

**The Barn, Pollards Lane, West Row,  
Mildenhall, Suffolk**

**Planning application: F/2013/0409/COU**

**HER Ref: MNL 774**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(August 2016)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: The Barn, Pollards Lane, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, IP28 8RA

Clients: Mr D Shipp

Planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: F/2013/0409/COU

Development: Change of use of land to 8 caravan motorhome pitches, 10 camping pitches and erection of 10 holiday lodges

Date of fieldwork: 21 July, 2016

Event ref: ESF 24352

HER ref: MNL 774

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-258139

Grid ref: TL 6774 7660

Site area: 13000m<sup>2</sup> (area for holiday lodges and motorhome pitches c4000m<sup>2</sup>)

Recent land use: Varied use including storing vehicles, disposal of debris and rough grassland

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*Summary: Mildenhall, The Barn, Pollards Lane, West Row, (MNL 774, TL 6774 7660) evaluation trenching for a planned holiday lodge, motorhome and camping redevelopment revealed extensive recent ground disturbance along the eastern edge and two chalk quarry pits of uncertain date in the southern part of the site (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr D Shipp).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr B Hewkin on behalf of his client Mr D Shipp commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned change of use to 8 motorhome pitches, 10 camping pitches and the erection of 10 holiday lodges at The Barn, Pollards Lane, West Row, Mildenhall (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set out in a brief, following the granting of planning application F/2013/0409/COU, set by Ms F Minter of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the areas that will be disturbed for the motorhome pitches and holiday lodges in the southern and eastern parts of the site respectively. The area for the camping pitches on the western side of the site and the central part which will remain an open area were not subject to evaluation trenching. 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 are 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 being located to the north of the hamlet and c600m west of the historic Fen edge. 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 with Roman period activity also being well represented in the latter area. 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 nearby with this site lying just above 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.

1.3 At the time of the evaluation the site was largely soft ground with areas of hard standing and a recent past use involving the storage and breaking up of vehicles, the disposal of building debris from elsewhere and other uses characteristic of a small holding. Historically Pollards Lane linked the hamlets of Beck Row and West Row but it became a cul-de-sac following the creation of RAF Mildenhall in World War I.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the Fen margin which is an area where numerous sites of prehistoric and Roman date are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) including a nearby scheduled monument covering a possible villa and the area of the Mildenhall Hoard (HER MNL 064) c250m to the west and additional areas of Roman period activity to the north (HER MNL 339) and west (HER MNL 176). This site is also close to the eastern edge of the area defined as the historic hamlet of West Row (HER MNL 676) which is one of a series of subsidiary settlements in the large parish of Mildenhall.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 As indicated above only the areas for the planned motorhomes pitches and the holiday lodges were examined (see Fig. 2) and this comprised c4000m<sup>2</sup> of the 1.30 hectare site. The trenching was carried out using a small 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity and the various large pits that were revealed were in part examined using the machine under close supervision and in part hand excavated.

2.2 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 potential features were investigated. However areas around the trenches were not subject to a metal detector search due to the amount of modern debris and the knowledge that topsoil has recently been imported to improve the central part of the site. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good under hot and sunny weather conditions. 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 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendices I & III):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	North-south	20	100	–	Degraded chalk	The southern 14m of the trench dropped into a 800mm deep pit containing modern debris
2	East-west	10	100	400 mid brown sand	As T1	No features, modern building debris throughout the subsoil to 500mm depth
3	North-south	20	100	400 (as T2)	As T1	As T2 with modern debris to base of trench
4	East-west	10	200	400 (as T2)	As T1	As T2 & T3
5	North-south	20	200	600 (as T2)	As T1	Large pit with modern debris across northern 8m of trench, no other features
6	East-west	20	None (sand & tarmac)	400 (as T2)	As T1	Across central 10m of trench 500mm deep chalk quarry type pit 0002, clean fill 0003
7	East-west	20	200	300 (as T2)	As T1	At eastern end of trench 6m+ wide 600mm deep chalk quarry type pit 0004, clean fill 0005
		120 (216m <sup>2</sup> )	100-200	0-400		Modern pits and ground truncation along eastern side of site and two large chalk quarry type pits of uncertain date in southern area

