SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Great Heath Academy

Mildenhall, Suffolk

Client:
Concertus Design & Property Consultants Ltd

Date:
August 2016

MNL 772 / ESF24044
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016_059
Author: Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA
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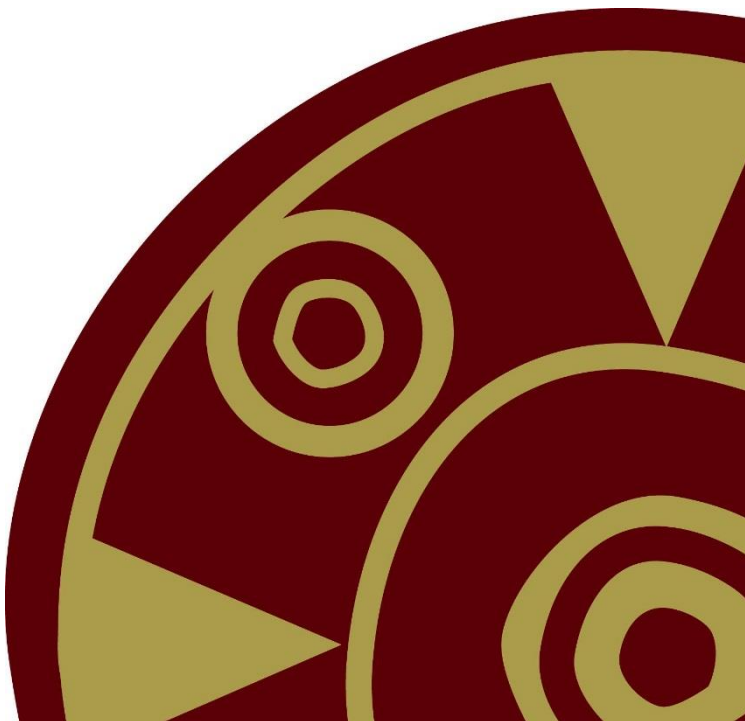

Great Heath Academy, Mildenhall, Suffolk, MNL 772

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2016_059

Author: Martin Cuthbert

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: August 2016

HER Information

Site Code/Event Number:	**MNL 772 / ESF24044**
Site Name:	**Great Heath Academy, Mildenhall, Suffolk**
Report Number	**2016_059**
Planning Application No:	**Pre-Application**
Date of Fieldwork:	**2 August 2016**
Grid Reference:	**TL 7136 7561**
Oasis Reference:	**253285**
Curatorial Officer:	**Faye Minter (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)**
Project Officer:	**Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACI*f*A**
Client/Funding Body:	**Concertus Design & Property Consultants**
Client Reference:	**n/a**

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By:	Martin Cuthbert
Date:	8 August 2016
Approved By:	Rhod Gardiner
Position:	Director
Date:	
Signed:	

