

**Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road,
Witnesham, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/14/1246/FUL

HER Ref: WTN025

Archaeological Monitoring Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(August 2014)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road, Witnesham, Suffolk, IP6 9LE

Client: P R & R H Leggett Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/1246/FUL

Development: Erection of barn

Date of fieldwork: 24 July, 2014

HER Ref: WTN 025

OASIS: johnnewm1-184782

Grid ref: TM 1796 5358

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Summary: Witnesham, Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road (WTN 025, TM 1796 5358) monitoring of ground works for a large new barn close to a known multi-period scatter of finds and to a Roman period feature recorded in a previous monitoring exercise revealed a single pit of recent date. However a small number of abraded early to mid Roman period pottery sherds were recovered from the surface of the field and it seems likely that the area of this development is on the western edge of a settlement site of Roman date. It can also be noted that a gaming counter made from a small Roman period sherd was recovered as a stray find (John Newman Archaeological Services for P R & R H Leggett Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 P R & R H Leggett Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application DC/14/1246/FUL. The monitoring requirements were set out by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the erection of a large barn for straw storage immediately to the south-east of Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road, Witnesham (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Witnesham parish lies to the north of Ipswich in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk. Nelson Farm, where the farm house is grade II listed and of 17th century date and currently undergoing restoration, is remote from the village as it lies on the northern parish boundary that runs along the B1078 some 200m west of the crossroads formed by this road running east-west and the north-south road linking Ashbocking with Witnesham. This length of the B1078 also marks the line of a known Roman road (Margary 340/HER OTY 011) that runs between the small Roman towns at Baylham/Coddenham in the Gipping valley to the south-west and Hacheston to the north-east. The 65m OD contour line is a short distance to the south of the proposed barn site that it is located c90m south-east of the farm house and 100m south of the B1078 road.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its proximity to a road line created in the Roman period as outlined above and by its location within the area of a recorded finds scatter of Iron Age and Roman date (HER WTN 010- see Fig. 1) where a previous monitoring of works for an earlier barn development immediately to the east (HER WTN 021) revealed a pit of Roman date (Newman, 2010). Finally further archaeological finds of Roman and medieval date (HER WTN 009, 011, 012 & 018) have been recovered in the general area to the south-west of the nearby crossroads.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 While the initial advice regarding this development called for an evaluation by trial trenching prior to any other works starting owing to the large size of the planned structure at 60m long by 25m wide this was changed to the monitoring of ground works following consultation with SCCAS as ground disturbance was to be restricted to 25 moderately small stanchion pits (see Fig. 2) for a steel frame structure. The mechanical excavation of these pits, using a 180⁰ wheeled machine fitted with a 700mm wide toothed bucket, was therefore monitored in a single site visit under hot and dry conditions with site visibility being good at all times within the excavated pits. The stanchion pits were entered as work progressed to allow for closer inspection of the exposed soil profiles and hand cleaning of indistinct areas. Upcast spoil was also inspected visually and scanned with a metal detector as the work progressed and the general field surface between the pits was visually scanned for finds. The footprint area of the new barn was recorded in relation to nearby mapped features

and a small number of digital images were taken in order to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 The overall footprint area of the new barn is 1500m² and the 25 stanchion pits were spaced at uniform distances along the northern, eastern and southern sides of the planned structure with the western side to remain open (see Fig. 2). With a location in an area of flat topography the stanchion pits, which were 1600mm by 1600mm and 900mm to 1200mm deep, all revealed a similar deposit profile with 300mm of topsoil over a mid brown clay subsoil which varied in depth between 50mm to 150mm across the new build area. Below the subsoil the natural glaciofluvial Till deposit across the site was a stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints.

3.2 The only features revealed in the stanchion pits proved to be field drains of mid 20th century date in pits 7 and 8 on the northern side of the barn footprint and a pit in pit 17 on the southern side which was 1000mm across and 350mm deep with a dark brown clay fill that contained fragments of plastic indicating a recent origin for this feature. Very few finds of any age were recovered from the upcast spoil with just two pottery sherds from each of pits 8 (0002) and 10 (0003). In addition a small number of pottery sherds (0001) were recovered from the surface of the field in the area of the new barn though ground visibility was very poor owing to a thick covering of straw left from the last crop to be harvested.

4. The Finds

4.1 In total 26 sherds (135g) of pottery and one small pottery counter were recovered as surface finds from the field (0001- 22 sherds) and the upcast spoil of stanchion pit 8 (0002- 2 sherds & the pottery counter) and the spoil from pit 10 (0003- 2 sherds) and the full report by Stephen Benfield is included as Appendix III below.

4.2 To summarise the finds report a few of the sherds may be of Late Iron Age, pre-Roman, date but the majority can more securely assigned to the early to mid Roman period with a lack of any late Roman wares. The abraded nature of the sherds is also noted and this is seen as being consistent with this assemblage being interpreted as a manuring type scatter deposited at a density one might expect of an area adjacent to a rural settlement as suggested by the previously monitored barn to the east (Newman, 2010).

4.3 The single of particular note was from the spoil of stanchion pit 8 (0003- SF1) and this is a small pottery counter (2.1g) in a sandy greyware fabric and formed into a slightly uneven circular disc which is dished on both faces. It is concluded that the transformation of this Roman sherd into a counter in all likelihood occurred during the Roman period.

5. Conclusion

5.1 While this site lies in an area of archaeological interest close to a Roman period road line and very close to previously recorded evidence for settlement activity of the same date no archaeological features of any age were revealed. However a small number of abraded pottery sherds of early to mid Roman date were recovered from two of the excavated pits and the field surface in the development area suggesting

that the site of this new barn is located towards the western edge of the Roman period settlement which previous observations and recorded metal detector finds points to covering an area to the east.

5.2 In conclusion it is clear that the monitored footings for the new barn at Nelson Farm, Witnesham have not impacted on any deposits of archaeological significance. However some useful information has been recorded regarding the western limits to what in all probability was a farm type settlement immediately to the east that flourished in the Roman period.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Robert Leggett and everyone on site from R N Euston Ltd for their close cooperation during the monitoring)

Ref:

Newman, J 2010 'Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road, Witnesham, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report'
(HER WTN 021/OASIS ref. johnnewm1-79984)

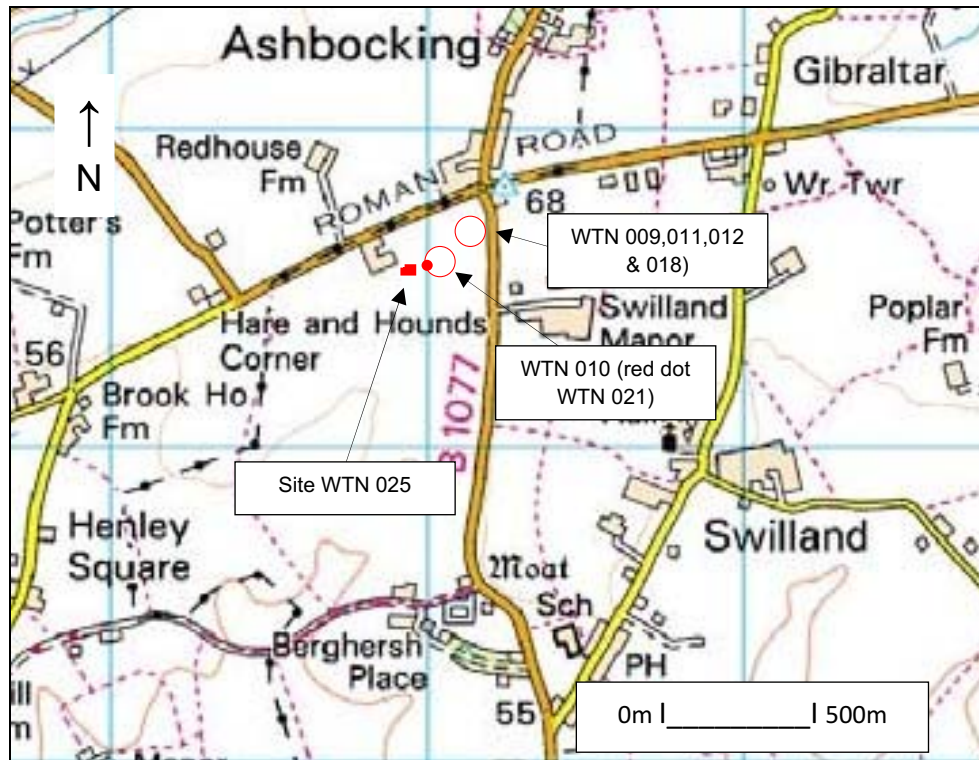


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

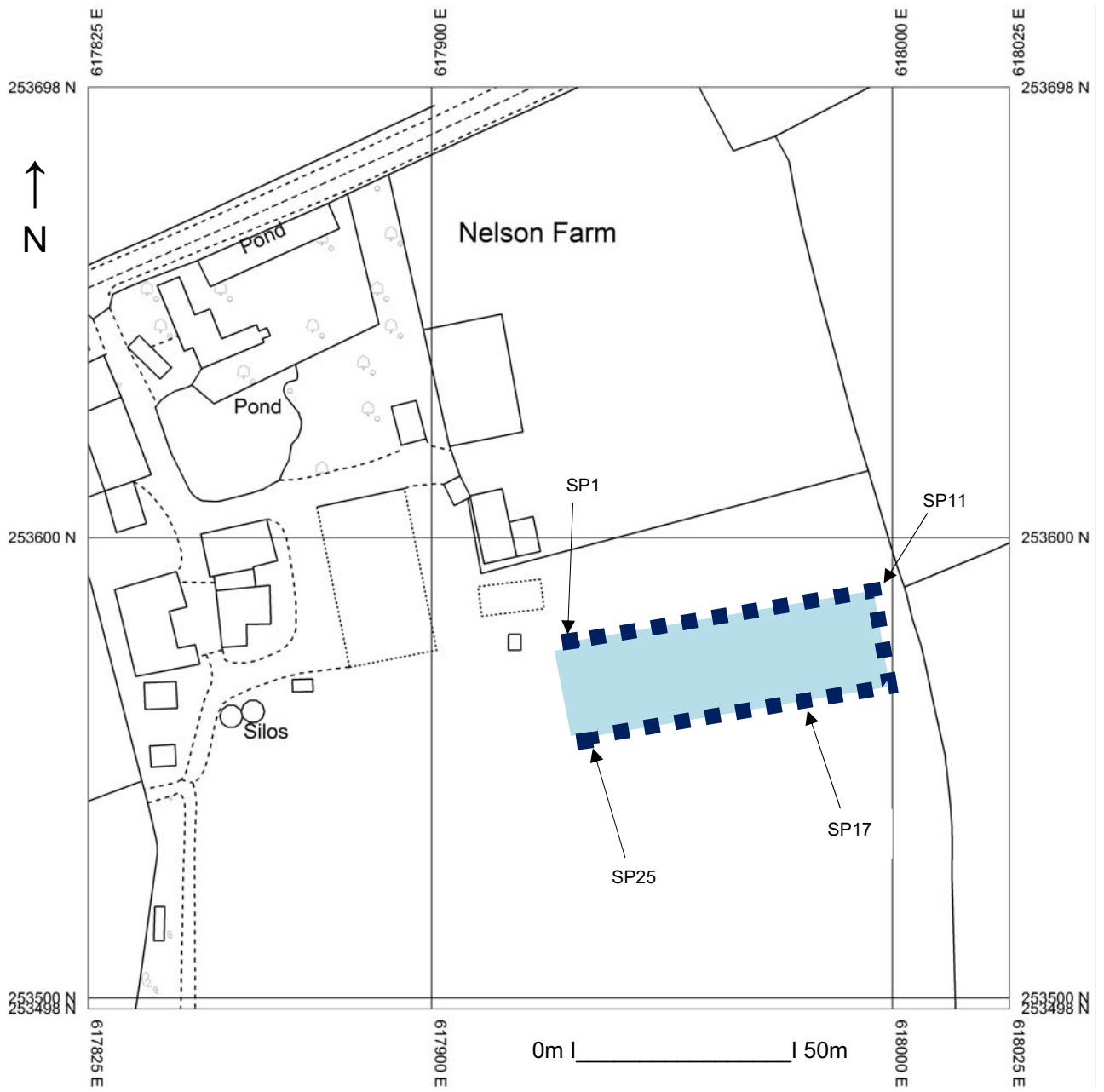


Fig. 2: Location of monitored stanchion pits (barn footprint- light blue, pits- SP1-25)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2014 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from west (previous monitored barn WTN 021 in background)



