

**6 King Street, Mildenhall
MNL 680**

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/279

Client: Trustees of Mildenhall Museum

Author: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

11/2012

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6 King Street, Mildenhall MNL 680

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SCCAS Report No. 2012/179

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HER Information

Site Code: MNL 680
Site Name: 5 King Street (Mildenhall Museum)
Report Number 2012/179
Planning Application No: F/2010/0530/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 12 – 14/11/2012
Grid Reference: TL 711 746
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-138059
Curatorial Officer: Keith Wade
Project Officer: Andy Beverton
Client/Funding Body: Trustees of Mildenhall Museum

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 the Field Projects Team alone. 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 County Council's archaeological contracting services 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: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

Date: November 2012

Approved By: Jo Caruth

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date:

Signed:

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Summary

Groundworks at Mildenhall Museum, 6 King Street, Mildenhall were monitored by an archaeologist from Suffolk County Archaeological Service (SCCAS) over three visits between the 12th and 14th of November 2012. The monitoring observed the excavation of a footings trench adjacent to the southern edge of the existing building and a single footpad inside the museum.

The monitoring identified a single ditch running across the southern end of the development area that contained a small assemblage of 16th century pottery, shell and animal bone. The ditch was observed in two portions of the footings trench and may be two discrete features with aligning shapes in plan.

1. Introduction

The mechanical excavation of 19m of footing trench and a single footing pad were monitored by an SCCAS Assistant Project Officer at Mildenhall Museum, 6 King Street, Mildenhall (Fig. 1). The monitoring took place across three visits between the 14th and 17th of November 2012. The work was carried out according to a brief supplied by Keith Wade, SCCAS Curatorial team, as a condition for planning application F/2010/0530/FUL.

2. Geology and topography

The development area lay at a height of 10.4m AOD on the corner of King Street and Market Place, Mildenhall.

The natural geology across the site consisted of solid, heavily compacted chalk that broke into large (>0.1m) nodules when mechanically excavated. The geology was recorded at approximately 1m below the existing ground level.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies within an area of archaeological interest for medieval Mildenhall as defined in the County Historic Environment Record. The site lies within the eastern portion of the medieval town of Mildenhall (MNL 617; Fig. 1).

Previous archaeological projects and scheduled buildings nearby indicate a medieval archaeological landscape with evidence of Iron Age settlement to the south. Market Cross (MNL 133) is 100m west of the development area and is both a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a Grade II listed building. The listing (ID: 275869) reports the timber-framed building as an hexagonally planned, open structure arranged around a central column with tie beams connecting the six wall posts to the central post and their adjacent counterparts. The structure is dated to the 15th Century. The Church of St. Mary (MNL 211), located 140m south west of the site, also has its origins in the 15th century but has periodically been rebuilt and extended on several occasions.

A monitoring project (MNL 620) carried out 90m west of the site identified large, undated pits as well as an assemblage of late 16th Century Rhenish stonewares.

Further pits, ditches and postholes were identified at MNL 674 that are suspected to be medieval in date.

Archaeological excavation to the south-east of the site (MNL 622) uncovered a portion of an Iron Age enclosure with a notably substantial enclosure ditch. The enclosure contained contemporary internal features as well as evidence of further multi-period activity.

A post-medieval manor house (MNL 329), probable post-medieval cellar and brick capped soak aways (MNL 555) and a Victorian cemetery (MNL 449) have all been identified in close proximity to the development area and are indicative of the prolonged and continuous activity across this part of Mildenhall.

