Donegal Caravan Park, Falcon Way, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk

Planning application: DC/13/0675/FUL

HER Ref: MNL 719

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(April 2015)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Donegal Caravan Park, Falcon Way, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, IP28 8DL

Clients: Mr S Holdgate

Planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/0675/FUL

Development: Erection of six dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 8 April, 2015

Event ref: ESF 23023

HER ref: MNL 719

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-208179

Grid ref: TL 6840 7822

Site area: 2200 m^2

Recent land use: former caravan site with concrete bases for mobile homes and service trenches

Contents

Summary: Mildenhall, former Donegal Caravan Park, Falcon Way, Beck Row (MNL 719, TL 6840 7822) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development on a site that has in recent years been in use for mobile homes did not reveal any archaeological features of significance with all the stray finds in the upcast spoil being of early 20th century or later date and the only feature being a recent animal burrow (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr S Holdgate).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr S Holdgate commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development comprising six dwellings at land at the former Donegal Caravan Park, Falcon Way, Beck Row, Mildenhall (see Fig. 1) that has recently been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/13/0675/FUL, set by Dr M Brudenell, then of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS), with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. 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 Beck 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 900m north-east of this hamlet. Hodskinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the area of this site as being towards the southern edge of Mildenhall Common and near the northern edge of a small green which in all probability was used for communal grazing of livestock in the medieval period. The area of the Fens is 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 where extensive evidence for Roman period activity is also recorded and the boundary of Mildenhall Common is on or close 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 this site being flat and 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. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground between six concrete pads with two of these pads still having large mobile home in place.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated by its proximity to various recorded archaeological sites (see Fig. 1) in a Fen edge zone as noted above where evidence for past activity is frequently intense with regard to the later prehistoric and Roman periods in particular. A multi-period artefact scatter (HER MNL 065) is recorded to the north-east of this site while a prehistoric bone dagger and ditches (HER MNL 145 & 623) were found to the east. In addition a substantial area of Roman period settlement (HER MNL 502) activity 300m to the south-east of Donegal Way was the subject of an archaeological excavation though evaluation trenching immediately to the north of this phase of development at the

caravan park only recorded an undated pit and a ditch of probable Post medieval date (HER MNL 515- Suffolk Heritage Explorer web site accessed 22 April, 2015).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The 2000m^2 area of the planned residential development was trenched to an a revised trenching plan to that approved in the relevant WSI due to the presence of 6 concrete pads, two of which were still occupied by mobile homes, at the site to give the required 5% by area sample. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned if necessary to improve clarity.

2.3 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed 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 conditions which initially were dry and sunny. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as no archaeological features or finds of significance were revealed (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	10	300	300 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Yellow sand with a few flints	One animal burrow containing a few rabbit bones
2	Northeast-southwest	12	350	400 (as T1)	Mainly silver-grey sand with orange sand with flints at the eastern end	No features or finds except 20th C debris in topsoil
3	Northeast-southwest	15	300	300 (as T1)	Yellow sand with flints and pockets of degraded chalk	As T2 (modern electric cable along trench)
4	Northeast-southwest	15	300	300 (as T1)	Yellow sand with a few flints and silver-grey sand at east end	No features, 20th C debris in topsoil
5	Northeast-southwest	8	300	300 (as T1)	Yellow sand with flints	As T2
Total		60 (108m^2)	300-350	300-400		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above all of the trenches revealed a similar deposit profile with 300mm to 350mm of topsoil over a similar depth of mid brown sandy subsoil with the latter being clean while the only stray finds in the former were all debris of post 1900 date. Apart from occasional modern service trenches the only feature identified below the subsoil was a 1400mm long and 350mm wide disturbance in trench 1 which contained a small number of well preserved rabbit bones.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Evaluation trenching at this, the final part of the former caravan park, revealed no evidence for settlement or related activity of pre-modern date with the only feature, apart from service trenches, exposed in the trenches being interpreted as an animal burrow on the basis of its form and the presence of well preserved rabbit bones in what is an acidic sandy deposit. It may also be noted that the results from this evaluation are similar to those from the evaluation carried out to the north (HER MNL 5i5 see Fig. 1) on an earlier phase of development in this area which only recorded a single undated pit and a ditch of probable Post medieval date.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed residential site at the former Donegal Caravan Park, Falcon Way, Beck Row, Mildenhall.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. MNL 719.

