

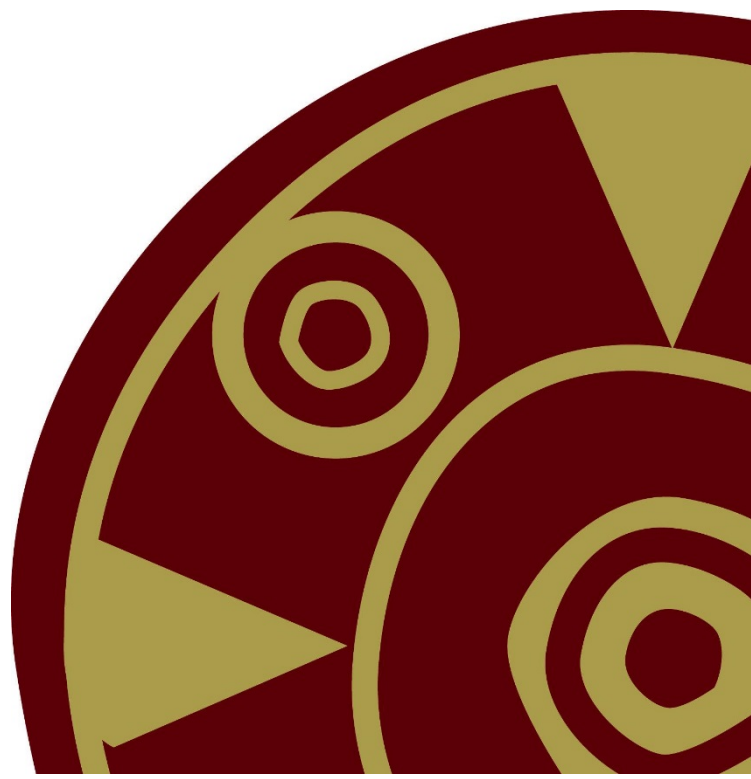


16 High Street Mildenhall, Suffolk

Client:
Stirling Construction

Date:
January 2017

MNL 775 / ESF24991
Archaeological Monitoring Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/001
Author: J. A. Craven
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HER Information

Site Code / Event Number: MNL 775 / ESF24991

Site Name: 16 High Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk

Report Number 2017/001

Planning Application No: DC/15/1876/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: 30th November – 15th December 2016

Grid Reference: TL 7100 7467

OASIS Reference: 267998

HER Search Reference 9190156

Curatorial Officer: Dr Abby Antrobus (SCC Archaeological Service)

Project Officer: John Craven

Client/Funding Body: Stirling Construction

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

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

Summary

A program of archaeological monitoring of construction groundworks, for two new blocks of flats on land to the rear of 16 High Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk, was carried out following an archaeological trial trench evaluation which had identified archaeological deposits relating to four phases of past activity from the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.




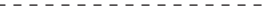







The monitoring of footing trenches and a small remedial soil strip generally proved inconclusive due to the nature of the trenches and ground conditions. While evidence of post-medieval or later pitting/quarrying was broadly identified several features seen in the evaluation were missed and it was difficult to clearly identify with any certainty a difference between general modern disturbance and potential cut features of an earlier date. Apart from one piece of worked masonry dating to the 14th/15th century, which may have originated from the nearby church and was recovered from a grubbed out footing trench along the historic plot boundary and position of a former post-medieval structure, no further dating evidence relating to the medieval occupation of the site was identified.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

A program of archaeological monitoring of construction groundworks, for two new blocks of flats on land to the rear of 16 High Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk (Fig. 1), was carried out in a series of site visits during November and December 2016. The site is located in the town centre and consists of a sub-rectangular plot, c.0.1ha in size, which extends to the rear of the property fronting the High Street and is surrounded on all sides by residential development and is largely bounded by a variety of brick and clunch walling.

The archaeological monitoring was required by a condition on the approved planning application DC/15/1876/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and was subject to a Brief produced by Dr Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, dated 11/10/2016.

The monitoring requirement was placed following assessment of the site for heritage assets by an archaeological trial trench evaluation (Cuthbert 2016). This project identified archaeological deposits, at a depth from 0.6m, relating to four phases of past activity from the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

The project was carried out in accordance with a Suffolk Archaeology CIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) which was approved in advance by SCCAS. The aim of the monitoring was to record all archaeological deposits which were damaged or removed by the sites development. The groundworks consisted of foundation trenches for two blocks of flats and an area of soil remediation works to the rear.

2. Geology and topography

The bedrock geology is described as Holywell Nodular Chalk formation and New Pit Chalk formation, formed approximately 89-100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, in warm chalk seas with little sediment input from land (British Geological Survey website, 2016). The site is flat and lies at an elevation of c.8.6m AOD, c.300m to the north of the River Lark.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), being located within the medieval historic core of the settlement (HER Ref No. MNL 617) behind buildings that would have once fronted onto the medieval market place and 60m to the north of the church of St Mary (MNL 211).

The results of a search of the Suffolk HER (Ref No. 9190156) are discussed in the evaluation report, with the full search being included in the digital archive. In summary early occupation evidence has been identified in the vicinity of the site, with the discovery of large Iron Age enclosure ditches at Recreation Way (MNL 622), 250m to the southeast, and Iron Age and Roman metal-detected finds 430m to the southeast.

A variety of nearby HER entries relate to the medieval and post-medieval town, with previous stages of evaluation, excavation and monitoring having identified medieval and post-medieval deposits, features and structures at sites to the north, east, south and west. The scheduled Market Cross (MNL 133) lies 60m to the east and the site of a post-medieval manor house (MNL 329) lies 75m to the north. 16 High Street itself is a grade II listed building (National Heritage List for England No. 1037566), one of many in the town centre, which dates back to the early 16th century with 18th and 19th century alterations and formerly housed a shop, with a bakery to rear, and dwelling above.

The trial trench evaluation of the site (Cuthbert 2016) confirmed the suspected presence of buried archaeological deposits, indicating that the plot was in use throughout the medieval period, from as early as the 12th century, and through to the modern day. The medieval and early post medieval phases were characterised by a number of pits and postholes associated with the backyard activity of medieval properties. The later post-medieval activity was characterised by the remnants of small brick structures, including an oven.

Late 19th/early 20th century Ordnance Survey mapping (Figs 2 and 3) show the outline of the plot in its current form. A small outbuilding is situated in the southwest corner while in the eastern part of the plot the property has a rear wing along the southern boundary. From this a second wing extends north across the plot to a third wing which extends back to the east along the current driveway, creating an enclosed yard to the rear of No 16.

