety-six fragments weighing 1391g. The condition of the fired clay from this fill is quite reasonable with many good sized pieces. However, with the exception of a small number of fingerprints there are no other impressions, such as those of a structural kind, which can be measured. The fired clay fabric is consistent, being composed of medium sand (ms) with occasional large flint and irregular voids. Several pieces display irregular flat surfaces which are oxidised. Pit fill 0057 holds the second largest assemblage of fired clay (58 fragments @ 595g). In general the pieces in this collection are smaller and slightly more abraded than what was recorded in fill 0051. None of the pieces display impressions with dimensions that are worthy of measurement. Three different fabric types were noted, the first of which has a buff surface with a reduced core. This is formed of medium sand with calcite (msc), the latter being represented by abundant irregular voids giving the fabric weight a light feel. The second fabric is of medium sand with occasional larger flint fragments (msf), which has a buff surface and an intermittent reduced centre. The final fabric is also in medium sand (ms) although coarser than the previous two examples. It is 'higher fired' and oxidised throughout and where surfaces are intact they are generally quite flat. The remainder of the fired clay assemblage is made up of abraded pieces and occurs generally as no more than two pieces per context.

Summary

The condition of the fired clay from WLW 093 is poor, in terms of fragmentation and abrasion. Although elements of the assemblage from WLW 095 are equally as poor, two reasonable collections have also been noted. The assemblage from pit fill 0051 is accompanied by abraded Roman pottery. However the second group (context 0057) is accompanied by a large Roman pottery assemblage, dated from the early/mid third to early fourth century. The dating evidence, in relation to these fabrics, provides a documented record for any future comparative research. Both phases of the fired clay assemblages are heat affected, but it is however not possible to say if the material was used as daub or in hearth/oven related functions.

Worked flint

Colin Pendleton

WLW 093

Two worked flint fragments were recovered from the evaluation (8g). Both of these are snapped flakes dating to the later prehistoric period.

In total seventeen fragments of struck flint with a weight of 149g were recorded in seven contexts during the excavation stage. A full contextual breakdown of these forms part of the site archive: basic quantification is included in Appendix 4. With the exception of one core, noted in layer 0043, the entire assemblage is made up of flakes. Most of these are squat or small and display some crude retouch, such as the examples noted in layers 0035 and 0041. The assemblage has one earlier patinated and reutilised flake from an earlier phase which was noted in layer 0043. The remainder of the collection is later and has been relatively crudely worked, although there are one or two thinner examples with parallel flake scars. These may in fact represent two separate phases, the first being Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, and a later group dated from the Middle Bronze Age onwards. The flint is small and disparate and therefore difficult to date beyond an attribution to the later prehistoric period.

WLW 095

No flint was recorded at the evaluation stage, however eleven fragments (296g) were noted in eight contexts at the excavation phase. A full contextual breakdown of these forms part of the site archive: a basic quantification can be found in Appendix 4. This

small assemblage is chiefly made up of flakes (squat, long and thin). The only exception to this are a possible core in hollow fill 0042, a scraper in ditch fill 0104 and a hammer stone in pit fill 0052. There are three patinated fragments of which suggest a possible date range of Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age. The remainder of the collection, which generally displays poor workmanship, is like to be dated from the Early to Middle Bronze Age.

Summary

Both of the flint assemblages are small and occur in later dated features. In the case of WLW 093 the majority of flint occurs alongside medieval pottery and in WLW 095 it is recorded with Roman pottery and were clearly residual. In general both of the flint assemblages have broadly similar date ranges, but they are thinly distributed and difficult to date.

Heat-altered flint/stone

WLW 093

No heat-altered flint/stone fragments were noted at the evaluation stage. Two pieces, one each of sandstone and flint, were noted during the excavation. These were recovered from context 0055 which was part of the collapse/demolition layer above clay floor 0056 in building 0007.

WLW 095

There were no heat-altered flint/stone fragments recorded at the evaluation stage. In total ninety-four pieces (870g) were noted in ten contexts at the excavation phase. The overwhelming majority of these fragments are flint rather than stone. Pit/post-hole fill 0033 contained fifty-four fragmentary pieces (337g), however outside of this feature the assemblage is small and has little consistency in terms of colour. Furthermore, virtually the entire collection occurs alongside large Roman pottery assemblages.

Summary

The heat-altered flint/stone assemblage as a whole is very small and of little archaeological value. It is inconsistent in fragment size, colour and in its spread across features, making meaningful interpretation impossible.

Stone

WLW 093

No worked stone was recorded at the evaluation stage. The excavation phase yielded a total of three pieces weighing 1590g. Two sandstone pieces were noted in collapse/demolition layer 0025. However, it is not clear if these joining pieces have been deliberately shaped. A possible pad stone (1240g) was recorded in the clay floor context 0056; the stone is worn and appears shaped.

WLW 095

The evaluation stage yielded no fragments of worked stone. In total nine large pieces of potentially worked stone (2245g) were recorded at the excavation phase. The pieces in question have been noted in pit fills 0052 and 0055 as well as ditch fill 0139. They are sandstone fragments which are fairly worn, although they display no obvious signs of being worked. The stone in context 0052 occurs alongside a range of artefacts, including Roman pottery and a small number of heat-altered flints (8 fragments @ 93g). Only Roman pottery was noted in fill 0055, and fill 0139 also contained Roman pottery as well CBM and burnt flint. These may simply be natural pieces that had been utilised for some purpose during the Roman activity on the site.

Summary

The stone assemblage is small and mostly inconclusive in terms of its use, it is therefore considered to be of low archaeological value.

Quern stone

WLW 093

No quern fragments were recorded during the evaluation stage, however four pieces (39g) of lava quern were noted during the excavation phase. These are all small and worn and were recorded in fill 0017. The fragments are probably Rhenish, a type of stone which was imported to East Anglia in the Roman period and then from the middle Saxon through to the post-medieval periods. Medieval pottery was also recorded alongside the lava quern fragments.

WLW 095

A single quern stone fragment weighing 2887g was noted in hollow fill 0042. It is made of sandstone and has one smooth side whilst the other is degraded, possibly as a result of use. Roman pottery dating from the 2nd century onwards was noted alongside the fragment.

Summary

The quern stone assemblage is small and has been retrieved from two contexts across both phases of archaeological investigation. Although pottery was recorded in both of these contexts, the quern fragments are of limited further archaeological interpretation.

Ironwork

WLW 093

No ironwork was recorded during the evaluation part of the project. Ironwork was noted in three contexts during the excavation (40 fragments @ 68g). The first of these iron pieces is probably a large strap fragment, present in context 0045 forming part of medieval collapse/demolition layer 0025. Five small corroded pieces, possibly from a support strap, alongside an unknown fragment were all recorded in the unstratified quadrant context 0215. Finally thirty-two fragmentary pieces of nail weighing 36g were retrieved from various contexts within medieval collapse/demolition layer 0025.

WLW 095

No ironwork was recorded at the evaluation stage and fifty-four pieces (505g) were noted during the excavation phase. All of these are iron nail fragments and were noted in eight contexts. The assemblage as a whole may be described as being heavily corroded and very fragmented. The largest collection occurs in layer 0097 (25 fragments @ 150g) which is dated from the mid second century to at least the middle of the third. Thereafter a large assemblage was also noted pit fill 0052 (19 fragments @ 236g) which is dated from the early/mid third to fourth century.

Summary

The majority of the metalwork recovered from the two phases of archaeological investigation are iron nail fragments. In both excavation phases the larger part of these nail collections are concentrated in one (WLW 093) or two features (WLW 095).

Slag

WLW 093

The evaluation stage finds assemblage contained no slag. The single slag fragment, recorded at the excavation phase, is only very slightly magnetic and was noted in context 0035 forming part of medieval collapse/demolition layer 0025.

WLW 095

No slag was present in the evaluation stage assemblage. Two non-magnetic fragments of slag were noted at the excavation phase (25g), both occurring in ditch fill 0011.

Summary

Only two contexts across all phases of archaeological investigation contained a small amount of non-magnetic slag. The pieces are likely to be non-metallurgical fuel ash slag.

Animal bone

Michelle Feider

Introduction and methodology

All of the bones were assessed using a modified version of the English Heritage guidelines by Davis (1992). The remains were also examined for evidence of butchery, ageing information and pathology as well as other taphonomic factors. Sides of bones and zones (Dobney & Reilly 1988) were recorded, where possible, to give an indication of Minimum Numbers of Individuals (MNI). All the data was recorded in a Microsoft Access database for quantification and analysis and will be available in the site archive.

WLW 093

No animal bone was recorded at the evaluation stage. During the excavation phase a total of sixteen pieces (149g) was recorded in seven contexts. Overall the assemblage is small, fragmented and mostly quite worn. A full contextual breakdown forms part of the site archive. Of note is a cow astragalus in ditch fill 0017 which is dated from the late 12th to 14th century. This piece displays butchery marks (most likely disarticulation at the joint) as well as evidence for canine gnawing. A pig jaw located in a test-trench

(0013) within medieval building 0007, during the evaluation, is likely to have belonged to a juvenile. It has a deciduous pre-molar four and a first molar displaying little wear. Other fragments belonged to chicken, rabbit/hare and rodent, the remainder being made up of large mammal fragments.

WLW 095

The assemblage

A total of 247 fragments of animal bone was recovered from fourteen contexts during the excavation. The assemblage was highly fragmentary and bone preservation was poor with eighty-one percent of fragments being unidentifiable to species.

Identifiable fragments represented cow, sheep/goat, horse and both red and roe deer. The Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) was highest for cattle followed by sheep/goat, however when zoning was taken into account the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) for each species, for the assemblage as a whole was calculated as 1.

The two biggest contexts from this assemblage, pit fills 0052 and 0057, both came from a single Roman pit feature and account for sixty-four percent of the fragments recorded. These fragments were predominantly those of cow and sheep/goat, the feature as a whole is dated from the early/mid 3rd to the early 4th century.

Red deer antler was recorded from layer fill 0097 (dated from the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century AD) which showed evidence of being removed from the skull by a saw. As red deer shed their antler, usually at the end of winter, this would suggest that this animal was killed and the antler removed manually rather than someone collecting antler after it had been shed.

Several of the contexts exhibit evidence of butchery, both fine cut marks and heavier chop marks. The majority of these were recorded on unidentifiable fragments, however, they were also recorded on a cow pelvis and metatarsal, and a sheep scapula.

Several of the contexts also exhibited canid gnawing and some slight weathering, characterised by longitudinal cracking and slight flaking on the surface of the cortex.

This would indicate that deposition had not occurred straight away, instead the remains had been left open to the elements and animals on the site before burial (Reitz & Wing 2005).

No tooth wear data was available and only a single instance of epiphyseal fusion was recorded. This consisted of an unfused distal radius of a cow from ditch fill 0132, giving an age of between 18 and 48 months (Silver 1969).

No metrical data was recorded, however there was a single complete horse tibia from which a lateral length could be taken and therefore a withers height calculated (Von den Driess & Boessneck 1974).

No pathology was recorded in the assemblage.

Conclusion

In conclusion, very few animals are represented by the WLW 095 assemblage and lack of ageing criteria makes recognising any specific husbandry techniques, for example dairying or wool production, almost impossible. In addition, the perceived residuality of Roman material in later, medieval, contexts potentially confuses the issue. With only a single element represented it is hard to determine what role the horse played in the economy of the site, whether it was a working animal or one that played a role in diet, or both. As the red deer antler was sawn from the skull, some form of antler working may have been occurring on site, however the antler present has not been worked. The complete absence of pig in the assemblage is unusual, however it has been implied that pork consumption plays a greater part in the diet of Roman towns rather than rural sites (King 1978).

Summary

The animal bone assemblages retrieved from all of phases of archaeological investigation are highly fragmented and often quite worn. The largest assemblage was recorded during the excavation phase of 095, however few animals were represented and its interpretational value therefore is fairly limited.

Shell

WLW 093

There were no instances of terrestrial or marine shell at the evaluation stage of the project. The excavation produced eight fragments of oyster shell (90g) recorded in four

contexts. This small collection is fragmentary and worn and one example, recovered from unstratified cleaning context 0182, is fossilised.

WLW 095

No shell fragments were recorded during this phase of archaeological investigation.

Summary

Only the excavation phase of WLW 093 yielded a very small number of oyster shell fragments.

Small finds

Andrew Brown

Introduction and methodology

The small finds assemblage has been catalogued by period within site and thereafter by small find number. A further addition to this however concerns an extra small finds assemblage from WLW 093 Evaluation 2. These small finds were recovered from the surface adjacent to a second set of trial trenches. They have now been renumbered to follow on from those numbers issued at the start of the original evaluation (WLW 093 1021-1026). Furthermore, several small find numbers from the original listing have now been discounted and transferred over to the bulk finds section (1010 – 1014, 1016, 1018). Small find number 1019 was issued in error. Finally the small finds from each phase of work are dealt with in chronological order. Changes to the small find number order in WLW 093 consist of 1010, 1020, 1022-1037, 1039-1043, 1045-1048 and 1052-1054. These are all iron nails and have been transferred to the bulk finds record. A breakdown of small finds per period can be seen in Table 9.

	WLW 093	WLW 094
Period	No.	No.
Roman	3	14
Medieval	8	4
Post-medieval	2	2
Undated	4	6
Total	17	26

Table 9. Small finds per period and site

WLW 093 catalogue

Roman

1. This is very small, worn (sub-rounded) possible copper-alloy coin with a diameter of 11mm. No lettering or design can be seen on either side. Its general size indicates that it may be Roman. SF1022 (unstratified).
2. A copper-alloy nummus of Constantine I dated from AD337 to 340 with a diameter of 13mm. The obverse displays a veiled head with the lettering DIV CONSTAN – TINVS PT AVGG. The reverse shows the emperor riding to heaven in four horsed chariot (quadriga), being received by the hand of God. The lettering which indicates the mint is illegible, however it is likely to have come from Trier. SF1023 (unstratified).
3. A very small, worn (sub-rounded), possible copper-alloy coin with a diameter of 12mm. No lettering or design is visible on either side, however its size indicates the possibility that it may be of a Roman date. SF1024 (unstratified).

Medieval

4. A broken and worn fragment which was possibly the handle or foot from a metal cooking pot. It has a length of 14mm and a width of 14 and is dated to the medieval period. SF1001 (0025).
5. This copper-alloy buckle is in a good state of preservation. It has an oval shaped frame with an offset and narrowed bar with an expanded outer edge with sheet copper alloy rollers (the rollers display parallel grooves). The plate is rectangular with pin slot and frame recessors. The front of the plate has a double border of rocka decoration, and an arrangement of rivets with globular heads. It has a length of 52mm and a width of 16mm. The buckle is a Meols type 11 dated from the late 13th to 14th century and similar types can be seen in Egan & Pritchards *corpus* of medieval dress accessories (1991, 73 & 77 Fig No's 293, 301 & 317). SF1003 (0025)
6. Although the stem of this small lead seal is broken, the head, although worn, is undamaged. The face of the seal has a large 'M' and some other possible, but unreadable, lettering on display. The style of the 'M' indicates a mid 14th century date (Edward Martin. pers.comm). The seal has a length of 12mm and a width of 16mm SF1004 (0025).
7. This copper-alloy ring has a slightly hexagonal shape which could indicate a medieval date. It may have had a variety of uses, for instance as part of a leather strap or buckle. Its diameter is 28mm SF1005 (0025).
8. A Venetian silver *soldino* with a diameter of 14mm; about a third of the coin survives. The obverse displays the Doge kneeling left with the lettering [MICHEL.S]TEN [DVX]. The reverse depicts the Lion of St Mark with the lettering [S.MARC]VS VENE[TI]. It is dated from AD1400 to 1413. SF1008 (0025).
9. This is an iron pintle, possibly from a window or hatch fitting (part of the hinge pivot). A similar type can be seen in Egan and Pritchards *corpus* (1991, 43) and this example is likely to be dated from the 12th century onwards. It has a length of 98mm and width of 63mm. SF1017 (0025).
10. A silver half groat of Edward III minted in London around AD1351/2, however its date range may extend until AD1361. It has a diameter of 23mm and is a Fourth Coinage, Pretreaty Period, and possibly Series C example (North 1975, 30 & 36). The obverse reads EDWARDUS REX ANGL (I) Z FRA (NCI) and displays a crowned bust facing with double stranded multi foil all within an inner circle. The reverse has a long cross dividing inner and outer legends with three pellets in each angle of the cross. The lettering reads POSUI DEUM ADIUTORUM MEUM – CIVITAS. SF1020 (0138).

11. This is an oval and generally mushroomed shaped lead pot mend, dated from the medieval period onwards. It has a length of 25mm and a width of 19mm. SF1021 (unstratified).

Post-medieval

12. A Nuremberg copper-alloy token dated between 1500 and 1600/50 with a width of 23mm. The obverse has three crowns and three *fleur-de-lys* round a central rose, all within an inner circle. The reverse depicts an imperial orb within a double stranded trefoil and an amulet within each external angle of the trefoil. The lettering around the token is fictitious and this is a very worn example. SF1025 (unstratified).
13. A Nuremberg copper-alloy jetton with a width of 24mm. This is exactly the same as that recorded as SF1025, although this example is considerably more worn. SF1026 (unstratified).