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The total 120m length of 1.80m wide evaluation trenches were between 100mm and 500mm deep to the top of the locally occurring natural deposit which in this area of Mildenhall is a soft degraded chalk. As the site has seen extensive ground disturbance and truncation of the pre-modern deposit profile it is difficult to reconstruct this though trench 7 on the southern edge was probably the closest with 200mm of topsoil above 300mm of mid brown sandy subsoil.

3.3 The trenches along the eastern part of the site varied between a very thin, and almost certainly truncated, 100mm of topsoil above the natural chalk at the northern end of trench 1 to clear evidence of recent ground disturbance with large pits containing modern building debris in the southern part of trench 1 and in trench 5 plus modern debris to the base of the subsoil in trenches 2, 3 and 4.

3.4 Trenches 6 and 7 in the southern part of the site revealed less evidence for recent ground disturbance though in the area of trench 6 the topsoil has been removed and under a thin and patchy deposit of orange sand either tarmac or heavily compacted subsoil mixed with flints represents an area where vehicles have been stored and broken-up. As indicated in section 3.2 above trench 7 was the least disturbed in its upper levels. In addition both trenches 6 and 7 revealed large, though relatively shallow at 500mm to 600mm deep, flat bottomed pits (trench 6- 0002 & trench 7- 0004) which both contained a clean fill (0003 & 0005) comprising a mix of small chalk fragments and powdered and partially compacted powdered grey chalk. Neither pit contained any finds.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to extensive evidence for Roman period activity with a substantial structure (HER MNL 064) recorded c250m to the west of the western edge of the Pollards Lane site which is in addition the area where the Mildenhall Hoard was found plus further Roman period evidence recorded to the north (HER MNL 339) and west (HER MNL 176). Finally this planned holiday complex development is on the eastern edge of the area defined as the historic hamlet of West Row (HER MNL 676). However, and as was anticipated from known recent land-use at this site, the eastern strip where the holiday lodges are to be located has seen extensive ground truncation and disturbance with modern building debris either in pits that are up to 800mm deep as in trench 1 or throughout the subsoil to a depth of 500mm above the natural chalk.

4.2 The southern part of the site where motorhomes pitches are planned revealed less evidence for disturbance of recent date though two large flat bottomed pits (0002 and 0004) were found in trenches 6 and 7. With each pit containing a clean fill (0003 and 0005 respectively) made up of small chalk fragments in a partially compacted chalk powder matrix and relatively shallow profile and flat bases it is suggested that these pits represent evidence for past chalk quarrying. While the date of the two quarry type pits is uncertain this area of the planned holiday complex will see little ground disturbance as the motorhome pitches will only require ground works involving narrow trenches bringing electricity and water to each one.

4.3 Based on these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at this planned holiday complex at The Barn, Pollards Lane, West Row, Mildenhall.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: MNL 774.

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 everyone on site for their cooperation during the evaluation and to Sue Holden for her illustration work)