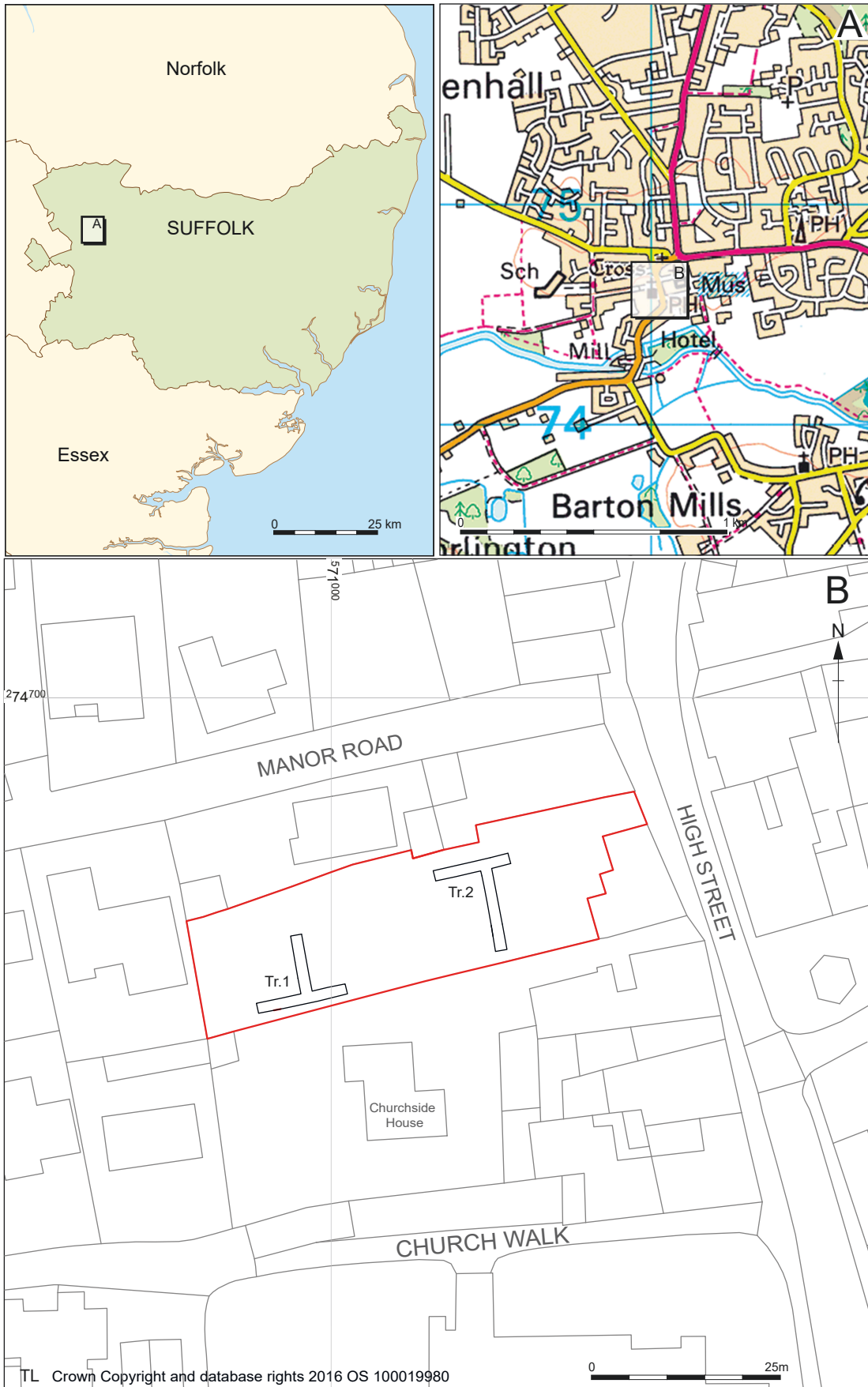


Figure 1. Location of site with trench positions

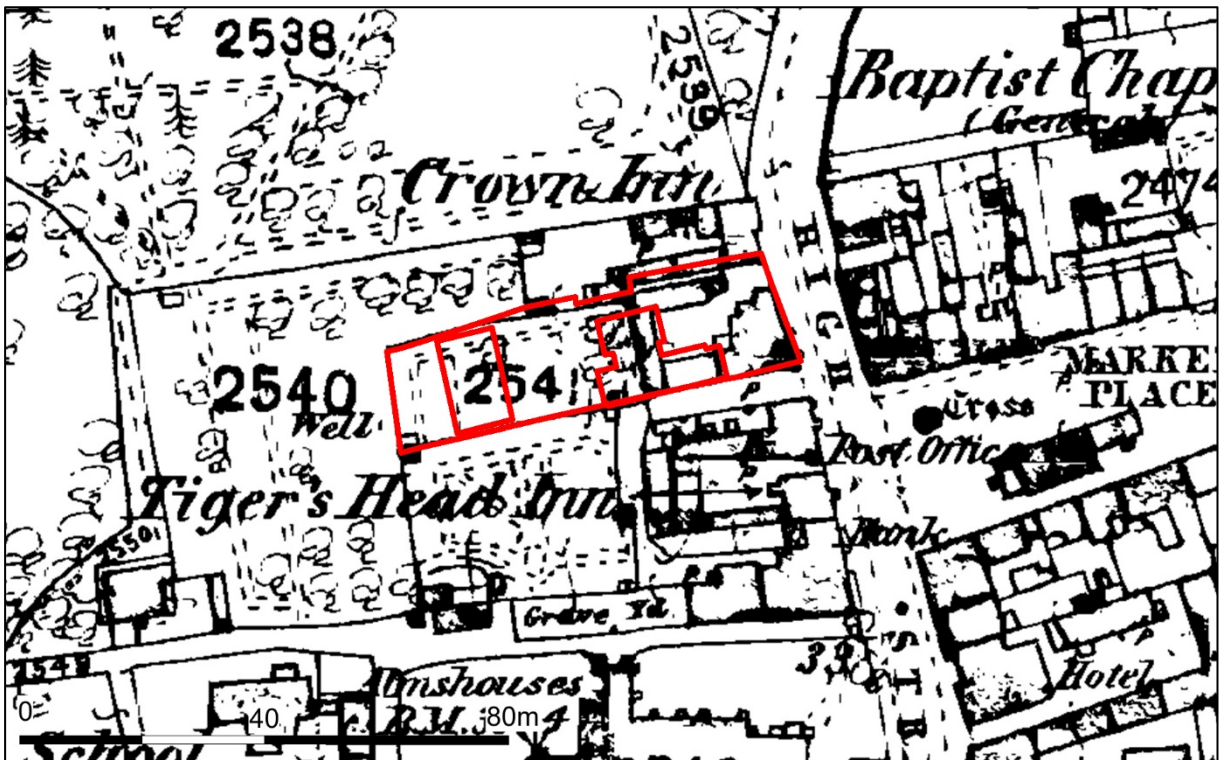


Figure 2. Site as shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1882

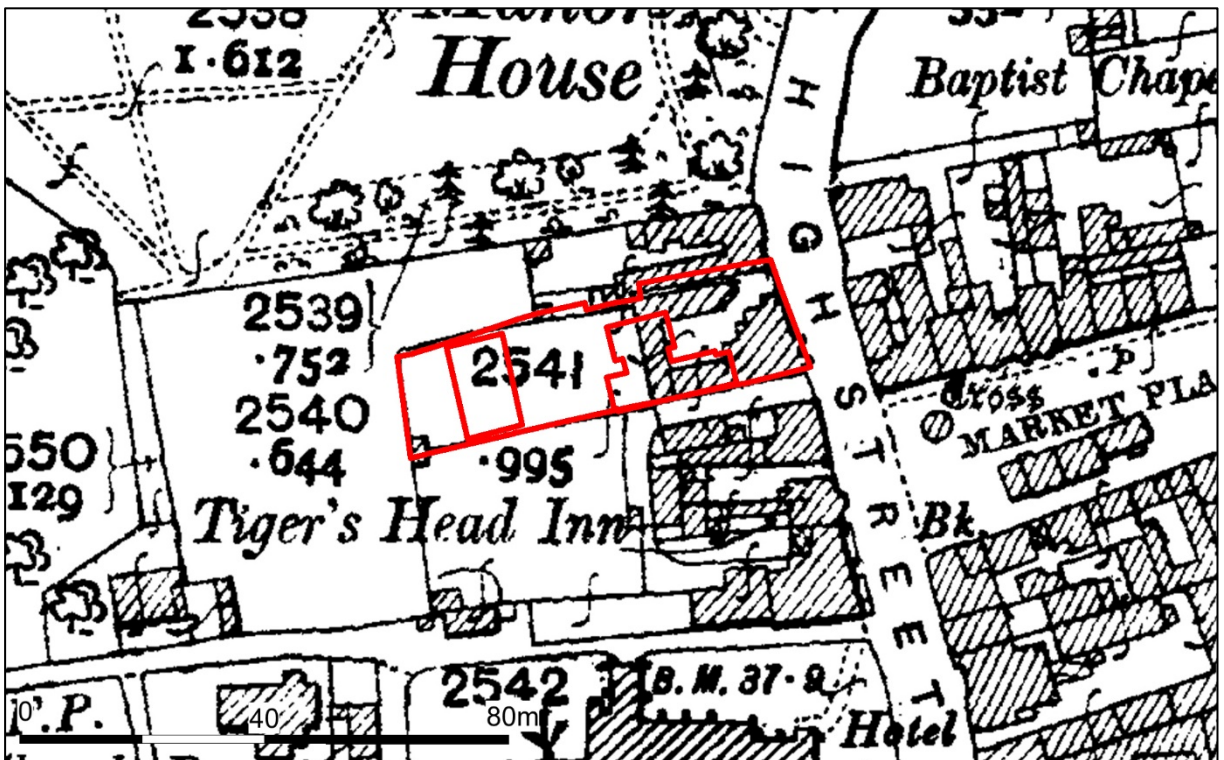


Figure 3. Site as shown on Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1904

