

# **Land To The North And East Of Warren Mill House, Elmswell Road, Wetherden, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/22/03101

**HER Ref: WDN 046**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 10 Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Ipswich, IP8 4AA)

(December, 2022)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land to the north and east of Warren Mill House, Elmswell Road, Wetherden, Suffolk, IP14 3LL

Client: MAB Building Designs

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: DC/22/03101

Development: Erection of two dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 1 November, 2022

HER ref: WDN 046

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-509739

Grid ref: TL 9969 6296

Site area: 4900m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Former paddock

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*Summary: Wetherden, land to north-east of Warren Mill House, Elmswell Road (WDN 046, TL 9969 6296) evaluation trenching for a two dwelling development close to an area where recorded archaeological deposits indicate activity of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date adjacent to a historic parish boundary did not reveal any archaeological features. The stray finds recovered from across the site were largely of Post medieval date but did include one Roman coin of mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century date and a token of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date (John Newman Archaeological Services for MAB Building Designs).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 MAB Building Designs commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned two dwelling development at land to the north and east of Warren Mill House, Elmswell Road, Wetherden (see Fig. 1) that had gained consent under planning application DC/22/03101. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cuttler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area within the site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and be reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development.

1.2 Wetherden parish is located in central Suffolk to the north-west of Stowmarket and Warren Mill House is on its western parish boundary in an isolated location adjacent to the parish boundary with Elmswell with this boundary also historically being the boundary between Blackbourne and Stow hundreds also recorded as The Franchise Bank (HER EWL 016) marking the boundary between the Liberty of St Edmund and the geldable area to the east. This parish boundary may also run along the line of a Roman road (HER 046) making this a historic boundary. These hundreds forming the basis of late Saxon and medieval administration. As its names implies Warren Mill House is also on or close to a recorded medieval rabbit warren with a windmill (HER WDN 009) being shown on the 25-inch OS map of 1880 which went out of use c120 years ago. Use of land for a warren during this period often implying below average deposits for agricultural use though rabbits of course were valued in the medieval period both for their meat and for their pelts.

1.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicated that the site is over sands, gravel and silts of the Crag Group at c70m OD, from this BGS information light sandy deposits could be anticipated. The site is largely flat and then drops gently to the north and at the time of the evaluation had a rough grass cover.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this site was generated by its location close to areas where evidence for later prehistoric, Roman and Saxon date has been recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER- EWL 004, 037 & WDN 013), in addition some evidence for activity of Palaeolithic date has been recorded nearby (HER WDN 004). Therefore, there was a high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within the overall area of the site and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) with an L shaped trench across each planned new footprint area 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 as was the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. 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 Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest	15	250	350 mid brown sand	Orange sand with flints and pockets of yellow sand	No features and only a few small fragments of Pmed brick fragments in the upcast spoil
2	Northeast-southwest and southeast-northwest	15	250	250 as T1	Pale yellow sand with flints	No features and two Pmed brick fragments
		30 (54m <sup>2</sup> )	250	250-350		No features and only Pmed brick fragments in the upcast spoil

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the two trenches were of a similar character with 250mm of topsoil above 250mm to 350mm of mid brown sandy subsoil with the underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit being orange or pale-yellow sand with flints.

3.3 No archaeological features were revealed and the few finds in the upcast trench spoil comprised a few small brick fragments of Post medieval date.

3.4 The metal detector search (see Appendix III) as noted above covered the whole site with the majority of the finds coming from the topsoil deposit and very few coming from the subsoil. The number of metal finds was low and comprised a denarius of Antoninus Pius dated to AD 145-161, a Nuremberg token of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date, a Victoria penny of 1901, a scatter copper alloy artefacts of later Post medieval date and few scraps of copper alloy and lead fragments of lead with the latter two categories being undatable. The Roman coin was found away from the

planned footprint areas and was near the rear of the site in what will be a garden area.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 While this site is close to sites where evidence for past activity of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date has been recorded no archaeological features were revealed in the two trenches. The only stray finds of any date were mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman coin and a token of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date with remaining stray finds being of Post medieval date. Therefore it can be concluded that the area of this site was peripheral to any past settlement areas, perhaps on the edge of the warren recorded in the name of the adjacent house. With these low level results it was agreed with SCCAS that a full HER search would not be required.

4.2 From these low-level archaeological results it is recommended that no further investigations should be required at this development site north and east of Warren Mill House, Elmswell Road, Wetherden.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: WDN 046.*

*Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the authors 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 MAB Building Designs, to Ben the machine operator, to Laura Pooley for her specialist finds work and to James Armes and Keith Lewis for the metal detector search)*

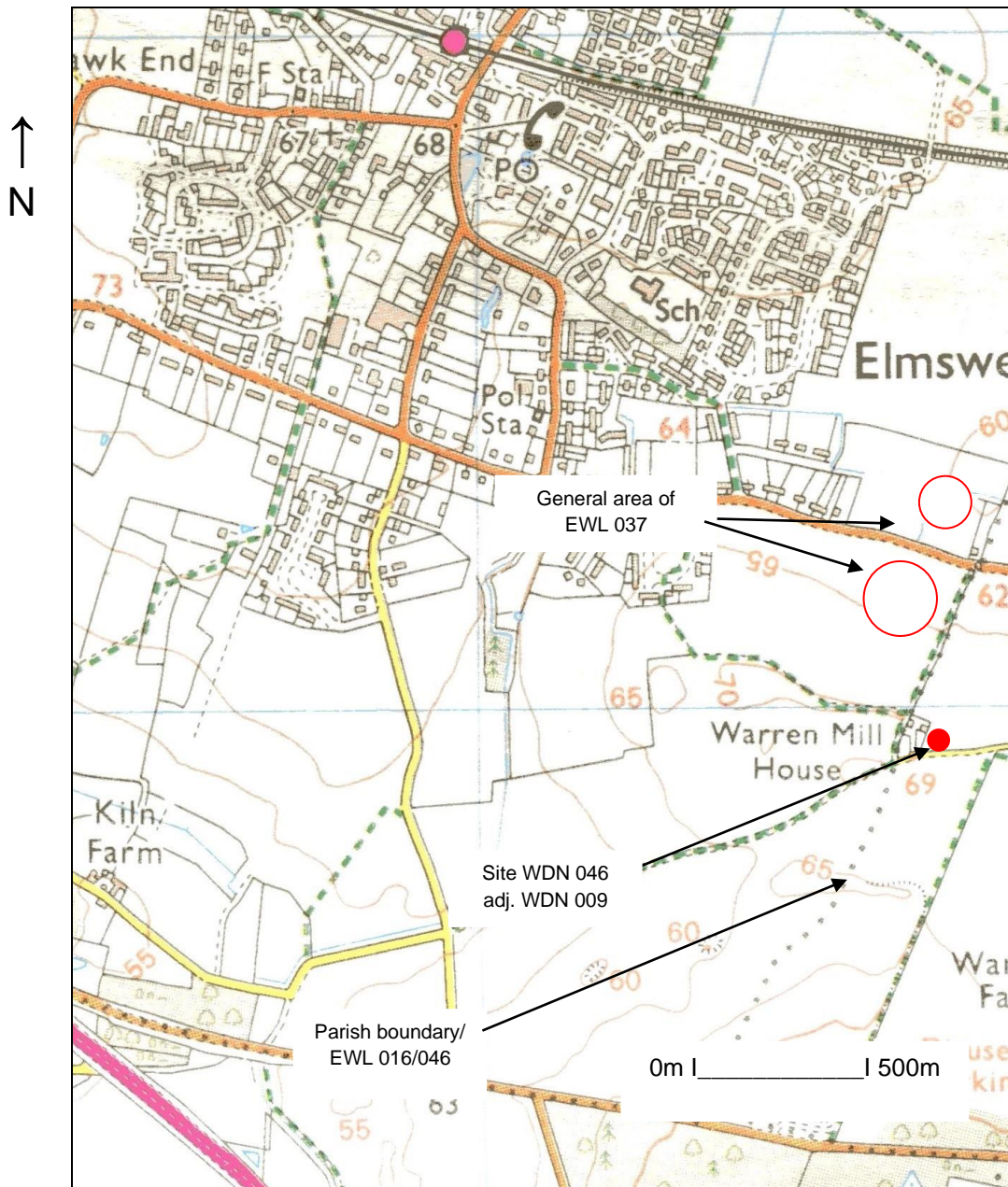


Fig. 1: Site location

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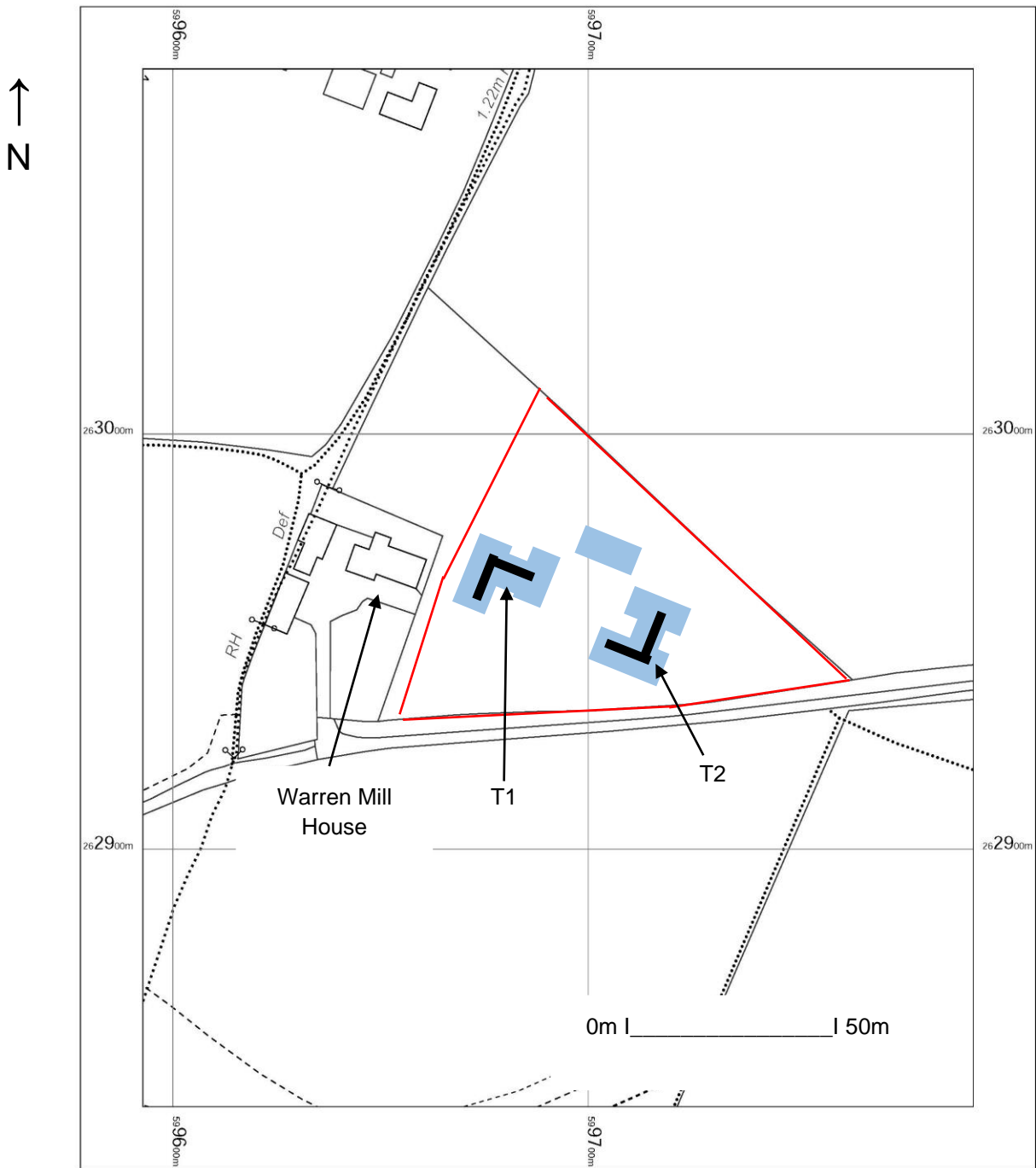


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprints areas)  
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## Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Trench 1 NW-SE arm



Trench 1 NE-SW arm



Trench 2 NE-SW arm



Trench 2 NW-SE arm

**Land to the North and East of Warren Mill  
House, Elmswell Road, Wetherden, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land to the north and east of Warren Mill House, Elmswell Road, Wetherden, Suffolk, IP14 3LL

Client: MAB Building Design Solutions

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: DC/22/03101

Proposed development: Erection of 2 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS\_Brief\_22\_03101\_Land adj. Warren Mill House

Grid ref: TL 996 629

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-509739

Area: 4900m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: Garden/paddock

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5. Methodology
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7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

# John Newman Archaeological Services

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 MAB Building Solutions have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a two dwelling development that has received consent to go ahead originally under application DC/22/03101. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/22/03101 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 site (PDS) concerns the construction of two dwellings at land north and east of Warren Mill House, Elmswell Road, Wetherden.

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 2021 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 & 2020)*.

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/22/03101. 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 Wetherden parish is located in central Suffolk to the north-west of Stowmarket and Warren Mill House is on its western parish boundary in an isolated location adjacent to the parish boundary with Elmswell with this boundary also historically being the boundary between Blackbourne and Stow hundreds. These hundreds forming the basis of late Saxon and medieval administration. As its names implies Warren Mill House is also on or close to a recorded medieval rabbit warren with a mill being shown on the 25-inch OS map of 1880. Use of land for a warren during this period often implying below average deposits for agricultural use though rabbits of course were valued in the medieval period both for their meat and for their pelts.

2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates that the site is over sands, gravel and silts of the Crag Group at c70m OD, from the BGS information light sandy deposits can be anticipated.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological interest in this site was generated by its location close to areas where evidence for later prehistoric, Roman and Saxon date has been recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER- EWL 004, 037 & WDN 013), in addition some evidence for activity of Palaeolithic date has been recorded nearby (HER WDN 004). Therefore, 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 prior to any other works starting 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 this site relates to its location close recorded evidence for Palaeolithic, later pre-historic, Roman and Saxon date. The evaluation will examine the specified sample of the site to assess whether archaeological deposits exist in this area.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of two 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. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS so a monitoring visit can be agreed. Contact will also be maintained with SCCAS as the evaluation progresses and through the post-excavation study and work with regard to the results from the site, the finds and any samples and the main report preparation.

5.2 The relevant Brief requires two 30m of sample trenching, which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development footprints. This will be undertaken

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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 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 (see specialists section below) for both ferrous and non-ferrous finds and between the trenches. The up-cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in past rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits. Allowance has been made for one member staff on site for one day with additional detector survey for half a day plus a machine and operator for one to two days to cover the opening of the trenches plus back-filling once full approval for the latter has been gained from SCCAS following a site monitoring visit. If required further investigation of the trenches will be carried out in particular following a SCCAS monitoring visit and examination of the exposed deposits. Any requirement to vary the related brief requirements and this WSI will only be carried out following communication with SCCAS.

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 (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

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) as will any evidence of pottery production which will be sampled by hand so it can be characterised while left in situ when revealed. Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will



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be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. These features will be hand investigated unless agreed with SCCAS that larger/more recent features can be partially machine/hand investigated. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption is to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage depending on SCCAS advice if lifting remains appears to be sensible at this 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 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

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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

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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 This area has particular significance for early hominoid studies with the record of terminal Palaeolithic activity from nearby (HER WDN 004). Therefore this evaluation takes into account advice issued nationally by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) with regard to the nature of the deposits on site and the location and distribution of any early lithic finds ('Research and Conservation Frameworks for the British Palaeolithic,' English Heritage, 2008 & 'Sites of Early Human Activity,' Historic England, 2018, esp. section 1.6). The aforementioned section 1.6 of the latter advice notes the possibility of in situ material, surface scatters and secondary deposits that have been disturbed. The latter category could possibly be found at this site and if so is of great importance for these early periods so care will be taken to record any finds with regard to their location and depth within the observed foundations and in relation to the relevant exposed deposits. Any such findings will be communicated with SCCAS immediately and this may require a revision to the WSI and contact with early hominoid specialists to enhance and complete the study of this site.

5.8 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, including the digital content, 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 revised version 2019). 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.

5.9 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 palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site. Any developments during the site and reporting works will be communicated to SCCAS.

5.10 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

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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 earmuffs 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. COVID guideline requirements will be adhered to with social distancing, no sharing of equipment and separate rest areas.

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 and the client will be consulted regarding any possible underground services. 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 Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

## 7. Specialists

Conservation:

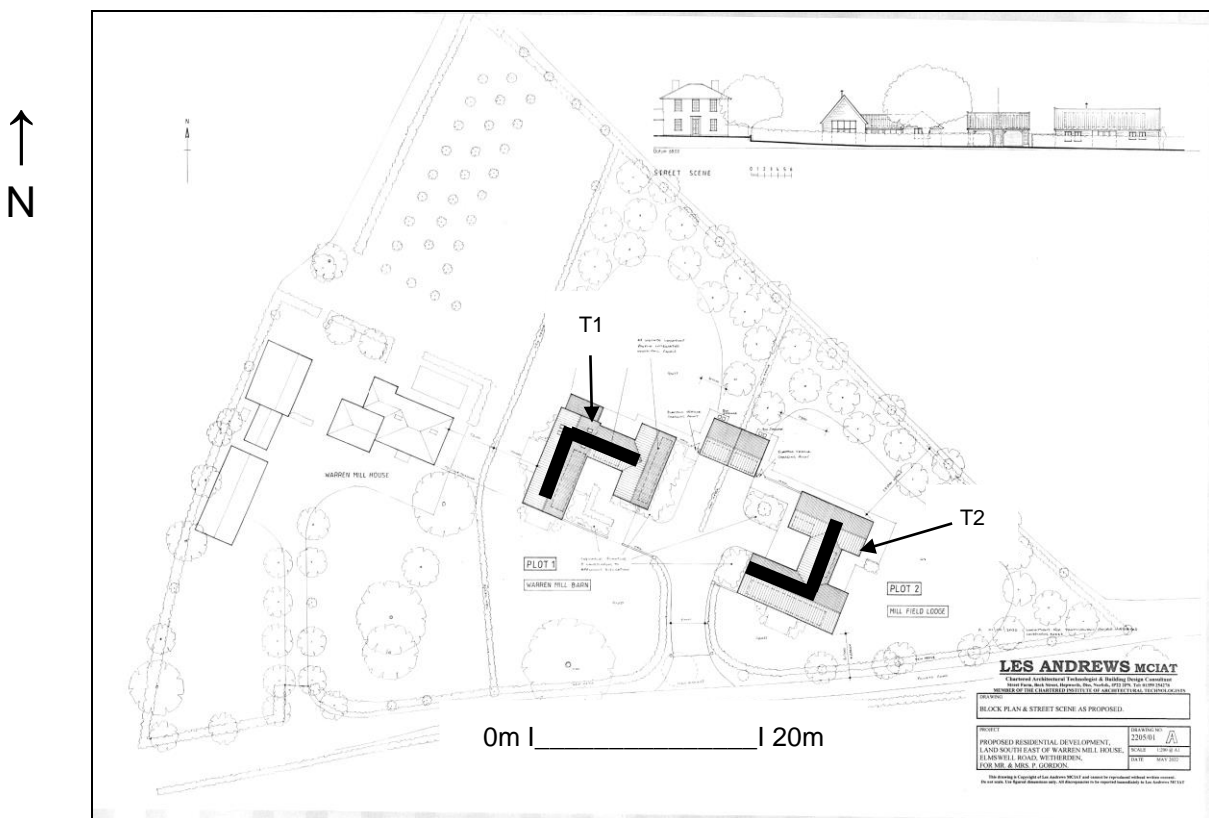
Conservation Services

Faunal remains:

J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)

# John Newman Archaeological Services

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



Proposed location of trial trench (2 x 15m)

## Appendix III- The finds

JNAS with Laura Pooley- CAT

### Roman coin

by Laura Pooley

The coin is a silver denarius of Antoninus Pius, issued AD 145-161 and minted in Rome. The coin is in good condition, 2.4g, 18mm in diameter and with a die axis of 7.

Obverse: Laureate bust of Antoninus Pius looking right.

Inscription: [ANTO]NINVS[S] AVG PIVS PP

Reverse: Winged thunderbolt lying on a decorated altar.

Inscription: COS IIII

Reference: RIC III Antoninus Pius 137 (Roman Imperial Coinage)



Copper alloy Nuremberg token, pierced at 11 o'clock, worn late 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century

Victoria penny 1901

Decimal 2p coin

5 copper alloy disc shaped buttons 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century

Copper alloy bracket with small loop on a bar that is pierced at each end, bar 48mm long, loop 16mm, late Post medieval

Copper alloy sheet metal fleur de lys fitting, 24mm x 34mm and small attachment at base and small piercings for attachment, late Post medieval

Small copper alloy buckle loop fragment, 30mm long, Post medieval

Copper alloy disc shaped belt slide 34mm with loop on back, Post medieval

Small copper alloy stud with disc shaped top 12mm diameter and 14mm stud to rear Post medieval

Fragment of copper alloy stud fragment Post medieval

Copper alloy plain pipe fragment, 26mm diameter x 36mm long Post medieval

Three small copper alloy sheet metal fragments ?Post medieval

Crude lead disc, 26mm diameter ?date

Two small lead fragments ?date

# Summary for johnnewm1-509739

OASIS ID (UID)	johnnewm1-509739
Project Name	Evaluation at Land To The North And East Of Warren Mill House, Elmswell Road Wetherden
Sitename	Land To The North And East Of Warren Mill House, Elmswell Road Wetherden
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	DC/22/03101
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project Dates	01-Nov-2022 - 01-Nov-2022
Location	Land To The North And East Of Warren Mill House, Elmswell Road Wetherden NGR : TL 99693 62965 LL : 52.2286637116728, 0.922564204613797 12 Fig : 599693,262965
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Mid Suffolk Parish : Wetherden
Project Methodology	Evaluation trenching
Project Results	Wetherden, land to north-east of Warren Mill House, Elmswell Road (WDN 046, TL 9969 6296) evaluation trenching for a two dwelling development close to an area where recorded archaeological deposits indicate activity of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date adjacent to a historic parish boundary did not reveal any archaeological features. The stray finds recovered from across the site were largely of Post medieval date but did include one Roman coin of mid-2nd century date and a token of 15th to 16th century date.
Keywords	Coin - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Token - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	HER Monument No - WDN 046
Archives	