Land East of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Prepared by:	Daria Tsybaeva (Supervisor)
Checked by:	Matthew Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Aileen Connor (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by:	Paul Spoerry (Regional Manager)
Signature:	

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
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Land East of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Daria Tsybaeva

With contributions from Ted Levermore, Carole Fletcher, Zoe Ui Choileain, Lawrence Billington, Rachel Fosberry and illustrations by Robin Webb

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Summary

Between 31st of July and 7th of August 2017 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a trial trench evaluation at the land east of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall (centred TL 7024 7779). The work was commissioned by Lovell and followed on from a previous phase of geophysical survey and 1% evaluation trenching in 2013. The subject of this report is the second phase of evaluation comprising a total of 22 trenches.

The evaluation revealed a series of post-medieval and modern features comprising pits and ditches, of mostly agricultural use. Some pits are likely to have been for sand extraction and may date to the medieval period. One pit may also be of prehistoric date.

The natural landscape can be characterised as 'hummock-and-hollow' ground with thin layers of peat formed within some of the more substantial hollows.

The archaeology found during both phases of evaluation shows that whilst the site was in proximity to human occupation it was used for agriculture for most of the time. Poor environmental preservation and the sparsity of finds confirm the low archaeological potential of the site.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Claire Hutcheson of Lovell for commissioning this project. Thanks is also extended to Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) who monitored the work and gave advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matthew Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Daria Tsybaeva, who was supported by Daniel Firth, Eben Cooper, Robin Webb and Meghan French. Survey and digitizing was carried out by David Brown and Robin Webb. Thanks also to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and to Katherine Hamilton who prepared the archive.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Lovell to undertake a Phase 2 trial trench evaluation at the site east of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk (centered on TL 7024 7779; Fig. 1) .

1.1.2 The work carried out between 31st July and 7th August 2017 as part of a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. DC/13/123/OUT), in accordance with a Brief issued by Rachael Abraham (dated 12/01/2017), and an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by OA (Brudenell 2017). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is a rectangular agricultural field covering c. 4.2ha, and is broadly flat between 4.4-5.3m OD. It is bordered by housing to the north, a hedged boundary to the east, Aspal Road to the west and scattered trees along the ditched field boundary to the south (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The superficial geology of the site comprises River Terrace sands and gravel supporting well drained calcareous sandy soils, south of the fen-edge. The area has a characteristic micro-relief known as 'hummock-and-hollow' ground formed during the Pleistocene (Gallois 1988; Worssam 1969). The underlying bedrock comprises chalk of the Grey Chalk Subgroup (BGS).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The site is located in an area of moderate archaeological potential as recorded by information held by the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SHER). This section is based on the background study in WSI (Brudenell 2017) and SHER (Fig. 2).

Prehistoric and Roman.

1.3.2 Some prehistoric finds have been recorded in the area, particularly around the former fen-edge. Those within the vicinity of the site include Neolithic and Early Bronze Age worked flints recovered to the north and east comprising a projectile (MNL 071) and two flint knives (MNL Misc). A single residual worked flint was also recovered from the site during the phase 1 evaluation (MNL 705).

1.3.3 An Iron Age Iceni coin and a scatter of Roman pottery have been recorded c. 350m south of the site. A major multi-period Iron Age and Roman settlement replete with enclosures, structures, pits and ditches is located c. 1km to the north-west, centred on Smoke House (MNL 502; 508; 570; 589; 598; 608; 618).

Medieval

1.3.4 Despite its proximity to the medieval core of Beck Row and to Aspal manor, the site remained in agricultural use during this period. The medieval moated site of Aspal Hall is located c. 150m south-west of the site (MNL 083). Three sides of the rectilinear moat remain visible at c. 7m wide and c. 2m deep, though the hall itself has been

demolished. The manor once belonged to Sir Robert de Aspal (died 1326) and was a sub-manor of Mildenhall. To the west, and now largely enclosed by development is Aspal Park. This was a piece of demesne pasture attached to the Aspal manor. The 1812 Enclosure map shows this area subdivided into smaller landholdings. To the north is the medieval green of Holmsey Green (MNL 525).

1.3.5 Finds of medieval pottery were recovered from a single pit at the site during the initial phase of evaluation (MNL 705). A scatter of medieval pottery has also been recorded on the fields c. 350m to the south-east (MNL 071).

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.6 The historic OS map series suggests that the shape of the site has changed relatively little since the late 19th century. The OS first edition maps of 1882 and 1885 depict a series of tracks and subdivision crossing the filed, which is likely to have been used as pasture. The field is marked as allotments on the 1902 OS map. Tracks are depicted on maps at the site until the 1990s. The only notable change is the realignment of the southern boundary in the early 1970s when the property to the south was built. The original line of the field boundary is still visible as a property boundary to the south.

Previous work

1.3.7 In 2013 the site was subject to a geophysical survey and preliminary trial trenching (1% sample) to support the outline planning application (Fig. 3); Orzechowski and Thompson 2013; Clarke 2013). The geophysical survey showed a series of positive linear and rectilinear anomalies of possible archaeological origin. A few of the linear features in the eastern half of the site were confirmed by the Phase 1 evaluation. Additionally, archaeological features were found that had been undetected by the geophysical survey. These comprised a series of ditches, furrows and pits. Many of the features were undated, although some of the furrows yielded 18th-early 20th century material, and one pit contained a small quantity of medieval pottery and animal bone. Peat and alluvial deposits were recorded in the northern area of the site.

1.3.8 Hummock-and-hollow ground as well as some undated and medieval pits and post-medieval boundaries with peat deposits have been recorded during other archaeological work in the area for example: MNL 700, MNL 675, MNL 483, MNL 579 (Craven 2007, Grassam *et al.* 2005, Newman 2016, Bales 2004).

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine or confirm the general nature, character, quality of preservation and extent of any remains present.
ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
iii. Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
iv. Provide sufficient information to construct an appropriate archaeological conservation/mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and order of cost.
v. Set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of 21 trenches measuring 30 x 1.8m and one trench measuring 18 x 1.8m were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits. A toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate the trenches. All machine excavation was undertaken under supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.2 Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate alongside trenches, to allow for sequential backfilling.

2.2.3 All archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand, in slots of at least 1m in width.

2.2.4 Site survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.5 A register has been kept of all trenches, features, and photographs. All features, layers and deposits have been issued with unique context numbers. Each feature is individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section. Written descriptions are recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

2.2.6 Site plans have been drawn at 1:50 and tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Sections of features have been drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 and tied into Ordnance Datum. All site drawings include the following information: site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

2.2.7 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs including both general trench shots and specific features. Every feature has been photographed at least once. Photographs include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), listed in the photograph register.

2.2.8 Environmental bulk samples (20 litres) were collected on site, recorded on a separate register and processed by tank flotation using a modified Siraff-type equipment. The floating residues was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 0.5mm sieve.

2.2.9 The site archive is currently held by OAE and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the Phase 2 evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains (Fig. 4a-c). Trenches 4 and 18 contained no archaeology and will not be discussed here. Full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Trench 22 was added after consultation with Rachael Abrahams from SCCAS in order to establish the course of ditch **34** between Trenches 11 and 13 (Fig. 4b).

3.1.3 No finds were retrieved from features unless stated otherwise. Any metal finds were from modern deposits were not retained.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of sand was overlain by a mid yellowish brown sand subsoil (0.12-0.30m thick), which in turn was overlain by a mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil (0.20-0.40m thick).

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The trenches were evenly spread across the proposed development area positioned between the trenches from the Phase 1 evaluation (Orzechowski & Thompson 2013). Archaeological remains comprising pits and ditches broadly dating to post medieval to modern period were present in all trenches except Trenches 4 and 18. A selective sample of modern features dated by surface finds and regular shape was excavated.

3.3.2 Shallow linear gullies were quite prominent in several trenches on an alignment consistent with current field boundaries. Likely the result of ploughing, gullies in the eastern half of the site were revealed on the geophysical survey (Fig.3; Clarke, 2013) and during the initial evaluation (Orzechowski & Thompson 2013).

3.4 Trench 1 (Fig. 4a)

3.4.1 Trench 1 contained four pits, a possible post hole and a ditch terminus close to the south-western end of the trench (Plate 1).

3.4.2 Ditch **1** was linear in plan and aligned north-west to south-east, it terminated within the trench. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep. Its single fill was a light brownish grey silty sand (2).

3.4.3 A small sub-circular feature (**3**) was observed in the middle of the trench, it may be a post hole although it seems to be too small to have held a post in soft sand so could be the result of vegetation roots. It was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. It contained a light brownish grey silty sand (4).

3.4.4 Pits **5** and **7** were both sub-rectangular in plan and had vertical sides and flat bases. Pit **5** was 0.78m long, 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep, and pit **7** was 0.95m long, 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep. They both had dark grey silty sand fills (6 and 8 respectively). Based on their regular shape and profile, the pits are likely to be modern in date.

3.4.5 Pit **9** was sub-circular in plan with steep irregular sides and a concave base. It measured 1.60m wide and 0.72m deep (Fig. 5 Section 5). Fill 10 was a mid greyish brown silty sand. One fragment of medieval pot (11th-14th century) was retrieved from its fill. Pit **9** was truncated by pit **11** which was of a similar shape and size and contained two fills. Basal fill 12 was a mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.14m thick. Upper fill 13 was a mid brownish grey silty sand with lighter bands of sand measuring 0.56m thick. A single fragment of 12th-14th century pot was retrieved from fill 13.

3.5 Trench 2 (Fig. 4a)

3.5.1 A small gully (**40**) aligned south-west to north-east was located in the north-western end of Trench 2. It was linear in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.27m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a dark grey sand (39).

3.6 Trench 3 (Fig. 4b)

3.6.1 Trench 3 contained two rectangular pits that were considered modern due to their regular shape and similarity to other modern pits within the evaluation. The pits were not excavated.

3.7 Trench 5 (Fig. 4c)

3.7.1 A modern pit with late 20th century rubbish was in the south-eastern end of the trench and was not excavated. A nearby tree-throw (**14**) was irregular in plan with irregular sides and base measuring at least 1.9m wide and 0.2m deep. Its fill (15) was a dark greyish brown sand (15) and contained two animal bone fragments, a burnt stone and two modern iron objects.

3.8 Trench 6 (Fig. 4c)

3.8.1 In the middle of the trench, partly obscured by the baulk, was a pit and several very shallow plough scars that were not excavated. Pit **26** was sub-circular in plan measuring about 1m in width and 0.50m deep (Plate 2). It had steep irregular sides and an irregular, slightly concave base. The pit contained two fills. Basal fill 27 was a dark brownish grey sand, 0.20m thick, and produced two animal teeth and a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pot fragment. Upper fill 28 was a light yellowish grey sand with bands of darker sand, 0.30m thick. An environmental sample was collected from the basal fill, but produced no remains.

3.9 Trench 7 (Fig. 4c)

3.9.1 Trench 7 contained two small rectangular pits along the southern side and a large amorphous pit along the northern side. The large pit contained modern surface finds of iron and plastic as well as recent animal bones so it was not excavated. The smaller rectangular pits were very regular, giving them a modern appearance. One of them was excavated to confirm their modern date.

3.9.2 Pit **61** was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a stepped base. It measured 0.60m long, 0.40m wide and 0.17m deep. It contained a mid greyish brown sand (62).

3.10 Trench 8 (Fig. 4c)

3.10.1 Several tree throws and widespread rooting were observed in Trench 8 as well as a shallow gully and a modern rectangular pit. One tree throw and gully were excavated.

3.10.2 Tree throw **40** was irregular in plan with steep sides and irregular base, measuring 0.55-1.00m in width and 0.10-0.30m deep. Its fill (41) was a dark greyish brown sand.

3.10.3 Gully **42** was aligned north-east to south-west and had steep sides and a flat base. It was 0.25m wide and 0.05m deep and contained one fill (43) which was a dark greyish brown sand (Plate 3).

3.11 Trench 9 (Fig. 4b)

3.11.1 A natural hollow filled with windblown layers of sand was observed in the north-eastern corner of the trench. Similar hollows were excavated in Trenches 12, 20 and 21. A shallow gully (**24**), located in the south-western corner of the trench, was aligned north-west to south-east. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.30m wide and 0.05m deep. Its fill (25) was a dark brown sand.

3.12 Trench 10 (Fig. 4b)

3.12.1 In the north-western corner of Trench 10 was tree-throw **29**. It was irregular in plan and had an irregular base with gradually sloping sides. It was 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep but its full length was obscured by the baulk. It contained two fills. Basal fill 30 was a dark grey silty sand, 0.30m thick. Its upper fill was a mid brownish grey silty sand (31), 0.20m thick.

3.13 Trench 11 (Fig. 4b)

3.13.1 Trench 11 contained four ditches (Plate 4): the most northern was ditch **16** on a north-east to south-west alignment that terminated within the trench. Its terminus was rounded in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.50m wide and 0.13m deep. Its fill (17) was a dark reddish brown silty sand.

3.13.2 Ditch **18** was linear in plan on an approximately east to west alignment. It had steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a mid reddish brown silty sand (19) with occasional small fragments of degraded wood from a modern stake and a fire cracked flint. The ditch was recorded as **107** in Trench 22 and as **34** in Trench 13.

3.13.3 Ditch **20** on north-east to south-west alignment was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.70m wide and 0.26m deep. Its fill (21) was a light greyish brown silty sand. A very small fragment of 18th-20th century pot, a blade-like flint and an undiagnostic fragment of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) were retrieved from this fill.

3.13.4 In the south-eastern end of the trench was ditch **22** aligned almost north to south. It was linear in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.80m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a mid greyish brown silty sand (23).

3.14 Trench 12 (Fig. 4a)

3.14.1 The trench contained a natural hollow depression (**60**) to the north-west (Plate 5, Fig. 5 Section 27). A section through the hollow was recorded and the hollow had a test-pit dug to establish the full depth of its deposits. The hollow had very gently sloping sides, a flat base and was at least 15.8m wide and 1.30m deep though the full extent was indeterminable within the trench. It contained five layers that were the result of gradual soil and peat accumulation sealed by windblown sands. Basal layer 83 was a light yellowish grey sand, 0.20m thick, followed by a dark grey sandy silt (84), 0.20m thick. This was overlain by a light greyish brown sand (85), 0.10m thick. A mid grey silty sand (86) accumulated above and was 0.27m thick. The uppermost layer 87 was mid brownish yellow sand, 0.40m thick. No dating evidence was retrieved from hollow **60**.

3.15 Trench 13 (Fig. 4b)

3.15.1 A shallow gully **32** aligned north-west to south-east was in the north-eastern corner of Trench 13 (Plate 6). It was linear in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.44m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained a dark brown silty sand (33).

3.15.2 In the middle of the trench was a wider ditch (**34**) aligned approximately north-east to south-west (Plate 7, Fig. 5 Section 15). It was linear in plan and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base, 1.14m wide and 0.28m deep. Its sole fill was a mid reddish brown silty sand (35). Two animal bone fragments were retrieved from the fill, and an environmental sample was taken but produced no remains. The ditch was recorded as **107** in Trench 22 and as **16** in Trench 11.

3.15.3 To the south-west was the terminus of a south-east to north-west aligned ditch (**36**) recorded in other trenches. It terminated within the trench and was linear in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.64m wide and 0.14m deep and contained a light greyish brown silty sand (37).

3.16 Trench 14 (Fig. 4b)

3.16.1 A hollow, at least 9.60m wide, was observed in north-west corner of Trench 14 (Plate 8). It was levelled with a dark grey clayey sand 105 overlain by a light whitish grey layer of crushed chalk 104. The chalk layer 104 was about 0.15m thick while the full depth of layer 105 is unknown. Fragments of late 18th-20th century pot, modern glass and tile were retrieved from the upper layer, and post-medieval brick fragments were found in the lower layer. It is likely that this hollow was formed naturally ("hummock-and-hollow"), and was levelled with imported material in modern times.

3.17 Trench 15 (Fig. 4b)

3.17.1 Two near parallel ditches aligned approximately north to south were found in the south-western end of the trench along with two intercutting pits. A linear modern feature was situated between the pits and ditches and was not excavated. In the north-eastern end of the trench was a shallow natural hollow.

3.17.2 Ditch **94** was linear in plan and had steep sides and a concave base, 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep. Its single fill (95) was a light greyish brown sand.

3.17.3 Ditch **96** was linear in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.90m wide and 0.18m deep (Plate 9). It contained a mid brownish grey silty sand (97).

3.17.4 Pit **98** was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It measured approximately 0.80m in diameter, 0.20m in depth and contained a dark grey silty sand (99). Two obviously modern iron nails were retrieved from its fill (discarded after identification). It was truncated by pit **100** which was sub-circular in plan. Pit **100** measured 1.10m in diameter, 0.26m deep and also had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark brownish grey silty sand (101).

3.18 Trench 16 (Fig. 4b)

3.18.1 Three modern pits were located in the north-western half of the trench. Only two were excavated as the third one was filled with late 20th century rubbish including glass milk bottles, a red plastic toy truck and other glass and plastic fragments.

3.18.2 Both excavated pits were sub-circular in plan though partially covered by the baulk. Pit **56** had gradually sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.87m wide and 0.17m deep. Its fill (57) was a mid greyish brown sand and contained fragments of 18th-19th century pot and post-medieval brick. Pit **58** had steep sides with a concave base, 0.90m wide and 0.26m deep (Plate 10). It contained a mid greyish brown sand (59) from which two modern glass fragments retrieved.

3.19 Trench 17 (Fig. 4c)

3.19.1 Trench 17 had a shallow gully running along its length. It truncated ditch **52** and pit **54** (Plate 11). The gully (**44**), aligned north-east to south-west, was linear in plan with steep sides and a flat base, 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained a mid greyish brown silty sand (45), and fragments of post-medieval/modern brick were retrieved from it.

3.19.2 Ditch **52** was curvilinear in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.60m wide and 0.13m deep and contained a dark greyish brown silty sand (53). A soil sample was collected for environmental analysis but found no remains.

3.19.3 Pit **54** was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base, measuring 1.2m long, 0.9m wide and 0.52m deep. Its fill 55 was a dark greyish brown silty sand. An iron horseshoe and a fragment of 19th century clay tobacco pipe were found in it.

3.19.4 A group of pits was located in the north-eastern end of the trench. Pits **46** and **48** situated next to each other were both sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Pit **46** measured 0.9m in width and 0.19m in depth and contained a mid greyish brown silty sand (47). Pit **48** was 1m wide and 0.32m deep. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand (49) and post-medieval clinker, CBM fragments and an animal rib were retrieved from it.

3.19.5 Opposite them was pit **50**, irregular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a light greyish brown silty sand (51). A small fragment of 19th century tobacco clay pipe was retrieved from this fill.

3.20 Trench 19 (Fig. 4c)

3.20.1 Two parallel regular gullies were observed in Trench 19 running on north-east to south-west alignment. They were similar to other gullies (**44**, **42**, **40**) so were not excavated.

3.20.2 Between the two gullies tree throw **102** was irregular in shape with irregular steep sides and a stepped base and contained a 19th-20th century pot fragment. It measured 1.46m wide and 0.33m deep. Its single fill was a dark brown silty sand (103).

3.21 Trench 20 (Fig. 4c)

3.21.1 Trench 20 contained a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, four sub-rectangular pits **65**, **69**, **71** and **73**, and a natural hollow in the south-western end of the trench (Plate 12).

3.21.2 Ditch **63** was linear in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.03m wide and 0.21m deep. Its single fill 64 was a dark greyish brown silty sand and contained a fragment of animal bone.

3.21.3 Pit **65** had steep, near vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 1.3m long, 0.75m wide and 0.44m deep (Plate 13, Fig. 5 Section 30). It contained three fills. The basal fill 66 was a dark brown silty sand, 0.27m thick, and contained a late 18th-20th century fragment of pot. This was overlain by a light yellow sand (67), 0.18m thick. The uppermost fill (68) was a mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.24m thick.

3.21.4 Pit **69** measured 1.40m long, 0.66m wide and 0.33m deep. It had steep sides, flat base and was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand (70).

3.21.5 Pit **71** had gently sloping sides and a concave base measuring 0.34m wide and 0.05m deep. Its full length was obscured by the baulk. Its fill was a mid greyish brown silty sand (72).

3.21.6 Opposite pit **71** was pit **73**, 0.88m long, 0.40m wide and 0.17m, deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand (74).

3.21.7 Natural depression **75** measured about 8.70m wide and 0.65m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. A section through the hollow was recorded and a test pit was excavated (Plate 14, Fig. 5 Section 34). Basal fill 76 was a mid brownish grey sand, 0.22m thick, followed by a dark brownish grey sandy peat (77), 0.23m thick. This was sealed by a dark brownish grey sandy clay (78), 0.10m thick. The uppermost fill (79) was a light brownish orange sand, 0.25m thick. An animal tooth was retrieved from fill 78.

3.22 Trench 21 (Fig. 4c)

3.22.1 A hollow (**88**) was recorded in the north-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 5 Section 35). It was at least 8.50m wide and 0.60m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Basal fill 89 was a mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.26m thick. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown silty sand (90), 0.05m thick, followed by a light grey sand (91), 0.06m thick. A light greyish yellow layer of sand (92), 0.09m thick, accumulated above layer 91. The uppermost layer (93) was a light greyish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick. It is likely that this feature was part of the natural “hummock-and-hollow” ground.

3.23 Trench 22 (Fig. 4b)

3.23.1 Trench 22 was excavated after a consultation with Rachael Abrahams from SCCAS in order to establish whether ditches found in Trenches 11 and 13 were the same. It contained a plough scar and ditch **107**, both were left unexcavated. Ditch **107**, about 1m wide, was the continuation of ditch **34** in Trench 13 and **16** in Trench 11. Its fill 108 was mid reddish brown sand.

3.24 Finds summary

3.24.1 A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from a variety of features in five trenches (Appendix B). A single sherd of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery, recovered from pit **26**, suggests prehistoric activity in the vicinity. The medieval pottery from Trench 1 suggests low levels of medieval rubbish deposition or manuring, which is to be expected close to a medieval settlement. Fragments of late 18th-20th century pottery may have become incorporated into the features as rubbish deposition.

3.24.2 A small assemblage of Ceramic Building Material (13 fragments, 646g) dates to the later post-medieval and early modern periods. The assemblage is extremely fragmentary and somewhat abraded so is likely background noise in the modern use of the agricultural landscape.

3.24.3 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered from Trench 17 represent what is most likely casually discarded pipes. The pipe fragments do little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or near the site. Two fragments of clinker, possibly from a steam powered ploughing engine, traction engine or domestic hearth, were recovered from pit **48** in Trench 17. These finds, though not closely datable are likely to be 19th century, when considered in relation to the date of the other ceramic material recovered from the site.

3.24.4 A small assemblage of glass was recovered from Trenches 14 and 16. It is relatively modern and although not closely datable, clay tobacco pipe fragments and 18th-19th century pottery were recovered from other features in Trench 16.

3.24.5 Two worked flints were recovered from the site: a heavily burnt undiagnostic flake from ditch **20** and a secondary Mesolithic/early Neolithic blade-like flake from ditch **18** in Trench 11.

3.24.6 A small assemblage of animal bone (297g) was collected during the evaluation. All species represented are typical domestic mammals used in the post-medieval period.

3.24.7 Five soil samples (20l each) were collected from features for environmental analysis (Appendix C). None of the samples contain any plant remains that have been preserved by carbonisation or waterlogging other than occasional fragments of wood charcoal. The lack of plant remains suggests that human occupation of this site is unlikely.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Archaeological features, distinguished by their mid brown colour, were clearly visible within the trial trenches. The topsoil and subsoil were easily distinguished from the natural horizon, and weather conditions for excavation and recording were good. All features exposed by the trenching were investigated except modern ones where a representative sample has been excavated. The results are considered to have a good level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The aim of this investigation was to establish the character, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains present within the proposed development area, as described in the WSI (Brudenell 2017), and to clarify the results of Phase 1 evaluation (Orzechowski & Thompson 2013).

4.2.2 The evaluation exposed a selection of archaeological features: a few parallel linear features were initially identified by the geophysical survey. These gullies were located in the eastern end of the study area in Trenches 17 and 19 and were interpreted as modern agricultural marks (Clarke 2013, Fig. 3 & 4c).

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Shallow regular gullies present in Trenches 2, 8, 9, 13, 17, 19 and 20 were all aligned north-east to south-west or north-west to south-east running parallel with or perpendicular to the existing field boundaries and Aspal Lane (Fig. 4a-c). They were on the same alignment as the ditches in Trenches 1, 5, 6 and 8 of the Phase 1 evaluation (Orzechowski & Thompson 2013). These features are likely to be of agricultural origin: the result of deep ploughing, drains or small field boundaries. Similar ditches were observed in the field prior to trench excavation. Previous editions of OS maps also show sub-divisions of the field into smaller plots with boundaries parallel with or perpendicular to the existing ones. The 1881 and 1885 OS maps show several boundaries within the field, and on the 1902 OS map the field is divided into allotments. The few finds found in the gullies from both evaluations and dated to the late 18th-20th century are the results of rubbish deposition outside the extent of a settlement.

4.3.2 In the south corner of the site are linear features on a different orientation to the current field boundaries and Aspal Lane. In Trench 13 ditch **34** runs on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment and continues as ditch **107** in Trench 22 terminating as **16** in Trench 11 (Fig. 4b). Ditches **20**, **22**, **96** and **100** and those in Trench 8 of Phase 1 evaluation are on a similar alignment to ditch **34** while ditch **18** in Trench 11 is perpendicular. Most of the ditches are quite small and shallow, small boundaries or agricultural marks, furrows or drains, except for ditch **34** which seems to be a more substantial field boundary. Ditches **18** and **20** might form a corner of a plot: the ditches have quite similar profiles and fills. These ditches align with a trackway running through the west half of the field on old OS maps. They lack dating material but are likely to form earlier, possibly Pre-Enclosure, plot boundaries. The Enclosure Act of

1812 would have formalised the irregular piecemeal fields into more regular plots of land.

4.3.3 Curving ditch **52** in Trench 17 is truncated by 19th-20th century gully **44** (Fig. 4c) but probably dates to a similar period. The shallow depth of the ditch and its curve suggest that it could be a hayrick or other agricultural feature.

4.3.4 Some excavated pits are probably tree throws and rooting due to their irregular shape such as features **29**, **102**, **40**. Several features have been identified as very modern in date due to their regular rectangular shapes such as **5**, **7**, **61**, **71**, **73**, while other sub-circular and sub-rectangular pits could be planting beds or sand extraction pits, for example features **69**, **65**, **100**, **98**, **44**-**58**.

4.3.5 Finally, pits **26**, **9** and **11** are deeper and wider than other features on site. Pit **26** may be prehistoric in date, as it yielded a single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, whilst the others date to the medieval period (11th-14th century). A pit of similar date was revealed in Trench 8 during Phase 1 evaluation (Orzechowski & Thompson 2013). These pits were also probably the result of sand extraction in the earlier period. Despite proximity to the medieval core of Beck Row and Aspal Manor, the lack of finds shows them to be on the outskirts of a settlement.

4.3.6 A number of natural hollows were observed during both evaluations are visible as darker areas on the 2005 aerial photograph (GoogleEarth). The hollows **60**, **75**, **88**, are likely to be examples of "hummock-and-hollow" ground, filled with layers of windblown sand, silt and peat deposits forming during wetter periods, are a very characteristic feature of this area. The "Hummocky ground" or "hummock-and-hollow" are a late-Pleistocene feature probably formed as a result of freezing and thawing of groundwater and often filled with Nordelph Peat which began formation over a large area of Fenland at about 4000 BP (Gallois 1988, p.72, 77). This micro-relief is likely to form during peri-glacial conditions on chalk or sand beds such as the Grey Chalk bedrock of the Beck Row area (BGS; Worssam and Taylor 1969, p.100). Similar hollows with traces of peat formation were identified in other archaeological investigations adjacent to Aspal Lane (Craven 2007, Grassam et al. 2005, Newman 2016, Bales 2004).

4.3.7 Along the edge of Aspal Lane, Trench 14 exposed another natural hollow that was backfilled with dark soil deposit 105 and topped with crushed compacted chalk layer 104 to create a stable foundation for a shed or some other small farm building (Fig. 4b). There is no evidence of a building on any of the old map or aerial photographs except the 1945 photograph (Google Earth) which shows a darker shade in the vicinity of the hollow that could have been a small building, however the poor quality of the photograph does not allow for a definite answer. The finds from both deposits show that they were formed during late 18th-20th century.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 Several post-medieval and modern features, pits and ditches, of mostly agricultural use have been found during this evaluation. Some sand extraction pits might be of an earlier, medieval period, and one pit may be of prehistoric date. The landscape can be characterised as 'hummock-and-hollow' ground with thin layers of peat formed within

some of the more substantial hollows. The archaeology found during both evaluations shows that the site was in proximity to human occupation but remained a marginal area used for agriculture for most of the time.

4.4.2 Poor environmental preservation and lack of finds confirm the low archaeological potential of the study area. Given the low significance of these finds it is not recommended that they are retained and deposited as part of the project archive.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contained two circular and two rectangular pits, a possible post hole and a ditch terminus. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1	Cut	0.40	0.10	Ditch terminus	-	-
2	Fill	0.40	0.10	Disuse fill of ditch	-	-
3	Cut	0.36	0.08	A small post hole	-	-
4	Fill	0.36	0.08	Disuse fill of post hole	-	-
5	Cut	0.50	0.40	A modern rectangular pit	-	-
6	Fill	0.50	0.40	Disuse fill of pit	-	-
7	Cut	0.50	0.20	A modern rectangular pit	-	-
8	Fill	0.50	0.20	Disuse fill of pit	-	-
9	Cut	1.60	0.50	A quarry pit	-	11-14 C
10	Fill	1.60	0.50	Disuse fill of quarry	Pot fragment	11-14 C
11	Cut	1.70	0.72	A quarry pit	-	L12-14 C
12	Fill	-	0.16	Slump in pit	-	L12-14 C
13	Fill	-	0.56	Disuse fill of pit	Pot fragment	L12-14 C

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a shallow gully, likely result of ploughing. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
38	Cut	0.27	0.10	Shallow gully	-	-
39	Fill	0.27	0.10	Disuse fill of gully	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two modern rectangular pits that were not excavated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-

80	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contained a modern rubbish pit (unexcavated) and a tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Cut	1.9	0.2	Natural tree throw	-	modern
15	Fill	1.9	0.2	Fill of tree throw	Animal bone, Fe fragments, burnt stone	modern

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a pit and several plough scars (left unexcavated). Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
82	Layer	-	0.06	Windblown sand in hollow	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
26	Cut	1	0.50	Pit/quarry	-	late BA/ early IA
27	Fill	-	0.20	Disuse/slump	Animal tooth, pot	late BA/ early IA
28	Fill	-	0.30	Disuse/slump	-	late BA/ early IA

Trench 7		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW

Trench contained two small modern rectangular pits (only one excavated) and a large amorphous modern pit with animal remains (unexcavated). Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
82	Layer	-	0.14	Windblown sand in hollow	-	-
61	Cut	0.40	0.17	A square modern pit	-	-
61	Fill	0.40	0.17	Disuse fill	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a shallow gully, a modern rectangular pit (unexcavated) and several tree throws (only one excavated). Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
40	Cut	0.55	0.30	Tree throw	-	-
41	Fill	0.55	0.30	Disuse fill of tree throw	-	-
42	Cut	0.25	0.05	Shallow gully	-	-
43	Fill	0.25	0.05	Disuse fill of gully	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a shallow gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
24	Cut	0.30	0.05	Shallow gully	-	-
25	Fill	0.30	0.05	Disuse fill	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

