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**LAND EAST OF BEECHES ROAD, WEST ROW,
MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK IP28 8NP**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Oasis Ref: archaeol7-347708

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NGR: TL 675 761		Report No: 5824
District: Forest Heath		Site Code: MNL804
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA		Project No: 7964
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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land east of Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall</i>		
<i>In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land east of Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk IP28 8NP (NGR TL 675 761; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a residential development (Forest Heath DC Planning Appeal Approval Ref. DC/18/0614/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC ASCT)</i>			
<i>Archaeological features and finds were found within each trench, except Trench 3. Most often between 1 and 3 features were present, excepting Trenches 9 and 11 when 30 and 10 pits, respectively, were excavated and recorded. The features dated to the Roman and post-medieval periods.</i>			
<i>The Roman features were present in the western and eastern sectors of the site but were most common in the western sector. The Roman features comprised pits in Trenches 9 and 11, and ditches elsewhere. A large ditch, F1020, was recorded in Trenches 5, 6 and 7. The features dated primarily to the late 3rd – 4th century, and represent a continuation of the adjacent archaeology (OA East, 2015).</i>			
<i>The post-medieval features predominantly comprised pits, and were most common in Trenches 9 and 11.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>9th – 25th April 2019</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>7964</i>	Site code	<i>MNL804</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological trial trench evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits, ditches</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Roman assemblages</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Forest Heath</i>	<i>Mildenhall</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>IP28 8NP</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.2.5ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 675 761</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.8m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Victoria Stanley Developments</i>		
Full title	<i>Land east of Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall. Archaeological trial trench evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Diggons, K-J., & Podbury, L.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5824</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>May 2019</i>		

**LAND EAST OF BEECHES ROAD, WEST ROW,
MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK IP28 8NP**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land east of Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk IP28 8NP (NGR TL 675 761; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a residential development (Forest Heath DC Planning Appeal Approval Ref. DC/18/0614/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC ASCT)

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that the site is in an area of archaeological potential, and within the historic settlement core of West Row (HER MNL 676). Extensive evidence of Roman occupation has been recorded in archaeological investigations to the west (HER MNL 612, 613, 637). A Roman villa, scheduled as an Ancient Monument, is also located to the north of the proposed development site (HER MNL 063). Investigations in 2015 to the immediate south/south east of the site have also revealed an extensive area of Roman occupation and also medieval occupation (HER MNL 747; OA East 2015). The site thus has a potential for the presence of Romano-British and medieval archaeological remains.

Archaeological features and finds were found within each trench, except Trench 3. Most often between 1 and 3 features were present, excepting Trenches 9 and 11 when 30 and 10 pits, respectively, were excavated and recorded. The features dated to the Roman and post-medieval periods.

The Roman features were present in the western and eastern sectors of the site but were most common in the western sector. The Roman features comprised pits in Trenches 9 and 11, and ditches elsewhere. A large ditch, F1020, was recorded in Trenches 5, 6 and 7. The features dated primarily to the late 3rd – 4th century, and represent a continuation of the adjacent archaeology (OA East, 2015).

The post-medieval features predominantly comprised pits, and were most common in Trenches 9 and 11.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land east of Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk IP28 8NP (NGR TL 675 761; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a

planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a residential development (Forest Heath DC Planning Appeal Approval Ref. DC/18/0614/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC ASCT)

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with advice issued *Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team* (Rachael Abraham, dated 20th February 2019), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 12th March 2019) and approved by SCC ASCT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

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 village of West Row is located c.3.1km from Mildenhall, and c.12.9km from the largest settlement in the area, Bury St Edmunds. The site lies on the eastern side of Beeches Road in West Row. It comprises an agricultural field, and extends to some 2.5ha overall, of which 0.8ha has not yet been evaluated and is the subject of this evaluation.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS

3.1 The site is broadly level, at approximately 8m AOD, with a slight slope at the western edge towards the fens. The River Lark is located c.1.37m south of the current site, where it runs west to east towards Mildenhall.

3.2 The proposed site lies on geology comprising Zig-Zag Chalk Formation; formed during the Cretaceous period. This is overlain by layers of brown calcareous soils of the Swaffham Prior association, which are freely draining lime-rich loamy soils. During trenching by Oxford Archaeology (2015) on the proposed site, it was revealed that the chalk surface was pockmarked by large, shallow periglacial hollows.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistory

4.1 There is widespread evidence of prehistoric activity within the area surrounding the site. Directly north c.350m from the proposed site, at Thistley Green, a single Lower Palaeolithic Acheulean handaxe (HER 202) was recovered, while c.130m to the south a fine flint knife and a thin white flint axe head (HER 312) were located. Further Neolithic flint work was recovered to the west of the site on Gravel Drove, in the form of an axe (HER 016). In addition to this an assemblage of forty Neolithic and Bronze Age implements

was located to the west (HER 063). A polished flint knife (HER 148) and a small flint scatter (HER 403) have also been located in the area surrounding the site.

4.2 West of Gravel Dove there is also substantial evidence of Bronze Age activity, this includes a flint scatter (HER 063; 149; 339), an early Bronze Age Beaker and knife (HER 148), a stone axe (HER 031), a decorated Late Bronze Age spearhead (HER misc) and a socketed axe (HER 119).

4.3 The evaluation by Oxford Archaeology on the proposed site revealed some prehistoric activity (Fig. 2) (OA East, 2015). The evidence for prehistoric activity included a pit and a small group of Early Neolithic flints found inside a periglacial hollow. There were other prehistoric finds, but these were thought to be residual, and mostly retrieved from Roman features. The distribution of the material showed no distinct patterning across the site, suggesting that the site was not a focus of sustained activity. Low density scatters are common along the fen-edge in Suffolk, and attest to the extensive utilisation of the regions river valleys and fenland margins throughout prehistory.

Romano-British

4.4 There is evidence of extensive Roman activity in the area surrounding the site. At Thistley Green c.500m to the north of the site, is a known and scheduled Roman Villa (HER 064). This area is also thought to have been where the Mildenhall treasure originated from, a nationally-significant hoard of late Roman silver tableware declared a Treasure Trove. Approximately c.100 to the north-west of the site lies West Row Primary School, where excavations revealed Roman activity between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD (HER 603; 612; 613; 614) The evidence for activity included ditches, post-holes, and artefacts believed to represent domestic activity, most likely in the form of a farmstead.

4.5 The evaluation by Oxford Archaeology on the proposed site revealed substantial Roman activity (Fig.2) (OA East, 2015). The main finding from the excavation was the identification of an area of Roman settlement towards the western end of the site, and this broadly corresponded with a scatter of Roman coins recovered during a metal detecting survey. Features that evidenced the presence of a settlement came in the form of inter-cutting ditches, rubbish pits, post-holes and a possible well. These features and deposits yielded a substantial amount of Roman finds including pottery, animal bone, roof tile, floor tile and box-flue tile (suggesting the presence of a structure with underfloor heating nearby). The finds inventory also included stone, mortar, painted plaster, glass and metal finds; the quantity and range of which points towards a relatively wealthy/high-status settlement dating from the 2nd-4th centuries AD.

Medieval

4.6 The proposed site lies east of the historic core of West Row (HER 676). At Elm Lodge, a building was recorded with a possible medieval date range (HER 699). Along Beeches Road, two Grade 2 listed vernacular buildings are present (DSF 3256; 3467), both of which are thought to date from the 16th century. Beeches Road has also been subject to two previous excavations (ESF 19634; 20439) which revealed medieval material. Within the proposed development site, at the western extent, stood the now demolished White Horse Inn (HER 697), which was thought to have dated from the 15th or 16th century.

4.7 The evaluation by Oxford Archaeology on the proposed site revealed limited medieval activity (Fig. 2) (OA East, 2015). The medieval activity was limited to the three trenches in closest proximity to Beeches Road; the trenches contained a series of shallow pits and ditches which contained occasional fragments of medieval pottery. The purpose of these features is uncertain, and the scarcity of finds suggests that it was not related to settlement activity.

Post-medieval and Modern

4.8 The cartographic evidence for West Row suggests a pattern of row development, which has changed little over the centuries (Figs. 10-11). None of the maps show any development within the current site boundary, other than the demolished White Horse Inn, which occurred in 2013.

4.9 Two industrial units are also present in the area surrounding the development site. A large quantity of platform gunflint was revealed during monitoring of a former garage workshop c.120m to the north (HER 538). Approximately c.100m to the north a blacksmith's workshop was also located to the rear of 19 Beeches Road (HER 636).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation, recording and investigation of 11 trenches divided across two areas (Figs. 2a & 2b). The intervening area and adjacent area have been evaluated (OA East, 2015).

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. The site was detected by Graham Brandeys, and the finds are reported on (Appendix 2).

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Figs. 4 - 9

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 2 & 4

<i>Sample section 1A</i> 0.00 = 6.29m AOD		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional to moderate small sub-angular stones.
0.17 – 0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with chalk flecks, chalk nodules and small to medium sub-angular stones.
0.31m+	L1002	Natural. Very firm, white chalk.

<i>Sample section 1B</i> 0.00 = 6.33m AOD		
0.00 – 0.51m+	L1004	Fill of Pit F1004. Firm, dark grey brown silt.

Description: Trench 1 contained modern Pit F1003, and undated Ditch Terminus or Root F1016 and Layer L1019.

Pit F1003 was sub circular in plan (6.40m x 0.90m+ x 0.61). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt. It contained modern finds including plastic.

Ditch Terminus or Root F1016 was linear in plan (2.70m x 2.00m x 0.20m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its upper fill, L1017, was a firm, mid grey brown silt with occasional small stones. Its basal fill, L1018, was a friable, pale yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stones. Neither fills contained finds.

Layer L1019 was present at the eastern end of the trench and was test pitted (6.80m+ x 2.30m+ x 0.11). It was a compact, mid grey brown sandy silt, and it contained no finds.

Trench 2 Figs. 2 & 4

<i>Sample section 2A</i> 0.00 = 6.49m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.24 – 0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.35m – 0.56+	L1026	Fill of Pit F1024.

<i>Sample section 2B</i> 0.00 = 6.63m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.27 – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.66m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 2 contained undated ?Ditch F1024 and Pit F1027. The latter contained post-medieval/modern CBM.

?Ditch F1024 was not defined in plan due to the limits of the trench (4.00m+ x 1.75m+ x 0.50m+), orientated NE/SW. Its principal and upper fill, L1026, was a friable, mid brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles and occasional stones. It contained no finds. Its basal fill, L1025, was a friable, brown orange sandy silt with frequent flint pebbles and moderate stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1027 was sub-rectangular in plan (1.60m x 1.08m x 0.37m). It had near vertical sides and an uneven flattish base. Its fill, L1028, was a friable dark grey brown silt with frequent flint pebbles. It contained post-medieval/modern CBM (214g).

Trench 3 Fig.2

<i>Sample section 3A</i> 0.00 = 6.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.49m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

<i>Sample section 3B</i> 0.00 = 6.98m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.27 – 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 4 Figs. 2 & 5

<i>Sample section 4A</i> 0.00 = 6.53m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above. It contained a Pb seal (SF11, (7g)).
0.47 – 0.66m+	L1006	Fill of Hollow

<i>Sample section 4B</i> 0.00 = 6.55m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.27 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.52 – 0.65m+	L1006	Fill of Hollow F1005. As above

Description: Trench 4 contained undated Hollow F1005. The latter contained Roman pottery, possibly residual. A lead seal (SF11) was found at the interface of Subsoil L1001 and the fill, L1006, of Hollow F1005.

Hollow F1005 was not defined in plan or profile due to the limits of the trench (0.96m+ x 0.94m+ x 0.50m). The profile is unknown due to the limits of the trench. Its fill, L1006, was a friable, orange brown sandy silt with moderate pebbles and stones. It contained Roman (3rd – 4th century) pottery (3; 13g) and animal bone (38g).

Trench 5 Figs. 2 & 5

<i>Sample section 5A</i> 0.00 = 6.30m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31 – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.66m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

<i>Sample section 5B</i> 0.00 = 6.28m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.60m+	L1022	Layer. Firm, mid brown grey silt. It contained a Roman coin (SF9; 6g).

Description: Trench 5 contained Roman Ditch F1020 (Segment C). Ditch F1020 was also present in Trenches 6 (Segment B) and 7 (Segment A). Layer 1022 contained a Roman coin (SF9; 6g).

Ditch F1020 was linear in plan (20.00m+ x 3.18m x 1.34m), orientated N/S. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a narrow flattish base. Its upper and principal fill, L1021, was a firm, mid brown grey clayey silt with frequent flint pebbles. It contained Roman (late 3rd – 4th C) pottery (15; 287g), CBM (892g), animal bone (840g), and two iron nails (15g). Its basal fill (L1032) was a friable, light to mid brown blue grey clayey sand with moderate to small chalk nodules. It contained CBM (196g), animal bone (1366g), and oyster shell (52g). F1020 cut L1022. Ditch F1020 was also present in Trenches 6 and 7.

Layer 1022 was present at the western end of Trench 5. It was below Subsoil L1001 and overlay the natural, L1022. It was recorded to the west of Ditch F1020 and was interpreted as possible upcast from the ditch. It was present

in both test pits, and extended beyond the trench (5.00m+ x 1.80m+ and 0.17m thick). It comprised a firm, mid brown grey silt and contained a Roman coin (SF9; 6g).

Trench 6 Figs. 2 & 6

<i>Sample section 6A</i>		
<i>0.00 = 6.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above. It contained an Edward VII Halfpenny (SF5; 10g)
0.45m+	L1002	Natural. As above.
<i>Sample section 6B</i>		
<i>0.00 = 6.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 6 contained Roman Ditch F1020 (Segment B). Ditch F1020 was also present in Trenches 5 (Segment C) and 7 (Segment A). Post-medieval Pits F1029 and F1041 were also present in Trench 6.

Ditch F1020 was linear in plan (20.00m + x 2.92m x 1.20m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. Its upper fill, L1021 Segment B, was a friable, light grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium chalk nodules. It contained CBM (84g) and two iron nails (SF7; 14g and SF8; 2g). Its secondary fill, L1032 (Segment B), was a friable, light blue grey clayey sand with moderate to small chalk nodules. It contained Roman (Late 3rd – 4th century) pottery (24; 303g), CBM (74g), animal bone (406g) and oyster shell (5g). Fill L1033 was present only on its eastern side. It was a friable, mid grey white sandy clay with frequent chalk nodules. It contained Roman (3rd - 4th century) pottery (1; 23g). Ditch F1020 was also present in Trench 5 and 7.

Pit F1029 was sub-circular in plan (3.40m x 1.40m+ x 1.04m). It had steep to near vertical sides with a flattish base. Its upper fill, L1031, was a compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with occasional small to medium chalk and flint. It contained no finds. Its basal fill, L1030, was a compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with occasional small to medium flint and small to large chalk. It contained post-medieval pottery (4; 14g), CBM (55g), and animal bone (217g). Pit F1029 was possibly cut by Pit F1041.

Pit F1041 was sub-oval in plan (? X 1.40m+ x 1.38m). It had steep to near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1042, was a compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with occasional small to medium chalk and flint. It contained no finds. Pit F1041 possibly cut Pit F1029.

Trench 7 Figs. 2 & 7

<i>Sample section 7A</i> <i>0.00 = 6.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.27m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

<i>Sample section 7B</i> <i>0.00 = 6.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 7 contained Roman Ditch F1020 (Segment A). Ditch F1020 was also present in Trenches 5 (Segment C) and 6 (Segment B).

Ditch F1020 Segment A was linear in plan (20.00m+ x 2.63m+ x 1.22m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1021 Segment A, was a firm, grey brown clayey silt with frequent pebbles and stones. It contained an iron nail (SF6; 2g). Ditch F1020 was also present in Trench 5 and 6.

Trench 8 Figs. 2 & 8

<i>Sample section 8A</i> <i>0.00 = 4.97m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.03m	L1008	Yard Surface. Loose, pale grey silty gravel.
0.03 – 0.13m	L1009	Levelling Layer. Friable, mid brown yellow silty sand with moderate to frequent small sub-angular flint and CBM.
0.13 – 0.36m	L1010	Made Ground. Firm, mid to dark brown grey sandy silt with frequent medium-large flint, chalk nodules and CBM.
0.36 – 0.81m	L1011	Re-deposited Natural. Firm, pale grey silt with frequent small to large chalk fragments.
0.81m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

<i>Sample section 8B</i> <i>0.00 = 4.78m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1009	Levelling Layer. As above.
0.13 – 0.23m	L1010	Made Ground. As above.
0.23 – 0.32m	L1012	Re-deposited Chalk. Loose, pale grey silty chalk with frequent small to medium chalk nodules. It contained an Fe nail (SF12 (6g)).
0.32 – 0.51m	L1013	Made Ground. Firm, mid brown grey silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint and CBM
0.51 – 0.97m	L1011	Redeposited Natural. As above.
0.97m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

<i>Sample section 8C</i> 0.00 = 4.89m AOD		
0.0 – 0.22m	L1009	Leveling Layer. As above.
0.22 – 0.30m	L1010	Made Ground. As above.
0.30 – 0.37m	L1012	Re-deposited Chalk. Loose, pale grey silty chalk with frequent small to medium chalk nodules.
0.37 – 0.54m	L1013	Made Ground. Firm, mid brown grey silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint and CBM
0.54 – 1.28m	L1011	Re-deposited Natural. As above.
1.28 – 1.37m	L1133	Layer. Firm, mid grey brown silty clay. It contained post-medieval pottery (8; 34g) and CBM (3g).
1.37 – 1.50m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 8 contained post-medieval Ditches F1107 and F1131, and modern Pit F1119. Trench 8 was re-machined, hence the upper and lower levels, and Ditch F1131 was revealed at the base of the trench.

Ditch F1107 was linear in plan (3.00m+ x 5.00m+ x 0.54m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1108, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate medium pieces of chalk. It contained post-medieval pottery (16; 196g) and CBM (72g).

Pit F1119 was irregular in plan (3.00+ x 5.00m+ x 0.80m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1020, was a loose, mid black grey silty sand. It contained modern finds, including construction material.

Ditch F1131 was linear (7.00+ x 1.30 x 0.25m), orientated N/S, with moderately steeply sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L1132) was a firm, mid grey white chalky silt. It contained post-medieval pottery (10; 105g) and CBM (69g).

Trench 9 Figs. 2 & 9

<i>Sample section 9A</i> 0.00 = 3.92m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1009	Levelling Layer. As above.
0.20 – 0.26m	L1014	Levelling Layer. Friable, mid brown yellow silt with moderate small sub-rounded stone.
0.26 – 0.69m	L1010	Made Ground. As above.
0.69m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

<i>Sample section 9B</i> 0.00 = 4.72m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.28 – 0.70m	L1015	Loamy Subsoil. Firm, mid to dark grey brown loamy silty sand with occasional small sub- angular flint. Contained a Pb fragment (1/11g) and a Musket Ball (1/12g).
0.70m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 9 contained 30 pits variously dating from the Roman and post-medieval periods. Some are undated.

The pits present in Trench 9 are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan & Profile	Fill description	Relationship	Finds
F1043	Sub-circular in plan (2.00m+ x 2.00m+ x 0.11m). Irregular sides, concave base.	L1044: Friable, light brown grey silty sand with occasional small pieces of chalk	Cut Pit F1045	-
F1045	Sub-circular in plan (2.00m+ x 2.00m+ x 0.11m). Irregular sides, concave base	L1046: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small pieces of chalk.	Cut by Pit F1043	-
F1047	Sub-circular in plan (2.00m+ x 2.00m+ x 0.20m). Gently sloping sides, concave base.	L1048: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium chalk pieces.	Cut Pit F1049	Late 1 st -Mid 4 th century pottery (7; 298g); CBM (6g); animal bone (113g); struck flint (1; 90g)
F1049	Not defined in plan due truncation by F1047 (1.00m x 1.00m x 0.22m). Moderately sloping sides, irregular base.	L1050: Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small pieces of chalk.	Cut by Pit F1047	-
F1051	Sub-circular in plan (2.00m x 1.00m+ x 0.15m). Moderately sloping sides, flattish base.	L1052: Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate to small sub-rounded flint and chalk nodules.	-	-
F1053	Sub-circular in plan (0.80m x 0.35m x 0.06m). Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	L1054: Friable, light grey brown silty sand with moderate small pieces of chalk.	-	CBM (7g)
F1059	Sub-circular in plan (1.00m x 0.95m x 0.12m). Gently sloping sides, flattish base.	L1060: Compact, light brown grey silty sand with frequent small to medium pieces of chalk.	Cut by Pit F1061	-
F1061	Sub-circular in plan (0.80m x 0.78m x 0.20m). Steep – moderately sloping sides, flattish base.	L1062: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small pieces of chalk.	Cut Pit F1059 Cut by Pit F1063	CBM (3g); animal bone (14g)
F1063	Sub-circular in plan (1.00m+ x 0.91m x 0.16m). Moderately sloping sides,	L1064: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate medium chalk	Cut Pit F1016	-

	flattish base.	pieces.		
F1073	Sub-circular in plan (1.20m x 0.95m x 0.22m). Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	L1074: Firm, mid brown grey clayey chalky sand with moderate small sub-rounded chalk nodules.	-	Animal bone (2g)
F1075	Sub-circular in plan (0.60m x 0.40m+ x 0.15m). Gently sloping sides, flattish base.	L1076: Firm, mid grey brown clayey sand with moderate small sub-angular flint and chalk flecks.	Cut Pits F1079.	CBM (2g)
F1077	Sub-circular in plan (2.70m+ x 1.80m+ x 0.50m). Steep - moderately sloping sides, flattish base.	Upper fill L1078: Firm, mixed pale grey and mid brown grey re-deposited chalk with very frequent chalk nodules. Basal fill L1082: Firm, mid grey brown clayey sand with moderate small sub-angular flint and chalk flecks.	Re-cut by Pit F1079	-
F1079	Sub-circular in plan (2.70m+ x 1.80m+ x 0.50m). Moderately sloping sides, flattish base.	Upper fill L1080: Firm, mid brown grey clayey sand with frequent small sub-rounded chalk nodules. Basal fill L1081: Firm, mid grey brown clayey sand with moderate small sub-angular flint and chalk flecks.	Cut Pit F1077. Cut by Pit F1075.	- Roman CBM (236g); animal bone (98g); oyster shell (6g)
F1083	Sub-circular in plan (2.00m+ x 2.00m x 0.20m). Gently sloping sides, concave base.	L1084: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular chalk pieces.	Cut by Pits F1087 and F1091. Cut Pit F1095.	Late 2 nd -4 th century pottery (1; 8g); animal bone (50g); oyster shell (24g)
F1085	Sub-circular in plan (1.00m+ x 1.30m x 0.24m). Moderately sloping sides, flattish base.	L1086: Friable, light grey brown silty sand with occasional small pieces of chalk.	Cut by Pits F1091 and F1087. Cut Pit F1095	-
F1087	Sub-circular in plan (0.80m x 1.20m x 0.28m). Steep - moderately sloping	F1088: Compact, light brown grey sandy silt with frequent small to	Cut Pits F1083 and F1085	Roman pottery (1; 6g)

	sides, flattish base	medium pieces of chalk.	Cut by Pit F1089	
F1089	Sub-circular in plan (0.35m x 0.78m x 0.14m). Moderately sloping sides, flattish base.	F1090: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small pieces of chalk.	Cut Pit F1087	-
F1091	Sub-circular in plan (0.60m x 0.65m x 0.13m). Moderately sloping sides, flattish base.	F1092: Friable, light brown grey sandy silt with moderate small pieces of chalk	Cut Pit F1083	-
F1093	Sub-circular in plan (0.50m x 0.71m x 0.21m). Steep - moderately sloping sides, concave base.	L1094: Friable, light brown grey sandy silt with moderate small to medium pieces of chalk	Cut Pit F1084	-
F1095	Sub-circular in plan (0.80m x 0.50m x 0.15m). Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	L1096: Compact, light grey brown silty sand with frequent small to medium pieces of chalk.	Cut by Pit F1083	Animal bone (5g)
F1105	Irregular in plan (0.30m+ x 1.54m x 0.11m). Gently sloping sides, flattish base.	L1106: Firm, mid brown grey clayey sand with frequent chalk pieces.	-	Post-medieval pottery (1; 10g); CBM (30g); animal bone (63g)
F1109	Sub-circular in plan (1.22m x 0.66m x 0.16m). Steep - moderately sloping sides, flattish base.	L1110: Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent chalk nodules.	-	Post-medieval pottery (3; 7g); CBM (6g); glass (1; 2g), coal (5g); clay pipe (4; 7g)
F1111	Sub-circular in plan (1.44m x 1.04m x 0.16m). Gently sloping sides, shallow concave base.	L1112: Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent chalk nodules.	Cut Pit F1113	CBM (78g); animal bone (9g)
F1113	Sub-circular in plan (1.57m+ x 0.64m+ x 0.10m). Gently sloping sides, flattish base.	L1114: Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent chalk nodules.	Cut by Pits F1111 and F1115	-
F1115	Sub-circular in plan (1.72m x 0.86m+ x 0.25m). Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	L1116: Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent chalk nodules.	Cut Pit F1113	Late 3 rd - 4 th century pottery (1; 12g)

F1117	Sub-circular in plan (1.22m x 0.74m x 0.15m). Irregular, gently sloping sides, concave base.	L1118: Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent chalk nodules.	-	Animal bone (5g).
F1121	Sub-circular in plan (2.2m+ x 3.5m+ x 0.70m). Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	F1122: Firm, mid brown grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint.	Cut Pit F1123 Cut by Pit F1127	Post-medieval pottery (5; 50g) CBM (271g); animal bone (11g)
F1123	Not defined in plan due to truncation by F1121 and F1127 (? x ? x 0.62m). Moderately sloping sides, concave base.	L1124: Very firm, mid brown grey clayey silt with very frequent small to medium sub-rounded chalk nodules.	Cut by Pits F1121 and F1127	Roman CBM (86g); animal bone (32g)
F1125	Not defined in plan due to truncation by F1127 (? x ? x 0.18m+). Gently sloping sides, concave base.	L1126: Firm, mid/dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint.	Cut by Pit F1127	-
F1127	Sub-circular in plan (1.60m+ x 2.30m x 0.60m). Moderately sloping sides, flattish base.	Upper fill L1128: Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small chalk pieces. Secondary fill L1129: Firm, pale grey mix of chalk and redeposited natural with very frequent chalk nodules. Basal fill L1130: Firm, mid brown grey clayey silt with moderate small sub-rounded chalk nodules.	Cut Pits F1123 and F1125	2 nd century pottery (1; 4g) CBM (137g)

Trench 10 Figs. 2 & 9

<i>Sample section 10A</i> 0.00 = 4.61m AOD		
0.00 – 0.95m	L1010	Made Ground. As above.
0.95m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

<i>Sample section 10B</i> 0.00 = 5.74m AOD		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35 – 0.80m	L1015	Loamy Subsoil. As above. It contained a modern coin (SF3, (8g)), and a ?George II coin (SF4, (10g)).
0.80m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 10 contained post-medieval ?ditch or Root F1037 and post-medieval Pit F1039.

?Ditch/Root F1037 was linear in plan (>2.00m x 0.50m x 0.18m), orientated NE/SW. It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1038, was a friable, light grey brown silty sand with moderate chalk pieces. It contained CBM (3g) and clay pipe (1; 4g).

Pit F1039 was sub-oval in plan (1.10m x 0.67m x 0.13m). It had moderate to near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1040, was a friable, light brown grey silty clay with occasional chalk pieces. It contained post-medieval pottery (6; 48g), CBM (149g), animal bone (12g), and clay pipe (8; 17g).

Trench 11 Figs. 2 & 9

<i>Sample section 11A</i> 0.00 = 4.88m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.77m	L1015	Subsoil. As above. It contained two Roman coins (SF1, (4g). and SF2, (3g)).
0.77m+	L1100	Fill of Pit F1099. Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent pieces of chalk.

<i>Sample section 11B</i> 0.00 = 4.65m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.88m	L1015	Subsoil. As above.
0.88m+	L1058	Fill of Pit F1057. Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent chalk and flint. Contained animal bone, pottery and CBM.

Description: Trench 11 contained 10 pits variously dating from the Roman and post-medieval periods. Some are undated.

The pits present in Trench 11 are presented below:

Feature	Plan & Profile	Fill description	Relationship	Finds
F1055	Sub-circular in plan (0.50m x 0.60m+ x 0.20m). Steep sides and a flattish base.	L1056: Compact, pale grey brown chalky silt with frequent chalk and flint.	Cut by Pit F1057.	-
F1057	Sub-circular in plan (3.00m+ x 2.00m+ x 0.24m). Steep sides and a flattish base.	L1058: Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent chalk pieces and flint.	Cuts Pit F1055.	Roman pottery (30; 624g); CBM (1996g); animal bone (678g); oyster shell (54g)
F1065	Sub-circular in plan (1.90m x 1.05m+ x 0.15m). Moderately sloping sides and a flattish base	L1066: Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent chalk pieces and occasional flint	-	Roman pottery (4; 46g) CBM (67g)
F1067	Sub-circular in plan (0.85m x 0.60m x 0.05m). Very gently sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1068: Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent pieces of chalk.	-	CBM (9g)
F1069	Sub-circular in plan (1.00m x 0.60m x 0.11m). Very gently sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1070: Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with occasional pieces of chalk	-	CBM (9g)
F1071	Sub-circular in plan (1.20m x 1.10m x 0.10m). Gently sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1072: Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with moderate pieces of chalk.	-	Roman pottery (1; 3g); clay pipe (1; 1g); slag (3g)
F1097	Irregular in plan (2.20m+ x 4.20m+ x 0.08m). Very gently sloping sides and a flattish base	L1098: Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent pieces of chalk.	Cut by Pit F1103	Post-medieval pottery (1; 8g); CBM (238g); oyster shell (29g)
F1099	Sub-circular in plan (3.40m+ x 2.30m+ x 0.10m). Very gently sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1100: Compact, mid grey brown chalky silt with frequent pieces of chalk.	Cut by Pit F1101.	Roman pottery (7; 51g) CBM (93g); coal (4g)
F1101	Sub-circular in plan (6.00m+ x 1.00m+ x 0.11m). Very gently sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1102: Compact, dark grey brown chalky silt with frequent pieces of chalk.	Cuts Pit F1099.	Late 3 rd -4 th century pottery (4; 41g); CBM (539g); animal bone (73g); oyster shell (21g)
F1103	Sub-circular in plan (1.00m+ x 0.90m x 0.08m). Very gently sloping sides and a flattish base.	L1104: Compact dark grey brown chalky silt with frequent pieces of chalk.	Cuts Pit F1097.	-

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the confines of the evaluation it is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The recorded features are tabulated

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	L1003	Pit	-
1	F1016	Ditch/Root	-
	L1019	Layer	-
2	F1024	?Ditch	-
	F1027	Pit	Post medieval CBM
4	F1005	Hollow	Roman (Late 3rd – 4 th C)
5	F1020 Seg C	Ditch	Roman (Late 3rd – 4 th C)
	F1020 Seg B	Ditch	Roman (Late 3rd – 4 th C)
6	F1029	Pit	Post medieval
	F1041	Pit	-
7	F1020 Seg A	Ditch	Roman (Late 3rd – 4 th C)
	F1107	Ditch	Post medieval
8	F1119	Pit	-
	F1131	Ditch	Post medieval
	F1043	Pit	-
	F1045	Pit	-
	F1047	Pit	Roman (late 1 st – mid 4 th C)
	F1049	Pit	-
	F1051	Pit	-
	F1053	Pit	Post medieval CBM
	F1059	Pit	-
	F1061	Pit	Post medieval CBM
	F1063	Pit	-
	F1073	Pit	-
9	F1075	Pit	Post medieval CBM
	F1077	Pit	-
	F1079	Pit	Roman CBM
	F1083	Pit	Roman (late 2 nd – 4 th C)
	F1085	Pit	-
	F1087	Pit	Roman
	F1089	Pit	-
	F1091	Pit	-
	F1093	Pit	-
	F1095	Pit	-

	F1105	Pit	Post medieval
	F1109	Pit	Post medieval
	F1111	Pit	Post medieval CBM
	F1113	Pit	-
	F1115	Pit	Roman (late 3 rd – 4 th C)
	F1117	Pit	-
	F1121	Pit	Post medieval
	F1123	Pit	Roman CBM
	F1125	Pit	-
	F1127	Pit	Roman (2 nd C)
10	F1037	?Ditch/Root	Post medieval CBM, clay pipe
	F1039	Pit	Post medieval
11	F1055	Pit	-
	F1057	Pit	Roman
	F1065	Pit	Roman
	F1067	Pit	Post medieval CBM
	F1069	Pit	Post medieval CBM
	F1071	Pit	Post medieval clay pipe
	F1097	Pit	Post medieval
	F1099	Pit	Roman
	F1101	Pit	Roman (late 3 rd – 4 th C)
	F1103	Pit	-

8.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that this is an area of archaeological potential, within the historic settlement core of West Row (HER MNL 676). Extensive evidence of Roman occupation has been recorded in archaeological investigations to the north-west (HER MNL 612, 613, 637). A Roman villa, Scheduled as an Ancient Monument, is also located to the north of the proposed development site (HER MNL 063). Investigations in 2015 to the immediate south/south east of the site have also revealed an extensive area of Roman occupation and also medieval occupation (Fig. 2) (HER MNL 747; OA East 2015). The site thus retains a potential for the presence of further Romano-British and medieval archaeological remains.

8.3 Archaeological features and finds were found within each trench, except Trench 3. Most often between 1 and 3 features were present, excepting Trenches 9 and 11 when 30 and 10 pits, respectively, were excavated and recorded. The features dated to the Roman and post-medieval periods.

Roman

8.4 The Roman features were present in the western and eastern sectors of the site but were most common in the western sector (Fig. 2). The Roman features comprised pits in Trenches 9 and 11, and ditches elsewhere. A large ditch, F1020, was recorded in Trenches 5, 6 and 7. The features dated primarily to the late 3rd – 4th century, and represent a periphery activity to the

core of the Roman settlement identified during the adjacent trenching (Fig. 2) (Trenches 10 – 12 and 15 – 15; OA East, 2015). The Roman archaeology potentially represents domestic rural occupation and industrial activity associated with a villa a short distance to the north at Thistley Green. It is likely that Ditch F1020 (Trenches 5 – 7) represents a continuation of a linear boundary. The paucity of features in the eastern sector of the current evaluation correlates with the distribution of features recorded during the evaluation to the south.

8.5 The dating evidence primarily comprises modest quantities of Roman pottery, in particular products of the Horningsea and Lower Nene Valley industries, supplemented with other fine and coarse wares, as well as amphorae that are common in late Roman groups from the region, including the larger assemblage recovered from the adjacent evaluation to the south. The copper alloy coins of Severus Alexander and Magentius, minted in the early 3rd and mid 4th centuries AD respectively, correspond with the date of the pottery. Sparse CBM including tegulae and box flue tile, as well as iron nails, suggest that although a substantial building was situated nearby and the site may have been relatively peripheral to it. A peripheral location is also reflected by the relatively low density of animal bone, oyster shell and carbonised plant remains recovered. The animal bone is mostly primary and secondary domestic butchering waste from cattle and sheep, with rare pig. Common canine gnawing is noted, and a relative absence of bird species, deer and smaller mammals. A pony also appears to have been buried in a ditch and may have been a working animal as there is no evidence of butchery. The carbonised cereals recorded represent a background scatter typical of the local Romano-British economy, and potentially represent the dispersal of material from domestic or arable processing activities, but not specific areas of activity or dumping.

8.6 The potential of the Roman archaeology to represent domestic and industrial activity associated with the villa at Thistley Green, indicates that the site has the potential to contribute to a further understanding of rural settlements and landscapes in the Roman period. In particular, the site has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the relationship between enclosure size and form and agricultural regimes and the form that farms took (Medlycott 2011, 47). The potential industrial element of the site can also contribute to the achievement of regional research goals as identified by Medlycott (2011, 48). In particular, the relationship between topography and natural resources and the infrastructure associated with industry (Medlycott 2011, 48).

Medieval to Post-Medieval

8.7 The site is located to the east of the historic medieval core of West Row. No medieval features were recorded and this corresponds with the results of the evaluation adjacent to the south (OA East, 2015) where only isolated ditches were recorded immediately adjacent to Beeches Road. The proximity of the medieval settlement is reflected by the presence of fragments of two broken medieval seal matrices from the subsoil (Trenches 4 and 9).

They are not well enough preserved to provide a legible reading, though the former includes a central leaf motif and is likely of 13th-13th century date. Despite the lack of features of this date, this absence of evidence can contribute to an understanding of the form of medieval West Row; the character and form of rural settlements is identified as an important research subject for the eastern region (Medlycott 2011, 70). The medieval finds recovered from this site can contribute to artefact studies for this period.

8.8 Sparse post-medieval features were present in Trenches 2 and 6 and these features did not substantially remove earlier remains. Trench 8 contained deep (1m+) deposits of made ground and the trench is located in the area of the former public house (Figs. 11 - 12). The presence of a post-medieval feature indicates that features are preserved below the made ground deposits and the archaeological deposits have not been removed by the construction of the public house. The adjacent trenches, 9 and 11, contained post-medieval features predominantly pits, and they frequently contained small quantities of 15th - 17th century brick. These features will partially have removed earlier remains, for example, Pit F1123 (Trench 9) was much truncated but the majority of the trench areas are preserved and numerous archaeological features are present.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

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Concordance of Finds

MNL804 - P7964, Land East of Beeches Road, West Row

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1000-1001		5	Subsoil					10			
			6							SF5. Edward VII Half penny	1	9
	1006+1001		4	Interface between 1006 / 1001						SF11. Pb Seal Matrix	1	8
	1012		8	Layer						SF12. Fe Nail	1	6
	1015		9	Subsoil						Pb Seal Matrix	1	10
			10							Musket Ball	1	12
			11							SF3. Cu Alloy Token	1	7
										SF4. George II Half penny	1	10
										SF1. Roman Coin	1	4
										SF2. Roman Coin	1	3
1020	1021	C	5	Fill of Ditch	Late 3rd-4th C AD	15	687	892	840			
		B	6					84		SF10. Fe Nail	1	3
		A	7							SF13. Fe Nail	1	12
										SF8. Fe Nail	1	2
										SF7. Fe Nail	1	14
										SF6. Fe Nail	1	2
	1032	B	6	Fill of Ditch	Late 3rd-4th C AD	24	303	74	406			
		C						196	1366	O.Shell		5
										O.Shell		52
	1033	B	6	Fill of Ditch	3rd-4th C AD	1	23					
	1022		5	Layer						SF9. Roman Coin	1	6
1005	1006	B	4	Fill of Hollow	3rd-4th C AD	3	13		38			
1027	1028		2	Fill of Pit				214				
1029	1030	B	6	Fill of Pit	Post-medieval	4	14	55	217			
1037	1038		10	Fill of Ditch				3		Clay Pipe	1	4
1039	1040		10	Fill of Pit	Post-medieval	6	48	149	12	Clay Pipe	8	17
1047	1048		9	Fill of Pit	Late 1st-Mid 4th C AD	7	298	6	113	S.Flint	1	90
1053	1054		9	Fill of Pit				7				
1057	1058		11	Fill of Pit	Roman	30	624	1996	678	O.Shell		54
1061	1062		9	Fill of Pit				3	14			
1065	1066		11	Fill of Pit	Roman	4	46	67				
1067	1068		11	Fill of Pit				9				
1069	1070		11	Fill of Pit				9				

1071	1072		11	Fill of Pit	Residual Roman	1	3			Clay Pipe Slag	1	1 3
1073	1074		9	Fill of Pit				2				
1075	1076		9	Fill of Pit				2				
1079	1081		9	Fill of Re-Cut Pit				236	98	O.Shell		6
1083	1084		9	Fill of Pit	Late 2nd-4th C AD	1	8		50	O.Shell		24
1087	1088		9	Fill of Pit	Roman	1	6					
1095	1096		9	Fill of Pit					5			
1097	1098		11	Fill of Pit	Post-medieval	1	8	238		O.Shell		29
1099	1100		11	Fill of Pit	Roman	7	51	93		Intrusive Coal		4
1101	1102		11	Fill of Pit	Late 3rd-4th C AD	4	41	539	73	O.Shell		21
1105	1106		9	Fill of Pit	Post-medieval	1	10	30	63			
1107	1108		8	Fill of Ditch	Post-medieval	16	196	72	24			
1109	1110		9	Fill of Pit	Post-medieval	3	7	6		Glass Coal Clay Pipe	1 4	2 5 7
1111	1112		9	Fill of Pit				78	9			
1115	1116		9	Fill of Pit	Late 3rd-4th C AD	1	12					
1121	1122		9	Fill of Pit	Post-medieval	5	50	271	11			
1123	1124		9	Fill of Pit				86	32			
1127	1128		9	Fill of Pit	2nd C AD	1	4	137				
1131	1132		8	Fill of Ditch	Post-medieval	10	105	69				
	1133		8	Layer	Post-medieval	8	34	3				

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

A flake (90g) of struck flint was recovered from Pit F1047 in an un-patinated condition. It comprises a relatively large primary flake of high quality Breckland (near black) flint with a medium thickness white cortex. It has a corticated and three heavily recessed scars on one side, which suggest it is the bi-product of wall-dressing or facing. It is inconclusive as to whether it is of Roman date or later (Roman pottery was found in the same deposit).

The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 154 sherds (2591g) of pottery, predominantly of Roman date with sparse post-medieval sherds (Table 1). The Roman pottery was moderately fragmented and abraded with limited diagnostic sherds; however, where diagnostic sherds are present they are frequently cross-joining, and are largely indicative of a late Roman date. A small group from Ditch F1020 and isolated sherds from Pits F1083, F1101 and F1115 are indicative of a chronology within the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD. The presence of a sherd of Samian ware from central Gaul from Pit F1127 provides sparse evidence for earlier (2nd century AD) Roman activity. The Roman coarse wares are dominated by the products of the Horningsea industry, and the fine wares by colour-coated ware from the Lower Nene Valley. The pottery is supplemented by sparse reduced coarse wares, shell-tempered wares, Hadham oxidised ware and amphorae. The pattern of supply is typical of the late Roman period on the fen-edge and in East Anglia. An area of late Roman settlement has previously been identified off Beeches Road, West Row, including a pottery assemblage that incorporates the fabric groups present in this assemblage (Anderson 2015, 70-71).

Period	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Roman	121	2423
Post-Medieval	33	168
<i>Total</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>2591</i>

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by period

Sparse sherds of post-medieval pottery was contained in Ditches F1107, F1131; Pits F1029, F1039, F1097, F1105, F1109 and F1121; and Layer L1133. The post-medieval pottery comprises small, abraded sherds of glazed red earthen ware and refined white earthen ware (including one transfer-printed sherd) that are indicative of 18th century to Victorian activity.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification in accordance with 'A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (Barclay *et al* 2016), developed from the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery. Fabric codes and descriptions were cross-referenced, where possible, to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) or regional kiln/type series, while local or indistinguishable coarse wares were assigned an alpha-numeric code and are fully described in the report. All data has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Fabric Descriptions

LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32).
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware, white-bodied (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118).
HAD OX	Hadham oxidised ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 151)
HOR RE	Horningsea reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 116; Evans 1991, 35; Evans <i>et al</i> 2017, 52). Mid to dark grey surfaces with a reduced mid-grey core and sometimes oxidised margins. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse limestone and grog/ironstone (generally <2mm) and occasional flint (0.5-5mm)
GRS1	Sandy grey ware 1. Mid to dark grey surfaces over a lighter/pale grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse fine mica and sparse black iron rich grains (0.25-1.5mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive to smooth feel.
WAT RE	Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 184). A mid to pale grey fabric, often with slightly contrasting margins and core. Inclusions comprise common, well-sorted quartz (generally <0.1mm), sparse iron rich grains (<0.5mm) and abundant mica, especially visible on the surface. The fabric has a slightly abrasive to powdery feel.
ROB SH	Romano-British shell-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 212), wheel-made with common, moderately sorted shell (0.5-7mm, occasionally larger).
BAT AM2	Baetican (Late) amphorae 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 85).

Roman Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
LEZ SA2	1	4
LNV CC	9	126
HAD OX	3	25
HOR RE	65	1465
GRS1	33	329
WAT RE	5	105
ROB SH	4	36
BAT AM2	1	333
<i>Total</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>2423</i>

Table 2: Quantification of Roman fabric types

The Roman Pottery

The fine wares include a sherd of Samian ware as an isolated sherd from Pit F1127. The sherd was produced at Lezoux in central Gaul (LEZ SA2), likely in the 2nd century AD, but is of insufficient size to allow a form type to be identified. The bulk of the fine ware comprise Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC), including a dish with a bead-and-flange rim from Ditch F1020 (L1032 Segment B), and a funnel-neck beaker with rouletted decoration from Pit F1101; both funds represent form types that developed in the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD. Supplementing the LNV CC are small quantities of highly-burnished oxidised ware from the Hadham kilns in Hertfordshire (HAD OX). The sherds include the everted bead rim of an s-profile bowl-jar from Ditch F1020 (L1021).

The coarse wares are dominated by the products of the Horningsea kilns (HOR RE), c.21km to the south-east. Ditch F1020 (L1021) contained a HOR RE storage jar with a bifid, frilled rim, and a dish with a double groove under the rim; both more typical form types in late Roman groups in the region. A further HOR RE storage jar with a strongly everted bead rim was contained in Pit F1047, and has a currency that spans the Roman period. Other coarse wares present include the distinctively micaceous Wattisfield reduced wares (WAT RE), generic sandy grey ware that may include local produces and possibly Hadham wares (GRS1), and shell-tempered wares produced in The Harrold region of Bedfordshire (ROB SH); all typical components of late roman assemblages in the region but no further diagnostic form types could be identified.

Other specialist wares are limited to a single body sherd of Baetican amphorae (BAT AM2) contained in Ditch F1020 (L1021) and found in association with late Roman sherds. This robust body sherd is almost certainly from the globular body of a Dressel 20 amphorae used to import olive oil from southern Spain. Their import declined in the mid 3rd century, but the vessels remained in circulation and were re-purposed for a lengthy duration.

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 75 fragments (5624) of CBM in a highly fragmented condition, including a sparse distribution of Roman tegula and box flue tile that is likely associated with an area of late Roman settlement in the close vicinity, and low quantities of Tudor to early post-medieval brick (Table 3).

Period	CBM type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Roman	Tegula (flanged fragment)	8	693
	Tegula (flat fragment)	35	2778
	Box flue tile	5	170
	Misc.	14	133
Tudor to early Post-Medieval (15 th -early 17 th C)	Brick (?x100x50mm, rough base)	6	1272
	Brick (misc.)	6	364
Early Modern	Pantile	1	214
<i>Total</i>		<i>75</i>	<i>5624</i>

Table 3: Quantification of pottery by period

The Roman CBM was manufactured in a uniform, well-fired, hard orange-red fabric with inclusions of common medium sand (<0.5mm), occasional red iron rich pellets, chalk and flint (1-5mm, occasionally larger). Small fragments of the flanged edges of tegula roof tile were contained in Ditch F1020 and Pit F1079. The remainder of the roof tile is limited to small fragments of flat tile with a thickness of 20-13mm. In contrast the box flue tile present in Ditch F1020 and Pit F1123 was 15mm thick but was of insufficient extent to preserve more than partial key marks. The Roman CBM is present in very limited quantity with a sparse distribution, albeit with small groups associated with late Roman pottery from Ditch F1020 and Pit F1101, but these do not equate to more than a third of a complete tile. A large assemblage of late Roman CBM in comparable fabrics and including tegula roof tile and box flue tile has previously been recorded associated with an area of settlement off Beeches Road, West Row (Anderson 2015, 77), thus it appears almost certain that this assemblage represent peripheral deposition related to that activity.

The post-medieval CBM was manufactured in a cream to red fabric with a streaky, marbled appearance and inclusions (probably naturally occurring) of common to abundant poorly-sorted shell and calcareous inclusions, and occasional red iron-rich grains (all 0.5-5mm, occasionally larger). Large but incomplete fragments of brick from Pit F1057 have partial dimensions of ?x100x50mm with a rough base, irregular arrises/faces, and heavy striations on the upper surface; traits that suggest they were manufactured in the 15th to early 17th centuries. Small fragments of 50mm thick brick with a comparable fabric contained in Pits F1039, F1111 and F1127 likely represent the same type of brick.

An isolated fragment of early modern red pantile was also recovered from Feature F1027.

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The Small Finds

Andrew Peachey

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Material	Description
(1000)-(1001) SF5	1	9.33	Bronze	Half penny of Edward VII, dated 1907
(1006)/(1001) SF11	1	7.73	Pb.	Seal matrix (broken). Flat with a pointed oval shape (28mm wide, 2mm thick) and a pierced top lug. Upper section only. Central motif is a leaf formed of fairly thick-cut lines, rising obliquely from a central stem. A plain border, with an inscription that probably begins S'OS... but is largely illegible. 13 th -14 th century
(1012) TT5 SF12	1	6	Fe.	Nail. Circular head (15mm diameter), square section tapering shank (>30mm, broken).
(1015) TT9	1	10.35	Pb.	Seal matrix. Flat with circular shape (diameter 21mm, 3mm thick). Broken top lug. Too abraded to characterize design/motif or inscription. Medieval.
	1	12	Pb.	Musket ball. Sub-spherical (diameter 12mm). Probably from a 17 th -mid 18 th century pistol.
(1015) TT10 SF3	1	7.46	Bronze	Trade token, illegible with faint standing figure with open arms (27mm diameter, 1mm thick), but badly worn. Post-medieval, probably mid/late 18 th -19 th C
(1015) TT10 SF4	1	8.86	Bronze	Half penny of George II, dated 1757
(1015) TT11 SF1	1	2.94	Cu. alloy	Roman coin. Severus Alexander. Silver; Denarius (19mm diameter). Obv: IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG, bust laureate draped right; Rev: P M TR P II COS P P, Pax draped standing left, holding olive branch in right hand and scepter in left hand. Minted in Rome. c.AD.224
(1015) TT11 SF2	1	2.23	Cu. alloy	Roman coin. AE3, illegible (18mm diameter, 1.5mm thick).
(1021) TT5 SF10	1	3	Fe.	Small nail. Circular head (10mm diameter), square section tapering shank (>25mm, broken).
(1021) TT5 SF13	1	12	Fe.	Nail. Square section tapering shank (>50mm length), head missing/broken.
(1021) TT6 SF8	1	2	Fe.	Small nail, probably a hobnail. Circular, slightly domed head (diameter 11mm), tapering shank (c.10mm length, possibly broken). Probably Roman
(1021) TT6 SF7	1	14	Fe.	Nail. Circular flat head (12mm diameter), square section tapering shank (60mm length).

(1021) TT7 SF6	1	2	Fe.	Small nail, probably a hobnail. Circular, slightly domed head (diameter 11mm), tapering shank (c.10mm length, possibly broken). Probably Roman
(1022) TT5 SF9	1	5.22	Cu. alloy	Roman coin. Magentius AE3 (21mm diameter). Obv: IM CAE MA-GENTIVUS, bare-headed draped and cuirassed bust right; Rev: FELICITAS REIPVBLIVE, emperor standing left in military dress, holding Victory on globe and labarum, A in right field, mint mark TRP of Trier. c.AD.350-353

The Faunal Remains and Molluscs

Julie Curl

THE ANIMAL BONE

Methodology

The summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976 and a tooth record following Hillson, 1996. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts.

The results were input into an Excel database for quantification and analysis. A summary catalogue, a table of measurements and appendix of tooth wear is included with this report and a full catalogue (with additional counts) of the faunal remains is available in the digital archive.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 4061g of bone, consisting of 313 elements, was recovered from this site, with the assemblage quantified by weight, feature type and trench in Table 4.

Trench number	Feature Type and weight in grams				Trench totals
	Ditch	Hollow	Pit	Subsoil	
4		38			38
6	1772		217		1989
8	24				24
9			397		397
10			12		12
11			751		751
5, 6				10	10
5,6,7	840				840
Totals for feature type	2636	38	1377	10	4061

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal remains

The assemblage is in good condition, although many of the remains have been fragmented from butchering. Some invertebrate damage from insects, snails, slugs and isopods (woodlice/millipedes) was seen, particularly in ditch fills, suggesting that waste was left uncovered or lightly covered for a while before being buried. Canid gnawing was seen in Ditch F1020, fills L1021 and L1032 Segment C and in Subsoil L1001, showing scavenger activity or food waste from domestic dogs.

Species range and modifications and other observations

At least five species were identified in the assemblage. The assemblage is quantified in Table 5.

Species	Feature Type and NISP				Totals
	Ditch	Hollow	Pit	Subsoil	
Cattle	135	4	25		164
Equid	7				7
Mammal	103		27		130
Pig/boar	1				1
Sheep and Goat	4		6	1	11
Totals	250	4	58	1	313

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, species and NISP.

Cattle were recovered from ten features, with most found in the Ditch F1020, particularly fills L1021 and L1032 Segment C, which produced the remains of at least one adult and one juvenile. Ditch F1020 produced a range of body parts, including scapula, pelvic bones, lower limb and foot bones, upper limbs, ribs, jaws and teeth. Much of the bone from Ditch F1020 had been butchered, with skinning, preparation of cuts and removal of tongue for meat. Few measurable elements were seen, but several elements suggest at least one large bull from the Roman Ditch fill L1021. Other cattle bone included butchered limb and rib fragments and skinning waste.

Sheep/goat were found in five features, all in small numbers. Most of the sheep/goat remains are from adults, with one juvenile in Pit F1019 L1030 Segment B. Attempts

were made to identify goats using criteria from Albarella and Salvagno (2017). Goat was positively identified from the Roman Pit F1057 L1058 and sheep was recorded from the Subsoil L1001. Skinning waste from sheep/goat was found in Subsoil L1001, Pit F1027 L1028 and Ditch F1020 L1032 Segment C. Sheep remains are of a slender and small build that suggest the Soay type of breed were kept here in the Roman period.

Equid remains were only recovered from fills of the Ditch F1020, L1021, L1032 Segment B and C. Elements from the equid remains include upper limbs, a lower molar and phalanges, none of which showed any butchering, so it is possible that the remains in this ditch are disturbed from a ditch burial. The size of the remains and metrical data obtained suggest a pony of around 13 Hands High and of light build. The tibia recovered shows quite a curve and some stress, which might suggest a traction animal and perhaps most likely a mill pony that endlessly walks in one direction putting more strain on one side of the body. Some arthritic growth was seen on the metacarpal, further suggesting a traction animal.

