

Land South Of Worlington Road, Mildenhall



Archaeological Evaluation Report



February 2014

**Client: CgMs on behalf of
Trumpton Land**

OA East Report No: 1584
OASIS No: oxfordar3-169999
NGR: TL 7064 7408

Land South of Worlington Road, Mildenhall

Archaeological Evaluation

By Pat Moan BA

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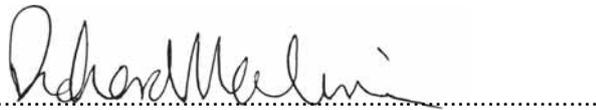
Report Date: February 2014

Report Number: 1584
Site Name: Land South of Worlington Road, Mildenhall
HER Event No: MNL710
Date of Works: February 2014
Client Name: CgMs on behalf of Trumpington Land Ltd.
Client Ref: PC/MF/16158/01
Planning Ref: DC/13/0927/OUT
Grid Ref: TL 7064 7408
Site Code: MNL710
Finance Code: XSFWRM14
Receiving Body: Suffolk County Stores

Accession No:

Prepared by: Pat Moan
Position: Fieldwork Supervisor
Date: 06/02/14

Checked by: Richard Mortimer
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 12/02/14
Signed:



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Summary

Between 4th February 2014 and 5th February 2014 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation on land south of Worlington Road, Mildenhall. Seven Trenches were excavated, targeting anomalies seen on the geophysical survey. A post-medieval boundary ditch was present in two trenches and two undated ditches and a tree throw were found in another. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery, one flint and some animal bone were recovered from the features. No other features of archaeological interest were encountered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at land south of Worlington Road, Mildenhall, Suffolk (TL 7064 7408) between 04/02/14 and 05/02/14 in advance of a small residential development.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Matthew Brudenell of Suffolk County Council (SCC; DC/13/0927/OUT), supplemented by a Specification prepared by CgMs.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the local planning authority and Suffolk County Council with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is situated on a chalk geology of different ages, belonging variously to the Zig Zag Chalk Formation, the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation, the New Pit Chalk Formation and the Melbourn Rock Member. This is overlain by sand and gravel river terrace deposits in the south-eastern half of the site. No superficial deposits are recorded in the north-western half of the development area (BGS 2010: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>; accessed 07/02/14)
- 1.2.2 The site is located to the south-west of Mildenhall and to the south of the River Lark. It is also approximately 50m south of the historic core of the town. The land is relatively flat, with an elevation between 5 and 10mOD and is currently in use as arable farmland. The evaluated area is bounded to the north by Worlington Road, to the east and west is residential housing, and arable farmland to the south.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Thorough background research was undertaken by CgMs prior to commencement of work, and is replicated in parts below (Clark & Flitcroft 2013; Fig. 3).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 Some Palaeolithic and Mesolithic findspots are located nearby, with four Lower Palaeolithic hand-axes (MSF 9234) recorded as being recovered from Mildenhall High Street and a single Mesolithic blade tool (MSF 9254) from Lark Close, approximately 800m north-east of the site.
- 1.3.3 Records for Neolithic finds are more prevalent, with a scatter of early neolithic struck flint (BTM 040) being recovered from the excavation at Bridge House Dairies, immediately east of the site. Two Late Neolithic Grooved Ware vessels were also recorded from the site.
- 1.3.4 A polished stone axe (BTM 002) was found 300m east of the study site, near Mildenhall Bridge and slightly further east a scatter of Neolithic flints and one sherd of pottery (MNL 499) were found during fieldwalking.

- 1.3.5 Two pits containing Beaker pottery, dated to the Early Bronze Age, and other pottery dated to the Bronze Age were excavated at Bridge House Dairies directly to the east of site. Up to thirteen possible Late Bronze Age cremations were also identified on the site, with one of the two distinct burial areas being located very close to the boundary of the current site.
- 1.3.6 Iron Age remains are extensive in the surrounding area, with the excavations at Bridge House Dairies (BTM040) revealing Iron Age boundary ditches demarcating parts of three rectilinear enclosures, with interconnecting tracks, which extended beyond the excavated area. Large numbers of pits were recorded, mostly in the eastern part of the excavation, but two clusters were located near to the western boundary. Pottery recovered suggests this settlement was occupied within the 3rd to 1st centuries BC. The burial of a single human female was recorded on the site and dated to this period. A further burial is recorded immediately south of the current site (BTM011) which is also thought to date to this period.
- 1.3.7 Further evidence of Iron Age settlement was identified 800m north-east of site, at Recreation Way (MNL622).