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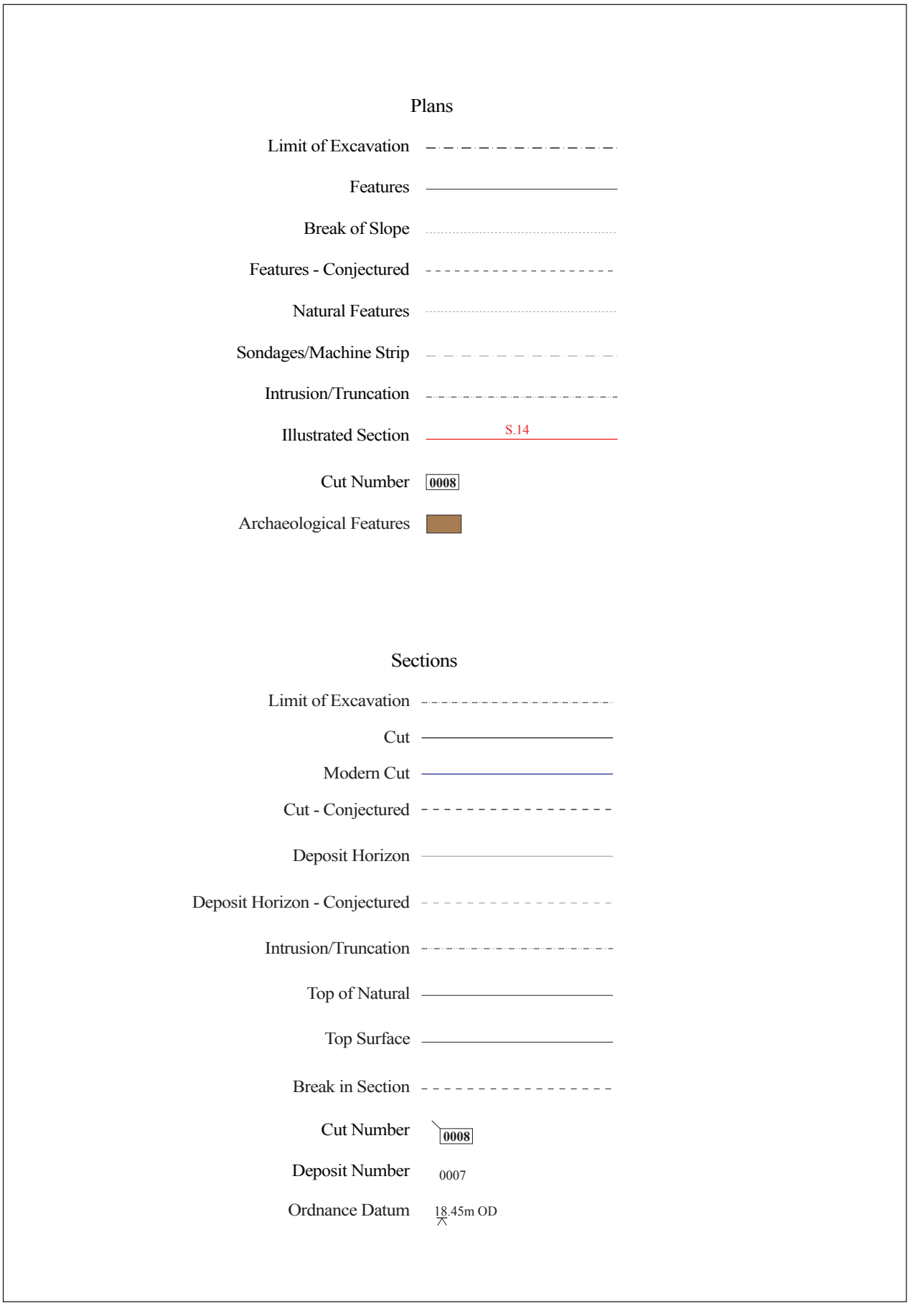
Summary

In August 2016 a trial trench evaluation was undertaken at Great Heath Academy, Mildenhall, Suffolk to inform proposals for the development of two new classroom blocks on the site. Two trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new buildings. It was revealed within Trench 1 that the area to the SE of the current school building had been highly truncated and no natural soil profile survived. This is most likely to have occurred during the construction of the school during the late 1970's. Evaluation Trench 2, located to the south of the current school building, was less truncated and a natural soil profile of topsoil over subsoil survived. No artefacts or features were noted within either trench.

Drawing Conventions



1. Introduction

In June and July 2016 Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Great Heath Academy, Mildenhall, Suffolk. The project was commissioned by Concertus Design & Property Consultants and undertaken according to a Brief (dated 25/01/2016) produced by the Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Faye Minter of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/ Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) and then addressed by a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Craven, 2016, Appendix 1).

This evaluation was required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), in order to inform proposals for the development of the site. The proposed development consists of the erection of two new classroom blocks.

The site is located in the Forest Heath district of Suffolk, in the civil parish of Mildenhall. It is situated 1km to the north of the town centre, centred on NGR TL 7136 7561 (Fig. 1). The development consists of two rectangular-shaped areas located directly to the south and southeast of the current school building, surrounded by the school playing field.

