CEVC Primary School, Church Field, Monks Eleigh, Suffolk

Planning application: To be submitted

HER Ref: MKE 028

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Site details for HER

Name: CEVC Primary School, Church Field, Monks Eleigh

Client: Wincer Kievenaar for Suffolk CC

Local planning authority: Babergh DC (Suffolk CC development)

Planning application ref: To be submitted

Development: Football pitch

Date of fieldwork: 27 & 28 January, 2010

HER Ref: MKE 028

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Grid ref: TL 9635 4780

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Summary: Monks Eleigh, CEVC Primary School, Church Field (MKE 028, TL 964 478) evaluation trenching for a proposed football pitch revealed ditches of late Iron Age/early Roman date with one good pottery group and some evidence for a local landscape of short-turfed grassland. Other ditches on the site were either undated or of possible Post medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Wincer Kievenaar & Suffolk CC).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Prior to the submission of a planning application to construct a football pitch for the Primary School at Monks Eleigh, John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) was commissioned by Wincer Kievenaar on behalf of Suffolk CC to carry out the required evaluation works. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief and Specification set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition (Appendix II). The evaluation works were carried out on 27 & 28 January, 2010, under cold but clear conditions with relatively little precipitation.

1.2 Monks Eleigh parish lies to the east of Lavenham in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk. The site is located some 250m west of the parish church (see Figs.1&2), where early OS maps and a number of listed buildings indicate the potential for medieval activity, in a landscape characterised by small concentrations of settlement close to churches and general dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around areas of common grazing. Topographically the site has a south/south-west aspect with a highest point at 59m OD on its north-eastern corner and a fall of just over 4m to 54.50m OD at the south-western corner. In general the land drops off towards the south and, some 250m distant, an eastward flowing tributary of the River Brett. The school site lies on the northern edge of the mid-late 20th century expansion within the village while the older properties, with numerous listed buildings, form a linear layout along the main road c200m down slope and along Church Road to the east. At present the proposed site is under arable cultivation with a heavy clay loam plough soil over the underlying chalky till deposit, a deep clay with flints of the Hanslope series.

1.3 Archaeological interest in the proposed football pitch site was generated by its proximity to an entry (MKE 004- see Appendix III) in the County Historic Environment Record (HER) noting that '*many fragments of hypocaust tiles and Romano British type tiles and two tesserae cubes found on a field just across from, and west of, the church tower.'* The HER entry derives from the Basil Brown archive (IX, 140 & XCVI, 109) with the two tesserae accessioned to Ipswich Museum in 1977 when his collection entered the public domain. However it is clear from the Brown archive that he visited Monks Eleigh in 1949 and noted evidence of *'building on the site'* and *'ashes.'* The date of Brown's visit would fit with the Church Fields development just to the west of the parish church which appears to be of mid 20th century date when many rural communities saw extensive local government activity to enlarge the nation's housing stock after the Second World War. To try and add further detail to what is a rather vague record for a substantial Roman period site at Monks Eleigh, sources at the County Record Office were also consulted. This work traced a history of the village and parish (Northcote, 1930) and here it is noted (*ibid. 2) 'bits of Roman tile have turned up near the Church.'* From this source it would appear that an earlier antiquarian source may well have existed which Northcote was aware of but is now lost. Therefore while more detailed records relating to other finds and the extent and exact location of what Brown and the earlier source observed do not exist, enough evidence from the two accounts points to a substantial Roman period settlement close to the parish church. The evidence also gives some indicators as to the status of this site as hypocaust tiles and tesserae point to sophisticated heating systems and laid floors respectively and these are only found in the top range of rural Roman settlements in Britain and more specifically in villa complexes.

Such villa complexes typically can extend over large areas as they represent the top end of rural estate centres in the Roman period with high status domestic accommodation plus ancillary bath houses, workers quarters, farm related buildings and other structures. No other archaeological work or findings of any significance has taken place in this part of the parish and the estate manager for the field containing the proposed football pitch reports that previous casual metal detector searches appear to have drawn a blank.

1.4 The parish tithe map and apportionment of 1840 was also examined at the County Record Office (T124/1 & T124/2). This confirmed that the hedge and ditch boundary between the school and field containing the proposed football pitch area was in place at that time. The field to the south, containing the school, was called Church Field in 1840 with the field to the north called Manor Field. Both were under arable cultivation and no other field boundaries are shown in this area.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The proposed football pitch site was trenched to a previously agreed plan with 4 trenches sampling all parts of the proposed development area of the pitch which measures 89m x 50m, or 4,450m^2 (see Fig. 3). The brief and specification called for a 5% sample of the site which entailed 223m^2 at a minimum trench width of 1.8m. In total 127m of 1.8m wide trial trench, or 5.14% of the development area, were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision to the top of the underlying natural till surface using a wide, toothless, ditching bucket. The exposed till surface was closely examined for archaeological features and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned and exposed cut features were hand sampled using 1m wide sections across linear ones. Spoil from hand sampled features was also detected and closely examined for archaeological finds. All features of medieval or earlier date, plus undated features, were bulk sampled. The upcast spoil from the trenches was examined visually and by an experienced metal detector user for any stray finds. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation trenching. All recording within the trench was done at 1:50 in plan and 1:20 in section. The trenches were laid out in relation to markers placed at the corners of the full development area by Wincer Kievenaar. A full photographic record in digital and monochrome film was taken of the trenching works.

2.2 At the time of the evaluation the proposed development area had a low crop giving good visibility for surface finds on a well weathered surface; therefore advantage was also taken of this to carry out a surface collection on north-south transects 10m apart with detector cover along the same lines. This work was carried out as an addition to the specified works in order to maximise evidence for past activity from the site.

3. Results

3.1 The basic trench details are as follows (see Appendix IV for context list):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Area ($m^{2)}$	Depth (mm)	Features/Period
1	E-W	35	63.00	300	Ditch/?Pmed
2	N-S	28	50.40	400	Ditches/Ro & ?Pmed
3	N-S	28	50.40	400	Ditches/Ro
4	E-W	36	64.80	400	Ditch/?date
Total		127	228.6		

3.1 The surface collection exercise across the site identified a thin to moderate scatter of small brick/tile fragments and occasional small and abraded 17-19th century pottery sherds. A single small and abraded probable medieval sherd was also identified. These surface finds were not retained and the occasional finds seen during the trial trenching in the upcast spoil were similar in date and character. The metal detector search of the upcast spoil and trench base, sides and features revealed did not recover any pre-modern non-ferrous finds. However the general detector search at 10m transect intervals was more successful as outlined in section 4.5 below.

3.2 Trench 1 was 35m long, 1.8m wide, 300mm deep and orientated east-west across the higher, northern part of the site and just above the 58m OD contour. As across the entire site the topsoil is a heavy clay loam which was mechanically stripped in c100mm spits to reveal the naturally occurring underlying light yellow/brown boulder clay with chalk and flints till surface that was common to all the trenches. This trench revealed one discrete feature, a NNW/SSE ditch (0002) and two Post medieval field drains (see Fig. 4). The ditch (0002) is a moderately substantial feature being 500mm wide and 650mm deep. This feature appears to be Post medieval in date as the only readily identifiable find from the fill (0003) was a single sherd which is small at 5g and therefore could be intrusive. The ditch fill (0003) also contained a few small fragments (226g) of brick/tile. Unfortunately these fragments are too small to give any conclusive dating evidence.

3.3 Trench 2 was 28m long, 1.8m wide, 400mm deep and orientated north-south in the western half of the site. The 300mm of top, or plough soil was similar to Trench 1 and this lay over 100mm of mid brown clay subsoil. The only features (see Figs. 4) identified in this trench were two adjacent, and nearly parallel, east-west ditches (0013 & 0014) and a Post medieval field drain. The relationship between these ditches could not be identified as a common and charcoal rich layer (0012) ran over both features. This layer (0012) proved to be the most productive context identified during the evaluation with a varied collection of 31 sherds indicating a late Iron Age to early Roman date for the deposit. A domestic source for the material in this layer (0012) has been suggested by results from an assessment of macrofossils and other remains recovered from bulk sampling (see section 5 below). The two ditches (0013 & 0014) below this layer (0012) though on a similar alignment were distinct in size. The southern ditch (0013) is larger having a width of some 1.60m and depth

of 850mm with a largely sterile upper fill (0015) though the lower, or primary, fill (0016) did contain a few sherds, also of late Iron Age/early Roman date. The northern ditch (0014) is much smaller with a width of some 900mm and depth of 400mm and the fill (0017) produced no finds though its generally common alignment with the ditch (0013) to the south does point to both features being part of a chronologically related series of land boundaries.

3.4 Trench 3 was 28m long, 1.8m wide, 400mm deep and orientated north-south in the eastern half of the site. Top and subsoil layers were similar to Trench 2. Features were revealed at both the northern end of the trench (see Fig. 5) with a single, small, NE-SW, orientated ditch (0004) and two adjacent and nearly parallel east-west ditches (0006 & 0008) towards the southern end. In addition two Post medieval field drains were identified in trench 3. The small ditch (0004) at the northern end of the trench was 300mm wide and 200mm deep. Finds recovered from the fill (0005) point to a Post medieval date with a single, small, sherd of dateable pottery plus two largely undateable small brick/tile fragments. As with the ditch (0002) in Trench 1, if the small sherd is intrusive to the feature a medieval or earlier date is also feasible. The two ditches towards the southern end of Trench 2 are more substantial with the northern one (0006) being 400mm wide and 450mm deep while the southern ditch (0008) is 1.00m wide and 550mm deep. The southern ditch (0008) is also noteworthy as the only feature producing a pre-historic sherd from its fill (0009, see detail in section 4 below) though the overall date for the feature is late Iron Age to early Roman.

3.5 Trench 4 was 36m long, 1.8m wide, 400mm deep and orientated east-west across the southern, or lower part, part of the site just above the 55m OD contour. Surprisingly, though the overall site drops by just over 5m in a north to south direction over 90m the general depth of the top and subsoil does not increase much in a topographic situation where a build up of hill wash might be anticipated. However the western end of Trench 4 did run into the eastern edge of a more localised low area. As the contour survey of the site indicates (see Fig. 6) the lowest point of the site is in the south-western corner where the level OD drops to 54.50m. The western 20m length of Trench 4 ran into this lower area which appeared to be a natural hollow with a pale brown silty clay with very few inclusions save a few small chalk fragments running to a depth of at least 900mm. As this appeared to be a naturally formed feature which would not be disturbed during the proposed cut-and-fill construction method for the football pitch it was not examined in detail following consultation with the Suffolk CC Conservation Team. The eastern 16m length of Trench 4 revealed the natural till surface at 400mm and a single, small, NNW-SSE ditch (0010) was recorded (see Fig. 5). The fill (0011) of this ditch produced no finds and very sparse results from the bulk sampling though it did appear to be a feature of some antiquity.

4. The finds (ceramics by S Benfield & H Brooks)

4.1 Finds were recovered from 5 contexts during the trenching works. The finds types recovered are set out in Table 1 below. These can be dated to the prehistoric, Late Iron Age-Early Roman period and to the post-Roman - post-medieval – periods.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Comments	spot date
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0003	1	5	10	226	1 sherd GRE (Glazed Red Earthenware), 5g; CBM = p-tile (5, 93g); buff brick frag. (1, 108g), brick/tile scraps (4, 25g)	post-med
0005	1	18	2	15	1 sherd GRE (18g); CBM = p-tile	post-med
0009	7	25			1 sherd prehistoric	LIA-E Rom
0012	31	593				LIA-E Rom
0016	5	29				LIA-E Rom
Total	**45**	**667**	**7**	**108**		

Table 1: Bulk finds quantities

4.2 Prehistoric pottery (SB)

Just one sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered. This came from the fill of the ditch 0008 (0009). It is a small, abraded hand-made flint-tempered sherd (Suffolk Fabric HMF) weighing 6g. The sherd is 8 mm thick, with an oxidised surface and common small-medium sized flint-temper pieces. The sherd cannot be more closely dated than as prehistoric, that is the period of the Neolithic-Iron Age.

4.3 Late Iron Age - Early Roman pottery (SB)

In total 42 sherds of pottery, weighing a total of 641g with a total Eve (estimated vessel equivalence) of 0.86, were recovered (Table 2). These sherds can all be dated to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period. The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk pottery fabric type series. Vessel forms refer to the Camulodunum (Colchester) type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947). The pottery is listed by context in Table 3.

Fabric name	Code	No	No%	Wt/g	Wt/g%	Eve	Eve%
Grog-tempered wares	GROG	32	76	449	70	0.86	100
North Gaulish fine white-ware	WF	1	2	6	1		
Storage jar fabrics	STOR	9	21	186	29		
Totals		**42**	**99**	**641**	**100**	**0.86**	**100**

Table 2: Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabric quantities

Context	Fabric Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	notes
0009	GROG	6	19		oxidised surface
0012	WF	1	6		import from Gaul
0012	GROG	16	172		one shoulder sherd with decoration or ?graffiti
0012	GROG	1	38	0.10	bowl rim, slightly everted and beaded
0012	GROG	1	39	0.20	jar/bowl rim, beaded, flat edged
0012	GROG	3	152		base sherds from 3 pots
0012	STOR	8	83		grog-tempered, oxidised combed surface
0012	STOR	1	103		base sherd, grog-tempered
0016	GROG	1	14	0.40	jar rim, form Cam 266
0016	GROG	4	15	0.16	
Total		**42**	**641**	**0.86**	

Table 3: Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by context

All of the coarse ware is grog-tempered and appears to be of Late Iron Age 'Belgic' potting tradition. The fabrics are soft and apart from one small sherd, from the ditch 0008 (0009), all the pots appear to be wheel made, or at least were finished using a potters wheel. It can be noted that some hand-made vessels are present alongside the wheel made Belgic wares at Burgh (Martin 1988, 35). Except for the storage jars sherds (Fabric STOR), which are a reddish-brown colour, the surfaces of the vessels are grey or brownish-grey, although one or two abraded sherds are also a reddish-brown. The even surface colours indicates controlled firing in a kiln.

Only the rims of three pots are present so it is difficult to identify specific numbered form types. There rim and neck from a jar from the ditch 0014 (0016), which can probably be identified with the form Cam 266. Another rim, from layer 0012, is from a wide mouth bowl, probably similar to the forms Cam 222 or 230. The remaining rim, also from layer 0012, has a squared-off flat edge and is probably from a wide mouthed jar or deep bowl. The rims are all beaded and none is undercut. There is a base from a large storage jar and sherds from another storage jar which are decorated with fine combed lines. One sherd, from layer 0012, appears to be decorated just below the neck cordon with incised strokes making a row of inverted V shapes of which five are present. These appear to have been made pre-firing. However, they are not consistently executed and appear to break down into Y and X shapes. That these represent decoration seems almost certain, but it should be noted that it may just be a possible they are part of a graffiti. Of particular interest is a sherd in a fine white fabric from layer 0012 which is a North Gaulish fine white-ware import (Fabric WF). The sherd is probably from a flagon and as such, it stands out among the other pottery by its form as well as its contrasting fabric.

4.4 Post-Roman pottery and CBM (HB)

Only two sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered. Both are sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware (Fabric GRE). One (weighing 5g) came from the fill of the ditch 0002 (0003). The other (weight 18g), which had an external spotty brown glaze, came from the fill of the ditch 0004 (0005). Both of these sherds can be dated to the 16th-18th centuries. The small quantities of CBM from two of the ditches (0002 & 0004) are too fragmentary to yield any diagnostic evidence and are similar to the general, low level, surface scatter on the field and could well include Roman and Post medieval types.

4.5 Small finds from general detector survey

The metal detector search across the site in general recovered 14 non-ferrous finds (see Appendix IV, contexts 1000-1013 for detail) including a pierced Cu alloy disc (1000) that could be a very worn 2/3rd century Roman coin, a Nurenberg token (1001) of early 16th century date plus various other Post medieval Cu alloy finds such as two crotal bell fragments, a rose farthing of 17th century date and a buckle fragment. Various undateable lead finds include a cylindrical weight, a disc that could also have functioned as a crude weight and 3 small musket balls. A more modern find was a WW II period aeroplane type cannon shell case. This small assemblage includes a typical range of material and finds type for field in this part of the county that has seen agricultural use over hundreds of years with the consequent loss and deposit of small portable objects via a variety of land use processes.

4.6 Discussion (SB)

The pottery recovered from the evaluation is interesting both because of its early date and the presence of a Gaulish fine ware import. The coarse wares are consistent with Late Iron Age 'Belgic' potting techniques and forms, although these techniques of pottery production continue into the early post-conquest period. Imported North Gaulish fine ware is also most commonly associated with pre-conquest Late Iron Age contexts, usually on occupation sites, or with burials of individuals, that are considered to be of high status. Overall, the assemblage can be dated to the Late Iron Age or the early post-conquest period, that is the late 1st century BC-*c* AD 50/60, although none of the pottery need post-date the Roman conquest. It can be noted that this Late Iron Age 'Belgic' assemblage, including a Gaulish import, is not unusual in the southern part of the county, which appears to be closely associated with the Late Iron Age culture and territory of the Trinovantes tribe, centred on Essex, rather than the Iceni tribe to the north (Martin 1999).

5. The environmental evidence (V Fryer)

5.1 Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Monks Eleigh School, undertaken by John Newman, recorded a small number of features of mainly late Iron Age/early Roman date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from three of the excavation trenches, and six were 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 recorded are listed in Table 4 below. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) for the molluscs. All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots and seeds 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.

5.2 Results

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds of common weeds and tree/shrub macrofossils were recorded at a low density within all but two of the assemblages studied. Preservation was poor to moderate, with most of the grains and some seeds being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded within two assemblages. Most were of an elongated 'drop' form typical of spelt (*T. spelta*) although at least one more rounded hexaploid type grain was also noted. Spelt glume bases were present within samples 0007and 0012. Weed seeds, namely a dock (*Rumex* sp.) fruit and a specimen of vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), were extremely rare, only occurring within the assemblage from sample 0012. Sample 0016 contained fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell and sample 0007 produced a single small fragment of charred fruit stone, possibly of sloe type (*Prunus* sp.). Charcoal/charred wood fragments, including some very large pieces, were present throughout, along with rare fragments of indeterminate charred root or stem.

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. Bone fragments, many of which were burnt or calcined, were present throughout along with small pieces of coal. However, it is currently unclear whether the latter were contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken, or later intrusions. Other remains occurred very infrequently.

Shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater molluscs were present throughout, and although some may have been intrusive within the contexts, they appeared to indicate that the features were originally situated within an area of predominantly open, short-turfed grassland. Ditches 0007 and 0008 may have been partially shaded and both features were also possibly damp or seasonally water filled.

5.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although small, the assemblage from layer 0012 appears to contain a low density of cereal processing waste including grains, chaff and weed seeds. Whether this assemblage is directly derived from agricultural refuse, or whether it represents the use of such waste within a domestic context (i.e. as fuel) is not known, but the presence of bone fragments within the same assemblage may suggest that a domestic origin is more likely. The remaining assemblages appear to be derived from scattered or wind-blown refuse, again possibly of domestic origin, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. Although small, these assemblages indicate that charred plant

remains are preserved within the archaeological horizon at Monks Eleigh School. Therefore, if further interventions are planned within this area, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all features recorded during excavation.

OP No.	**0007**	**0009**	**0011**	**0012**	**0015**	**0016**
Feature No.	**0006**	**0008**	**0010**		**0013**	**0013**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Layer**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**
Cereals and other food plants						
Triticum sp. (grains)				xx		x
(glume bases)				x		
T.spelta L. (glume bases)	x			x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x			xx	x	x
Herbs						
Rumex sp.				x		
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.				x		
Tree/shrub macrofossils						
Corylus avellana L.						x
Prunus sp. (fruit stone frag.)	xcf					
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx	x	xxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x		x	xx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x					x
Charcoal >10mm						x
Charred root/stem			x	x		x
Indet.seeds	x					
Other remains						
Black porous material		x	x	xx		x
Black tarry material			x			x
Bone	x	x xb	x xb	xx xb	x	xb
Burnt/fired clay			x	x		
Burnt stone		x				
Eggshell			x			
Marine mollusc shell			x			
Pottery						xcf
Small coal frags.	x	x	x		x	
Small mammal/amphibian bone				x	x	
Vitrified material			xcf			
Mollusc shells						
Woodland/shade loving species						
Aegopinella sp.	xcf	xcf				
Clausilia sp.	x	x	x			
Discus rotundatus	x	x				x
Punctum pygmaeum	x					
Zonitidae indet.	x					
Open country species						
Pupilla muscorum	x					
Vallonia sp.	x		x			
V. costata	x	x	x	x	x	x
Vertigo pygmaea	x					
Catholic species						
Cepaea sp.		xfgs				
Cochlicopa sp.	x					
Trichia hispida group	x	x	x			x
Marsh/freshwater species						
Lymnaea sp.	x					
Pisidium sp.				x		
Succinea sp.		x				
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 4: Charred plant macrofossil & other remains (Key to Table-x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens cf = compare b = burnt fgs = fragments)

6. Conclusions

6.1 While the number of archaeological features recorded during the evaluation trenching was relatively low (see Fig. 6), and consisted solely of likely field or property boundaries, an interesting group of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery was recovered from one context (0012). The size of this ceramic assemblage, coupled with the indications from the environmental sampling of this context that it includes domestic waste, points strongly to the presence of late Iron Age or early Roman settlement evidence in close proximity to the proposed football pitch site as it would be unlikely for material of this character to have been taken far from its point of origin. That the main ceramic group (0012) from the evaluation includes sherds from a variety of sources including one import from northern Gaul is noteworthy but would fit the pattern set by other contemporary assemblages in south Suffolk.

This evidence for late Iron Age or early Roman period settlement type activity close to the evaluation area is supported by the smaller pottery groups from the two ditch fill contexts of what is probably the same east-west ditch as sampled in Trench 2 (0013/0016) and Trench 3 (0008/0009). By inference it is also likely that the nearly parallel and smaller ditch that was recorded in Trench 2 (0014) and Trench 3 (0006) is also a single feature and is of a similar date. These linear features appear to represent part of a land division system that saw some periodic renewal and which is of a date likely to be nearly contemporary with the previous indicators of Roman period activity around the Church Fields area as recorded in the County HER (MKE 004). It should also be noted that the main ditches in Trench 3 (0006 & 0008) gave indicators from mollusc evidence for an open, short-turfed, grassland local environment so in summary it could be suggested that these boundaries helped to demark an area in use for pasture in the late Iron Age/early Roman period close to a settlement site which, with hypocaust and tesserae evidence, has the potential to have risen above average status.

6.2 The three other linear features recorded during the evaluation (0002 in T1, 0004 in T2 & 0010 in T4) are more difficult to interpret as two gave somewhat ambiguous evidence of a Post medieval date (0002 & 0004) with a single sherd each that was possibly intrusive plus undiagnostic brick/tile fragments while the third (0010) could not be dated. The tithe map of 1840 does not show any land divisions in this area save the ditch to the south which still separates this field from the school so some caution should be taken in concluding a late date from these features from such a small sample of their overall fill. While the lack of finds suggests activity at a low intensity when these ditches were open their presence does demonstrate past periods of land use necessitating the creation of land boundaries and the small brick/tile fragments could be of Roman or later date. Finally the single prehistoric sherd from the evaluation, though probably residual in the ditch it was found in (0008/0009), does give some evidence for earlier activity in the vicinity so a similar date for the undated ditch (0010) should not be discounted.

6.3 The material collected during the metal detector search of the evaluation area was largely made up of artefacts of relatively recent date and would compare favourably with collections made from many fields close to a settlement of medieval and Post medieval date. While one find (1000) could be a very worn Roman coin the fact that it is pierced indicates later re-use so its date of loss cannot be gauged and the remainder of the collected assemblage could easily be derived from casual loss and the spreading of domestic or farm debris during manuring at any point in the last few hundred years.

7. Recommendations for further work

7.1 The construction of a football pitch at this location would entail the use of a 'cut-and-fill' method in order to create a level playing surface on a site that drops over 4m from north to south. Ground disturbance will therefore be greatest over the up-slope northern part and decrease towards the southern half where it is likely that only the top soil will be stripped before it is levelled up. Therefore any archaeological features in the northern part of the site will be totally destroyed with the impact of the ground works diminishing towards the southern half though running plant over any stripped surface will compromise archaeological deposits cut into the underlying subsoil and till surface with an increased effect under wet conditions.

7.2 In summary the evaluation has revealed late Iron Age/early Roman ditches with artefactual evidence for domestic activity in probable relatively close proximity, other ditches of possible Post medieval date though the dating evidence is not conclusive and an undated ditch. In addition the potential for collecting unique environmental evidence for this are in the late Iron Age/early Roman period is good. The sample gained from this evaluation therefore has the potential to address various areas highlighted in the formally adopted research frameworks for archaeological research strategy (Bryant, 2000, 17 & Going & Plouviez, 2000, 21) as follows:

- Iron Age/Roman transition- landscape setting of sites, study of rich artefact assemblages, evidence for agriculture and stock management, development of the agrarian economy, adoption of Roman culture.
- Landscape change/continuity, environmental evidence for landscape use, how well wooded was the landscape.

7.3 With this potential for the recovery of unique archaeological evidence it would appear prudent to put a programme of works in place so that the required soil stripping exercise is undertaken under close archaeological monitoring using suitable plant to allow good surface visibility and provision for the investigation, environmental sampling, recording and study of any exposed features and related artefacts and ecofacts.

8. Bibliography

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Martin, E, 1999 Suffolk in the Iron Age in: John Davies & Tom Williamson ed Land of the Iceni, The Iron Age in northern East Anglia, 45-99

Northcote, A F 1930 Notes on the history of Monks Eleigh

Stace, C 1997 New Flora of the British Isles, 2nd ed. CUP

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. MKE 028.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

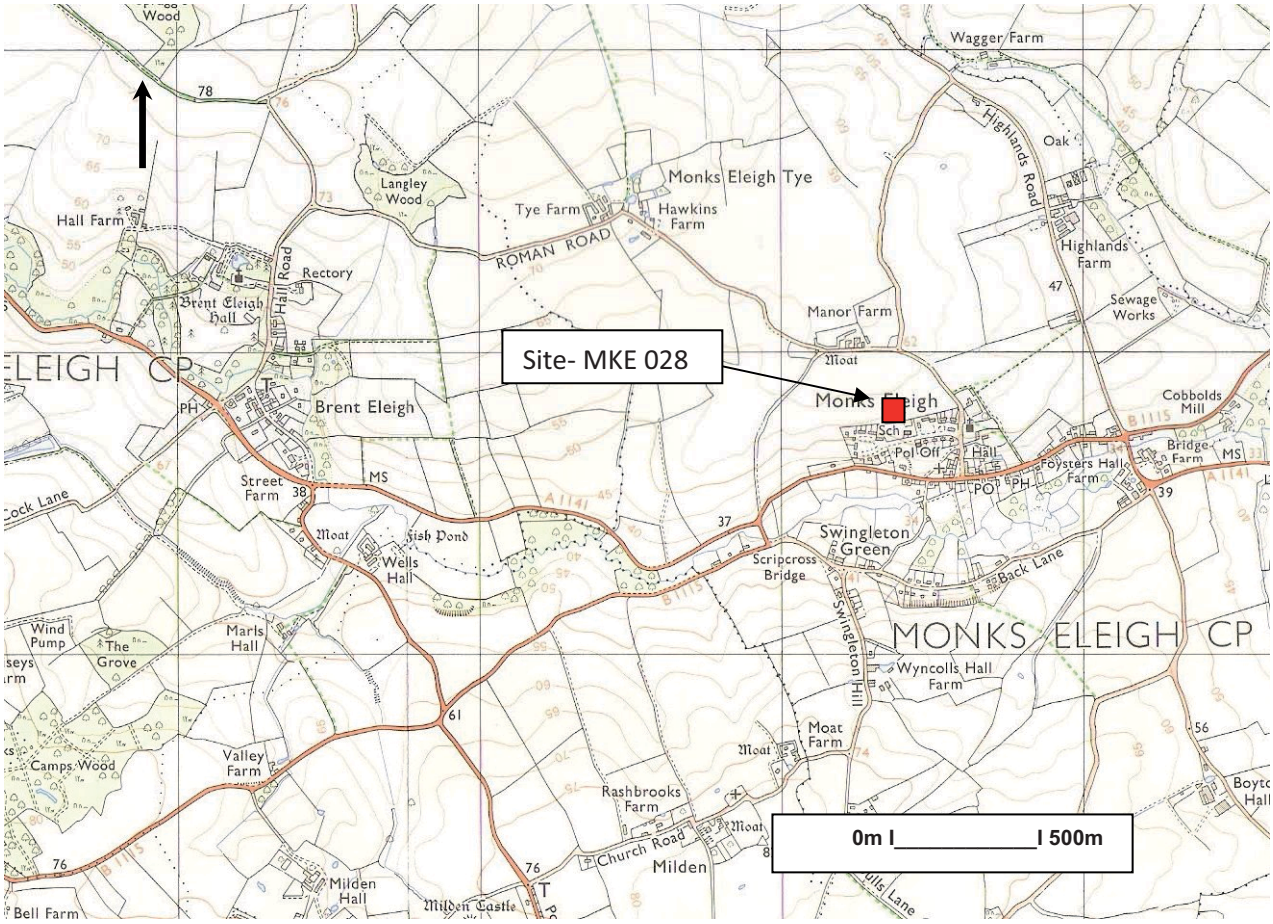


Fig. 1: Site location: (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 1988, All rights reserved, Licence number WL1005096)

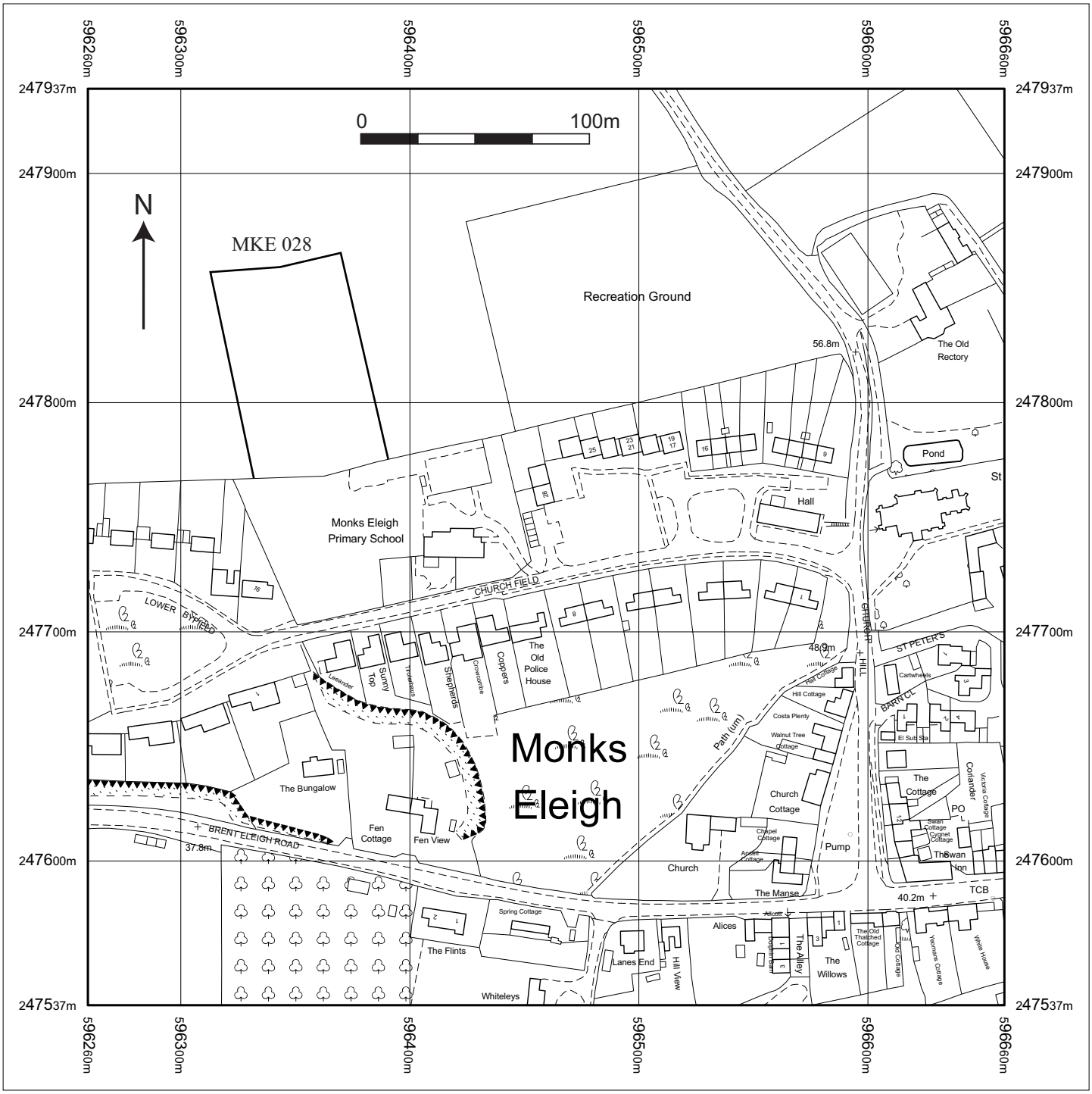


Fig. 2: Site location- in relation to Monks Eleigh School (Ordnance Survey c Crown copyright 2010. All rights reserved. Licence no: WL1005096)

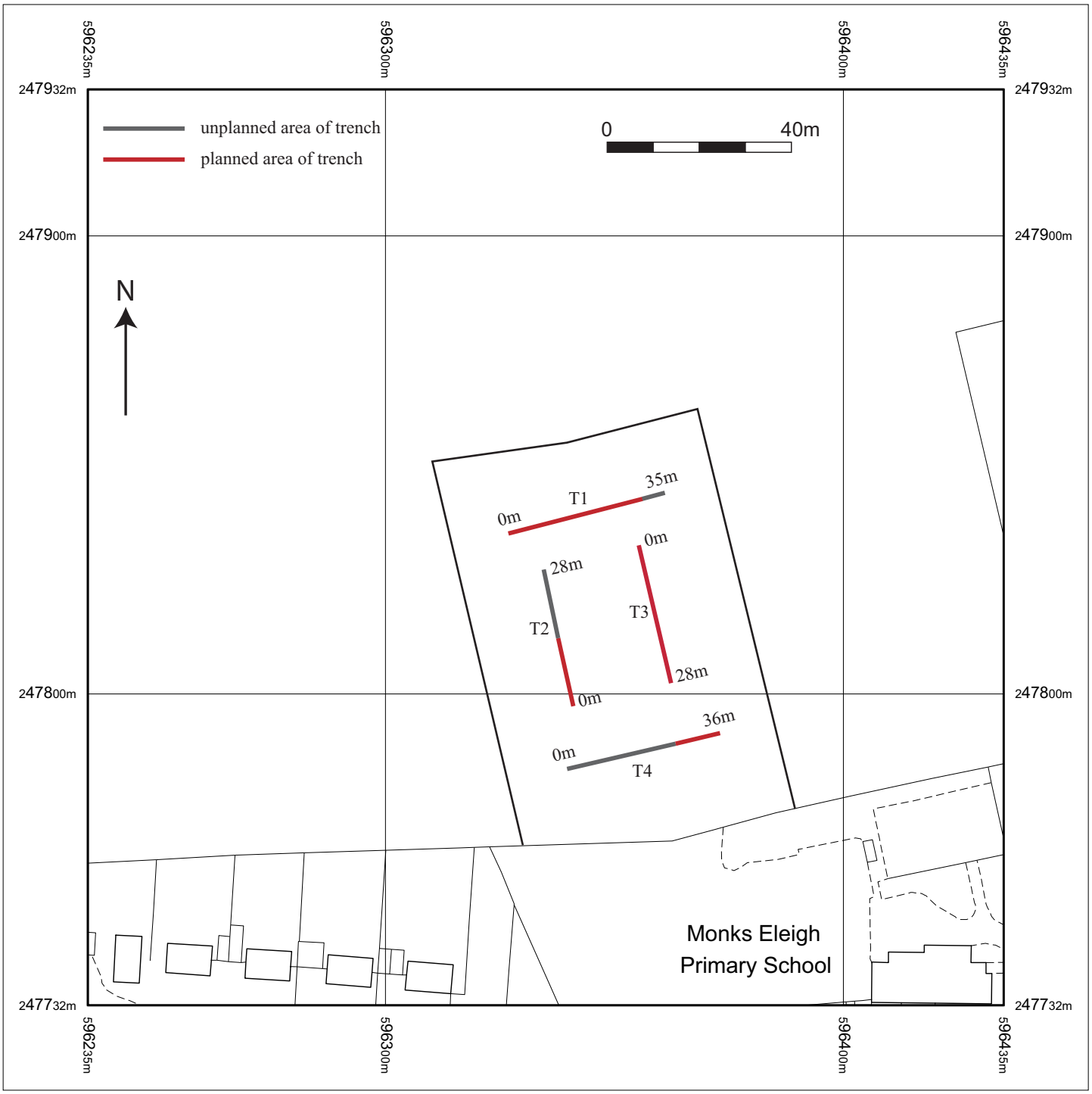
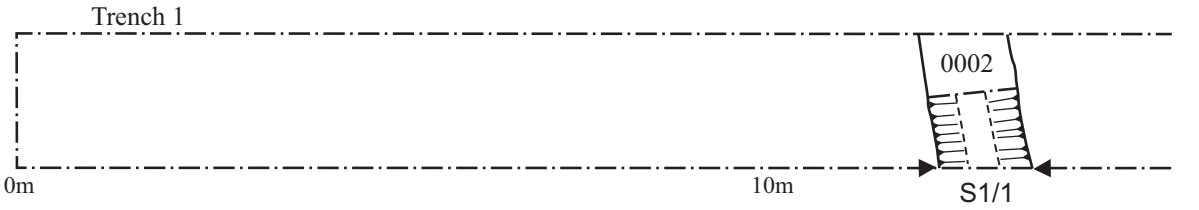
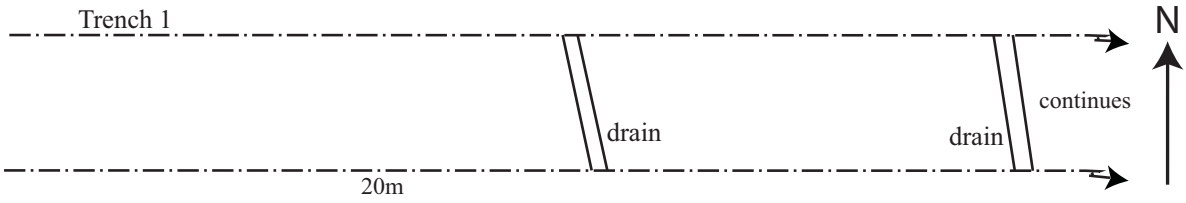
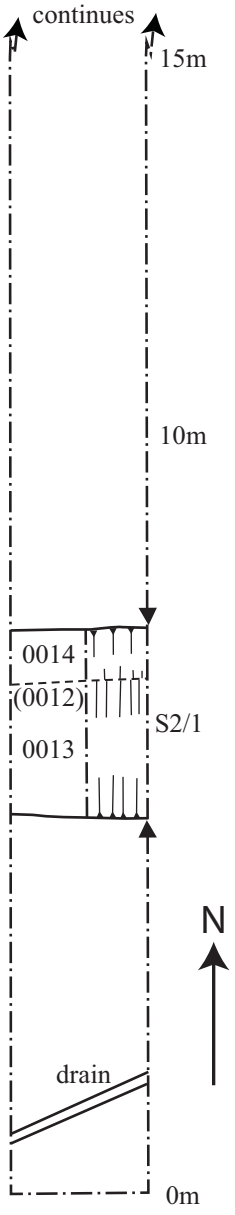
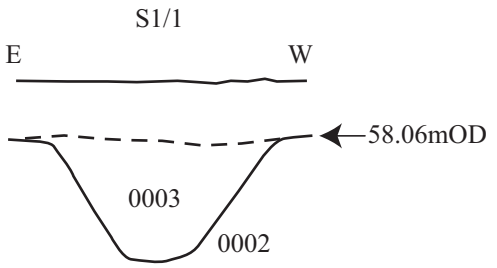


Fig. 3: Trench location (Ordnance Survey c Crown copyright 2010. All rights reserved. Licence no: WL1005096)









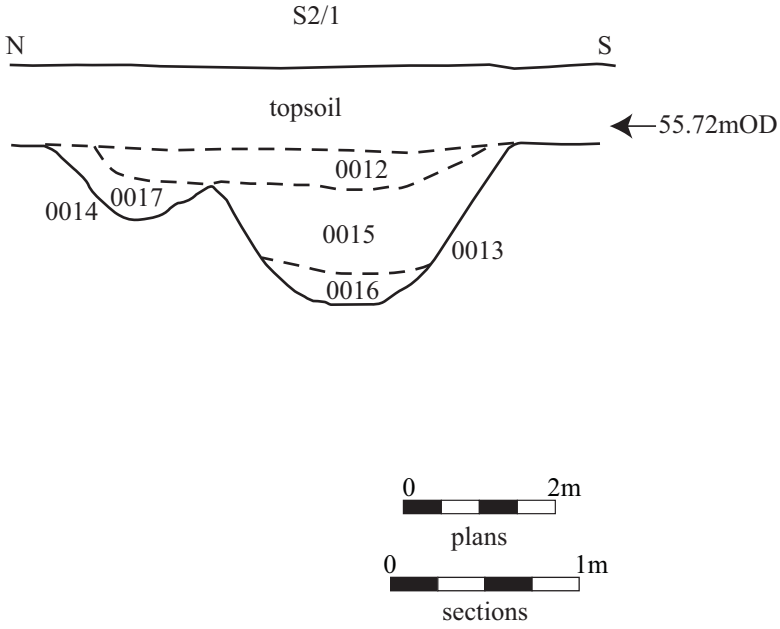


Fig. 4: Trenches 1 & 2 - plans & sections

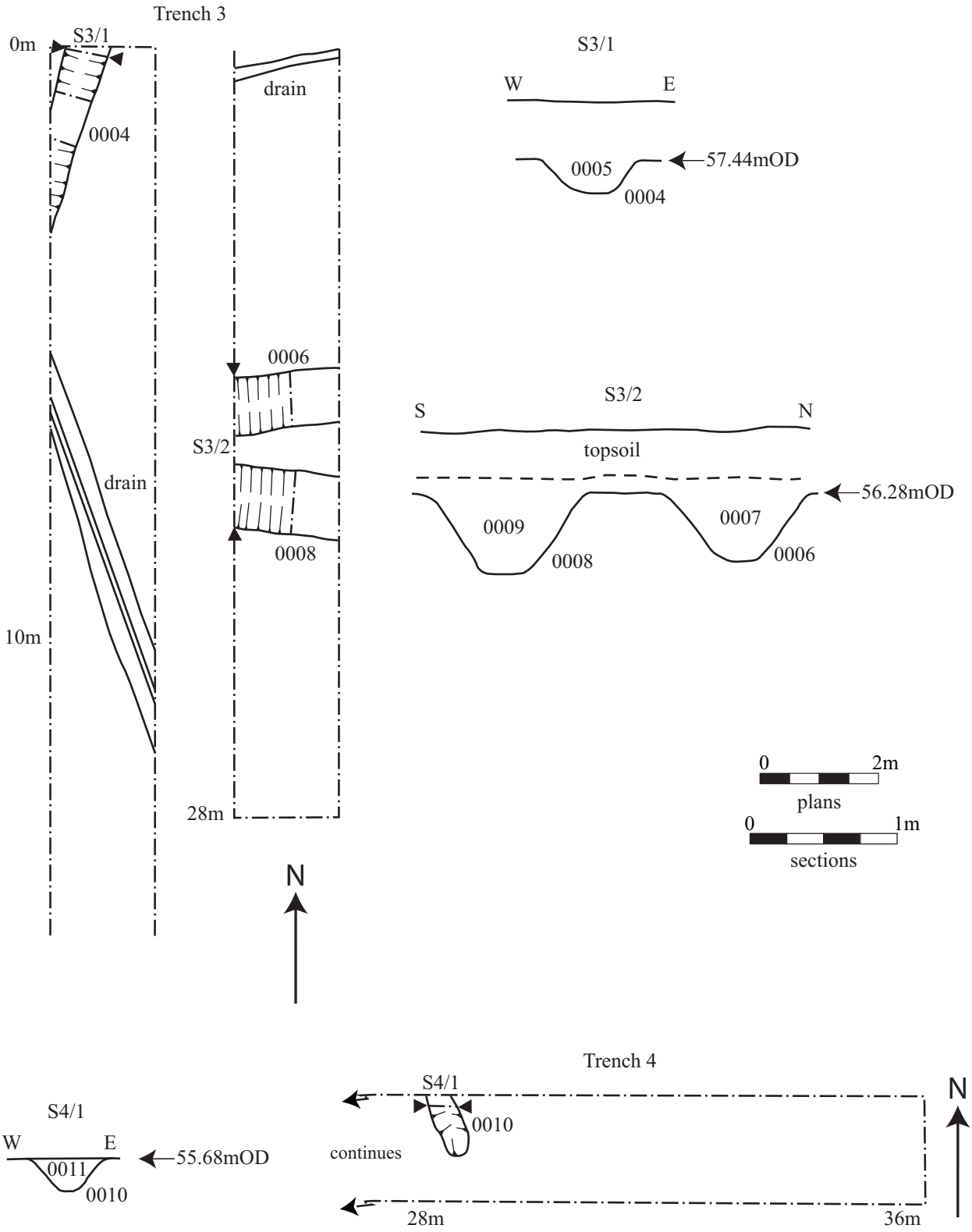


Fig. 5: Trenches 3 & 4 - plans & sections

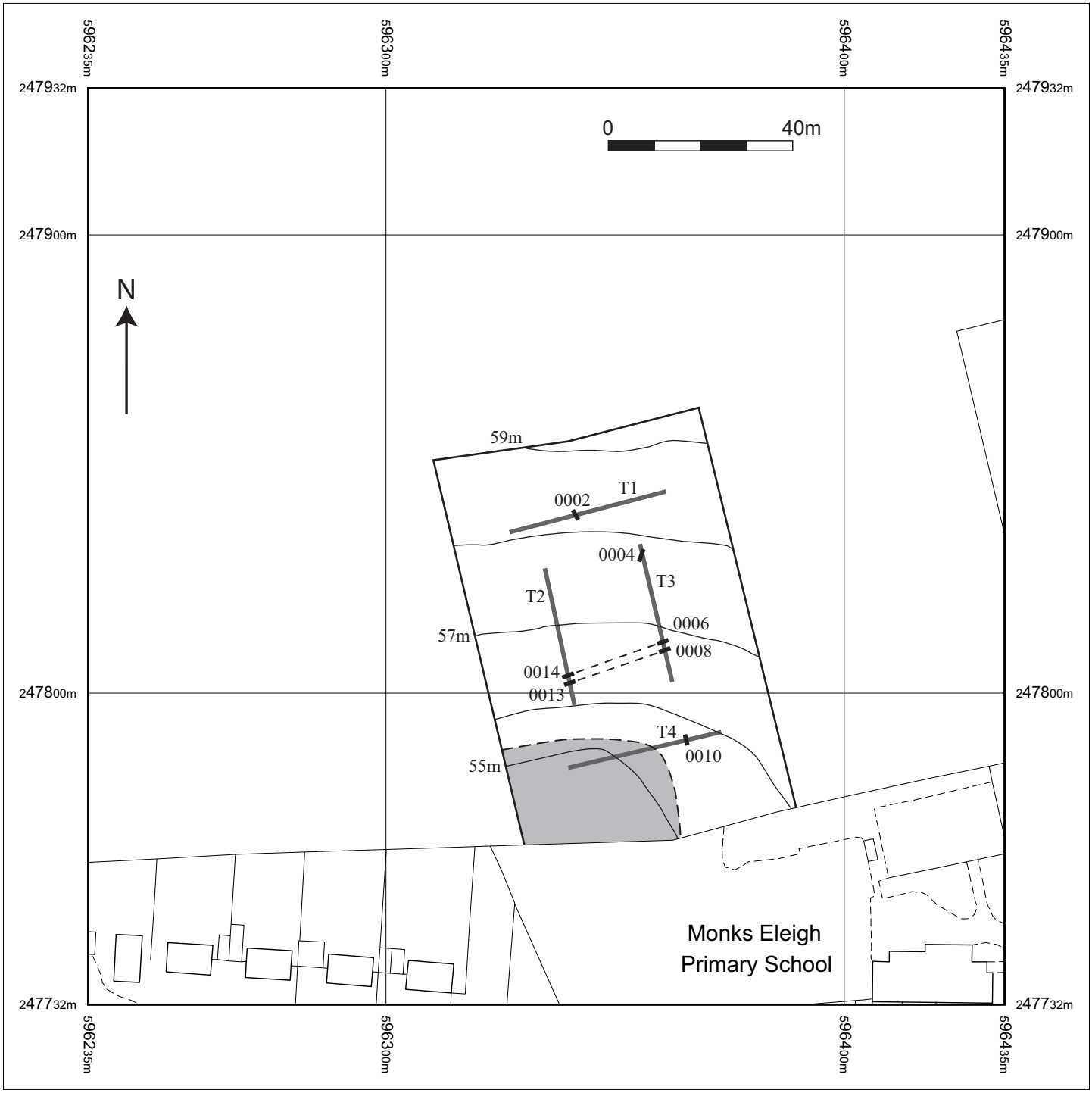


Fig. 6: Trench plan with archaeological features & contours (stippled area in SW corner = natural hollow (Ordnance Survey c Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence no: WL 1005096)

Appendix I

Ditches 0006 & 0008 from east

Layer 0012 above ditches 0013 & 0014 from west

Western end of Trench 4- natural hollow area

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

MONKS ELEIGH SCHOOL, CHURCH FIELD, MONKS ELEIGH, SUFFOLK

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning permission for the construction of football pitch on land to the north of Monks Eleigh School, Church Field, Monks Eleigh, Suffolk (TL 964 478) is to be sought by Suffolk County Council. Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the development.

1.2 The Planning Authority (Suffolk County Council) will be advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that this proposal lies in an area of high archaeological importance. In order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required, prior to consideration of the application, to provide an archaeological impact assessment of the proposed site as suggested in DoE Planning Policy Guidance 16 (November 1990), para 21.

1.3 The area of the proposed development measures *c*. 80.00 x 50.00m in size, on the north side of Church Field. It is located at *c*. 50 - 60.00m AOD, sloping downwards North to South and overlooking the River Brett. The underlying geology of the site comprises chalky till (deep clay of the Hanslope series).

1.4 This proposal lies in an area of high archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Many fragments of Roman hypercaust tile have been found on or close to the school site (HER no. MKE 004). The location has good potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown archaeological sites and features in view of its proximity to known remains. Any works causing significant ground disturbance have the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:

- A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.

1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the suitably of the area for development, and also the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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 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 WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

1.10 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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.11 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.12 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

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*.

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 the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

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 SCCAS/CT (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: Trenched Evaluation

3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is *c.* 200.00m^2. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site, prior to demolition of existing buildings. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 111.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.4 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 excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 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. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

3.6 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.

3.7 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 show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must 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 Rachel Ballantyne, 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.

3.8 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.

3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

3.11 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.

3.12 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 SCCAS/CT.

3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of 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, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) 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 report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

5.4 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 an assessment of 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 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

5.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER 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 HER 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.

5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.15 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 SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

5.17 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

5.18 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 HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.19 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.

5.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. 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

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 352197
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 9 December 2009 Reference: / MonksEleighSchool2009

This brief and specification remains valid for six 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 III

Suffolk County Council Monument Full Report *20/01/2010*

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MKE 004 - MSF5819		Monument

Much tile including "many fragments hypocaust tiles and Romano British type tiles and two tesserae cubes found on field just across from, and west of, the church tower".

Period Rom

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 964 477 (MBR: 100m by 100m) TL94NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish MONKS ELEIGH, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Parish Code - MKE 004	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5819	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

ARTEFACT SCATTER (Undated)
Evidence FINDS SCATTER
BUILDING (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
VILLA ((at some time) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Associated Finds

FSF8201	TILE (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)	CLAY
FSF8202	FLUE TILE (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)	CLAY
FSF8203	TESSERA (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)	CLAY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Much tile including "many fragments hypocaust tiles and Romano British type tiles and two tesserae cubes found on field just across from, and west of, the church tower" (S2, Basil's notes for Ipswich Museum's record maps Suffolk sheet LXXIV SW & LXXIII NE). Also suggests these finds relate to a possible building on site and records ashes in addition to other finds and adds 'site faced due south, somewhat under the hill' (S2, entry date probably 1949).
Two tesserae (S1 - note the 1977 accession date for these may relate to the material that came from Basil's collection after his death).
Hypocaust and tesserae suggest possibly part of villa complex?
Apparently built over (1983).
For another reference to Roman tile 'near the church' see church HER entry (MKE 007).

Sources

(S1) Index: Ipswich Museum. IPSMG card. IPSMG, card 1977-40-96, 1977

(S2) Unpublished document: Basil Brown. Basil Brown Archive. Brown B, IX, 140; XCVI, 109

Land Use

Aspect	S facing
Topography	hill foot

Related Monuments - None Recorded

SMR Number MKE 004 - **Site Name**

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Brown B, - Unassigned	Reported by	
Carnegie, Shirley - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Reviser	1/7/87
Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Reviser	20/01/2010
Plouviez, Judith - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Compiler	

Appendix IV

Context list- MKE 028

S= sample taken for assessment

F = finds recovered

Context	Trench		Type	Part of		Description
0001	all		U/S	NA		U/S finds, whole site
0002	T1		ditch	0002		N-S ditch
0003	T1		fill	0003	F	mid-brown clay with chalk frags
0004	T3		ditch	0004		Small NE-SW ditch
0005	T3		fill	0004	F	mid-brown clay with chalk frags
0006	T3		ditch	0006		E-W ditch,nearly parallel & adjacent to 0008
0007	T3	**S**	fill	0006		mid-brown clay with chalks frags
0008	T3		ditch	0008		E-W ditch, just to south of and larger than 0006
0009	T3	**S**	fill	0008	F	pale-mid brown clay with chalk frags and charcoal flecks
0010	T4		ditch	0010		Butt-end of small N-S ditch
0011	T4	**S**	fill	0010		mid-brown clay with small burnt clay frags & charcoal flecks
0012	T2	**S**	layer	0012	F	dark grey/brown clay with charcoal & burnt clay frags over ditches 0013 & 0014, contained few pot sherds
0013	T2		ditch	0013		E-W ditch, probably same as ditch 0008 in T3, under 0012
0014	T2		ditch	0014		E-W ditch, probably same as ditch 0006 in T3, under 0012, clear relat--ionship with 0013 obscured by 0012 but possibly earlier feature
0015	T2	**S**	fill	0013		mid-brown clay, under 0012
0016	T2	**S**	fill	0013	F	mid-brown clay with charcoal frags under 0015, primary fill in ditch 0013
0017	T2	**S**	fill	0014		pale brown clay with chalk frags

Metal detector finds from overall survey of the site, all unstratified

1000 Cu alloy disc, 22mm diam, 3.45g, with small piercing of 1mm diam, ?very worn Roman 2/3 C coin (recovered 2m south of T3)

1001 Cu alloy Nurenberg token, worn & bent, 0.73g, *Hanns Krau(winkel)* early 16 C

1002 Cu alloy crotal bell fragment, 23g, 17/18 C

1003 Cu alloy crotal bell fragment, 22.8g, 17/18C

1004 Cu alloy buckle fragment, 5.04g, 17/18C

1005 Cu alloy button, 3.44g, 19C+

1006 Cu alloy button fragment 1.76g, 19C+

1007 Cu alloy sheet fragment with ?rivet holes, ?box/belt fitting 11g, ?date

1008 Cu alloy Rose farthing, worn, 0.51g, mid 17C

1009 Lead disc, 50mm diam, 69.12g, ?crude weight, ?date

1010 Lead strip, bent into a rough cylindrical shape, 600mm x c480mm if flat, 80g ?date

1011 Lead cylindrical ?weight, hollow through centre, 46.5g, ?date

1012 Cu alloy stud top, 5.98g, ?date

1013 Lead ?fragment, 3.42g, ?date

1014 lead musket balls (3), 5.2g, 6.15g & 7.7g, 17-19C

1015 Cu alloy cannon shell case, 20C