

**Land Off Main Road, Parham,  
Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/18/2212**

**HER Ref: PRH 038**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(March 2019)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land off Main Road, Parham, Suffolk, IP13 9LZ

Clients: Hollins Architects & Surveyors

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/2212

Development: Erection of 15 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 5 & 6 February, 2019

HER ref: PRH 038

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-341467

Grid ref: TM 3072 6030

Site area: c7600m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Rough grassland

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*Summary: Parham, land off Main Road (PRH 038, TM 3072 6030) evaluation trenching for a residential development on the southern side of the historic core of the village between the main road and the flood plain of the River Ore to the east revealed one ditch of uncertain date plus some stray pottery sherds of medieval date near the road frontage and a few stray metal finds of medieval and Post medieval date. However no deposits of archaeological significance were recorded (John Newman Archaeological Services for Hollins Architects & Surveyors).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hollins Architects and Surveyors commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development on land at to the east of Main Road, Parham (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/18/2212. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Parham parish is located in east central Suffolk to the south-east of Framlingham and north of Wickham Market. The village of Parham has a linear settlement pattern along Main Road with another cluster of houses to the east on the other side of the River Ore and north of the parish church which is at the south-eastern corner of the village. The planned development site is located towards the southern end of the historic village core on the eastern side of Main Road, 100m west of the River Ore and 250m south-west of the parish church. Directly to the north of the site Willoughby House is a grade II listed building described as being of early 17th century date while to the west The Willoughby Arms building is also grade II listed and of 16th century date.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its location on the southern edge of the area recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) as the historic core of the village (HER PRH 027). Therefore evidence for past settlement activity of medieval and earlier Post Medieval date could be anticipated in this area close to two listed buildings of earlier Post medieval date.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide. However four trenches (trenches 5, 13, 14 and 17) on the eastern side of the site, where treatment plants and a parking area are to be located, were not opened due to the high water table at the site which precluded any entry of the machine into this area.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed as was the area between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions with the identified features in trenches 7 and 8 being sectioned by hand and the respective spoil examined for finds. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

## 3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendices I & III):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	10	400	700 mid brown sandy subsoil	Light brown silty sand with small flints	No features, few small brick frags in spoil and sf 0004
2	Northeast-southwest	10	400	700 as T1	As T1	Concrete pipe at N end
3	Northeast-southwest	10	400	700 as T1	As T1	
4	Northeast-southwest	15	400	400 as T1	As T1	No features, wet at base
5						Not excavated
6	Northeast-southwest	10	400	550 as T1	As T1	Few stray med sherds (0013) near road frontage
7	Northwest-southeast	10	500	600 as T1	Silty orange sand	NE-SW shallow ditch 0002, no finds
8	Northeast-southwest	15	500	600as T1	As T1	NE-SW shallow ditch 0004, no finds (as 0002 in T7)
9	Northwest-southeast	10	400	600 as T1	Silty orange sand	
10	Northwest-southeast	10	500	400-700 as T1	As T1	
11	Northeast-southwest	10	400	500 as T1	As T1	Few stray med sherds (0014) near road frontage
12	Northwest-southeast	10	400	400 as T1 over 400 light grey alluvial silt	As T1	Wet at base
13						Not excavated
14						Not excavated
15	Northeast-southwest	10	400	600 as T1	As T1	Wet at base
16	Northeast-southwest	15	400	As T12	Still in grey silt at 1200mm	Wet at base
17						Not excavated
18	Northwest-southeast	10	400	500 as T1	As T1	
19	Northwest-southeast	15	400	400 as T1 over 400mm+ grey silt	As T1 but still in grey silt at E end	Wet at E end over silt
		170m (306m <sup>2</sup> )	400-500	400-700 with further 400 grey silt at S end of site		Only features a ditch (0002 & 0004) in T 7 & T8, not dated

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 400mm to 500mm depth of topsoil above a substantial deposit of 400mm to 700mm of mid brown sandy subsoil giving general trench depths of 800mm to 1200mm above glaciofluvial deposits made up of light brown silty sand with flints. In addition in the south-eastern part of the site the water table was revealed at a depth of 800mm to 900mm with trenches 12, 15, 16 and 19 being wet at their base. In addition trench 16 was still in wet grey sandy silt at a depth of 1200mm, where excavation was stopped, and the eastern 5m of trench 19 also revealed a similar grey, wet sandy silt to a depth of 1200m+. In addition it was notable at the site that the eastern area was covered by vegetation indicative of wet ground conditions and the machine could not enter this area so trenches 5, 13, 14 and 17 were not opened.

3.3 The only feature revealed in the evaluation was a shallow north-east/south-west orientated ditch in trench 7 (0002) and trench 8 (0004). This feature (0002/0004) was only 400mm wide and 180mm deep with a clean grey sandy fill (0003/0005/0006) that did not contain any finds.

#### 4. The Finds

4.1 A number of unstratified pottery and metal finds were recovered from the upcast spoil of some of the trenches. The full report on these finds by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix IV below.

4.2 In summary 9 sherds of medieval pottery (wt. 210g) were recovered from the spoil of trenches 6 (0013) and 11 (0014) with 5 sherds from the former trench and 4 from the latter. In addition a copper alloy strap fastener plate (0007) and a copper alloy buckle plate/hinge fragment (0012) both of medieval date were recovered plus a Dutch coin (0008) dated 1742 from Utrecht were recovered plus a few minor metal finds of Post medieval date including two small lead musket balls.

#### 5. Conclusion

5.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned.

5.2 While this site is located on the southern side of the area defined in the HER as being the historic core of Parham (HER PRH 027) only one archaeological feature was revealed; this being a north-east/south-west orientated ditch (0002/0004) in trenches 7 and 8. No finds were recovered from the fills (0003/0005/0006) of this feature.

5.3 However a small number of pottery sherds of medieval date were found in the upcast spoil of trenches 6 and 11 close to the road frontage with Main Road. While no archaeological features were revealed in these trenches the stray finds do suggest activity of medieval date close to this historic road on the southern side of the village. In addition a small number of copper alloy finds of medieval and Post medieval date were recovered from the spoil of trenches in the northern area of the site. Therefore while this site is close to the historic core of the village at Parham it is concluded that it is just outside the main area of past settlement. In addition the high ground water level in the trenches away from the road edge suggests that it was probably too wet in the past to attract settlement activity of any intensity as it drops into the flood plain of the nearby River Ore.



5.3 From these largely negative evaluation results with regard to features of any great significance it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development on land off Main Road, Parham.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: PRH 038.*

*Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work 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.*

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Ian for his skilled machine work and to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds work and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)*

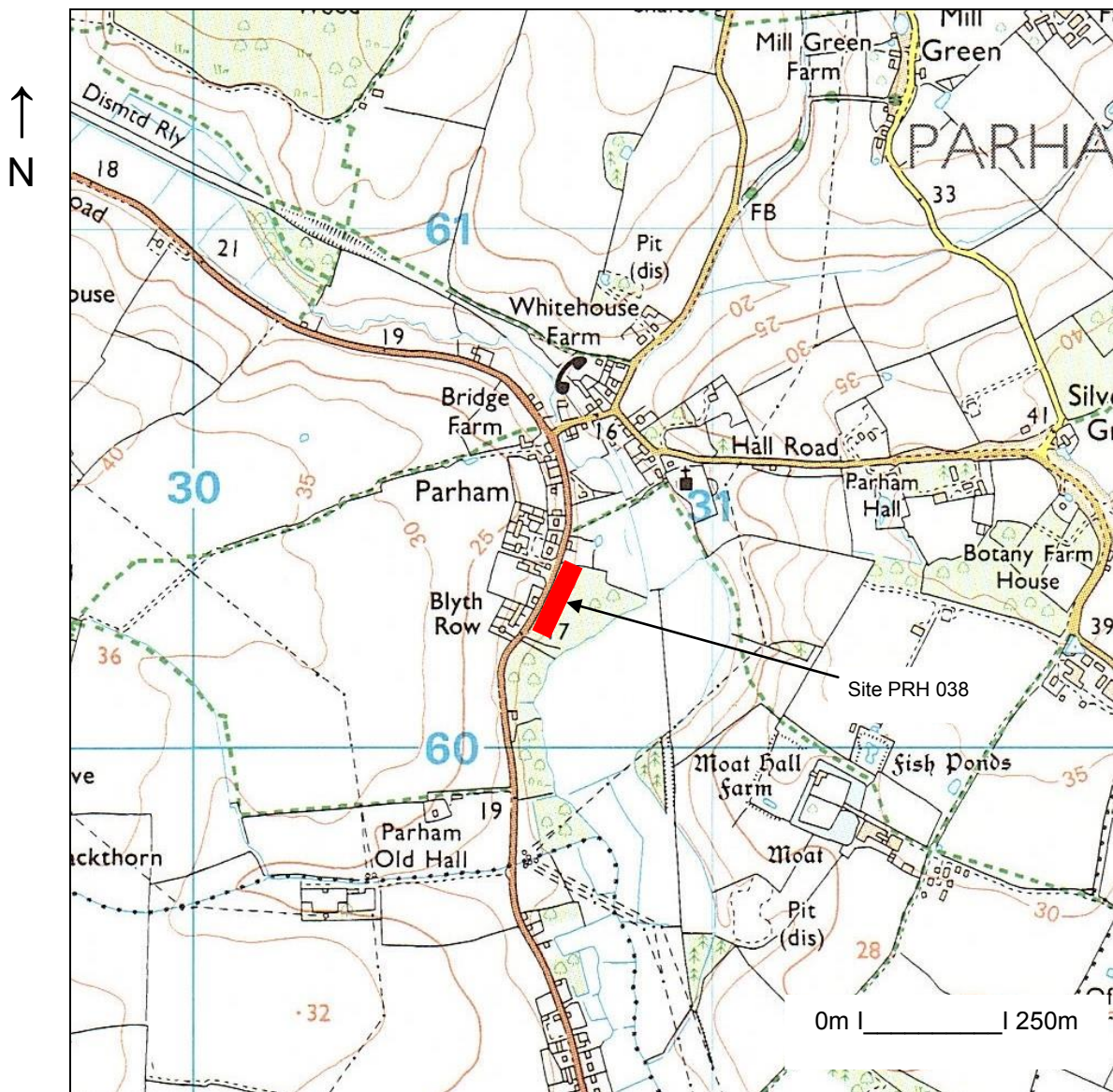
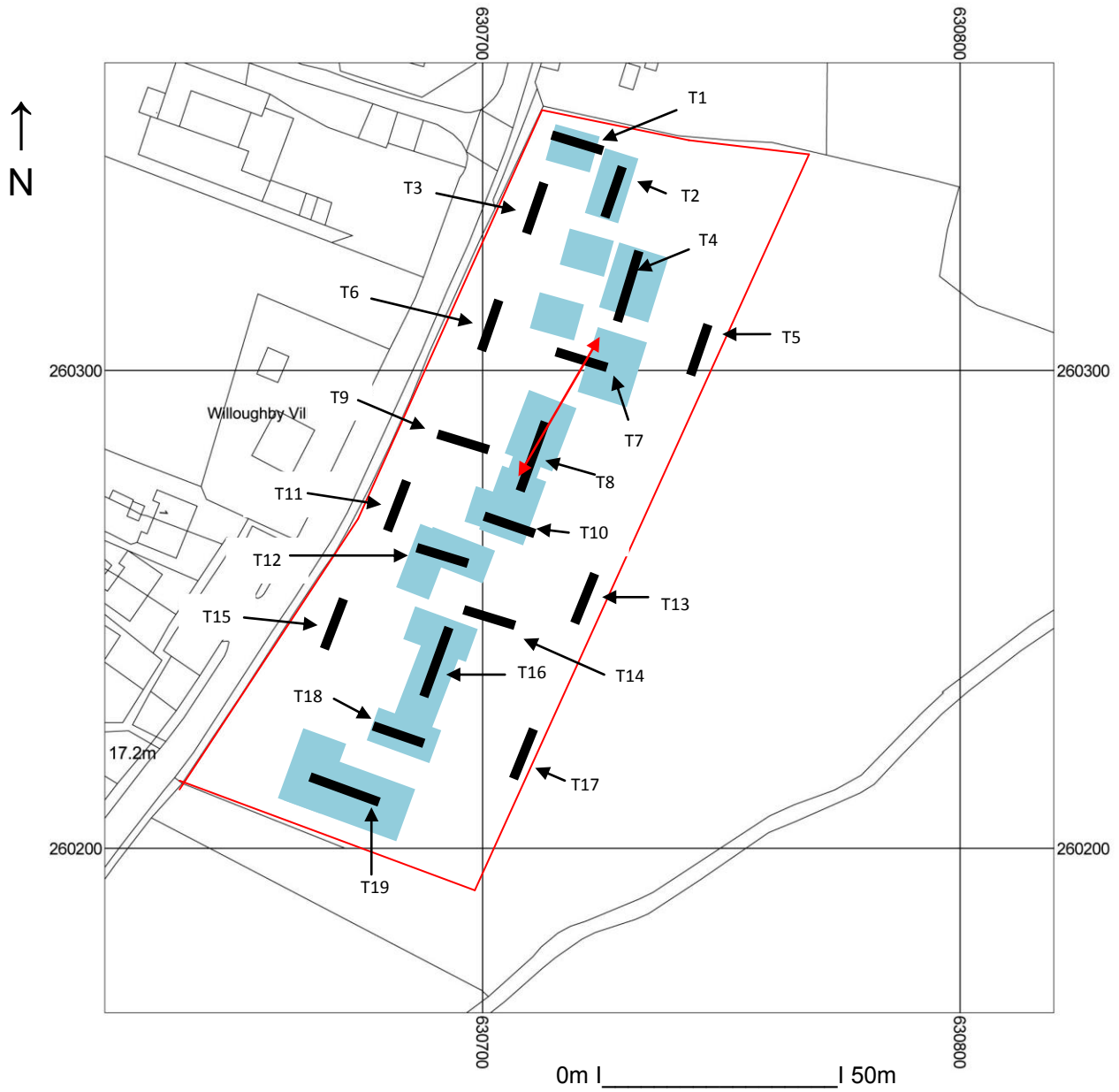


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



**Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches**

(Light blue- planned footprint areas, red arrow- ditch 0002/0004)  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2019 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



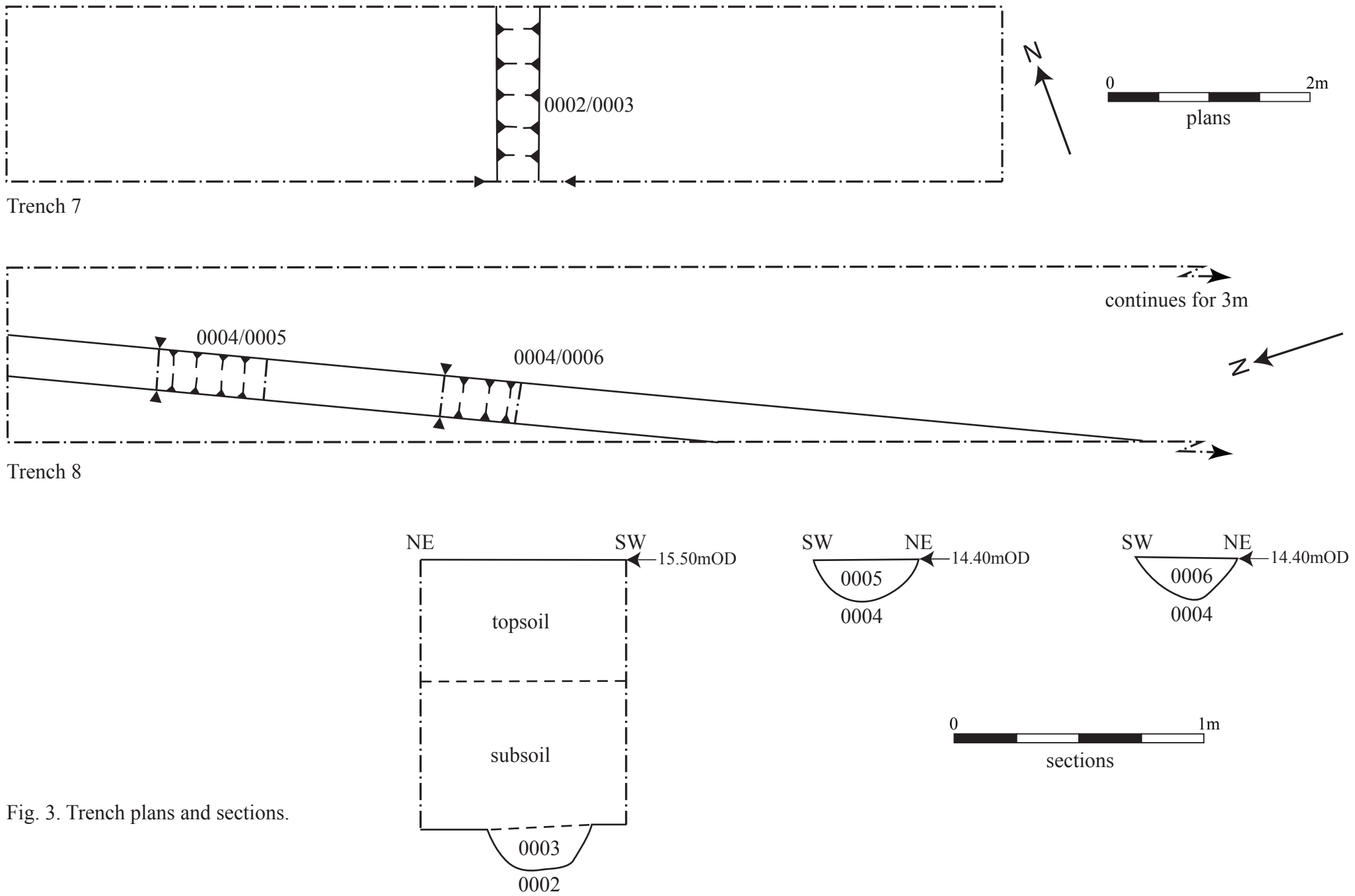


Fig. 3. Trench plans and sections.

## Appendix I- Images



General view from southeast



Trench 1 from west



Trench 2 from north



Trench 3 from north





Trench 4 from north



Trench 6 from north



Trench 7 from east with ditch 0002 just beyond horizontal scale pole



Trench 8 from north with ditch 0004 running towards scale pole





Trench 9 from east



Trench 10 from east



Trench 11 from north



Trench 12 from east





Trench 15 from north



Trench 16 from south with grey silt in base



Trench 18 from east



Trench 19 from east with grey silt at far end

**Land Off Main Road, Parham,  
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land off Main Road, Parham, Suffolk, IP13 9LZ

Client: Hollins Architects & Surveyors

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/2212

Proposed development: Erection of 15 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation\_2018\_2212\_Land off Main Road Parham

Grid ref: TM 3072 6034

Area: 7600m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: Pasture

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

Proposed location of trial trenches



# John Newman Archaeological Services

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Hollins Architects and Surveyors on behalf of their client has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has is under consideration. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/18/2212 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of 15 dwellings on land off Main Road, Parham.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation that will be secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/18/2212. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Parham parish is located in east central Suffolk to the south-east of Framlingham and north of Wickham Market. The village of Parham has a linear settlement pattern along Main Road with another cluster of houses to the east on the other side of the River Ore and north of the parish church which is at the south-eastern corner of the village. The proposed development site (PDS) is located towards the southern end of the historic village core on the eastern side of Main Road, 100m west of the River Ore and 250m south-west of the parish church. Directly to the north of the PDS Willoughby House is a grade II listed building described as being of early 17<sup>th</sup> century date while to the west of the PDS The Willoughby Arms building is also grade II listed and of 16<sup>th</sup> century date.

2.2 The PDS is located in an area described by the British Geological Survey as being Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel at c17m OD and just above alluvium along the River Ore. At present the PDS is a grassed field.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic core of Parham (PRH 027) fronting the road. Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location within the historic core of the village where evidence for activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval might be present which would be disturbed by the proposed development and therefore the archaeological potential of the site needs to be assessed and characterised.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 15 dwellings in total in a combination of a semi-detached and flat type layout in a linear layout set back from Main Road. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The brief requires 210m of 1.80m wide evaluation trenching. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored

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adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. 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 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 in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%, possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS 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 to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for



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additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated

deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of

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palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record 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.

### 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 machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. 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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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.

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### 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

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Proposed location of trial trenches (15 x10m & 4 x 15m)

## Appendix III- Context list

Land off Main Road, Parham  
(See also Fig. 3)

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
All	0001	U/S		Stray finds from trench spoil- Pmed brick and tile fragments	
7	0002	Ditch	0002	Shallow NE-SW aligned ditch, 400mm wide x 180mm deep	
7	0003	Fill	0002	Pale grey sandy fill, no finds	
8	0004	Ditch	0004	Shallow NE-SW aligned ditch, 400mm wide x 180mm deep	
8	0005	Fill	0004	Dark grey sandy fill in N section, no finds	
8	0006	Fill	0004	As 0005, S section, no finds	
1	0007	U/S	0007	MD find from spoil of trench 1	
2	0008	U/S	0008	MD find from spoil of trench 2	
3	0009	U/S	0009	MD finds from spoil of trench 3	
4	0010	U/S	0010	MD find from spoil of trench 4	
5	0011	U/S	0011	MD find from spoil of trench 5	
7	0012	U/S	0012	MD find from spoil of trench 7	
6	0013	U/S	0013	Stray pottery finds from spoil of trench 6 adjacent to Main Road, no features	
11	0014	U/S	0014	Stray pottery finds from spoil of trench 11 adjacent to Main Road, no features	

## Appendix IV- The Finds

### Land Off Main Road, Parham (PRH 038): The finds

Sue Anderson, March 2019.

#### Introduction

(See also Appendix III- Context list)

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the fieldwork.

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>
Pottery	9	210
Copper alloy	6	26
Lead	3	39

Table 1: Finds quantities.

#### The Pottery

Nine sherds of pottery weighing 210g were collected from two unstratified contexts (0002 and 0003). Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric, and a summary quantification by context is included in Appendix 1.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Date range</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>	<b>Eve</b>	<b>MNV</b>
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	3		1
Medieval East Suffolk coarseware	MESCW	12th-14th c.	3	31		3
Hollesley-type ware	HOLL	13th-14th c.	4	96	0.26	4
Late medieval and transitional ware	LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.	1	80		1
<i>Totals</i>			9	210	0.26	19

Table 2: Pottery quantification by fabric.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Medieval and later wares were identified following Jennings (1981). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Trench 6 (0013) contained one base fragment of early medieval ware, two body sherds and a fragment of handle in medieval East Suffolk coarseware, and a body sherd and flaring jar rim in Hollesley-type ware.

Trench 11 (0014) produced two further fragments of Hollesley-type ware including a rimsherd from a bowl with a square-beaded rim and fingertip impressions at the shoulder, and a redware handle with spots of green glaze. The latter is probably of late medieval date, although the form is more typical of medieval jugs.



## Metalwork

Nine metal objects were recovered, all unstratified. These are catalogued below.

### *Copper alloy*

- 0007: Strap-fastener plate. Folded rectangular sheet plate, two rivet holes at wider end, decorated with a simple punched double-line border. L: 25mm; W: 12-15mm; D at hinge end 3mm. Similar to Margeson (1993) no. 254, dated 15th–16th c. Similar decoration on examples from London dated late 13th to 14th c. (e.g. Egan and Pritchard 2002, nos 749, 754) but these have five rivets (US trench 1).
- 0008: Coin, Dutch duit. Obv. crowned arms of Utrecht supported by lions. Rev. STAD / UTRECHT / 1742. D: 22mm (US trench 2).
- 0009: Fitting. Disc with off-centre hole, and small notches in opposing sides. D: 28mm; hole D: 11.3mm; T: 1.9mm. Appears machine-punched, probably 19th c.? (US trench 3).
- 0010: Fitting. Rectangular moulded strip with circular loop at one end, ?broken at the other. Flat on one side and ratcheted on the other. L: 58+mm; W: 12mm. 19th-20th c. (US trench 4).
- 0011: Button. Thin disc, tinned on both surfaces, loop removed – probable attempt to pass off as a silver coin. D: 24mm. Post-medieval, (US trench 5).
- 0012: Buckle plate (or possibly hinge?). Incomplete rectilinear slotted plate with two large rivets close to the folded edge and a third rivet hole at broken edge. Only fragments of the underside plate surviving. ?Incised (possibly originally enamelled) decoration, abraded. L: 36mm; W: 23+mm. Medieval to late medieval? (US trench 7).

### *Lead*

- 0009: Shot. Small ball, partial casting line and remains of sprue. D: 11.6mm; Wt 7g. Post-medieval, (US trench 3).
- 0009: Shot? Small ball, partial casting line, flat on one edge with D-shaped dent. D: 14.3mm; Wt 13g. Post-medieval (US trench 3).
- 0009: Waste. Irregular melt lump. Post-medieval? (US trench 3).

## References

- Egan, G. and Pritchard, F., 2002, *Dress Accessories c.1150-c.1450*. Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 3. Woodbridge: Boydell Press.
- Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich*. East Anglian Archaeology 13
- Margeson, S., 1993, *Norwich Households*. East Anglian Archaeol. 58, Norwich Survey.
- MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1
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## Appendix 1: Pottery

The full catalogue is available in archive as an MS Access database

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Notes	Fabric date range
0013	EMW	B	1	3	1				fairly coarse, black	11-12
0013	HOLL	U	1	9	1					13-14
0013	MESCW	U	2	19	2					12-14
0013	MESCW	H	1	12	1			wide strap		12-14
0013	HOLL	R	1	15	1	jar	flaring		shallow incised line centrally on rim edge; could be Rom but hard	13-14
0014	HOLL	B	1	29	1					13-14
0014	HOLL	R	1	43	1	bowl	square-beaded			13-14
0014	LMT	H	1	80	1			S	red with buff core, poss earlier	L.14-M.16



## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-341467

### Project details

Project name	Land Off Main Road, Parham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Parham, land off Main Road (PRH 038, TM 3072 6030) evaluation trenching for a residential development on the southern side of the historic core of the village between the main road and the flood plain of the River Ore to the east revealed one ditch of uncertain date plus some stray pottery sherds of medieval date near the road frontage and a few stray metal finds of medieval and Post medieval date. However no deposits of archaeological significance were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 05-02-2019 End: 06-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	PRH 038 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/2212 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	STRAP PLATE Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MUSKET BALL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL PARHAM LAND OFF MAIN ROAD
Postcode	IP13 9LZ

Study area	7500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 3072 6030 52.1920206976 1.376073749379 52 11 31 N 001 22 33 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15m Max: 16m
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	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal"
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Off Main Road, Parham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
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