2. Geology and topography

The bedrock geology is described as Zig Zag Chalk formation, formed approximately 94-100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, in warm shallow seas with little sediment input from land. Superficial deposits are described as River Terrace Deposits of Sand and Gravel, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and deposited by rivers as fine silt and clay (BGS, 2016). The site is flat and lies at an elevation of *c*.8m AOD.

3. Archaeology and historical background

SCCAS have stated that the site requires archaeological evaluation as it '*lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record; it is located less than 300m to the north of the find spot of a Roman floor surface that is recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER no. MNL487). There is high potential*

for encountering medieval and earlier occupation deposits at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists'.

Initial examination of 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey mapping from the late 19th/early 20th century shows the school site as lying within the open land of College or Great Heath, to the north of the historic town core (Old Maps 2016).

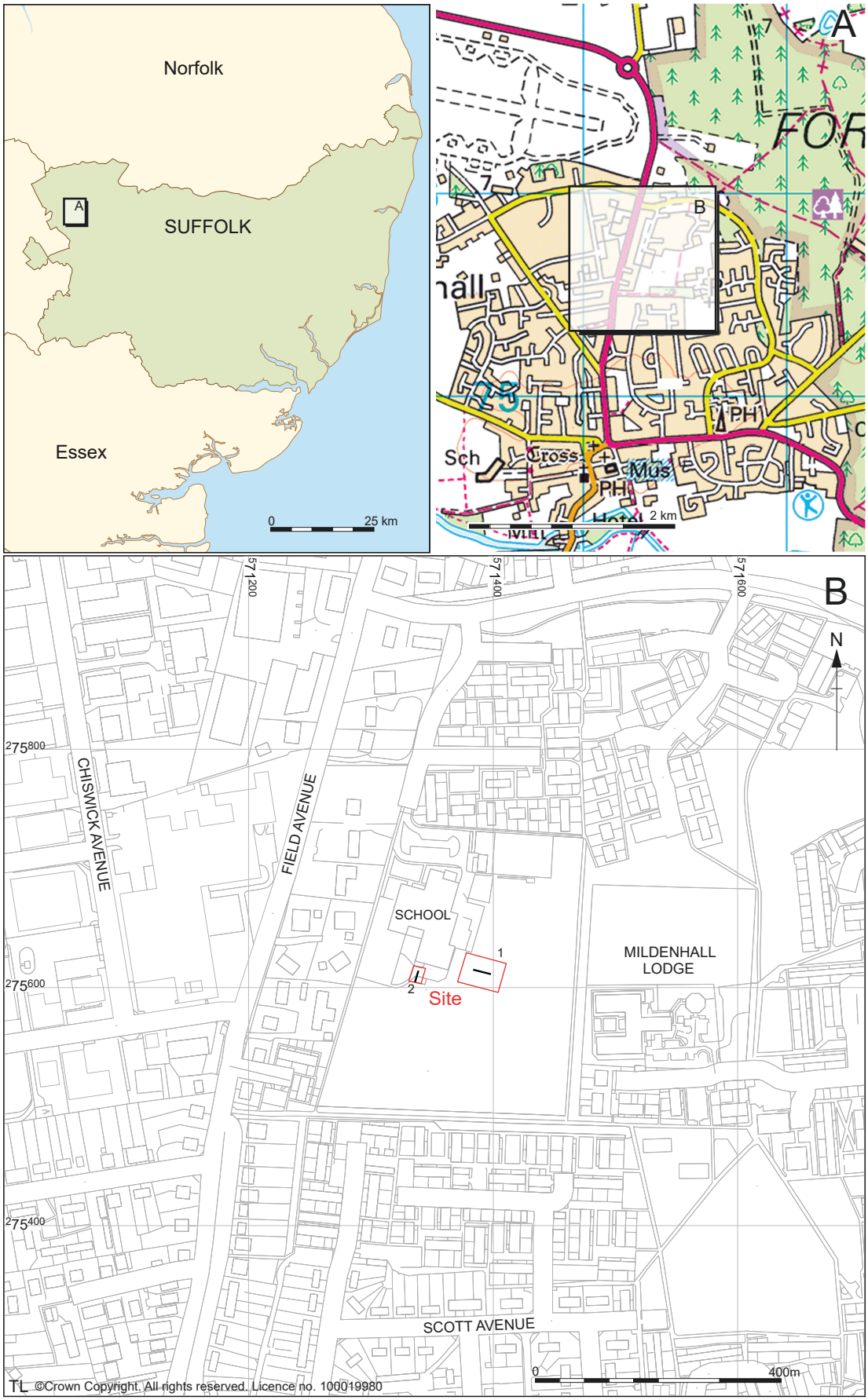


Figure 1. Location of site showing position of trenches

Figure 2. Plan of Trenches 1 and 2

4. Methodology

Two trenches were excavated over the two development areas. The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. Topsoil followed by the subsoil (where present) was removed, exposing the superficial geological layers of the site. Following excavation each trench was cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled. The spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detected for the presence of archaeological artefacts, but none were recovered.

Site data has been added onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code MNL 772. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Reference no. suffolka1-253285 – Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit). The archive is currently located at SACIC's office in Needham Market, but will be transferred to the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds, upon approval of the report.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Trench 1 was located to the southeast of the current school building within an area laid to grass. Trench 2 was to the south of the current school building in an area laid to tarmac and grass (Fig 2).

5.2 Trench Results

Trench 1

The stratigraphy within the two trenches was quite different. Within Trench 1 approximately 0.26m of topsoil (0001), consisting of a soft dark brown silty sand, overlay 0.64m-0.99m of mixed deposits of chalk, yellow sand and brown silty sand (0004), that in turn overlay the natural strata of orange sand. Deposit 0004 within Trench 1 contained occasional fragments of frogged bricks and is interpreted as a modern made up ground deposit (Pls. 1 & 2).