Stanchion pit 1 from south (NW corner of new barn area)



Stanchion pit 10 from south (NE corner of new barn area)



Stanchion pit 17 from west with modern pit (SE corner of new barn area)



Stanchion pit 22 from south (SW corner of new barn area)

**Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road,
Witnesham, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/14/1246/FUL

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Monitoring**

Site details

Name: Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road, Winesham, Suffolk

Clients: P R & R H Leggett Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/1246/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of barn

Brief ref: tbc

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Grid ref: TM 1796 5358

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Monitoring
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

1. Introduction

1.1 P R & H R Leggett Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application DC/14/1246/FUL. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief set by Ms R Monk of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a barn at Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road, Witnesham.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Witnesham parish lies to the north of Ipswich in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk. Nelson Farm, where the farm house is grade II listed and of 17th century date, is remote from the village as it lies on the northern parish boundary that runs along the B1078 some 200m west of the crossroads formed by this road running east-west and the north-south road linking Ashbocking with Witnesham. This road also marking the line of a known Roman road (Margary 340/HER OTY 011) that runs between the small Roman towns at Baylham/Coddenham in the Gipping valley to the south-west and Hacheston to the north-east. The 65m OD contour line is a short distance to the south of the proposed barn site that is located c90m south-east of the farm house and 100m south of the B1078 road.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location within the area of a recorded scatter of finds of Iron Age and Roman date (HER WTN 010). In addition a nearby monitored barn construction to the east (HER WTN 021) revealed a pit of Roman date with further finds of Roman and medieval date (HER WTN 009, 011, 012 & 018) also having been recovered in the general area to the south-west of the nearby crossroads.

3.2 The relevant Brief confirms that while this development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance this potential disturbance to local heritage assets can be mitigated by their investigation and recording as ground works progress through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above site of the proposed new barn lies in a location with high archaeological potential, in particular in this case to reveal evidence for activity of Iron Age and Roman date. Site monitoring arrangements with the relevant

contractor will allow for unimpeded access to the foundation works before other works progress to allow for detailed investigation and recording work. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details to the exposed overburden and depth of deposit as revealed within the ground works and evidence for the character and date of any past activity that is revealed.

5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be a series of stanchion pads around the perimeter of the new structure, within the footprint area the overall ground level will not be lowered. These ground works and any related landscaping will be monitored during and after excavation and the upcast spoil will be examined both visually and with a metal detector for archaeological finds. Any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office as will notice of when the site works are scheduled to start.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number supplied by Suffolk CC. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and related to the proposed development, and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and any exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections at appropriate points. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land use. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains. Any such work will incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (in this case the possibility of finding burials is assessed as being low).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds

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to the SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2) and particularly Appendix 3 and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 4) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy and pdf version will be sent to the County HER in addition to a pdf version for the client for submission to the relevant LPA. The site monitoring will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before field work starts followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up and, if appropriate, a vector plan in .dxf format will be provided showing the area examined. The reporting will be commensurate with the findings from the monitoring and at its most basic level will detail the location, circumstances and characteristics of the deposits exposed and any finds that are revealed.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client's agent and ground test reports

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examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 Close liaison will be maintained with the contractor on site with regard to the depth and stability of the footing trenches and any potential health and safety considerations.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman pottery & CBM	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Appendix III- The Finds

Stephen Benfield, Colchester Archaeological Trust, August 2014

Introduction

A small quantity of pottery (twenty-six sherds weighing 135g) and one small pottery counter (SF1) were recovered as unstratified finds from three contexts – surface collection (0001) and spoil from two stanchion pits, pit 8 (0002) & pit 10 (0003). Almost all of the pottery can be dated as Roman. A few sherds are dated Late Iron Age-Early Roman, although the absence of clear Late Iron Age pottery suggests the assemblage is probably essentially post-conquest (Roman) in date. All of the finds are listed and described by context in Appendix 1.

