

16 Mill Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk

MNL 674

**Archaeological Post-excavation Assessment  
& Updated Project Design**

SCCAS Report No. 2013/051

**Client: SEH French Ltd**

Author: Kieron Heard  
October 2013



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# HER Information

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## 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: Kieron Heard  
Date: October 2013

Approved By: Andrew Tester  
Position: Senior Project Officer  
Date: October 2013  
Signed:



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## Summary

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This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation at 16 Mill Street, Mildenhall. It provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of that archive to answer specific research questions. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendations for dissemination of the results of the fieldwork are made. In this instance it is recommended that no further analysis is required and that this document should be published online as 'grey literature' via the Archaeological Data Service, with a summary submitted for inclusion in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

Significant activity on this site did not occur until the medieval period. A substantial boundary ditch was dug into the natural chalk at the north end of the site, parallel with Mill Street. Its fills produced small amounts of 12th–13th century pottery in association with charred cereal remains. It has been suggested that the ditch might have been associated with a former bailey, since this part of Mill Street was known as *Le Bayle* in the 15th–16th centuries. Other medieval evidence consisted of a much smaller but parallel ditch and a few pits containing 12th–14th century pottery.














Medieval features were sealed by thick deposits of worked soil, which were truncated by post-medieval cess/refuse pits. A large rectangular cut close to the northern edge of the site might have been the cellar of a late medieval building fronting on the churchyard to the north. It was backfilled in the 16th–17th century and a sequence of three buildings was constructed on the same plot. Only the backs of these properties were recorded and their forms and functions are unknown.

In the 19th century several large outbuildings (one of which was demolished only recently) were constructed around a yard to the rear of 16 Mill Street.















# 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 
- Wood 
- Bricks 
- Masonry 

## 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  $18.45\text{m OD}$   




# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Site location

The site is located in Mildenhall town centre, close to the parish church of St Mary (Fig. 1). It is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TL 7100 7452 and encompasses an area of approximately 1200m<sup>2</sup>. The site is bounded by Mill Street to the southeast, by neighbouring properties to the southwest and northeast and by St Mary's churchyard to the northwest. The site is owned by SEH French Ltd and is to be developed for housing.

## 1.2 The scope of this report

This report was commissioned by SEH French Ltd and produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Field Team. It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification (Wade, 2012; Appendix 1) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Cass, 2012). The report is consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE), notably Project Planning Note 3 Archaeological Excavations (English Heritage, 2008). The principal aims of the project are as follows:

- Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
- Quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Brief and Specification
- Assess the significance of the data in relation to the current regional research framework (Medlycott & Brown, 2011) and with reference to previous regional research guidelines (Glazebrook, 1997; Brown & Glazebrook, 2000)
- Make recommendations for further analysis (if appropriate) and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork

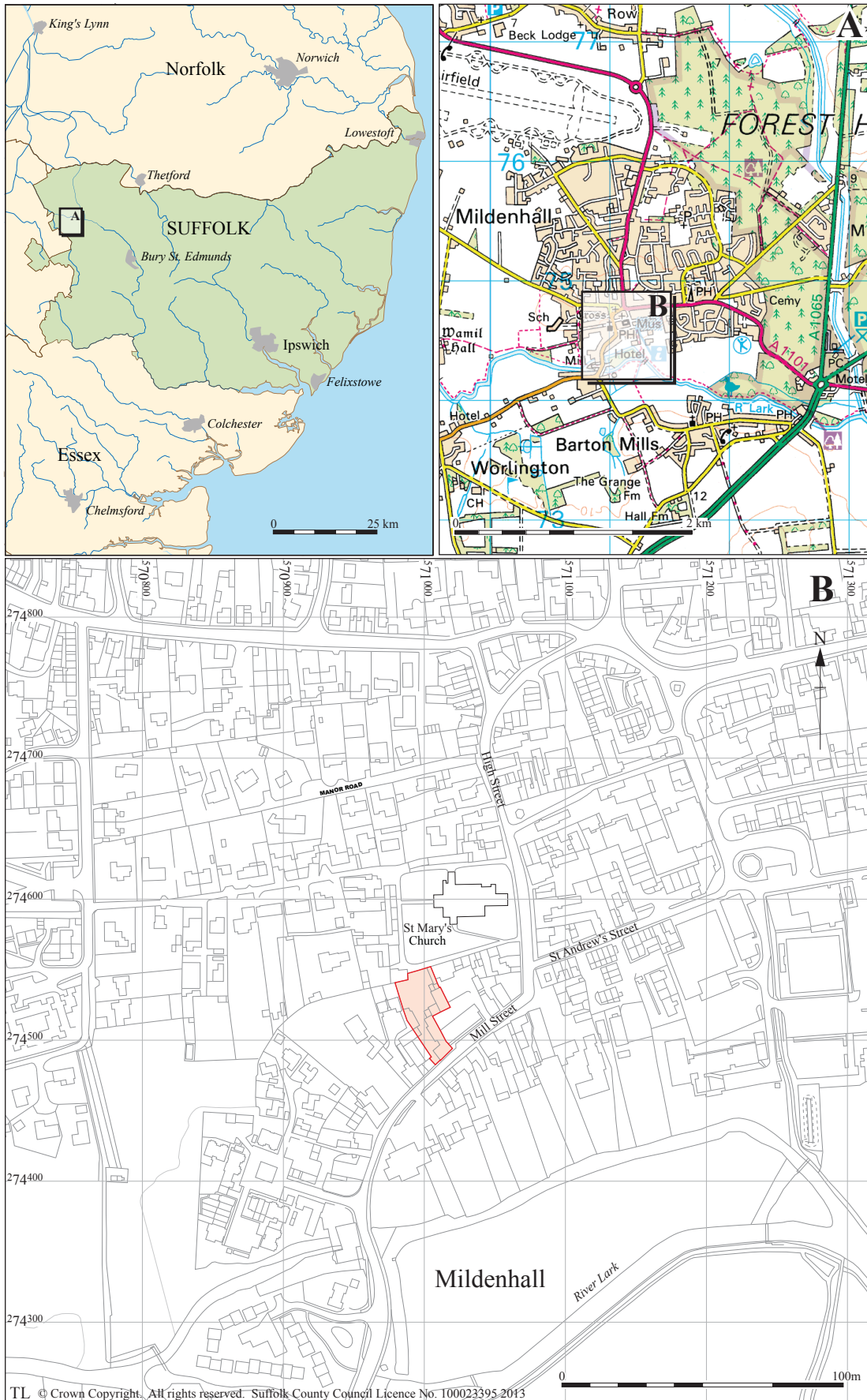


Figure 1. Site location showing development area (red)



### **1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork**

There have been two distinct phases of archaeological fieldwork on the site, both conducted by SCCAS, Field Team. The first was an evaluation by trial trenching that took place on 02–03 February 2012 and was funded by Baker Construction, who owned the site at that time. The evaluation revealed pits, ditches, postholes and masonry structures of medieval and post-medieval date; the results are described fully in a previous report (Brooks, 2012) and Evaluation Trenches 1–4 are located on Figure 2.

Due to the positive results of the evaluation there was a requirement for more extensive fieldwork to be carried out in areas of the site that were most affected by the proposed housing development, as defined in a Brief and Specification issued by SCCAS, Conservation Team (Wade, 2012). Consequently a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared (Cass, 2012) and in December 2012 SCCAS, Field Team began an excavation along the line of a proposed access road and associated service trenching and within the footprints of two proposed housing blocks. The location of a third building block on the western side of the site (in an area of potential ground contamination) was investigated through the monitoring of test pits for soil analysis. This phase of work was commissioned and funded by the new owners of the site, SEH French Ltd.

The areas of excavation (Trenches 5–7 on Figure 2) had a combined area of approximately 160m<sup>2</sup>, representing approximately 25% of the area affected by the proposed development (623m<sup>2</sup>) and 13% of the total area of the site (1215 m<sup>2</sup>). There were two principal variations from the requirements of the Brief and Specification and the methodology stated in the WSI. Firstly, the part of the access road and associated service trenching closest to the Mill Street frontage of the site was not excavated due to its proximity to standing buildings. Secondly, the area of excavation within the footprint of the proposed housing block adjacent in the northwestern part of the site was reduced in size because of its proximity to a neighbouring building and a boundary wall. These variations were done with the approval of the Curatorial Officer Abby Antrobus.

Within the areas of excavation modern surfaces, overburden and obstructions were removed using a mechanical excavator and exposed archaeological remains were dug

with hand tools. Most features and deposits were excavated fully, although some larger cut features with low potential for finds retrieval were sample-excavated.

A single-context recording system was used, based on a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0031–0307 (0001–0030 having been allocated during the evaluation). Horizontal deposits and intrusive features were drawn in plan (at 1:20) and selected sections were drawn (at scales of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate) on gridded drawing film. Written records (context descriptions, etc) were made on *pro forma* context sheets.

Trench locations were established using a total station theodolite and levels were calculated by reference to an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 9.38m OD located on the Lloyds TSB bank at the junction of High Street and St. Andrew's Street.

A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images and selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.

The primary (paper) archive for all phases of fieldwork is located currently at the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office. The finds are stored at the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office (box location K/126/3). All records and materials are archived under the Historic Environment Record number MNL 674.

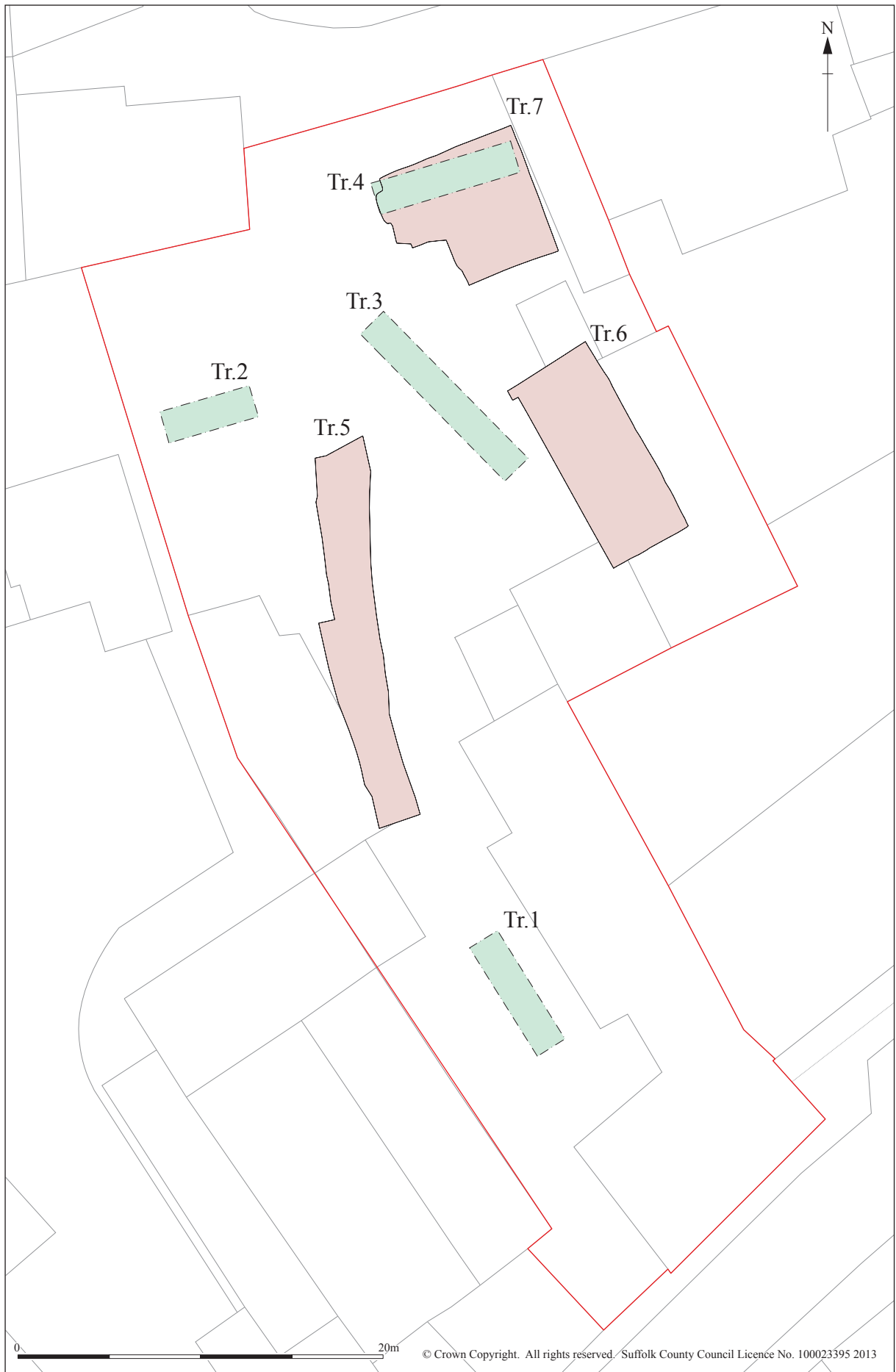


Figure 2. Plan locating areas of excavation (red) and evaluation trenches (green)

## **2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background**

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### **2.1 Geology and topography**

The British Geological Survey records Zig Zag Chalk Formation bedrock at this location, with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS, 2012). This was confirmed during the archaeological evaluation, which revealed a natural stratum of solid chalk with little surface weathering and no overlying drift deposits.

The site is within the valley of the River Lark, with the topography generally sloping gently from north to south. Current ground level varies from a maximum of c. 9.2m OD at the north end of the site to c. 7.9m OD on the Mill Street frontage.

### **2.2 Archaeology**

The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in a previous report (Brooks, 2012). In summary, isolated finds of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon material have been made close to the site, and a substantial Iron Age ditched enclosure with associated settlement evidence (MNL 622) has been found on the Sainsbury site in Recreation Way, approximately 250m to the east of 16 Mill Street.

The site is located within Mildenhall's historic core, adjacent to the parish church of St Mary and fronting on Mill Street, which has medieval origins. The archaeological evaluation of the site in 2012 revealed medieval or later pits, ditches, postholes and masonry remains.

### 3. Original Research Aims

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The Original Research Aims (academic objectives) for the evaluation phase of the project were defined in the relevant Brief and Specification (Wade 2011, 2) as follows:

**ORA 1:** Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

**ORA 2:** Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

**ORA 3:** Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes.

**ORA 4:** Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits.

**ORA 5:** Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit.

**ORA 6:** Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.

**ORA 7:** Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area.

**ORA 8:** No specific Research Aims for the excavation phase were formulated, although the Brief and Specification did highlight the high potential for this site to produce evidence for medieval and post-medieval occupation (Wade 2012, 1).



Figure 3. Plan showing recorded features and location of sections

## **4. Site sequence: preliminary results of the fieldwork**

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### **4.1 Introduction**

The significant results of the excavation are summarised below in chronological order. Only low levels of analysis and interpretation have been applied to the data and only the most relevant archaeological deposits and features (contexts) have been described and illustrated. A comprehensive list of contexts with descriptions is included as Appendix 2.

### **4.2 Natural strata**

#### **Chalk bedrock**

Solid chalk bedrock with a slightly weathered surface (due mainly to root action) was recorded in all archaeological trenches at a fairly consistent height of 8.0m OD.

#### **Possible subsoil deposit**

There was little evidence for naturally occurring subsoils overlying the chalk bedrock, suggesting extensive truncation and reworking of deposits down to the level of the geological stratum.

A possible subsoil deposit 0119 was recorded at the northwest end of Trench 5, above the natural chalk (Fig. 10, section S.1). It was soft, mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate flecks and small fragments of chalk but no cultural material, and was up to 0.50m thick.

### **4.3 Prehistoric (2600 BC – AD 43)**

No deposits, features or finds can be assigned to the prehistoric period.

### **4.4 Roman (AD 43–410)**

There were no deposits or features that could be assigned to the Roman period. Two sherds of residual Roman pottery were recovered from post-medieval deposits (0101 & 0093) at the southeast end of Trench 5.

## **4.5 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)**

Similarly, none of the deposits or features could be dated to the Anglo-Saxon period. One sherd of residual early Anglo-Saxon pottery (5th–7th century) was recovered from medieval pit 0064 (Trench 5) and another was found in post-medieval pit 0156 (Trench 6).

## **4.6 Medieval (1066–1500)**

### **Boundary ditch 0110/0187**

A substantial ditch, oriented southwest–northeast, was recorded in Trenches 5 (0110) and 7 (0187; Figs. 5 & 7); it had been recorded previously in Evaluation Trench 2 as ‘pit’ 0018 and was observed also during the mechanical excavation of test pits for soil analysis to the southwest of Trench 5 and between Trenches 2 and 7.

The full profile of the ditch was not seen (due to depth restrictions) but it was at least 3.2m wide x 1.45m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base; a width of approximately 4.2m can be postulated. In Trench 5 the ditch seemed to cut subsoil layer 0119 (although the evidence for this was slight) but otherwise it was dug into the natural chalk. At all three locations where it was recorded (Trenches 2, 5 & 7) the ditch was stratigraphically the earliest feature.

In Trench 5 the ditch was filled with a sequence of at least four deposits of soil with varying amounts of chalk but little cultural material (0106–0109; Fig. 10, section S.1). These deposits were excavated by machine (because of their depth) and produced only one fragment of post-medieval pottery, supposedly from lower fill 0109; there was some doubt about the provenance of this piece and it is possible that it was intrusive.

In Trench 7 the ditch fills (0186, 0192 & 0193; Pl. 1) were partially excavated by hand and six small and abraded fragments of medieval pottery were recovered, the latest of which (from upper fill 0186) is dated mid 12th–mid 13th century. Environmental sampling of fill 0192 (Sample 2) indicated that it was rich in charred cereal remains and charcoal, representing either processing/storage waste or chance loss from a domestic hearth.



The ditch is assumed to have been dug in the medieval period, although it was probably not backfilled completely until some time in the post-medieval period.

### Ditch 0112

A smaller ditch (0112; Fig. 5) to the south of boundary ditch 0110 in Trench 5 was on a similar alignment and might have been broadly contemporary, although it could not be dated. It was approximately 1.80m wide and 0.80m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Lower fill 0111 produced small amounts of charcoal, bone and shell but no datable artefacts.

### Pit 0064 and associated features

Oval pit 0064 (at the south end of Trench 5; Fig. 5; Pl. 2) was 1.8m wide and approximately 1m deep. It had generally steep to vertical sides (with some undercutting) breaking sharply into a flat base. Primary fill 0063 (approximately 0.7m thick) was compact, crushed chalk with some light brown clay/silt patches, containing some animal bone and thirty-six sherds (675g) of pottery of late 12th- to 14th-century date. Upper fill 0062 was soft, dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate small to medium fragments of chalk and pebbles, some animal bone and shell and nineteen sherds (870g) of (mostly medieval) pottery spot-dated to the late 12th–early 13th century. Environmental sampling of fill 0062 (Sample 1) produced abundant charred cereal grains and weed seeds, probably representing processing/storage waste or chance loss from a domestic hearth. The plant macrofossil assemblage was similar to that from medieval ditch 0187 in Trench 7.

Several other features at the south end of Trench 5 were undated but likely also to have been of medieval date (Fig. 5). They were recognised only at the level at which they cut the natural chalk and were sealed by a post-medieval ploughsoil 0056. Pottery from the ploughsoil at the point where it overlaid shallow cut features 0103 and 0105 is generally of late 12th- to 14th century date and therefore broadly contemporary with that from pit 0064.

### Pits 0300 and 0307

Pit 0300, in the northwest corner of Trench 7, measured at least 2.3m north–south x 1.5m east–west and was greater than 0.64m deep, with very steep sides cutting natural

chalk. Its fill 0299 was soft, mid brownish grey clayey sand with occasional chalk fragments, mussel shell and fifteen sherds (130g) of pottery dated mostly to the late 12th–14th century. One sherd of post-medieval pottery is thought to have been intrusive. It was removed partially by pit 0307, again only partially seen and excavated, which produced two sherds of pottery of 12th–14th-century date (Fig. 7).

#### **4.7 Post-medieval (1500–1900)**

##### **Open areas in Trench 5**

Medieval pit 0064 and other probable (though undated) medieval features in the southern half of Trench 5 were sealed by horizontal deposits of fairly homogenous, loamy soil (0055 overlying 0056; Pl. 2) with a combined thickness of about 0.60m. Similar deposits were recorded during in evaluation trenches 1–3 (0020 & 0021, for example), where they were described as ‘buried topsoil’ (Brooks, 2012). They overlay the natural chalk and extended almost to present ground level, being sealed only by modern make-up deposits. These deposits suggest a long period of agricultural or horticultural land use, and considerable truncation/re-working of earlier deposits. They were mostly removed by machine and therefore little dating evidence was recovered; they were presumably of late medieval and post-medieval date.

Towards the north end of Trench 5 layer 0056 was removed by a substantial east–west ditch 0113 (Fig. 5; Pl. 3). This measured approximately 3.2m wide x over 1.4m deep with very steep sides tapering to a narrow base (not seen). The lower recorded fill 0116 produced a moderate assemblage of post-medieval building material (including bricks, plain roof tiles and pantiles) and some animal bone but no pottery. Upper fill 0115 was undated. Ditch 0113 truncated earlier (probably medieval) ditch 0112.

Other evidence for post-medieval activity in Trench 5 (shown on Fig. 5) consisted of disassociated postholes and stakeholes, mostly undated but relatively late stratigraphically. They are thought to represent insubstantial structures of varying post-medieval date. A linear cut feature 0098, 0.36m wide x 0.30m deep and with a rounded terminus to the south, produced two sherds (25g) of pottery dated to the 15th–16th century. 0098 had no obvious structural function and is interpreted therefore as a possible horticultural feature (Pl. 4).

## Masonry foundation in Trench 6

Foundation 0123, in Trench 6, was constructed of large chalk blocks, mostly rough-hewn but some roughly squared or with one flat face, and typically 0.25–0.35m across (Fig. 6; Pl. 5). The blocks were random coursed and bonded with soft, orangey brown sandy mortar with frequent lime flecks, in a narrow construction trench. The foundation was about 0.30m wide at its north end, increasing to 0.45m towards its south end and it was generally 0.30–0.35m deep, where not truncated. It ran approximately north-northwest–south-southeast, parallel with the eastern boundary of the site, for over 10m, and was removed by modern truncation to the south.

The precise date of the foundation is unclear but its construction trench cut a layer of post-medieval worked soil (0132, see below); it was truncated horizontally by a 19th-century building foundation (0122, Building 5; see below) and had an uncertain (abutting) relationship with another 19th-century foundation (0158, Building 6) to the north.

It is also unclear if the foundation was part of a building or the base for a free-standing boundary wall. If the former, then the building would have to have stood to the west of Trench 6, since the area to the east of the foundation was open ground in the post-medieval period.

## Open area in Trench 6

Most of Trench 6 (to the east of foundation 0123) was part of an open area during the post-medieval period, as demonstrated by a number of pits and posthole-sized features (Fig. 6; Pls. 6 & 7). These produced varying amounts of pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone. The pottery included some residual medieval wares but is generally dated to the 16th–18th centuries. The pits are assumed to have been for the disposal of cess and domestic refuse.

These intrusive features were only recognised at the level at which they cut the natural chalk. They were sealed by a trench-wide deposit of loamy soil 0132, 0.30m–0.40m thick and extending almost up to modern ground level, which is interpreted as a former worked soil (not illustrated).

### Late medieval/early post-medieval quarry or cellar

0214 was a large, rectangular pit measuring 4.9m east–west x >1.4m north–south (extending beyond the limit of excavation) x >0.85m deep (not bottomed) with very steep to vertical sides cutting the natural chalk (Fig. 7 & Fig. 10, section S.2). At its west end it truncated medieval pits 0300 and 0307. This might have been a chalk quarry, although its regular shape and location close to the lane bordering the north side of the site suggests that it might also have been the cellar of a building that was otherwise not represented in the archaeological record.

The pit was backfilled with mostly fine-grained soil deposits (0213, 0294, 0295, 0302) containing very little cultural material; 0213 produced three sherds of medieval pottery and one sherd dated to the late 16th–17th century.

### Post-medieval building sequence in Trench 7

#### **Building 1**

Following the backfilling of quarry/cellar a north–south masonry foundation 0296 (Fig. 7; Pl. 8) was constructed over its western edge; the construction trench for the foundation (0297) cut the backfills of pit 0214 and also earlier pits 0300 and 0307 (Fig. 10, section S.2). The foundation measured 0.40m wide x >1.20m long (extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north) x 0.70m deep. It was built of large, rough-hewn chalk blocks, randomly coursed and bonded with a hard, off-white lime mortar. No other remains of Building 1 survived; foundation 0296 might have been particularly deep because it was built over backfilled pits, while the building's other foundations were shallower because they were founded on solid ground. Foundation 0296 equates to 0025 in Evaluation Trench 4 (Brooks 2012, 9).

#### **Building 2**

Following the demolition of Building 1 another building was constructed on the same site. Building 2 was represented principally by an L-shaped foundation 0211 and associated hearth/oven 0293, which were built directly over the truncated remains of foundation 0296 (Fig. 7, Fig. 10, section S.2; Pl. 9). Foundation 0211 was built of rough-hewn chalk blocks, randomly coursed and bonded with yellowish brown sandy lime mortar. Hearth/oven 0293 abutted the foundation, suggesting that the masonry was the base of a chimney. The base of the hearth/oven consisted of rows of mortared roof tiles

set on edge, surrounded by a curb of broken bull-nosed bricks. Layers of clay and scorched sand inside the structure (0236, 0237, 0288 & 0290) probably represented successive surfaces associated with its use.

The extent of Building 2 was impossible to determine because of subsequent truncation, although a postulated reconstruction is shown on Figure 8. Other masonry remains that were of similar construction and possibly associated with the building were foundation 0231 (seen in section only; Fig. 10, section S.2) and foundation / pier base 0289 (Fig. 7), which equates to 0027 in Evaluation Trench 4. Internal surfaces might have been represented by 0291 (interleaved deposits of soft, mid grey silt and crushed mortar/soil, with fragments of roof tile), 0224 (crushed mortar) and 0225 (silty tread horizon), all shown on section S.2 (Fig. 10).

The demolition and disuse of Building 2 was represented by dump/levelling layers 0233, 0223 and 0210/0222 – soil deposits mixed with much demolition material and some domestic refuse (Fig. 10, section S.2). Notably, these deposits included small amounts of residual medieval pottery and CBM.

### **Building 3**

Building 3 was represented by the truncated remains of a poorly constructed cruciform foundation of mortared chalk rubble supporting a T-shaped arrangement of brick walls surviving to two courses (0215; Fig. 7; Pl. 10). Of particular interest is that the walls were built of reused medieval bricks. The foundation trench 0305 was dug into earlier dump/levelling layer 0210/0222 associated with the demolition of Building 2.

A crude hearth was built in a shallow pit 0136 dug in the northeast angle of foundation 0215. It consisted of a layer of possibly scorched stone fragments (0234) over scorched soil 0235 (Fig. 7). The hearth was sealed by a probable clay floor 0212/0216 (Fig. 10, section S.2).

A row of three bricks 0292, in the northwest angle of foundation 0215, might have been the remains of a floor or the base of an associated structure. Other layers such as 0189 (crushed chalk), 0190 (compacted clayey sand) and 0191 (clay) were probably also internal surfaces associated with Building 3. These surfaces were all sealed by the

same extensive but thin deposit of compacted soil 0188, interpreted as a tread horizon (all shown in Figure 10, section S.2).

The demolition of Building 3 was represented by an extensive deposit of light yellowish brown mortar with frequent crushed chalk and chalk rubble and some lenses of silt and sand, generally 0.25m–0.32m thick (0174; Fig. 10, section S.2). It contained occasional pottery (the latest dated 16th–18th century) and CBM of medieval and post-medieval date. This demolition debris was sealed by a layer of 19th-century garden soil 0175 and subsequent make-up deposits for the tarmac at the current ground surface.

### Open area to rear of Buildings 1–3

Buildings 1–3 were located close to the northern edge of Trench 7 and presumably fronted on the lane to the north (The Churchyard). The area to the rear of these buildings was open ground, represented by a complex sequence of intercutting post-medieval and 19th-century pits and horizontal deposits of ploughsoil/garden soil. Some of the pits are shown on Figure 7 but most were recorded only in section and are not reproduced or discussed in this report.

### 19th-century buildings

The remains of 19th-century buildings were recorded partially in Trenches 5 and 6, and these can be related to features shown on early Ordnance Survey maps.

#### **Building 4**

Foundation 0069, in Trenches 5 & 6 (Figs. 5 & 6) was built of rough-hewn chalk, flint nodules and red and yellow brick fragments bonded with soft lime mortar. It is interpreted as the rear (north) wall of a southwest–northeast aligned building, measuring approximately 15m x 5m and shown on Ordnance Survey maps of c. 1880 (Fig. 11) and 1890. Building 4 (probably a barn) was presumably open-fronted to the south since no corresponding front wall was found, although a line of large postholes (0032, 0035 and perhaps 0037) were in the right position to have held posts supporting the front of the structure.

The floor of Building 4 was represented by brick surface 0091 (Pl. 12), constructed of white-fired, hand-made bricks (230mm x 110mm x 60mm), with a shallow, narrow frog on one side. They were laid on bed, frog down, on a layer of sand 0092.

Foundation 0051 (Fig. 5; Pl. 11) was generally built of chalk blocks, some roughly squared but mostly rough hewn (60%) and flint nodules/cobbles (30%) with occasional red and yellow brick fragments (10%). The south end of the foundation was built exclusively of coursed bricks, presumably forming the base for a brick pier and probably replacing a substantial timber post represented by underlying posthole 0054. This foundation corresponds to a boundary wall on the west side of a yard to the south of Building 4, as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c. 1880 (Fig. 11). The yard wall was not shown on subsequent maps.

### **Building 5**

At its northeast end Building 4 (represented by foundation 0069 and floor 0091) abutted another open-fronted barn (Building 5; Fig. 11) that had been standing at the time of the archaeological evaluation of the site in February 2012, although it was demolished before the excavation took place in 2013. Building 5 was represented archaeologically by foundation 0122 (for the west wall of the building), consisting of up to three courses of bricks (alternate header/stretcher courses) on a foundation of un-coursed chalk rubble with some brick fragments (Fig. 6; Plate 12). The east wall of the building was extant, forming the eastern boundary of the development site. Inside Building 5, layer 0131 (crushed chalk and mortar; not illustrated) was probably an internal surface or the make-up for a former brick floor, although photographs taken during the evaluation indicate that the building then had a beaten earth floor. Foundation 0122 was almost directly over earlier foundation 0123, suggesting continuity of this particular property line.

### **Building 6**

To the north, foundation 0122 (Building 5) abutted the corner of wall/foundation 0158, on the south side of Building 6 (Fig. 6; Pl. 12). 0158 was constructed of red and yellow bricks with a chalk rubble core over a foundation of chalk clunch blocks. It had a return to the north at its west end and although the extent to the north of Building 6 is unknown it did not go as far as Trench 7. Building 6 was not shown on early Ordnance Survey maps, indicating that it was demolished before c. 1880.