Trench 2

At the centre and southern end of Trench 2 the stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m of topsoil of soft dark brown silty sand over 0.21m of subsoil consisting a mid-brown silty sand that in turn overlay the natural strata of yellow sand with chalk patches. At the northern end of the trench tarmac overlay the natural (Pls. 3 & 4).

No archaeological finds or features were observed within either trench.

Plate 1. General shot of Trench 1, looking ESE (1m scale)

Plate 2. Stratigraphy within Trench 1, looking SSE (1m scale)

Plate 3. General shot of Trench 2, looking SSE (1m scale)

Plate 4. Stratigraphy within trench 2, looking WNW (1m scale)

6. Discussion and conclusion

The development site was open heathland until the late 1970s when the school was constructed on the site.

No natural soil profile survived within Trench 1 and the large modern made ground deposit suggests this area of the site has been highly truncated, most likely during the construction of the school. The natural soil profile did survive within Trench 2 and less truncation had occurred in this area of the site. No archaeological finds or features were observed in either trench.

While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features were present on the site. It is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on any archaeological remains. The final decision on further work rests with SCCAS/CT.

The evaluation took place in wet weather conditions. Full co-operation was received from the contractors and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.

7. Archive deposition

The project archive consisting of all paper and digital records will be deposited within the Suffolk County Environment Record and ownership transferred within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. Until deposition, the archive will be kept in the following place:

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Mildenhall\MNL 772 Great Heath School eval

Digital photographic archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Mildenhall\MNL 772 Great Heath School eval\Photographs

8. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by Concertus Design & Property Consultants. The writer is grateful to Simon Marsh of Concertus Design & Property Consultants for his assistance. The project was monitored by Faye Minter (SCCAS/CT) on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to Holmes Plant Hire.

The fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACI*f*A. Project management was undertaken by Rhod Gardiner BA (Hons) MSc PhD MCIfA who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Report illustrations were created by Martin Cuthbert. The report was prepared by Martin Cuthbert and edited by Richenda Goffin BA (Hons) PG Dip MCIfA.

9. Bibliography

Craven, J, 2016, Great Heath Academy, Mildenhall, Suffolk - Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment for Trenched Evaluation, Suffolk Archaeology CIC

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Websites

http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Great Heath Academy

Mildenhall, Suffolk

Client:
Concertus Design & Property Consultants

Date:
July 2016

MNL 772 / ESF24044
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven
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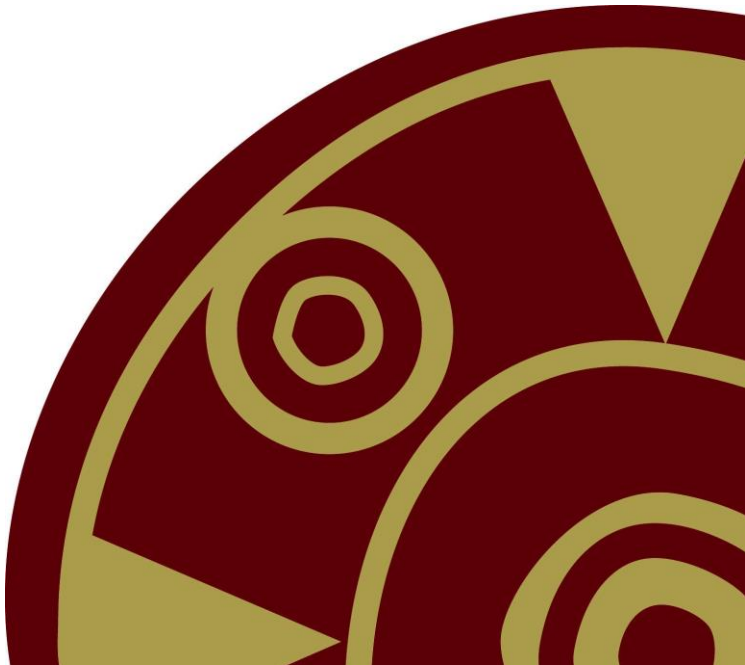

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Project details

Planning Application No:	Pre
Curatorial Officer:	Faye Minter (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TL 714 756
Area:	*c.*0.16ha
HER Event No/Site Code:	ESF24044 / MNL 772
Oasis Reference:	253285
Project Start date	1st August 2016
Project Duration:	1 day
Client/Funding Body:	Concertus Design & Property Consultants
SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	MNLGTH001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of proposed development at Great Heath Academy, Mildenhall, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, prior to consideration of a future planning application, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 25/01/2016), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Faye Minter of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- The proposed development consists of two new classroom blocks and a set of tennis courts within the existing playing field of the school, which lies in the north part of modern Mildenhall. It is understood by SACIC that the tennis court proposal is not currently due to progress and this area has been omitted from the trenching design.

2. Archaeological and historical background

- SCCAS have stated that the site requires archaeological evaluation as it *'lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record; it is located less than 300m to the north of the find spot of a Roman floor surface that is recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER no. MNL487). There is high potential for encountering medieval and earlier occupation deposits at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists'.*
- Initial examination of 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey mapping from the late 19th/early 20th century shows the school site as lying within the open land of College or Great Heath, to the north of the historic town core.