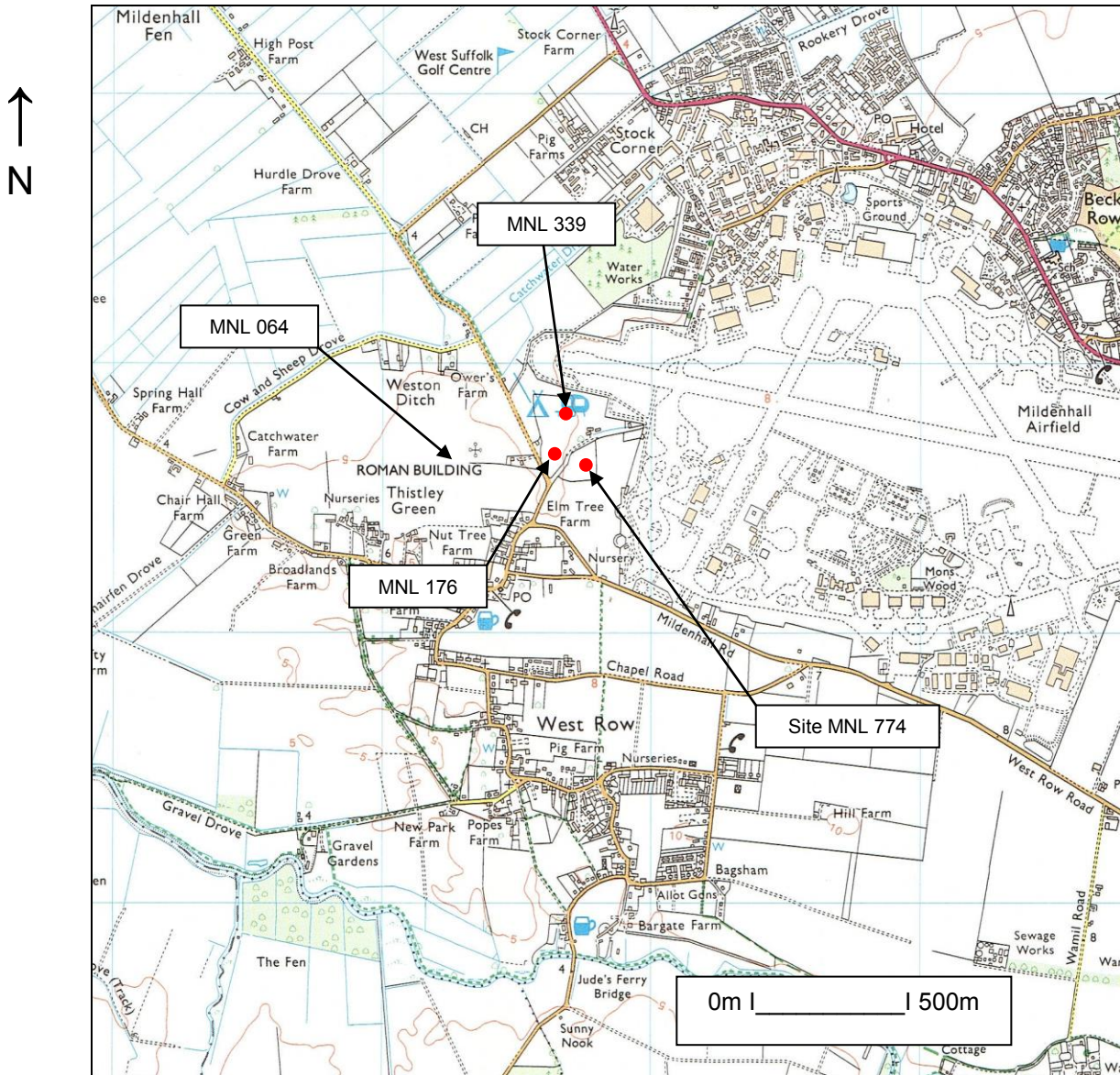


Fig. 1: Site location

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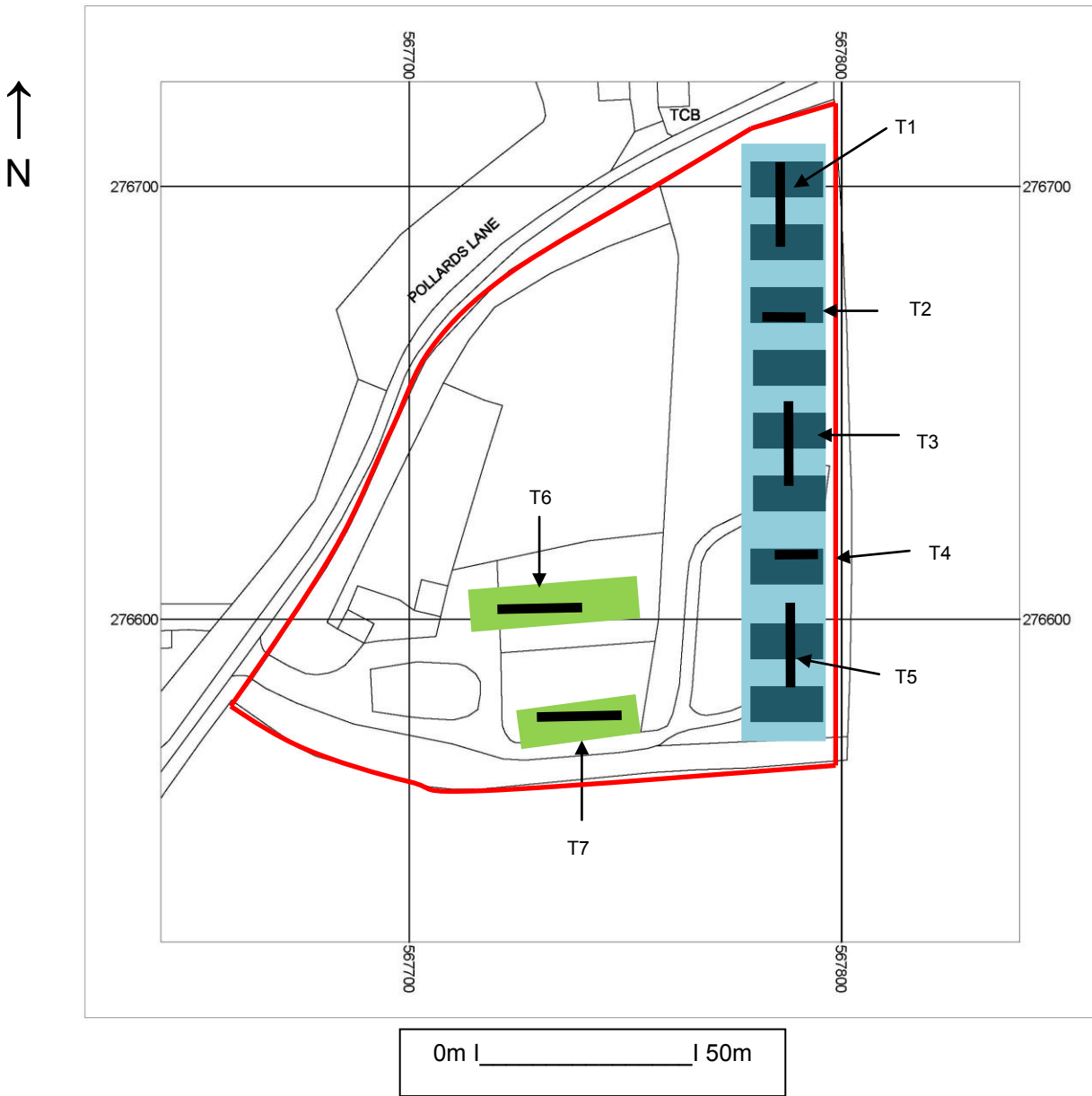


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches  
(light blue- area for holiday lodges, green- motorhome pitch areas)  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2016 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



