

**Land at Stock Corner Farm, Stock Corner,  
Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/19/2265/FUL

**HER Ref: MNL 1154**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(December, 2020)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land at Stock Corner Farm, Stock Corner, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, IP28 8ZD

Clients: Mr J Simmons

Planning authority: West Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: DC/19/2265/FUL

Development: Erection of eight dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 30 November, 2020

HER ref: MNL 1154

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-408593

Grid ref: TL 6796 7810

Site area: 4900m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Former farmyard and rough pasture

## Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

## List of appendices

Appendix I- Images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

*Summary: Mildenhall, land at Stock Corner Farm, Beck Row (MNL 1154, TL 6796 7810) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising eight dwellings on the north-western edge of Beck Row and in an area that was just inside Mildenhall Common until it was enclosed in c1800 did not reveal any archaeological features and the only stray finds were of recent date largely deriving from 20<sup>th</sup> century use of the site as a farmyard (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 planned eight dwelling development (see Fig. 1) that has gained consent under planning application DC/19/2265/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development areas within the site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development. This development concerns the erection of eight dwellings on land at Stock Corner Farm, Stock Corner, Beck Row, Mildenhall.

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. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the area of the site as being just inside the southern edge of Mildenhall Common which at this time represented the edge of the low lying Fen until it was enclosed and drained in c1800. 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 4m OD in an area of gentle topography; this site being flat. 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 with the British Geological Survey describing the deposits in this area as being on River Terrace deposits. At the time of the evaluation the site was largely soft ground as the farm yard with associated concrete yards has been cleared beforehand though modern debris was still piled in various areas and some ground truncation was therefore evident on an initial visual assessment.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to recorded evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of artefact scatters (HER MNL 123, 139, 150, & 281) made up largely of worked flints of Neolithic to Bronze Age date. In addition the evaluation of an adjacent area to the north (HER MNL 767) had revealed a single undated ditch and a monitoring to the south recorded two pits and a ditch (HER MNL 537) all of which were also undated.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). 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 investigated also by hand with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

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. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were 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 Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

| Trench | Orientation         | Length (m)                | Topsoil depth (mm)  | Subsoil depth (mm)          | Drift geology  | Archaeological/natural features & finds  |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1      | Northwest-southeast | 17.50                     | –   | 200 mid brown sandy subsoil | Soft yellow sand   | Former farmyard so no topsoil, no features and only 20 <sup>th</sup> C debris, no features       |
| 2      | Northeast-southwest | 25                        | –   | 200 as T1                   | As T1  | Some disturbance from former 20 <sup>th</sup> C farmyard use, no features                        |
| 3      | Northwest-southeast | 25                        | 100   | 150 as T1                   | As T1 with pockets of degraded chalk   | No features, some 20 <sup>th</sup> C debris  |
| 4      | Northeast-southwest | 25                        | –   | 200 as T1                   | Soft yellow sand with pale grey sand at east end                                   | No features, only 20 <sup>th</sup> C debris, topsoil removed                                     |
| 5      | Northwest-southeast | 25                        | 100   | 200 as T1                   | As T1 with pockets of degraded chalk and small area of pale grey sand at north end | No features, some 20 <sup>th</sup> C debris and an area of natural pale grey sand at N end       |
| 6      | Northwest-southeast | 17.50                     | 100   | 150 As T1                   | As T1 with area of clean pale grey sand at north end                               | No features and only 20 <sup>th</sup> C debris, area of natural pale grey sand at N end          |
|        |                     | 135m (243m <sup>2</sup> ) | 100 (Modern debris to 100mm above subsoil in trenches 1, 2 & 4) | 150-200                     |  | Only 20 <sup>th</sup> C farmyard debris with no other features or finds in very shallow trenches |

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above part of the site had been truncated with removal of the topsoil where it has been under a farmyard with concreted surfaces in the 20<sup>th</sup> century particularly around trenches 1, 2 and 4 with possible truncation elsewhere as

the topsoil deposit in trenches 3, 5 and 6 was very shallow. Elsewhere the existing topsoil was only 100mm deep above 150mm to 200mm of mid brown sandy subsoil across the site in general. Below these deposits the locally occurring natural post glacial deposit proved to be soft yellow sand with pockets of degraded chalk.

3.3 No features were revealed in the trenches except occasional shallow disturbance from tree roots and the only stray finds were of recent, 20<sup>th</sup> century, date which can be associated with use of the site during this period as a farmyard. The metal detector search also only recovered a few finds of recent date such as washers and scraps of copper alloy wire and sheet metal essentially not dateable but likely to be from the recent use of this site.

#### 4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Mr M Baker of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case. However the Suffolk Heritage Explorer was examined for the location of recorded nearby artefact scatters and two minor archaeological investigations (see Fig. 1).

4.2 While this site is close to recorded artefact scatters of prehistoric date it did not produce any evidence for past activity and it is notable that two nearby small scale archaeological investigations (HER MNL 537 & 767) only revealed a very low density of small features that could not be dated. As noted in section 1.2 above this site appears to be within the southern edge of Mildenhall Common and is at a very low level being just under 4m OD so it can be concluded that it was in a marginal area, perhaps best used for the grazing of livestock rather than more intense settlement type activity in the past prior to enclosure and drainage around c1800. With a large degree of truncation of the original topsoil deposit across the site even peripheral activities that might have left worked flint debris of earlier prehistoric date as recorded nearby (HER MNL 123, 139, 150 & 281) if ever present may well have been removed as the farm complex was developed in more recent years.

4.3 From the results of this evaluation which revealed ground truncation and no features of any date it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this planned development on land at Stock Corner Farm, Stock Corner, Beck Row, Mildenhall.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: MNL 1154*

*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 Paul the machine operator for his close cooperation)*

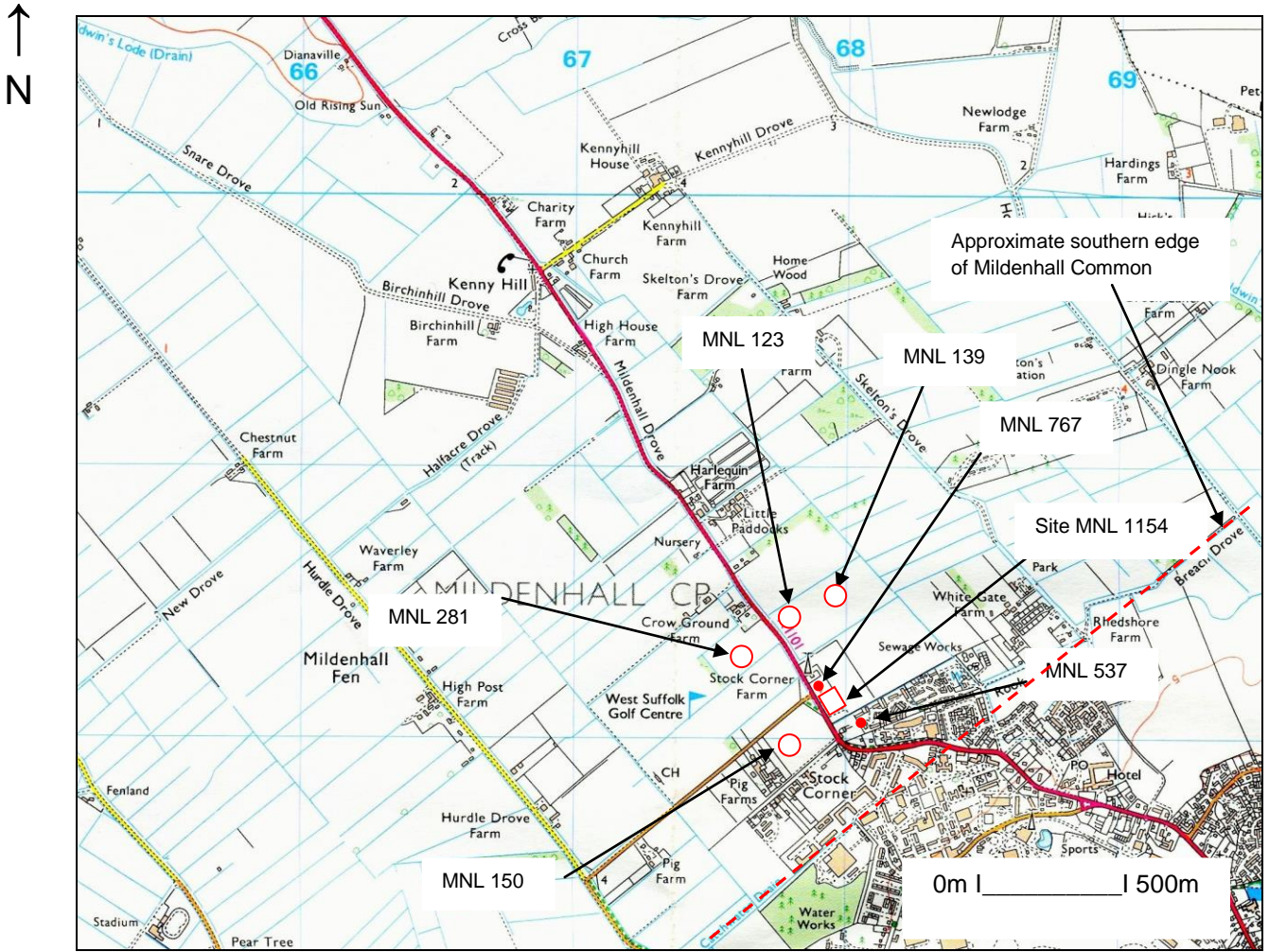


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

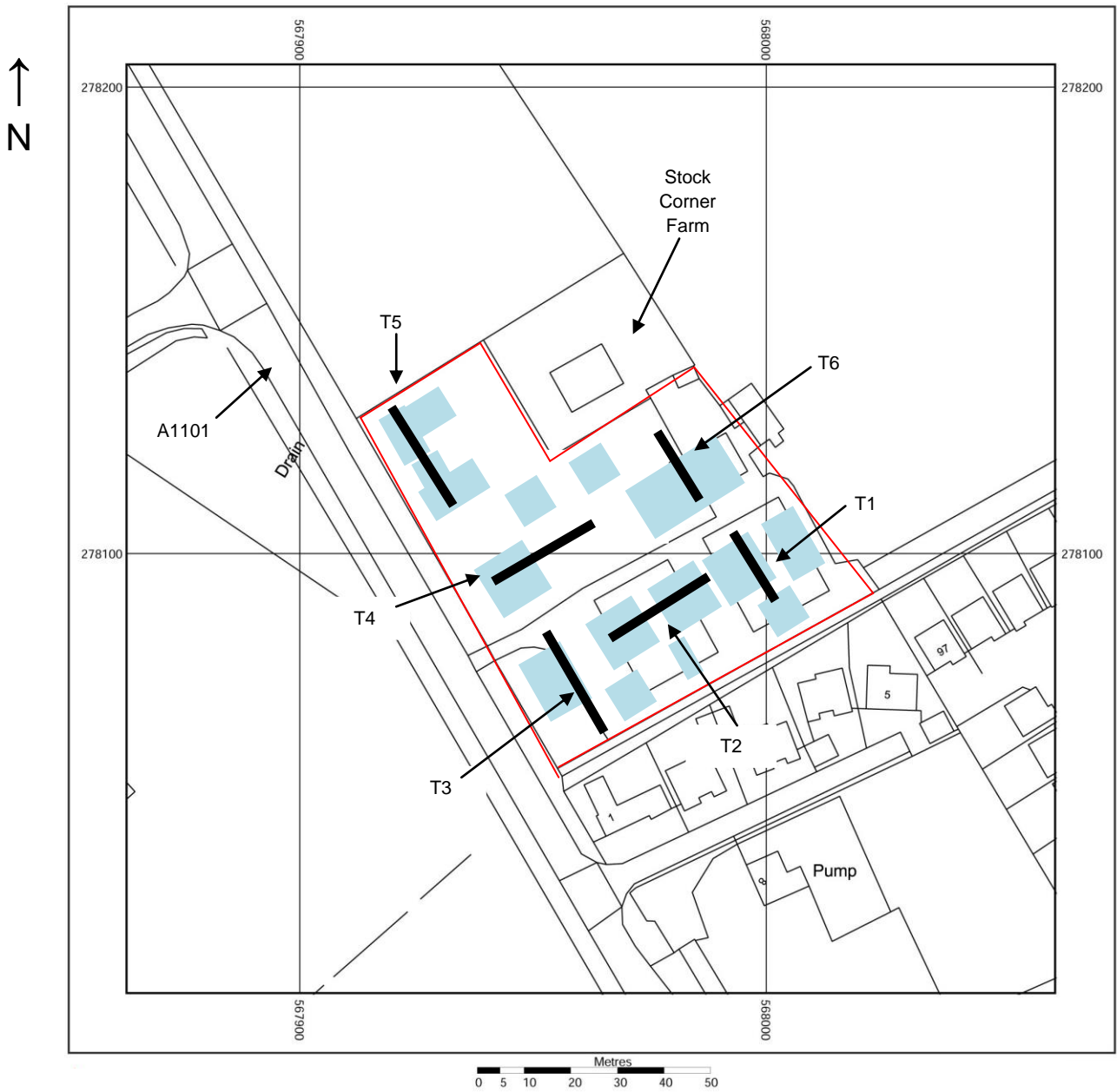


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches  
 (Light blue- planned footprint areas)  
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## Appendix I- Images



General view from southwest



General view from southeast



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from north



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from west



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from south



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from south



Trench 6 deposit profile

**Land at Stock Corner Farm, Stock Corner,  
Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**



## **Site details**

Name: Land at Stock Corner Farm, Stock Corner, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, IP28 8ZD

Client: Mr J Simmons

Local planning authority: West Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/19/2265/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of 8 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS\_ Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation\_Land at Stock Corner Farm, Stock Corner, Beck Row

Grid ref: TL 6796 7810

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-408593

Area: c4900m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: Rough pasture

## **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

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Mr J Simmons has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for what is now an eight dwelling 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/19/2265/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the construction of eight dwellings on land at Stock Corner Farm, Stock Corner, 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 2020 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020)*.

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/19/2265/FUL. 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. Hodskinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the area of the PDS as being on 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 4m 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

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being free draining sands and gravels between outcrops of chalk with the British Geological Survey describing the deposits as being on River Terrace deposits. At present the PDS is soft ground having been most recently in use as an extended garden.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant SCCAS archaeological advice 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, adjacent to the fen edge and in close proximity to a number of known prehistoric sites and artefact scatters (HER nos. MNL 123, MNL 139, MNL 150, MNL 281 & MNL 537). Recent archaeological investigations adjacent the site have identified ditches and pits (MNL 537 & MNL 767). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.'

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.

## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of this PDS relates to its location in within an area on the Fen edge where evidence for prehistoric activity has been recorded. Therefore this site may contain further evidence for activity of this date.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is now for the construction of eight dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS so a monitoring visit can be agreed. Contact will also be maintained with SCCAS as the evaluation progresses and

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through the post-excavation study and work with regard to the results from the site, the finds and any samples and the main report preparation.

5.2 The Brief requires 135m of sample trenching, which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development. 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 including before the trenches are opened (see specialists section below). The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in past rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits. Allowance has been made for two staff on site for two days plus a machine and operator for 2-3 days to cover the opening of the trenches plus back-filling once full approval for the latter has been gained from SCCAS following a site monitoring visit. If required further investigation of the trenches will be carried out in particular following a SCCAS monitoring visit and examination of the exposed deposits. Any requirement to vary the related brief requirements and this WSI will only be carried out following communication with SCCAS.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. 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 (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

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,

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contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. These features will be hand investigated unless agreed with SCCAS that larger/more recent features can be partially machine/hand investigated. 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 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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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

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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.
- 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 revised version 2019). 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. Any developments during the site and reporting works will be communicated to SCCAS.

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.

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## 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. COVID guideline requirements will be adhered to with social distancing, no sharing of equipment and separate rest areas.

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.

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             | tbc                             |
| 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:       | Colchester Archaeological Trust |



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Medieval coins:

M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)

Post Roman small finds:

JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench (2 x 17.5m & 4 x 25m, north to top)

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-408593

### Project details

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Project name                           | Land at Stock Corner Farm, Stock Corner, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report  |
| Short description of the project       | Mildenhall, land at Stock Corner Farm, Beck Row (MNL 1154, TL 6796 7810) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising eight dwellings on the north-western edge of Beck Row and in an area that was just inside Mildenhall Common until it was enclosed in c1800 did not reveal any archaeological features and the only stray finds were of recent date largely deriving from 20th century use of the site as a farmyard. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 30-11-2020 End: 30-11-2020   |
| Previous/future work                   | Yes / No  |
| Any associated project reference codes | MNL 1154 - Related HER No.  |
| Any associated project reference codes | DC/19/2265/FUL - Planning Application No.   |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation  |
| Site status                            | None  |
| Current Land use                       | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed  |
| Monument type                          | NONE None   |
| 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 MILDENHALL LAND AT STOCK CORNER FARM STOCK CORNER BECK ROW   |
| Postcode                               | IP28 8ZD  |
| Study area                             | 4900 Square metres  |
| Site coordinates                       | TL 6796 7810 52.374725959982 0.467682617031 52 22 29 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 recipient    | Discarded  |
| Physical Contents             | "Ceramics","Metal"   |
| Digital Archive recipient     | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  |
| Digital Contents              | "Ceramics","Metal"   |
| Digital Media available       | "Images raster / digital photography","Text"   |
| Paper Archive recipient       | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  |
| Paper Contents                | "Ceramics","Metal"   |
| Paper Media available         | "Report"   |
| Project bibliography          |  |
| 1                             |  |
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  |
| Title                         | Land at Stock Corner Farm, Stock Corner, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Newman, J  |
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