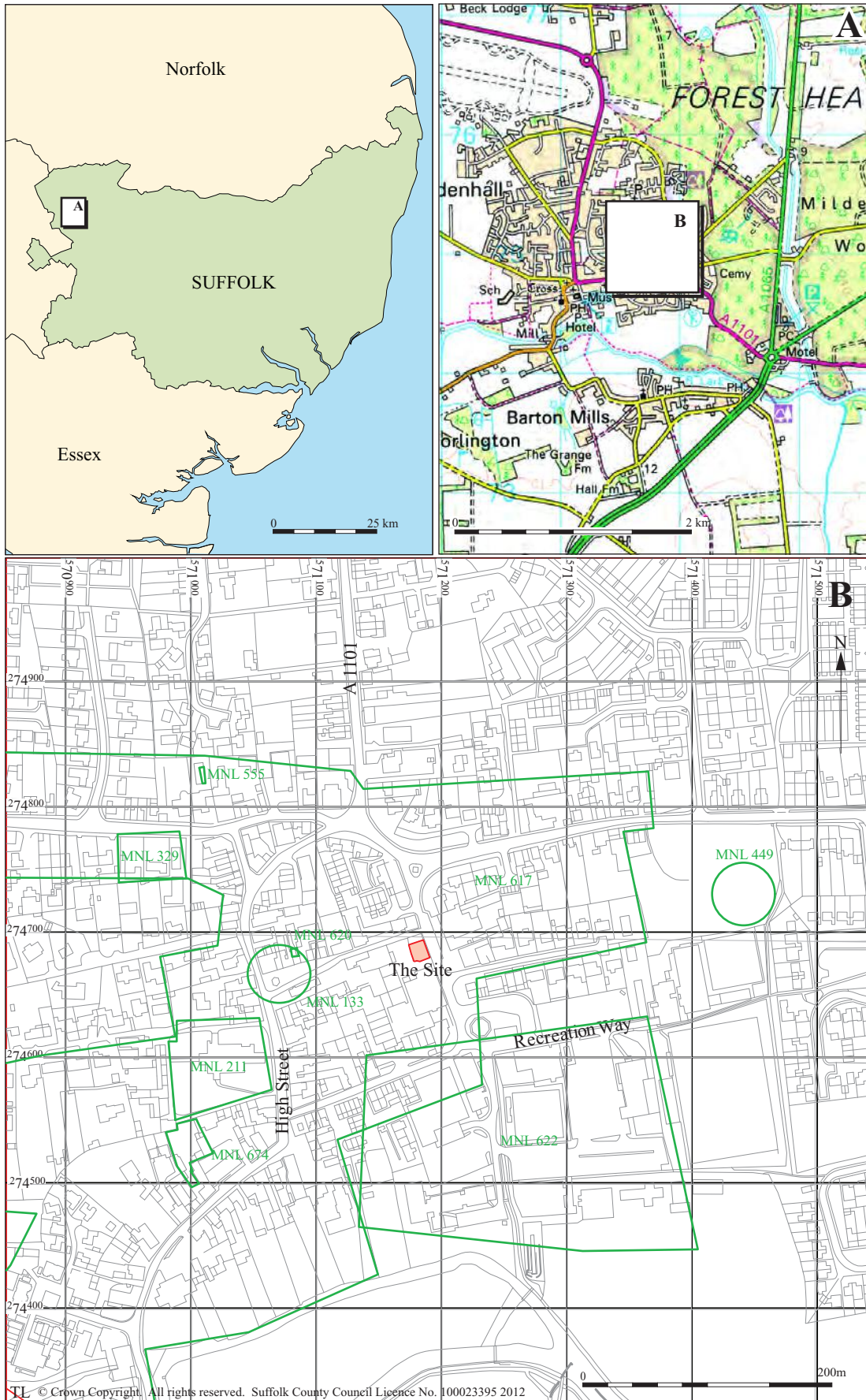


Figure 1. Location of site and Historic Environment Record entries as mentioned in the text

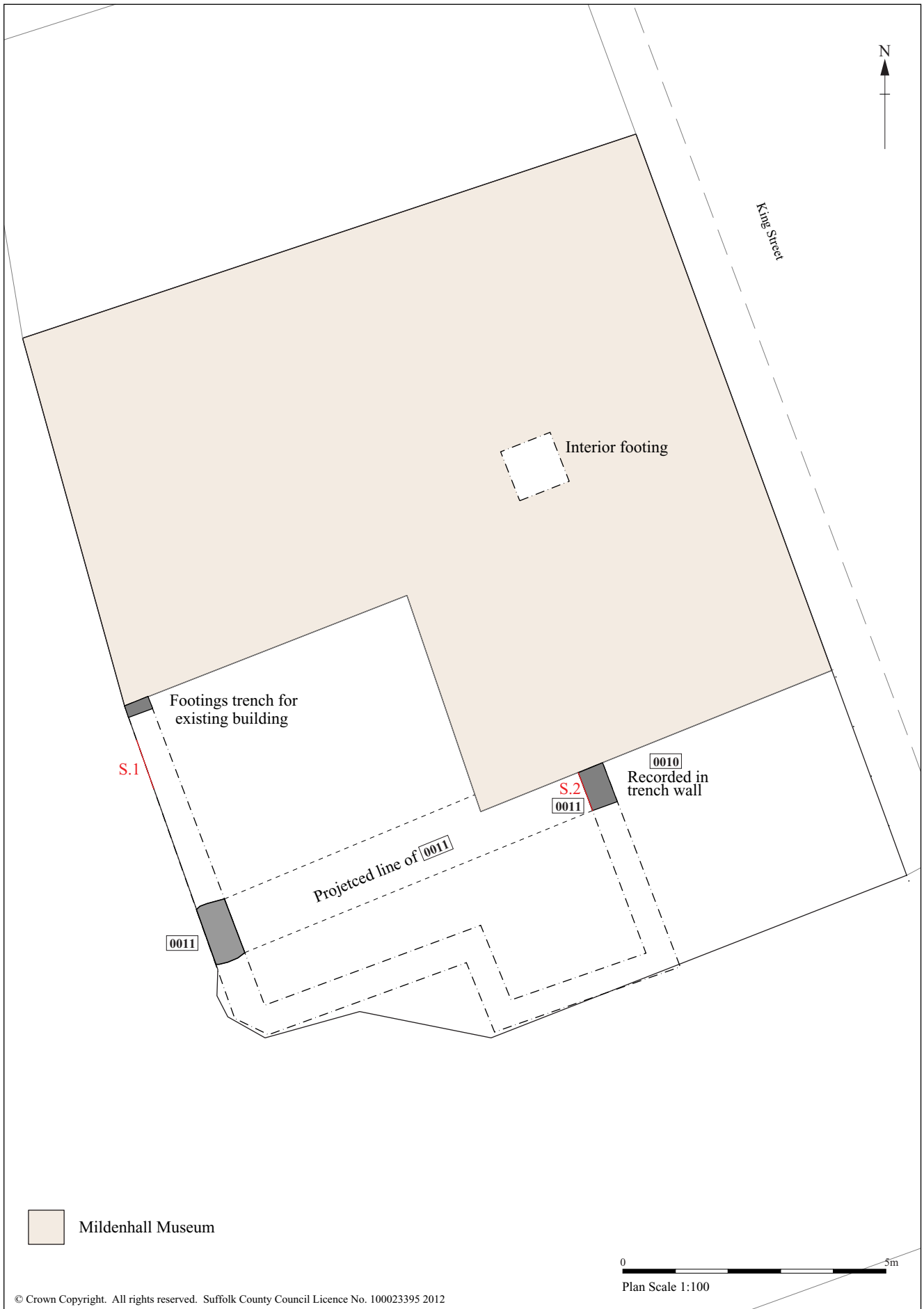


Figure 2. Plan of footing trench and pad with projected line of ditch 0011

4. Methodology

The exterior footings (Fig. 2) were excavated with a mini-digger fitted with a 600mm toothed bucket in order to break through the layers of compacted rubble and tarmac forming the current ground surface. The footings were excavated to a depth of 0.8m at their western end increasing to 1.32m at the eastern end of the trench.

The interior footing pad was excavated by hand after breaking the top concrete layer with a pneumatic drill.

Sample sections of the exterior trench wall were cleaned by hand and digitally photographed. Due to the depth of this trench the single ditch that was identified was mechanically excavated under the close supervision and guidance of an SCCAS Assistant Project Officer; the upcast soil was also examined for the recovery of datable evidence. Cut features and deposits were assigned a unique context number and recorded according to the guidelines laid out in 'Standards of Field Archaeology for the East of England' (Gurney 2003). Sections of the trench wall and archaeological features were drawn at 1:20 but have not been digitised for this report, digital photographs have been provided in Appendix 1. Hand drawn plans were made at a 1:50 scale and their positions triangulated from known local buildings and boundaries.

