

**Bargate Farm, Bargate Lane, West Row
Mildenhall, Suffolk**

Planning application: F/2012/0047

HER Ref: MNL 694

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(June 2013)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land at Bargate Farm, Bargate Lane, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk
IP28 8PW

Client: Mildenhall Skip Hire

Local planning authority: Suffolk CC (Forest Heath DC area)

Planning application ref: F/2012/0047

Development: Erection of storage building

Current use of land: Yard with hardcore surface fringed by grass

Date of fieldwork: 6 June, 2013

HER Ref: MNL 694

LBS Ref: 10377558 (Bargate Farmhouse & building to north- Grade II)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-151920

Grid ref: TL 6784 7482

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Summary: Mildenhall, Bargate Farm, Bargate Lane, West Row (MNL 694, TL 6784 7482) evaluation trenching for a new storage building at a site which operated as an inland port on the River Lark in the earlier Post medieval period did not reveal any evidence for structural remains or any finds of any antiquity within the area of the planned development. Below a shallow depth of overburden a uniform chalk surface was revealed and inspection of a previously excavated test pit nearby revealed that the chalk is an artificial platform some 700mm thick which lies over a layer of peat of unknown depth. It therefore appears likely that the general ground level around the former farm yard has been raised and consolidated in order to facilitate use of the site as an inland port in the earlier Post medieval, and possibly later medieval, period (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mildenhall Skip Hire).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mildenhall Skip Hire Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small scale commercial development comprising the erection of a storage building at Bargate Farm, Bargate Lane, West Row, Mildenhall. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application F/2012/0047, set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 West 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 at Bargate Farm being some 250m south of this hamlet on the northern bank of the River Lark close to the Jude's Ferry crossing point (see Fig. 1). 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 local rich natural resources with the ground surface at this site being 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 palaeo-environmental 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 in the more recent past.

1.3 Bargate Farm is a historic site and the farmhouse and large outbuilding to its north are Grade II listed structures described as being 'of later 17th century date with 19th and 20th century alterations.' This description has more recently been substantially updated following a proposal to convert the large northern outbuilding at the site for residential use (Alston, 2009). This historic building survey report identified this large outbuilding as a commercial warehouse type structure of early 17th century date of regional if not national significance (*ibid.*) which is mirrored by a similar structure to the south of the farmhouse with the latter outbuilding having been substantially altered to farm use as a barn in the 18th century. The historic building report also noted the depiction on the Mildenhall Enclosure Map of 1812 of a broad inlet running north from the nearby River Lark to a point close to the farm and warehouses and concluded that the overall complex in all likelihood operated as an inland port. Finally the report also recorded information from the landowner that the farm site as a whole sits on a substantial artificial chalk raft.

1.4 The site of the planned new storage building lies some 50m south of the farmhouse and immediately to the west of the inlet noted in section 1.3 above which is now largely filled-in though is still discernable as a feature in the landscape (see Fig. 2). At the time of the evaluation the new building site lay on the eastern side of a yard which has a hardcore surface fringed by grass.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed development was trenched to a previously agreed plan with the north-south aligned trench being located on the eastern side of the footprint area for the planned building (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned for any finds and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works. A nearby previously excavated test pit was also examined and recorded as this went to a greater depth than the evaluation trench.

3. Results

3.1 The 15m long, north-south aligned trench proved to be in an area with a shallow depth of 250mm of topsoil which lay directly over a hard packed chalk surface (see Appendix I) with the few finds in the overburden comprising small fragments of Post medieval peg tile and occasional fragments of white brick which were 4 inches (102mm) wide and 2 inches (51mm) thick and can be dated to the 19th or earlier 20th century.

3.2 The exposed chalk surface was left in situ following examination of the test pit nearby (see Fig. 2) where the exposed section confirmed the information noted in section 1.3 above that the chalk is an artificial raft laid down to create a firm surface for the farm buildings and associated activities. Below 300mm of topsoil the chalk layer is 700mm thick and clearly lies over a substantial deposit of peat (see Appendix I). As this ground make-up was already known the planned storage building will be founded on broad but shallow pad bases that do not fully penetrate the chalk with a depth of only 300/400mm at the most as the underlying peat is very soft and unsuitable to found a building on.