4. Methodology

The monitored groundworks consisted of three broad separate stages; an area of soil stripping to remove contaminated soil at the western end of the plot prior to the importing of fresh topsoil and two distinct sets of footings for the blocks of flats. All groundworks were carried out by a machine equipped with a toothed bucket under the continuous observation of an archaeologist.

It is noted that the loose nature of both the modern deposits and underlying subsoils meant that trench sides were prone to collapse which, coupled with the toothed bucket being used, often made observation and recording of the trenches very difficult.

The site was recorded using a single context numbering system with associated registers on SACIC pro forma recording sheets, adding to the records created during the earlier evaluation phase, using Suffolk HER site code MNL 775. Foundation trenches were planned at a scale of 1:100, and sections recorded at a scale of 1:20, on pro forma gridded permatrace. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the site archive.

New site data has been added to the MS Access evaluation database and plan and section drawings have been scanned and digitised.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-267998) 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 combined evaluation and monitoring site archive is to be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Archive Store at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. MNL 775.

5. Results

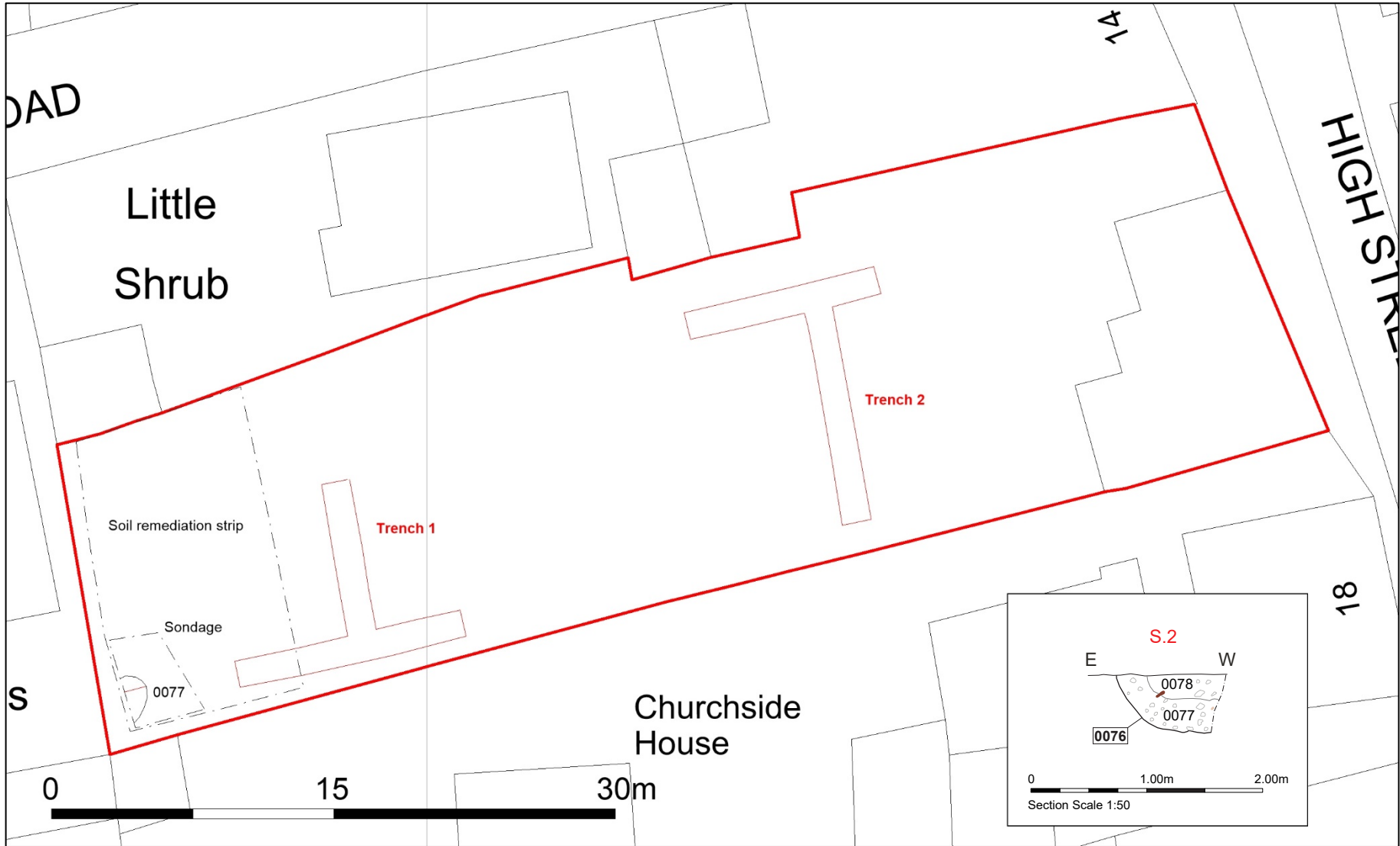
5.1. Soil remediation strip

The soil remediation strip (Fig. 4) saw the removal of 0.2m to 0.3m of modern topsoils across the western end of the site. Apart from in the south-western corner, where a slightly deeper sondage was excavated to c.0.4m-0.5m to establish the level of the underlying natural chalk geology the site strip was generally not deep enough to penetrate the modern deposits and clearly expose any archaeological horizon although occasional outcrops of broken chalk were seen and it is possible that some of the topsoil left *in situ* may have actually been the uppermost fill of archaeological features.

Within the sondage a large pit (0076) was partially exposed against the western edge. Measuring 2.5m wide and 0.5m deep, with moderate/steep sloping sides down to a concave base, it was infilled firstly with a pale/mid grey chalky silt with frequent fragments of chalk and brick (0077) and then a pale yellow/grey clayey silt with broken chalk and frequent small fragments of brick (0078).



Plate 1. Pit 0075 and sondage, looking south



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Figure 4. Soil remediation strip

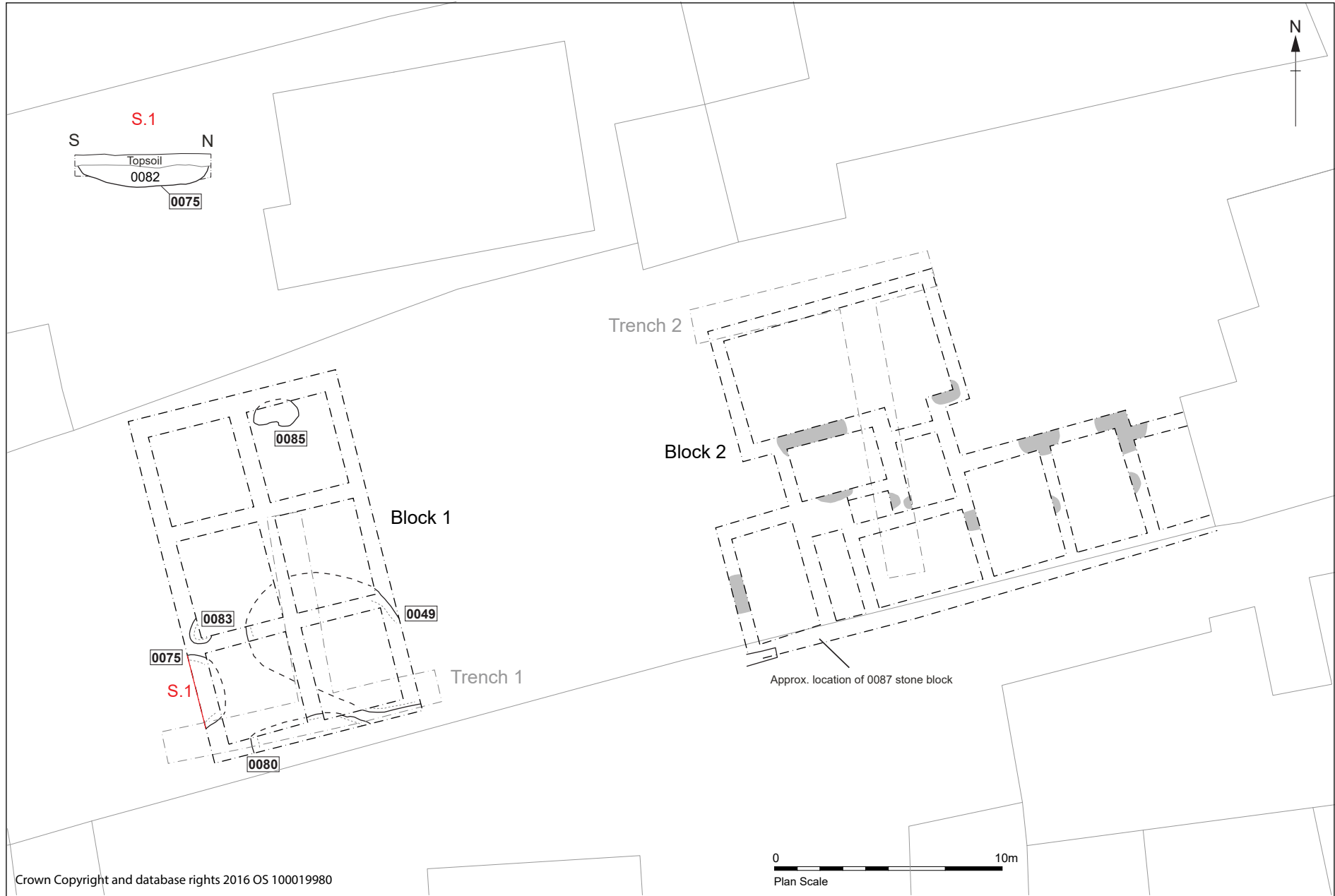


Figure 5. Blocks 1 and 2, plan and sections

5.2. Block 1

The individual footing trenches (Fig. 5) were c.0.6m wide and exposed the natural chalk geology at a depth ranging from 0.4m to 6m below ground-level, sealed below thin modern topsoil deposits and the subsoil layer of mid brown silt and broken chalk (0004) identified in the evaluation. There was considerable variation in the topsoil however, with localised deeper areas of modern disturbance reaching the natural chalk. Archaeological features were concentrated in the southern half of the footings.

The large irregular pit, 0049, identified in Evaluation Trench 1 was shown to consist of two distinct features. The larger feature, now assigned as 0049, was a large sub-circular pit measuring c.9m by 6m and occupying the south-east corner of the block. Measuring only 0.5m deep at most it had sides ranging from moderate/steep to near vertical. Its fill, 0079, was a consistent mid brown silt and chalk, very similar to 0004. No finds were recovered.

The second feature was a smaller pit (0080), extending beyond the southern edge of the block and measuring at least 5m wide and 0.2m-0.4m deep. Its fill, 0081, was the same mid brown silt and chalk, as 0079. No finds were recovered.

A pit partially seen in the south-west corner relates to an uninvestigated feature glimpsed during the evaluation and recorded as 0075. Seen only in section it measured c.3.2m wide and 0.5m deep. Its fill, 0082, was a mid brown silt and chalk similar to 0079 and 0081. No finds were recovered.

Adjacent to 0075 was another small shallow pit, 0083, again seen only in section and infilled with a mid brown silt and chalk (0084) similar to 0079 etc.

The post-medieval ditch (0005) and the possible well (0032) observed in the evaluation were not identified any further, and were presumably lost to machining, being in the approximate area of intersecting trenches or were simply missed due to the conditions of the narrow, toothed bucket excavated, trenches which were through loose material and prone to collapse, coupled with the presence of pit 0049 which appeared to extend further north than previously indicated.

Following pouring of concrete the entire plot was stripped to a depth of 0.3m. As with the soil remediation strip this was not deep enough to cleanly expose the archaeological horizon although one distinct pit, 0085, was noted on the northern edge. Its fill, 0086, was a mid/dark brown silt and broken chalk containing 19th/20th century CBM and pottery on the surface, so was not investigated further.



Plate 2. Southern trench of Block 1, facing west Plate 3. Western trench of Block 1, facing north



Plate 4. Block 1, facing west across centre after concreting and topsoil strip

5.3. Block 2

The individual footing trenches (Fig. 5) were c.0.6m wide and exposed the natural chalk geology at a depth ranging from 0.4m to 0.9m below ground-level, sealed below the deposits identified in the evaluation, a modern made up ground layer, 0047, of brick and concrete rubble mixed with loose mid brown silty clay, and 0048, a compacted mid grey brown, silty clay with frequent chalk nodules and brick fragments. As with Block 1 there was considerable variation in the depth of these modern deposits, with localised deeper areas of modern disturbance cutting into or reducing the level of the natural chalk.



Plate 5. Block 2, facing southeast

The southern wall foundation of the block lay along the plot boundary, connecting to a modern boundary wall to the west and the house to the east. This line proved to be heavily disturbed or built up by 19th/20th century deposits and rubble, with the natural chalk being seen at a depth ranging from 0.7m to 0.9m. In the eastern part of this southern trench a possible buried topsoil was observed at a depth of 0.4m, in turn overlying the 0004 subsoil. To the west a series of deposits of chalk and mixed soils and rubble, possibly formed from a series of intercutting pits or trenches, reduced the

level of the chalk but the material here was very loose, leading to collapsing of the trench sides which hampered observation. One small concentration of rough chalk block/lumps, removed by machine, may have been part of a disturbed footing for a former boundary wall or building and from this material a substantial piece of worked limestone, 0087, was recovered at a depth of c.0.5m.

Immediately to the north of the southern footing the level of the chalk rose rapidly to 0.5m, apparently marking the edge of the disturbed linear area along the plot boundary. Throughout the rest of the footings several probable pits were observed but all were thought to be of late post-medieval or modern date and were difficult to distinguish from the general 19th/20th century layers (shown greyed on Fig. 5).

6. The finds

Stuart Boulter and Ioannis Smyrnaiois

A piece of worked limestone, 0087, was recovered at a depth of c.0.5m in the southern trench of Block 2, possibly from a disturbed footing for a former boundary wall or building.

The stone itself is an oolitic limestone which is either 'Cean', imported from the continent, or of a similar type. It measures 53cm in length, 28cm in width and 27cm in height and weighs over 50 kilograms although no precise weight measurement has been obtained. The block is worked only on its front side, with a rectangular cut running vertically along the block's height axis, the internal corners of which are smoothed and round. On one side, the curved corner of the rectangular cut is connected to a pentagonal form of fluted pillar, which also runs vertically along the block's height axis. The back side of the block appears broken, or could possibly be the original limestone block that was never worked in the same way as the front side. Furthermore, there seem to be signs of conscious effort to carve flat the top and bottom part of the block, in a way that one would have expected it to stand in between two other blocks of similar size.

The piece is clearly a moulding that formed part of a composite architectural feature, the size of which suggests a large doorway or similar structure. On balance, it was almost certainly originally carved for use in a church or other ecclesiastical building and although the tooling is not completely diagnostic, a medieval, 14th or 15th century date is considered the most likely.

Whether the piece originally was used in a building, or discarded in a semi-worked state is uncertain. It does however appear to have been incorporated in a later building or structure due to the presence of a white lime mortar adhering to the stone which is more frequently seen in post-medieval architectural contexts.