Undatable

14. This is a small piece of lead which is broken, worn and bent. It may represent a fragment of waste and may date from the Roman to post-medieval period. The fragment has a length of 50mm and a width of 18mm. SF1002 (0025).
15. An iron pin fragment that is broken at both ends. It has a length of 23mm and may be dated anywhere from the Roman to post-medieval period. SF1006 (0025).
16. The lead fragment is broken at both ends, worn and is possibly hollow or folded. It has a length of 28mm and width of 7mm and is not closely datable between the Roman and post-medieval periods. SF1007 (0025).
17. A corroded piece of ironwork from a medieval collapse layer. It has a length of 88mm and width of 30mm. The results of x-ray analysis indicate that it is a small fragment of a horseshoe. SF1009 (0025).
18. Corroded ironwork fragments (length 50-76mm, width 28-30mm) from the same context as above. The results of x-ray analysis have not been able to establish the identity of these pieces. SF1015 (0025).

WLW 095 catalogue

Roman

19. A Roman copper-alloy nummus of Licinius I, dated c AD313-315. It has a diameter of 19.93mm and obverse reads IMP LICINIVS P F AVG, and displays a laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right. The reverse reads SOLI IN-VI-CTO COMITI with Sol standing right, looking left with a globe in the left hand and chlamys across the left shoulder, raising a right hand. A further legend reads -//[PA]RL indicating that the coin was minted at Arles. A similar coin can be seen in Brunn's coin *corpus* (1966, 237 No. 46). SF1002 (0002).
20. An incomplete copper-alloy cast Roman Colchester derivative bow brooch (length 36.36mm, width 4.28mm). The lower half of the bow, foot and catchplate survive intact, the remainder are missing due to old breaks. The bow is D-shaped in section with a flat back and moulded front face, tapering to a pointed foot. The remains of a central rib survive, with a central groove which is decorated with multiple transverse notches. The foot is undecorated and on its back face has an integrally cast catchplate, which is sub-triangular in form with a folded outer edge that has a deeply incised rectangular pin groove/slot. Similar derivative bow brooches have been noted at Hacheston (Blagg, Plouviez & Tester, 2004: No. 98) and are dated from the 1st to 2nd century, possibly c.AD43-120. SF1003 (0002).

21. This is a very worn copper alloy Roman radiate of an uncertain late 3rd century ruler, possibly c.AD260-296 with a diameter of 18.31mm. The obverse has an uncertain legend, although a radiate and draped bust right can be seen. Only a single letter can be noted on the reverse [A], and the figure standing left is also uncertain, although it could be *Pax*. SF1005 (0011).
22. A worn and encrusted copper-alloy Roman radiate of Tetricus I (c. AD271-274) with a diameter of 16.18mm. The obverse reads [RICVS P], and has a radiate and draped bust right. The reverse has the legend [AVGG] as well as an uncertain figure standing left. SF1008 (0057).
23. The copper-alloy fitting has a circular (conical) head with a concave upper surface and a central conical projection with a flattened top and circular perforation. Beneath the head is a short circular waist above a flattened collar that measures 15.77mm in diameter. A moulded groove is visible above the collar, with a single groove around the edge of the collar. From the base of the collar projects an integral tapering shaft that is rectangular in section and triangular in profile, measuring 9.68mm in width and 7.41mm in maximum thickness. The overall diameter of the fitting is 22.87 mm and its length is 51.87mm. Similar examples of Roman lock pins have been noted at Colchester (Crummy 1983: No. 4143) and instances of box fittings have been recorded at South Shields (Allason-Jones & Miket 1984, No's 889-907). SF1009 (0052).
24. This is a worn Roman copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (c AD330-340) with a diameter of 12.65mm. Its obverse reads [VRBS ROMA] and has a helmeted bust of Roma left. The reverse has no legend but displays a she-wolf suckling twins with two stars above. The mint mark reads [//], however the mint is uncertain. SF1015 (0018).
25. A copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (c AD330-335) which is worn and corroded and has a diameter of 15.77mm. The obverse has an illegible legend and displays a laureate and cuirassed bust right. The reverse reads [GLORIA EXERCITVS] and has two soldiers standing either side of two standards. The mint mark reads [//], but the mint is uncertain. SF1016 (0018).
26. A worn and incomplete copper-alloy button or stud head of a Roman or possibly later date. It is flat, circular in form (with a diameter of 11.24 mm) and missing the integrally cast shaft due to old breaks. SF1017 (0018).
27. A Roman copper-alloy radiate of Carausius (c AD286-293 AD). It is worn and has a diameter of 21.72mm. The obverse reads [IMP CARAVS[IV]S P F AVG] and displays a radiate and draped bust right. The reverse legend reads PAX AV[G] and displays *Pax* standing left with a transverse sceptre. SF1018 (0052).
28. The object is flat, probably originally annular in form, with a notched outer edge (length 45.41mm, width 3.32mm). It might plausibly be a fragment from a Roman bracelet or armlet, similar to the 3rd/4th century examples noted at Colchester (Crummy 1983, No's. 1654, 1656, 1703-1704) although this is uncertain. SF1021 (0052).
29. A worn and corroded copper-alloy Roman nummus of the House of Constantine (c AD330-341). It has a diameter of 16.11mm and the obverse has an illegible legend and displays a laureate and draped bust right. The reverse also has an illegible legend and depicts two soldiers standing either side of one or two standards; the mint is uncertain. SF1049 (0018).
30. A worn and corroded copper-alloy Roman nummus of the House of Constantine (c AD330-340). The obverse has an illegible legend whereas the reverse displays a she-wolf suckling twins with two stars above; the mint is uncertain. It has a diameter of 16.65mm. SF1050 (0018).

31. A copper-alloy Roman nummus of Constantine I (c AD321) with a diameter of 19.09mm. The obverse reads CONSTAN-TINVS AVG and has a helmeted and cuirassed bust right. The reverse legend reads [BEATA] TRAN-QV[ILLITAS] and depicts a globe on an altar inscribed VO/TIS/[XX] with three stars above. The mint mark reads: -//PTR indicating that the coin originated in Trier; a similar coin can be observed in Brunn's *corpus* (1966, 191: No. 316). SF1051 (0018).
32. A fragment of copper alloy sheet which may be Roman or of a later in date. It has a length of 49mm and a width of 15mm. SF1056 (0052).

Medieval

33. An incomplete, clipped silver medieval penny dated c AD1473 to 1478 with a diameter of 13.50mm. It is possibly an Irish penny of Edward IV and is similar to Seaby's No. 6373 (1984), possibly originating from the Drogheda mint. The obverse displays a crowned bust facing within an inner circle with pellets to either side of the bust and crown. The legend is illegible. The reverse also has an illegible legend with a long cross dividing it, a quatrefoil at the centre, three pellets in each angle of the cross, all within an inner circle. SF1001 (0002).
34. This is an incomplete cast copper-alloy composite buckle frame dated from the medieval to early post-medieval period. It is missing the tips of the forked spacer, the sheet copper-alloy front and back plates, and the pin due to old breaks. The frame is oval shaped in form, triangular in section, with a projecting triangular pin rest at the centre of the outer edge. It has an integral forked spacer that is rectangular in form with a central rectangular pin slot (the pointed tips are missing due to old breaks. It has a length of 41.69mm and a width of 26.75 mm. A number of similar types can be seen in Egan and Pritchard's *corpus* (1991, 79-81). SF1012 (0018).
35. The copper-alloy finger ring is cast with a hoop that is D-shaped in section, it also has a flat back face and a moulded front face. The moulded decoration comprises a central ridge with grooves to either side and is decorated with multiple transverse grooves. It has a diameter of 22.98mm. The ring is possibly medieval in date, and similar examples have been noted in London (Egan and Pritchard 1991, No's 1627-1629). SF1013 (0018).
36. A silver penny of Henry VI (first reign Annulet coinage) dated c AD1422-1427 and with a diameter of 17.36mm. The obverse reads +hENRICVS REX ANGLIE (double saltire stops) and depicts a crowned bust facing within an inner circle with annulets to either side of the neck. The reverse legend reads rewVIL/LA (saltires)/CAL/IS (saltires) and has a long cross dividing the legend, three pellets in each angle of the cross, and an annulet at the centre of the pellets in two of the quadrants, all within an inner circle. The coin is an was minted at Calais and a similar type can be seen in Wren's *corpus* (1995, 111). SF1058 (0000).

Post-medieval

37. This is an uncertain copper alloy object which was possibly an escutcheon for a lock or a similar mount. It is likely to be dated to the post-medieval period and has a length of 22mm and a width of 10mm. SF1004 (0005).
38. An incomplete cast copper alloy object of uncertain function and date. It has a length of 26.81mm and a width of 6.31mm. One end is incomplete and flattened, triangular in form, perhaps with the remains of a circular perforation at the break. On one face traces of gilding can be seen. From this terminal extends a hollow tube, terminating in old breaks at the opposite end, where one side of the tube appears to have been folded or extended, its precise form being uncertain. The object is possibly dated from around the 12th to 16th/17th century. SF1014 (0018).

Undatable

39. This is an unidentifiable copper-alloy fragment whose shape is sub-rounded. It has a width of 20mm and is possibly a coin. SF1007 (0052).
40. A fragment (the tip) of antler tine with a length of 70mm. It is possibly associated with the remains of deer that have already been identified in the animal bone assemblage (above). SF1011 (0054).
41. A corroded fragment of ironwork with a length of 44mm and a width of 21mm. The results of x-ray analysis were not able to further identify this artefact. The context however is dated to the Roman period. SF1038 (0091).
42. A total of six small and variably sized corroded pieces of ironwork which are all possibly part of the same item. The results of x-ray analysis were not able to further identify this artefact. No other finds were recovered from ditch fill 0101. SF1044 (0101).
43. A corroded fragment of ironwork in a key like shape which has a length of 112mm and maximum width of 30mm. X-ray analysis of the item shows a square like hole at what may be the bit part of the key. The tapered end is likely to have terminated in a loop however this is missing. It is uncertain as to what this object is, it could equally be part of a latch or lever. Pit fill 0052 is dated to the Roman period. SF1055 (0052).

Summary

A total of forty-three small finds was recorded. The condition of the small finds is variable with several of the later Roman coins being in the worst state of preservation. In general the assemblages reflect the pottery dates provided for each context (excluding unstratified contexts) in each phase of archaeological investigation. Indeed the late date range of the Roman coins (mid 3rd to early/mid 4th century) reflects the date of the Roman pottery assemblage. A large proportion of the medieval small finds are dated from the 13th to 14th century which is also the date range for much of the medieval pottery. Although the small finds assemblage contains nothing of intrinsic interest, it nevertheless provides further dating evidence, as well as insights into the economy and status of the two sites. It is interesting to note that no small finds dated to the Saxon or early medieval periods were noted in either phase of the archaeological investigations.

5.4 Quantification and assessment of the environmental archive

Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from feature fills in both the WLW 093 (five samples) and WLW 095 (eleven samples) excavations and were subsequently submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted from both sites are tabulated in Appendix 6. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants, including fibrous and woody roots, seeds and arthropod remains, were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

WLW 093

Results

Cereal grains, chaff, large pulses and seeds of common weeds were present at varying densities within all five assemblages. Preservation was moderately good, although some grains were severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded along with a large number of grains, which were too poorly preserved for close identification. Wheat was predominant throughout, and although chaff was relatively scarce, both bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) and rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) type rachis nodes were recorded. Large pulses, including both pea (*Pisum sativum*) and bean (*Vicia faba*) seeds, were noted within the assemblages from Sample 4 (fill 0068 of hearth 0060) and Sample 6 (fill 0066 of oven 0065).

Seeds of common segetal weeds were present within all but Sample 3 (layer 0050), although most were recorded as single specimens within an assemblage. Taxa noted included stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), indeterminate small pulses (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and shepherd's needle (*Scandix pecten-veneris*). A single fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was recorded within the assemblage from Sample 3, and Sample 4 contained a bramble type (*Rubus* sp.) seed. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although only at a high density within Sample 4. Other plant macrofossils occurred infrequently, but did include pieces of charred root or stem and indeterminate buds, culm nodes and thorns.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material were all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains included fragments of bone (some of which were burnt/calced), small pellets of burnt or fired clay and a moderate density of vitreous globules and 'dribbles'. At the time of writing, the origin and significance of the latter was unclear.

Conclusions

In contrast to the assemblages from the adjoining WLW 095 site described below, three of the current assemblages (Samples 1, 4 and 6) are comparatively rich, containing moderate to high densities of cereal grains, some pulses and a limited range of weed seeds. As two of these assemblages (Samples 4 and 6) come from features which were almost certainly used for the processing and/or preparation of foodstuffs, it is probably reasonable to assume that the recorded macrofossils are, at least in part, derived from materials which were either inadvertently charred whilst drying or accidentally spilled during culinary preparation. The latter would be especially true for the oats and barley, both of which were used whole during the medieval period as either 'groats' (toasted grains) or, in the case of the barley, as an ingredient in soups and stews (Murphy 1985). Although weed seeds and some chaff elements are also present, it should be noted that most are quite large and of a similar size to the grains. Because of this, they would not have been readily removed during processing and probably persisted as contaminants of the grain until they were removed by hand immediately prior to consumption.

Whether the cereals and pulses were produced locally or imported to the site from elsewhere is not known, but the presence of small legumes within all but one of the

assemblages may indicate that some crops were being grown on land where attempts were being made to improve impoverished soils by the rotational cropping of pulses. Contemporary evidence for this practise is now quite widespread within East Anglia and the east Midlands.

WLW 095

Results

Although plant macrofossils were present throughout, the density of material was very low, with most grains/seeds occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. Preservation was generally quite poor, with many of the grains and some seeds being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, along with a number of other cereals, which were too poorly preserved for close identification. Of the identifiable grains, wheat occurred most frequently, with most being of a rounded, hexaploid form typical of bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type. A single bread wheat type rachis node was noted within the assemblage from Sample 11 (fill 0142 of post-hole 0143) and sample 10 (fill 0060 of post-hole 0059) contained a spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume base). The few weed seeds recorded were all of common segetal species including brome (*Bromus* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), small legumes (Fabaceae), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosallapathifolia*) and dock. Fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were noted within three of the assemblages studied. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout along with small pieces of charred root or stem.

Other remains were generally scarce, although all but three of the assemblages did contain fragments of black porous and tarry material. Of these, most were possible residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, although some were very hard and brittle and appeared more modern in origin. Other remains included bone fragments, some of which were burnt, and small pellets of burnt or fired clay.

Conclusions

In summary, the assemblages are mostly very small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) although those from pit 0056 (Samples 6 and 7), fills 0052 and 0057 respectively and fill 0099 of

ditch 0098 (Sample 8) are somewhat larger. With the exception of charcoal/charred wood fragments, plant macrofossils are very scarce, and it is quite likely that most of those recorded are derived from scattered or wind-dispersed detritus of both domestic and agricultural origin, some or all of which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills.

Overall discussion and recommendations for further work

These assemblages clearly illustrate that well-preserved plant macrofossils are present within selected contexts recorded on the WLW 093 and WLW 095 sites. Therefore, if any future interventions are planned within the immediate vicinity, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples are taken from all dated contexts recorded during excavation, particularly as this material offers a rare opportunity to study medieval assemblages from a semi-rural context. Although at least three of the current assemblages (all medieval in date and from WLW 093) do contain a sufficient density of material for quantification, analysis of such a small number of samples in isolation would probably add very little to the data already contained within this evaluation and, therefore, no further work is recommended at this stage.

5.5 Discussion of the finds and environmental archive

Pottery

Roman

The excavation part of WLW 095 yielded a considerable Roman pottery assemblage. However this was often quite fragmented and contained little independent dating evidence (in terms of finewares or specialised fabrics). Furthermore the overwhelming majority of recorded fabrics were of a local nature and their accompanying forms long-lived. Nevertheless this is the first excavated Roman assemblage from Walsham-le-Willows and therefore is of some importance in terms of dating and as well as providing some limited socio-economic data.

The assemblage has been fully documented and therefore no additional recording will be necessary. However in order to better set the assemblage in its local context, it may benefit from a more detailed comparison with sites of a similar nature. For instance, the seeking out and comparing of quantified assemblages of a similar date, in order to see

how typical the percentages of local products are, that occur within this current collection.

Medieval

Although previous fieldwork in Walsham-le-Willows has produced some medieval pottery, this is the first excavated assemblage from the parish for several decades, and the only large assemblage from this part of Suffolk in recent years. It is therefore important in filling in a gap with regard to pottery in this part of the county. Comparison of the assemblage with groups recently excavated at Cedar's Field, Stowmarket (Anderson forthcoming), and with unpublished groups from Hoxne (Anderson 2009) and other sites in north-east Suffolk and south Norfolk will help to place the group in context.

If it is possible to produce a narrow phasing structure for the site, or if a Harris matrix is made available, it will be of value to study the distribution of the main medieval wares and their association with earlier and later fabrics in relation to their stratigraphic positions. This may enable a tightening of date ranges for the forms and/or fabrics which will be of value for the study of future Suffolk assemblages.

Spatial distribution of the pottery from WLW 095 may be of value in determining the growth and decline of areas within the site, and use of pottery associated with any structures. Most of the assemblage from WLW 093 was associated with a single demolished structure and consideration of the assemblage as a whole, assuming that it is related to the use of the structure, may provide useful insights into the use of ceramics in the household.