29	Cut	0.80	0.30	Tree throw	-	-
30	Fill	-	0.30	Slump in tree throw	-	-
31	Fill	-	0.20	Disuse fill of tree throw	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained four ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
16	Cut	0.50	0.13	Ditch terminus	-	-
17	Fill	0.50	0.13	Disuse fill	-	-
18	Cut	0.80	0.25	Ditch	-	Modern
19	Fill	0.80	0.25	Disuse fill	Wood fragments, flint	Modern
20	Cut	0.70	0.26	Ditch	-	18-20 C
21	Fill	0.70	0.26	Disuse fill	Pot fragm., CBM, flint	18-20 C
22	Cut	0.80	0.14	Ditch	-	-
23	Fill	0.80	0.14	Disuse fill	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a natural hollow filled overtime with layers of windblown sand and soil. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
60	Cut	-	1.30	Natural hollow	-	-
83	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of natural hollow	-	-
84	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of natural hollow	-	-
85	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of natural hollow	-	-
86	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of natural hollow	-	-
87	Fill	-	0.40	Fill of natural hollow	-	-

Trench 13		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.40

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
81	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
32	Cut	0.44	0.15	Ditch terminus	-	-
33	Fill	0.44	0.15	Disuse fill	-	-
34	Cut	1.14	0.28	Ditch	-	Modern
35	Fill	1.14	0.28	Disuse fill	Wood fragments	Modern
36	Cut	0.64	0.14	Ditch terminus	-	-
37	Fill	0.64	0.14	Disuse fill	-	-

Trench 14

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a chalk levelling surface. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.60

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
81	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
104	Layer	-	-	Upper layer of chalk	Glass, metal, pot, CBM	L18-20 C
105	Layer	-	0.15	Lower layer of dark soil	CBM fragments	Post-med/mod

Trench 15

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches, two pits, a modern liner feature (unexcavated) and a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
81	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
94	Cut	0.40	0.15	Ditch	-	-
95	Fill	0.40	0.15	Disuse fill	-	-
96	Cut	0.90	0.18	Ditch	-	-
97	Fill	0.90	0.18	Disuse fill	Animal tooth	-
98	Cut	0.80	0.20	Pit	-	modern
99	Fill	0.80	0.20	Disuse fill	Two nails	modern
100	Cut	1.10	0.26	Pit, cuts pit **98**	-	modern
101	Fill	1.10	0.26	Disuse fill	-	modern

Trench 16

General description	Orientation	NW-SE

Trench contained three modern pits (two were excavated). Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
56	Cut	0.87	0.17	Pit	-	18-19 C
57	Fill	0.87	0.17	Disuse fill	CBM, nails and pot fragments	18-19 C
58	Cut	0.90	0.26	Pit	-	Modern
59	Fill	0.90	0.26	Disuse	Glass	Modern

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained four pits and two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
44	Cut	0.30	0.10	Shallow straight gully	-	Post-med/mod
45	Fill	0.30	0.10	Disuse fill	CBM fragments	Post-med/mod
46	Cut	0.90	0.19	Pit	-	-
47	Fill	0.90	0.19	Disuse fill	-	-
48	Cut	1	0.32	Pit	-	19 C
49	Fill	1	0.32	Disuse fill	Animal rib, clinker, CBM	19 C
50	Cut	0.60	0.22	Pit/ditch terminus?		19 C
51	Fill	0.60	0.22	Disuse fill	Clay pipe fragm.	19 C
52	Cut	0.60	0.13	Curving shallow ditch	-	-
53	Fill	0.60	0.13	Disuse fill	-	-
54	Cut	1.20	0.52	Pit	-	19 C
55	Fill	1.20	0.52	Disuse fill	Horse shoe, clay pipe fragment	19 C

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil	-	-

106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench two parallel shallow gullies (unexcavated) and a tree throw. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
102	Cut	1.46	0.33	Tree throw	-	19-20 C
103	Fill	1.46	0.33	Fill of tree throw	Pottery fragment	19-20 C

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained four modern pits, a ditch and a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
63	Cut	1.03	0.21	Ditch	-	-
64	Fill	1.03	0.21	Disuse fill	-	-
65	Cut	0.75	0.44	Pit/ plant bed	-	L18-20 C
66	Fill	-	0.27	Basal fill	Pot fragment	L18-20 C
67	Fill	-	0.18	Slump	-	L18-20 C
68	Fill	-	0.24	Disuse fill	-	L18-20 C
69	Cut	0.66	0.33	Pit/plant bed	-	-
70	Fill	0.66	0.33	Disuse fill	-	-
71	Cut	0.34	0.05	Pit/plant bed	-	-
72	Fill	0.34	0.05	Disuse fill	-	-
73	Cut	0.40	0.17	Pit/plant bed	-	-
74	Fill	0.40	0.17	Disuse fill	-	-
75	Cut	8.70	0.65	Natural hollow	-	-
76	Fill	-	0.22	Windblown sand	-	-
77	Fill	-	0.23	Peat deposit	-	-
78	Fill	-	0.10	Sealing layer	Animal bone	-
79	Fill	-	0.25	Windblown sand	-	-

Trench 21		
General description	**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contained a natural hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.49

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
81	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
88	Cut	8.50	0.60	Natural hollow	-	-
89	Fill	-	0.26	Sandy deposit	-	-
90	Fill	-	0.05	Peat deposit	-	-
91	Fill	-	0.06	Windblown sand	-	-
92	Fill	-	0.09	Soil formation layer	-	-
93	Fill	-	0.15	Windblown sand	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a plough scar and a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	18
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
81	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
80	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
107	Cut	1	-	Ditch	-	-
108	Fill	1	-	Disuse fill	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Glass

By Carole Fletcher.

B.1.1 A small assemblage of glass was recovered from Trenches 14 and 16. Layer 104 in Trench 14 produced a single shard of clear class with a slight blue-green cast (0.003kg) from the shoulder of a vessel, most likely a small cylindrical bottle. The glass is in good condition and was found alongside 19th century Refined White Earthenware pottery and is likely of similar date.

B.1.2 In Trench 16, pit **58** produced two shards of clear colourless glass, an undiagnostic body shard (0.001kg) and a partial base (0.033kg) from a cylindrical vessel, a bottle or jar. There are no identifying features on the glass, which is in good condition apart from some slight wear on the base. The glass is relatively modern and although not closely datable, clay tobacco pipe fragments and 18th-19th century pottery were recovered from other features in the trench, suggesting a similar date for the bottle base.

B.2 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher.

Assemblage

B.2.1 A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from a variety of features across seven trenches. The earliest pottery recovered, a simple rounded rim from a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age vessel, was the only pottery from pit **26** in Trench 6. Medieval pottery was only recovered from two features in Trench 1. Pit **9** produced a single moderately abraded, externally sooted sherd of Early Medieval ware or Medieval coarseware and from pit **11**, which truncated pit **9**, a thumbed base angle from a medieval coarseware jug was recovered.

B.2.2 In Trench 11, ditch **20** produced a small abraded sherd of 18th-20th century Transfer-Printed Earthenware, which cannot be considered reliable dating. In Trench 14, layer 104 produced moderately abraded 18th-20th century pottery, including Refined White Earthenware sherds. A rim sherd from a 18th-19th century Late Slipped Redware bowl and a possible horticultural vessel sherd were recovered from pit **56**, in Trench 17. Other features in the trench produced clay tobacco pipe stem fragments and vessel glass.

B.2.3 A sherd from a sprigged Bone China 19th-early 20th century tea cup was recovered from tree throw **102** in Trench 19; no other finds were recovered. Of four pits excavated in Trench 20, only pit **65** produced pottery, a single undiagnostic body sherd from a Refined White Earthenware vessel.

Discussion

B.2.4 The single sherd of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery recovered from a sample taken from pit **26**, suggests prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. Although the single sherd is not reliable dating, the relatively unabraded nature of the sherd indicates it has undergone little reworking. The medieval pottery recovered from Trench 1 suggests low levels of medieval rubbish deposition or manuring, which is to be expected close to a medieval settlement. The pottery may relate to the medieval moated site of Aspal Hall, which is located *c*. 150m south-west of the site (MNL 083).

B.2.5 Medieval pottery deposition does appear to be restricted to Trench 1, with the features in the remaining trenches producing 18th-19th century pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe. The presence of this material is also likely to be due to low levels of rubbish deposition and reworking of deposits. The fragments of 18th-19th and 19th century pottery may also have become incorporated into the features as rubbish deposition, or as hardcore that has subsequently been redeposited.

B.2.6 If no further work is undertaken, the following table acts as a full record.

B.2.7 Pottery Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Form, Fabric and Description	MNV	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Ceramic Date
1	10	**9**	(EMW/MCW) Early Medieval ware/Medieval coarseware moderately abraded, externally sooted body sherd	1	1	0.003	11th-12th or 13th-end 14th century
	13	**11**	(MCW) Medieval coarseware (dark buff sandy fabric), moderately abraded jug base angle, with pulled/thumbing around the base	1	1	0.015	Late 12th-14th century
6	27 <sample3>	**26**	Unabraded, simple rounded rim, reduced, fine quartz and flint-tempered fabric	1	1	0.004	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age
11	21	**20**	(TPE) Transfer-Printed Earthenware, abraded body sherd	1	1	0.001	18th-20th century
14	104		(REFW) Glazed Refined White Earthenware base sherd from a flatware vessel, moderately abraded	1	1	0.009	Late 18th-20th century
			(REFW) Glazed Refined White Earthenware cut sponge decoration, body sherd, moderately abraded	1	1	0.002	Late 18th-20th century
			(ESW) English Stoneware (white) rim sherd, possibly from an ink bottle	1	1	0.006	19th century
16	57	**56**	(LSRW) Late Slipped Redware, moderately abraded simple rounded rim sherd from a bowl, internal off-white slip and glaze	1	1	0.030	18th-19th century
			(LPME) Late Post Medieval Earthenware (plant pots etc.) Externally thickened and bevelled rim sherd ?plant pot	1	1	0.037	18th-19th century
19	103	**102**	(BCHIN) Bone China, partial base and wall, with partial handle scar, moulded, sprigged decorated tea cup	1	1	0.031	19th-20th century
20	66	**65**	(REFW) Glazed Refined White Earthenware body sherd, moderately abraded	1	1	0.011	Late 18th-20th century
Total				**11**	**11**	**0.149**	

Table 1: Pottery (MNV=minimum number of vessels)

B.3 Clay Tobacco Pipes

By Carole Fletcher.

B.3.1 Two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from the fills of pits **50** and **54** in Trench 17. Each stem weighs 1.6g and is 32mm long, circular in profile and neatly finished, with trimmed mould seams. The main difference between the two stems is that the example from pit **50** is blackened and burnt, most likely from having been placed in a fire to clean the tar from the bore.

