

Land off Beeches Road, West Row, Suffolk



Metal Detecting Survey and Archaeological Evaluation Report



October 2015

**Client: Pigeon Investment
Management Ltd, on behalf
of Suffolk County Council
and Mr Johnathan Waters**

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Land off Beeches Road, West Row, Suffolk

Metal Detecting Survey and Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Between 18th August and the 9th September 2015, Oxford Archaeology East undertook a metal-detecting survey and trenched archaeological evaluation at land off Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk (TL 675759). The metal-detecting survey yielded 43 non-ferrous artefacts dating from the late Roman period to the early 20th century, including 12 Roman coins distributed towards the western end of the site. A total of 67 trenches were subsequently excavated, revealing a well defined area of Roman settlement, broadly corresponding to the coin scatter from the metal detecting survey, as well as a zone of medieval activity at the far western end of the site along the frontage of Beeches Road. A background scatter of prehistoric pottery and worked flint was also recovered, mainly from periglacial hollows and tree throws.

The core of the Roman settlement was centred upon Trenches 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16, with further Roman activity recorded in trenches to the east. The core included a network of inter-cutting ditches, rubbish pits, a possible well, and a metalled surface; the metalled surface was covered by a 0.40m thick deposit of artefact-rich 'dark earth'. These features and deposits yielded a substantial number of Roman finds, including pottery, animal bone, roof tile, floor tile and box-flue tile suggesting the presence of a structure with underfloor heating in the vicinity. The finds inventory also included worked stone, mortar, painted plaster, glass and metal finds. The quantity and range of artefacts point towards a relatively wealthy or high status farmstead-type settlement, dating from the 2nd to 4th century AD. An articulated inhumation was also discovered but left unexcavated.

Evidence for medieval activity was found to the west of the Roman occupation along the frontage of Beeches Road in Trenches 1-3. These trenches contained a series of shallow pits and ditches yielding the occasional fragment of medieval pottery. The purpose of the pits is uncertain, but the scarcity of finds suggest this was not a focus of settlement.

A scatter of largely undated linear ditches, gullies and the occasional pit were found across the remainder of the trenches. The ditches ran on various alignments, but few could be traced between trenches. These features probably relate to the agricultural use of the land.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at land off Beeches Road, West Row, Suffolk (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (Planning Application: DC/14/2047/HYB), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to help define the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will determine whether any remains found are worthy of preservation in situ.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the Suffolk County Stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site rests on geology comprising Zig-Zag Chalk Formation, overlain by shallow layers of brown calcareous soils of the Swaffham Prior association. The trenching revealed the chalk surface to be pockmarked by large, shallow periglacial hollows. The surface of the site is broadly level at approximately 8m AOD with a slight slope on the western edge towards the fens (BGS 2010: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>; accessed 24/09/15).
- 1.2.2 The site is currently used for arable farming, as it appears to have done for a number of years.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Research into the archaeological and historical context of the site has previously been undertaken in a cultural heritage desk-based assessment produced by Archaeological Risk Management (October 2014) prior to the start of works. This assessment, which included a site visit and a search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), is summarised below.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 There is evidence for widespread prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity of the site. Directly north, at Thistley Green, a single Acheulean handaxe was found (MNL202), whilst near Chapel Road a Neolithic flint knife along with an axehead was recovered (MNL 312).
- 1.3.3 Further Neolithic flint work has been found to the west of the site on Gravel Drove in the form of an axe (MNL 016) along with an assemblage of forty Neolithic and Bronze Age implements (MNL 063). A flint scatter has also been found nearby (MNL 403) and a polished flint knife (MNL 148).
- 1.3.4 West of the site at Gravel Drove there is substantial evidence for Bronze Age activity. This includes a flint scatter (MNL 063, 149 and 339), an early Bronze Age Beaker and knife (MNL 148), a stone axe (MNL 031), a decorated Late Bronze Age spearhead (MNL misc), and a socketed axe (MNL 119).

Roman

- 1.3.5 There is evidence for extensive Roman settlement in the surrounding area. At Thistley Green, a Roman villa is known and is now a scheduled monument (MNL 064). This area is also thought to be where the Mildenhall treasure originated (MNL 231): a nationally-significant hoard of late Roman silver tableware declared Treasure Trove.
- 1.3.6 To the west of the site, excavations within the West Row Primary School have identified Roman activity dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD (MNL 603, 612, 613, 614 and 637). This activity included ditches, post-holes and artefacts believed to represent domestic occupation: most likely a farmstead.

Medieval

- 1.3.7 The development site lies directly east of the historic core of West Row (MNL 676). Medieval material has been found in excavations along Beeches Road (ESF 19634 and 20439). At Elm Lodge, a building was recorded as being possibly medieval in date (MNL 699). Within the development site is the plot of the demolished White Horse Inn (MNL 697), which was thought to have dated from the 15th or 16th century.
- 1.3.8 A number of Grade 2 listed buildings are present along Beeches Road (DSF 3256 and 3467), which are thought to be partially 16th century in date.

Post-medieval and modern

- 1.3.9 The historic map series for West Row suggested a pattern of row development in the village, which has changed little over the centuries. None of the early maps show any development within the site boundary, other than the recently demolished (2013) White Horse Inn, which formed part of the row along Beeches Road.
- 1.3.10 The 19th century maps of Mildenhall (1812 pre-Enclosure map, 1812 Enclosure Award Map and 1834 Parish map) show a series of east-west aligned fields/plot boundaries at the northern end of the site. These were no longer marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, or later editions, although the current fenced field boundary at the north edge of the site follows the line of the southernmost field division shown on the 19th century maps.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author is grateful to Simon Butler-Finbow of Pigeon Investment Management Ltd and Adrian Tindall of Archaeological Risk Management who commissioned the work on behalf of Suffolk County Council and Jonathan Waters. The on-site work was monitored by Rachael Abraham and Faye Minter of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team. James Waters kindly supplied the plant and welfare for the site, and the archaeological works were directed by Michael Webster with assistance from Mary Andrews, Kathryn Nicholls, Ashley Pooley, David Browne, Ted Levermore and Alan Smith. Specialist contributions have been provided by Katie Anderson, Lawrence Billington, Andrew Brown, Matt Brudenell, Zoe Ui Choileain, Carole Fletcher, Rachel Fosberry, Alice Lyons, Vida Rajkovača and Lexi Scard. The project was managed by Matt Brudenell and Aileen Connor.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required a targeted non-ferrous metal-detecting survey prior to trial trenching. This survey was to be carried out by experienced metal detector users. 39 linear north-south aligned transects set 10m apart, were metal detected using a 1m wide detecting sweep to ensure a 10% coverage of the site. The positions of finds retrieved were plotted using a Leica GS08 GPS system.
- 2.2.2 The Brief also required trial trenching to cover 5% of the area. This resulted in the excavation of 67 trenches measuring 30m in length.
- 2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Excavation was done with a tracked 360 type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.4 The site survey was carried out by Dave Brown using a Leica GS08 GPS system.
- 2.2.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.7 Environmental sampling took place on a variety of features that appeared to have the potential for environmental remains.
- 2.2.8 Site conditions varied throughout the time on site from sunny and dry to wet and cold.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the metal-detecting survey and trial trenched evaluation are discussed in turn below.

3.2 Metal detecting

3.2.1 A total of 43 metallic objects were retrieved from the metal detecting survey. These comprised 38 objects of copper-alloy, and five items of lead or lead-alloy (Fig. 2). The metallic objects examined dated from the late Roman period (12 Roman coins), through the medieval to modern periods. With the exception of the coinage and a small group of medieval objects, the majority of items are either relatively modern in date or undiagnostic.

3.2.2 In summary, the metal-detected assemblage from Beeches Road demonstrates the presence of late Roman (3rd-4th centuries AD) and medieval to post-medieval (c.14th-16th centuries AD) activity. However, the bulk of the material is of later post-medieval to modern date (c.17th-20th centuries AD) or remains undiagnostic. A concentration of Roman coins were recovered from the western end of the site, along with two further coins which were recovered near to Trench 36. All of the coins recovered dated from the mid 3rd century onwards. A number of copper alloy and lead alloy objects were recovered from the eastern side of site, some of these may be Roman in date however most are dated to the medieval or post medieval periods. Medieval objects were recovered from the centre of the site and may signify a wider land use.

3.3 Trenched evaluation

3.3.1 The results of the evaluation are described by period, and are depicted by area on Fig. 3. Trenches containing prehistoric finds and contemporary features/deposits are described first, followed by those with Roman remains, medieval remains and finally, those containing other undated features. In each case, the results are described on a trench-by-trench basis.

3.3.2 No archeology was encountered in Trenches 8, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24 -27, 32-34, 36, 39-42, 45-50, 51-52, 54-59, 61, 64 and 67. A number of periglacial hollows were, however recorded and sampled across the site. Some yielded worked flints and fragments of prehistoric pottery. These features are only described where material was recovered. A full list of all the features and deposits excavated can be found in Appendix A. (NB: feature numbers are written in **bold** while layers and fills are not).

3.3.3 Topsoil across the site comprised a dark grey brown sandy silt and varied in depth between 0.27m to 0.45m, averaging at 0.3m. Subsoil was not present across the entire site. It comprised a light to mid brown silty sand and ranged between 0.02m and 0.55m in depth.

3.4 Trenches containing prehistoric finds and features

3.4.1 Small amounts of worked flint, burnt flint and prehistoric pottery were recovered from a total of 31 features across Trenches 1, 3-7, 10-12, 15-16, 23, 35, 44, 51, 60, 62-63 and 65-66 (Appendix B4 and B6). The majority of the finds were residual in Roman and later contexts. However, a pit (**45**), two excavated three-throws (**7** and **13**) and two excavated hollows/periglacial features (**122** and **176**) yielded exclusively prehistoric

material. These features/deposits are therefore assigned to a prehistoric phase and are described below.

Trench 5

- 3.4.2 Trench 5 was located towards the western edge of the site. It contained a pit (**45**) and natural hollow **47**. Pit **45** measured 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. Its single fill (46) consisted of dark blue grey sandy silt containing worked flint.

Trench 23

- 3.4.3 Trench 23 was aligned east to west along the southern limit of the site. This trench contained a single hollow. Hollow **122** measured approximately 2.1m wide and 0.25m deep. Its fill (121) consisted of a light brown grey silty sand containing six sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 24g in total, one of which can be dated to the Early Neolithic. Several flints were also recovered, including a number of blade based pieces, in particular a relatively large blade like flake with traces of heavy use or edge retouch. These flints have also been tentatively dated to the earlier Neolithic.

Trench 44

- 3.4.4 Trench 44 was located at the south of the site, and was aligned north to south. It revealed a single ditch (**178**) and a periglacial feature/hollow (**176**).

Periglacial feature **176** was aligned east to west and measured 1.1m wide and 0.24m deep. Its single fill (177) consisted of mid red brown sandy silt and yielded a worked flint.

Trench 63

- 3.4.5 Trench 63 had an east to west alignment and revealed of a large ditch (**11**) and a tree throw (**7**).

- 3.4.6 Tree throw **7** was excavated at the eastern end of the trench and was fairly irregular in shape. It measured approximately 1.4m wide and 0.35m deep. Its single fill (8) contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age

Trench 66

- 3.4.7 Trench 66 was located in the south-east corner of the site and aligned north to south. The trench contained two ditches (**3** and **15**) and a large tree throw (**13**).

- 3.4.8 Tree throw **13** measured approximately 3m wide and 0.32m deep. Its single fill (14) consisted of mid brown sandy silt containing worked flint.

3.5 Trenches containing Romano-British features

- 3.5.1 An area of Roman settlement was centred upon Trenches 3-4, 6-7 and 9-16 at the western end for the site (Fig. 4). The trenches revealed an array of ditches, pits and deposits, with a high density of features in Trenches 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16. These trenches are believed to represent the core of the Roman settlement (Fig. 5). The only other Roman feature recorded at the site was a single ditch in Trench 62.

Trench 3

- 3.5.2 Trench 3 was located at the western edge of the site, opposite Beeches Road, and was aligned north-east to south-west. Several features in the trench were dated to the medieval period, but two ditches (**39** and **41**) yielded Roman material.

- 3.5.3 Ditch **39** was located at the north-east end of the trench with an east to west alignment (Plate 10). This ditch measured 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep, its single fill (40) consisted

of light grey brown silty sand containing 2nd-4th century AD Roman pottery and animal bone.

- 3.5.4 Ditch **41** was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 3m wide and 0.2m deep. Its single fill (42) contained 1st-4th century AD Roman pottery, animal bone, shell, ceramic building material and an iron nail.

Trench 4

- 3.5.5 Trench 4 was aligned east to west and situated approximately 50m to the east of Beeches Road. It contained a cluster of three inter-cutting linear ditches (**49**, **51** and **109**) towards the eastern end of the trench, a small ditch (**27**) just to the west and a shallow cut pit (**107**), located at the western end of the trench.
- 3.5.6 The exact stratigraphic sequence of ditches **49**, **51** and **109** remains uncertain, despite excavation, although it appears that **49** was the earliest, being cut by **109** to the east. This was cut in turn by **51** to its east. These three ditches ran across the trench in a north north-westerly to south south-easterly direction (Plate 1).
- 3.5.7 Ditch **49** measured 1m wide with a depth of 0.50m. It had slightly irregular sides, varying between steeply sloping at the top of the cut to moderately sloping towards its base, which was concave. The irregularity of slope is probably the result of erosion. The ditch was filled by (50), a firm dark brown silt which contained Roman pottery dating from the 2nd-4th century AD along with animal bone and residual flint.
- 3.5.8 Ditch **49** was cut to the east by a much wider ditch, **109**. Ditch **109** was on the same alignment, but measured 2.1m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.45m. As with ditch **49**, the edges were poorly defined and its base was irregular and undulating. It also had an irregular plan, flaring out to the north. The ditch was filled with (110), a deposit of firm dark brown silt very similar in character to (50).
- 3.5.9 Finally, ditch **51** cut **109** to its east. The ditch had steeply sloping sides leading to a concave base. It was filled by (52); a deposit of dark brown silt almost indistinguishable from the two fills (50) and (110) discussed above. This fill (52) contained fragments of animal bone.
- 3.5.10 Distinguishing the edges and cuts of these different ditches was problematic, they may in fact relate to the same feature. It is noticeable that all three deposits were firm and had been subjected to some degree of compaction. The sides of these features were all irregular or poorly-defined which suggests that they have been subject to substantial erosion.

Trench 6

- 3.5.11 Trench 6 was located at the western end of the site, aligned east to west. It contained a series of ditches (**53**, **55**, **57**) with a variety of alignments, as well as a natural hollow (**217**) and a pit (**218**) at the eastern end of the trench.
- 3.5.12 Ditch **53** was on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.5m wide. The ditch held a single fill (54) which was a mid grey brown silty sand. It contained Roman pottery dating to the 2nd-4th century AD as well as animal bone and CBM.
- 3.5.13 Ditch **55** lay directly east of ditch **53** and was on the same alignment. It was slightly larger than **53** measuring 0.8m wide. Its fill (56) was a dark brown silty sand which contained pottery dating to the 1st century AD along with animal bone and residual flint.
- 3.5.14 Ditch **57** has a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.5m wide. Its fill (58) contained fragments of CBM, stone and fired clay.

- 3.5.15 Two natural hollows were present in this trench, although edges for these features were unclear. 216 is the fill of the hollow at the western end of the trench. This fill consisted of mid brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions. Animal bone and 2nd-4th century AD Roman pottery was recovered from this feature, along with painted plaster and CBM. Its full extent is unknown. A second hollow (217), located in the middle of the trench, measured approximately 2.5m wide. Roman pottery dating to the 1st-3rd century AD was recovered from the surface.
- 3.5.16 Pit **218** was located at the eastern end of the trench. It measured 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep. Its fill (219) contained only CBM. This pit is small in size and its function is unknown.

Trench 7

- 3.5.17 This trench was aligned north to south and located at the western end of the field. Features identified consisted of a natural hollow at the northern end along with a number of inter cutting ditches (**207, 210, 212, 214**) (Plate 2). The ditches align with those revealed in Trench 10 (**72**) and may belong to the same boundary.
- 3.5.18 The natural hollow at the northern end of the trench was excavated with a slot intended to investigate the interrelationship between ditches in the trench. The hollow was only partially exposed, but was filled with a light grey brown silty sand (215), which yielded 2nd-4th century AD Roman pottery and CBM
- 3.5.19 Ditch **214** was the earliest ditch in the sequence of inter-cutting features that cut the fill of hollow **124**. It had an east to west alignment and was truncated slightly on the southern side by ditch **210**. Ditch **214** measured 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep. Its fill (213) contained 2nd-3rd century AD Roman pottery, bone and CBM.
- 3.5.20 Ditch **210** truncated ditch **214** and also had an east to west alignment. This ditch was much larger than ditch **214** and measured 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained two fills, the uppermost (208) of which was a dark reddish brown silty sand that contained no finds. The basal fill (209), however, consists of a light brown grey sandy silt that contained a number of finds including 2nd-4th century AD Roman pottery, bone, slag, glass and CBM.
- 3.5.21 Ditch **212** had an east to west alignment and measured 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Its full width is unknown because it was truncated by ditch **207**. Its single fill (211) contained no finds.
- 3.5.22 The latest ditch in the sequence of inter cutting-features was **207**, which had an east to west alignment. The ditch measured 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep. Its single fill (206) contained 2nd-3rd century AD Roman pottery, animal bone, 1300g of CBM and an unidentified iron object (probably a nail). This ditch cut the fills of ditches **210** and **212**. This ditch was the latest re-cut of the original ditch **210**.
- 3.5.23 This series of inter-cutting ditches represent re-cuts of the same boundary. Ditch **214** was the earliest in the sequence, followed by ditch **210**, which was deeper. The relationship has been lost between ditch **212** and ditch **210**, but it seems likely that ditch **212** was later than **210**, with **207** being the latest in the sequence.

Trench 9

- 3.5.24 Trench 9 was located at the western end of the site and had a north to south alignment. Within this trench two shallow linear features (**33** and **37**) and a pit (**35**) were excavated.

- 3.5.25 Ditch **33** was on an east to west alignment and measured 0.4m wide and 0.66m deep. It contained a single fill of mid grey silty sand that yielded no finds. To the north, a smaller linear feature, (**37**), was excavated. This possible gully measured 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep. The fill was similar to that of ditch **33**, but again yielded no finds.
- 3.5.26 Pit **35** lay between the two linear features and measured 0.8m wide and 0.08m deep. Its fill (36) comprised a light grey silt containing 1 sherd of 1st-4th century AD Roman pottery and animal bone.

Trench 10

- 3.5.27 Trench 10 lay within the core of the Roman occupation area and was aligned east to west. It contained a series of inter-cutting ditches and pits and a spread of artefact-rich 'dark earth' that sealed a metalled surface (Plate 3). A large quantity of Roman finds were recovered from this trench.
- 3.5.28 Ditch **72** had a north-west to south-east alignment and was located at the western end of the trench (Plate 4). It measured 1.85m wide and 0.7m deep and contained two fills. The uppermost fill (73) consisted of a dark brown grey sandy silt. It contained 411g of pottery dating to the 4th century AD, CBM, animal bone and shell. This fill also contained a fragment of neonate skull and a neonate rib. The basal fill (74) consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt yielding painted wall plaster, 838g of Roman tile, animal bone, 265g of shell and pottery dating to the 4th century AD. Environmental samples were taken from the basal fill and contained a large number of cereal grains, legumes and weed seeds. The ditch was V-shaped in profile and may have been one of the principal boundaries enclosing the main area of Roman occupation. Ditch **72** appeared to cut an early ditch, **226**, on its eastern side. However, ditch **226** was not investigated. A third possible ditch on a similar alignment was also partially exposed at the far western end of the trench, but was not investigated.
- 3.5.29 The central and eastern end of Trench 10 was covered by a deposit of grey sandy silt (76 also recorded as 78 at the surface), that may have accumulated in a shallow natural hollow in the underlying chalk. The deposit yielded a large quantity of 3rd-4th century AD Roman pottery, animal bone, CBM, shell and metal objects. The metal objects included a strap fitting, a brooch and an iron object (thought to be a chain and mount from a vessel). The deposit constitutes an artefact-rich 'dark earth'. A 1m wide sample slot excavated through it at the eastern end of the trench revealed it to be 0.40m thick at this point (the lower half of the hand excavated deposit was assigned context numbers 162 and 163).
- 3.5.30 In the excavated slot, the 'dark earth' rested on a metalled surface made of small rounded stones (77 also recorded as 79). The extent and purpose of the metalled surface is unknown, but may relate to a yard or trackway (Plate 5). 2nd-4th century AD Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered from its surface.
- 3.5.31 Several other features in the trench displayed a relationship to the 'dark earth' deposit, although it was not always obvious whether they cut the deposit, or were partially filled or sealed by it. At the eastern end of the trench 'dark earth' (76) was covered by a localised spread of large pieces of chalk (75) which contained 862g of 4th century AD Roman pottery, 2447g of CBM, shell and animal bone. This may simply be a late dump within the 'dark earth' accumulation, or may represent a remnant surface or track.
- 3.5.32 A series of inter-cutting features were partly visible at the western end of the 'dark earth' spread. It was unclear in plan, however, how many features were located here, but an exploratory slot revealed a series of ditches and pits (**80, 84, 93, 95, 99**)

- 3.5.33 Ditch **80** appeared to have a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 1.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m where natural was not observed. This ditch contained three fills. The basal fill (83) measured 0.2m in depth and most likely represents a period of primary silting. No finds were recovered from this fill. Overlying this was fill 82, consisting of a mid yellow grey sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions. This fill contained 3rd-4th century AD Roman pottery and pieces of animal bone, this is thought to have been deliberately deposited. The uppermost fill (81) consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt that contained 2nd-4th century AD Roman pottery, bone and an iron object (possibly a fragment of a vessel).
- 3.5.34 Truncating ditch **80** on its eastern side was large pit **84**. The pit measured 1.42m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.7m where natural was not observed. A slot through pit **84** revealed a total of eight fills, representing a series of silting periods and deliberate dumps of material. The fill observed as being the basal fill (92) consisted of mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional chalk inclusions. This fill contained 1057g of CBM and the environmental samples yielded cereal grains and weed seeds. Overlying this were a series of thin fills/lenses ranging from 0.04m to 0.1m thick (87-91). None of these yielded finds, but they appear to represent dumps of burnt material, dumps of possible redeposited natural and periods of natural silting. Fill 86 measured 0.12m in depth and contained 3rd-4th century AD Roman pottery, animal bone and CBM. This fill was similar to the chalky natural in the trench and was dumped, perhaps to help stabilise the fills and prevent slumping. Fill 85 was the uppermost fill in the pit. It was 0.32m thick and consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy silt that yielded 1668g of Roman pottery dating to 3rd-4th century AD, animal bone, glass, shell, CBM and an unidentified copper-alloy artefact.
- 3.5.35 On its eastern side, pit **80** had been truncated by a possible well (**95**). Well/pit **95** measured 1m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, where possible articulated human remains were uncovered (220) (Plate 6). The excavation ceased at this point and the remains left *in situ*. The feature had near vertical sides and was uniformly circular in plan. Three fills were excavated. The earliest (96) measured 0.3m deep and contained a sherd of 1st-4th century AD Roman pottery and animal bone. Environmental samples from this fill yielded a moderate amount of cereal grains. Overlying 96 was fill 97, measuring only 0.14m deep and contained no finds. The uppermost fill (98) measured 0.4m deep and contained 495g of 3rd-4th century pottery, animal bone, CBM, shell and slag.
- 3.5.36 A small pit or post-hole (**93**) truncated pit/well **95**. This feature measured 0.48m wide and 0.2m deep. The single fill (94) comprised mid brown grey clayey sandy silt and contained a single sherd of 2nd-4th century AD Roman pottery and CBM.
- 3.5.37 There was evidence for a further heavily truncated ditch at the eastern end of these intercutting features. The extent of ditch **99** remains unknown, although fill 100 yielded a single late 3rd century AD Roman coin.
- 3.5.38 The other remaining feature visible in Trench 10 was ditch **222**. This was located at the centre of the trench and seemed to cut the 'dark earth'. The ditch was aligned north to south, measured 2.3m wide and may be a continuation of the ditches identified in Trench 11 to the south.

Trench 11

- 3.5.39 Trench 11 was aligned north to south and was located within the core of the Roman occupation area. The trench revealed a series of inter cutting ditches (**60**, **63**, **56**, **67**, **69** and **71**) aligned roughly north to south.

- 3.5.40 Ditch **63** measured 1.55m wide and was 0.45m deep. It contained two fills, the basal fill (62) comprised grey sandy silt measuring 0.22m thick. This fill yielded 213g of 3rd-4th century AD Roman pottery, 449g of Roman tile, animal bone, burnt flint, shell and an iron nail. The uppermost fill (61) was 0.25m thick and contained 3 sherds of 1st-3rd century AD Roman pottery, 493g of Roman tile, bone, burnt flint and a worked bone pin.
- 3.5.41 Ditch **63** had been truncated on its western side by ditch **60** (Plate 7). Ditch **60** measured 0.95m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a single fill (59) of grey brown silt. It yielded 3 sherds of 2nd-3rd century AD Roman pottery, bone, shell, CBM and burnt flint. Environmental samples of this fill produced a small amount of cereal grain.
- 3.5.42 At the southern end of Trench 11 a slot was excavated through a series of linear features on the same alignment as ditches **60** and **63**. Gully **65** measured 0.5m wide and was 0.2m deep, although the feature was only partially exposed in the trench. It contained a single fill (64) which consisted of mid grey brown sandy silt which produced CBM and burnt flint.
- 3.5.43 To the east of gully **65** were a series of inter-cutting linear features (**67**, **69** and **71**). Gully **67** measured 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep. It was truncated on its western side by ditch **71**. The fill of gully **67** (66) contained CBM. The largest and earliest ditch in the slot, **71**, measured 1m wide and 0.65m deep, although the feature was only partially exposed in the trench. This ditch contained a single fill (70) which consisted of a mid brown grey sandy silt that contained CBM and flint. Ditch **71** may have been cut by ditch **69**. Ditch **69** measured 0.65m wide and 0.45m deep. Its single fill (68) contained animal bone, shell and flint.

