

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2008/221

POV Wash, RAF Mildenhall MNL 596

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Rob Brooks
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(Cathy Tester & Colin Pendleton)

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by MoD Defence Estates USF and was monitored by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Andrew Tester, Rob Brooks, Andy Beverton, Martin Cuthbert, Tim Browne, Tony Fisher, Phil Camps and Holly Stacey) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed and managed by Andrew Tester, who also provided advice during the production of the report, which was written by Rob Brooks.

The post-excavation was managed by Cathy Tester. Finds processing and the producing of site plans and sections were carried out Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds report was by Cathy Tester.

Summary

An archaeological excavation in advance of the construction of a new car washing unit at RAF Mildenhall identified sequences of ditches, pits, other features and a possible occupation soil layer. These may be later prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval features, (as well as three undated cuts). Finds from these periods were also recovered. Some of the features had been truncated by modern disturbance and bioturbation, although generally the archaeological levels survived well.

HER information

HER Code: MNL 596
Planning application no. F/2007/0426/FUL
Date of fieldwork: 14th December, 2007 to 4th January, 2008
Grid Reference: TL 680 774
Funding body: MoD Defence Estates USF
Oasis reference: suffolkc1-49342

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1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a 'Privately Owned Vehicle' (POV) washing unit at RAF Mildenhall, Suffolk. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1), to fulfil a planning condition on application F/2007/0426/FUL and was funded by MoD Defence Estates USF.

The site was located between California Avenue and the BX building at grid reference TL 680 774 and at a height of just below the 5m Ordnance Survey contour (Fig. 1). The area immediately prior to the excavation had been under trees and grassland, and was relatively level.

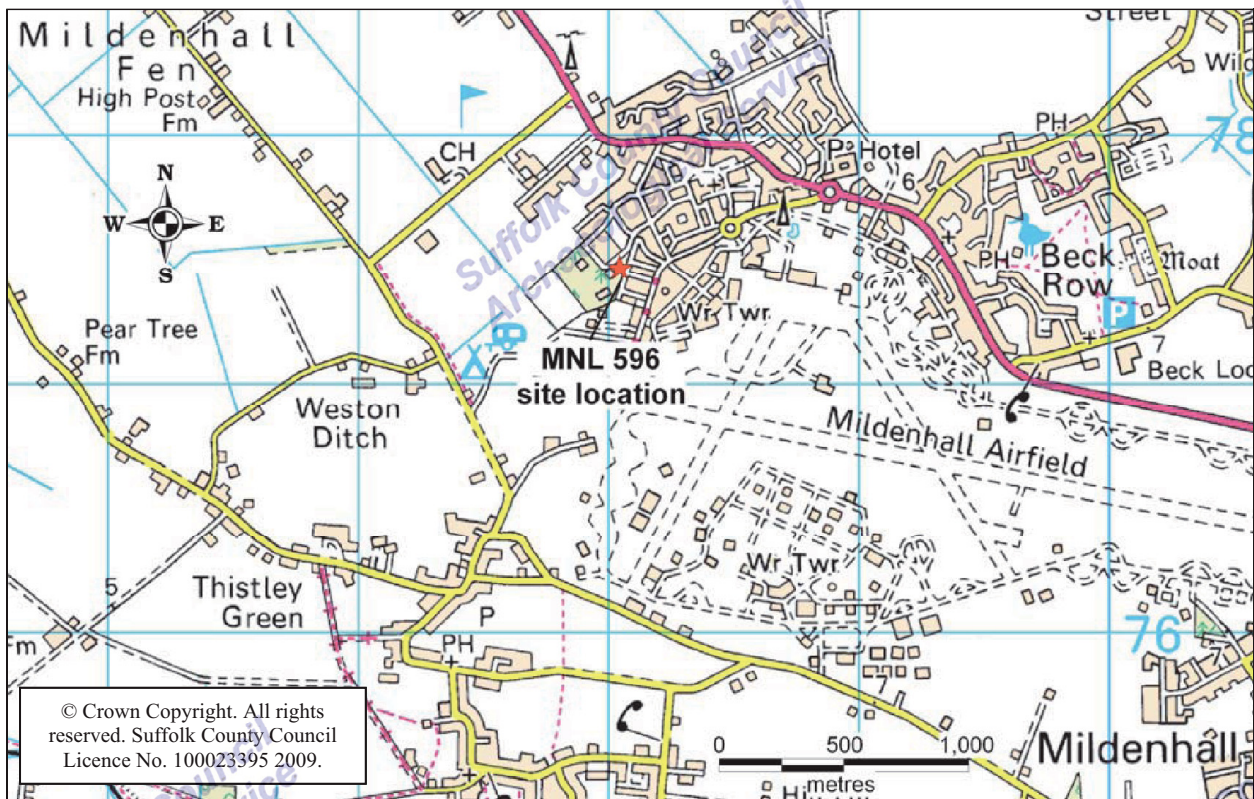


Figure 1. Site location map

The site lies within an area of known prehistoric and Roman occupation. Prehistoric features and finds have been found 20m north of the site (MNL 490), and late Roman ditches 90 metres to the east (MNL 509), as shown on Figure 2. Further away, Roman activity has been recorded to the south, with a ditch system and peat hollows at site MNL 524, Iron Age and Roman occupation and burials at MNL 491 and Bronze Age,

Iron Age, Roman and Saxon occupation at MNL 532. An undated archaeological feature to the north has also been excavated (MNL 492). As well as these sites, excavations on Mildenhall airbase and the surrounding area have revealed a complex and extensive network of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon archaeological remains, and an excavation was required on the POV wash unit site to investigate and record any occupation evidence prior to destruction by the development.

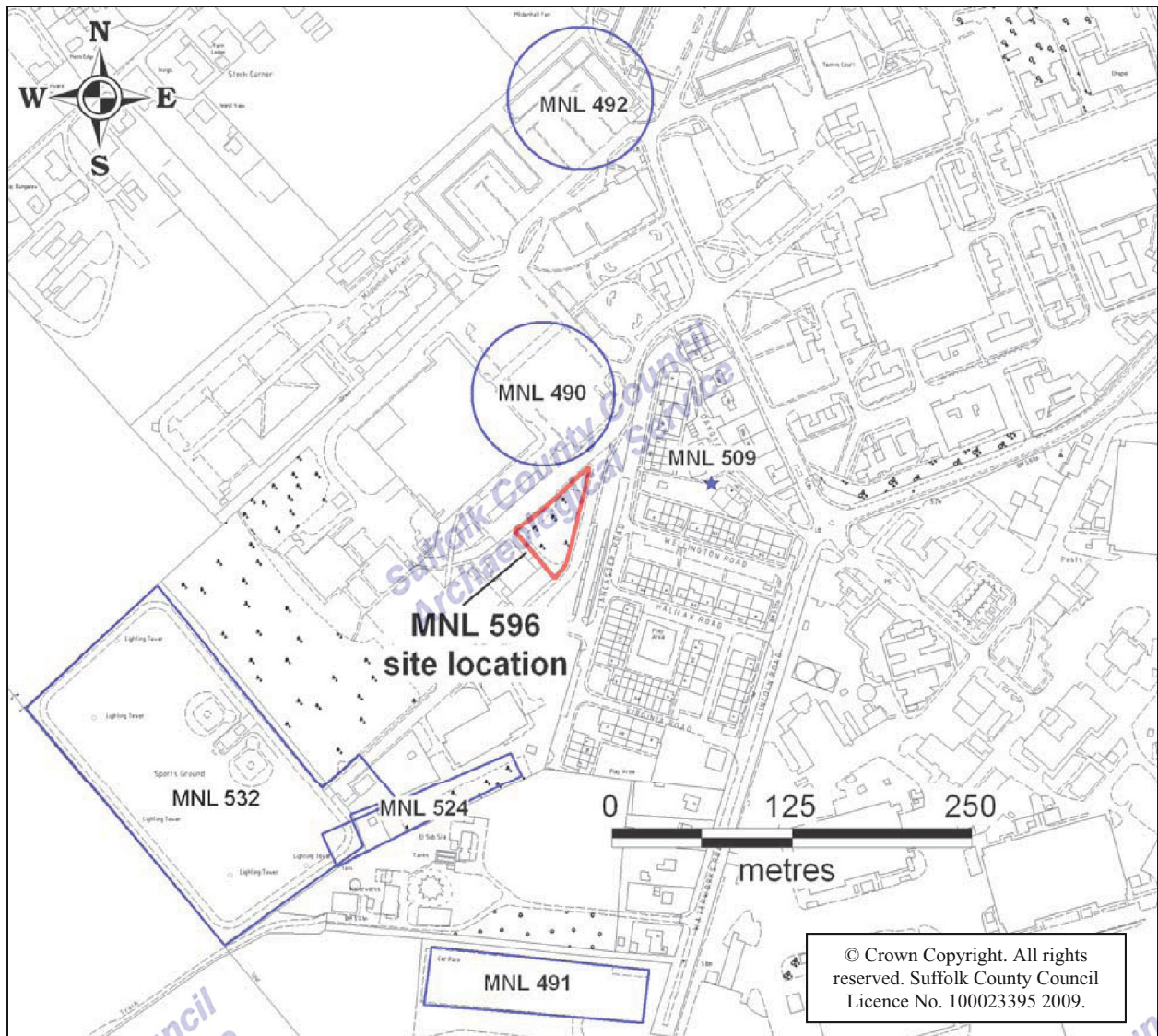


Figure 2. Listings from the Historic Environment Record in relation to MNL 596

2. Methodology

The site was stripped by a mechanical digger, equipped with a ditching bucket, to the top of the archaeological levels under the supervision of an archaeologist. The site strip

totalled 1300sq metres. In places various other layers also had to be removed, which overlaid the natural subsoil of yellow-orange sand (sections 0007 and 0025, Fig. 4). Archaeological features were visible at this level, although there was bioturbation from the trees removed as part of the stripping, as well as truncation from modern pipe trenches. The features were then individually cleaned and excavated by hand. Features were sampled to at least the minimum requirements of the specification and generally 10% of ditches were excavated and 50% of pits and other features. Segments were placed to investigate individual features or stratigraphic relationships as necessary. All finds were kept, excluding some burnt stone and the site was detected for metal finds. No environmental samples were taken for bulk flotation due to disturbance and the unsuitable nature of the features, and no fills were sieved.

The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system (Appendix 2) and planned with a RTK GPS. Feature sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20. Digital colour photographs (72 x 72 dpi, JPEG format) and monochrome film photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the archive.

Site data has been input onto the MS Access database and recorded using the County Historic Environments Record code MNL 596. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto the database. Inked copies of section drawings have also been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-49342) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. MNL 596.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

The archaeological levels and natural subsoil lay below >0.4m to c.0.8m of topsoil and overburden. Across the site there were areas of truncation relating to the roads and previous building works around the site, as well as from trees and service pipes. In total, ten distinct ditches, four other features, two layers and two natural phenomena were recognised.

The site contained archaeological features and finds thought to relate to at least three phases of activity in the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods (Fig. 3). Other undated features were also excavated and recorded.

Unfortunately the low levels of datable finds make it difficult to firmly assign features to periods of occupation. However, most of the features have been tentatively attributed to phases due to their form, the stratigraphic hierarchy, internal spatial and physical relationships and similarities with dated features from surrounding sites. Features of some antiquity have also been recognised by the nature of their fill, specifically when they appear to be highly leached. It is important to note that none of the features categorised as being from Phase 1 or Phase 2 produced any post-medieval finds and that whilst they represent different periods of activity, the temporal distance between these phases is unknown.

3.2 Phase 1

Ditches 0017 and 0023 are recognised as probably being the two earliest features. They are cut by all the features they intersect with. They are similarly sized, (0017 is c.1m wide and 0023 is c.0.6m wide) and are noticeably smaller than the ditches in Phase 2. Ditch 0023 is aligned west to east and has been excavated in segments 0038 and 0055, which show a very shallow, curved, concave profile. No finds were recovered from the fill. Ditch 0017 was similar in section to 0023, although it is slightly deeper and aligned south-west to north-east, curving across the site. Fill 0018 from this ditch produced one later prehistoric piece of worked flint, although this could have been residual material. The fills from both ditches are leached mixtures of light yellow, orange, grey and brown sand and silt which appear to be of some antiquity.

3.3 Phase 2

The two most substantial features on the site are ditches 0030 and 0050 which have been attributed to Phase 2. They both seem to have been re-cut along the same alignment on several occasions, which probably shows that they were long-standing boundaries. Both features also cut the Phase 1 ditches. Features such as these are found on surrounding sites and have usually been dated from stratigraphic and finds evidence to the Late Iron Age or Roman periods.

Ditch 0030 was aligned north-west to south-east (c.2.0m wide x c.0.5m deep). It was excavated in segments 0031, 0034, 0040 and 0057. The segments appear to show that the ditch had been re-cut in the same position on various occasions, due to the irregular shapes seen in the profiles and the relatively high number of fills recorded. It clearly cut ditch 0023 in plan. The fills range from light-dark grey and brown silt and sand mixtures, occasionally with peat inclusions and were often disturbed. Excavation of basal fill 0036 in segment 0034 recovered a later prehistoric flint.

Ditch 0050 runs west-east across most of its length (c.3.94m wide x c.0.7m deep), before curving to a north-west to south-east alignment near the eastern edge of the site. Excavated in segments 0051 and 0057, this feature also appears to have been re-cut numerous times. In segment 0051 it cut ditch 0017 and produced one sherd of Roman pottery from fill 0053. The fills throughout this ditch range from light to dark grey silt and sand.

3.4 Phase 3

Group 0070 is made up of ditches 0004, 0008, 0067, 0068 and 0069. These run parallel approximately 10 metres apart on a north-west to south-east alignment. Apart from feature 0020 and any modern bioturbation or pipes, this group cuts all other features. Similar ditch patterns have been identified elsewhere in the local vicinity as post-medieval channels used for draining the low-lying peaty soils (MNL 532, Tester forthcoming). Where excavated in segments 0003 and 0016, these ditches had extremely square and regular profiles (c.1.16m wide x c.0.25m deep and c.1.15m wide x c.0.45m deep, respectively). They are filled with dark brown silty sand and organic

material. This was a less leached, better preserved fill, suggesting a later date than the ditches in Phases 1 and 2. Ditch 0008 produced one 19th to 20th century earthenware pottery sherd which may well be

Feature 0020 is also a Phase 3 feature, cutting ditches 0008 and 0069 from group 0070. Emerging from the north-west edge of the site, it is cut by various modern disturbances on its south-east edge and measures at least 17.4m south-west to north-east. The fills are mid-dark grey silty sands, often heavily disturbed, but again they do not appear to have been degraded by leaching unlike the fills in ditches 0017, 0023, 0030 and 0050. The form and purpose of this feature are unclear as it is only very partially visible.

3.5 Unphased features

Four features, two layers and one natural hollow on the site could not be related to any of the possible phases of activity. These include ditch 0076 that joins 0030. It may be cut by 0030, although this was not clear in section or plan. It produced no finds but its fill appeared to be quite leached. Although it is similar in scale to the ditches in Phase 1 at >0.8m wide x c.0.44m deep, it did not continue on from the north-eastern side of 0030, possibly showing it to be contemporary with this feature.

Feature 0063 was the only other undated cut. It was a very shallow spread with a highly leached fill, although this may just have been mixed material from bioturbation. It produced only animal bone. Its shape in plan was reminiscent of two adjoining pits or a tree bole disturbance and it measured 3.4m wide x 5.5m long x 0.14m deep.

Area 0025 was reduced to investigate grey sand deposit 0029 (c.0.3-0.4m deep), which was a sterile soil layer. The section above 0029 also revealed well-preserved stratigraphy in section, including layer 0028 (c.0.08m deep), which was the only layer in this section to produce finds. It was made up of particularly dark brown and black silty sand and contained one bodysherd of prehistoric pottery, two pieces of animal bone and two fragments of burnt stone, one a flint 'potboiler'. The layer had been machined off in plan, but a thin depth survived below 0027, which may have been a wind-blown lens that had formed over it. Although the layer contains finds typical of a later prehistoric date, this material could simply be residual from previous activity on the site

due to the low quantities recovered. The layer appears to have formed in a slight hollow in the top of 0029.

Two possible pits were recorded in section 0007. These were features 0010 and 0015. They were only partially visible in section and cut through natural hollow 0014. They were similar to features seen on a nearby site (MNL 532, Tester forthcoming), which were thought to be soak away pits that had been hand excavated and filled with loose branches. They are probably post-medieval and possibly part of a similar land management process as seen in the ditches in group 0070.

A hollow, 0014, was also recorded in section 0007. This was not clearly visible in plan due to the confined nature of the site at the northern end. However, it is probably a naturally occurring feature that has subsequently filled up with peat layers. Such phenomena are found regularly in the Mildenhall area. It was made up of a series of peat layers, collectively recorded as 0013.

At the base of section 0007 and under 0014 a small round area of grey sand that extended from the section was excavated. This was interpreted as possibly being a prehistoric tree root system from the poorly defined shape in plan and the nature of the fill. There was no finds evidence in this material.

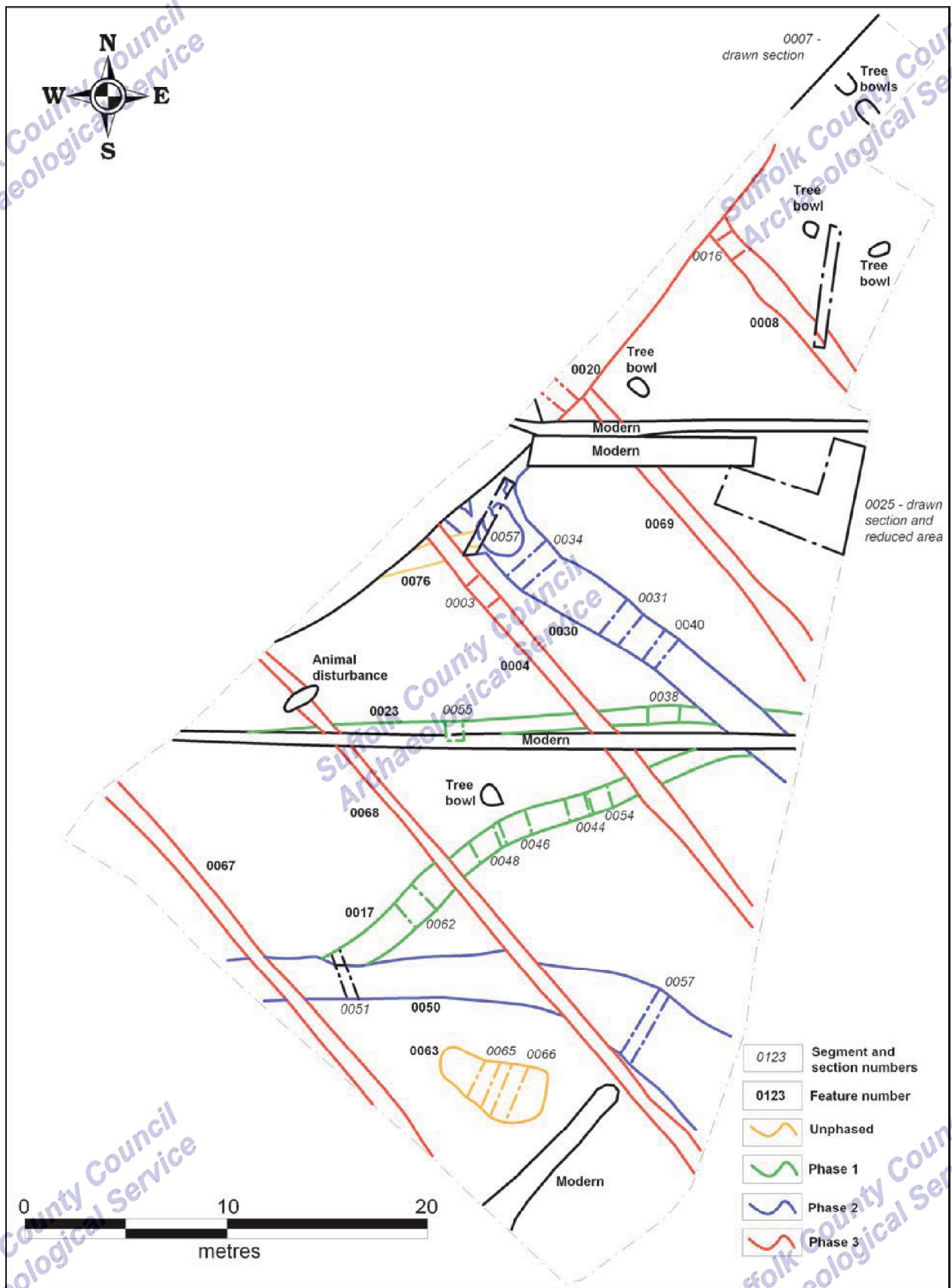


Figure 3. Site plan with phasing

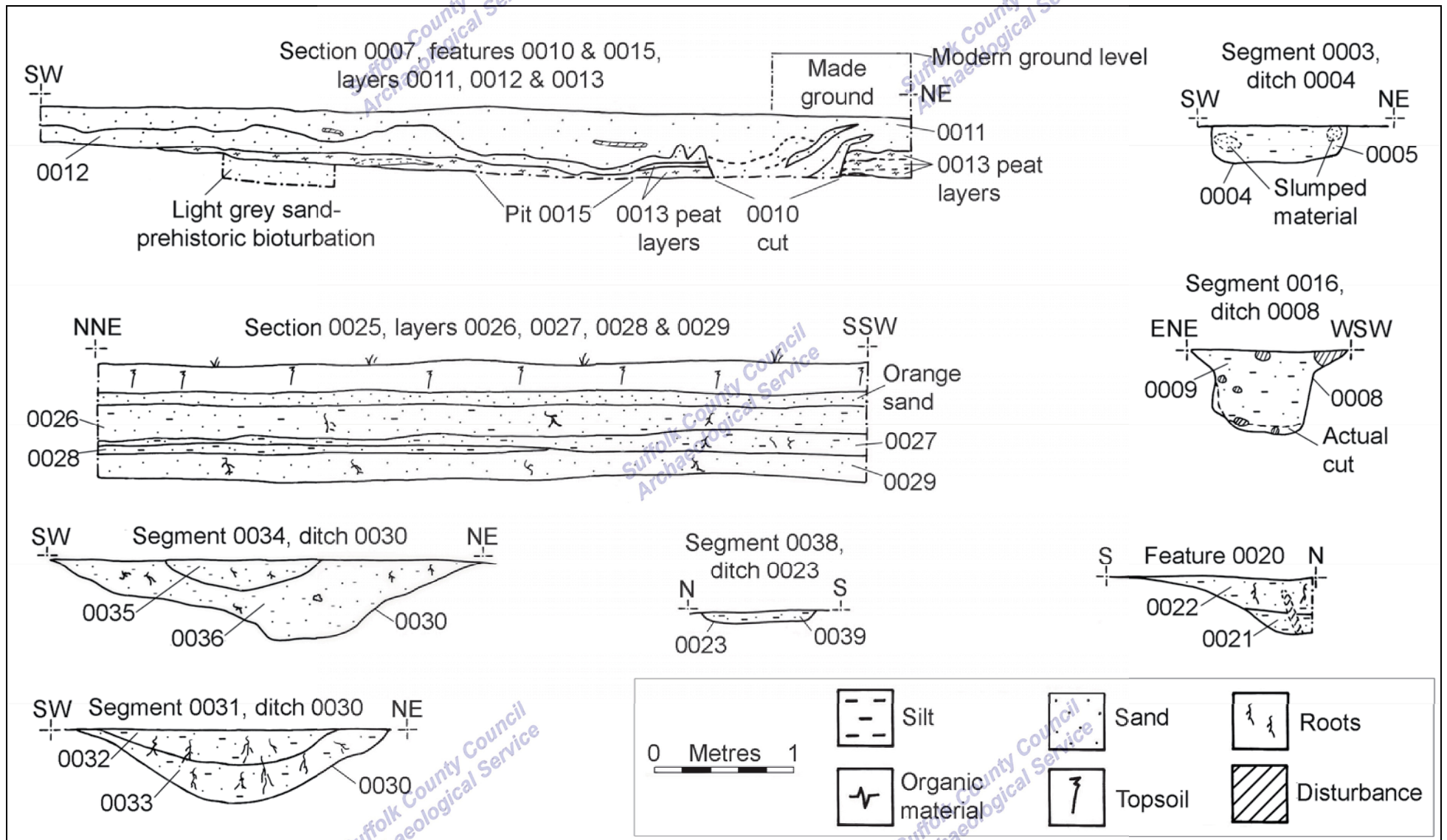


Figure 4. Feature sections and soil profiles

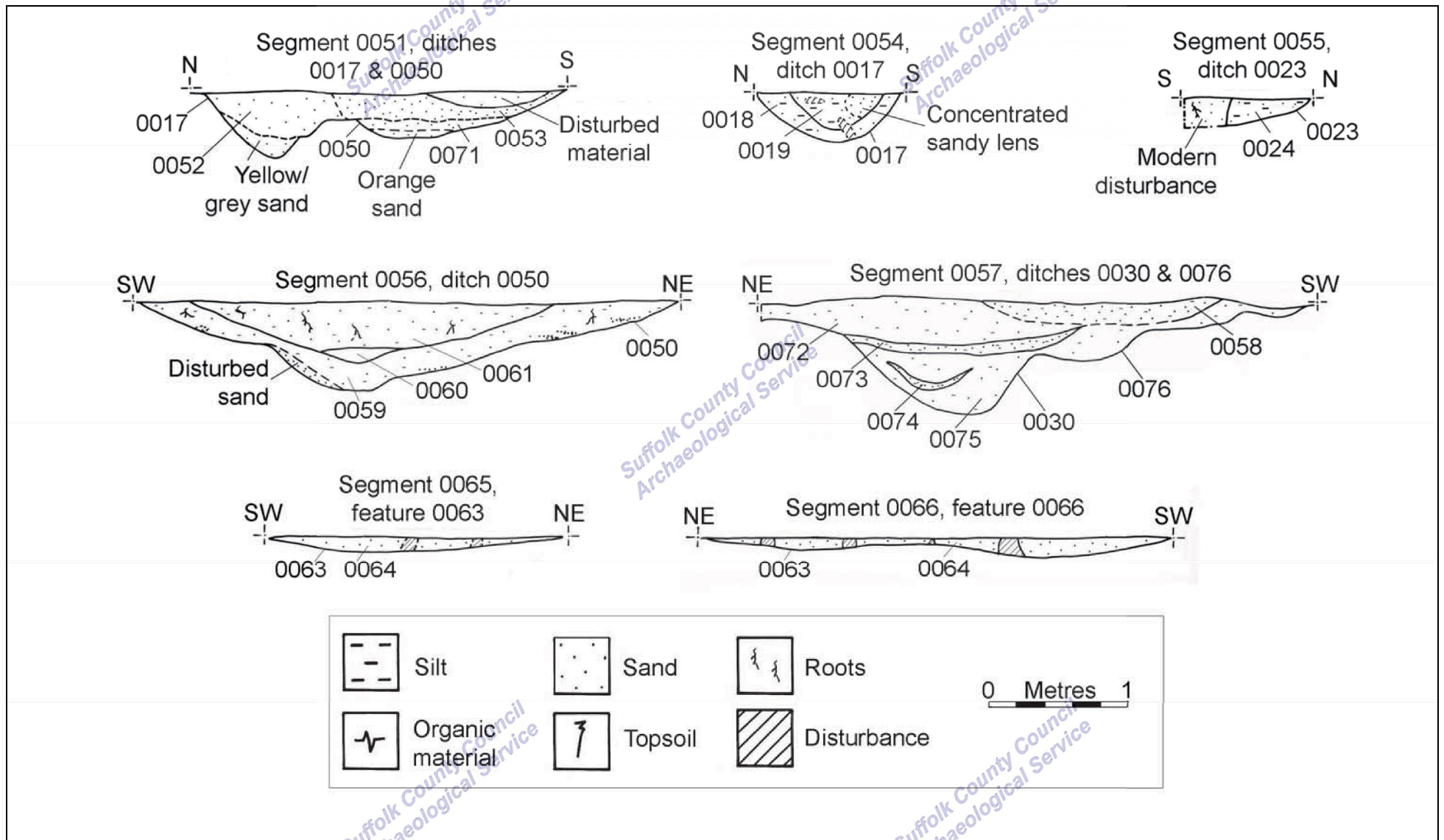


Figure 5. Feature sections

4. The finds

By Cathy Tester, with contributions from Colin Pendleton

4.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from eleven contexts during the excavation and the quantities by context are shown in the table below.

OP No	Pottery		Flint		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001	1	3						LC1-MC2
0009	1	7						PMed
0011							CBM 4-30g	16-18th
0018			1	5				Later Preh
0028	1	59			2	165	Burnt flint/stone 2-610g	Preh
0032					21	381		
0036			1	10	3	46		Later Preh
0037							Gl 1-6g Iron 1-262g charcoal 5-2g	Modern
0053	1	3						Rom
0058			2	30	6	192		Later preh
0064			1	8	50	123		
Total	4	72	5	53	82	907		

Table 1. Finds quantities

4.2 Pottery

Four sherds of pottery were found in four contexts.

The earliest piece is prehistoric; a hand-made flint-tempered bodysherd with sooting on its external surface was found in layer 0028. The external surface and margins are light brown-orange and the interior surface and core are grey. The fabric contains medium to coarse flint and white opaque quartz (up to 6mm) and a probable later Bronze Age or Iron Age date is suggested.

Two fragments of grey micaceous Roman pottery were found. The first is a globular beaker rim of late 1st to mid 2nd century date which was unstratified (0001). The second is a less diagnostic abraded bodysherd from a jar which was found in ditch 0050 (0053).

A post-medieval red earthenware bodysherd of 19th-20th century date was found in the fill of ditch 0008 (0009).

4.3 Ceramic building material

Four fragments (30g) of post-medieval brick of probable 16-18th century date were found in layer 0011. The fragments are all part of a single larger piece made in a red sandy fabric with occasional ferrous inclusions and are very over-fired.

4.4 Metalwork

A pointed iron pole tip (262g) was found in tree bole 0037 along with associated modern finds. The piece is complete and consists of two elements, a conical tip with a hardened steep point (40mm diameter at flat base) and a cylindrical shaft (20mm diameter). The entire piece is 80mm long and each component is 40mm. The tip is worn unevenly through repeated use.

4.5 Miscellaneous

Flint (identified by Colin Pendleton)

Five flint flakes of later prehistoric date were recovered from four contexts in three features. The flint is dark grey/black and cortex where present is a cream to off-white colour. All but one of the pieces are unpatinated. Details by context are as follows.

OP No	Description	Date
0018	Squat flake	Later Preh
0036	Snapped flake	Later Preh
0058	Irregular thick flake. Mainly cortex on dorsal face.	Later Preh
	Lightly patinated flake with limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0064	Squat primary flake	Later Preh

Table 2. Worked flint

The assemblage consists of four unmodified flakes and one with limited edge retouch. Although small, the group exhibits the typical standards of poor workmanship which characterise later Bronze Age or Iron Age flint assemblages.

Burnt flint and stone

One fragment (72g) of a burnt flint potboiler and a fragment of burnt sandstone or quartzite (538g) were found in layer 0028. They are undatable but were found in association with a single sherd of prehistoric pottery.

Modern glass

A fragment of colourless modern glass possibly from a milk bottle or other drink bottle was found in tree bole 0037.

4.6 Animal bone

Fifty-three fragments of animal bone weighing 907g were collected from five contexts. Cattle long bones and teeth were found in fills of ditch 0030 (0032, 0036 and 0058). A horse tibia and tooth were present in layer 0028. Fragmentary large mammal long bones were found in feature 0063 (0064).

4.7 Charcoal

Five small fragments of charcoal were collected from tree bole 0037.

4.8 Discussion

The excavation finds assemblage is limited in size and range of types present but indicates activity on this site or in the vicinity during the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods. The earliest finds are later prehistoric pottery and worked flint from five contexts which could be Bronze Age or Iron Age. Animal bone was found with later prehistoric flint or pottery in four contexts and may be of similar date. The animal bone assemblage is undatable and too small for comments about its composition to be made. Much of it is in poor condition and fragmentary and appears to have been through a long cycle of deposition.

Later material included two sherds of Roman pottery (one of them unstratified) and post-medieval brick, pottery and modern glass from three contexts.

5. Discussion

Across the site there was frequent disturbance from modern activities and bioturbation. However, the presence of various ditches and unclassified features shows preservation of the natural ground and archaeological levels at depths of c.0.4-0.8m deep.

Although none of the features were strongly dated from the finds recovered, it seems likely that they are reflective of the broader archaeological landscape of the locality,

which consists of Later Iron Age and Roman occupation, followed by post-medieval land management. This is indicated by the finds assemblage and by the physical nature and stratigraphy of the features. Their relatively low density also suggests that this area was not intensively used throughout these periods except as field systems. This is supported by the low finds density and the lack of structural or domestic features such as postholes or rubbish pits. The frequent peat inclusions in some of the features also indicate that this site may have been prone to flooding or waterlogging, and peripheral to any settlement. This is uncertain however, as, alternatively the peat deposits may have formed during periods when the area was not inhabited.

It is clear that there was probably activity on the site during the Iron Age and Roman periods, consisting of two ditch systems with 0017 and 0023 representing the earliest activity. Ditches 0030 and 0050 were then subsequently excavated, although not necessarily contemporaneously. These two ditches were more substantial and were re-cut on various occasions, clearly demonstrating that they were probably used for longer periods. None of these four ditches are particularly closely aligned with one another, which may indicate that they are unlikely to have been dug at the same time, and do not represent a track-way or coaxial field system. The relationship of ditch 0076 to the others is uncertain, but it may represent a subsidiary channel of 0030 going on to form an enclosure or field system. Layer 0028 may well have formed in conjunction with these features as preserved buried topsoil containing occupation refuse. However, as it is thin and apparently spatially isolated it is not strong evidence of intensive activity and may simply consist of redeposited finds in a later layer forming in a slight hollow in the top of layer 0029.

The remaining ditches on the site, group 0070, represent a much later phase of post-medieval drainage activity within a landscape of relatively small, narrow fields that are divided by straight, water-filled drains, with long axes which were often excavated in the 18th century (various authors, 2008, www.suffolklandscape.org.uk).

The two remaining features, 0020 and 0063 provide little evidence for occupation of the site. Feature 0020 could only be partially investigated and provided no finds evidence. It cuts ditch group 0070 however, suggesting it to be a relatively late feature, and it is of unknown function. The shape in plan of 0063 is unusual, appearing to be adjoining pits, however it was very shallow when excavated and as such it may have been formed as

the result of tree root action, or be a natural hollow that filled up over time through natural processes. Fill 0064 from 0063 appears to be quite leached, maybe indicating that it is one of the older features on the site, although this apparent leaching may only be the result of disturbance.

The finds show that there was activity in the area from later prehistory into the Roman period and then again in the post-medieval period. The animal bone and pottery are probably evidence of domestic activity in prehistory and the Roman period, although the low level of material is not a strong indicator that such occupation occurred directly on the site. The post-medieval finds are typical residual artefacts.

6. Conclusions

The excavation has identified relatively well preserved archaeological features across the site, although sometimes modern disturbance and bioturbation have truncated features and eradicated stratigraphic relationships. Only limited activity was revealed, which is generally thought to relate to later prehistoric and Roman field systems, and post-medieval land drainage, which are quite typical for this area. Although areas of settlement and intensive occupation were not uncovered, the excavation has contributed to the overall picture and identification of the limits of this occupation.

7. References

Tester, A., forthcoming, *MNL 532 Excavation report*. SCCAS Report.

Various authors, last updated 1st August, 2008, *Suffolk County Council Landscape Character Assessment - Settled Fenlands*.

<http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscapes/Settled-fenlands.aspx>

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March 2009

Appendix 1 - MNL 596 Site Context list

Context	Feature	Group	Ditch segment	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0001	0001			Finds		Unstratified finds from the whole site.				
0002	0002					NO INFORMATION				
0003	0004	0070	0003	Ditch segment		Excavated segment through ditch 0004. U-shaped section, steep sides at 85°. Flat base. Break of top angle = sharp. Break of base angle = grad. Ditch plan occasionally bowls out.				
0004	0004	0070		Ditch	Cut	Ditch 0004. Running NW-SE. NW end opposite garage shop entrance. Segment = 0003. Same alignment to 0067, 0068, 0069 and 0008. Interpretation - probably post-medieval drainage feature.				
0005	0004	0070	0003	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0004, segment 0003. Dark brown silty-sand (30%:70%). Very soft fine sand. Very regular root inclusions. 1 piece of pot- possibly post-medieval. Very rare pebbles. See 0003 for sketch.				
0006	0006			Natural feature		Peat hollow in north-north-east corner of site.				
0007				Section		Section (includes peat hollow 0014). Located at north-eastern end of long south-west to north-east site baulk. Contained layers 0011 and 0012, and the multiple peat layers 0013. Below 0013, towards the south-west end of the section, there was an area of light grey sand, interpreted to be the possible remains of a prehistoric tree bole.				

Context	Feature	Group	Ditch segment	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0008	0008	0070		Ditch	Cut	Ditch running NNW-SSE. Post-medieval. Same as 0004. The most north-eastern of these ditches on site. One piece off pot found in fill 0009. See segment 0016 for section description. segments = 0016. North-west to south-east aligned ditch running across site. Same alignment to 0067, 0068, 0004, 0069. Interpretation - probably post-medieval drainage feature.				
0009	0008	0070	0016	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0008, segment 0016. 1 piece of pot. Dark brown, very soft silty sand. Very peat like material, but that could be due to the decayed roots from trees. No inclusions. Occasional patches of natural brought in by roots.				
0010	0010			Pit	Cut	Small pit cut in peat hollow. Relatively modern- see 0013 section 0007.				
0011	0014			Layer		Fill in section 0007. Grey sand, dry layer which suggests it is quite loamy. Similar to 0012, but 0012 is wetter.			0012	
0012	0014			Layer		Brown sand fill in section 0007. Some root disturbance. Wetter than 0011. Overlies defined peat layers.			0013	0011
0013	0014			Layer	Deposit	Dried peat layers in the base of natural hollow. In section 0007. Up to three layers of varying brown colouration, though hard to separate clearly.			0010 0015	0012
0014	0014			Natural feature		Peat hollow. Not very deep. Dried peat layer towards base. Cut by later pits 0010 and 0015. In section 0007.			0010 0015	
0015	0015			Pit	Cut	Pit cut. Oval. One of many. In peat-part of drainage system? Dried pit cut then runs into fill. Pit not excavated.				

Context	Feature	Group	Ditch segment	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0016	0008	0070	0016	Ditch segment		Excavated segment through ditch 0008, fill - 0009. Near northern end. Cut highly disturbed by tree roots. Sharp break of slope, before changing to vertical sides. Sharp break of base, turning to flat base. Parallel to 0004 digital photo only.				
0017	0017		0054	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan. Dish section with average, defined break of slope (~50°). Smooth break of base. Concave base. No obvious truncation. Curves east to west across south end of trench. Double numbered as 0017 and 0043. Subjected to root action. Curved linear running E-W cut by p. med features. Segments = 0054 and 0062.				
0018	0017		0054	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of 0017, segment 0054. Mid brown/orange/grey, slightly silty sand. No inclusions. Root disturbed.				
0019	0017		0054	Ditch	Fill	Top fill of ditch 0017, segment 0054. Mid-dark black/brown sandy silt. Frequent organic matter- c.40%. Slightly compacted.				
0020	0020			Linear feature	Cut	On trench edge, so full profile could not be excavated. Dish section with convex sides. With smooth and gradual break of slope and a smooth abrupt break of base. Concave base. No truncation. E-W along N trench wall. Linear plan. No dating evidence.				
0021	0020			Linear feature	Fill	Slightly dark-mid grey/brown silty sand. No inclusions. Slightly compacted fill. Basal fill of 0020. No finds.				
0022	0020			Linear feature	Fill	Dark brown/blackish/grey fill. Very silty sand. Frequent organic inclusions- c.40%. Fairly compacted fill. Heavily disturbed. Fill of 0020. No finds.				

Context	Feature	Group	Ditch segment	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0023	0023			Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan. U shaped section. Break of slope- diffuse and gradual at 30 degrees. Break of base- diffuse and gradual at 30 degrees. Heavily truncated by modern linear feature running in same direction. Aligned E-W. Segments = 0038 and 0055.				
0024	0023		0055	Ditch	Fill	Light yellowy/orangey/grey sandy-silt (40%:50%). No inclusions. Loose compaction. Fill of ditch 0023, segment 0055.				
0025	0025			Segment		L-shaped segment in south-east baulk of the site. Excavated to investigate site stratigraphy. Section against site baulk showed topsoil, above orange sand and then layers 0026, 0027, 0028 and 0029.				
0026				Layer		Layer in section 0025 - south-east bulk. Dark brown silty-sand (30%:70%). Frequent root disturbance. No finds. See 0025 for sketch.				
0027				Layer		Layer in section 0025 SE bulk. Mixed orange-mid brown red silty-sand (30%:70%). Soft compaction. Mottled. No finds. Root disturbance. See 0025 for sketch.			0028	0026
0028				Layer		Layer in section 0025 SE bulk. Black-dark brown silty-sand (40%:60%). Very soft. Frequent root disturbance. Few finds- bone, burnt stone, 1 piece of pot. See 0025 for sketch.				
0029				Layer		Layer in section 0025 of south-east bulk. Light brown-beige-grey sand. Leached natural. Frequent root disturbance. No archaeological finds. See 0025 for sketch.				0028
0030	0030			Ditch	Cut	Ditch running NW-SE across whole site. Concave base. Shallow sided. Segments = 0031, 0034, 0035, 0040 and 0057.				
0031	0030		0031	Ditch segment		Excavated segment of ditch 0030. SW-NE section.				

Context	Feature	Group	Ditch segment	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0032	0030		0031	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 0030, segment 0031. Mid to dark brown silty sand. Hardly any stone. Lots of root disturbance throughout. Fairly loose in compaction.				
0033	0030		0031	Ditch	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 0030, segment 0031. Light grey silty sand. Fairly loose in compaction. Lots of tree root disturbance. Hardly any stone. No finds.				
0034	0030		0034	Ditch segment		E-W segment through ditch 0030. North-north-west of segment 0031.				
0035	0030		0034	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill off ditch 0030, segment 0034. Dark brown silty-sand (7%:93%). Some random stone inclusions and lots of root disturbance. Same as 0032.				
0036	0030		0034	Ditch	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 0030, segment 0034. Very light brown sandy silt with patches of grey and brown marbled sand. Some random stones, lots of root disturbance and very small amount of burnt flint. Same as 0033.				0035
0037				Deposit	Deposit	Finds in tree bole cutting ditch 0030.				
0038	0023		0038	Ditch segment		Excavated segment through ditch 0023.				
0039	0023		0038	Ditch	Fill	Fill in ditch 0023, segment 0038. Light grey/brown silty sand with patches of pale orange soft sand and patches of mid grey/brown soft sand. Several roots and animal burrows.				
0040	0030		0040	Ditch segment		Ditch running across whole site NW-SE. Concave base. Shallow sided.				
0041	0030		0040	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 0030, segment 0040. Mid to dark brown silty sand. Hardly any stone inclusions. Lots of root disturbance throughout. Fairly loosely compacted. No finds.				

Context	Feature	Group	Ditch segment	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0042	0030		0040	Ditch	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 0030, segment 0040. Light grey silty sand loosely compacted. Lots of root disturbance. Hardly any stone inclusions. No finds.				
0043	0017		0044	Ditch	Cut	Same as 0017. See 0017 for further details.				
0044	0017		0044	Ditch segment		Excavated segment through ditch 0017.				
0045	0017		0044	Ditch	Fill	Fill of 0017, segment 0044. Mid brown/grey silty sand. Fairly loose in compaction. Hardly any stones. Lots of root disturbance.				
0046	0017		0046	Ditch segment		Excavated segment through ditch 0017.				
0047	0017		0046	Ditch	Fill	Fill of segment 0046, ditch 0017. Several roots and animal burrows.				
0048	0017		0048	Ditch segment		Segment of ditch 0017. 1.4 metres wide. Dark grey sand fill. Segmented excavated purely for finds, but none retrieved. No other recording done of this segment.				
0049	0017		0048	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0017, segment 0048. Grey sand. Some roots. Same fill as in rest of ditch.				
0050	0050			Ditch	Cut	Wide ditch cut. Clearly recut many times. Segments = 0051 and 0056.				
0051	0017 0050		0051	Ditch segment		Excavated segment through ditches 0017 and 0050. Both ditches appear to have been re-cut. Shows ditch 0050 cutting ditch 0017.				
0052	0017		0051	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0017, segment 0051, at the junction with 0050. Grey silty sand.				0053
0053	0050		0051	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0050, segment 0051. Dark grey silty sand with root disturbance.			0052 0071	
0054	0017		0054	Ditch segment		Segment of ditch 0017. North-east of segment 0062.				

Context	Feature	Group	Ditch segment	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0055	0023		0055	Ditch segment		Segment of ditch 0023. West of segment 0038.				
0056	0050		0056	Ditch segment		Segment of ditch 0050. East of segment 0051.				
0057	0030 0076		0057	Ditch segment		Segment of ditch 0030 and 0076. North end.				
0058	0030		0057	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0030 in segment 0057. Dark grey silty sand. Interpretation - this fill may represent a separate ditch channel, which was probably a recut of the original channel of 0030.			0072	
0059	0050		0056	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0050, segment 0056. Mid-light yellow/greyish/brown slightly silty-sand (15%:85%). Occasional inclusions of natural sand patches from bioturbation. Loose compaction.				
0060	0050		0056	Ditch	Fill	Second fill of ditch 0050, segment 0056. Mid-dark brown-black peat layer. No inclusions. Very compacted and friable.				
0061	0050		0056	Ditch	Fill	Top fill of ditch 0050, segment 0056. Darkish mid grey brown sandy-silt (40%:60%). Bioturbation disturbance. Mid-loose compaction.				
0062	0017		0062	Ditch segment		Excavated segment of ditch 0017. Segment excavated.				
0063	0063			Feature	Cut	Roughly pear-shaped blob. Originally thought to be two ditches. Very shallow. Gently sloping sides and an undulating base. Segments 0065 and 0066 with fill 0064 in both segments. Aligned roughly NW-SE. Interpretation - wind blown sand-filled natural hollow. Lots of root disturbance.				
0064	0063			Feature	Fill	Fill of feature 0063 in segments 0065 and 0066. Light-mid dark sand. No inclusions. Contained bone and one possible struck flint. 1 piece of burnt stone, c.0.1x0.08 m- not kept. Wind blown. Root disturbance.				

Context	Feature	Group	Ditch segment	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0065	0063		0065	Feature segment		Excavated segment through feature 0063. North-west of segment 0066.				
0066	0063		0066	Feature segment		Excavated segment through feature 0063. South-east of segment 0065.				
0067	0067	0070		Ditch	Cut	North-west to south-east aligned ditch running out of south-west baulk of site. South-west of 0068. Parallel to 0068, 0004, 0069 and 0008. Not excavated. Interpretation - probably post-medieval drainage feature.				
0068	0068	0070		Ditch	Cut	North-west to south-east aligned ditch running across site. Same alignment to 0067, 0004, 0069 and 0008. Not excavated. Interpretation - probably post-medieval drainage feature.				
0069	0069	0070		Ditch	Cut	North-west to south-east aligned ditch running across site. Same alignment to 0067, 0068, 0004 and 0008. Not excavated. Interpretation - probably post-medieval drainage feature.				
0070		0070		Feature group		Group number for five north-west to south-east aligned ditches. Includes 0067, 0068, 0004, 0069 and 0008. Interpretation - group of post-medieval drainage features judging by matching alignment.				
0071	0050		0051	Ditch	Fill	Fill below 0053 in segment 0051. Very light grey sand. Possibly wind blown deposit. Root disturbance.				0053
0072	0030		0057	Ditch	Fill	Fill below 0058, in ditch 0030, segment 0057. Light-mid grey silty-sand. Interpretation - this fill, with 0073, may represent a separate channel cut and infill of the original channel of 0030.			0073	0058
0073	0030		0057	Ditch	Fill	Fill below 0072, ditch 0030, segment 0057. Dark grey, peaty, silty-sand. Heavy root disturbance. Interpretation - this fill, with 0072, may represent a separate channel cut and infill of the original channel of 0030.			0075	0072

Context	Feature	Group	Ditch segment	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0074	0030		0057	Ditch	Fill	Lens in the middle of fill 0075, ditch 0030, segment 0057. Dark grey silty-sand. Interpretation - this fill, with 0075, may represent various separate channel cut and infill events of the original channel of 0030.				
0075	0030		0057	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of ditch 0030, segment 0057. Light-mid grey silty-sand patches. Interpretation - this fill, with 0074, may represent various separate channel cut and infill events of the original channel of 0030.				0073
0076	0076		0057	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch. Emerges from the north-west end of ditch 0030. May be a disturbed re-cut of 0030. Runs west to east from 0030 but does not emerged on the eastern side of it.				

Appendix 2 – Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

POV WASH, RAF MILDENHALL

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.1 & 4.11. The commissioning body may also have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8

1. Background

- 1.1 It is proposed to provide a car washing unit at RAF Mildenhall (under agreement with Forest Heath District Council). The Ministry of Defence has been advised that the site has high archaeological potential and that any planning consent would be conditional on a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition.
- 1.2 The prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.
- 1.3 The development affects about 1,300 sq m, currently under grass and trees, at TL 680 774 just below the 5m OD contour.

An area with occasional peat hollows to the north contained only sparse prehistoric features (MNL 490) but ditches of late Roman date and earlier was identified during works on housing to the east (MNL 509). Prehistoric and Roman activity has also been recorded to the south with complex ditch systems and peat filled hollows. It is, therefore, very likely that deposits will survive within the development area but it is unlikely that the feature density will be high.

- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

- 1.7 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.
- 1.8 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, wildlife 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 The entire area affected by the development should be examined.
- 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development.
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity. The primary objective is to record the layout of features in plan as part of the wider exploration of the fen edge landscape.
- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 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 (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) 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').

- 2.6 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 The entire area affected by development is to be stripped by machine. The definition of the excavation area within this is to be agreed on site with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 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 it is likely that prehistoric features e.g. especially pits, are likely to 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 P Murphy, 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 by an experienced operator 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. 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, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.

- 3.13 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, a contribution may be requested to assist with the expenses of carrying out the monitoring (currently expected to be in the region of £150 per day, but to be agreed at the time that the project takes place), it would be helpful if provision could be made for this in all costings. [A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design.]
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.
- 4.7 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.
- 4.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 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 SMR or museum.
- 5.3 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).
- 5.4 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).
- 5.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 5.3 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).
- 5.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments 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.
- 5.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

- 5.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR 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 SMR 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.
- 5.11 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.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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

6.7 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.

6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Judith Plouviez

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352448

Date: 18 December 2006

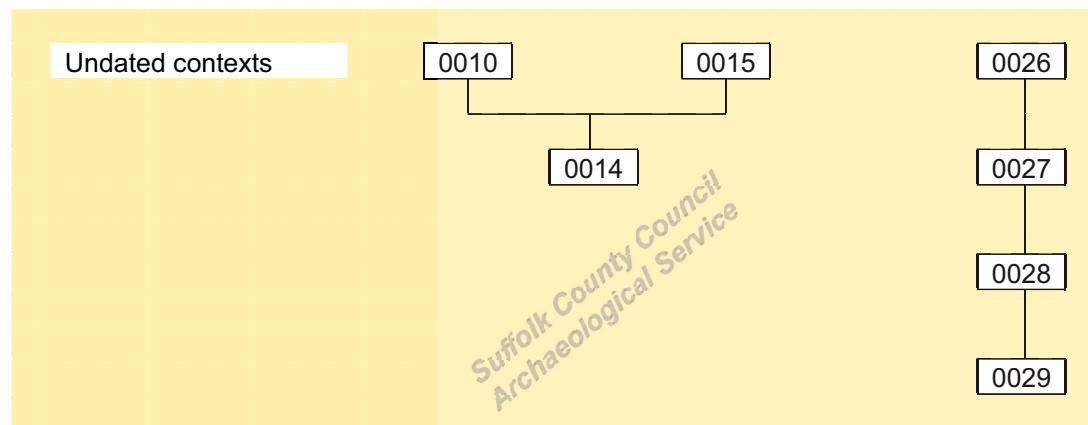
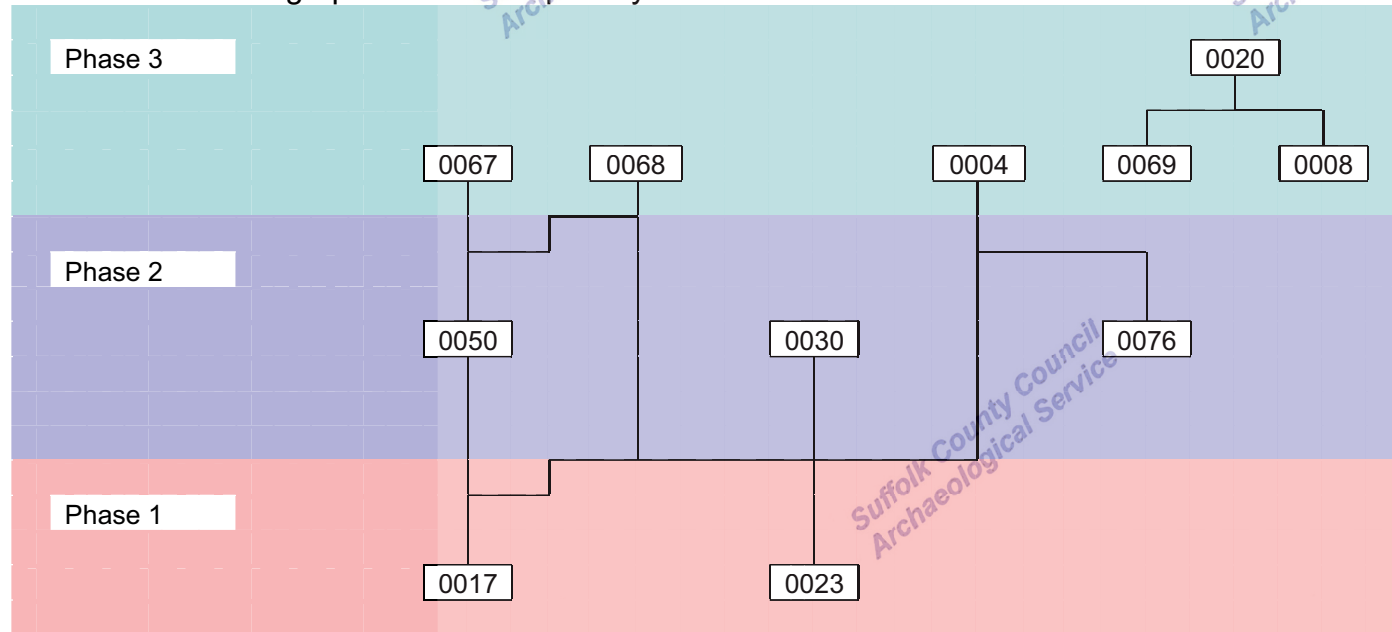
Reference: /POV Wash

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

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

Appendix 3 – MNL 596 Harris Matrix

Contexts with stratigraphic relationships only:



Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Appendix 4 – MNL 596 Archive Index

ARCHIVE INDEX		SITE: POV wash	SITE CODE: MNL 596	
Excavation type:		Excavation		
SITE PAPERWORK	✓	<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Film codes</i>
Context sheets	✓	Site file, archive store	mnl 596v2003.mdb	
Finds Catalogues				
Slides				
B&W negs/contacts				
Levelling Record				
Scientific Sample Record				
Conservation Record				
Correspondence Files	✓			
Other				
PLANS & SECTIONS		<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	
Other Plans	✓	Site file, archive store	MNL 596 site plan.TAB	
Section Originals pencil	✓	Site file, archive store		
Section Inked copies	✓	Site file, archive store	MNL 596 sections.jpg MNL 596 sections 2.jpg	
FINDS		<i>Store Location</i>	<i>No. boxes/bags</i>	
Pottery	✓	I/96/2	1 box all together	
Animal Bone	✓	I/96/2	1 box all together	
CBM	✓	I/96/2	1 box all together	
Metalwork and Small Finds				
Misc Finds	✓	I/96/2	1 box all together	
Soil Samples				
REPORTS/CATALOGUES		<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Archive Report	✓	Site file, archive store	MNL 596 report.doc	
Matrices/ other Phasing Data	✓	Site file, archive store	MNL 596 matrix.xls	
Finds Reports/Catalogues	✓	Site file, archive store	MNL 596 finds.doc	
Environmental Reports				
Documentary Report				
Other				
FINDS DRAWINGS		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Pottery				
Small Finds				
Other				
MISCELLANEOUS				

Notes: SS = small store; HF = hanging file