

Land behind 33-39 Beeches Road,
West Row,
Mildenhall
MNL 712

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/083

Client: Mr Michael Peachy

Author: Andy Beverton

07/2014

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SCCAS Report No. 2014/083

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Report Date: 7/2014

HER Information

Site Code: MNL 712
Site Name: Land behind 33-39 Beeches Road
Report Number 2014/083
Planning Application No: F/2013/0219/OUT
Date of Fieldwork: 09/07/2014
Grid Reference: TL 674 761
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-182896
Curatorial Officer: Rachael Monk
Project Officer: Andy Beverton
Client/Funding Body: Mr Michael Peachey

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

Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: Andy Beverton
Date: July 2014

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

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land behind 33 to 39 Beeches Road, West Row. The evaluation identified a relatively well preserved archaeological horizon comprising of four large post-medieval rubbish pits and a further irregular feature that contained a single sherd of medieval pottery.

The archaeology recorded by this evaluation is conducive with the sites location within the medieval historic core of West Row (MNL 676) and the close proximity of previously recorded post-medieval horizons (MNL 538, 593 and 636). The concentrations of Roman activity recorded to the west of the development area (MNL 193, 612 and 613 and 637) were not represented within the excavated trenches.

Recommendations for future work within the development area consist of monitoring the excavation of future footing trenches in order to determine the extent of the medieval and post-medieval features as well as identify the presence of any Roman activity.

1. Introduction

Two evaluation trenches were excavated across the future locations of two dwellings on land behind 33-39 Beeches Road, Mildenhall, Suffolk. The evaluation was carried out as a condition for planning application number F/2013/0219/OUT and followed a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) written by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team (App.1) issued in response to an Archaeological Brief (App.2) issued by Rachael Monk (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Curatorial Team – App.2).

2. Geology and topography

The development is situated to the rear of modern dwellings facing onto Beeches Road at the northern end of West Row (Fig. 1). At the time of evaluation the site status was level grass/scrubland at a height of approximately 6.5m above ordnance datum (AOD).

The geology across the trenches consisted of fairly solid chalk at a height of between 5.8 and 6m AOD. An exception to this geology was noted in the central portion of Trench 2 (Fig.1) where the chalk was noticeably degraded, most likely due to the increased presence of water resulting from a concentration of features.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The development area lies in an area of archaeological interest, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record (CHER), with evidence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity present within a 1km diameter (Fig.1).

A ovate Acheulean hand-axe of Palaeolithic date (MNL 202), found 380m north-west of the site, and an assemblage of Neolithic worked flint (MNL 312), 180m to the south-east, represent the earliest known activity in close proximity to the development area.

Several sites to the west of the development area indicate a concentration of Roman activity, localised to between the 2nd and 4th century;

Evaluation and subsequent excavation (MNL 612) recorded a horizon consisting of several ditches, pits and a single posthole, all dated to between the mid-2nd to late 3rd

or 4th century. Fieldwork to the east (MNL 613) identified a Roman ditch containing 3rd-4th century evidence and has been interpreted as a continuation of those recorded at MNL 612.

Substantial evidence of domestic Roman activity in the 2nd-4th centuries was recorded at MNL 637. In combination with the sites noted above the immediate landscape is thought to contain a rural Roman farmstead.

A scatter of Roman finds is recorded at MNL 193 which includes Nene Valley colour coat pottery synonymous with the mid-2nd to 4th century.

The concentration of recorded Roman activity to the west points to occupation within 160m of the development and gives potential for contemporary horizons to be present within the evaluation trenches.

The Roman sites are likely directly related to the Roman villa (MNL 064) 500m north of the site which can be assumed to have acted as a locus for contemporary activity.

The medieval settlement core of West Row is defined by MNL 676 and, as such, investigations within this area can be expected to contain medieval activity of some description.

A number of post-medieval sites have been recorded close proximity to the development area and it is likely, as with the medieval activity, that post-medieval activity will be commonly encountered across investigations in West Row;

A large amount of platform gunflint production waste was identified in the landscaped area of former garage workshops (MNL 538).

Footing trenches at MNL 593 displayed an intense degree of 17th-19th century settlement activity likely to have continued along Beeches Road.

MNL 636 indicates the position of the post-medieval blacksmith's workshop to rear of 19 Beeches Road.

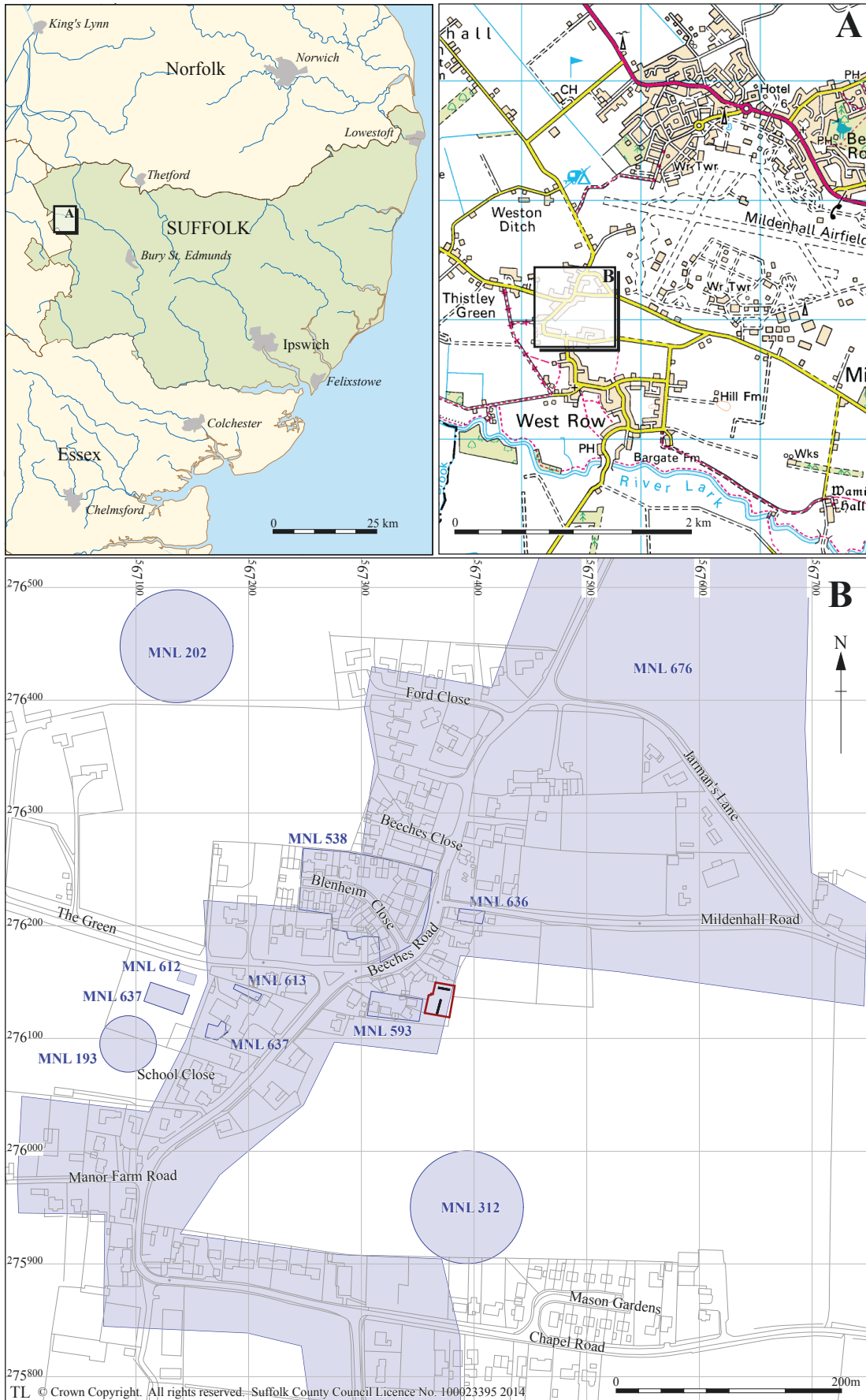


Figure 1. Location and HER entries

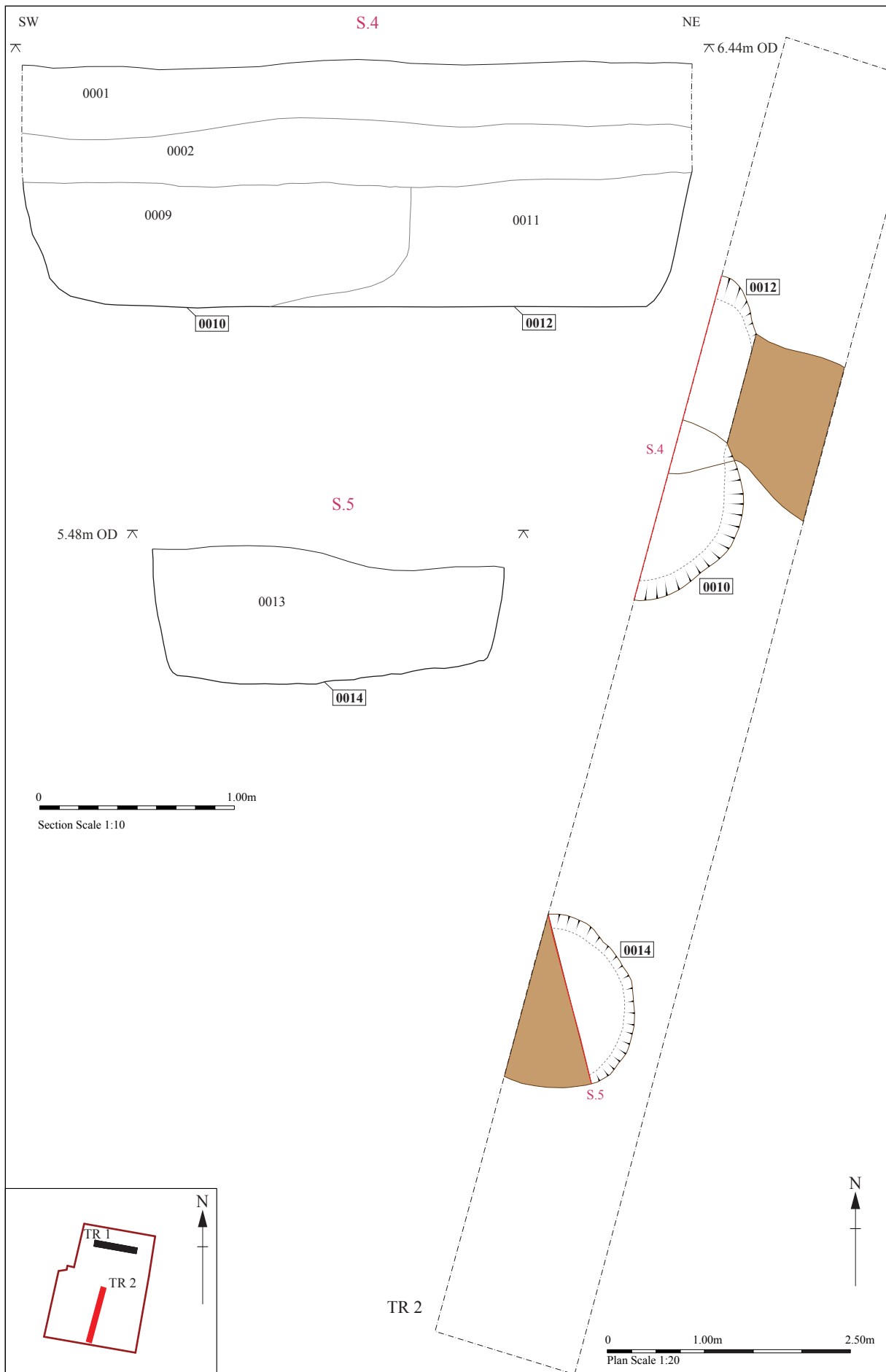


Figure 2. Trench 1 plan and sections

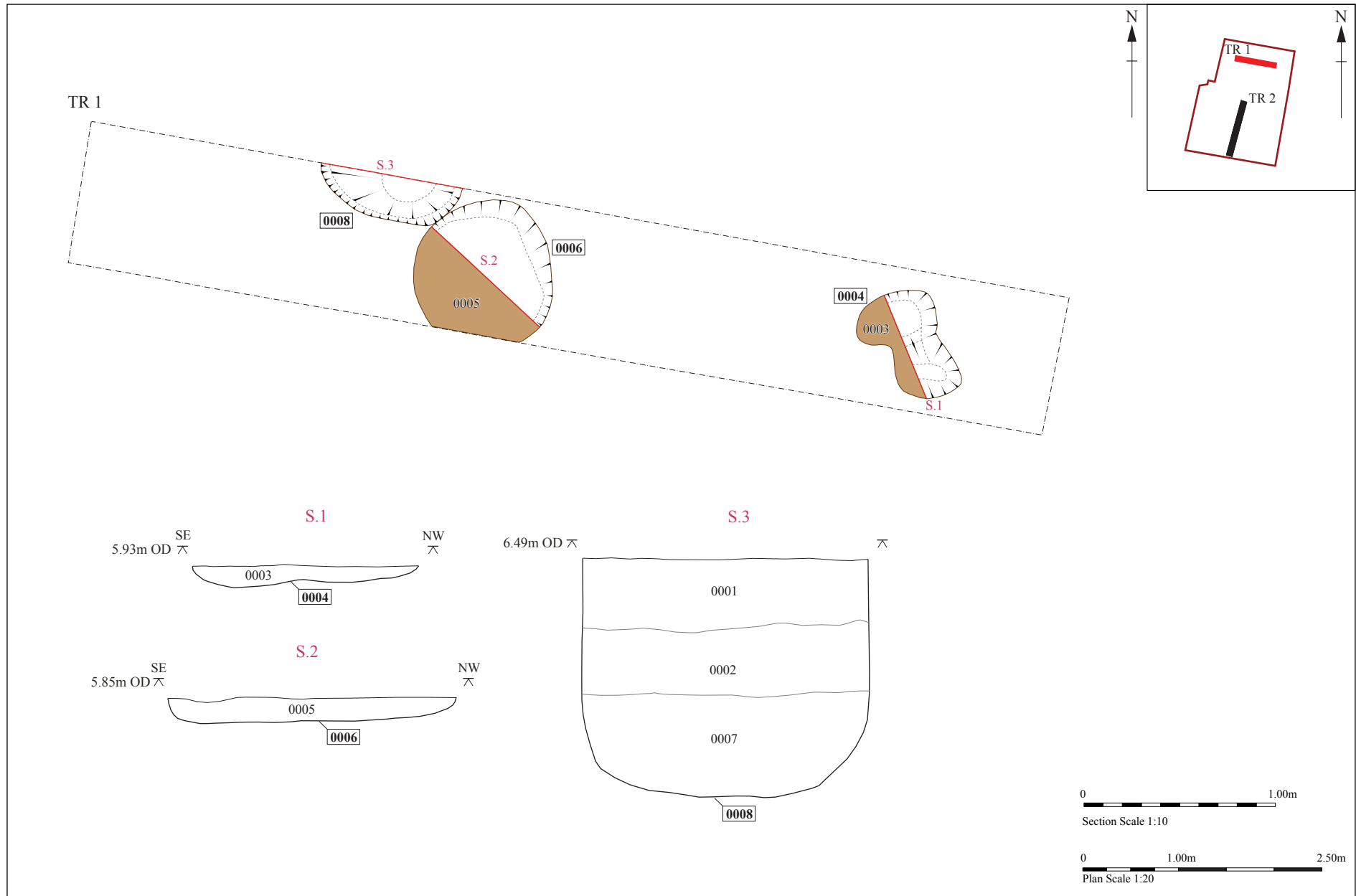


Figure 3. Trench 2 plan and sections

4. Methodology

The two trenches were aligned on a north-north-east to a south-south-west grid (Fig. 1) and positioned in order to cover the central portion of each of the two planned dwellings. The trenches were laid out using a Leica System 1200 RTK GPS and subsequently excavated with a 6 ton mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide ditching bucket under the direct supervision of a Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) Project Officer.

Both trenches were excavated to the top of the archaeological horizons which coincided with the top of the undisturbed geology. Archaeological features were investigated by hand with individual cut and depositional events being assigned unique context numbers and recorded according to the guidelines laid out in Gurney (2003). Plans and sections of archaeological features were recorded by hand at a scale of 1:20 as well as digitally. A single 40L sample was taken from one of the features in order to assess the potential for macro-faunal and fossil evidence.

The site archive has been entered into an MS Access database under the HER code MNL 712. All finds were washed, marked, quantified and analysed by members of SCCAS/FT.

An OASIS form was initiated ahead of the field work and will be completed with a digital submission of this report and a synopsis of the site and both physical and digital archives.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Two trenches were excavated across the development area opening a total area of 35.5m². The trenches were excavated to the top of the undisturbed geology to a maximum depth of 0.7m. A total of six features were identified; four post-medieval pits, an irregular pit containing a single sherd of medieval pottery and a single irregular, shallow pit.

A breakdown of each trench and contexts are included as Appendices 2 and 3 of this report.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated to 10.35m in length at a maximum depth of 0.7m at its central portion. The trench possessed a soil profile comprising topsoil over a brownish-grey sandy-silt subsoil (0002). The archaeological horizon was identified directly below the subsoil and consisted of Two circular pits (0006 and 0008) and an irregular discrete feature (0004) (Fig. 2).

Pit 0004

An irregularly shaped pit was recorded at the eastern end of Trench 1. The pit had a shallow concave profile measuring 1.17m wide with a maximum depth of 0.12m. The pit was filled with a mid to light-greyish-brown silty-sand (0003) that contained frequent quantities of chalk pebble inclusions throughout (Dia. 0.01m maximum). The fill contained no finds evidence.

Pit 0006

A circular shaped pit (1.54m diameter) was recorded in the middle of Trench 1. The pit had a shallow u-shaped profile with a maximum depth of 0.14m. The pit contained a single fill of softly compacted mid greyish-brown sandy-silt (0005) which produced a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery and animal bone.

Pit 0008

The southern portion of a large circular pit was excavated against the northern wall of Trench 1. The visible portion of the pit had a circular plan and u-shaped profile measuring 1.5m wide and 0.56m deep. The pit was filled with mid greyish-brown sandy-silt (0007). A single Iron nail was recovered from the pit.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 13.76m long and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. The trench possessed a similar profile to Trench 1 comprising topsoil (0001) over a brownish-grey sandy-silt subsoil (0002). The archaeological horizon was identified directly below the subsoil.

Three features were identified across this trench (Fig.3); two post-medieval pits (0010 and 0014) and an irregular feature (0012) containing medieval pottery.

Pit 0010

A circular planned pit with a maximum diameter of 2m and a u-shaped profile measuring 0.62m deep. The pit contained a single fill of mid-greyish-brown sandy-silt fill of soft compaction (0009). A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone was recovered from the pit fill.

This feature was determined to cut fill 0011 of pit 0012.

Pit 0012

A large, irregular planned pit was identified towards the northern portion of Trench 2.

The pit appeared to have a u-shaped profile with a maximum surviving width of 1.94m although full excavation was not possible due to the overall trench depth exceeding 1.2m at this point.

The pit was filled with an atypical mid greyish-orangey-brown sandy-silt (0011) was produced a single abraded sherd of medieval pottery.

Pit0014

The final pit in Trench 2 was a circular feature with a steep sided u-shaped profile measuring 1.8m wide by 0.72m deep. The pit was filled with a moderately soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silty (0013) that contained a small assemblage of post medieval pottery and brick fragments.

5.3 Phasing

Of the six features identified by the evaluation five contained datable finds evidence that allow a simple phasing to be determined;

The large irregular pit (0012) in Trench 2 contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. Although this pottery is potentially residual the pit is also cut by post-medieval pit 0010, placing it earlier than the collection of refuse pits noted below.

Pits 0006, 0008, 0010 and 0014 all contained post medieval finds comprising pottery, brick and an iron nail whilst their similar morphologies and fill type suggest that they were excavated for the same function, most likely refuse. This collection of features clearly represents a phase of post medieval activity across the development area.

The undated irregular pit (0004) at the eastern end of Trench 1 is atypical in its form and fill type respective to the remaining features recorded during the evaluation. Therefore it is not possible to phase this feature accurately.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

A small quantity of finds dating mainly to the post-medieval period was recovered from a number of pits from the evaluation. These are listed by context in the table below:

Context	Pottery		CBM		Iron		Animal bone		Spot date
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0005	5	84					1	1	16th-18th C
0007					1	12			
0009	1	5	4	106			2	20	16th-18th C
0011	1	4							Medieval
0013	2	14	1	24					16th-18th C
Total	9	107	5	130	1	1	3	21	

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established, as well as individual fabric dates. The pottery was catalogued on proforma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been inputted as on the database (Appendix *).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S. Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Medieval pottery

A single very worn body sherd of an unprovenanced fine sandy ware with sparse quartz inclusions and the remains of an internal pale yellow slip was present in fill 0011 of pit 0012. The vessel is probably a local medieval ware, although no calcareous inclusions are visible, which are characteristic of Ely-type wares which are found in this part of the

county. The possibility that it might be Roman should also not be discounted, given the location of the site.

Post-medieval pottery

Eight fragments of post-medieval pottery weighing 102g were identified. The sherds were recovered from the fills of three different pits. Two identifiable Glazed red earthenware forms were present in fill 0005 of pit 0006, consisting of a bowl with slight external cordon (Jennings, fig. 66. no.1139), and the rim of a jar or chamber pot. Other smaller body sherds of Glazed red earthenware's were found in fill 0009 of pit 0010, and fill 0013 of pit 0014

6.3 Ceramic building material

A total of five fragments of ceramic building material weighing 130g in total was recovered from two contexts. Fill 0009 of pit 0010 contained four abraded and undiagnostic fragments of cbm made of a fine sandy matrix with red clay pellets which date to the late medieval or post-medieval periods. Fill 0013 of pit 0014 also contained a fragment of very abraded brick or tile which had mixed clay bands and red clay pellets, which is of a similar date.

6.4 Iron nail

A single iron nail, corroded but complete, was present in fill 0007 of pit 0008.

6.5 Animal bone

Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from fill 0009. One piece of a large mammal rib was present and part of the shaft of the limb of a smaller animal.

6.6 Discussion of material evidence

The small quantities of finds recovered from the pits are mainly post-medieval, with only a single earlier fragment of pottery, reflecting the location of the site close to the medieval and post-medieval centre of West Row. The ceramic building material is very fragmentary and in poor condition, suggesting that the pieces had experienced considerable movement and redeposition before finally ending up in the fills of pits 0008 and 0014.

7. Discussion

The two evaluation trenches contained a total of six features all sealed below the subsoil layer (0002). A single feature (0014) was undated whilst the other contained small assemblages of either post-medieval or medieval finds evidence.

Four circular pits dominate the archaeological horizon. The pits are characterised by u-shaped profiles surviving to between 0.53m and 0.72m deep, with the exception of 0006 that was notably shallower (0.14m) and softly compacted greyish-brown sandy-silt fills that contained post-medieval finds evidence. The pits are approximately 30m away from Beeches road suggesting that they would have been originally excavated to the rear of buildings or plots facing onto the road at the time of their original excavation.

Pit 0012 was cut by a one of the post medieval pits and filled with an uncharacteristic greyish-orangey-brown sandy-silt (0011). The pits irregularity in plan is not in keeping with its uniform, clear u-shaped profile and it is possible that the pit is actually two intercutting features. The single sherd of medieval pottery recovered from the pit fill certainly fits with the stratigraphical relationship between 0012 and 0010 although its abraded appearance and singular nature also suggests it may be residual.

The irregular undated pit (0014) survived to a shallow depth (0.12m) and is undated. No clear function or date can be inferred from the feature although it is likely that it represents the base of a truncated pit.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation has identified an archaeological horizon within the development area predominantly consisting of post medieval refuse pits likely to have been excavated behind buildings originally facing on to Beeches Road.

An earlier pit (0012) has the potential to be two intercutting pits although could not be fully investigated due to the depth of the trench exceeding 1.2m. The pit contained a single sherd of medieval pottery and was cut by a member of the post medieval pit group.

The archaeology recorded during the evaluation is indicative of the medieval (MNL 676) and post medieval (MNL 593, 538 etc) horizons previously recorded in close proximity to the site. The lack of Roman features is considered unusual due to the villa to the north (MNL 064) and the suspected farmstead to the west (MNL 612, 613 and 637). However, given the nature of Roman agricultural landscapes it is very possible that the small area investigated does not contain portions of the Roman landscape.

The evaluation has characterised the nature of the archaeological horizons within the PDA. Monitoring of the future footing trench excavations could potentially resolve the extent of the larger irregular medieval pit.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Mildenhall\MNL 712

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Andy Beverton (SCCAS/FT). Project management was undertaken by Andrew Tester who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Beata Wieczorek-Olesky and the report was edited by Richenda Gofin.

11. Bibliography

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

Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich*. EAA 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, MPRG Occasional Paper No 2.

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Land behind 33-39 Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall MNL 712

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment Archaeological Evaluation

Client: Mr Michael Peachey

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Andrew Tester

July 2014

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Project details

Planning Application No:	F/2013/0219/OUT
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Rachael Monk
Grid Reference:	TL 674 761
HER Event No/Site Code:	MNL 712
Oasis Reference:	1-182896
Project Start date	10/07/2014
Project Duration:	1-2 days
Client/Funding Body:	Mr Michael Peachey
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	Andrew Tester
SCCAS/FT Project Officer:	TBA
SCCAS/FT Job Code:	MILDBER001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required, by a condition on planning application F/2013/0219/FUL for residential development land to the rear of 33-39 Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall. (Fig. 1), to assess the site for heritage assets in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief and Specification (dated 2/04/2014), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Monk of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS/CT 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.

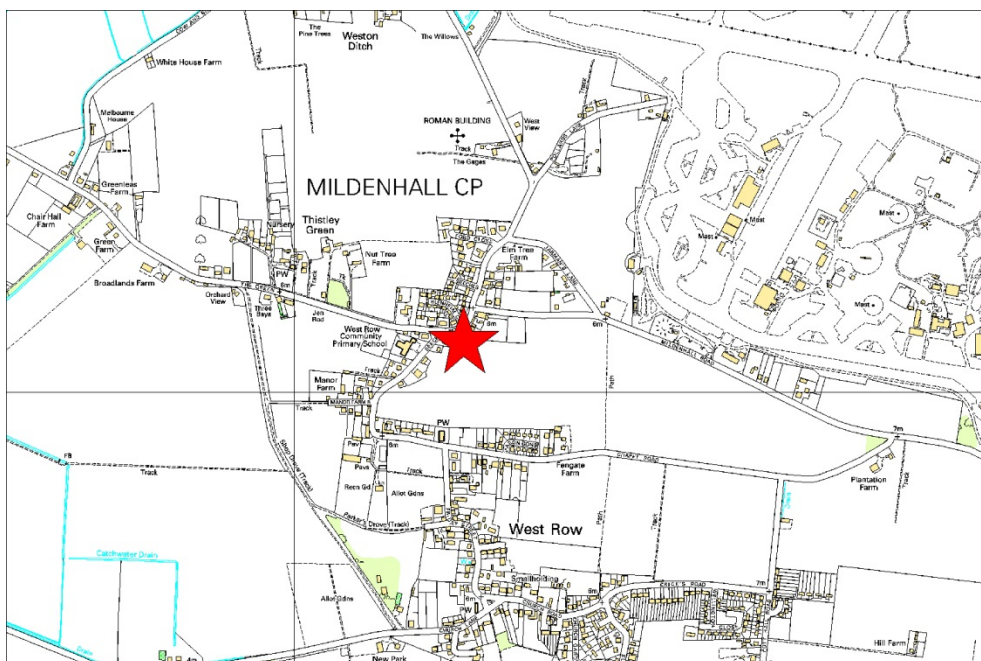
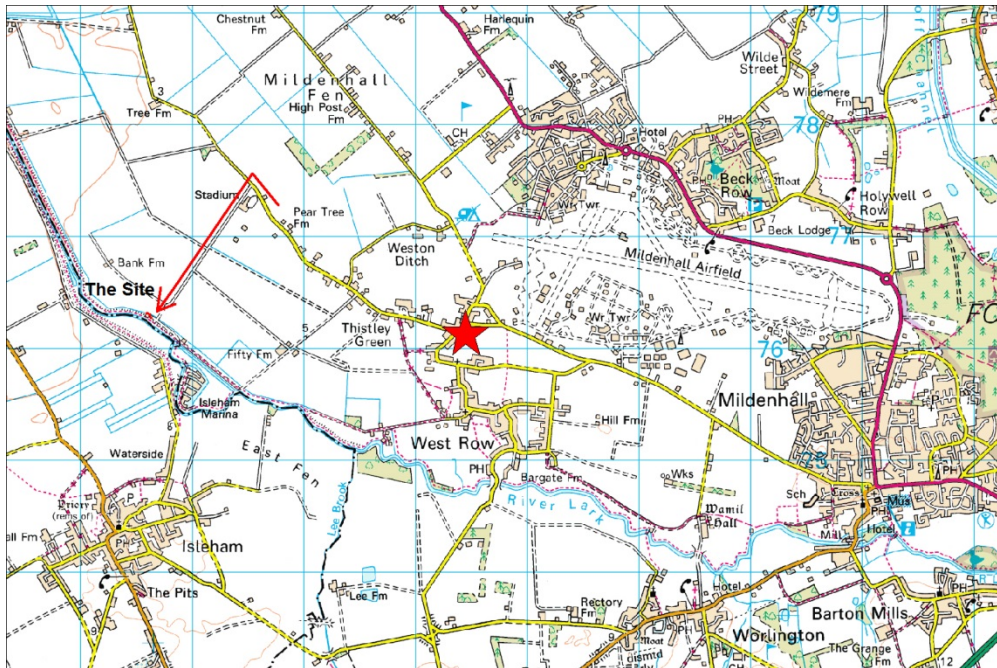
The Site

- The site, lies towards the centre of West Row close to the medieval core and with evidence of Roman occupation close by. Currently the land is open garden behind the street frontage with arable fields beyond.
- The site is situated on level ground at a height of c.5.5m OD above Ordnance Datum.
- The site geology is recorded as well drained calcareous, coarse and fine loamy soils (Ordnance Survey 1983), over superficial Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel which in turn overlie chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) (British Geological Survey website).

- The proposed development consists of two residential properties with parking, with a detached double garage and associated access.

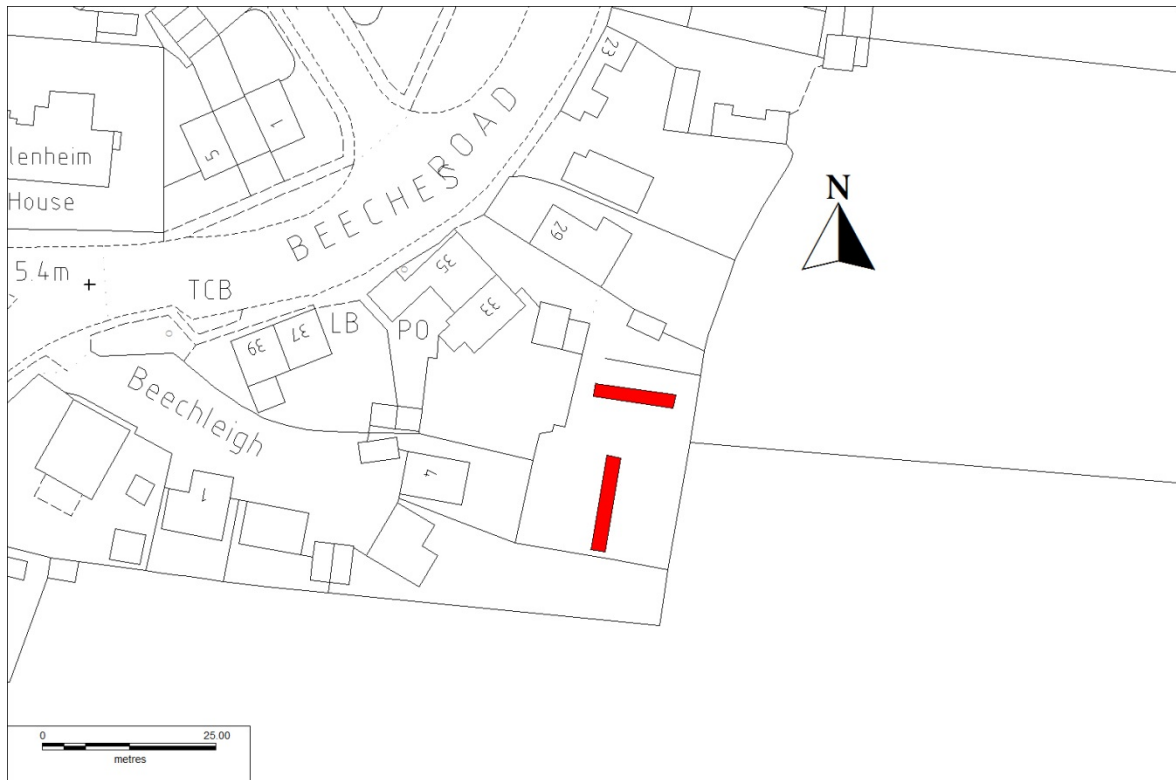
Archaeological and historical background

- The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of archaeological interest, with evidence of prehistoric, Roman and medieval occupation close by:



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Figure 1. Location maps



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Figure 2. Proposed trench locations

2. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.

- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- Provide sufficient information for SCCAS/CT to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
- Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

3. Archaeological method statement

Management

- The project will be managed by SCCAS/FT Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).
- SCCAS/CT will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS/CT visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

Project preparation

- An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (MNL712) and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed .
- A Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Institute For Archaeology's (IFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', revised 2008.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SCCAS/FT led by An experienced Project Officer TBA. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS/FT and will include aN experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires the application area to be evaluated by the excavation of 20m trenches across the areas of proposed development. A proposed trench plan

is included above (Fig. 2). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.

- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.5m-0.8m of topsoil and modern deposits until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS/CT.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil

on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.

- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SCCAS/FT registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS/FT finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (English Heritage 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for

instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.

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

Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SCCAS/FT Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by Andrew Tester. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SCCAS/FT personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- Finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following Institute for Conservation (ICON) guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SCCAS Archaeological Stores at Bury St. Edmunds or Ipswich. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON) guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in

bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SCCAS/FT database compatible with the Suffolk HER.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.

Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts.

The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.

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

Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully

georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive (see below).
- Two printed and bound copies of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. A digital .pdf copy will be supplied on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT 2010).
- All physical site records and paperwork will be labelled and filed appropriately. Digital files will be stored in the relevant SCCAS archive parish folder on the SCC network site.
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS/CT and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer

and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

- Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
- Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

Bibliography

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Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

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SCCAS/CT, 2010, *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.

SCCAS/CT, 2011, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011, ver 1.2.*

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised.
Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

4. Project Staffing

Management

SCCAS/FT Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	Andrew Tester
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin

Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SCCAS/FT staff.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	First Aid	
Andrew Beverton	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
John Sims	Supervisor	Yes	
Tim Carter	Project Assistant		Metal detectorist

Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by project officer to be decided. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SCCAS/FT specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics	Beata Wieczorek-Olesky
Illustration	Donna Wreathall
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Cathy Tester,
Environmental sample processing	Anna West
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

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

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains/medieval pottery	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

WSI Appendix 1. Health and Safety

1. Introduction

The project will be carried out following Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policies at all times.

All staff will be aware that they have a responsibility to:

- Take care of their own health and safety and that of others who maybe affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work.
- Follow safe systems of work and other precautions identified in the risk assessment.
- Report any changes to personal circumstances that may affect their ability to work safely.
- Report potential hazards, incidents and near misses to the Project Officer/supervisor.

A pre-site inspection has been made of the site and applicable SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments for the project are included below.

All SCCAS/FT staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and permanent staff all hold a CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. All staff have been shown the SCCAS Health and Safety Manual, copies of which are held at the SCCAS/FT offices in Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. All staff will read the site WSI and Risk Assessments and receive a site safety induction from the Project Officer prior to starting work. All staff will be issued with appropriate PPE.

From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by other SCCAS/FT staff, external specialists, SCCAS/CT staff or other members of the public. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions. Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies. SCC also has professional negligence insurance. Copies of these policies are available on request.

2. Specific site issues

Welfare facilities

Due to the limited nature of the project, it is proposed that SCCAS/FT staff will work from their vehicle and use client welfare facilities if available. Additional facilities, toilet, site accommodation etc, will be provided if the project is extended. Fresh, clean water for drinking and hand washing is carried in SCCAS vehicles. A vehicle will be on site at all times.

First Aid

A member of staff with the First Aiders at Work qualification will be on site at all times. A First Aid kit and a fully charged mobile will also be in vehicle/on site at all times.

Site access and security

Access is from Beeches Road. Trenches will be backfilled following the fieldwork.

Deep excavation

Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations will be limited to a maximum depth of 1.2m below existing ground level unless the trench is stepped or shored. In practice the trench is likely to be c.0.5m-0.8m deep unless thick modern build up deposits are encountered.

If the trenches are to be left unattended before being backfilled (i.e. overnight) they will be enclosed with high visibility temporary barrier fencing. On completion of the project trenches will be backfilled to ground-level although pre-existing ground surfaces will not be reinstated.

Contaminated ground

Details of any ground contamination have not been provided by the client. If any such is identified then groundworks will cease until adequate safety and environmental precautions are in place.

Advice will be sought from HSE and relevant authorities if required concerning any of these issues.

Hazardous Substances

No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

Underground services

The client has indicated that there are no known services crossing the site. Trench positions will be laid out in advance with reference to any service plan supplied and a CAT scanner used prior to excavation.

Overhead Powerlines

No overhead powerlines cross the site.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The following PPE is issued to all site staff as a matter of course. Additional PPE will be provided if deemed necessary.

- Hard Hat (to EN397).
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater).
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole).
- Gloves (to EN388).
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F).

Environmental impact/constraints

Suffolk County Council maintains an internal Environmental Management System run in accordance with the ISO14001 standard by a dedicated EMS officer. The council has a publicly available [Environment Policy](#), which commits us to meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, preventing pollution, and to continually improving our environmental performance.

All existing and new SCCAS subcontractors are issued annually with the SCC Environmental Guidance Note For Contractors.

On site the SCCAS Project Officer will monitor environmental issues and will alert staff to possible environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination, e.g. from

plant or fuel stores, EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jez Meredith (SCCAS/FT EMS Officer).

The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. All refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.

The client has not informed SCCASFT of any environmental constraints upon the development area.

All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCCAS for disposal.

Water will not be pumped into any water course, storm drain etc without prior consent from the Environment Agency. Procedures for dealing with contamination from fuel spills or sediments will be closely followed.

Trenching will be placed to minimise damage to sensitive flora and fauna or their habitats. All trenching will avoid the 'precautionary area' of any trees, this being the distance from the tree equal to 4 times the circumference of the tree at a height of 1.5m above ground level (National Joint Utilities Group, 1995, Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees).

3. Project Contacts

SCCAS/FT

SCCAS/FT Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01473 581473
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	Andrew Tester	01284 741248
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 741233
SCCAS/FT H&S	Stuart Boulter	01473 583290
SCCAS/FT EMS	Jezz Meredith	01473 583288
SCCAS/FT Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	01473 583288

Emergency services

Local Police	Mildenhall	101
Local GP		
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000
Environment Agency	Customer Services Line (8am to 6pm) 24 hour Emergency Hotline	03708 506 506 0800 807060
Essex and Suffolk Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	0845 782 0999
National Gas Emergency Service	Gas emergency hotline	0800 111 999
UK Power Networks	East England electricity emergency hotline	0800 783 8838
Anglian Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	08457 145 145

Client contacts

Client	Mr Michael Peachey michaeljpeachey@gmail.com	
Client Agent		
Site landowner		

Archaeological contacts

Curator	Dr Rachael Monk	01284 741226
Consultant		
EH Regional Science Advisor	Zoe Outram	01223 582707

Sub-contractors

Plant hire	TBA
Misc. Equipment hire	
Toilet/facilities hire	

Other

SCC Press Office	Andrew St Ledger (Chief Press Officer)	01473 264398
SCC Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
SCC Environment Strategy Manager	Emma Flint	01473 264810
SCC Health and Safety Advisor (ESE)	Mark Ranson	01473 261494
SCC Corporate H&S Manager	Dave Atkinson	01473 260513

4. Risk Assessments - removed

A pre-site inspection and assessment has been made of the site and the following SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments apply to the project and are included below.

- SCCAS/FT RA1 Working with plant machinery
- SCCAS/FT RA2 Manual excavation and outdoor working
- SCCAS/FT RA3 Deep excavations
- SCCAS/FT RA4 Use of Hand tools
- SCCAS/FT RA5 Damage to services

Appendix 2. Brief

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Rear of 33-39 Beeches Road,
West Row

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Forest Heath District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	F/2013/0219/OUT
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 674 761
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	2 dwellings
AREA:	0.1ha
CURRENT LAND USE:	Garden
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Rachael Monk Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741230 E-mail: rachael.monk@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	3 April 2014

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following conditions relating to archaeological investigation:

8. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording

- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

9. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the written scheme of investigation approved under condition 13 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must send a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the LPA on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, the applicant should submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval; failure to do so could result in enforcement action by the LPA.
- 1.5 The 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. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The application lies in an area of archaeological interest, defined in the County Historic Environment Record. The proposed development is located within the historic settlement core of West Row (HER ref 676). As a result, there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 141), to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 4.4 20m of trial trenching covering the footprints of the proposed new dwellings are to be excavated. Trenches should be 1.8m wide.
- 4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trench should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Appendix 3. Trench list

Trench Number	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Description	Summary
1	1.6	10.36	NW-SE	Chalk	0.39m	0.59m	10m trench across northern end of development area. The trench was approximately 0.7m deep with a soil horizon comprising a maximum of 0.39m of topsoil (0001) overlying approximately 0.36m of brownish-grey sandy-silt (0002) that contained a frequent quantity of sorted chalk pebbles (Dia. = 0.02m) throughout.	<p>Three features were identified across the trench comprising two relatively large post medieval refuse pits (0006 and 0008) and a smaller irregular feature (0004) that may be a natural hollow or the surviving base of one or two small pits.</p> <p>The archaeological horizon was present directly below, and sealed by, the subsoil.</p>
2	1.6	13.75	NE-SW	Chalk, heavily degraded in patches	0.38m	0.6m	13.75m trench across the southern end of development area. The trench was approximately 0.6m deep with a soil horizon comprising a maximum of 0.38m of topsoil (0001) overlying approximately 0.34m of brownish-grey sandy-silt (0002) that contained a frequent quantity of sorted chalk pebbles (Dia. = 0.02m) throughout.	<p>Three pit features were identified across the trenches; 0010 and 0014 were determined to be refuse pits containing post medieval finds evidence. 0011 appears to be an earlier pit and contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. 0011 may be two pits.</p>

Appendix 4. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0001	--	1	--	Layer	Modern topsoil layer. Dark-greyish-brown sandy-silty containing frequent humic inclusions.	Modern topsopil.	--	--	0.39
0002	--	1	--	Layer	Subsoil layer of brownish-grey sandy-silt (0002) that contained a frequent quantity of sorted chalk pebbles (Dia. = 0.02m) throughout. The layer was moderately compact and sealed all the archaeological features.	Topsoil layer sealing the archaeological horzion.	--	--	--
0003	0004	1	Pit	Fill	A mid to light greyish-brown sitly-sand containing frequent quantities of chalk pebble inclsuions throughout (Dia. 0.01m MAX). The fill was friable but contained no finds evidence.	Sole fill of irregular pit (0004). Possibly a natural hollow or base of truncated pit.	1.17	0.88	0.12m
0004	0004	1	Pit	--	Irregularly shaped pit with a shallow concave profile comprising average breaks of slope, shalloly concave sides, a smooth break of base and a convex base. The feature has a north-west to south-east aligned longitudinal axis.	This irregualr feature may be a natural hollow or te surviving base of either one or two truncated pits.	1.17	0.88	0.12
0005	0006	1	Pit	Fill	A mid greyish-brown sandy-silt fill of soft compaction. The fill contained moderate quantites of chalk pebbles (Dia.. 0.01-0.03m) through out. Pottery was recovered from the fill.	Single fill of shallow refuse pit 0006.	1.51	1.54	0.14

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0006	0006	1	Pit	Cut	A circular planned pit with a u-shaped profile comprising steep breaks of base, concave sides, an abrupt break of base and a flat base. Pits 0008, 0010 and 0014 were of a similar shape in plan, although survived to a deeper extent, and contained identical fills.	Shallowly surviving post medieval refuse pit. Most probably one of four refuse pits recorded during the evaluation.	1.51	1.54	0.14
0007	0008	1	Pit	Fill	A mid greyish-brown sandy-silt fill of soft compaction. The fill contained moderate quantities of chalk pebbles (Dia.. 0.01-0.03m) through out. A single iron nail was recovered from the fill.	Single fill of shallow refuse pit 0008.	1.5	--	0.53
0008	0008	1	Pit	Cut	The visible portion of the feature appears to have a circular plan with a u-shaped profile comprising steep breaks of slope, concave sides and an abrupt break of base leading to a flat/slightly concave base.	One of four post medieval refuse pits identified during the evaluation.	1.5	--	0.53
0009	0010	2	Pit	Fill	A mid greyish-brown sandy-silt fill of soft compaction. The fill contained moderate quantities of chalk pebbles (Dia.. 0.01-0.03m) through out. An assemblage of animal bone, brick and pottery was recovered from the fill.	Sole fill of pit 0010. Very similar to fills from other refuse pits with contemporary finds evidence. Most probably a refuse pit (1 of 4 in eval.)	2	--	0.62m
0010	--	2	Pit	Cut	Fairly larger pit partially within the footprint of the trench. Appears to have a circular plan with a u-shaped profile comprising steep breaks of slope, slightly concave/near straight sides, an abrupt break of base and a flat/slightly concave base.	Post medieval refuse pit very similar to 0008 and 0014.	2	--	0.62

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0011	0012	2	Pit	Fill	A mid greyish-orangey-brown sandy-silt fill containing occasional chalk pebbles (Dia. 0.01-0.03m) through out. The fill is fairly soft and contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. Cut by 0010.	Sole fill of medieval pit.	1.9	--	0.68
0012	0012	2	Pit	Cut	Irregularly shaped feature with a disturbed profile that appeared to be originally u-shaped with a steep, break of slope and flat side. South-western side of the cut was truncated by pit 0010 whilst the full depth could not be observed due to trench depth exceeding 1.2m.	Most likely a medieval refuse pit. Initially was assumed to be a natural silt channel due to the nature of the fill by edges of the cut are too sharp and a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the feature. May actually be two intercutting pits but this could not be identified clearly in an evaluation trench.	1.9	--	>0.68
0013	0014	2	Pit	Fill	The pit was filled with a mid greyish-brown sandy-silty of soft compaction that contained moderate inclusions of chalk pebbles through out. A small assemblage of pottery and brick fragments, identical to those in the other pits, was recovered from the fill.	Sole fill of post medieval refuse pit. 1 of four recorded by the evaluation.	1.8	--	0.72
0014	0014	2	Pit	Cut	A circular planned pit with a u-shaped profile with a steep and sharp break of slope, near straight sides with an abrupt, slightly angular break of base leading to a concave base.	Refuse pit, one of four.	1.8	--	0.72

Appendix 5. Plates



Plate 1. Trench 1 mid-excavation, looking east-south-east (1m scale).



Plate 2. Trench 2 mid-excavation, looking south-south-west (1m scale).



Plate 3. Pit 0006, looking south-west (1m scale).



Plate 4. Pit 0008, looking north-north-east (1m scale).



Plate 5. Pits 0010 (left) and 0012 (right), looking north-west (1m scale).



Plate 6. Pit 0014, looking south-west (1m scale).

Appendix 6. OASIS summary

Project details

Project name	MNL 712 Land behind 33-39 Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land behind 33 to 39 Beeches Road, West Row. The evaluation identified a relatively well preserved archaeological horizon comprising of four large post-medieval rubbish pits and a further irregular feature that contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. The archaeology recorded by this evaluation is conducive with the sites location within the medieval historic core of West Row (MNL 676) and the close proximity of previously recorded post-medieval horizons (MNL 538, 593 and 636). The concentrations of Roman activity recorded to the west of the development area (MNL 193, 612 and 613 and 637) were not represented within the excavated trenches. Recommendations for future work within the development area consist of monitoring the excavation of future footing trenches in order to determine the extent of the medieval and post-medieval features as well as identify the presence of any Roman activity.
Project dates	Start: 09-07-2014 End: 09-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LKH 368 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL LKH 368 Land the rear 33-39 Beeches Road, Mildenhall
Postcode	IP28 8PA
Study area	0.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 674 761 52.3569322691 0.458465180735 52 21 24 N 000 27 30 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.50m Max: 6.50m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Monk
Project director/manager	Andrew Tester
Project supervisor	A Beverton
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Michael Peachy

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	LKH 368
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	LKH 368
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	LKH 368
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	LKH 368 Land behind 33-39 Beeches Road
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