5. Results

Exterior footings trench

The exterior footing trench (Fig. 2) had a total length of 19m and was 0.6m wide. Within the trench a probable ditch (0011) was identified, along with the footings trench for the existing building and an unusual brick feature consisting of a single course of laid bricks that were heavily burnt on their surface (Pl. 4).

The soil profile at the western end of the trench (Pl. 1) consisted of 0.5m of modern deposits forming the current ground surface and underlying rubble, below which lay a dark greyish brown silty-clay (0012) that was 0.15m deep and contained modern brick and ceramics. Below 0012 was a layer of paler yellowish brown clay-silt 0013. Measuring 0.15m in depth the layer contained a moderate quantity of chalk pebbles which were reminiscent of degraded chalk. The lower layer (0013) ended

approximately 3m from the western end of the trench where layer 0012 increased in thickness and sealed the feature (0011) that ran across this part of the trench.

At the eastern extent of the trench the trench profile was somewhat similar. It consisted of 0.4m of modern rubble deposits, including a layer of redeposited chalk, overlaying a dark greyish-brown silty-clay (0004) which is thought to be the same layer as 0012 and was again recorded sealing ditch 0011.

Ditch 0011

A feature was identified running north-east to south-west through the eastern and western ends of the footings trench (Fig. 2). Due to the depth of the trench two slots were mechanically excavated across the feature which established that it had a width of 1.15m and near vertical sides. The bottom of the feature was not uncovered but excavations reached a depth of 2m from the current ground level (Pl. 3). Individually the excavated slots were reminiscent of wells with vertical sides that were slightly rounded; This was particularly noticeable in the western slot (Pl. 2). However, their morphological similarities and alignment in plan, indicated in Figure 2, strongly suggests they are the same feature.

At the east end of the trench ditch 0011 was recorded as being cut by the footings of the existing building (0009, Pl. 3). Several fragments of post-medieval glass were identified at the base of the footings trench. 0011 was predominantly filled with a dark reddish-grey-brown clay-silt (0008) that contained pottery dated to the 16th century, animal bone and shell. Above the main fill were several smaller fills (0007, 0006 and 0005) of redeposited chalk and darker greyish-brown silty-clays which were devoid from finds.

At the west end of the footings (Fig. 2) the ditch was filled with a darker greyish-brown silty-clay (0014) which contained frequent inclusions of unsorted chalk stones (Pl. 3). Towards the bottom of the excavated portion of the feature the chalk pieces became notably larger with the two lowest pieces measuring nearly 0.3m in width and having a squared, worked appearance. These larger pieces lay on top of laid bricks bonded with mortar. It is unclear whether the brick and chalk were deliberately placed or were tipped into the feature but the former seems more likely.

Brick feature 0010

A single course of laid bricks, set in a thin layer of pale yellowy-white mortar, was identified in the eastern wall at the eastern end of the trench (Pl. 4). The mortar had been deposited over a coarse brownish-orangey sand. A single line of perpendicularly oriented bricks ran along the northern edge of the feature.

The intact bricks measured 9½” by 4¾” by 1⅛” and had suffered intensive burning on their upper surface. Several of the bricks were noted to have had one or more chamfered edges. A large deposit of melted lead adhered to the top of the feature.

Feature 0010 was not present within the footprint of the trench and was only observable in section. It was apparent that the bricks had been set directly over the top fill of 0011.

The depth of the trench prevented safe hand drawn recording but the feature was digitally photographed.

Interior foot pad

The single foot pad inside the building was hand excavated to a depth of 0.7m. The foot pad had a profile consisting of concrete and rubble over a very dark greyish-brown clay-silt that contained frequent inclusions of chalk and modern brick and asbestos.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

A small quantity of finds was recorded from three contexts during the monitoring, pit fill 0008, layer 0009 and hearth/chimney base 0010. A summary of the finds can be seen below.

6.2 The pottery

Late medieval and early post-medieval

Pit fill 0008 contained six sherds of pottery dated to the 16th century (208g). The sherds display only slight abrasion. The group includes a rim fragment from a green

glazed mug, in a local early post-medieval ware (LEPM), a jug handle and jar base, all in late medieval/transitional fabrics (LMT).

6.3 Ceramic building materials (CBM)

The CBM assemblage contains four fragments of late brick (LB) taken as samples from the hearth/chimney feature 0010 (4653g). A catalogue of the fragments is listed below. Brick measurements are shown in length, width and depth.

- 1) Fully oxidised with heat-affected areas on one surface (lime based mortar is attached to the other). The brick is in a medium sandy fabric with sparse calcite (msc); organic voids can also be seen, especially on the surfaces. Its dimensions are ?240mmx100/105mmx50mm, which is similar to Drury types LB 1/2 which are dated from the 16th-17th century (1993, 165).
- 2) Fully oxidised in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe) and organic voids on the surfaces. The brick is chamfered on two edges. Its dimensions are ?x125mmx55mm.
- 3) Fully oxidised and heat-affected in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe). The brick is chamfered on one edge. Its dimensions are ?x130mmx50mm.
- 4) Fully oxidised and heat-affected in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions. Its dimensions are ?x115mmx45/50mm.

6.4 Window glass

Ten small fragments of clear post-medieval window glass were recorded at the base of the footings (0009) (21g). No other finds are present within the context.

6.5 Lead

A large flat, thin and irregular shaped piece of lead (split into three fragments) was recovered from the hearth/chimney base context 0010 (1212g). Early post-medieval CBM was also recorded in the context.

6.6 Faunal remains

Identified by Justine Biddle

All of the animal bone was recorded in the medieval pit fill 0008 (13 fragments @ 259g). The assemblage consists of sheep mandibles, fragments of femur, skull and a phalanx. Also present are a single cow metacarpal, a goose radius, and two large mammal ribs. None of the fragments displayed signs of butchery.

6.7 Shell

A small quantity of shell was identified in the medieval pit fill 0008 (10 fragments @ 43g). Three types of shell were present, oyster, mussel and cockle.

6.8 Discussion of material evidence

This is a small group of finds which is principally dated to the early post-medieval period. The pottery (0008) and CBM (0010) were recovered from two features in close proximity to each other.

7. Discussion

The monitoring identified a feature (0011) that appeared to run across the development area along a north-east to south-west alignment (Fig. 2). Two mechanically excavated slots across the feature showed that it had near vertical, slightly horizontally rounded sides and a depth in excess of 1m from the top of the undisturbed natural.

Initially each excavated slot was assumed to be a well, due to the steep and slightly curved nature of the feature's sides. As the depth of the trench prevented investigation by hand this theory could not be confirmed and the alignment of the features in plan would suggest they are the same feature. A small pottery assemblage recovered from the eastern slot across the ditch is dated to the 16th century.

The brick feature (0010) observed in the trench wall (Pl. 4) consisted of a single course of bricks bounded by further angled and perpendicularly laid bricks. The majority of the bricks forming the base of the feature possess similar dimensions and morphology commonly associated with early 16th century dated bricks (Lloyd, 1925). A few members of feature 0010 are similar to 'Drury types LB ½' which are dated from the 16th-17th century. However, a single brick used in the edging (Pl. 4; left hand side) appears to have slightly later characteristics (David Gill, SCCAS/FT *pers. comm.*). This brick could not be recovered due to the instability of the trench wall. The feature lay over the top fill of ditch 0011 and was laid at a shallow angle, although this may have occurred due to later slumping of the fills in ditch 0011.

A similar feature, of unknown function, was uncovered during excavations at Gislingham Old Dairy (SCCAS report forthcoming) where a single course of laid brick bounded by a line of perpendicular half-bricks (Pl. 5) was recorded in the floor of a 16th century kitchen (David Gill SCCAS F/T *pers. comm.*).

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

This monitoring project has identified a sparse late medieval/early post-medieval horizon across the southern half of the development area. The presence of archaeology of this date is consistent with the location of the site within the medieval core of Mildenhall and number of late medieval sites in close proximity to the development area (Fig. 1).

The horizon consists of a probable ditch with steep/near vertical sides running across the site along a south-west to north-east alignment. There is a small possibility that the two segments of the ditch observable within the footing trench are actually two discrete wells whose shapes in plan align coincidentally. The ditch was not fully excavated but the lowest fill encountered (0008) produced a late medieval/early post-medieval pottery assemblage.

The brick feature recorded in the trench wall appeared to have been laid over the top of the upper fill of 0011 and included 16th century bricks in its construction. It seems likely that the ditch was infilled in order to establish a consolidated ground surface for new construction.

The 16th century bricks forming feature 0010 may have been reused from a building previously standing within the development area whose function, along with the original ditch 0011, had become superfluous. The large piece of melted lead on top of the bricks may be the result of the process of removing the metal from leaded windows whereby the whole window is burned allowing the lead to liquefy and gather at the base of a hearth or chimney.

No further work is recommended within the development area although future ground works in adjacent plots and along King Street in general may be able to enhance our understanding of the function of the brick feature.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Mildenhall\MNL 680

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HRA-HRZ\HRH 77-99 and HRI 1-64

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Andy Beverton (SCCAS/FT) and directed by Jo Caruth.

Project management was undertaken by Jo Caruth who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Andy Fawcett.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

Drury, P. 1993 '*Ceramic building materials*' in Margeson, S. *Norwich Households*. East Anglian Archaeology 58, 163–8.

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards of Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 12. ALGAO

Lloyd, N., 1925, *A History of English Brickwork*, 1983 Edition. Antique Collectors Club, Woodbridge.

Appendix 1. Plates



Plate 1. Section 1; Trench profile at west end of exterior footings, facing south-west (1m scale).



Plate 2. Ditch 0011 at western end of the trench, facing north-east (1m scale).



Plate 3. Section 2; Ditch 0011 cut by footings for current building (0009), facing south-west (2m scale).



Plate 4. Burnt brick feature at east end of trench facing north-east, (0.5m scale, white).



Plate 5. Brick feature uncovered at Gislingham Old Dairy, 16th century (1m scale).

Appendix 2. Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

6 KING STREET, MILDENHALL

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission for a two storey rear extension to Mildenhall Museum, 6 King Street, Mildenhall, has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (F/2010/0530/FUL). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence and the proposed foundation methods indicates that the area affected by new building can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 The proposal lies within the area of archaeological interest for medieval Mildenhall as defined in the County Historic Environment Record and will involve significant ground disturbance.
- 1.3 As strip foundations are proposed there will only be limited damage to any archaeological deposits, which can be recorded by a trained archaeologist during excavation of the trenches by the building contractor.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for the medieval occupation of the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of building footing trenches. These, and the up-cast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 The developer or his archaeologist will give the County Archaeologist (Keith Wade, Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone: 01284 741227; Fax: 01284 741257) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 3.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).

- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and timetable.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered, the County Archaeologist should be immediately informed so that any amendments deemed necessary to this specification to ensure adequate provision for recording, can be made without delay. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

4. **Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Archaeologist and the 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity should be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of one and half hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed should be fully excavated and planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts should be numbered and finds recorded by context as far as possible.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 4.7 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

5. **Reporting Requirements**

- 5.1 **Reporting should be commensurate with results.**
If significant archaeological features or finds are found:
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment

Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible. This should include a plan showing the proposed development with all areas observed during the monitoring clearly marked.

- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.4 A report, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must also be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.5 A summary report should be provided, in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology* (which can be included in the project report)
- 5.6 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).
- 5.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan showing all the areas observed should be included with the report. This must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration into the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

When no significant features or finds are found

- 5.9 A short report should be provided including the following information:
 - Grid Ref
 - Parish
 - Address
 - Planning Application number
 - Date(s) of visit(s)
 - Methodology
 - Plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development
(a digital vector plan as in 5.8 above when possible)
 - Depth of ground disturbance in each area
 - Depth of topsoil and its profile over natural at each location of observation
 - Observations as to land use history (truncation etc)
 - Recorder and Organisation

-Date of report

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Economy, Skills and Environment Department
9-10 The Churchyard
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 30th July 2012

