



LAND NORTH OF MILDENHALL ROAD, WEST ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





**LAND NORTH OF MILDENHALL ROAD,
WEST ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:
Mr Ian Baker
Laurence Homes (Eastern) Limited
14 Ruskin Close
Chilton Way
Stowmarket
Suffolk
IP14 1TY

By:
Matthew Adams BA (Hons) ACIfA
Daniel McConnell BSc (Hons)

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
115 Osprey Drive,
Stowmarket, Suffolk,
IP14 5UX
T: 01449 763034
info@britannia-archaeology.com
www.britannia-archaeology.com
Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

May 2015

Site Code	MNL 721	NGR	TL 676 762
Event Number	ESF23057		
Planning Ref.	DC/14/0632/OUT	OASIS	britanni1-210621
Approved By:	Martin Brook	Date	May 2015



DISCLAIMER

The material contained within this report was prepared for an individual client and solely for the benefit of that client and the contents should not be relied upon by any third party. The results and interpretation of the report cannot be considered an absolute representation of the archaeological or any other remains. Britannia Archaeology Ltd will not be held liable for any error of fact resulting in loss or damage, direct, indirect or consequential, through misuse of, or actions based on the material contained within by any third party.



CONTENTS

	Abstract	
1.0	Introduction	
2.0	Site Description	
3.0	Planning Policies	
4.0	Archaeological Background	
5.0	Project Aims	
6.0	Project Objectives	
7.0	Fieldwork Methodology	
8.0	Description of Results	
9.0	Deposit Model	
10.0	Discussion & Conclusion	
11.0	Acknowledgments	

Bibliography

Appendix 1	Sample Section Table
Appendix 2	WSI
Appendix 3	OASIS Sheet

Figure 1	General Location Plan	1:2000
Figure 2	SHER Data Plan - Monument	1:10000
Figure 3	SHER Data Plan - Events, SMs & LBs	1:10000
Figure 4	Trench Location & Feature Plan	1:500
Figure 5	Trench Plans, Sections & Photographs	
Figure 6	Trench Plans, Sections & Photographs Cont'd	
Figure 7	Trench Plans, Sections & Photographs Cont'd	
Figure 8	Trench Plans, Sections & Photographs Cont'd	



Abstract

On the 25th to 28th May 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of a trial trench evaluation on land north of Mildenhall Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, (TL 676 762) (Fig. 1), in advance of the construction of housing and associated works.

The archaeological background search suggested that the site had a specific potential for Roman and medieval features and finds relating to the medieval core of the village and Roman settlement activity to the north.

The evaluation revealed two undated features in the north-east corner, but otherwise showed a distinct lack of activity on the majority of the site.

Pit 1006 had the characteristics of a late Iron Age storage pit, later used for waste disposal, as seen on similar sites in the area such as Bridge House Dairies, Mildenhall (Adams et al, 2012), however the lack of dating evidence from this feature is somewhat unusual if it does fall into this category.

Ditch 1003 was most likely a boundary ditch. Its alignment and close proximity with the existing boundary would suggest a more recent date, probably post-medieval, however the lack of dating evidence precludes any firm conclusions.

The site spans a former chalk ridge or headland on the edge of the Fens which are known to be popular locations for prehistoric settlement; however in this case, the results of the evaluation indicate that any significant archaeological activity probably lies to the north-east of the site which is located on the periphery.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 25th to 28th May 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of a trial trench evaluation on land north of Mildenhall Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, (TL 676 762) (Fig. 1), in advance of the construction of housing and associated works. The work was commissioned by Mr Ian Baker of Laurence Homes (Eastern) Limited, in response to a planning condition of planning application DC/14/0632/OUT.

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Brudenell, M. Dated 8th January 2015) required a total of ten trial trenches measuring 20.00m x 1.80m (Fig. 3) to assess the nature and potential of the site.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located in the village of West Row, Suffolk, which is located approximately 4.8km west of the town of Mildenhall. The site lies north of Mildenhall Road on a single 0.72ha parcel of land which is currently under use as pasture (Figure 1). The bedrock geology is described as Zig Zag Chalk Formation - Chalk. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (BGS, 2015).

At the time of writing, no superficial deposits are recorded by the BGS at the location of the site however 100m north of the site location the superficial geology is recorded as River Terrace Deposits, 1 To 2 - Sand And Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers, (BGS, 2015).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012). The relevant local development framework is the *Forest Heath Local Plan, (Policy 8.20, 1995)*.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2-3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4). There are 52 monument entries, 20 events and 1 scheduled



ancient monument within and just outside the 1km search radius. 7 listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area.

The site is located in the village of West Row, Suffolk, which is located approximately 4.8km west of the historic town of Mildenhall.

The SHER search returned ten entries dating to the prehistoric period. One of these entries, (MSF 9157) located approximately 350m north-west of the site relates to the discovery of a slightly rolled ovate Acheulean hand-axe with a toad belly patina. The find was dated to the Palaeolithic. Three records (MSF 9154, MSF 11715 and MSF 13004) all date to the Neolithic. The closest of these records to the site is MSF 11715, 210m to the south and relates to the discovery of a fine flint knife and a thin white flint axe head. Three records (MSF 10780, MSF 12422 and MSF 14334) all date to the Bronze Age and are all located north of the site the most significant of which (MSF 107810), located approximately 700m north-east, refers to several impressive metal detector finds. The full details on this entry are restricted. Iron Age activity is also concentrated in the north with all Iron Age entries returned by the SHER being on the periphery of the search area. MSF 19883 denotes the location of an evaluation and subsequent excavation that revealed the remains of Iron Age settlement activity as well as late Roman activity.

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with Camulodunum (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. Barking is located approximately 119km north of Camulodunum. 16 monuments, six events and the scheduled ancient monument entry all date to the Roman period making it the best represented period returned by the SHER search. The closest and most significant records (MSF 8853, ESF 22861 and SF 37) to the site returned by the SHER search all relate to the site of a Roman villa excavated in 1932. The larger area around the villa is scheduled with surface finds encountered through farming. The excavations revealed a small two-roomed Roman building with a hypocaust, external shed and a number of 4th century pottery fragments. The location of the villa is approximately 210m north of the site. Four records returned, (MSF 9112, MSF 24765, MSF 24283 and MSF 24905) located between 400 and 250m south-west of the site denote the locations of Roman archaeology encountered during various works near West Row Primary School. The monuments encountered include large finds scatters of Roman flue tile, Nene Valley colourcoat and shell filled ware as well as a number of Roman ditches, pits and post holes. It is likely that these are outlying field systems and agricultural features possibly associated with the villa to the north-east.

Only one record relating to the Saxon period was returned from the SHER search. The record (MSF 9489) refers to a single small square headed brooch roughly 4 inches long that was discovered approximately 740m north of the site.

The medieval period is represented by five records returned by the SHER search. A total of 15 monument records were returned from the SHER search. The most significant record returned by the search (MSF 25673) relates to the indicative area of the medieval historic settlement core of West Row itself. The site is located in the northern area of this



and other medieval finds encountered nearby (MSF 27238 and MSF24282) show that there is an abundance of medieval activity in this area.

The post-medieval period returned 9 monument records from the SHER and 7 listed buildings. Two listed buildings (275840 and 275841) lie in close proximity to the site. Number 21 Beeches Road, (247841) located 30m south-west of the site is a late 16th century or early 17th century house with 19th and 20th century alterations. The building is 1½ storeys and is timber framed. The front wall is now cased in 19th century painted brick. Elm Tree Farmhouse (275840) located 50m north of the site is a late 17th century or early 18th century farmhouse with 19th century alterations. The house has 2 storeys and a 3 cell lobby entrance plan. The building is timber framed and rendered with a pantiled roof and axial chimney. The closest post medieval monument record (MSF 24359) is the location of a Blacksmith's workshop to rear of 19 Beeches Road. Structural elements of the workshop are believed to be virtually untouched since its abandonment as smithy in early 1950s. The structure is mapped on the 1880's OS maps as a Smithy.

