

**Eldon Farm, Eriswell Road, Holywell Row,
Mildenhall, Suffolk**

Planning application: F/2010/0603/FUL

HER Ref: MNL 677

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(June 2012)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Eldon Farm, Eriswell Road, Holywell Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk IP28 8NA

Client: Mr B J Rutterford

Local planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: F/2010/0603/FUL

Development: Erection of new livestock buildings

Date of fieldwork: 30 May, 2012

HER Ref: MNL 677

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-127730

Grid ref: TL 7145 7742

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Summary: Mildenhall, Eldon Farm, Eriswell Road, Holywell Row (MNL 677, TL 7145 7742) evaluation trenching at the site of three proposed livestock buildings did not reveal any archaeological features or finds. The site lies at c5m OD on the western, Fen, side of the cut-off channel and the trenching revealed evidence for the presence of a relatively deep hollow at the site which had clearly been wet in the past as the lower subsoil layer comprised a peaty sand though more recent desiccation processes has caused degradation of the peaty element within this deposit (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr B J Rutterford).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Brown & Co on behalf of their client, Mr B J Rutterford, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works at Eldon Farm, Eriswell Road, Holywell Row, Mildenhall (see Fig. 1) that is to be developed under application F/2010/0603/FUL. The evaluation requirements, including the preparation and approval of a Written Scheme of Investigation by the appointed contractor (see Appendix II), were set out in a Brief by Ms S Poppy of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service. This development concerns the erection of three agricultural livestock buildings on the north-western edge of the existing Eldon Farm complex on land which at the time of the evaluation was largely under grass cover used for the grazing of livestock though one part until recently contained an agricultural building constructed on stanchion pads and with a semi-consolidated floor. This structure was demolished to ground level prior to the evaluation works starting.

1.2 Holywell Row is a historic hamlet within the large parish of Mildenhall on the eastern side of the Fens in west Suffolk with the proposed development site being some 500m north-east of this hamlet. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783, surveyed prior to the extensive drainage and land reclamation works that changed the face of the Fens, shows the area of the site as being within the south-eastern part of Mildenhall Common and as such used for communal grazing of livestock. The proposed development site is also c550m west of the cut-off channel which marks the eastern edge of the Fen and therefore is within the flat, low lying area that extends westwards with its numerous drainage channels well known now as being some of the most productive farmland in the country. The area of the Fens is also well known for containing extensive evidence for earlier prehistoric activity in particular dating to the period before increasingly wet conditions from the Iron Age onwards forced a retreat to the Fen edge. This earlier prehistoric activity was particularly sensitive to minor changes in the topography of the Fens making full use of any slightly raised areas in order to exploit the rich natural resources that were available with the modern ground level at this flat site lying just below 5m OD. Soils across the Suffolk part of the Fens are generally of a light sandy or peaty type with the underlying drift geology being free draining sands and gravels which often also contains varying amounts of degraded chalk. Pockets of peat, with the potential to contain preserved palaeoenvironmental evidence, also exist where hollows were created in the underlying sands and gravels during the immediate post-glacial period following the last Ice Age though the continual lowering of local ground water levels has led to the degradation of many of these pockets as they begin to dry out.

1.3 Archaeological interest in the proposed development site was generated by its proximity to known archaeological sites of prehistoric date, including a scatter of Neolithic pottery and flint (HER MNL 353) and a concentration of burnt flint (MNL 356) likely to be of later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date (see Fig. 1). Previous archaeological work to the south-east of the site also revealed further evidence for prehistoric activity in the general area (HER 521).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The footprint area for the proposed three livestock buildings covers an area of some 1470m², and, as specified in the relevant Brief for Archaeological Evaluation,

this was sampled with 42m of 1.80m wide trenching to give the 5% coverage that was required with two, 21m long trenches, being opened. The machine used to excavate the trench was a large 360° tracked type equipped with a 2.10m wide toothless bucket and this was under archaeological supervision at all times. An upper, re-deposited layer and subsoil deposits below were removed in c200mm layers and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned and loose spoil was shovelled away to fully expose the naturally occurring glaciofluvial deposits at the base of the two trenches. In each trench part of the side was also hand cleaned to help in the examination of the exposed deposits and these cleaned sections were recorded as digital images.

2.2 Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken on a dry, generally dull day which gave even light. Throughout the evaluation the upcast spoil was scanned for stray finds and at the end of the trenching works the surface of the spoil heaps was re-examined. The trenches were plotted in relation nearby mapped features and a photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works and the site in general.

3. Results

3.1 As noted above the two trenches were 21m long and 2.10m wide and they were positioned on different alignments to give a more systematic sample of the footprint area for the proposed buildings with trench 1 being close to an east-west line while trench 2 was close to a north-south one (see Fig. 2). At the base of each trench the exposed glaciofluvial deposit proved to be a yellow, partly iron stained, sand with occasional small flints and pockets of degraded chalk fragments.

3.2 The exposed deposits can best be described in a tabular form as set out below (see also Appendix I):

Distance below modern ground level (mm)	Description of deposit	Comments
0-500	Mix of orange/brown sand with chalk fragments and occasional recent brick/tile fragments	Recently deposited layer to level up area and create more stable surface
500-1100	Mid brown sand with occasional small flints	Subsoil type deposit, no finds noted
1100-1600	Dark brown peaty sand with few small chalk fragments	Peaty element in deposit friable and degraded in what was a largely dry layer, damp towards base
1600-1800	Very pale brown washed sand with pockets of grey silty sand	Clean deposit at base of trench with ground water gradually entering trench to depth of c100mm
1800+	Yellow sand with areas of brown iron staining and pockets of degraded chalk	Undisturbed glaciofluvial deposits

Table 1: Deposit profile for trench 1

Distance below modern ground level (mm)	Description of deposit	Comments
0-600	Mix of light brown sand with chalk fragments and occasional recent brick/tile fragments	Recently deposited layer to level up area and create more stable surface
600-900	Mid brown sand with occasional small flints	Subsoil type deposit, no finds noted
900-1300	Mid grey/brown sand with occasional small flints	Subsoil type deposit, no finds noted
1300-1400	Dark brown peaty sand	Peaty element friable and degraded
1400-1600	Pale brown washed sand with occasional grey/brown silty sand pockets	Clean deposit at base of trench
1600+	Yellow sand with areas of brown iron staining	Undisturbed glaciofluvial deposits

Table 2: Deposit profile for trench 2

3.3 Below the upper layer of recently deposited material present in each trench the exposed subsoil deposits proved to be remarkably clean with no visible evidence for past human activity in or close to this site. Both trenches were also deep to the level where the underlying glaciofluvial deposits were exposed at 1800mm and 1600mm respectively in trenches 1 and 2 with no archaeological features revealed in either intervention. Ground water did enter the base of the deeper trench 1 and both trenches revealed evidence for much wetter periods in the past in their lower levels with apparently water lain silty sands below 500mm of peaty sand in trench 1 and 100mm of a similar layer in trench 2 above more silty sands. However the degraded nature of the peat element in these deposits in each trench can be interpreted as a product of the gradual lowering of overall ground water levels in recent years leading to a consequent loss of conditions that were preserving palaeoenvironmental evidence when permanently saturated.

4. Conclusion

4.1 The lack of any archaeological features or finds of any age at this site given its close proximity to previously recorded evidence for activity of prehistoric date is perhaps surprising though the deep nature of the exposed deposits may point to the reason for this absence. With glaciofluvial deposits being exposed at depths of between 1600mm and 1800mm below layers which in part demonstrate evidence for a previously very wet immediately local environment it can be concluded that this site lies over one of the hollows that formed in the post-glacial period mentioned in section 1.2 above. In the earlier prehistoric period, when human activity was clearly taking place to the east and south-east, the area of the proposed livestock buildings in all probability was very wet if not actually containing standing water with the ground level rising gradually by c1m to the area of the standing buildings at Eldon Farm and therefore onto drier land.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the site of the proposed livestock buildings as no archaeological features or finds were recorded and the peaty element in the lower subsoil across the site proved to be degraded through recent partial desiccation.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. MNL 677.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Simon Gilbey of Brown & Co, Brian Rutterford and Tom the machine operator for their close cooperation with regard to these evaluation works and to Colin Pendleton of Suffolk CC for providing HER information).

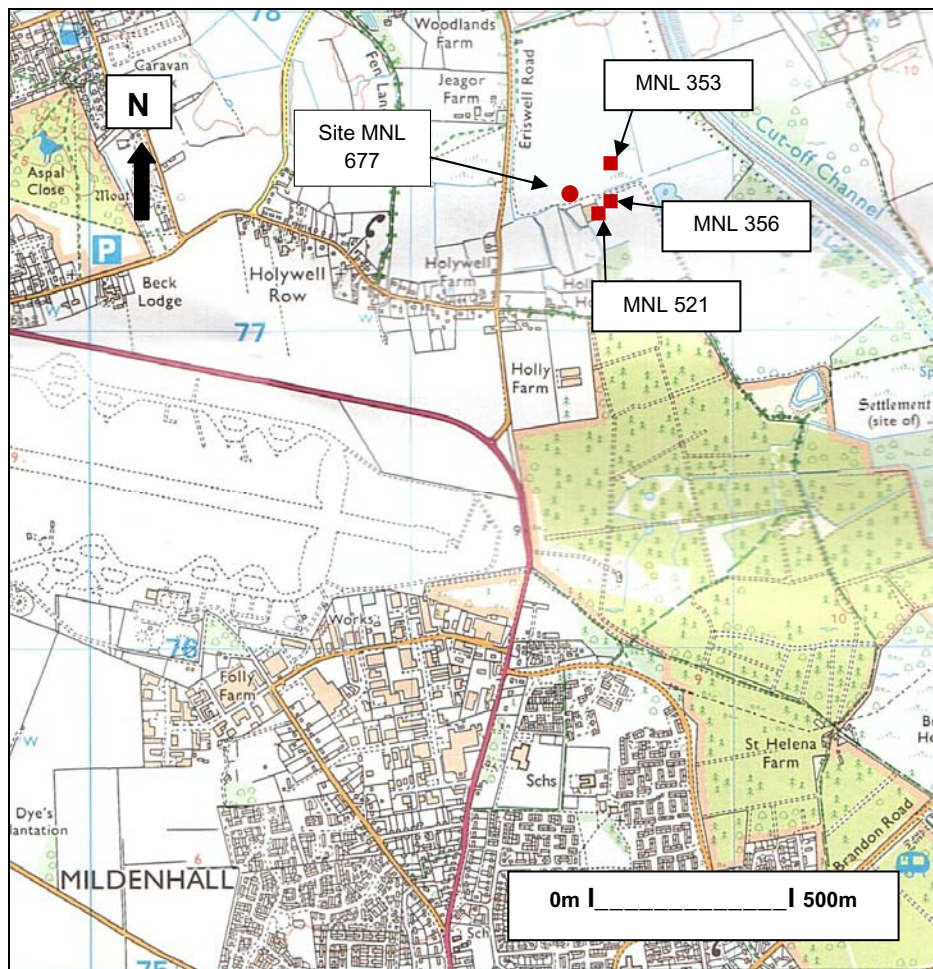


Fig. 1: Site location

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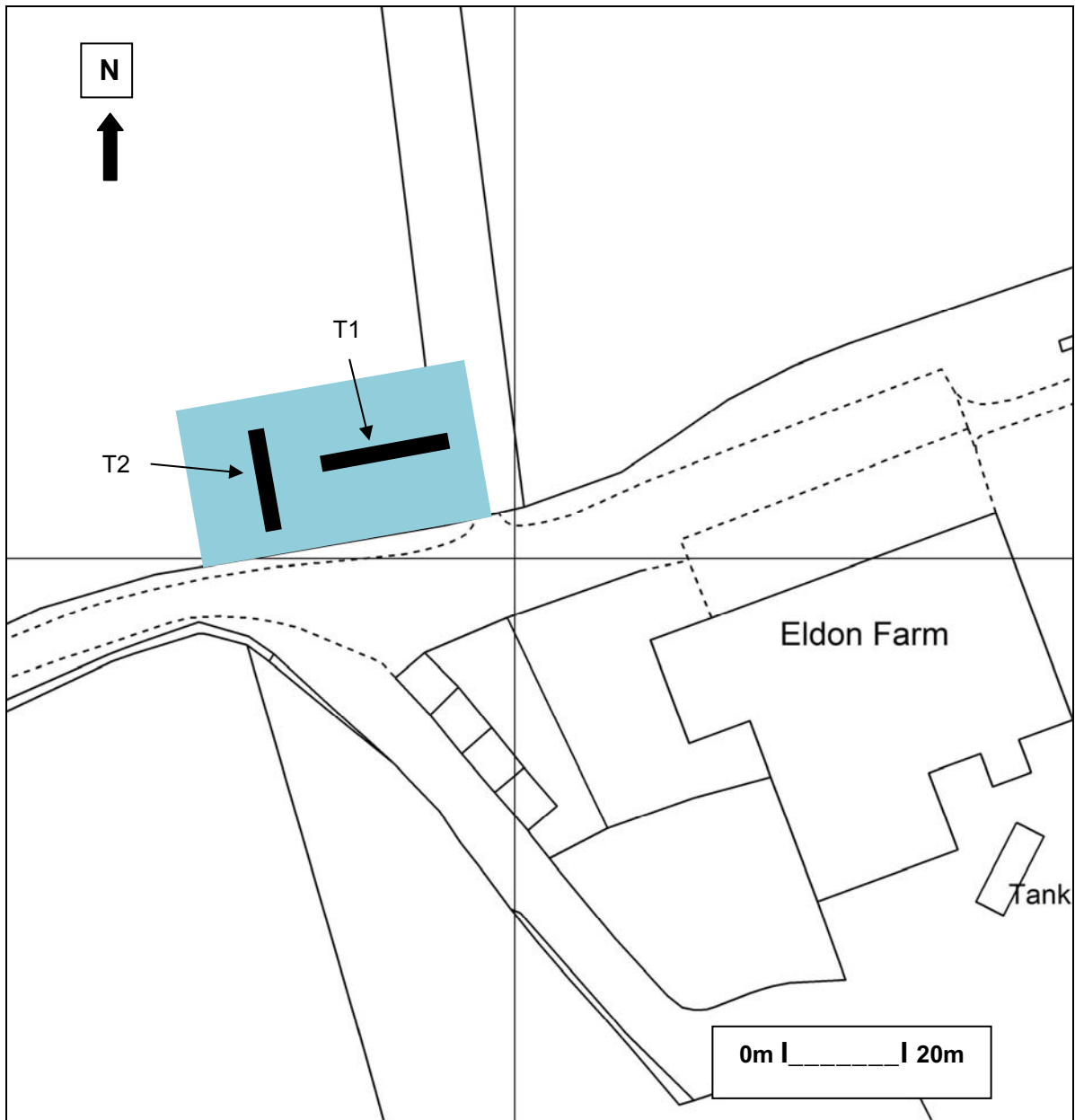


Fig. 2: Location of trenches within proposed footprint area of buildings (footprint- pale blue)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from north-west



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1- northern section



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2- eastern section

**Eldon Farm, Eriswell Road,
Holywell Row, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at Eldon Farm, Eriswell Road, Holywell Row, Suffolk, IP28 8NA

Client: Mr B J Rutterford

Local planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: F/2010/0603/FUL

Proposed development: Demolition of existing agricultural buildings & erection of new agricultural buildings for the housing of livestock

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2011_10_18_SCCAS_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_ Eldon Farm

Grid ref: TL 7145 7742

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

1. Introduction

1.1 Brown & Co on behalf of their client, Mr B J Rutterford, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed agricultural development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition on planning application F/2010/0603/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms S Poppy of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the demolition of existing agricultural buildings and the erection of new agricultural buildings for the housing of livestock.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.2 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Holywell Row is a historic hamlet within the large parish of Mildenhall on the eastern side of the Fens in west Suffolk with the proposed development site (PDS) being some 500m north-east of this hamlet. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 showing the area of the PDS as being within the south-eastern part of Mildenhall Common and as such used for communal grazing of livestock. The PDS is also c550m west of the cut-off channel which marks the eastern edge of the Fen and therefore is within the flat, low lying area that extends westwards with its numerous drainage channels well known as being some of the most productive farmland in the country. The area of the Fens is also well known for containing extensive evidence for earlier prehistoric activity in particular dating to the period before increasingly wet conditions from the Iron Age onwards forced a retreat to the Fen edge. This earlier prehistoric activity was particularly sensitive to minor changes in the topography of the Fens making full use of any slightly raised areas in order to exploit the rich natural resources that were available with the PDS lying just below 5m OD. Soils across the Suffolk part of the Fens are generally of a light sandy or peaty type with the underlying drift geology being free draining sands and gravels between outcrops of chalk. Pockets of peat, with the potential to contain preserved

palaeoenvironmental evidence, also exist where hollows have been created in the sands and gravels though the continual lowering of local ground water levels has degraded many of these pockets.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This proposal lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, adjacent to known archaeological sites of prehistoric date, including a scatter of Neolithic pottery and flint (HER MNL 353) and a concentration of burnt flint (MNL 356). Evaluation to the south-east of the site revealed further evidence for prehistoric activity. The development site has good potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown archaeological sites and features in view of its proximity to known remains. The proposed works would cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exist.'

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to where evidence for past activity has been recorded. As indicated in section 3.1 above this includes Neolithic pottery and flint in addition to concentration of burnt flint which is often indicative of Neolithic/Bronze Age period activity. Previous archaeological recording at Eldon Farm also identified various small features of uncertain, though possible prehistoric, date (HER MNL 521). The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the planned footprint area under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for three agricultural livestock buildings on a site measuring 50m long x 30m wide which is currently partly soft ground and partly contains a farm structure that is to be demolished. The demolition will take the existing structure to ground level but will not disturb the ground until the evaluation has been carried out.

5.2 The Brief requires 41m of 1.8m wide linear trench across the footprint area (see trench plan below). This will be undertaken using a

minimum 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant

specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas in order to inform any further stages in the archaeological programme of works for the PDS. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered

from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location of the site and previous nearby archaeological recording work indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and

palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8, & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. Once accepted a

bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, with the relevant OASIS summary detail form and the digital archive on disc. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The trench location will be provided for the HER as a .dxf vector plan.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the agent/client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

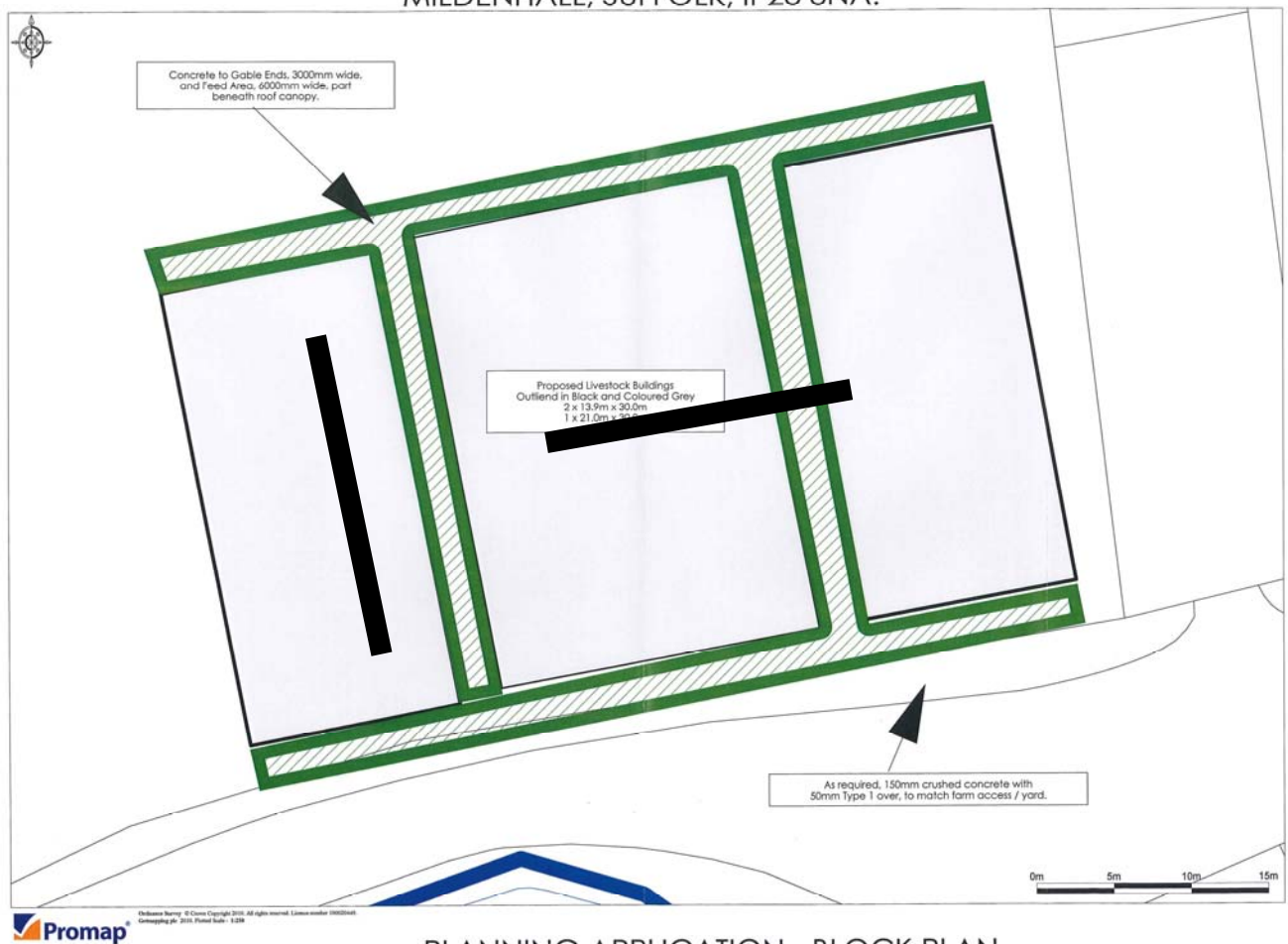
7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

ELDON FARM, ERISWELL ROAD, HOLYWELL ROW,
MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK, IP28 8NA.



PLANNING APPLICATION - BLOCK PLAN

Proposed location of trial trenches

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-127730

Project details

Project name	Eldon Farm, Holywell Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Mildenhall, Eldon Farm, Eriswell Road, Holywell Row (MNL 677, TL 7145 7742) evaluation trenching at the site of three proposed livestock buildings did not reveal any archaeological features or finds. The site lies at c5m OD on the western, Fen, side of the cut-off channel and the trenching revealed evidence for the presence of a relatively deep hollow at the site which had clearly been wet in the past as the lower subsoil layer comprised a peaty sand though more recent desiccation processes has caused degradation of the peaty element within this deposit.
Project dates	Start: 30-05-2012 End: 30-05-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 677 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL Eldon Farm, Holywell Row
Postcode	IP28 8NA
Study area	1500.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 7145 7742 52 0 52 22 03 N 000 31 06 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 4.00m Max: 5.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Eldon House, Holywell Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2012
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
 Description Loose bound client report
 Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
 Entered on 15 June 2012

OASIS: