

**Land South of Westhorpe Road,
Finningham, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/05535

HER Ref: FNN 027

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(April 2019)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land south of Westhorpe Road, Finningham, Suffolk, IP14 4SP

Clients: Burgess Homes Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/05535

Development: Erection of 6 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 25 & 26 March, 2019

HER ref: FNN 027

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-346081

Grid ref: TM 0634 6906

Site area: c4700m²

Recent land use: Former arable land

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Summary: Finningham, land south of Westhorpe Road (FNN 027, TM 0634 6906) evaluation trenching for a residential development on the western side of the village revealed a shallow pit and two small ditches of uncertain date. In addition a moderately large group of later 2nd century AD Roman-British pottery sherds was recovered from the top of the subsoil in another trench though no archaeological features could be defined in this area and a metal detector search only recovered stray finds of later Post medieval date from the site (John Newman Archaeological Services for Burgess Homes Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Burgess Homes Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development on land to the south of the Westhorpe Road, Finningham (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/18/05535. 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 Finningham parish is located in north central Suffolk in a landscape historically characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern partly focused within parishes on the respective church but largely scattered round the numerous greens and along roads and lanes. This planned development site on land on the southern side of Westhorpe Road, Finningham is located in an area of gentle topography some 400m south-west of the parish church on the south-western edge of the village.

1.3 Topographically the site slopes down gently from south to north towards the Westhorpe Road at c48-50m OD with the local drift geology described by the British Geological Survey as being on the margin between the chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation to the south and sands and gravels of the same formation to the north as the land drops towards a small east flowing stream. In recent times the site has been in use as arable land.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location close to the recorded area (HER FNN 011) of finds of Iron Age to medieval date recovered as stray finds from the topsoil nearby.

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.

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, in addition the area between the trenches was scanned for non-ferrous finds. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. The three defined archaeological features in trenches 3 and 9 were hand excavated with 1000mm wide sections for the linear features and 50% of the single contained pit type feature. After recording these features were fully excavated within the constraints of the trench areas to try and retrieve dateable 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 & IV below):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	15	300	100 mid brown sandy clay subsoil	Silty orange sand with pockets of light brown silty chalky clay	No features, a few stray small Pmed brick frags
2	Northwest-southeast	15	350	550 as T1	As T1	No features, one L18C token, one early 20C penny, one button, one stray RB sherd (0001)
3	Northeast-southwest	15	300	300 as T1	As T1	One pit (0002), dark grey silty sand fill (0003), 2100mm across, 500mm deep, no finds
4	Northeast-southwest	7	300	400 as T1	As T1	One 20C field drain
5	Northwest-southeast	15	350	300 as T1	Silty orange sand with pockets of light grey silty sand	One stray RB sherd (0002)
6	Northeast-southwest	10	300	400 as T1	As T5	No features, one 19 th penny and one Pmed button
7	Northwest-southwest	10	300	400 as T1	As T5	No features and a few small stray Pmed bricks frags
8	Northwest-southeast	10	300	200-300 as T1	As T5	No features or finds
9	Northwest-southeast	10	300	400 as T1	As T5	Two shallow NE-SW orientated ditches (0004 & 0006), 400-500mm wide and 250-300mm deep, no finds in fills 0005 & 0007
10	Northwest-southeast	7	350	450 as T1	As T5	An area of animal burrows but no finds of any date
11	Northeast-southwest	10	350	400 as T1	As T5	No features but 19 sherds (0009- wt. 532g.) of RB date from the top of the exposed subsoil
12	Northwest-southeast	7	300	400 as T1	As T5	No features, two 19-20 th C harness fittings and one mid -20 th C penny
		131m (235m ²)	300-350	100-400		One undated pit and wo undated ditches plus US RB sherds from trench 11

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 300 to 350mm depth of topsoil above 100mm to 400mm of mid brown sandy clay subsoil giving general trench depths of

400mm to 700mm above glaciofluvial deposits made up of silty orange sand with pockets of light brown silty brown sand. Single small stray pottery sherds of Romano-British date were recovered from the upcast spoil of trenches 2 (0001) and 5 (0002).

3.3 The only features revealed in the evaluation were a relatively wide pit (0002) in trench 3 which was 2100mm in diameter but only 500mm deep with a dark grey silty sand fill (0003) which did not contain any finds and two shallow ditches in trench 9. The latter ditches (0004 & 0006) were 400mm to 500mm wide and 250mm to 300mm deep, parallel and on a northeast to southwest alignment. The respective fills (0004/0005 and 0006/0007) did not contain any finds. In addition trench 10 revealed an area of disturbance below the subsoil which were irregular shallow scoops interpreted as animal burrows of uncertain date.

3.4 The metal detector search of the site did not recover any finds of pre mid-19th-century date with three 19th century copper alloy buttons, two late Post medieval harness fittings, two halfpennies dated 1934 and 1965 and three penny coins dated 1928, 1947 and 1964 respectively.

3.5 While no archaeological features could be defined in trench 11 a relatively large group of unabraded pottery sherds of Romano-British date of later 2nd-century AD date were recovered from the top of the subsoil level (0009). These 19 sherds (wt. 532g) are described in detail in the report below in Appendix III by Dr M Loughton of the Colchester Archaeological Trust and, in summary, are largely of local grey or Wattisfield type wares plus two central Gaulish samian sherds (wt. 35g) with an overall date given as AD 150-200. Apart from this group of pottery small, single, sherds of Roman period pottery sherds were recovered from trenches 2 and 5.

4. Conclusion

4.1 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.

4.2 While the three defined relatively shallow archaeological features at this site (pit 0002, ditches 0004 & 0006) did not contain any finds they appeared to be of some age with fills (0003, 0005 & 0007) that were 'clean' in terms of intrusive and dateable material but of likely medieval or earlier date. Of perhaps more interest is the group of pottery sherds (0009, wt. 532g) from the top of the subsoil in trench 11. This group of relatively large sherds of later 2nd-century AD date could not be defined to any archaeological feature and appear to be unrelated to any recognisable feature or event of Roman period date at the site. However this assemblage should be seen as being of some significance and it is therefore suggested that a further stage in the archaeological programme of works at this site should be the close monitoring of ground works for the construction of plot 6 which covers the area of trench 11.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FNN 027.

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 everyone on site for their close cooperation and to Dr M Loughton for his specialist finds report)

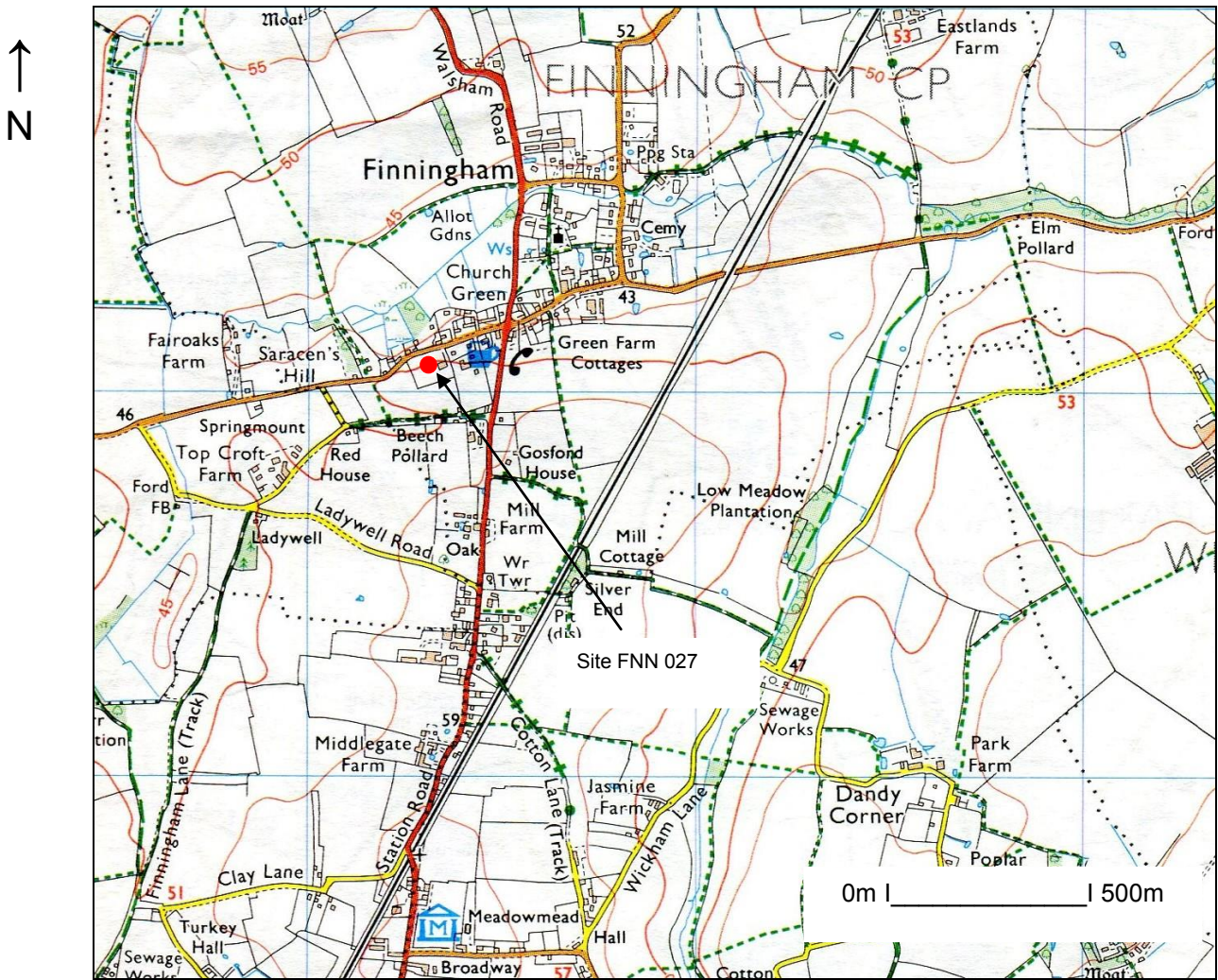


Fig. 1: Site location

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Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (T3- pit 0002, T9- ditches 0004 & 0006, T11- plot 6 area of Roman period pottery in subsoil)
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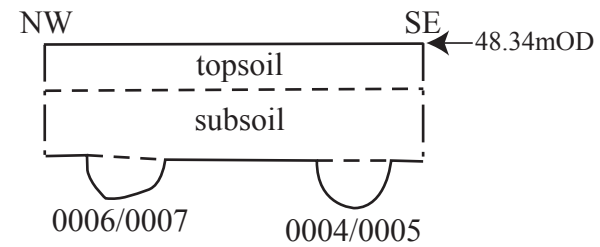
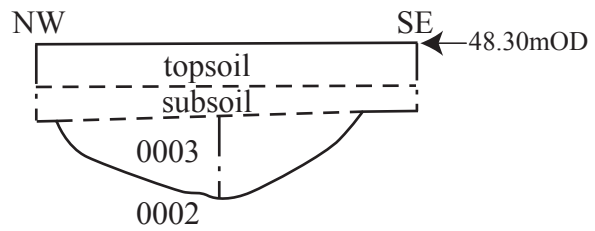
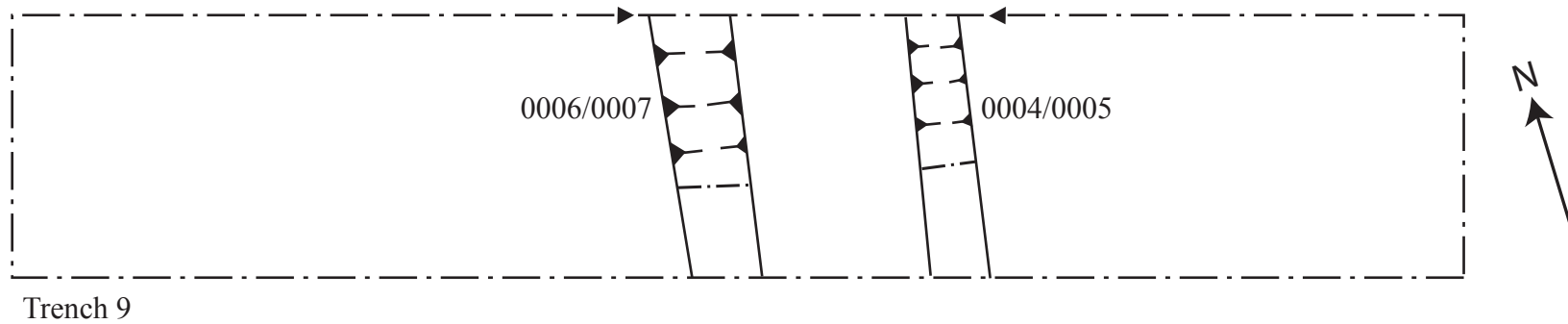
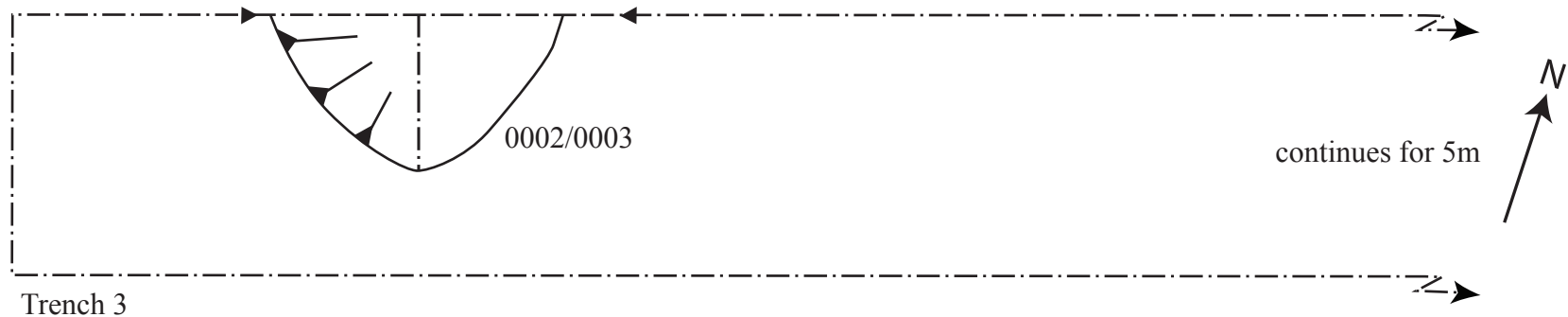


Fig. 3. Trench plans and sections.



Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench 1 from west



Trench 2 from south



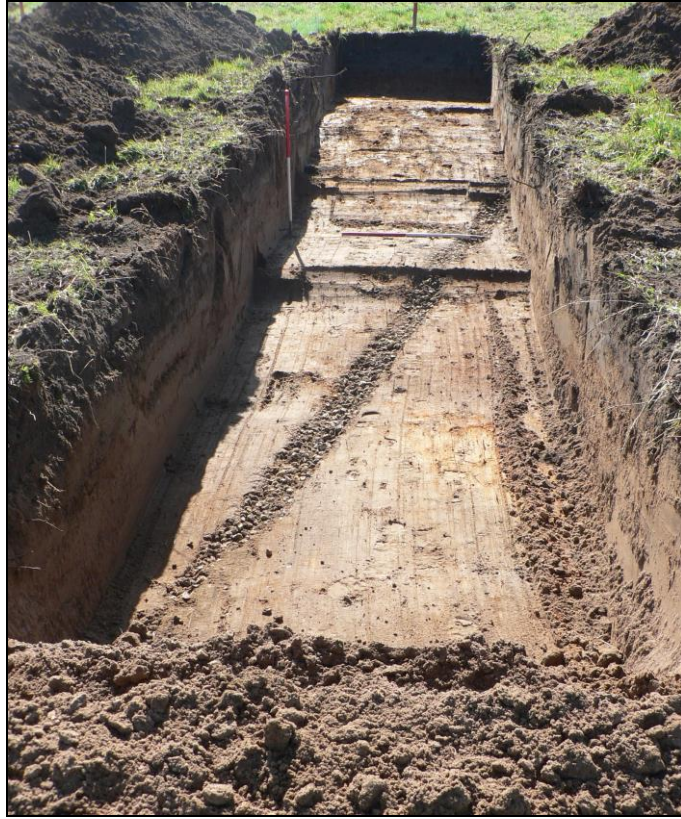
Trench 3 from east



Trench 3 pit 0002 from south



Trench 4 from east



Trench 5 from south



Trench 6 from west



Trench 7 from south



Trench 8 from west



Trench 9 from north with ditches 0004 & 0006



Trench 9 with ditches 0004 & 0006 from west



Trench 10 with animal burrows



Trench 11 from east (RB pottery from subsoil in area in foreground)



Trench 12 from southeast

**Land South of Westhorpe Road,
Finningham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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

Site details

Name: Land south of Westhorpe Road, Finningham, Suffolk, IP14 4TW

Client: Burgess Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/05535

Proposed development: Erection of six dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_2018_05535_Land south side of Westhorpe Road Finningham

Grid ref: TM 0634 6906

Area: 4700m²

Current site use: Arable land

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Burgess Homes Ltd has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/18/05535 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation to be 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 six dwellings on land on the southern side of Westhorpe Road, Finningham.

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 secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/18/05535. 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 Finningham parish is located in north central Suffolk in a landscape historically characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern partly focused within parishes on the respective church but largely scattered round the numerous greens and along roads and lanes. The proposed development site (PDS) on land on the southern side of Westhorpe Road, Finningham is located in an area of gentle topography some 400m south-west of the parish church.

2.2 The PDS is located in an area described by the British Geological Survey as being on the margin between chalky till of the Lowestoft formation towards its northern edge sands and gravels of the same formation. The PDS is close to the 50m OD contour with a small stream shown on OS maps some 140m to the north.

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, in an area of dense find spots of Iron Age to Medieval metalwork visible on the HER (including FNN 011) and the Portable Antiquities Scheme databases. 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 an area where numerous metalwork finds of Iron Age to medieval date have been recorded indicating multi-period past activity. Therefore archaeological deposits of Iron Age to medieval date can be anticipated in this area.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of six dwellings. 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 130m 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 adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for

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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 in addition to between the trenches. 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 in combination with an event number. 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.

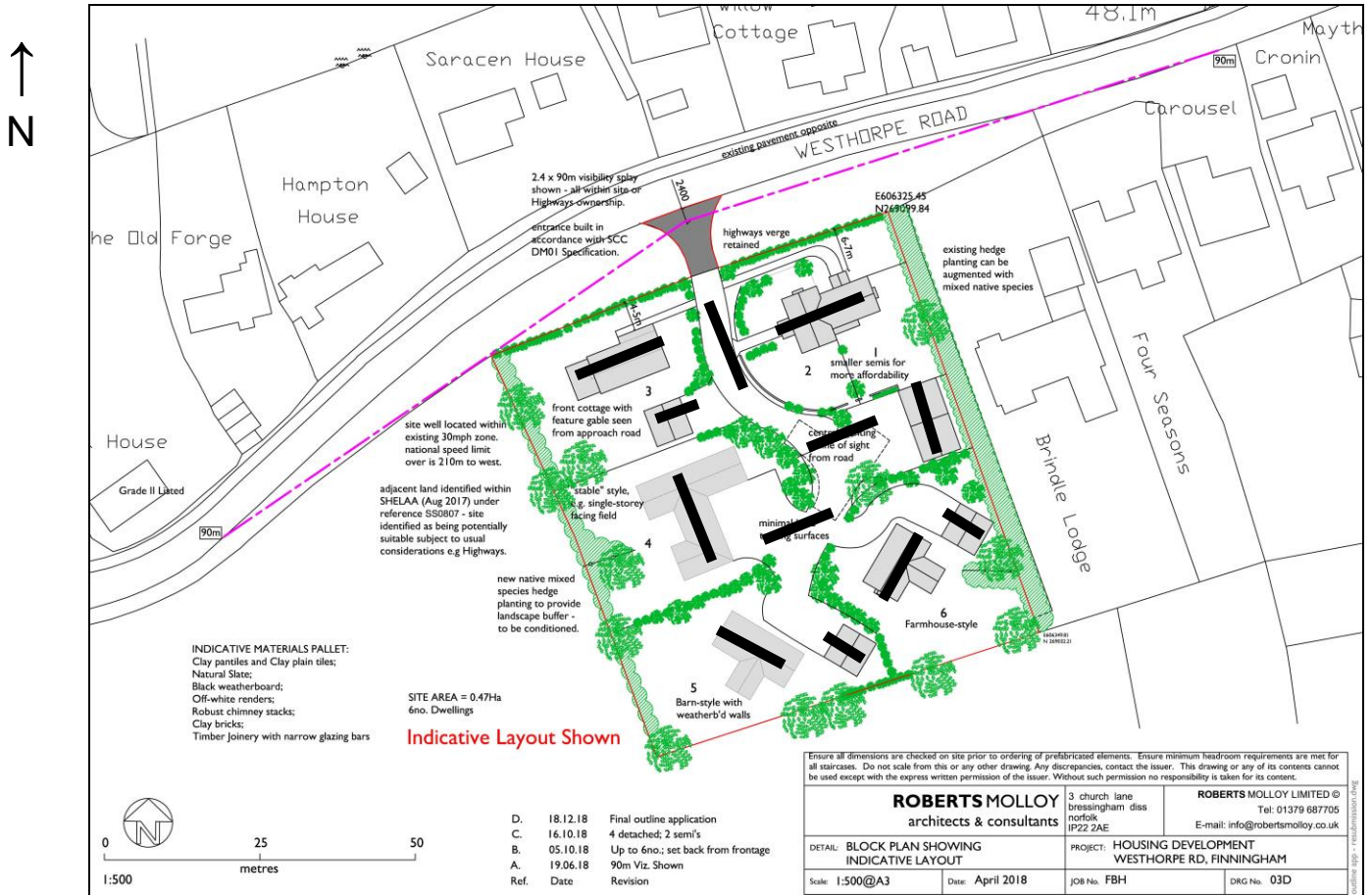
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

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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	tbc
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 (3 x 7m, 5 x 10m & 4 x 15m)

Appendix III- The Pottery Finds

Ceramic and Pottery finds- FNN 027

Dr. Matthew Loughton (Colchester Archaeological Trust)

There was a small collection of Roman pottery with 21 sherds with a weight of 569 gr. most of which came from the context 0009 at the top of the subsoil in trench 11. There were rim sherds from four vessels (rim EVREP) while the rim EVE is 0.40. The mean sherd weight at 27 gr. is high and most of the material is in a fresh condition with limited surface abrasion. The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (Symonds and Wade 1999) supplemented with fabric groups from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Ore 1998) and the Suffolk (Pakenham) Roman pottery fabric series. Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Hull 1958; CAR 10, 468-487) (Table 2). Individual sherds were also recovered as stray finds from trenches 2 and 5.

Context: 0001 (Trench 2)

One small, slightly abraded, sherd of Roman coarse grey ware (fabric GX) pottery with a weight of 4 gr.

Context: 0008 (Trench 5)

One rim sherd of Roman coarse grey ware (fabric GX) pottery with a weight of 4 gr. This sherd is similar to the fabric KX (black-burnished ware in pale grey ware) and is possibly from a Cam 278 cooking pot with an everted rim. This vessel dates from the early 2nd to the mid-3rd century AD.

Context: 0009 (Trench 11)

This context produced 19 sherds with a weight of 532 gr. from three vessels (rim EVREP) while the rim EVE is 0.33 (Table 1). Most of the sherds are from coarse grey wares including 13 sherds in light grey coloured fabric with a powdery surface, which contains lots of silver mica flakes. This fabric is similar to the Wattisfield Reduced ware, WAT RE (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184) and the Colchester fabric WA (silvery micaceous grey ware). There were also two micaceous grey wares sherds but with darker black surface (fabric GMB) from a Cam 268 cooking pot which date from the early/mid 2nd to late 3rd/early 4th century AD. There were two sherds of central Gaulish samian from a Drag. 31 bowl and a Drag. 33 cup, which can be dated to the second half of the 2nd century AD (Webster 1996, 35, 45). This assemblage can be dated to AD 150-200.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (gr.)	MSW/gr.	Rim	Base	Rim EVE	Rim EVREP
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	2	35	18	2	0	0.13	2
GMB	Grey micaceous wares (black surface)	4	122	31	2	0	0.20	1
WAT RE	Wattisfield Reduced ware	13	375	29	0	1	0.00	0
Total		19	532	28	4	1	0.33	3

Table 1. Details on the Roman pottery from the context 0009, trench 11

References

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Appendix IV- Context list

Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
0001	US	0001	Stray pottery sherd from spoil of trench 2	RB
0002	Pit	0002	Pit, 2100mm x 1200mm within trench x 500mm deep in trench 3	
0003	Fill	0002	Fill of pit 0002, dark grey sandy clean fill, no finds	?
0004	Ditch	0004	NE-SW orientated ditch, in trench 9, 450mm wide x 300mm deep	
0005	Fill	0004	Light grey sandy fill of 0004, no finds	?
0006	Ditch	0006	NE-SW orientated ditch, in trench 9, 500mm wide x 250mm deep	
0007	Fill	0006	Light grey clean sandy fill of 0006, no finds	?
0008	US	0008	Stray pottery sherd from trench 5	RB
0009	US	0009	Group of pottery sherds from top of subsoil in trench 11 below 350mm of topsoil, in total 19 sherds (wt. 532g)	RB

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-346081

Project details

Project name	Land on South Side of Westhorpe Road, Finningham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Finningham, land south of Westhorpe Road (FNN 027, TM 0634 6906) evaluation trenching for a residential development on the western side of the village revealed a shallow pit and two small ditches of uncertain date. In addition a moderately large group of later 2nd century AD Roman-British pottery sherds was recovered from the top of the subsoil in another trench though no archaeological features could be defined in this area and a metal detector search only recovered stray finds of later Post medieval date from the site.
Project dates	Start: 25-03-2019 End: 26-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	FNN 027 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/05535 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Modern
Significant Finds	BUTTON 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 MID SUFFOLK FINNINGHAM LAND ON SOUTH SIDE OF WESTHORPE ROAD
Postcode	IP14 4SP

Study area	4700 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0634 6906 52.280393754361 1.025243364885 52 16 49 N 001 01 30 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49m Max: 50m
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	Landowner
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 South of Westorpe Road, Finningham, Suffolk- Archaeological evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services

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