The SHER returned four records that are undated within the search area.

Given the above records the site has a specific potential for **Roman** and **medieval** features and finds relating to the nearby Roman villa and the medieval core of the village.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief stated that an evaluation was required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Brudenell. 2015).

Section 4.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Establish the potential for the survival and significance of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence (with reference to adjacent and regional sequences, and to national frameworks).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:



- The characterisation of the sequence, and patterns of the accumulation of palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological deposits across the development area, including the depth and lateral extent of major stratigraphic units, and the character of any potential land surfaces/buried soils within or pre-dating these sediments.
- Identify significant variations in the deposition sequences indicative of localised features, particularly in relation topographic variation and the presence of features such as palaeo-channels.
- Identify the location and extent of any waterlogged organic deposits and where appropriate and practical, to retrieve suitable samples in order to assess the potential for the preservation of environmental remains and material for scientific dating.
- Clarify the relationship between sediment sequences and other deposit types, including periods of 'soil', peat growth, and archaeological remains.
- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.
- To focus academically upon the high potential for this site to produce palaeoenvironmental evidence, with the potential to inform on our understanding of past environments, palaeo-climates, sea-level changes and human interaction.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7)

The trenches were located on the area of the proposed developments and to give a suitable coverage of the site. Full feature and layer descriptions are at Appendix 1.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the north-west corner of the site and orientated north to south.

No archaeological finds or features were present.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the north-western area of the site and was orientated east to west.

No archaeological finds or features were present.



8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the northern area of the site and was orientated north to south.

No archaeological finds or features were present.

8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the north-eastern area of the site and was orientated east to west.

A large pit 1006 was present at the eastern end of the trench. It was circular in plan measuring 2.00m x 1.00m+ and extended beyond the limit of excavation. It had steep sides and was 0.82m deep with a flat base.

Pit 1006 contained three fills, 1007, 1008 and 1009. The primary fill 1009 comprised chalky sand material that had slumped in from the side, suggesting the pit was left open for some time prior to being back filled. Secondary fill 1008 was a silty sand most likely associated with natural infilling of the open feature and the upper fill 1009 was probably a deliberate back filling event. No finds were recovered from any of the fills.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located in the north-eastern corner of the site and was orientated north to south.

A large ditch 1003 was present at the northern end of the trench and extended beyond the limit of excavation. It was linear in plan, aligned east to west and measured 3.75+ x 1.80+ x 0.81m. It contained two fills, 1004 and 1005, neither of which contained finds.

8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located in the south-eastern corner of the site and was orientated east to west.

No archaeological finds or features were present.

8.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located in the south-eastern area of the site and was orientated north to south.

No archaeological finds or features were present.



8.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was located in the southern area of the site and was orientated east to west.

No archaeological finds or features were present.

8.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was located in the south-western area of the site and was orientated north to south.

No archaeological finds or features were present.

8.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was located in the south-western corner of the site and was orientated east to west.

No archaeological finds or features were present.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 4-8)

The deposit model revealed a simple stratigraphic sequence across the site and showed a small ridge or headland to be present across the centre on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment (Fig. 4).

The upper most layer in all trenches was topsoil 1000, a mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. It was a former plough soil, although the site has been left fallow for several years.

In trenches 1, 2, 5, 6, 9 and 10, the topsoil 1000 overlay subsoil 1001 which varied in depth between 0.53m and 0.05m, tending to be deeper in the trenches furthest from the centre of the site. Subsoil 1001 was a mid red/grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles and was also likely an earlier plough soil. Subsoil 1001 overlay the natural geological deposits 1002 which was a light yellow grey, compact chalk brash with pockets or channels of light yellow orange, compact silty sand.

In trenches 3, 4, 7 and 8 the topsoil 1000 overlay the natural geological deposits, indicating the presence of the ridge or headland.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background search suggested that the site had a specific potential for Roman and medieval features and finds relating to the medieval core of the village and Roman settlement activity to the north.

The evaluation revealed two undated features in the north-east corner, but otherwise showed a distinct lack of activity on the majority of the site.

Pit 1006 has the characteristics of a late Iron Age storage pit, later used for waste disposal, as seen on similar sites in the area such as Bridge House Dairies, Mildenhall (Adams *et al*, 2012), however the lack of dating evidence from this feature is somewhat unusual if it does fall into this category.

Ditch 1003 is most likely a boundary ditch. Its alignment and close proximity with the existing boundary would suggest a more recent date, probably post-medieval, however the lack of dating evidence precludes any firm conclusions.

The site spans a former chalk ridge or headland on the edge of the Fens which are known to be popular locations for prehistoric settlement; however in this case, the results of the evaluation indicate that any significant archaeological activity probably lies to the north-east of this site, which is located on the periphery.

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr Ian Baker of the Lawrence Homes for commissioning the project.

We would also like to thank Rachael Abrahams at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service / Conservation Team for her advice and assistance throughout the project.

The site was excavated by Martin Brook, Dan McConnell, Adam Leigh and Matt Adams of Britannia Archaeology.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abraham, R. 2015. *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land North of Mildenhall Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk.*

Adams, M. Woolhouse, T. Brook, M. 2012 *Bridge House Dairies, Worlington Road, Mildenhall, Suffolk – Archaeological Investigation Research Archive Report*

Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation;* Archaeological Archives Forum.

Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy;* East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England;* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2010. *Code of Conduct.*

Institute for Archaeologists. October 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.*

Medlycott. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England;* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Mills. A. D, 2003. Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford University Press.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites;* Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

TRENCH 1

Deposit Tables

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
1	N - S	7.11m	DP1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
7	W Side N End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.34m	Topsoil: mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1001	0.34 – 0.88m	Subsoil: mid red/grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1002	0.88m +	Natural: light yellow grey, compact chalk brash with pockets or channels of light yellow orange, compact silty sand	

TRENCH 2

Deposit Tables

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
2	E - W	7.10m	DP2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
8	N Side W End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Topsoil: mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1001	0.28 – 0.46m	Subsoil: mid red/grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1002	0.46m +	Natural: light yellow grey, compact chalk brash with pockets or channels of light yellow orange, compact silty sand	

TRENCH 3

Deposit Tables

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
3	N - S	7.29m	DP3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	W Side S End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.29m	Topsoil: mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1002	0.29m +	Natural: light yellow grey, compact chalk brash with pockets or channels of light yellow orange, compact silty sand	



TRENCH 4

Deposit Tables

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
4	E - W	7.18m	DP5
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5	N Side E End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.29m	Topsoil: mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1002	0.29m +	Natural: light yellow grey, compact chalk brash with pockets or channels of light yellow orange, compact silty sand	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1006	Large Pit (2.27+ x 1.00+ x 0.80m) Circular in plan, steep sides with sharp break of slope and a flat base.	1007 Upper Fill	Mid red/grey brown, compact sandy silty with occasional chalk gravel and flint pebbles	Undated	-	Possible IA Storage Pit
		1008 Secondary Fill	Mid grey brown, compact sandy silty with occasional chalk gravel and flint pebbles			
		1009 Primary Fill	Light, grey, compact chalky silt			