Roman

- 1.3.8 A single Roman coin and a small settlement site (MNL622) is recorded on the north side of the River Lark and Roman metalwork is reported from fields east of Station Road, 400m east of the study site (MNL499). Further metalwork is known from the site itself through metal detected finds.

Saxon

- 1.3.9 A single Saxon pit was identified on the Bridge House Dairies site, directly to the east of the evaluation. A possible inhumation (BTM009) is located 300m east of the site that may also be of this period.

Medieval to modern

- 1.3.10 The evaluation area lies outside the historic core of Mildenhall and is assumed to have formed agricultural or pasture land through the medieval and post-medieval periods. No HER records for these dates are recorded.
- 1.3.11 The 1796 Barton Mills Inclosure Map (Clark & Flitcroft 2013: Fig. 5) shows the evaluation area to consist of two fields, and these boundaries are seen to remain in place until after 1959, where they are seen on the Ordnance Survey map of that date. By 1970 the boundary separating the two fields has been removed (Clark & Flitcroft 2013: Fig. 9), to form the field that is in use today.

Geophysical Survey

- 1.3.12 The archaeological potential of the site was considered through a detailed gradiometry survey undertaken in October 2013 (Prestige 2013). No obvious concentrations of archaeological anomalies were identified. Possible archaeological anomalies were noted within the south and east of the survey area, consisting of a negative linear anomaly, a small, positive curvilinear anomaly and a number of small, roughly circular positive anomalies. The negative anomaly was thought possibly to relate to an historic field boundary; the positive features were interpreted as likely to be of natural origin.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Thanks are extended to Myk Flitcroft of CgMs consulting and their client Trumpington Land Limited, who funded the work. The site was managed by Richard Mortimer, and excavated by the author and Robin Webb. Machine excavation was undertaken by LOC Plant Hire.
- 1.4.2 The brief of work was written by Matthew Brudenell of the Suffolk Archaeological Service Conservation Team, who also monitored the site.
- 1.4.3 Figures and Plates were prepared by David Brown.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to “ground truth” the geophysical survey results and establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of archaeological remains within the proposed development site. Further aims were to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with providing evidence that can be used to help formulate plans to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that seven 30m long trenches were to be excavated, targeting anomalies seen on the geophysical survey (see Flitcroft 2014; Figs. 2 and 3).
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica 1200 smartnet GPS.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Samples were taken from features deemed by site staff to have potential for organic remains.
- 2.2.7 Site conditions were sunny and dry, with very occasional showers.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Of the seven trenches excavated only four contained archaeology and are discussed below. Details of trenches are provided in Appendix A. All trenches were found to have a chalk geology with numerous ice cracks, with some containing superficial deposits of river terrace gravels and sands. Trenches had subsoil ranging in depth from 0.1m to 0.3m, overlain by topsoil with a depth of between 0.25m to 0.4m.

3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Trench 1 was positioned at right angles to Worlington Road and contained a single ditch (**5**) at its northern end, filled by 3 & 4. The feature was 4.38m wide, 0.24m deep and linear in plan. It was aligned east to west, with a U-shaped profile, concave base and gently sloping sides. Lower fill 3 was a dark orangey brown silty sand, with occasional chalk fragments; it contained some small fragments of animal bone and one heavily abraded flint. Upper fill 4 was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments from which no finds were recovered.

3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 ran parallel with Worlington Road and a tree throw along with two ditches were found in the trench. Ditch **8** was 1.52m wide and 0.38m deep, linear in plan and aligned north-west to south-east; truncated by ditch **12**. The feature had a U-shaped profile, concave base and gently sloping sides. Basal fill 7 was a mid brownish orange sand. Upper fill 6 was a dark reddish brown silty sand, with flint and chalk fragments moderately.

3.3.2 Ditch **12** (see Fig. 2 & Plate 4) was 1.08m wide and 0.6m deep and filled by 9, 10 and 11. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, with a U shaped profile, steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Basal fill 11 was 0.2m thick and a light brownish grey silty sand with occasional sub-rounded chalk fragments. Fill 10 was 0.12m thick and a dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Upper fill 9 was 0.28m thick and a mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional angular flint and chalk fragments. No finds were recovered from any fills.

3.3.3 Tree throw **14** was sub-circular in plan and 1.2m in diameter. The profile was rounded, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Fill 13 was a dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks. One small sherd of Roman pottery and some fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill.

3.4 Trench 5

3.4.1 Trench 5 was located to the south of Trench 2 and contained two parallel ditches aligned east to west and a buried soil layer. Ditch **23** (Fig. 3) was 3.6m wide and 0.5m deep, linear in plan, with a concave base, gently sloping sides and a bowl shaped profile. Fill 24 was a dark yellowish brown silty sand with rare flint inclusions. One fragment of animal bone was recovered from the fill.

3.4.2 Layer 29 was 4.5m in length and 0.11m deep. The layer was a light grey sand with flint and chalk inclusions rarely and cut by ditch **25**.

- 3.4.3 Ditch **25** was 1.5m wide and 0.25m deep and had a bowl shaped profile. The feature was linear in plan, had a concave base and gently sloping sides. Fill 26 was a mid yellowish brown silty sand with rare chalk inclusions.

3.5 Trench 7

- 3.5.1 Trench 7, positioned at the north-west corner of the site contained four intercutting parallel ditches all aligned north-east to south-west (Plate 1). Ditch **15**, stratigraphically the latest in phase was 1.2m wide and 0.25m deep. Fill 16 was a light yellowish grey silty sand with chalk flecks rarely.
- 3.5.2 Ditch **17** was 1.7m wide and 0.3m deep. Fill 18 was a light yellowish grey silty sand with rare chalk inclusions.
- 3.5.3 Ditch **19** was linear in plan, 1.8m wide and 0.26m deep. Fill 20 was a light yellowish grey silty sand with chalk and gravel inclusions rarely.
- 3.5.4 Ditch **21** was linear in plan, 1m wide and 0.17m deep and is the earliest in the phase of ditches. Fill 22 was a light yellowish grey silty sand with chalk and flint inclusions rarely.
- 3.5.5 All four ditches were linear in plan, with a bowl shaped profile, a concave base and gently sloping sides.

3.6 Finds Summary

Pottery

By Stephen Wadson

- 3.6.1 A single abraded sherd of Roman pottery with a weight of 5g was recovered from fill 13 of tree throw **14**. The sherd was identified as a quartz sandware straight sided, triangular rim bowl that dates to the mid second century.

Flint

By Patrick Moan

- 3.6.2 A single flint with a weight of 3g was recovered from fill 3 of ditch **5**. The secondary flake is tentatively dated to the Neolithic period and is highly abraded, with surviving cortex on the dorsal side.

3.7 Environmental Summary

Animal Bone

By Chris Faine

- 3.7.1 A total of three contexts from the evaluation yielded six fragments of animal bone of which one was identifiable to species. Fill 3 in ditch **5** contained a fragment of a cow tooth, with a weight of 6g. Fill 4 in the same ditch contained three fragments of bone not identifiable to species, with a total weight of 5g. One fragment of mammal bone was recovered from fill 13, tree throw **14**, with a weight of 9g. One fragment of unidentifiable bone was recovered from fill 24, ditch **23**, with a weight of 9g. This is an extremely small sample from which few conclusions can be drawn.

3.7.2 Environmental Soil Samples (Appendix B)

- 3.7.3 Two bulk samples were taken from features. Sample 1 was taken from a burnt layer (10) in ditch **12** and Sample 2 was taken from fill 18 from ditch **17** which was one of four intercutting undated ditches in Trench 7. Charcoal was recovered from Sample 1 and only snail shell from Sample 2.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The two ditches investigated in Trench 2 are undated, but may be Iron Age, due to their proximity to the Iron Age features recorded at the Bridge House Dairies excavation immediately to the east. The one tree throw containing a Roman pot sherd indicated possible nearby Roman activity, but the abraded nature of the sherd suggests it is residual within its depositional context.
- 4.1.2 The post-medieval ditches excavated in trenches 5 and 7 were known of prior to excavation, and are shown on the Barton Mills Inclosure Map 1796 (see Clark & Flitcroft 2013; Fig. 5), and continue as a boundary until some point after 1959. Ditch 5 in Trench 1 is also presumed to be a post-medieval ditch, despite the lack of datable finds, due to a similar fill to the other ditches and the fact it aligns with Worlington Road. It likely forms the original northern boundary of the field.
- 4.1.3 The lack of significant archaeology within the trenches is of interest, as the site is located immediately adjacent to an excavation with relatively dense archaeological activity. It is feasible that the ditches in Trench 2 form the edges of activity related to the settlement seen to the east. However, this cannot be proven and the development area's relationship to the local landscape is currently unclear.

4.2 Recommendations

- 4.2.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of chalk with overlying sand. Overlain by mid yellowish brown subsoil and mid brown topsoil				Avg. depth (m)		0.36
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3	Fill	3.06	0.24	Ditch	Flint & Bone	-
4	Fill	1.32	0.14	Ditch	-	-
5	Cut	4.38	0.24	Ditch	-	Post Medieval
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained two ditches and one pit. Consists of chalk with overlying sand. Overlain by mid yellowish brown subsoil and mid brown topsoil.				Avg. depth (m)		0.43
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6	Fill	1.52	0.38	Ditch		-
7	Fill	0.74	0.08	Ditch		-
8	Cut	1.52	0.38	Ditch		Iron Age (?)
9	Fill	1.08	0.28	Ditch		-
10	Fill	0.76	0.12	Ditch		-
11	Fill	0.36	0.2	Ditch		-
12	Cut	1.08	0.6	Ditch		Iron Age (?)
13	Fill	1.2	0.28	Tree Throw	Pottery & Bone	Roman
14	Cut	1.2	0.28	Tree Throw		-
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of chalk with overlying sand. Overlain by mid yellowish brown subsoil and mid brown topsoil.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		30

Trench 4

General description Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of river terrace sands and gravels overlain by yellowish brown subsoil and dark brown topsoil.	Orientation	N-S
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Trench 5

General description Trench contained two ditches and a buried soil. Consists of river terrace sands and gravels overlain by mid yellowish brown subsoil and dark brown topsoil.	Orientation	N-S
	Avg. depth (m)	0.7
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
23	Cut	3.6	0.5	Ditch	-	Post-medieval
24	Fill	3.6	0.5	Ditch	Bone	-
25	Cut	1.5	0.25	Ditch	-	Post-medieval
26	Fill	1.5	0.25	Ditch	-	-
27	Layer	4.5	0.11	Buried Soil	-	-

Trench 6

General description Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of some chalk and most river terrace gravels and sands. Overlain by mid yellowish brown subsoil and dark brown topsoil.	Orientation	NE-SW
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Trench 7

General description Trench contained four intercutting parallel ditches. Consists of chalk with some overlying sand. Overlain by mid yellowish brown subsoil and dark brown topsoil.	Orientation	NW-SE
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
15	Cut	1.2	0.25	Ditch	-	Post-Medieval
16	Fill	1.2	0.25	Ditch	-	
17	Cut	1.7	0.3	Ditch	-	Post-Medieval
18	Fill	1.7	0.3	Ditch	-	
19	Cut	1.8	0.26	Ditch	-	Post-Medieval
20	Fill	1.8	0.26	Ditch	-	
21	Cut	1	0.17	Ditch	-	Post-Medieval
22	Fill	1	0.17	Ditch	-	

APPENDIX B. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

B.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- B.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Worlington Road, Mildenhall in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of any further archaeological investigations.
- B.1.2 Sample 1 was taken from a burnt layer (10) in ditch **12** that has been provisionally dated to the Iron Age and Sample 2 was taken from fill 18 from ditch **17** which was one of four intercutting post-medieval ditches.
- B.1.3 The total volume of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 .

Results

- B.1.4 Sample 1, fill 10 of ditch **12** contains numerous charcoal fragments that appear vitrified, probably as a result of high-temperature and/or repeated burning. Sample 2, fill 18 of ditch **17** contains snail shells only. The residues of both samples are devoid of finds.

Discussion

- B.1.5 The presence of charcoal is indicative of a burning event and the lack of any other preserved plant remains preclude any further interpretation of the site other than it does not appear to have been in an area of human occupation.

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Clark, P. & Flitcroft, M. | 2013 | Heritage and Archaeological Assessment: Land South of Worlington Rd, Mildenhall, Suffolk |
| Flitcroft, M. | 2014 | Specification for Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation; Land at Worlington Rd, Mildenhall |
| Prestige, O. | 2013 | Worlington Road, Mildenhall Geophysical Survey Report. <i>Stratascan Job ref J6008</i> |

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-169999"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text" value="e.g. Evaluation at land south of Worlington Road, Mildenhall"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text" value="04-02-2014"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="05-02-2014"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="MNL710"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="MNL710"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Housing Estate"/>

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
<input type="text" value="Ditches"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval 1540 to 1901"/>	<input type="text" value="Pottery"/>	<input type="text" value="Medieval 1066 to 1540"/>
<input type="text" value="Ditch"/>	<input type="text" value="Iron Age -800 to 43"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Suffolk"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text" value="Forest Heath"/>	<input type="text" value="Worlington Road, Mildenhall IP28 7DY"/>
Parish	<input type="text" value="Barton Mills"/>	
HER	<input type="text" value="Suffolk HER"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text" value="2.8ha"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text" value="TL 7064 7408"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Myk Flitcroft
Project Design Originator	Myk Flitcroft
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Pat Moan

Project Archives

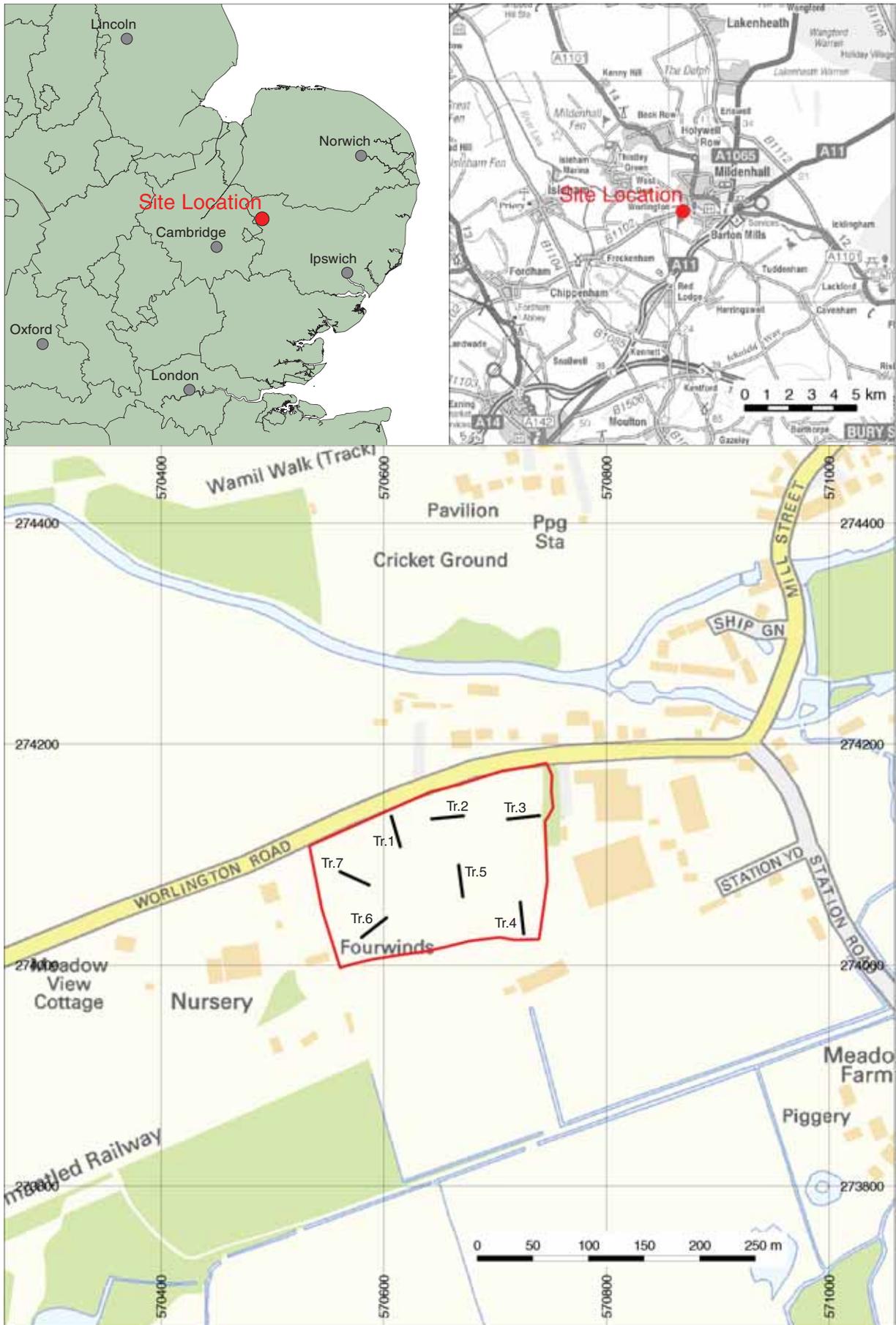
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Suffolk County Stores	OA East Offices	Suffolk County Stores
MNL710	XSFWRM14	MNL710

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

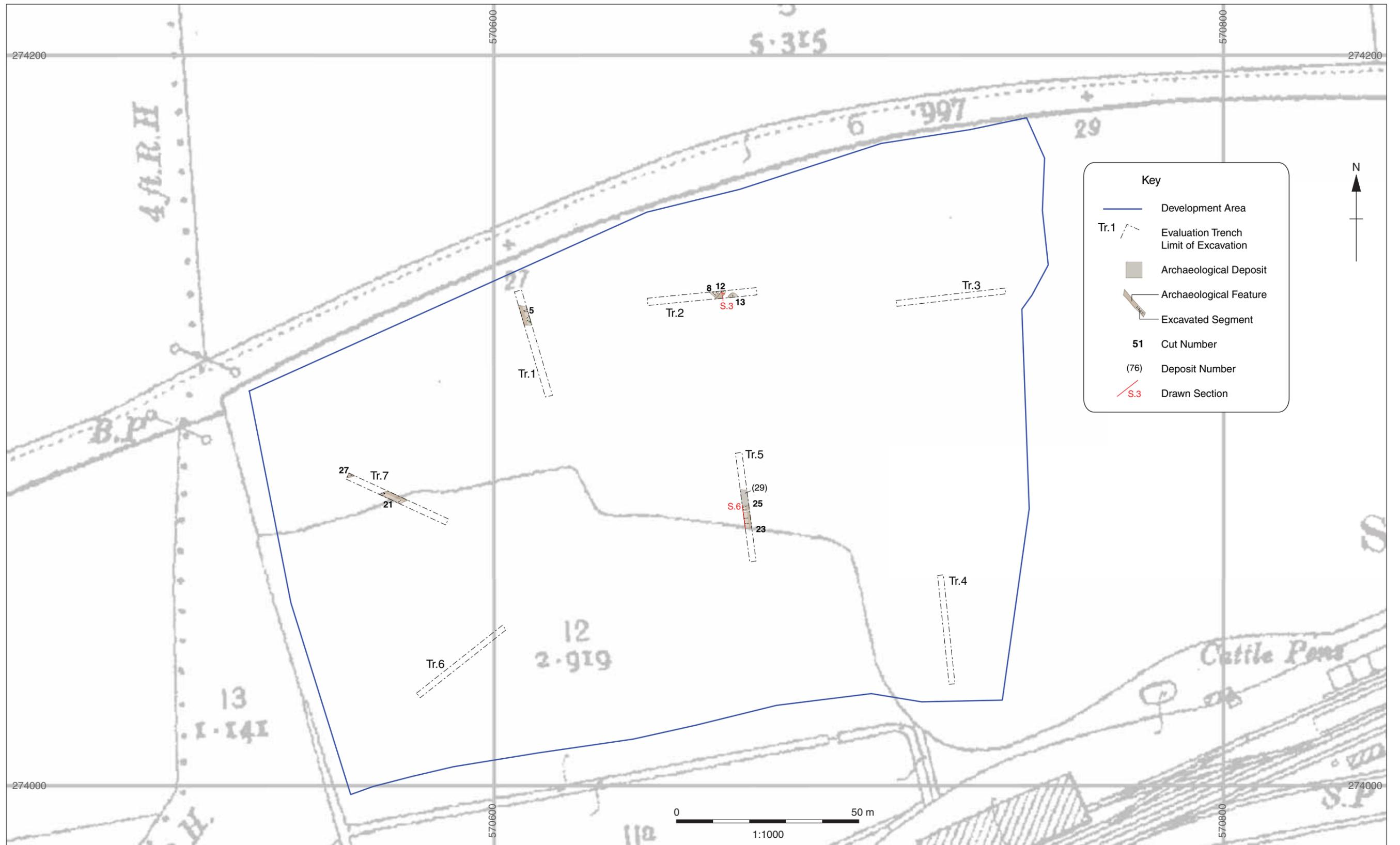


Figure 2: Trenches overlain on 1904 Ordnance Survey, 2nd Edition

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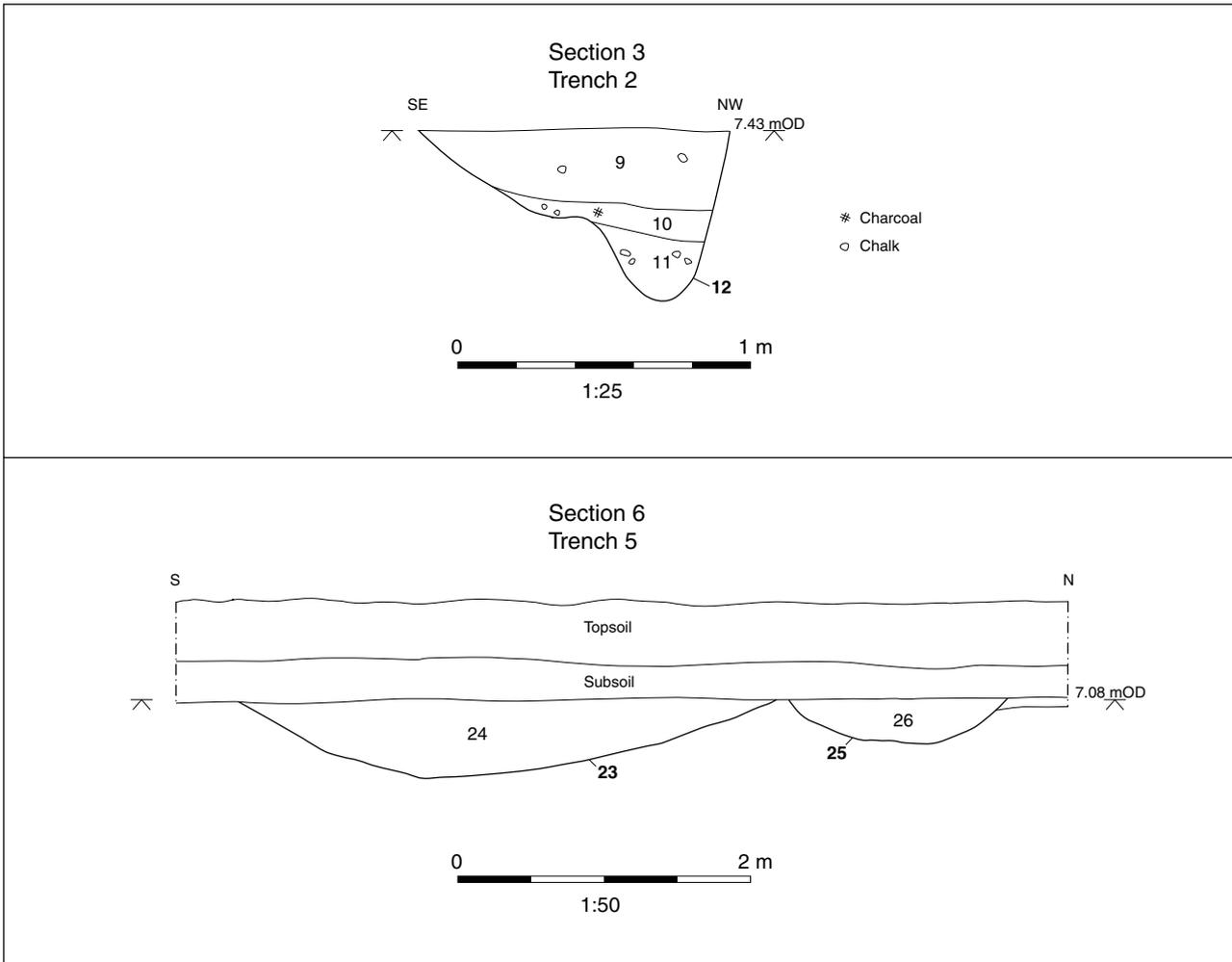


Figure 3: Sections of ditches 12 and 23



Plate 1: Ditches **15**, **17**, **19** and **21**, Trench 7 looking north-east



Plate 2: Ditches **23** and **25**, Trench 5 looking east



Plate 3: Trench 2, looking west



Plate 4: Ditch 12 in Trench 2, looking south-east



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