Trench 12

- 3.5.44 Trench 12 lay along the southern edge of the study area, and was aligned east to west. The trench contained a series of ditches aligned north to south on the same orientation as those in Trench 11.
- 3.5.45 Ditch **125** was located at the eastern end of the trench. It measured 1.7m wide and had an excavated depth of 0.4m where natural was not observed (Plate 8). This ditch contained two fills. The basal fill (124) comprised a light brown grey sandy silt containing animal bone, shell and flint. Environmental samples taken from this fill was found to contain no evidence for cereals, legumes or weed seeds. The uppermost fill (123) consisted of a mid grey brown silty sand which contained a single sherd of residual undiagnostic prehistoric pottery, 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery, animal bone, flint, shell and CBM.
- 3.5.46 Ditches **144** and **147** were located towards the centre of the trench. They were not excavated as they were interpreted as a continuation of the boundary ditches investigated in Trench 11. Ditch **144** measured 1.15m wide and is considered to be the continuation of ditch **67**, whilst ditch **147** measured 2.1 in width and is considered to be the continuation of ditch **71**.

Trench 13

- 3.5.47 Trench 13 was located at the northern edge of the Roman occupation area and had a north to south alignment. This trench contained two inter-cutting gullies (**114** and **116**) and a post-hole (**118**).
- 3.5.48 Gully **116** had an east to west alignment and measured 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep. This gully contained a single fill (115) with no finds. This feature truncated gully **114**. Gully **114** measured 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep. Its fill (113) comprised a dark grey

brown sandy silt which contained a single sherd of 1st-4th century AD Roman pottery, animal bone and CBM.

- 3.5.49 Post-hole **118** lay to the south of the inter cutting gullies. This post-hole measured 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep. Its single fill (117) contained animal bone and CBM.

Trench 14

- 3.5.50 Trench 14 lay towards the eastern edge of the main area of Roman occupation and had an east to west alignment. The trench contained a large ditch (**149**) and a ditch terminus (**151**).
- 3.5.51 Ditch **149** was aligned north to south and measured 4.25m wide. This ditch was not excavated, as it was interpreted as the continuation of ditch **119** in Trench 15. The uppermost fill (148) yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery dating to the 2nd-3rd century AD along with 1527g of Roman tile.
- 3.5.52 Immediately west of ditch **149** was the terminus of ditch **151**. The terminus measured 0.9m wide and 0.22m deep. Its single fill (150) consisted of a mid reddish brown sandy silt and contained 1st-3rd century AD Roman pottery.

Trench 15

- 3.5.53 Trench 15 had a north to south alignment and was located within the core of the Roman occupation area, directly east of Trench 10. This trench contained two large ditches which filled most of the trench.
- 3.5.54 Ditch **119** had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 2.8m wide and 1.2m deep (Plate 9). Its contained two fills, the basal fill (140) contained 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery, animal bone, 1441g of CBM and flint. The uppermost fill (120) consists of a dark brown grey silty sand. It contained 1537g of 4th century AD Roman pottery, animal bone, 5643g of CBM, quern, a spindle whorl and a fragment of a copper alloy strap fitting. A total of 331g of Oyster shell was also recovered from this fill, environmental samples taken from this fill produced a small number of cereal grains.
- 3.5.55 At the southern end of the trench was ditch **142**, possibly on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch measured 1m wide but was not excavated, as it was interpreted as the continuation of ditch **101** in Trench 16. An iron nail was recovered from its surface fill (141).

Trench 16

- 3.5.56 Trench 16 had an east to west alignment and was located in the core of the Roman occupation area. This trench contained a number of ditches, potentially forming boundaries and enclosures.
- 3.5.57 Ditch **105** measured 1m wide and 0.15m deep with a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The ditch contained a single fill of grey brown silt (106) which yielded animal bone. Ditch **105** was truncated by ditch **103** to the east and ditch **111** to the west.
- 3.5.58 Ditch **111** had a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment and measured 2.25m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m where natural was not observed. Its fill (112) consisted of a dark brown grey sandy silt that contained 2nd-3rd century AD Roman pottery and a single sherd of residual Early Bronze Age pottery. Animal bone and CBM were also recovered. This ditch is interpreted as a continuation of ditch **119** in Trench 15.

- 3.5.59 Two slots were excavated into ditch **103** (also recorded as **101**). This ditch measured 0.72m wide and between 0.18m and 0.22m deep. The ditch formed the corner of an enclosure and was aligned north-east to south-west, turning north-west to south-east. The fill (recorded as 102 and 104) consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt containing 3 sherds of 1st-4th century AD Roman pottery.

Trench 62

- 3.5.60 Trench 62 was located at the north-east edge of the site with a north to south alignment. The trench contained the terminus of ditch **130**. It measured 1.05m wide and 0.35m deep. Its single fill of mid brown clayey silt (131) contain a single sherd of 1st-3rd century AD Roman pottery, animal bone, CBM and flint.

3.6 Trenches containing Medieval features

- 3.6.1 An area of medieval activity was recorded in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 at the western end of the site closest to Beeches Road (Fig. 6).

Trench 1

- 3.6.2 Trench 1 ran almost parallel to Beeches Road on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. This trench contained a number of pits (**29**, **31**, **204**, **156**, **158** and **160**), some of which have been heavily truncated from ploughing. Finds were limited, but all the feature displayed similar fills and are thought to be contemporary.
- 3.6.3 Pit **29** was located in the centre of the trench and measured 0.5m wide and 0.05m deep. Its fill (30) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt. It contained pottery dating to the medieval period and two iron objects (one a nail, one unidentified). Pit **31** lay just to the north and measured 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep. Its fill was similar to that of pit **29** and it contained a fragment of an iron pin or loop, along with animal bone.
- 3.6.4 West of pit **29** was pit **204**. The pit was was only partially exposed in the trench, but measured at least 0.88m wide. The pit was not excavated. Although no finds were recovered from the surface, its fill was similar to pits **29** and **31** and is interpreted as being contemporary with them.
- 3.6.5 Pit **156** lay against the eastern limits of the trench, and was only partially exposed. It measured approximately 1m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fill (157) consisted of a light grey brown sandy silt that yielded CBM.
- 3.6.6 To the south of pit **156** lay a large shallow ditch (**154**) aligned east to west. Ditch **154** measured 1.5m wide and 0.36m deep. Its fill (155) consists of a light grey brown sandy silt. It contained an abraded sherd of residual 1st-4th century AD Roman pottery and a copper-alloy strap fitting.
- 3.6.7 Pit **158** lay to the south of ditch **154**, and was partially exposed within the trench. The pit measured 0.98m wide and 0.12m deep with its single fill (159) containing no finds. A small unexcavated pit (**160**) lay to the east, and measured 0.26m wide.

Trench 2

- 3.6.8 Trench 2 was aligned north to south directly to the east of Trench 1. This trench contained a single gully. Gully **17** had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.4m wide and 0.10m deep. Its single fill (18) was similar to those of the pits in Trench 1. Although it yielded no finds, it is thought to be associated with the medieval activity in Trenches 1 and 3.

Trench 3

- 3.6.9 This trench was aligned north-east to south-west and contained a number of ditches (**39**, **41**, **43**) alongside a natural hollow. Ditches **29** and **41** are Roman in date and have been discussed above.
- 3.6.10 Ditch **43** was located at the south-western end of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east. This ditch measured 1.15m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fill (44) consisted of light brown grey sandy silt and contained medieval pottery and animal bone.
- 3.6.11 A hollow (153) was also present in this trench. Its fill (152) contained animal bone, CBM and flint. The relationship between the two ditches (**41** and **43**) and hollow **153** was uncertain it is most likely that both these ditches cut the hollow.

3.7 Features in other trenches

- 3.7.1 The remaining features were located across the central, eastern and north-eastern side of the site. Features seen here largely consisted of ditches and gullies containing little in the way of finds. In a number of these trenches prehistoric pottery has been recovered, in all cases this is thought to be residual.

Trench 28

- 3.7.2 Trench 28 was aligned north to south and was located on the periphery of the area of Roman activity. The trench contained single undated ditch **172** which had an east to west alignment and measured 1.55m wide and 0.28m in depth. Its fill (173) consisted of a mid brown sandy silt which contained no finds.

Trench 29

- 3.7.3 Trench 29 was aligned east to west and contained one undated ditch. Ditch **164** had a north to south alignment and measured 0.95m wide and 0.28m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (165) which yielded no finds.

Trench 30

- 3.7.4 Trench 30 was located at the southern end of the site and was aligned north to south. It contained single undated ditch **170** which measured 1.34m wide and 0.31m in depth. Its single fill contained no finds.

Trench 31

- 3.7.5 Trench 31 was located at the northern edge of the site and was aligned east to west. It contained a single gully **128** which ran north to south and terminated within the trench. Gully **128** measured 0.35m wide and 0.55m deep. Its single fill (129) contained a fragment of 16th-18th century AD post-medieval pottery as well as animal bone.

Trench 33

- 3.7.6 Trench 33 was located at the centre of the site and had an east to west alignment. This trench contained two gullies (**136** and **138**).

Gully **136** had a south-west to north-east alignment and measured 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. Its single fill (137) contained no finds. This gully was truncated by gully **138**. This gully measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep, its single fill (139) also contained no finds.

Trench 35

- 3.7.7 Trench 35 was located in the centre of the site and had an east to west alignment. The trench contained a single ditch.

- 3.7.8 Ditch **174** was aligned north to south and measured 1m wide and 0.24m in depth. Its fill (175) consisted of a mid yellow brown sandy silt. It contained a single sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery, most likely residual.

Trench 44

- 3.7.9 Trench 44 was aligned north to south and revealed a single ditch (**178**) and a periglacial feature/hollow (**176**). The latter is described in Section 3.4
- 3.7.10 Ditch **178** was located towards the northern end of the trench and had an east to west alignment. It measured 1.62m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled with a mid brown sandy silt. The ditch yielded a single sherd of Early Neolithic pottery, most likely residual.

Trench 51

- 3.7.11 Trench 51 was aligned north to south and located towards the southern end of the site. The trench contained four deep north-west to south-east aligned plough scars, two of which were sample excavated (**20** and **22**). Plough scar **22** had a mid red brown silty sand fill and yielded a sherd of prehistoric pottery.

Trench 53

- 3.7.12 Trench 53 was located at the north-east end of the site and had a north to south alignment. The trench contained a single ditch (**132**) which had a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch **132** measured 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled with red brown clayey silt. The ditch is interpreted as the continuation of ditch **134** in Trench 60.

Trench 60

- 3.7.13 Trench 60 was located at the most north-easterly part of the site and was aligned east to west. The trench contained single ditch (**134**) which measured 1.85m wide and 0.3m deep. It was aligned north-east to south-west, and its single fill (135) consisted of mid red brown clayey silt. The fill yielded a single sherd of prehistoric pottery, most likely residual. The ditch is part of the same boundary as **132** in Trench 53.

Trench 63

- 3.7.14 Trench 63 had an east to west alignment and contained a large undated ditch (**11**) and a tree throw (**7**). Tree throw **7** has been described in Section 3.4 above.
- 3.7.15 Ditch **11** was located at the western end of the trench with a north to south alignment. This ditch measured 2.1m wide and 0.3m deep. Its single fill of mid brown clayey silt (12) contained no finds.

Trench 65

- 3.7.16 Trench 65 was located along the eastern edge of the site and was aligned east to west. The trench contained a single gully (**6**) which measured 0.65m wide and 0.08m deep. The gully was aligned north to south with a single fill (5) comprising light red brown silty sand which contained a single sherd of Middle to Late Iron age pottery.

Trench 66

- 3.7.17 Trench 66 was located in the south-east corner of the site, aligned north to south. The trench contained two ditches (**3** and **15**) and a large tree throw (**13**). Tree throw **13** has been described in Section 3.4 above.
- 3.7.18 Ditch **3** was located towards the centre of the trench. It measured 1.58m wide and 0.38m deep with an east to west alignment. Its fill (4) consisted of dark brown sandy silt

which contained a single sherd of Early Neolithic pottery weighing 28g and worked flint all of which is thought to be residual.

- 3.7.19 Ditch **15** was located at the northern end of the trench, with an east to west alignment. Its single fill (16) is identical to that of ditch **3** and contained no finds.

3.8 Finds summary

- 3.8.1 The majority of the pottery recovered from site was Roman in date. This pottery demonstrates that there was activity towards the western side of site throughout the entire Roman period, with a peak in the 3rd-4th century AD. The pottery forms identified signify an area of intensive domestic activity, particularly around trenches 10 and 15. The range of fabrics indicate that there was some access to trade networks and a number of fine wares suggest a degree of wealth and status to the site.
- 3.8.2 Five main types of tile were recovered. They were commonly found in features with pottery dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The volume of tile present suggests a building was located within the vicinity and went out of use in the late Roman period. The presence of painted wall plaster also suggests that a building of some status was present. A small number of fragments of fired clay and mortar were also recovered from site.
- 3.8.3 A small bone hair pin, Roman in date, was recovered from ditch **63**. A spindle whorl was also recovered from ditch **119**. Other finds include slag, glass and stone.
- 3.8.4 Only three features yielded pottery dating to the medieval period. Two of these features are located in the medieval area at the western end of the site (pit **29** and ditch **43**). However gully **128** in Trench 31 at the northern end of the site also contained medieval pottery, this is more than likely residual.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Prehistoric activity

- 4.1.1 The only features attributed to prehistoric phase at the site were pit **45** in Trench 5, tree-throws **7** and **13** in Trenches 63 and 66, and periglacial hollows **122** and **176** in Trenches 23 and 44. With the exception of pit **45**, all were natural features. Most contained just one or two worked flints whose inclusion may have been incidental. The only deposit to yield a coherent and chronologically unmixed assemblage of prehistoric artefacts was the fill of hollow **122**, which contained a small group of Early Neolithic worked flints.
- 4.1.2 All the other prehistoric finds from the site are thought to be residual, and were mostly retrieved from Roman features. These included a handful of abraded prehistoric pottery sherds dating from the Neolithic to Iron Age, and a scatter of worked flints from Trenches 1, 3-4, 6-7, 10-12, 15-16, 35, 51, 60, 62, and 65. The distribution of this material shows no distinct patterning across the site, and does not suggest a focus of sustained activity. Such low density scatters of material are common to sites in landscape settings close to watercourses and along the fen-edge in Suffolk. They attest to the extensive utilisation of the region's river valleys and fenland margins throughout prehistory. Indeed, Neolithic and Bronze Age finds and flint scatters are well recorded in the immediate area (e.g. MNL 016, 063, 149, 148, 399, 403), with a small amount of flint work recovered from the excavations at West Row Primary School opposite Beeches Road (MNL 612; Muldowney 2010).

4.2 Roman activity

- 4.2.1 The main finding from the evaluation was the identification of an area of Roman settlement located toward the western end of the site, broadly corresponding with the scatter of Roman coins recovered from the metal detecting survey.
- 4.2.2 The settlement was centred on Trenches 3-4, 6-7 and 9-16, with a high density of features and deposits forming the settlement 'core' in Trenches 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16. Trenching in the area revealed a network of inter-cutting ditches, rubbish pits, post-holes, a possible well and a metallised surface. The ditches were recorded on various alignments, with many revealing a sequence of re-cuts indicating boundary maintenance and renewal. Whilst no simple enclosure pattern can be discerned from the trenching, three principle boundaries can be identified at this stage. The first is on the eastern side of the settlement area, and is defined by ditches **149**, **119**, **111/105**, and possibly **125**. These run across Trenches 12, 14, 15 and 16, mainly on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. This seems to define the eastern edge of the settlement focus, since no other securely dated Roman features were found beyond it. On the opposite side of the Roman area, a north-west to south-east aligned boundary can be traced through the alignment of ditches **72/226** and **207/210/212/214** in Trenches 10 and 7, which may also mark an edge to the 'core' of the settlement. Finally, within the core itself, there is a north to south aligned boundary line running through Trenches 10-12, and defined by ditches **222**, **69/71/67** and **144/147**.
- 4.2.3 Most of the finds recovered from the Roman area derived from these boundary ditches (particularly ditch **119** in Trench 15) and the deposit of artefact-rich 'dark earth' (76 and 78) in Trench 10. This deposit was c. 0.40m thick in the slot excavated, and rested upon a metallised surface at the eastern end of Trench 10 (77/79). The metallising suggests the presence of a yard surface or possibly a trackway within the settlement.

The 'dark earth' itself may be quite localised, as it was not found to extend into neighboring trenches. Indeed, it may have accumulated and survived as an intact deposit in Trench 10, because the trench contained a natural depression in the chalk at this location. In other words, the deposit was formed or dumped in the depression of a periglacial hollow.

- 4.2.4 Whatever the exact reasons behind the survival of the 'dark earth', it is clear that Trench 10 was positioned in a well preserved area of the site with stratified features and deposits, including a possible well containing human remains, (not excavated, although disarticulated neonate bones were recovered from ditch **72**). The sequence was impossible to unpick in the context of evaluation, but the slots excavated suggest that the 'dark earth' sealed some features, filled some, and was cut by others. The evidence for human remains in the form of the neonate fragments found in Ditch **72** and the unexcavated possible inhumation within Well **95** are typical of the Roman period and may add to a list of sites with similar deposits (Appendix C.2).
- 4.2.5 As noted above, the 'dark earth' deposit, along with the fills of ditch **119**, yielded the largest number and greatest range of finds from the site. Combined, they included pottery (24% of all pottery by weight), animal bone (30% of all bone by count), tile (39% of the total – box flue, floor tile, inbrix, pilae, tegula), a copper alloy brooch and strap fitting and fragments of several iron objects. The pottery from these deposits, and that from other Roman features, suggests activity between the 2nd-4th century AD with a peak in the 3rd-4th centuries AD – a date range also corroborated by the coins recovered. In general, the quantity of pottery implies fairly intensive activity during the late Roman period. Whilst most of the material was domestic in nature, the range of fabrics indicates access to trade networks from outside of the immediate local area, with the finewares hinting at a degree of wealth or status.
- 4.2.6 Wealth is also indicated by the content of the tile assemblages. The presence of roof tile, floor tile and box-flue tile indicate the existence of a structure or structures with hypocaust systems nearby. The fragments of painted wall plaster add to this picture of wealth as, arguably, do finds of Roman glass. The faunal assemblage, however, is more typical of late Roman rural settlement, both in terms of species representation and frequency (cattle dominated). Butchery marks on the cattle bone suggest on site processing of carcasses, with hints that beef curing was undertaken. Oysters and mussels were also being consumed. Wheat, barley and legumes were consumed, the crops of which were presumably grown in the surrounding land. In general, this points towards a mixed farming regime
- 4.2.7 On balance, the remains recovered from the site suggest the presence of a relatively wealthy or high status farmstead-type settlement dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. Interestingly, remains of a similar character and date were found in the series of archaeological investigations on the opposite side of Beeches Road, in and around the grounds of West Row Primary School, c. 150m to the north-west (MNL 193, Gill 2001; MNL612, Muldowney 2010; MNL 637, Craven 2010; Brooks and Tester 2012). These revealed evidence of intensive late Roman occupation, with a network of ditches and pits, a 'dark earth' deposit and other features yielding an array of finds. The artefact inventory is remarkably similar to that from the current evaluation, and suggests the presence of structures with hypocaust systems in the vicinity. The wider picture is therefore one of dense late Roman occupation in the area, composing a series of fully Romanised farmsteads in close proximity. These would appear to be relatively wealthy, and were perhaps part of a wider villa estate, linked (at least economically), to the villa at MNL 064, c. 500m to the north.

4.3 Medieval activity

- 4.3.1 Evidence for medieval activity is confined to the far western side of the site in Trenches 1-3 along the frontage of Beeches Road. These contained a series of shallow pits and ditches yielding the occasional fragment of medieval pottery. The remains would seem to relate to the ribbon development of the medieval village along Beeches Road, although the exact purpose of these features is uncertain, and the scarcity of finds suggest they were not in close proximity to dwellings or the medieval core of West Row.

4.4 Undated activity

- 4.4.1 Trenches in the central and eastern part of site revealed a series of undated linear ditches and gullies. The ditches ran on various alignments, but were predominately orientated north to south or east to west. None of the ditches are securely dated, and few could be traced between trenches. These features probably relate to the agricultural use of the land, but cannot be tied to boundaries shown on historic maps. Most therefore likely to be medieval or Roman in date, but the lack of finds prevents closer dating.

4.5 Metal detecting Survey

- 4.5.1 The results from the metal detecting survey which took place prior to evaluation largely supports the evidence for Roman to medieval archaeology. The Roman coins recovered during metal detecting were all found within the area mapped as an area of Roman occupation due to the features uncovered. Some medieval finds were recovered during metal detecting, surprisingly none of which were located at the western end of the site where features dating to the medieval period were present. The metal detected finds which have been dated to the medieval period were largely dress accessories or strap fittings which probably reflects proximity to more widespread contemporary land use.

4.6 Significance

- 4.6.1 Although a prehistoric presence at the site is indicated by worked flint and abraded sherds of Neolithic to Iron Age pottery, the main finding from the evaluation is the identification of Roman settlement toward the western end of the site, and a zone of medieval activity alongside Beeches Road.
- 4.6.2 The core of the Roman settlement was centred upon Trenches 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16, with further Roman activity recorded in trenches to the east. The core included a network of inter-cutting ditches, rubbish pits, post holes, a possible well and a metallised surface; the latter covered by a 0.40m thick deposit of artefact-rich 'dark earth'. These features and deposits yielded a substantial number 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 includes worked stone, mortar, painted plaster, glass and metal finds. The quantity and range of artefacts points towards a relatively wealthy or high status farmstead-type settlement dating from the 2nd-4th centuries AD.
- 4.6.3 The discovery of this settlement is significant, and adds to the picture of a well developed and fully Romanised rural landscape along the margins of the fen-edge at West Row. Understanding the structure, form and function of rural farmsteads has been highlighted as an area of potential research in the revised research framework for the

East of England (Medlyott 2011, 47). This site offers potential to investigate this issue and to explore how this and other farmsteads in the immediate vicinity functioned in relation to the Roman villa at MNL 064, c. 500m to the north.

- 4.6.4 Within the Roman settlement there appears to be some phasing and a distinct period of abandonment signified not only by the large amounts of CBM representing apparent destruction of a large building but also by the lack of finds dated to the late 4th century signifying a lack of activity on this site until the medieval period. Further study on this site may help us to understand the reasoning for this apparent abandonment across a well used landscape and whether other buildings such as the known villa (MNL 064) were also abandoned at this time. If further work took place there would be potential for greater finds recovery which would aid in further discussion of the possibility for trade. There is evidence for some trade occurring at West Row with sherds of pottery from Oxfordshire being recovered and a few fragments of Samian ware. There is also a great environmental potential on site.
- 4.6.5 Medieval activity at the site was limited in extent, and confined to the three trenches positioned closest to Beeches Road (Trenches 1-3). These contained a series of shallow pits and ditches yielding the occasional fragments of medieval pottery. The purpose of the pits is uncertain, but the scarcity of finds suggest this was not settlement-related activity. The presence of these features adds to understating of the wider growth and development of medieval West Row, but is away from the main core of medieval settlement.
- 4.6.6 This site will aid in constructing an understanding of the land use in this area throughout time, specifically alongside the large research project which is currently taking place within Mildenhall (Minter, F. *pers comm*).