TRENCH 5

Deposit Tables

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
5	N - S	7.02m	DP8
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	W Side S End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.33m	Topsoil: mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1001	0.33 - 0.54m	Subsoil: mid red/grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1002	0.54m +	Natural: light yellow grey, compact chalk brash with pockets or channels of light yellow orange, compact silty sand	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1006	Large Ditch (3.75+ x 1.80+ x 0.81m) Linear in plan, moderate sides with gentle break of slope and a concave base.	1007 Upper Fill	Mid red/grey brown, compact sandy silty with occasional chalk gravel and flint pebbles	Undated	-	Possible PM boundary ditch
		1009 Primary Fill	Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint and chalk pebbles			



TRENCH 6

Deposit Tables

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
6	E - W	6.91m	DP4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	N Side W End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.31m	Topsoil: mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1001	0.31 - 0.76m	Subsoil: mid red/grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1002	0.76m +	Natural: light yellow grey, compact chalk brash with pockets or channels of light yellow orange, compact silty sand	

TRENCH 7

Deposit Tables

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
7	N - S	6.89m	DP9
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	W Side N End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.45m	Topsoil: mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1002	0.45m +	Natural: light yellow grey, compact chalk brash with pockets or channels of light yellow orange, compact silty sand	

TRENCH 8

Deposit Tables

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
8	E - W	7.18m	DP10
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	N Side E End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.35m	Topsoil: mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1002	0.35m +	Natural: light yellow grey, compact chalk brash with pockets or channels of light yellow orange, compact silty sand	



TRENCH 9

Deposit Tables

Trench No		Orientation		Height AOD		Shot No	
9		N - S		7.15m		DP11	
Sample Section No			Location			Facing	
9			E Side S End			W Facing	
Context No	Depth		Deposit Description				
1000	0.00 - 0.32m		Topsoil: mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles				
1001	0.32 - 0.38m		Subsoil: mid red/grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles				
1002	0.38m +		Natural: light yellow grey, compact chalk brash with pockets or channels of light yellow orange, compact silty sand				

TRENCH 10

Deposit Tables

Trench No		Orientation		Height AOD		Shot No	
10		E - W		7.08m		DP12	
Sample Section No			Location			Facing	
10			N Side W End			S Facing	
Context No	Depth		Deposit Description				
1000	0.00 - 0.34m		Topsoil: mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles				
1001	0.34 - 0.45m		Subsoil: mid red/grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles				
1002	0.45m +		Natural: light yellow grey, compact chalk brash with pockets or channels of light yellow orange, compact silty sand				



APPENDIX 2 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



LAND NORTH OF MILDENHALL ROAD, WEST ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Project Number: 1106

May 2015



**LAND NORTH OF MILDENHALL ROAD,
WEST ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Prepared on behalf of:
Mr Ian Baker
Laurence Homes (Eastern) Limited
14 Ruskin Close
Chilton Way
Stowmarket
Suffolk
IP14 1TY

By:
Martin Brook BA PCIfA

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
**115 Osprey Drive,
Stowmarket, Suffolk,
IP14 5UX**
T: 01449 763034
info@britannia-archaeology.com
www.britannia-archaeology.com
Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

May 2015

Site Code	MNL 721	NGR	TL 676 762
Event Number	ESF23057		
Planning Ref.	DC/14/0632/OUT	OASIS	britanni1-210621
Approved By:	Matt Adams	Date	May 2015



CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction
2.0	Site Description
3.0	Planning Policies
4.0	Archaeological Background
5.0	Project Aims
6.0	Project Objectives
7.0	Fieldwork Methodology
8.0	Presentation of Results
9.0	Project Archive and Deposition
10.0	Health And Safety
11.0	Resources
12.0	Time Table and Programme of Work
13.0	Monitoring
	Bibliography

Appendix 1	Staff
Appendix 2	Specialists
Appendix 3	Insurance Details

Figure 1	General Location Plan	1:2000
Figure 2	SHER Data - Monuments Plan	1:10000
Figure 3	SHER DATA - Archaeological Events, Listed Buildings & Scheduled Monuments Plan	1:10000
Figure 4	Trench Location Plan	1:500



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) for Mr Ian Baker of Laurence Homes (Eastern) Limited, 14 Ruskin Close, Chilton Way, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 1TY as part of a planning application reference DC/14/0632/OUT, in advance of the construction of housing and associated works on Land North of Mildenhall Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, (TL 676 762). (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of a trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigation. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Brudenell, M. Dated 8th January 2015) requires an archaeological evaluation. There will be ten trial trenches measuring 20.00m x 1.80m (Fig. 3) which will be excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located in the village of West Row, Suffolk, which is located approximately 4.8km west of the town of Mildenhall. The site lies north of Mildenhall Road on a single parcel of land which is currently under use as pasture, (Figure 1). The bedrock geology is described as Zig Zag Chalk Formation - Chalk. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (BGS, 2015).

At the time of writing, no superficial deposits are recorded by the BGS at the location of the site however 100m north of the site location the superficial geology is recorded as River Terrace Deposits, 1 To 2 - Sand And Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers, (BGS, 2015).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the *Forest Heath Local Plan, (Policy 8.20, 1995)*.

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner



proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Forest Heath Local Plan, (Policy 8.20, 1995)

Forest Heath's local plan development plan was adopted in 1995 and has undergone some revision since. A Core Strategy was released in 2010 and an updated assessment of their Heritage Policy is pending. The Council's position on heritage assets is summarised as follows:

- The District Council will seek provision to be made for the evaluation of archaeological sites of unknown importance and areas of high potential prior to the determination of development proposals. Where nationally or locally important sites, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are effected by proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their preservation. On sites where there is no overriding case for preservation, development will not normally be permitted unless agreement has been reached to provide either for their preservation or for their recording and, where desirable, their excavation prior to development.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4). There are 52 monument entries, 20 events and 1 scheduled ancient monument within and just outside the 1km search radius. 7 listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area.

The site is located in the village of West Row, Suffolk, which is located approximately 4.8km west of the historic town of Mildenhall.



The SHER search returned ten entries dating to the prehistoric period. One of these entries, (MSF 9157) located approximately 350m north-west of the site relates to the discovery of a slightly rolled ovate Acheulean hand-axe with a toad belly patina. The find was dated to the Palaeolithic. Three records (MSF 9154, MSF 11715 and MSF 13004) all date to the Neolithic. The closest of these records to the site is MSF 11715, 210m to the south and relates to the discovery of a fine flint knife and a thin white flint axe head. Three records (MSF 10780, MSF 12422 and MSF 14334) all date to the Bronze Age and are all located north of the site the most significant of which (MSF 107810), located approximately 700m north-east, refers to several impressive metal detector finds. The full details on this entry are restricted. Iron Age activity is also concentrated in the north with all Iron Age entries returned by the SHER being on the periphery of the search area. MSF 19883 denotes the location of an evaluation and subsequent excavation that revealed the remains of Iron Age settlement activity as well as late Roman activity.

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with Camulodunum (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. Barking is located approximately 119km north of Camulodunum. 16 monuments, six events and the scheduled ancient monument entry all date to the Roman period making it the best represented period returned by the SHER search. The closest and most significant records (MSF 8853, ESF 22861 and SF 37) to the site returned by the SHER search all relate to the site of a Roman villa excavated in 1932. The larger area around the villa is scheduled with surface finds encountered through farming. The excavations revealed a small two-roomed Roman building with a hypocaust, external shed and a number of 4th century pottery fragments. The location of the villa is approximately 210m north of the site. Four records returned, (MSF 9112, MSF 24765, MSF 24283 and MSF 24905) located between 400 and 250m south-west of the site denote the locations of Roman archaeology encountered during various works near West Row Primary School. The monuments encountered include large finds scatters of Roman flue tile, Nene Valley colourcoat and shell filled ware as well as a number of Roman ditches, pits and post holes. It is likely that these are outlying field systems and agricultural features possibly associated with the villa to the north-east.

Only one record relating to the Saxon period was returned from the SHER search. The record (MSF 9489) refers to a single small square headed brooch roughly 4 inches long that was discovered approximately 740m north of the site.

The medieval period is represented by five records returned by the SHER search. A total of 15 monument records were returned from the SHER search. The most significant record returned by the search (MSF 25673) relates to the indicative area of the medieval historic settlement core of West Row itself. The site is located in the northern area of this and other medieval finds encountered nearby (MSF 27238 and MSF24282) show that there is an abundance of medieval activity in this area.

The post-medieval period returned 9 monument records from the SHER and 7 listed buildings. Two listed buildings (275840 and 275841) lie in close proximity to the site. Number 21 Beeches Road, (247841) located 30m south-west of the site is a late 16th century or early 17th century house with 19th and 20th century alterations. The building is



1½ storeys and is timber framed. The front wall is now cased in 19th century painted brick. Elm Tree Farmhouse (275840) located 50m north of the site is a late 17th century or early 18th century farmhouse with 19th century alterations. The house has 2 storeys and a 3 cell lobby entrance plan. The building is timber framed and rendered with a pantiled roof and axial chimney. The closest post medieval monument record (MSF 24359) is the location of a Blacksmith's workshop to rear of 19 Beeches Road. Structural elements of the workshop are believed to be virtually untouched since its abandonment as smithy in early 1950s. The structure is mapped on the 1880's OS maps as a Smithy.

The SHER returned four records that are undated within the search area.

Given the above records the site has a specific potential for **Roman** and **medieval** features and finds relating to the nearby Roman villa and the medieval core of the village.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that an evaluation is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Abrahams, R) Brief, Section 3.1).

Section 3.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Establish the potential for the survival and significance of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence (with reference to adjacent and regional sequences, and to national frameworks).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- The characterisation of the sequence, and patterns of the accumulation of palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological deposits across the development area, including the depth and lateral extent of major stratigraphic units, and the character of any potential land surfaces/buried soils within or pre-dating these sediments.
- Identify significant variations in the deposition sequences indicative of localised features, particularly in relation topographic variation and the presence of features such as palaeo-channels.



1½ storeys and is timber framed. The front wall is now cased in 19th century painted brick. Elm Tree Farmhouse (275840) located 50m north of the site is a late 17th century or early 18th century farmhouse with 19th century alterations. The house has 2 storeys and a 3 cell lobby entrance plan. The building is timber framed and rendered with a pantiled roof and axial chimney. The closest post medieval monument record (MSF 24359) is the location of a Blacksmith's workshop to rear of 19 Beeches Road. Structural elements of the workshop are believed to be virtually untouched since its abandonment as smithy in early 1950s. The structure is mapped on the 1880's OS maps as a Smithy.

The SHER returned four records that are undated within the search area.

Given the above records the site has a specific potential for **Roman** and **medieval** features and finds relating to the nearby Roman villa and the medieval core of the village.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that an evaluation is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Abrahams, R) Brief, Section 3.1).

Section 3.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Establish the potential for the survival and significance of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence (with reference to adjacent and regional sequences, and to national frameworks).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- The characterisation of the sequence, and patterns of the accumulation of palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological deposits across the development area, including the depth and lateral extent of major stratigraphic units, and the character of any potential land surfaces/buried soils within or pre-dating these sediments.
- Identify significant variations in the deposition sequences indicative of localised features, particularly in relation topographic variation and the presence of features such as palaeo-channels.



- Identify the location and extent of any waterlogged organic deposits and where appropriate and practical, to retrieve suitable samples in order to assess the potential for the preservation of environmental remains and material for scientific dating.
- Clarify the relationship between sediment sequences and other deposit types, including periods of 'soil', peat growth, and archaeological remains.
- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.
- To focus academically upon the high potential for this site to produce palaeoenvironmental evidence, with the potential to inform on our understanding of past environments, palaeo-climates, sea-level changes and human interaction.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires the excavation of 200.00 meters of trial trenching in advance of the construction housing and associated works. The trenching is to cover 5% of the site area with the trenches arranged in a systematic grid array. This will comprise ten 20.0m x 1.80m trenches.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken. In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.



7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

7.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 Metal Detector

A professional metal detector will be used to scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained.

7.5 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.6 Excavation of Buildings

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.



7.7 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

7.8 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

7.9 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

7.10 *Burials*

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.11 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.12 *Photographic Record*

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise black and white prints (35mm), colour slides (35mm) (where appropriate) and digital photographs (jpg). All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.13 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

7.14 *Finds and Environmental Remains*



All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the *IfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2008. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by Anna West (SCCAS). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with SCCAS/CT, Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCAS/CT and Dr Outram where appropriate.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, English Heritage, Gill Andrews, 1991 and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;



- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client, SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD) and the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at English Heritage (one copy). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of MAP2. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with Suffolk County Council HER Store.

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for



Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA operates under the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site. All BA staff are CSCS registered.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT immediately.

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The evaluation fieldwork is likely to begin on 25th May 2015 pending approval of this written scheme of investigation by SCCAS/CT.



The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

13.0 MONITORING

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*; Archaeological Archives Forum.

Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*; East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*; East Anglian



Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2010. *Code of Conduct*.

Institute for Archaeologists. October 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

Medlycott. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Mills. A. D, 2003. *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names*. Oxford University Press.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

APPENDIX 1 STAFF

The following members of staff have the skills and experience necessary to undertake the archaeological work required in the brief. All have a wide range of experience on a variety of site types.

Archaeologist

Adam Leigh BA (Hons)



Qualifications: University of Reading, BA (Hons) History (2008-2011)

Experience: Adam joined Britannia Archaeology in early 2015 as an Archaeologist and has four years experience within commercial archaeology. After graduating from Reading with First Class Honours, Adam began his career in archaeology processing finds recovered from sites across East Anglia. In 2012 he became responsible for supervising the processing of finds and working with specialists to produce post excavation assessments. Adam has also worked closely with archivists and has experience in preparing archives for deposition across the region. In his time within commercial archaeology he has learned a wide range of fieldwork skills on numerous sites within and beyond the East Anglia. Adam's main research interests lie in the archaeology and history of the medieval period that stemmed from his higher education studies.

Senior Project Manager Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)

Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1995-1998)

Experience: Dan is a Senior Project Manager at Britannia Archaeology and has seventeen years commercial archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980's onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. Within commercial archaeology he has been involved with many small to large scale archaeological projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland including major infrastructure schemes. Since relocating to East Anglia in 2004 he has carried out and managed several small to large scale excavations across the south and east of England. In 2008 Dan became a County Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team before joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.

Senior Project Manager Martin Brook BA (Hons) PCIFA

Qualifications: University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 - 2006)

Experience: Martin is a Senior Project Manager at Britannia Archaeology and has ten years commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.

Director Timothy Schofield HND BSc PCIFA



Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc Archaeological Studies (1999-2000)
Yeovil College, HND Practical Archaeology, (1997-1999)

Experience: Tim is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has twelve years post-graduation archaeological experience. He specialises in geophysical survey, topographic survey, computer aided design and archaeological excavation. He has carried out numerous surveys and excavations across the UK. His research interests focus mainly on prehistoric and post-Roman archaeology and in the use and application of modern technological advances in archaeology.

Director **Matthew Adams BA (Hons) ACIfA**

Qualifications: University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997- 2000)

Experience: Matt is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has ten years commercial archaeology experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the midlands from the mid 1990's onwards and in the North East of England as an undergraduate. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor, GIS and AutoCAD operator. Matt was an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests focus on transitional periods and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, and the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain and the late Aegean Bronze Age in Crete.



APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Ms Sarah Percival
Roman Pottery:	Ms Cathy Tester
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Post Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Flint:	Miss Justine Biddle
Animal Bone:	Dr Jim Morris and Dr Julia Cussans
Human Bone:	Dr Steph Leach
Environmental:	Ms Anne West
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham
Carbon-14 Dating:	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Mr Dave Watt, Miss Charlotte Davies
Slag:	Ms Jane Cowgill
Geophysical Surveyors:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
CAD:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or Norfolk Museum Identification and Recording Service for Archaeological Finds



Land North of Mildenhall Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk
Archaeological Evaluation
Project Number 1106



Land North of Mildenhall Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk
Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation

APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236



APPENDIX 3 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: britanni1-210621

Project details

Project name	Land North of Mildenhall Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk
Short description of the project	On the 25th to 28th May 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of a trial trench evaluation on land north of Mildenhall Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, (TL 676 762) , in advance of the construction of housing and associated works. The archaeological background search suggested that the site had a specific potential for Roman and medieval features and finds relating to the medieval core of the village and Roman settlement activity to the north. The evaluation revealed two undated features in the north-east corner, but otherwise showed a distinct lack of activity on the majority of the site. Pit 1006 had the characteristics of a late Iron Age storage pit, later used for waste disposal, as seen on similar sites in the area such as Bridge House Dairies, Mildenhall (Adams et al, 2012), however the lack of dating evidence from this feature is somewhat unusual if it does fall into this category. Ditch 1003 was most likely a boundary ditch. Its alignment and close proximity with the existing boundary would suggest a more recent date, probably post-medieval, however the lack of dating evidence precludes any firm conclusions. The site spans a former chalk ridge or headland on the edge of the Fens which are known to be popular locations for prehistoric settlement; however in this case, the results of the evaluation indicate that any significant archaeological activity probably lies to the north-east of the site which is located on the periphery.
Project dates	Start: 25-05-2015 End: 28-05-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 721 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23057 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	P1106 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None

file:///C:/Users/Matt/Desktop/OASIS%20FORM%20-%20Milders.htm[29/06/2015 12:42:14]



OASIS FORM - Print view

Methods & techniques "Targeted Trenches"
Development type Rural residential
Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL MNL 721 Land North of Mildenhall Road, West Row
Postcode IP28 8NS
Study area 0.72 Hectares
Site coordinates TL 67600 76240 52.3581285408 0.461469394595 52 21 29 N 000 27 41 E Point
Lat/Long Datum WGS 84 Datum
Height OD / Depth Min: 6.00m Max: 7.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Martin Brook
Project director/manager Matthew Adams
Project supervisor Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Lawrence Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID MNL 721
Digital Contents "other"
Digital Media available "GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

file:///C:/Users/Matt/Desktop/OASIS%20FORM%20-%20Milders.htm[29/06/2015 12:42:14]



OASIS FORM - Print view

Paper Archive ID MNL 721
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Microfilm", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

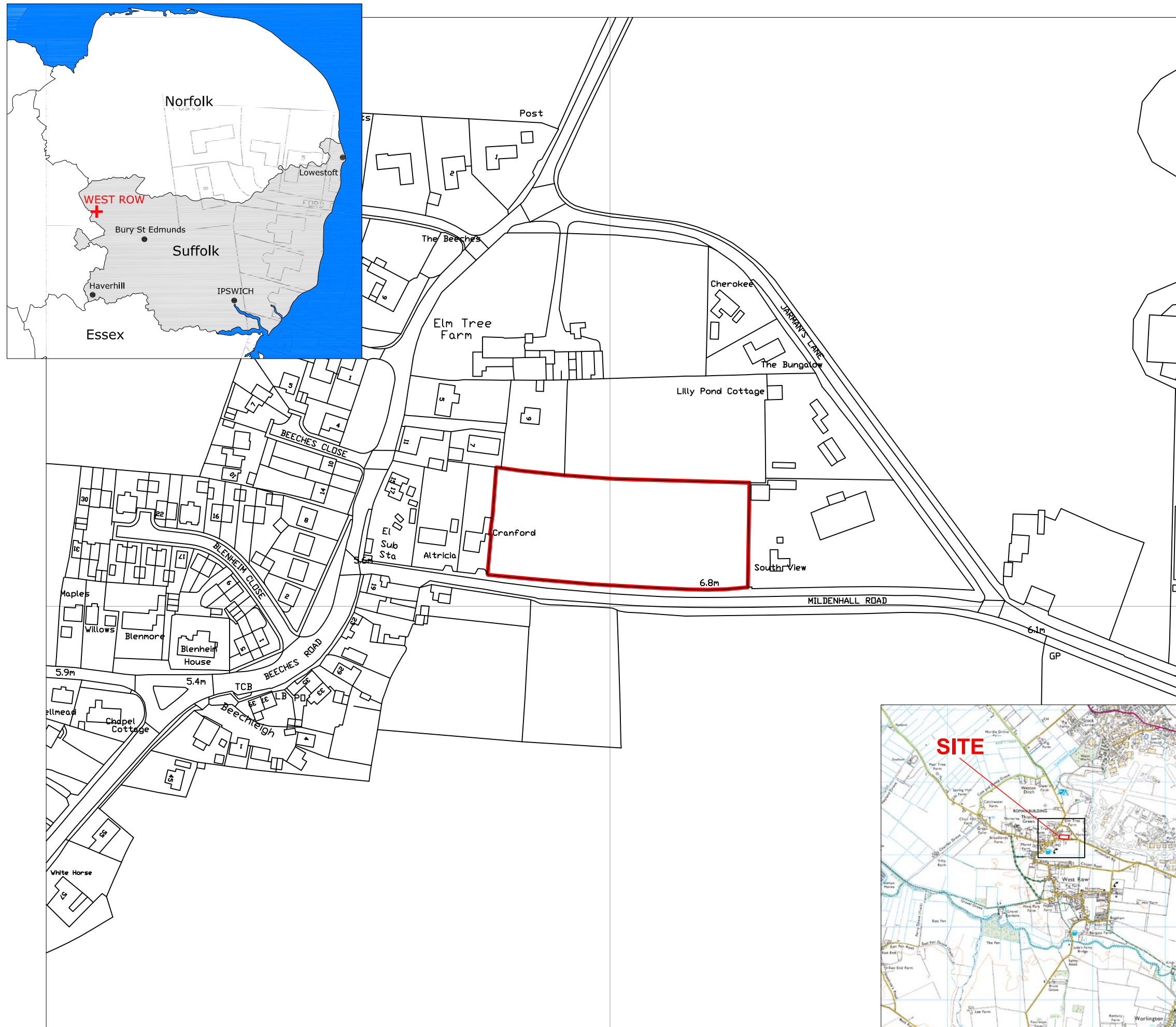
Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land North of Mildenhall Rd, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s) Adams, M
Other bibliographic details R1100
Date 2015
Issuer or publisher Britannia Arcaheology Ltd
Place of issue or publication Stowmarket
Description A4 report with pull out A3 figures. Thermal bound.
URL <http://www.britannia-archaeology.com>

Entered by Matt Adams (matt@britannia-archaeology.com)
Entered on 29 June 2015

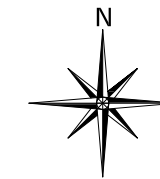
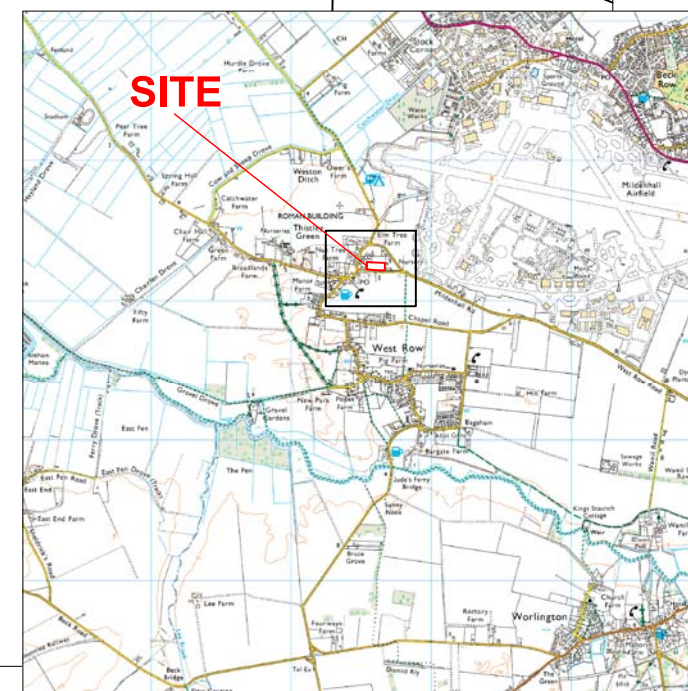
OASIS: Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

file:///C:/Users/Matt/Desktop/OASIS%20FORM%20-%20Milders.htm[29/06/2015 12:42:14]



Reproduced on plans supplied by the client from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.
© CROWN COPYRIGHT 2015.

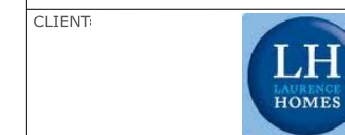
567600



 Site Boundary

NGR: 567607 276240 REPORT NUMBER: 1100

PROJECT:
LAND NORTH OF MILDENHALL ROAD,
WEST ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK



DESCRIPTION:
GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX

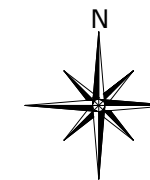
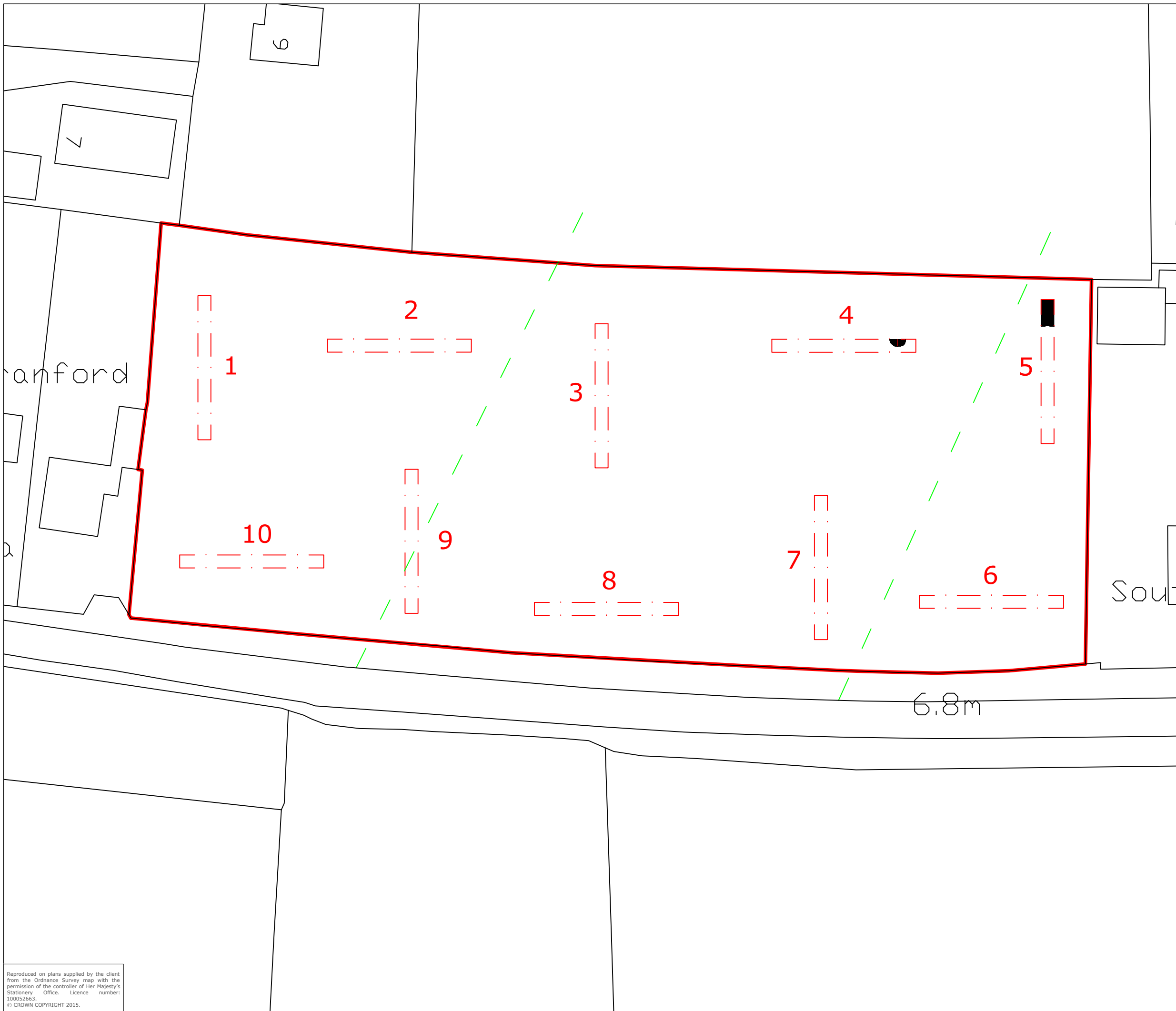
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2015

SCALE:
1:2000 

PLOT: A3 APPROVED: MCA VERSION: 01

DATE: JUNE 2015 AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 01



	Chalk Headland or Ridge
	Trench Location
	Site Boundary

NGR: 567607 276240 REPORT NUMBER: 1100

PROJECT:
LAND NORTH OF MILDENHALL ROAD,
WEST ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK



DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH LOCATION & FEATURE PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX

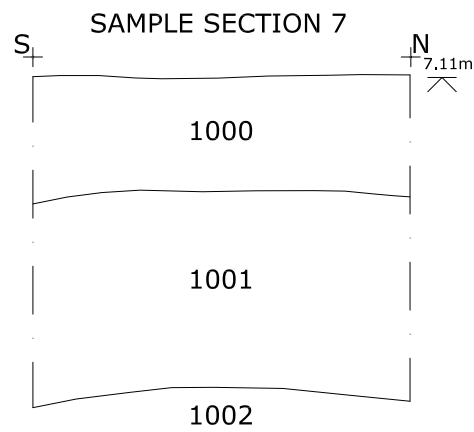
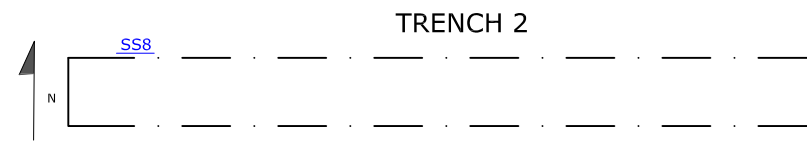
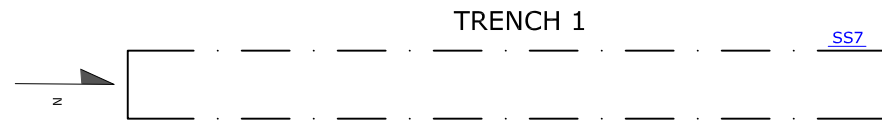
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2015

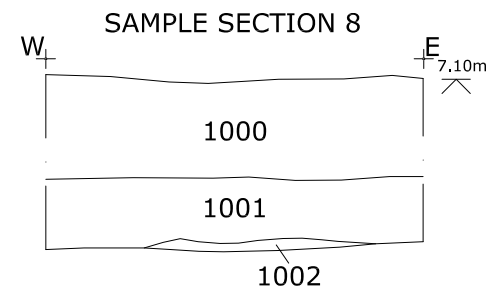
SCALE: 1:500 0 20m

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: JUNE 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 04

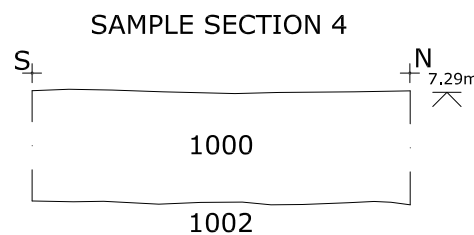
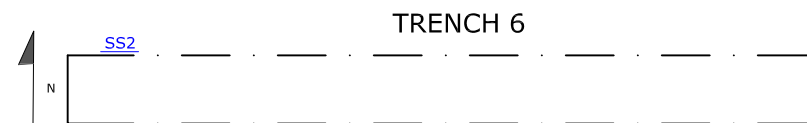
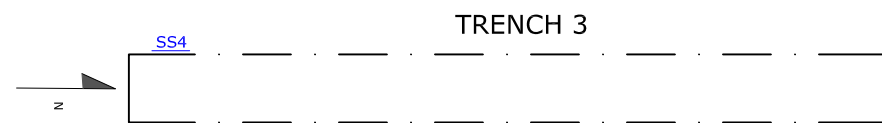
Reproduced on plans supplied by the client from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Licence number: 100052663. © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2015.



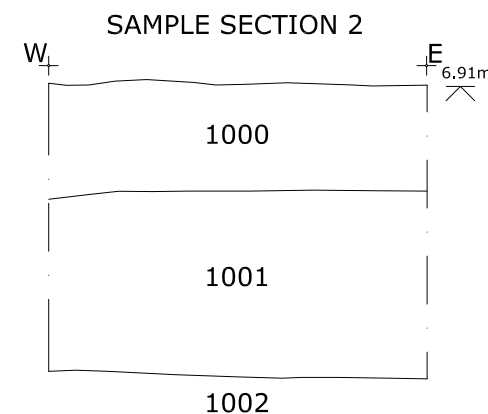
SAMPLE SECTION 7 - VIEW W



SAMPLE SECTION 8 - VIEW N



SAMPLE SECTION 4 - VIEW W

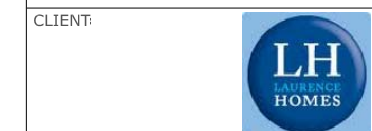


SAMPLE SECTION 2 - VIEW N

	Trench Extent
<u>SS2</u>	Sample Section

NGR:	567607 276240	REPORT NUMBER:	1100
------	---------------	----------------	------

PROJECT:
LAND NORTH OF MILDENHALL ROAD,
WEST ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK



CLIENT:
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS



BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

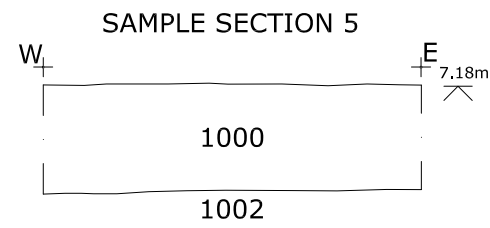
© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2015

SCALE:	
PLANS:	1:200
SECTIONS:	
	1:20

PLOT:	A3	APPROVED:	MCA	VERSION:	01
-------	----	-----------	-----	----------	----

DATE:	JUNE 2015	AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	05
-------	-----------	---------	-----	---------	----

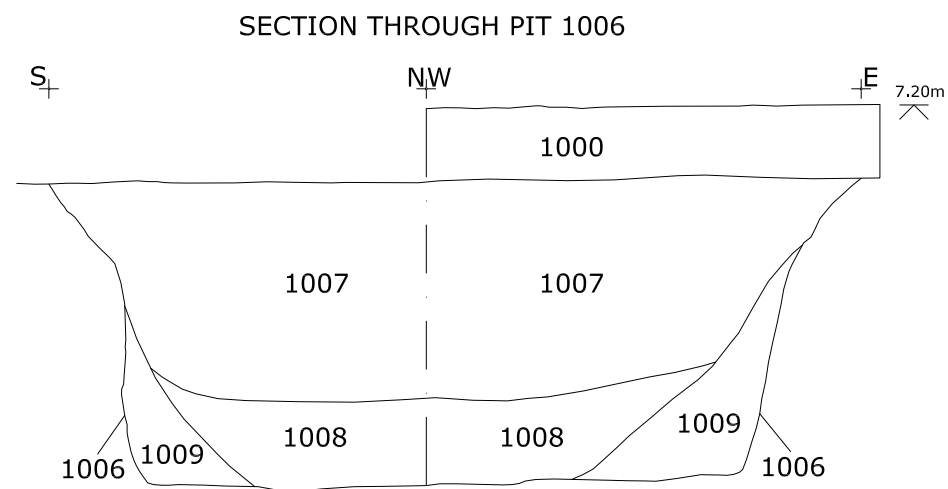
TRENCH 4



SAMPLE SECTION 5 - VIEW N



SECTION THROUGH PIT 1006 - VIEW W

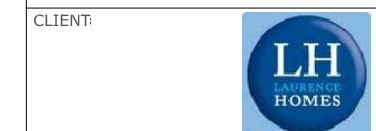


SECTION THROUGH PIT 1006 - VIEW N

	Feature Section
	Trench Extent
<u>SS2</u>	Sample Section

NGR: 567607 276240	REPORT NUMBER: 1100
-----------------------	------------------------

PROJECT:
LAND NORTH OF MILDENHALL ROAD,
WEST ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK



DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

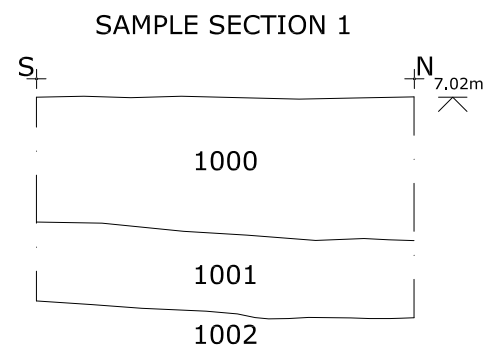
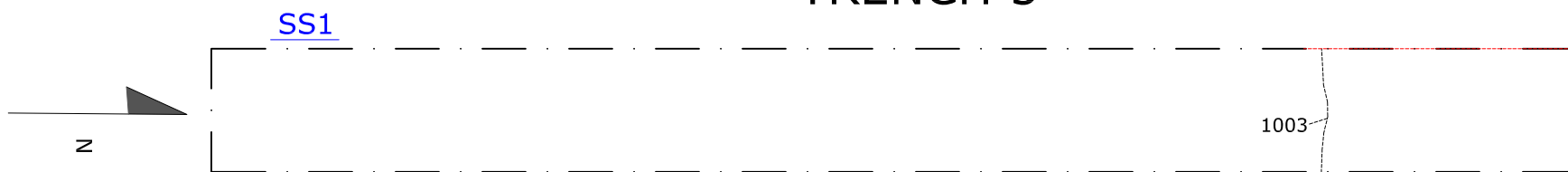
© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2015

SCALE:

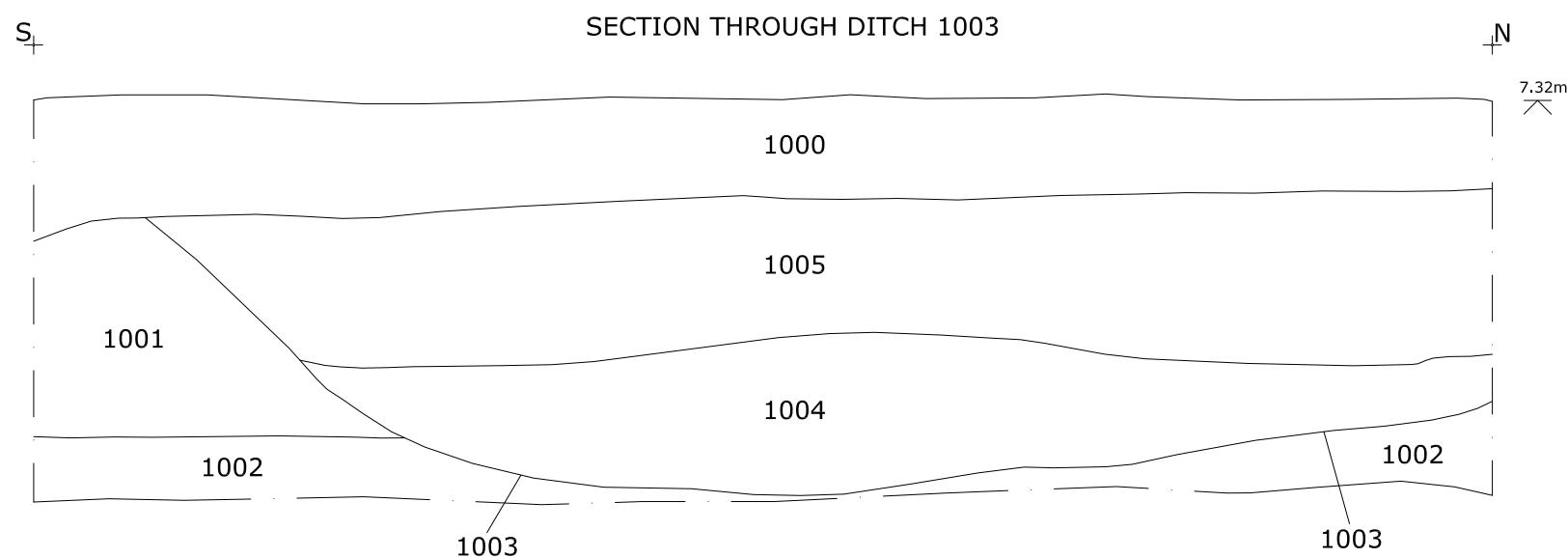
PLANS:	
	1:100
SECTIONS:	
	1:20

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: JUNE 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 06

TRENCH 5



SAMPLE SECTION 1 - VIEW W



SECTION THROUGH DITCH 1006 - VIEW W

	Feature Section
	Trench Extent
<u>SS2</u>	Sample Section

NGR: 567607 276240	REPORT NUMBER: 1100
-----------------------	------------------------

PROJECT:
LAND NORTH OF MILDENHALL ROAD,
WEST ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK



DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLANS, SECTIONS &
PHOTOGRAPHS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX

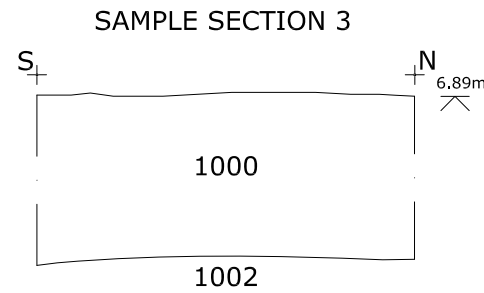
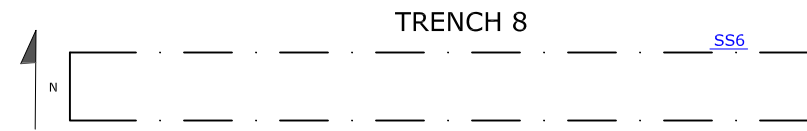
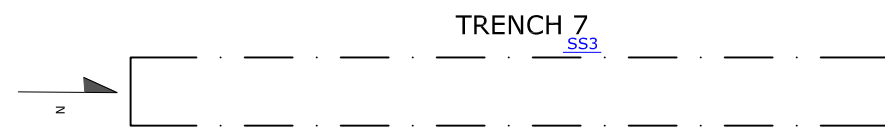
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2015

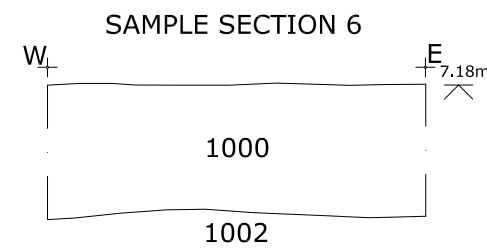
SCALE:

PLANS:	
	1:100
SECTIONS:	
	1:20

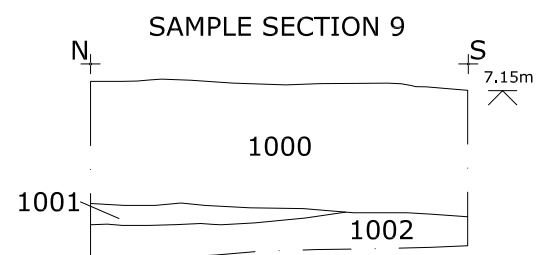
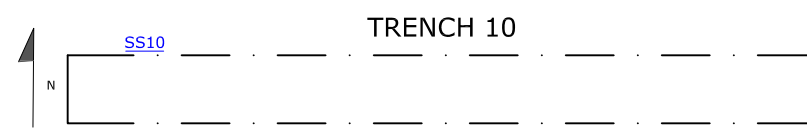
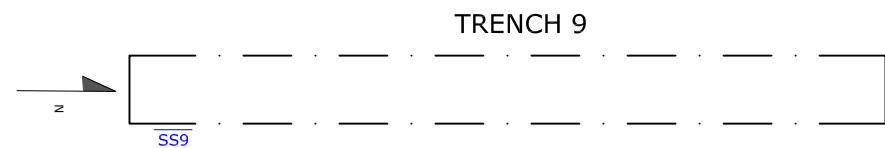
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: JUNE 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 07



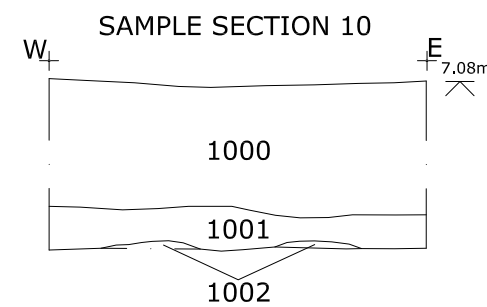
SAMPLE SECTION 3 - VIEW W



SAMPLE SECTION 6 - VIEW N



SAMPLE SECTION 9 - VIEW E

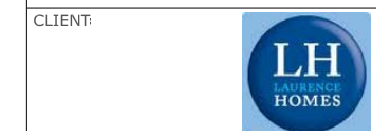


SAMPLE SECTION 10 - VIEW N

	Trench Extent
SS2	Sample Section

NGR:	567607 276240	REPORT NUMBER:	1100
------	---------------	----------------	------

PROJECT:
LAND NORTH OF MILDENHALL ROAD,
WEST ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK



DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS



BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2015

SCALE:	
PLANS:	1:200
SECTIONS:	
	1:20

PLOT:	A3	APPROVED:	MCA	VERSION:	01
-------	----	-----------	-----	----------	----

DATE:	JUNE 2015	AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	08
-------	-----------	---------	-----	---------	----