

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

Planning application: DC/15/0321/FUL

HER Ref: MNL 776

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(August 2016)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land east of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, IP28 8BH

Clients: Mr J Simmons

Planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/0321/FUL

Development: Erection of 5 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 27 July, 2016

Event ref: ESF 24371

HER ref: MNL 776

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-258548

Grid ref: TL 7022 7762

Site area: 5000m²

Recent land use: grassland

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Summary: Mildenhall, land east of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, (MNL 776, TL7022 7762) evaluation trenching for a small residential development revealed that most of the site is over a natural Fen edge hollow which contained de-watered and degraded peat to a depth of 1800mm. The western edge of this natural hollow was defined, and could also be predicted by differential grass growth above, but no archaeological features or finds were revealed (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr J Simmons).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr J Simmons commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small scale residential development that has been given planning consent on land to the east of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/15/0321/FUL, set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Beck Row is a historic hamlet within the large parish of Mildenhall on the eastern side of the Fens in west Suffolk with the proposed development site being on the eastern side of this hamlet and c1000m south of the Fen edge with the nearby Aspal Lane being a historic road. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the area of the site as being south of a linear green along Wilde Street some 150m to the north. The area of the Fens is well known for containing extensive evidence for earlier prehistoric activity in particular dating to the period before increasingly wet conditions from the Iron Age onwards forced a retreat to the Fen edge where extensive evidence for Roman period activity is recorded. This earlier prehistoric activity was particularly sensitive to minor changes in the topography of the Fens making full use of any slightly raised areas in order to exploit the rich natural resources that were available with this site lying just below the 5m OD contour in an area of gentle topography. Soils across the Suffolk part of the Fens are generally of a light sandy or peaty type with the underlying drift geology being free draining sands and gravels between outcrops of chalk. Pockets of peat, with the potential to contain preserved palaeoenvironmental evidence, also exist where natural hollows have been created in the sands and gravels though the continual lowering of local ground water levels has degraded many of these pockets in recent years. At the time of the evaluation the site was a small, flat, paddock area with a grass cover.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its location on the edge of the historic settlement area of Beck Row, Holywell Row and Kenny Hill (HER MNL 675). In addition the site is to the north-east of a medieval moated site (HER MNL 083) and close to a scatter of medieval pottery and building material (HER MNL 071) and to a previous evaluation that revealed a number of medieval features (HER MNL 705).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The 5000m² area of the planned residential development was trenched in the main to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) though variations were made as the day

progressed to the width and length of some of the trenches as the nature of the underlying deposits was revealed and trench 3 was moved out of the relevant new dwelling footprint to avoid later foundations problems. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity and the natural deposits that were exposed were investigated in places with small hand excavated sondages.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned though the metal detector search was limited due to the peaty deposits and knowledge that subsoil had been imported to the site to level the hollow area. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good under generally dry and sunny weather conditions with the occasional rain shower. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches is summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Peat depth (mm where recorded)	Drift geology	Archaeological features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	20	200	400 (mid brown sand)	1000 (test pit at east end) edge of hollow at west end	Pale grey sand (in test pit)	No features and two 19C wine bottle bases from subsoil, eastern 15m of trench in peat)
2	Northwest-southeast	20	300	400 (as T1)	400 (at south end)	As T1	No features in northern 15m of trench onto sand and no finds
3	East-west	6	150	250 (as T1)	950 (at east end)	As T1	Moved from dwelling footprint as clearly over natural hollow
4	Northwest-southeast	20	200	300 (as T1)	1100 (at north end in test pit)	As T1	All over degraded peat, no finds
5	Northeast-southwest	20	200	300 (as T1)	1200 (at west end in test pit)	As T1	As T4
6	Northwest-southeast	10	200	400 (as T1)	1100 (at north end in test pit)	As T1	As T4
		96 (133.20m ²)	150-300	250-400	400-1200		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 From the start of the evaluation it became clear that most of this site is over a natural hollow containing degraded peat below 400mm to 500mm of top and subsoil with a visual scan of the site noting darker green grass over this area where moisture is retained and a paler green, parched, area on its western edge close to trenches 1 and 2. It was also noted that the darker green area of vegetation extends beyond the development area to its north, south and for some distance to the east.

3.3 As the first trench, which was trench 5, encountered degraded peat at a depth of 500mm it was decided to reduce the trench width to 1200mm while still over this deposit which proved to be for the full 20m length. Similarly trench 4 was reduced to a width of 1200mm as it was over peat and the eastern 15m of trench 1 was also reduced to 1200mm and enlarged to 1800mm when natural grey sand was revealed at a depth of 600mm in its western 5m. However trench 2 was the full 1.80m width as it was started from the northern end and revealed natural grey sand at a depth of 700mm with some peat encountered in the southern 5m. Finally trench 3 was moved to the north to avoid later foundation problems with the relevant planned new dwelling in this area as it was clearly within the natural hollow and it was also reduced in length when degraded peat was revealed at a depth of 400mm and trench 6 over the access road area was kept to a width of 1200mm to examine the peat deposit and natural grey sand below.

3.4 Information from a neighbouring inhabitant indicates that soil was imported to the site in the last c20 years to level off the natural hollow area. Below this naturally dewatered and degraded peat extended to a depth below ground level of 1700mm to 1800mm at which point natural grey sand was revealed. On the western side of the site trenches 1 and 2 exposed the edge of the peat hollow with the top and subsoil depth being 600mm to 700mm to grey sand; however no archaeological features were revealed in these trenches. In addition no archaeological finds were revealed in the peat and the only finds of note from the subsoil were two green glass wine bottle bases from trench 1 which may have been imported to the site.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to evidence for activity of medieval date (HER MNL 071, 083 and 705) and its location on the edge of the historic hamlet of Beck Row (HER MNL 675). However the only stray finds recovered were of relatively recent date and the only feature that could be defined was the large, natural, hollow area over most of the site which was a product of post-glacial processes affecting the underlying soft sand. Being low lying with the base of this hollow being at c3m OD peat formed over a long period in a wet environment and the limits of the hollow could be seen as it still encourages a more luxuriant grass growth. However as with many parts of the Fen edge more recent water abstraction and a generally dryer climate has led to a degradation of the peat in the hollow as it has become dewatered reducing its potential to contain

palaeoenvironmental evidence. In addition no archaeological deposits can be directly related to the area of this natural hollow.

4.2 Based on these evaluation results, and as the natural hollow extends for some distance outside the development area to the easts, it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at this site east of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: MNL 776.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to John Simmons and to Josh the machine operator for their close cooperation during the evaluation)

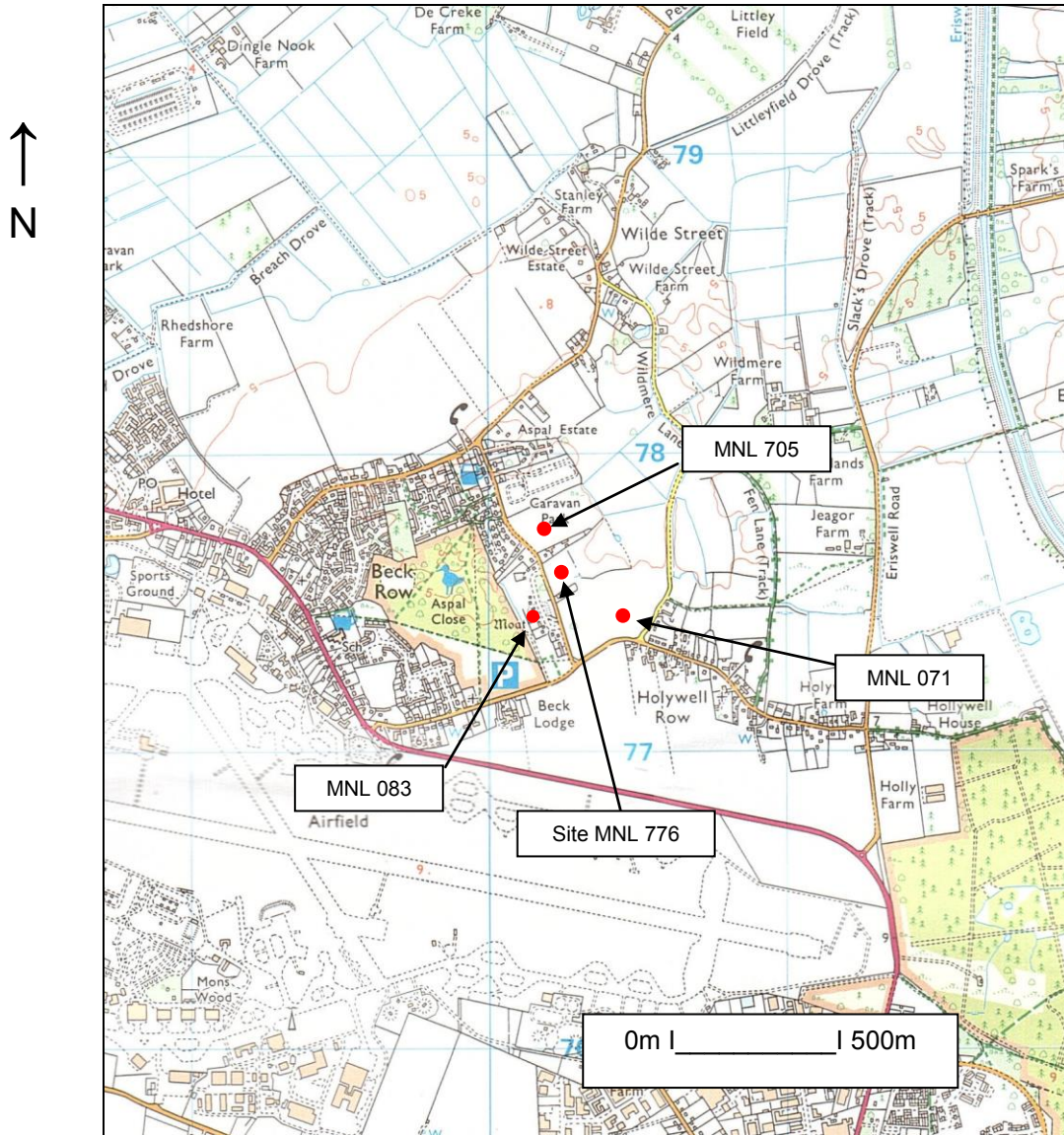


Fig. 1: Site location

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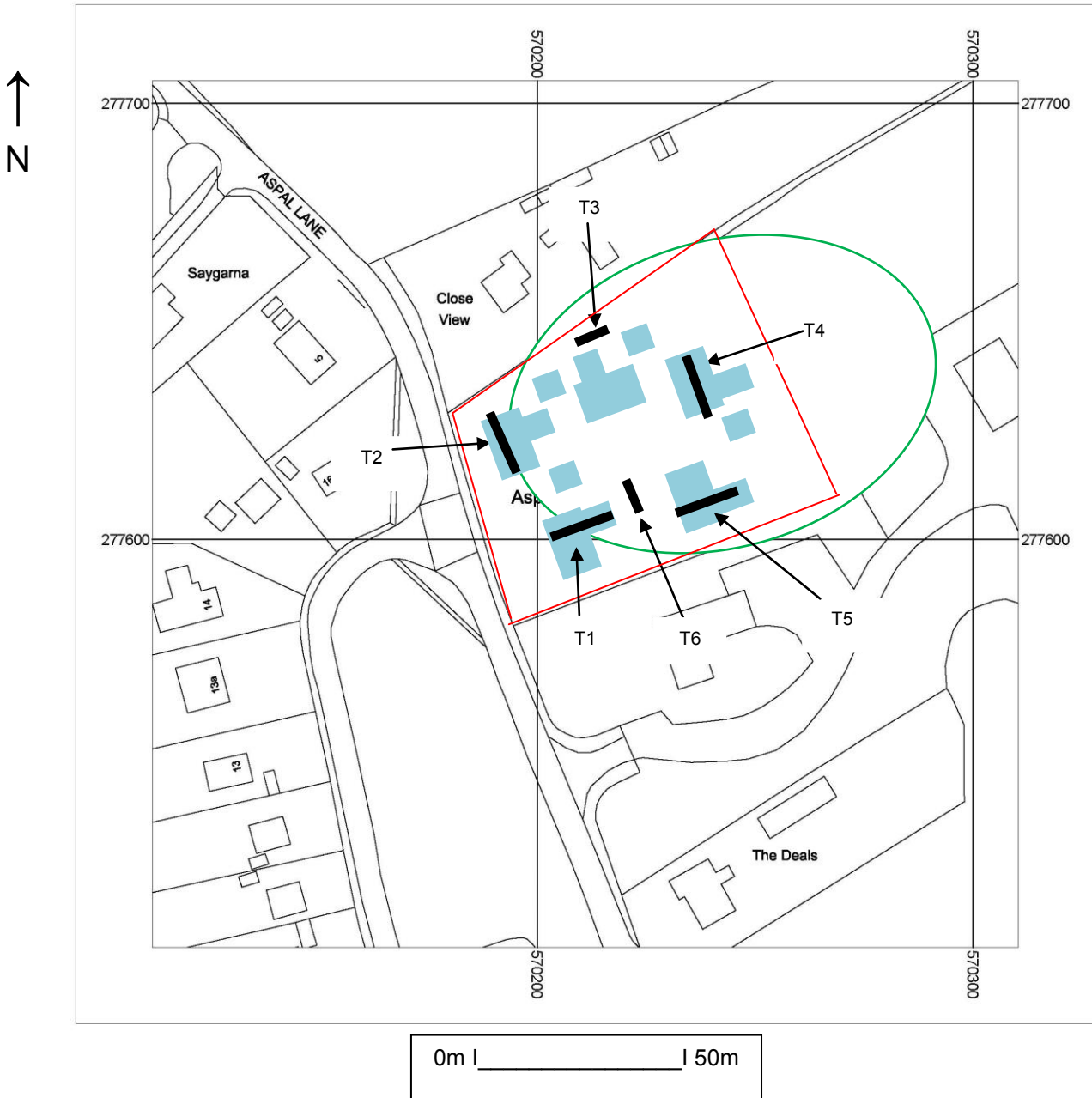


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
(light blue- new build footprints, green- approximate edge of natural hollow)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from east with parched grass in distance showing the edge of the hollow



General view from southwest



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from east



Trench 4 from south



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from east



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 deposit profile

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

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land east of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk

Client: Mr J Simmons

Local planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/0321/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of 5 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS (RA) Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_DC 15 0321
Land east of Aspal Lane Beck Row

Grid ref: TL 702 776

Area: 5000m²

Present land use: Garden

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr J Simmons has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/15/0321/FUL, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of five new dwellings at land east of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and re-issued 2014)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Beck Row is a historic hamlet within the large parish of Mildenhall on the eastern side of the Fens in west Suffolk with the proposed development site (PDS) being on the eastern side of this hamlet and c1000m south of the Fen edge with the nearby Aspal Lane being a historic road. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the area of the PDS as being south of a linear green along Wilde Street some 150m to the north. The area of the Fens is well known for containing extensive evidence for earlier prehistoric activity in particular dating to the period before increasingly wet conditions from the Iron Age onwards forced a retreat to the Fen edge where extensive evidence for Roman period activity is recorded. This earlier prehistoric activity was particularly sensitive to minor changes in the topography of the Fens making full use of any slightly raised areas in order to exploit the rich natural resources that were available with the PDS lying just below the 5m OD in an area of gentle topography. Soils across the Suffolk part of the Fens are generally of a light sandy or peaty type with the underlying drift geology being free draining sands and gravels between outcrops of chalk. Pockets of peat, with the potential to contain preserved palaeoenvironmental evidence, also exist where hollows have been created in the sands and gravels though the continual lowering of local ground water levels has degraded many of these pockets. At present the PDS is soft ground having been most recently in use as a garden.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application is located within an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. It is situated on the edge of the historic settlement area of Beck Row, Holywell Row and Kenny Hill (recorded on the County Historic Environment Record as MNL 675) and is

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also located in close proximity to a medieval moated site (MNL 083), as well as a scatter of medieval pottery and building material (MNL 071). An archaeological evaluation carried out just to the north of the site detected a number of medieval features (MNL 705). As a result, there is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest in this area, given the proximity to known remains. The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

3.2 Should the results of the evaluation indicate the need for further archaeological works within the development area prior to any other works commencing this will require an additional brief from SCCAS/CT and approved WSI.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location close to a moat and other recorded evidence for activity of medieval date. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development areas with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for five new dwellings on land to the east of Aspal Lane, Beck Row. To inform the evaluation a search of the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from the County Historic Environment Record.

5.2 The Brief requires 140m of 1.8m wide trenching across the planned development area. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably

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sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and

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their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Any potential Treasure Act finds will be reported to the County FLO and in turn to the local Coroner.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

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- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological

record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. As appropriate a vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

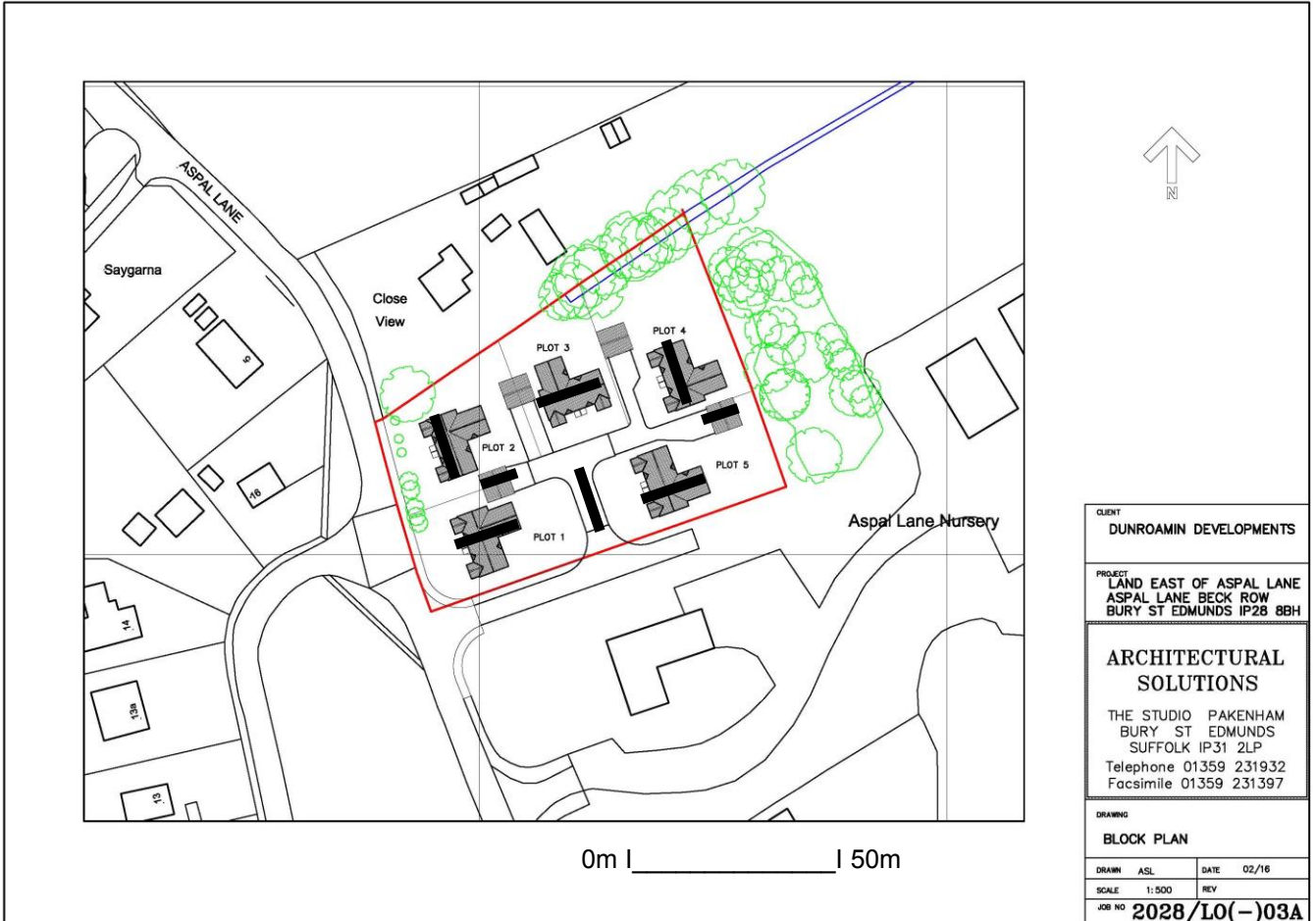
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6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



CLIENT		DUNROAMIN DEVELOPMENTS	
PROJECT		LAND EAST OF ASPAL LANE ASPAL LANE BECK ROW BURY ST EDMUNDS IP28 8BH	
ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS			
THE STUDIO PAKENHAM BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP31 2LP Telephone 01359 231932 Facsimile 01359 231397			
DRAWING			
BLOCK PLAN			
DRAWN	ASL	DATE	02/16
SCALE	1:500	REV	
JOB NO	2028/LO(-)03A		

Proposed location of trial trenches (2 x 10m and 6 x 20m)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-258548

Project details

Project name	Land East of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Mildenhall, land east of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, (MNL 776, TL7022 7762) evaluation trenching for a small residential development revealed that most of the site is over a natural Fen edge hollow which contained de-watered and degraded peat to a depth of 1800mm. The western edge of this natural hollow was defined, and could also be predicted by differential grass growth above, but no archaeological features or finds were revealed.
Project dates	Start: 27-07-2016 End: 27-07-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24371 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 776 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/0321/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	HOLLOW Uncertain
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL LAND EAST OF ASPAL LANE, BECK ROW
Study area	5000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7020 7760 52.369540859009 0.50030534221 52 22 10 N 000 30 01 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3m Max: 4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Glass"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Glass"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land East of Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on 8 August 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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