4.7 Recommendations

Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by Suffolk County Councils Archaeology Service.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contains a number of pits and a ditch aligned east to west.					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
29	Cut	0.5	0.05	Cut of Pit	-	-
30	Fill	0.5	0.05	Fill of Pit 29	Pot and SF51 – Fe nail SF52 – Fe obj	Med/Post-med
31	Cut	0.7	0.1	Cut of Pit	-	-
32	Fill	0.7	0.1	Fill of Pit 31	Bone and SF 53 – Fe obj	-
154	Cut	1.5	0.36	Cut of Ditch	-	-
155	Fill	1.5	0.36	Fill of Ditch 154	Pot, flint and SF67 – CuA obj	Roman
156	Cut	1	0.2	Cut of Pit	-	-
157	Fill	1	0.2	Fill of Pit 156	Pot	-
158	Cut	0.98	0.12	Cut of Pit	-	-
159	Fill	0.98	0.12	Fill of Pit 158	-	-
160	Cut	0.26	-	Cut of Pit	-	-
161	Fill	0.26	-	Fill of Pit 160	-	-
204	Cut	0.88	-	Cut of Pit	-	-
205	Fill	0.88	-	Fill of Pit 204	CBM	-
Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contains a gully which is sealed by subsoil and topsoil. Natural consists of chalk.					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.05-0.55	Subsoil	-	-

17	Cut	0.4	0.1	Cut of Gully	-	-
18	Fill	0.4	0.1	Fill of Gully 17	-	-
Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a series of ditches aligned north to south and north-west to south-east. A large hollow is also present at the western end of the trench. Subsoil is only present at the western end of the trench.					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
39	Cut	1.8	0.6	Cut of Ditch	-	-
40	Fill	1.8	0.6	Fill of Ditch 39	Pot, bone and flint	AD100-400
41	Cut	3	0.2	Cut of Ditch	-	-
42	Fill	3	0.2	Fill of Ditch 41	Pot, bone, SF 75 - Fe nail	Roman
43	Cut	1.15	0.2	Cut of Ditch	-	-
44	Fill	1.15	0.2	Fill of Ditch 43	Pot and bone	Med/Post-med
152	Fill	0.5	0.2	Fill of hollow/linear feature 153	Bone and flint	-
153	Cut	0.5	0.2	Cut of hollow/linear feature	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a series of intercutting ditches and a pit at the western end.					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	32
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
27	Cut	1	0.32	Cut of Ditch	-	-
28	Fill	1	0.32	Fill of Ditch 27	Bone and flint	-
49	Cut	1	0.5	Cut of Ditch	-	-
50	Fill	1	0.5	Fill of Ditch 49	Pot, bone and flint	Roman

51	Cut	0.6	0.4	Cut of Gully	-	-
52	Fill	0.6	0.4	Fill of Gully 51	Bone and flint	-
107	Cut	1.1	0.14	Cut of Pit	-	-
108	Fill	1.1	0.14	Fill of Pit 107	-	-
109	Cut	2.1	0.45	Cut of Ditch	-	-
110	Fill	2.1	0.45	Fill of Ditch 109	-	-

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contains a small pit and a natural hollow. Topsoil and subsoil are seen overlying a natural of sand and chalk.				Avg. depth (m)		0.66
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.5	Subsoil	-	-
45	Cut	0.5	0.2	Cut of Pit	-	-
46	Fill	0.5	0.2	Fill of Pit 45	Flint	-
47	Cut	6.5	0.4	Cut of Hollow	-	-
48	Fill	6.5	0.4	Fill of Hollow 47	Pot	Roman

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contains a series of ditches on various alignments and a possible natural hollow. A small pit is also present at the eastern end				Avg. depth (m)		0.48
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06-0.24	Subsoil	-	-
53	Cut	0.5	0.22	Cut of ditch	-	-
54	Fill	0.5	0.22	Fill of Ditch 53	Pot and bone	Roman
55	Cut	0.8	0.24	Cut of Ditch	-	-
56	Fill	0.8	0.24	Fill of Ditch 55	Pot, bone and flint	AD 50-100
57	Cut	0.5	0.2	Cut of Gully	-	-

58	Fill	0.5	0.2	Fill of Gully 57	CBM	-
216	Fill	5	0.26	Hollow	Pot and bone	AD150-400
217	Fill	2.5	-	Hollow	Pot	AD 50-200
218	Cut	0.65	0.25	Cut of Pit	-	-
219	Fill	0.65	0.25	Fill of Pit 218	CBM	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of a series of ditches and a natural hollow. Subsoil is not present here.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	34
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
206	Fill	1.2	0.35	Fill of Ditch 207	Pot, bone, CBM, flint and SF 77 – Fe obj	AD 150-300
207	Cut	1.2	0.35	Cut of Ditch	-	-
208	Fill	0.4	0.1	Fill of Ditch 210	-	-
209	Fill	1.2	0.2	Fill of Ditch 210	Pot, CBM, bone, slag and SF 70 – Glass	AD 100-400
210	Cut	1.2	0.6	Cut of Ditch	-	-
211	Fill	0.5	0.4	Fill of Ditch 212	-	-
212	Cut	0.5	0.4	Cut of Ditch	-	-
213	Fill	1.2	0.3	Fill of Ditch 214	Pot, bone and CBM	AD 150-300
214	Cut	1.2	0.3	Cut of Ditch	-	-
215	Layer	5	-	Hollow	Pot and CBM	AD 100-400

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	E-W
This trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil overlying a chalk and sand natural					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
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Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contains two linear features and a pit all of which have been heavily truncated. Very little subsoil is present overlying a chalk natural.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.02	Subsoil	-	-
33	Cut	0.4	0.66	Cut of Ditch	-	-
34	Fill	0.4	0.66	Fill of Ditch 33	-	-
35	Cut	0.8	0.08	Cut of Pit	-	-
36	Fill	0.8	0.08	Fill of Pit 35	Pot and bone	AD 50-400
37	Cut	0.5	0.08	Cut of Linear Feature	-	-
38	Fill	0.5	0.08	Fill of Linear Feature 37	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a series of ditches and pits including a metallated surface at the eastern end					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
72	Cut	1.85	0.7	Cut of Ditch	-	-
73	Fill	1.85	0.3	Fill of Ditch 72	Pot, CBM, bone and shell	AD 300-400
74	Fill	1.6	0.4	Fill of Ditch 72	Pot and bone	AD 300-400
75	Layer	2.5	0.2	Possible surface?	Pot, bone, CBM and SF 58+59 – Fe obj and Fe nail?	AD 300-400
76	Layer	-	0.4	Spread	Pot, bone, shell, CBM and SF 65+66 – CuA objs, SF 68 – Fe chain and SF 79	AD 200-300

					– Fe artefact	
77	Layer	4.75m +	-	Metalled Surface	Pot and bone	AD150-400
78	Layer	-	0.4	Same as 76	Pot	AD 150-400
79	Layer	4.74m +	-	Same as 77	Pot	AD150-400
80	Cut	1.5	0.6	Cut of Ditch	-	-
81	Fill	1.5	0.26	Fill of Ditch 80	Pot, bone and SF 57 – Fe obj	Roman
82	Fill	1.5	0.24	Fill of Ditch 80	Pot and bone	AD 200-400
83	Fill	1.3	0.2	Fill of Ditch 80	-	-
84	Cut	1.42	0.7+	Cut of Pit	-	-
85	Fill	1.42	0.32	Fill of Pit 84	Pot, bone, shell, CBM. SF 56 – CuA obj and SF 72 – Glass	AD 200-400
86	Fill	1.42	0.12	Fill of Pit 84	Pot, bone and CBM	AD 200-400
87	Fill	1.42	0.06	Fill of Pit 84	-	-
88	Fill	1.34	0.1	Fill of Pit 84	-	-
89	Fill	1.34	0.1	Fill of Pit 84	-	-
90	Fill	1.2	0.06	Fill of Pit 84	-	-
91	Fill	1.1	0.04	Fill of Pit 84	-	-
92	Fill	0.88	0.2	Fill of Pit 84	CBM	-
93	Cut	0.48	0.2	Cut of Post-hole/Pit	-	-
94	Fill	0.48	0.2	Fill of Post-hole/Pit 93	Pot and CBM	AD 100-400
95	Cut	1	0.8	Cut of Pit/Well	-	-
96	Fill	0.66	0.3	Fill of Pit/Well 95	Pot and bone	Roman
97	Fill	0.74	0.14	Fill of Pit/Well 95	-	-
98	Fill	1	0.4	Fill of Pit/Well 95	Pot and bone	AD 250-400
99	Cut	-	-	Cut of Ditch	-	-
100	Fill	-	-	Fill of Ditch 99	SF 55 – Coin	-
162	Layer	0.6	0.13	Spread	Pot and SF 82- 83 – Fe objs	AD 120-300
163	Layer	-	0.05	Spread	Pot and SF 80,81,84 + 85 - Fe objs	AD120-400
221	Fill	2.3	-	Fill of Ditch 222	-	-
222	Cut	2.3	-	Cut of Ditch	-	-
223	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of Ditch 224	-	-
224	Cut	0.5	-	Cut of Ditch	-	-
225	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of Ditch 226	-	-

226	Cut	0.5	-	Cut of Ditch	-	-
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Trench 11

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench contains a series of ditches all broadly aligned north to south.	Avg. depth (m)	0.65
	Width (m)	2.2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15-0.5	Subsoil	-	-
59	Fill	0.95	0.4	Fill of Ditch 60	Pot, bone, shell, CBM and burnt Flint	AD 100-300
60	Cut	0.95	0.4	Cut of Ditch	-	-
61	Fill	1.2	0.25	Fill of Ditch 63	Pot, bone, CBM, burnt flint and SF54 – Bone pin	AD 70-300
62	Fill	1.55	0.22+	Fill of Ditch 63	Pot, bone, CBM, burnt flint, shell and SF 86 – Fe nail	AD 250-400
63	Cut	1.55	0.45+	Cut of Ditch	-	-
64	Fill	0.5	0.2	Fill of Gully 65	CBM and burnt flint	-
65	Cut	0.5	0.2	Cut of Gully	-	-
66	Fill	0.6	0.15	Fill of Gully 67	CBM	-
67	Cut	0.6	0.15	Cut of Gully	-	-
68	Fill	0.65	0.45	Fill of Ditch 69	Bone, shell and flint	-
69	Cut	0.65	0.45	Cut of Ditch	-	-
70	Fill	1	0.65	Fill of Ditch 71	CBM and flint	-
71	Cut	1	0.65	Cut of Ditch	-	-

Trench 12

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of ditches roughly aligned north to south.	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2-0.5	Subsoil	-	-
123	Fill	1.7	0.25	Fill of Ditch 125	Pot, bone, flint, shell and CBM	Middle to Late Iron Age
124	Fill	1.7	0.04	Fill of Ditch 125	Bone, shell and flint	-
125	Cut	1.7	0.4+	Cut of Ditch	-	-
143	Fill	1.15	-	Fill of Ditch 144	-	-
144	Cut	1.15	-	Cut of Ditch	-	-
145	Fill	0.65	-	Fill of Ditch 147	-	-
146	Fill	1.5	-	Fill of Ditch 147	-	-
147	Cut	2.1	-	Cut of Ditch	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of two intercutting gullies and a post-hole at the southern end. No subsoil is observed in this trench.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
113	Fill	0.7	0.11	Fill of Gully 114	Pot, bone and CBM	AD 50-400
114	Cut	0.7	0.11	Cut of Gully	-	-
115	Fill	0.6	0.08	Fill of Gully 116	-	-
116	Cut	0.6	0.08	Cut of Gully	-	-
117	Fill	0.6	0.35	Fill of Post-hole 118	Bone and CBM	-
118	Cut	0.6	0.35	Cut of Post-hole	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a large ditch aligned north to south and a gully terminus. No subsoil was observed in this trench					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
					Width (m)	2.2

					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
148	Fill	4.25	-	Fill of Ditch 149	Pot, bone and CBM	AD 120-250
149	Cut	4.25	-	Cut of Ditch	-	-
150	Fill	0.9	0.22	Fill of Ditch 151	Pot and bone	AD 120-250
151	Cut	0.9	0.22	Cut of Ditch	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contains two large linears going across a large portion of the trench					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
119	Cut	2.8	1.2	Cut of Ditch	-	-
120	Fill	2.7	0.7	Fill of Ditch 119	Pot, CBM, bone, flint, SF 60 – Spindle whorl, SF 61 – CuA obj, SF 62 – Quern, SF 71 – Worked stone and SF 87-88 Fe objs	AD 300-400
140	Fill	2.5	0.9	Fill of Ditch 119	Pot, bone, flint and CBM	AD 70-200
141	Fill	1	-	Fill of Ditch 142	Fe obj	Roman?
142	Cut	1	-	Cut of Ditch	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of a number of ditches. No subsoil was noted in this trench					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
101	Cut	0.72	0.18	Cut of Ditch	-	-
102	Fill	0.72	0.18	Fill of Ditch 101	Pot	AD 150-300
103	Cut	-	0.22	Cut of Ditch	-	-
104	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of Ditch 103	Pot and SF 78 – Fe obj	AD 50-400
105	Cut	1	0.15	Cut of Ditch	-	-
106	Fill	1	0.15	Fill of Ditch 105	Bone	-
111	Cut	2.25	-	Cut of Ditch	-	-
112	Fill	2.25	-	Fill of Ditch 111	Pot, bone, flint and tile. SF 73 – Lead obj and SF 74 – Fe nails	Early BA AD 100-400 AD 150-300

Trench 17						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench consists of a natural hollow containing prehistoric finds.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
126	Fill	2.2+	0.23	Fill of Hollow 127	Flint	-
127	Cut	2.2+	0.23	Cut of Hollow	-	-

Trench 18						
General description				Orientation		N-S
This trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.42
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 19

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies a natural of chalk.					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of a number of natural features					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06-0.42	Subsoil	-	-
182	Cut	15.05	-	Natural Feature	-	-
183	Fill	15.05	-	Natural Feature	-	-
184	Cut	1.4	-	Cut of Hollow	-	-
185	Fill	1.4	-	Fill of Hollow 184	-	-
186	Cut	1.75	-	Cut of Hollow	-	-
187	Fill	1.75	-	Fill of Hollow 186	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of a number of periglacial features					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
188	Cut	1.75	-	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
189	Fill	1.75	-	Fill of periglacial feature 188	-	-

190	Cut	1.5	-	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
191	Fill	1.5	-	Fill of periglacial feature 190	-	-
192	Cut	2.2	-	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
193	Fill	2.2	-	Fill of periglacial feature 192	-	-
194	Cut	3.8	-	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
195	Fill	3.8	-	Fill of periglacial feature 194	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of a number of linear periglacial features					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.05-0.18	Subsoil	-	-
196	Cut	2.9	-	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
197	Fill	2.9	-	Fill of periglacial feature 196	-	-
198	Cut	1.5	-	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
199	Fill	1.5	-	Fill of periglacial feature 198	-	-
200	Cut	1.2	-	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
201	Fill	1.2	-	Fill of periglacial feature 200	-	-
202	Cut	0.9	-	Natural Feature	-	-
203	Fill	0.9	-	Natural Feature	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural hollow.					Avg. depth (m)	0.67
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-

2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
121	Fill	2.1	0.25	Fill of Hollow 122	Pot and Flint	Early Neolithic
122	Cut	2.1	0.25	Hollow	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology. It consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.3	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies a chalk natural					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology. It consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk.					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.28-0.45	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.04-0.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					Orientation	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural		Avg. depth (m)	0.44			
		Width (m)	2.2			
		Length (m)	30			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 28						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a large ditch cut into a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)	0.41	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
172	Cut	1.55	0.28	Cut of Ditch	-	-
173	Fill	1.55	0.28	Fill of Ditch 172	-	-

Trench 29						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of a ditch and periglacial hollow				Avg. depth (m)	0.36	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
164	Cut	0.95	0.28	Cut of Ditch	-	-
165	Fill	0.95	0.28	Fill of Ditch 164	-	-
166	Cut	0.42	0.12	Cut of periglacial hollow	-	-
167	Fill	0.42	0.12	Fill of periglacial hollow 166	-	-

Trench 30						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains a single ditch at the southern end aligned east to				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	

west		Width (m)	2.2			
		Length (m)	30			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
170	Cut	1.34	0.31	Cut of Ditch	-	-
171	Fill	1.34	0.31	Fill of Ditch 170	-	-

Trench 31						
General description		Orientation	E-W			
Trench consists of a gully which cuts through the subsoil but is sealed by the topsoil		Avg. depth (m)	0.52			
		Width (m)	2.2			
		Length (m)	30			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
128	Cut	0.35	0.55	Cut of Gully	-	-
129	Fill	0.35	0.55	Fill of Gully 128	Pot	Med/Post-med

Trench 32						
General description		Orientation	E-W			
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural. Trench is devoid of archaeology		Avg. depth (m)	0.48			
		Width (m)	2.2			
		Length (m)	30			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 33			
General description		Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural		Avg. depth (m)	0.44
		Width (m)	2.2
		Length (m)	30
Contexts			

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
136	Cut	0.5	0.2	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
137	Fill	0.5	0.2	Fill of periglacial feature 136	-	-
138	Cut	0.8	0.2	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
139	Fill	0.8	0.2	Fill of periglacial feature 138	-	-

Trench 34						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consist of topsoil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.38
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 35						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench consists of a single ditch aligned north to south				Avg. depth (m)		0.41
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
174	Cut	1	0.24	Cut of Ditch	-	-
175	Fill	1	0.24	Fill of Ditch 174	Pot	LBA/EIA

Trench 36						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.41
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of a single periglacial feature					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
168	Cut	1.48	0.28	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
169	Fill	1.48	0.28	Fill of periglacial feature 168	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of a two gullys overlain by topsoil and subsoil					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
					Width (m)	2.2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 40						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 41						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 42						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.42
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.02-0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 43						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench consists of a single periglacial feature which is overlain by topsoil and subsoil.				Avg. depth (m)		0.33
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date

no		(m)	(m)			
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-
180	Cut	0.8	0.32	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
181	Fill	0.8	0.32	Fill of periglacial feature 180	-	-

Trench 44						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench consists of a single ditch overlain by topsoil and subsoil				Avg. depth (m)		0.46
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08-0.25	Subsoil	-	-
176	Cut	1.1	0.24	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
177	Fill	1.1	0.24	Fill of periglacial feature 176	flint	-
178	Cut	1.62	0.18	Cut of Ditch	-	-
179	Fill	1.62	0.18	Fill of Ditch 178	Pot	Early Neolithic

Trench 45						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil overlying a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.33
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 46						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.43
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date

no		(m)	(m)			
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 47						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.46
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 48						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consist of topsoil overlying a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.39
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 49						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil overlying a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 50						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil overlying a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.37
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 51						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains a number of plough scars and periglacial features				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
19	Fill	0.6	0.1	Fill of plough scar 20	-	-
20	Cut	0.6	0.1	Cut of plough scar	-	-
21	Fill	0.5	0.15	Fill of plough scar 22	Pot	Prehistoric
22	Cut	0.5	0.15	Cut of plough scar	-	-
23	Fill	2.05	0.2	Fill of periglacial feature 24	-	-
24	Cut	2.05	0.2	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
25	Fill	2.3	0.2	Fill of periglacial feature 26	-	-
26	Cut	2.3	0.2	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-

Trench 52						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of a topsoil overlying the chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 53						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of a single ditch aligned north-east to south-west				Avg. depth (m)	0.48	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
132	Cut	0.8	0.15	Cut of Ditch	-	-
133	Fill	0.8	0.15	Fill of Ditch 132	-	-

Trench 54						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.43
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 55						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.57
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 56						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 57						
General description				Orientation		N-S

Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil which overlies a chalk natural		Avg. depth (m)	0.33			
		Width (m)	2.2			
		Length (m)	30			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 58						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil which overlies a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 59						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)	0.44	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	0.44	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06-0.3	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 60						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of a single ditch overlain by topsoil and subsoil				Avg. depth (m)	0.54	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
134	Cut	1.85	0.3	Cut of Ditch	-	-
135	Fill	1.85	0.3	Fill of Ditch 134	Pot	Prehistoric

Trench 61						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)	0.46	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 62						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of a ditch terminus overlain by topsoil and subsoil				Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
130	Cut	1.05	0.35	Cut of Ditch terminus	-	-
131	Fill	1.05	0.35	Fill of Ditch terminus 130	Pot, bone, flint and CBM	AD 50-300

Trench 63						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of a large ditch with a north to south alignment, a tree throw and a periglacial feature				Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
7	Cut	1.4	0.35	Cut of Tree Throw	-	-
8	Fill	1.4	0.35	Fill of Tree Throw 7	Pot	Mid-Late IA pot
9	Cut	1	0.22	Cut of periglacial feature	-	-
10	Fill	1	0.22	Fill of periglacial feature 9	-	-

11	Cut	2.1	0.3	Cut of Ditch	-	-
12	Fill	2.1	0.3	Fill of Ditch 11	-	-

Trench 64						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	Pot	Prehistoric

Trench 65						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of a single gully at the western end overlain by topsoil and subsoil				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	Flint	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	Pot and flint	Prehistoric
5	Fill	0.65	0.08	Fill of Gully	Pot	MIA pot
6	Cut	0.65	0.08	Cut of Gully	-	-

Trench 66						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of two ditches, one of which has an east to west alignment and the other a north-east to south-west alignment. A large tree throw is also present.				Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
				Width (m)	2.2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06-0.52	Subsoil	-	-
3	Cut	1.58	0.38	Cut of Ditch	-	-
4	Fill	1.58	0.38	Fill of Ditch	Flint	-

13	Cut	3	0.32	Cut of Tree throw	-	-
14	Fill	3	0.32	Fill of Tree throw	Flint	-
15	Cut	1.7	0.6	Cut of Ditch	-	-
16	Fill	1.7	0.6	Fill of Ditch	-	-

Trench 67						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology and consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies a chalk natural				Avg. depth (m)		0.44
				Width (m)		2.2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.39	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork from the metal detecting survey

By Andrew Brown

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 A total of 43 objects were submitted for assessment following the metal detecting survey. This assemblage comprised 38 objects of copper-alloy, including 17 items of numismatica (15 coins, a jetton and a token), and five items of lead or lead-alloy. The objects examined demonstrate a date range from the late Roman period, represented by the coinage, through the Medieval to Modern periods. With the exception of the coinage and a small group of Medieval objects, the majority of items are either relatively Modern in date (c.18th-20th centuries AD) or undiagnostic.
- B.1.2 Most of the objects within the assemblage are in a relatively stable condition, although the coinage is heavily encrusted thus making close identification problematic.

Copper alloy objects

SF no.	Object	Period	Description
1	Unk	Unk	Incomplete fragment of sheet copper-alloy, partially folded as a result of post-depositional damage. This may be of any date from the Roman period onward. Length: 41.79mm Width: 39.61mm Thickness: 1.51mm Weight: 7.02g
3	Strap Fitting	Med	An incomplete copper-alloy strap fitting, preserving the attachment end only, the remainder now missing due to old breaks. It is flat, rectangular in form, with the remains of a central circular(?) aperture visible in the old breaks close to the centre of the plate. Each corner of the attachment end has a separately cast copper-alloy rivet. This is perhaps an incomplete buckle plate or strap fitting/mount (e.g. Egan and Pritchard, 1991: nos. 517, 1060). It is of probable later Medieval date, c.14th-15th centuries AD. Length: 9.85mm Width: 16.58mm Thickness: 0.94mm Weight: 0.88g
4	Thimble	Med	A partially flattened copper-alloy open topped thimble, or sewing ring, of later Medieval to Post-Medieval date. It has an unthickened rim decorated with a single transverse groove, above which oval pits spiral to the open top. Around the top of the sewing ring is an additional transverse groove. The use of a sewing ring with open top suggests a date range in the later Medieval to Post-Medieval periods, c.15th-16th centuries AD (see Holmes, 1988). Length: 11.72mm Width: 26.72mm Thickness: 0.96mm Weight: 3.24g
5	Unk	Unk	Undiagnostic fragment of copper-alloy, possibly metal working debris. Uncertain date. Length: 18.23mm Width: 35.23mm Thickness: 3.45mm Weight: 11.81g
6	Furniture	Mod	Cast copper-alloy mount or fitting, possibly from furniture or similar. It has a rectangular plate with large central dome-shaped boss. The boss has a central oval aperture with hollow/concave back face, decorated on its outer edge with a single groove around the aperture. Each end of the flattened rectangular plate has a single circular countersunk rivet hole. Modern, c.19 th -20 th centuries AD. Length: 37.42mm Width: 17.35mm Thickness: 8.71mm Weight:

			8.36g
8	Strap Fitting	Med- PMed	A copper-alloy ring, partially flattened perhaps as a result of usage rather than damage. It has a frame that is square or lozenge shaped in cross-section with faceted surfaces but no evidence of any decorative elements or means of attachment. This is probably a simple copper-alloy ring or strap fitting of Medieval or later date. Length: 27.23mm Width: 21.07mm Thickness: 3.15mm Weight: 3.49g
9	Unk	Unk	An undiagnostic fragment of copper-alloy metal working debris, or possibly from the wall of a copper-alloy vessel. It may be of any date from the Bronze Age onward. Length: 32.24mm Width: 44.57mm Thickness: 4.36mm Weight: 21.98g
10	Buckle	Med	Copper-alloy buckle frame of Medieval date. It is D-shaped in form with expanded outer edge that has a slightly projecting central pin rest with single pin groove, and offset and narrowed bar. Missing the pin and buckle plate due to old breaks. This buckle is of Medieval date similar to published examples from London (Egan and Pritchard, 1991: nos. 306-310). It is of probable c.14th century AD date. Length: 13.69mm Width: 14.77mm Thickness: 2.15mm Weight: 1.04g
11	Vessel	Med	Rim sherd from a copper-alloy cooking vessel, perhaps a join fragment with small find no. 12. A rectangular fragment with thickened and slightly out-turned rim survives, towards the base of which is a copper-alloy rivet, possibly a repair or for attachment of a handle. This is probably from the rim of a cast copper-alloy vessel, maybe a cooking vessel, of 13th-15th century AD date or later. Length: 23.13mm Width: 23.90mm Thickness: 5.98mm Weight: 11.63g
12	Vessel	Med	Rim sherd from a copper-alloy cooking vessel. A triangular fragment from the thickened and slightly out-turned rim survives. The exterior surface has the remains of a vertical casting seam. This is probably a fragment from a Medieval cast copper-alloy vessel, perhaps a cooking vessel, c.13th-15th centuries AD if not slightly later. Length: 28.91mm Width: 38.16mm Thickness: 5.94mm Weight: 18.90g
13	Buckle	PMed	Incomplete copper-alloy shoe buckle chape. The triangular pin, corroded iron spindle, and part of the chape survive, missing the attachment end and the buckle frame. The front face of the chape has a makers stamp reading S/COOK, which finds parallels in a number of recorded examples (e.g. PAS records NMS-025EBE with references, SWYOR-2777E5). This buckle is of later-17th to 18th century date, c.1650-1720 AD. Length: 33.53mm Width: 19.13mm Thickness: 3.81mm Weight: 3.77g
24	Button	Mod	Copper-alloy button with four evenly spaced sewing holes. Modern in date, 19th-20th centuries AD. Width: 16.06mm Thickness: 1.41mm Weight: 1.77g
25	Strap Fitting	Med	Incomplete copper-alloy composite strap end, in two joining fragments and missing its terminal knob due to old breaks. It comprises a central oval spacer with incomplete split attachment end formed from two rectangular prongs, one of which is missing the other in two joining fragments. On one face of the spacer is a separate sheet copper-alloy plate with rectangular attachment end that is folded forwards due to post-depositional damage and has a single incomplete rivet hole. This is held onto the spacer by three copper-alloy

			<p>rivets visible at the top and each side of the opposite face of the spacer, which is presumably missing a second sheet face due to old breaks. The surviving face has traces of incised decoration. This comprises a central rectilinear motif with opposing L-shaped motifs to each side. One side has an additional crescent shaped motif. In terms of form this object draws parallels with later Medieval composite strap ends, particularly larger decorative examples of the c.15th century AD (cf. Griffiths et al., 2007: nos. 1559-1560; Egan and Pritchard, 1991: nos. 648-652). It is plausible that the current example is of similar date, although a later date range cannot be ruled out. Length: 40.11mm Width: 29.53mm Thickness: 3.47mm Weight: 16.32g</p>
31	Buckle	Mod	<p>Copper-alloy single looped buckle frame. It is rectangular in form with an offset oval shaped bar. The front face has decoration comprising an applied white metal coating that is partially detached due to post-depositional damage. This buckle is of probable Post-Medieval or later date, c.18th-19th centuries AD. Length: 30.75mm Width: 35.97mm Thickness: 3.11mm Weight: 12.58g</p>
34	Buckle	Med	<p>A copper-alloy rectangular buckle frame. It has an expanded outer edge that is hexagonal in cross-section with three transverse pin grooves on the front face. The frame has an offset and narrowed rectangular bar, missing its pin due to old breaks. This buckle is of Medieval date with close parallels published from London (Egan and Pritchard, 1991: nos. 434-435), c.14th century AD in date. Length: 14.63mm Width: 12.40mm Thickness: 2.20mm Weight: 0.95g</p>
36	Buckle	Med- PMed	<p>Copper-alloy annular buckle frame of Medieval date. The frame is triangular in cross section with integral central bar, missing its pin due to old breaks. The front face is slightly faceted with extensive tool marks visible on all exterior surfaces. This buckle frame is of later Medieval to Post-Medieval date, c.15th-16th centuries AD (as Margeson, 1993: nos. 160-161). Length: 29.65mm Width: 30.92mm Thickness: 4.24mm Weight: 8.18g</p>
37	Metal Working Debris	Unk	<p>Irregular fragment of copper-alloy metal working debris. Undiagnostic, and may be of any date from the Bronze Age onward. Length: 27.00mm Width: 25.89mm Thickness: 22.11mm Weight: 30.26g</p>
39	Furniture	Mod	<p>Incomplete copper-alloy terminal from a drop handle, probably from a drawer or similar piece of furniture. Post-Medieval to Modern in date, c.19th-20th centuries AD. Length: 26.35mm Width: 18.27mm Thickness: 7.51mm Weight: 4.95g</p>
41	Badge	Mod	<p>Incomplete copper-alloy badge, perhaps a cap badge of uncertain type. Late-19th to 20th century AD in date. Length: 37.07mm Width: 34.58mm Thickness: 5.76mm Weight: 5.19g</p>
42	Unk	Mod	<p>Unidentified object, of uncertain material (possibly a modern copper-alloy or similar material). Modern, c.19th-20th centuries AD. Length: 22.01mm Width: 17.12mm Thickness: 11.74mm Weight: 6.33g</p>
47	Unk	Mod	<p>Sheet copper-alloy disc with edges folded over onto one face creating a central oval shaped recess. All surfaces are extremely worn. The precise function of this object is uncertain, however its form and manufacture suggest it is of probable 19th-20th century AD date. Length: 52.12mm</p>

Width: 48.60mm Thickness: 4.49mm Weight: 22.37g

Lead-alloy objects

SF no.	Object	Period	Description
7	Unk	Unk	Sub-rectangular fragment of sheet metal, probably lead rather than copper-alloy. Undiagnostic, may be of any date from the Roman period onward. Length: 24.91mm Width: 22.67mm Thickness: 0.89mm Weight: 1.75g
29	Unk	Unk	Undiagnostic lead waste fragment. Not closely datable and may be of any date from the Roman period onward. Length: 29.39mm Width: 28.63mm Thickness: 3.61mm Weight: 12.85g
30	Unk	PMed-Mod?	Incomplete fragment from a cast lead disc. One side is incomplete, and the surviving fragment is partially folded along the incomplete edge. Both faces have possible traces of incision and potentially decoration, but the precise nature of this decoration is uncertain due to the preservation of the object. This is perhaps a counter/token, seal or similar item, although a close identification is not certain. It is most plausibly of Post-Medieval to Modern date. Length: 16.14mm Width: 17.76mm Thickness: 1.00mm Weight: 1.81g
32	Unk	Unk	Undiagnostic lead waste fragment. Not closely datable and may be of any date from the Roman period onward. Length: 42.73mm Width: 55.17mm Thickness: 12.55mm Weight: 102.26g
35	Weight	Unk	A cast lead weight. It is conical in form with slightly faceted exterior surfaces and flattened base. The weight has a central vertical perforation with expanded circular aperture at the base and smaller oval aperture at apex. There is no evidence of any decoration. This is a simple lead weight, potentially a steelyard weight. Its form is relatively undiagnostic and may date to any point from the Roman period onward, most plausibly Post-Medieval in date. Length: 40.88mm Width: 38.70mm Weight: 190.53g

Coins, Tokens, and Jettons

SF no.	Object	Period	Diameter	Wt	Description
2	Jetton	PMed	21.21	0.78	Extremely worn 'Rose and Orb' jetton of uncertain Nuremberg Master, c.1550-1650 AD. Obv.: [], Three crowns and three lis arranged centrifugally around a central rose, all within an inner circle. Rev.: GOT[], An Imperial orb surmounted by a cross pattee within a trefoil, all within an inner circle.
14	Coin	Ro	20.25	2.67	Roman nummus of the House of Constantine, c.321-324 AD. Obv.: [], Laureate and draped bust right. Rev.: [CAESARVM NOSTRORVM], A wreath enclosing VOT/[X?]. Die axis 12 o'clock.
15	Coin	Ro	15.94	2.05	Roman nummus of the House of Constantine, c.330-340 AD. Obv.: CONSTAN-[TINOPOLIS], Helmeted bust left. Rev.: Victory left on prow holding shield and sceptre. Mint: -//[PLG] (Lyon). Die axis 6 o'clock.
16	Coin	Ro	14.08	0.61	Incomplete Roman radiate or nummus of uncertain type, c.260-402 AD. Both faces are illegible.
17	Coin	Ro	18.04	1.84	Roman nummus of the House of Constantine, c.330-335 AD. Obverse is illegible. Rev.: She-wolf suckling twins, two stars above. Mint: -//TR.P (Trier). As LRBC

					I no. 65.
18	Coin	Ro	19.45	2.87	Roman nummus of the House of Valentinian, c.364-378 AD. Obv.: [], Diademed bust right. Rev.: [R]-[], Victory left holding wreath and palm. Die axis 12 o'clock.
19	Coin	Ro	15.14	0.84	Roman nummus, possibly of the House of Constantine, c.330-340 AD. Obv.: [], Laureate bust right(?). Rev.: [], Two soldiers and two standards?
20	Coin	Ro	18.35	1.61	Roman radiate of Victorinus, c.269-271 AD. Obv.: IMP C VICTORINVS[], Radiate and draped bust right. Rev.: [GG], Female figure standing left holding vertical sceptre, right arm outstretched holding uncertain object. Die axis 9 o'clock.
21	Coin	Ro	16.49	1.48	Roman nummus of uncertain type, c.330-402 AD. Obv.: [], Uncertain laureate bust right. Rev.: Illegible.
22	Coin	Ro	20.25	2.90	Roman radiate or nummus, c.260-402 AD. Obv.: [], Uncertain cuirassed(?) bust. Reverse type is illegible.
23	Coin	Ro	19.19	3.09	Roman radiate or nummus of uncertain type, c.260-402 AD. Both faces are illegible.
26	Coin	Ro	19.33	2.76	Roman nummus of the House of Constantine, c.320-321 AD. Obv.: [], Helmeted and cuirassed(?) bust right. Rev.: VIRTVS-EXE[], Two captives seated under a standard inscribed VOT/XX. Die axis 6 o'clock.
27	Coin	Ro	13.54	0.97	Roman Nummus, possibly of the House of Constantine, c.330-340 AD. Obv.: [], Helmeted bust left. Rev.: [], Victory left on prow?
28	Token	PMed	18.49	1.88	A 17 th century farthing trader's token of Great Yarmouth, c.1667-1669 AD. Obv.: GREAT.YARM[], The Arms of the borough of Yarmouth: per pale three demi-lions passant guardant, conjoined in pale with as many demi-herrings. Rev.: [FOR.THE.VSE.OF.]THE.PO[ORE], The same Arms as the obverse. As Williamson, 1967: 877, nos. 284-286.
33	Coin?	Mod?	27.24	6.26	Extremely worn, possible modern coin. Both faces are illegible.
43	Coin	Mod?	27.71	8.59	Heavily encrusted, both faces illegible. Probably a modern halfpenny(?).
45	Coin	Mod	28.67	9.12	Heavily encrusted halfpenny, possibly George III or similar, late-18 th to 19 th century AD in date. Obv.: [], Laureate bust right. Reverse is illegible.

Discussion

- B.1.3 The metal detected finds from Beeches Road are relatively typical of ploughsoil assemblages seen throughout the Suffolk landscape, both in terms of composition and date range.
- B.1.4 While it is notable that no identifiable Roman objects were recovered, despite proximity to known Roman sites within the neighbouring landscape (e.g. the large scheduled Roman villa to the north (DSF16034/MNL 064)), the coinage suggests activity on the site during the late Roman period. Of the 12 Roman coins within the assemblage, the earliest identifiable issue is a late 3rd century AD radiate of Victorinus dating to c.269-271 AD with uncertain reverse type (sf no. 20). This is followed by a group of six 4th

century nummi of the House of Constantine (sf nos. 14, 15, 17, 19, 26, 27) dating to between c.320-340 AD (Reece periods 16-17), only one of which (sf no 17) is closely attributable to type and mint. The latest coin of the group is a SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE issue of the House of Valentinian (sf no. 18; Reece period 19) dating to c.364-378 AD. Four additional coins of probable Roman date were not closely attributable to period or type, but are characteristic of late-3rd to 4th century radiates or nummi, c.260-402 AD (sf nos. 16, 21, 22, 23). The limited volume of coinage does not allow for comparisons to be made with larger Roman sites, however the identified coins do reflect periods of coin loss that typify the Suffolk landscape in the late Roman period (see Plouviez, 2004).

- B.1.5 A limited medieval to early post-medieval presence is demonstrated by a small number of copper-alloy objects, and probably reflects proximity to more widespread contemporary land use. This is apparent in small group of dress accessories represented by buckles (sf nos. 10, 34, and 36) and strap fittings (sf nos. 3, 8, and 25), in addition to a sewing ring (sf no. 4) and copper-alloy vessel fragments (sf nos. 11, 12), of c.14th-16th century AD date.
- B.1.6 The post-medieval to modern periods, spanning the 17th-20th centuries AD, are represented by the presence of buckles (sf nos. 13, 31), dress accessories (sf nos. 24, 41), and possible furniture or similar fittings (sf nos. 6, 39). Of the copper-alloy objects only the shoe buckle chape (sf no. 13) can be closely dated, the maker's stamp indicating a probable late-17th or early-18th century date for this object. In addition, three of the coins within the assemblage (sf nos. 33, 43, 45) are probably modern in date, although none is closely identifiable due to their state of preservation. One (sf no. 45) appears to be the size of a later-18th to 19th century AD halfpenny, and is perhaps of George III or similar. To these can be added an extremely worn jetton (sf no. 2) of Rose and Orb type struck in Nuremberg by uncertain Master in the late-16th to 17th centuries, as well as a very worn 17th century farthing trader's token (sf no. 28) issued by Great Yarmouth between 1667-1669 AD. Neither are unusual finds from metal detected assemblages within Suffolk.
- B.1.7 The remaining copper-alloy objects (sf nos. 1, 5, 9, 37, 42, 47) are undiagnostic, although two (sf 42, 47) are likely to be modern, as is also the case for three of the lead-alloy finds (sf nos. 7, 29, 32). The lead weight (sf no. 35) is clearly functional, perhaps as a steelyard or similar weight, but its form does not allow close attribution to one period or date range. Similarly, the small lead disc (sf no. 30) is not closely identifiable, although is likely to be modern in date.
- B.1.8 In summary, the metal detected assemblage from Beeches Road demonstrates the presence of late Roman (3rd-4th centuries AD) and medieval to post-medieval (c.14th-16th centuries AD) activity. However, the bulk of the material is of later post-medieval to modern date (c.17th-20th centuries AD) or remains undiagnostic.

B.2 Metalwork from the evaluation

by Andrew Brown

- 4.7.1 A total of 46 metal objects were recovered from trenched evaluation. These comprise one fragment of lead, eight copper-alloy objects, and 37 iron objects. The majority of the items examined are poorly preserved, incomplete, or heavily corroded, making close identification problematic. Those objects that can reasonably be assigned a

closer date range demonstrate likely Roman activity, with one potential medieval and one modern object from topsoil contexts. The remainder are undiagnostic and not closely attributable to one period.

Lead

SF no	Context	Trench	Object	Period	Description
73	112	16	Unk	Unk	Small undiagnostic fragment of lead. Length: 17.68mm; Width: 15.95; Thickness: 5.54mm; Weight: 4.86g

Copper-alloy

SF no	Context	Trench	Object	Period	Description
55	100	10	Coin	Ro	Heavily encrusted Roman coin, possibly a late-3 rd century radiate(?), c.260-402 AD. Obverse: Illegible legend, uncertain radiate(?) bust right?; Reverse is illegible. Diameter: 22.83mm; Weight: 2.98g.
56	85	10	Unk	Unk	Seven heavily corroded fragments from a copper-alloy object of uncertain form. The larger of the joining fragments create a circular plate with concave back face and central circular aperture into which the larger circular fragment fits. When together it measures approximately 26.42mm in diameter, c.3mm in thickness, and 2.09g in weight. The original form of this object is unclear due to its preservation. It is perhaps most plausibly a fragment from a dress fitting, perhaps a brooch(?) or similar, but this remains uncertain.
61	120	15	Strap fitting	Unk	Incomplete fragment from a sheet copper-alloy strap fitting, possibly a buckle plate or similar. Part of the curved attachment end survives, with two circular rivet holes towards the outer edge. It measures 21.78mm in width, 11.91mm in length, 0.89mm in thickness, and 0.62g in weight. This fragment is of uncertain Roman or later date.
63	1		Button	Modern	Incomplete copper-alloy button, missing most of the sewing loop due to old breaks. Probably c.18 th -19 th centuries AD. Diameter: 21.68mm; Thickness: 6.10mm; Weight: 5.26g.
65	76	10	Strap fitting	Unk	Incomplete and heavily corroded possible sheet copper-alloy strap fitting. A rectangular fragment survives, perhaps with one complete (attachment?) end. Possible traces of a rivet hole at the incomplete end, but the precise form of the object is obscured by heavy corrosion products. It measures 29.32mm in width, 15.57mm in length (incomplete), 3.34mm in thickness, and 3.66g in weight. This is perhaps a fragment from a sheet strap fitting, although its form is uncertain due to the preservation of the object. It may be of any date from the Roman period onward.
66	76	10	Brooch ?	Ro?	Incomplete copper-alloy object. Part of a flattened and curved shaft, oval in section, is preserved. One end terminates in old breaks, the other in what

					appears to be a folded or coiled terminal. The precise form is unclear due to post-depositional corrosion and encrustation. It measures 32.12mm in length, 3.07mm in width, 1.86mm in thickness, and 0.90g in weight. The precise form and function of this object is uncertain. However, the coiled terminal end indicates potential usage as a pin for a buckle or brooch. It may be of any date from the Roman period onward.
67	155	1	Strap fitting?	Unk	Incomplete copper-alloy object. Conical in form, circular in section, tapering at one end to a tip that is triangular in profile. This is possibly hollow and formed from a rolled sheet of copper-alloy, however corrosion products at the open(?) end obscure the precise form. It measures 71.09mm in length, 9.36mm in width, 8.49mm in thickness, and 6.23g in weight. This object is of uncertain function, perhaps used as a strap fitting or chape (if hollow), it may be of any date from the Roman period onward.
69	1		Brooch	Med	A small fragment from an incomplete strap fitting, probably the outer edge of an annular brooch or buckle frame. A curved section that is triangular in cross-section survives, decorated on its outer/upper surface with multiple diagonal grooves. It measures 15.51mm in length, 2.16mm in width, 0.95mm in thickness, and 0.20g in weight. This is probably a fragment from the outer edge of either a brooch or buckle frame (e.g. Egan and Pritchard, 1991: no. 1311). This suggests a probable Medieval date for the fragment, c.14 th century AD, if not slightly later.

Iron

SF no	Context	Trench	Object	Period	Description
51	30	1	Nail	Unk	Iron nail with square sectioned shaft and flattened square head, partially bent towards the tip. It measures 40.10mm in length, 9.76mm in width, 9.91mm in thickness, 4.88g in weight.
52	30	1	Unk	Unk	Incomplete and encrusted iron object. Rectangular in form and section, tapering at one end to a narrowed rectangular tang(?). This narrow end preserves a single cylindrical iron rivet. The entire object measures 60.96mm in length (bent), 16.77mm in width, 5.72mm in thickness, and 8.49g in weight. This is an uncertain iron object, the rivet indicative it may have been a component of a larger object, perhaps a blade(?).
53	32	1	Unk	Unk	An incomplete iron object, possibly a large iron pin or loop. It has a rectangular shaft that tapers to a tip that is triangular in profile. The opposite end is incomplete but has the remains of a curved terminal, perhaps originally extending to a loop with faceted outer edge. It measures 106.21mm in length, 12.61mm in width, 12.73mm in thickness, and 62.81g in weight.
57	81	10	Unk	Unk	A large, and incomplete, iron object, perhaps a fragment from a vessel or similar. The surviving

					fragment has an incomplete flattened rectangular body that terminates in old breaks at its base and both ends, one end folded backwards against itself. The folded fragment has at its rim(?) at least two rivets with dome shaped heads. At the top centre of the outer face is an integral and projecting rectangular projection set at approximately 45 degrees to the plane of the body. This has what appears to be a double semi-circular lug on its interior(?) surface, perhaps originally pierced but this is uncertain due to old breaks. A smaller fragment within the same bag as the larger object is of uncertain function and it is unclear whether it is part of the same object. The entire fragment measures 67.54mm in length, 87.30mm in width, 54.95mm in maximum thickness (3.36mm at wall), and 111.74g in weight.
58	75	10	Unk	Unk	Incomplete iron ring(?). Oval in cross section, terminating at both ends in old breaks. The precise original form is uncertain, but it may perhaps have functioned as a loop or ring. It measures 28.96mm in height, 28.22mm in length, 12.09mm in width, 4.68mm in thickness, and 8.16g in weight.
59	75	10	Nail	Ro?	Iron nail with square sectioned shaft tapering to a curved tip. The head is lozenge shaped and in line with the shaft. This nail measures 87.54mm in length, 22.80mm in width (at head), 9.11mm in thickness, and 28.84g in weight. This nail finds parallels in Manning's Type II nails, suggesting a possible Roman date.
68	76	10	Vessel ?	Unk	An incomplete iron object, perhaps a chain and mount from a vessel. The mount is triangular in profile with flat base, tapering at both ends to a point, and with a large central semi-circular lug with circular aperture. It measures 45.68mm in length (partially bent), 21.22mm in height, and 9.96mm in thickness. From the circular aperture extend three figure of eight shaped loops, followed by a single oval loop, and a further figure of eight loop. Each of the figure of eight loops is 40-49mm in length, the oval loop 53.05mm in length. The entire object measures 75.49g in weight. The precise function of the object remains unclear. However, the small mount and linked chain perhaps suggests attachment to a vessel or similar object.
74	112	16	Nail	Ro?	Three incomplete and corroded iron nails with square sectioned shafts, one with a flattened square head. Surviving lengths: 18.12mm, 36.18mm, 46.92mm.
75	42	3	Nail	Unk	Corroded iron nail in two joining fragments, with square sectioned shaft and flattened square head. It measures 54.12mm in length, 14.61mm in width, 16.46mm in thickness, and 8.90g in weight. Similar in form to examples from other contexts, but perhaps from a later context?
76	141	15	Nail	Ro?	Corroded iron nail with square sectioned shaft and flattened square head. It measures 49.38mm in length, 14.52mm in width, 13.34mm in thickness, and 11.74g in weight.

77	206	7	Unk	Unk	Undiagnostic iron fragment (nail?), rectangular in form, square in section. It measures 30.62mm in length, 12.98mm in width, 11.60mm in thickness, and 5.16g in weight.
78	104	16	Unk	Unk	Undiagnostic iron fragment in two joining fragments. It measures 42.25mm in length, 23.38mm in width, 8.30mm in thickness, and 9.71g in weight.
79	76	10	Unk	Unk	Incomplete iron fragment, possibly a binding strip or similar. It is flat, rectangular in form, terminating in old breaks at both ends. There is possibly an incomplete rivet(?) towards one end, but this is uncertain due to the preservation of the object. It measures 78.00mm in length, 28.04mm in width, 6.85mm in thickness, and 36.52g in weight.
80	163	10	Nail	Ro?	Seven incomplete iron nails with square sectioned shafts and incomplete flattened square(?) heads. Surviving lengths: 26.64mm, 37.69mm, 38.41mm, 39.29mm, 44.57mm, 57.31mm, 71.29mm.
81	163	10	Unk	Unk	Incomplete iron object of uncertain form. Incomplete square sectioned shaft with one incomplete end that is expanded and curved in form. This fragment measures 98.77mm in length, 18.68mm in width, 13.68mm in thickness, and 44.10g in weight.
82	162	10	Nail	Ro?	Five incomplete and corroded iron nails with square sectioned shafts, two with flattened square heads. Surviving lengths: 40.79mm, 51.39mm, 54.13mm, 58.46mm, 66.51mm.
83	162	10	Unk	Unk	Undiagnostic and heavily encrusted iron fragment. 50.45mm in length, 24.51mm in width, 15.41mm in thickness, and 14.12g in weight.
84	163	10	Nail	Ro?	Iron nail with square sectioned shaft and incomplete flattened square(?) head. It measures 91.75mm in length, 18.55mm in width, 15.14mm in thickness, and 32.09g in weight.
85	163	10	Vessel ?	Unk	An incomplete iron fragment. It has an incomplete curved body that is rectangular in form and oval in section. At one end this expands to an integral flattened panel terminating in old breaks in all directions. It measures 54.79mm in length, 29.60mm in width, 11.72mm in thickness, and 40.68g in weight. This fragment appears in form to resemble a handle, perhaps preserving a fragment of the wall of a vessel beneath. Its precise original form is uncertain and it may be of any date from the Roman period onward.
86	62	11	Nail?	Unk	Incomplete and corroded iron object, possibly a large nail. Square sectioned shaft with one pointed and one incomplete end. 107.09mm in length, 14.14mm in width, 13.64mm in thickness, and 22.45g in weight.
87	120	15	Unk	Unk	Heavily corroded iron fragment, rectangular in form and section. It measures 39.07mm in length, 15.97mm in width, 10.53mm in thickness, and 15.12g in weight.
88	120	15	Nail	Ro?	Four incomplete and heavily encrusted iron objects. 1) Iron nail with square sectioned shaft and incomplete flattened (square?) head, 39.90mm in

length, 2.95g in weight. 2) Incomplete rectangular iron fragment of uncertain form, 44.06mm in length, 10.49mm in width, 4.92mm in thickness, and 8.86g in weight. 3) Incomplete rectangular iron fragment of uncertain form, 39.66mm in length, 11.48mm in width, 5.16mm in thickness, and 4.88g in weight. 4) Incomplete iron fragment with rectangular shaft and incomplete head(?) in line with the stem – possibly Manning Type II. It measures 31.30mm in length, 20.02mm in width, 9.23mm in thickness, and 11.23g in weight.

Discussion

- B.2.1 The metal small finds from trenched evaluation demonstrate a likely Roman date range, albeit with much of the material remaining problematic given its preservation. Trench 10 produced the greatest quantity of metalwork, comprising 21 iron objects and four copper-alloy objects, all from archaeological contexts. Of the remaining material, the focus is on Trenches 7, 11, 15, and 16 in areas of the site where Roman activity is most prevalent, with just four iron items from Trenches 1 and 3 in the areas of medieval activity, and two items from unstratified topsoil contexts.

Personal Objects

- B.2.2 Seven of the objects examined, all copper-alloy, might broadly be defined as objects of personal adornment. From trench 10 a single strap fitting (sf 65) and two probable fragmentary dress fittings (sf 56 and sf 66, perhaps brooches although this is uncertain due to their preservation) were recovered from fill contexts. None are closely datable, although the presence of Roman pottery in both contexts might indicate an early date range, potentially in the Roman period. This might also be the case for the undiagnostic and fragmentary strap fitting (sf 61) from a ditch fill in trench 15, found in association with Roman pottery.
- B.2.3 Of the remaining three copper-alloy objects one (sf 67) may be a chape or similar strap fitting and could be of any date from the Roman period onward, with a medieval or later date perhaps most plausible. The probable medieval brooch fragment (sf 69) and the incomplete modern button (sf 63) are from unstratified topsoil contexts and represent late activity at the site.

Coinage

- B.2.4 A single copper-alloy coin (sf 55) was identified within the excavated assemblage from a ditch fill in Trench 10. Its preservation does not allow for a close identification of type or date range, however it is clearly Roman and appears to be of late-3rd to 4th century AD date, perhaps a radiate (c.260-296 AD).

Fasteners and fittings

- B.2.5 The bulk of objects were iron, with nails forming the majority and numbering 25 in total. All of the nails are wrought, with surviving examples measuring up to 87mm (partially bent) in length. Essentially two different nail forms are apparent. A total of fifteen examples have square sectioned shafts with flattened heads that appear mostly square or lozenge shaped in form. Of this group 10 are from fill contexts in trench 10 (sf 80, sf

82, sf 84), with further examples evident in trench 1 (sf 51) and trench 3 (sf 75), both of which contain post-Roman features, trench 15 (sf 76, sf 88), and Trench 16 (sf 74). A second distinct form is apparent in an example with lozengiform head positioned in line with the stem from trench 10 (sf 59), with a potential further fragmentary example from trench 15 (sf 88). In addition to these two groups, eight other fragmentary nails with square sectioned shafts were identified from trenches 7 (sf 77), 10 (sf 82), 15 (sf 88) and 16 (sf 74).

- B.2.6 Although the fragmentary examples remain undiagnostic, further analysis of the two groups with defined heads may enable their attribution to known typologies. The larger group with flattened heads perhaps draws parallels with Roman nails of Manning Type I, while the group with lozenge shaped heads in line with the shaft are associated more closely with Manning Type II nails (Manning, 1985). Although iron nail forms often demonstrate little change from the Roman through later periods, the forms and fill contexts within which the majority of current examples were recovered might support a potential Roman date range.