In summary, the potential of this assemblage is to provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside East Anglia; and status of the occupants.

CBM

The CBM assemblages, although variable in date, are small, fragmentary and quite abraded. None of the assemblages indicate the nearby presence of structures, such as a villa for instance, and the size and condition of these groups means they have little archaeological significance. The CBM has been fully recorded therefore no further analysis will be required.

Fired clay

The assemblages from both phases have been fully recorded and no further analysis of the material will be required.

Worked flint

The flint assemblages from both phases are small and occur in later dated features. The two small assemblages have been fully recorded and therefore no further work on the flint will be necessary.

Heat-altered flint/stone

The heat-altered flint/stone assemblage as a whole is very small and occurs alongside either Roman or medieval pottery. The two assemblages have been fully documented and no further work on the collection will be required.

Stone

The stone assemblage is small and has been fully recorded and no further analysis of the material will be required.

Quern stone

A small quantity of lava quern fragments was noted (in the same context) in WLW 093 of the archaeological investigation. A single large quern fragment was recorded during WLW 095. All of the quern material has been fully recorded and no additional analysis will be necessary.

Ironwork

The overwhelming majority of the metalwork assemblage, from both phases of investigation, consists of nail fragments. These have been fully recorded, forming part of the site archive, and no further analysis will be required. However, six pieces of ironwork from the WLW 093 area, noted in the medieval collapse/demolition layer 0025, context 0045, and the unstratified context 0215, may benefit from x-ray analysis in attempt to identify the items.

Slag

The slag assemblage is very small and has been recovered from just two contexts across all phases of archaeological investigation. The collection has little archaeological value, it has been fully recorded and therefore no further work on the material is required.

Animal bone

The animal bone from both phases of archaeological investigation is highly fragmentary and as such, is in a relatively poor state of preservation. The assemblages have been fully recorded and apart from a single measurement of the horse tibia from WLW 095 for metrical analysis, no further analysis is required.

Shell

Oyster shell was only recorded in the WLW 093 finds assemblage. The collection is small, fragmentary and has been fully recorded and no further work will be required.

Plant macrofossils and other remains

Only three samples, all from the WLW 093 site contained a sufficient density of material for quantification, i.e. 100+ specimens. However, in isolation, these samples were not considered to merit further analysis, although a written summary of this report should be included within any publication of data from this site. In addition, selected material from any of these three samples would be suitable for radiocarbon dating should this be deemed necessary.

Small finds

The small finds from both phases of archaeological investigation have been fully recorded and no further analysis will be required. A small number of drawings and photographs (eight in total) are all that is required to complete this section of the finds report.

6. Potential and significance of the data

6.1 Introduction

Section 6.2 demonstrates how the archaeological work on the site relates to Original Research Aims as set out in the Brief and Specification documents prepared by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Appendix 1), while in Section 6.3 the significance of the results will be presented by phase and will be considered with due regard to the East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook [ed.] 1997), East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8, Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook [eds.] 2000) and Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott [ed.] 2011).

6.2 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

Evaluations

- *Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in-situ.*

Realisation: The three phases of the evaluation established that archaeological deposits were concentrated at the northern edge of the site fronting onto Finningham Road. The archaeology was not considered to be of significant enough importance to merit preservation *in-situ* either on archaeological grounds or from the financial burden that a mitigation programme would impose upon the developer.

- *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*

Realisation: The evaluations provided enough evidence to suggest that the main two periods of activity represented by the recorded features were Roman and medieval. In

the WLW 093 area, the archaeology was encountered almost directly beneath the topsoil while in WLW 095 an intervening layer of subsoil was present: the quality of preservation was found to be good. The evaluation trenching defined the areas of higher archaeological potential with Roman features exclusively recorded in WLW 095 and medieval deposits all located to the north of a WNW-ESE orientated ditch interpreted as the back plot boundary for activity concentrated on the road frontage to the north.

In the evaluations, the Roman finds were found in association with medieval material and were recovered from a number of features, dominated by ditches, located in the north-east corner of the site along with a spread of unstratified finds to the south. This evidence suggested that the Roman material formed part of an area of activity that continued beyond the development area to the east to include the known HER recorded site of WLW 010 (Fig. 1).

Medieval deposits were identified in all three stages of evaluation with enough evidence recovered, including structural features, to suggest that there had been occupation of the area fronting directly onto the road.

- *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*

Realisation: The impact of previous land-use was low, although features associated with the Elmside Farm farmhouse in the WLW 095 area had truncated some of the earlier archaeology. However, the WLW 095 site also coincided with the area where a protective layer of material interpreted as an agricultural soil had developed and damage to the underlying deposits was minimal.

- *Establish whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.*

Realisation: Other than the post-medieval pond recorded on the western side of the site, no features were identified that had the potential to contain waterlogged organic deposits.

- *Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*

Realisation: The results of the evaluations allowed for a process of mitigation to be put in place. As the WLW 093 excavation followed on almost directly from the evaluations, further documentation was not prepared. However, the required work for the WLW 095 excavation was detailed in the Brief and Specification document prepared by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Appendix 1b) with the detailed methodology to be employed presented in a Written Scheme of Investigation document prepared by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team (Tester 2010)

Excavation 2 only (informed by the results of the WLW 095 evaluation)

- *The excavation objective was to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise have been damaged or removed by the development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent.*

Realisation: An open area excavation was undertaken of the portion of the WLW 095 plot where the archaeology was considered to be under threat.

- *The academic objective was centred upon the potential for the site to produce, in particular, evidence for Roman and medieval occupation, in the form of finds and features.*

Realisation: The excavation confirmed the presence of both Roman and medieval occupation deposits and also identified a possible Iron Age ditch and a hint of Anglo-Saxon activity.

6.3 Significance of the data

Period I Indeterminate prehistoric

No significant prehistoric deposits were encountered. No further work is required on the unstratified and residual material recovered from the sites.

Period II Iron Age

No significant deposits of Iron Age date were encountered. The presence of the single ditch dated to this period should be noted in any further reporting.

Period III Roman

It is stated by Chris Going in the original Resource Assessment (EAA Occ. Paper 3 1997, 37) and the Revised Framework (EAA Occ. Paper 24 2011, 47) that rural Roman settlement, other than affluent sites such as villas, is underrepresented within the recorded archaeology, although in the latter he does suggest that the bias is decreasing. In addition, one of the gaps in the knowledge highlighted by Jude Plouviez and Chris Going in the published Research Agenda and Strategy document concerned the need for classification of rural Roman settlements (EAA Occ. Paper 8 2000, 19).

Regardless of whether some of the ditches are included in this phase, the Roman deposits, while overwhelmingly domestic in character, included much abraded material and there where no structures (unless the hollow/building in WLW 095 is actually Roman rather than medieval, although on balance, this is considered to be doubtful). It seems likely that the material was generated by a relatively low status rural occupation site, possibly a single farmstead of which the WLW 093 and WLW 095 sites were on the periphery. As Roman material had previously been recorded to the east of the site (WLW 010) it maybe in this direction that the main concentration of activity could be expected and the significance of the excavated WLW 093 and WLW 095 deposits must be considered to be limited.

However an attempt should be made to further characterise the Roman occupation by comparing the finds assemblage with other known Roman sites and trying to put it in its local and regional context.

Period IV Anglo Saxon

Given the uncertain identifications and limited nature of the material tentatively assigned to this phase, it has no archaeological significance other than continuing to note its possible presence.

Period V Medieval

In general terms, the medieval archaeology recorded on the WLW 093 and WLW 095 must be considered to be of some significance on both a local and possibly regional level. Locations, particularly street frontages, within existing villages and towns where medieval occupation occurred are usually occupied by standing buildings and, therefore, inaccessible to investigation. Where these buildings are replacements of earlier structures then damage to underground archaeological deposits can be severe. It is only on sites such as Elmside Farm, where elements of the medieval street frontage have effectively been abandoned, that relatively shallow in occupation deposits and structures survive and are accessible for study when the opportunity arises.

It is due partly to the above that Keith Wade in the Resource Assessment (EAA Occ. Paper 3 1997, 52) highlighted the lack of excavation in Suffolk on anything other than individual medieval house plots and states that this accompanied by a dearth of environmental evidence. Subsequently, in the Research Agenda and Strategy, Keith Wade states that there are few known plans of rural medieval buildings and highlights the considerable potential for East Anglia to provide evidence for the evolution of the medieval house and farmstead (EAA Occ. Paper 8 2000, 24 and 25). In the Revised Framework (EAA Occ. Paper 24 2011, 64 - 6) recent rural medieval studies are listed, including the Aldham Mill site, Hadleigh, previously discussed in this document, which suggest that things have moved on somewhat since the earlier publications. However, it is also stated that the origins and development of the different rural settlements need further research, including investigative study into the form that farms take, what range of building-types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them (EAA Occ. Paper 24, 70).

The presence of at least parts of three medieval buildings/structures and contemporary plot boundaries at Elmside Farm invests it with the potential to provide information that is pertinent to the future research topics for the medieval period as established in the Revised Framework (EAA Occ. Paper 24).

Period VI Post-medieval

The post-medieval deposits recorded at Elmside Farm, Walsham Le Willows have no archaeological significance.

Period IV Undated

The undated deposits at recorded at Elmside Farm, Walsham Le Willows have no archaeological significance.

7. Recommendations for further analysis and publication

7.1 Introduction

The assessment of the results of the archaeological fieldwork have identified the areas of significance and required analysis tasks have been highlighted by individual specialists.

7.2 Analysis and publication

Analysis tasks are heavily weighted towards the medieval deposits, although some work is required on the Roman material.

It is recommended that in the first instance, the results of the analysis should be presented in a standard 'Grey Literature' archive report. The assessment work already undertaken (this document) identifies the medieval street frontage occupation deposits as the significant phase of activity on the site, and it is this that would become the focus of any future publication. The material would be suitable for a short article in a journal such as the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History or as part of a synthetic volume on rural medieval archaeology.

The areas where further analysis is required are presented below along with a detailed task list with an estimate of time required in Section 7.3.

General stratigraphic, archive and reporting tasks

Further work on the Roman and medieval finds assemblages will lead to a reassessment of the site phasing and firm up the distinction between which features are Roman and which are medieval in date. This work is likely to result in the need for updating of the existing databases.

The results of the individual specialist tasks will be brought together as part of the integrated archive report. Additional graphics will be required.

Interpretation of the site will be enhanced by seeking comparison with similar archaeological deposits excavated elsewhere, with particular attention paid to other

rural sites with buildings that could be considered to be broadly contemporary with those at Elmside Farm.

If, after the analysis, it is deemed necessary to publish the results, a destination/outlet (e.g. county journal) will be sought and a separate scoping document or synopsis will be prepared. An indicative estimate of resources needed for the publication has been included in Table 10. However, an exact calculation will only be made after the analysis has been completed and archive report written.

A fully integrated archive for the WLW 093 and WLW 095 sites will be prepared for deposition within the county HER.

Roman finds

No further recording on the bulk finds is required but some time will be spent in comparing the ceramic assemblage with others recovered from similar sites in the region.

Four Roman small finds require illustration and a further two need to be photographed.

Medieval finds

Of the bulk finds, only the pottery requires further study which will be undertaken in conjunction with the reappraisal of the site phasing and results of two radiocarbon dating determinations using samples from secure contexts associated with the processing/preparation of foodstuffs within the WLW 093 building.

A number of sherds (c.6) will require illustration.

Four medieval small finds need to be photographed.

7.3 Detailed task list

The table below details the individual analysis tasks and estimates the time that these will take. A full breakdown including consumables, that are not listed here, will be provided for the client, with costs, in separate documentation. In addition, the cost of two radiocarbon dating determinations will be included.

Detail of task	Staff/specialist	No. days
Management (costing, liaising with specialists, report editing etc.)	SCC Senior Project Officer	3
Re-phasing of site	SCC Project Officer	1
Researching comparable sites	SCC Project Officer	1
Production of overall archive report	SCC Project Officer	5
Editing/updating databases	SCC Project Officer	1
Selection of material for radiocarbon dating (WLW 093) (estimate 2 samples)	Val Fryer	0.25
Roman pottery study	SCC Finds Officer	1.5
Medieval pottery study	Sue Anderson	4
Small finds final report	SCC Finds Officer	1
Illustration (4 small finds, 6 sherds of medieval pot)	Sue Holden	2
Finds photography	SCC Graphics Officer	0.25
Graphics (report figures etc)	SCC Graphics Officer	3
Final archive compilation and deposition	SC Archive Officer	1
Publication Tasks		
(indicative to give an idea of the resources required)		
Preparation of scoping document or synopsis	SCC Project Officer	1
Preparation of text	SCC Project Officer	5
Preparation of figures	SCC Graphics Officer	3
Management and coordination	SCC Senior Project Officer	1
Editing of report	SCC Project Officer	1

Table 10. Detailed analysis and publication task list

8. Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Hopkins Homes Ltd and the archaeological work was specified and monitored by Dr. Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The evaluations and excavations were variously carried out by Andy Beverton, Tim Browne, Phil Camps, Mike Feider, Tony Fisher, Fiona Gamble, Mike Green, John Sims and Nick Taylor, all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. Metal-detecting was undertaken by Alan Smith.

The WLW 093 fieldwork was directed by Andrew Tester (evaluation) and Stewart Nicholls (excavation) and WLW 095 was directed by John Craven (evaluation) and Mo Muldowney (excavation). All stages of fieldwork were managed by Andrew Tester.

Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and Johnathan Van Jennians, and the specialist finds reports were written by Andy Fawcett and Sue Anderson, with specialist contributions by Colin Pendleton, Andrew Brown and Val Fryer.

Environmental processing was done in-house by Anna West. Graphics were produced by Crane Begg with Ellie Hillen. X-Raying of metalwork finds was undertaken by Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service.

The assessment report was prepared by Stuart Boulter by combining and interpreting a number of partially completed documents previously written by the various Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Project Officers who had directed the fieldwork phases.

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**SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM**

Appendix 1a *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation*

**ELMSIDE FARM, FINNINGHAM ROAD, WALSHAM LE
WILLOWS**

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.7.

1. Background

- 1.1 An application is to be made (application SE/05/1608/P) to Mid Suffolk District Council for the erection of 85 dwellings on land at Elmside Farm, Walsham le Willows (TM 0067 7119).
- 1.2 The applicant (Hopkins Homes) has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.3 This proposal lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record. The development plot lies on a medieval, and possibly earlier, routeway. The site of a medieval guildhall is recorded immediately to the north (WLW 086). In addition, there is a Roman finds scatter immediately to the east of the site (WLW 010). These strongly indicate the high potential for archaeological deposits to be archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.3 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 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.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].

- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) 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.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification: Field Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area, which is c. 1185m² of the total application site that measures 2.37ha (Figure 1). Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 658m of trenching at 1.8m in width. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. The detailed trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

- 3.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Sidell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 12 June 2006

Reference: / ElmsideFarm-WalshamleWillows2006

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.

**SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM**

Appendix 1b *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation*

ELMSIDE FARM, FINNINGHAM ROAD, WALSHAM LE WILLOWS, SUFFOLK (PHASE 2)

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 A planning application will be made to Mid Suffolk District Council for housing development at Elmside Farm, Finningham Road, Walsham Le Willows, Suffolk (TM 0072 7123).
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon securing the implementation of a programme of archaeological works before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
- 1.3 An archaeological evaluation of the application area has been undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Field Team (SCCAS Report No. 2007/129). The evaluation defined Roman and medieval occupation features, in the form of ditches, pits and post-holes, and finds. In addition, a 13th-century medieval building, fronting on to Finningham Road, was excavated immediately to the west prior to re-development of Elmside Farm, Phase 1 (WLW 093; SCCAS Report No. 2006/90).
- 1.4 The site is located at c. 47.00m AOD. The underlying dominant geology of the site comprises silt/clay and gravels.
- 1.5 The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.6 In order to comply with the planning condition, SCCAS/CT has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 An archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to the development, in an area which measures 2,110m² in area.
- 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation.
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce, in particular, evidence for Roman and medieval occupation, in the form of finds and features.
- 2.4 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.

- 2.5 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 Written Scheme of Investigation (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 SCCAS/CT (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 WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'*).
- 2.6 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 SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.7 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.8 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.9 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten 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. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation (See also Section 4)

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 3.2 All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. All material below the modern disturbance should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.3 The existing buildings may be demolished down to ground level removed prior to archaeological investigation but no ground disturbance is permitted, such as the removal of foundations, until the archaeological investigations have been completed.
- 3.4 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in

accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed by SCCAS/CT.

- 3.5 There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit, in consultation with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.6 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.7 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
 - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated.
 - b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts.
- 3.8 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.9 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The Project Design must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.10 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.11 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.12 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.13 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.14 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.