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 David Macpherson and Stephen Holdgate and to Ivan the digger driver for their close cooperation throughout the evaluation)**

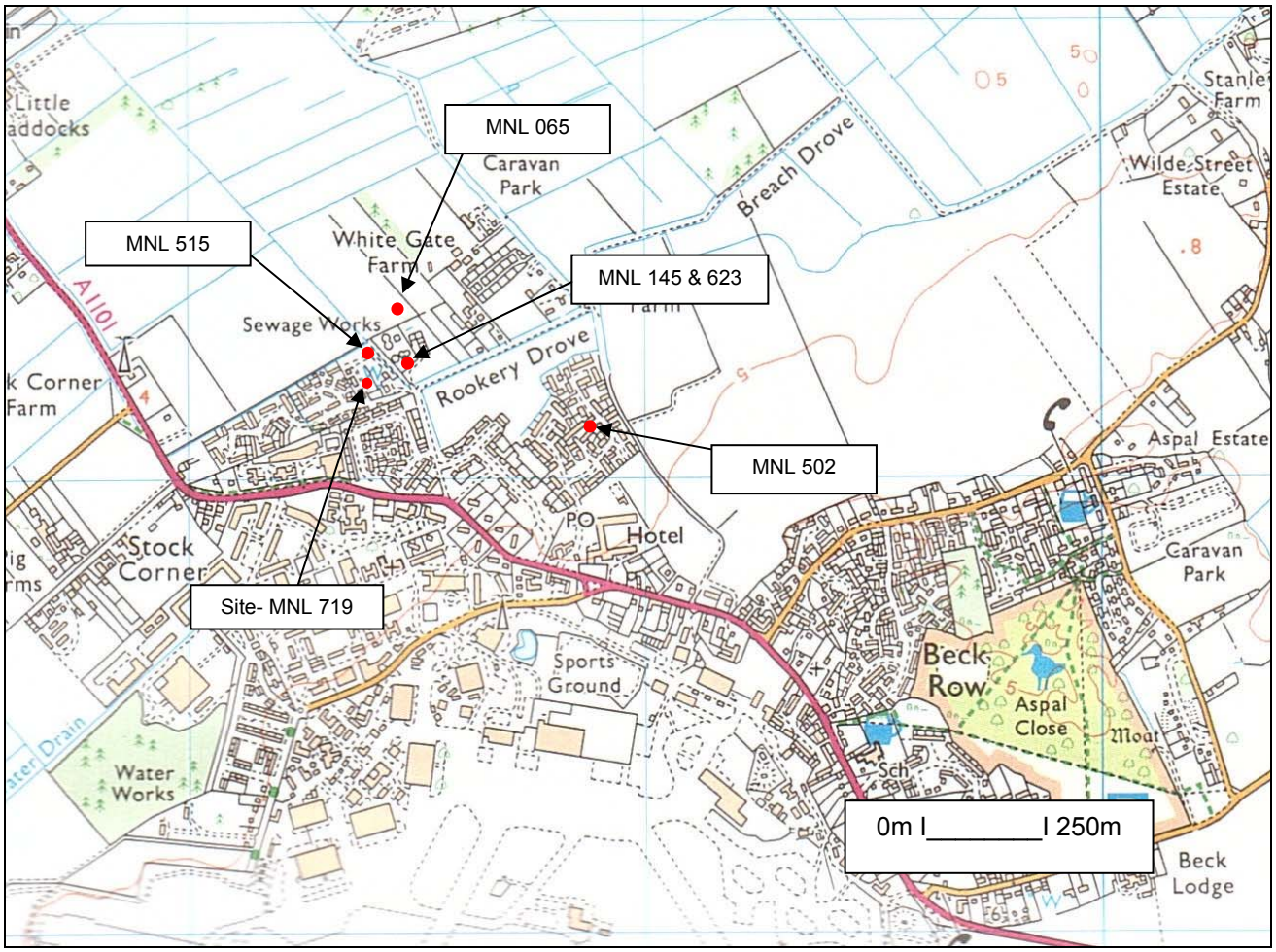