Miscellaneous

- B.2.7 A number of objects remain undiagnostic or not closely datable. Three fragments from Roman contexts in trench 10 (sf 57, sf 68, sf 85) may well be associated with incomplete items, such as vessels, in particular sf 68 which may potentially comprise a vessel mount with chain. These remain of uncertain form, however given the context of their recovery further specialist analysis and x-ray might be suggested in order to enable closer attribution of date or function. In addition to these three iron fragments, a single undiagnostic fragment of lead was recovered from trench 16 (sf 73) with incomplete and poorly preserved iron work from Trench 1 (sf 52, sf 53), Trench 10 (sf 58, sf 79, sf 81, sf 82), trench 11 (sf 86), trench 15 (sf 87) and 16 (sf 78).
- B.2.8 In summary, the bulk of those items closely identifiable from excavated contexts at Beeches Road appear plausibly to be Roman in date. However, many remain unidentified and those from contexts which demonstrate medieval and later activity are perhaps more likely to be of post-Roman date. Preservation of the metalwork, particularly the iron, is problematic and in many cases restrictive to the close attribution of date or period ranges. Further specialist analysis and x-ray of the material at a later stage of investigation, particularly for those items such as the three so far unidentified iron fragments from trench 10 and the iron nail assemblage to allow for its more complete placing within Manning's typology, is to be recommended to enable closer dating of the material.

B.3 Metalworking waste

by Carole Fletcher

- B.3.1 A small assemblage of undiagnostic slag was recovered from two features, a single fragment of which has the dark colouration of an iron rich slag and may be a fragment of tap slag. The five irregular fragments of slag recovered from ditch **210**, although undiagnostic, may be the result of domestic rather than industrial processes.

Context	Cut	Trench	Weight (g)	Description

98	95	10	24	Irregular fragment of dark, iron working slag.
209	210	7	60	Five irregular and fractured fragments of pale, ashy undiagnostic slag.

Table 1: Slag by context

B.4 Lithics

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and methodology

- B.4.1 A total of 42 worked flints were recovered during the evaluation, together with 10 fragments of unworked, burnt, flint (158g). The flint was derived almost exclusively from the fills of cut features with a small proportion coming from top soil deposits or sub surface layers. The assemblage is quantified by context and broad type in Table 2. The worked flint was thinly distributed with the total of 42 pieces deriving from 30 individual contexts. The vast majority of the assemblage appears to represent residual material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features, and the distribution of flintwork across the site reflects this, with concentrations or greater densities in those areas with relatively high densities of Romano-British and medieval cut features (notably in the south west area of the site).

Raw materials and condition

- B.4.2 The entire assemblage is made up of flint, generally fine grained and of good quality. Where it is possible to examine the original colour of the raw material the assemblage is dominated by translucent very dark grey flint or a mottled more opaque grey flint. Surviving cortical surfaces are generally relatively thick and unweathered and also include corticated thermal surfaces. This material is typical of the flint available from surface deposits throughout the Breckland and this part of the south eastern fen edge (see e.g. Healy 1991) and probably derives from relatively local sources. The condition of the assemblage is generally good, although many pieces exhibit minor edge damage or rounding. The majority of the assemblage is heavily corticated to an opaque bluey white or white. A much proportion of the assemblage (5 pieces – 12%) is uncorticated and fresh. It is unclear whether this has any chronological significance although it is notable that one flake has been struck from a previously corticated core and appears to represent the recycling/reuse of worked flint deposited earlier in prehistory.

Characterisation

- B.4.3 The assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by simple flake based removals alongside a few cores and retouched pieces. Very little of the assemblage is chronologically diagnostic, although it is possible to make a broad distinction between a small proportion of the assemblage which is made up of blade based material, likely to represent Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic activity, and the bulk of the assemblage, which is more characteristic of later Neolithic or Bronze Age technologies.
- B.4.4 The ‘early’ blade based material includes a total of seven blades and blade like flakes and a fine opposed platform bladelet core (see Table 2). There is a degree of variability within this material, with examples of fine prismatic blades alongside more irregular blade like flakes. This suggests subtle differences in the nature of core reduction being undertaken at the site and probably reflects the inclusion of both Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic material in the assemblage. The bladelet core has been very systematically worked and bears traces of tablet removals on its dominant striking platform. Such

cores are rare in earlier Neolithic contexts (as seen locally at Hurst Fen, Clark et al 1960, 216), and are much more characteristic of Mesolithic assemblages in the region (e.g. Clark 1955, figure 3; Pkiesma and Gardiner 1990, 46).

- B.4.5 There is one small assemblage of seven flints, derived from (121), the fill of a hollow in Trench 23, which include a number of blade based pieces, including a relatively large blade like flake with traces of heavy use or edge retouch. These flints appear to represent a technologically coherent group and could represent a chronologically unmixed assemblage, tentatively dated to the earlier Neolithic.
- B.4.6 The remainder of the assemblage is made up largely of flake based removals of varied morphology, generally rather thick and broad with unprepared striking platforms and evidence for direct hard hammer percussion. This material is not strongly chronologically diagnostic but is typical of material from Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age technologies. There is no evidence for the use of more specialised core reduction strategies such as the use of discoidal or levallois like cores which often form an important component of Late Neolithic assemblage in the region, nor is there clear evidence for the working of bifacial implements such as axe heads.
- B.4.7 A notable concentration of ten flints was recovered from the fills of ditch **125**, Trench 12 (contexts 123 and 124). The material from this feature includes the probable Mesolithic opposed platform core discussed above, but the remainder of the assemblage is more characteristic of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age technologies. This include a retouched tool, the proximal end of a flake with semi abrupt retouch along one lateral edge, alongside unretouched flakes and an irregular shatter fragment. Although representing residual material it seems probable that assemblage from ditch **125** attests to a concentration of lithic material in this area, perhaps originating from a surface scatter disturbed by the cutting of the ditch. Also note worthy is a very large primary flake recovered from (120), a ditch fill in Trench 15. This thick, broad flake measures over 140mm in length and is in fresh uncorticated condition, with several flake removals on its ventral surface.

Discussion

- B.4.8 The assemblage of flintwork is relatively small but clearly indicates some level of prehistoric activity at the site from the Mesolithic to at least the Early Bronze Age. Whilst the majority of the assemblage is demonstrably residual, the small putatively earlier Neolithic assemblage from the hollow in Trench 23 indicates some potential for the recovery of similarly coherent assemblages within the evaluated area.

Trench	Context	Feature type	Irregular waste	Flake	Blade	Blade like flake	End scraper	Retouched flake	coreOpposed platform	Core fragment	Minimally worked core	Total worked flint	unworked burnt flint
1	1	Topsoil									1	1	
	155	Ditch		1								1	
3	40	Ditch		1								1	
	152	Hollow				1						1	
4	50	Ditch					1					1	
	28	Ditch		2		1						3	
5	46	Pit		1								1	

6	56	Ditch												2
7	206	Ditch		1									1	
10	1	Topsoil				1							1	
	76	Spread												2
	78	Spread		1									1	
	162	Spread		1									1	1
11	59	Ditch												1
	64	Gully												1
	68	Ditch		1									1	
	70	Ditch		1									1	
12	123	Ditch	1	4									5	
	124	Ditch		3			1	1					5	
15	120	Ditch		1									1	
	140	Ditch		1									1	
16	112	Ditch		1									1	
23	121	Hollow		3	1	1		1			1		7	3
44	177	Periglacial feature			1								1	
62	131	Ditch		1									1	
65	1	Layer		1									1	
	2	Layer				1							1	
66	4	Ditch		1									1	
	14	Tree throw		1									1	
n/a	1	Topsoil		1									1	
Totals			1	28	2	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	42	10

Table 2: Lithics recovered by trench

B.5 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

- B.5.1 The evaluation produced three small shards of clear, near colourless glass, including a shard recovered from sample 7, context 74. The shards are all iridescent, with some surface flaking. Two sherds are curved, suggesting they are vessel glass, the remaining sherd being slightly thicker glass appears flat and may be a base sherd. The quality of the glass suggests that it is soda glass and most likely Roman in origin.

Context	Cut	Trench	Weight (g)	Description	Date
74 (sample 7)	72	10	0.5	Sub-rectangular shard of clear glass the surface of which is covered with white semi opaque iridescence.	Roman
85	84	10	0.6	SF72 Irregular slightly curved shard of iridescent glass, the surface of which is flaking with surface striations and some small bubbles within the glass. Most likely from a glass vessel.	Roman
209	210	7	0.2	SF70 Small curved shard of clear, near colourless glass, lightly iridescent with some surface striations and small	Roman

				fine bubbles within the glass. Most likely from a glass vessel.	
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Table 3: Glass by context

B.6 Prehistoric pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction and methodology

- B.6.1 A small assemblage comprising 18 sherds (108g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 6.0g. The pottery derived from 12 contexts across 11 trenches, with one sherd recovered from the topsoil during the metal detecting survey (Table 4). Material from contexts derived from ditches, gullies, a hollow, tree-throw and the subsoil of Trenches 64 and 65. Sherds were small, moderately to heavily abraded, and likely to be residual in all the linear features. Most of the sherds are undiagnostic and can only be given a generic prehistoric date. However, based largely on the character of the fabrics, Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, and later Iron Age material has been tentatively identified. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage.

Pottery fabrics

B.6.2 Quartz sand

Q1: Moderate to common quartz sand. 3 sherds, 14g

B.6.3 Flint

F1: Moderate to common medium and coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size). 10 sherds, 75g.

B.6.4 Flint and sand

FQ1: Moderate to common medium and coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size) in a dense quartz sand matrix. 3 sherds, 11g

B.6.5 Grog:

G1: Moderate fine and medium grog (1-2mm in size). 1 sherd, 5g

B.6.6 Quartz sand and flint

QF1: Moderate to common quartz sand sparse fine to medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm in size). 1 sherd, 3g.

Methodology

- B.6.7 All the pottery was fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). All sherds were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to fabric. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim forms have been described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and are assigned vessel numbers. All pottery has been subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter have been classified as 'small' (17 sherds); sherds

measuring 4-8cm are classified as 'medium' (1 sherd), and sherds over 8cm in diameter 'large' (0 sherds).

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery

- B.6.8 Eight plain sherds (60g) of pottery were identified as potentially being of Early Neolithic origin. These were recovered from ditch **3** in Trench 66 (1 sherd, 28g), hollow **122** in Trench 23 (6 sherds, 24g) and ditch **178** in Trench 44. The sherds were primarily in coarse flint tempered fabrics (F1, and FQ1), and included a single rim sherd, smoothed on the exterior, and two thick, burnished neck sherds. The material from ditch **2** and **178** is likely to be residual.
- B.6.9 The only sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery recovered was a plain, heavily abraded body sherd in a grog-tempered fabric (G1, 1 sherd, 5g) typical of period. This was recovered from ditch 111 in Trench 16 and is likely to be residual.

Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery

- B.6.10 Four plain sherds (15g) of pottery were tentatively assigned to the period between the Late Bronze Age and the end of the Iron Age. These comprised sherds in quartz sand and sand and flint-tempered fabrics (Q1, FQ1 and QF1). The sherd derived from the topsoil (spot find 49, found during the metal detecting survey, 1 sherd, 6g), gully **6** in Trench 65 (1 sherd, 3g), tree-throw **7** in Trench 63 (1 sherd, 4g) and ditch **174** in Trench 35 (1 sherd, 2g). The sherds from ditch **174** is likely to date to the late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, c. 1100-350 BC, which the other sherds of Middle or Late Iron Age origin, c. 350 BC- AD 50.

Generic prehistoric pottery

- B.6.11 The remaining five plain sherds (28g) in the assemblage have been given a generic prehistoric date. These derived from the subsoil in Trenches 64 and 65 (2 sherds, 10g), gully **22** in Trench 51 (1 sherd, 6g) and ditches **125** and **134** in Trenches 60 and 35 respectively (2 sherds, 12g). the sherds were also in flint-tempered fabric F1, and are likely to pre-date the Middle Iron Age.

Discussion

- B.6.12 The small assemblage of prehistoric pottery contained a range of wares tentatively dated to the Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze to Early Iron Age, and later Iron Age. With the exception of the Neolithic material from hollow **122** in Trench 23 (6 sherd, 24g), and possibly the single Iron Age sherd from three-throw **7** in Trench 63, the pottery is all likely to be residual. The small size of the assemblages, and the abraded condition of the sherds suggests suggest a limited prehistoric presence at the site.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Trench	No./Wt. (g) sherds	Fabrics (no./wt(g) sherds)	Date & comment
1	NA	Topsoil, Spot find 49	NA	1/6	Q1 (1/6)	Middle to Late Iron Age, c. 350 BC- AD 50
2	NA	Subsoil	64	1/7	F1 (1/7)	Generic prehistoric (pre- Middle to Late Iron Age)
2	NA	Subsoil	65	1/3	F1 (1/3)	Generic prehistoric (pre- Middle to Late Iron Age)
4	3	Ditch	66	1/28	F1 (1/28)	Early Neolithic
5	6	Gully	65	1/3	QF1 (1/3)	Middle Iron Age, c.

						350-50 BC
8	7	Tree-throw	63	1/4	Q1 (1/4)	Middle to Late Iron Age, c. 350 BC- AD 50
21	22	Gully	51	1/6	F1 (1/6)	Generic prehistoric (pre- Middle to Late Iron Age)
112	111	Ditch	16	1/5	G1 (1/5)	Early Bronze Age
121	122	Hollow	23	6/24	F1 (3/11), FQ1 (2/9), Q1 (1/4)	Early Neolithic (1 certain, others possible)
123	125	Ditch	12	1/10	F1 (1/10)	Generic prehistoric (pre- Middle to Late Iron Age)
135	134	Ditch	60	1/2	F1 (1/2)	Generic prehistoric (pre- Middle to Late Iron Age)
175	174	Ditch	35	1/2	FQ1 (1/2)	Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, c. 1100-350 BC
179	178	Ditch	44	1/8	F1 (1/8)	Early Neolithic
-	-	-	-	18/108	-	-

Table 4: prehistoric pottery by context

B.7 Roman pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction and methodology

- B.7.1 A sizable assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 438 sherds, weighing 7818g and representing 8.98 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) was recovered from the evaluation. All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011).

Assemblage Composition

- B.7.2 The pottery varied in condition with the sherds ranging in size from small to large, with a relatively high level of abrasion noted. That said, the overall mean weight for the assemblage was fairly high at 17.9g. This figure may however be somewhat skewed, due to the presence of several large storage jar body sherds. The material was derived from 44 different contexts, the majority of which were later Roman in date (AD200-400), including some material dating to the 4th Century AD, with a smaller number of earlier Roman contexts (mid 1st_2nd century AD). Much of the assemblage could only be broadly dated as Romano-British (AD50/100-400), including non-diagnostic sherds and/or unsourced wares. However, as the majority of sherds which could be more closely dated belong to the later Roman period, it is suggested that the site peaked sometime between AD200-400.
- B.7.3 A range of vessel fabrics were identified (Table 5), although the assemblage was dominated by Romano-British coarsewares which represented 82% of the total assemblage, comprising both sourced and unsourced wares. Within this group, sandy greywares dominated (39% of the total assemblage), including a significant number of micaceous greywares, which are indicative of local production. Imitation black-burnished ware fabrics were also well represented, totalling 15% of the assemblage, including a micaceous variety. In addition to these, a single sherd of Dorset BB1 was

identified. Other sourced coarsewares comprised 19 Nar Valley wares, three Wattisfield reduced wares and two Horningsea greywares.

- B.7.4 Romano-British finewares accounted for a further 17% of the assemblage, while the remaining 1% comprised imported wares, consisting of two Samian sherds (one South Gaul, one East Gaul), one Argonne red-slipped ware (AD200-400) and one Moselkermik colour-coated sherd from a beaker (AD180-250). The small number of imported wares is however, more a reflection of the date at which the site appears to have peaked (in the Late Roman period), rather than having any implications for the status/wealth etc. of the site, as by this period the level of imported wares had fallen significantly. Indeed the variety of late sourced later Roman wares suggests the site had the means to acquire fineware vessels in particular, from outside of the local area, despite their being more local manufactures. The presence of a relatively high number of Nene Valley colour-coated products (43% of the Romano-British finewares) is of note, and while they may be considered 'local' to some degree, that there was at least one more local manufacturer of colour-coated wares, within much closer proximity at Pakenham has interesting implications for the trade links to the site. Indeed, just a single sherd of Pakenham colour-coated ware was recovered from the evaluation, compared to 32 Nene Valley wares, ten Oxfordshire red-slipped wares and two Hadham red-slipped wares. As with the lack of imported wares, this may be related to the peak of the site, with Pakenham colour-coated wares produced until the mid 3rd Century AD, it could suggest that the peak was in fact after this date, between AD250-350. Earlier phases of activity at the site were indicated by the presence of amongst other sherds, nine West Stow fine reduced ware sheds and one South Gaulish Samian sherd.
- B.7.5 A range of vessel forms were identified (Table 6), of which jars were the most commonly occurring representing 50% of all vessels by minimum number of vessels (MNV). Within this category there were a range of different sized jars, with rim diameters ranging in size from 12cm to 40cm, indicating a variety of different uses; the largest being storage jars, with Nar Valley wares featuring as well as two Horningsea wares. Bowls were moderately well represented with a minimum of 12 different vessels recorded. This comprised both coarseware and fineware varieties, including four imitation black-burnished ware beaded and beaded-flanged bowls, four Oxfordshire red-slipped bowls and two Nene Valley colour-coated wares; a castor box and a beaded bowl. Nine dishes and five beakers (MNV) were also identified, as well as two lids and a single cup.
- B.7.6 Five vessels were noted as being modified, comprising four vessels with post-firing perforations, including one colour-coated ware which had been utilised as a spindle whorl (120), as well as two open vessels with multiple holes in the base, which would have had secondary uses as sieves. One vessel had been trimmed, although the secondary function is unclear. Six different vessels were recorded as having burnt residue and or exterior sooting, indicative of use over a fire. Interestingly one of these vessels included a large Nar Valley storage jar, a vessel type not typically associated with use as a cooking pot due to its size.
- B.7.7 The forms present in the assemblage as well as the usewear evidence are indicative of domestic consumption, with a range of vessels used for the storage, preparation and serving of food and drink.

Contextual Analysis

- B.7.8 Roman pottery was recovered from 44 contexts (as well as the topsoil and subsoil) across 16 different trenches, albeit in varying quantities (Table 7). Eleven trenches

contained assemblages of fewer than ten sherds, while three trenches contained between 20-34 sherds (Trenches 7, 11 and 16). The bulk of the assemblage, was however recovered from two trenches; Trench 15, which contained 111 sherds weighing 1957g, and Trench 10, which totalled 218 sherds weighing 4676g, thus representing 49.8% of the total Roman assemblage.

- B.7.9 There appears to have been some slight chronological, spatial distribution, with Trenches 5, 6 and 9, located just outside of the main focus of Roman activity, containing predominately earlier Roman pottery (Mid 1st-later 2nd century AD). While most of the latest dating contexts (3rd-4th+ century AD) were recovered from trenches within the core of Roman activity; namely Trenches 10, 11 and 15.
- B.7.10 The largest single assemblage derived from Ditch **119**, Trench 15, which contained a total of 103 sherds, weighing 1703g, from two contexts. The majority of the pottery was from fill (120) totalling 94 sherds (1537g), dating AD325-400, thus making this one of the latest dating features on the site. This included 19 sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated wares, representing two beakers, two bowls, a beaded rim jar and several non-diagnostic sherds. In addition to this, eight Oxfordshire red-slipped wares were identified, which included two C75 jars, one C51 bowl and one body sherd from a mortarium. Fill (140) contained a further nine sherds (166g) although these comprised non-diagnostic coarsewares, thus could only be broadly dated AD100-400.
- B.7.11 Trench 10 contained the largest overall assemblage of pottery (Table 8), which totalled 218 sherds weighing 4676g, from 12 different features, some of which are discussed in more details below. Ditch **72** contained 23 sherds of pottery weighing 618g from two fills. There was little difference in date between the two fills, with both dating AD300-400, thus perhaps suggesting the ditch had been filled over a short period of time. Upper fill (73) contained eight sherds (411g), while lower fill (74) comprised 23 sherds weighing 618g. Diagnostic pottery from this feature included seven Nene Valley colour-coated sherds, one of which was noted as being burnt and abraded, with a further open form with white painted decoration. Three imitation black-burnished vessels were also recorded as well as a coarse sandy reduced ware vessel with interior limescale and exterior sooting, indicative of being used for the boiling of water.
- B.7.12 Pit/Well **95** contained 29 sherds (499g) dating AD250-400 from fill (98). This included a sherd of Nar Valley mortarium, two sherds from a large bifid rim storage jar from the Horningsea kilns and an imitation black-burnished ware beaded-flanged bowl.
- B.7.13 Of interest within Trench 10 was a dark earth deposit (76) which appeared to overlay several of the features. 57 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 862g were recovered, with a context date of AD200-400. That said, there were a small number of earlier dating sherds, including a single residual sherd from a South Gaulish Samian Dr27 cup. The somewhat mixed date of the pottery indicates that material may have derived from several sources.

Discussion

- B.7.14 Overall, the Roman pottery demonstrates that there was activity from the earlier to the later Roman period, with an apparent peak in activity in the later period, c. AD200-400. The quantity of pottery is indicative of fairly intensive activity in the late Roman period, certainly around Trenches 10 and 15, and the forms identified within this assemblage suggest this is likely to have been domestic in nature.
- B.7.15 The range of fabrics identified is of interest, and suggests that the site had access to trade networks from outside of the immediate local area, certainly towards the latter stages of occupation. Although the pottery assemblage was dominated by

coarsewares, the fineware component suggests a degree of wealth/status to the site, particularly in the late Roman period.

Fabric	Code	No.	Wt(g)
Argonne Ware	ARGO?	1	1
Black -Burnished Ware 1	BB1	1	6
Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	BLKSL	1	5
Black-slipped ware - micaceous (unsourced)	BLKSLM	6	40
Buff sandy ware (unsourced)	BUFF	1	10
Colour-coat (unsourced)	CC	7	65
Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	CSGW	102	1349
Coarse sandy micaceous grey ware (unsourced)	CSMGW	37	515
Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	CSMRDU	15	236
Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	CSOX	4	284
Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	CSRDU	15	188
Fine sandy greyware	FSGW	1	34
Fine sandy micaceous black-slipped ware (unsourced)	FSMBLK	8	42
Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	FSMGW	28	259
Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	FSMOX	1	26
Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	FSMRDU	4	37
Fine sandy red-slipped ware (unsourced)	FSRS	7	54
Grog-tempered ware	GROG	1	9
Hadham red-slipped ware	HADRS	2	5
Horningsea greyware	HORNGW	2	147
Imitation black-burnished ware	IMITBB	36	543
Imitation micaceous black-burnished ware	IMITBBM	23	254
Moselkeramik black-slipped ware	MOSL	1	3
Nar Valley ware	NAR	19	1778
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	32	549
Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	OXFRS	10	182
Oxidised sandy ware	OXID	17	118
Pakenham colour-coated ware	PAKCC	1	55
Red-painted ware (unsourced)	Red painted	6	59
Samian East Gaulish	SAMEG	1	4
Samian South Gaulish	SAMSG?	1	2
Shell-tempered ware	SHELL	35	887
Wattisfield greyware	WATT	3	13
West Stow fine reduced ware	WESTSTO W	9	59

Table 5: All Roman pottery by fabric

Form	No.	Wt(g)	MNV
Beaker	11	95	5
Bowl	18	627	12

Closed	134	1341	x
Cup	1	2	1
Dish	10	209	9
Jar	75	3787	34
Lid	2	37	2
Mortaria	2	60	x
Open	2	18	x
Sieve	2	98	x
Spindle whorl	1	55	x
Unknown	180	1489	5

Table 6: Roman pottery by vessel form

Context	Cut	Trench	No.	Wt(g)	Context spotdate
1	0	10	16	202	AD240-400
1	0	15	8	254	AD100-400
2	0	64	1	12	AD150-400
36	35	9	1	3	AD50-400
40	39	3	2	5	AD100-400
42	41	3	3	17	AD50-400
48	47	5	2	7	AD100-400
50	49	4	2	12	AD100-400
54	53	6	3	24	AD100-400
56	55	6	2	16	AD50-100
59	60	11	3	22	AD100-300
61	63	11	3	24	AD70-300
62	63	11	15	213	AD250-400
73	72	10	8	411	AD300-400
74	72	10	15	207	AD300-400
75	75	10	8	84	AD300-400
76	76	10	57	862	AD200-400
77	77	10	1	6	AD150-400
78	78	10	12	138	AD200-400
79	79	10	1	2	AD150-400
81	80	10	8	167	AD100-400
82	80	10	2	8	AD200-400
85	84	10	25	1668	AD200-400
86	84	10	3	37	AD200-400
94	93	10	1	33	AD100-400
96	95	10	1	4	AD50-400
98	95	10	28	495	AD250-400
102	101	16	10	79	AD150-300
104	103	16	2	8	AD50-400
112	111	16	8	35	AD150-300
113	114	13	1	2	AD50-400

120	119	15	94	1537	AD325-400
123	125	12	5	48	AD70-150
131	130	62	1	7	AD50-300
140	119	15	9	166	AD70-200
148	149	14	1	58	AD120-250
150	151	14	4	18	AD50-300
155	154	1	2	12	AD50-400
162	162	10	19	232	AD200-300
163	163	10	13	120	AD120-400
206	207	7	18	354	AD150-300
209	210	7	7	84	AD100-400
213	214	7	8	56	AD150-300
215	215	7	1	24	AD100-400
216	216	6	2	29	AD150-400
217	217	6	2	16	AD50-200

Table 7: Roman pottery quantification by context

Trench	No.	Wt(g)	MNV
1	2	12	1
3	5	22	1
4	2	12	0
5	2	7	0
6	9	85	1
7	34	518	4
9	1	3	0
10	218	4676	31
11	21	259	4
12	5	48	0
13	1	2	0
14	5	76	1
15	111	1957	22
16	20	122	2
62	1	7	0
64	1	12	1

Table 8: Roman pottery quantification by Trench

B.8 Medieval pottery

By Carole Fletcher

B.8.1 Seven sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the evaluation, weighing 33g. The material derived from a pit (**29**), ditch (**44**) and gully (**128**) in Trenches 1, 3 and 31.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Trench	No/ weight (g)	Description	Spot Date
30	29	Pit	1	4/17	4x Local medieval unglazed ware (LMU)	11-14th century
44	44	Ditch	3	3/15	2 x Local medieval unglazed ware (LMU), 6g 1 x Glazed late medieval and transitional ware (LMT), 9g	15-16th century
129	128	Gully	31	1/1	1xfine blackware or cistercian-type ware	16th century or 16th-18th century
TOTAL	-	-	-	7/33	-	-

Table 9. Medieval and post-medieval pottery spot dates

B.9 Stone

by Carole Fletcher

- B.9.1 A small assemblage of worked and unworked stones were recovered from the evaluation. All of the worked stone was recovered from ditch **119**. The two joining small fragments of lava (SF62) retain a small area of grinding surface, allowing them to be identified as part of a rotary quern, no other diagnostic features survive. Lava querns are present in the Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods, however the quern is most likely Roman in date.
- B.9.2 Small find 71 is an irregularly shaped block of hard sandstone, which may originally have been a rotary quern that has subsequently been reused as a whetstone. The original quern is likely to be Roman in date, but its reuse may date to a later period. The second fragment of worked sandstone (SF89) was also recovered from ditch **119**. This fragment is reddened having possibly been affected by heat and as a result, the surface is somewhat crumbly. The small sub-rectangular block has a worn smooth, possibly polished convex surface and may have been used as a rubbing stone. The final fragment of worked stone (SF90) is a sub-rectangular flat, fine-grained stone that may originally have been a roofing slate. One edge of the stone is smooth and concave, the opposite edge is slightly rounded with some flattened angles, as if used for sharpening concave objects; the artefact appears to have been used as a whetstone.
- B.9.3 The worked stone assemblage relates in part to food processing and reuse for sharpening tools.

Context	Cut	Tr	Weight (g)	Description
44	43	3	7	Unworked chalk fragments, discoloured and reddened by heat
58	57	6	11	?chalk fractured and discoloured by heat
62	63	11	469	Fractured cobble most likely used as a pot boiler or from a hearth
64	65	11	2	Fragment of unworked chalk.
112	111	16	18	Unworked chalk fragments, one discoloured and reddened by heat.

120	119	15	186	Two fragments of lava, small area of grinding surface survives, indicating these fragments came from rotary quern. However it is not possible to say whether it is an upper or lower stone.
		15	1674	SF71 Irregularly shaped block of hard sandstone that may originally have been part of a rotary quern, subsequently reworked and with some more recent damage. Two surfaces show evidence of polishing, one may be the original quern grinding surface that has subsequently been used to sharpen implements and there are two grooves worn into the stone across the ?original grinding surface. The opposite side of the block has a shallow concave polished surface, slightly too irregular to have been an original grinding surface, although this may be due to later reworking, as the surface has been used to sharpen implements such as an axe.
		15	241	SF89 Sub-rectangular fragment of sandstone somewhat fire reddened and as a result the surfaces are somewhat friable. A single surface is slightly convex and smooth or polished and may have been used as a rubbing stone. It is unclear if the fragment has come from a larger sandstone quern or it is just a sandstone cobble.
		15	68	SF90 Sub-rectangular, flat fragment of pale fine-grained stone, which may originally have been a roofing stone, but has subsequently been reused as a whetstone.
123	125	12	197	Heat discoloured and fractured cobble most likely used as a pot boiler or from a hearth.

Table 10: Stone by context

B.10 Roman tile

By Katie Anderson

Introduction and methodology

B.10.1 A relatively large assemblage of Roman tile was recovered from the evaluation, totalling 199 pieces weighing 20519g. All of the material has been examined, and details of fabric, form, weight, size and date recorded, along with any other information deemed significant.

Assemblage Composition

B.10.2 The assemblage comprised small to large pieces of tile, although there were no examples of any complete tiles. That said, all of the five main tile types were identified in varying quantities (Table 11), comprising tegula and imbrex roof tiles, box flue tiles, floor tiles and pilae. Tegula were the most commonly occurring with 28 fragments (5165g), three of which retained part of their flanges, which were between 2.2 and 2.5cm in height. In addition to these, ten imbrex tiles were recorded. 14 pieces of box flue were recovered, all of which had combing on the exterior, typical of this form. Finally 26 fragments of floor tile were identified (8283g) along with five pilae. The box flue, and pilae are indicative of a hypocaust system.

B.10.3 Six fabric types were identified within this assemblage (Table 12), of which QM1 were the most commonly occurring, totalling 136 fragments weighing 10892g, thus

representing 68% of the CBM assemblage. There was no apparent correlation between fabric and form, with the five forms all produced in at least two of the fabrics.

B.10.4 CBM Fabrics

B.10.5 QC1 – Coarse sandy ware with rare to occasional large calcareous inclusions up to 5mm

B.10.6 QC2 – Coarse sandy ware with common calcareous inclusions, mostly up to 0.5mm but rare to occasional large inclusions up to 7mm

B.10.7 QCM1 – as QC1 but with common silver mica

B.10.8 QM1 – Coarse sandy ware with common silver mica

B.10.9 QMF1 – Coarse sandy ware with occasional to common larger quartz inclusions (up to 3mm) and rare flint (up to 6mm) and mica

B.10.10 Shell – Coarse sandy fabric with common to frequent shell inclusions.

B.10.11 Roman CBM was recovered in varying quantities from 43 different contexts, as well as the topsoil, deriving from 15 trenches (Tables 13 & 14). Unsurprisingly, the bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Trenches 10 and 15 within the core of the Roman site, representing 66% of the assemblage by count and 74% by weight. Trenches 11 and 16 contained a combined 21 fragments weighing 1617g.

B.10.12 Ditch **119**/(120) Trench 15, contained the largest single assemblage of material, with a total of 30 fragments weighing 5643g, which included eight box flue tiles, eight floor tiles, three tegula and one imbrices. 26 fragments of CBM weighing 2447g were recovered from dark earth layer (76), Trench 10, including seven floor tiles and three tegula. Ditch **72**/(74) contained 17 fragments weighing 838g, which included two imbrex pieces, and single examples of floor, tegula and pilae.

Discussion

B.10.13 The quantity of Roman tile recovered from the evaluation, particularly the core Roman area (Trenches 10, 11, 15 and 16) is significant, and implies at least a single building in the near vicinity of these trenches. Although once a building has gone out of use, tile is often reused for secondary purposes, the quantity and condition of much of the material within these areas, suggests that this material may not have moved far from its original location.

B.10.14 It is problematic dating the tile by itself, however, it was often found alongside Roman pottery, and in the case of the largest assemblages of tile, was found alongside later dating Roman pottery (3rd-4th century AD +). This implies that the associated building(s) had gone out of use by the late Roman period.

B.10.15 Of further significance is the range of forms identified within the assemblage, with the five main tile types recorded. Although it is unclear as to how many buildings were represented by this material, and their nature/function, what is evident is that there was a tiled roof, and perhaps of more importance, evidence of a hypocaust heating system. These elements are indicative of higher status building(s).

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Box flue	14	1528
Floor tile	26	8283
Imbrex	10	772
Pilae	5	542

Tegula	28	5165
Unknown	116	4229

Table 11: Roman CBM by form

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Other	2	44
QC1	13	2175
QC2	23	1499
QCM1	1	121
QF1	2	1736
QM1	136	10892
QMF1	18	3879
SHELL	4	173

Table 12: All Roman CBM by fabric

Context	Trench	No.	Wt(g)
1	10	7	499
1	15	1	106
32	1	1	21
40	3	1	30
42	3	1	16
44	3	1	7
44	4	1	61
54	6	1	16
58	6	5	11
59	11	1	66
61	11	1	493
62	11	6	449
64	11	1	15
66	11	1	38
70	11	1	49
73	10	7	367
74	10	17	838
75	10	3	340
76	10	26	2447
78	10	10	1293
79	10	1	37
85	10	2	27
86	10	2	183
92	10	5	1057
96	10	1	59
98	10	2	301
112	16	10	507
113	13	3	156
120	15	30	5643

131	62	2	14
140	15	9	1441
148	14	2	1527
152	5	1	43
157	1	1	15
162	10	6	266
163	10	3	361
169	37	2	5
179	44	1	6
205	1	1	4
206	7	11	1300
209	7	4	178
213	7	1	72
215	7	1	7
216	6	3	130
219	6	2	18
TOTAL	x	199	20519

Table 13: All Roman CBM by context

Trench	No.	Wt(g)
1	3	40
3	3	53
4	1	61
5	1	43
6	11	175
7	17	1557
10	92	8075
11	11	1110
13	3	156
14	2	1527
15	40	7190
16	10	507
37	2	5
44	1	6
62	2	14
TOTAL	199	20519

Table 14: All Roman CBM by Trench

B.11 Fired clay

By Matt Brudenell

- B.11.1 Three small fragments (14g) of undiagnosed fired clay were recovered the evaluation. The fragments derived from Roman context 113, gully **114**, Trench 13 (1 piece, 8g) and

context 58, ditch **57**, Trench 6 (2 pieces, 6g). The fragments were all in a fine sand fabric with rare linear voids from burnt out vegetable matter. They are likely to be fragments of structural daub or oven lining.

B.12 Mortar

by Carole Fletcher

B.12.1 A small assemblage of mortar or render was recovered from ditch **119** (791g), the bulk of the fragments in the assemblage are irregular lumps of yellow-cream coloured material mixed with lumps of chalk. Some of the material is slightly pink coloured suggesting discolouration by heat. Only two fragments have surviving surfaces which are flat and relatively well finished.

B.13 Roman painted wall plaster

By Alice Lyons

Introduction and methodology

B.13.1 A total of six fragments of Romano-British painted wall plaster (PWP), weighing 78g, was recovered during the archaeological evaluation at Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall. This small assemblage was recovered from three stratified deposits. The majority of the PWP was recovered from ditch **72** located within Trench 10, another small fragment was recovered from a hollow in Trench 6 (PWP Table 1). The wall plaster is in a fragmentary, but stable, condition with an average weight of only 13g.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	No.	Wt(g)	Pottery date
74	72	10	Fill of ditch 72	3	40	AD300-400
75	75	10	Layer	2	32	AD300-400
216	216	6	Hollow	1	6	AD150-400

Table 15: Roman wall plaster quantification by context

The assemblage

B.13.2 The six fragments of PWP are all similar in their manufacture (Davey and Ling 1981). Each fragment has a sandy mortar backing with common chalk inclusions forming the *arriccio* (a second coat of mortar or plaster, somewhat finer than the first coat, applied over the entire surface of the wall and on which paint is applied); this survived up to a depth of 14mm on fragments recovered from context 74. The mortar was sealed by a thin layer of lime wash and it was over this base layer that the red ochre paint was applied. Varying in colour from pale pink (5YR 8/3) to a darker red (10YR 4/4) this pigment is an iron oxide which can naturally occur in chalk deposits and may have been available locally. The final finish was not smooth but quite rough with coarse brush strokes visible.

The potential of the assemblage

B.13.3 This is a small assemblage of mid to late Romano-British painted wall plaster. It was found together with other building materials in the core of Roman activity (Trench 10) which indicate a Roman building, possibly part of a farmstead, was located nearby. The PWP is plainly decorated with locally available (and therefore cheaper) pigments with no evidence of complex design or ornamentation, so although such buildings may have been high status this is not strongly reflected in the surviving PWP assemblage. The PWP, therefore, adds to our ability to describe the overall appearance of any Roman building that may have once stood close-by but it has limited potential for further analysis.

B.14 Worked bone

by Carole Fletcher

B.14.1 A complete worked bone pin (SF64) was recovered from ditch 63, the pin has been identified as a type 3 pin, described as having a more or less spherical head (Crummy 1983 pp.21-22). Crummy describes these pins as having a variety of head shapes. The head of the pin appears to have been decorated (incised) and there is an incised line below what would be the maximum diameter of the pin's head. The pin is Roman in date and most likely a hairpin, although it may have been used for fixing items of clothing.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.1.1 Seven bulk samples were taken from features in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.
- C.1.2 Features sampled include ditches and pits all of which contained Roman artefacts.

Methodology

- C.1.3 For the purposes of assessment a single bucket (approximately ten litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens ##### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

- C.1.5 The results are discussed by trench:

Trench 10

- C.1.6 Four samples were taken from features within Trench 10 and all were found to contain plant remains, predominantly cereal grains, that have been preserved by carbonisation (charring). Sample 4, layer 76 (above metallated surface **77**) contains approximately 30

charred cereal grains most of which are unidentifiable to species as they are abraded and poorly preserved. Occasional wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were noted and a single small legume is also present. It is likely that these remains have been exposed to the elements causing degradation.

- C.1.7 Sample 5, basal fill 96 of pit/well **95** contains a similar assemblage of charred wheat and barley grains with no evidence of preservation of waterlogged material.
- C.1.8 Pit **84** was a large feature that contains at least 8 fills. Sample 6 was taken from the lowest fill to be excavated and contains a single charred grain and dock (*Rumex* sp.) seed.
- C.1.9 Sample 7 was taken from primary fill 74 of ditch **72**. It contains a significant charred assemblage of cereals (approximately 100 grains) in which wheat predominates along with a smaller amount of barley. Peas/small beans (*Pisum/Fabaceae*) are also present along with occasional seeds of corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) and a single seed of black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*).

Trench 11

- C.1.10 Sample 3, fill 59 of ditch **60** contains occasional charred grains of wheat and barley.

Trench 12

- C.1.11 Sample 2, fill 124 of ditch **125** does not contain any preserved remains

Trench 15

- C.1.12 Sample 1, fill 120 of ditch **119** contains occasional indeterminate charred grain

Discussion

- C.1.13 The environmental samples taken during the evaluation of this site indicate that there is a concentration of domestic, culinary waste around trench 10. The preserved remains are predominately cereal grains with no chaff elements recovered. This suggests that the remains are the result of food waste that has been accidentally burnt during cooking rather than the result of cereal processing.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Trench No.	no of buckets	Vol processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Preservation	Cereals	Legume	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
1	120	119	Ditch	15	4	9	10	Charred	#	0	0	+	+
2	124	125	Ditch	12	4	9	10	None	0	0	0	0	0
3	59	60	Ditch	11	4	9	15	Charred	#	0	0	+	0
4	76	76	Layer	10	4	10	30	Charred	##	#	0	+	0
5	96	95	Pit	10	1	8	15	Charred	##	0	0	+	0
6	92	84	Pit	10	4	8	10	Charred	#	0	#	+	+
7	74	72	Ditch	10	4	9	30	Charred	###	#	#	+	+

Table 16: Environmental samples

C.2 Human remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction and methodology

- C.2.1 Two fragments of human bone were recovered from the site at Beeches Road, West Row in Suffolk. The remains were recovered from fill (73) which was the upper fill of Roman ditch **72**. Both fragments were neonate and no other human remains were recovered from the site (although possible articulated remains were recorded in pit/well **95**, but were left unexcavated).

Methodology

- C.2.2 The remains were assessed in accordance with national guidelines set out by Mays et al. (2005) and with reference to standard protocols for examining human skeletal remains from archaeological sites (Brickley and McKinley, 2004; Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994; Cox and Mays, 2000). Completeness and condition were explored and provisional observations relating to sex and age estimation were made
- C.2.3 The potential to make more precise estimates of age and sex during future, detailed examination, was explored by assessing the availability of diagnostic features, primarily in the pelvis, skull and mandible for sex estimation, and pelvis and dentition for adult age estimation.
- C.2.4 The skeleton was also assessed for its potential to yield information on the physical attributes of the individual, in particular, their stature, build, but also information on non-metric traits.
- C.2.5 Any dental conditions, pathologies or bony abnormalities were noted in passing. Particular attention was given to the presence of any unusual conditions that might require detailed specialist examination and/or the application of analytical techniques, such as radiography and histology.

Results

- C.2.6 The excavated remains consisted of a single fragment of neonate skull and a neonate rib. There is no potential for more accurate aging, estimation of sex or identification of pathologies. It is common to find the remains of Roman neonates buried within ditches for example as at the site of Handford Road in Ipswich (Ui Choileain 2012 75-76) and this may reflect a continuation of Iron Age practice (Lewis 2007 36). Ditch **72** has been interpreted as a boundary ditch and as such there is some potential for adding to the record as regards both Roman funerary rites and the issue of boundaries within Romano-British society. Roman infants are frequently buried within ditches; Handford Road (Ui Choileain 2012 75-76), Clay Farm in Cambridge (Loe 2012). Esmonde-Cleary suggests that this practice creates a “ritual boundary fortified by the rites appropriate for the rites appropriate for constraining the dead”. This theory is supported by the extensive numbers of adults also buried within boundary ditches; Linton village College (Gilmour 2008), Itter Crescent (Pickstone).
- C.2.7 The remains observed in situ within well **95** has potential to provide an additional insight into Roman burial practice and possibly provide an example of closure rites. Wells containing human skeletal remains are known from a number of Roman sites

(Esmonde-Cleary 2000). It has been suggested that these represent a closure ritual (Ui Choileain 2012, stead and Rigby 1986) marking the end of the period of use of the well.

C.2.8 **Recommendations for further work**

C.2.9 The possible articulated human skeletal remains from well **95** should be fully analysed with comparisons after the excavation phase. The neonate remains from ditch **72** have no potential to provide physical evidence as regards the diet or paleopathological trends of the Roman population. There is however some limited potential to provide more information as to the funerary rites followed and the status of children within this society and this should be explored further with comparisons to similar sites in the area after excavation stage.

Context number	burial type/position	Orientation*	Age	Sex	Pathologies
73	disarticulated	-	neonate	-	None

Table 17: Inhumation results. *Position of the skull referred to first

C.3 Faunal remains

By Vida Rajkovača

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 The evaluation resulted in the recovery of an assemblage with a raw fragment count of 470 assessable specimens, 227 of which were assigned to species level (48.3% of the assemblage, Tables 18 and 19).

C.3.2 The level of preservation was moderate to good: some 293 specimens were recorded with minimal surface erosion or weathering.

C.3.3 The material came from a series of features scattered across the site, with the majority coming from those of Romano-British date. A small amount of bone was recovered from prehistoric contexts, as well as medieval and Post-medieval contexts, and these were quantified and considered separately.

Methods: Identification, quantification and ageing

C.3.4 The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Where possible, the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Withers height calculations follow the conversion factors published by Von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Occurrence of species: Romano-British contexts

C.3.5 Although different phases may be distinguished on the basis of the Romano-British pottery, for the purpose of this assessment, material will be considered as one sub-set. Cattle accounted for more than all other species combined (Table 18), also dominating the MNI count. This was followed by ovicapra and horse, with pigs being suspiciously under-represented. Rabbit is almost certainly intrusive, given its later introduction, and a

single specimen of dog and chicken complete the domestic range. Closely related galliformes are extremely difficult to distinguish in some instances, and one specimen was only assigned to family level.

- C.3.6 Trench 10 was particularly rich in animal bone, though there was a general abundance in trenches 4, 6, 7 and 11. Roman material was generally better preserved, allowing for a series of fine cut marks to be recorded. In fact, the only cut marks observed in the assemblage were those of Roman date. Axial chopping of vertebrae (down the sagittal plane) and of larger shafts was recorded, as well as fine lines consistent with meat removal. Two cattle scapulae had marks characteristic for the period: the origin of spinae were trimmed and perforations were noted in the blade. These are typical of beef curing or preserving, and the trimming indicates joints were immersed in salt brine before being hung/ smoked. In addition to these, a single large mammal limb shaft fragment (from **75**) appeared to have been utilised as a point or gauge, though it was evident the bone was not intended to be worked into an object.
- C.3.7 A cow mandible (from **120**) had a missing p2 and a posterior cusp on m3, both an indication of restricted gene pools of local cattle.
- C.3.8 Though fragmented and not measurable, a number of Roman cattle elements also appeared significantly larger than the remainder of the cohort. This has been previously recorded, as Romans brought improved breeds from the Continent.

Taxon	<i>Romano-British</i>		
	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	86	55.5	6
Sheep/ goat	37	24	4
Sheep	1	0.6	1
Pig	9	5.8	2
Horse	16	10.3	1
Dog	1	0.6	1
Rabbit (intrusive)	3	2	1
Chicken	1	0.6	1
<i>Galliformes</i>	1	0.6	1
Sub-total to species	155	100	.
Cattle-sized	133	.	.
Sheep-sized	71	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	4	.	.
Total	363	.	.

Table 18: Number of Identified Species and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from Romano-British contexts, the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Other contexts

- C.3.9 Aside from medieval and post-medieval material, the amount of bone recovered from other contexts is negligible, though cattle remain the prevalent species throughout.

Taxon	NISP				Total NISP
	Early Neolithic	Middle to Late Iron Age	Medieval/ Post-medieval	Undated	
Cow	1	2	43	1	47
Sheep/ goat	.	7	5	4	16
Pig	.	.	3	.	3
Horse	.	.	5	1	6
Sub-total to species	1	9	56	6	72
Cattle-sized	.	.	20	3	23
Sheep-sized	.	.	8	4	12
Total	1	9	84	13	107

Table 19: Number of Identified Species for all species from all other contexts, breakdown by phase.

Discussion

- C.3.10 Though in general the Romano-British features were rich in animal bone, there were no substantial bone ‘dumps’ as such, with the exception of that recovered from ditch **119** (120), Trench 15 which generated 85 assessable specimens or 23.4% of the Roman sub-set. The bone was not processed to the same extent as on other similarly dated sites, where larger shafts tend to be split axially into splinters, and the general lack of gnawing marks suggest a relatively quick deposition of the material.
- C.3.11 Romano-British assemblage is in many ways typical for the period, both in terms of species representation and the character of butchery. The preference for cattle is believed to have been brought from the Continent with legions populating Britain (King 1991, 1999), and the butchery methods changed at the time as there was a greater need to speed up the processing of cattle (Seetah 2006).
- C.3.12 Despite the abundance of evidence on diet and animal use from the period, the scarcity of pig within the Romano-British sub-set is interesting and could warrant further study, as all other aspects of the assemblage point to a Romanised site.

Context	Cut	Trench	Weight (kg)
1	-	-	0.070
28	27	4	0.126
32	31	1	0.022
42	41	3	0.720
44	43	3	0.110
50	49	4	0.011
52	51	4	0.053
54	53	6	0.221
56	55	6	0.050
59	60	11	0.650
61	63	11	0.011
62	63	11	0.225

68	69	11	0.055
73	72	10	0.430
74	72	10	0.980
75	-	10	0.108
76	-	10	1.790
77	-	10	0.074
78	-	10	0.700
79	-	10	0.310
81	80	10	0.240
82	80	10	0.173
85	84	10	0.157
86	84	10	0.056
96	95	10	0.040
98	95	10	0.261
106	105	11	0.003
112	111	16	0.250
120	119	15	3.920
121	122	23	0.001
123	125	12	0.224
124	125	12	0.210
129	128	31	0.004
131	130	62	0.004
140	119	15	0.733
150	151	14	0.011
152	153	3	0.468
155	154	1	0.007
162	-	10	0.166
163	-	10	0.726
206	207	7	0.236
209	210	7	0.401
213	214	7	0.014
216	-	6	0.008
Total			15.029

Table 20: Contexts containing animal bone and its weight

C.4 Shell

By Lexi Scard

Introduction and methodology

C.4.1 A total of 1.551kg of marine shell was recovered from 16 different contexts during evaluation (Table 20). This shell was quantified and examined in order to assess the diversity and quantity of the ecofacts, as well as their potential to provide useful data as part of archaeological investigation. This assemblage is the result of shell collected by hand on site, as well as shell recovered during the processing of environmental samples.

Species	Common name	Habitat	Total Weight (g)	Total no. contexts
<i>Ostre edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1533	16
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Mussel	Intertidla, salt water	18	3

Table 21: Overview of identified, quantified shell

C.4.2 Only shell pieces were counted in order to obtain the minimum number of individuals (MNI) present for each species. The MNI was arrived at by different means, depending on the species.

C.4.3 *Ostrea edulis* (oysters) have a defined left and right valve. The left is more concave in shape and displays radiating ribs on the outer surface. The right is generally more flat and lacks the formerly described ribs, though concentric growth rings are often visible (Winder 2011, 11). To obtain the MNI for oyster shell, the number of left and right valves were counted. The largest number was then taken as the MNI.

C.4.4 In the case of *mytilus edulis* (mussel), it is much more difficult to identify the left and right valves and so the MNI was calculated by taking the full amount of valves and then halving it.

C.4.5 In order to obtain the average size of shell per species, the length of each shell from its apex to the outer edge has been measured, the average measurement per context and species has then been recorded. Size is significant with regards to shell, as it can be telling of the age of each species upon harvest.

C.4.6 Details of interest, for example man-made damage such as 'shucking': the process of prising open the oyster for consumption, or evidence of parasitic activity, such as polychaete worm infestation (PWI), have also been noted.

Results

C.4.7 Most of the assemblage comes from ditches, with the occasional pit and layer also containing shell. All features are Roman in date (Table 21 and 22).

Context	Cut	Feature type	Weight (g)	Left valve (g and quantity)	Right valve (g and quantity)	MNI	Average size (cm)	Comments
42	41	Ditch	4	4/1	-	1	4.5	-
59	60	Ditch	169	127/6	42/2	6	7.2	Evidence of shucking, though not as prominent as in other

								assemblages. PWI evident. Old thick specimen
62	63	Ditch	8	-	8/1	1	4.6	Potential PWI
73	72	Ditch	175	149/5	26/1	5	7.9	Clear case of shucking. Clear evidence of PWI as well as Bryozoa. Old thick specimen.
74	72	Ditch	265	88/3	177/7	7	7.2	Clear shucking, PWI, Bryozoa and barnacles. Old thick specimen
75	-	Chalk layer	38	-	38/1	1	7.9	PWI present
76	-	layer	149	149/3	-	3	7.6	Mature oyster attached to outer left valve. PWI present
85	84	Pit	6	60/3	-	3	6.5	Clear suck mark. Some PWI present
96	95	Pit/well	55	55/1	-	1	9.5	From sample <5>. Old thick specimen
98	95	Pit/well	25	-	25/1	1	6.2	Old thick specimen
112	111	Ditch	48	48/1	-	1	7.8	Minor PWI
120	119	Ditch	331	220/5	111/4	5	7.5	Clear sucking, boreholes and PWI
162	-	Layer	66	66/2	-	2	7.4	Shuck marks
163	-	Layer	1	-	10/0	1	U/K	Fragment of old thick specimen
206	207	Ditch	97	-	97/4	4	7	Shuck marks and PWI
209	210	Ditch	33	-	33/1	1	8.9	PWI and potential sucking

Table 22: Quantified oyster shell

Context	Cut	Feature type	Weight (g)	Total pieces	MNI	Average size (cm)	Comments
62	63	Ditch	2	1	1	3	-
74	72	Ditch	5	1	1	5.5	Potential shuck mark
120	118	Ditch	11	3	2	5.2	Shuck marks

Table 23: Quantified mussel shell

- C.4.8 With 98.8% of the assemblage being oyster shell, this species clearly predominates the assemblage.
- C.4.9 All shell within the assemblage is medium-large. With regards to oyster, the smallest average size noted is 4.5cm, with the species measuring as large as 9.5cm.
- C.4.10 Preservation of the assemblage is rather good with no clear taphonomic damage to the ecofacts. There is no evidence of intentional crushing or breaking of the oyster shell, nor is there any apparent ornamentation or man-made damage, other than shucking, which is prominent throughout the assemblage within both species (Figures 1 & 2). PWI is evident on many of the oyster valves of the assemblage, as well as barnacles and Bryozoa (Figures 1 & 2). One oyster valve displays evidence of 'bore holes', created by predatory marine gastropod molluscs. Many of the oyster shells can be described as

'thick old specimens', with their valves appearing very thick, suggesting an older oyster. One of the left oyster valves has a mature oyster attached to its outer surface.

Discussion

- C.4.11 The Roman period saw a high consumption of oyster. It is therefore unsurprising that this is the predominate species in the assemblage. The presence of mussel suggests consumption as opposed to a contaminant of the oyster harvest, as much of the mussel assemblage showed marks from shucking. Evidence suggests that mussel was not consumed as frequently as oyster during the Roman period, nor on this particular site.
- C.4.12 With all of the oyster shell being at least 4.5cm in size, it can be confirmed that the oysters would have been at least a couple of years old upon harvest. It is possible, looking at the larger sized specimens as well as other evidence (to be discussed below), that some of the oysters were over 5 years old. Generally speaking, the favoured size of oyster for consumption will be when they are of medium size, around 6cm: c.3-4 years old (Hagen 1995, 172). An older oyster will provide more meat and have a thicker shell, lessening the chance of it shattering upon opening. Having said that, if an oyster is too old or large, the meat will be too tough, and not fit for raw consumption (*ibid*). This would, possibly, mean that the oysters from the site were on the borderline of being too old and tough to eat raw. The overall assemblage of oyster shell suggests a good harvest and a substantial amount of meat.
- C.4.13 Throughout the assemblage there was evidence of shucking. 'Shucking' is the process of prising off the right valve of the oyster to reveal the meat inside the left valve for consumption. The process uses a knife, which is placed into the 'hinge' of the oyster or mussel, the implement is pushed in and twisted until the valves are prised apart. Such activity is known to leave a mark on oyster (and mussel) shell, varying from a small 'u-shaped' cut along the outer edge of the shell, to a longer, more obvious hole, usually found on the right valve.
- C.4.14 PWI, barnacles and Bryozoa are all present throughout the oyster assemblage. This, combined with the frequent presence of 'old thick specimens' and larger size of the valves, reiterates the notion that this assemblage of oysters were left to grow for a substantial amount of time before being harvested and consumed.

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-225631		
Project Name	Land off Beeches Road, West Row, Suffolk		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	18-08-2015	Finish	09-09-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	MNL747	Planning App. No.	DC/14/2047/HYB
HER No.	ESF23211	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
ditch	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
pit	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
surface	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Forest Heath	Beeches road West Row Mildenhall
Parish	Mildenhall	
HER	Suffolk	
Study Area		National Grid Reference TL 675 759

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Suffolk County Council
Project Design Originator	
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Supervisor	Tam Webster

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Suffolk County Stores	OA East	Suffolk Country Stores
ESF23211	ESF23211	ESF23211

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Matrices
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

Metal finds - Med
 Metal finds - Roman
 Coins - Roman
 Tile - Roman
 Flint - Mesolithic to Early Bronze age
 Glass - Roman
 Quern - Rom

APPENDIX F. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



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Written Scheme of Investigation Archaeological Evaluation

Site name	Land at Beeches Road, West Row, Suffolk
Site code	XSFWRB15
Location	TL 6740 7590
Project number	18553
Project type	Metal-detecting survey and trial trenching
Event number	ESF2311
HER number	MNL 747
OASIS number	Oxfordar3-220786
Planning application no.	DC/14/2047/HYB
Client	Archaeological Risk Management on behalf of Pigeon Investment Management Ltd
Date of issue	11 August 2015
Version	2
Author	Dr Rob Wiseman

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1. General background

This WSI conforms to the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the *MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation*.

This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), and conforms to Suffolk County Council's *Requirement for Archaeological Evaluation* document (2011).

1.1. Circumstances of the project

The client has applied for planning permission to develop the site at Beeches Road, West Row, for residential development and supporting infrastructure. The site is approximately 6.8 hectares in area.

There are Roman sites within a kilometre site, including a villa north of Thistley Green, and Roman-era features uncovered during excavation at the West Row Primary School. The village of West Row itself appears to be medieval in origin. The village developed along Beeches Road, and a number of medieval buildings still survive there. The site itself appears to have been arable fields throughout the medieval and post-medieval period.

As the site is adjacent to the medieval core of West Row, and the land has been largely undisturbed by agriculture, there is potential for good preservation unknown archaeological remains. This would be damaged during construction works.

Archaeological investigation on the site has been required by the Local Planning Authority, Forest Heath District Council, in response to planning application DC/14/2047/HYB.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by Abby Antrobus on 31 July 2015.

1.2. The proposed archaeological strategy

To evaluate the archaeological potential of the site, Oxford Archaeology east is proposing to:

- survey the site by metal detector (10% sample, along east-west aligned transects)
- trial trenching of 5% of the site, with 66 trenches measuring 30 x 1.8 metres. A draft trenching plan is attached to this WSI.

1.3. The geology, topography and other features of the site

The bedrock geology is Zig-Zag Chalk Formation. (British Geological Survey 2014, (British Geological Survey online map viewer viewer

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).

This is overlain by shallow layers (0.3-0.4 m) of typical brown calcareous soils of the Swaffham Prior association (SSEW 1983).

The site is almost level at 8 aOD, with is a very gentle slope at the west, toward the Fens to the west.

Currently, the land is used as arable – as it appears to have been done since the middle ages. There are hedgerows around the edge of teh site, but there are none within the site borders. There is an area of quarrying in the north-east corner of the site shown in historic map, but otherwise the land appears largely undisturbed.

2. Archaeological background

This section is based on a desk-based assessment prepared by Archaeological Risk Management (Hopkins and Tindall 2015)

2.1. Prehistoric

An Acheulean handaxe was found at Thisley Green (MNL 202)

A Neolithic flint knife and axehead (MNL 312) were found near Chapel Road. To the west of the site, on Gravel Drove, a Neolithic flint axe (MNL 016) and an assemblage of forty Neolithic/BA flint implements (MNL 063) were found. Also found nearby was a polished flint knife (MNL 148) and a flint scatter (MNL 403).

Most evidence for Bronze Age activity is located around Gravel Drove to the west of the site. This includes flint scatters (MNL 063, 149, 339), an EBA beaker and knife (MNL 148), a stone adze (MNL 031), a decorated LBA bronze spearhead (MNL misc.), and a socketed axe (MNL 119).

2.2. Roman

A Roman villa – now a scheduled ancient monument – has been excavated at Thistley Green. (MNL 064). The area is also allegedly the source of the Mildenhall Treasure (NML 231). Excavations in the grounds of the West Row Primary School, to the west of the site, have identified Roman activity dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD (MNL 603, 612, 613, 614, 637). This included ditches, postholes, and artefacts. The excavators concluded they represented remains of domestic occupation, probably a farmstead.

2.3. Medieval

The development site lies immediately east of the historic core of West Row (MNL 676). Medieval material has been found in excavations along Beeches Road (ESF 19634, 20439). A medieval building at Elm Lodge (now demolished) was possibly medieval in date (MNL 699). Within the boundaries of the development site, the non-demolished White Horse Inn

(MNL 697) is was thought to have dated from the 15th or 16th centuries. A number of Grade II listed buildings along Beeches Road (DSF 3256, 3467) are also thought to be partly 16th century in date.

2.4. Post-medieval and modern

The surviving maps of West Row suggest that the row development of the village has changed little since the medieval period – although there has been some demolition and replacement of individual buildings. None of the maps show any development within the site boundary, other than the demolished White Horse Inn noted above. Immediately to the south of the site is the Baptist Church and cemetery on Chapel Road.

3. Aims and objectives

3.1. Aims of the evaluation

It will seek to establish the character, date, state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- provide sufficient coverage to establish the form, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
- provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

3.2. Research frameworks

This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)

4. Methods

4.1. Background research

A suitable level of documentary research has previously been undertaken by Archaeological Risk management, and presented in a separate desk-based assessment. This research drew on information in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and County Records Office, and included historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity.

4.2. Metal-detecting survey

The metal-detecting survey will be conducted following the 'Essex Method', using a 10% collecting sample. A sweep will be done in a one-metre wide corridor, over transects spaced at 10 metre intervals. Transects will be aligned east-west (on the same alignment as the trenches).

The survey will be conducted by staff experience in the use of metal detectors. Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron. All metal objects found will be retained, except for objects plainly 20th century in date (e.g. aluminium ring pulls, shotgun cartridges). The location of all metal objects retained will be recorded using a GPS device. Once recorded, objects will be bagged and labelled.

4.3. Survey and site layout

The location of trenches will be surveyed using either a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) or a total station (Leica TCR705).

The site grid will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

4.4. Trial Trenching

A total of 66 trenches measuring 30 x 1.8 metres will be excavated. A plan of the proposed trench layout is attached to this WSI. During machine stripping, the location of trenches may be altered if there are site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance. If so, the location of affected trenches will be re-surveyed.

Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

Access routes to, from and between trenches will be agreed on site at the start of works.

Trial trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a

minimum bucket size of 1.8m will be used to excavate the trenches. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick

Spoil will be stored alongside trenches, unless otherwise specified by the client. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval the SCC Archaeological Service.

All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

The depth and nature of any colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.

The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

All excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the SCC Archaeological Service that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. We will use the following levels for excavating features, unless other are agreed during the project.

<i>Feature Class</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Discrete features, including pits and wells (excavated in half-sections or in quadrants where large)	50%
Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	20%
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	10%

Deep features will be evaluated with hand augur or boreholes, to assess their depth and structure.

Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. The following features will be cleaned, recorded and preserved for future excavation, unless directed to by the SCC Archaeological Service:

- human burials (inhumations, cremations)

- layers relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. floor, middens)
- discrete features relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths)
- artefact scatters (e.g. flint, metal-working debris).

If preservation *in situ* is required by the SCC Archaeological Service, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.

If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, the SCC Archaeological Service will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

4.5. Recording of archaeological deposits and features (recording system)

Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Site plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).

Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.

Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

4.6. Finds recovery

At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserve, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.

Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:

- those which are obviously modern in date
- where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
- where directed to discard on site by the SCC Archaeological Service.

Where artefacts are discarded on site, a sufficient number will be retained to characterise the date and function of the feature they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of discarded artefacts.

4.7. Sampling of features and environmental remains

Environmental sampling will follow the guidelines set out in:

- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.
- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. *Circaea* 9.1: 24-26
- Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*.

Features with good potential for retrieving palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic remains will be targeted for sampling. Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits.

Bulk samples of up to 40 litres per sample will be taken by the excavator. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.

Samples will be tested for the presence and potential of micro- and macro-botanical environmental indicators. These include carbonised plant remains, insects, molluscs, and small animal bones. Testing will be done in consultation with Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor and the project's environmental specialist.

Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.

If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis.

4.8. Human remains

If human remains are encountered, the Client, Suffolk County Coroner, and the SCC Archaeological Service will be informed immediately.

Unless directed otherwise by the County Archaeologist, human remains will be left in situ (covered and protected), until a full program of excavation is agreed by the County Archaeologist and Client. No further excavation will then take place in the vicinity of the remains until removal becomes necessary. If the remains are under imminent threat, or if the County Archaeologist requires information on date and preservation, we will excavate and remove them.

Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations, and will only occur after a Home Office burials licence has been obtained.

Due to the wide range of variables involved with the excavation of human remains, costs for excavation, removal, and analysis of human remains has not been included in any statement of costs accompanying or associated with this specification.

4.9. Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked.

Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged.

Such finds will be reported to the Suffolk County Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

4.10. Post-excavation processing

Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.

Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Stores.

4.11. Archiving

The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the English Heritage (2008) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Stores.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets and registers
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of the final report
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

Where the landowner wishes to retain finds recovered during excavation, the remainder of the archive will be transferred to Suffolk County Council Stores.

A written transfer of ownership will be forwarded to the County Archive before the archive is deposited.

4.12. Changes to this method statement

If changes need to be made to the methods outlined above – either before or during works on site – the County Archaeologist will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in writing before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

5. Reporting

5.1. Assessment Report

Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in English Heritage's (2009) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE).

If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*. If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will need to be submitted to the Client and the Local Planning Authority for agreement.

5.2. Contents of the assessment report

The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings
- the aims of the evaluation
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings
- tables summarising features and artefacts
- site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- sections of excavated features
- interpretation of the archaeological features found
- specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant colour photographs of features and the site
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance at local, regional and nation level.
- a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
- a mitigation strategy for future work
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

5.3. Draft and final reports

A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the SCC Archaeological Service for comment

Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

If the SCC Archaeological Service requires no further excavation on the site,

a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. If further archaeological work is required, the SCC Archaeological Service may require publication of the site in local journals or an academic monograph.

5.4. OASIS

A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

6. Timetable

the metal detecting survey is expected to take 5 working days to complete, and the trial trenching is expected to take 10 working days (based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday). This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather, but it does include time for site set-up and final backfilling of trenches.

Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy, and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.

Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take a maximum of 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring more lengthy analysis.

The project archive will be deposited within 6 months of delivering the final report, unless the SCC Archaeological Service requires further excavation on the site.

7. Staffing and support

7.1. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:

1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)

1 x Project Officer (full-time)

1x Site Supervisor (full-time)

5 x Site Assistants (as required)

1 x Archaeological Surveyor

1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)

1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

The Project Manager will be Matthew Brudenell. Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.

All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated

above.

7.2. Post-excavation processing

We anticipate that the site may produce later prehistoric to medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.

Pottery will be assessed by Sarah Percival (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Dr Paul Spoerry (Saxon and medieval).

Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Heritage England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).

Faunal remains will be examined by Lena Strid (Oxford Archaeology South) or Ian Smith (Oxford Archaeology North).

Conservation will be undertaken by Colchester Museums.

In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list at Appendix 2 will be approached to carry out analysis.

8. Other matters

8.1. Monitoring

During the excavation, representatives of the client (Adrian Tindall), Oxford Archaeology East (Matt Brudenell) and the County Archaeologist (Abby Antrobus) will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

8.2. Insurance

OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Allianz Cornhill Insurance plc, policy number SZ/14939479/06. Details of the policy can be seen at the OA East office.

8.3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

8.4. Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

The client will inform the project manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary.

The client will likewise inform the project manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.

The client will inform the Project manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

8.5. Site Security

Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

8.6. Access

The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be OA East's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

8.7. Site Preparation

The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

8.8. Site offices and welfare

All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

8.9. Backfilling/Reinstatement

Backfilling – but not reinstatement – of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client. Backfilling will only take place with the approval of the SCC Archaeological Service.

8.10. Monitoring

The SCC Archaeological Service will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

8.11. Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences, and sent to the SCC Archaeological Service.

The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.

All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

APPENDIX 1: EXCAVATION AND SAMPLING STRATEGY, AND FINDS PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Relevant excavation standards and guidelines

The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists':

- Code of Conduct
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

Additional guidelines, specific to the region, which we also adhere to, are:

- *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14)

All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the *OA Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual*. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Standards for finds

All artefacts retained from excavation will be cleaned, conserved and stored following the requirements in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.

Standards for bulk sampling

Environmental sampling will follow the guidelines set out in:

- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations*

concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.

- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. *Circaea* 9.1: 24-26
- Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*

APPENDIX 2: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

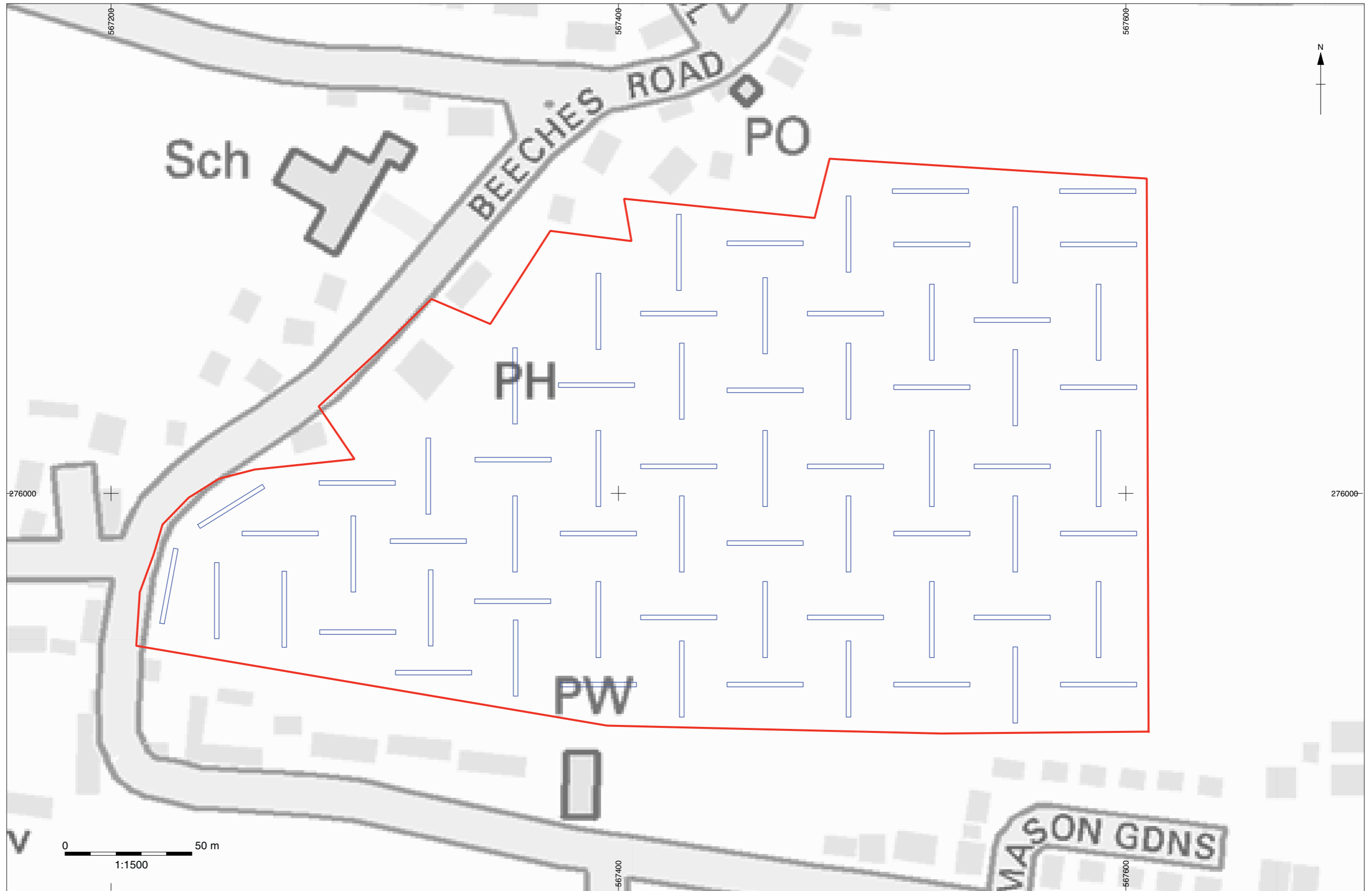
NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Suffolk County Council
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Boardman, Sheila	Plant macrofossils, charcoal	Oxford Archaeology
Bonsall, Sandra	Plant macrofossils; pollen preparations	Oxford Archaeology
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	illustration & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Snails, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-Medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small Find Assemblages	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Darrah, Richard	Wood technology	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Donnelly, Mike	Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Faine, Chris	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Gale, Rowena	Charcoal ID	Freelance
Geake, Helen	Small finds	Freelance
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist	
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Hamilton-Dyer, Sheila	Fish and small animal bones	
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery, leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Hunter, Kath	Archaeobotany (charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains)	Oxford Archaeology
Jones, Jenny	Conservation	ASUD, Durham University
King, David	Window glass & lead	
Locker, Alison	Fishbone	
Loe, Louise	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Macaulay, Stephen	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Masters, Pete	geophysics	Cranfield University
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Rackham, James	Faunal and plant remains, can arrange pollen analysis	
Riddler, Ian	Anglo-Saxon bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	
Rowland, Steve	Faunal and human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, non-pollen palynomorphs, dinoflagellate cysts, diatoms	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scaife, Rob	Pollen	
Scott, Ian	Roman, Medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Sealey, Paul	Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Shafrey, Ruth	Worked stone, cbm	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, Ian	Animal Bone	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Snails	Oxford Archaeology
Strid, Lena	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology

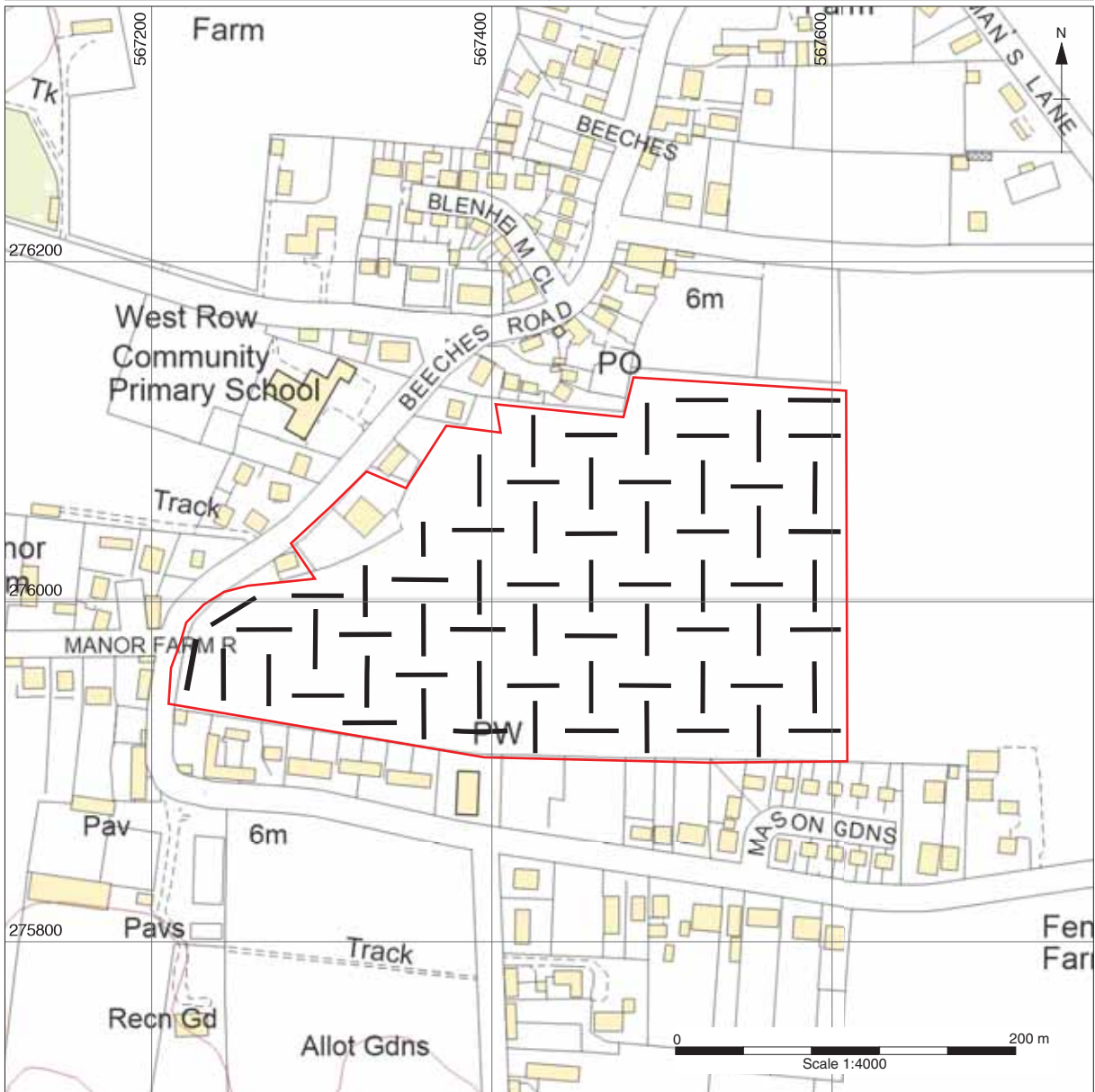
NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Bartlett Clark Consultancy, Cranfield University, Stratascan and GSB (both part of the SUMO Group)



Plan of evaluation trenches



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

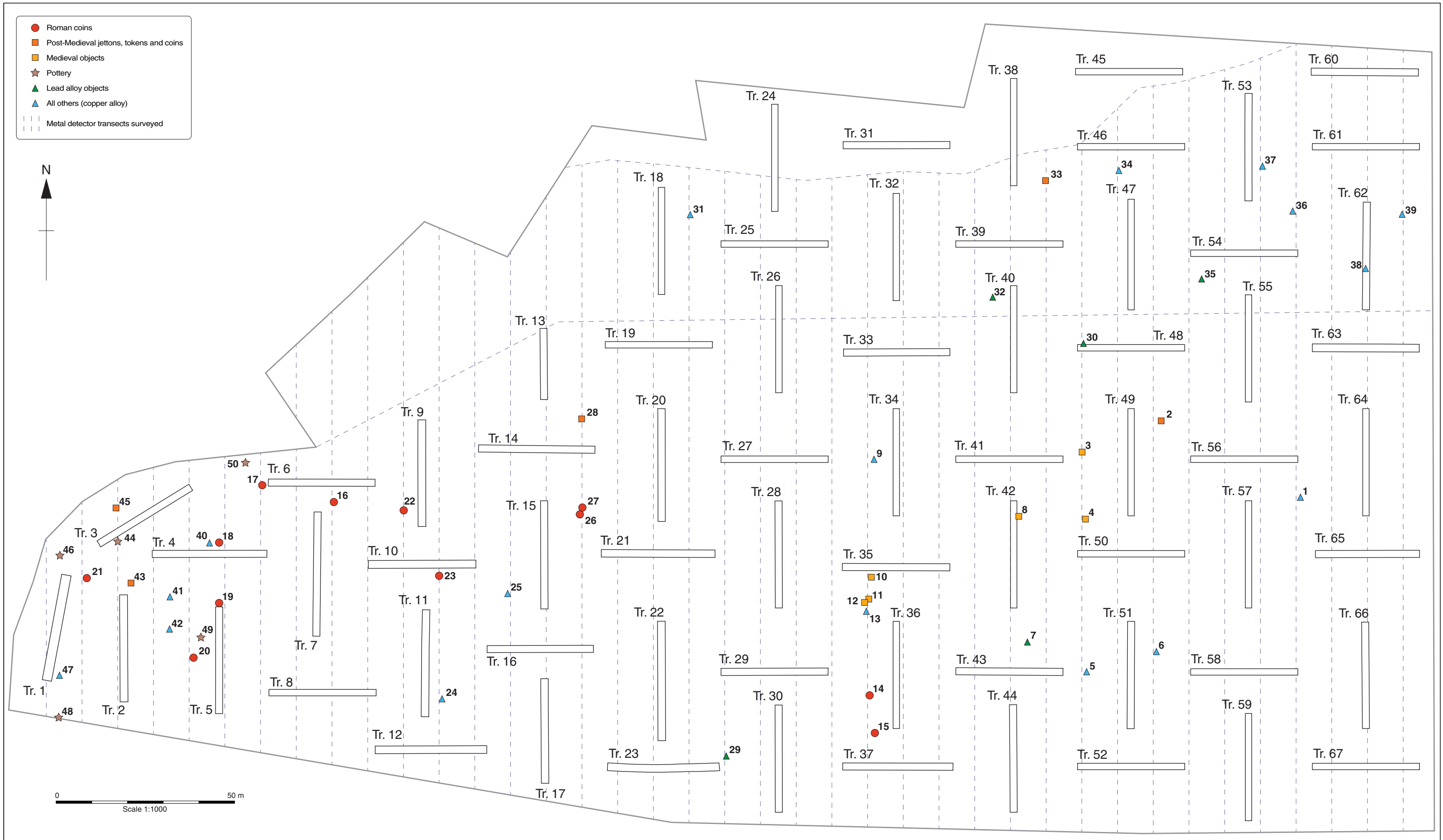


Figure 2: Metal detecting plot

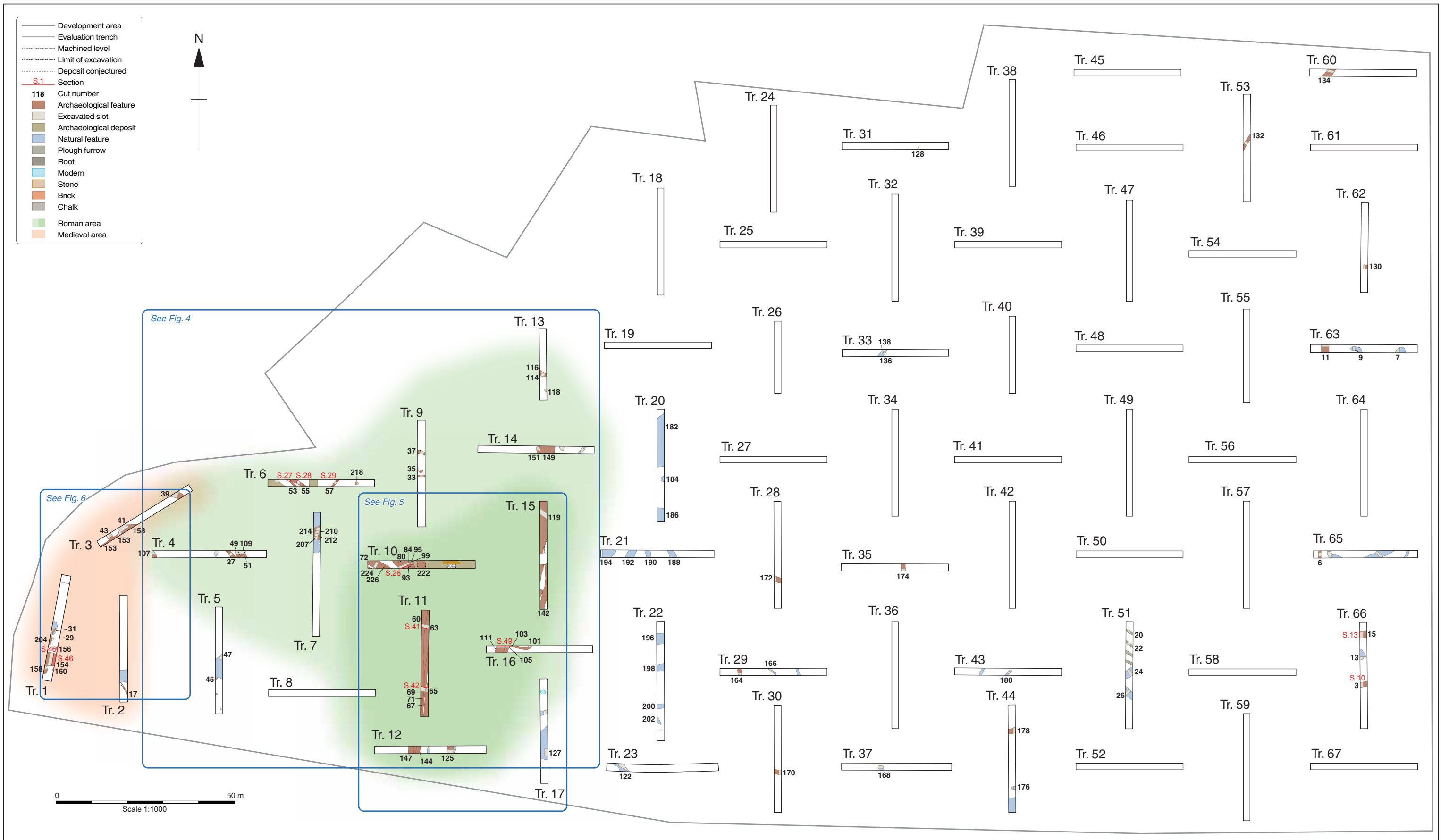


Figure 3: All features plan

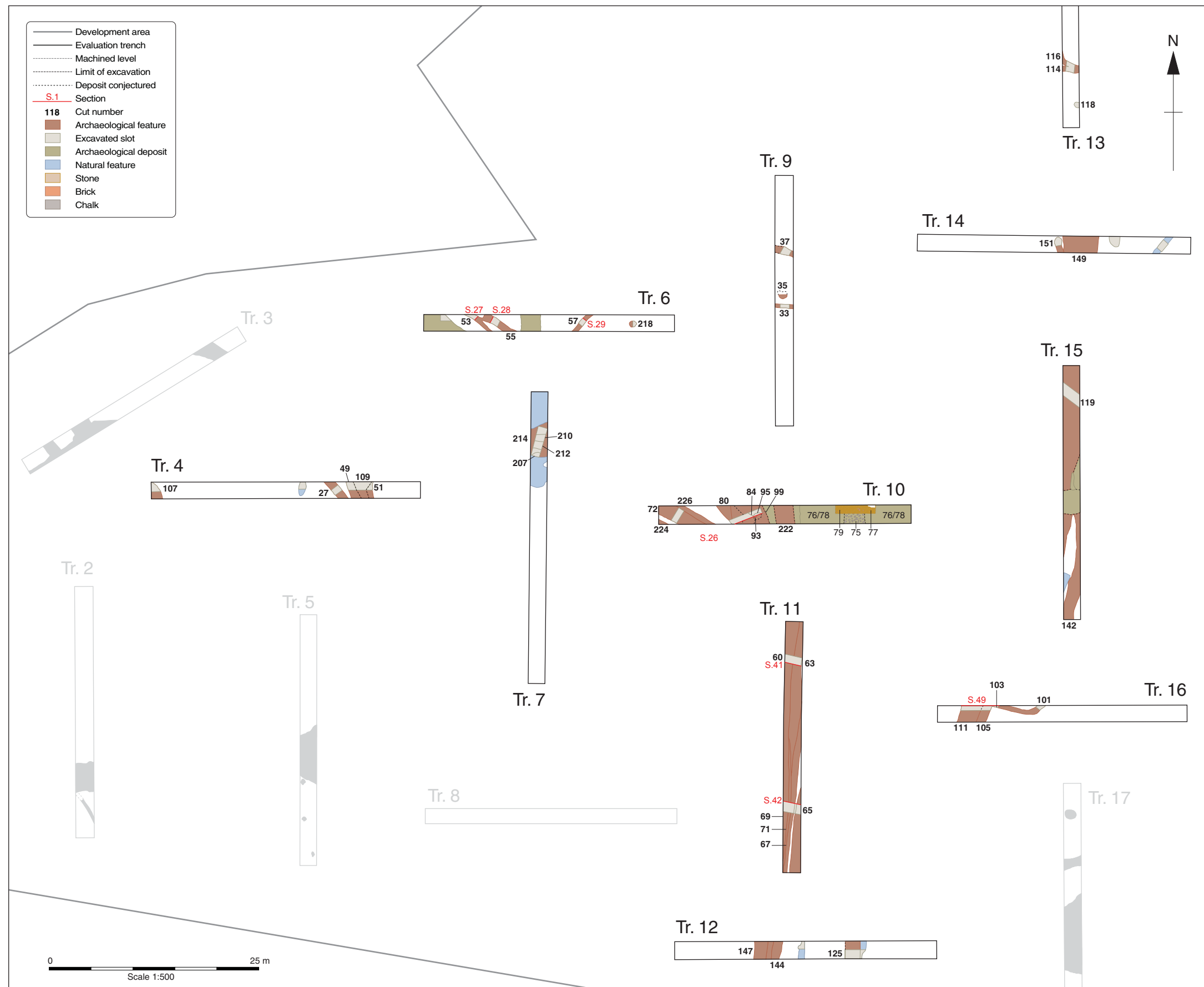


Figure 4: Detail of Roman area

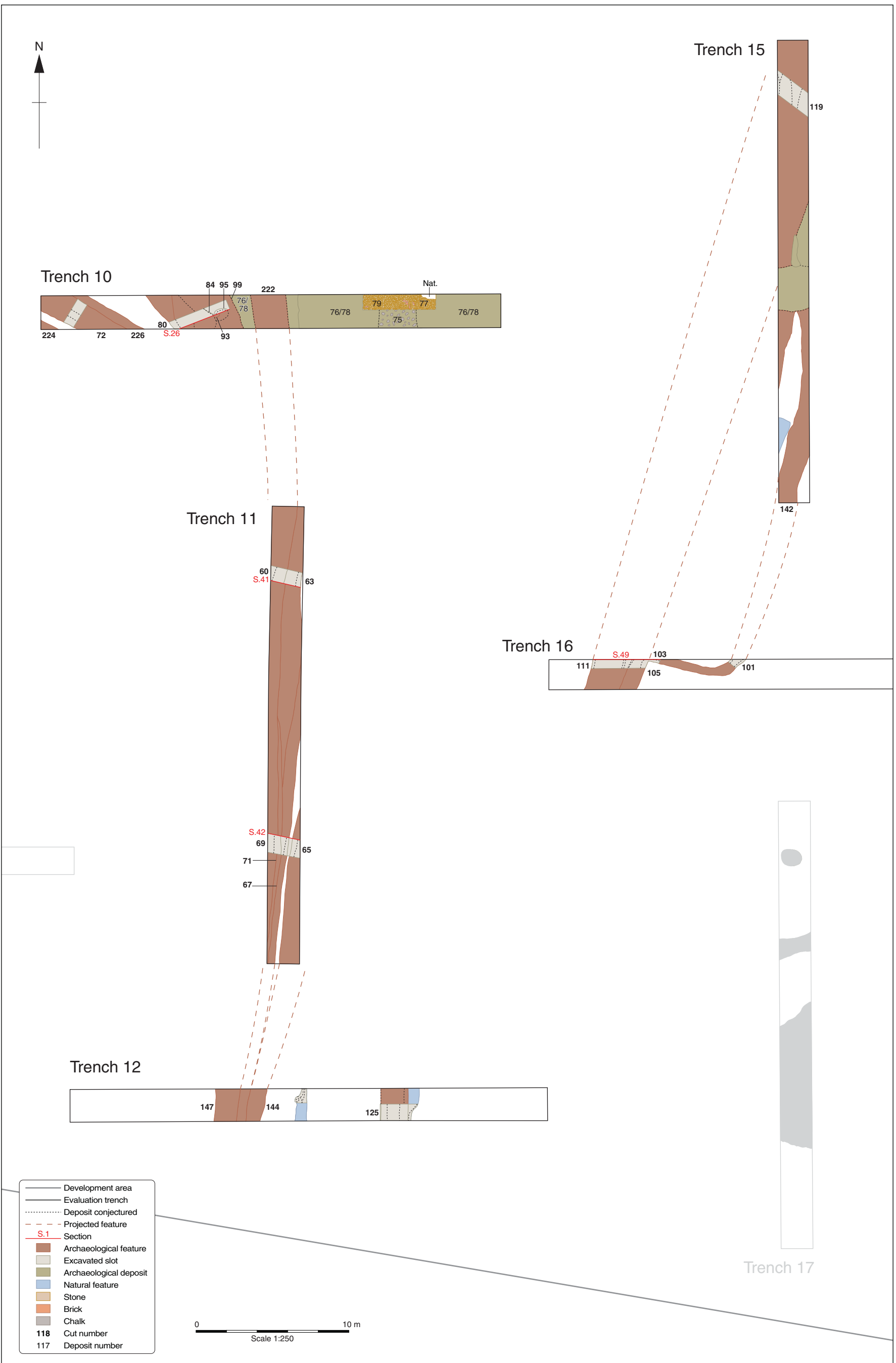


Figure 5: Detail of Roman core area

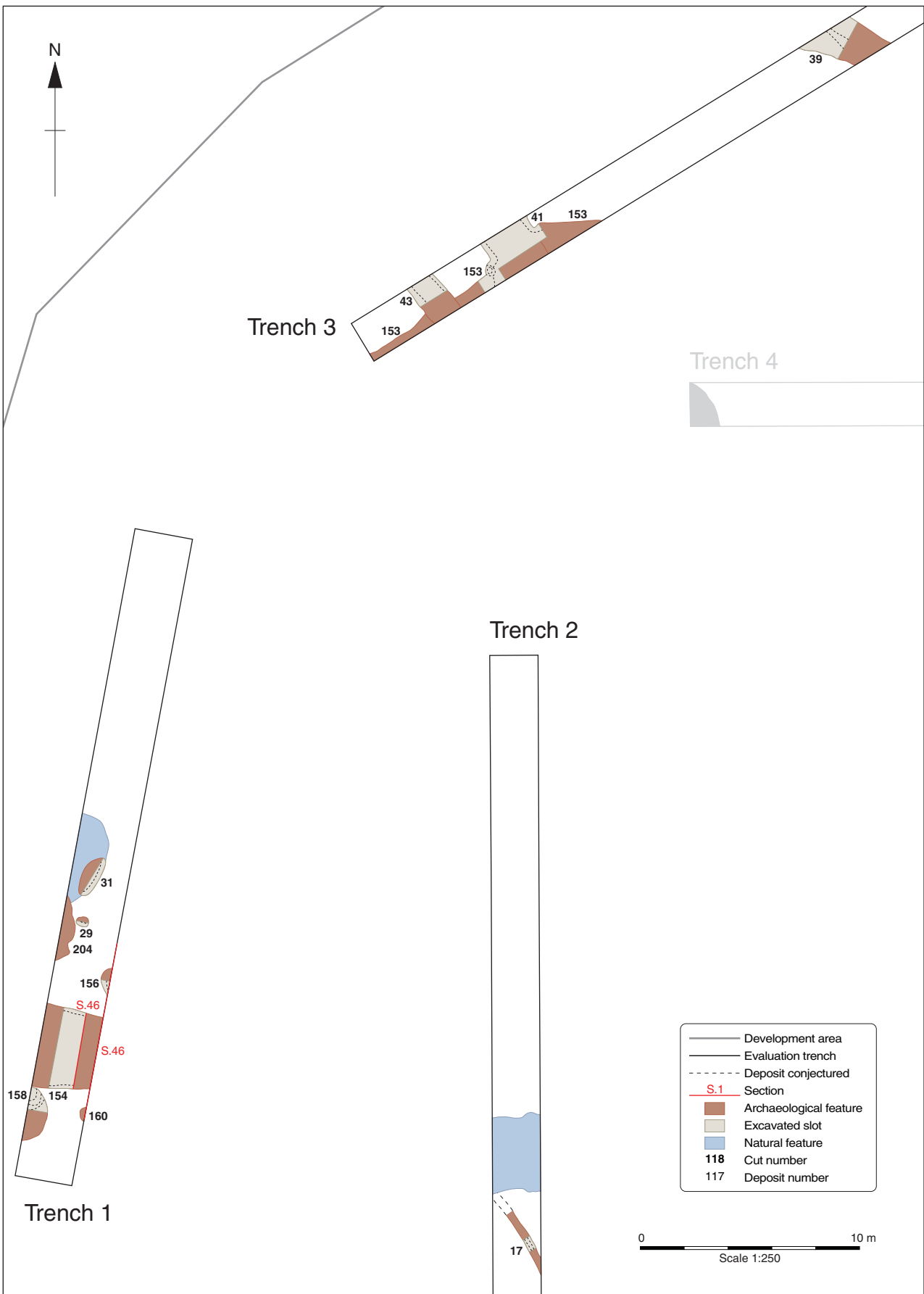


Figure 6: Detail of Medieval area

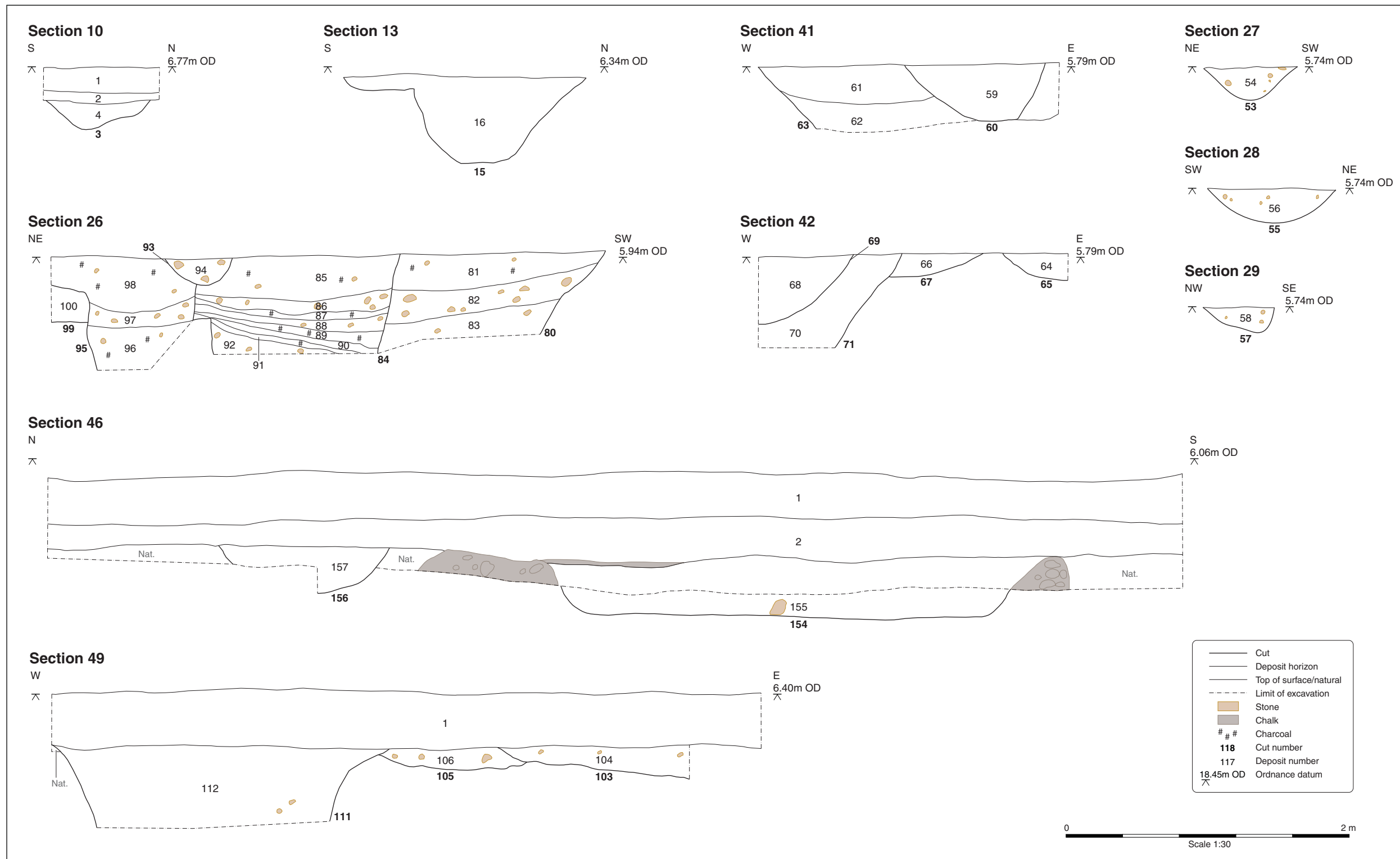


Figure 7: Selected sections. Scale 1:30.

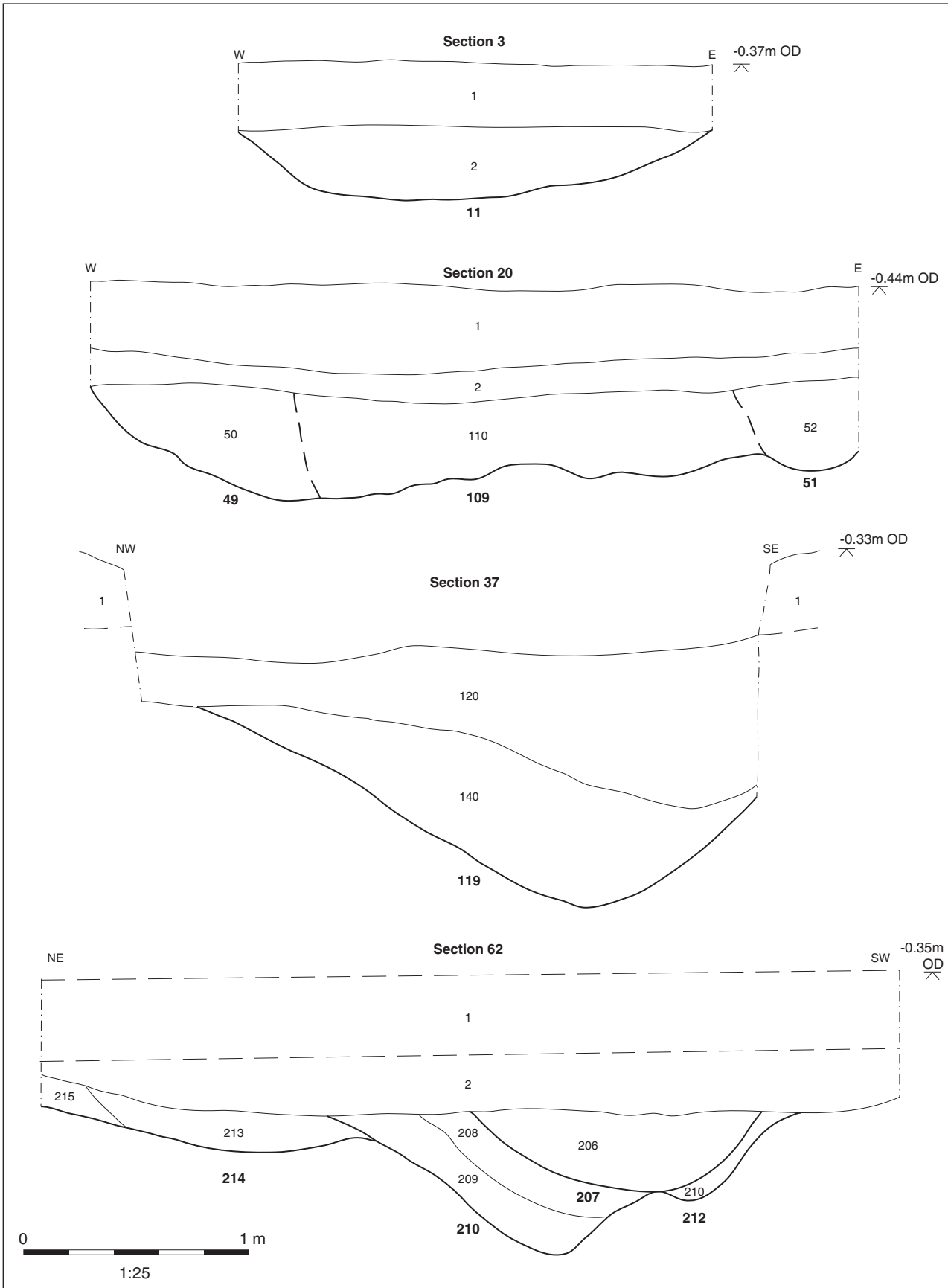


Figure 8: Selected sections. Scale 1:25.



Plate 1: Ditches **49**, **51** and **109** in Trench 4, looking north



Plate 2: Ditches **207**, **210**, **212** and **214** in Trench 7, looking south-east



Plate 3: Trench 10 looking west



Plate 4: Ditch 72, Trench 10, looking south-east



Plate 5: Surface 77, Trench 10, looking west



Plate 6: Possible human remains within Well/Pit 95



Plate 7: Ditches **60** and **63**, Trench 11, looking south



Plate 8: Ditch **125**, Trench 12, looking south



Plate 9: Ditch **119**, Trench 15, looking north-east



Plate 10: Ditch **39** in Trench 3, looking south-east



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