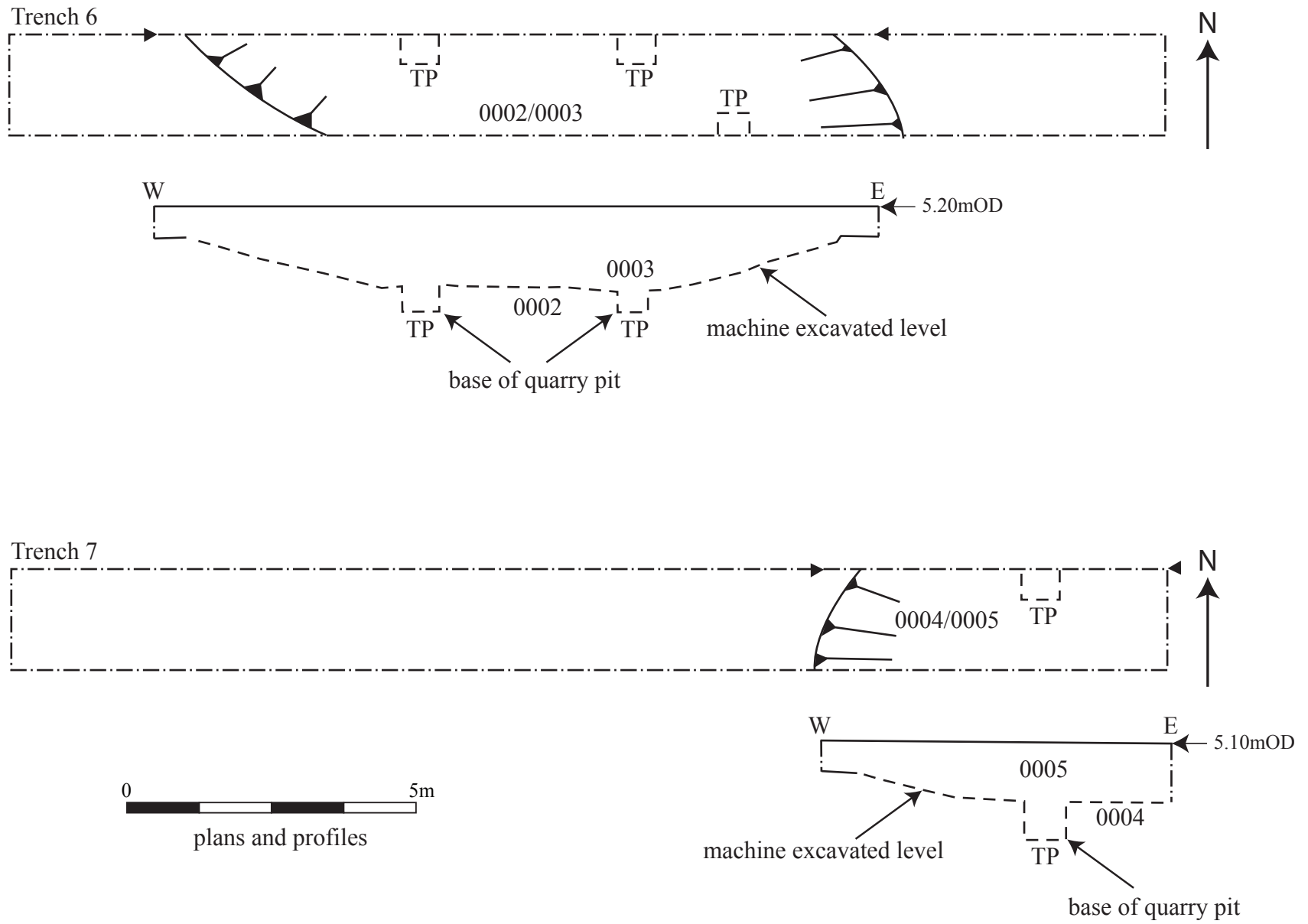


Fig. 3: Trench plans and profiles.

## Appendix I- Images



General view from north



General view from southwest



Trench 1 from north dropping into modern pit



Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 deposit profile (tarmac frags arrowed)



Trench 4 from east



Trench 5 from north



Trench 6 from west (with quarry pit 0002 in central part)



Trench 6 deposit profile (with sondage hole to its base)



Trench 7 from east with quarry pit 0004 in foreground



Trench 7 deposit profile

**The Barn, Pollards Lane, West Row,  
Mildenhall, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

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## **Site details**

Name: The Barn, Pollards Lane, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, IP28 8RA

Client: Mr D Shipp

Local planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: Formerly F/2013/0409/COU

Proposed development: Change of use of land to 8 caravan motorhome pitches, 10 camping pitches and erection of 10 holiday lodges

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS (FM)\_0409\_Land at The Barn, Pollards Lane West Row

Grid ref: TL 6774 7660

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

Proposed location of trial trench

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Mr B Hewkin on behalf of his client Mr D Shipp has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a change of land use application. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements a re-submitted planning application, formerly granted under F/2013/0409/COU, and how JNAS will implement the requirements in the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms F Minter of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the change of land use to a mix of camping and caravan motorhome pitches plus 10 holiday chalets at The Barn, Pollards Lane, West 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 Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver. 1.3 (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 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 located to the north of the hamlet and c600m west of the historic Fen edge. 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 with Roman period activity also being well represented in the latter area. 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 nearby with the PDS lying just above 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.

2.2 At present the PDS is largely soft ground with a recent past use involving the storage and breaking up of vehicles and other uses characteristic of a small holding. Historically Pollards Lane linked the hamlets of Beck Row and West Row but it became a cul-de-sac following the creation of RAF Mildenhall in World War I.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'The application lies within an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER): it

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lies on the 5m contour close to the Fen margin, an area of intense prehistoric and Roman activity, including the scheduled monument relating to the Mildenhall hoard and possible villa (HER ref MNL 064, c.100m to the west) and additional areas of finds to the north (MNL 339) and west (MNL 176); it is also at the north end of the area of medieval settlement defined for West Row (MNL 676). There is high potential for occupation deposits to be disturbed by this development.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching over those parts of the PDS which will be disturbed 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 close to a major Roman period settlement and hoard site in addition to being on the northern edge of the historic hamlet of West Row. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area which will be disturbed with evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a change of land use at Pollards Lane, West Row including areas for camping pitches, motorhome pitches and holiday lodges. If the evaluation results prove to be positive an HER search of the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from SCCAS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report and the evaluation results will be interpreted in relation to known nearby known archaeological sites and finds.

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5.2 The Brief requires 1.80m wide trenching across that part of the site which will be disturbed for the planned holiday lodges and motorhome pitches which will equate to 130m of trenching. This will be undertaken using a 1/1.20m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. 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 upcast 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 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 in 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

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involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

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. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post Excavation* (English Heritage, 2011, second edition). 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- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).

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- 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, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless particularly deep features are present).
- 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 *MoRPHE*. 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 '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital

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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 *MoRPHE* 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 if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft pdf copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before site works commence followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

## 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 client's agent 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.

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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.

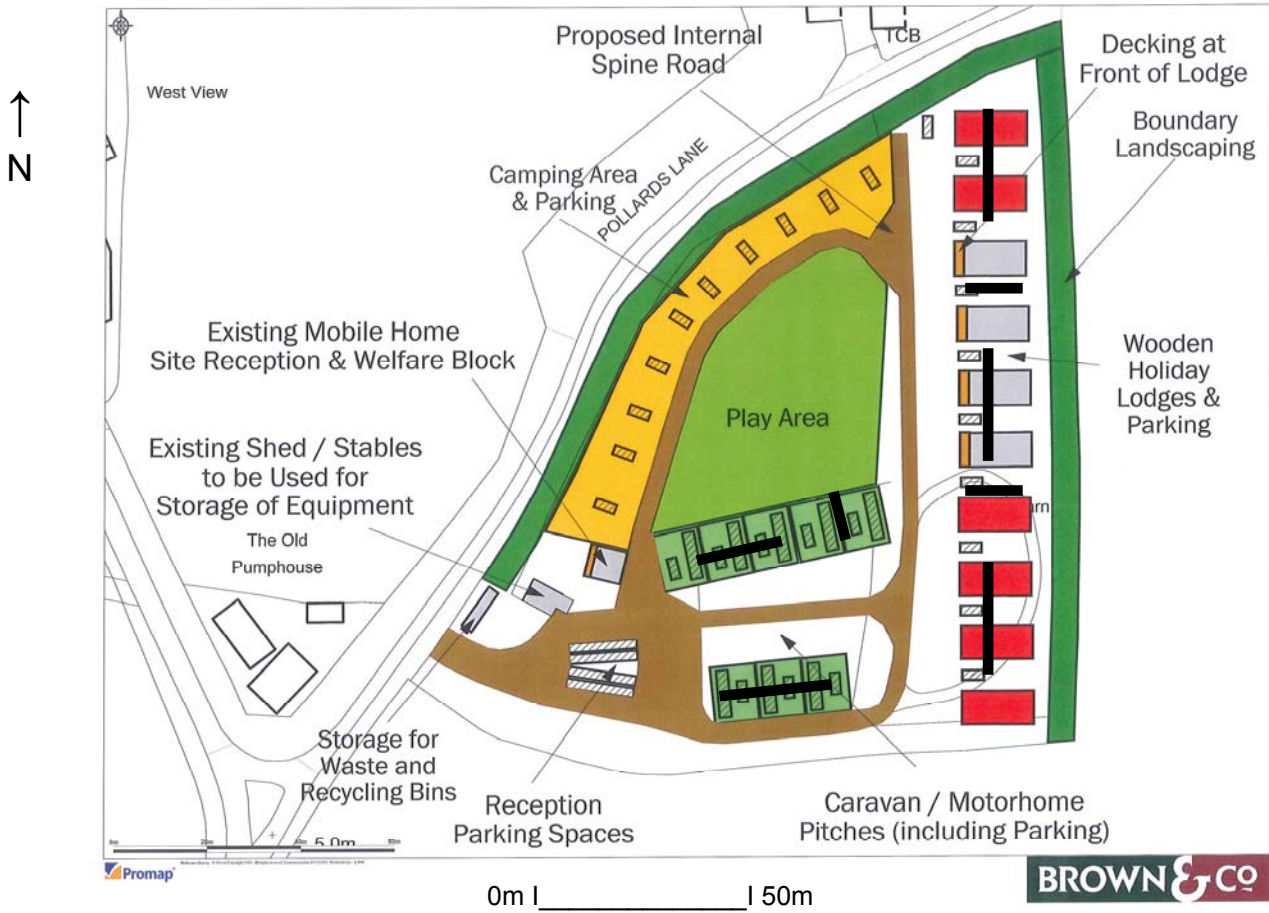
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

### 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



LAND AT THE BARNES, POLLARDS LANE, WEST ROW, WEST ROW FEN, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK, IP28 8RA.



Proposed location of trial trenches

### Appendix III- Context list

Trench	Number	Type	Part of	Description	Date
1-7	0001	U/S	0001	Unstratified finds from upcast spoil from all of the trenches	All modern debris, not collected
6	0002	Pit	0002	Large pit, 10m across and 500mm deep with flat base	
6	0003	Fill	0003	Fill of 0002, small chalk fragments and partially compacted powdered grey chalk	Uncertain
7	0004	Pit	0004	Large pit, 6m+ across and 600mm deep with a flat base	
7	0005	Fill	0004	As 0003	Uncertain

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-258139**

### Project details

Project name	The Barn, Pollards Lane, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Mildenhall, The Barn, Pollards Lane, West Row, (MNL 774, TL 6774 7660) evaluation trenching for a planned holiday lodge, motorhome and camping redevelopment revealed extensive recent ground disturbance along the eastern edge and two chalk quarry pits of uncertain date in the southern part of the site.
Project dates	Start: 21-07-2016 End: 21-07-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24352 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 774 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	F/2013/0409/COU - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
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
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Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL THE BARN, POLLARDS LANE, WEST ROW
Postcode	IP28 8RA
Study area	13000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 6774 7660 52.361319384812 0.463703412477 52 21 40 N 000 27 49 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5m Max: 6m

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

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Barn, Pollards Lane, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf