
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**ASPAL PARK, BECK ROW,
MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING & RECORDING**

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NGR: TL 7000 7770	Report No. 1931
District:	Site Code:
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 2391
Signed:	Date: Sept 2005

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Aspal Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk</i>		
Project description (250 words)			
<p><i>Between April and July 2005 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in connection with a new c.2ha residential development at Aspal Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk (NGR TL 7000 7770).</i></p> <p><i>Despite the known potential of similar fen edge locations for remains of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement, no archaeological features or finds were present on the site. There was also no evidence of dispersed medieval settlement associated with either Aspal Lane to the east or Holmsey Green to the north. For much of its history, the site appears to have been low-lying marginal land, prone to encroachment from the surrounding fenland. As such, it was unoccupied.</i></p> <p><i>Undisturbed natural sand deposits underlay topsoil across much of the site. Towards the south of the site a thick peat deposit (L2002) was identified beneath a layer of natural sand (L2001). This was interpreted as having formed in waterlogged conditions in a natural hollow at the fen edge at a time of rising water levels and fen encroachment. Further support for the idea that the area was too marginal and prone to flooding was evident from the north of the site where a darker layer containing organic debris (L1002) interrupted the sequence of natural sand deposits (L1001, L1003).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>April-July 2005</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>2391</i>	Site code	
Type of project	<i>Monitoring and recording</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Prefabricated residential dwellings</i>		
Planned development	<i>90 dwellings with associated access and services</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>		
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 2ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 7000 7770</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>5m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service- Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Phil Weston, Josh Williams, Iain Williamson</i>		
Funded by	<i>Goymour Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>Aspal Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk: archaeological monitoring and recording. AS Report No.1931</i>		
Authors	<i>Grassam, A, Weston, P, Williams, J, Williamson, I, Woolhouse, T</i>		
Report no.	<i>1931</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2005</i>		

ASPAL PARK, BECK ROW, MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

Between April and July 2005, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Aspal Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk (NGR TL 7000 7770) on behalf of Goymour Homes. The monitoring and recording was required during groundworks associated with the construction of a new residential development in an area of high archaeological potential.

Despite the known potential of similar fen edge locations for remains of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement, no archaeological features or finds were present on the site. There was also no evidence of dispersed medieval settlement associated with either Aspal Lane to the east or Holmsey Green to the north. For much of its history, the site appears to have been low-lying marginal land, prone to encroachment from the surrounding fenland. As such, it was unoccupied.

Undisturbed natural sand deposits underlay topsoil across much of the site. Towards the south of the site a thick peat deposit (L2002) was identified beneath a layer of natural sand (L2001). This was interpreted as having formed in waterlogged conditions in a natural hollow at the fen edge at a time of rising water levels and fen encroachment. Further support for the idea that the area was too marginal and flood-prone for inhabitation was derived from the north of the site where a darker layer containing organic debris (L1002) interrupted the sequence of natural sand deposits represented by the underlying (L1003) and overlying (L1001) layers. This was tentatively identified as a short-lived earlier cultivation soil representing a period when the area was drier and deemed suitable for agriculture, after which it was abandoned.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between April and July 2005, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land at Aspal Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk (NGR TL 7000 7770) (Figs.1 - 2). The work was commissioned by Goymour Homes to be undertaken during the construction of a new c. 2ha residential development of 90 homes (planning application F/2004/0317/FUL). The local planning authority had been advised that the site had high archaeological potential.

1.2 The archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted in accordance with a brief prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS) (dated 11/10/04) and a specification compiled by AS. It also complied with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (1994, revised 1999), in addition to the relevant sections of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objective of the project was to recover a record of any archaeological deposits that might be damaged or removed by the development. In order to achieve this aim, the project comprised:

- Monitoring of ground reduction, foundation excavation and excavation of service trenches;
- Mitigation by a programme of archaeological excavation and recording, if archaeological remains were present.

1.4 The specific archaeological requirements of the project are summarised below:

- Initial clearance of soil/overburden under archaeological observation;
- Inspection of sub-soil deposits for archaeological features and environmental deposits;
- The rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits;
- Sub-soil stripping under archaeological supervision;
- Examination of any service and foundation trenches and subsequent recording of any exposed archaeological deposits;
- Rapid examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material;
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION, TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

2.1 The site lies on the eastern side of the village of Beck Row, *c.* 2.5km north-west of Mildenhall. The site is bounded to the north and south by existing residential development. The eastern perimeter is formed by Aspal Lane. To the west is woodland. Until recently the site has been occupied by prefabricated dwellings.

2.2 The site is relatively level and lies at approximately 5m AOD, above the lower-lying former fenland to the east and north.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric (to AD 43)

3.1 There is evidence for human activity in the vicinity of the site from the early prehistoric period. Warren Hill at Mildenhall, *c.* 3.5 km to the east of the site, has revealed over 2000 hand axes dating to the Palaeolithic period and Palaeolithic hand axes are also recorded at High Lodge, Barton Hill and Mildenhall Brickyard. The site lies on the edge of the former fen and finds from the Neolithic and Bronze Age are recorded in the vicinity of the site. These include a bronze socketed axe found *c.* 500m to the west (MNL 120), a flint knife *c.* 300m to the north-west (MNL Misc. (c)), a polished flint chisel *c.* 700m to the north (MNL 318) and a barbed and tanged arrowhead *c.* 1km to the north-west (MNL 114). The Iron Age is represented by an Icenic coin found using a metal detector *c.* 500m to the south-east. In the later Iron Age, Roman writers recorded the presence of tribes in eastern Britain including the Icenic who occupied Norfolk and possibly part of northern Suffolk and the Trinovantes who occupied Suffolk and Essex. The site lies on a spur of land slightly above the former fen level and there is a potential for hollows containing peat deposits, possibly

associated with evidence for prehistoric activity (Colin Pendleton *pers. comm.*).
Romano-British (AD 44 – AD 410)

3.2 Beck Row has also yielded evidence for occupation during the Romano-British period. A scatter of Roman pottery was found at Rookery Farm, *c.* 1km to the north-west (MNL 066) and at least one burial, thought to date to the Roman period, was found during the construction of a bungalow (MNL 243). The Mildenhall Treasure, a hoard consisting of 34 pieces of 4th century silver table ware, a pair of platters, two baptismal spoons and a large decorated dish *c.* 2 feet in diameter was discovered *c.* 3km to the south-west in 1942 (Lethbridge 1997).

Anglo-Saxon (5th – 11th centuries)

3.3 There is no known evidence for occupation around the site during the post-Roman period, probably due to rising fen levels and peat growth. The Lark valley is known for activity dating to the early medieval period, such as the early Anglo-Saxon village of West Stow, located *c.* 10km to the east of Beck Row, situated by the river Lark and close to the Icknield Way. Anglo-Saxon finds have been recovered from Mildenhall and Barton Mills, including a fragment of a gilded bronze cruciform brooch, dated to the 6th century and an iron socketed spearhead, with one rivet hole, decorated with wavy and straight line decoration around the circumference of the rivet hole, found in the bank of the river Lark. A pagan Saxon graveyard was excavated in 1929 somewhere in Mildenhall parish.

Medieval (11th-16th centuries)

3.4 The medieval economy of the Mildenhall area was primarily agricultural. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the main land use was pasture and meadow supporting dairy herds, with some pig-keeping, horse breeding and poultry. Crops were predominately barley, with some wheat, rye, oats, peas, vetches, hops and occasionally hemp. The evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity of the site consists of a spread of medieval pottery *c.* 600m to the east (MNL 071) and the site of the moated Aspal Hall (now demolished) (MNL 083) *c.* 200m to the south along Aspal Lane. The southern edge of the medieval Holmsey Green is only 55m north of the site and there is thus some potential for isolated medieval settlement related to the Green or Aspal Lane which forms the eastern boundary of the site. Three ditches and discrete features found during archaeological monitoring at Elmcroft Caravan Park are also possibly medieval in date (Goult 1990).

Post-medieval (16th century – present)

3.5 During the 17th century, some of the fen lands were drained in order to increase the area available for agriculture and the Lark navigation began to be established, in order to improve transportation. Agricultural practices continued largely unchanged until enclosure, which began in the late 18th century, when a wider range of crops and management techniques began to be employed. The remains of a 17th century house with brick floors was excavated *c.* 600m to the north-east by the Mildenhall Archaeological Society in 1964 and finds recovered included German jettons, a candle holder and quarter farthings (MNL 073).

3.6 The site of Aspal Park (MNL 483), immediately west of the site, was a piece of demesne pasture formerly attached to the Manor of Aspals (MNL 083), which was acquired by the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds in 1445. The 1812 Enclosure map depicts smaller landholdings, the boundaries of which may still survive as earthworks recorded in the park. There is particularly good survival of a fen-edge ‘hummock and hollow’ landscape with peat survival likely in deeper hollows and there is a high potential for prehistoric archaeology and environmental remains (Colin Pendleton *pers. comm.*).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. A metal detector was in use throughout the duration of the project and excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

4.2 The monitoring and recording focused on the excavation of footings for new house plots, as well as excavation of service trenches and ground reduction for access roads. Site visits were undertaken to monitor these works on 28/04/05, 18/05/05, 24/05/05, 03/06/05, 15/07/05 and 25/07/05.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Site visit 28/04/05

The excavation by machine of footings for house plots (0.60m x 0.90m x 1.10m deep) was observed. The topsoil was c.0.30m deep. The following stratigraphy was observed:

<i>Sample section:</i>	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000 (=L2000). Topsoil. Dark grey-brown slightly silty sand with occasional gravel <0.05m. .
0.30 – 0.50m	L1001. Mid-orange/yellow sand with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel clasts <0.05m.
0.50 – 0.70m	L1002. Mid- to dark grey/brown slightly humic, sandy soil with occasional roots and gravel <0.03m.
0.70 – 1.20m	L1003. Natural sand. Pale to mid-yellow sand with occasional gravel <0.05m.
1.20 – 1.40m	L1004. Natural sand. Pale sand comprising mixed coarse and fine particles with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel <0.10m.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

The upper portion of L1003 appeared leached. Layers L1004 and L1003 represent natural sand deposits. The darker colour of L1002, as well as the inclusions of plant

remains, suggests it may be a remnant of an earlier cultivation soil, sealed below later sand deposits (L1001).

5.2 Site visit 18/05/05

The excavation of footings for house plots were observed (Plates 1 & 2), and the following stratigraphy was recorded:

<i>Sample Section:</i>	
0.00 – 0.30m	L2000 (=L1000). Topsoil. Mid- to light brown sandy soil.
0.30m+	L2001. Natural sand deposits. Mid-yellow/brown loose sand.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

5.3 Site visit 24/05/05

No further works were carried out on this occasion.

5.4 Site visit 03/06/05

Footings for house plots were excavated to a depth of 2.50m below the stripped topsoil (Plate 4). The following stratigraphy was observed:

<i>Sample Section:</i>	
0.00 – 0.25m	L2000 (=L1000). Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 1.05m	L2001. Natural sand deposits. As above.
1.05 – 2.75m	L2002. Peat. Dark brown/black compact organic soil.
2.75m+	L2003. Natural sand. Dark yellow/brown soft, wet sand deposits.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Peat deposit L2002 increased in depth towards the eastern edge of the excavated area (Plate 3).

5.5 Site visit 15/07/05

The excavation of footings for house plots (1m deep) was observed. The following stratigraphy was recorded

<i>Sample section</i>	
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000 (=L2000). Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 0.50m	L1001. Mid-orange/yellow sand. As above.
0.50 – 0.70m	L1002. Mid- to dark grey/brown silty sand. As above.
0.70+m	L1003. Natural sand. Pale to mid-yellow sand. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

5.6 Site visit 25/07/05

The removal of peat deposits below the route of an access road was monitored. Below the peat, a grey/white clay layer was observed. No archaeological features or finds were present

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the monitoring and recording.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 A mid to dark grey/brown sandy topsoil (L1000 =L2000) was present across the site at depths of 0.00m-0.25m to 0.00m-0.30m. In the south of the site (House Plots observed 03/06/05), this was underlain by loose mid-yellow/brown natural sand (L2001) ranging from 0.25m-1.05m in depth. A greater variation was noted in the natural sand deposits in the north of the site (House Plots observed on 28/04/05 & 15/07/05), where the topsoil was underlain first by mid-orange/yellow sand layer L1001 from 0.30m-0.50m below ground level. Beneath this lay L1002, a darker sandy soil with some organic inclusions, ranging from 0.50m-0.70m deep. This was in turn underlain by two pale natural sand layers: L1003 (0.70m-1.20m) and L1004 (1.20m-1.40m). The works observed in the northern portion of the site did not penetrate deeper than 1.50m below ground level. In the south of the site, footings were excavated to a greater depth and a thick peat deposit (L2002) was observed at between 1.05m and 2.75m deep. This overlay waterlogged natural dark yellow/brown sand (L2003).

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Despite the potential for evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity, often found in similar fen edge locations, no archaeological features or finds were present. There was also no evidence of any dispersed medieval settlement associated with either Aspal Lane to the east or Holmsey Green to the north.

8.2 Peat deposit L2002 may represent the fill of an old pond. However, it is more likely that the deposit reflects the local 'hummock and hollow' landscape and formed under waterlogged conditions in a natural dip at the fen edge. A low-lying patch of ground on the edge of the fen would have been prone to periodic inundation at times of rising water levels. The date of this fen encroachment cannot be ascertained, but the build-up of a considerable layer of overlying sand (L2001) indicates that it occurred at least some centuries ago.

8.3 The marginal nature of the site is perhaps further reinforced by layer L1002, which seems to interrupt the sequence of natural sand deposits in the north of the site. The darker colouration of L1002 compared with the underlying (L1003) and

overlying (L1001) sand layers, in addition to the inclusions of organic debris, suggest it may be a short-lived earlier cultivation soil, sealed beneath further sand deposits. It may represent a brief period when this area of the fen edge was dry and suitable for agriculture, after which it became prone to flooding and fell out of use. The overlying sand layer L1001 may indicate silt deposition.

8.4 For much of its history, the site appears to have been low-lying marginal land, prone to encroachment from the surrounding fenland. As such, it was unoccupied.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The archive will be deposited with Suffolk County Archaeology Store. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No. 2* and other relevant reference documents. Archive records, with an inventory, as well as any donated finds from the site, are to be deposited at the Suffolk County Archaeology Store in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Goymour Homes for commissioning this monitoring and recording.

AS is grateful for the input of Judith Plouviez of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS). AS is also pleased to acknowledge the assistance of staff at the Bury St Edmunds branch of the Suffolk County Record Office and the input and advice of Mr Colin Pendleton of the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record.

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within the assessment area (c. 1 km radius of the site). The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The significance of the sites, where relevant, is discussed in Section 3.

SMR No	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
MNL 111	6952 7860	Large pale brown-grey hammerstone with small percussion scars all over surface.
MNL 114	6930 7860	Barbed and tanged arrowhead with one barb exceptionally long and large, the other missing but visibly not of the same proportions.
MNL 120	6950 7780	Bronze socketed axe with loop.
MNL 168	7033 7738	Iceni coin found with metal detector within area of Roman scatter.
MNL 201	6900 7800	Worked flint scatter, including scraper, dating to the Bronze Age.
MNL 318	7000 7860	Broken polished flint chisel (?) haft (?) found at Holywell Drove, dated to the Neolithic period.
MNL 323	6927 7843	Polished flint axe found on ploughsoil surface, of Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.
MNL Misc. (a)	7000 7700	Miniature hammer-flanged axe or chisel dating to the Bronze Age.
MNL Misc. (b)	7072 7780	Plano-convex flint knife dating to the Bronze Age.
MNL Misc. (c)	6980 7800	Long crude flint knife found 'opposite Rose and Crown, Beck Row'.
Roman (AD 44 - 410)		
MNL 066	6910 7860	Roman pottery scatter found at Rookery Farm, Beck Row.
MNL 101	7040 7860	Location of Wilde Street (Roman).
MNL 168	7033 7738	Roman scatter reported.
MNL 201	6900 7800	One sherd of Roman pottery found with Bronze Age flint.
MNL 243	6913 7773	Inhumation with glass bead necklace (including 'black glass beads') and two bronze finger rings reputedly found during excavation of footings for bungalow, now 68 The Street, by building workers.
Medieval (5th to 16th century)		
MNL 071	7054 7750	Spread of medieval pottery, probably of 13 th -14 th century date, found on surface at Wildmere Lane/Henyard.
MNL 083	7017 7746	Site of Aspal Hall (demolished) with three sides of moat (of rectilinear form) remaining.
MNL 525	6960 7780	Monitoring of footing trenches at Elmcroft Caravan Park found 3 Medieval ditches.
Post-medieval (16th century to present)		
MNL 073	7040 7830	Remains of a 17 th century house with brick floors.
MNL 217	6994 7718	Church of St John the Evangelist, designed by J D Wyatt in 1876.
MNL 332	7070 7710	Former Quakers Friends Meeting House, later used as Methodist Church (in 19 th ? century).
MNL 483	6980 7750	Aspal Park - piece of demesne pasture which was attached to the small manor of Aspals (see MNL 083).