B.3.2 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what is most likely casually discarded pipes. The pipe fragments do little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or near the site, most likely in the 19th century, when considered in relation to the date of the other ceramic material recovered from the site.

B.4 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

B.4.1 Two worked flints were recovered from the site, a heavily burnt secondary flake from fill 21 and a secondary blade-like flake from fill 19, both from ditches in Trench 11. Whilst the burnt flake from 21 is not chronologically diagnostic, the blade-like flake from 19 is clearly the product of a systematic core reduction strategy and is likely to relate to Mesolithic or (perhaps more likely) Early Neolithic activity and bears edge damage along one edge consistent with utilisation as a cutting tool. The blade-like flake also displays a distinctive red/brown surface colour of a kind found on many lithic artefacts recovered from this part of the eastern Fen edge, such as assemblages and collections from Burnt Fen and Wilde Street/Beck Row (e.g. Roberts and Barton 2001, 235-6).

B.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of Ceramic Building Material (CBM); 13 fragments (646g). The assemblage dates to the later post-medieval and early modern periods, it is also fragmentary and abraded. This report will provide a summary of the assemblage and is characteristics.

Methodology

B.5.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis of reference material for identification and dating.

B.5.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 3.

Fabrics

B.5.4 The CBM assemblage was assigned to five fabrics, these are summarised below. Fabrics A and A1 were very similar in look and feel and were generally similar to post-medieval Burwell yellow bricks and the later London yellow bricks. These fabrics and the white-firing clay of Fabric B are likely to be similar to those recovered from archaeological sites in the vicinity (Craven, 2007). Fabric C is common to the post-medieval and early modern periods, the largely untampered sandy orange fabric is popular from the late 17th century onwards. Fabric D was a very soft marly fabric with very common oolitic inclusions; it is very likely to be a local fabric using a secondary clay source.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Moulding sand	Comments
A	Yellow with reddish-brown swirling	Fine Silt	Common rounded voids, occ. Rounded quartz, rare calc. pellets	common rounded ?slag, rare ?Marl/?limestone chunks	Fine	Poorly mixed; variegated
A1	Yellow with reddish-brown swirling	Fine Silt	Common rounded voids		Coarse	Poorly mixed; variegated
B	White-Yellow	Fine Sand	Common rounded voids	Occ. Angular ?Marl/?limestone and ?clay/?grog pellets	Coarse	Dense
C	Orange-Brown	Sandy	common rounded quartz, clay pellets and rounded voids	occ. Clay pellets	Fine	
D	Light Purplish-Brown	Marly Silt	Common oolitic pellets and rounded voids	Common oolitic pellets, occ. Rounded voids and clay pellets	No visible	Very soft texture

Table 2: CBM fabrics

Assemblage

B.5.5 The assemblage consists largely of brick fragments with a smaller number of tile fragments and two undiagnostic pieces of CBM. The assemblage was found in features within Trenches 11, 14, 16 and 17. Below is a summary of the CBM catalogue.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Date	Fabric	Count	W (g)	Comment
11	21	20	Ditch	Undiag	?	?	1	3	
14	104	-	Layer	Tile	Pmed-Mod	C	1	11	Fragment of a 1/2" tile
14	105	-	Layer	Brick	Pmed	A1	1	78	Fragments of a stretcher face from a 3 3/4" brick. Broken along internal folds in the clay.
14	105	-	Layer	Brick	Pmed	B	1	109	Fragment of a strecther face from a 2" thick brick. Broken along an internal fold in the clay.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Date	Fabric	Count	W (g)	Comment
14	105	-	Layer	Mortar	?	Lime	1	16	Fragment of porous lime mortar collected with brick from this context
16	57	56	Pit	Brick	Pmed	A	1	66	Fragment of a strecther face from a 2" thick brick. Broken along an internal fold in the clay.
17	45	44	Gully	Tile	Pmed	A1	4	19	Four small fragments of a thin (1/2") tile. Has blackened/sooted surfaces
17	45	44	Gully	Brick	Pmed-Mod	C	1	44	Corner fragment of a late brick (likely pmed to modern/ 18th century) in a dark reddish-brown fabric. Small adhesion of lime mortar on one face
17	45	44	Gully	Brick	?	D	1	297	Large fragment of a heavily abraded brick, made in a soft silty fabric. Poss. Remains of one face, but mostly amorphous in shape.
17	49	48	Pit	Undiag	?	?C	1	3	Face fragment from a brick or tile

Table 3: Summary CBM catalogue

Discussion

B.5.6 The archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from this assemblage are extremely limited. As the assemblage is extremely fragmentary and somewhat abraded it is likely that these fragments relate to the modern use of the agricultural landscape. As such they represent little more than background noise.

Recommendations

B.5.7 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The report should be incorporated into the archive report and updated, where necessary.

B.5.8 There are no fragments that require illustration or photography. All fragments should be considered for deselection.

B.6 Miscellaneous

By Carole Fletcher.

B.6.1 Two fragments of clinker, possibly from a steam powered ploughing engine, traction engine or domestic hearth, were recovered from pit **48** in Trench 17. The clinker is not closely datable, however it is likely to be 19th century, when considered in relation to the date of the other ceramic material recovered from the site.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.1.1 Five bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within trenches 6, 11, 13, 17 and 20 from deposits that are thought to post-medieval or modern in date.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume (up to 18L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 4.

Quantification

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

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

Results

C.1.6 None of the samples contain any plant remains that have been preserved by carbonisation or waterlogging other than occasional fragments of wood charcoal. Untransformed seeds and rootlets are frequent and are considered to be modern contaminants. Molluscs are present and include the blind snail (*Cecilioides acicula*) which is a burrowing snail that is intrusive.

C.1.7 A single pot sherd was recovered from the residue of Sample 3 and may be useful for dating the fill (27) of pit **26**. Occasional fragments of animal bone (mainly teeth) were also retrieved.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Area/trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones
1	64	63	Ditch	20	18	100	+	0	#	#
2	53	52	Ditch	17	17	90	+	0	0	#
3	27	26	Pit	6	18	40	+	#	0	#
4	35	34	Ditch	13	17	10	+	0	0	0
5	19	18	Ditch	11	18	100	+	0	0	0

Table 4: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.1.8 The lack of preservation of plant remains suggest that human occupation of this site is unlikely. If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.2.1 Seven specimens of animal bone weighing 297g were collected during the evaluation at XSFALB17. All bone was post-medieval in date.

Methodology

C.2.2 Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and the OAE reference collection. Preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004 14-15).

Results

C.2.3 The average surface condition was recorded as 2-3 on the McKinley Scale (*Ibid*) where erosion masks a large part of the bone surface. Fragmentation of all bone was high. Equid, Cattle and medium mammal remains were present. A single rabbit phalanx was identified from context (64). Bar a single cattle metapodial all specimens were adult. Results are presented in the table below:

Trench	Cut	Fill	Feature	Date	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Age
5	14	15	Tree throw	Modern	Cattle	Metapodial	13	juvenile
					Medium mammal	Humerus	12	adult
6	26	27	Pit	Undated	Cattle	Tooth	42	adult

Trench	Cut	Fill	Feature	Date	Taxon	Element	Weight (g)	Age
						Tooth	13	adult
13	34	35	Ditch	Undated	Equid	Ulna	47	adult
						Radius	73	adult
17	48	49	Pit	Undated	Large mammal	Rib	11	adult
20	75	78	Natural depression	undated	Cattle	humerus	99	adult
	63	64	Ditch	undated	Pig	Canine	1	adult
					Rabbit	Phalanx	1	adult

Table 5: Summary of Faunal remains

C.2.4 This is a small assemblage. All species represented are typical domestic mammals used in the post-medieval period and requires no further analysis.

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-273390		
Project Name	Land east of Aspal Lane, beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk		
Start of Fieldwork	31/07/2017	End of Fieldwork	07/08/2017
Previous Work	yes	Future Work	no

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	MNL705	Planning App. No.	DC/13/0123/OUT
HER Number	ESF25386	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Housing
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐ Grab-sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☒ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochonological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Clay pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)	Brick	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Animal bones	Uncertain
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Gully	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Pottery	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Field system	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Three Throw	Uncertain	Glass	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Hollow	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)		

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Address (including Postcode)	
District	Forest Heath	Land east of Aspal Lane,	

Parish	Mildenhall	Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk IP28 8BH
HER office	Forest Heath	
Size of Study Area	4.13ha	
National Grid Ref	TL 7024 7779	

Project Originators

Organisation	OAE
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abrahams
Project Design Originator	Matthew Brudenell
Project Manager	Matthew Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Daria Tsybaeva

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCCAS/CT	MNL705
Digital Archive	OAE	XSFALB17
Paper Archive	SCCAT/CT	MNL705

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☒	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☐	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐

Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☒
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

APPENDIX F WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
tel 01223 850 500
fax 01223 850 599
email oaeast@oxfordarch.co.uk
web www.oxfordarchaeology.com

Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation

Site name	**Land East of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk**
Site code	**XSFALB17**
Location	**TL 7024 7779**
Project number	18635
Project type	Trial trench evaluation
Event number	ESF25386
HER number	MNL 705
OASIS number	oxfordar3-273390
Planning application no.	DC/13/0123/OUT
Client	Lovell
Date of issue	16/01/17
Version	1
Author	Dr Matthew Brudenell

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. General background

This Written Scheme of Investigation (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* (2015) 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

Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by Lovell to undertake a second stage field evaluation by trial trenching on land proposed for residential development east of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation issued by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT), dated 12/01/2017, and is required by Forest Heath District Council in respect to Condition 12 of outline planning permission DC/13/0123/OUT.

The decision on the need for any further work/mitigation will be made by SCCAS/CT following the results of the evaluation. The scope of any further work (if required) will be specified in a separate SCCAS/CT brief, and require the submission and approval of a separate WSI.

1.2. Location, geology and topography

The site is located to the east of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall, centred TL 7024 7779. The plot is a rectangular agricultural field covering c. 4.2ha, and is broadly flat between 4.4-5.3m OD. It is bordered by housing to the north, a hedged boundary to the east, Aspal Road to the west and scattered trees along the ditched field boundary to the south.

The superficial geology of the site comprises River Terrace sands and gravel supporting well drained calcareous sandy soils, south of the fen-edge. The underlying bedrock comprises chalk of the Grey Chalk Subgroup.

2. Archaeological background

The site is located in an area of archaeological potential as recorded by information held by the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SHER). In 2013 the site was subject to a geophysical survey and preliminary trial trenched evaluation to support the outline planning application (MNL 705:

Orzechowski and Thompson 2013; Clarke 2013). The geophysical survey revealed a series of positive linear and rectilinear anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Some of these were confirmed by the initial phase of trenched evaluation (1% sample), which also revealed a series of linear features undetected by the geophysical survey. The archaeological features comprised a series of ditches, furrows and pits. Many of the features were undated, although some of the furrows yielded 18th-early 20th century material, and one of the pits contained a small quantity of medieval pottery and animal bone. Peat and alluvial deposits were also recorded in the northern central area of the site.

The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site, drawing on information held by the SHER.

2.1. Prehistoric and Roman.

Prehistoric finds have been widely recorded from the area, particularly around the former fen-edge. Those within the vicinity of the site include Neolithic and Early Bronze Age worked flints recovered to the north and east, and comprise a projectile (MNL 071) and find spots of two flint knives (MNL Misc). A single residual worked flint was also recovered from the site during the 2013 evaluation (MNL 705).

An Iron Age coin and scatter of Roman pottery has been recorded c. 350m south of the site. A major multi-period Iron Age and Roman settlement repleat with enclosures, structures, pits and ditches is also located c. 1km to the north-west, centred on Smoke House (MNL 502; 508; 570; 589; 598; 608; 618).

2.2. Medieval

The medieval moated site of Aspal Hall is located c. 150m south-west of the site (MNL 083). Three sides of the rectilinear moat remain visible at c. 7m wide ad c. 2m deep, though the hall itself has been demolished. The manor once belonged to Sir Robert de Aspal (died 1326) and was sub-manor of Mildenhall. To the west, and now largely enclosed by development is Aspal Park. This was a piece of demesne pasture attached to the Aspal manor. The 1812 Enclosure shows this area subdivided into smaller landholdings. To the north is the medieval green of Holmsey Green (MNL 525).

Finds of medieval pottery were recovered from a single pit at the site during the 2013 evaluation (MNL 705). A scatter of medieval pottery has also been recorded on fields c. 350m to the south-east (MNL 071).

2.3. Post-medieval and modern

The historic OS map series suggests that the shape of the site has changed relatively little since the late 19th century. The OS first edition maps of 1882 and 1885 depict a series of tracks and subdivision crossing the filed, which is likely to have been used as pasture. Tracks are depicted on maps at the site until the 1990s. The only notable change is the realignment of the southern boundary in the early 1970s when the property to the south was built. The

original line of the field boundary is still visible as a property boundary to the south.

3. Aims and objectives

3.1. Aims of the evaluation

The evaluation will seek to establish the character, date, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area. The scheme of works is designed to do the following:

- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to enable excavation to establish the approximate form, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits, together with extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
- Provide sufficient coverage and exposure to provide information to construct an appropriate archaeological conservation/mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and order of cost.
- Set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context.

3.2. Research frameworks

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

- *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)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

4. Methods

The archaeological evaluation 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 Field Evaluations

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)
- Suffolk County Council's *Requirement for Archaeological Evaluation* document (2011).

Fieldwork will also 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.

4.1. Background research

The relevant results of a background study are briefly summarised in Section 2 above. The results of this study will be fully incorporated into the final evaluation report and supplemented by further documentary research where appropriate. An HER search has been commissioned for this project. The result will be integrated into the evaluation report, as required by the paragraph 6.5 of the brief.

4.2. Trial Trenching

A total of 21 30m long 2m wide trenches will be opened at the site in the positions indicated on the plans attached to this WSI.

The trenches will set out by a Lecia survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Before trenching the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny that has a valid calibration certificate. The footprint of the trenches will also be metal detected prior to machining (see Section 4.8). 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.

All 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. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 100mm thick and metal detected during the process. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 1.8m will be used to excavate the trenches.

Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. The trench will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

All machine excavation will take place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, but will then be cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits. Any

archaeological deposits present will then be excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon where safe to do so. All trench spoil and archaeological features will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

4.3. Excavation of archaeological features and deposits

Excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless otherwise agreed by SCCAS/CT. Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.

Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify features and deposits. Unless otherwise agreed by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 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.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through all linear features will be a least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or found to be deep. In necessary, an auger will be used to gain information from deep deposits below 1m in depth.

The depth, nature and potential artefact content of colluvial or other masking deposits will also investigated and recorded across the site. Buried soils will be tested pitted with 1m test pits.

Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts.

4.4. Recording of archaeological features and deposits

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.

Each context 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.

Trench 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). Levels will be taken at tops and bottoms of trenches using the GPS and on archaeological deposits and significant artefacts, and will be displayed on all drawn plans and sections. Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:10.

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 and/or black and white and colour film 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.

4.5. 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 SCCAS/CT.

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.

4.6. Environmental 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.*

Bulk samples (40 litres or 100% of context whichever is greater) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Bulk samples will be processed using tank flotation. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.

Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, *in situ*. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see Appendix 1)

The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

4.7. Human remains

If human remains are encountered, the client and the SCCAS/CT will be immediately informed.

Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat, or if information on date and preservation is required. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations, and will only occur after a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence has been obtained.

4.8. Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user (Michael Webster). The trench footprint will be detected prior to machining, and the during the machining process (see Section 4.2). Trench spoil (topsoil and subsoil) and all archaeological features and deposits will also be detected.

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.

Finds constituting Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who will then inform the coroner within 14 days.

4.9. 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.

4.10. Changes to the method statement

If changes need to be made to the methods outlined above – either before or during works on site – the SCCAS/CT 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 and Archiving

5.1. Evaluation Report

The evaluation report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the local and regional context in which the archaeological evidence rests, and highlight any relevant research issues within regional and national research frameworks.

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
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings
- 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 photographs of features
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance
- Appendices including the aerial photograph assessment and geophysical survey
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

5.2. Draft and final reports

A draft digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS/CT for comment. Following approval of the draft report, a copy will be sent to the client for submission to the Local Planning Authority, and a hard copy will supplied to

the SCCAS/CT for deposition with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

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

Where positive results are drawn from the evaluation, a summary statement will be provided to the SCCAS/CT suitable for inclusion in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* annual round up.

6. Archiving

A single site archive will be produced. The site archive will conform to the requirements of MoRPHE and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2014).

The preparation of the archive will also follow the guidelines contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2007).

6.1. Archive contents

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.

It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

A digital security copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by Oxford Archaeology.

6.2. Transfer of ownership

OA East will seek to transfer title of ownership of the complete project archive to Suffolk County Council or another registered local depository at the appropriate time. Until then, all artefactual and paper archive material relating to the project will be held in storage by OA East.

7. Timetable

Trial trenching will take approximately 6-7 days (excluding backfilling). This

does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.

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

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

8. Staffing and support

8.1. 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/Supervisor (full-time)
2x Site Assistant (as required)
1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

The Project Manager will be Matt Brudenell

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.

8.2. Post-excavation processing

Pottery will be assessed by Sarah Percival or Matt Brudenell (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 the Historic England 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 1 will be approached to carry out analysis.

9. Other matters

9.1. 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.

9.2. 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 also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders within the subject site or on its boundaries

9.3. 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.

9.4. 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 portable toilet on or near to the site if required. 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.

9.5. 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.

Any other preparatory work, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, 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.

9.6. 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).

9.7. Backfilling/Reinstatement

Backfilling but not reinstatement of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client.

9.8. Monitoring

The relevant planning authority will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works. Monitoring will be conducted by representatives from the SCCAS/CT, and meetings may be attended by the OA East project manager and client to discuss findings and progress.

9.9. 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. This will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature and conforms with CDM requirements.

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: 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	Freelance
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
Donelly, 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 Cranfield University, Geoquest, and Geophysical Surveys, Bradford.

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OAE proposed trench locations

AS previously dug trenches

0 50 m

1:1000

Rozel Court

HEATHLANDS

ASPAL LANE

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Tr.2
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PRIVATE ROAD
SHARED SURFACE
5.5m ROAD WITH 1.8m FOOTPATH
5.5m SHARED SURFACE

OPEN SPACE 650sqm
OPEN SPACE 1530sqm
OPEN SPACE (Along road) 1160sqm
OPEN SPACE 440 sqm
OPEN SPACE 120 sqm
OPEN SPACE 3350sqm
Note: Private road to access 6 dwellings.
Bins
Play area

OAE proposed trench locations

AS previously dug trenches

0 50 m
1:1000

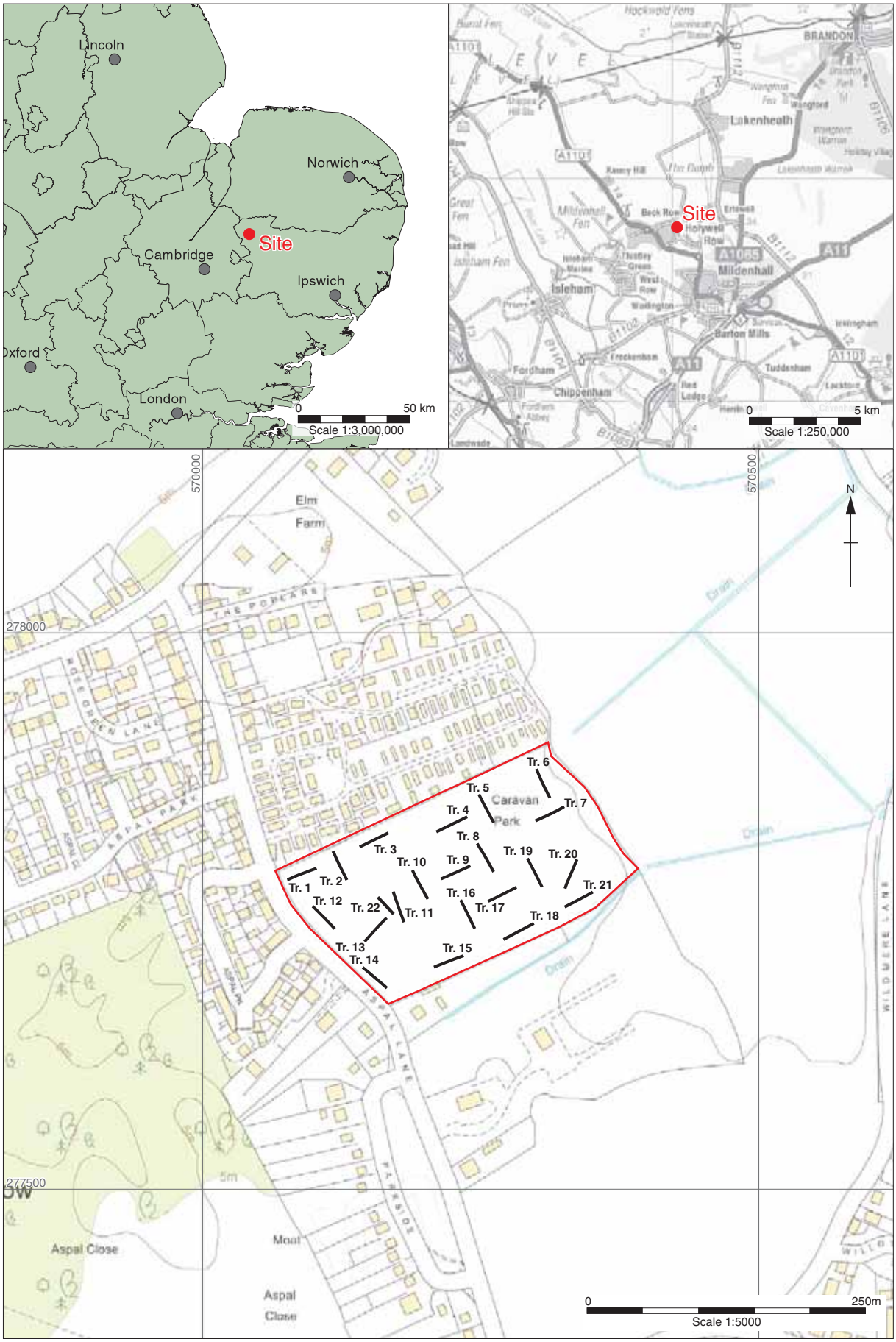

Figure 1: Site location with the trenches (black) and the development area outlined (red)

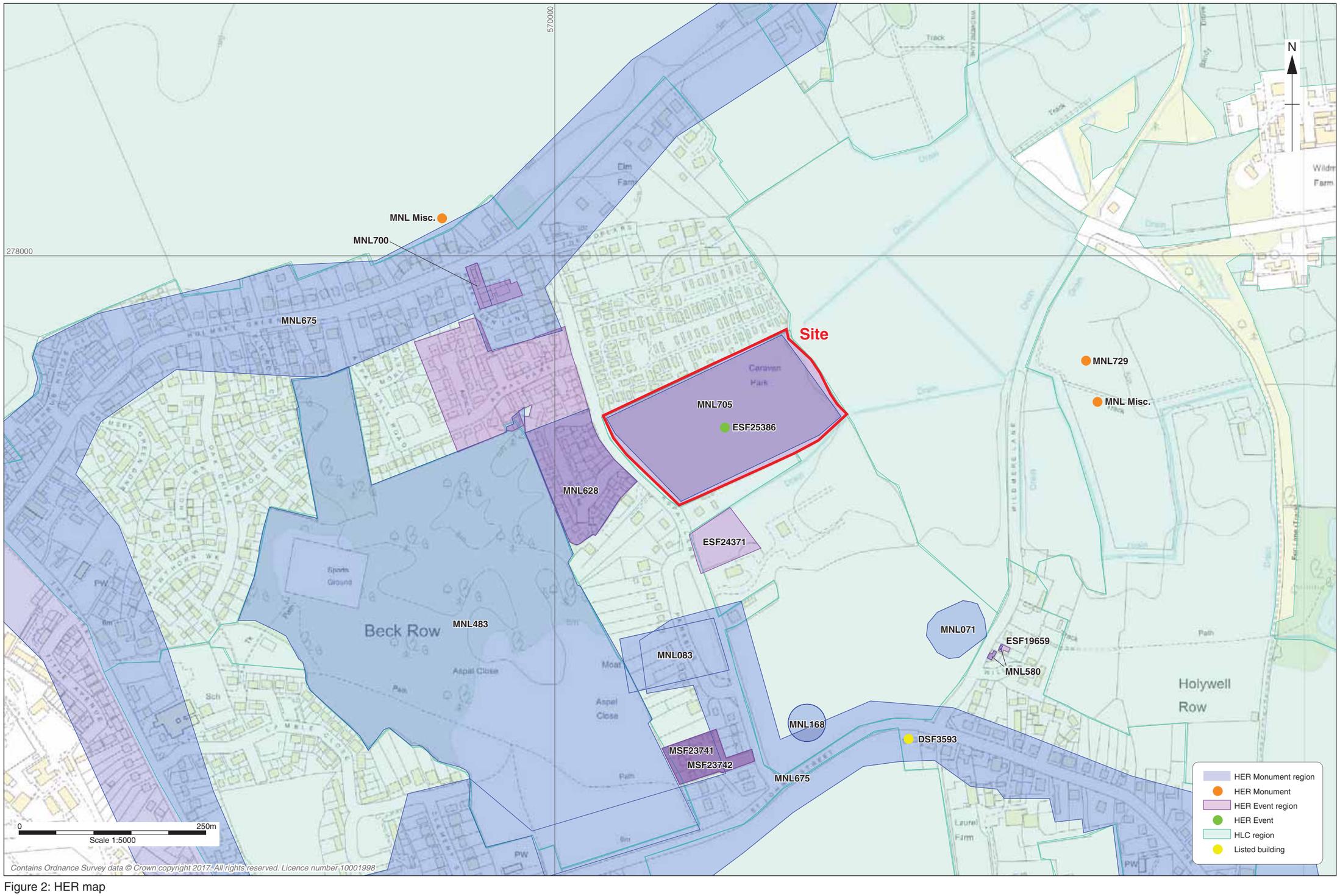

Figure 2: HER map

Figure 3: Geophysical survey (Clarke 2013)

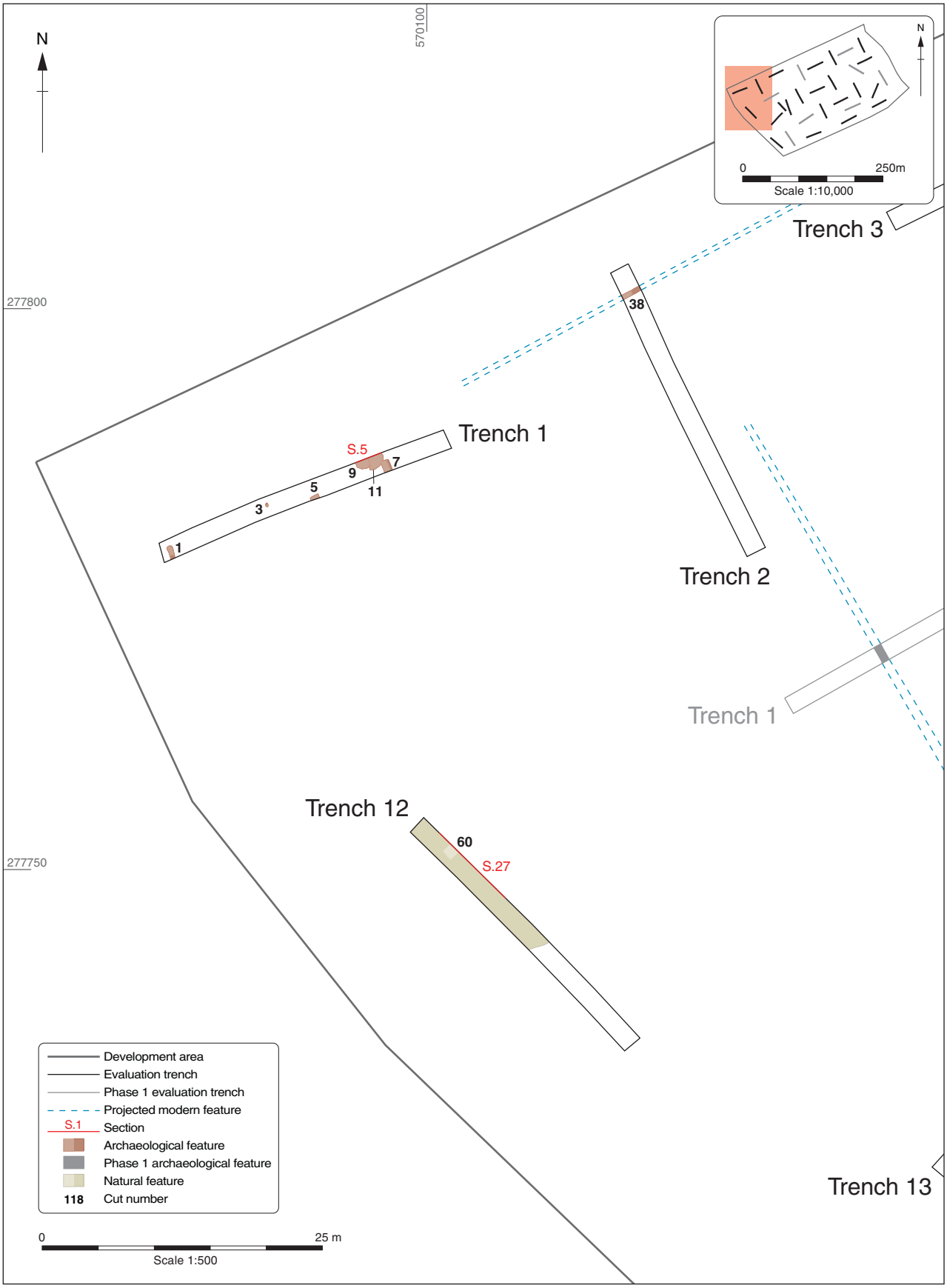

Figure 4a: Western part of site

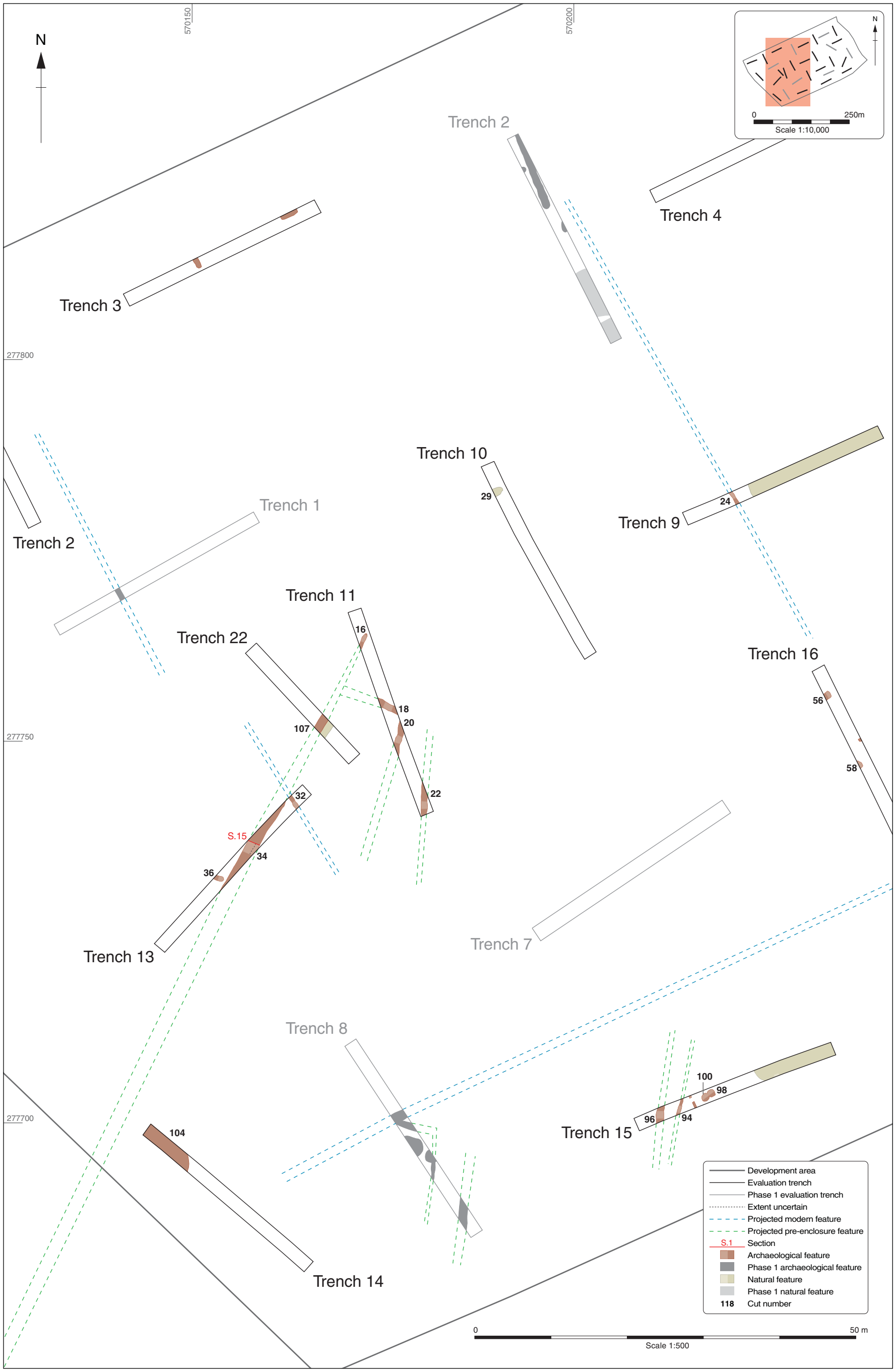

Figure 4b: Central part of site

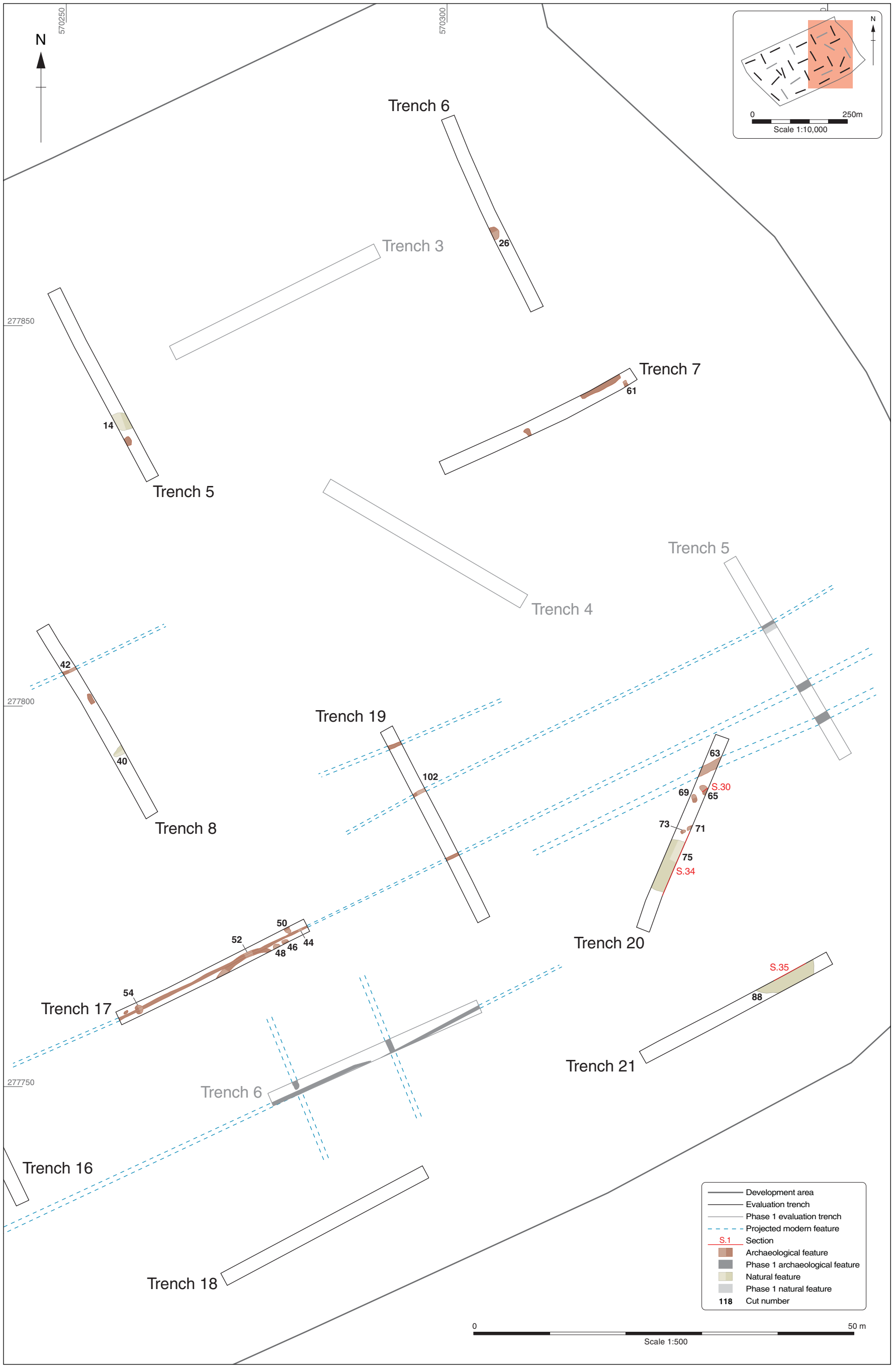

Figure 4c: Eastern part of site

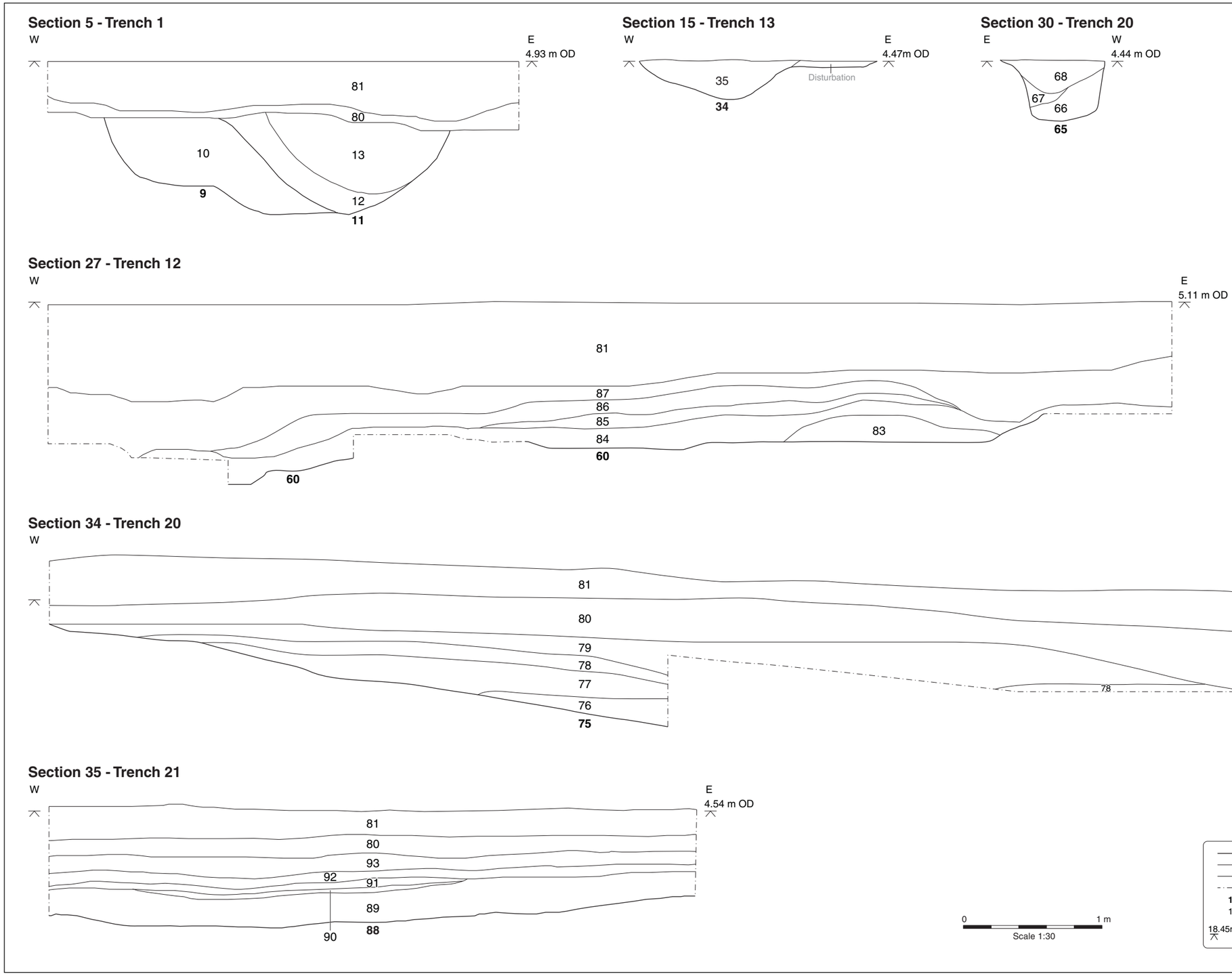

Figure 5: Selected sections

Plate 1: Trench 1, view from south-west

Plate 2: Pit **26**, Trench 6, view from south-east

Plate 3: Gully **42**, Trench 8, view from south-west

Plate 4: Trench 11, view from south-east

Plate 5: Hollow **60**, Trench 12, view from west

Plate 6: Trench 13, view from south-west

Plate 7: Ditch **34**, Trench 13, view from south

Plate 8: Trench 14, view from north-west

Plate 10: Pit **58**, Trench 16, view from north-east

Plate 11: Trench 17, view from north-east

Plate 12: Trench 20, view from north-east

Plate 13: Pits **65** and **69**, Trench 20, view from north-west

Plate 14: Hollow **75**, Trench 20, view from north-west

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com