Reference: 6 King Streetv2

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 3. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation
0001	--	--	Clunch footings. Large chalk nodules (~0.17m length) held in place with granular degraded chalk.	Clunch footings with laid bricks over the top.
0002	--	--	A thin layer of light yellowy-greyish-brown silty-sand with frequent inclusions of chalk flecks.	Possibly crushed up/degraded chalked layer below the clunch footings.
0003	--	--	A layer of mid yellowish-brown-grey silty-sand with frequent inclusions of granular chalk. Possible degraded chalk.	Layer directly on top of the chalk natural.
0004	--	--	A thick layer of dark greyish-brown silty-clay with occasional inclusions of chalk pebbles. Modern brick, tile and metal were identified in the layer, no finds were kept.	The layer was identified across all of the exterior footing and seals the two well features. The site appears to have been stripped to the chalk at some stage prior to the build-up of this deposit.
0005	0011	Pit	A deposited of redeposited chalk, no finds were present. The layer was compact and friable.	Top surviving fill of 0011
0006	0011	Pit	A dark brownish-grey silty-clay fill near the top of 0011. The fill was moderately compact and slightly friable with clear upper and lower horizons.	Fill of 0011.
0007	0011	Pit	This fill is a thick layer of redeposited chalk (slightly brownish-white coloured). The layer was slightly compacted but crumbled into ~0.02m diameter chunks.	More redeposited chalk deposits.
0008	0011	Pit	The lowest excavated fill of 0011 is a dark slightly reddish-grey-brown clay-silt. The fill was slightly soft and had a clear upper horizon. The upper boundary was fairly clear. Pottery, shell and animal bone was recovered in small quantities.	Lowest excavated fill of 0011.
0009	--	--	This context number is assigned to the clunch footings for the existing buildings identified at the edge of section 2.	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation
0010	--	--	<p>A layer of place bricks were identified at the eastern edge of the footings trench. The bricks were laid in a single course and all were heavily burnt on top. Several of the bricks had chamfered edges. A large piece of melted lead lay on top of the bricks. Looks like a hearth or chimney base.</p> <p>The whole bricks were 9' 1/2 x 4' 3/4 and 1' 1/8 (inches) in dimension.</p>	Hearth of chimney base.
0011	0011	Pit	<p>Probable well cut spanning width of trench and appearing from under the existing buildings footing trench. The side of the feature that was visible appears straight (NE-SW) in plan and was cut near vertical. The feature was not bottomed but a road iron was used to 'probe' upto 0.6m deeper than the excavated level and found the layer continuing.</p>	Feature of unknown shape and size. Is probably a well given the steep sides, depth and soft compaction of lower fill.
0012	--	--	<p>A layer of dark greyish brown silty-clay that contained modern brick and ceramic.</p>	This layer is directly below the modern rubble and contains modern evidence. It is likely to be a levelled layer resultant from modern groundworks related to the adjacent access road.
0013	--	--	<p>A layer of paler yellowish brown clay-silt was present towards the western end of the trench. It is sealed by modern layer 0012 but was free of and datable evidence.</p>	This layer is localised to the western end of the trench and is reminiscent of degraded chalk.

Appendix 4. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-138059

Project details

Project name	6 King Street, Mildenhall Museum, Mildenhall
Short description of the project	Ground works at Mildenhall museum, 6 King Street, Mildenhall were monitored by an archaeologist from Suffolk County Archaeological Service (SCCAS) over three visits between the 12th and 14th of November 2012. The monitoring observed the excavation of a footings trench adjacent to the southern edge of the existing building and a single footpad inside the museum. The monitoring identified a single ditch running across the southern end of the development area that contained a small assemblage of 16th century pottery, shell and animal bone. The ditch was observed in two portions of the footings trench and has the potential to be two discrete features with aligning shapes in plan.
Project dates	Start: 12-11-2012 End: 14-11-2012
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 680 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Visual Inspection""
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL 6 King Street, Mildenhall Museum

Postcode IP28 7EX

Study area 67.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 711 746 52 0 52 20 32 N 000 30 43 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 10.40m Max: 10.40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator K. Wade

Project director/manager Jo Caruth

Project supervisor A Beverton

Type of sponsor/funding body Trustees of Mildenhall Museum

Name of sponsor/funding body Trustees of Mildenhall Museum

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Physical Archive ID MNL 680

Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	MNL 680
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	MNL 680
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

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