

**Land at Medway, 1 The Grove, Beck Row,
Mildenhall, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/16/0436/HYB

HER Ref: MNL 786

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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(July 2017)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land at Medway, 1 The Grove, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, IP28 8DP

Clients: Mr J Simmons

Planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/0436/HYB

Development: Erection of 8 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 15 & 16 June, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25617

HER ref: MNL 786

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-287476

Grid ref: TL 6796 7794

Site area: 7500m²

Recent land use: Former garden/rough ground

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Summary: Mildenhall, land at Medway, 1 The Gove, Beck Row (MNL 786, TL 6796 7794) evaluation trenching for an eight dwelling development close to the Fen edge revealed two ditches of uncertain, though in all probability 'old,' date and very few stray finds of any date were present in the upcast spoil. In addition the southern half of the site proved to have been truncated relatively recently when in use as a builders yard (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 development comprising 8 dwellings on land at Medway, 1 The Grove, Beck Row, Mildenhall (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/16/0436/HYB. The evaluation requirements were 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 planned development site being on the north-western side of this hamlet. Hodskinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the area of the PDS as being on or very close to the southern edge of Mildenhall Common which at this time represented the edge of the low lying Fen. 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 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 the time of the evaluation the site was overgrown garden/small holding with evidence of use of the southern part as a builders yard in recent years.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development area was generated by its proximity to recorded evidence for past activity of prehistoric date (HER MNL 015, 281, 490, 492, 551 & 652) which is typical of much of the Fen edge which, as noted above, has been extensively exploited in the past. Therefore archaeological deposits of prehistoric date might be anticipated at this location.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) for trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10 with these all being 1.80m wide. However trenches 6 and 7 were altered to test pits at their respective ends and central sections as evidence for ground truncation was revealed in this area and trench 8 was opened as a 1.50m wide and 14m long trench for the same reason. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity and the two identified linear archaeological features were investigated by hand with 1m wide sections.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed however the area between the trenches could not be searched due to undergrowth cover. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. 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 are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendices I & III):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	15	200	200 mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with small flints	One NE-SW aligned ditch 0002, clean fill 0003
2	Northeast-southwest	20	250	250 as T1	As T1	One NW-SE aligned ditch 0004, clean fill 0005
3	Northeast-southwest	20	200	200 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
4	Northwest-southeast	20	250	200 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
5	Northwest-southeast	20	250	200 as T1	As T1	Modern pit at NW end, no other finds
6	Northwest-southeast	3 trial pits along 20m length	100	–	As T1	Area truncated with modern building debris re-deposited to a depth of 1000mm and re-deposited subsoil below
7	Northeast-southwest	As T6	100	–	As T1	As T6
8	Northwest-southeast	14	100	–	As T1	As T6 & T7 but with 200mm to 500mm building debris from NW to SE with re-deposited subsoil below
9	Northeast-southwest	20	100-200	100-150 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
10	Northeast-southwest	20	200	180 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
		156 (280m ²)	100-250	0-250		Single undated ditches in trenches 1 & 2, 100mm to 250mm of topsoil above 100 to 250mm of subsoil, area of trenches 6, 7 & 8 original ground level truncated to a depth of 1000mm

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the depth of the undisturbed trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10 varied between 400mm and 500mm with 100mm to 250mm of topsoil above 100mm to

250mm of mid brown sandy subsoil with the underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit being soft orange sand with small flints.

3.3 However in the southern half of the site the opening of initially trench 7 revealed ground truncation to a depth of between 800mm and 1000mm at the western end of this trench and therefore the evaluation methodology used was changed to one of excavating 1m to 1.50m long trial pits at each end and in the centre of this trench with the same pattern along trench 6. All of these test pits revealed a similar deposit profile with 500mm to 800mm of modern debris above 200mm to 300mm of re-deposited sandy subsoil. In view of these results a visual examination of the immediate area suggested that this recent ground truncation extended across all of the southern part of the site as small fragments of concrete were visible in the grass cover so the planned trench to the north of trench 6 was not opened and trench 8 was restricted to a width of 1.50m and a length of 14m. The deposit profile in the latter trench indicated that it was towards the northern part of the disturbed area as the upper modern debris layer decreased from south to north from a depth of 500mm to 300mm again with 200mm to 300mm of re-deposited sandy subsoil below.

3.4 The only archaeological features revealed in the evaluation were single ditches in trenches 1 and 2. In trench 1 a shallow ditch (0002) was on a north-west to south-east orientation with a width of 500mm, a depth of 180mm a clean pale grey sandy fill (0003). Nearby in trench 2 another shallow ditch (0004) was on a north-east to south-west alignment being 700mm wide and 210mm deep again with a clean pale grey sandy fill (0005).

3.5 Examination of the upcast spoil did not reveal any finds of pre-1900 date and with modern debris present the metal detector search of the spoil was restricted in its cover and again only 20th century debris, such a nails and scraps of copper alloy wire and aluminium foil, was recovered and discarded.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. The two defined ditch type features (0002 & 0004) in trenches 1 and 2 respectively contained clean pale grey sandy fills (0003 & 0005) and can in all likelihood be interpreted as a past field type boundaries of uncertain, though probably 'old,' date with the general lack of finds of any age at the site indicating that it is not located close to any areas of past settlement.

4.2 In view of what was revealed at this site it is of interest to note that previous evaluations to the south (HER MNL 492- Caruth, 1997) and north (HER MNL 767- Britannia Archaeology, 2016) of this site also revealed little apart from single ditch type features on each site again with no dating evidence. It is therefore suggested that while much of the Fen edge area in Mildenhall parish contains extensive evidence for both prehistoric and Roman period activity this area around Stock Corner was in less intensive agricultural use in the past being sub-divided by relatively shallow ditches into fields and paddocks. In addition while the southern part of this site had been truncated in the recent past the evaluation results from the remainder of the site examined would suggest that little of archaeological significance has been lost in this area.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for 8 new dwellings on land at Medway, 1 The Grove, Beck Row.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: MNL 786.

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 everyone on site for their close cooperation on site and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

Refs

Britannia Archaeology	2016	'The Chestnuts, Stock Corner, Beck Row, Suffolk,' Report No 1144
Caruth, J	1997	'RAF Mildenhall Dormitories- Evaluation Report' SCCAS report

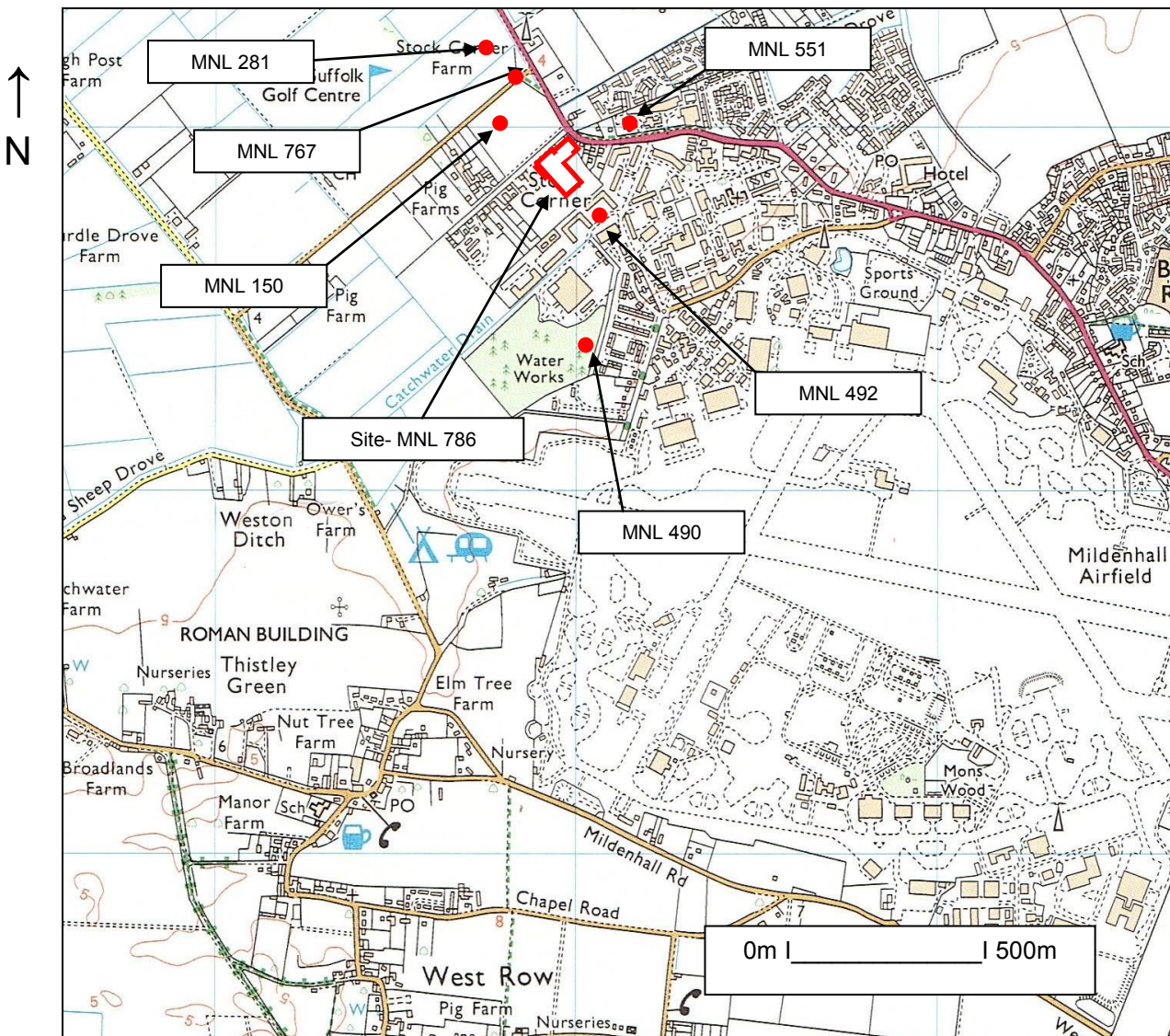


Fig. 1: Site location

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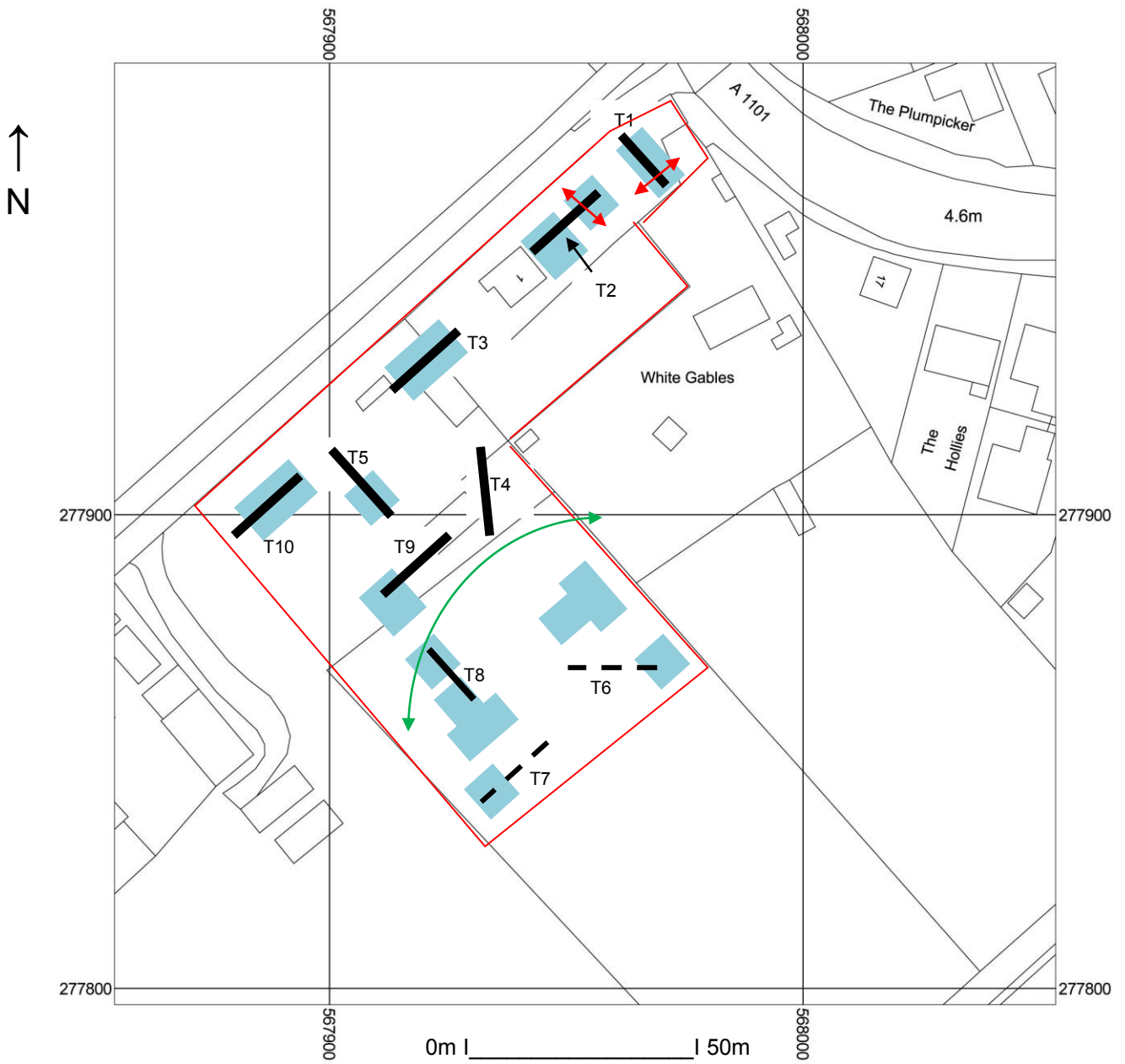


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

(Light blue- planned footprint areas, red arrows- ditches 0002 & 0004, green arc- northern limit of disturbed area)
 (Ordnance Survey © Croen copyright 2017 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

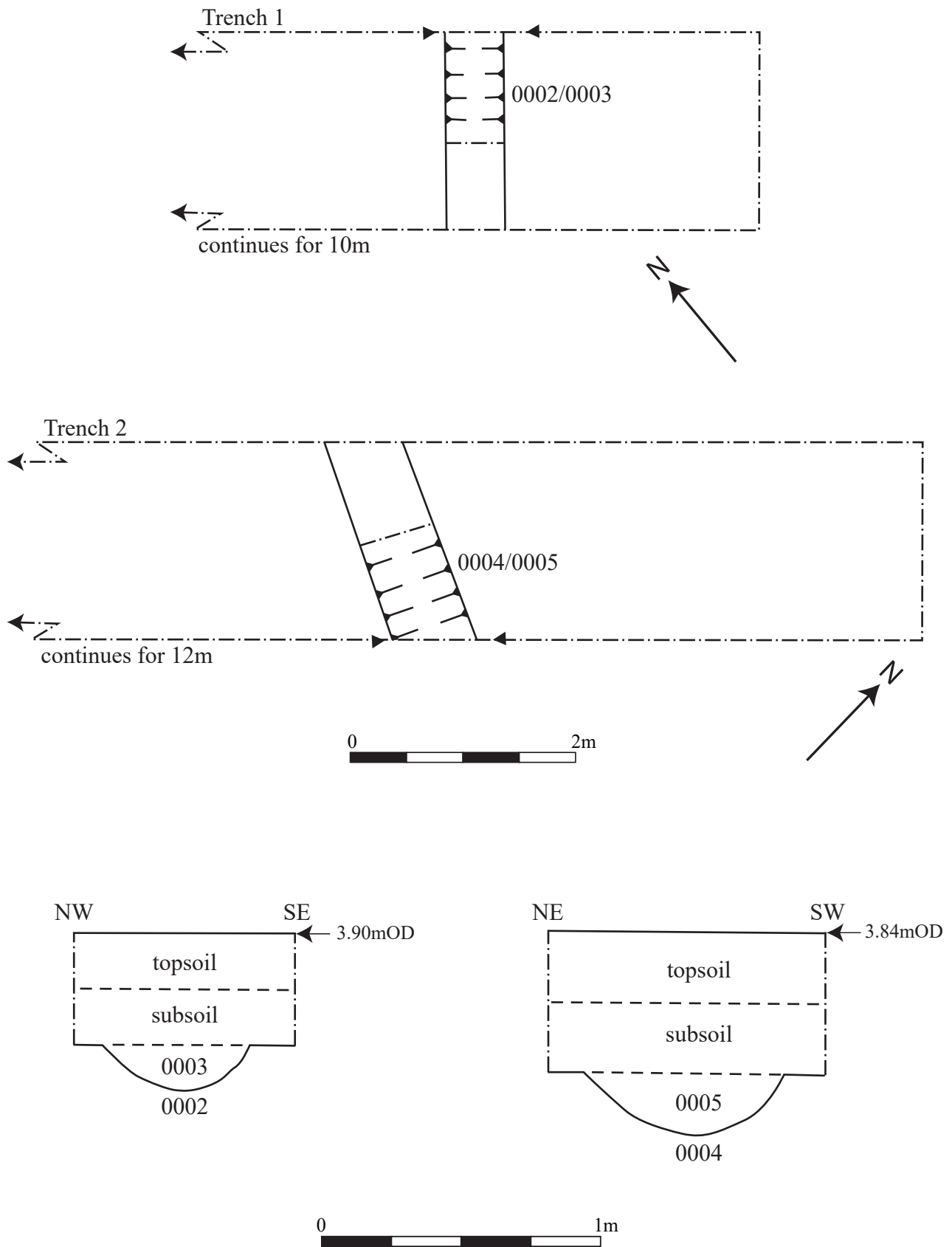


Fig. 3: Trenches 1 and 2 plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Trench 1 from west



Trench 2 from northeast



Trench 1 deposit profile with ditch 0002



Trench 2 deposit profile with ditch 0004



Trench 3 from northeast



Trench from northwest



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from northwest



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 deposit profile at centre



Trench 7 deposit profile at western end



Trench 8 from southeast



Trench 9 from northeast



Trench 10 from southwest



Trench 10 deposit profile

**Medway, 1 The Grove, Beck Row,
Mildenhall, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Medway, 1 The Grove, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk

Client: Mr J Simmons

Local planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/0436/HYB

Proposed development: Erection of 8 dwellings (following demolition of existing bungalow)

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS (RA) Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_DC_2016_0436_Medway, 1 The Grove, Beck Row

Grid ref: TL 6796 7794

Area: 7500m²

Present land use: Garden

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
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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/16/0436/HYB, 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 8 dwellings at Medway, 1 The Grove, Beck Row, Mildenhall following the demolition of the existing bungalow.

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 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/16/0436/HYB. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

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 north-western side of this hamlet. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the area of the PDS as being on or very close to the southern edge of Mildenhall Common which at this time represented the edge of the low lying Fen. 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 'The proposed development affects an area of archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The site is adjacent to the fen-edge in proximity to a number of known prehistoric sites and artefact find spots (e.g. HER nos. MNL 015, 281, 490, 492, 551 and 652). As a result there is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest at this location.' 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 archaeological potential relates to the site's location close recorded evidence for activity of prehistoric 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 8 new dwellings on land at Medway, 1 The Grove, 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 210m of 1.8m wide trenching across the planned development area. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably 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

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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 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

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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.
- 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 be 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.

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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.

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



Proposed location of trial trenches (2 x 15m and 9 x 20m)

Appendix III- Context list

Trench	Number	Type	Part of	Description	Date
1	0002	Ditch	0002	Shallow NW-SE orientated ditch with a rounded base, 500mm wide and 180mm deep	
1	0003	Fill	0002	Clean pale grey sand, no finds	?
2	0004	Ditch	0004	Shallow NE-SW orientated ditch with a rounded base, 700mm wide and 219mm deep	
2	0005	Fill	0004	Clean pale grey sand fill, no finds	?

ASIS ID: johnnewm1-287476

Project details

Project name	Land at Medway, 1 The Grove, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Mildenhall, land at Medway, 1 The Gove, Beck Row (MNL 786, TL 6796 7794) evaluation trenching for an eight dwelling development close to the Fen edge revealed two ditches of uncertain, though in all probability 'old,' date and very few stray finds of any date were present in the upcast spoil. In addition the southern half of the site proved to have been truncated relatively recently when in use as a builders yard.
Project dates	Start: 15-06-2017 End: 16-06-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25617 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 786 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/0436/HYB - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
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 BECK ROW, HOLYWELL ROW AND KENNY HILL MEDWAY, 1 THE GROVE
Postcode	IP28 8DP
Study area	7600 Square metres

Site coordinates	TL 6796 7794 52.373288715155 0.467602463903 52 22 23 N 000 28 03 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 Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
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