4. Conclusion

4.1 The confirmation of the existence of an artificial chalk raft across an unknown, but in probability large, area at Bargate Farm is of interest as its creation clearly points to a major investment of time and labour to make a suitable site for an inland port on the River Lark. The site chosen for this inland port at Bargate Farm was clearly a very low lying wet area as evidenced by the existence of an apparently extensive deposit of peat below the chalk raft and it is likely that the channel shown on the enclosure map of 1812 utilised a natural water course running north from the River Lark. As noted in section 1.3 above the warehouse type outbuilding has been dated to the early 17th century (Alston, 2009, 2) and therefore it would be logical to date the creation of the raft to the same period though intrinsically it is a feature that can only be dated by association with related structures or historic sources. Bargate Farm formed part of the Midenhall Estate which Alston (*ibid.* 4) notes as belonging to

the Abbot of Bury until the Dissolution when it passed to the North family and as wealthy owners either would have had the resources to create an inland port and the chalk raft could be earlier than the early 17th century warehouses.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations needs to be carried out on the proposed site of the new storage building at Bargate Farm, West Row as the planned shallow pad foundations at 300mm to 400mm deep will stay within the artificial chalk raft that has been identified and the evaluation did not record any structural evidence on the surface of the raft.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. MNL 694.

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 Kevin and James Medley for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)

Ref.

Alston, L 2009 'Bargate Farm, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Record,' (OASIS ref. suffolkc1-55103_1)

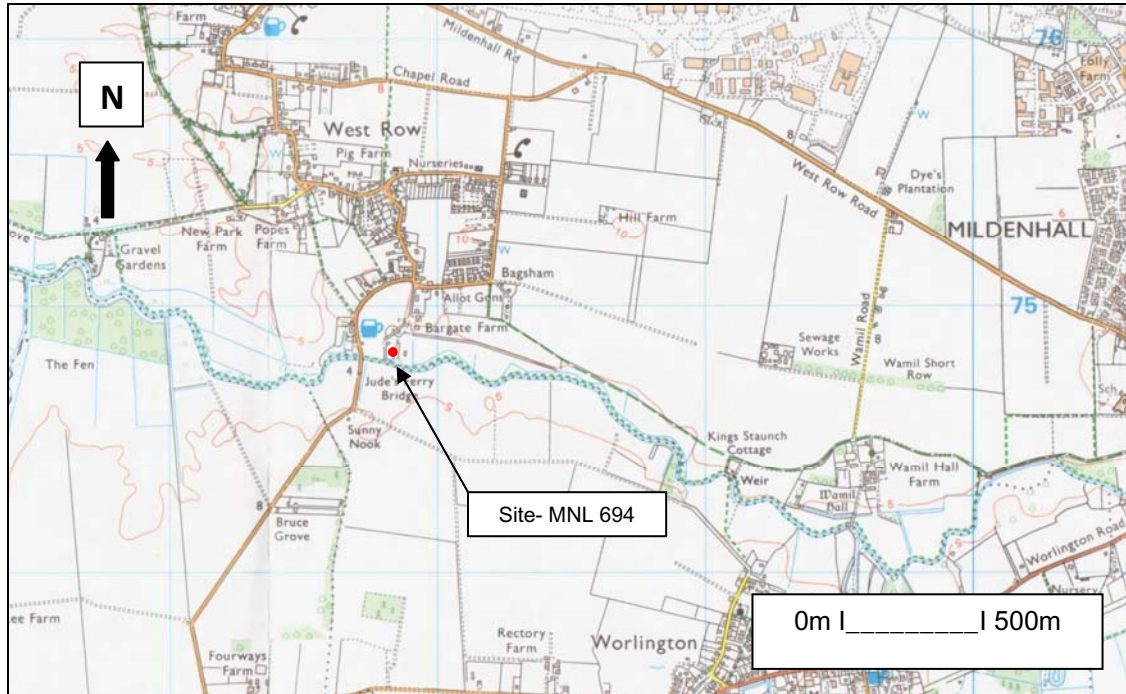


Fig. 1: Site location

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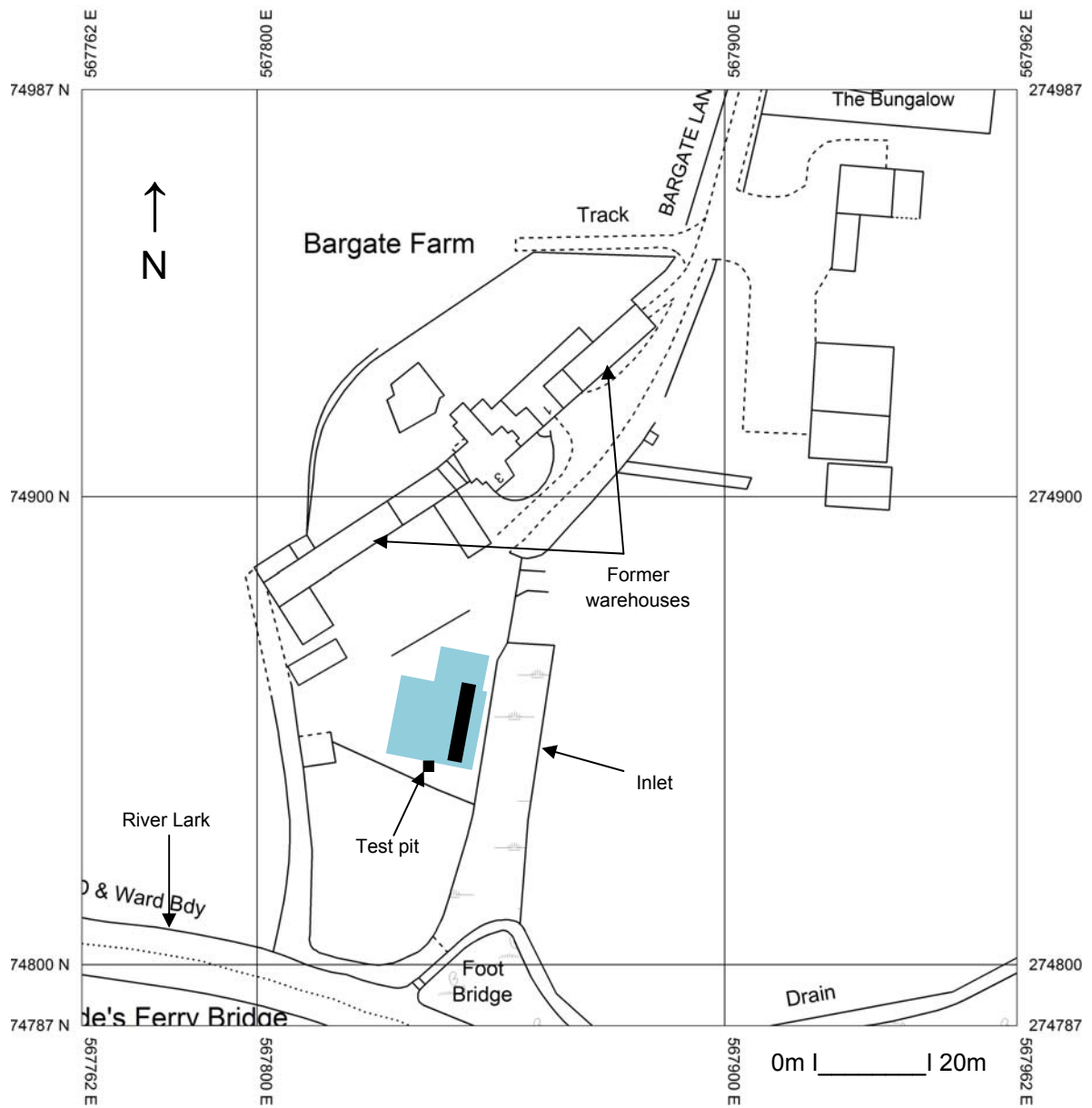


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (planned building footprint- light blue)
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Appendix I- Images



General view of site from south with farmhouse in background



Trench from south



Deposit profile above chalk



Test pit from east with chalk layer over peat

**Bargate Farm, Bargate Lane,
West Row, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at Bargate Farm, Bargate Lane, West Row, Suffolk

Client: Mr K Medley

Local planning authority: Suffolk CC

Planning application ref: F/2012/0047

Proposed development: Erection of storage building

Current land use: Yard with hardcore surface

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2013_04_16_SCCAS_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_ Bargate Farm West Row

Grid ref: TL 6784 7485

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 Mr K Medley has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed storage building development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition on planning application F/2012/0047 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a new storage building on land that is currently in use as a hardcore covered yard.

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 West 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 250m south of this hamlet on the northern bank of the River Lark close to the Jude's Ferry crossing point. 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 palaeo-environmental 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. Information from the landowner indicates that the PDS lies on chalk. At present the PDS site is in use as a yard with a hardcore surface used by a recycling operation and it appears likely some truncation of the land surface has occurred.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The site is locally believed to have operated in the past as an inland port on the fen edge. There is high potential for encountering archaeological remains relating to the port at Bargate Farm, and the proposed new building is located on the site of a warehouse marked on the Mildenhall Enclosure Map of 1812. There is also a high density of known earlier archaeological sites, of which a number are of national importance, within the immediate vicinity of this site (HER nos. MNL 013, MNL 221 and MNL 501). There is high potential for early occupation deposits, and palaeo-environmental deposits, to be disturbed by development at this location given the proximity to known remains and also given landscape setting, within the floodplain of the River Lark.' A trenched evaluation is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

3.2 Bargate Farm and the outbuilding to the north is a grade II listed complex described as being 'three houses, formerly a farmhouse, of late 17th century date with later alterations....(plus a) late 17th outbuilding.'

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location on or close to the site of a warehouse recorded on a map of 1812 at a site which is suggested as an inland port on the Fen edge. The PDS also lies in an overall area with high potential to reveal evidence for prehistoric activity. 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 a single storage building on what is currently a yard in use for a recycling operation, it is therefore proposed that the required trench is kept to one side of the planned footprint area to avoid creating a disturbed area which vehicles cannot cross when it is back-filled and before the structure is erected.

5.2 The Brief requires 15m of 1.8m wide linear trench across the footprint area (see trench plan below). This will be undertaken using a 1.20/1.50m 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 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.

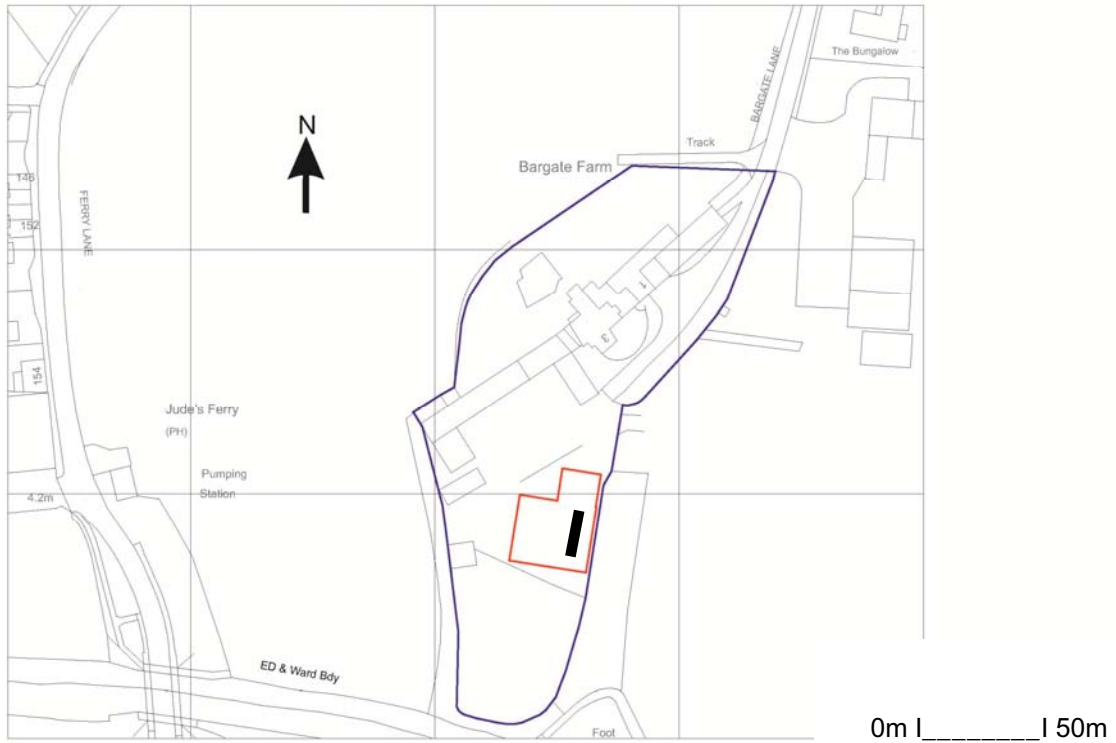
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

John Newman Archaeological Services

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)
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



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Proposed location of trial trench

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-151920

Project details

Project name	Land at Bargate Farm, Bargate Road, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Mildenhall, Bargate Farm, Bargate Lane, West Row (MNL 694, TL 6784 7482) evaluation trenching for a new storage building at a site which operated as an inland port on the River Lark in the earlier Post medieval period did not reveal any evidence for structural remains or any finds of any antiquity within the area of the planned development. Below a shallow depth of overburden a uniform chalk surface was revealed and inspection of a previously excavated test pit nearby revealed that the chalk is an artificial platform some 700mm thick which lies over a layer of peat of unknown depth. It therefore appears likely that the general ground level around the former farm yard has been raised and consolidated in order to facilitate use of the site as an inland port in the earlier Post medieval, and possibly later medieval, period.
Project dates	Start: 06-06-2013 End: 06-06-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 694 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	10377558 - LBS No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	CHALK RAFT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
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 BARGATE FARM, BARGATE ROAD, WEST ROW
Postcode	IP28 8PW
Study area	300.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 6784 7482 52 0 52 20 43 N 000 27 51 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.00m Max: 4.00m

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 Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Bargate Farm, Bargate Lane, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2013
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 21 June 2013

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