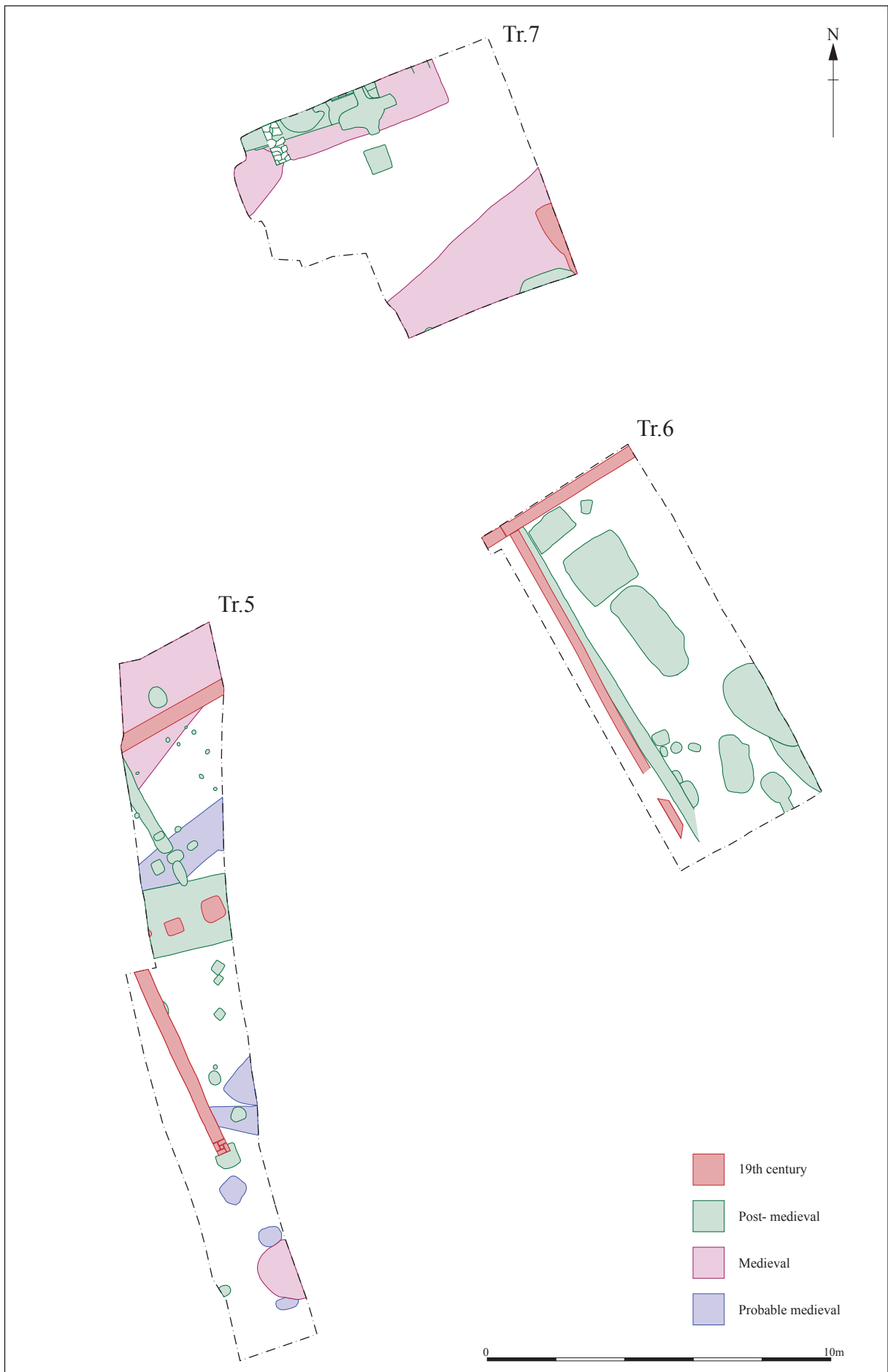


Figure 4. Overall phase plan



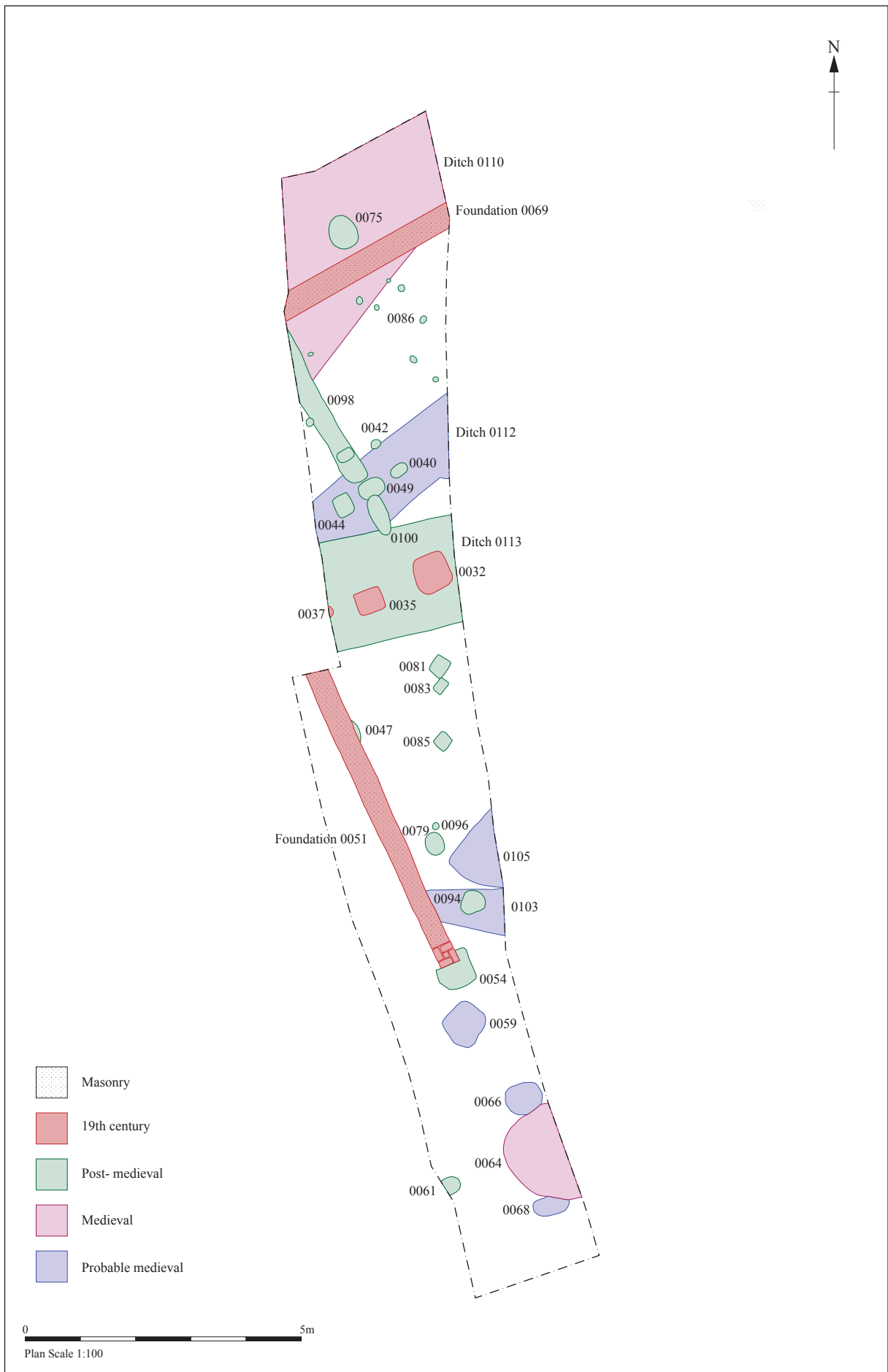


Figure 5. Plan of cut features and structural remains in Trench 5

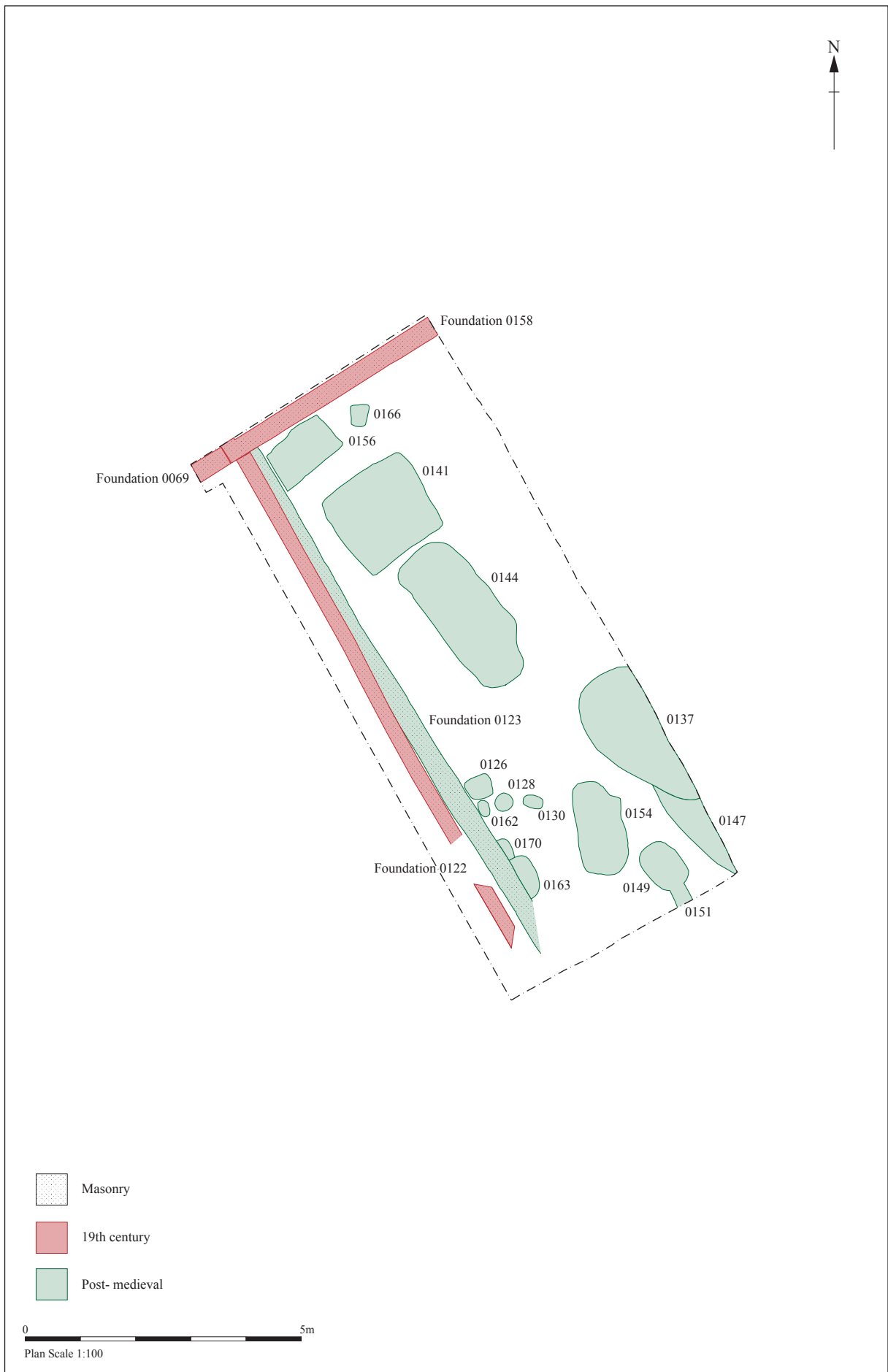


Figure 6. Plan of cut features and structural remains in Trench 6

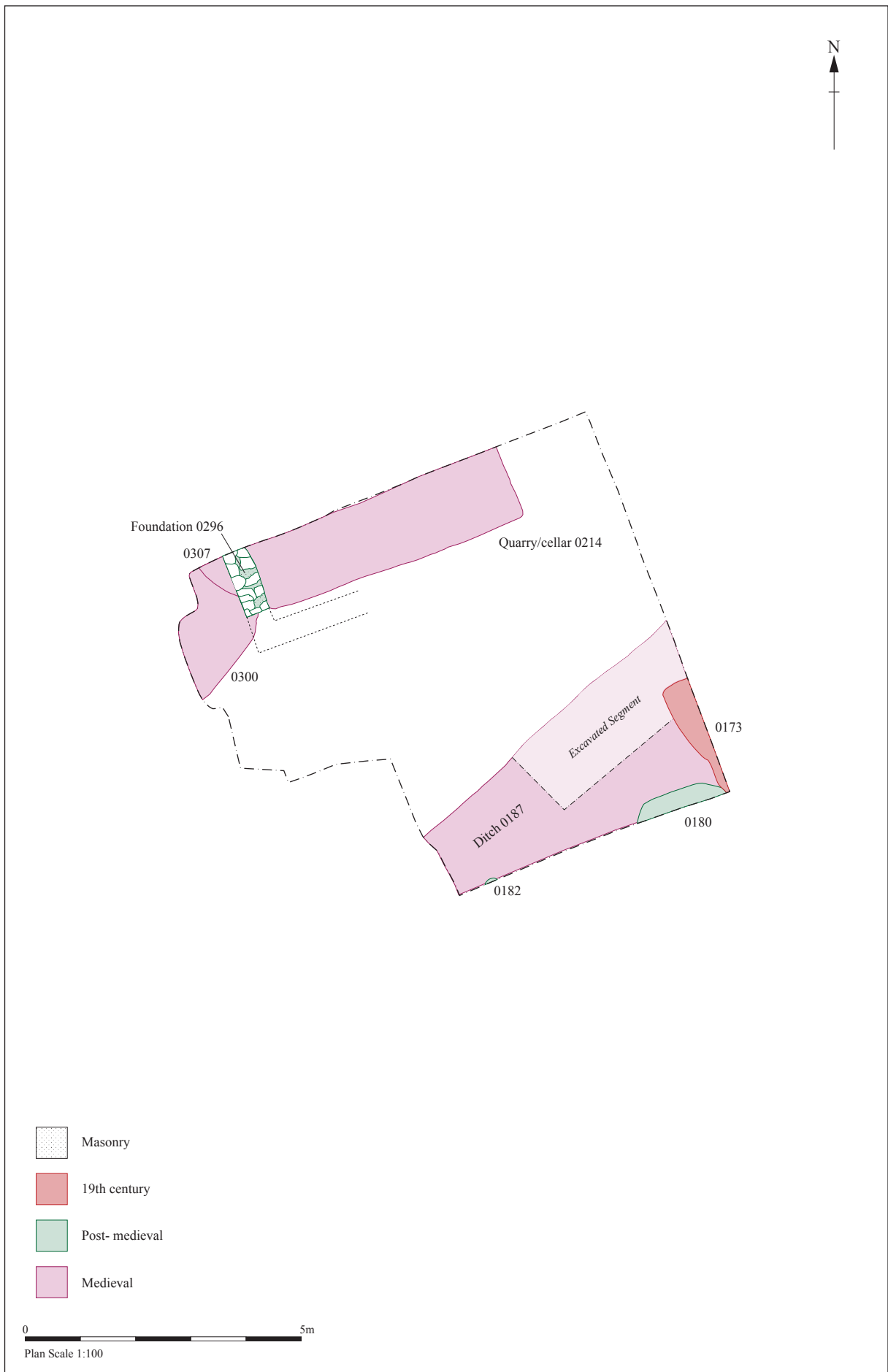


Figure 7. Plan of cut features and Building 1 in Trench 7

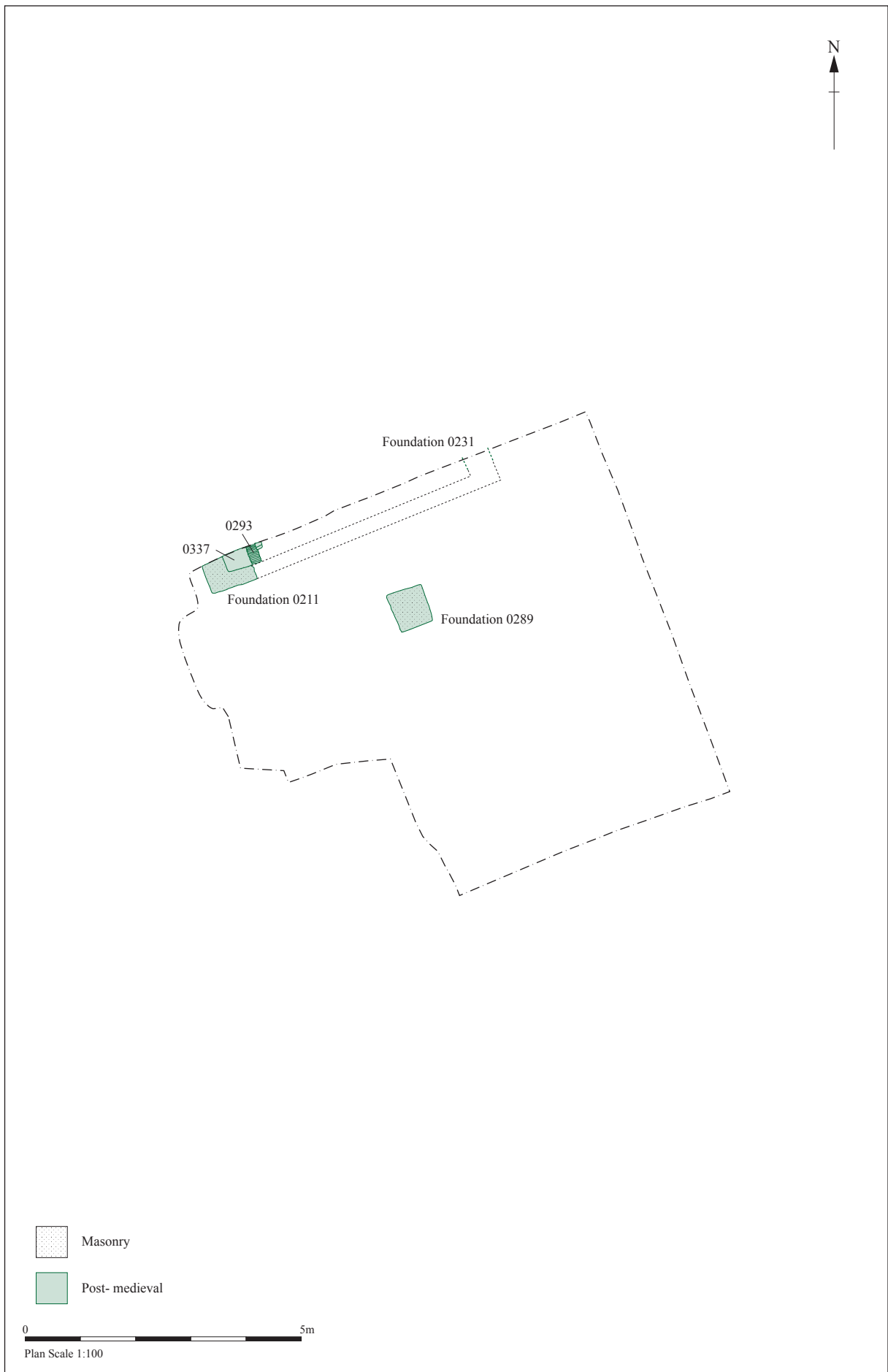


Figure 8. Possible plan of Building 2 in Trench 7

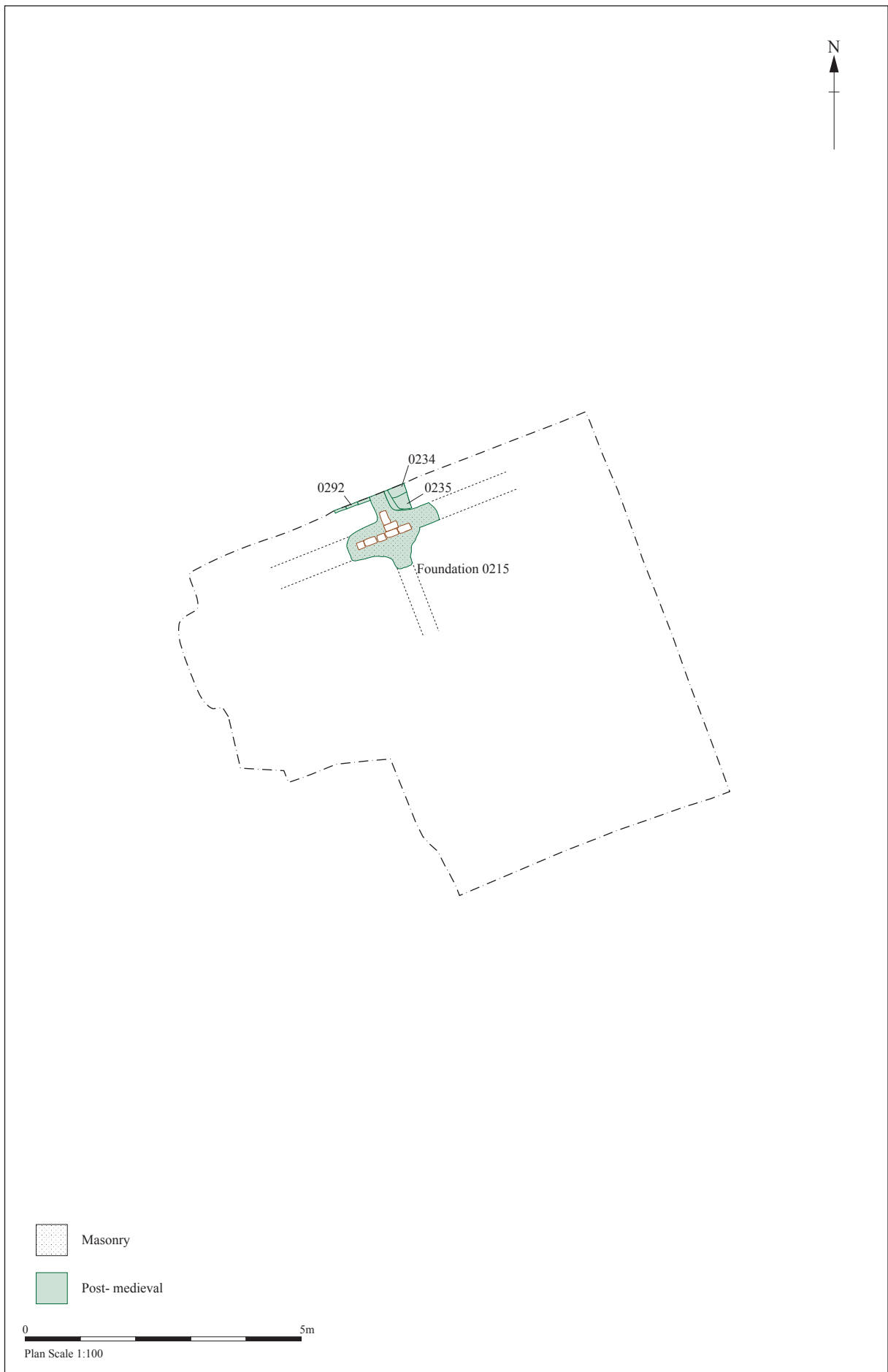


Figure 9. Possible plan of Building 3 in Trench 7





Plate 1. Ditch 0187 in section (Trench 7), looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 2. Pit 0064 below worked soils 0055/0056 (Trench 5), looking northeast (0.5m scale)

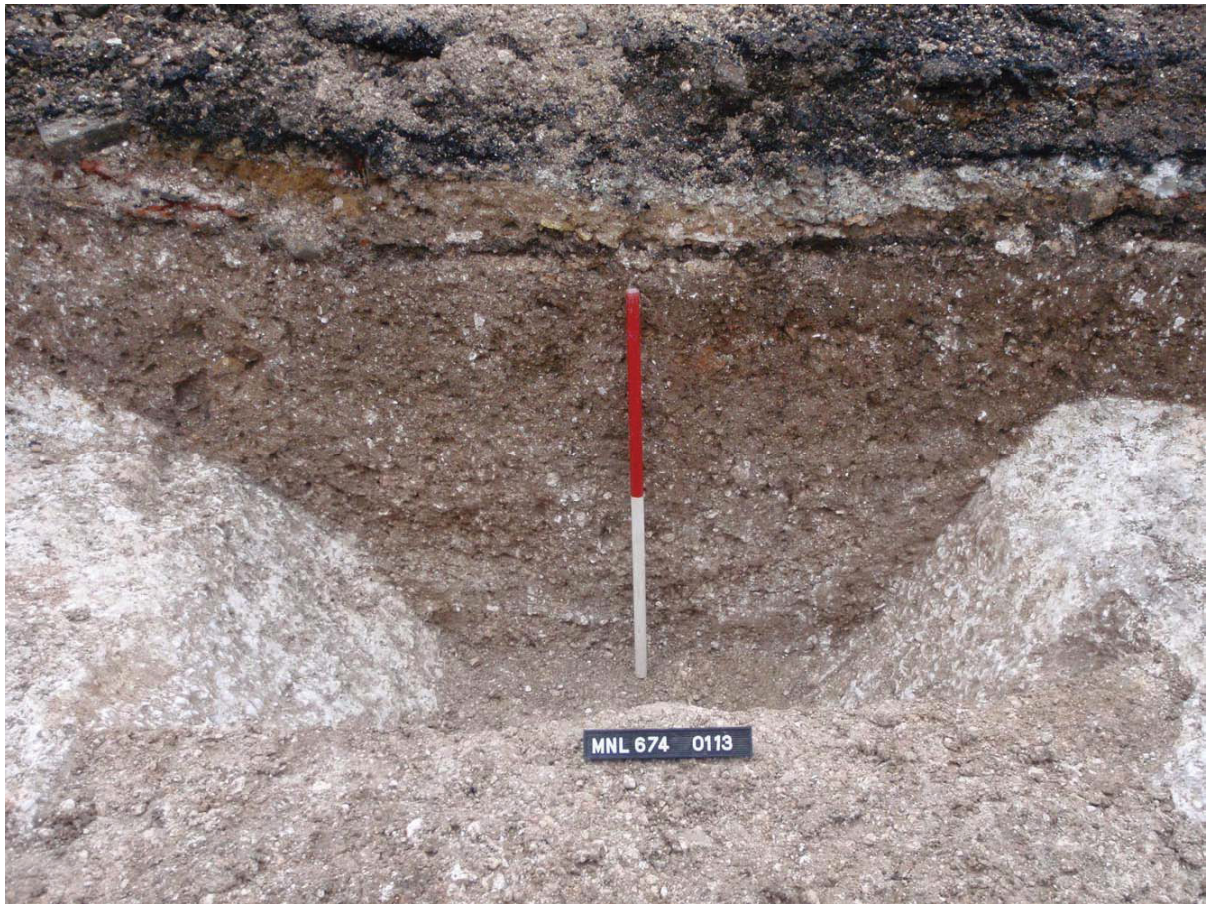


Plate 3. Ditch 0113 in section (Trench 5), looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 4. Linear feature 0098 (Trench 5), looking northwest (0.5m scale)





Plate 5. Chalk foundation 0123 (Trench 6), looking west (0.5m scale)



Plate 6. General view of Trench 7 (looking north) showing post-medieval pits



Plate 7. Pit 0141 (Trench 6), looking north



Plate 8. Foundation (Building 1, Trench 7), looking northwest (0.5m scale)



Plate 9. Hearth 0293 & foundation 0211 (Building 2, Trench 7), looking NW (0.2m scale)



Plate 10. Foundation 0215 & hearth 0234 (Building 3, Trench 7), looking NW (0.2m scale)



Plate 11. 19th-century foundation 0051 (Trench 5), looking west (1m scale)



Plate 12. Brick floor 0091 & foundation 0122 (Building 5), with foundation 0158 (Building 6) in the background, looking north (0.5m scale)

## 5. Quantification and assessment

### 5.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed for the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives:

Task 01: Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital) archive

Task 02: Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive

Task 03: Microsoft Access database of the finds archive

Task 04: Microsoft Access database of the environmental archive

Task 05: Catalogue and archiving of digital images

Task 06: TST survey data processed

Task 07: Scanning (security copy) of plans and sections

Task 08: Plans digitised as AutoCAD and MapInfo files

Task 09: Processing, dating and assessment of finds

Task 10: Assessment of environmental samples

### 5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

Type	Quantity	Format
<b>Evaluation</b>		
Context register sheets	1	A4 paper
Context sheets (numbered 0001–0021)	21	A4 paper
Plan / section drawing sheets (one per trench)	4	420mm x 300mm drawing film
Section register	1	A4 paper
Trench recording sheets (one per trench)	4	A4 paper
Level recording sheets	2	A4 paper
Survey data (trench location)	2	A3 paper
Digital images (HSR 007–039)	33	High-resolution JPGs
<b>Excavation</b>		
Context register sheets	8	A4 paper
Context sheets (numbered 0031–0237 & 0288–0307)	227	A4 paper
Section register sheet	1	A4 paper
Environmental sample register	1	A4 paper
Plan drawing sheets	61	290mm x 320mm drawing film
Plan drawing sheets	2	420mm x 300mm drawing film
Section drawing sheets	15	290mm x 320mm drawing film
Section drawing sheets	2	420mm x 300mm drawing film
Stratigraphic matrix	2	290mm x 320mm drawing film
Stratigraphic matrix	1	A4 paper
Digital images (HSR 040–099; HSS 014–099; HST 001–009)	155	High-resolution JPGs
Assessment report (SCCAS report no. 2013/051)	1	A4 wire-bound

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

### 5.3 Quantification of the finds and environmental archives

Richenda Goffin (with contributions by Sue Anderson, Julie Curl & Anna West)

#### Introduction

Table 2 shows the types and quantities of bulk finds present from the excavation. A more detailed summary is included as Appendix 3.

<b>Finds Type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>
Pottery	234	4257
CBM	246	56922
Clay tobacco pipe	9	50
Post-medieval bottle glass	1	32
Post-medieval window glass	2	3
Slag	2	5
Nails	2	69
Mortar	13	118
Fired clay	2	20
Stone	26	1586
Worked flint	2	10
Animal bone	273	4018
Shell	63	381

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities

#### Pottery

##### Introduction

A total of 234 fragments of pottery weighing 4257g was recovered from the excavation. The assemblage includes small quantities of Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon ceramics, but the bulk of the material dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Most of the pottery consists of small sherds, many of which are abraded (especially for the medieval period). Table 3 shows a breakdown of the pottery by major period.

<b>Period</b>	<b>No of sherds</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
Roman	2	38
Early Anglo-Saxon	2	13
Medieval	105	1567
Post-medieval	125	2639
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>4257</b>

Table 3. Pottery quantities by major period

##### Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional paper No. 2, Minimum standards for processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski *et al*). The number of sherds present

in each context by fabric and form and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form detail, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established, as well as the date ranges for individual fabric/form types. The pottery was catalogued on *pro forma* sheets by context (using letter codes based on fabric and form) and the data was inputted into the site database. The fabric codes used are those compiled for the Suffolk County Council (Sue Anderson, unpublished fabric list). A full catalogue by context is shown in Appendix 4.

### **Pottery by period**

Two sherds of Roman date were identified, although one of these is tentative. A dense thick-walled body sherd of a wheel-thrown greyware from the fill 0093 of posthole 0094 was assigned a Roman date. A second Roman greyware sherd was an unstratified find (0101).

Two fragments of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the excavation. The first of these is an abraded body sherd (ESCQ) that was present as a residual sherd in the fill 0062 of medieval pit 0064. The second sherd (ESCM) was the only pottery present in fill 0155 of pit 0154, which also contained a piece of ceramic building material. The pottery is also abraded and it is likely to be residual.

Medieval pottery was recovered from twenty-two contexts, some of which also contained pottery of a later date, or fragments of later ceramic building material. The medieval pottery came from the fills of postholes, pits and a ditch, as well as make-up layers and a dumped deposit.

The largest medieval pottery group came from the two fills of pit 0064 (54 sherds, 1110g). Overall the pottery from 0062 and 0063 was assigned a date range of late 12th-early 13th century.

Only a small number of sherds were recovered from three fills of boundary ditch 0187, and there was not a large difference in the dating of the different fills. The lowest (0193) contained a large fragment of copper glazed Stamford type C, dating to the 12th century, whilst the middle fill (0192) contained two sherds of early medieval coarseware. One of these is a body sherd that is probably an early medieval Ely-type ware (and that

may date up to the middle of the 12th century (Spoerry, 66)), whilst the other fragment is a rim of a cooking vessel that is similar to Essex early medieval ware H1 types, which have an estimated date range of the late 12th–13th century (Cotter 2000, 50). The upper fill 0186 included a sherd of a Hedingham ware jug with red slip stripe and overall mottled lead glaze dating from the mid 12th to mid 13th century.

The post-medieval pottery was collected from seventeen contexts, many of which are the fills of pits. A number of features contain early post-medieval wares dating to the 15th–16th centuries, (for example, dumped deposit 0174) and these fabrics are also present in contexts with other later post-medieval wares.

A number of glazed redwares were recovered from the second fill of pit 0137, dating to the 15th century, probably through to the late 16th century (19 fragments, 428g). The lower fill contained a single fragment of medieval pottery.

The largest post-medieval pit group came from three fills of pit 0141 (26 fragments, 578g). The lowest fill included Border wares dating from the second half of the 16th century, whilst the upper fill contained two sherds of Speckle glazed redwares (late 17th–18th century) as well as three fragments of clay tobacco pipe.

Twenty-eight sherds (622g) of pottery from the fill 0172 of pit 0173 contained a number of post-medieval redwares together with some later ceramics, including English stoneware, Banded and plain creamware indicating a date of at least the second half of the 18th century for the deposition of this material.

The latest stratified pottery was found in make-up deposit 0072. The group contained Ironstone china, Porcelain, Nottinghamshire stoneware, and Pearlware dating from the late 18th into the 19th century.

### **Discussion of the pottery**

Small quantities of Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon pottery were found as residual material. Such finds reflect the location of the site within an archaeologically significant area where artefacts of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon date have been previously identified (Brooks, 2012; Thompson, 2007).



Apart from the above, the earliest pottery is a single sherd of early medieval date (11th–12th century) that is likely to be an Ely type ware, from ditch fill 0192. Otherwise the medieval component is made up of a range of medieval coarsewares including some Essex type wares, 'Bury' wares, a number of Ely type wares, a sherd of Bourne ware, and a small number of glazed wares (Stamford type C, Hedingham ware, Grimston-type ware). The range of form types is standard, consisting of cooking wares, bowls and jugs, but a very large sherd of a medieval sandy ware (similar to Colchester Early medieval ware, Cotter 54, fig. 31 no. 70) in pit fill 0062 may be from a curfew. It is thick-walled and hand-smoothed with an applied thumbled strip running from top to bottom.

The post-medieval wares include a range of redwares that span the transitional into the late post-medieval period. Fabric variants such as LMT Cambridgeshire sparse calcareous type and Bourne type D are present in small quantities. Three sherds of bichrome redwares were identified that are likely to be products of Ely. Fine red earthenwares with bichrome glazes were produced in kilns at Broad Street Ely on a site near the riverside of the Great Ouse (Cessford, C. *et al*, 2006). Such wares have previously been classified as 'West Norfolk Bichrome' (Clark and Carter 1977, 238), as their place of origin was unknown.

Overall the ceramic assemblage demonstrates a strong local component, with both medieval and post-medieval wares showing distinct fenland characteristics; the different calcareous fabrics reflecting these origins. Cambridgeshire products were represented by a number of Ely fabrics as well as sherds from Bourne. Other sites in Mildenhall have also shown evidence of similar patterns of supply. At Parkers Mill, for example, Ely type Glazed ware was identified (Thompson, 2007). No imported wares were present from the excavation at 16 Mill Street, apart from a possible sherd of Dutch-type redware and perhaps one of the glazed medieval sherds that has not been identified fully.

## Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Sue Anderson

### **Introduction**

A total of 246 fragments of CBM weighing 56,922g was collected from thirty-three contexts. A tabulated summary is included in the digital archive.

### **Methodology**

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available.

### The assemblage

Table 4 shows the quantification by type and form. The majority of fragments fell into the 'roofing' category.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	10	615
	Plain roof tile: post-med	RTP	109	10466
	Ridge tile	RID	21	1053
	Pantile	PAN	8	1051
	Pantile?	PAN?	1	101
Walling	Early brick	EB	33	19911
	Late brick	LB	57	22992
	Late brick?	LB?	3	30
	Air brick	AB	1	161
Flooring	Flemish floor tile	FFT	2	531
Miscellaneous	Field drain?	FD?	1	11
<b>Totals</b>			<b>246</b>	<b>56922</b>

Table 4. CBM by type and form

### Fabrics

The CBM was divided into basic fabric groups based on major inclusions. Twenty-two different groups of fabrics were identified in this assemblage. The descriptions are as follows:

#### ***Estuarine (medieval)***

These fabrics are extremely variable in colour, density and degree of firing/hardness; medieval bricks made from estuarine clays are common throughout the south-east of England and have been described in detail by Drury (1993).

- est** Variable colour (pink, purple, yellow, white) estuarine fabrics, tempered with coarse organic (voids), clay pellet and flint inclusions, some fine shell. Brick, roof tile. 40 pieces, 20362g.

#### ***Red sandy (medieval to post-medieval)***

These fabrics generally have a similar range of coarse, naturally occurring, local inclusions (ferrous oxide, flint, chalk), often as a background scatter, and have been divided on the basis of quartz sand grain size or abundance. Fabrics 'ms' and 'fs' ('medium' and 'fine') were generally allocated unless pieces showed some clear difference in size or abundance of other inclusions.

- fs** Fine sandy red fabric with few coarse inclusions. Includes roof tile, ridge tile, pantile and brick. Mainly post-medieval. 19 pieces, 1768g.
- ms** Medium sandy red fabric with few other inclusions. Roof tile and ridge tile. Post-medieval. 44 pieces, 2872g.

- fscq/mscq** Fine/medium sandy matrix with occasional large rounded quartz. Post-medieval. Roof tile and brick. 26 pieces, 7692g.
- fsc/msc** Fine/medium sandy with sparse coarse or common fine chalk. Roof tile. Medieval and post-medieval. 11 pieces, 656g.
- fsf/msf** Fine/medium sandy red fabric with coarse flint. Brick and roof tile. Post-medieval. 8 pieces, 516g.

**Red sandy with ‘grog’, ferrous or clay pellets (Medieval and post-medieval)**

Fine and medium sandy fabrics containing combinations of rounded grog, red clay pellets and rounded ferrous inclusions.

- fsg** Fine sandy, sparse fine to coarse rounded grog. Roof tile, brick and floor tile. Medieval and post-medieval. 1 piece, 191g.
- fsgf** Fine/medium sandy with grog and flint. Brick. Post-medieval. 1 piece, 1380g.
- fsfe/msfe** Fine/medium sandy with moderate to common small red ferrous inclusions. Roof tile and late brick. Post-medieval. 5 pieces, 269g.
- mscfe** Medium sandy with chalk and ferrous inclusions. Brick, roof tile and floor tile. Post-medieval. 1 piece, 137g.
- fscp** Fine sandy orange fabric with common soft red clay pellets. Roof tile, pantile and floor tile. Mainly post-medieval. 4 pieces, 443g.

**White fabrics (post-medieval)**

White-firing, generally made from gault clays, although some in this group may be estuarine bricks.

- wcp** White-firing with clay pellets. Field drain? Post-medieval. 1 piece, 11g.
- wfs** White-firing fine sandy with few other inclusions. Roof tile. Post-medieval. 11 pieces, 6206g.
- wfe** White-firing fine sandy with ferrous inclusions. Brick. Post-medieval. 2 pieces, 108g.
- wsx** White-firing with red streaks. Brick. Post-medieval. 2 pieces, 601g.
- wfc** White-firing with leached calcareous inclusions (voids) and streaky red clay. Roof tile and brick. Post-medieval. 32 pieces, 4750g.
- wfg/wsg** White-firing fine/medium sandy fabric with common white or red grog. Roof tile, brick and air brick. Post-medieval. 38 pieces, 8960g.

**Forms**

**Roofing**

A total of 149 roofing fragments (13,286g) was collected. These comprise plain roof tiles (119 fragments), ridge tiles (21 fragments), and pantile (9 fragments). Table 5 shows the quantities of roofing material by fabric and form.

Fabric	RTM	RTP	RID	PAN	PAN?
est	7				
fs		8	1	6	1
fsc		1			
fscp		1		2	
fscq		24			
fsf		1			
fsfe		4			
ms		24	20		
msc	3	7			
mscfe		1			
msf		6			
wfc		29			
wfg		1			
wsg		2			

Table 5. Roofing material by fabric and form

Roof tiles are in estuarine, red-firing and white-firing fabrics, all of which are probably of late medieval to post-medieval date. No fragments of plain roof tile were glazed. Based on firing, appearance and, to some extent, fabrics, approximately ten plain roof tile fragments are high/late medieval (RTM), and 109 are late/post-medieval (RTP). Of the 119 fragments of plain tile, twelve have circular peg holes and one has a square hole.

Of the twenty-one fragments of ridge tile, one is medieval and the rest are post-medieval. Eighteen fragments from 0291 are probably parts of a single tile. The medieval tile is crested, the surviving fragment being part of a stepped(?) crest with orange glaze.

Nine fragments of eight pantiles were recovered. Two are reduced to a mid grey colour and one has a black slip(?) or paint wash.

### ***Walling***

The brick recovered from the site represents a small sample of the material present in wall foundations and other structures, as well as fragments recovered from stratified contexts. Table 6 shows the fabrics and forms present.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>EB</b>	<b>LB</b>	<b>LB?</b>	<b>AB</b>
est	33			
fs			3	
fsgf		1		
mscq		2		
msf		1		
msfe		1		
wfc		3		
wfe		2		
wfg		4		
wfs		11		
wsg		30		1
wsx		2		

Table 6. Walling by fabric and form

Thirty-three fragments of 'early bricks' (Drury, 1993) were present. These vary in size between 221–236mm x 99–118mm x 46–54mm. Most are typical of the medieval bricks found elsewhere in the region, but it is possible that some fragments are later bricks, particularly those in yellowish clays, as some of the gault clay bricks have a similar appearance.

White-firing late bricks are the most common types in this group, but a few red-firing pieces are also present. The white-firing bricks are generally in fine sandy fabrics with

some grog, calcareous inclusions, and/or streaky pink or red clays within the matrix. The bricks are generally handmade. Most were measurable in at least one dimension. Thicknesses range between 45–66mm, widths between 99–119mm, and lengths between 221–236mm. Generally the thinner bricks are of early date, whilst those of 60mm or greater are likely to belong to the 19th/20th centuries, suggesting that in this group a range of dates is represented. However the majority are likely to belong to the earlier half of this date range. Two bricks from 0091 had hand-cut frogs, suggesting a 19th-century date.

A fragment of a white-firing air brick, 64mm thick, was recovered from 0072.

### ***Flooring***

Two fragments of Flemish floor tiles of 14th–15th-century date were collected. Both are very worn, but traces of glaze on the bases/sides indicate that they had been green-glazed. They are in fine sandy grog/clay pellet fabrics.

### ***Miscellaneous***

A small fragment of a possible field drainpipe in a white-firing fabric with clay pellet inclusions was recovered from 0034.

### **Fired clay**

One fragment of abraded fired clay in a fine sandy chalk-tempered fabric was collected from 0193. It has a slightly convex surface that was buff coloured, the internal matrix being orange. It is likely to be a piece of oven dome.

A second fragment was recovered from 0146, the lower fill of pit 0147. It is made in a fine orange fabric with some mixed clay and sparse red pellets and calcareous inclusions. It may be medieval or late medieval/early post-medieval in date.

### **Worked flint**

Identifications by Dr. Colin Pendleton

Two fragments (10g) of residual worked flint were recovered. An unpatinated grey and black flint, a small snapped blade with parallel blade scars on the dorsal face, is probably Neolithic or possibly Mesolithic in date. It was found in pit fill 0148 with pottery, ceramic building material and bone.

An unpatinated black secondary flint flake from ditch fill 0116 with small retouched notch is probably Bronze Age or Iron Age. It is relatively crude. Other finds from the fill are bone (including a horn core) and ceramic building material.

### Clay tobacco pipe

Nine fragments (50g) of clay tobacco pipe were collected from four contexts. One pipe bowl was present, with the remainder being fragments of stem. The upper fill 0138 of pit 0141 contained a complete bowl dating from the middle to late 17th century, with partial rouletting marks around the rim. A particularly long stem fragment (length 140mm) was present in pit fill 0153 with a sherd of Glazed red earthenware (16th–18th century).

### Post-medieval glass

Two pieces of post-medieval plain window glass were identified from posthole 0043 and pit fill 0074. The base of an octagonal blue pharmaceutical bottle was present in make-up deposit 0072; it is likely to be 19th century in date.

### Other bulk finds categories

#### **Mortar**

Thirteen fragments of mortar were present in three contexts (118g). An off-white coarse mortar lump with large calcareous inclusions was present in the second fill from the top of ditch 0187. Eleven fragments of mortar were retained from hearth structure 0293. All were of the same mortar fabric and were pale buff with chalk inclusions; none showed indications of having been burnt. The mortar was used to bind together the row of roof tiles which were laid on edge as part of the hearth structure. A single fragment made in a similar but finer fabric was found in fill 0139 of pit 0141.

#### **Slate**

A large fragment of slate (surviving dimensions 144mm x 54mm x 3mm) from posthole 0049 may be from roofing. A much smaller fragment was present in pit fill 0074.

#### **Other stone**

Fragments of unworked chalk were found in posthole fills 0048 and 0125, and pit fills 0063 and 0134.

A number of pieces of a fine-grained, buff clunch-type of stone were recovered from 0234, presumably part of the structure of the hearth. They were irregular in shape and size, and showed no evidence of having been fixed either to each other or to another surface through mortaring. They are pale buff with a slight pink hue, but show no real evidence of being in direct contact with heat.

### **Iron nails**

Two iron nails were recovered from the excavation. A large square-sectioned nail was identified in posthole fill 0048, and a smaller one with a domed head was found in 0031.

### **Small finds**

Two objects were catalogued as small finds:

SF1001 is a corroded iron fragment from pit fill 0134, which also contained both medieval and post-medieval pottery.

SF1002 is a post-medieval copper alloy sewing pin (L24mm) with a spherical cap-like head, which was recovered from the upper fill 0138 of pit 0141.

### **Animal bone**

Julie Curl

### **Methodology**

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present. Where species identification was not possible, an attempt was made to determine if the remains were those of large mammals, small to medium mammals, small mammals, birds, fish and herpetofauna, and more detailed counts of these fragments that are not identifiable to species are in the digital archive. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn or antler working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone (following Von Den Driesch, 1976).

Sample material was briefly scanned, weighed and counted primarily to record the range of species and elements present and these were recorded as 'present' in the catalogue by groups at this stage.

All information was recorded directly into a Microsoft Excel database for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue of the hand-collected material and a separate catalogue of the sample material are included in this report and the full assessment database, with more detailed catalogues and counts, is available in the digital archive.

## The faunal assemblage

### ***Quantification, provenance and preservation***

A total of 4018g of faunal remains, consisting of 273 pieces, was recovered. All of the bone examined in this assemblage was hand-collected and recovered from a range of cut features and horizontal deposits. The bulk of the material was produced from fills of a medieval (34%) to post-medieval (47%) date range, and just over 17.5% was from undated deposits. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, period and element count can be seen in Table 7 and by weight in Table 8.

Feature Type	Period and element count				Feature Total
	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Roman?	Undated	
Ditch	4	2		13	19
Finds	38				38
Layer	1			3	4
Linear		2			2
Pit	44	125		30	199
Posthole	7		2	2	11
<b>Total by period</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>273</b>

Table 7. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, period and element count

The assemblage is in good condition, although many remains are quite highly fragmented from butchering. No gnawing was observed on any of the remains, which might suggest rapid burial of the bone and little chance for scavengers. Fill 0125 of medieval posthole 0126 produced a single fragment of lightly burnt bone, which may suggest the use of fire debris for post-packing.



Feature Type	Period and weight (g)				Feature Total
	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Roman?	Undated	
Ditch	44	67		345	456
Finds	450				450
Layer	11			7	18
Linear		19			19
Pit	542	2097		279	2918
Posthole	78		52	27	157
<b>Total by period</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>2183</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>4018</b>

Table 8. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, period and weight

Butchering was noted throughout, leaving many elements in a highly fragmented state. Fine knife cuts from the skinning process were seen on many cattle and sheep elements and heavy chops from the dismemberment of the carcass; further cuts and scrapes were seen from removal of meat from the bone. Some smaller bone, notably those of cat and a hawk, remained unbutchered.

### ***Species range and modifications and other observation***

At least nine species were identified during the assessment, with a range of domestic mammal and bird stock and wild species. Quantification of the species recovered is presented in Table 9.

Species	Period and species counts (NISP)				Species Total
	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Roman?	Undated	
Bird - Fowl		1			1
Bird - Goshawk	7				7
Bird - No Species ID	2				2
Cattle	12	28		6	46
Dog/wolf				3	3
Equid		1			1
Fallow Deer	3				3
Mammal	65	63	2	35	165
Pig/boar		2			2
Sheep/goat	5	25		3	33
Small mammal - Cat		9		1	10
<b>Total by period</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>273</b>

Table 9. Quantification of the faunal remains by period, species and NISP

The most frequent species are those of cattle and then sheep/goat, with their numbers almost equal in the post-medieval period. Cattle were represented by adults and juveniles, although no very young animals were seen. Most of the remains had been butchered, displaying primary and secondary waste, and skinning evidence. Long bones had also been chopped or smashed, presumably for access to the marrow. One large horn core, from a long-horn type of cattle, was seen in fill 0116 of ditch 0113; this horn core had been chopped and may represent horn-working waste. All of the

sheep/goat remains were of adults. Butchering was frequent on this species, with skinning and production of good cuts of meat.

Porcine remains were only found in small numbers in the upper fill 0138 of post-medieval pit 0141. A single equid molar was found in fill 0155 of post-medieval pit 0156. A single fowl tibiotarsus was found in fill 0097 of post-medieval linear feature 0098; the bone has been chopped, attesting to the use of the fowl for food.

A small quantity of medium to large canid bone was seen in fill 0112 of undated ditch 0111. A single bone from a young cat was found in upper fill 0138 of post-medieval pit 0141 and a further eight bones were discovered in the lower fill 0140 of the same pit. A single cat scapula was found in fill 0143 of undated pit 0144.

Wild species were represented by one mammal and one bird. Three incomplete bones from a Fallow Deer were seen in mixed finds 0101; the metacarpal from this deer showed a roughly circular hole through the proximal end of the bone, which might suggest damage from roasting on a spit. The remains in 0101 also produced seven bones from an adult Goshawk; no butchering was seen on the hawk and the number of bones suggests the remains of a burial of a whole bird.