Fig. 1: Site location

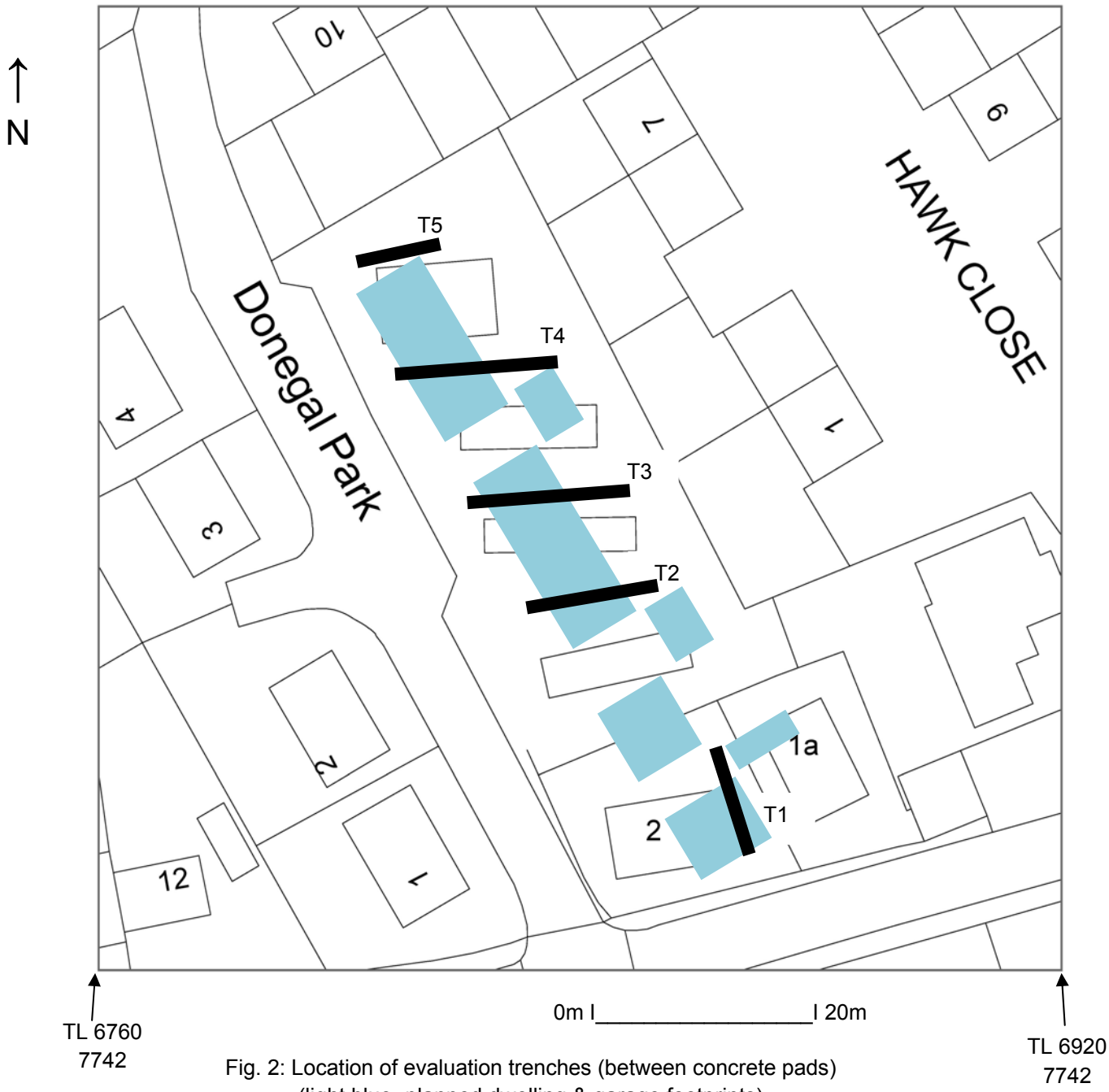

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (between concrete pads)
(light blue- planned dwelling & garage footprints)