- 3.15 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.16 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.17 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.18 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements of the County Historic Environment Record (formerly Sites and Monuments Record) and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 4.4 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.5 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 4.6 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.7 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.8 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.9 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Historic Environment Record or museum.
- 5.3 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the County Historic Environment Record officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.5 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI. Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum 2007.
- 5.6 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.7 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.8 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.9 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.10 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.11 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County Historic Environment Record or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County Historic Environment Record is the

repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

- 5.13 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.14 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there may be a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 1 October 2007

Reference: / ElemsideFarmPhase2-WalshamleWillows2007

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 WLW 093 and WLW 095: Context List and descriptions

WLW 093 All contexts (Evaluations 1 and 2 and Excavation 1)

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
0001				Evaluation 1: Unstratified finds			
0002	0002	Cut	Pit	Evaluation 1: Trench 5, cut of small depression in surface of clay layer 0007			
0003	0002	Fill	Pit	Evaluation 1: Trench 5, fill of pit 0002, dark silty clay			
0004	0007	Section	Sondage	Evaluation 1: Trench 5, section across trial machine dug scoop through layer 0007			
0005	0001	Finds		Evaluation 1: Trench 1, finds recovered from base of topsoil			
0006	0001	Finds		Evaluation 1: Trench 4, finds recovered from base of topsoil			
0007	0007	Layer	Clay floor	Evaluation 1: Trench 5, yellow boulder clay. Noticeable chalk flecks. Straight edges E-W , fragments of finds on surface	9.5m	2.5m+	0.2m
0008	0007	Layer	Floor	Evaluation 1: Trench 5, layer within extension on edge of 0007, gravelly grey/mid brown clay			
0009	0009	Section	Soil profile	Evaluation 1: Trench 6, soil profile, sample section showing mixed clay with gravel beneath topsoil			
0010	0010	Section	Soil profile	Evaluation 1: Trench 7, soil profile, shows concrete and tarmac over mixed clay with silt/sand (interpreted as pond silting)			
0011	0011	Layer	Post pad	Evaluation 1: Trench 5, clay post pad, Recorded in plan only, E. end of clay floor plan			0.1m
0012	0012	Cut/Fill	Post-holes	Evaluation 1: Trench 5, Collective no. for three Post-holes. All contained dark fill and two were lined with asbestos and therefore demonstrably modern			
0013	0007	Layer	Clay floor	Evaluation 1: Trench 5, Trial dig through clay 0007. Revealed 0007 resting on gravel/clay and silt layer			
0014	0014	Layer	Pond fill	Evaluation 1: Trench 7, layer of mixed clay with silt/sand grey blue colour (interpreted as pond silting)			
0015	0015	Cut	Ditch	Evaluation 2: Trench 12, WNW – ESE ditch, back plot boundary demarking street frontage occupation		0.85	0.4
0016	0015	Section	Ditch	Evaluation 2: Trench 12, section excavated through ditch 0015			
0017	0015	Fill	Ditch	Evaluation 2: Trench 12, fill in ditch section 0016			
0018				Not Allocated			

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
0019				Not Allocated			
0020				Not Allocated			
0021				Not Allocated			
0022				Not Allocated			
0023				Not Allocated			
0024				Not Allocated			
0025	0025	Layer	Surface (internal)	Group feature: debris from daub wall overlaying occupation layer. Compacted at SW end for 3 metres containing large quantities of daub. Possible that it is not a collapse of wall but used to repair a highly walked floor area. Pottery finds scattered predominantly but not exclusively in compacted layer.	8.00m	4.00m	
0026	0026	Cut	Beam Slot	Linear in plan with sloping sides of 30 degrees to horizontal top of feature. Base is gently curved with shallow cut. Part of possible medieval structure with collapsed wall.	8.00m		
0027	0026	Fill	Beam Slot	Fill of beam slot [0026] mid brown silty soil/clay 80/20 compacted with root disturbance at southern end			
0028	0028	Cut	Post Hole	Circular post-hole flat base with finds of med pot with 19c pot and daub: modern			
0029	0028	Fill	Post Hole	Dark organic matter with clay pebble and gravel inclusions mixed with daub not compacted			
0030	0026	Fill/cut	Beam Slot	Fill of section of beam slot mid brown silty clay some inclusions. Shallow with 30 degree sloping sides			
0031	0026	Fill/cut	Beam Slot	Fill of section of beam slot mid-dark brown silty sand/clay some flint inclusions. Cut by evaluation trench at SW end therefore, appears butt end			
0032	0026	Fill/cut	Beam Slot	Fill of section of beam slot mid to dark brown silty clay compacted			
0033	0025	Fill/cut	Surface (internal)	Box section taken out of wall collapse or demolition layer down to clay floor. High quantities of daub sun baked.			
0034/35	0025	Layer	Surface (internal)	Box section taken out of wall collapse or demolition layer down to clay floor. High quantities of daub sun baked.			
0036/37	0025	Layer	Surface (internal)	Box section taken out of wall collapse or demolition layer down to clay floor. Mid brown silty soil/ clay 80/20. High quantities of daub sun baked.			
0038/39	0025	Layer	Surface (internal)	Box section taken out of wall collapse or demolition layer down to clay floor. Mid brown silty clay with flint inclusions and charcoal. High quantities of daub sun baked.			

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
0040/41	0025	Layer	Surface (internal)	Box section taken out of wall collapse or demolition layer down to clay floor. Mid gray to brown silty clay with flint inclusions. High quantities of daub sun baked and gray pottery with charcoal chunks.			
0042/43	0025	Layer	Surface (internal)	Box section taken out of wall collapse or demolition layer down to clay floor. Organic blackish fill mixed clay, few pieces of daub but pottery, chicken bone and worked flint (probably medieval)			
0044/45	0025	Layer	Surface (internal)	Box section taken out of wall collapse or demolition layer down to clay floor. Mid brown silty clay with compaction.			
0046/47	0025	Layer	Surface (internal)	Box section taken out of wall collapse or demolition layer down to clay floor. Mid brown silty clay with flint inclusions			
0048/49	0025	Layer	Surface (internal)	Box section taken out of wall collapse or demolition layer down to clay floor, which appears less well-defined. Mid brown silty clay with flint inclusions.			
0050	0025	Layer	Surface (internal)	Organic deposit on top of fill (0045) of group 0025 mid brown to black silty soils compacted			
0051/52	0025	Layer	Surface (internal)	Box section taken out of wall collapse or demolition layer down to clay floor. Mid brown silty soil/ clay 80/20 with flint inclusions Small quantities of daub sun baked.			
0053/54	0025	Layer	Surface (internal)	Box section taken out of wall collapse or demolition layer down to clay floor. Mid brown silty soil/ clay 80/20 with flint inclusions			
0055	0025			Range of pottery finds from unexcavated box section that were removed by mattock to reveal clay floor			
0056	0056	Layer	Surface (internal)	Clay floor underlying 0025 collapse debris			
0057	0036			Section number. SE facing section (0036) of collapse			
0058	0058			Section number. EW running section of collapse			
0059	0058	Fill	Collapse	fill of (0059) across compacted clay floor			
0060	0060	Cut	Hearth	Cut of hearth within clay floor [0056] in feature quad 0062. Irregular circle plan - U shaped section with concave base. No truncation, shallow sides with gradual break of surface and base. Cuts into pit 0073 basal fill is sealed by layer above it			
0061	0061			Section drawing. Eastern Section			
0062	0062			Section drawing. Western Section			
0063	0063			Section drawing. Northern Section			

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
0064	0064			Section drawing. Southern Section			
0065	0065	Cut	Oven	Tear-drop shape in plan with sharp BOS running to 45 degrees to north side. Rounded concave base aligned to E-W. Stoke hole in eastern end			
0066	0065	Fill	Oven	Black green silty clay with flint inclusions includes burnt material including grain and wood			
0067	0060	Fill	Hearth	Clay capping of hearth mid gray to green clay compacted			
0068	0060	Fill	Hearth	Secondary fill of hearth burnt basalt - charcoal. Black silty clay compacted			
0069				Section drawing. Oven 0065			
0070				Section drawing. Oven 0065			
0071	0071	Layer	Natural	Natural light brown clay mixed with sandy silts			
0072	0060	Fill	Hearth	Lower fill of oven mid orangey/red-brown silty sand loose			
0073	0073	Cut	Hearth pit	Sub-rounded shallow sided at 50 degrees to horizontal top of feature. Base is curved pit is cut by hearth [0060]			
0074	0073	Fill	Hearth pit	Upper fill of pit orangey = grey green clay compaction with daub inclusions			
0075	0073	Fill	Hearth pit	Lower fill of pit orange brown silty sand			
0076	0065	Fill	Oven	Daub fill of 0065 probably part of the oven structure covering the extent of the feature at surface level			
0077	0065	Fill	Oven	Ash and charcoal fill of 0065 probably fuel for oven no inclusions			
0078	0078	Layer	Surface (internal)	Dark brownish yellow silty sand with gravels. Lowest of the three layers associated with the building platform			
0079 - 0100				Not allocated			
0101 - 0130				Gridded cleaning squares, 2m x 2m			
0131 - 0250				Gridded cleaning squares, 1m x 1m, includes area over building			

WLW 095 All contexts (Evaluations 3 and Excavation 2)

NB Evaluation contexts 0001 – 0023 were re-issued for a second time to features in the excavation. Both numbers are included in this table, but those from the evaluation are presented first and are in italics. Where possible the equivalent feature from the excavation has been added in brackets.

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
<i>0001</i>	<i>0001</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: Unstratified finds from E-W arm of trench – mainly in eastern half</i>			
<i>0002</i>	<i>0002</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Ditch</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: N-S aligned, cut by modern service trench. Moderately sloping sides and a flat base. (same as ditches 0004 and 0058 in Excavation 2)</i>		1.1m	0.3m
<i>0003</i>	<i>0002</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Ditch</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: Mid/dark grey/brown clay/loam with gravel fill of 0002</i>			
<i>0004</i>	<i>0004</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: Unstratified finds from N-S arm of trench</i>			
<i>0005</i>	<i>0005</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Ditch</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: N-S aligned ditch, narrows slightly to south where it was more irregular in plan. Cuts ditch 0012. (same as ditch 0075 in Excavation 2)</i>			
<i>0006</i>	<i>0005</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Ditch</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: Section through ditch 0005. Moderate sloping sides and a flat base</i>		0.9m	0.18m
<i>0007</i>	<i>0005</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Ditch</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: Mid grey/brown clay/silt with gravel, fill of ditch 0005 Section 0006</i>			
<i>0008</i>	<i>0005</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Ditch</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: Section through ditch 0005. Moderate sloping sides and a concave base</i>		0.6m	0.3m
<i>0009</i>	<i>0005</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Ditch</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: Mid/dark brown clay/loam with gravel, fill of ditch 0005 Section 0008</i>			
<i>0010</i>	<i>0010</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Post-hole</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: Possible oval post-hole or slot. Irregular in plan and indistinct once excavated. In line with 0016 to the south. (almost certainly represents the base of ditch 0078 in Excavation 2)</i>		0.7m x 0.3m	0.1m
<i>0011</i>	<i>0010</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Post-hole</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: Light-mid grey/brown silt/clay fill of post-hole 0010</i>			
<i>0012</i>	<i>0012</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Ditch</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: E-W aligned ditch or gully, partially truncated by machine and cut by ditch 0005. Steep-sided with a flat base. (same as ditch 0098 in Excavation 2)</i>		0.45m	0.3m
<i>0013</i>	<i>0012</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Ditch</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: Mid brown clay/loam and occasional gravel fill of 0012</i>			
<i>0014</i>	<i>0014</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Post-hole</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: Circular post-hole with steep sides and an irregular base. (possibly represents basal component of ditch 0078 in Excavation 2)</i>		0.25m	0.2m
<i>0015</i>	<i>0014</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Post-hole</i>	<i>Evaluation 3: Mid-dark brown silt/clay with dense flints at base – possible post-packing or pad</i>			

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0016	0016	Cut	Gully	<i>Evaluation 3: Possible N-S aligned gully, in line with 0010. Ephemeral, probably machine truncated, fades away to north and south. (same as ditch 0078 in Excavation 2)</i>	2.5m		
0017	0016	Section	Gully	<i>Evaluation 3: Section of 0016</i>		0.2m	0.05m
0018	0016	Section	Gully	<i>Evaluation 3: Section of 0016</i>		0.2m	0.05m
0019	0016	Section	Gully	<i>Evaluation 3: Section of 0016</i>		0.2m	0.05m
0020	0016	Fill	Gully	<i>Evaluation 3: Fill of all excavated sections through 0016. Mid brown clay/loam</i>			
0021	0005	Section	Ditch	<i>Evaluation 3: Section of ditch 0005. Moderately sloping sides and a flay base</i>		0.6m	0.14m
0022	0005	Fill	Ditch	<i>Evaluation 3: Mid/dark brown silt/clay loam with gravel fill of ditch 0005 in Section 0021</i>			
0023	0023	Finds	Finds	<i>Evaluation 3: Unstratified finds recovered during backfilling of trench</i>			
0001	0001	Layer	Topsoil	Topsoil. Recorded in sections 1, 11, 25, 39, 42 and 44 on sheets 1, 2 and 3.			0.25m
0002	0002	Layer	Subsoil	Subsoil/medieval plough soil. Same as 0005. Thick soil, probably agricultural with frequent pot included. Only present on east side of site with this colour and quantity of pot. Small finds 1001, 1002 and 1003.			0.30m
0004	0004	Cut	Ditch	Cut of small/truncated ditch.		0.70m	0.16m
0005	0002	Layer	Subsoil	Same as 0002. Probably medieval, but lots of Roman pot within deposit. Darker than 0002, but charcoal visible in roots in topsoil and on surface, so may be linked to this. See also 0002.			0.60m
0006	0004	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch.		0.70m	0.16m
0007	0007	Cut	Post-hole	Shallow Post-hole. Soft dark fill over layer of gravel - packing stones? No very clear post shaft, very shallow. Shaft appears very thin. Very large flint on surface, another on west edge. Cut by service trench to north. Dark, charcoal filled feature in SW edge appears to cut into this.	>0.80m	0.89m	0.25m
0008	0007	Fill	Post-hole	Upper fill of Post-hole 0007. Deeper in middle, fill of narrow post shaft? Pot sherd in lowest part.			0.12m
0009	0007	Fill	Post-hole	Packing material of Post-hole 0007. Fill is packed gravel in loose soil. Similar to surrounding natural, but far denser gravel. Very large stone on top appears to be part of this fill.			0.08m
0010	0010	Cut	Ditch	Ditch. Cut by pit 0117 on north side. Middle steps down into steeper middle area. Roman coin on surface.		1.58m	0.44m

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0011	0010	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch 0010. More gravel at interface with natural. Slag on surface. Very similar to fills of 0117- hard to differentiate on surface. Fill 0118 most similar, but 0119 resembles interface of 0011 and natural, but thicker. Roman coin on surface. Small find - 1005.			0.44m
0012	0012	Cut	Post-hole	Post-hole, in corner of Post-hole 0007- uncertain relationship. Possible that this is post-shaft for 0007, but not likely due to location at edge. Probably cut 0007, if not contemporary, but not clear. It was separate until upper levels excavated. See 0013.	0.24m	0.23m	>0.08m
0013	0012	Fill	Post-hole	Fill of Post-hole 0012. Similar to 0008, but more charcoal and more clayey. Roots in fill. Charcoal present- post burnt in-situ? Looked like concentration of charcoal in fill 0008 of Post-hole 0007 at first, only becoming clear it was a different feature lower down, so upper portion of fill lost.			>0.08m
0014	0014	Cut	Ditch	Re-cut of ditch 0016.		1.06m	0.44m
0015	0014	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch.		1.06m	0.44m
0016	0016	Cut	Ditch	Original cut for 0014.			0.36m
0017	0016	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch 0016. See 0016.			0.36m
0018			Finds	Number issued for unstratified finds.			
0019	0019	Cut	Ditch	Ditch at northern end. No evidence of earlier ditch at this point. Either does not extend this far north or is completely truncated by this later version.		2.00m	0.52m
0020	0019	Fill	Ditch	Upper and main fill of ditch 0019. Contained pottery.			0.42m
0021	0019	Fill	Ditch	Lower fill of ditch 0019; probable eroded deposit or redeposited upcast.			0.12m
0022	0022	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch - re-cut of 0024? Cuts 0024.		0.96m	0.34m
0023	0022	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch.			0.34m
0024	0024	Cut	Ditch	Original cut of ditch 0022.		0.64m	0.16m
0025	0024	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch - disturbed.			0.16m
0026	0026	Cut	Ditch	Shallow ditch? Possibly a pit. Cut by modern drainage trench? Natural at SW slightly disturbed (pottery from surface), probably by roots. Dark area crossed the modern drain following the general line with the ditch, but the fill was different and continued down into drain trench below cut.	2.75m	1.10m	0.14m
0027	0026	Fill	Ditch	Fill of 0026, probable ditch. Pottery from surface - intrusive from subsoil? Appears to continue on other side of modern drain, but dark soil running across the drain has different texture. Root disturbance present.			0.14m