APPENDIX 2

SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Aspal Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk
County: Suffolk	District:
Village/Town: Beck Row	Parish:
Planning application reference:	F/2004/0317/FUL
Client name/address/tel:	
Nature of application:	Residential
Present land use:	Residential
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated: <i>c. 2ha</i>
NGR (8 figures):	TL 7000 7770
Site Code:	
Site director/Organization:	P. Weston, J. Williams & I. Williamson/ Archaeological Solutions
Type of work:	Monitoring and recording
Date of work:	April-July 2005
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Suffolk County Archaeology Store
Related SMR Nos:	-
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>From April-July 2005 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks associated with the construction of 90 new residential dwellings at Aspal Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk.</i></p> <p><i>Despite the known potential of similar fen edge locations for remains of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement, no archaeological features or finds were present on the site. There was also no evidence of dispersed medieval settlement connected with either Aspal Lane to the east or Holmsey Green to the north.</i></p> <p><i>Undisturbed natural sand deposits underlay topsoil across much of the site. Towards the south of the site, a thick peat deposit (L2002) was identified beneath a layer of natural sand (L2001). This was interpreted as having formed in waterlogged conditions in a natural hollow at the fen edge at a time of rising water levels and fen encroachment. Further support for the idea that the area was too marginal and flood-prone for inhabitation was drawn from the north of the site, where a darker layer containing organic debris (L1002) interrupted the sequence of natural sand deposits represented by the underlying (L1003) and overlying (L1001) layers. This was tentatively identified as a short-lived earlier cultivation soil representing a period when the area was drier and deemed suitable for agriculture, after which it was abandoned.</i></p>
Author of summary: T. Woolhouse	Date of Summary: 07/09/05

**APPENDIX 3
DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVE FORM**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVE FORM
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Site Details			
County:	Suffolk	Museum:	SCAS
Site Code:		AS Project Number:	2391
Site Name:	Aspal Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk		
NGR:	TL 7000 7770	Accession Number:	
Site Type:	Watching Brief	Date of Work:	April-July 2005
Planning Ref:	F/2004/0317/FUL	SMR No:	
Related Work:			
Brief Description of Documentary Archive:	1 Ringbinder		
Brief Finds Description (Quantity & Date):	None		
Ownership Form Returned:		Archive Deposited:	

Introduction			
Brief/s		Specification/s	
Date	Present	Date	Present
11/10/04	Yes		Yes

A: Reports		
Report Type	Report No	Present
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording	1931	

B: Primary Site Records		
Total No. of Files:	1 Ringbinder	
Total No. of Site Drawing Sheets:	None	
Material	Present	Details
Site Notes	Yes	Monitoring & recording forms (9)
Context Register	Yes	1 Sheet
Context Sheets	Yes	4 Sheets
Levels Sheets	-	
Site Drawings		
Plan/Section Register	-	
Plan Sheets	-	
Section Sheets	-	
Combined Plan/Section Sheets	-	
Other Site Drawings	Yes	Site location maps (4), developers' plans (2)
Digital Plans		
Plans	-	
Data	-	

C: Finds Data			
Small Finds Register	-		
Finds Concordance	-		
Finds Box List	-		
X-Rays	-		
Conservation Photo Plates	-		
Conservation Lab Sheets	-		
Other Finds Information (Give Details)	-		
Specialist Finds Reports			
Material	Report Type	Report Present	Specialist Archive Material (Give Details)
-			

D: Site Photographs				
Photographic Register Present			Digital Photo Register Present	Yes
Black & White 35mm				
Film No	Negative Nos	Shot Nos	Contact Sheet Present	Negatives Present
Colour Slides				
Film No	Negative Nos	Shot Nos	Present	
Digital Photos				
Shot Nos	Files Present	Hard Copies Present		
1-4	Yes			

E: Environmental Data			
Sample Register Present:	-	Sample Sheets Present:	
Processing Register Present:		Sieving Sheets Present:	
Sample Concordance Present:			
Specialist Environmental Reports			
Material	Report Type	Report Present	Specialist Archive Material (Give Details)

F: Documentary Records, Press & Publicity; G: Relevant Correspondence; H: Miscellaneous
H: Goymour Homes (commissioning client) site safety policy

APPENDIX 4 CONCORDANCE OF FEATURES

Feature	Fill/Layer	Description	Spot Date
	L1000	Topsoil (=L2000)	Undated
	L1001	Natural mid-orange/yellow sand	Undated
	L1002	Former cultivation soil	Undated
	L1003	Natural pale to mid-yellow sand	Undated
	L1004	Natural pale sand	Undated
	L2000	Topsoil (=L1000)	Undated
	L2001	Natural mid-yellow/brown sand	Undated
	L2002	Peat	Undated
	L2003	Natural waterlogged sand	Undated

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Concrete footings,
east facing



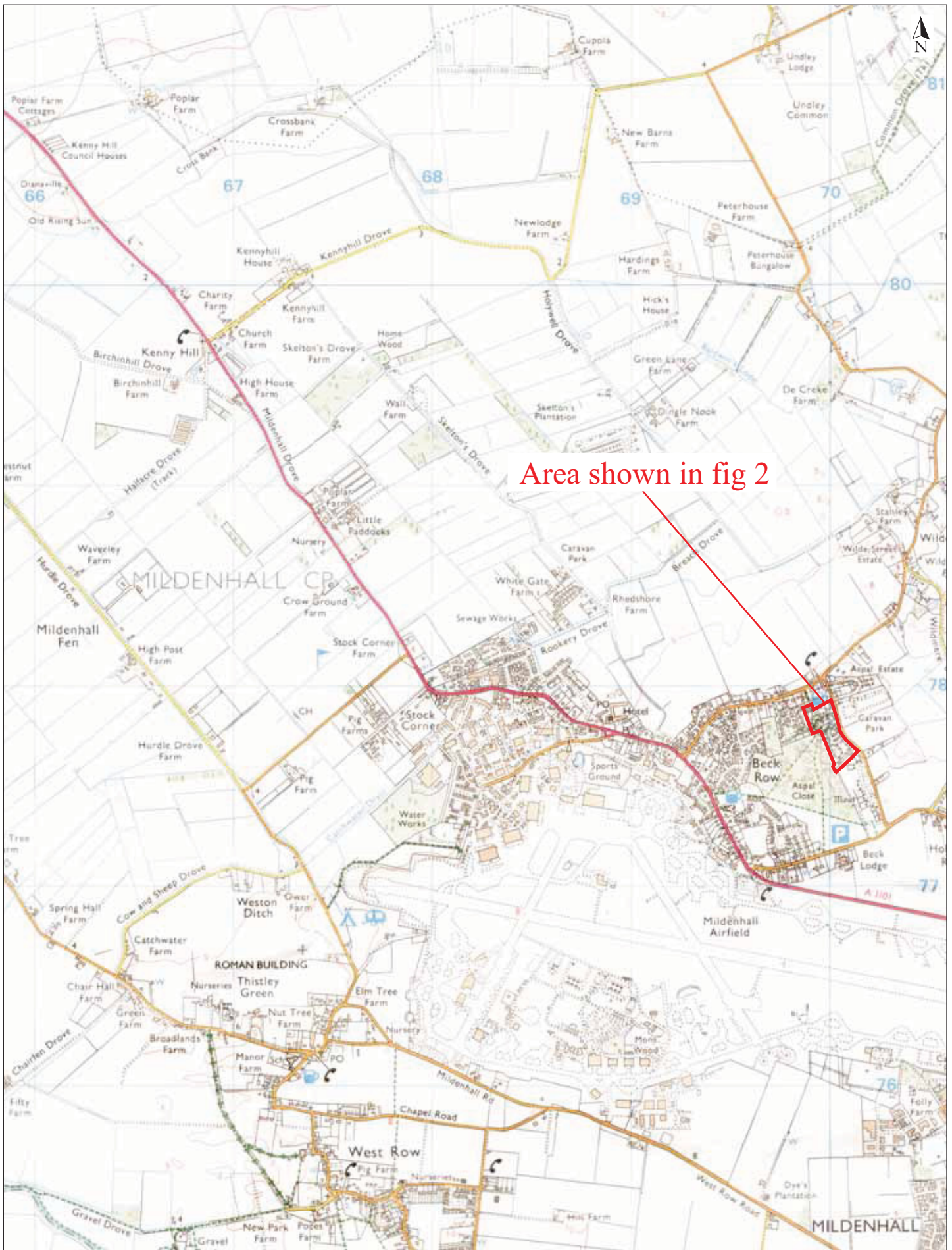
DP 2. Concrete footings,
west facing



DP 4. Footing trench showing
peat layer, east facing



DP 4. Concreting footing
trenches, east facing



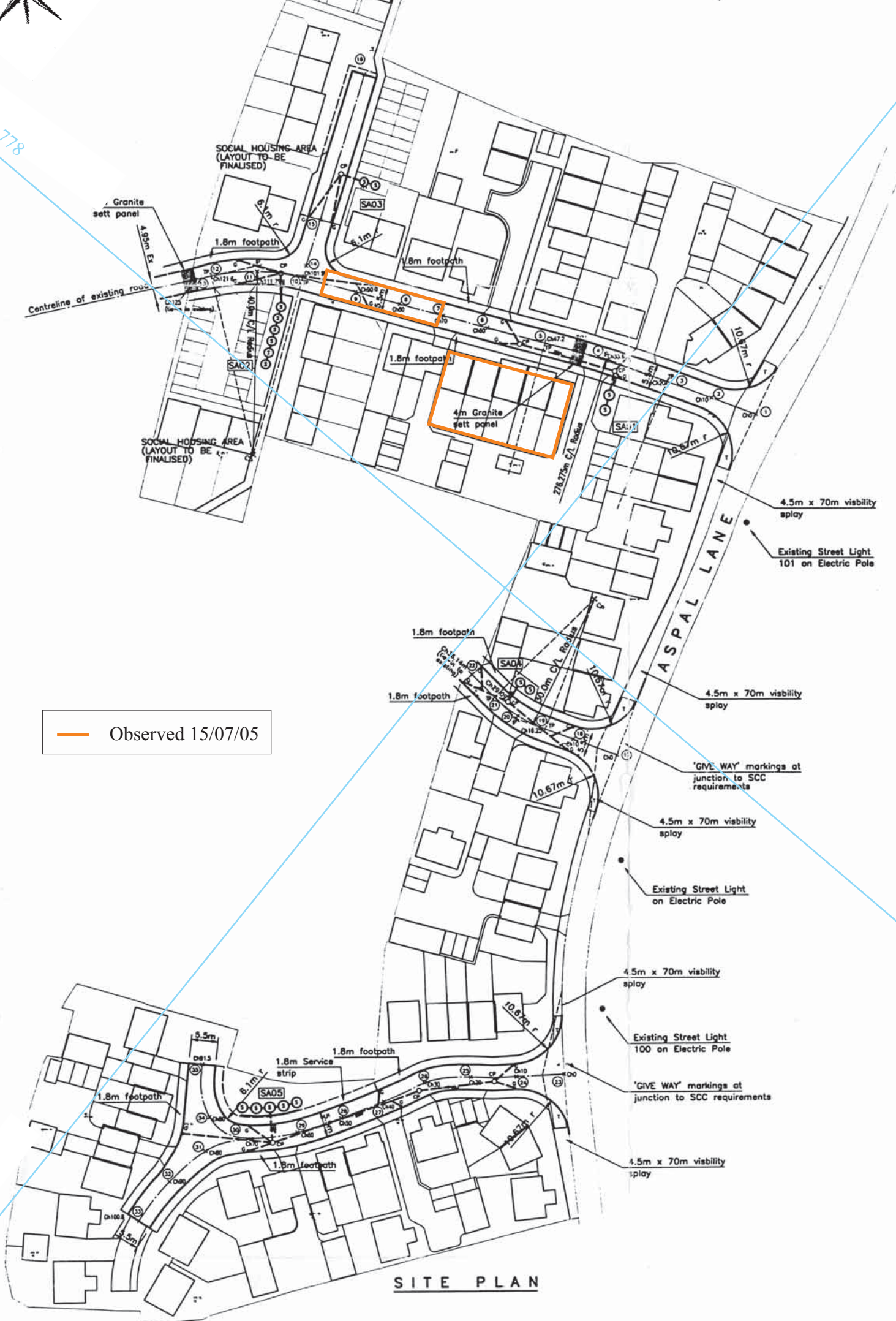
Area shown in fig 2

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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000

TL TL 778

IL 70



— Observed 15/07/05

SITE PLAN