

**Land Adjacent Popes Farm, Pamments Lane,
West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/16/2183/OUT & DC/17/2681/RM

HER Ref: MNL 799

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(July 2018)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent Popes Farm, Pamments Lane, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, IP28 8NN

Client: Mr J Simmons

Planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/2183/OUT & DC/17/2681/RM

Development: Erection of one dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 5 July, 2018

HER ref: MNL 799

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-321186

Grid ref: TL 6744 7530

Site area: c300m² (footprint area)

Recent land use: Paddock

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Summary: Mildenhall, land adjacent Popes Farm, Pamments Lane, West Row (MNL 799, TL 6744 7530) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development close to the recorded area of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and within the area defined as the historic core of West Row revealed one shallow ditch of probable medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr J Simmons).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr J Simmons commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single dwelling development at adjacent to Popes Farm, Pamments Lane, West Row, Mildenhall (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/17/2681/RM. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned new dwelling footprint. 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.

2.1 West Row is a historic hamlet within the large parish of Mildenhall on the eastern side of the Fens in west Suffolk that has a complex settlement pattern comprising a central village plus various outlying hamlets, the 'rows', and scattered farms and cottages. The planned development site adjacent to Popes Farm is located towards the south-western side of the West Row hamlet and c900m north-east 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. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground having been in use paddock though the recent very dry weather had created a very hard and compacted top and subsoil across the area.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location in the area defined as the historic core of West Row (HER MNL 676) and relatively close to the recorded area of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HER MNL 450, see Fig. 1). In addition the nearby Popes Farm is a grade II listed building of 16th century origin indicating a potential for activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval date in this area.

1.4 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits in this area as being cover sands in an area of flat topography above chalk.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.50m wide as the very hard nature of the top and subsoil made the trenching difficult and time consuming.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry 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 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	10	350	450 mid brown sandy subsoil	Mainly degraded chalk with areas of silty orange sand	No features and a few small stray Pmed tile fragments
2	East-west	10	350	450 as T1	As T1	One north-south orientated ditch 0002, 2300mm wide x 500mm deep with a mid-brown sandy fill 0003 that contained one rim sherd (wt. 26g) of medieval sandy coarseware pottery of 13 th -14 th century date
		20 (30m ²)	350	450		One shallow ditch (0002) of probable medieval date and a few stray finds of Pmed date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the deposit profile exposed in the trenches was between 800mm deep with 350mm of topsoil above 450mm of very compacted and hard mid brown sandy subsoil. The locally occurring underlying natural deposits proved to be degraded chalk with pockets of silty orange sand.

3.3 No archaeological features were revealed in trench 1 and the only stray finds in the upcast spoil were small fragments of later Post medieval brick and peg tile. However one 2300mm wide and 500mm deep north-south orientated ditch (0002,

see Fig. 3) was revealed towards the eastern end of trench 2. This linear feature (0002) had a gently sloped rounded base and a mid-brown sandy fill (0003) that contained one rim sherd (wt. 26g) of sandy coarseware of 13th-14th century medieval date. No other archaeological features were revealed in trench 2 and, again, the only stray finds in the upcast spoil were small brick and tile fragments of Post medieval date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching, apart from a single linear feature that contained one sherd of medieval pottery, with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned.

4.2 While this site is relatively close to the recorded area of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HER MNL 450) and within the area defined as the historic core of West Row (HER MNL 676) only one feature of probable medieval date was revealed and the paucity of finds in this linear feature (0002) does not suggest that this development will impact on an area of past activity of any intensity. The single recorded archaeological feature (0002) is on an orientation that is broadly parallel to existing nearby land boundaries suggesting that the local existing landscape incorporates elements of the medieval and earlier Post medieval landscape with the nearby Popes Farm site probably being the local historic focal point in this area of West Row. Therefore from these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this planned single dwelling development at land adjacent to Popes Farm, Pamments Lane, West Row.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: MNL 799.

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 John Simmons for his close cooperation with regard to this evaluation and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

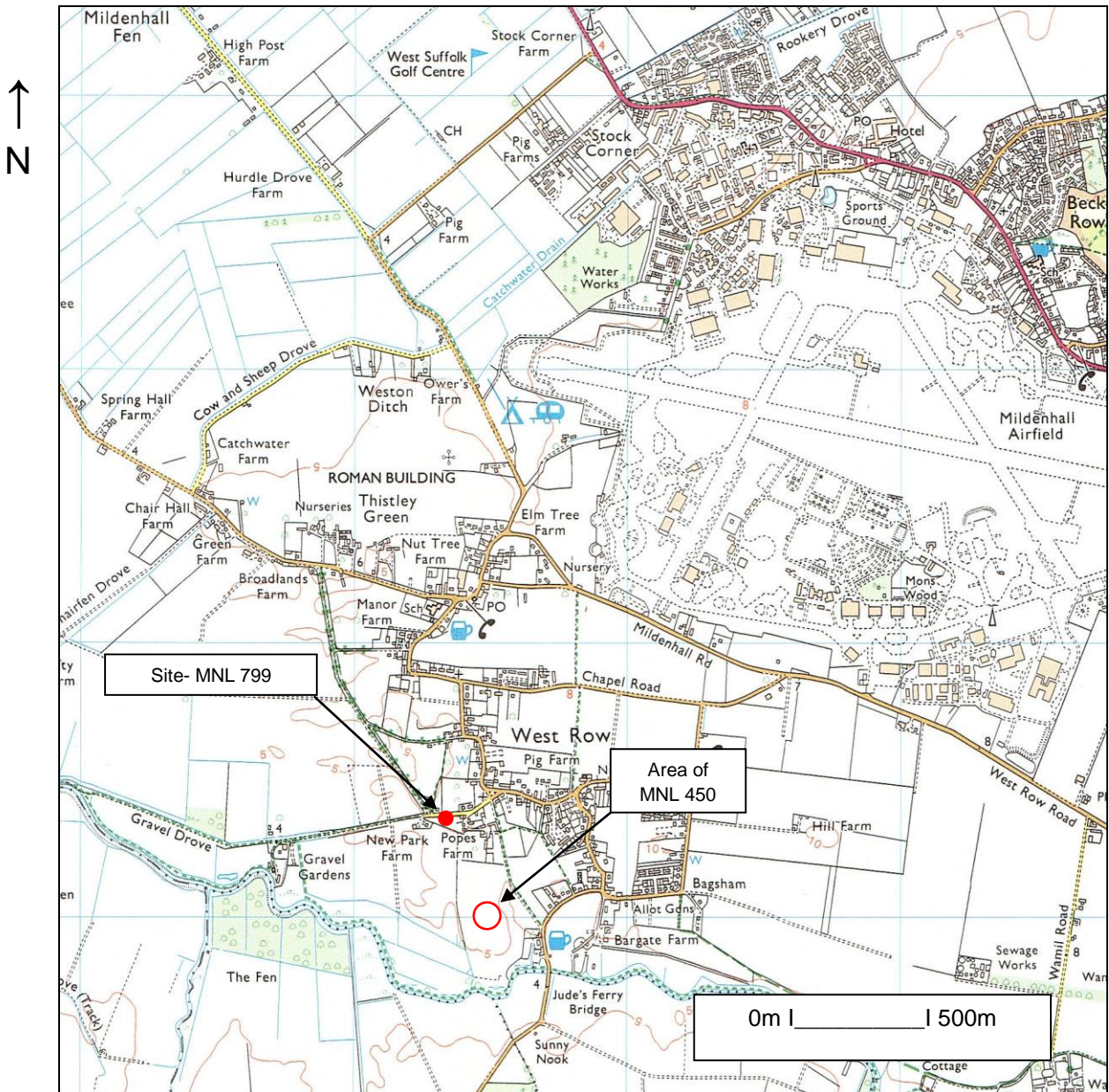


Fig. 1: Site location

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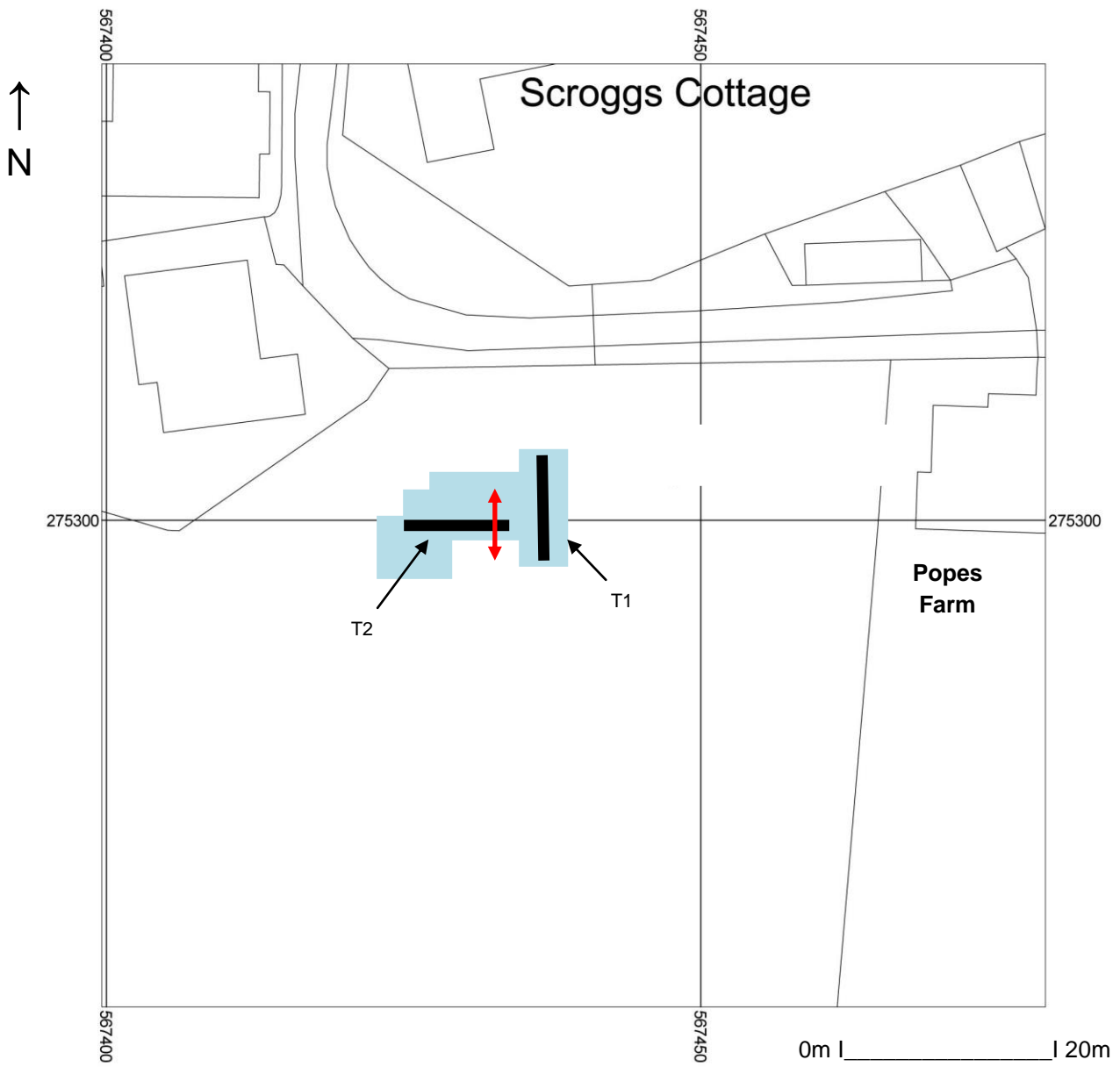


Fig. 2: Location of trenches (light blue- planned dwelling footprint, red- ditch 0002)
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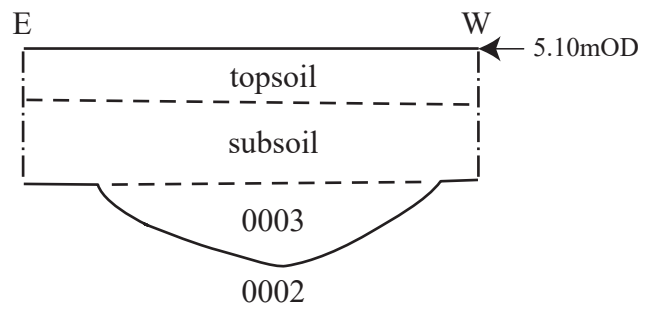
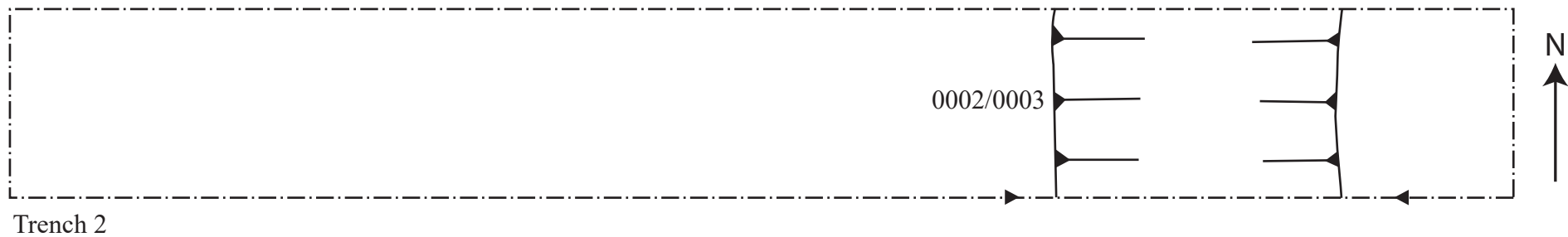


Fig. 3: Trench 2 plan and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view from west with Popes Farm in the background



Trench 1 from north onto mainly chalk with silty orange in foreground



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from west



Trench deposit profile with ditch 0002 from north

**Land Adjacent Popes Farm, Pamments Lane,
West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land adjacent Popes Farm, Pamments Lane, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, IP28 8NN

Client: Mr J Simmons

Local planning authority: Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/2183/OUT & DC/17/2681/RM

Proposed development: Erection of one dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: 5 July, 2018

Brief ref: tbc

Grid ref: TL 6746 7528

Area: c 300m² (footprint area)

Current site use: Paddock

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1. Introduction
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 trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr J Simmons has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning applications DC/16/2183/OUT and DC/17/2681/RM and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation to be set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of a new dwelling on land adjacent to Popes Farm, Pamments 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 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consents DC/16/2183/OUT and DC/17/2681/RM. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The relevant SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

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 that has a complex settlement pattern comprising a central village plus various outlying hamlets, the 'rows', and scattered farms and cottages. The proposed development site (PDS) adjacent to Popes Farm is located towards the south-western side of the West Row hamlet and c900m north-east 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. At present the PDS is soft ground having been in use paddock.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits as being cover sands.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Advice from SCCAS for the relevant planning applications outlines how the PDS is within the area defined as the historic core of West Row (HER MNL 676) in addition to being close to a recorded Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HER MNL 450). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which 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 the site's location within the historic area of West Row plus being close to an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Therefore deposits of Anglo-Saxon and medieval to early Post medieval date might be anticipated at this site which should be investigated and recorded before any development works start.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a single dwelling at land adjacent to Popes Farm, Pamments Lane, West Row. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned

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from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 It is anticipated that 20m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development will be required. This will be undertaken using a 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 as required. 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 including before the trenches are opened. 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 HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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

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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 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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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

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field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).