## **Conclusions**

The assemblage is dominated by the butchering waste of the main domestic stock, along with dog and cat, and the results are broadly similar to those from other small sites of this date range. The presence of butchered Fallow Deer would suggest that the diet was occasionally supplemented from wild species. The cattle probably had many uses, including milk, breeding and possibly traction prior to culling for meat and other by-products; the presence of young might suggest a yearly cull. The older ages of the sheep in this assemblage would perhaps suggest animals kept for wool production prior to culling for meat, skins and other products.

The bones of the Goshawk are interesting. Goshawks are known from archaeological assemblage of similar date ranges, such as at the Castle Mall (Albrella, *et al*, 2009) and from the Millennium Library site, also in Norwich (Curl, forthcoming). Goshawk was also found with other species used in falconry at Castle Rising Castle (Jones, *et al*, 1985). For all of these sites, the Goshawks were interpreted as likely to be falconry birds.

## Shell

Oyster shell was present in seven contexts dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. These include both fills 0062 and 0063 of medieval pit 0064, which also contained several fragments of mussels. Mussel shell was also found in the fill 0125 of posthole 0126.

Land snails were present in pit fill 0063, posthole 0048, pit fill 0139 and deposit 0210.

## Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

### **Introduction and methods**

Two soil samples were collected. Both samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 10. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace, 2010).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

### **Quantification**

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance, thus: + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

## Results

Sample	Context	Feature	Type	Period	Flot Contents
1	0062	0064	Pit	Med	Charred cereal ###, Charred seeds ##, charcoal +, un-charred seeds #, modern rootlets +++, Snails +++
2	0192	0187	Ditch	Med	Charred cereal #####, charc oal +++, Modern rootlets +, Snails +++, Animal bone fragments +

Table 10. Summary of plant macrofossils and other remains

Although both flots were relatively small in size (0062 being 100 ml and 0192 being 50ml) they were both dense with cereal grains and charred wood fragments, along with occasional weed seeds. Due to the density of this material only 20% of each sample was scanned for identifiable remains at this stage.

The preservation is through charring and is generally fair to good although many of the cereal grains were puffed and distorted, with the honeycomb structure characteristic of being subjected to high temperatures. Both samples contained moderate amounts of charcoal, some of which was evidently from ring porous hardwoods.

### **Sample 1 (fill 0062 of pit 0064)**

The majority of the grains were from a naked wheat (*Triticum sp.*), with a moderate number of Barley (*Hordeum sp.*) caryopses. There were also a large number of caryopses that were too fragmented or abraded to identify at this stage. No chaff elements were observed within the portion scanned.

A small number of charred *Fabeacea* cotyledons were present within Sample 1. This limited number may not be fully representative of their importance within the diet. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under-represented within archaeological deposits.

The charred seeds of Field Gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense L.*) represent segetal weeds that may have been accidentally harvested along with the crop and later removed during processing of the cereal. The only uncharred seeds within the scanned portion were those of Elder (*Sambucus nigra L.*).

Modern rootlets and terrestrial snails were common.

**Sample 2 (fill 0192 of ditch 0187)**

This sample contained a large number of Wheat caryopses, many of which (as in Sample 1) appear to be small and rounded like those of Bread wheat, with Barley, again, occurring less frequently. As previously, the majority of the cereal caryopses were too fragmented and distorted to identify at this stage and there was no accompanying chaff assemblage that would aid identification.

Modern rootlets and terrestrial snails were common, and small animal bones were present.

**Conclusions**

Both samples were rich in terms of identifiable material. The charred grains could either represent processing/storage waste or chance loss from a domestic hearth. It is likely that the material was deliberately deposited within the archaeological contexts and that the activities they represent took place within the near vicinity of the features sampled. The weed seeds recovered were all reasonably well preserved and identifiable to an archaeobotanist.

## 6. Potential of the data

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### 6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

*ORA 1: Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.*

**Realisation:** Archaeological deposits and features of medieval and post-medieval date were found in all parts of the site, except in localised areas where they were removed by modern intrusions. None were considered by the Curatorial Officer to be of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

*ORA 2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*

**Realisation:** Although small amounts of residual Roman and Anglo-Saxon material were recovered, the earliest occupation of the site for which evidence was found occurred in the medieval period. It was represented mainly by a substantial boundary ditch (0110/0187) crossing the site on a southwest–northeast orientation, possibly another ditch (0112, in Trench 5) on a similar orientation, and pitting (for cess/refuse disposal) in Trenches 5 and 7. The ditches could not be dated securely but the pits were probably of 12th- to 14th-century date. These features were all well-preserved below thick layers of late medieval/post-medieval worked soil. Ditch 0110/0187 is discussed in greater detail below (ORA 8).

A large pit 0214 in Trench 7 was possibly the cellar of a late medieval building fronting on the churchyard to the north, if not simply a chalk quarry.

During the post-medieval period there were buildings along the northern boundary of the site, presumably fronting on the adjoining churchyard (Buildings 1–3, Trench 7). Only the backs of these properties were recorded and none of them were particularly well preserved; the forms, functions and extents of the buildings could not therefore be

determined within the limits of the excavation. It is likely that they were broadly contemporary with the early 17th-century almshouses lining the west side of the churchyard.

Much of the rest of the site seems to have been open ground in the post-medieval period, either in agricultural use or as yards/gardens behind properties fronting on Mill Street to the south and the churchyard to the north.

In the 19th century a number of buildings (barns or stables, perhaps) were erected around a central yard (Buildings 4–6), and some of these are shown on early Ordnance Survey maps. The foundations of these buildings were generally shallow.

***ORA 3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes.***

**Realisation:** Medieval features were truncated horizontally by ploughing/horticulture in the late medieval and post-medieval periods. This activity probably destroyed most of the evidence for natural soil profiles and former land surfaces, but it does mean that deeper medieval features (like ditch 0110/0187) are preserved below thick deposits of worked soil.

***ORA 4: Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits.***

**Realisation:** Due to the depth at which they are buried, medieval features were relatively unaffected by building work in the 19th- and 20th centuries. Localised damage occurred during the installation of modern services, septic tanks etc.

***ORA 5: Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit.***

**Realisation:** No colluvial/alluvial deposits were present.

***ORA 6: Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.***

**Realisation:** In this context, ‘artificial soil deposits’ are represented by site-wide layers of 20th century levelling/make-up for tarmac and concrete surfaces. These have had little, if any, impact on significant (medieval) deposits.

*ORA 7: Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area.*

**Realisation:** No waterlogged deposits were recorded.

*ORA 8: No specific Research Aims for the excavation phase were formulated, although the Brief and Specification did highlight the high potential for this site to produce evidence for medieval and post-medieval occupation (Wade 2012, 1).*

**Realisation:** An important result of the excavation has been the identification of a substantial boundary ditch (0110/0187), probably of earlier medieval date, running parallel with Mill Street.

The ditch does not correspond to any extant boundary or topographic feature in the immediate area of the development site and is not shown on historic maps of Mildenhall, indicating that it had ceased to function as a boundary by the early 19th century. However, it does appear to lie on the projected line of a curving series of discontinuous boundaries to the rear of properties further south on Mill Street, as shown on Figure 11. The same boundaries can be traced on Young’s 1834 map of Mildenhall (Plate 13) which was based on a post-enclosure map of 1812 – the earliest extant plan of the town. It can be postulated therefore that 19th-century boundaries to the rear of some properties on the north side of Mill Street reflect an earlier (medieval) boundary that is represented archaeologically by ditch 0110/0187.

The ditch, with its associated bank, would have been a substantial topographic feature and its scale (in excess of 4m wide and 1.5m deep) was such that it is unlikely to have been a simple property boundary to the rear of medieval houses and shops on Mill Street. A possible clue to its function can be found in documents of the 15th- and 16th centuries that refer to this upper part of Mill Street by its alternative name of *Le Bayle* or *Bayle Street* (Breen, 2012). This is taken to be a possible reference to a former bailey – an enclosed courtyard or space, usually within the defences of a castle (Anthony Breen, *pers comm*). If this was the case, the identification of this ditch has provided the first



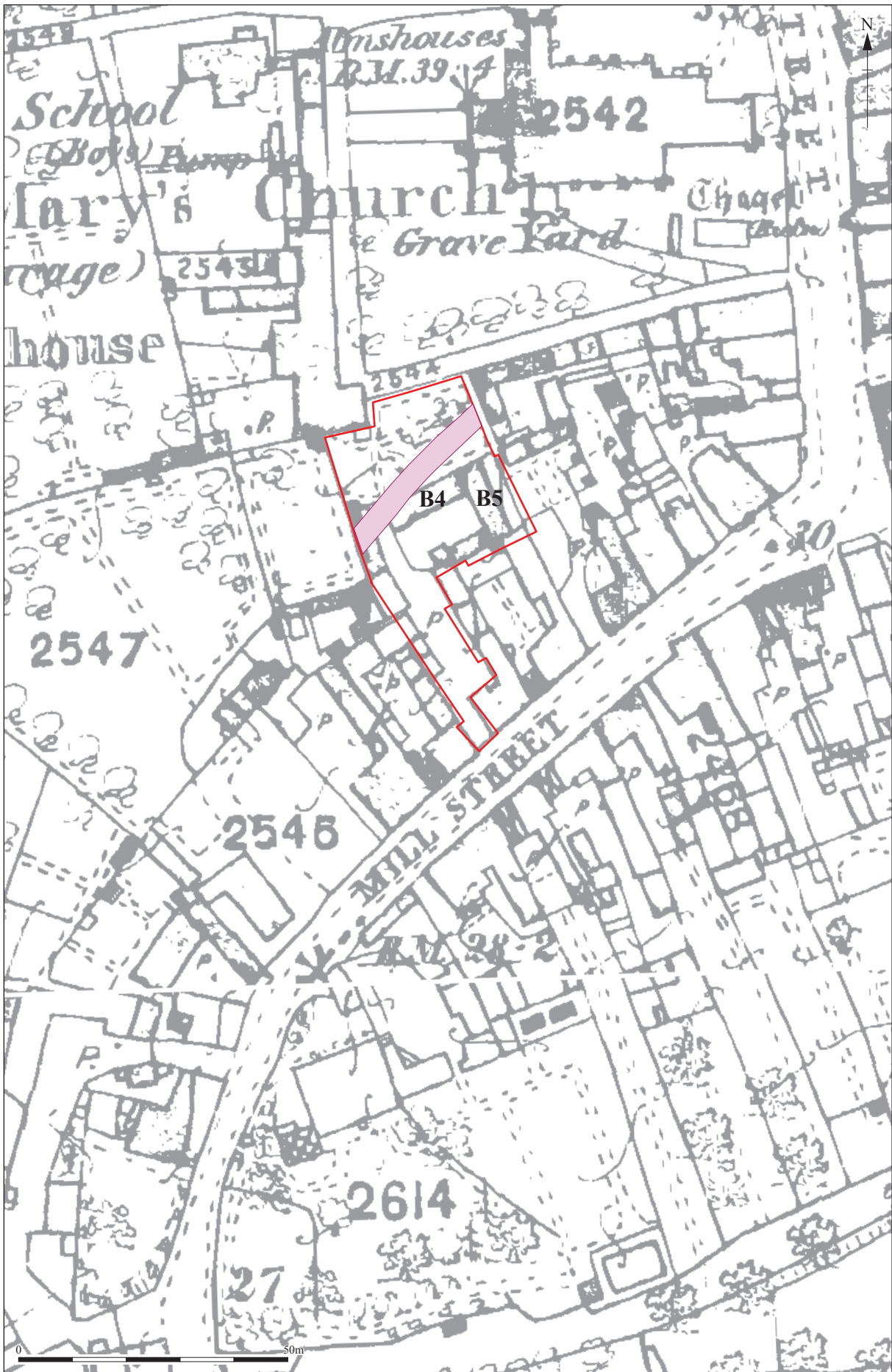


Figure 11. Ditch 0110/0187 and Buildings 4 and 5, located on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1880

tangible evidence for this monument and is of considerable significance for the study of Mildenhall's urban development.



Plate 13. Extract from Young's 1834 map of Mildenhall. The site was within plots 7 and 8

## 6.2 General discussion of potential

The site archive has the potential to address research objectives relating to urban development during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

### Potential of the stratigraphic archive

For the purposes of this assessment a low level of interpretation has been applied to the stratigraphic archive and this, together with finds dating, has allowed a simple site sequence to be proposed (Section 4). This has led to the identification of a significant medieval boundary ditch and broadly contemporary features. Further analysis of the site records is unlikely to lead to a fuller understanding of the site sequence and its significance. The potential of the archive would be enhanced if the data could be related

to particular properties, but given the lack of clear information for property ownership/occupation in the documentary record (Breen, 2012) and the inaccuracies of earlier maps it is unlikely that the required level of analysis could be achieved.

### Potential of the finds archive

Evidence for prehistoric activity was limited to two fragments of residual worked flint, one of which may date to the Neolithic period. Prehistoric finds are not unexpected, given that other prehistoric artefacts have been recorded in the vicinity of the excavation. Small quantities of Roman and Anglo-Saxon sherds also supplement the evidence from other finds spots in the locality.

The most significant element of the artefactual assemblage is the medieval pottery. Although only a relatively small group, the pottery provides a valuable insight into the sources of ceramic supply for a small town on the edge of the fens, for which the nearest commercial centre would have been the larger town of Ely, via the River Lark. The Glazed wares originate from Stamford, Hedingham and Ely, but there are also Grimston-type wares, indicating that the town of Mildenhall was in receipt of pottery from a wide range of production centres throughout the medieval period, perhaps due to its location close to a good network of rivers. The lack of imported wares is notable, but larger groups of pottery from other sites within Mildenhall are required for study in order to interpret this with accuracy.

The pottery assemblage has been catalogued and quantified. The groups are for the most part small, and none of the pottery was selected for illustration. No further work is recommended on the assemblage at this stage, but in the future some of the medieval Ely wares would benefit from more accurate fabric assignments by a specialist who is more familiar with this material, together with the unprovenanced medieval glazed ware. The bichrome redwares also could be examined to see if they are the same as the pottery types identified as having been made in Ely, which is the most likely provenance.

The ceramic building material has been catalogued by context but the material has not been discussed spatially and in relation to the structural evidence recorded on the site. The presence of medieval roofing tiles, including a fragment of medieval crested ridge

tile, may suggest a building of some substance in the vicinity. There are also two pieces of late medieval glazed floor tiles of Flemish origin.

While the Goshawk in the animal bone assemblage is potentially interesting, it comes from an unstratified mixed assemblage, which makes it difficult to draw any firm conclusions for the dating of this bird. The remainder of the assemblage produced little bone that could provide any further information from measurements and given the small size of the assemblage, it would be of little analytical value and no further work is recommended for this material.

No further work is recommended for the finds assemblage on this occasion, but if a synthetic study of Mildenhall town is undertaken at some point in the future, the pottery and ceramic building materials would benefit from further study.

#### Potential of the environmental archive

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material at this stage. There is potential for the more detailed identification and interpretation the nature of the cereal waste and the accompanying weed assemblage by an archaeobotanist; this might provide insights into the utilization of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

## 7. Significance of the data

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In this section the significance of the results of the fieldwork is considered with reference to the East Anglian regional research framework (Medlycott & Brown, 2011) and previous regional research guidelines (Glazebrook, 1997; Brown & Glazebrook, 2000).

The site data, particularly that relating to medieval ditch 0110/0187, has considerable local significance for our understanding of urban development in Mildenhall. At the very least it was a major property boundary, and it might even have been associated with an early medieval (Norman?) bailey.

Social organisation within medieval and post-medieval towns is a research topic for the Eastern region that was highlighted originally by Ayers (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 30). Among the areas for examination that he proposed (and that might be addressed by the data from this site) was the following:

- A more developed understanding of spatial analysis in towns

Urban development was cited as one of the major research themes in the same document (*ibid.* 43), to be explored under the following headings:

- Urban origins and development within contemporary social and economic frameworks
- The complexity of towns as social and economic constructs
- The development cycle in towns and its impact upon society
- The influence of the urban process and market upon society in general
- The role of towns in the development of society specifically with regard to technology, economic, cultural and political innovation

The Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott, 2011) reviewed the progress that had been made in addressing previously proposed research topics and suggested a number of future research topics for the medieval and post-medieval periods. Those relating to towns are of course most relevant to this site, in particular:

- The development and role of the towns as defensive centres, changes in their internal layouts and housing densities, their role as centres of supply and demand

Several over-arching research themes were proposed also (*ibid.* 84). Within the theme of urban research the followed subjects have potential relevance here:

- The morphology of medieval towns within a social, economic and political context, and in particular the earlier layout of towns
- The identification of urban housing, shops, warehouses etc., evidence for regional styles, the importation of crafts people from outside the locality, the adoption of innovations or ideas in construction methods or forms
- The archaeological and documentary evidence for urban areas should be better integrated

The Revised Framework concludes that for the medieval towns of the eastern region the 'collation and synthesis of published and unpublished excavations needs to be undertaken' (*ibid.* 70). This suggests that the significance of the data from the Mill Street site would be enhanced if it were amalgamated with the results from other excavations in Mildenhall.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations**

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The project has had significant results, relating particularly to the identification of a medieval boundary ditch that might have been associated with a former bailey. The archaeological sequence was relatively straightforward and has been described adequately in this assessment report; no further analysis of the archive or reporting of the results is recommended. In order to disseminate the results it is proposed that this document should be made available as a 'grey literature' report *via* the Archaeological Data Service, and that a summary should be submitted for inclusion in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

## 9. Acknowledgements

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Kieron Heard directed the fieldwork and was assisted by Preston Boyles, Phil Camps, Steve Manthorpe, Simon Picard and John Sims (SCCAS, Field Team).

Jonathan Van Jennians processed the finds and Richenda Goffin (SCCAS Finds Manager) assessed and reported on the finds, with contributions by the following external specialists: Sue Anderson (CBM) and Julie Curl (animal bone). Dr. Colin Pendleton (SCCAS Conservation Team) commented on the worked flint. The environmental samples were processed and assessed by Anna West (SCCAS Environmental Specialist). Graphics are by Crane Begg.

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# Appendix 1. Brief and specification for the excavation

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## Brief and Specification for Archaeological Recording

### 16 Mill Street, Mildenhall

*This specification of archaeological works is based on the information available at the time about proposed ground disturbance. Any subsequent changes to the design affecting the extent of ground disturbance may lead to variations to the extent of archaeological works required to ensure that the planning condition is satisfied and can be discharged. The applicant's attention is drawn to the need to disclose full details of proposed ground disturbance including test pits, foundation design, the grubbing of old foundations or fuel tanks, drainage (including any surface water attenuation schemes), and temporary structures, such as tower crane bases etc.*

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted to erect seven new affordable dwellings to the rear of 16 Mill Street, Mildenhall (F/2010/0626/FUL). The consent is conditional (16) upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
- 1.2 The proposal lies within the area defined for the medieval to wvn of Mildenhall in the County Historic Environment Record and will involve extensive ground disturbance.
- 1.3 An archaeological evaluation of the site in February 2012 (*16 Mill Street, Mildenhall (MLN674): Archaeological Evaluation Report*, SCCAS Report No. 2012/014, February 2012). All four trenches revealed archaeological features of medieval and post medieval date, including ditches, rubbish pits, postholes of a medieval building and, in the northernmost trench, were the mortar and clunch footings of a further possibly medieval building. Over most of the site these remains lie at only 0.65 to 0.8m below the current ground surface, apart from the western margin where they appear to be at 1.1 to 1.6 m below ground surface.
- 1.4 The proposed ground disturbance, which will damage or destroy these remains, comprise strip foundations and trenches for all services (water, gas, electricity, drainage). Destruction from foundation trenches in the footprints of the new buildings will be around 34% which far exceeds the 5% damage normally accepted without prior archaeological recording. The archaeological works defined in this specification will mitigate against the damage of archaeological deposits by the proposed development.
- 1.5 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.

- 1.6 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in "Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England" Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.
- 1.7 All arrangements for field recording of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.
- 1.9 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wild life sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

## **2. Brief for Archaeological Project**

- 2.1 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.2 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01 284 741227) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. An important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'. Occasional Pap. 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'*).
- 2.3 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of

development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

### **3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation**

The excavation methodology will form part of the Project Design and is to be agreed in detail before the project commences; defined minimum criteria in this outline are to be met or exceeded:

3.1 Full excavation is to be undertaken of:

- The footprints of the proposed new buildings 6, and 9-10.
- The common line of new incoming services from Mill street to the rear of the site (but not the branches off to individual properties).

3.2 Plough soil and hillwash deposits can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.

3.3 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. paths, yards, hearths & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.4 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated. Note that all Anglo-Saxon pits, will require full excavation.
- b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [ if necessary on site ] with the Conservation Team.

Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.5 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

- 3.6 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.7 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.8 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.9 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.10 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. *"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England"* English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.
- 3.11 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made.
- 3.13 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

#### **4. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 4.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are not to be archaeologically excavated prior to development but which will be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. These will comprise any service trenches not excavated prior to development, any removal of buried tanks or clearance of contaminated land and the foundation trenches of new building 11 (where archaeological deposits appear to be too deep for prior excavation).
- 4.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

- 4.3 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS 48-hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 4.4 A contingency allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological observer on the basis of the work specified below and the contractor's timetable and working practices.
- 4.5 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both Conservation Team of SCCAS and an 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.6 Opportunity must 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.
- 4.7 All archaeological features must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.8 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context.
- 4.9 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 4.10 The results of this monitoring must be recorded in a manner consistent with the main excavated areas and incorporated into the archive record.

## **5. General Management**

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 5.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work to ensure compliance will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 5.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 5.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 5.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.

## 6. Archive Requirements

- 6.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post - excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 ( *MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County HER or museum.
- 6.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).
- 6.4 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 6.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 (2001).
- 6.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 6.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 6.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 6.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds



archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

- 6.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

## **7. Report Requirements**

- 7.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 7.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 7.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 7.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 7.5 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied, however, the developer should be aware that there may be a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 7.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS
- 7.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 7.8 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).

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Tel: 01284 741227

Date: 15<sup>th</sup> February 2102

Reference: 16 Mill Street, Mildenhall

**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 2. Context list

Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description	Interpretation
0031	Posthole	Fill	0032	Compact, light brownish grey clayey sand with freq small to medium frags of chalk, occ CBM and an iron nail	Upper fill of posthole 0032
0032	Posthole	Cut	0032	Square with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.75m wide x 0.50m deep. Sealed by layer 0072.	Relatively late posthole, probably in a row with 0035 and 0037
0033	Posthole	Fill	0035	Soft, dark brown silty clayey sand with Occ small pebbles and chalk frags. No finds.	Post pipe within fill 0034 of PH 0035.
0034	Posthole	Fill	0035	Compact, light greyish brown clayey silty sand with freq chalk frags, occ tile	Fill of PH 0035
0035	Posthole	Cut	0035	Square with rounded corners, vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.45m wide x 0.50m deep.	Posthole, one of three in a row with 0032 and 0037
0036	Posthole	Fill	0037	Compact, light greyish brown clayey silty sand with freq chalk frags	Fill of PH 0037
0037	Posthole	Cut	0037	Very steep, slightly concave sides and a concave base, 0.50m wide x 0.51m deep.	One of three PHs, in a row with 0032 & 0035
0038	Posthole	Fill	0040	Soft, dark brown organic silt with with freq wood frags and some patches of clay or silty sand and occ pebbles	Decayed post in PH 0040
0039	Posthole	Fill	0040	Compact, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand with Occ chalk frags	Fill around decayed post 0038 in PH 0040
0040	Posthole	Cut	0040	Sub rectangular with rounded corners, vertical sides and a flat base, 0.33m x 0.22m x 0.20m deep	One of three PHs in a row, with 0044 and 0049
0041	Posthole	Fill	0042	Compact, mid brown clayey silty sand with occ pebbles and charcoal flecks, x1 small fragment pot	Fill of PH 0042
0042	Posthole	Cut	0042	Rectangular with rounded corners, vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.40m x 0.20m x 0.15m deep.	Posthole with no obvious associations.
0043	Posthole	Fill	0044	Compact, mid brown clayey silty sand with freq charcoal flecks and occ stones, some pot and tile	Fill of PH 0044
0044	Posthole	Cut	0044	Rectangular with rounded corners, vertical side to the NNW and moderately steep to the SSE with a flat base, measuring 0.40m x 0.32m x 0.22m deep.	Posthole, one of three in a row with 0040 and 0049
0045	Posthole	Fill	0047	Soft, mid brown organic sandy clayey silt with occ charcoal flecks	Fill of a 0.10m wide post pipe in PH 0047
0046	Posthole	Fill	0047	Compact, mid grey silty clayey sand with freq chalk frags and some brick and tile	Fill of PH 0047
0047	Posthole	Cut	0047	Oval(?) with very steep sides and a flat base, 0.90m wide x 0.40m deep.	Posthole, mainly seen in section
0048	Posthole	Fill	0049	Soft, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand with occ chalk frags, some brick and tile.	Fill of PH 0049
0049	Posthole	Cut	0049	Rectangular with rounded corners, vertical sides and a flat base, 0.49m x 0.33m x 0.20m	Posthole, one of 3 in a row with 0040 and 0044
0050				Unused number	

Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description	Interpretation
0051	Foundation	Masonry	0052	Chalk blocks, some roughly squared but mostly rough hewn (60%) and flint nodules/cobbles (30%) and red and yellow brick frags (10%). Exclusive use of whole bricks at S end. Chalk blocks up to 0.28m x 0.14m x 0.10m. Flint generally smaller (up to 0.20m). Bricks 240 x 110 x 60mm (red) and 220 x 110 x 50mm (yellow). Generally laid in three rough courses and bonded with much buff-coloured sandy mortar. Bricks at S end survive to four courses. 0.38m wide x 0.25m to 0.30m deep x >7m long. Trench built in cut 0052	Foundation for yard wall. Bricks at S end indicate end of wall / entrance to yard, as seen on 1st edition OS map.
0052	Foundation	Cut	0052	No detailed record. Generally 0.38m wide x 0.30m deep. Slightly wider at S end to accommodate brickwork at end of foundation.	Construction cut for foundation 0051
0053	Posthole	Fill	0054	Soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt with lenses of chalk rubble throughout, some lenses of loose yellow sand and occ pebbles and brick frags.	Single fill of PH 0054
0054	Posthole	Cut	0054	Sub square with steep to vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.65m wide x 0.75m deep. Truncated horizontally by foundation cut 0052. Cuts layer 0056	Large posthole, possibly associated with a fence forerunner to wall 0051
0055	Deposit	Layer		Soft, dark greyish brown silty clay with occ small frags chalk and charcoal, and small pebbles. No finds. Diffuse horizon with underlying layer 0056. Removed to E by foundation cut 0052	External soil horizon
0056	Deposit	Layer		Soft, dark greyish brown silty clay with mod to freq small frags of chalk and occ small pebbles, x1 small frag of pottery. Similar to overlying layer 0055, with diffuse horizon. Seals PH 0061 and pit 0064.	External soil horizon (ploughsoil?)
0057	Posthole	Fill	0059	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occ small frags of chalk, bone and pot	Fill of post pipe in PH 0059
0058	Posthole	Fill	0059	Compact crushed chalk and brown silt packing around fill 0057	Fill of PH 0059
0059	Posthole	Cut	0059	Square with steep, slightly convex sides and a flat base, 0.70m wide x 0.45m deep.	Large posthole.
0060	Posthole	Fill	0061	Soft, dark greyish brown silty clay with 0cc small chalk flecks and frags, and bone	Fill of PH 0061
0061	Posthole	Cut	0061	Circular with very steep to vertical sides and a concave base, 0.30m wide x 0.25m deep.	Posthole, no obvious associations
0062	Pit	Fill	0064	Soft, dark greyish brown silty clay, mod s-mfrags chalk, pebbles, occ pot, bone and shell.	Upper fill of pit 0064
0063	Pit	Fill	0064	Compact, crushed chalk with some light brown clay/silt, occ pot and bone.	Lower fill, poss some slumping, of pit 0064
0064	Pit	Cut	0064	Oval, sides initially shallow then becoming very steep to vertical (with some undercutting) breaking sharply into a flat base. 1.8m wide x 1m deep.	Large pit backfilled with domestic refuse.
0065	Pit	Fill	0066	Soft, dark greyish brown silty clay with mod s-mfrags chalk and pebbles, no finds.	Fill of shallow pit 0066
0066	Pit	Cut	0066	Roughly oval, with mod steep sides and a flat base, 0.67m x 0.56m x 0.10m deep	Very shallow feature adjacent to pit 0064
0067	Pit	Fill	0068	Soft, dark greyish brown silty clay, mod s-mfrags chalk and pebbles, & occ bone.	Fill of pit 0068
0068	Pit	Cut	0068	Oval, with mod steep sides and a concave base, 0.65m x 0.34m x 0.14m deep	Very shallow feature adjacent to pit 0064
0069	Foundation	Masonry	0070	Foundation built of rough-hewn chalk, flint nodules and red and yellow brick frags. Stone frags up to 210 x 160 x 70mm, randomly coursed, to four surviving courses. All bonded with light creamy yellow soft lime mortar. Overall dimensions 0.48m wide x 0.50m deep x >3.5m long. Also recorded in Trench 6	Foundation for front of building on N side of yard (of which 0051 was the W wall)
0070	Foundation	Cut	0070	No detailed record. Same dimensions as masonry 0069	Construction cut for foundation 0069

Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description	Interpretation
0071	Posthole	Fill	0032	Soft, mid greyish brown loamy soil as bands alternating with fill 0031. No finds.	Fill of PH 0032
0072	Deposit	Layer		Compact, demolition rubble in dark brown chalky silty clay, with lenses of crushed chalk, up to 0.27m thick	Make-up for yard surface
0073	Foundation	Fill	0072	Compact, mid grey silt, frequent flecks and sfrags chalk, mod pebbles. No finds.	Construction backfill against W side of masonry foundation 0051, but only at S end where the construction cut 0052 is wider.
0074	Pit	Fill	0075	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Mod flecks and sfrags chalk, occ pebbles and cobbles, brick frags, bone, glass and pot	Single fill of pit 0075
0075	Pit	Cut	0075	Oval with bowl-shaped profile measuring 0.60m x 0.50m x 0.26m deep.	Small pit (or posthole) with no obvious associations
0076	Ditch	Fill		Firm, mid grey sandy clayey silt with freq flecks and sfrags chalk and mod pebbles. No finds.	Upper fill of ditch 0110 (in Tr 5). Probably the same as 0090 (see section S.69)
0077	Posthole	Fill	0079	Compact, mid brownish grey silt with mod small frags of chalk, m-lfrags brick (yellow and red) and pebbles, occ cobbles and sfrags roof tile (not kept).	Post packing around post pipe 0078 in PH 0079
0078	Posthole	Fill	0079	Soft, dark brownish grey silt, no inclusions. 0.10m to 0.15m diameter.	Decayed post in PH 0079
0079	Posthole	Cut	0079	Oval with very steep to vertical sides and a concave base, 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.35m deep.	Isolated posthole, relatively modern
0080	Posthole	Fill	0081	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand, freq flecks and sfrags chalk and pea grit.	Fill of possible PH 0081
0081	Posthole	Cut	0081	Rectangular with vertical sides and flat base, 0.36m x 0.30m x 0.21m deep.	Truncated posthole-sized feature
0082	Posthole	Fill	0083	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand, freq flecks and sfrags chalk and pea grit.	Fill of posthole-sized feature 0083
0083	Posthole	Cut	0083	Sub rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base, 0.27m x 0.20m x 0.10m deep	Possible posthole, no obvious associations
0084	Posthole	Fill	0085	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand, freq flecks and sfrags chalk and pea grit.	Fill of posthole-sized feature 0085
0085	Posthole	Cut	0085	Sub square with vertical sides and irregular base, 0.28m wide x 70mm deep	Possible posthole, no obvious associations
0086	Stakes	Other		Group of 11 stakeholes from 15mm to 0.10m wide and of various shapes. Filled with mid brown sandy clayey silt or partially decayed wood.	Group of probably fairly recent stakes, with no obvious function or association.
0087	Deposit	Layer		Compact light yellow sand and crushed chalk, x1 red brick fragment (not kept) and x1 glazed or vitrified tile fragment.	Layer recorded mainly in section, partially sealing lower fills of ditch 0110
0088	Unspecified	Cut		Now void - identification as a cut was incorrect (see 'fill' 0087)	
0089	Deposit	Layer		Firm, mid grey sandy clay/silt with freq small frags chalk, mod medium sized pebbles and occ small pebbles. No finds.	Part of deposit 0090
0090	Deposit	Layer		Firm, mid grey sandy clay/silt with freq small frags chalk, mod medium sized pebbles and occ small pebbles. No finds. Same as 0076	Upper fill of ditch 0110
0091	Surface	Layer		Yellow bricks, machine made, 230mm x 110mm x 60mm, with a shallow narrow frog on one side. Laid on bed, frog down, in stretcher rows running N-S, one course deep. No mortar, laid on bed of sand 0092. Surface stained black, possibly from overlying tarmac. Two bricks kept.	External brick surface abutting W side of wall 0122. Same surface seen, but not numbered, in Trench 5. May also abut EW wall 0158 at N end of Trench 6.
0092	Make-up	Layer		Soft, mid yellowish brown sand, c. 20mm thick, below brick surface 0091. Abuts wall/foundation 0122 to E.	Bedding layer for brick yard surface

Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description	Interpretation
0093	Posthole	Fill	0094	Soft, dark brown silty clay with chalk flecks, some frags brick and wood and x1 small fragment of pot	Fill of PH 0094
0094	Posthole	Cut	0094	Pear-shaped, with very steep sides and an uneven base, measuring 0.46m x 0.44m x depth unknown.	Relatively modern posthole.
0095	Stakehole	Cut	0096	Soft, dark grey silty clay. No inclusions.	Fill of posthole 0096
0096	Stakehole	Cut	0096	Sub circular, with very steep sides and a concave base, 0.10m wide x 0.10m deep	Possible stakehole, probably quite recent
0097	Linear cut	Fill	0098	Soft, mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt. Mod pebbles, occ sfrags pot, bone & charcoal.	Single fill of linear cut 0098. In section it is sealed by bedding sand 0092
0098	Linear cut	Cut	0098	Linear, with very steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Runs NW-SE, extending beyond the LOE to the NW. >3m long x 0.36m wide x 0.30m deep.	Linear cut, function uncertain. Might be a truncated ditch or drainage gully, or a horticultural feature
0099	Unspecified	Fill	0100	Soft, slightly greenish brown silt. Occ pebbles and x1 mfrag of red brick	Single fill of cut feature 0100
0100	Unspecified	Cut	0100	Oval with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.76m long x 0.34m wide x 0.10m deep.	Shallow feature, function unknown, on same orientation as linear feature 0098 but with completely different profile etc.
0101	Finds			Mixed finds from layer 0056 and fills 0102 (cut 0103) and 0104 (cut 0105).	
0102	Ditch	Fill	0103	Soft, dark greyish brown silty clay. Occ flecks and small frags of chalk, and pea grits at base. Diffuse interface with overlying deposit 0056	Fill of probable ditch 0103
0103	Ditch	Cut	0103	Probably linear, with moderately steep sides and an uneven base, measuring >1.4m long x 0.80m wide x 0.12m deep	Presumably truncated feature, probably a ditch
0104	Pit	Fill	0105	Soft, dark greyish brown silty clay. Mod flecks and small frags of chalk, and pea grits at base. Diffuse interface with overlying deposit 0056	Fill of pit 0105
0105	Pit	Cut	0105	Rectangular with mod steep sides & an uneven base, >1.3m x >1.0m x 0.15m deep	Probably a truncated pit.
0106	Ditch	Fill	0110	Soft, mid grey clayey silty sand with freq chalk nodules.	Prob same as 0076 - upper fill of ditch 0110
0107	Ditch	Fill	0110	Soft, light grey clayey silty sand with Occ chalk nodules	Fill of ditch 0110
0108	Ditch	Fill	0110	Soft, mid brown clayey silty sand with Occ chalk frags	Fill of ditch 0110
0109	Ditch	Fill	0110	Compact, light grey clayey silty sand with freq small frags of chalk. x1 large frag of pottery	Lowest recorded fill of ditch 0110
0110	Ditch	Cut	0110	Only one edge seen, running approx NE-SW for >3.2m x >1.9m wide x >2.2m deep. Side moderately steep, base not seen.	Part of a large ditch, equating to 0187 in Trench 7 and 0018 in Trench 3
0111	Ditch	Fill	0112	Soft, mid brownish grey silty clay. Mod chalk flecks, concentrated at base and sides of deposit, occ charcoal flecks, bone and shell	Basal fill of ditch 0112, about 0.40m thick
0112	Ditch	Cut	0112	Linear, running NE-SW, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Approx 1.8m wide x 0.80m deep (check width). Removed partially by later ditch 0113	Boundary ditch to rear of properties on Mill Street?
0113				Linear, running E-W, with steep sides, base not seen. Measures approx 3.2m wide (check) x >1.4m deep (not bottomed). Cuts earlier ditch 0112	Large boundary ditch to rear of properties on Mill Street.
0114	Ditch	Fill	0112	Soft, mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with occ chalk flecks.	Upper fill of ditch 0112, about 0.40m thick
0115	Ditch	Fill	0113	Soft, mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with mod flecks chalk.	Upper fill of ditch 0113, 0.60m thick

Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description	Interpretation
0116	Ditch	Fill	0113	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with freq flecks and small frags chalk, with a denser band of chalk rubble on the N edge of the deposit. Occ bone and CBM	Lower (recorded) fill of ditch 0113, >0.7m thick
0117	Posthole	Fill	0118	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay, occ chalk flecks and remains of a central post	Decayed post in PH 0118
0118	Posthole	Cut	0118	Only seen in section, with vertical sides and flat base, 0.30m wide x 0.50m deep	Relatively recent posthole
0119	Deposit	Layer		Soft, mid brownish grey silty clay with mod chalk flecks and frags. Only recorded in section at N end of trench. 0.40m to 0.50m thick, overlying natural chalk.	Subsoil, only seen to N of ditch 0113 (truncated or reworked elsewhere?)
0120	Deposit	Layer		Firm, dark grey silty clay with mod s-mfrags chalk and some pebbles. Only recorded in section. Seals ditch 0112. Only seen at N end of trench.	External soil horizon, or possibly an upper fill of ditch 0110.
0121	Deposit	Layer		Soft, mid grey / light brown mottled, clayey silt with freq chalk frags and occ small pebbles.	Only seen in section, overlying ditches 0113 and 0112. Possibly in its own cut. May be consolidation of soft/slumping ground.
0122	Foundation	Masonry		Foundation consisting of up to three courses of bricks (alternate header/stretcher courses) on a mostly chalk rubble base. Bricks are red and mostly yellow (some reused) (235 x 114 x 62mm, unfrogged) bonded with hard, light brownish grey mortar with freq chalky flecks. The base is uncoursed, large chalk blocks and some brick rubble, heavily bonded with the same mortar. Abutted to W by brick surface 0091. Probably abuts foundation 0158 to N. In cut 0124.	Foundation for W wall of recently demolished barn. On similar alignment to earlier foundation 0123.
0123	Foundation	Masonry		Chalk, mostly as large rough hewn blocks, some roughly squared or with one fair face, typically 0.25-0.35m across. Random coursed and bonded with soft, orangey brown sandy mortar with freq lime flecks. About 0.30m wide at N end, increasing to 0.45m towards S end. Depth generally 0.30-0.35m, where not truncated.	N-S foundation on similar alignment to later foundation 0122. Uncertain relationship with EW foundation 0158 at N end; 0123 probably abuts 0158.
0124	Foundation	Cut		No detailed record.	Construction trench for foundation 0122
0125	Posthole	Fill	0126	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with freq chalk flecks, some pot and bone.	Single fill of PH 0126
0126	Posthole	Cut	0126	Sub oval with moderately steep and concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.48m x 0.42m x 0.24m. Cuts natural chalk.	Probable posthole, no obvious associations
0127	Posthole	Fill	0128	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with mod chalk flecks and no finds.	Fill of PH 0128
0128	Posthole	Cut	0128	Circular with a saucer-shaped profile, 0.32m wide x 0.10m deep. Cuts natural chalk.	Possible truncated posthole
0129	Posthole	Fill	0130	Firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with occ to mod chalk flecks and no finds.	Fill of PH 0130
0130	Posthole	Cut	0130	Oval with a saucer-shaped profile, 0.36m x 0.22m x 90mm. Cuts natural chalk.	Possible truncated posthole
0131	Deposit	Layer		Compact, light yellowish brown crushed chalk and mortar. See section for thickness, extends trench-wide.	Make-up for internal surface (barn floor). May equate to 0160
0132	Deposit	Layer		Soft, mid brown loam with Occ pebbles and chalk flecks/small frags. 0.30m-0.40m thick. Becomes more chalky and have concentration of pea grits near the base where it overlies natural chalk. Extends trench-wide.	Worked soil horizon that seals all cut features and pre-dates all masonry structures
0133	Pit	Fill	0137	Soft, mid brown clayey silty sand with freq chalk frags but no finds.	Upper fill of pit 0137
0134	Pit	Fill	0137	Soft, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand with freq chalk frags, mod pot and bone.	Second fill down, in pit 0137
0135	Pit	Fill	0137	Soft, dark brown silty sandy clay with freq charcoal and occ chalk frags, x1 pot fragment	Third fill down in pit 0137

Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description	Interpretation
				and some bone	
0136	Hearth?	Cut		Small, bowl-shaped cut, only seen retrospectively in section (not planned). Contains hearth? 0234 and scorched soil 0235. Clips foundation 0215 to W.	Cut for a simple hearth?
0137	Pit	Cut	0137	Oval with very steep to vertical sides, base not seen. Measures >2.8m x >1.8m x at least 1.6m deep (check depth against section). Cuts natural chalk.	Large pit, function unknown.
0138	Pit	Fill	0141	Firm, mid brownish grey sandy silt. Mod flecks and small frags of chalk, mod bone and CBM, 0cc pot and CTP. 0.17m thick.	Upper fill of pit 0141, recognised below layer 0132
0139	Pit	Fill	0141	Firm, mid yellowish greyish brown silty clay. Occ small to large frags chalk and brick, occ pot and bone. 0.16m thick.	Middle fill of pit 0141
0140	Pit	Fill	0141	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with freq small to medium flint nodules, Occ CBM, pot and bone. 0.54m thick.	Lower (and principal) fill of pit 0141
0141	Pit	Cut	0141	Sub square with rounded corners, very steep to vertical sides (slightly less so on the S side), breaking sharply into a flat base. 1.8m x 1.8m x 0.90m deep. Cuts natural chalk.	Large pit, function unknown but possibly a cess pit.
0142	Pit	Fill	0137	Soft, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand with freq chalk frags. Not excavated fully.	Fill of pit 0137
0143	Pit	Fill	0144	Soft, mid brownish grey slightly cohesive silt with freq flecks and small fragments of chalk, Occ medium frags of bone. very occ m-lfrags brick and sfrags charcoal. Recognised under garden soil 0132	Single fill of pit 0144. Very few finds!
0144	Pit	Cut	0144	Elongated oval, 2.90m x 1.20m x up to 0.36m deep. Mod steep sides at N and S ends, steeper on W and E sides. Sides break gradually into a fairly flat base. Cuts natural chalk.	Large pit, function unknown. Recognised below garden soil 0132 but might have cut that layer.
0145	Pit	Fill	0147	Compact, greyish white clayey sand with much crushed chalk but no finds. 0.10m to 0.15m thick. Cut by pit 0137	Upper fill of pit 0147
0146	Pit	Fill	0147	Mixed, mid brown/grey/orangey brown clay/sand with freq chalk frags and some large patches of clay. Occ CBM	Lower fill of pit 0147
0147	Pit	Cut	0147	Shape uncertain as only one side seen. Saucer-shaped profile. Measures >2.2m x >0.6m x 0.2m deep (check depth against section). Cuts natural chalk.	Pit, extent and function unknown
0148	Pit	Fill	0149	Soft, mid brown loam with Occ chalk frags, some pot, bone and CBM.	Single fill of pit 0149
0149	Pit	Cut	0149	Rectangular with rounded corners, very steep to vertical edges and an undulating base. Measures 0.94m x 0.66m x 0.40m deep. Cuts feature 0151.	Small pit, function unknown.
0150	Unspecified	Fill	0151	Compact, mid orangey brown clayey silty sand with freq chalk frags but no finds.	Fill of uncertain feature 0151
0151	Unspecified	Cut	0151	Shape uncertain, as only two parallel sides seen. Sides vertical, base flat. Measures >0.30m x 0.30m x 0.12m deep. Cuts natural chalk and runs beyond LOE to S. Removed to N by pit 0149	Unspecified feature.
0152	Pit	Fill	0154	Compact, mid brown clayey silty sand with freq chalk frags.	Lower fill of pit 0154, confined to W edge.
0153	Pit	Fill	0154	Soft, dark brown silty sandy clay with Occ chalk frags, pot and bone.	Upper, principal fill of pit 0154
0154	Pit	Cut	0154	Sub rectangular with rounded corners, shallow sides and an irregular base. 1.7m x 0.8m x 0.12m deep. Cuts natural chalk.	Irregular, probably truncated pit
0155	Pit	Fill	0156	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay. Freq small frags chalk, Occ pebbles, charcoal flecks,	Single fill of pit 0156



Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description	Interpretation
0156	Pit	Cut	0157	bone, CBM and pot. Rectangular with very steep to vertical sides and a flat base, measuring >1.36m x 0.72m x 0.60m deep. Extends beyond LOE to W. Cuts natural chalk.	Pit, function unknown.
0157	Foundation	Cut		No detailed record.	Construction trench for foundation 0123
0158	Foundation	Masonry		Wall of red and yellow bricks with a chalk rubble core over a foundation of chalk clunch blocks. Bricks 230mm x 110mm x 50-55mm. Bricks generally laid as three surviving courses of stretchers with 0cc headers, all bonded with hard, yellow sandy mortar. Wall is 0.36m wide x 0.28m deep. Chalk blocks 290mm x 120mm to 120mm x 100mm, mostly rough hewn but some of the larger blocks are rough squared. 0.44m wide x 0.22m deep, in cut 0159. Has a return to the N at its W end.	North wall/foundation of recently demolished barn. See context sheet for discussion of relationships.
0159	Foundation	Cut		Linear trench aligned ENE-WSW, with vertical sides and flat base. >4.4m long x 0.44m wide x 0.40m deep.	Construction trench for foundation 0158
0160	Dump	Layer		Sequence of three dumped deposits of crushed mortar/chalk, chalk rubble and soil with chalk rubble, only seen in section, overlying S (truncated) half of foundation 0123	Not clear if these were more extensive layers or were confined to a 'robber trench' above foundation 0123. Probably the former and similar to layer 0131 in S.71
0161	Posthole	Fill	0162	Soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt with 0cc chalk frags but no finds.	Fill of PH 0162
0162	Posthole	Cut	0162	Oval with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.30m x 0.20m x 0.24m deep. Cuts natural chalk.	Probable posthole, no obvious associations
0163	Deposit	Layer		Mixed soil and crushed CBM/mortar. Seen in section only, against W side of foundation 0122. Sealed (in S.73) by bedding layer 0092 for brick surface 0091	Probably make-up for surface 0092, similar to 0072 in Trench 5
0164	Truncation	Cut		No detailed record.	Horizontal truncation against W side of foundation 0122, filled with make-up deposit 0163 for subsequent brick surface 0091/0092
0165	Posthole	Fill	0166	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with mod sfrags chalk, x1 mussel and snail shell.	Fill of pH 0166
0166	Posthole	Cut	0166	Sub rectangular with very steep sides and an irregular base, measuring 0.42m x 0.34m x 0.10m deep. Cuts natural chalk.	Probable truncated posthole, no obvious associations.
0167	Pit	Fill	0168	Soft, dark grey silty clay with mod flecks and small frags of chalk and pebbles, some CBM.	Fill of pit 0168, indistinguishable from fill 0169 in adjacent feature 0170
0168	Pit	Cut	0168	Oval? With near vertical sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Measures 0.80m NS x >0.30m EW x 0.40m deep. Cuts feature 0170 to N.	Small pit, function unknown.
0169	Pit	Fill	0170	Soft, dark grey silty clay, mod flecks and small frags of chalk & some CBM.	Fill of pit 0170
0170	Pit	Cut	0170	Shape uncertain due to truncation and running beyond LOE. Steep, concave sides and slightly concave base. Removed to S by pit 0168. Cuts natural chalk.	Pit, function unknown.
0171	Pit	Fill	0173	Soft, dark grey silty clay with freq flecks and sfrags of chalk and occ CBM. 0.16m thick.	Upper fill of pit 0173
0172	Pit	Fill	0172	Soft, dark grey silty clay with mod flecks and small frags of chalk. Mod pot and bone, occ GTP (finds retained), plus some CBM, glass and metal (not retained). >0.60m thick.	Principal fill of pit 0173
0173	Pit	Cut	0173	Probably sub rectangular (one rounded corner seen), with steep to vertical sides, base	Large pit, extent and function unknown

Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description	Interpretation
0174	Dump	Layer		not seen. Measures >2.2m x >0.5m x >1.0m deep Compact, light yellowish brown mortar with freq crushed chalk and chalk rubble. Some lenses of silt and sand. Generally 0.25m to 0.32m thick. Occ pot and CBM. Runs most of length of section S.78. Seals masonry 0215 etc. Sealed by garden soil 0175 and removed to E by pit 0203	Dumped layer of demolition material
0175	Deposit	Layer		Soft, dark greyish brown loamy soil. Occ flecks and small frags of chalk, charcoal and pebbles. Some CBM. 0.25m to 0.30m thick, extending trench-wide.	Worked soil horizon (garden soil?)
0176	Deposit	Layer		Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt/clay. Mod flecks to medium frags chalk, occ pebbles, some large frags yellow brick and red tile. Up to 0.45m thick at E end, petering out to W.	External soil deposit, possibly dumped.
0177	Pit	Fill	0180	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt/clay with Occ chalk and charcoal flecks and small frags of CBM. Up to 0.22m thick	Upper fill of pit 0180
0178	Pit	Fill	0180	Loose, dark brown sandy silt with freq small to mfrags of chalk. No finds. 0.40m thick.	Middle fill of pit 0180
0179	Pit	Fill	0180	Soft, dark brown sandy silty clay. Occ chalk flecks, some red tile and yellow brick. Not excavated fully. >0.12m thick.	Lowest recorded fill of pit 0180
0180	Pit	Cut	0180	Oval(?), with very steep, convex sides, becoming convex towards lower part of cut. Base not seen. >1.70m x >0.35m x >0.80m deep.	Large pit, extent and function unknown.
0181	Pit	Fill	0182	Soft, dark brown silty clay with patches of dark grey sandy silt, greenish grey chalky clay and lumps of sandy yellow mortar (derived from layer 0184?). Some tile & bone.	Fill of pit 0182
0182	Pit	Cut	0182	Mostly seen in section, so shape unknown. Sides very steep to vertical, widening out towards top of cut. Base flat. 1.25m wide x 0.70m deep.	Pit, function unknown.
0183	Deposit	Layer		Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt. Occ chalk flecks and pebbles. Some CBM. Only seen in section. Removed by pits 0180 & 0182. Up to 0.35m thick.	External soil horizon.
0184	Deposit	Layer		Compact, dark grey silty clay with patches of light yellow sandy/chalky mortar. Up to 0.28m thick. Only seen in section, but did extend at least 2.8m north of section S.76 (in an undrawn section).	External soil (possible dumping)
0185	Deposit	Layer		Soft, light to mid grey sandy silt with freq flecks and small frags of chalk and Occ angular flint pebbles. 0.30m thick. Only recorded in section, immediately above natural chalk. Extends almost trench-wide.	Buried soil horizon / ploughsoil?
0186	Ditch	Fill	0187	Firm, light greyish brown silty clay with 20% flecks to medium frags chalk. Occ small frags pot. >0.48m thick	Upper fill of ditch 0187
0187	Ditch	Cut	0187	Linear with moderately steep sides, probably breaking gradually into a concave base, although this was not definitely seen. Only N edge seen. >6m long x >3m wide x >1.25m deep. Cuts natural chalk. Sealed by soil horizon 0185	Large ditch, probably recorded in Trench 3 as 0018 and in Trench 5 as 0110.
0188	Deposit	Layer		Soft, dark brown silty sand, 10-20mm thick. Sealed by demolition dump 0174	Tread layer
0189	Dump	Layer		Compact, crushed chalk, 10-20mm thick, running beyond LOE to N and petering out to W, S and E.	Localised dump of chalk (make-up / surface?)
0190	Dump	Layer		Compact, mixed light brownish grey silty clayey sand and chalk frags, up to 70mm thick.	Localised dump/spread
0191	Surface	Layer		Firm, mid greyish brown clay with Occ brick frags, up to 50mm thick. Abuts brick surface	Localised clay layer, presumably the remains of

Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description	Interpretation
				0292 and masonry 0215	a surface
0192	Ditch	Fill	0187	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt/clay with mod small frags of chalk. Locally it is quite organic. Occ small frags pot. Generally about 0.20m thick.	Second fill down in ditch 0187
0193	Ditch	Fill	0187	Firm, dark grey sandy silt/clay with freq flecks to medium frags chalk and x1 small fragment pot. Up to 0.60m thick, lying against side (and base?) of ditch 0187	Lowest recorded fill of ditch 0187
0194	Pit	Fill	0195	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy clay. Occ to mod chalk frags and pebbles. Much yellow brick frags and red roof tile frags, especially towards base of fill.	Fill of pit 0195 with much demolition rubble.
0195	Pit	Cut	0195	Only seen in section. Steep, concave side breaking gradually into a slightly concave base. >2.0m wide x 0.70m deep.	Large pit filled with demolition rubble and soil.
0196	Pit	Fill	0197	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy clay/silt with mod chalk frags, Occ pebbles, yellow brick and red roof tile and x1 large fragment of pot.	Fill of pit 0197
0197	Pit	Cut	0197	Only seen in section. Steep, slightly irregular sides tapering to a narrow base (probably modified by the action of some large roots.	Large, relatively recent pit
0198	Pit	Fill	0199	Firm, mid grey silty sandy clay wit freq small to medium chalk frags and Occ pebbles. Mod brick and tile.	Fill of pit 0199
0199	Pit	Cut	0199	Only seen in section, truncated by pits 0195 and 0197, leaving only a concave base. >1.4m wide x 0.70m deep.	Large pit filled with soil and demolition rubble.
0200	Pit	Fill	0203	Soft, dark brown sandy silt/clay with occ flecks & sfrags of chalk. Some CBM & charcoal	Upper fill of pit 0203
0201	Pit	Fill	0203	Loose, bluish grey ash/cinders, no finds.	Middle fill of pit 0203
0202	Pit	Fill	0203	Soft, dark brown sandy silt with occ pebbles, chalk and mortar, and freq bone (not kept)	Lowest fill of pit 0203
0203	Pit	Cut	0203	Only seen in section, so shape unknown. Moderately steep, convex sides and a concave base. >2.15m wide x 0.60m deep.	Relatively recent pit containing kitchen waste.
0204	Unspecified	Fill	0206	Compact, light yellowish brown mortar with freq crushed chalk and chalk rubble. Some lenses of silt and sand.	Upper fill of cut 0206. Very similar to layer 0174 - could be the same deposit
0205	Unspecified	Fill	0206	Thin band of dark greyish brown sandy silt in base of cut 0206. 10-20mm thick.	Might = tread layer 0188, as seen in S.78
0206	Unspecified	Cut	0206	Only seen in section so shape unknown. Moderately steep edge and a flattish base. >0.55m wide x 0.15m deep. Runs beyond LOE to N and E. Truncated horiz by pit 0203.	If its fills equate to layers 0174 and 0188 this cut would run almost the length of the trench
0207	Pit	Fill	0208	Compacted, mid yellow chalky mortar mixed with firm mid greenish brown clay with lumps of dark grey clay. Mod m-l frags of chalk rubble, some yellow bricks and roof tile frags	Fill of pit 0208
0208	Pit	Cut	0208	Only seen in section, so shape unknown. Gently sloping side breaking imperceptibly into a flat base, measuring >1.3m wide x 0.145m deep. Removed by pit 0197 to S. Sealed by garden soil layer 0175	Pit containing much demolition rubble
0209	Deposit	Layer		Loose, light grey sandy silt with mod flecks and small frags of chalk. Only seen in section in NE corner of trench, overlying natural chalk. Up to 0.55m thick. Very similar to fill 0213 of quarry pit 0214, which it probably overlies.	Dumped deposit suggesting truncation to surface of natural chalk in this part of the trench. This would explain the absence of 'ploughsoil' 0185 here.
0210	Dump	Layer		Loose, light brownish grey sandy silt and crushed mortar (50:50) with freq small to	Dumped deposit with much demolition rubble

Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description	Interpretation
				medium frags of chalk, mod s-mfrags red roof tile, occ sfrags pot and bone, s-mfrags brick and snail shell. Very clear interface with underlying deposits. Up to 0.16m thick. Cut by foundation trench 0305.	and domestic refuse. Same as 0222 on other side of foundation 0215
0211	Wall	Masonry		L-shaped wall/foundation built of rough hewn chalk blocks randomly coursed and bonded with yellowish brown sandy lime mortar. EW part is 0.30m wide, NS part is 0.40m wide at the top, but up to 0.60m lower down. Measures 0.85m EW x >0.55m NS (running beyond LOE to N). Overlies truncated earlier foundation 0296. Hearth deposits 0290 etc abut/overlie it to the E.	Probably built free-standing, or in a very shallow foundation cut. Associated hearth deposits suggest that it was a chimney base.
0212	Floor	Layer		Firm, tan clay with Occ pebbles, with Occ small frags of brick. Up to 70mm thick, seals hearth 0234 and abuts foundation 0215 to W.	Possible clay floor. Prob broadly contemp with similar deposit 0216 to the E.
0213	Pit	Fill	0214	Soft, light to mid grey clayey silt with freq flecks and small frags of chalk, Occ small frags of pot and bone, and occ oyster. Much fine root penetration.	Very homogenous fill of probable quarry 0214
0214	Pit	Cut	0214	Sub rectangular with very steep to vertical sides, base not seen. 4.9m EW x >1.4m NS x >0.85m deep. Cuts natural chalk.	Very large pit. Probably a quarry, or perhaps a cellar. Principal fill is 0213, but probably also 0294/0295/0230/0302
0215	Wall/foundation	Masonry		Two courses of red brick over a mortared chalk foundation. Bricks are hand-made, unfrogged, 250 x 125 x 50mm, in an informal bond. Laid in a T-shape, with a NS arm two bricks wide (0.25m) and 0.23m deep and an EW arm one brick wide (stretchers) and 0.40m deep. Bonded with light yellowish white hard lime mortar. Foundation of uncoursed chalk rubble and mortar (same as for bricks) forming a cross shape with arms varying in width 0.40m to 0.50m and up to 0.40m deep.	Probable chimney base
0216	Floor	Layer		Only seen in section. Firm light grey silty clay 90% and finely crushed off-white mortar 10%, with Occ flecks of CBM. Up to 80mm thick, petering out to W and E. Seals pit 0218, pit/PH 0220 and deposit 0222	Layer of clay, probably a floor/surface. Broadly contemporary with layer 0212 to W.
0217	Pit	Fill	0218	Loose, light grey clayey silt with freq s-lfrags roof tile, lying flat, freq flecks and small frags crushed chalk and mortar, some lens of dark grey silt towards base.	Fill of pit 0218
0218	Pit	Cut	0218	Only seen in section so shape unknown. Steep side and a sharp break into a flat base. At least 0.60m wide x 0.22m deep. Removed to E by pit 0203	Small pit filled with much demolition rubble; function unknown
0219	Posthole	Fill	0220	Loose, light grey clayey silt, freq small-medium frags chalk, but no finds.	Fill of possible PH 0220
0220	Posthole	Cut	0220	Only seen in section, so shape unknown. Slightly assymetrical, U-shaped profile. 0.27m wide x 0.28m deep.	Possible posthole, associations unknown.
0221	Deposit	Layer		Soft, light yellowish brown sandy mortar with Occ small frags of chalk. Abuts probable hearth 0234. Fills a shallow depression (not numbered), 30mm thick.	Localised deposit - purpose uncertain
0222	Deposit	Layer		Compact, light grey clayey silt. Freq flecks and sfrags chalk, Occ mfrags chalk, sfrags light grey mortar, Occ s-lfrags tile, x1 sfrag pot. Up to 0.12m thick, removed to W by foundation cut 0305	Dumping/levelling. Same as 0210 to W of foundation 0215
0223	Deposit	Layer		Friable, very light yellowish brown crushed mortar with mod small frags of chalk. Only seen in section, up to 60mm thick, over lying foundation 0231	Demolition rubble, probably derived from underlying masonry 0231
0224	Dump	Layer		Friable, very light yellowish brown crushed mortar, mod flecks and sfrags chalk, Occ	Localised dump of demolition material.

Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description	Interpretation
				flecks CBM. Only seen in section, up to 80mm thick, petering out to W and E.	
0225	Deposit	Layer		Soft, light grey clayey silt as a thin band about 10mm thick. Only seen in section.	Probable tread horizon
0226	Dump	Layer		Friable, very light yellowish brown crushed mortar, mod flecks and sfrags chalk, occ flecks CBM. Only seen in section, very similar to 0224. Relationship with masonry 0231 is unclear. 0226 might abut 0231 or be cut by 0232	Localised dump of demolition material. Possibly (with 0227) in a shallow cut (not numbered).
0227	Dump	Layer		Medium to large frags of roof tile (60%) and light grey clayey silt (40%). Occ mfrags brick and a piece of brick or tile with a distinctive yellow fabric (same as in deposit 0222)	Localised dump of demolition material, possible in a shallow cut (with 0226)
0228	Dump	Layer		Compact, light pinkish white crushed mortar with freq sfrags chalk. Up to 70mm thick, petering out (or truncated) to E. Also peters out to W. Might be in a shallow cut/hollow (not numbered).	Dump of demolition material - possible as a surface or make-up layer
0229	Deposit	Layer		Soft, light grey clayey silt with freq flecks and sfrags chalk, up to 20mm thick.	Possible tread layer or accumulation of silt in base of a shallow cut/hollow (not numbered)
0230	Pit	Fill		Compact, crushed chalk, up to 0.43m thick, filling a hollow in surface of underlying 0213	An upper fill of probable quarry 0214
0231	Foundation	Masonry		Rough hewn chalk blocks up to 0.30m wide, random coursed and bonded heavily with very light yellowish brown lime mortar. 0.50m wide x 0.25m deep. Only seen in section, so length NS unknown. Removed by machine to S. Relationship with deposits 0226 and 0227 to W uncertain	N-S foundation, trench built in cut 0232. Could be a square pad/pier base, similar to 0289
0232	Foundation	Cut		No detailed site record, other than section drawing. Same dimensions as masonry 0231 - 0.50m wide x 0.25m deep.	Construction cut for foundation 0231.
0233	Dump	Other		Loose, light to mid greyish brown crushed mortar with large chalk lumps and 0cc flint frags. Abuts L-shaped foundation 0211, peters out to E. removed to S by evaluation trench and runs beyond LOE to N.	Demolition material filling an irregular cut (not numbered) that has removed part of foundation 0211 and the associated hearth.
0234	Deposit	Other		Layer of light pinkish grey (scorched) chalk or sandstone frags, rough hewn, in sizes up to 170mm x 100mm x 50mm. Overlie scorched soil 0235 and abut masonry 0215 to W.	Probably hearth base, in cut 0136
0235	Layer	Other		Firm, mid reddish brown scorched clayey silt. 50mm thick with slight slope down from S to N. Below stone hearth base 0234. Abuts masonry 0215 to W and S.	Scorched clay associated with a hearth
0236	Deposit	Other		Compact, dark grey clayey sand with sfrags chalk throughout. Only 30mm thick. Confined by L-shaped masonry 0211, overlapping edge of hearth 0293 to E.	Not sure if this is a usage deposit or disuse of hearth.
0237	Deposit	Other		Compact, dark orangey brown clayey sand, occ sfrags chalk, with lens of charcoal/soot.	Scorched surface of deposit 0236, associated with hearth 0293
0288	Deposit	Other		Firm, mid greyish green silty clay with 0cc flecks and sfrags chalk and CBM, and pebbles. Up to 60mm thick. Seals hearth tiles 0293.	Clay base for hearth, replacing 0293?
0289	Foundation	Masonry		Chalk blocks, rough hewn, up to 200mm wide, uncoursed and bonded with light yellowish brown sandy mortar. Includes some lenses of greyish brown silt. Overall dimensions of 0.64m x 0.74m x 0.20m thick.	Foundation / pier base (equates to 0027 in evaluation trench 4.
0290	Deposit	Other		Compact, light grey clay with 0cc small frags chalk and some sooting/charcoal on surface. Confined by L-shaped masonry 0211 and hearth edge 0293	Original base of hearth
0291	Deposit	Layer		Interleaved deposits of soft, mid grey silt and crushed mortar/soil mix. Also a very thin	Possible tread layers or surfaces associated

Context	Type	Category	Feature	Description	Interpretation
				mortar layer on the surface (similar to 0224). Mod s-mfrags tile, occ sfrags bone and oyster. Up to 70mm thick, with similar extent to overlying layer 0210. Possibly abuts hearth 0293 to W, and runs below masonry 0215 to E.	with use of hearth 0293
0292	Floor	Layer		Row of three bricks, on bed, in section S.78. Bricks are 220mm long x 50mm thick. No obvious mortar. Abutted by clay layer 0191 to W. Uncertain rel with maso 0215.	Remains of a floor (or hearth?)
0293	Hearth	Structure		Row of roof tiles mortared together on edge, running NS and turning to the W at the LOE, so that the whole structure was probably L-shaped. The tiles are set on a mortar bed. They measure 150mm x 100mm x 12mm thick. Along the E side of the tiles is an edging row of broken 'bull-nosed' bricks measuring 110mm high x 70mm wide x at least 40mm long. Removed to S by a demolition cut (not numbered) containing fill 0233.	Hearth structure
0294	Deposit	Other		Loose, crushed chalk and chalk frags mixed with light grey sandy silt. 0cc animal bone and frags of distinctive yellow brick/tile. Up to 0.14m thick.	Dumped layer or (more likely) a fill of pit 0214
0295	Deposit	Other		Compact, light to mid grey sandy silt with freq flecks of chalk and 0cc pebbles and sfrags chalk. Up to 80mm thick.	Dumped layer or (more likely) a fill of pit 0214
0296	Foundation	Masonry		Large, rough hewn chalk blocks, random coursed and bonded with a hard, off-white lime mortar. 0.40m wide x >1.20m long NS x 0.70m deep. Runs beyond LOE to N. Stops abruptly to S with no return/corner.	Well-built foundation.
0297	Foundation	Cut		Linear trench running NS, with very steep to vertical sides. 0.55m wide x 0.70m deep.	Construction trench for foundation 0296
0298	Pit	Fill	0307	Compact, mid greyish brown clayey chalky sand with 0cc pot.	Fill of pit 0307
0299	Pit	Fill	0300	Soft, mid brownish grey clayey sand with 0cc chalk frags, mussel shell and pot	Fill of pit 0300
0300	Pit	Cut	0300	Only on edge seen, so shape unknown. Side very steep, base not seen. Measures >2.3m NS x >1.5m EW x at least 0.64m deep. Cuts natural chalk.	Large pit containing some domestic refuse. Extent, depth and function not known.
0301	Deposit	Layer		Firm, light grey sandy silt with mod flecks chalk and occ s-mfrags chalk. Up to 60mm thick. Abuts hearth 0293 to W.	Localised dumping/levelling?
0302	Deposit	Other		Layer of loose, light yellow chalky mortar, up to 0.11m thick but petering out to E.	Probably an upper fill of pit 0214
0303	Foundation	Fill		Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with 0cc flint and chalk.	Construction backfill in narrow space between foundation 0296 and its cut 0297
0304	Dump	Layer		Firm, dark grey silty clay with mod s-mfrags chalk and pebbles. Only seen in section. Abuts masonry 0211 to E and runs beyond LOE to N and W.	Dumping after construction of wall/foundation 0211
0305	Foundation	Cut		No detailed record.	Construction cut for foundation 0215
0306	Deposit	Layer		Compact, light to mid brownish grey clayey silt. Mod flecks and sfrags chalk, 0cc pebbles, no finds. Only seen in section, c. 0.22m thick. Removed by foundation trench 0297 to E. Clear interface at base - looks like a truncation horizon.	Horizontal deposit similar to fill 0213 but more clayey. Might be broadly the same as 0209 at other end of trench.
0307	Pit	Cut		Part of an oval pit with a bowl-shaped profile, measuring >0.70m NS x >0.25m EW x 0.30m deep. Removed to E by foundation cut 0297.	Pit, extent and function unknown.



Context No	Pot No	Pot Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Plast/ Mort No	Plast/ Mort Wt	C Pipe No	C Pipe Wt	Wflint No	Wflint Wt	Stone No	Stone Wt	Abone No	Abone Wt	Shell No	Shell Wt	Misc
0125	1	10									1	3	4	4	1	3	
0134	19	432	19	599							1	26	27	515	9	120	
0135	1	11	3	302									3	20			
0138	11	288	17	1917			3	22					0	0			
0139	2	55	1	276	1	20							9	302	1	2	
0140	12	161	7	2828									39	612			
0143	0	0	4	1842									22	271			
0146	0	0	1	22													
0148	3	32	1	38					1	1			5	109			
0153	1	2					1	14					3	19			
0155	1	7	1	34									4	125			
0158	0	0	2	3820													
0172	28	625					4	11									
0174	4	32	4	2904													
0183	0	0											24	1193			
0186	3	23											1	3			
0191	0	0	8	1586													
0192	2	19			1	15							2	18			
0193	1	19	1	14									1	12			
0196	1	158															
0210	1	18	20	1498									1	12	1	2	
0212	0	0	3	1475													
0213	4	37											5	126	1	5	
0215	0	0	8	9946													
0217	0	0	3	535													
0222	1	9	1	97													
0227	0	0	8	915													
0234	0	0									17	1485					



Context No	Pot No	Pot Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Plast/ Mort No	Plast/ Mort Wt	C Pipe No	C Pipe Wt	Wflint No	Wflint Wt	Stone No	Stone Wt	Abone No	Abone Wt	Shell No	Shell Wt	Misc
0291	0	0	51	1474									2	1	1	4	
0293	0	0	26	5785	11	83											
0294	0	0											1	7			
0298	2	9															
0299	15	130											4	127			



## Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Context No	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	ENV	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date	CBM date
0041	LMED	BOUD?	HANDLE?		1	1	7		Hard oxidised fab w occ calc	Lmed/epmed	15th-16th C	
0043	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	2	A				P-med
0043					1	1	8		Frag of cbm?	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C	
0048	MED	MCW	BODY		3	1	2			L12th-14th C		P-med
0056	LMED/EPM	LMTM?	BODY		1	1	16		Pale orange core w flint, quartz & shell	15th-16th C		
0057	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	28		Very similar to BMCW	L12th-14th C		
0074	PMED	LMTE	BODY		4	0	7					
0074	PMED	REFW	BODY		1	1	1					
0072	PMED	ESWN	BOWL COL		5	1	95		Handled perf bowl, colander	18th C	1800-1900	P-med
0072	PMED	TGE	BODY		1	1	3	A	Just biscuit ware now	16th-18th C		
0072	PMED	GRE	BODY		1	1	7			16th-18th C		
0072	PMED	PEW	DISH	Stencil in purple/blue	7	2	113			1770-1850	Prob late 18th - E19th C	
0072	PMED	IRST	BOWL	BW	7	1	201		tpw, floral	L18th-19th C		
0072	PMED	IRST	BODY	BW	7	0	73		I with willow pattern	L18th-19th C		
0072	PMED	PORC	DISH		8	1	49		Plain white	18th-20th C		
0093	ROM?	GX	BODY		1	1	15		Dense thickwalled greyware	Roman		
0097	PMED	LMTTC?	BODY		2	1	25		Hard dk orange fab w red core & sparse calc & ferr	15th-16th C	15th-16th C	
0062	MED	MCWG	BODY		3	1	25			L11th-13th C		?L med
0062	MED	MCW	ST JAR/CURF?	THB	1	1	282	AA	Sandy w flint, sim to colchester EMS	12th-E13th C		
0062	ESAX	ESCQ	BODY		1	1	6	AA	Mica and quartz, ID SA	5th-7th C		
0062	MED	MCW	CP/JAR	INCD	3	1	28	S	Almost flat topped	12th-E13th C	12th-E13th c	
0062	MED	MEL	BODY	INCD	3	1	25			Med		
0062	MED	MCW	BODY		6	0	48	S	Various fabs	L12th-14th C		
0062	MED	MEL	BODY		1	1	5		Oxidised on both external margins	Med		
0062	MED	MCW	BASE		1	1	16			L12th-14th C		

Context No	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	ENV	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date	CBM date
0063	MED	MEL	CP/JAR		34	1	661	SR	Sim to Fig 14 No 59 Jar C Spoerry 2008	L12th-14th C?		
0063	MED	MCW	BODY	INCD	2	2	14			L12th-14th C		
0101	ROM	GMG	JAR		1	1	23		Second century +	2nd century +		
0101	MED	BMCW?	CP/JAR		3	1	33		Thickened everted	12th-E13th C	L12th-14th c	
0101	MED	MCW	BODY		3	0	39			L12th-14th C		
0101	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	14		Sandy w surface shell ?shell dusted ware	L12th-14th C		
0101	MED	HFw1	BODY	RED SLIP	1	1	5		Hedingham variant?	M12th-M13th C		
0101	MED	MCW	BODY		3	0	21			L12th-14th C		
0101	MED	BCSW	BODY		1	1	8			L12th-14th C		
0109	PMED	GRE	PANCH		1	1	221		Large flanged rimmed bowl w thin speckly ld gl	16th-17th C	16th-17th prob 16th C	
0125	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	10	BR	w slight calc	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th c	
0134	MED	MCW	CP/JAR		2	2	16	A	Developed square rim	13th-14th C		P-med
0134	PMED	PMRW	PIP		4	1	234	R		16th-18th C		
0134	MED	LMELS	BODY		1	1	9		Unglazed,	15th C		
0134	PMED	LMTE	BODY		2	2	20		1 base	15th-16th C		
0134	PMED	LMT/GRE	BODY		1	1	6			16th C		
0134	PMED	COLL?	BODY		3	2	97		Hard grey core, orange margins	15th-16th C		
0134	PMED	WNBC	BODY		1	1	1		small body sherd, bichrom e if not West Norfolk!	L16th-17th C	16th C	
0134	PMED	LMTE	BODY		1	1	9	S		15th-16th C		
0134	PMED	PMRW	BODY		1	1	4			16th-18th C		
0134	PMED	LMT/GRE	LID?		1	1	16	S	Heavily sooted externally ?form	16th C		
0134	PMED	BOUD	ST JAR/CIST		2	1	16		Hard redware, Bourne D (Mc & B p409)	1450-1640		
0135	MED	MEL	BASE		1	1	10		Unglazed, ext margins	Medieval		Med & p- med
0139	PMED	GRE	BODY		1	1	47			16th-18th C	16th-18th C	Med
0139	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	7	S	With sparse shell	L12th-14th C		
0138	PMED	SPEC	BODY		2	1	37			L17th-18th C	L17th C	?Med & p-med
0138	PMED	GRE	BODY		5	5	93		1 thumb handle from bowl?	16th-18th C		
0138	PMED	GRE	MUG?		1	1	31		Kilnscar	16th-18thC		
0138	PMED	LMTC?	BODY		1	1	15		Unglazed fine micace fab, clay pellets	15th-16th C		
0138	PMED	PMSR	PANCH		2	2	110		P-med slip coated redware, biflanged rims	16th-M17th C		

Context No	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	ENV	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date	CBM date
0140	PMED	BORDY	DISH		1	1	12		1500-165 Yellow glazed	1550-1700		Med & p-med
0140	PMED	BORDG	BODY		2	1	7			1550-1700	L16th C+	
0140	PMED	COLL	PIP		2	1	44			15th-16th C		
0140	PMED	LMTC	BODY		1	1	9			15th-16th C		
0140	PMED	GRE	BODY		1	1	10		Rilled	16th-18th C		
0140	PMED	PMRW	BODY		3	0	44 S			16th-18th C		
0140	PMED	DUTR	BODY		1	1	20 SA			15th-17th C		
0140	PMED	UPG	BODY		1	1	14			15thC+		
0148	PMED	GRE	BODY		1	1	11			16th-18th C	16th-18th C	P-med
0148	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	13		v sandy w silver mica	L12th-14th C		
0148	MED	GRIM	JUG		1	1	6 A		Grimston-type ware	L12th-14th C		
0153	PMED	GRE	BODY		1	1	2			16th-18th C	16th-18th C	
0155	ESAX	ESCM	BODY		1	1	7 A		ld SA	5th-7th C		P-med
0172	PMED	SPEC	BODY		1	1	9			L17th-18th C		
0172	PMED	ESW	BODY		1	1	15			17th-19th C		
0172	PMED	MOCH BND	BOWL		7	1	127		Banded creamware w mocha	1780-1900	L18th-19th C	
0172	PMED	CRW	DISH		2	2	10		Plain	1740-1880		
0172	PMED	GRE	BOWL		2	2	44		Flanged x 2	16th-18th C		
0172	PMED	GRE	BODY		9	0	236 A			16th-18th C		
0172	PMED	GRE	JAR		1	1	24		Lid-seated	16th-18th C		
0172	PMED	GRE	JAR		1	1	28		Fine fabric	16th-18th C		
0172	PMED	GRE	BOWL		1	1	17 S		Biflanged	16th-18th C		
0172	PMED	WNBC	BODY		1	1	4		Bichrome	L16th-17th C		
0172	PMED	PMRW	BASE		1	1	93			16th-18th C		
0172	PMED	PMRW	BOWL?		1	1	15 A			16th-18th C		
0174	PMED	GRE	BODY		3	0	28			16th-18th C		Med & p-med
0174	PMED	LMTE	BODY		1	1	4			15th-16th C	16th-18th C	
0186	MED	HFW?	BODY		1	1	6		Red slip, poss Rouen style,	M12th-M13th C	L12th-14th c	
0186	MED	MCW	BODY		2	2	17			L12th-14th C		

Context No	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	ENV	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date	CBM date
0192	MED	EMWG	BODY		1	1	6		Ely-type ware	11th-12th C		
0192	MED	EMW	CP/JAR		1	1	13		EMW Essex H1 type	12th-13th C	12th-13th C	
0193	MED	STAMC	BODY		1	1	19		Mottled, copper glaze, developed	E12th-M13th C	E12th-M13th C	
0196	PMED	IGBW	JUG		1	1	158		Complete base sherd	16th-18th C	16th-18th C	
0210	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	17		Sandy with some calc	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C	Med and p-med
0213	PMED	WNBC	BODY		1	1	5 B		Bichrome	L16th-17th C		
0213	MED	MELS	CP/JAR		1	1	11		Squared rim, oxid mar gins, calc ?Ely fab variant	12th-E13th C	Med residual?	
0213	MED	MCW	BODY		2	2	21			L12th-14th C		
0222	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	9			L12th-14th C	L12th-14th c	P-med
0298	MED	MCW	BODY		2	2	8		1 with calc	12th-14th C	12th-14th C	
0299	MED	MCWG	BODY		4	0	33			L12th-14th C	L12th-14th c	
0299	MED	MELS	BODY		2	2	14		?Ely fab variant	L12th-14th C		
0299	MED	MCW	BODY		6	0	58			L12th-14th C		
0299	MED/EPM	MCW/LMT	BODY		1	1	8			14th-15th C		
0299	PMED	GRE	BODY		1	1	9			16th-18th C	16th-18th C?	
0299	MED	HFV?	BODY		1	1	8		Lt orange/buff fab w ld sp. Glaze & red slip, poss L n style early rounded c1140-1200	M12th-M13th C		
0140	PMED	GRE	BODY		1	1	78		Large sherd from base of vessel	16th-18th C		Med & p-med

## Appendix 5. OASIS form

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-148179**

### Project details

Project name	MNL 674, 16 Mill Street, Mildenhall
Short description of the project	Significant activity on this site did not occur until the medieval period. A substantial boundary ditch was dug into the natural chalk at the north end of the site, parallel with Mill Street. Its fills produced small amounts of 12th-13th century pottery in association with charred cereal remains. It has been suggested that the ditch might have been associated with a former bailey, since this part of Mill Street was known as Le Bayle in the 15th-16th centuries. Other medieval evidence consisted of a much smaller but parallel ditch and a few pits containing 12th-14th century pottery. Medieval features were sealed by thick deposits of worked soil, which were truncated by post-medieval cess/refuse pits. A large rectangular cut close to the northern edge of the site might have been the cellar of a late medieval building fronting on the churchyard to the north. It was backfilled in the 16th-17th century and a sequence of three buildings was constructed on the same plot. Only the backs of these properties were recorded and their forms and functions are unknown. In the 19th century several large outbuildings (one of which was demolished only recently) were constructed around a yard to the rear of 16 Mill Street.
Project dates	Start: 10-12-2012 End: 17-01-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 674 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL MNL 674, 16 Mill Street, Mildenhall
Study area	1200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7100 7452 52 0 52 20 29 N 000 30 37 E Point

### 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	Andrew Tester
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Land owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	SEH French Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	MNL 674
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	MNL 674
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	MNL 674
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	16 Mill Street, Mildenhall, Suffolk, MNL 674: Archaeological Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design
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