Plate 6. 0087 side view



Plate 7. 0087 top view

7. Discussion

The results of the monitoring of the footing trenches, while identifying several possible archaeological features, has proved somewhat inconclusive. The narrow and often unstable nature of the trenches and broken/disturbed ground has meant that several features seen in the evaluation were missed and it was difficult to clearly identify with any certainty a difference between general modern disturbance and potential cut features of an earlier date. Apart from one piece of worked masonry no further dating evidence relating to the medieval occupation of the site was identified.

Block 1 and the soil remediation strip in the western part of the plot showed further evidence of scattered pitting/quarrying to add to that seen in the evaluation. Although no further dating evidence was recovered it seems probable that these all relate to general occupation activity in the plot during the post-medieval period.

Block 2 was broadly situated across the location of the former buildings shown on the historic Ordnance Survey, enclosing a yard to the rear of No 16, which were all demolished at some time during the 20th century. Much of the deposits/disturbance seen in the monitoring is likely to relate to the construction and demolition of these buildings. The southern part of the foundations followed the historic plot boundary and former southern wall of one of these structures and the deeper disturbed and mixed rubble deposits are presumed to represent a grubbed out foundation along this line. The piece of worked limestone, 0087, which may have originated from the nearby church to the south, was perhaps incorporated into either the former boundary or building wall or their foundations.

8. Archive deposition

The combined physical, paper and digital project archive for both monitoring and evaluation is to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at their stores in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

9. Acknowledgements

Project management was undertaken by John Craven. The monitoring fieldwork was carried out by Robert Brooks, Simon Cass, John Craven and Mark Sommers.

The report was prepared by John Craven, with the specialist finds contributions from Stuart Boulter and Ioannis Smyrnaiois. The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and John Craven.

10. Bibliography

Cuthbert, M., 2016, 16 *High Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk*. SACIC Archaeological Evaluation Report No. 2016/066.

Websites

British Geological Survey

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

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

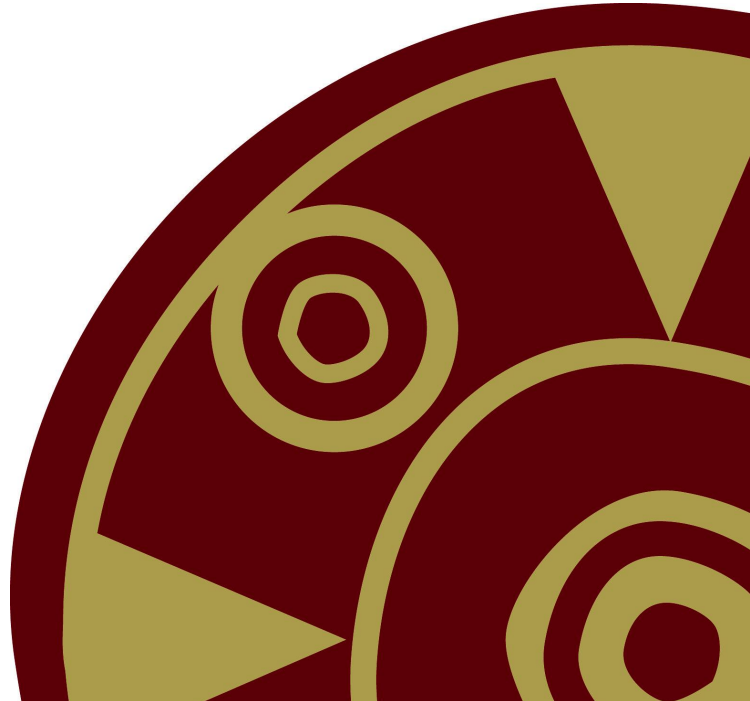


16 High Street Mildenhall, Suffolk

Client:
Stirling Construction

Date:
November 2016

MNL 775 / ESF24991
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –
Archaeological Monitoring
Author: John Craven
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Project details

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Planning Application No: | DC/16/1876/FUL. |
| Grid Reference: | TL 7100 7467 |
| Site Code / HER Event No: | MNL 775 / ESF24991 |
| Oasis Reference: | 267998 |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Project Start date | TBC |
| Project Duration: | c. 5 days |

| | |
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| SACIC Job Code: | MNLHIG002 |
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| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Curatorial Officer: | Abby Antrobus (SCCAS) | 01284 741231 |
| Client/Funding Body: | Steve Watson (Stirling Construction) | 01638 716545 |

Client Agent:

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| SACIC Project Manager: | John Craven | 01449 900121 |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|

1. Introduction

- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to monitor groundworks for residential development on land to the rear of 16 High Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk.
- The archaeological monitoring is required by a condition on the approved planning application DC/15/1876/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and is subject to a Brief produced by Dr Abby Antrobu of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, dated 11/10/2016.
- The monitoring requirement has been placed as trial trench evaluation of the site (Cuthbert 2016) has identified archaeological deposits at a depth from 0.6m relating to four phases of past activity. These indicate that the site has been in use throughout the medieval period, from as early as the 12th century, through to the modern day. The medieval and early post medieval phases are characterised by a number of pits and postholes associated with the backyard activity of medieval properties. The later post-medieval activity is characterised by the remnants of small brick structures, including an oven.
- Ground works for the development therefore have the potential to damage archaeological deposits. The aim of the monitoring is to record all such deposits which are damaged or removed.

2. Archaeological method statement

2.1. Preparation

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with Management of Research in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).
- SACIC will be given 2 days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- The monitoring will continue to use the site code MNL 775 and a new event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer. These references will be included on all future project documentation.
- A full Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) search will be completed if deemed necessary by SCCAS following completion of fieldwork and initial assessment of results. The HER search reference number will be included in the

report.

2.2. Fieldwork

- The Brief requires observation of the ground works for any soil stripping and foundations on site. These ground works will be monitored as they progress by an SACIC Project Officer or Supervisor, in close liaison with the developer/contractor. Adequate allowance has been made within the quote cost to cover the recording of exposed archaeological deposits.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by '*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*' (Gurney 2003) and '*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).
- The exposed surface from the soil strip/trenching will be examined for archaeological features and finds and limited hand cleaning will be undertaken to clarify small areas as necessary and as health and safety considerations allow. Exposed archaeological features will be sectioned by hand with sampling at a normal standard for medieval and earlier deposits (i.e. 100% of structural features or graves/cremations, 50% of contained features e.g. pits, and 10-20% of linear features). Cremations will be 100% bagged and taken as samples. A metal detector search of exposed surfaces and spoil will be undertaken during groundworks.
- Normal SACIC conventions, compatible with the County Historic Environment Record (HER), will be used during the site recording. Site records will be made using a continuous numbering system. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate, either by hand or using a RTK GPS. Plans and sections of individual features, soil layers etc will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. A digital photographic record will be made throughout the monitoring works.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. All finds will be brought back to the SACIC office at the end of each day for processing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done inhouse, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.
- Bulk environmental (40 litre) soil samples will be taken from selected archaeological features where possible and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from the Historic England Regional Science Advisor (East of England), on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site a Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained. Any such find would require

work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been removed.

2.3. Post-excavation reporting

- The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be scanned to form a digital archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets.
- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number. Finds will be recorded and archived to minimum standards laid down by relevant groups (e.g. the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery or the Medieval Pottery Research Group). Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds will be x-rayed if appropriate 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 Institute for Conservation (ICON) standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed in accordance with English Heritage guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011).
- A full monitoring report summarising all the findings and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. A draft digital copy will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The report will include a statement as to the value and significance of the results in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). The report will form the basis for full discharge of the relevant condition.
- 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.
- On approval a digital .pdf, and a printed and bound copy of the report, will be submitted to the County HER. An unbound copy of the report will be included with

the project archive. A digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be supplied.

- 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 on request.

2.4. Archive

- 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 copy of the completed project OASIS form will be included as an appendix.
- The finds from the project will be deposited in the SCCAS archaeological store together with the project archive. The project costing includes the fee charged by SCCAS for this service. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- The project archive will be consistent *with Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015)*. The project archive will also meet the requirements detailed in 'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS 2014).
- Exceptions from the above include material covered by the Treasure Act which will be reported and submitted to the appropriate authorities, and human skeletal remains which will be stored within the archive until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- The client and/or landowner will be made aware that if they choose not to use the SCCAS storage facility they will be expected to make alternative arrangements for the long term storage of the archive that meet the requirements of SCCAS.

2.5. Project Staff

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Project Manager: | John Craven |
| Site monitoring: | SACIC Project Officer/Supervisor (TBC) |
| Finds Manager/Post Roman finds: | Richenda Goffin |
| Finds quantification/Small finds: | Dr Ruth Beveridge |
| Roman Pottery/General finds: | Dr Ioannis Smyrniaios |
| Prehistoric pottery: | Anna Doherty (Archaeology South-East) |

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Prehistoric flint: | Sarah Bates (freelance) |
| Faunal remains: | Julie Curl (freelance) |
| Human remains/Post Roman pottery and CBM: | Sue Anderson (freelance) |
| Environmental samples: | Anna West |

2.6. Bibliography

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Appendix 2. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-267998

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | MNL 775 16 High Street, Mildenhall |
| Short description of the project | A program of archaeological monitoring of construction groundworks, for two new blocks of flats on land to the rear of 16 High Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk, was carried out following an archaeological trial trench evaluation which had identified archaeological deposits relating to four phases of past activity from the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The monitoring of footing trenches and a small remedial soil strip generally proved inconclusive due to the nature of the trenches and ground conditions. While evidence of post-medieval or later pitting/quarrying was broadly identified several features seen in the evaluation were missed and it was difficult to clearly identify with any certainty a difference between general modern disturbance and potential cut features of an earlier date. Apart from one piece of worked masonry dating to the 14th/15th century, which may have originated from the nearby church and was recovered from a grubbed out footing trench along the historic plot boundary and position of a former post-medieval structure, no further dating evidence relating to the medieval occupation of the site was identified. |
| Project dates | Start: 30-11-2016 End: 15-12-2016 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | MNL 775 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | ESF24991 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | DC/15/1876/FUL - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed |
| Monument type | PIT Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | DRESSED STONE Medieval |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL MNL 775 16 High Street, Mildenhall |
| Study area | 0.1 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 7100 7467 52.342972124037 0.510552646568 52 20 34 N 000 30 37 E Point |

Project creators

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Project director/manager | John Craven |
| Project supervisor | John Craven |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Stirling Construction |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Physical Contents | "Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Digital Contents | "Worked stone/lithics","other" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk HER |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Plan","Report","Section" |

Project bibliography

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | 16 High Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Craven, J. A. |
| Other bibliographic details | Suffolk Archaeology CIC Report No. 2017/001 |
| Date | 2017 |
| Issuer or publisher | Suffolk Archaeology CIC |
| Place of issue or publication | Needham Market, Suffolk |
| Description | SACIC Monitoring report |

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