- 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 incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- 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 of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). 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

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guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation 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 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 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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. 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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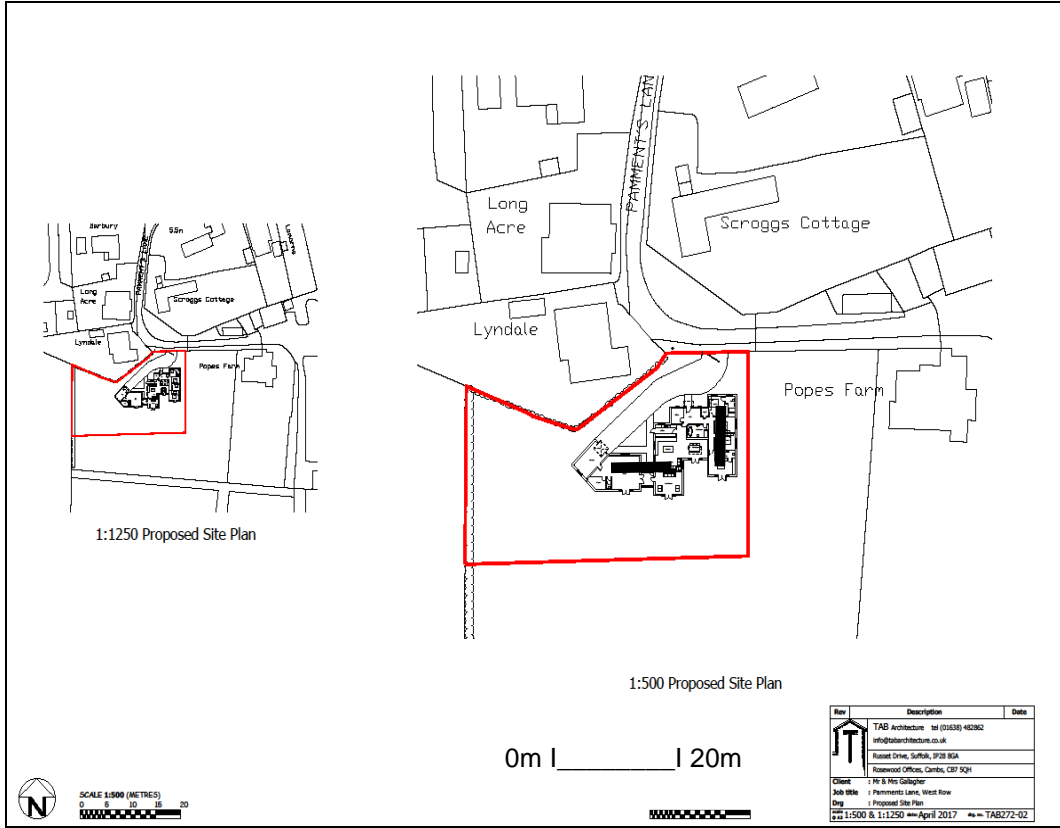
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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 Tovergate 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 (2 x10m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-321186

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to Popes Far, Pamments Lane, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Mildenhall, land adjacent Popes Farm, Pamments Lane, West Row (MNL 799, TL 6744 7530) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development close to the recorded area of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and within the area defined as the historic core of West Row revealed one shallow ditch of probable medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 05-07-2018 End: 05-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 799 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/2681/RM - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL LAND ADJACENT POPES FARM, PAMMENTS LANE, WEST ROW
Postcode	IP28 8NN
Study area	400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 6744 7530 52.349733712309 0.458652999694 52 20 59 N 000 27 31 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	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Popes Farm, Pamments Lane, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2018
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

23 July 2018