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0028	0028	Cut	Pit/Post-hole	Small pit or Post-hole. Top fill contains a lot of charcoal. Cuts 0030. Relationship with 0032 is unclear. One of three similar sized pits/Post-holes that are grouped together. Width is approximate as 'hits' other feature.	0.48m	0.45m	0.13m
0029	0028	Fill	Pit/Post-hole	Top fill of pit/Post-hole 0028. Soil sample 2 taken.			0.12m
0030	0030	Cut	Pit/Post-hole	Post hole or small pit cut by 0028.	0.50m	0.37m	0.18m
0031	0030	Fill	Pit/Post-hole	Lower fill of 0030.			0.18m
0032	0032	Cut	Pit/Post-hole	Small pit or possible Post-hole.	0.50m	0.50m	0.26m
0033	0032	Fill	Pit/Post-hole	Fill of pit/Post-hole 0032.			0.26m
0034	0058	Fill	Ditch	Single fill of very shallow ditch which runs along east side of and is truncated by ditch 0004.			0.07m
0035	0035	Cut	Post-hole	Post-hole or small pit.	0.60m	0.55m	0.26m
0036	0035	Fill	Post-hole	Upper fill of Post-hole 0035. Quite clean, with little mixing with other contexts.			0.19m
0037	0035	Fill	Post-hole	Lower fill of 0035. Seems to be a mix of natural subsoil and 0036.			0.10m
0038	0028	Fill	Pit/Post-hole	Bottom fill of 0028.			0.07m
0039	0039	Cut	Ditch	Cut of possible prehistoric ditch.		0.24m	0.80m
0040	0039	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch.			0.24m
0041	0041	Cut	Hollow	Elongated, sub-circular hollow interface (not a cut) that extends beyond the north edge of excavation. It is filled with 0005 - same as 0042 - there was no distinction between the two in section. On plans 4 and 5.			0.06m
0042	0041	Fill	Hollow	Same as 0005, but filling hollow 0041. Masked 0043 and 0145.			0.60m
0043	0043	Cut	Post-hole	Small possible Post-hole. Quite pale and masked by layer 0040 in hollow 0041.	0.37m	0.25m	0.15m

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0044	0043	Fill	Post-hole	Single, pale fill of Post-hole, underlying hollow 0041.			0.15m
0045	0045	Cut	Pit	Shallow pit. Lost of root disturbance, so edges may not be exact. Cuts 0059.	1.70m	1.62m	0.38m
0046	0045	Fill	Pit	Upper fill of 0045. Charcoal, pot sherds and bone show some domestic waste in fill.			0.18m
0047	0045	Fill	Pit	Lower fill of 0045. Lots of root action, so may be mixing of natural and 0046. Exact boundaries unclear, very irregular in shape.			0.26m
0048	0048	Cut	Natural	Cut of possible pit. More likely to be a silt hollow or tree bowl.	3.20m	1.70m	0.26m
0049	0048	Fill	Natural	Silty fill of hollow/pit? No finds.			0.26m
0050	0050	Cut	Pit	Oval pit cut.	1.40m	1.20m	0.16m
0051	0050	Fill	Pit	Fill of pit.			0.16m
0052	0056	Fill	Pit	Upper fill of large oval pit. High concentration of flints within fill in comparison to lower fill 0057. Small finds 1018 (coin), 1019-1020 (nails), 1021 (bronze strip) and 1022-1023 (nails), as well as 1007-1009. Soil sample no. 6 taken.			0.46m
0053	0053	Cut	Ditch	Ditch cut.		1.20m	0.50m
0054	0053	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of sinuous ditch.			0.32m
0055	0053	Fill	Ditch	Lower fill of sinuous ditch.			0.20m
0056	0056	Cut	Pit	Could not be seen from the surface. Large pit, oval. Full of pottery, animal bone and various small finds. Roman pit used for an abandonment dump?		1.40m	0.75m
0057	0056	Fill	Pit	Lower fill of oval pit. Charcoal-rich, high content. Small finds - 1034 (nail). Soil sample no. 7 taken.			0.24m
0058	0058	Cut	Ditch	Shallow linear. See 0034.			
0059	0059	Cut	Post-hole	Post-hole, cut by pit 0045.	0.50m	0.40m	0.22m
0060	0059	Fill	Post-hole	Fill of Post-hole 0059. Similar to pit fill 0047.	0.50m	0.40m	0.22m
0061	0061	Cut	Ditch	Fairly straight running ditch, cutting smaller ditch 0063 on east side.		1.90m	0.45m
0062	0061	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill in ditch 0061.			0.36m
0063	0063	Cut	Ditch	Small ditch on east side of and cut by 0061.		0.65m	0.30m
0064	0063	Fill	Ditch	Single fill of ditch.			0.30m
0065	0061	Fill	Ditch	Stony lower fill of ditch 0061.			0.18m

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0066	0066	Cut	Pit/ditch	Feature on edge of pit 0045. Could be a pit or a Post-hole, but seems more linear - short length of ditch? Doesn't seem to go anywhere. Uncertain relationship with 0045 and 0151.	>0.70 m	0.62m	0.27m
0067	0066	Fill	Pit/ditch	Fill of 0066. Similar to fill 0047 - uncertain boundary/horizon.	>0.70 m	0.62m	0.27m
0068	0068	Cut	Ditch	Ditch, cut by 0068.			0.50m
0069	0068	Fill	Ditch				
0070	0070	Cut	Ditch	Ditch cut.	1.16m		0.20m
0071	0070	Fill	Ditch	Ditch fill.			0.18m
0072	0068	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch.			0.32m
0073	0073	Cut	Ditch	Ditch cut running with ditch 0068.			0.30m
0074	0073	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch.			0.30m
0075	0075	Cut	Ditch	Narrow ditch. Appears to cut through subsoil 0005. Parallel here to ditch 0078. Double ditch - is one a re-cut of the other? 0078 seems to curve towards 0075 at south, possibly joining or crossing.		0.40m	0.27m
0076	0075	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of ditch 0075. Very similar to surrounding 0005. May be 0005 that slumped into the ditch.			0.16m
0077	0075	Fill	Ditch	Lower fill of 0075. Very gravelly, similar to surrounding natural, which has pockets of same-sized gravel. May be natural that has slumped into the ditch.			0.10m
0078	0078	Cut	Ditch	Ditch. Seems to cut subsoil 0005. parallel to 0075 here.		0.48m	0.20m
0079	0078	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch 0078. Similar to subsoil 0005, which may have slumped into this ditch. Diffuse horizon clarity with 0005.			0.27m
0080	0080	Cut	Pit	Base of a pit cut.	2.10m	0.76m	0.12m
0081	0080	Fill	Pit	Fill of pit. Contained modern pot sherds.			0.12m
0082	0082	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit, very unclear in both plan and section. Hard to distinguish between the fills of this and pit 0084.	2.16m	0.80m	0.26m
0083	0082	Fill	Pit	Fill of pit.			0.26m
0084	0084	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit. Possibly cut by 0082.	1.40m	1.05m	0.40m
0085	0084	Fill	Pit	Basal fill of pit 0084.			0.12m
0086	0084	Fill	Pit	Upper fill of pit 0084.			0.26m

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0087	0087	Cut	Ditch	Ditch cut that cuts pit 0056. Extends and terminates northwards of this point, approx. 2m, but the terminal could not be identified within pit 0138.		0.32m	0.12m
0088	0087	Fill	Ditch	Single fill of narrow linear.		0.30m	0.12m
0089	0089	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch (Roman?).		0.76m	0.24m
0090	0089	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch.		0.76m	0.24m
0091	0092	Fill	Gully	Truncates layer 0097. Single fill of narrow gully running N-S. Extends beyond south extent of excavation area.			0.12m
0092	0092	Cut	Gully	Narrow gully extending beyond edge of excavation. Terminates near oval pit with much pottery, etc.		0.38m	0.12m
0093	0093	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch that pre-dates 0095. Full profile not excavated - instead being dug to investigate relationship.		0.68m	0.16m
0094	0093	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch.			0.16m
0095	0095	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch that pre-dates/is cut by 0093.		1.20m	0.38m
0096	0095	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch.			0.38m
0097	0097	Layer	Deposit	A gravel-rich layer of indeterminate extent containing much pottery and nails, including a knife blade tip. Located in SE corner of the site only where features are more intensely spaced. All features, bar clay-filled pit 0116, appear to truncate this layer. Small finds - 1039-1042 and 1045.		c.1.70 m	0.09m
0098	0098	Cut	Ditch	Ditch in NE. Visible in lower part of subsoil 0005, but can't see cutting in section above excavated area. Base and sides are somewhat irregular due to extensive root action. Many roots still in place during excavation. Fills not clear while digging, so all finds retained under upper fill 0099.	1.06m		0.52m
0099	0098	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of ditch 0098. Very similar to subsoil 0005, but darker. Mixes with underlying 0100 due to rooting- could only differentiate from 0100 in section. Soil sample no. 8 taken.		1.06m	0.20m
0100	0098	Fill	Ditch	Fill of 0098. Could only differentiate from other fills in section. Significant root action. This is just below the line of natural/subsoil boundary in the sides of the ditch and as such may just be the intrusion of natural into ditch fill as a result of rooting.		0.76m	0.10m
0101	0098	Fill	Ditch	Fill of 0098. Could only be differentiated from 0100 in section.			0.13m
0102	0098	Fill	Ditch	Lowest fill of ditch 0098. Found in narrowest part of base. Very irregular edges and many roots. Could be mixing of natural with fill 0101.			0.07m

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0103	0103	Cut	Ditch	Ditch cut. Cuts Post-hole 0107.		0.70m	0.30m
0104	0103	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch. Small find 1034 (nail).			0.28m
0105	0106	Fill	Ditch	Single fill of ditch. Not visible in plan as below 0097. Very mixed fill.			0.26m
0106	0106	Cut	Ditch	Ditch of unknown function or full dimensions. May pre-date or be earliest of Roman activity- below layer 0097.		0.62m	0.26m
0107	0107	Cut	Post-hole	Post-hole cut. Cut by ditch 0103.	0.40m	0.40m	0.45m
0108	0107	Fill	Post-hole	Mid brown silty/sandy clay with frequent small stones.			0.45m
0109	0109	Cut	Pit	Possibly part of a shallow pit 0138, though very severely truncated by 0053 and 0056. May also be a truncated layer?			
0110	0109	Fill	Pit	Single fill of possible shallow pit. Very heavily truncated.			
0111	0111	Cut	Pit	Probably the same shallow pit as 0109 and 0138. Cut by 0056 and 0103.			0.18m
0112	0111	Fill	Pit	Fill of shallow pit, truncated by 0053, 0056 and 0103.			
0113	0114	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of ditch 0114. Only partially excavated at this point. See also 0095 and 0096.			0.20m
0114	0114	Cut	Ditch	Sinuous ditch running N-S across site - forming small enclosure with 0093, etc and 0061, etc. Boundary ditch.		0.18m	0.20m
0115	0116	Fill	Pit	Single fill of pit. Entirely redeposited clay of the sort not seen on this site. No sign of packing/post-pipe. Unclear function.			0.22m
0116	0116	Cut	Pit	Small clay-filled pit. Only clay-filled feature around. Clay not seen on this site - has come from elsewhere or deeper, under the gravelly-silt layer.		0.70m	0.22m
0117	0117	Cut	Pit	Possible pit on edge of ditch 0010. No finds. Edges somewhat unclear. Root disturbed.	1.10m	1.00m	0.27m
0118	0117	Fill	Pit	Upper fill of pit 0117. Modern root action.			0.12m
0119	0117	Fill	Pit	Lower fill of 0117. Very gravelly, with lots of root action. May be mixing of upper fill 0118 and natural by root action, but seems too thick.			0.24m
0120	0120	Cut	Ditch	Ditch cut. Cuts 0123 and cut by 0125.			0.30m
0121	0125	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of ditch 0120.			0.24m
0122	0120	Fill	Ditch	Lower fill of ditch 0120.			0.24m
0123	0123	Cut	Pit	Modern disturbance cuts 0123 close to the section, so cannot be sure if this feature is a ditch or shallow pit, although fairly flat side to north suggests a small ditch that curves and butt ends to east.			

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0124	0123	Fill	Pit	Fill of ditch/pit 0123.	>1.40 m		0.26m
0125	0125	Cut	Ditch	Described as Irregular oval pit. Cut by 0120. Interpreted as part of ditch 0019			0.60m
0126	0125	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch 0125.			0.30m
0127	0125	Fill	Ditch	Fill of 0125.			0.16m
0130	0130	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch. Cuts 0133.		2.50m	0.44m
0131	0130	Fill	Ditch	Basal fill of ditch 0130.			0.24m
0132	0130	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of ditch 0130.			0.16m
0133	0133	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch. Cut by 0130.		1.10m	0.18m
0134	0133	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch.			0.18m
0136	0136	Cut	Pit	Pit cut that appear in N-facing section. Cut by 0130 and 0133.		0.60m	0.46m
0137	0136	Fill	Pit	Fill of pit.			0.46m
0138	0138	Cut	Pit	Irregular pit cut. Cut by ditch 0054 and pit 0056.			0.23m
0139	0138	Fill	Pit	Fill of pit. Same as 0110.			0.25m
0140	0140	Cut	Ditch	Shallow ditch. Seems to run N-S under evaluation trench, curving round to east. Widens just before trench edge, which looks like a pit in plan, but no difference in fills, or cuts visible in section. Lots of root action in this area and quite gravelly, so perhaps this cause the apparent widening. Base seems to get narrower and steeper-sided as 0103.		1.40m	0.32m
0141	0140	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch 0140. Very root disturbed, especially near east end in gravelly area.		1.40m	0.32m
0142	0143	Fill	Post-hole	Upper fill of Post-hole 0143. Backfilled after post removal? No sign of post-pipe etc.			0.22m
0143	0143	Cut	Post-hole	Post-hole. In line with 0059 and 0038, but not evenly spaced. Potential for structure to east of site?		0.52m	0.24m
0144	0143	Fill	Post-hole	Lower fill of Post-hole 0143. Redeposited disturbed/mixed natural. Filled in from the south side.			0.11m
0145	0145	Cut	Post-hole	Truncated base of Post-hole	>0.50 m	0.30m	0.20m
0146	0145	Fill	Post-hole	Fill of Post-hole 0145. Somewhat mixed. Areas of blueish clay and yellow-brown clay. Some remnants of CBM in fill, but nothing solid.		0.30m	0.20m

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0147	0149	Fill	Post-hole	Upper fill of small Post-hole. Silty and mostly stone-free. All pot in here.			0.14m
0148	0149	Fill	Post-hole	Lower, gravelly fill of Post-hole 0149. Possibly the disturbed part of the layer 0150 this feature cuts through.			0.17m
0149	0149	Cut	Post-hole	Post-hole on edge of site, south of curving ditch.		0.40m	0.27m
0150		Layer	Deposit	Layer, not dissimilar to 0097.			0.12m
0151	0151	Cut	Post-hole	Post-hole. Appeared to be continuation of 0066, but when that was 100% dug, Post-hole was revealed to be separate feature. Relationship unclear.	0.66m	0.60m	0.56m
0152	0151	Fill	Post-hole	Fill of Post-hole 0151. More gravel further down. Very similar to fill 0067 of 0066.	0.66m	0.60m	0.56m
0153	0154	Fill	Post-hole	Indistinct fill of a possible Post-hole which appears to truncate layer 0005. The upper level of the fill is very indistinct - does not appear to rise to the top surface of 0005, making it look like it 'floats' within it.			0.30m
0154	0154	Cut	Post-hole	Possible Post-hole truncating through 0005 and only just cutting into natural. Not at all distinct either through 0005 or in natural. Overdug as a result. Top of cut may have been obscured by ploughing. Still some debate over date of 0005 - medieval(?) or Roman(?).		0.34m	0.32m
0155	0155	Structure	Structure	Overall number allocated to possible post-hole structure/building in NE corner of site.			

Appendix 3 Context concordance by period/phase

The following tables have been prepared in concordance with Table 1 in the main text. Features highlighted in red could alternatively be interpreted as Roman rather than medieval based entirely on artefactual grounds. Italicised context numbers are those allocated during the WLW 095 evaluation and subsequently re-issued during the excavation.

Period I Indeterminate prehistoric

Group	Context	Feature	Type	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Spot date
None		None				

Period II Iron Age

Group	Context	Feature	Type	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Spot date
WLW 095 0039	0039	Ditch	Cut			
	0040		Fill	3	7	Iron Age

Period III Roman

Group	Context	Feature	Type	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Spot date
WLW 095 0106	0106	Ditch	Cut			
	0105		Fill	2	20	Roman
WLW 095 0045	0045	Pit	Cut			
	0046		Fill	38	320	3rd to ?4th
	0047		Fill	10	136	2nd to 4th
WLW 095 0050	0050	Pit	Cut			
	0051		Fill	15	70	Roman
WLW 095 0056	0056	Pit	Cut			
	0057		Fill	290	3621	E. 3rd E. 4th
	0052		Fill	572	5088	E./mid 3rd-4th
WLW 095 0066	0066	Pit	Cut			
	0067		Fill			
WLW 095 0082	0082	Pit	Cut			
	0083		Fill	1	25	Roman
WLW 095 0084	0084	Pit	Cut			
	0085		Fill			
	0086		Fill			
WLW 095 0116	0116	Pit	Cut			
	0115		Fill	1	2	Roman
WLW 095 0123	0123	Pit	Cut			
	0124		Fill			
WLW 095 0136	0136	Pit	Cut			
	0137		Fill	1	19	Roman
WLW 095 0138	0138	Pit	Cut			
	0139		Fill	28	294	Mid 2nd to 4th
	0109		Cut			
	0110		Fill			
	0111		Cut			
	0112		Fill			

Group	Context	Feature	Type	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Spot date
WLW 095 0035	0035 0036 0037	Post-hole	Cut Fill Fill	1	3	Roman
WLW 095 0059	0059 0060	Post-hole	Cut Fill	9	18	Mid 3rd – E.4th
WLW 095 0107	0107 0108	Post-hole	Cut Fill	2	11	Roman
WLW 095 0149	0149 0147 0148	Post-hole	Cut Fill Fill	5	14	Roman
WLW 095 0151	0151 0152	Post-hole	Cut Fill	6	16	Roman
WLW 095 0097	0097	Layer	-	123	770	M.2nd – M.3rd
WLW 095 0150	0150	Layer	-	56	690	M./L. 3rd – 4th

Period IV Anglo-Saxon

Group	Context	Feature	Type	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Spot date
None		None				

Period V Medieval

Group	Context	Feature	Type	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Spot date
WLW 093 0025	0025 0033 0034/35 0036/37 0038/39 0040/41 0042/43 0044/45 0046/47 0048/49 0050 0051/52 0053/54 0055 0057/58 0059	Layer	Layer Cut/Fill Cut/Fill Cut/Fill Cut/Fill Cut/Fill Cut/Fill Cut/Fill Cut/Fill Cut/Fill Layer Cut/Fill Cut/Fill Pottery Sections Layer	5 2 17 40 5 8 1 2	41 8 194 238 38 47 1 11	L.12th – 14th L.12th – 14th L.13th – 14th L.12th – 14th L.13th – 14th L.12th – 14th L.12th – 14th L.13th – 14th 15th – 16th
WLW 093 0007	0007 0004 0008 0013 0026 0027 0030 0031 0032 0056 0078	Building	Floor Section Floor Floor Cut Fill Fill Fill Fill Floor Layer	3 14 2 33	8 108 9 328	L.12th – 14th 13th 13th – 14th L.13th – 14th
WLW 093 0060	0060 0067 0068 0072	Hearth	Cut Fill Fill Fill	1	70	14th

Group	Context	Feature	Type	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Spot date
WLW 093 0065	0065 0066 0069 0070 0076 0077	Oven	Cut Fill Section Section Fill Fill			
WLW 093 0073	0073 0074 0075	Pit	Cut Fill Fill			
WLW 093 0015	0015 0016 0017	Ditch	Cut Section Fill	58	476	L.13th – M.16th
WLW 095 0002	0002 0005	Subsoil	Layer	30 72	350 705	Med Med
WLW 095 0041	0041 0042	Building	Cut Fill	13	42	2nd – 4th
WLW 095 0043	0043 0044	Post-hole	Cut Fill			
WLW 095 0145	0145 0146	Post-hole	Cut Fill			
WLW 095 0004	0004 0006 0014 0015 0022 0023 0053 0054 0055 0095 0096 0113 0114	Ditch	Cut Fill Section Fill Section Fill Section Fill Fill Section Fill Fill Fill Section	3 35 8 6	7 224 51 5 96	Roman Early/mid 3rd + 2nd to 4th Roman Late 3rd to 4th
WLW 095 0010, 0010, 0014, 0016	0010 0011 0010 0011 0014 0015 0016 0017 0018 0019 0020	Ditch	Cut Fill Cut Fill Cut Fill Cut Fill Fill Fill Fill	14 6 1	91 86 30	L.13th – 14th Roman 2nd+ Roman
WLW 095 0019, 0002	0019 0002 0003 0020 0021 0061 0062 0065 0068 0069 0072 0121	Ditch	Cut Cut Fill Fill Fill Section Fill Fill Section Fill Fill Fill	3 3 3 9	44 5 19	2nd to 4th Roman Roman

Group	Context	Feature	Type	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Spot date
WLW 095 0019, 0002 continued	0125	Ditch	Section	1	6	IA/Saxon?
	0126		Fill			
	0127		Fill			
	0130		Cut			
	0131		Fill			
	0132		Fill			
WLW 095 0026	0026	Ditch	Cut	4	39	3rd to 4th
	0027		Fill			
WLW 095 0058, 0002	0058	Ditch	Cut			
	0002		Cut			
	0003		Fill			
	0016		Cut			
	0017		Fill			
	0024		Section			
	0025		Fill			
	0034		Fill			
WLW 095 0075, 0005	0075	Ditch	Cut			
	0076		Fill			
	0077		Fill			
WLW 0078/0103, 0005	0078	Ditch	Cut	1	17	Roman
	0079		Fill			
	0103		Cut			
	0104		Fill			
	0140		Section			
	0141		Fill			
	0005		Cut			
	0006		Section			
	0007		Fill			
	0008		Section			
	0009		Fill			
	0021		Section			
0022	Fill					
WLW 095 0092	0092	Ditch	Cut	17	132	Mid 3rd to 4th
	0091		Fill			
	0087		Section			
	0088		Fill			
WLW 095 0093	0093	Ditch	Cut	2	10	Roman
	0094		Fill			
	0070		Section			
	0071		Fill			
	0089		Section			
	0090		Fill			
WLW 095 0098, 0012	0098	Ditch	Cut	52	504	L.13th – 14th
	0099		Fill			
	0100		Fill			
	0101		Fill			
	0102		Fill			
	0012		Cut			
	0013		Fill			
WLW 095 0133	0133	Ditch	Cut	1	23	Roman
	0134		Fill			
	0063		Section			
	0064		Fill			
	0073		Section			
	0074		Fill			
	0120		Section			
	0122		Fill			

Group	Context	Feature	Type	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Spot date
WLW 095 0080	0080 0081	Pit	Cut Fill	10	68	L.13th – 14th
WLW 095 0117	0117 0118 0119	Pit	Cut Fill Fill			
WLW 095 0155	0155 0007 0008 0009 0012 0013 0143 0142 0144 0154 0153	Post-hole Building	Group Cut Fill Fill Cut Fill Cut Fill Fill Cut Fill	1 4 3	4 26 82	Roman Roman 2nd-4th M.12th-M.13th
WLW 095 0048	0048 0049	Hollow	Cut Fill	2	11	L.13th – 14th

Period VI Post-medieval

Group	Context	Feature	Type	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Spot date
WLW 093 0014	0014	Pond	Cut/Fill			
WLW 093 0012	0012	3 Post- holes	Cut/Fill			
WLW 093 0028	0028 0029	Post-hole	Cut Fill	1	5	16th – 18th

Period VII Undated

Group	Context	Feature	Type	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Spot date
WLW 093 0002	0002 0003	Pit	Cut Fill			
WLW 093 0011	0011	Post-pad	Cut/Fill			
WLW 095 0028	0028 0029	Post-hole	Cut Fill			
WLW 095 0030	0030 0031	Post-hole	Cut Fill			
WLW 095 0032	0032 0033	Post-hole	Cut Fill			

Appendix 4. WLW 093 Bulk finds quantification

OP No	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Iron		CBM		Glass		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001	3	52											1	145				
0005	5	27																L12th-14th
0006	1	22																15th-16th
0007	3	8																M12th-M13
0008	14	108			2	8												13th C
0017	52	491	2	9					2	25							Lava Quern 4-39g	L13th-16th
0025											32	36					Padstone 1 @ 1240g/?Nat stone 2 @ 350g	
0029	2	9	12	25														16th-18th
0030	2	9			1	7												13th-14th
0033	5	41																L.12th-14th
0035	2	8	46	207	1	4	1	4									Slag 1-24g	L.12th-14th
0037			21	187														
0039	18	200	39	183	1	4												L.13th-14th
0041	40	243			1	6												L.12th-14th
0043	6	40	18	25	3	25			1	1								L.13th-14th
0045	8	50	1	4					1	1	1	19						L.12th-14th
0047	1	2	3	19														L.12th-14th
0049	2	13	3	7					2	8								L.13th-14th
0052	6	24																L.13th-14th
0054									8	10								
0055	42	710	1	5	4	61	2	29										15th-16th
0056	33	335	1	6														L.13th-14th
0060			1	4														
0067	3	24																
0068	1	69																14th
0113									1	93								

Appendix 4. WLW 093 Bulk finds quantification

OP No	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Iron		CBM		Glass		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0116	1	4																
0121	1	4																
0124	1	2																
0126	1	5											1	73				
0127	1	22																
0134	3	18	1	3	1	23							1	6				
0141	3	38																
0143	2	25																
0154	1	4																
0157	1	13																
0166	1	2																
0173	2	7											2	42				
0175	1	6																
0178									1	11								
0181	1	4																
0182																		
0183													1	6				
0192	1	7																
0193	1	9																
0201	1	2																
0202	2	10																
0203	1	3																
0211	1	26																
0214	1	3																
0215											7	13						
Total	277	2699	149	684	14	138	3	33	16	149	40	68	6	272				

Appendix 4. WLW 095 Bulk finds quantification (Excavation only)

OP No	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Iron		CBM		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0002	32	384														Roman & Medieval
0005	67	707							8	17						Roman & Medieval
0008	1	4														Roman
0011	14	90														Roman & Medieval
0015	3	7	2	2					1	8						Roman
0018	74	780														Early 2nd to 4th C
0020	3	44														2nd to 4th C
0027	4	39														3rd to 4th C
0031							10	27	7	3						
0033							54	337								
0036	1	3														Roman
0040	3	7														?Iron Age
0042	13	42			1	13										2nd to 4th C
0046	38	320							5	40						3rd to ?4th C
0047	10	136	2	64					3	20						2nd to 4th
0051	15	70	96	1391			1	25	2	4			1	21		Roman
0052	572	5088	13	135	1	207	8	93	94	783	19	236	7	468		Early/mid 3rd to 4th C
0054	35	224									1	11	2	103		Early/mid 3rd C+

Appendix 4. WLW 095 Bulk finds quantification (Excavation only)

OP No	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Iron		CBM		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0055	8	51														2nd to 4th C
0057	290	3621	58	595			3	76	46	2023	1	47	2	40		Early 3rd to early 4th C
0060	9	18					6	22	7	4						Mid 3rd to early 4th C?+
0062	3	5							10	74						Roman
0069	9	19														Roman
0071							1	11								
0079	1	17														Roman
0081	11	75														Medieval
0083	1	25														Roman
0090	2	10														Roman
0091	17	132	2	5							3	28				Mid 3rd to 4th C
0095			1	4									4	80		
0096	1	5														Roman
0097	123	770	6	40	1	18			28	377	25	150	3	112		Mid 2nd to mid 3rd C?+
0099	60	530														Medieval
0104	17	126	2	8	1	7					1	14				3rd to 4th C
0105	2	20														Roman
0108	2	11														Roman
0113	6	96							1	1	1	10				Late 3rd to 4th C

Appendix 4. WLW 095 Bulk finds quantification (Excavation only)

OP No	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Iron		CBM		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0115	1	2														Roman
0121			1	5	1	4										
0126	1	6	1	4			1	225								Iron Age/Saxon
0131	2	10			2	15										Roman
0132	10	52	1	8	1	6			18	128						Roman
0134	1	23			3	26										Roman
0137	1	19														Roman
0139	28	294					3	11	10	38			3	127		Mid 2nd to 4th C
0141	40	303	2	6					1	7	3	9				Roman
0144	4	26														2nd to 4th C
0147	5	14														Roman
0150	56	690							3	40			1	30		Mid/late 3rd to 4th C
0152	6	14					7	43								Roman
0153	4	98														Medieval
Total	1606	15027	187	2267	11	296	94	870	244	3567	54	505	23	981		

Appendix 5 WLW 093 and WLW 095: Pottery Catalogues

A) WLW 095: Roman pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No	EVE	Wt (g)	State	Comments	Spot date / Fabric date range
0002	GMG	Base		1		13	Sli	0.07, dish base 1	2nd to 4th C
0002	BSW	Body		2		15	Abr	Base fragments	Roman
0002	GMG	Dish/6.19	Groove	1	0.04	9	Abr	(1) Cam 40 style	E. 2nd to 4th C
0002	GMG	Jar/4		1	0.08	15	Abr	(1)	Roman
0002	GMG	Body		3		24	Abr-sli		Roman
0002	GMB	Base		1		40	Abr	0.15 (1)	Roman
0002	GX	Jar/4		1		7	Abr		Roman
0002	GX	Body		2		23	Abr		Roman
0002	BSW	Body		1		2	Abr		Roman
0002	BUF	Base		1		12	Abr	0.16 (1)	Roman
0002	GMG	Jar/4 or 5		1	0.05	4	Abr	(1)	Roman
0005	RX	Body		2		38	Abr-sli		Roman
0005	GMG	Base		1		3	Abr	0.07 (1)	Roman
0005	GX	Jar/G4.6		1	0.04	8	Abr	(1) style	Roman
0005	GX	Body		9		64	Abr-sli		Roman
0005	GMG	Jar/4.5/5.1-4		1	0.04	7	Abr	(1) style	Roman
0005	GMG	Body		9		65	Abr-sli		Roman
0005	GMB	Body		8		51	Abr-sli		Roman
0005	BSW	Body		1		1	Abr		Roman
0005	BUF	Body		2		1	Abr		Roman
0005	GMB	Dish/6.19		1	0.05	5	Abr	(1) plain rimmed style	E. 2nd to 4th C
0008	GX	Body		1		4	Abr		Roman
0011	RX	Body		1		2	Abr	Possibly Med	?Roman
0011	GX	Body	Groove	1		1	Abr		Roman
0011	GMB	Body		2		8	Abr		Roman
0011	GMG	Body		2		8	Abr		Roman
0015	?	Body		1		2	Abr		?
0015	?GX	Body		1		1	Abr		?Roman
0015	GX	Body		1		4	Abr		Roman
0018	GX	G/4-5		1	0.07	14	Abr	(1)	Roman
0018	GMB	B/6.19	Burnished	2	0.16	26	Sli	(1) No join	E. 2nd to 4th C
0018	BSW	G/4		2	0.13	36	Sli	(2)	Roman (?E.)
0018	BSW	Body	?Rouletting	1		1	Abr		Roman (?E.)
0018	GMO	Body		5		68	Abr	Some darker surface	Roman
0018	GX	G/4-5		1	0.01	5	Abr	(1)	Roman
0018	GX	Base		1		24	Abr	(1) No measurement possible	Roman
0018	GX	Body		7		45	Abr		Roman
0018	GMG	Lid/8		1	0.03	6	Abr	(1) Doubtful	Roman
0018	GMB	Body		5		32	Abr	One possibly not a GMB	Roman
0018	GMG	Jar/2.1		3	0.43	32	Abr-sli	(3)	2nd to 4th C
0018	GMG	Dish/6.17		1	0.03	16	V.	(1) Bead missing	Mid/L. 3rd to 4th C
0018	GMG	Dish/6.19		1	0.05	8	Abr	(1)	E. 2nd to 4th C
0018	GMG	Base		1		39	Abr		Roman
0018	GMG	Body	Roulette / groove	3		26	Abr		Roman
0018	GMG	Body		30		283	Abr		Roman
0018	GMG	Jar/4.5		4	0.27	73	Abr	(4) All V. fragmented	Roman
0018	BSW	Body		4		46	Abr-sli		Roman (?E.)
0020	BSW	Body		1		5	Sli		Roman
0020	GMG	Body		1		14	Sli		Roman

Appendix 5 WLW 093 and WLW 095: Pottery Catalogues

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No	EVE	Wt (g)	State	Comments	Spot date / Fabric date range
0020	GMG	Jar/4.1-2 or 5.1-4		1	0.13	25	Sli	(1)	2nd C+
0027	GMG	Body		2		11	Abr		Roman
0027	GMG	Jar/4.8/5.1 2	frill on lower rim	1	0.05	12	Abr	(1). Like Going G26, Wattisfield product	3rd to 4th C
0027	GMG	Jar/4.?6		1	0.08	16	Sli	(1) Style of .6	2nd C+
0036	GMG	Body		1		3	Abr		Roman
0040	HMSO	Body	loose lattice?	3		7	Abr	One contains V. sparse organic voids	Iron Age?
0042	GMB	Body		2		4	Sli		Roman
0042	GMB	Jar/4.1 or 2?		1	0.06	8	abr	(1) Too small	2nd C+
0042	GMG	Body		9		29	Abr	Fragmented	Roman
0042	GMG	?Bowl/6		1	0.02	1	Abr	(1) Too small for id	Roman
0046	GMO	Body		5		19	Abr-sli		Roman
0046	GMB	Body		4		16	Abr-sli		Roman
0046	GMG	Body		15		97	Abr-sli		Roman
0046	GMG	B/6.18		1	0.03	8	Abr	(1)	E./mid 2nd to mid 3rd C
0046	GMG	Base		1		21	Sli	(1) 0.22	Roman
0046	GMG	Base		1		14	Abr	(1) 0.13	Roman
0046	GMG	Jar/5.12		6	0.26	108	Sli	(1) Some joins. Like also 4.8/Cam287-90/Going G26/Wattisfield Hall kiln 4th C	3rd to 4th C
0046	GMB	Base		4		26	Sli	(1) 0.16. All join	Roman
0046	BUF	Body		1		3	Abr	Sparse gold mica = ?COLB 2nd to E. 3rd C	Roman
0047	GMB	Body		3		39	Sli	Sooting on two	Roman
0047	GMG	G/5.4		1	0.12	60	Sli	(1) Style	2nd to 4th C
0047	GMG	G/5		1	0.03	6	Sli	(1)	Roman
0047	GMB	G/?4.5		1	0.13	12	Sli	(1)	2nd to 4th C
0047	GMG	Body		4		19	Sli		Roman
0051	GMG	Body		11		39	Abr		Roman
0051	GMB	Base		1		11	Abr	(1) 0.08	Roman
0051	BSW	Body		2		8	V.		Roman
0051	BUF	Body		1		12	Abr		Roman
0052	GMG	?H3		1	0.07	4	Sli	(1)	Roman
0052	GMG	Bgr6.19		1	0.08	12	Sli	(1)	?3rd to 4th C
0052	GMG	Bgr6.19		1	0.02	3	Sli	(1) Going B3.2	3rd to 4th C
0052	GMG	E5.4		1	0.07	86	Abr	(1) Cam 299	E./mid 2nd to 4th C
0052	GMG	G4.5		4	0.25	67	Abr-sli	(4)	2nd C+
0052	GMG	G4.1		1	0.12	7	Sli	(1) Like Going R9/G20	?2nd C+
0052	GMG	C5.12		1	0.06	14	Abr	(1) Like Going G26	3rd to 4th C
0052	GMG	G4.6.1		1	0.13	21	Sli	(1)	Roman
0052	GMG	G4.6.1		3	0.26	33	Sli	(1)	2nd C+
0052	GMG	G4.6.1		2	0.26	27	Sli	(1) Like Going G24	2nd to 4th C

Appendix 5 WLW 093 and WLW 095: Pottery Catalogues

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No	EVE	Wt (g)	State	Comments	Spot date / Fabric date range
0052	GMG	Bpl6.19		3	0.15	30	Abr	(1)	E. 2nd to 4th C
0052	GMG	G4.5 2a		1	0.07	14	Sli	(1)	2nd C+
0052	NVC	Bowl 6.16		1	0.06	13	V.	(1)	L. 3rd to 4th C
0052	GMG	G4.10.1		1	0.06	25	Abr	(1)	Roman
0052	GMG	G4.10		1	0.07	41	Abr	(1)	Roman
0052	GMG	G4.6.1		2	0.21	46	Sli	(1) Like Going G24	2nd to 4th C
0052	BSW	Bpl6.19		2	0.08	27	Abr	(2)	E. 2nd C+
0052	BSW	Bpl6.19		1	0.06	22	Abr	(1) As above	E. 2nd C+
0052	BSW	Base		1		16	Abr	(1) 0.13. As above	Mid 2nd C+
0052	BSW	Body		7		53	Abr-sli	Some similarities to Horningsea production	Mid 2nd C+
0052	BSW	G?5		2	0.14	26	Sli	(2)	Roman
0052	BSW	G?4.6		2	0.13	24	Abr-sli	(2)	2nd to 4th C
0052	BSW	G4.5		1	0.07	16	Abr	(1) Rolled	2nd C+
0052	OXRC M	Body		1		5	Abr	Mortaria sherd, polycrystalline, sparse gold mica	4th C
0052	BSW	Body		29		221	Abr-sli		Roman
0052	GMG	C5.8		1	0.1	22	Abr	(1) Cam WA No32	3rd to 4th C
0052	GMG	G2.1		1	0.16	25	Sli	(1)	2nd C+
0052	NVC	T/C6.15.2		1	0.04	3	Abr	(1) 35/36 copy	L. 3rd to 4th C
0052	HAX	Body		3		7	Abr		L. 3rd to 4th C
0052	RX	Body		1		1	Abr		Roman
0052	SATR	Body		1		7	Abr	Possible Drg31 body sherd.	L. 2nd to mid 3rd C
0052	GMG	Body		1		12	Abr	(1) Mortaria body sherd	Roman
0052	BSW	Base		1		22	Abr	(1) 0.19.	Roman
0052	GMB	B/6.18		1	0.06	14	Sli	(1)	E. 2nd to mid 3rd C
0052	GMB	Base		2		62	Sli	(1) 0.16, join	E. 2nd to 4th C
0052	GMB	L/8.1		1	0.03	18	Sli	(1)	Roman
0052	GMB	G/3.11		1	0.07	12	Sli	(1). As Going G9.3	3rd to 4th C
0052	GMB	G/4-5		3	0.34	34	Abr-sli	(3) All everted	?L. 1st/2nd C+
0052	GMB	G/4.5/6		1	0.11	10	Abr	(1) A little in the 'hook' style	2nd to 4th C
0052	GMB	G/4-5		2	0.13	43	Abr-sli	(2)	2nd C+
0052	GMB	Body		9		16	Abr	Sample 6	Roman
0052	GMB	B/6.17		1	0.07	20	Abr	(1) V. small bead could be E. in sequence	Mid 3rd to 4th C
0052	GMB	G4/5		1	0.06	20	Abr	(1) <6>	Roman
0052	GMB	Base		1		23	Abr	(1) Too abraded for measurement	Roman
0052	GMB	Base		1		7	Sli	(1) 0.06	Roman
0052	GMB	Base		1		16	Sli	(1) 0.13	E. 2nd to 4th C
0052	GMB	Base		2		27	Sli	(1) 0.14, ?join	E. 2nd to 4th C
0052	BSW	G4.5		1	0.07	8	Sli	(1) Rolled	2nd C+
0052	GMB	Body		101		842	Abr-sli		Roman
0052	BSW	G4.5		3	0.16	24	Abr	(3) Everted	Roman
0052	GMB	G/4-5		4	0.28	50	Abr-sli	(4)	Roman

Appendix 5 WLW 093 and WLW 095: Pottery Catalogues

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No	EVE	Wt (g)	State	Comments	Spot date / Fabric date range
0052	GX	G2		1	0.17	7	Sli	(1)	2nd to 4th C
0052	GMG	G4/5		24	1.18	208	Abr	(17)	2nd C+
0052	GMG	Base		7		236	Abr-sli	(7) 1.33	Roman
0052	GMG	Body	Rouletting	32		159	Abr-sli		Roman
0052	GMG	Body		234		1763	Sli		Roman
0052	RX	Base		3		49	Abr	(3) 0.45	Roman
0052	RX	Body		9		62	Abr-sli		Roman
0052	GMB	?B/6.19		1	0.05	4	Abr	(1)	E. 2nd to 4th C
0052	SH	G4.5		4	0.26	39	Abr	(1)	3rd to 4th C
0052	GMG	G2		9	0.98	99	Abr-sli	(6)	2nd C+
0052	GX	G4.8/5.5		1	0.03	5	Abr	(1)	3rd to 4th C
0052	GX	G4/5		4	0.18	30	Abr	(4)	Roman
0052	GX	Base		1		45	Sli	(1) 0.31	Roman
0052	GX	Base		1		19	Abr	(1) 0.08	Roman
0052	GX	Body		18		109	Sli	Some with rare flint ?Horningsea	Roman
0052	GMB	B/6.19		1	0.03	2	Sli	(1) <6>	2nd C+
0052	GMB	B/6.17.3		1	0.07	25	Abr	(1) <6>	Mid/L. 3rd to 4th C
0052	SH	Body		3		20	Abr		Roman
0052	BSW	Btri6.18		1	0.05	9	Sli	(1)	E.-L.r 2nd C
0054	RX	Body		1		5	Abr		Roman
0054	?GMG	G4.5		7	0.07	23	Abr	(1)	L. 1st/2nd C+
0054	GMG	G4/5		1	0.05	9	Abr	(1)	Roman
0054	GMG	B/C 6		1	0.02	3	Abr	(1)	Roman
0054	GMG	Bincip 6.17.1		1	0.05	13	Abr	(1)	Mid 3rd C+
0054	GMB	G2		1	0.15	12	Abr	(1)	Roman
0054	GMB	Base		1		6	Sli	(1) 0.12	Roman
0054	GMB	Body		3		10	Abr		Roman
0054	BSW	Bpl6.19		1	0.02	2	Sli	(1)	E. 2nd C+
0054	SH	Body		1		1	Abr		Roman
0054	BSW	Body		1		18	Abr	Some Horningsea attributes	Mid 2nd C+
0054	GX	Body		4		23	Abr		Roman
0054	GMG	Body		12		99	Abr-sli		Roman
0055	GMB	Body		1		6	Sli		Roman
0055	GMG	Body		4		26	Abr-sli		Roman
0055	GX	Body		1		11	Abr		Roman
0055	RX	Body		1		2	Abr		Roman
0055	GMG	Bgr6.19		1	0.05	6	Sli	(1)	2nd/3rd to 4th C
0057	GX	G4/5		4	0.2	32	Abr	(4)	2nd C+
0057	GMG	H 3		1	0.08	8	Abr	(1)	Roman
0057	GMG	Gnn 2		4	0.53	28	Abr	(4)	2nd to 4th C
0057	GMG	G4.5		5	0.45	64	Abr	(2)	2nd to 4th C
0057	GMG	G5.4		2	0.24	187	Abr	(1)	2nd C+
0057	GMG	G?4.6.1		1	0.04	10	Abr	(1)	2nd C+
0057	GMG	G3.11		1	0.08	11	Abr	(1) Near true cavetto, Going type G9.3/1	3rd to E. 4th C
0057	GX	Base		1		26	Sli	(1) 0.25	Roman
0057	GMG	G4.5		2	0.14	73	Abr	(1) Larger version	2nd to 4th C
0057	GX	G2		2	0.24	26	Sli	(1) Sherds join, like Going G36.1/1	3rd C+?
0057	HOG	Body		6		55	Sli		Mid 2nd C+
0057	BUF	Body		4		18	Abr		Roman

Appendix 5 WLW 093 and WLW 095: Pottery Catalogues

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No	EVE	Wt (g)	State	Comments	Spot date / Fabric date range
0057	GMG	Body		10		65	Abr	Common ill sorted rounded black iron ore	Roman
0057	GMG	Hind 3.3		1	0.07	13	Abr	(1)	L. 2nd to mid 3rd C
0057	GMG	G 4/5		2	0.08	10	Abr	(2)	Roman
0057	RX	Body		18		155	Abr-sli	Most are highly micaceous	Roman
0057	GMG	G4.5/6		5	0.38	90	Abr	(4) Goings 24 & 25 styles	2nd to 4th C
0057	GMB	Body		8		78	Abr-sli		Roman
0057	GMB	Base		1		5	Sli	(1) 0.08	Roman
0057	GMB	Gnn 2		1	0.12	8	Abr	(1)	2nd to 4th C
0057	GMG	Bincip 6.17.1		1	0.07	20	Sli	(1) Like Going B5.1/2	E. 3rd to E. 4th C
0057	OXW M	D7.6		1	0.1	48	V.	(1) Slightly burnt	4th C
0057	RX	Base		2		36	Abr	(2) 0.59	Roman
0057	RX	G4 or 5		1	0.06	5	Abr	(1)	Roman
0057	RX	C/G5.12		2	0.13	70	Abr	(1) Like Going 26/Cam287-90.	3rd to 4th C
0057	SH	G4.5		1	0.1	13	Sli	(1)	3rd to 4th C
0057	GMG	Body	rouletting	191		2064	Abr-sli		2nd to 4th C
0057	GMG	Base		9		354	Abr-sli	(9) 1.84	Roman
0057	GMG	Btri 6.18		1	0.12	22	Sli	(1) Like Going B4.1/1	E./mid 2nd to mid 3rd C
0057	GMG	Bpl 6.19		1	0.04	15	Abr	(1)	E. 2nd to 4th C
0057	GROG	Body		1		12	Abr		LIA to c AD70
0060	HMF	Body		1		1	Abr	Less than one gram <10>	BA to MIA
0060	GX	Body		1		1	Abr	<10>	Roman
0060	GMG	Body		2		3	Abr	<10>	Roman
0060	GMB	Body		4		10	Abr	<10>	Roman
0060	GMB	Bflg 6.17.1		1	0.05	4	Abr	(1) <10> Like Going B5 class	E. 3rd to E. 4th C
0062	GMG	Body		1		4	Abr		Roman
0062	GMB	Body		2		1	Sli		Roman
0069	GMB	Body		9		19	Sli	Most join	Roman
0079	GMG	Body		1		17	Abr		Roman
0083	GMB	Base		1		25	Sli	(1) 0.32	Roman
0090	GMG	Body		2		10	Abr		Roman
0091	GMG	Bflg 6.17		1	0.07	11	Abr	(1)	Mid 3rd to 4th C
0091	BSW	Bpl 6.19		1	0.13	29	Sli	(1) UNS BB. Could be 4th C	E. 2nd to 4th C
0091	HOG	Body		2		31	Abr		Mid 2nd C+
0091	GMB	Body		2		7	Abr		Roman
0091	GMB	Base		1		17	Abr	(1) 0.07	Roman
0091	RX	Body		2		9	Abr		Roman
0091	GMG	Body		8		28	Abr		Roman
0096	GMG	G4.5		1	0.05	5	Abr	(1)	Roman
0097	GX	Base		1		13	Abr	(1) 0.16	Roman
0097	GX	G 4/5		2	0.12	41	Abr-sli	(2)	2nd to 4th C
0097	GX	Body		6		26	Abr		Roman
0097	SH	G 4/5		1	0.07	6	V.	(1)	L. Roman?
0097	SH	G 4/5		1	0.07	21	V.	(1) Like going G42	3rd to 4th C
0097	GMB	G?4.5		2	0.12	16	Sli	(2)	2nd to 4th C

Appendix 5 WLW 093 and WLW 095: Pottery Catalogues

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No	EVE	Wt (g)	State	Comments	Spot date / Fabric date range
0097	GMB	Bpl 6.19		1	0.04	8	Sli	(1)	E. 2nd C+
0097	GMB	B/C6.17		1	0.05	8	Abr	(1) Incipient?	3rd C?
0097	GMB	G 4/5		1	0.05	7	Abr	(1)	Roman
0097	GMB	Bpb 6.18		1	0.11	31	Sli	(1) Like Going	Mid 2nd to mid 3rd C
0097	GMB	Base		2		23	Sli	(2) 0.59	Roman
0097	GMB	Body		28		169	Abr-sli		Roman
0097	GMG	G?5		1	0.08	8	Abr	(1)	Roman
0097	GMG	G4/5		7	0.29	39	Abr	(7) Too small and abraded	Roman
0097	GMG	G4.5/6.		6	0.26	50	Abr	(6) All too small for any id.	2nd to 4th C
0097	GMG	Base		3		23	Abr	(3) 0.31	Roman
0097	GMG	Body		57		262	Abr		Roman
0097	GMB	Bgr 6.19		1	0.07	12	Sli	(1)	E. 2nd to 3rd C+?
0097	GMB	Bpb 6.18		1	0.03	7	Abr	(1)	Mid 2nd to mid 3rd C
0104	GMB	Body		5		20	Abr		Roman
0104	GMB	G4/5		3	0.19	23	Abr-sli	(3)	Roman
0104	GMG	Body		6		45	Abr		Roman
0104	GMG	G2.3		1	0.11	23	Abr	(1) Like Going	3rd to 4th C
0104	GMG	G4/5		1	0.11	10	Abr	(1)	Roman
0104	GMG	G4/5		1	0.05	5	Abr	(1)	Mid/L. 2nd C+?
0105	GMG	Body		1		14	Abr		Roman
0105	BSW	Body		1		6	Sli		Roman
0108	GMB	Body		1		8	Abr		Roman
0108	GMG	Body		1		3	Abr		Roman
0113	GMG	Body		1		2	Abr		Roman
0113	GMB	G 4/5		1	0.05	5	Abr	(1)	Roman
0113	HOG	Base		2		69	Abr	(1) 0.11	Mid 2nd C+
0113	NVW	Body		1		8	Abr	Black slag	L. 3rd to 4th C
0113	GX	Body		1		12	Abr		Roman
0115	GX	Body		1		2	Abr		Roman
0126	HMS	Body		1		5	Sli		?Iron Age/Saxon
0131	GMG	Body		2		10	Abr		Roman
0132	HMSO	Body		1		4	Sli		?Iron age/Saxon
0132	GMB	?G 4/5		1	0.06	1	Sli	(1)	Roman
0132	BSW	Body		1		3	Sli		Roman
0132	GMG	Body		5		35	Sli		Roman
0132	GMB	Body		2		9	Sli		Roman
0134	GMG	G ?4.5		1	0.12	23	Abr	(1)	Roman
0137	GMB	Body		1		19	Sli		Roman
0139	GMO	G 4 or 5		3	0.07	12	Sli	(1)	Roman
0139	SH	Body		1		3	Abr		Roman
0139	GX	Roman		2		31	Sli		Roman
0139	BSW	G 4 or 5		1	0.08	6	Sli	(1)	Roman
0139	BSW	Bpl 6.19		1	0.02	6	Abr	(1)	E. 2nd to 4th C
0139	HOG	G5.5		1	0.07	20	Abr	(1)	Mid 2nd C+
0139	GMG	Base		1		20	Abr	(1) 0.08	Roman
0139	GMG	Body		7		48	Abr		Roman
0139	GMG	G?4.5		2	0.12	16	Abr	(1)	2nd to 4th C
0139	GMG	G4.5/6		1	0.08	20	Sli	(1)	2nd to 4th C
0139	GMB	G ?4.5		1	0.05	43	Abr	(1)	Roman
0139	GMB	Body		5		43	Abr-sli		Roman
0139	GMB	?G 4 or 5		1	0.06	8	Abr	(1)	Roman
0139	BSW	Body		1		18	Abr		Roman
0141	GMG	Body		12		78	Abr		Roman
0141	GMB	Body		6		47	Abr-sli		Roman
0141	GMG	Base		2		19	V.-abr	(2) 0.28	Roman
0141	GX	G 4 or 5		6	0.11	21	Sli	(1)	Roman
0141	GMO	Body		3		36	Abr		Roman

Appendix 5 WLW 093 and WLW 095: Pottery Catalogues

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No	EVE	Wt (g)	State	Comments	Spot date / Fabric date range
0141	GMB	Base		1		28	Sli	(1) 0.30	Roman
0141	BSW	Body		4		17	Sli		Roman
0141	GX	Body		5		54	Sli		Roman
0141	SARZ	Body		1		3	V.		Mid/L. 2nd to mid 3rd C
0144	GMG	G 4 or 5		1	0.04	7	Sli	(1)	Roman
0144	GMG	B 6.17/18		1	0.05	4	Abr	(1) Could be a flanged dish fragment dated from the mid 3rd C+	2nd to 4th C
0144	GMG	Body		2		15	Abr		Roman
0147	GMB	Body		1		3	Sli		Roman
0147	BSW	Body		1		6	Sli		Roman
0147	GMG	Body		2		2	Abr		Roman
0147	GMG	G 4 or 5		1	0.03	3	Abr	(1)	Roman
0150	BSW	Body		2		18	Abr		Roman
0150	SACG	Base		1		11	Abr	(1) 0.22	E. to L.r 2nd C
0150	GMB	Bflg 6.17		1	0.1	23	Sli	(1)	Mid/L. 3rd to 4th C
0150	GMB	Body		7		24	Abr		Roman
0150	GX	Body	rouletting	2		25	Sli		Roman
0150	GMB	Base		1		14	Sli	(1) 0.08. Dish base?	E. 2nd C+
0150	GMG	G4.5		3	0.21	110	Sli	(1) Most join, everted rim.	2nd to 4th C
0150	GMG	G4.6		2	0.23	22	Sli	(2)	2nd to 4th C
0150	GMB	G4.5		1	0.07	20	Sli	(1) Rolled	2nd to 4th C
0150	GMG	Body		30		316	Abr-sli		Roman
0150	GMG	Base		1		11	Abr	(1) 0.07	Roman
0150	GMG	Bgr 6.19		1	0.06	9	Sli	(1)	3rd to 4th C
0150	GMG	Bbd 6.18		1	0.01	3	V.	(1)	Mid 2nd to mid 3rd C
0150	GMG	G/H ?3.10		1	0.13	9	Abr	(1)	E. 2nd C+
0150	GMG	G 4 or 5		1	0.06	10	Abr	(1)	Roman
0150	GMB	G 4.5		1	0.14	65	Sli	(1) rolled	2nd to 4th C
0152	GMB	Body		2		2	Abr	<9>	Roman
0152	RX	Body		1		3	Abr	<9>	Roman
0152	GX	G 4/5		1	0.05	6	V.	<9> (1)	Roman
0152	GMG	Body		2		3	V.		Roman

Appendix 5 WLW 093 and WLW 095: Pottery Catalogues

B) WLW 093: Post Roman pottery

Context	Fabric	Rim	Form	No	Wt/g	Spot date / Fabric date range
0001	LMT	THEV	bowl	1	37	15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			1	9	15th-16th c.
0001	MCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0017	EMWG			1	13	11th-12th c.
0017	EMW			2	14	11th-12th c.
0017	MCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0017	MCW			3	44	L.12th-14th c.
0017	MCW			2	25	L.12th-14th c.
0017	MCW			1	20	L.12th-14th c.
0017	MCWM			1	9	12th-14th c.
0017	HOLL			2	29	L.13th-14th c.
0017	COLC			1	6	L.13th-M.16th c.
0017	MCW	UPPL	jug	6	67	L.12th-14th c.
0017	MCW	THEV	jug	1	10	13th-14th c.
0017	HOLG		jug	27	196	13th c.
0017	HOLG		jug	9	46	L.13th-E.14th c.
0017	UPG			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0029	GRE			1	5	16th-18th c.
0030	MCW	SQBD	bowl	2	9	13th-14th c.
0033	MCW			4	18	L.12th-14th c.
0033	MCWM			1	23	12th-14th c.
0035	EMW			1	6	11th-12th c.
0035	MCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0039	EMW			1	1	11th-12th c.
0039	MCW			2	9	L.12th-14th c.
0039	HOLL			3	38	L.13th-14th c.
0039	HOLL	SQBD	jar	1	32	L.13th-14th c.
0039	HFW1		jug	9	107	M.12th-M.13th c.
0039	REFW			1	7	L.18th-20th c.
0041	EMW			2	13	11th-12th c.
0041	MCW			30	186	L.12th-14th c.
0041	MCW			4	16	L.12th-14th c.
0041	MCW			2	14	L.12th-14th c.
0041	MCW	SQBD	jar	2	9	L.12th-14th c.
0043	MCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0043	HOLL			2	13	L.13th-14th c.
0043	MCWM	SQEV	bowl	1	19	12th-14th c.
0043	MCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0045	MCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0045	EMWG			1	11	11th-12th c.
0045	MCW			2	10	L.12th-14th c.
0045	MCW			2	5	L.12th-14th c.
0045	MCWM			1	2	12th-14th c.
0045	HFW1			1	14	M.12th-M.13th c.
0047	MCW			1	1	L.12th-14th c.
0049	HOLL			2	11	L.13th-14th c.
0052	MCW			3	13	L.12th-14th c.
0052	HOLL			3	10	L.13th-14th c.

Appendix 5 WLW 093 and WLW 095: Pottery Catalogues

Context	Fabric	Rim	Form	No	Wt/g	Spot date / Fabric date range
0055	MCW			3	17	L.12th-14th c.
0055	MCW			7	52	L.12th-14th c.
0055	MCW			2	26	L.12th-14th c.
0055	EMW			2	24	11th-12th c.
0055	EMWG			1	6	11th-12th c.
0055	HOLL			5	34	L.13th-14th c.
0055	HOLL	SQEV	jar	4	76	L.13th-14th c.
0055	MCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0055	MCW	SQEV	bowl	1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0055	MCW	SQEV	jar	8	289	L.12th-14th c.
0055	HFW1			5	22	M.12th-M.13th c.
0055	HOLG			1	12	L.13th-E.14th c.
0055	LMT		cistern	1	111	15th-16th c.
0056	EMW			2	3	11th-12th c.
0056	MCW			4	60	L.12th-14th c.
0056	MCW			5	35	L.12th-14th c.
0056	HOLL			1	7	L.13th-14th c.
0056	HOLL			17	198	L.13th-14th c.
0056	HOLL		jug?	2	6	L.13th-14th c.
0056	HOLG			1	11	L.13th-E.14th c.
0056	HOLG			1	8	L.13th-E.14th c.
0062	MCW			4	22	L.12th-14th c.
0068	HOLL	SQEV	bowl	1	70	14th c.
0116	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
0121	HFW1			1	3	M.12th-M.13th c.
0124	HFW1			1	1	M.12th-M.13th c.
0126	LMT			1	3	15th-16th c.
0127	HOLL			1	19	L.13th-14th c.
0134	EMW			2	7	11th-12th c.
0141	MCW	SQEV	bowl	1	24	L.12th-14th c.
0141	HFW1			1	2	M.12th-M.13th c.
0141	HOLG			1	10	L.13th-E.14th c.
0143	HFW1	FTBD	jug	2	23	M.12th-M.13th c.
0154	MCW	SQBD	jug	1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0157	HOLL			1	12	L.13th-14th c.
0166	LMT			1	1	15th-16th c.
0173	LMT			2	7	15th-16th c.
0175	LMT			1	6	15th-16th c.
0181	MCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0192	MCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0193	MCWG			1	9	L.11th-13th c?
0201	HOLL			1	2	L.13th-14th c.
0202	HOLL			1	8	L.13th-14th c.
0202	HFW1			1	2	M.12th-M.13th c.
0203	MCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0211	MCW			1	24	L.12th-14th c.
0214	MCW			1	1	L.12th-14th c.

Appendix 5 WLW 093 and WLW 095: Pottery Catalogues

B) WLW 095: Post Roman pottery (Excavation only)

Context	Fabric	Rim	Form	No	Wt (g)	Spot date / fabric date range
0002	EMWG			1	6	11th-12th c.
0002	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
0002	MCWM			3	15	12th-14th c.
0002	MCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0002	HOLL			3	32	L.13th-14th c.
0002	HOLL			2	59	L.13th-14th c.
0002	HOLL		bowl	1	24	L.13th-14th c.
0002	HOLL	SQBD	bowl	1	24	L.13th-14th c.
0002	COLC			1	15	L.13th-M.16th c.
0002	HOLG			1	3	L.13th-E.14th c.
0005	THET		storage jar	1	68	10th-11th c.
0005	EMWSS			1	5	11th-13th c.
0005	EMW			5	29	11th-12th c.
0005	EMWG			2	23	11th-12th c.
0005	MCWM			2	24	12th-14th c.
0005	MCW			4	35	L.12th-14th c.
0005	HOLL			3	53	L.13th-14th c.
0005	HOLL			3	61	L.13th-14th c.
0005	HOLL			6	49	L.13th-14th c.
0005	MCWM			1	7	12th-14th c.
0005	HFW1			4	85	M.12th-M.13th c.
0005	COLC			2	24	L.13th-M.16th c.
0011	HOLL			6	27	L.13th-14th c.
0011	MCW	LSEV	jar	1	14	L.12th-14th c.
0011	MCWG	UPEV	jar	1	31	13th c?
0081	EMWG			1	2	11th-12th c.
0081	MCWG			3	13	L.11th-13th c?
0081	MCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0081	HOLL			1	6	L.13th-14th c.
0081	HOLL	FTEV	bowl	1	33	L.13th-14th c.
0081	HOLG			3	10	L.13th-E.14th c.
0099	EMWG			1	19	11th-12th c.
0099	MCW			3	33	L.12th-14th c.
0099	MCW			2	72	L.12th-14th c.
0099	MCW			4	28	L.12th-14th c.
0099	MCW			4	27	L.12th-14th c.
0099	MCW			6	36	L.12th-14th c.
0099	BCSW			4	14	L.12th-14th c.
0099	HOLL			2	14	L.13th-14th c.
0099	MCWM			7	77	12th-14th c.
0099	HCW	FTEV	jar	3	25	L.12th-13th c.
0099	HCW			1	62	L.12th-13th c.
0099	HCW			5	20	L.12th-13th c.
0099	HOLL			2	12	L.13th-14th c.
0099	HFW1			1	18	M.12th-M.13th c.
0099	HFW1			1	1	M.12th-M.13th c.
0099	HFW1			1	2	M.12th-M.13th c.
0099	UPG			5	44	L.12th-14th c.

Appendix 5 WLW 093 and WLW 095: Pottery Catalogues

Context	Fabric	Rim	Form	No	Wt (g)	Spot date / fabric date range
0126	ESMS			1	5	ESax (or IA)
0132	ESSM			1	4	ESax (or IA)
0134	ESMS			1	5	ESax (or IA)
0153	MCWM			1	16	12th-14th c.
0153	HFW1			3	82	M.12th-M.13th c.

Notes

Rim: SQ – squared; BD = beaded; TH – thickened; EV – everted; LS – lid-seated; FT – flat-topped; UP – upright; PL – plain.

Appendix 6. WLW 093 and WLW 095: Plant macrofossils and other remains

WLW 093

Sample No.	1	3	4	5	6
Context No.	0017	0050	0068	0066	0076
Feature No.	0015	0025	0060	0065	0065
Feature type	Ditch	Layer	Hearth	Oven	Oven
Cereals and other food plants					
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xxx		xx		x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xx		x	x	xx
(rachis nodes)	x				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xxxx	xcf	xx	x	xxxx
(rachis internodes)	x		x		
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	xx		x	x	x
<i>T. turgidum</i> type (rachis nodes)					x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxxx	x	xx	x	xxx
(detached sprouts)	x				
(detached embryos)	x				
(basal rachis nodes)	x				
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.			xcf		x
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.			x		
Large Fabaceae indet.			x		x
Herbs					
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.			x		
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x				
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	x				
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.					x
Fabaceae indet.	x		x	x	x
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.			x		x
<i>Persicaria maculosallapathifolia</i>	xcf				
Large Poaceae indet.	x		x		x
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	x				
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.			x		
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliquae)	xfg		x		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	xx		xx		x
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> L.	x			x	x
Tree/shrub macrofossils					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		x			
<i>Rubus</i> sp.			x		
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	xxxx	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	xxxx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm			x	x	x
Charcoal >10mm					x
Charred root/stem	x		xx	x	x
Indet.buds			x		
Indet.culm nodes	x				
Indet.fruit/nutshell frag.		x			
Indet.seeds	x	x	x		
Indet thorns (<i>Rosa</i> type)			x	x	x
(<i>Prunus</i> type)			x		

Appendix 6. WLW 093 and WLW 095: Plant macrofossils and other remains

WLW 093 Continued

Sample No.	1	3	4	5	6
Context No.	0017	0050	0068	0066	0076
Feature No.	0015	0025	0060	0065	0065
Feature type	Ditch	Layer	Hearth	Oven	Oven
Other remains					
Black porous 'cokey' material	xxx		xx	x	x
Black tarry material		xx			x
Bone	x xb	x		xb	x
Burnt/fired clay	xx	x	x	x	xxx
Burnt stone					x
Charred arthropod remains					x
Eggshell					x
Mineralised faecal material			xcf		
Pottery				xcf	
Small coal frags.		x		x	
Vitreous material		xx	x	x	x
Sample volume (litres)	20	10	10ss	20	20
Volume of flot (litres)	0.3	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1
% flot sorted	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens

xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare b = burnt ph = post-hole

Appendix 6. WLW 093 and WLW 095: Plant macrofossils and other remains

WLW 95

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Context No.	0013	0029	0031	0033	0051	0052	0057	0099	0152	0060	0142
Feature No.	0012	0028	0030	0032	0050	0056	0056	0098	0151	0059	0143
Feature type	ph	ph	ph	ph	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	ph	ph	ph
Cereals											
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xcf										
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)							xcf	x	xcf	xcf	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x				x			x	x	x	x
(glume base)			x								
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume base)										x	
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)											x
Cereal indet. (grains)			x	x		x	x	xx	x	x	x
Herbs											
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.											x
Asteraceae indet.											x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.											x
<i>Bromus</i> sp.		xcf				x		x		x	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.			x		x						
Chenopodiaceae indet.				x	x			x			
Fabaceae indet.					x		xcf	xcf	x		
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.			x								
<i>Persicaria maculosallapathifolia</i>		xcf	x	x							
Small Poaceae indet.											x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x										x
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.								x			
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			x	x			x				
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxx	x	xx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x			x	x						
Charred root/stem	x		x	x			x	x		x	x
Indet.seeds	x			x	x			x	x		x
Other remains											
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x		x	x	x		xxx	x		xxx
Black tarry material					x				x		xx
Bone		x	x		xb	x	x	x		x xb	x xb
Burnt/fired clay					x	x		xx	x		x
Small coal frags.										x	
Vitreous material					x						x
Sample volume (litres)	2	10	20	10	30	20	20	30	30	20	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%

Key to table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens

xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare b = burnt ph = post-hole

Appendix 7 Oasis Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-121731

Project details

Project name	WLW 093 and WLW 095; Elmside farm, Walsham Le Willows, Archaeological Assessment Report
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological work at Elmside Farm, Walsham Le Willows, Suffolk included three phases of trenched evaluation and two open area excavations. The archaeology was dominated by medieval deposits representing occupation on the Finningham Road street frontage with three buildings in plots demarked by a series of ditches. Earlier features included a ditch of Iron Age date and Roman pits and layers. Post medieval features included a backfilled pond, footing and service trenches associated with Elmside Farm Farmhouse and post-holes, presumably for farm outbuildings.
Project dates	Start: 09-08-2006 End: 25-06-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	suffolkc1-17893 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	suffolkc1-30083 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	BUILDINGS Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Significant Finds	COINS Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds COINS Medieval

Investigation type 'Open-area excavation','Test-Pit Survey','Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WALSHAM LE WILLOWS WLW 093 and WLW 095, Elmside Farm, Archaeological Assessment Report

Study area 1625.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 0064 7127 52.3298863064 -0.522960538362 52 19 47 N 000 31 22 W Point

Site coordinates TL 0072 7123 52.3295120769 -0.521798831368 52 19 46 N 000 31 18 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 49.00m Max: 50.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator None

Project director/manager Mo Muldowney

Project director/manager John Craven

Project director/manager Andrew Tester

Project supervisor Stuart Nichols

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Hopkins Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County SMR

Physical Archive ID WLW 093 and WW 095

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Worked stone/lithics','other'

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County SMR

Digital Archive ID WLW 093 and WW 095

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics','other'

Digital Media available 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County SMR

Paper Archive ID WLW 093 and WW 095

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics','other'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Elmside Farm, Walsham Le Willows, Suffolk (WLW 093 and WLW 095) Archaeological Assessment Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boulter, S. P.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Rpt. No. 2012/018
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk County Council
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	Ringbound A4 sheets
Entered by	Stuart Boulter (stuart.boulter@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	22 March 2012

OASIS:

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