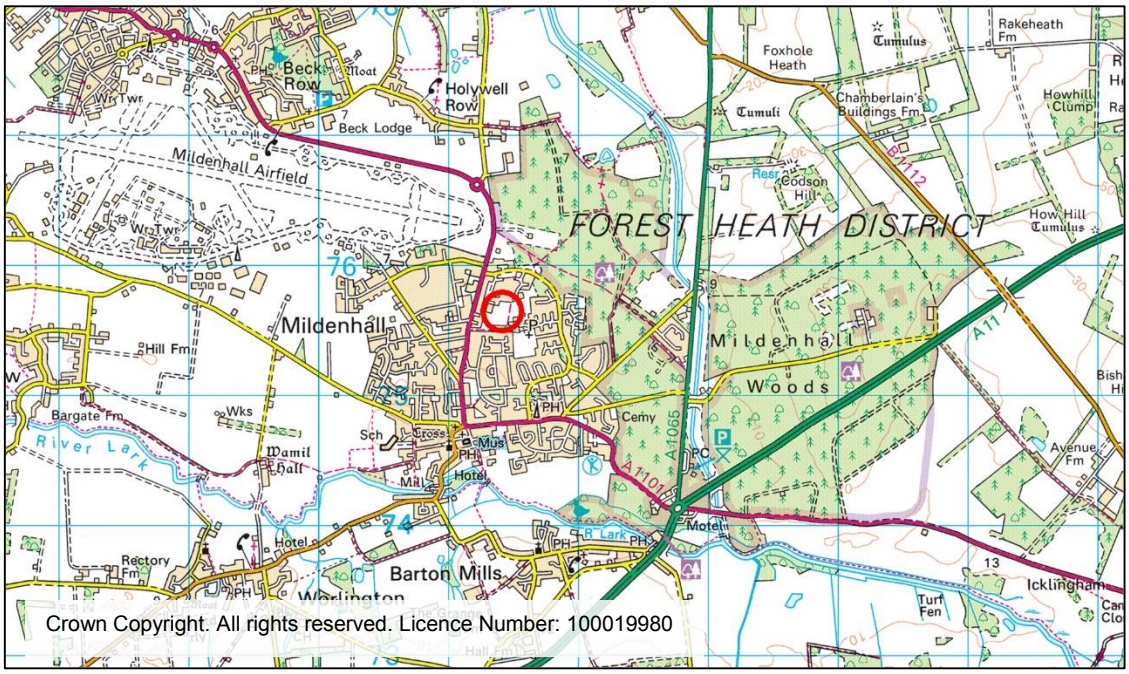
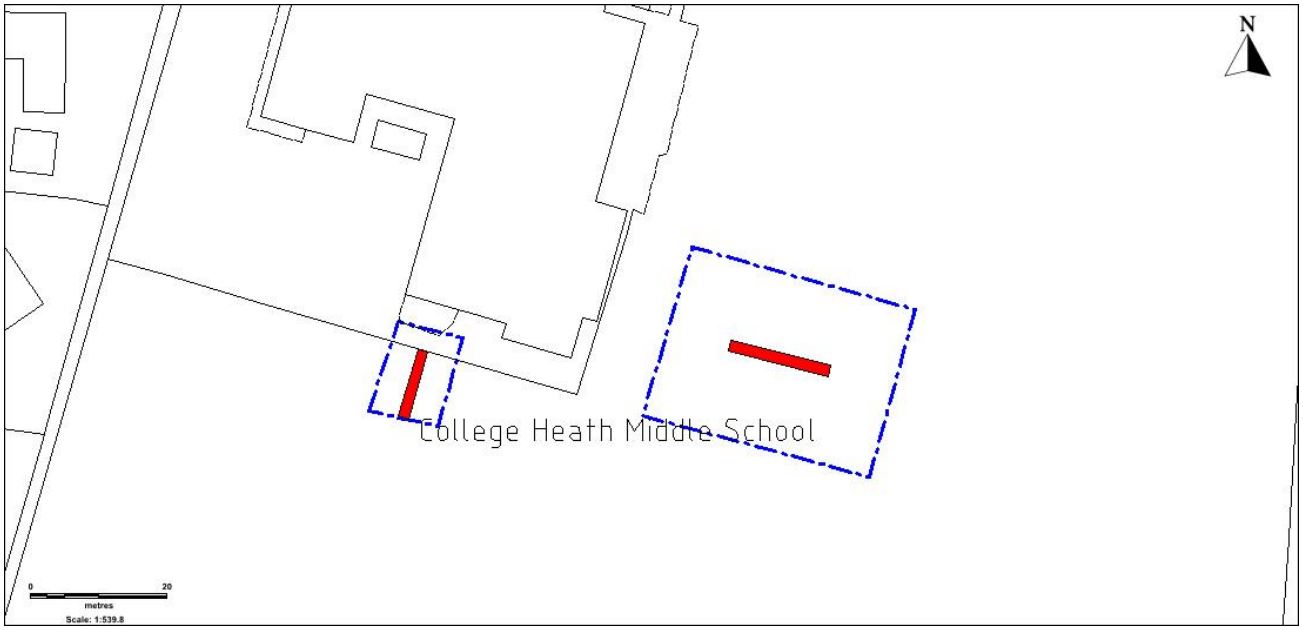


Figure 1. Location map



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2. Proposed trench plan

3. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
  - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ.*

- Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
- Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
- Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

4. Archaeological method statement

4.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Manager Rhodri Gardner in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
- SCCAS will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

4.2. Project preparation

- An event number and site code has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- An HER search will be requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be used to inform fieldwork and the subsequent report. The reference number will be included in the report.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

4.3. Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute For Archaeology's (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', 2014.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires 5% of the *c.*0.16ha application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. Removing the tennis court this equates to an area of *c.*0.07ha and a proposed plan of 25m of 1.8m wide trenches is included above (Fig. 2). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of modern deposits until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.

- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisons of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ.* If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and,

on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.

- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

4.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by Rhodri Gardner. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for

further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.

- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

4.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual *'Archaeology in Suffolk'* section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

4.6. Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2014).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
    - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identfied and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
    - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
    - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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5. Project Staffing

5.1. Management

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin

5.2. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SACIC staff.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Linzi Everett	Project Officer	Yes	
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	Yes	
Simon Picard	Assistant PO	Yes	Surveyor
Tim Schofield	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor/Geophysics
Mark Sommers	Project Officer	Yes	
Preston Boyle	Supervisor	Yes	
Tim Carter	Project Assistant	Yes	Metal detectorist
Nathan Griggs	Project Assistant		
Steve Hunt	Project Assistant		
Owen Lazzari	Project Assistant		
Romy McIntosh	Project Assistant		
Rui Oliveira	Project Assistant		
Ed Palka	Project Assistant		
Rui Santo	Project Assistant		
Filipe Santos	Project Assistant		
Rebecca Smart	Project Assistant	Yes	
Eddie Taylor	Project Assistant		
Sam Thomas	Project Assistant	Yes	
Stefania Usai	Project Assistant		
Aimee McManus	Trainee Project Assistant		

6.3. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Cathy Tester	Roman pottery and general finds	Freelance
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	Layer	Topsoil- soft dark brown silty sand with occasional sub rounded pebbles within trenches 1 and 2	No	No	
		Topsoil			
0002	Layer	Modern made ground within trench 1. Different layers of sand, chalk and dark brown silty sand with occasional frogged brick fragments.	No	No	1
		Modern made ground			
0003	Layer	Subsoil wihtin trench 2. Mid brown grey soft silty sand with occasional chalk flecks	No	No	2
		Subsoil			
0004	Layer	Modern made ground comprising tarmac and aggregate	No	No	2
		modern made ground and tarmac			
0005		Natural strata. Orange sand within trench 1. Yellow-orange sand with chalk patches in trench 2	No	No	

Appendix 3. Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolka1-253285

Project details

Project name	Great Heath Academy
Short description of the project	In August 2016 a trial trench evaluation was undertaken at Great Heath Academy, Mildenhall, Suffolk to inform proposals for the development of two new classroom blocks on the site. Two trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new buildings. It was revealed within trench 1 that the area to the SE of the current school building had been highly truncated and no natural soil profile survived. This most likely occurred during the construction of the school during the late 1970's. Evaluation trench 2, located to the south of the current school building, was less truncated and a natural soil profile of topsoil over subsoil survived. No artefacts or features were noted within either trench.
Project dates	Start: 03-08-2016 End: 03-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 772 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2016_059 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF24044 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England

Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL Great Heath Academy
Postcode	IP28 7PT
Study area	1516 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7136 7561 52.351302888643 0.516312173451 52 21 04 N 000 30 58 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8m Max: 8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Faye Minter
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Concertus Design & Property Consultants

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Great Heath Academy, Mildenhall, Suffolk

Entered by	martin (martin.cuthbert@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	8 August 2016

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