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**2 WILLOW PARK, BECK ROW,
MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK**

**CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Authors: Vinny Monahan (Fieldwork & report) Peter Thompson (Background)	
NGR: TL 684 783	Report No: 5716
District: Forest Heath	Site Code: MNL 802
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7230
	Date: 7 January 2019

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk		
<p><i>In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological monitoring and recording on land at 2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk IP28 8UJ (NGR TL 684 783; Figs. 1 - 2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a dwelling following removal of an existing park home (Forest Heath Council Ref. DC/17/0721/FUL), and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Artefact scatters of multi-period date have been recorded around the site, dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods (HER Refs MNL096, MNL113, MNL116 & MNL728). The closest find spots to the site are a Bronze Age dagger from 70m to the north (MNL 065), and a multi-period scatter of Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery commencing 80m to the west (MNL 728). Archaeological evaluations identified disturbed ground and an undated pit some 80m to the south-west (MNL 515), and an undated ditch 100m to the north-west (MNL 055).</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	29/10/2018		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	N
P. number	7230	Site code	MNL 802
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Static Caravan Plot		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Suffolk	Forest Heath	Beck Row
HER/ SMR for area	Suffolk HER		
Post code (if known)	IP28 8UJ		
Area of site	c.500m ²		
NGR	TL 684 783		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.5m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service		
Project supervisor/s	V. Monahan		
Funded by	Mr Randall		
Full title	2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk. Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		
Authors	Monahan, V. & Thompson, P.		
Report no.	5716		
Date (of report)	January 2019		

2 WILLOW PARK, BECK ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK

CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL

MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological monitoring and recording on land at 2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk IP28 8UJ (NGR TL 684 783; Figs. 1 - 2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a dwelling following removal of an existing park home (Forest Heath Council Ref. DC/17/0721/FUL), and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Artefact scatters of multi-period date have been recorded around the site, dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods (HER Refs MNL096, MNL113, MNL116 & MNL728). The closest find spots to the site are a Bronze Age dagger from 70m to the north (MNL 065), and a multi-period scatter of Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery commencing 80m to the west (MNL 728). Archaeological evaluations identified disturbed ground and an undated pit some 80m to the south-west (MNL 515), and an undated ditch 100m to the north-west (MNL 055).

In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological monitoring and recording on land at 2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk IP28 8UJ (NGR TL 684 783; Figs. 1 - 2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a dwelling following removal of an existing park home (Forest Heath Council Ref. DC/17/0721/FUL), and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS-CT (James Rolfe, dated 26th June 2017), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 18th July 2018), and approved by SCC AS-CT.

1.3 The principal objectives of the archaeological monitoring & recording scheme were:

- The detailed archaeological monitoring of all groundworks associated with the scheme, with the recording of any significant archaeology thereby revealed, and analysis of the results with provision for report and/or publication of the results, and the production of an archive

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located in Beck Row some 3km north-west of Mildenhall. It is an existing residential plot containing a park home within the Willow Park area at the north end of Beck Row.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located on the fen edge at approximately 5m AOD. The local soils are of the Isleham2 horizon described as deep permeable sandy and peaty soils affected by groundwater. The superficial geology comprises sand and gravel river terrace deposits. The solid bedrock is Grey Chalk Sub-group described as clayey ("marly") chalk without flint.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The development site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. The site is located near the Fen Edge, and artefact scatters of multi-period date have been recorded in the area. At the Smoke House Inn site, approximately 680m to the south-west, multi-period features and finds including Iron Age and Romano-British ditch systems and structures were excavated (MNL 502).

4.2 A Bronze Age rapier/dagger was discovered in plough soil 70m to the north of the proposed development (MNL 065). A multi-period scatter of Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery was found on the surface of a large field which reaches to within 80m west of the site (MNL 728). Archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of a housing development 80m south-west of the proposed development revealed that the upper part of the soil profile was completely disturbed and reworked across the site. A narrow gully thought to be a post-medieval drainage ditch and an undated pit were the only features present (MNL 515).

4.3 Monitoring of groundworks identified an undated ditch 100m to the north-west of the site (MNL 055), and a prehistoric bone dagger was found 120m to the south (MNL 145). An evaluation ahead of construction of RAF Mildenhall waste water treatment plant 140m to the south, revealed four undated ditches, which appeared to have been carried out in two phases (MNL 623). Archaeological monitoring approximately 280m to the east of the site revealed a small amount of Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon pottery and animal bones (MNL 541).

4.4 A number of multi-period finds have come from north of the site. Three Neolithic leaf shaped arrowheads (MNL 096), and two Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowheads, the butt end of a bronze knife and a flint scatter were recovered some 240m to the north (MNL 113, MNL 115). The findspot of an Iron-Age silver coin is also located 270m to the north (MNL 096), as were surface finds of two microliths (MNL 096) and some Neolithic worked flints including a laurel leaf point, scraper and two struck flints (MNL 096). A large scatter of Roman pottery and tile were also found in that area at Sewage Farm (MNL 096). A scatter of blackened earth and fire cracked stones 310m to the north-west

indicate an occupation site of unknown period (MNL 143). A prehistoric flint tempered pot sherd was found 480m to the north-west of the site (MNL 116). The site thus had a potential for evidence of multi-period activity to be revealed during the development groundworks.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The monitoring encompassed the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new building (Figs. 3 - 4).

5.2 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision and control using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand

5.3 Exposed sections were cleaned and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually/ visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Figs. 3 - 4

Sample sections were drawn and are presented below:

Sample Section 1

<i>0.00m = 4.91m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Made Ground. Loose, pale greyish yellow mixed sand and gravel with frequent small to medium angular and sub-angular flints and mixed stone.
0.05 – 0.45m	L1001	Topsoil. Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand.
0.45m+	L1002	Natural deposits. Friable, pale greyish yellow sand.

Sample Section 2

<i>0.00m = 4.99m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.04m	L1000	Made Ground. As above.
0.04 – 0.46m	L1001	Topsoil. As above.
0.46m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Sample Section 3

0.00m = 4.98m AOD		
0.00 – 0.01m	L1000	Made Ground. As above.
0.01 – 0.37m	L1001	Topsoil. As above.
0.37m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Sample Section 4

0.00m = 4.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.03m	L1000	Made Ground. As above.
0.03 – 0.93m+	L1003	Backfill. Friable, mottled pale grey yellow sand and silty sand mix.

Description: The site was disturbed by the cutting of service trenches. No archaeological features or finds were present within the footing trenches.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The site was disturbed by the cutting of service trenches, and this partially restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). Artefact scatters of multi-period date have been recorded around the site, dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods (HER Refs MNL096, MNL116 & MNL728). The site thus had potential to show multi-period activity.

8.2 In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Suffolk County Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Mr Randall of 2 Willow Park for funding the project and for assistance, and also Ms Sarah Threlfall of TMA Chartered Surveyors for assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice of Mr James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record

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SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

APPENDIX 1 HER DATA

HER	NGR TM	Description
Prehistoric		
MNL 116	TL 6800 7862	Stock Corner Farm: Pot sherd from near rim of large vessel with very hard fabric with burnt flint filler
MNL 145	TL 6850 7824	Rookery Drove, Beck Row: Bone dagger found in 1930, in possession of S Ford in 1951
MNL 406	TL 6792 7886	Skelton's Drove: Burnt flint patch and a small amount of worked flint in a sandy field
MNL 408	TL 6881 7854	Skelton's Drove: Burnt flint patch found near a 'BA' lithic & 'IA' flint-tempered pot scatter; located during the Fenland survey 1987
MNL 409	TL 6896 7874	Skelton's Drove: Burnt flint patch located during Fenland survey 1987
MNL 536	TL 6884 7821	Phase 2, Rear of Smoke House Inn, Beck Row, Mildenhall: Excavation identified Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity, including a scatter of pits, postholes, a roundhouse, a human cremation focused upon two natural peat-filled hollows within the fen-edge landscape
MNL 618	TL 6892 7792	Bronze Age and Iron Age features at Former Smoke House Inn: Evaluation and excavation identified Bronze Age to Iron Age activity including two pit groups, two possible enclosures and possible structures
MNL 652	TL 6814 7764	Building 129 and 181, Construct Road & Car Park to Mall, RAF Mildenhall: Two prehistoric struck flints recovered during monitoring of demolition of two buildings and the construction of a car park and roundabout
Mesolithic		
MNL 096	TL 6835 7867	Skeltons Drove: Two microlith points obliquely blunted on one side of tip
Neolithic		
MNL 096	TL 68368 78719	Skeltons Drove: Surface finds of worked flints including laurel leaf point, scraper and two struck flints
MNL 112	TL 682 791	Findspot of a Neolithic polished axehead
MNL 113	TL 6835 7867	Skeltons Drove: Three leaf shaped arrowheads and flint scatter
MNL 139	TL 679 785	Stock Corner, Beck Row: Flints including scrapers, arrowheads, borers and fabricators and pottery (Grimston-Lyles Hill type rim), reported by Jack King, Mildenhall Museum in 1978
MNL 150 -	TL 677 780	Stock Corner, Beck Row: "Flints including half flint axe, broken arrow-heads and flakes
Bronze Age		
MNL 058	TL 686 790	Bomb Dump: Pottery, large spindle whorl or small loom weight, flint flakes and scrapers, probably BA, found in black layer during construction of Bomb Dump
MNL 065	TL 6840 7845	Beck Row: Complete 'rapier/dagger' said to have been metal detected in ploughsoil in 1978-80
MNL 065	TL 6840 7848	Skeltons Drove, Beck Row: Burnt black area full of beaker sherds
MNL 078	TL 687 787	Skeltons Drove; (near) Bomb Dump: TL 687 787
MNL 113	TL 6829 7864	Bronze-Age artefact scatter of 2 barbed and tanged arrowheads and flints
MNL 115	TL 683 786	Skeltons Drove: Butt end of bronze knife
MNL 132	TL 6901 7875	Findspot of a Bronze-Age bronze double-edged knife
MNL 136	TL 68 78	Holywell Drove, Beck Row: At least two concentrations of flint gritted BA or IA pottery including

		decorated and perforated sherds and several items of Bronze Age metalwork within area of Roman scatter
MNL 139	TL 679 785	Stock Corner, Beck Row: Flints including scrapers etc
MNL 201	TL 68 78	Bronze-Age artefact scatter of worked flints including scraper
MNL 408	TL 6881 7854	Skelton's Drove: Substantial scatter of worked flint, including 4 quern fragments, a barbed and tanged arrowhead, 2 scrapers, a saw and a borer, and 4 sherds of grog-tempered pottery with cord-impression decoration, also animal bone
MNL 410	TL 6874 7865	Skelton's Drove: Scatter of worked flint, including a scraper and a plano-convex knife, together with pottery
MNL 411	TL 6861 7874	Skelton's Drove: Scatter of worked flint, including 4 scrapers and a rod-like implement with a ?scraping edge along the long edge
MNL 412	TL 6886 7890	Skelton's Drove: Substantial scatter of worked flint, including 5 scrapers and a unifacially worked flake, together with pottery
MNL 466	TL 6838 7768	USAF: Bronze brooch, Hod Hill type without side lugs
MNL 502	TL 688 781	Smoke House Inn, Beck Row, Bronze Age: Multi-period site, evaluation and excavation of BA, IA and Rom ditch systems and structures
Iron Age		
MNL 065	TL 6840 7848	Skelton's Drove, Beck Row: Silver Iceni coin found within area of Roman scatter with metal detector
MNL 096	TL 683 786	Findspot of an Iron-Age silver coin
MNL 123	TL 6780 7846	Stock Corner Farm: Two sherds pottery
MNL 129	TL 691 789	Holywell Drove, Beck Row: Field with scatters of flint gritted pottery, ?BA or ?IA, and some sand gritted IA pottery
MNL 136	TL 68 78	Holywell Drove, Beck Row: At least two concentrations of flint gritted BA or IA pottery including decorated and perforated sherds
MNL 139	TL 679 785	Stock Corner, Beck Row: Sherds, mainly undiagnostic body, also 1 rim
MNL 408	TL 6881 7854	Skelton's Drove: 68 sherds of handmade flint-tempered pottery, 1 Rom sherd, a piece of antler and animal bones, together with a substantial lithic scatter
MNL 412	TL 6886 7890	Skelton's Drove: Surface scatter of flint-tempered pottery and 0.08kg of sand and flint-tempered pottery, together with a small amount (0.03kg) of Rom pottery found in the area of a substantial EBA lithic scatter
MNL 502	TL 688 780	Smoke House Inn, Beck Row Iron Age: Multi-period site, evaluation and excavation of BA, IA and Rom ditch systems and structures
MNL 570	TL 68770 77901	PIK Housing, Washington Street: Evaluation revealed late Iron Age occupation, principally consisting of ditch systems together with occasional pits
MNL 682	TL 687 776	Iron Age features at Car park opposite B591, RAF Mildenhall identified during archaeological evaluation and monitoring
Romano-British		
MNL 065	TL 6840 7848	Skelton's Drove, Beck Row: Scatter of Rom pottery, tiles, bones and shell, also single coin, coin hoard and fragments of two pewter plates
MNL 066	TL 690 786	Rookery Farm, Beck Row: Roman pottery scatter
MNL 078	TL 6875 7875	Roman artefact scatter of pottery, tile and oyster shells
MNL 094	TL 6858 7771	Small group of Rom sherds found at the USAF taxi stand
MNL 096	TL 6835 7867	Sewage Farm: Large scatter of pottery and tile
MNL 129	TL 691 789	Holywell Drove, Beck Row: Large scatter of Rom finds
MNL 136	TL 68 78	Holywell Drove, Beck Row: Scatter of Rom pottery,

		coins, brooches and metalwork including metalworking debris such as 3 sprue cap wasters (see BA) and globules of bronze
MNL 201	TL 68 78	Findspot of a Roman pottery sherd
MNL 502	TL 688 781	Smoke House Inn, Beck Row Roman: Multi-period site, evaluation and excavation of BA, IA and Rom ditch systems and structures
MNL 505	TL 6857 7768	New Security Fence, Lincoln Rd, RAF Mildenhall: Monitored fence line revealed features, Roman potential
MNL 507	TL 689 778	Flint and Roman pottery scatter: Flint and Roman pottery scatter
MNL 570	TL 68769 77901	PIK Housing, Washington Street: Evaluation revealed Roman occupation, principally consisting of ditch systems together with occasional pits
MNL 598	TL 68994 77997	Roman, Land Adjoining Smoke House Inn, Skelton's Drove, Beck row: Evaluation identified a substantial phase of Late Iron Age/Roman occupation, a dense spread of features, consisting of a network of ditches and scattered pits
MNL 638	TL 6891 7790	ntensive Romano-British rural landscape at Former Smoke House Inn: Evaluation trenching and excavation revealed a substantial Romano-British rural landscape, comprised of complex ditched enclosures and associated structures, dating between the late 1st and late 4th centuries AD
MNL 639	TL 6831 7763	RAF Mildenhall, Washington Square: LIA/Roman ditched enclosures, pits, four crouched burials and a number of finds
Anglo-Saxon		
MNL 584	TL 691 782	OUTLINE RECORD: SCATTER - METALWORK
Medieval		
MNL 058	TL 686 790	Bomb Dump: 'Pottery ? candlestick, found in top soil on site of Bomb Dump'.
MNL 675	TL 6967 7792	Beck Row, Holywell Row and Wilde Street historic settlement core
Post-medieval		
MNL 502	TL 6885 7810	Smoke House Inn, Beck Row, post medieval: Post Medieval field boundaries within evaluation and excavation of Multi-period site
MNL 536	TL 6884 7821	Phase 2, Rear of Smoke House Inn, Beck Row, Mildenhall: Excavation identified a 16th/17th century domestic building with hearth, possible storage shafts and a rectilinear post-built outbuilding, was also identified fronting onto Skelton's Drove.
MNL 672	TL 687 777	Post Medieval quarry pit at Lincoln Road East during archaeological monitoring
MNL 779	TL 6888 7791	Post medieval ditches, wall and quarry pit at Former Smoke House Inn
Multi-period		
MNL 541	TL 687 784	Archaeological monitoring revealed several sherds of Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon pottery and animal bones
MNL 608	TL 6895 7790	Smoke House Inn: This site, an area of 1147sqm lying circa 20m to the east of MNL 598, forms a small part of the former Smoke House site that has since been evaluated as MNL 618. It was excavated immediately after MNL 598, at the request of Judith Plouviez, as deposits had been disturbed and exposed by the demolition of the hotel buildings. It identified, amidst areas of substantial modern disturbance, further evidence of the widespread Iron Age and Roman occupation seen in the vicinity although it lay largely to the south of the apparent occupation boundary seen in MNL 598

MNL 728	TL 6818 7833	Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery scatter found on the surface of the field
Undated		
MNL 143	TL 6812 7854	Stock Corner, Beck Row: A scatter of blackened earth and fire cracked stones indicating a occupation site of unknown period
MNL 492	TL 680 777	New Dormitories Evaluation, RAF Mildenhall: February 1997: Archaeological evaluation on the site of proposed new dormitories revealed a single grey sand filled gully
MNL 515	TL 6838 7825	Donegal Park, Beck Row: Evaluation trenching in advance of a housing development revealed that the upper part of the soil profile was completely disturbed and reworked across the site. A narrow gully thought to be a post-medieval drainage ditch and an undated pit were the only features. No artefacts were recovered
MNL 537	TL 67998 78058	Land between A1101 and 97 Falcon Way, Stock Corner, Beck Row, Mildenhall: 2004: Monitoring of footing trenches found two small undated pits and one undated ditch (all possibly prehistoric) and areas of a preserved former subsoil
MNL 540	TL 686 780	An undated ditch identified at 271 A+B Washington Street during archaeological monitoring
MNL 551	TL 68166 77999	Child development centre, RAF Mildenhall: Monitoring of footing trenches revealed no archaeological features or finds, but a buried soil layer
MNL 554	TL 68342 78440	Willow Park: Monitoring of groundworks revealed a single undated ditch
MNL 598	TL 69126 77898	Land Adjoining Smoke House Inn, Skelton's Drove, Beck row: Evaluation identified sparsely scattered undated features, mainly ditches, a pit and a gully
MNL 623	TL 6856 7825	RAF Mildenhall Waste Water Treatment Plant: Evaluation revealed four undated ditches, but the ditches appeared to be in two phases
MNL 645	TL 6888 7780	The Smoke House, Beck Row, Mildenhall: Monitoring identified a disturbed area and a single undated feature
MNL 763	TL 68470 78550	OUTLINE RECORD: Scrapyard Extension, Skeltons Drove, Becks Row, Mildenhall
MNL 767	TL 67933 78170	Undated ditch possibly represents a field boundary ditch, at The Chestnuts, Stock Corner, Beck Row
MNL 786	TL 6796 7797	Undated ditches at Medway, 1 The Grove, Beck Row, Mildenhall
MNL 789	TL 6913 7818	OUTLINE RECORD: Proposed mobile home park, Skeltons Drove, Beck Row (AA) EVL
MNL 801	TL 6785 7801	OUTLINE RECORD: Stock Corner Farm, Stock Corner (BRIT) EVL
MNL 802	TL 6844 7838	OUTLINE RECORD: 2 Willow Park, Beck Row (AS) WB
Negative		
MNL 565	TL 68295 77836	Base Theatre Site, RAF Mildenhall: Monitoring of footing trenches revealed no archaeological features or finds

APPENDIX 2 SPECIFICATION

2 WILLOW PARK, BECK ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING/RECORDING**

18th July 2018

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2 WILLOW PARK, BECK ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, James Rolfe, dated 26th June 2017). It provides for continuous archaeological monitoring/recording during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling following removal of an existing park home on land at 2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk IP28 8UJ (NGR TL 684 783). The works are required to comply with a condition of planning approval (Forest Heath Council Ref. DC/17/0721/FUL), based on advice from SCC AS-CT, and this WSI has been prepared for their approval.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The brief has been read and understood. If AS carried out the programme of archaeological works, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site is an existing residential plot containing a park home within the Willow Park area of Beck Row. It is proposed to build a new dwelling and remove the existing park home.

3.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Artefact scatters of multi-period date have been recorded around the site, dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods (HER Refs MNL096, MNL113, MNL116 & MNL728). The site thus has a potential for evidence of multi-period activity to be revealed during the development groundworks.

3.3 The detailed project background will be presented in the project report, with reference to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record which will be consulted as part of the project.

4 BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING SPECIFICATION FOR MONITORING OF GROUNDWORKS

4.1 As set out in the brief (Sections 2 -4).

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011) note the importance of characterising Upper Palaeolithic and early Mesolithic settlement in the region and gaining a clearer understanding of the environment during these periods. A predictive model is required for identifying important sites of this date (Medlycott 2011) They also note that further work is required on Mesolithic technology, especially with regard to the exploitation of flint sources and analysis of use-wear patterns.

4.2.2 The key issues for the Neolithic and Bronze Age (as set out by Brown & Murphy in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 9-13) centre on the theme of the development of farming and the attendant development and integration of monuments, fields and settlements. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 13) suggest that future research on the Neolithic should include synthetic and regional studies for the region; an examination of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition through radiocarbon dates; the establishment of a chronology for Neolithic ring-ditches; improved understanding of the chronological development of pottery; the excavation and study of cropmark complexes; greater understanding of burial practices; a study of the inter-relationships of settlements; greater use of scientific methods of dating and modelling of the environmental conditions during this period; targeted programmes of sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences in valley bottoms, lakes or the intertidal zone; and the human impact on the natural landscape during this period. The nature of Neolithic burial in the region and the pattern of burial practice, including the relationship between settlement sites and burial, require further research. Settlement sites themselves also form part of an important research subject as there is a requirement to identify if a consensus exists on the subject of non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic (Medlycott 2011, 13). Further work on understanding the effects of plough damage on Neolithic sites is considered to be an important research subject for the region (Medlycott 2011, 13).

4.2.3 Inter-relationships between settlements and greater understanding of patterns of burial practice are important areas of research for the Bronze Age (Medlycott & Brown 2008). Medlycott (2011, 21) identifies artefact studies as of particular importance for the study of the Bronze Age in the region; the typological identification of

later Bronze Age pottery linked to close radiocarbon dating, the further study of Bronze Age flintworking and the significance of hoarding and other depositional practices are all identified as being key research subjects. Artefact studies can contribute to the refinement of chronologies for the period and to an assessment of the reasons behind the marked divide in research results between the northern and southern parts of the region, which are identified by Medlycott (2011, 21) as important research areas. Like the Neolithic, sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences are considered to be important areas of research as are the effects of colluviation and the possibility that colluvial deposits mask some significant sites (Medlycott 2011, 21).

4.2.4 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also regional differences and tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in the early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

4.2.5 Medlycott (2011, 47) identifies regional variation and tribal distinctions as underlying themes for research in the Roman period. Research topics for the Roman period previously set out by Going & Plouviez (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 19-22) include analysis of early and late Roman military developments, further analysis of large and small towns, evidence of food consumption and production, further research into agricultural production, landscape research (in particular further evidence for potential woodland succession/regression and issues of relict landscapes, as well as further research into the road network and bridging points), further research into rural settlements and coastal issues. Medlycott (2011, 47-48) states that these research areas remain valid and presents updated consideration of them. To these themes Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 47-48) add rural settlements and landscapes, the process of Romanisation in the region, the evidence for the Imperial Fen Estate, and the Roman/Saxon transition.

4.2.6 Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church.

4.2.7 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.8 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the main communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

4.2.9 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any further evidence of multi-period activity known from this immediate area which may be revealed by the groundworks for the proposed development.

References

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

Glazebrook, J (eds), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

Gurney, D, 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14

Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, www.eaareports/algaoee

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

5.1 The brief requires the recovery of a record of archaeological deposits that may be damaged or removed by any development. A Method Statement is provided (Appendix 2). The main objective surrounds the potential for the groundworks for the development to produce further evidence of multi-period activity which is suggested by artefact scatters in this area. The principal groundworks to be monitored will be ground reduction and foundation/service excavations for the new dwelling.

5.2 The brief requires the continuous monitoring of all groundworks in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

5.3 The programme of work will overall include the following stages:

- Initial clearance of soil/overburden under archaeological observation;
- Inspection of sub-soil deposits for archaeological features and environmental deposits;

- The rapid excavation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits;
- Sub-soil stripping under archaeological supervision;
- Examination of any service and foundation trenches and subsequent recording of any exposed archaeological deposits;
- Rapid examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material;
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication, as appropriate to the results of the project.

5.4 All of the above stages and operations will be carried out in accordance with MoRPHE (2015).

Stage Details

5.5 **Site clearance:** under archaeological observation

5.6 **Excavation and recording:** of those features which cannot be preserved and will be substantially disturbed. In accordance with the following standards:

- excavation of all discrete features
- all industrial features to be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis
- full written records of each context and all contexts to be planned
- sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Historic England (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, rev 2011).

5.7 **Archaeological Observation and Recording** of all groundworks

- Observation of all groundworks, and subsequent recording of archaeological deposits
- Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features
- Investigation and recording of any exposed archaeological features/deposits
- Examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material
- If significant remains are identified a meeting will be convened with the client and SCC AS-CT in order to agree an appropriate investigation
- A programme of post-excavation field work analysis, archiving and publication

5.8 Where possible effective **mitigation measures** will be devised according to the circumstances on site, in consultation with SCC AS-CT.

5.9 The resultant project report will follow the principles of MoRPHE (2015)

5.10 *Staffing*

Details of Archaeological Solutions Limited staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 1).

5.11 *Method Statement*

The investigation will adhere to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations and Watching Briefs* and (revised 2014), in addition to the ALGAO East of England *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). A Method Statement for dealing with archaeological remains, where present, is presented (Appendix 1).

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment will be completed before the work on site commences

6.2 Advice

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of FAME, formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'.

6.3 Insurances

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

7 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

7.1 The report will include, as appropriate:

- a) The archaeological background
- b) A consideration of the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
- c) A detailed account of the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological evidence recorded
- d) A section/s drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale

- e) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- f) Plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- g) Discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the project's significance in a regional and local context and appendices
- h) All specialist reports or assessments
- i) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- j) A HER/OASIS summary sheet as required

7.2 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the HER.

7.3 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

7.4 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

8 ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCESS

8.1 Access to the site is to be arranged by the client.

9 SERVICES & CONSTRAINTS, SECURITY

9.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site and any constraints which are present e.g. Tree Preservation Orders, Rights of Way.

9.2 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements and to minimise disruption.

10 FINDS

10.1 As set out in the brief (Section 5) and below (Appendix 1).

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Archives.

11.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk; Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2017). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

11.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk Archaeological Archives; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and Suffolk Archaeological Archives. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

11.4 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the Suffolk Archaeological Archives and in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. A unique event number for the report and monument number for any finds will be obtained from the HER.

12 MONITORING

12.1 It is understood that SCCAS-CT will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

12.2 **Notification** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS-CT notification prior to the commencement of the project on site

12.3 **Monitoring** SCCAS-CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, both on site and during the post-survey/report stages, to ensure compliance with the planning requirement, the approved WSI and any subsequent Brief and approved WSI for further fieldwork, analyses and publication.

12.4 Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with SCCAS-CT prior to them being carried out.

13 OASIS PROJECT REPORTING

13.1 The results of the project will be reported to the OASIS Project.

APPENDIX 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

Qualifications: Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

Experience: Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthlingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald BSc MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CfA

Experience: Tom has over twenty years' experience in field archaeology, working for the North-Eastern Archaeological Unit (1984-1985), Buckinghamshire County Museum (1985), English Heritage (Stanwick Roman villa (1985-87) and Irthlingborough barrow excavations, Northamptonshire (1987)), and the Museum of London on the Royal Mint excavations (1986-7), and as a Senior Archaeologist with the latter (1987-Dec 1990). Tom joined HAT at the start of 1991, directing several major multi-period excavations, including excavations in advance of the A41 Kings Langley and Berkhamsted bypasses, the A414 Cole Green bypass, and a substantial residential development at Thorley, Bishop's Stortford. He is the author of many excavation reports, exhibitions etc. Tom is AS's Health and Safety Officer and is responsible for site management, IT and CAD. He specialises in prehistoric and urban Archaeology, and is a Lithics Specialist.

OFFICE MANAGER (ACCOUNTS)

Rose Flowers

Experience: Rose has a very wide range of book-keeping skills developed over many years of employment with a range of companies, principally Rosier Distribution Ltd, Harlow (now part of Securicor) where she managed eight accounts staff. She has a good working knowledge of both accounting software and Microsoft Office.

OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)

Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer & Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/ administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MCIfA

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).

Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley

(Northamptonshire Archaeology), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Vincent Monahan BA

Qualifications: University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)
Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). This background has provided Vincent with a good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Vincent has managed various large and complex excavation projects including a number of sites associated with the onshore element of the East Anglia One project (ScottishPower Renewables). His duties include overall project management (fieldwork), the management of staff and timescales, and professional liaison with clients, local authority representatives and other organisations as necessary. Vincent also assists in the dissemination of project outcomes through contributions to 'grey' and published literature, and through the organisation and delivery of site open days. He is CSCS qualified (expires June 2020) and has successfully completed the Emergency First Aid at Work course (January 2018).

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER

Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)
Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Kerrie has gained enhanced experience of commercial archaeological practice, and has managed the fieldwork elements of various large projects, including the excavation of Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. Kerrie's other responsibilities include the training and management of field staff, and professional liaison with clients and local authority representatives. Kerrie has contributed towards the

dissemination of project outcomes through the production of 'grey' literature and published works. She is CSCS qualified (expires February 2019).

PROJECT OFFICER
Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR
Keeley-jade Diggons

Qualifications: University of Southampton, BA Archaeology and Geography (2014-2017)

Experience: Keeley's higher education at the University of Southampton provided her with a good, working understanding of archaeological fieldwork method and theory through the completion of modules including *Archaeological Survey*, *Geophysics* and *Advanced GIS*. She also gained valuable excavation and finds administration experience through participation on British and overseas field projects. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Keeley has participated on a number of fieldwork projects, including elements of the East Anglia One infrastructure project (ScottishPower Renewables), and has coordinated geophysical survey projects, including cart-based surveys. Keeley has also contributed to the production of archaeological reports through the collation and assessment of site data and she holds a qualification in Remote Outdoor First Aid.

SUPERVISOR
Niomi Edwards BSc (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: Bridgend College (2010 - 2012) BTEC National Diploma in Applied Science (Forensics)
Bournemouth University (2012 - 2015) BSc Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science
Bournemouth University (2015 - 2016) MSc Forensic Anthropology

Experience: Niomi's higher education has provided her with a solid foundation in archaeological theory and practice. With Bournemouth University she undertook 16 weeks of archaeological fieldwork training as part of the Professional Archaeological Studies and Training Project, and also participated in the simulated excavation of a mass grave. Professionally, Niomi has worked as a trainee with Cotswold Archaeology, where she furthered her practical knowledge of fieldwork skills on a number of commercial projects. Niomi holds a CSCS accreditation.

SUPERVISOR

Craig Jones BA MSc

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Prehistoric and Roman Archaeology (Bournemouth University 2010–13)
MSc Osteoarchaeology (Bournemouth University 2015–16)

Experience: Craig's higher education has provided him with a good, practical knowledge of archaeological theory and method, through the completion of modules including *Archaeological Management*, *Later Prehistoric Britain* and *Practical Skills*. Craig's past participation on a number of research projects, including the *Durotriges Project* (2011 and 2013) and the *Wiggold Farm Excavation* (2012) has provided a firm grounding in archaeological fieldwork techniques, including excavation, recording, resistivity and magnetometer survey, and environmental sampling/processing. In a voluntary capacity with Corinium Museum, he also gained valuable experience of professional curation and outreach, including the provision of educational activities. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Craig has undertaken a variety of commercial fieldwork across the East of England, including participation on the East Anglia One infrastructure project (ScottishPower Renewables). Craig is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR

Samuel Thomelius BA MA

Qualifications: Bachelor Programme in Archaeology and Ancient History, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2012–15)
Master Programme in the Humanities, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2015–17)

Experience: Samuel's higher education has provided him with a good, practical understanding of the archaeology of northern Europe and a firm grounding in various vocational skills. Samuel's practical experience encompasses archaeological excavation duties and post-excavation curation, including a lead role in digital documentation at Uppsala University (2016). His principle research interests are landscape archaeology and digital methods in archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Samuel has worked on a variety

of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. Samuel is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR

Juan Palomeque-Gonzalez

Qualifications: University Alfonso X (Madrid), MSc post-graduate certificate in education (2014-2015)

University Complutense of Madrid, BSc Archaeology (2010-2014)

Experience: Juan's higher education provided him with a good, working understanding of archaeological theory and practice, including specialist knowledge of the archaeological application of micro-photogrammetry. He is an author on a number of technical academic papers, including 'On applications of micro-photogrammetry and geometric morphometrics to studies of tooth mark morphology: The modern Olduvai Carnivore Site (Tanzania)', *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* (2017), and 'Micro-photogrammetric characterization of cut marks on bones', *Journal of Archaeological Science* (2015). Juan's academic interests have led to his involvement on a number of international research projects including the OLDUVAI Project (Tanzania) and The Ulaca Research Project, Avila (Spain). He has gained good experience of archaeological excavation and post-excavation practice through voluntary and professional participation on a number of field projects and has worked commercially for LURE ARCHAEOLOGY S.L. (Madrid). Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Juan has worked on various projects across East Anglia and has received training in the use of AutoCAD. He has passed the Health, Safety and Environment Test for Managers and Professionals (October 2017) and has been awarded a certificate in Emergency First Aid at Work (November 2017).

PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: University of Oxford, St Hilda's College Archaeology & Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains

at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)
Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

Qualifications: University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)

University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1999-2003)

University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Since joining AS in early Summer 2005, as a Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, Andrew has gained considerable experience in post-excavation work. His principal role with AS is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects Andrew has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, Church Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, an excavation which identified the continuation of the Saxon settlement previously investigated by Peter Addyman in the 1960s. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Lindsay Lloyd-Smith BSc MPhil PhD

Qualifications: Institute of Archaeology, UoL, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1989-1992)

University of Cambridge, MPhil Archaeological Research (2004-2005)

University of Cambridge, PhD Archaeology (2005-2008)

Experience: Lindsay has over 25 years' experience in archaeology working on a wide variety of contract and research projects. As well as working in East Anglia for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (1992), the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (repeatedly between 1995 and 2010), and most recently for Pre-Construct Archaeology (2016-2018), Lindsay's work and research has taken him to Belize (1992), the Netherlands (1992-1995), Sweden (1997-2004), India (1996-2005), Egypt (2002-2004), Malaysia (2000-2017), the Philippines (2006), Vietnam (2009), and South Korea (2011-2015). He was a member of the Niah Caves Project, Borneo (University of Cambridge, 2000-2004), which led on to his post-graduate research (MPhil, PhD) into later prehistorical mortuary practice in Island Southeast Asia. Following this, he was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate on the Cultured Rainforest Project, University of Cambridge (2007-2011), responsible for archaeological fieldwork investigating the prehistory of the central highlands of Borneo. He spent four years (2011-2015) working as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea, where he taught Area Studies and Southeast Asian Archaeology and directed the Early Central Borneo Project (2013-2016). During this time he also was lead editor for the newly launched journal *TRANS: Trans –Regional and –National Studies of Southeast Asia* published by Cambridge University Press. Returning to the UK in 2015, Lindsay worked at Leicester University as an Associate Tutor in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History where he designed and wrote a Distance Learning Masters Module in Archaeology and Education. Lindsay joined AS in June 2018 and is responsible for the post-excavation management of large excavation projects, from the assessment, interpretation and synthesis of site data to the production of archaeological reports from assessment to publication level.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER

Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)

Experience: Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included

a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)

University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)

Experience: As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

PROJECT OFFICER (OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)

Dr Julia Cussans

Qualifications: University of Bradford, PhD (2002-2010)

University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1997-2001)

University of Bradford, Dip. Professional Archaeological Studies (2001)

Experience: Julia has over 14 years of archaeozoological experience. Whilst undertaking her part time PhD she also worked as a specialist on a variety of projects in northern Britain including Old Scatness (Shetland), Broxmouth Iron Age Hillfort and Binchester Roman Fort. Additionally Julia has extensive field experience and has held lead roles in excavations in Shetland and the Faroe Islands including, Old Scatness, a large multi-period settlement centred on an Iron Age Broch; the Viking Unst Project, an examination of Viking and Norse

houses on Britain's most northerly isle; the Laggan Tormore Pipeline (Firths Voe), a Neolithic house site in Shetland; the Heart of the Atlantic Project, an examination of Viking settlement in the Faroes and Við Kirkjugarð, an early Viking site on Sanday, Faroe Islands. Early on in her career Julia also excavated at Sedgeford, Norfolk as part of SHARP and in Pompeii, Italy as part of the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii. Since joining AS in October 2011 Julia has worked on animal bone assemblages from Beck Row, a Roman agricultural site at Mildenhall, Suffolk and Sawtry, an Iron Age, fen edge site in Cambridgeshire. Julia is a full and active member of the International Council for Archaeozoology, the Professional Zooarchaeology Group and the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of Bradford)
2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)
2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John's role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER

Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has over twenty-five years' experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/ Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire).

She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc MSt

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lauren Wilson

Qualifications:

University of Chester (2010-2013) BA (Hons)
Archaeology

University of York (2013-2014) MA Archaeology of
Buildings

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Lauren has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, including small finds processing and cataloguing at Norton Priory, Runcorn and assisting in the excavation of a Roman villa as part of the *Santa Marta Project*, Tuscany. Lauren also participated in a training excavation at Grovesnor Park, Chester, centred on a Roman road and 16th century

chapel. As part of her Masters dissertation, Lauren worked with the Historic Property Manager of Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, gaining a good practical knowledge of public outreach and events planning. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Lauren has contributed to complex historic buildings recording projects at Landens Farm, Horley (Surrey) and the Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook (Berkshire). She also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing.

ARCHIVES CO-ORDINATOR

Luke Harris

Qualifications: Northampton College, A-Level History, English Literature and Language and AS-Level Government and Politics (2006)

Experience: Since completing his advanced education, Luke has held a number of professional administrative roles with companies and institutions including Nationwide Building Society (2007–2011) and Civica (2013–2014). His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, the handling of customer enquiries and the categorisation, collation and digitalisation of paper records. Luke has also gained valuable clerical experience through voluntary roles and work experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Luke has received training in finds recognition, finds and environmental processing/ storage, archiving and the deposition of archaeological archives.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	David Bescoby Dr John Summers Air Photo Services
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
ROMAN POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
FLINT	A Peachey MCIfA
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
SMALL FINDS	R Sellwood
SLAG	A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO- ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

APPENDIX 2 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1 Mechanical Excavation

1.1 Mechanical excavation will be monitored by an experienced archaeologist.

2 Site Location Plan

2.1 On conclusion of the mechanical excavation, a 'site location plan', based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by an 'area plan' at 1:200 (or 1:100) which will show the location of the area(s) investigated in relationship to the development area, OS grid and site grid.

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

3.1 Exposed areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

4 Full Excavation

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

The trenches will be excavated according to phase, from the most recent to the earliest, and the phasing of features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Deep features e.g. quarry holes, may incorporate stratified deposits which will be excavated by hand-dug sections and recorded.

Excavation of Buildings

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

The features comprising buildings will be excavated in plan/phase where revealed, as appropriate to the project

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation where revealed. Discrete features associated with the possible structure and/or settlement will be fully excavated, as will other discrete features as necessary.

Ditches

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long, and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds.

5 Written Record

5.1 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation will be fully recorded on the appropriate context, finds and sample forms.

5.2 The site will be recorded using AS's excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's (now Historic England's) own Central Archaeological Service.

6 Photographic Record

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

7 Drawn Record

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted before and after the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed by the Project Officer. AS own metal detectors (C-Scope CS1220XDs) and staff are trained in their use. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

In the event of items considered as being defined as treasure being found, then the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be followed. Any such finds encountered during the investigation will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the Coroner within 14 days

WORKED FLINT

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

POTTERY

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from 'sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was 'in use'. Conversely, 'secondary' deposits are those which often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

HUMAN BONE

Should human remains be discovered, which is possible on this site, and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of human remains would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone is one of the principal indicators of diet. As with pottery the excavators will be alert to the distinction of primary and secondary deposits. It will also be important that the bone assemblages are derived from dateable contexts. All animal bone will be collected.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Historic England (rev 2011) and the specialist will make his results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. If important environmental remains are present a visit to the site by an environmental specialist will be arranged

Environmental sampling will follow guidelines outlined in *Working papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, No. 2: Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluation* (1995) and *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (rev 2011).

FINDS PROCESSING

The project director will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation. The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking with the HER Monument Number (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists. The Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-331747

Project details

Project name	2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, IP28 8UJ (WB)
Short description of the project	In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological monitoring and recording on land at 2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk IP28 8UJ (NGR TL 684 783; Figs. 1 - 2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a dwelling following removal of an existing park home (Forest Heath Council Ref. DC/17/0721/FUL), and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Artefact scatters of multi-period date have been recorded around the site, dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods (HER Refs MNL096, MNL113, MNL116 and MNL728). The closest find spots to the site are a Bronze Age dagger from 70m to the north (MNL 065), and a multi-period scatter of Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery commencing 80m to the west (MNL 728). Archaeological evaluations identified disturbed ground and an undated pit some 80m to the south-west (MNL 515), and an undated ditch 100m to the north-west (MNL 055). In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2018 End: 29-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P7230 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 802 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH BECK ROW, HOLYWELL ROW AND KENNY HILL 2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, IP28 8UJ
Postcode	IP288UJ

Study area 500 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 684 783 52.376386948996 0.474241070267 52 22 34 N 000 28 27 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 5m Max: 5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator SCC
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions
 Type of sponsor/funding body Mr Randall
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mr Randall

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeology Store
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title 2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk. Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Monahan, V
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Thompson, P
 Other bibliographic details 5716
 Date 2019
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P7230)



1
General site overview looking west



2
General site overview looking east



3
North-western footing looking east



4
Services seen in central footing cut looking north



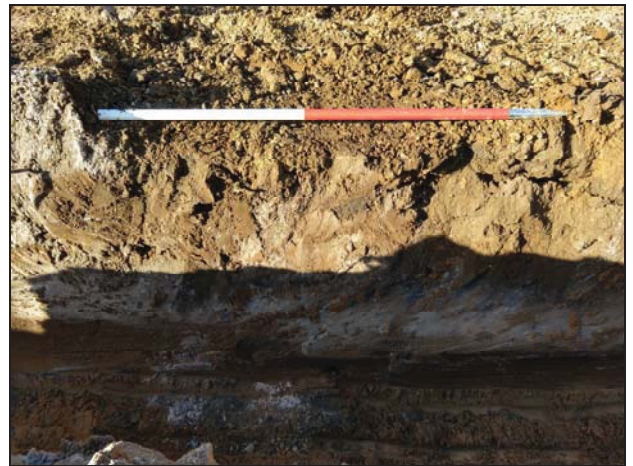
5
Sample Section 1 looking south-south-east



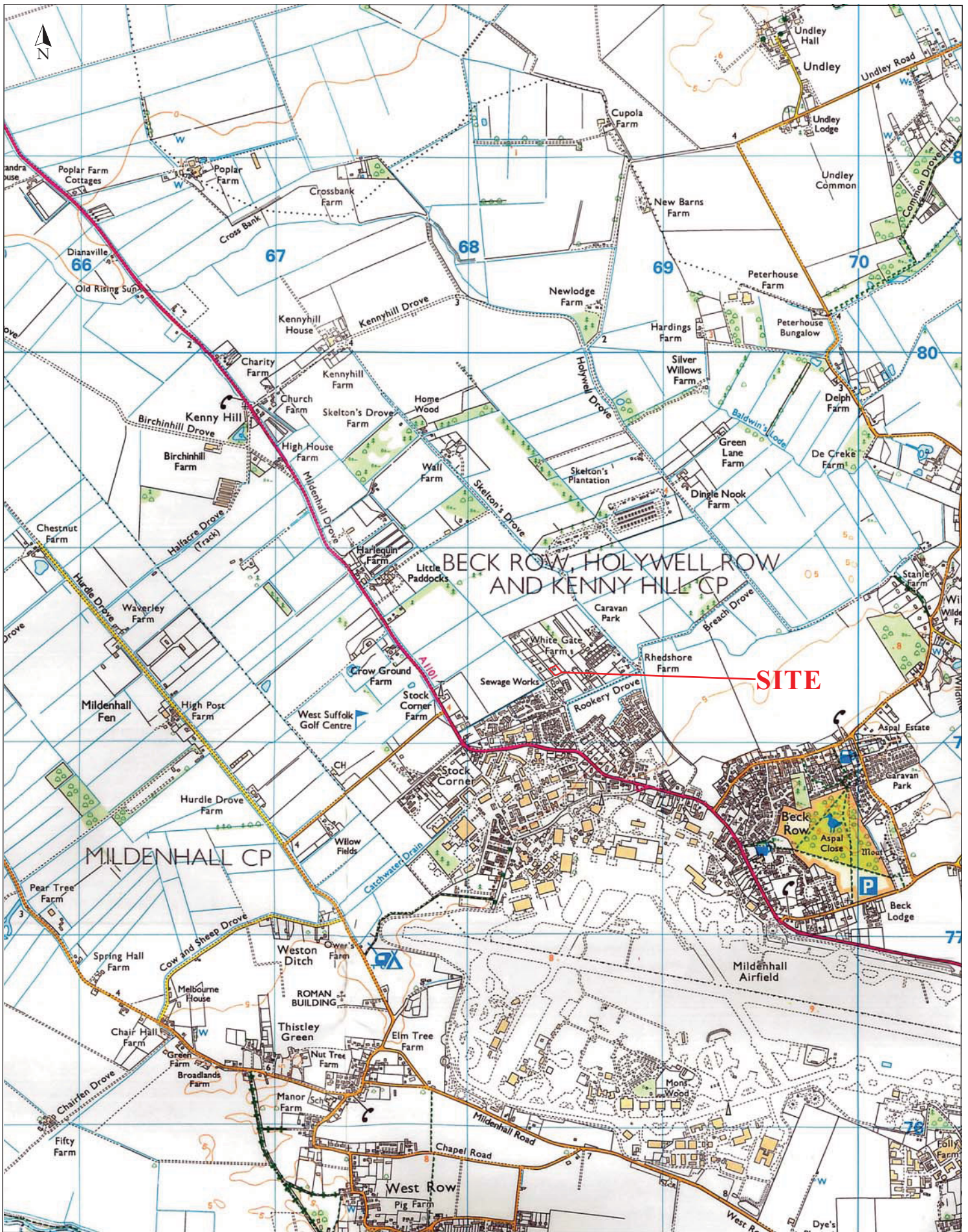
6
Sample Section 2 looking north-north-west



7
Sample Section 3 looking east-south-east

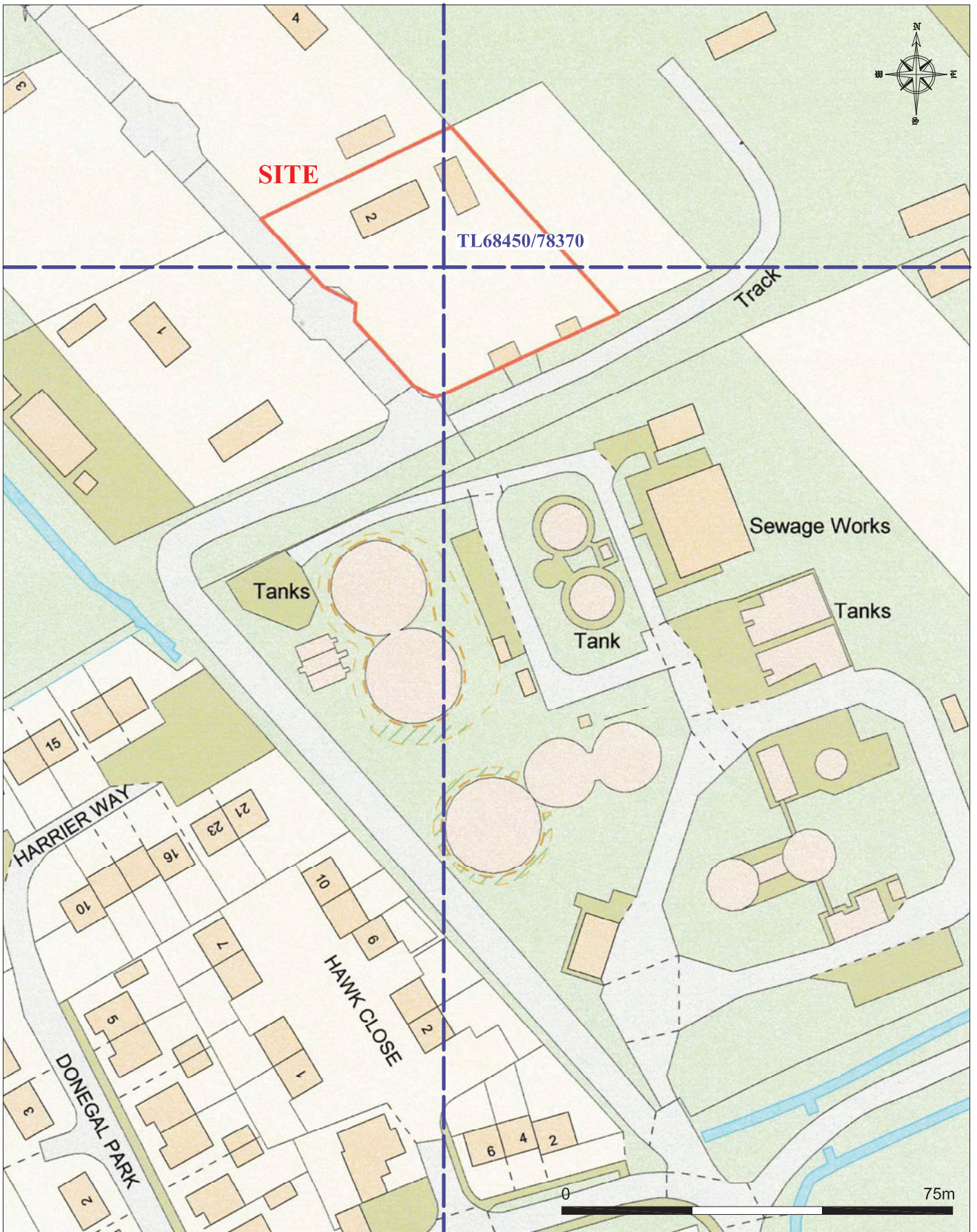


8
Sample Section 4 looking north-north-west

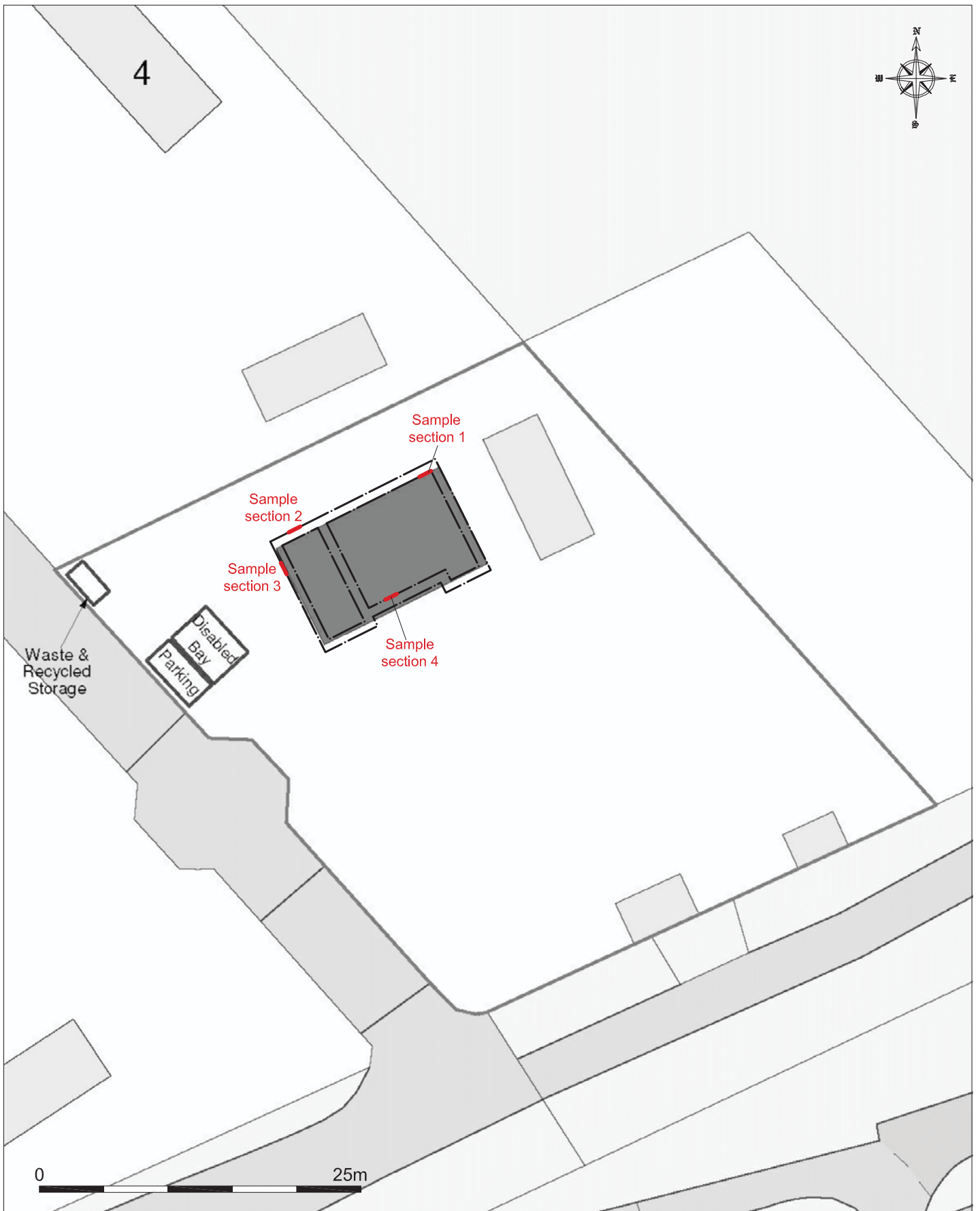


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk (P7230)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4
2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk (P7230)

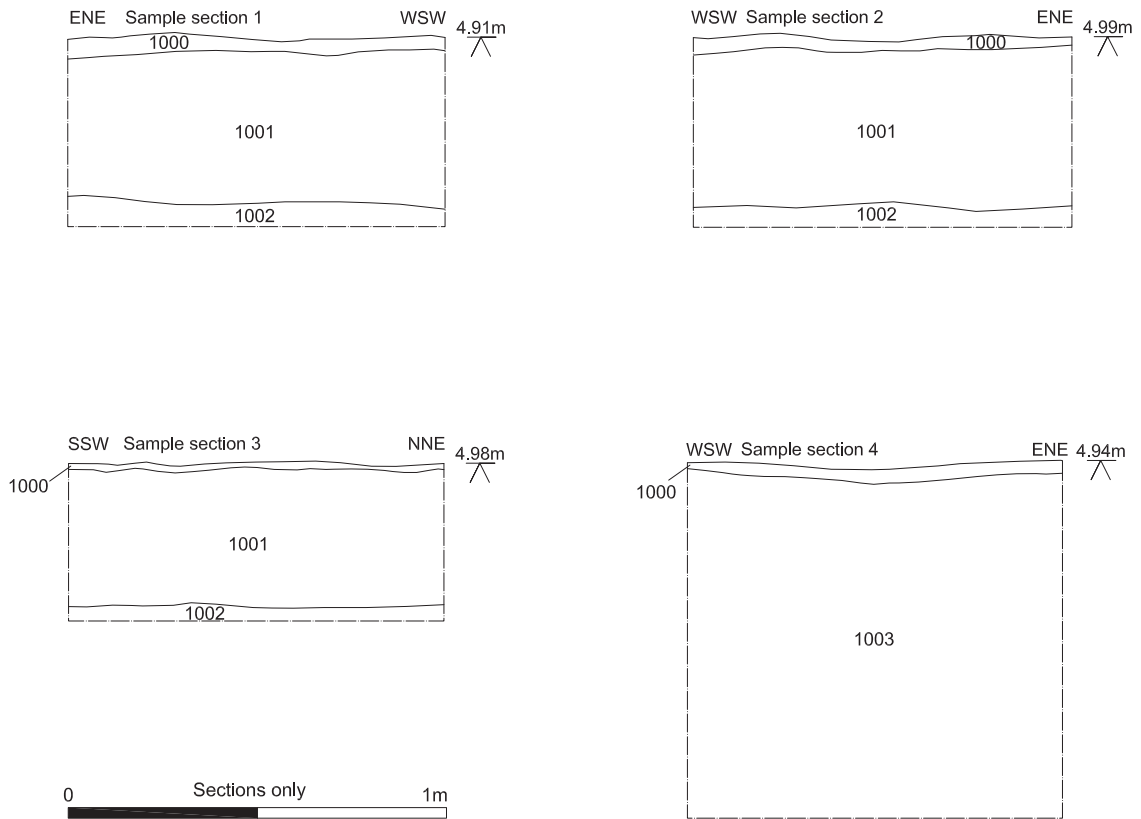


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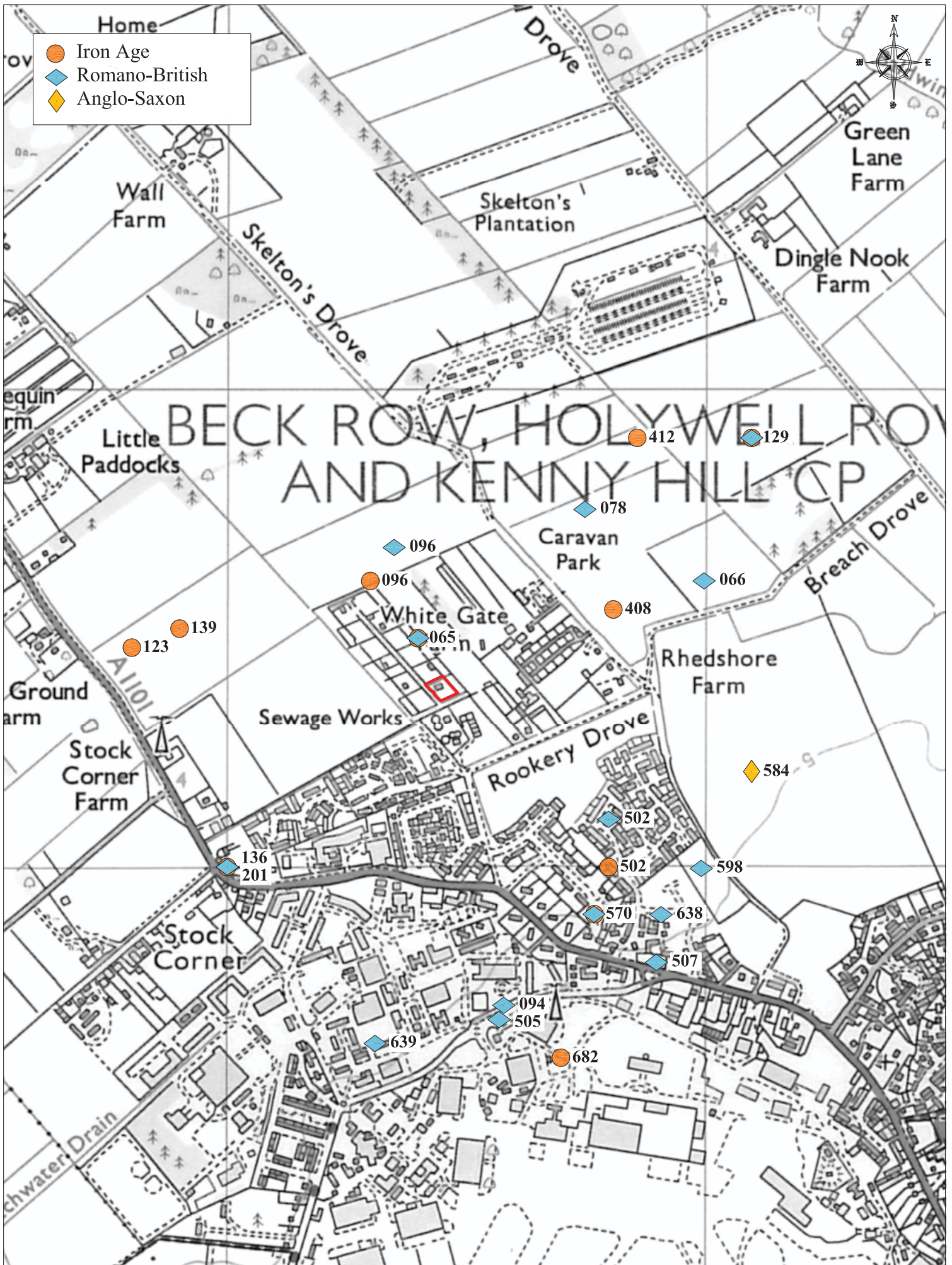
Fig. 3 Section location plan

Scale 1:400 at A4

2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk (P7230)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A4
2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk (P7230)



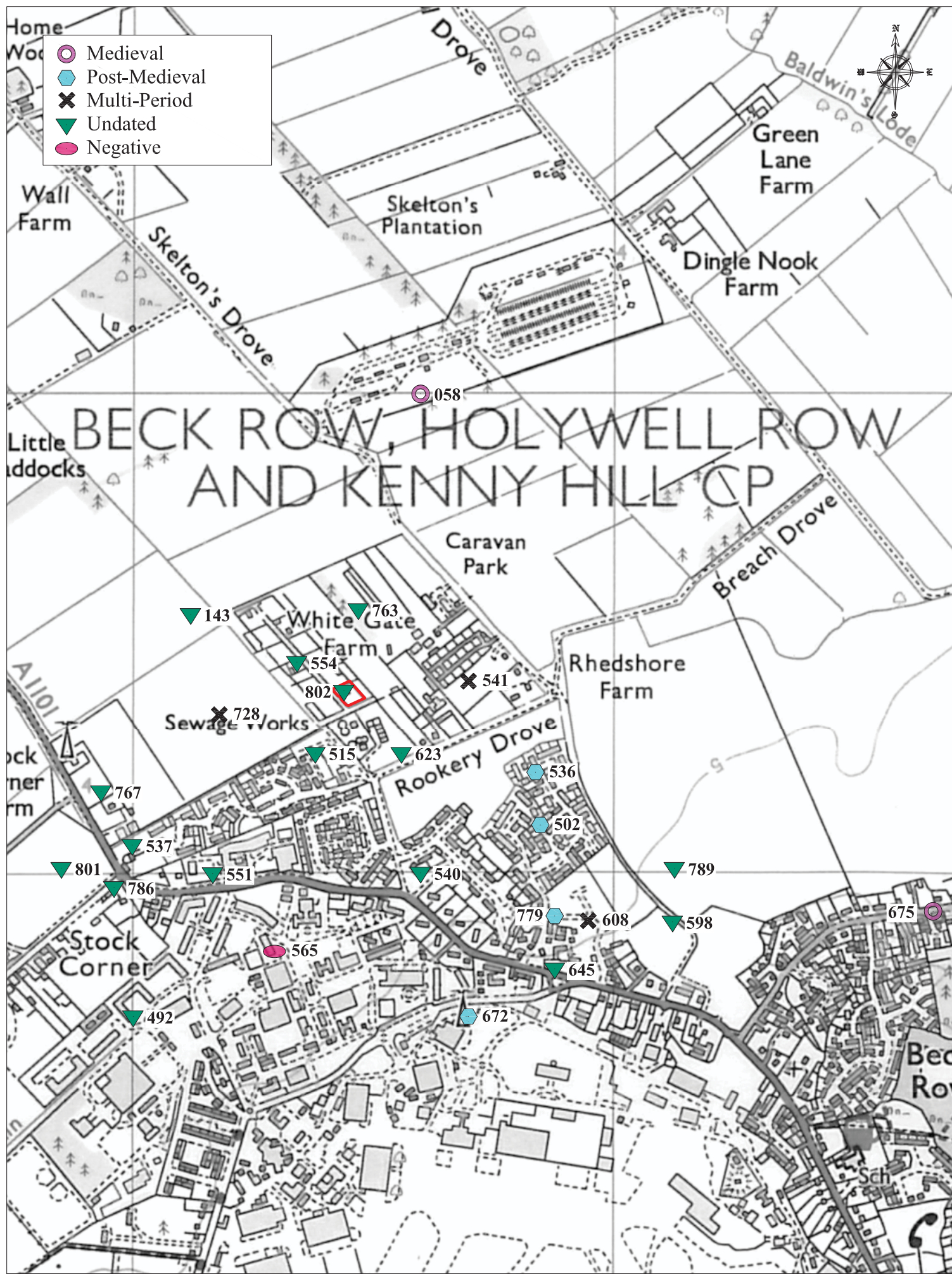
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Fig. 5b HER data

Scale 1:10,000 at A4

2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk (P7230)



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Fig. 5c HER data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4
 2 Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk (P7230)