Pottery

The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk (Pakenham) Roman pottery fabric type series (unpublished). The pottery is listed by fabric in Table 1 and by context in Appendix 1.

Fabric	Code	No	%No	Wt/g	%Wt/g	Eve
Hand-made sand (?)	HMS	1	3.8	6	4.4	
Black surface wares	BSW	10	38.4	36	26.6	0.14
Grey micaceous wares (black surface)	GMB	1	3.8	2	1.5	0.04
Grey micaceous wares (grey surface)	GMG	2	7.7	9	6.6	0.04
Grog-tempered ware	GTW	1	3.8	38	28.1	
Miscellaneous sandy greywares	GX	8	30.7	29	21.5	
Romanising coarse ware	RCW	2	7.7	6	4.4	
Storage jar fabrics	STOR	1	3.8	9	6.6	
<i>Total</i>		26	99.7	135	99.7	0.22

Table 1: Pottery fabric quantities

Discussion

The assemblage, with a total of just twenty-six sherds, is very small. All of the sherds are small, with an average sherd weight of 5g and most are abraded.

A few sherds might date to the Late Iron Age (LIA) or Early Roman period. One (0001) in a sand-tempered fabric may be from a hand-made pot (HMS). This is possibly of later Iron Age date, but is quite hard and thick so that it may come from a large storage jar of LIA or Early Roman date. Another sherd (0001) is in a thick, grog-tempered fabric (GTW) and again might be LIA; although grog appears to have persisted in use in some areas into the Early Roman period, possibly more commonly in large storage jars, so again an Early Roman date may be possible. One other thick, sand-tempered body sherd is from a large storage jar decorated with combing (0001). This body combing is predominantly an early trait on these vessels and indicates a LIA or possibly Early Roman date. While reflecting LIA potting traditions, none of

these sherds are necessarily LIA in date and all appear to be from large jars or storage jars rather than part of a broader LIA pottery assemblage.

Almost all of the pottery recovered can be closely dated to the post-conquest (Roman) period. This consists entirely of coarse wares, none of which are closely dated within the Roman period itself. However, the absence of any clear Late Roman pottery indicates that the assemblage is predominantly, or entirely Early-Mid Roman in date. Two sherds of Romanising coarse ware (RCW) (0001) show that the assemblage includes pottery dating from at least the period of the mid-late 1st century, if not earlier (see above). A jar with a cordoned shoulder (0002) can be dated to the Mid 1st-Early 2nd century and a bead-rimmed beaker (0001) is likely to be of a similar date range. There is no indication of any pottery that needs date to later than the 3rd century.

No numbered vessel form types were identified. However, the few sherds identifiable to vessel types are almost entirely from large jars/large storage jars and jars or deep bowls. The dominance of these types of vessel and the absence of fine wares indicates that the settlement from which they derive was of relatively low status.

The range of fabrics represented is fairly typical of coarse wares of the Roman period in Suffolk. Although none were able to be sourced to a particular production site they are likely to be fairly local or from regionally important potteries. Of note is the presence of grog-tempered pottery (GTW) which appears to be more common in the south of the county in the LIA and Early Roman period; probably associated with the area of influence of the Iron Age Trinovantian tribe. Also, there are a few sherds in distinct micaceous fabrics (GMB & GMG) which are typical of East Anglia and most commonly associated with the Wattisfield area potteries in the north of the county. In addition it can be noted that a sherd made into a small pottery counter (SF1) is in what appears to be an unusual grey, sandy fabric as this also contains small pieces of ironstone or ferrous material (see below).

The lack of contemporary features and the condition of the pottery probably indicates the use of this area in the Roman period for agriculture. None of the pottery recovered was associated with ancient features and it is all essentially unstratified. The majority of the sherds come from surface collection (0001) and there is no significant difference between these and the few recovered from spoil from dug stanchion holes (0002 & 0003). The nature of the pottery, being very abraded and broken to a point at which further breakage would require unusual force, is typical of that associated with manure scatters close to occupation, but away from the immediate dwelling area.

The assemblage is in many respects closely comparable to a similar small assemblage (twenty-five sherds) from the same general area recorded in 2010, which although not indicating any possible Iron Age background, resulted in a similar interpretation of the nature and date of the Roman activity here (Newman 2010).

Small finds

One small pottery counter (SF1) was recovered from the spoil from stanchion pit 8 (0002). The fabric, a sandy greyware (GX), appears unusual in that it contains some small pieces of orange-brown ironstone or ferrous material which seem to be a natural inclusion. However, there is no reason to see the counter as other than Roman. Also, it can be noted that both surfaces are slightly dished indicating wear or a deliberate abrasion to achieve this. The use of pottery counters in the Roman period has been discussed by Crummy (1983, 93-94).

SF1 (0002) Pottery counter, Roman. Weight 2.1g, dia. 20mm, thickness 4mm. Slightly uneven circular disc, shallow dished on both faces. Grey, sandy coarse ware fabric containing natural inclusions of small pieces of orange-brown ironstone or ferrous material.

Refs.

Crummy, N., 1983, The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9, Colchester Archaeological Report (CAR) 2

Newman, J., 2010, Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road, Witnesham, Suffolk, Planning application: C/09/1895 HER Ref: WTN 021, Archaeological Monitoring Report (unpublished archive report available on the web at ADS - archaeologydataservice.ac.uk)

Appendix 1

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find type	Fabric	Shr	No	Wt/g	Eve	Abr	Form	Notes	Spot date
0001	Surface collection (sc)	pot	HMS(?)	b	1	6		*	Jar – LSJ?	Thick sherd, coarse sand, poss hand-made	Prob later IA/E Rom
0001	sc	pot	STOR	b	1	9		(*)	Jar - LSJ	Combed surface, sandy fabric	1C AD
0001	sc	pot	GTW	b	1	38		*	Jar – LSJ?	Grog-tempered, LIA or E Rom	LIA-E Rom
0001	sc	pot	RCW	b	2	6		*		Some grog	E Rom
0001	sc	pot	BSW	b	6	16		*			Rom
0001	sc	pot	GMB	r	1	2	0.04	(*)	beaker	micaceous	Rom
0001	sc	pot	GX	b	7	19		*			Rom
0001	sc	pot	BSW	r	1	3	0.07	*	Jar/deep bowl		Rom
0001	sc	pot	GX	ba	1	10		*		Base sherd	Rom
0001	sc	pot	GMG	r	1	6	0.04	(*)	Jar/deep bowl	micaceous	Rom
0002	Spoil st pit 8	pot	BSW	b	1	8		*	Necked jar/bowl	Small cordon at shoulder prob E Rom	M1-2C
0002	Spoil st pit 8	pot	BSW	r	1	6	0.07	(*)	jar		Rom
0002	Spoil st pit 8	counter	GX	b	1	2.1			Counter (SF1)	Sandy grey ware with some med size ironstone inclusions	Rom
0003	Spoil st pit 10	pot	GMG	b	1	3				micaceous	Rom
0003	Spoil st pit 10	pot	BSW	b	1	3		(*)			Rom

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-184782

Project details

Project name	Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road, Winesham, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Winesham, Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road (WTN 025, TM 1796 5358) monitoring of ground works for a large new barn close to a known multi-period scatter of finds and to a Roman period feature recorded in a previous monitoring exercise revealed a single pit of recent date. However a small number of abraded early to mid Roman period pottery sherds were recovered from the surface of the field and it seems likely that the area of this development is on the western edge of a settlement site of Roman date. It can also be noted that a gaming counter made from a small Roman period sherd was recovered as a stray find.
Project dates	Start: 24-07-2014 End: 24-07-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	WTN 025 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/1246/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	GAMING COUNTER Roman
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WITNESHAM NELSON FARM, ASHBOCKING ROAD

Study area 1800.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 1796 5358 52.1369154121 1.1853664429 52 08 12 N 001 11 07 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 65.00m Max: 66.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Nelson Farm, Ashbocking Road, Witnesham, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2014
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
 Description Loose bound client report
 Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
 Entered on 13 August 2014