Pig/Boar were only recorded from one deposit, with the Ditch F1020 L1021 producing a juvenile femur, which had been chopped and cut to remove the meat.

Numerous fragments of medium to large size mammal were also recorded, presumably fragments of the species identified in this assemblage. Butchering had occurred on many of the bones and included chopped and cut rib fragments, which may have been produced for soups and stews.

Discussion and conclusions

This assemblage is largely derived from the primary and secondary butchering waste from the main domestic meat stock species. Prior to meat use, the cattle would have provided traction and milk and the sheep would have provided milk, wool, dung and lanolin, goats would have produced milk. Pigs tend to be kept primarily for meat and all would have provided skins and other by-products.

The lack of butchering evidence on the equid bones in the ditch would suggest this ditch was a convenient place to bury a dead pony and these remains may have been disturbed over the years with flooding of the ditch and clearing and re-cutting for drainage.

Canids are clearly present on site, but their gnawing is only on bone waste from ditch fills and subsoil, so this may suggest scavengers, possibly wolves, rather than food given to domestic or working dogs, which might be disposed of in pit fills.

The lack of small mammal and birds is interesting and may suggest that preservation of small bones is poor, or it may reflect a recovery bias.

Comparing to other Roman assemblages in Mildenhall, the equid in this assemblage is on the upper end of the size scale for ponies from this area, which would be expected with 3rd to 4th century remains that would include improved Roman stock. Similarly, the cattle are also larger animals, although this may be due to sexual dimorphism. The large Roman assemblage from the Smokehouse, Beck Row (Curl, 2013) produced a range of wild and domestic birds, as well as small mammals (cat, hare) and deer; which contrast with the fairly poor and limited waste at this site. Overall, suggesting that this smaller assemblage may be from the poorer people in the community in the 3rd to 4th century.

THE MOLLUSC ASSEMBLAGE

Methodology

The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 191g of shells, consisting of 14 pieces, was recovered from this site, with the remains quantified by context in Table 6. The remains are in good condition, although some fragmentation has occurred. Most of the remains are from Roman pit and ditch fills, with one pit fill of a Post-medieval date.

Context	TT	Type	Feature	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Species	NISP
1032C	6	Ditch	1020	Roman	1	52g	Oyster	1
1032B	6	Ditch	1020	Roman	3	5g	Oyster	3
1058	11	Ditch	1057	Roman	4	54g	Oyster	4
1081	9	Pit	1079	Undated	2	6g	Oyster	2
1084	9	Pit	1083	Roman	2	24g	Oyster	2
1098	11	Pit	1097	Post-Medieval	1	29g	Oyster	1
1102	11	Pit	1101	Roman	1	21g	Oyster	1

Table 6. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

The molluscs assemblage was dominated by the remains of the marine species, the **Common Oyster**, which were seen in six features, all in small numbers or with single shells. Evidence of worms, sponges and attached shells show that these are from a marine environment rather than farmed oysters. No cut marks were seen, but it is likely that these shells were from food waste.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small shell assemblage that is dominated by the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites. Common Oyster are found all around the British coast, even in quite shallow waters. Such molluscs could be collected by individuals, but are perhaps more likely to be sold at local markets.

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Tables 7 and 8

- 7 Summary catalogue of the animal bone.
- 8 Catalogue of the mollusc assemblage.

Table 7

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from MNL804
Listed in context order.

A full catalogue (with additional information) is available as an Excel file in the digital archive.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Context	Feature	TT/TP	Type	Period	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	MNI	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Burnt	Gnaw	Comments
1006	1105	9	Pit	Post-Med	3	63	Cattle	3					tibia and radius fragments		1	chopped, cut			
1021	1020	5,6,7	Ditch	Roman	179	840	Cattle	121	10	2		2	scapula, calcaneus, talus, pelvis, carpals, phalanges, teeth	3	4	cut, chopped		2	gnawed scapula and pelvis, large and robust calcaneus (male), cuts from tongue removal, worn Dp4
1021	1020	5,6,7	Ditch	Roman			Sheep/goat	2	2				pelvis, lower molar 3		1	chopped, fine cuts			
1021	1020	5,6,7	Ditch	Roman			Pig/boar	1		1			femur			cut, chopped			
1021	1020	5,6,7	Ditch	Roman			Equid	3	3				metacarpal,						MC

													proximal phalange in two pieces					GL=205, some arthritic growth at rear and proximal end
1021	1020	5,6,7	Ditch	Roman			Mammal	52					fragments			butchered		
1040	1039	10	Pit	Post-Med	3	12	Sheep/goat	3	3				radius fragments					
1048	1047	9	Pit	Roman	6	113	Cattle	2					scapula, upper molar	1		chopped, cut		
1048	1047	9	Pit	Roman			Mammal	4					fragments					
1058	1057	11	Pit	Roman	21	678	Cattle	10	10			1	humerus, ribs, teeth, vertebrae	1	1	chopped, cut		robust humerus
1058	1057	11	Pit	Roman			Sheep/goat	2	2				metatarsal			chopped		goat
1058	1057	11	Pit	Roman			Mammal	9					fragments					
1062	1061	9	Pit	Undated	3	14	Mammal	3					fragments					
1074	1073	9	Pit	Undated	1	2	Mammal	1					small fragment					
1081	1079	9	Pit	Undated	4	98	Cattle	4					vertebra, rib, mandible, tooth	1		cut and chopped		cut and chopped mandible
1084	1083	9	Pit	Roman	4	50	Cattle	1	1				upper molar					
1084	1083	9	Pit	Roman			Mammal	3					fragments					
1096	1095	9	Pit	Undated	1	5	Mammal	1					shaft fragment					
1102	1101	11	Pit	Roman	1	73	Cattle	1	1				tibia					proximal tibia
1108	1107	8	Ditch	Post-Med	1	24	Mammal	1					fragments			chopped		
1112	1111	9	Pit	Undated	2	9	Mammal	2					fragments					
1122	1121	9	Pit	Post-Med	2	11	Mammal	2					fragments					
1124	1123	9	Pit	Undated	2	32	Mammal	2					fragments					
1000/1001	1000/1001	5, 6	Subsoil	Undated	1	10	Sheep/goat	1	1				metatarsal	1		cut		1 slight gnawing, slender MT from sheep

1023B	1005	4	Hollow	Roman	4	38	Cattle	4					rib fragments			chopped		
1030B	1029	6	Pit	Post-Med	5	217	Cattle	4	4				tibia and frags	1	1	chopped, cut		long slender tibia
1030B	1029	6	Pit	Post-Med			Sheep/goat	1		1			femur					
1032B	1020	6	Ditch	Roman	19	406	Cattle	4	4				metatarsal, calcaneus, tibia, rib	2	2	cut, chopped		
1032B	1020	6	Ditch	Roman			Equid	1	1				lower molar					well worn molar
1032B	1020	6	Ditch	Roman			Sheep/goat	1	1				pelvis			chopped		
1032B	1020	6	Ditch	Roman			Mammal	13					fragments					
1032C	1020	6	Ditch	Roman	51	1366	Cattle	10	10			1	metacarpal, ulna, femur, jaw, radius, MT shaft frag, teeth, proximal phalange	1	4	cut, chopped		3 short and robust metacarpal, robust ulna, canid gnawing on MT, jaw condyle and proximal ulna
1032C	1020	6	Ditch	Roman			Sheep/goat	1	1				slender metatarsal shaft			chopped		
1032C	1020	6	Ditch	Roman			Equid	3	3			1	slender tibia, femur head, distal end of proximal phalange	1	1.5	cut		slender pony tibia which is quite curved - ?possibly a mill pony and moving in one direction most of the time
1032C	1020	6	Ditch	Roman			Mammal	37					fragments					

Table 8. Catalogue of the mollusc remains from MNL804

Context	Tt	Type	Feature	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragment	Distort	Worms	Sponge	Barnacles	Attached	Cuts	Burnt	Gnaw	Condition	Pigment?	Comments
1032C	6	Ditch	1020	Roman	1	52		1			Oyster	1		1	1	1				1								thick shell
1032B	6	Ditch	1020	Roman	3	5		3			Oyster	3		1			2											
1058	11	Ditch	1057	Roman	4	54		4			Oyster	4	1	2		3	1			2								
1081	9	Pit	1079	Undated	2	6		2			Oyster	2					2											
1084	9	Pit	1083	Roman	2	24		2			Oyster	2	1	1	1	2			1	1								
1098	11	Pit	1097	Post-Medieval	1	29		1			Oyster	1		1	1	1												
1102	11	Pit	1101	Roman	1	21		1			Oyster	1		1					1									

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation on land east of Beeches Road, West Row, eight bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. The samples were primarily from deposits spot dated to the later Roman period, but some were also undated (L1006 and L1035) or post-medieval in origin (Pit F1029 L1030). The aim of the bulk sample programme was to assess the nature of the preservation of ecofactual macrofossils in deposits at the site, their concentration and distribution. This provides an insight into the potential for palaeoeconomic and palaeoecological investigations at the site should future archaeological excavation be undertaken.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

For the purpose of the assessment, all samples >10 litres in volume were 50% sub-sampled. Full processing was conditional on the potential for any sample to produce a significant assemblage (i.e. >100 identifiable carbonised plant macrofossil specimens or abundant charcoal) from a secure, dateable context. The light fractions resulting from any fully processed samples will be retained with the site archive.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 9. Preservation of plant remains was by carbonisation only.

Carbonised cereal remains were present in all of the samples from deposits spot dated to the Roman Period. Identifiable grains were only recorded in L1021 and L1032, both fills of Ditch F1020. These were in the form of glume wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*) and hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains, and a single segment of wheat rachis. Non-cereal remains were present in

the form of large grass seeds, including brome grass (*Bromus* sp.). The low density of carbonised macrofossils in these deposits likely reflects an origin as mixed background scatters of carbonised remains from the use and processing of cereals in the vicinity. A similar range of cereal taxa was present in undated layer L1035.

The range of cereals is limited but corresponds with part of the wider range of crops expected on Roman sites in the area. Nearby excavations at Beck Row demonstrated an economy based around the cultivation of spelt wheat, a proportion of which was used for malting, accompanied by hulled barley and oats (Fryer 2004; Summers 2014). Other crops included peas and flax. A nearby archaeological evaluation also recovered remains of wheat, barley and pulses of likely domestic, culinary origin (Fosberry 2015).

Charcoal remains were relatively limited in the bulk sample light fractions and did not merit further identification. Mollusc remains were abundant throughout, with a range of grassland taxa (e.g. *Pupilla muscorum*, *Helicella itala* and *Vallonia* sp.) and those characteristic of taller vegetation and ground litter (e.g. *Cochlicopa* sp., *Discus rotundatus*, *Oxychilus* sp. and *Trichia hispida* group) represented. Freshwater aquatic molluscs *Lymnaea truncatula* and *Planorbis planorbis* were present in L1058 (F1057) and L1084 (L1083). These taxa are able to tolerate periods of desiccation and are likely to represent standing water on a seasonal basis within pits left open for a period of time.

Conclusions

The assessment of the bulk sample light fractions identified remains of carbonised cereals and a small number of associated probable arable weeds. The range of taxa is in keeping with the local Romano-British economy but the density of remains was low. This suggests that the remains were deposited as background scatters of remains and that the excavated features were not directly associated with the deposition of carbonised material from domestic or arable processing activities. There does, however, remain some possibility that further excavation at the site may identify features and deposits more directly associated with such deposition, and that a more extensive archaeobotanical assemblage could be recovered through bulk sampling.

Although mollusc remains were well preserved and abundant, the range of taxa was quite low and their research potential relatively limited in this instance. However, column sampling for the detailed investigation of mollusc remains could be considered in potential future investigations.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
MNL804	1	1006	-	Layer	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	X	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (1)	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	XXX	-	-	X	-
MNL804	2	1021	1020	Fill of Diitch	Late 3rd-4th C AD	40	20	50%	X	X	Trit (2), NFI (3), Trit rachis (1)	X	<i>Bromus</i> sp. (1)	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	X	XX	XX	-	-	-
MNL804	3	1032	1020	Fill of Diitch	Late 3rd-4th C AD	40	20	50%	XX	-	E/S (12), Trit (3), Hord (2), NFI (1)	X	Large Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	XXX	X	X	-	-

MNL804	4	1030	1029	Fill of Pit	Post-medieval	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Pupila muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-	
MNL804	5	1048	1047	Fill of Pit	Late 1st-mid 4th C AD	40	20	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (X)
MNL804	6	1035	-	Layer	-	40	20	50%	X	-	Hord (1), E/S (1), Trit (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	XX	-	-	-
MNL804	7	1058	1057	Fill of Pit	Roman	40	20	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-	-

MNL804	8	1084	1083	Fill of Pit	Late 2nd-4th C AD	40	20	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Planorbis planorbis</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	XX	X	-	-	Coal (X)
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Table 9: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Land east of Beeches Road, West Row. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

LAND EAST OF BEECHES ROAD, WEST ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK IP28 8NP

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**28th February 2019
Rev 12th March 2019**

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

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LAND EAST OF BEECHES ROAD, WEST ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK IP28 8NP ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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, Rachael Abraham, dated 20th February 2019) for archaeological evaluation prior to the proposed construction of a new residential development on land east of Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk IP28 8NP (NGR TL 675 761). The work is required to comply with a planning condition on approval for the development, on advice from SCC AS-CT (Forest Heath DC Planning Appeal Approval Ref. DC/18/0614/FUL). The WSI has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT and the LPA. The WSI alone will not discharge the planning condition.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT). This WSI for archaeological evaluation has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT. Further archaeological works may be required by SCC AS-CT following the evaluation, should remains be present, in order to comply with the requirements of the condition, for which an additional brief/WSI will be required.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies on the eastern side of Beeches Road in West Row. It comprises an agricultural field, and extends to some 2.5ha overall, of which 0.8ha has not yet been evaluated and is the subject of this WSI. It is proposed to erect a new residential development on the site. A condition of planning approval requires a programme of archaeological work.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that this is an area of archaeological potential, within the historic settlement core of West Row (HER MNL 676). Extensive evidence of Roman occupation has been recorded in archaeological investigations to the west (HER MNL 612, 613, 637). A Roman villa, Scheduled as an Ancient Monument, is also located to the north of the proposed development site (HER MNL 063). Investigations in 2015 to the immediate south/south east of the site have also revealed an extensive area of

Roman occupation and also medieval occupation (HER MNL 747; OA East 2015). The site thus retains a potential for the presence of further Romano-British and medieval archaeological remains.

3.3 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed in the project report and the HER will be consulted.

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.2 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 (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.

4.2.2 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.

4.2.3 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).

4.2.4 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).

4.2.8 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any further evidence of Roman and medieval activity within this part of the historic core of West Row.

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

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OA East, 2015, *Land off Beeches Road, West Row, Suffolk; Metal Detecting Survey and Archaeological Evaluation Report*, OA East Report 1838

5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

5.1.1 AS has developed a professional and well-qualified team who have undertaken numerous archaeological projects (both desk-based and field evaluations) on all types of developments, including commercial, residential, road schemes and golf courses. AS is a Registered Organisation of the ClfA.

5.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 3).

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003)* and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2017*.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of the parts of the wider development area that have not been subject to trial trenching and require 220m of 1.8m wide trenching. 11 trenches up to 30m x 1.8m and totalling 220 linear metres at 1.8m width are proposed. A trench plan is appended. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.1.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, rev 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England.

5.1.6 Estimate of time and resources required for each phase, to complete the trial trenching, project archive and the production of an evaluation report.

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive c.10-15 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and Site Assistant/s (as necessary)

5.1.7 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the Suffolk Archaeological Archive to fulfil their requirements for the long term deposition of the project archive. These will encompass: their collection policy, and their financial and technical requirements for long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term-deposition of the project archive.

5.1.8 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 2). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MCIFA /Jon Murray MCIFA.

5.1.9 AS is a member of FAME formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'. A risk assessment and management strategy will be completed prior to the start of works on site.

5.1.10 AS is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

6 SERVICES

6.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site.

7 SECURITY

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

8 REINSTATEMENT

8.1 No provision has been made for reinstatement, excepting simple backfilling.

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

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

9.2 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.

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

9.4 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.

10 ARCHIVE

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

10.2 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

Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2017). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

10.3 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.

10.4 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.

11 MONITORING

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

11.2 **Notification** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS-CT notification prior to the commencement of the project on site (10 days is required)

11.3 **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.

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

11.5 No trenches will be backfilled until signed off by SCC AS-CT

APPENDIX 1 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 A mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil/overburden. The machine will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and be able to mound spoil neatly, at a safe distance from the trench edges.

1.2 The mechanical stripping will be controlled, and the mechanical excavator will only operate under the full-time supervision of 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

If deep, 'urban' type deposits are encountered, or significant deposits of made ground/waterlogged ground/alluvium are encountered (which is unlikely on this site) the upper levels of the trench will be stepped as necessary, within layers of later post-medieval/modern date only, in order to ensure safe working practices. The trenches will be no less than 1.8m wide at base.

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 fully and in plan/phase, to a level sufficient for the requirements of an evaluation.

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation, though will be excavated sufficient to characterise such deposits within the context of an evaluation. Discrete features associated with possible structures and/or settlement will be fully excavated, again sufficient to characterise them for the purposes of an evaluation. Otherwise discrete features (eg pits) will be half-sectioned.

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.

Buried Soils

If buried soils are encountered, the surfaces will be cleaned and examined for features/finds, which will be investigated/recorded before any further excavation takes place.

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 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. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. 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. Any metal finds from the metal detector survey will be located by GPS.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The survey will be undertaken by Graham Brandeys. The metal detector survey will be conducted prior to and on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. 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

Any human remains present would not normally be excavated at the stage of an evaluation, but would be protected and preserved in situ, on advice from SCC AS-CT. Should human remains be discovered 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 at the stage of an evaluation 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 English Heritage (now Historic England), and the specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The project will also accord with the guidelines of the English Heritage (now Historic England) document *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found advice on sampling will be obtained on site from Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr Summers and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

The study of environmental archaeology seeks to understand the local and near-local environment of the site in relation to phases of human activity and as such is an important and integral part of any archaeological study.

Environmental remains, both faunal and botanical, along with pedological and sedimentological analyses may be used to understand the environment and the impact of human activity.

There may be a potential for the recovery of a range of environmental remains (ecofacts) from which data pertaining to past environments, land use and agricultural economy should be forthcoming.

Sampling strategies on evaluations aim to determine the potential of the site for both biological remains (plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts which would otherwise not be collected by hand. The number/range of samples taken will represent the range of feature types encountered, but with an aim of at least three samples from each feature type.

For plant remains, the samples taken at evaluation stage would aim to characterise:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged) and their quality
- Any differences in remains from dated/undated features
- Variation between different feature types/areas

To realise the potential of the environmental material encountered, a range of specialists from different disciplines is likely to be required. The ultimate goal will be the production of an interdisciplinary environmental study which can be of value to an understanding of, and integrated with, the archaeology.

Organic remains may allow study of the contemporary landscape (occupation/industrial/agricultural impact and land use) and also changes after the abandonment of the site.

The nature of the environmental evidence

Aspects of sampling and analysis may be divided into four broad categories; faunal remains, botanical remains, soils/sediments and radiocarbon dating measurements.

a) Faunal remains: These comprise bones of macro and microfauna, birds, molluscs and insects.

a.i) Bones: The study of the animal bone remains, in particular domestic mammals, domestic birds and marine fish will enhance understanding of the development of the settlement in terms of the local economy and also its wider influence through trade. The study of the small animal bones will provide insight into the immediate habitat of any settlement.

The areas of study covered may include all of the domestic mammal and bird species, wild and harvested mammal, birds, marine and fresh water fish in addition to the small mammals, non-harvest birds, reptiles and amphibia.

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

The domestic animal bone will provide insight into the different phases of development of any occupation and how the population dealt with the everyday aspect of managing and utilising all aspects of the animal resource.

Small animal bones

Archaeological excavation has a wide role in understanding humans' effect on the countryside, the modifications to which have in turn affected and continue to affect their own existence. Small animals provide information about changing habitats and thereby about human impact on the local environment.

a.ii) Molluscs: Freshwater and terrestrial molluscs may be present in ditch and pit contexts which are encountered. Sampling and examination of molluscan

assemblages if found will provide information on the local site environment including environment of deposition.

a.iii) Insects: If suitable waterlogged contexts (pit, pond and ditch fills) are encountered (which can potentially be expected to be encountered on the project), sampling and assessment will be carried out in conjunction with the analysis of waterlogged plant remains (primarily seeds) and molluscs. Insect data may provide information on local site environment (cleanliness etc.) as well as proxies for climate and vegetation communities.

b) Botanical remains: Sampling for seeds, wood, pollen and seeds are the essential elements which will be considered. The former are most likely to be charred but possibly also waterlogged should any wells/ponds be encountered.

b.i) Pollen analysis: Sampling and analysis of the primary fills and any stabilisation horizons in ditch and pit contexts which may provide information on the immediate vegetation environment including aspects of agriculture, food and subsistence. These data will be integrated with seed analysis.

b.ii) Seeds: It is anticipated that evidence of cultivated crops, crop processing debris and associated weed floras will be present in ditches and pits. If waterlogged features/sediments are encountered (for example, wells/ponds) these will be sampled in relation to other environmental elements where appropriate (particularly pollen, molluscs and possibly insects).

c) Soils and Sediments: Characterisation of the range of sediments, soils and the archaeological deposits are regarded as crucial to and an integral part of all other aspects of environmental sampling. This is to afford primary information on the nature and possible origins of the material sampled. It is anticipated that a range of 'on-site' descriptions will be made and subsequent detailed description and analysis of the principal monolith and bulk samples obtained for other aspects of the environmental investigation. Where considered necessary, laboratory analyses such as loss on ignition and particle size may also be undertaken. A geoarchaeologist will be invited to visit the site as necessary to advise on sampling.

d) Radiocarbon dating: Archaeological/artifactual dating may be possible for most of the contexts examined, but radiocarbon dating should not be ruled out

Sampling strategies

Provision will be made by the environmental co-ordinator that suitable material for analysis will be obtained. Samples will be obtained which as far as possible will meet the requirements of the assessment and any subsequent analysis.

a) Soil and Sediments: Samples taken will be examined in detail in the laboratory. An overall assessment of potential will be carried out. Analysis of particle size and loss on ignition, if required would be undertaken as part of full analysis if assessment demonstrates that such studies would be of value.

b) Pollen Analysis: Contexts which require sampling may include stabilisation horizons and the primary fills of the pits and ditches, and possibly organic well/pond fills. It is anticipated that in some cases this will be carried out in conjunction with sampling for other environmental elements, such as plant macrofossils, where these are also felt to be of potential.

c) Plant Macrofossils: Principal contexts will be sampled directly from the excavation for seeds and associated plant remains. It is anticipated that primarily charred remains will be recovered, although provision for any waterlogged sequences will also be made (see below). Sampling for the former will, where possible (that is, avoiding contamination) comprise samples of an average of 40-60 litres which will be floated in the AS facilities for extraction of charred plant remains. Both the flot and residues will be kept for assessment of potential and stored for any subsequent detailed analysis. The residues will also be examined for artifactual remains and also for any faunal remains present (cf. molluscs). Where pit, ditch, well or pond sediments are found to contain waterlogged sediments, principal contexts will be sampled for seeds and insect remains. Standard 5 litre+ samples will be taken which may be sub-sampled in the laboratory for seed remains if the material is found to be especially rich. The full sample will provide sufficient material for insect assessment and analysis.

d) Bones: Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

e) Insects: If contexts having potential for insect preservation are found, samples will be taken in conjunction with waterlogged plant macrofossils. Samples of 5 litres will suffice for analysis and will be sampled adjacent to waterlogged seed samples and pollen; or where insufficient context material is available provision will be made for exchange of material between specialists.

f) Molluscs: Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. Samples will be taken from a column from suitable ditches. Pits may be sampled, based on the advice of the Environmental Consultant and / or Historic England Regional Advisor. Provision will also be made for molluscs obtained from other sampling aspects (seeds) to be examined and/or kept for future requirements.

g) Archiving: Environmental remains obtained should be stored in conditions appropriate for analysis in the short to medium term, that is giving the ability for full analysis at a later date without any degradation of samples being analysed. The results will be maintained as an archive at AS and supplied to the HE regional co-ordinator as requested.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should waterlogged deposits (such as wells/deep ditches) be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will visit to advise on sampling as required, and AS will take monolith samples as necessary for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental information and dating evidence.

Scientific/Absolute Dating

- Samples will be obtained for potential scientific/absolute dating as appropriate (eg Carbon-14).

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found they will be sampled by Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

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 (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.

APPENDIX 2

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
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

Joseph Locke BA MSt

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Classical and Archaeological Studies (University of Kent 2009–12)

MSt Classical Archaeology (University of Oxford 2014–15)

Experience: Joseph has been working in field archaeology across southern Britain for the last five years for a variety of contracting units, and developing an extensive repertoire of excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. Significant projects during this period have included the large-scale excavation of a complex Roman farmstead in eastern Milton Keynes, late Iron Age and Roman field systems and settlement, and Roman inhumation burials also around Milton Keynes. Other projects have included Anglo-Saxon cremations and the medieval Greyfriars Friary in Oxfordshire, Bronze Age cremations, Iron Age field systems and Saxon sunken-featured building across East Anglia, as well as overseeing watching briefs. In addition to British archaeology, Joseph's academic background has also supported research interests in Minoan Archaeology, in particular burial practices. Joseph is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR

Aurelian 'Ike' Rusu BA MA PHD

Qualifications: BA History and Philology (University of Sibiu 2002–6)

MS History (University of Sibiu 2008-6)

PHD History (University of Sibiu 2009-12)

Experience: Ike's archaeological career has spanned a wide-range of excavations in Romania and Great Britain, ranging from rescue and research excavations, rural and urban commercial projects, and investigations in advance of motorway and road construction. For the last two years Ike has been supervising teams working on multi-period sites along the A14 road expansion in Cambridgeshire, including prehistoric cremations, extensive Roman settlement and industry and a medieval deserted village. Prior to that, he worked on sites in London ranging from investigations into Palaeolithic gravel deposits to post-medieval charnel pits. Other projects have included Saxon burials and an Augustinian Friary in Norfolk, while projects in Romania have spanned, Mesolithic and Neolithic sites, a Roman cursus, Migration period burials, and medieval settlement and houses. Through his post-graduate studies Ike developed a strong research interest in Mesolithic sites and material culture, as well as the transition into the Neolithic. Ike is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, is CSCS certified, and qualified for First Aid at Work.

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.

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.

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Danielle Hall

Qualifications: University of Edinburgh, Archaeology MA (Hons) (2014 - 2018)

Experience: Since joining the Graphics Department at AS, Danielle has been involved multiple tasks including digitising site records, compiling geo-physics surveys, and creating visual figures for desk-based assessments. Danielle has participated in various field excavations from Romania to Cyprus and has worked alongside the University of Edinburgh and Archaeology Scotland. She has also worked in conjunction with Historic Environment Scotland, the University of Glasgow, and the Society of Antiquaries Scotland using her designs to promote archaeology to local communities.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

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

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-347708

Project details

Project name	Land East of Beeches Road, West Row (TT)
Short description of the project	In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land east of Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk IP28 8NP (NGR TL 675 761; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a residential development (Forest Heath DC Planning Appeal Approval Ref. DC/18/0614/FUL). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC ASCT) Archaeological features and finds were found within each trench, except Trench 3. Most often between 1 and 3 features were present, excepting Trenches 9 and 11 when 30 and 10 pits, respectively, were excavated and recorded. The features dated to the Roman and post-medieval periods. The Roman features were present in the western and eastern sectors of the site but were most common in the western sector. The Roman features comprised pits in Trenches 9 and 11, and ditches elsewhere. A large ditch, F1020, was recorded in Trenches 5, 6 and 7. The features dated primarily to the late 3rd - 4th century, and represent a continuation of the adjacent archaeology (OA East, 2015). The post-medieval features predominantly comprised pits, and were most common in Trenches 9 and 11.
Project dates	Start: 04-04-2019 End: 25-04-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7964 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MNL804 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	HOLLOW Roman
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ASSEMBLAGES Roman
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH BECK ROW, HOLYWELL ROW AND KENNY HILL Land East of Beeches Road, West Row
 Postcode IP288NP
 Study area 2.5 Hectares
 Site coordinates TL 675 761 52.356901614835 0.459932330954 52 21 24 N 000 27 35 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 8m Max: 8m

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 Ltd
 Name of sponsor/funding body Victoria Stanley Developments

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient SCCAS
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","other"
 Digital Archive recipient SCCAS
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","other"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient SCCAS
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land east of Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall. Archaeological trial trench evaluation.
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Diggons, KJ
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Podbury, L
 Other bibliographic details 5824

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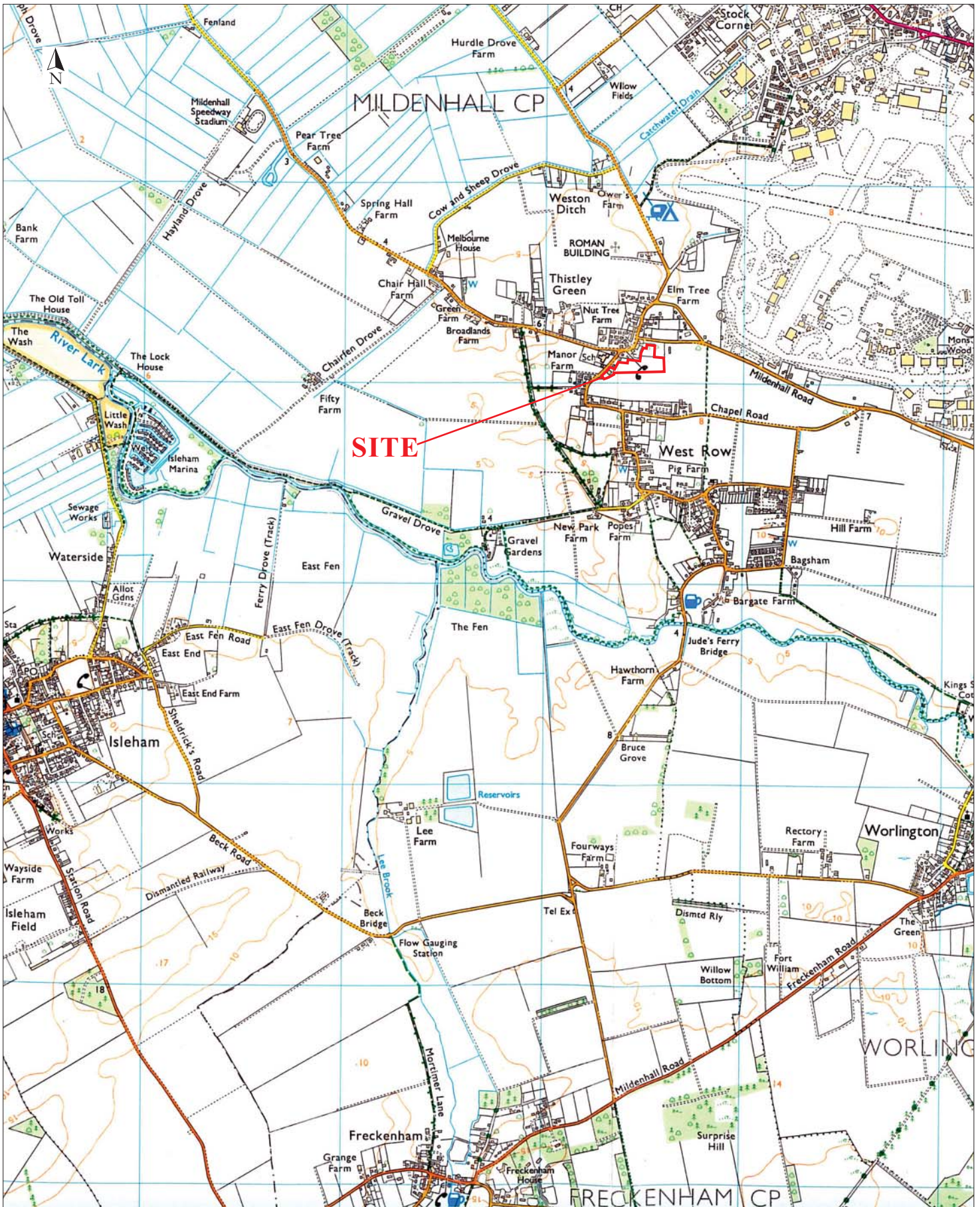
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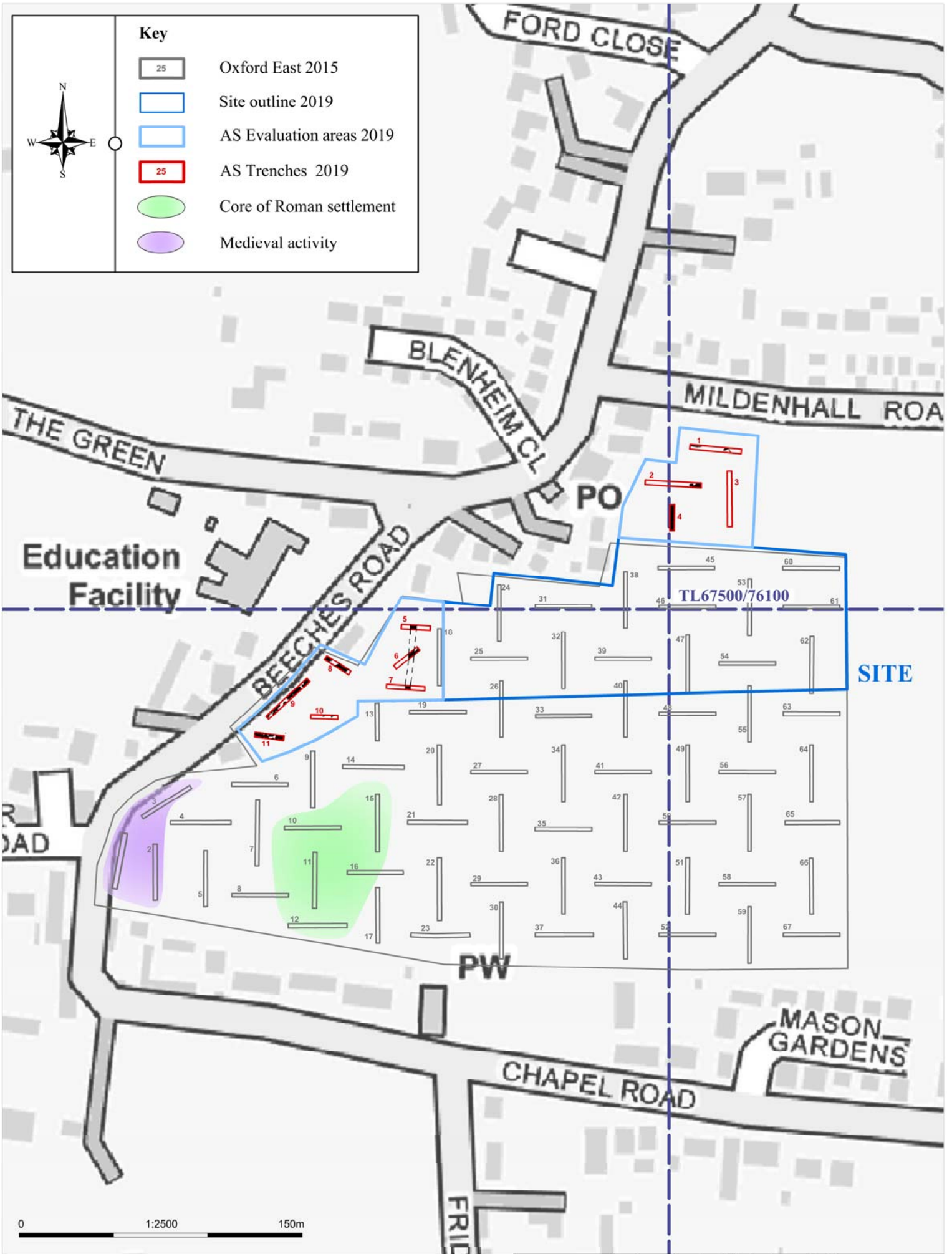


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Pit F1099 in Trench 11



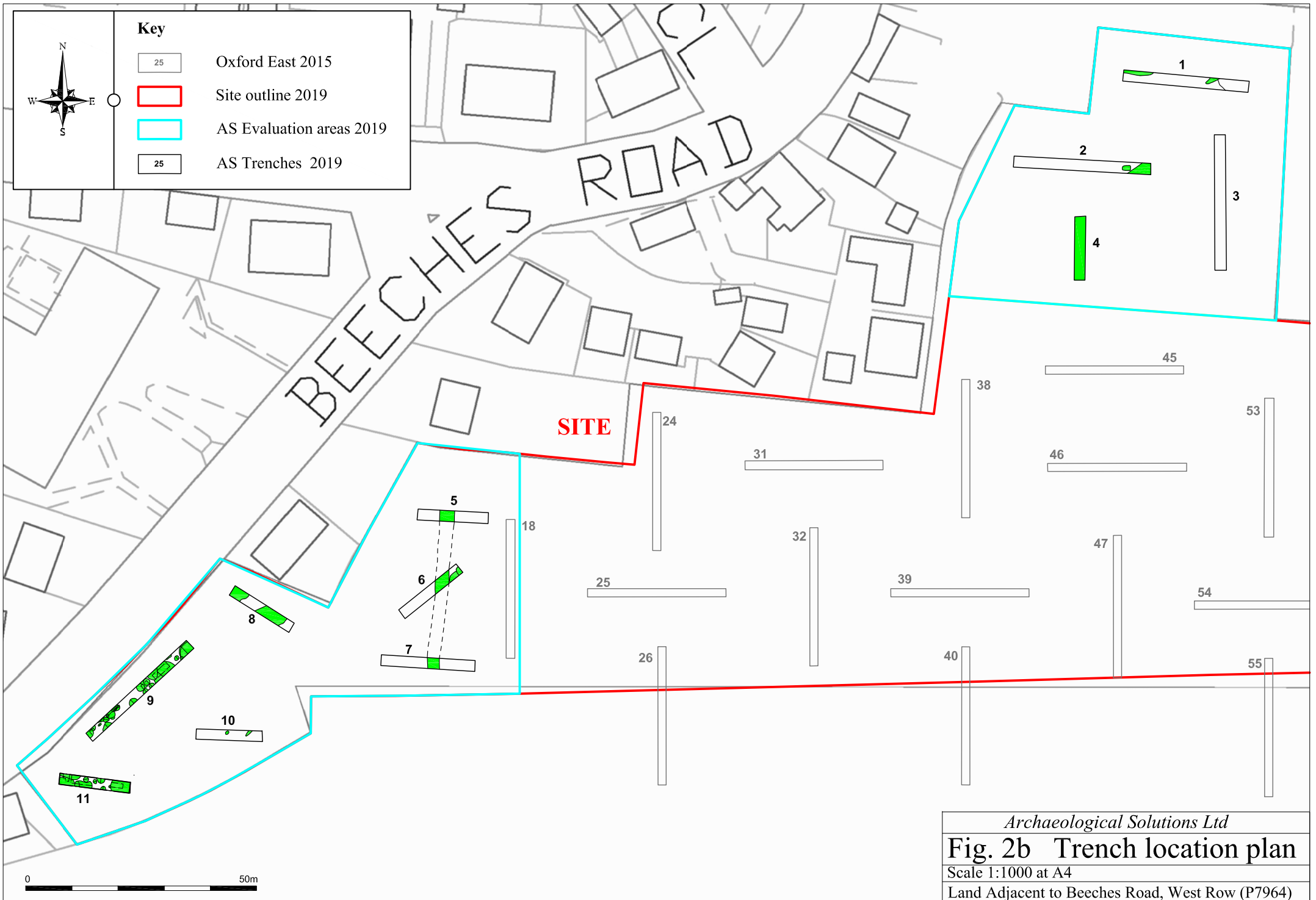
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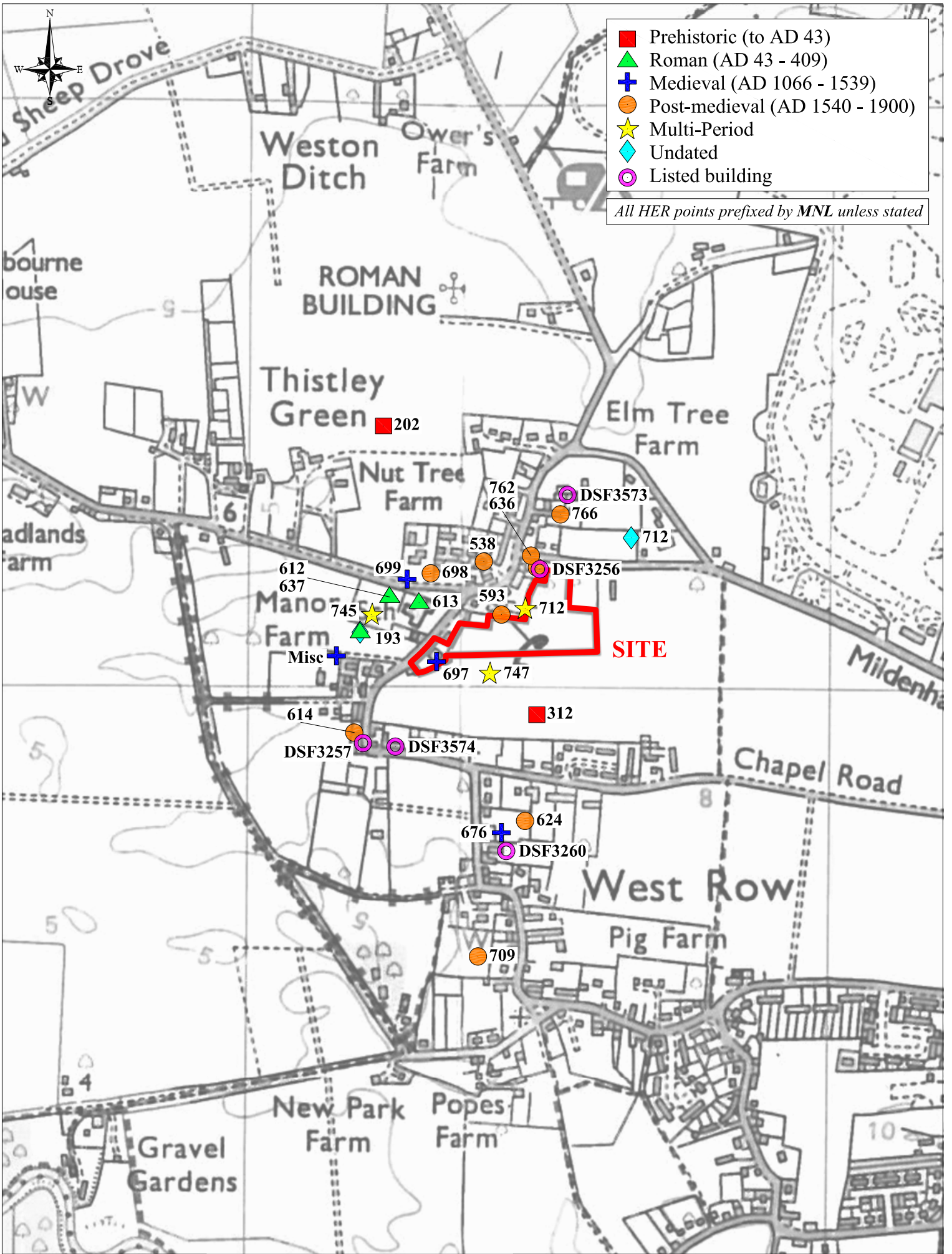
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Land Adjacent to Beches Road, West Row (P7964)



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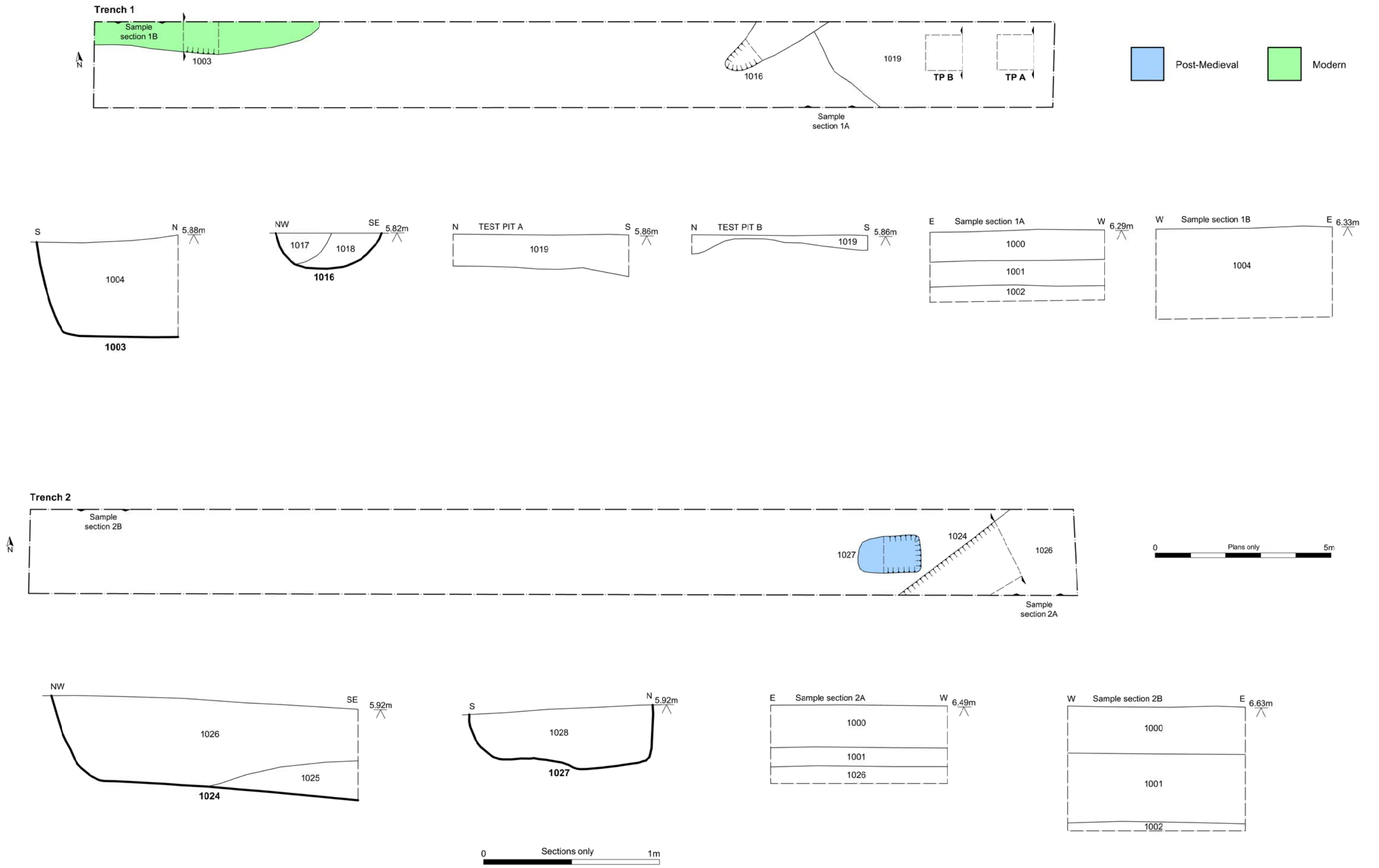
Fig. 2a Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2500 at A4
 Land Adjacent to Beeches Road, West Row (P7964)



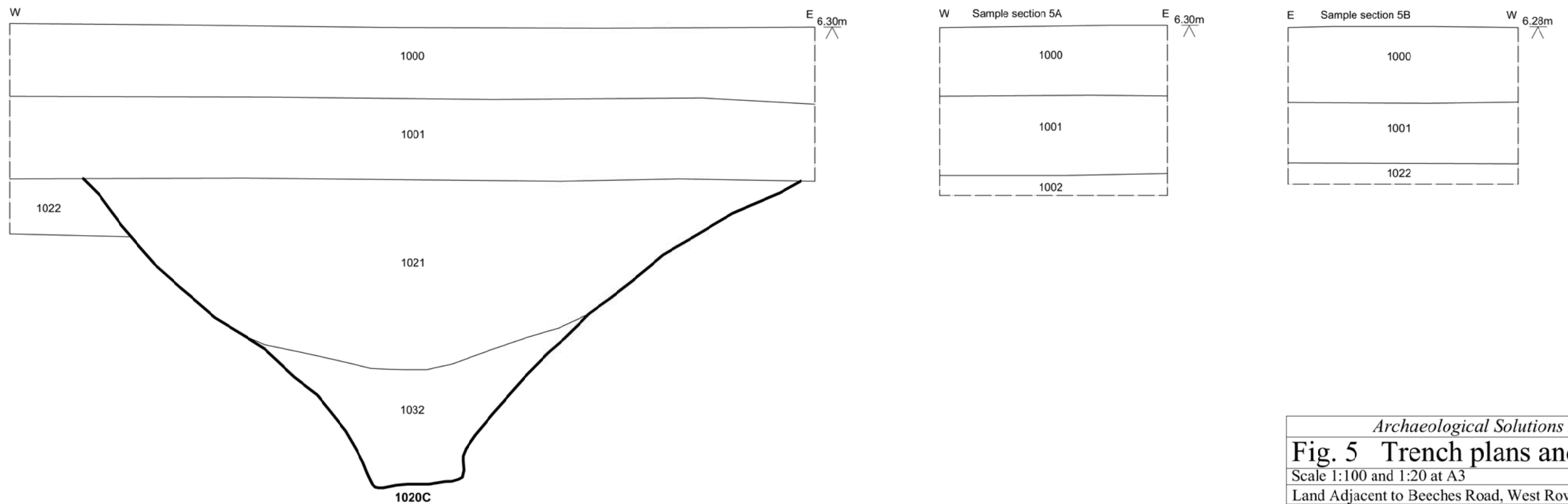
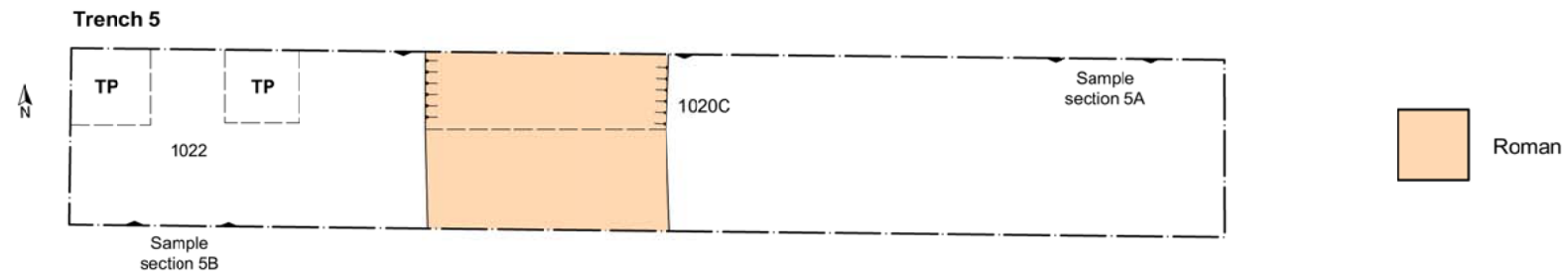
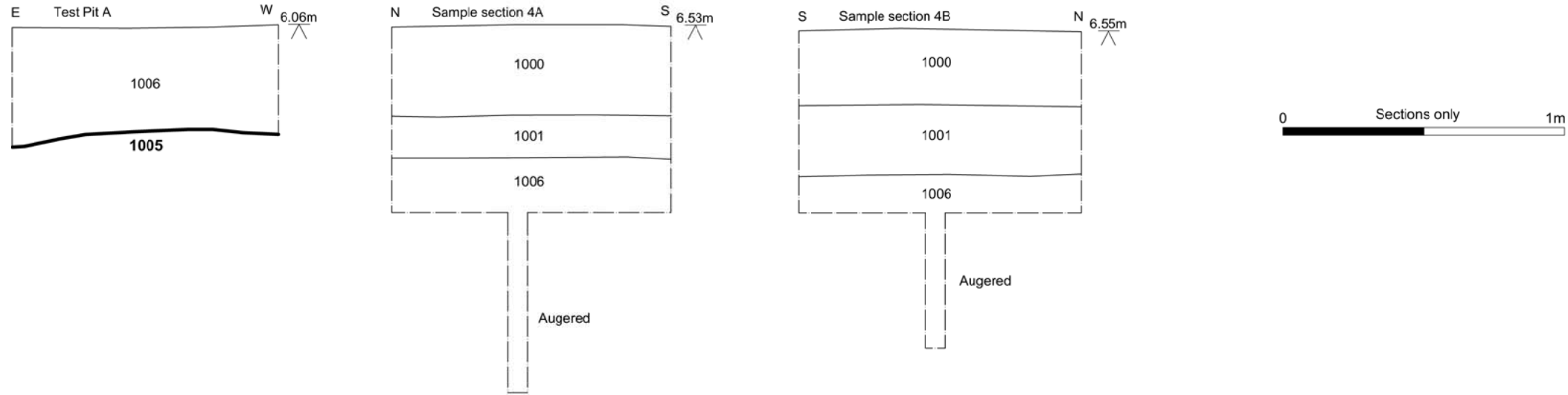
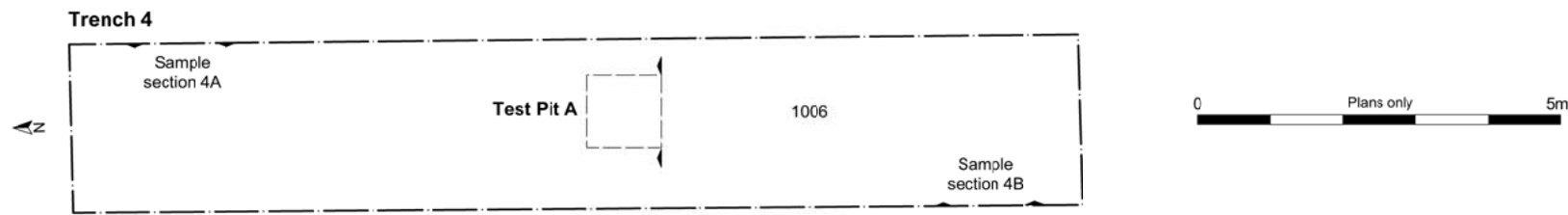


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 Land Adjacent to Beeches Road, West Row (P7964)



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
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 Land Adjacent to Beeches Road, West Row (P7964)

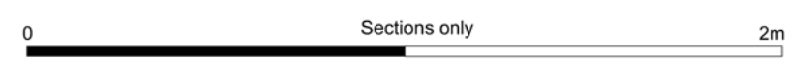
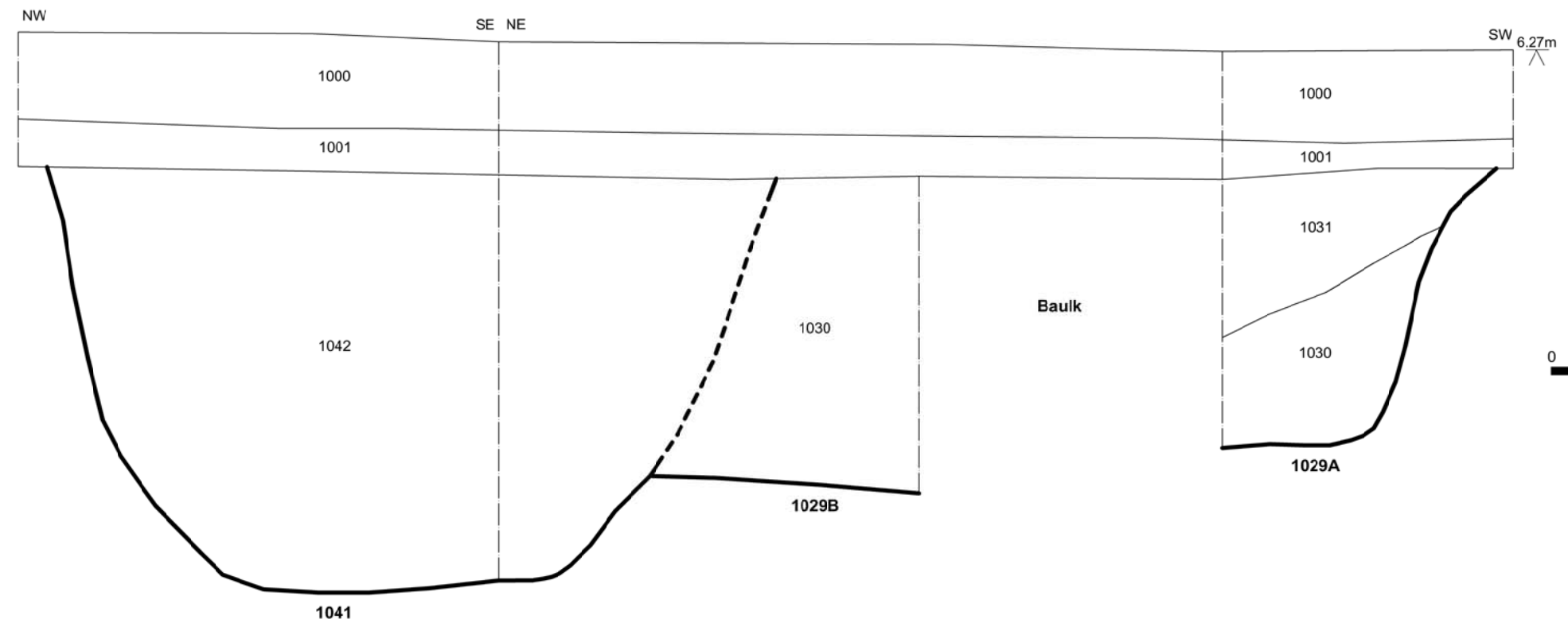
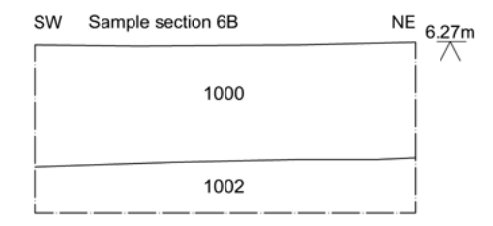
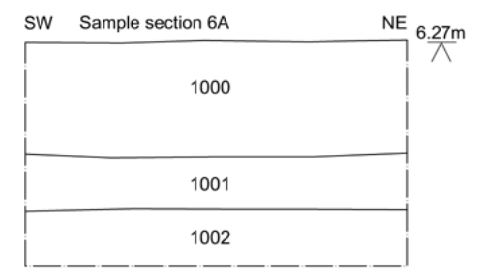
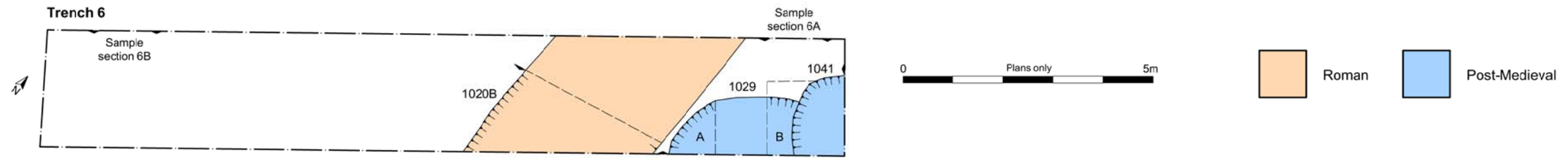


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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Land Adjacent to Beeches Road, West Row (P7964)

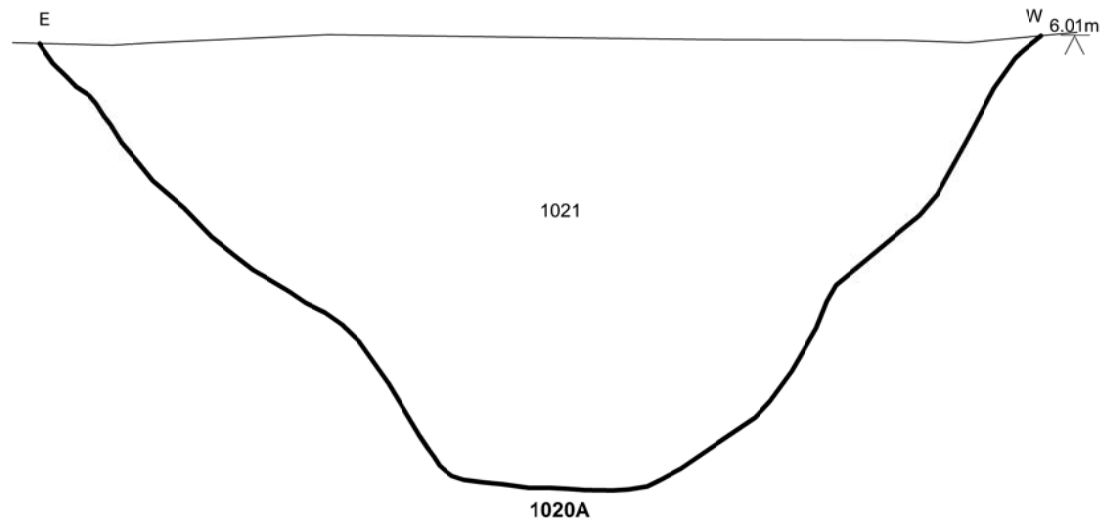
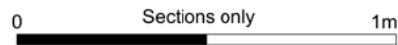
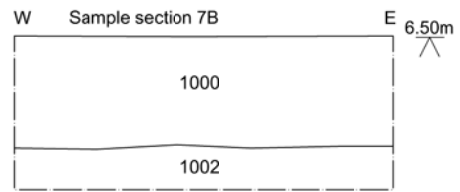
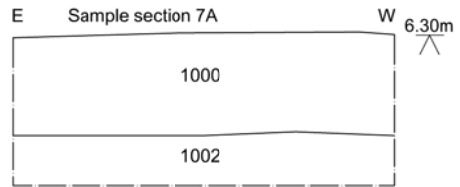
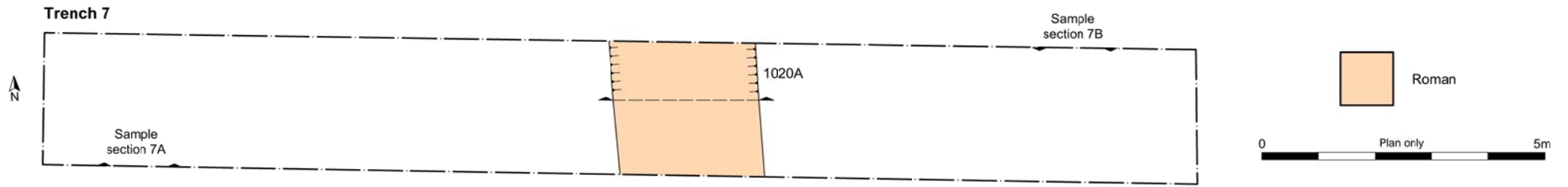


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Fig. 6 Trench plan and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Land Adjacent to Beeches Road, West Row (P7964)

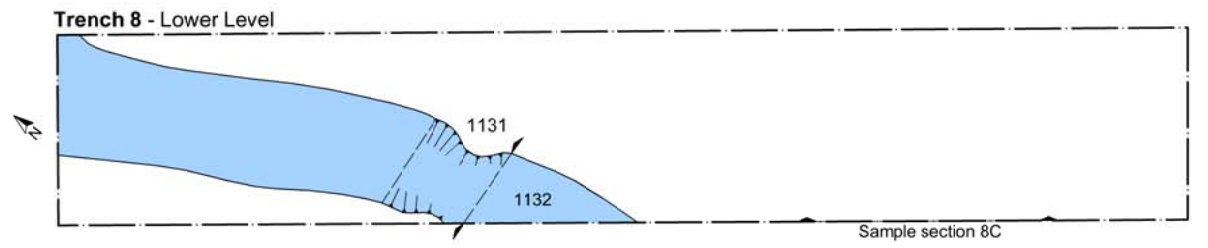
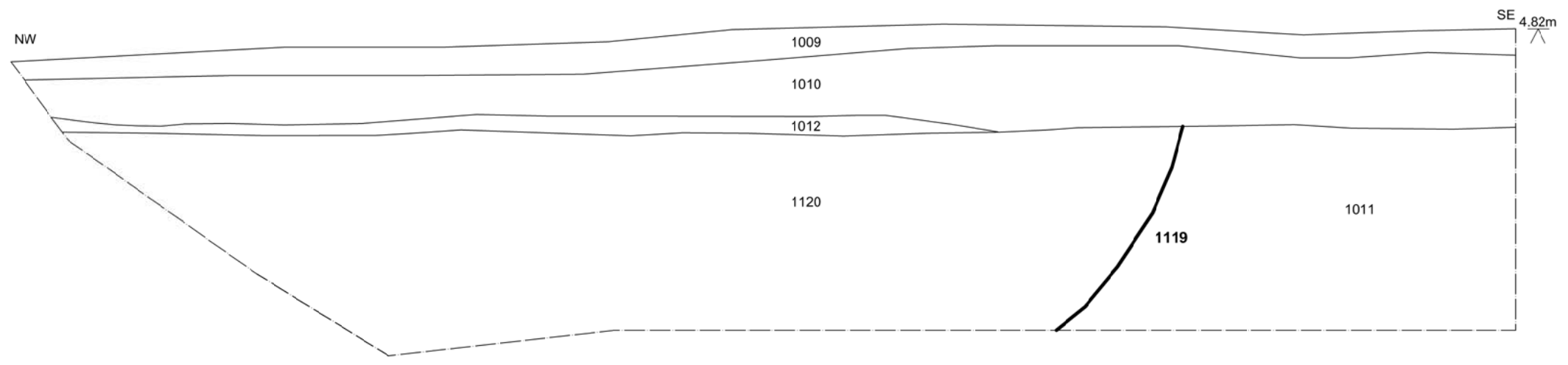
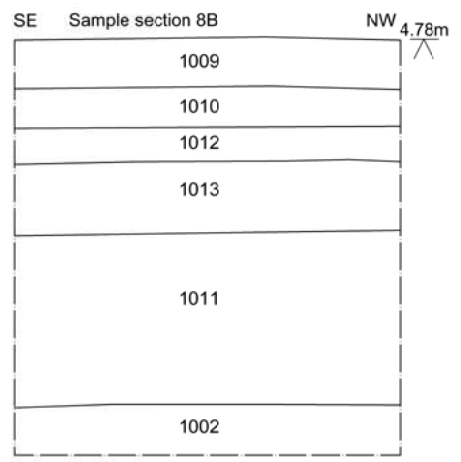
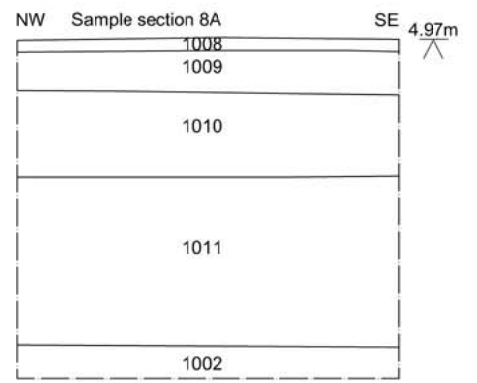
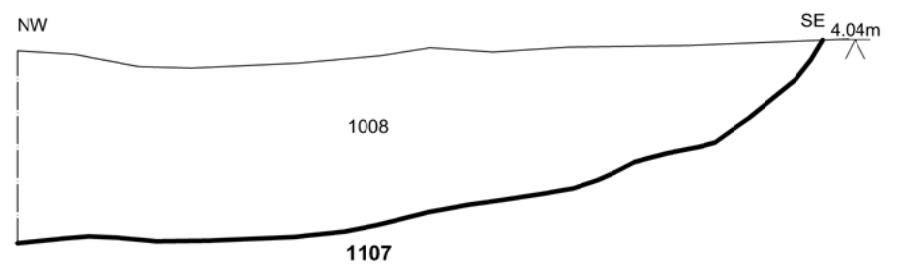
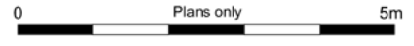
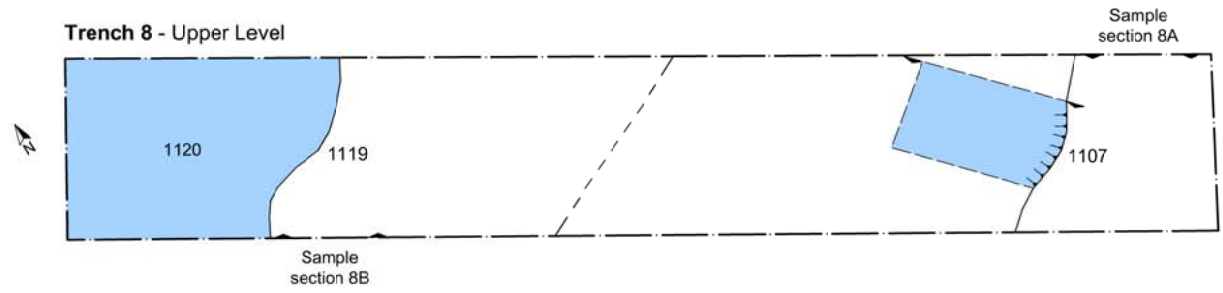


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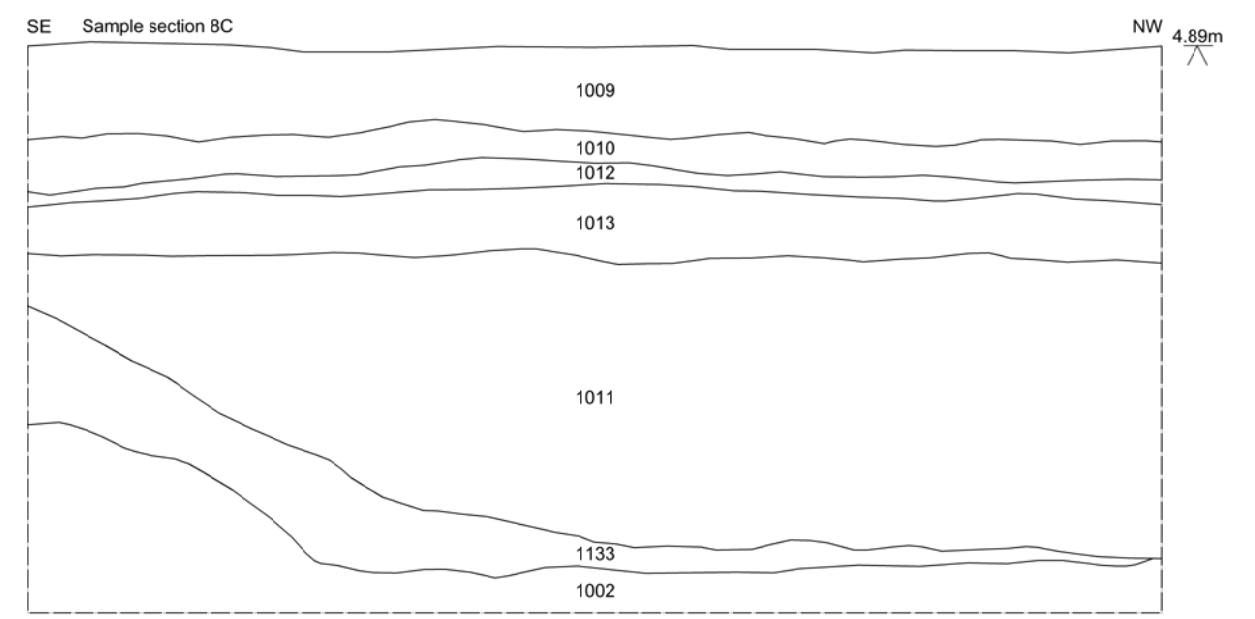
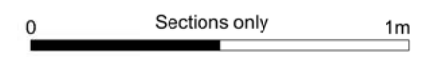
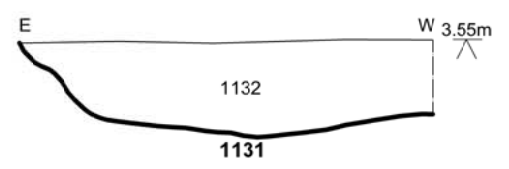
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Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4

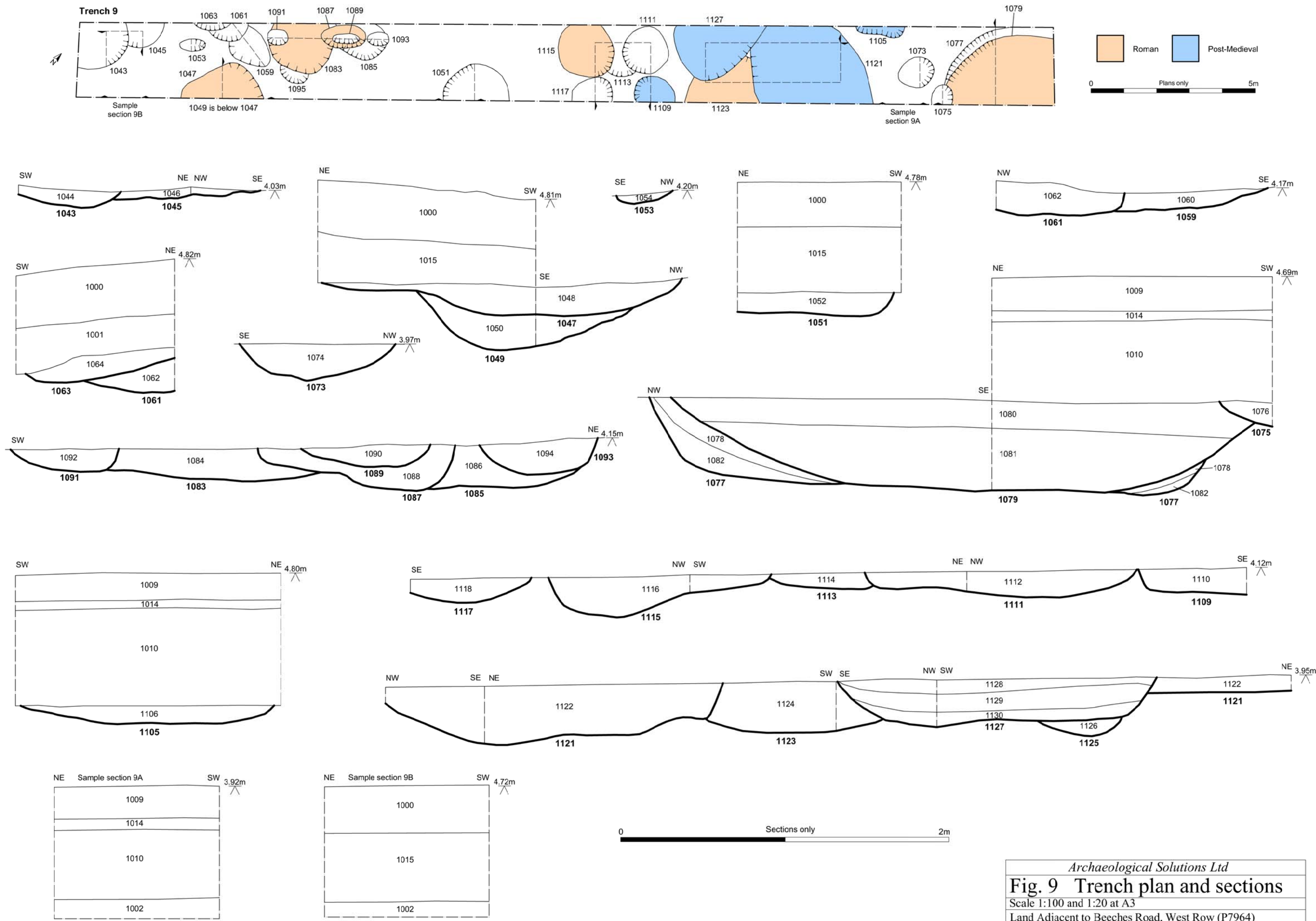
Land Adjacent to Beeches Road, West Row (P7964)



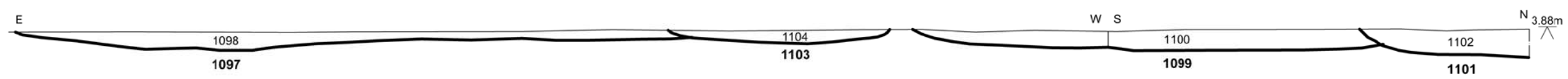
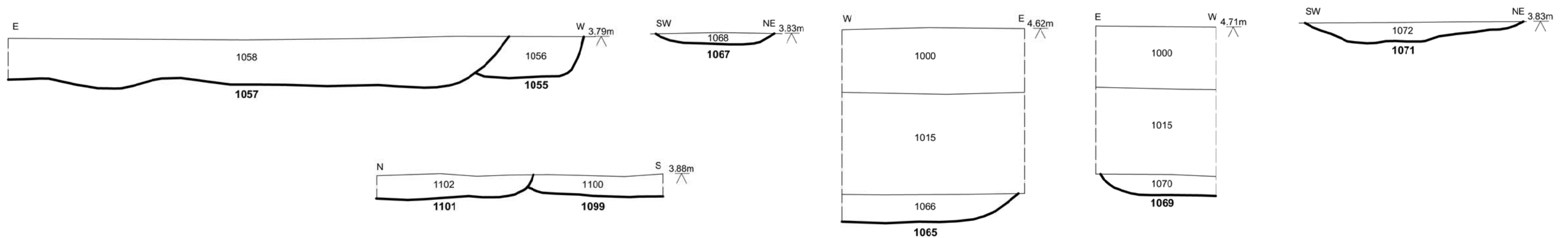
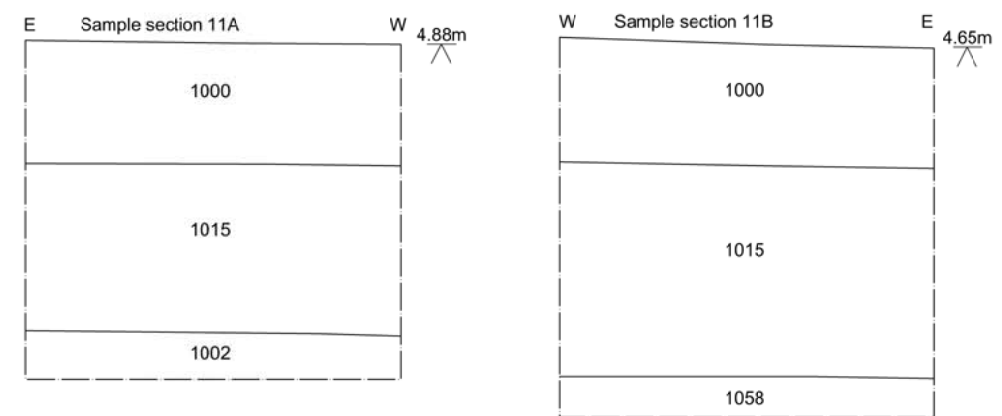
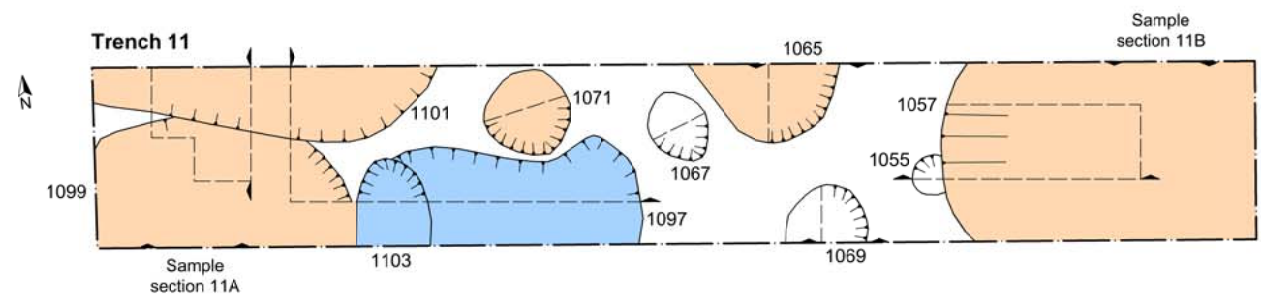
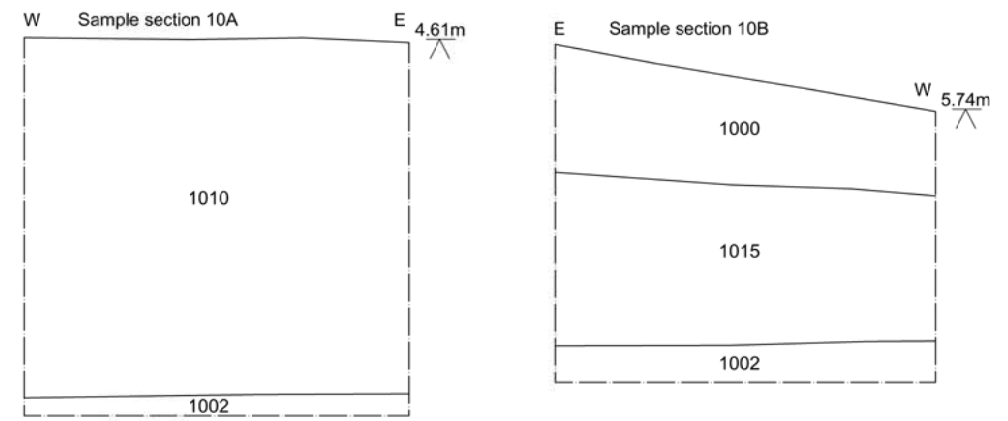
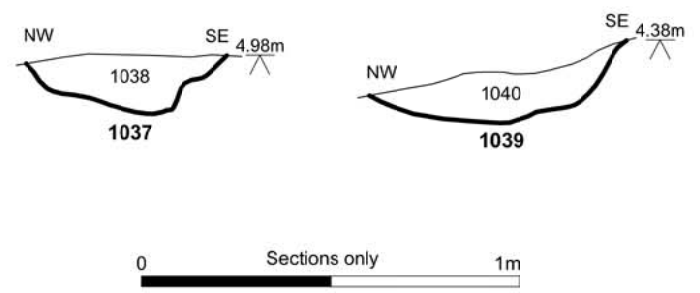
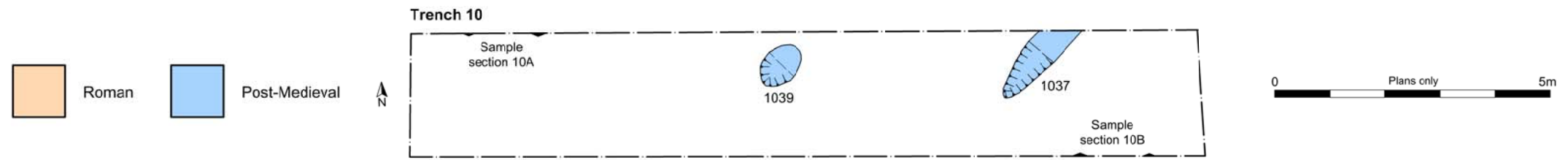
Post-Medieval



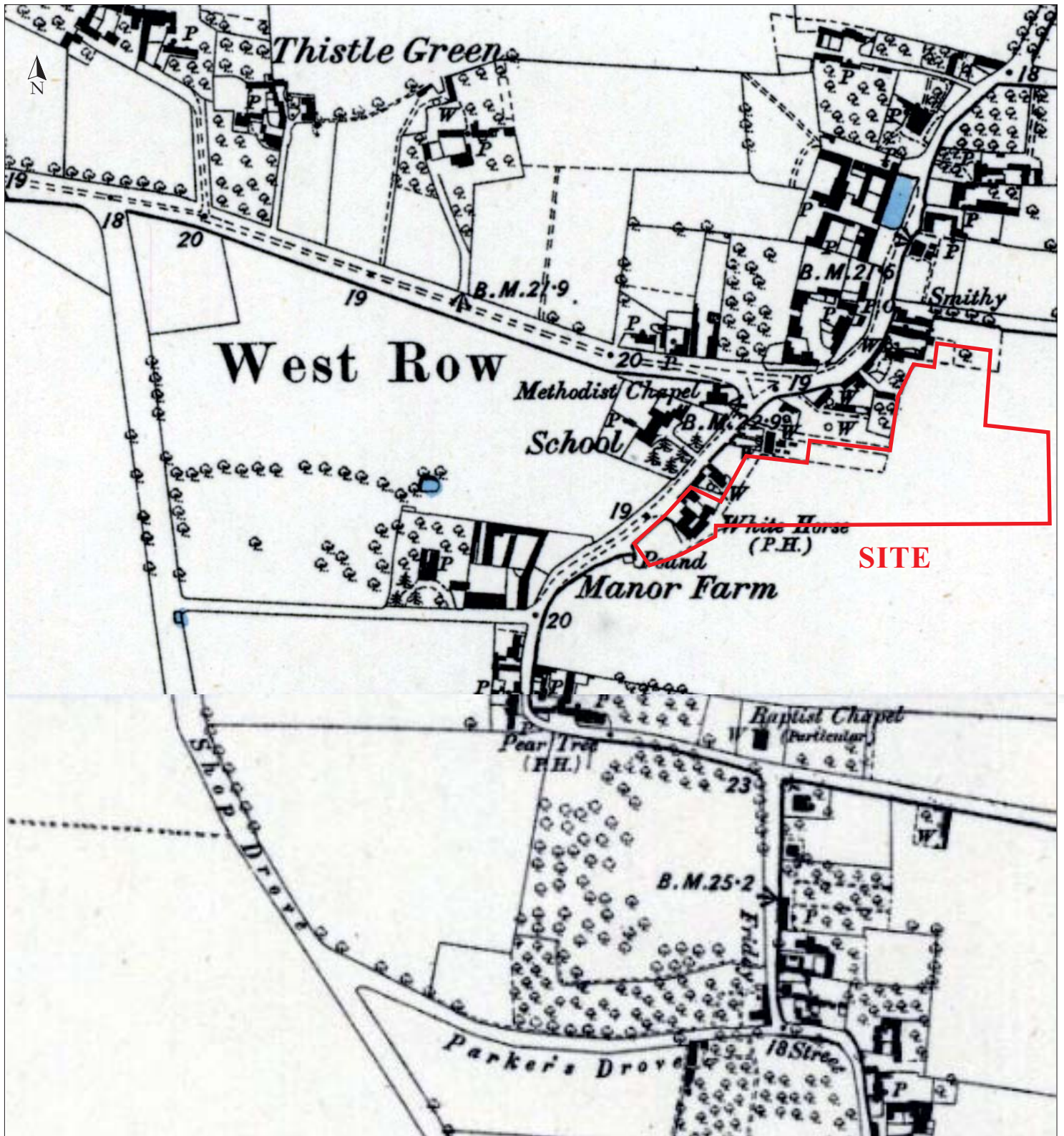
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Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Land Adjacent to Beeches Road, West Row (P7964)



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Fig. 9 Trench plan and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Land Adjacent to Beeches Road, West Row (P7964)

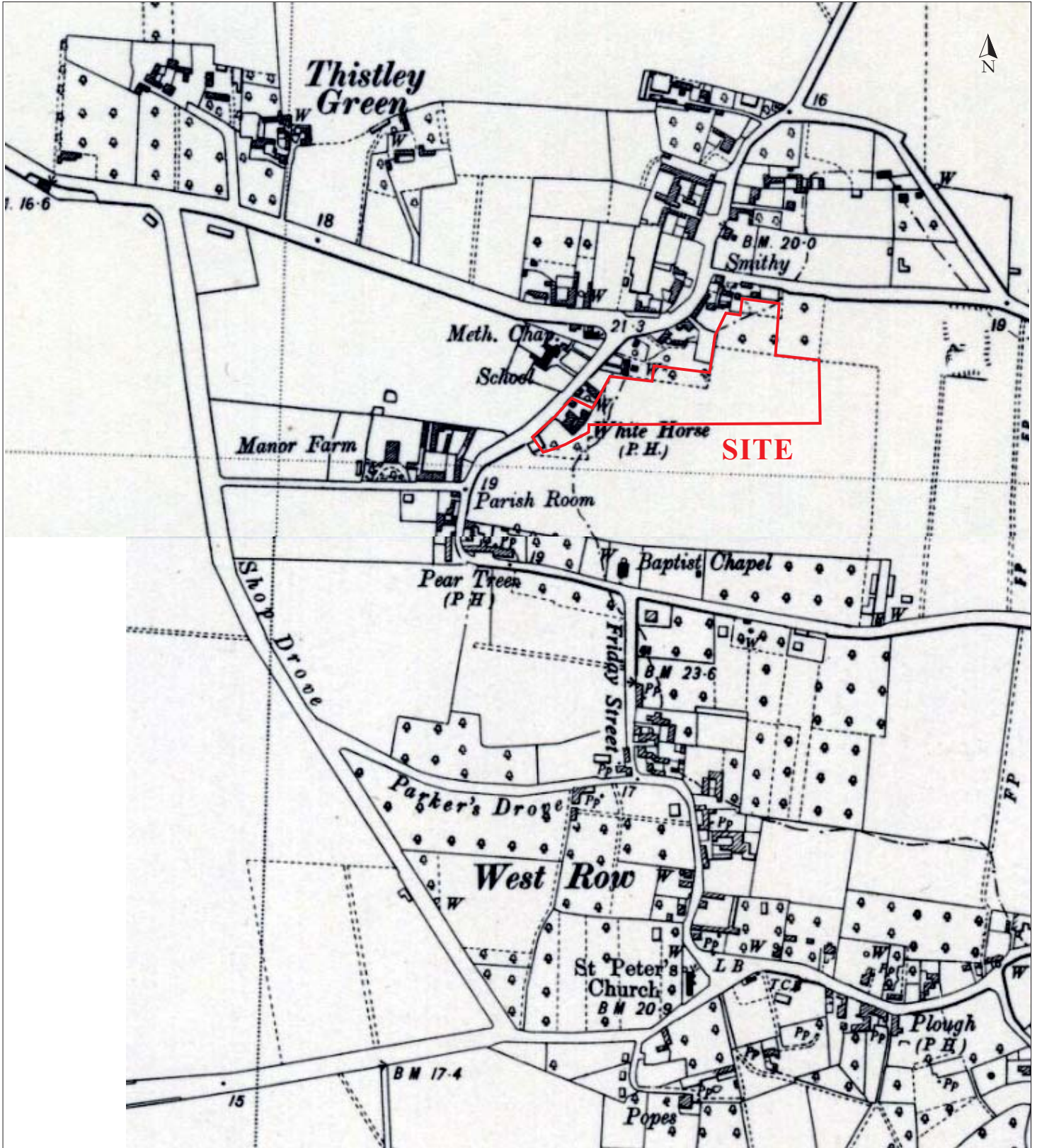


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Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections
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 Fig. 11 OS map, 1886
 Not to scale
 Land Adjacent to Beeches Road, West Row (P7964)



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Fig. 12 OS map, 1952
Not to scale
Land Adjacent to Beeches Road, West Row (P7964)