

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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## **Land adjacent to the Old Police House, Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall MNL 193.**

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2001  
(Planning app. no. F/2000/714)

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Field Team  
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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## Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Suffolk County Council Property Division and was monitored by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians and John Craven, project assistants from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

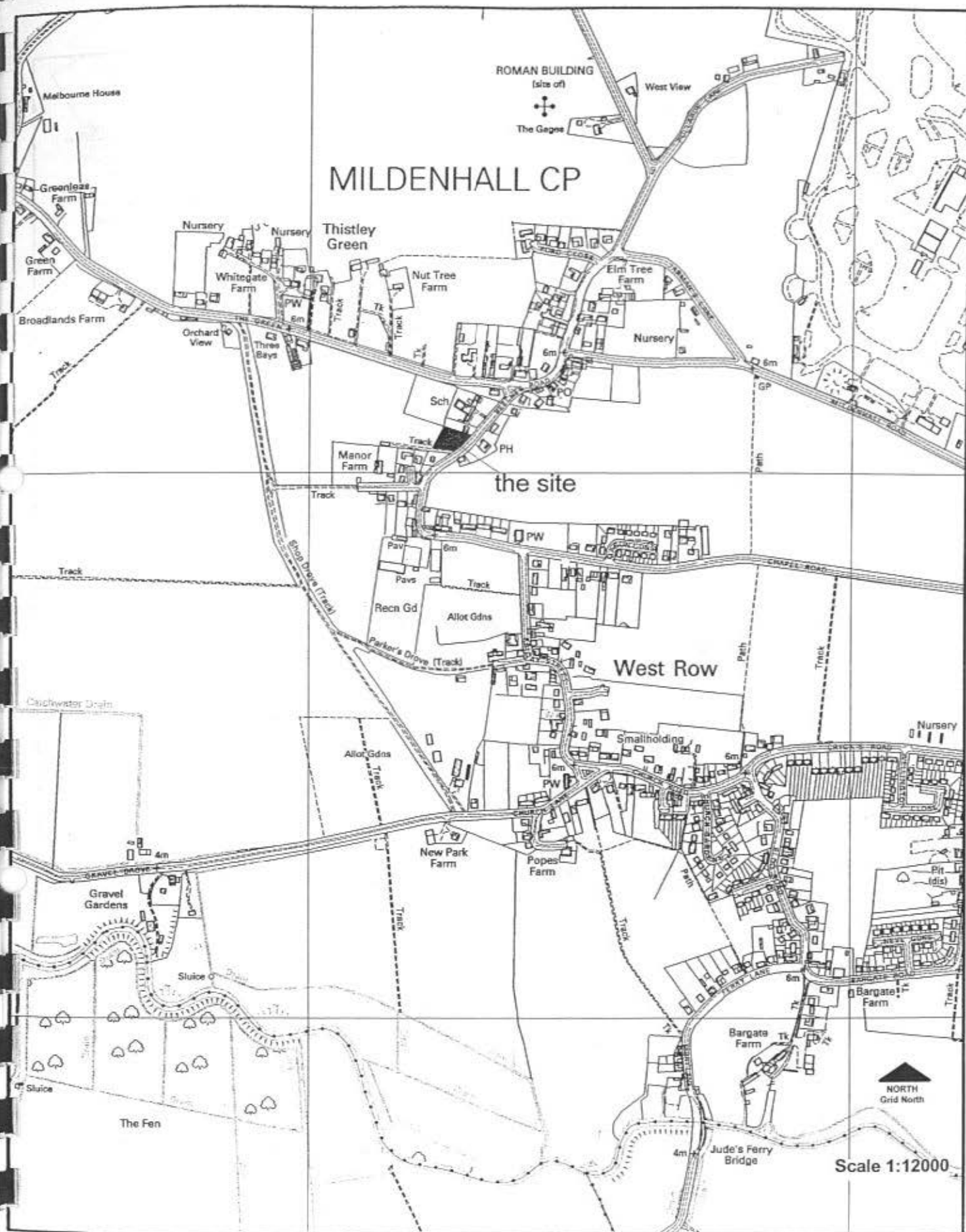
Finds processing was carried out by Sue Anderson, Alexis Willett, Amy Jones and Cathy Tester, all of whom contributed to the specialist finds and environmental assessment reports.

## Summary

Evaluation of a small plot of land destined for housing development on Beeches Road, West Row revealed a series of boundary ditches and a large pit type feature. The pottery from the features suggests intense activity on this site in the late Roman period. The pottery assemblage includes many of the products that are exclusive to the late 3rd and 4th centuries and a high proportion of provincially-traded late specialist wares from the Nene Valley, Oxfordshire, Much Hadham (Herts) and the East Midlands. Finds collected from the surface during a rapid fieldwalking survey of the area included tegulae and box flue tiles indicative of a hypocaust in the vicinity. Three coins dated to the C4<sup>th</sup> were also found.

## SMR information

Planning application no.	F/2000/714
Date of fieldwork:	August 2001
Grid Reference:	TL 672 760
Funding body:	Suffolk County Council Property Division



## Suffolk County Council Environment & Transport

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Fig.1  
Beeches Road, West Row. MNL 193  
Site Location Plan

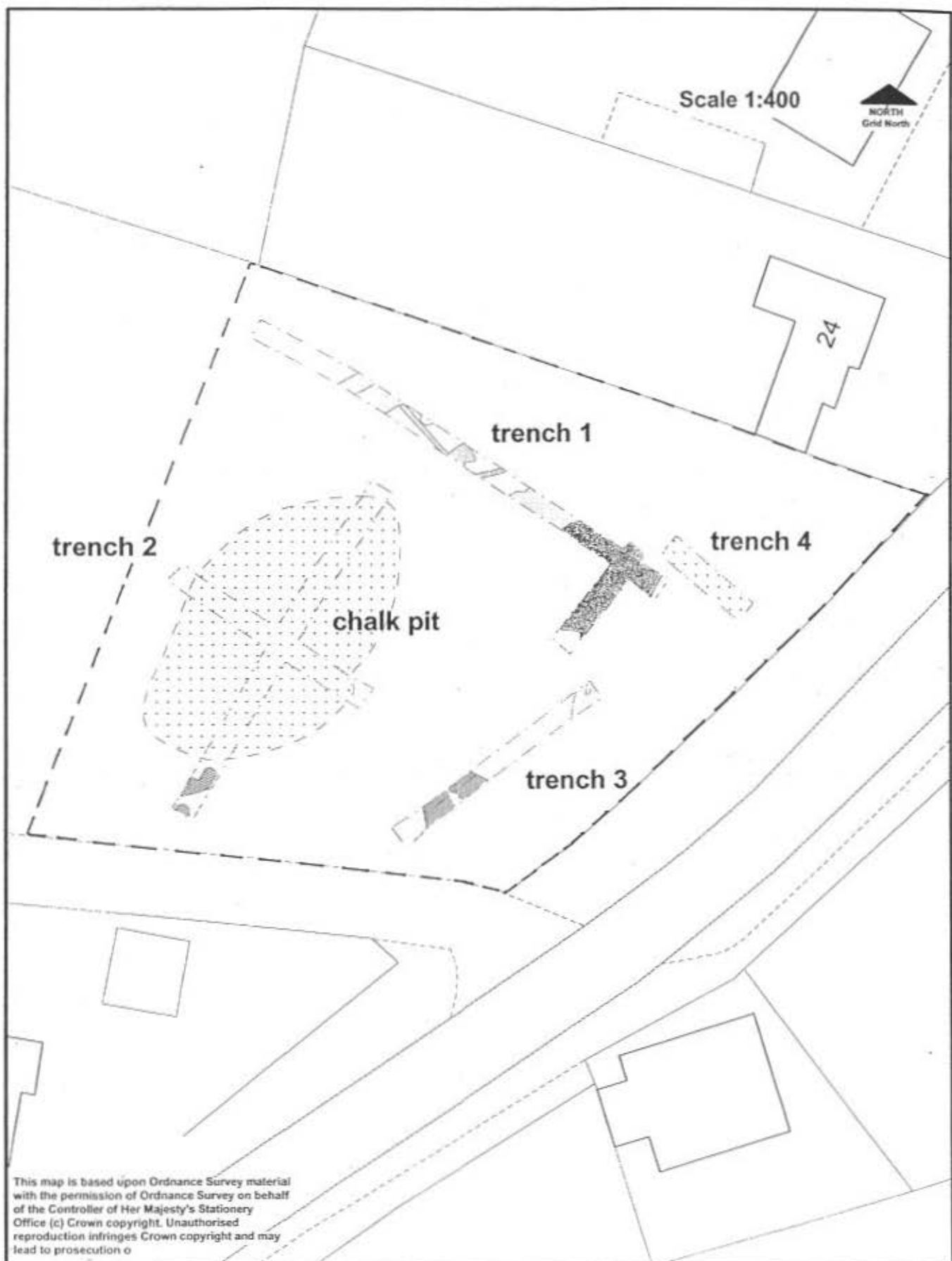


Fig. 2  
Beeches Rd, West Row. MNL 193 trench plan

# 1.Introduction

A series of trenches were excavated as part of the archaeological evaluation of a small plot of land adjacent to Beeches Road, West Row, on which there is currently outline planning permission to build three houses. The aims of the evaluation were to establish whether any archaeological deposits existed in the area that would be affected by the proposed development, and provide information so any necessary mitigation strategy could be planned. The evaluation was funded by Suffolk County Council Property Division and was carried out between 29th and 31st August 2001 by the Field Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.

The site lies at TL 672 760 close to the Fen margin and within a rich archaeological landscape. The county's Sites and Monuments Record details a number of sites within the immediate vicinity which form part of a dense ribbon of Iron Age and Roman occupation activity along the Fen edge. The site is currently part of an arable field and has been under continuous cultivation since the late 1970's prior to when it was briefly a meadow. A rapid fieldwalking survey of the area in 1978, when the field was first re-ploughed, collected a fairly large assemblage of late Roman pottery and Roman roof and flue tiles, indicating the possible site of a high status building close by. It was also noted that the ploughing had brought some of the chalk subsoil to the surface suggesting that the archaeological levels were quite shallow and within the depth of the plough. The excavation of a wildlife pond in the grounds of the adjacent school during the summer of 2001 revealed a ditch in which Roman pottery and tile were also recovered.

## 2.Methodology

The development area had been ploughed in the spring and recently sprayed to clear any vegetation. Finds lying on the surface of the ploughsoil were very visible and were collected under a single context number during a rapid fieldwalk of the area. Trenches were excavated by a wheeled digger fitted with a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket; a total of 117m was excavated opening up approximately 9.5 % of the development area. The trenches were positioned to sample all areas of the site and included the footprints of the three proposed houses as shown on the outline building plan. The trenches were orientated to respect the findings of the 1978 fieldwalking survey (which showed a distribution of finds running in a SE-NW band from the SE corner of the site), and the topography of the site, which included a large hollow over the centre of the development area. The machine removed the ploughsoil to the top of the archaeological levels and the exposed features were sampled by hand excavated sections. The archaeological features were recorded in section at 1:20 and their positions plotted in with a Total Station Theodolite. Black and white print and colour transparency photographs were also taken. A metal detector was used to scan the ground surface over the whole of the development area, the base of the trenches and the machine spoil. All finds were collected and retained for analysis by specialists. The original SMR code, MNL 193, issued for the initial fieldwork was used with context numbering starting at 0100 to distinguish this project from earlier material. All the finds and the site records have been archived at the County Council Archaeological Store at Shire Hall and with the county Sites and Monuments Record.

## 3.Results

**Trench 1** (see Figs. 3 and 5) ran NW-SE close to the northern edge of the site. It traversed, at an approximate right angle, the vaguely linear hollow that appeared to run through the middle of the site and sampled the highest ground at the NW corner of the site, where chalk had been brought to the surface by the plough.

At the extreme western end of trench 1 the ground rises and here the topsoil was very thin. The exposed subsoil was a clean chalk and only 20cms below the present surface. The ground level

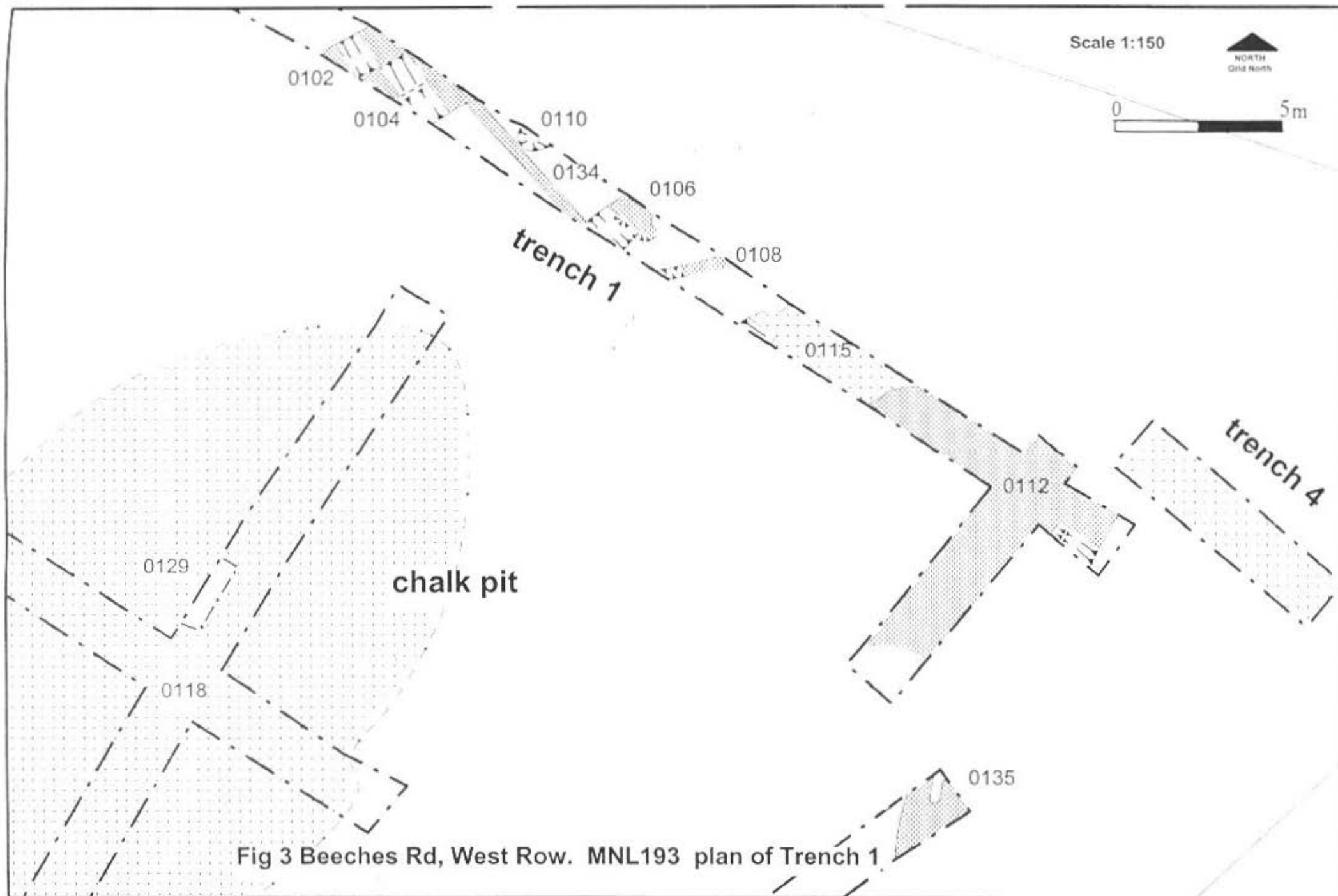


then falls away and the ploughsoil was slightly deeper over the remainder of the trench. There were archaeological features along most of the length of the trench but no evidence of buried surfaces or soil levels. The features were mainly ditches running generally SW-NE. Ditches 0102 and 0104 had broad, rounded profiles, the effect of the ploughing has reduced their size but their shape suggested that they were once open ditches, and probably described a field or property boundary. The two ditches appeared to be associated and 0104 had been re-cut at least twice, suggesting that this was an enduring division that was maintained. The finds from the ditches dated them to late 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> century. Ditches 0108 and 0134 were alike in size and fill and possibly the two had a common function. They were narrow and vertical sided which is suggestive of a footing or setting for a fence-line or similar structure. The alignment of the two however was awry of a right-angle making it difficult to imagine them as part of a building plan. Only 0108 was sampled and this produced Roman pottery and bone although it was not closely datable. Ditch 0134 cut through features 0106 and 0110; these were shallow and irregular and generally less well defined than the ditches. They were filled with a dirty fine chalk rubble both produced pottery and animal bone finds. The pottery from 0106 and 0110 supported the stratigraphy, as, whilst not being closely datable, they contained none of the specifically later types.

Much of the eastern end of the trench was taken up with an extensive pit-like feature 0112. A cross-trench added to determine its size suggested it covered an area of more than 72sqm. The top of the feature was filled with a single layer 0113, a dark grey/green silt imbued with a green mottling, suggesting a high organic content. This made the feature appear to be a single entity in plan but a small test section dug against the eastern edge of the feature, demonstrated that it was made up of either several converging features or possibly a complex of interrelated ones. The cuts of these were steep sided and deep and the bottom of the feature, where sectioned, was 1.6m below the present ground surface. The top fill was rich in finds and those collected from the surface of the feature (the quantity and type of material) suggested that this may have been a midden deposit, full of domestic refuse. The lower fills were a pale rubble of chalk and chalky silt which also contained finds but the organic content was less apparent. On the NW side of the feature the top fill overlay a re-deposited chalk layer 0115. This lay within a cut with a gently sloping western edge. The fill of 0115 was similar to that seen in the base of 0112 and it is thought that this was all part of the same pit.

**Trench 2** (see Figs. 4 and 5) ran at right angles to trench 1 from the southern edge of the site into the centre of the hollow. 30cms of ploughsoil were removed exposing bands of dark silty loam and a coarse rubble of redeposited chalk. This material covered most of the trench length, the chalk subsoil only being exposed at the very southern end. Roman pottery and tile were collected off the surface of this material and a late 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> century coin was found by metal detecting. On the surface these bands appeared to be a series of E-W ditches running across the width of the trench. Excavation, however, suggested that these were layers infilling a single huge pit. This pit, sampled with sections 0129 and 0133, was about 75cms deep with a broad and flat bottomed profile. Cross trenches added to examine the extent of the pit, suggested that it was an oval 24m x 15m. It is thought that the pit was a post medieval chalk quarry pit and was dated by a large piece of brick, found in the basal layer in section 0129, and late medieval pottery from section 0133.

At the southern end of the trench beyond the quarry pit were a group of three small pits 0120, 0122 and 0124. A dark charcoal rich loam fill was common to them all which produce a large finds assemblage characteristic of domestic refuse and containing late Roman pottery and butchered animal bones.





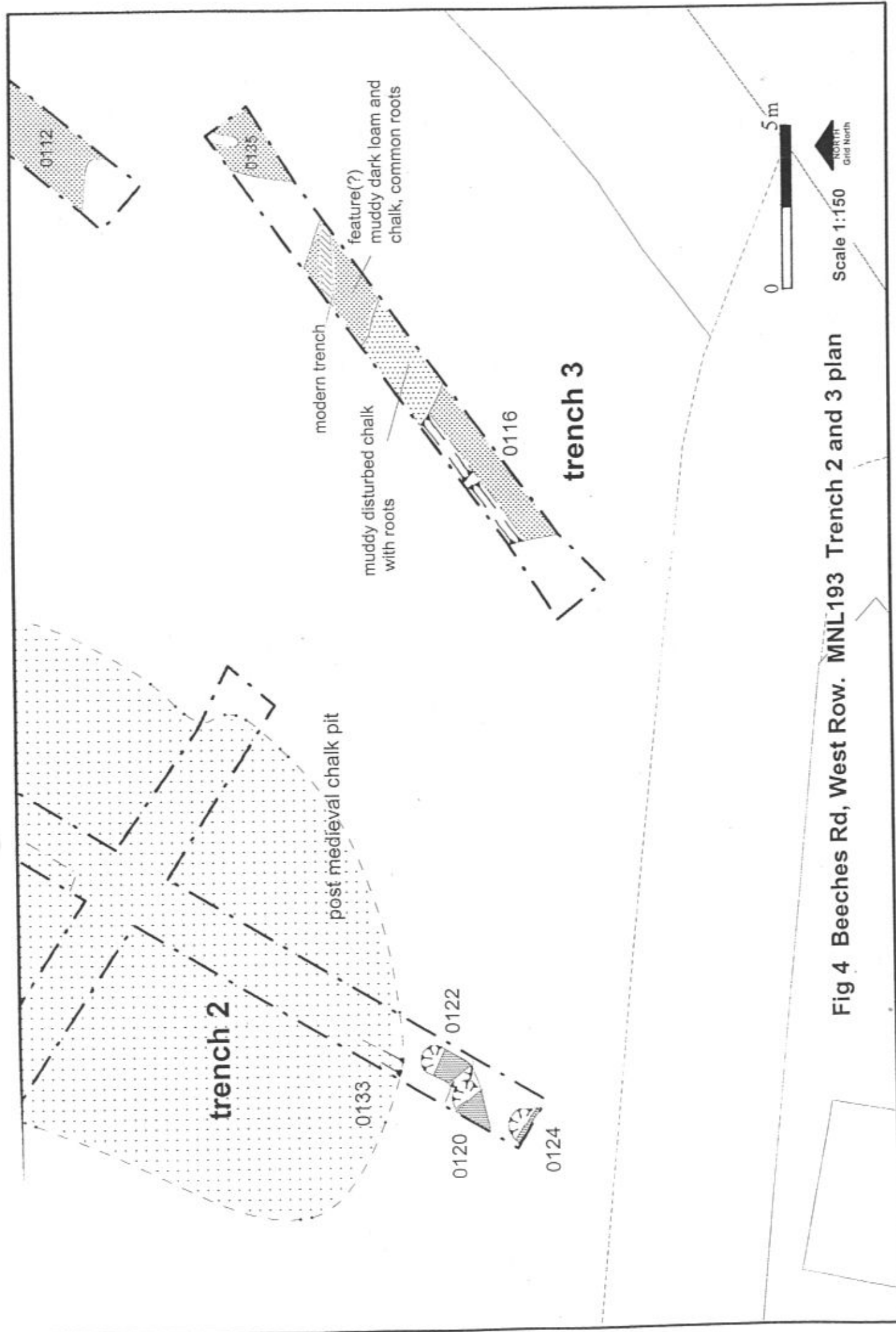


Fig 4 Beeches Rd, West Row. MNL193 Trench 2 and 3 plan

**Trench 3** ran NE-SW close to the eastern edge of the site. The ploughsoil here was 30-35cms deep. A north-south double ditch, 0135, ran across the extreme northern end of the site, and was filled with a pale grey sand. The edge of this ditch was also seen in end of the trench 1 cross-trench as it ran into the large feature 0112. A broad shallow double ditch 0116 crossed the southern end of trench 3. There were two fills within ditch 0116 the lower fill was a coarse chalky rubble the upper fill a silty loam. Along the interface of these there was an abundance of tree-roots and the appearance of the soil was unlike that of the other archaeological features. Roman pottery was collected from the surface of the ditch under the number 0117, but during excavation a sherd of glazed post medieval pottery was found in the upper fill, and it is therefore thought that this is not a feature of antiquity. The ground between 0116 and 0135 was largely disturbed and was clearly cut by a modern trench. The disturbance contained a lot of tree roots and the farm tenant recalled a large tree being taken down from this approximate area. Material from the disturbed ground, however, included a 4<sup>th</sup> century coin and late 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, but these may have been residual.

**Trench 4** was excavated to extend the line of trench 1 to the edge of the development plot. This revealed a chalky loam infill and demonstrated that the features, possibly those associated with 0112, extended to the edge of the development area.

## 4.Finds and environmental evidence

By Cathy Tester

### Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 2

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	195	2928
CBM	215	12207
Stone	2	847
Glass	1	5
Iron	4	62
Lead	1	7
Animal bone	133	3411
Oyster Shell	6	85
Copper alloy-Coins	3	

Table 1: Finds quantities.

### Pottery

In total, 195 sherds of pottery weighing 2.928 kg were collected from the three evaluation trenches and from fieldwalking the topsoil over the entire development area. The majority of the pottery was Roman with only six sherds of later date. The fabrics are summarised in Table 2 and the quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.

Fabric	Code	No.	% No.	Wt./g	% Wt.	Av.wt./g
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	21	10.8	216	7.4	10.3
Buff wares	BUF	1	0.5	5	0.2	5.0
Grey micaceous wares (black)	GMB	15	7.7	158	5.4	10.5
Grey micaceous wares (grey)	GMG	9	4.6	150	5.1	16.7
Sandy grey wares	GX	47	24.1	432	14.8	9.2
Hadham oxidised wares	HAX	4	2.1	27	0.9	6.8
Handmade sand-tempered	HMS	1	0.5	2	0.1	2.0
Horningsea grey wares	HOG	27	13.8	554	18.9	20.5
Horningsea grey ware (black surf)	HGOB	14	7.2	205	7.0	14.6
Late shell-tempered wares	LSH	19	9.7	508	17.3	26.7
Nene Valley colour-coat wares	NVC	18	9.2	226	7.7	12.6
Nene Valley grey wares	NVG	2	1.0	25	0.9	12.5
Oxfordshire parchment wares	OXF	1	0.5	12	0.4	12.0
Oxfordshire red colour-coated wares	OXRC	2	1.0	45	1.5	22.5
Oxfordshire whiteware mortarium	OXWM	2	1.0	118	4.0	59.0
Unspecified red colour-coat	RC	2	1.0	14	0.5	7.0
Red coarsewares	RX	2	1.0	32	1.1	16.0
Storage jar fabric	STOR	1	0.5	37	1.3	37.0
White ware	WX	1	0.5	32	1.1	32.0
<i>Total Roman wares</i>		<i>189</i>	<i>96.9</i>	<i>2798</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>14.8</i>
English stoneware (Notts.)	ESWN	2	1.0	6	0.2	3.0
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	2	1.0	22	0.8	11.0
Late medieval and transitional wares	LMT	1	0.5	30	1.0	30.0
Late post medieval earthenware	LPME	1	0.5	72	2.5	72.0
<i>Total post-medieval wares</i>		<i>6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>21.7</i>
<b>Total pottery</b>		<b>195</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2928</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15.0</b>

Table 2. Pottery quantities

## Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight. Roman wares were classified using the type series devised for recording Roman pottery at Pakenham (unpublished) which is standard for all SCC excavations. Post-Roman fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series. Quantification was by fabric, but forms were noted as they occurred and each 'sherd family' given a separate entry on the database table. A x10 microscope was used to identify the fabrics. Table 2 provides a key to the fabrics present in this assemblage, listing them by common name followed by the codes used for this report. SCCAS pottery recording forms were used and the results were input onto an Access 97 table. All percentages are of the total assemblage weight unless otherwise stated.

## Roman pottery

Roman pottery was recovered from fourteen stratified features and from the ploughsoil. Seventeen fabrics or fabric groups were identified which consist of local and regional coarsewares (58%) and provincially-traded specialist wares (41%).

Local and regional coarsewares are dominated by four reduced ware groups. Most common are Horningsea grey wares (26%) which occur in the standard and black-surfaced variants. Forms identified include jars and large storage jars. Next most common are sandy grey wares (14.8%) from a variety of unknown but presumed local sources and represented by jars and dishes including a straight-sided flanged bowl, type 6.17. Also common are grey micaceous wares (10.5%) in black and grey-surfaced variants represented by a dish (GMB) and a bowl-jar (GMG). All are in the standard fabric which has a very uniform grain size with few inclusions except for very abundant mica. The same fabric is found on other sites in north and north-west Suffolk and a common source, possibly Wattisfield, is suggested. Other coarseware fabrics

included Black-surfaced wares (7.4%) represented by dishes and a jar. These may be the products of local grey ware industries copying BB2.

A high proportion of provincially-traded specialist wares which are a feature of the late and latest Roman period were found. Most common are late shell-tempered wares (17.3%) which are thought to come from a number of sources in the East Midlands such as Harrold (Beds.) Forms identified are jars including very large thick storage jars. Also common were Nene Valley products (8.6%) which are represented by grey ware dishes (NVG) and a wide range of colour-coated wares (NVC) including beakers, jars, bowls, dishes and a castor box. Also found were a range of Oxfordshire products (6%) including a red colour-coated bowl (OXRC), a parchment ware dish (OXF, Young type C49-50) and whiteware mortaria (OXWM) both Young's (1977) type M22. Hadham oxidised wares (1%) are represented by a bowl. Finally, there is a flanged bowl (type 6.14.1) which cannot be conclusively described as a Hadham or Oxfordshire ware.

#### *Post-Roman pottery* (identified by Sue Anderson)

Late and post-medieval pottery included a sherd of late medieval and transitional ware from pit 0118 (layer 0133). Two sherds of glazed red earthenware and one of English stoneware (Nottingham) were found in the ploughsoil and a sherd of late post-medieval earthenware was found in ditch 0116 (section 0126).

### **Ceramic Building Material (CBM)**

A total of 215 fragments of CBM weighing 12207g were collected. The majority was unstratified. Table 3 shows the quantities by form, and a list by context is included as Appendix 4.

Fabrics were not recorded for this assessment, although it was clear that several different types were present in the Roman assemblage, including a coarse sandy type and a soft fine type with clay pellet inclusions. If further excavation is carried out, it will be necessary to record this assemblage in detail.

Type	Form	No	Wt/g
Roman	FLT	15	1413
	IMB	39	2892
	BOX	11	975
	TEG	96	4621
Roof tile	PAN	34	1275
	PEG	3	46
	RT	1	11
Brick	B	12	753
	EB	1	27
	LB	1	123
Wall tile	WT?	2	71

Table 3. CBM quantities by form.

Roman tile dominated the group. Identifiable Roman forms consisted of roof tiles (flanged tegula FLT, imbrex IMB), and heating system tiles (box flue BOX). Other Roman tiles were recorded as tegulae (TEG) and these fragments varied in thickness; some were up to 39mm thick and were probably used as bricks or floor tiles. However the majority of fragments were probably from flanged tegulae. One fragment (0113) has the impression of a large dog paw in the surface. Most of the stratified material was associated with Roman pottery.

Post-Roman tile and brick was largely unstratified. Pantile fragments were the most common find, and some of these were machine made. Few fragments of plain flat peg tiles were present. Bricks were in 'white' fabrics typical of this part of the fens, and there were also some 19th-20th century compressed shale bricks and ?wall tiles. One small fragment of an estuarine fabric brick of possible medieval date was found in 0130, and a post-medieval brick fragment of 16th-18th century date was collected from 0132. Post-medieval material from features included a fragment of roof tile from 0107, a pantile fragment from 0119 and another from 0125.

## Stone

A fragment of sandstone /gritstone was collected from ditch fill 0107 and is probably natural. A fragment of chalky sedimentary stone (slightly vesicular) was collected from context 0114.

## Small Finds (identified by J. Plouviez)

The following small finds were recorded

- |      |            |  |
|------|------------|--|
| 1001 | (Trench 3) | Ae coin. Ae 3. Obv. House of Const. .NSTANTINVS..., rev. two soldiers two standards GLOR[ia exercitus]. Mintmark (Lyons?) .PL.. AD 330-335.. |
| 1002 | (0120)     | Ae coin. Ae 4. Obv. helmeted r. (Constantinopolis), rev. Victory on prow. Corroded. AD 330-337.  |
| 1003 | (Trench 2) | Ae disc, diam. 15mm, 0.6mm thick, may be a 3rd/4th century coin but no surviving detail..  |

## Miscellaneous

Four iron objects were collected. Three of them were nails from pit layer 0123 and the last was a flat bar of uncertain use from ditch 0104.

A fragment of lead waste came from feature 0012 layer 0113.

A corner fragment from a blue-green glass bottle was found in feature 0112 (layer 0114.)

## Biological evidence

*Animal Bone* by Alexis M. Willett

### Introduction

A total of 133 animal bone fragments (NISP 49), weighing a total of 3.411 kg, was recovered from the MNL 193 site. The bone is generally in good condition although the majority of the them are fragmentary.

### Methods

All the bone fragments were examined by eye and, for each taxon, were assessed in terms of skeletal elements, numbers of identified specimens (NISP), weight, level of maturity, any cut/chop and gnaw marks and any other observations. The minimum numbers of individuals (MNI) was not calculated for this assemblage. The results were recorded in a Microsoft Access database. A full list of the data is available in the appendix. References used for identification may be seen in the bibliography (Schmid, 1972).

### Results

Table 4 shows the summary of quantification by taxa. Six taxon categories were identified although two of these are broad in order to narrow down the classification of fragments that were identifiable to element but not to taxa. The broad categories are defined as follows:

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Large mammal  | an animal approximately the size of cattle / equid / large deer |
| Medium mammal | an animal approximately the size of sheep / pig / small deer,   |



Taxa	NISP	No.	Wt/g
Cattle ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	20	32	2327
Sheep/goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )	1	1	1
Pig ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )	11	13	122
Equid ( <i>Equus</i> sp.)	4	4	57
Large mammal	10	71	851
Medium mammal	3	12	53

Table 4. Summary of quantification by taxa.

## Discussion

Because the animal bone assemblage from this site is very small, specific interpretations about relative proportions of the various taxa cannot be made. Larger mammals, especially cattle, account for the majority of the collection. This may be because there were more of these animals or because larger taxa and bone elements produce more fragments and are more robust and likely to survive in the archaeological record. The bones did, however, come from various contexts suggesting that a number of the larger taxa were present in some form on this site over time. Only a few individuals of any of the taxa may be said to have been on this site. A significant number of bone fragments have been chopped and probably represent food remains. The tools and techniques used have not been assessed. Very few bones from immature animals were identified. Only one bone shows signs of pathological change: a cattle 2nd phalanx has a slight distortion and pitted bone along one side of the shaft.

## Shell

Fragments of oyster shell were collected from five contexts (0107, 0109, 0114, 0121 and 0126)

## Discussion of the finds evidence

The Roman finds evidence suggests intense activity on this site in the late and latest Roman periods. The coins are 4th century and the pottery assemblage includes many of the products that are exclusive to the late 3rd and 4th centuries. Of particular note is the high proportion of provincially-traded late specialist wares from the Nene Valley, Oxfordshire, Much Hadham (Herts) and the East Midlands. The lack of anything that would be certainly earlier than the 3rd century is also notable. A large amount of Roman ceramic building materials suggests the presence of a relatively high status building close by and there is potential for a well-preserved animal bone assemblage. Post-Roman finds are less frequent and come mainly from the topsoil suggesting less intense use of the land.

## 5. Conclusions/Discussion

The trenching demonstrates that there is good evidence for late Roman settlement activity surviving on the site. There is a high density of features and all produced good artefactual assemblages. The quantity of finds suggests that the site is close to a focus of occupation and although no actual evidence of a building was identified in the trenches, the presence of roof and flue tiles suggest that a prestigious building with a hypocaust building stood close by. Ploughing has already destroyed the upper archaeological levels and no Roman surfaces or stratigraphy survive and a large pit, thought to be a post medieval chalk quarry, has destroyed much of the south-western quarter of the site. What remains, however is within 25-35cms of the present ground surface and any groundworks would impact on the archaeology. The amount of Roman artefactual material meant that this was an almost ubiquitous component of the soil and the experience of the evaluation is that it will appear, in quantity, in every feature regardless of date. It may therefore, be necessary to excavate a larger proportion of each feature in order to increase the opportunity of finding non-residual material.



## 6.Recommendations for further archaeological work

At present there is only outline planning permission on the plot, so the extent of the impact of the development is unknown. The archaeology, where it survives, however is very shallow so it is anticipated that the creation of the formation levels for the houses, garages and access road/drives would encroach upon the archaeological levels. It is therefore recommended that there is a programme of area excavation covering the footprints of any proposed buildings and their associated ground works where the archaeological deposits survive.

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## Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. The need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its archaeological advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

## Appendix 1 MNL 193 context list

opno	feature	component	grsq	identifier	description	finds	cuts	cutby	over	under	small finds	spotdate
0100	0100			finds	unstratified finds collected from the topsoil, the finds were collected by fieldwalking the whole of the development area and from the ploughsoil spoil from the trenches	y						PMED, L
0101	0101	T1		trench	trench 1, a long E-W trench towards the northern end of the site,							
0102	0102	T1		ditch	ditch, cut into chalk running SW-NE, 1.30m wide and 35-40cms deep, U-shaped section. Westernmost of a pair of parallel ditches running across the western end of trench 1.							
0103	0102	T1		ditch fill	friable mid grey/brown chalky silt	y						
0104	0104	T1		ditch	ditch running SW-NE, adjacent and parallel to 0102. Appears to have 1 or 2 recuts, the ditch is steep sided and generally flat based, 2.30m wide and 55cms deep.							LC3/4
0105	0104	T1		ditch fill	fill of ditch 0104, a friable grey/brown chalky silt. The recut seen in section were not identified during excavation and the fill was removed under this one context.	y						
0106	0106	T1		ditch	possible ditch running N-S across trench 1. Wide and shallow with an irregular profile. Sectioned to include possible second feature on the eastern edge of 0106. 20cms deep and upto 1.5m wide							
0107	0106	T1		ditch fill	fill of ditch 0106, a mid grey/brown chalky silt with chalk lumps and flecks.	y						MC2+, P
0108	0108	T1		ditch	narrow palisade type ditch running NE-SW along trench 1. The cut is shallow but with a steep sided U-shaped profile.							
0109	0108	T1		ditch fill	fill of ditch 0108 dark grey clayey silt with chalk lumps.	y						Rom
0110	0110	T1		feature	shallow depression in trench 1	y						LC3/4
0111	0110	T1		feature fill	chalk rubble and mid brown loam fill within the depression 0110. Finds rich.	y						
0112	0112	T1		feature	very large feature / or complex of features at the east end of trench 1. The top of the feature is filled with a single layer, a dense silt, a dark grey-green rich, organic deposit which made the feature appear a single entity in plan. Below this layer two distinct cuts were seen within a small test section and these were filled with a paler chalk rubble.							
0113	0112	T1		layer	upper fill of 0112 no issued to collect finds from the surface of the feature. This layer is c. cms deep and sampled with the machine	y				0114		ROM
0114	0112	T1		layer	lower fill of 0112 where hand excavated with the test section filled with a pale grey chalky silt	y				0113		MC2-MC
0115	0112	T1		layer	layer of chalky rubble on the west side of 0112, possibly upcast soil from the excavation of 0112 lies possibly within the cut of 0112 with a gently sloping west edge lie below 0113.	y				0113		
0116	0116	T3		ditch	broad ditch running NW-SE across trench 3. The ditch orientation looks to be right angles to 0102 and 0104.							

opno	feature	component	grsq	identifier	description	finds	cuts	cutby	over	under	small finds	spotdate
0117		0116	T3	ditch layer	upper fill of ditch 0116 within T3 dark grey silt loam fill with common root intrusion.	y					1001	LC3/4
0118		0118	T2	pit feature	Large feature running E-W across T2 possibly a multi-cut ditch finds under context 0119 collected from the surface of the feature predominately from the central darker band. Once excavated it transpires that this feature was a chalk extraction pit and all these finds are probably residual material infilling the pit.							
0119		0118	T2	pit layer	finds collected from the surface of 0118	y					1003	LC3/4, P
0120		0120	T2	pit	Pit, one of a group of three pits at the south end of trench 2. 0120 is the smallest but deepest of the pits and appears to cut similarly filled pit 0122.		0122				1002	
0121		0120	T2	pit layer	fill of pit 0120 a single fill of very dark brown silty loam rich in finds. This fill type is common to all of the pits within this group.	y						LC3/4
0122		0122	T2	pit	large oval pit, part of the group along with 0120 and 0124. The pit is quite shallow (17cms max) and 2m across it is cut by 0120 on the extreme edge			0120				
0123		0122	T2	pit layer	fill of pit 0122 very dark brown silty loam as 0121, rich in finds	y						C4
0124		0124	T2	pit	rounded shallow pit at the extreme southern end of T2. Only partly visible.							
0125		0125	T2	pit layer	fill of pit 0124, very dark brown silty loam. A single fill similar to the fills of 0120 and 0122	y						PMed
0126		0116	T3	section	section through feature ditch 0116, originally thought to be a large ditch the section shows two shallow cuts running E-W.	y						MC2+, C
0127	0126	0116	T3	ditch layer	fill of ditch 0116 within section 0126, the lower fill is predominately chalky rubble with some mid grey/brown loam, over this there is a lot of root intrusion. Is it part of a hedgeline??							
0128		0118	T2	pit	large pit, chalk extraction pit?? Consumming most of the length of trench 2 also numbered 0118.							
0129		0118	T2	section	sondage dug at the N. end of trench 2 within pit 0128/0118							
0130	0129	0118	T2	pit layer	horizon of redeposited chalk, top fill of pit 0128/0118. This layer made up of course chalk nodules seen immediately below the ploughsoil within sondage 0129	y			0131			Med+
0131	0129	0118	T2	pit layer	brown silty loam below 0130 within 0129. Main fill of pit 0128/0118.	y			0132	0130		C4
0132	0129	0118	T2	pit layer	basal layer of pit 0128/0118 within section 0129. Thin horizon of trampled chalk rubble overlying chalk natural base.					0131		LC3/4, P
0133	0133	0118	T2	pit layer	section excavated following the southern edge of pit 0128/0118, filled with a dark grey silty loam southern edge well defined.	y						C4, 15-16
0134		0134	T1	ditch	narrow palisade type ditch similar in size and fill to 0108. Cuts ditch 0106 and feature 0110.		0108,					
0135		0135	T3	ditch	double ditch running N-S at NE end of trench 3. Filled with a pale grey silt sand continues into trench 1 where it runs into 0112. Upper fill of 0112 overlies 0135							

## Appendix 5 Animal bone

OP	Taxa	Element	NISP	No	Wt/g	Part	Maturity	Notes
0100	B	teeth	1	1	4	enamel frag	X	
	E	teeth	1	1	17	molar	X	
	LM	long bone		2	7	shaft frags	X	
	MM	long bone		2	25	shaft frags	X	chopped
0104	E	teeth	1	1	23	molar	X	
0107	B	scapula	2	11	386	glenoid cavities and blade frags	F	
	B	tibia	1	1	208	distal half	F	chopped
	LM	long bone		8	111	shaft frags	X	chopped
	LM	rib	1	14	80	frags	X	
	LM	vertebra	1	1	85	body - epiphyseal plates missing	U	chopped
0109	LM	long bone	1	1	12	shaft frag	X	chopped
	O-C	teeth	1	1	1	incisor	X	
0110	B	astragalus	1	1	39	half	F	chopped
	B	humerus	1	1	357	distal end	F	chopped
	B	scapula	1	1	142	blade frag	X	chopped
	LM	long bone	1	3	29	shaft frags	X	
0113	B	metatarsal	1	1	184	n: whole - distal end damaged	F	gnawed
	LM	scapula	1	1	49	blade frag	X	chopped
0114	B	scapula	1	1	189	n: whole - part of blade missing	F	chopped
	B	teeth	3	3	26	molar frags	X	
	LM	?rib	1	1	11	frag	X	
	LM	long bone		4	63	shaft frags	X	chopped
	LM	mandible		6	85	bone frags	X	
0119	MM	long bone		2	10	shaft frags	X	
0121	LM	carpal/tarsal		1	4	frag	X	
	LM	long bone		4	62	shaft frags	X	chopped
	MM	unidentifiable		5	4	frags	X	
0123	B	astragalus	1	1	75	whole	F	
	B	metapodial	1	1	103	distal end	F	chopped
	B	phal 2	1	1	29	whole	F	path: slight distortion and pitted bone along one side of the shaft
	E	teeth	1	1	6	molar enamel frag	X	
	LM	long bone		9	40	shaft frags	X	chopped
	LM	unidentifiable		2	13	frags	X	
0125	B	phal 1	1	3	15	half	F	
	B	phal 2	1	1	17	whole	F	
	LM	long bone	1	1	6	shaft frag	X	
0126	B	mandible	1	1	386	whole/half - missing part of mandibular hinge	F	
	B	metacarpal	1	1	56	proximal half	F	chopped

OP	Taxa	Element	NISP	No	Wt/g	Part	Maturity	Notes
0126	B	tibia	1	2	111	distal end and proximal epiphysis frag	U	chopped
	LM	longbone		7	88	shaft frags	X	chopped
	LM	scapula	1	2	62	blade frags	X	chopped
0130	?E	metapodial	1	1	11	distal end frag	F	
	MM	rib	1	1	2	frag	X	chopped
0131	LM	rib	1	1	8	frag	X	
	LM	skull	1	1	30	cranium frag	X	
	MM	rib	1	1	5	frag	X	chopped
0133	LM	long bone		2	6	shaft frags	X	
	MM	tibia	1	1	7	shaft	?U	
	S	humerus	2	2	38	distal halves	U	
	S	maxilla	1	3	33	tooth row frags	X	
	S	metapodial	1	1	4	nr whole - distal epiphysis missing	U	
	S	radius	1	1	9	proximal shaft	U	
	S	scapula	1	1	10	articular end	U	?chopped
	S	teeth	3	3	5	1 canine, 2 incisors	X	
	S	ulna	2	2	23	nr whole - epiphyses missing	U	
Total			49	133	3411			

## Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Comments	Date
0100	B	7	390		Compressed shale	19-20
	FLT	9	790			Rom
	WT?	2	71		Compressed shale	19-20
	B	5	363		"White" bricks	PMed
	PEG	3	46		1 prob. Med	Med+
	PAN	32	1179			PMed
	TEG	69	2659		Up to 39mm thick	Rom
	BOX	6	388		5 pieces combed	Rom
	IMB	32	2658		Some frags poss PAN	Rom+
0107	IMB?	1	1			Rom?
	RT	1	11		Peg or pantile	PMed
	FLT	1	29			Rom
0109	TEG	1	5			Rom
	BOX	3	141		2 burnt, 1 combed	Rom
0110	FLT	2	426			Rom
0113	TEG	7	1228		All thick, 1 with dog paw print.	Rom
0117	FLT	1	75			Rom
	IMB	1	55			Rom
0119	BOX	1	441		Combed	Rom
	PAN	1	48			PMed
0121	TEG	7	139		Mainly small and abraded	Rom
	IMB	1	45			Rom
	BOX	1	5			Rom
0123	TEG?	4	44 +			Rom?
0125	PAN	1	48			PMed
0126	TEG	1	47			Rom
0130	TEG	1	310		Prob FLT	Rom
	EB	1	27			Med+
0131	TEG	6	189 +			Rom
	IMB	3	114			Rom
0132	IMB	1	19			Rom
	LB	1	123			PMed
0133	FLT	2	93			Rom



## Appendix 2 Finds list

OP	Pottery No	Pottery Wt/g	Animal bone No	Animal Bone Wt/g	CBM No	CBM Wt/g	Miscellaneous	Date
0100	57	935	6	53	165	8544		PMed
0104	2	12	1	23			Fe (1-17g)	LC3/4
0107	12	226	35	870	3	41	Oyster (2-16g); Stone (1-568g) poss.grit	PMed
0109	4	9	2	13	4	146	Oyster (1-5g)	Rom
0110	3	36	6	567	2	426		LC3/4
0113	2	43	2	233	7	1228	Lead waste (1-7g)	Rom
0114	17	280	15	374			Glass (1-5g) bottle; Oyster (1-42g); Stone (1-279g)	MC2-MC3
0117	6	210			2	130		LC3/4
0119	4	117	2	10	2	489		PMed
0121	38	347	10	70	9	189	Oyster (1-5g);	LC3/4
0123	23	236	15	266	4	44	Fe nails (3-45g)	C4
0125			5	38	1	48		Pmed
0126	9	204	13	703	1	47	Oyster (1-17g)	C19
0130			2	13	2	337		Med+
0131	6	50	3	43	9	303		C4
0132	3	66			2	142		PMed
0133	9	157	16	135	2	93		C4, C15-16
1001							SF: Ae coin, Ae 3	330-335
1002							SF: Ae coin, Ae4	330-337
1003							SF: Ae disc, (coin?)	C3/4?
Total	57	935	6	53	165	8544		

### Appendix 3: Pottery by context

OP	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
0100	BSW	b/s		2	18	Orange margins, grey core	
	ESWN	b/s		2	6	English stoneware - Notts.	19th
	GMB	b/s		2	10	Misc. b/s - v. typical fabric	
	GMB	rim	6.19.4	1	19	Long bead - late?	MC2+
	GMG	b/s		2	24		
	GMG	rim+	5	1	66	Bowl-jar, rim 8 (220mm, 15%), V. mica!	
	GRE	b/s		2	22	Glazed red earthenware	15-16th
	GX	b/s		12	75	Misc. inc fine HAR-like +	
	HOG	base & b/s		6	101	Buff-grey base & misc. b/s	MC2+
	HOG	rim	6.3	1	30	Large reed-rimmed bowl, v. abr.	C2
	HOGB	rim base b/s	jar	10	155	Misc. jar rims (2) & b/s inc. combed	MC2+
	LSH	b/s	4 jar	3	22	Ordinary jar	LC3/4
	LSH	b/s	4 Sjar	2	141	V. thick sherds!	LC3/4
	LSH	rim	4 jar	1	22	Rim type 45 (180mm, 10%)	LC3/4
	NVC	base	3 beaker	1	8	3 unclass	LC3/4
	NVC	base	6	1	12	6 unclass.	LC3/4
	NVC	rim	4 jar	1	10	Necked jar (JRPS 8, no.281-2)	LC3/4
	NVC	rim	6.14.1	1	17	Burnt	LC3/4
	NVC	rim	6.19.1	1	10	Upright, plain	LC3/4
	NVG	base	6	1	17	6 unclass	
	NVG	rim		1	8		
	OXWM	rim	7 Young M22	1	95	Young (1977) M22, clear & pink quartz grits, yellow-pink slip	C4
	OXWM	rim	7 Young M22	1	23	Young (1977) M22 - w groove on rim	C4
	RX	rim+	6.17	1	24	HADOX? Not 'classic' HAX. mica	LC3/4
0104	HAX	b/s		1	5		LC3/4
	NVC	b/s	6.2.1	1	7	Castor box lid	LC3/4
0107	BSW	base & b/s		5	78		ERom?
	GMB	b/s		1	1	Small & abr.	
	GX	b/s		1	27	Very HAR-like	
	HOG	b/s		3	13	Buff-grey	MC2+
	HOG	b/s	Sjar	2	107	Sjar neck (SV)	MC2+
0109	GMG	b/s		2	4	Small & abr. Burnt.	
	HM S	b/s		1	2	Small & abr. Transitional fabric.	C1
	RC	rim		1	3	Small & abr. Self-coloured. OXRC?	
0110	GX	base		1	18		
	HOG	b/s	Sjar	1	13	Sjar	MC2+
	LSH	b/s		1	5		LC3/4
0113	GMB	b/s		1	6	Burnished angular zigzag lines	
	STOR	b/s		1	37		
0114	GMB	b/s		1	19	Closed vessel.	
	GMG	b/s		1	5	Abr.	

OP	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
0114	GX	b/s		2	10	B2 dec. fine.	
	GX	profile	6.18	3	62	Base type 2	E/MC2-MC3
	HOG	b/s	Sjar	6	75	Misc. Sjar b/s	MC2+
	HOG	rim	Sjar Evans 9-11	1	60	Buff, orange core	MC2+
	HOGB	b/s	jar	2	7	Jar (ordinary size)	MC2+
	WX	b/s	1 flagon	1	32	Burnt	
0117	BSW	base	6	1	28	Wide-based vessel — dish? Dark sand	
	BSW	rim	6	1	8	6.19.3?	
	GMG	b/s		2	48		
	LSH	rim	4 Sjar	1	118		LC3/4
	NVC	b/s		1	8	Black slip, atypical fabric	LC3/4
0119	GMB	b/s		1	7	V. micaceous, fine burnished	
	GX	b/s		1	7	Fine, (HAR-like)	
	LSH	b/s	4 Sjar	2	103	Sjar, very thick, combed	LC3/4
0121	BSW	b/s		6	30	Abr. some looks 'romanising'	
	BSW	rim	jar	2	21	Unclass jars	
	GMB	base & b/s		4	47	Misc. abr.	
	GX	b/s		9	72	Misc. abr. b/s	
	GX	b/s		1	6	V. odd inclusions	
	GX	rim	jar	2	17	2 unclass. jars	
	HAX	b/s		1	5	Abr	LC3/4
	HOG	base & b/s		2	33	Grey	MC2+
	HOGB	b/s		1	18	Ordinary sized	MC2+
	LSH	b/s	4 jar	5	45	Misc. b/s, 1 combed	LC3/4
	NVC	b/s		2	15		LC3/4
	NVC	b/s	6 bowl	1	8	Thick	LC3/4
	NVC	b/s	6.2	1	5	Castor box	LC3/4
	NVC	base	3 beaker	1	25	Beaker base (27mm, 100%), atypical fabric	LC3/4
0123	BSW	b/s		2	15	Abr.	
	BUF	rim		1	5	Abr.	
	GMB	base & b/s		4	49	Abr.	
	GX	b/s		5	16	Misc. abr. b/s	
	HOG	rim & b/s	jar	2	23	Jar rim 7	MC2+
	LSH	b/s		2	7		LC3/4
	LSH	rim	4 jar	1	24	Rim 11 (160mm, 9%)	LC3/4
	NVC	b/s		3	17	Misc. b/s	LC3/4
	NVC	base	6 bowl	1	48		LC3/4
	OXRC	b/s	6 bowl	1	21	Bowl, burnt & abr.	C4
	RC	base	3 beaker	1	11	Beaker base	
0126	BSW	base & b/s		2	18		Rom
	GMG	b/s		1	3		Rom
	GX	b/s		2	12		Rom
	HOG	b/s		2	30	Combed	MC2+
	HOG	base		1	69		MC2+

OP	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
0126	LPME	b/s		1	72	Late post-medieval earthenware - vessel	19th c
0131	GX	b/s		1	5	Abr.	
	GX	b/s		2	14	Abr. Gold mica?	
	HAX	b/s	6 bowl	1	13	Grey core	LC3/4
	NVC	b/s		1	6	Abr. b/s	LC3/4
	OXF	rim	6.15	1	12	Going B10.2 (Young C49-50); Abr. traces of red in groove. C4 pinkish fabric. Parchment ware?	
0132	HOGB	b/s		1	15		
	LSH	b/s	4 Sjar	1	21	V. thick	LC3/4
	NVC	rim	6.2.1	1	30	Castor box lid	LC3/4
0133	GX	b/s		3	37		
	GX	base	6 dish	1	29	Burnished int.	
	GX	rim	6.17	1	25		LC3/4
	HAX	b/s		1	4		LC3/4
	LMT	base		1	30	Late medieval & transitional ware	15-16th
	OXRC	base		1	24	Grey core	C4
	RX	b/s		1	8	Orange. abr.	
Total				195	2928		

## Appendix 6

### SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

#### *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation*

#### DEPOT SITE, BEECHES ROAD, WEST ROW, MILDENHALL

#### **1. Background**

- 1.1 An application (F/2000/597) has been made for residential development of 0.82ha at the former Coach Depot, Beeches Road, West Row, following demolition of existing buildings.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (Planning Policy Guidance 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work: decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.3 The development area lies at TL 673 762 about 950m east of the Weston Ditch line which marks the current fen edge. This area along the margin of the fens has a high density of archaeological sites of later prehistoric and Roman date. Evidence of Roman activity of unknown extent has been identified 150m to the south of the development area around the school (MNL 193). Some 300m to the north there is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County No 37) around the findspot of the late Roman Mildenhall hoard, though most of the recorded data relating to this lies in the northern half over 400m from the development. However, any evidence relating to the character of later Roman activity in this area would be highly significant.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 The submission of a Project Design based upon this brief and accompanying outline specification is an essential requirement. The final selection of an archaeological contractor should not take place until the Project Design has been approved by this office.
- 1.6 It should be noted that demolition of structures to ground level and removal of below ground oil tanks has already taken place. The latter should be taken into account in the trench design.

#### **2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological sites exist in the area.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological sites within the application area.

- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Evaluate whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 It is expected that the evaluation will proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will precede the field evaluation (there is a possibility that some aspect of the site's history may indicate that further evaluation is not necessary).
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Archaeological Service (Suffolk County Council, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone/Fax: 01284 352443) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively archaeological presence may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification which defines certain minimum criteria is set out below.

### 3. **Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment**

- 3.1 Consult the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), both the computerised record and any backup files.
- 3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where possible photocopies or tracings should be included in the report.
- 3.3 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. Site of Special Scientific Interest, County Wildlife Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Tree Preservation Order, etc).

### 4 **Specification B: Field Evaluation**

- 4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 2% of the site area and be positioned to sample all areas of the site. Trenches should be a minimum of 1.5m wide; the length of trench to fulfil the percentage requirement should be computed on the nominal basis of 1m wide trenches. In practice trench width will be determined by machine bucket size; a toothless 'ditching bucket' of at least 1.80m width is expected unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. The trench design must be approved by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team before field work begins.



- 4.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 4.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of an archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 4.6 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 4.7 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced detector user.
- 4.8 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.9 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 4.10 Plans of the archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 4.11 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 4.12 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

## 5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## 6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principle of *Management of Archaeological Projects*, English Heritage 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation. The conclusion should include a statement of the archaeological potential of the site.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work and its scope must be given. A second phase will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. A second phase cannot be developed in detail at this stage.
- 6.5 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 6.6 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.7 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

- 6.8 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

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Tel: 01284 352448

Date: 28 June 2001

Reference: /WestRow06

**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**