Appendix I- Images

General view from northwest

General view from west

Trench 1 from south

Trench 1 deposit profile

Trench 1- animal burrow

Trench 2 from west

Trench 3 from east

Trench 4 from west (service trench in foreground)

Trench 5 from west

Trench 2 deposit profile

Trench 3 deposit profile

Trench 4 deposit profile

Trench 5 deposit profile

Land At Donegal Caravan Park, Falcon Way, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for

Archaeological Evaluation

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

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

Site details

Name: Land at Donegal Caravan Park, Falcon Way, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk

Client: Mr S Holdgate

Local planning authority: Waveney DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/0675/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of 6 new dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2015_03_03 Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Donegal Caravan Park, Falcon Way, Beck Row, Mildenhall

Grid ref: TL 683 782

Site area: 2000m^2

Current landuse: former caravan park

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr D Macpherson on behalf of Mr S Holdgate has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition on planning application DC/13/0675/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr M Brudenell 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 six new dwellings on land at the Donegal Caravan Park, Falcon Way, Beck Row, Mildenhall.

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 (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Beck 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 900m north-east of this hamlet. Hodskinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the area of the PDS as being towards the southern edge of Mildenhall Common and near the northern edge of a small green which in all probability was used for communal grazing of livestock in the medieval period. The area of the Fens is 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 where extensive evidence for Roman period activity is also recorded and the boundary of Mildenhall Common is on or close 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. At present the PDS is soft ground having been most recently in use as a caravan park.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development affects an area of archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The surrounding area of the fen-edge is rich in known archaeological sites, with a large multi-period artefact scatter recoded to the northeast (HER no. MNL 065), a find of a Prehistoric bone dagger and ditches to the east (MNL 145 and MNL 623) and an undated pit recorded immediately north (MNL 515). Archaeological excavations c. 300m to the southeast have also revealed a dense area of Roman settlement (MNL 502, SCC Archaeology Service Report no. 99/42). There is therefore high potential for important heritage assets of archaeological interest to be defined at this location. The proposed development would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist.' A site evaluation by trial trenching 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.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location within an area close to the Fen edge where extensive evidence for prehistoric and Roman period activity in particular has been recorded. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the planned footprint areas 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 six dwellings on what is currently soft ground.

5.2 The Brief requires seven 60m long and 1.80m wide linear trenches across the development area to sample the PDS and the proposed trenching plan is included below. This will be undertaken using a minimum 1000/120mm 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 event and HER numbers 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 of 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 incur additional cost and will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location of the site 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.

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 (Freelance)
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 (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Proposed location of trial trenches (6 x 10m each)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-208179

Project details

Project name	Donegal Caravan Park, Falcon Way, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	: Mildenhall, former Donegal Caravan Park, Falcon Way, Beck Row (MNL 719, TL 6840 7822) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development on a site that has in recent years been in use for mobile homes did not reveal any archaeological features of significance with all the stray finds in the upcast spoil being of early 20th century or later date and the only feature being a recent animal burrow.
Project dates	Start: 08-04-2015 End: 08-04-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23023 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 719 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/0675/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches'"
Development type	Rural residential
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 DONEGAL CARAVAN PARK, FALCON WAY
Postcode	IP28 8DL
Study area	2000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 6840 7802 52.3738717835 0.47410042575 52 22 25 N 000 28 26 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5.00m Max: 6.00m

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	Developer

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	Donegal Caravan Park, Falcon Way, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	22 April 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice