

**The Gages, Hurdle Drove, West Row,  
Mildenhall, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/20/0138/FUL**

**HER Ref: MNL 1147**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(August, 2020)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: The Gages, Hurdle Drove, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, IP28 8RB

Clients: Mr R Reed

Planning authority: West Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/20/0138/FUL

Development: Conversion of agricultural building to residential use with access and treatment plant

Date of fieldwork: 13 August, 2020

HER ref: MNL 1147

SM: SF37 1006037 (Roman building, HER MNL 064, and Mildenhall Treasure area, MNL 231)

SMC: S00240028

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-400181

Grid ref: TL 67527 76630

Site area: c240m<sup>2</sup> (access and treatment plant)

Recent land use: Garden

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*Summary: Mildenhall, The Gages, Hurdle Drove, West Row (MNL 1147, TL 67527 76630) evaluation trenching for the planned access and treatment plant area for an agricultural building that is to be converted to residential use within the Scheduled Monument area around a Roman building and the site of the Mildenhall Treasure did not reveal any archaeological features, save a modern soakaway, or finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr Reed).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Architectural Solutions on behalf of their client Mr R Reed commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for the planned access and treatment plant for an agricultural building that is to be converted to residential use at The Gages, Hurdle Drove, West Row, Mildenhall (see Fig. 1) that has gained consent under application DC/20/0138/FUL. The evaluation requirements were 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 planned development area which lies within Scheduled Monument SF37/HA 1006037 so the works were also carried out under SMC S00240028. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken for the related access and treatment plant. The archaeological programme of works had originally been set as a monitoring of ground works but this was changed to a prior evaluation at the request of the architect and owner in order to facilitate sale of this conversion project area.

1.2 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 at The Gages is located towards the northern edge of the West Row hamlet, adjacent Hurdle Drove and c500m south 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. In recent times the site has been in use as a garden to The Gages and before that an agricultural holding with cartographic evidence for a farm complex going back to the earlier 19th century at least (Hoggett, 2017) with a predicted possibility for ground disturbance from the removal of farm structures during the 19th and earlier 20th century.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location close to a recorded Roman period building complex of some size (HER MNL 064) and the likely find spot of the Mildenhall Treasure (HER MNL 231) thought the find spot for

the latter is not clearly defined. Therefore the area in and around The Gages is a Scheduled Monument (SF37/HA 1006037) under statutory protection though the limits of this monument are mapped as a somewhat arbitrary rectangular area c12 hectares in size. Therefore, as noted above, the evaluation across the planned areas for the new access and treatment plant were carried out under Scheduled Monument in addition to being pre-commencement works for the relevant planning application.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with Historic England and SCCAS (see Fig. 2). 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 as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide. At the time of the evaluation the site was under grass cover.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches were examined visually and the upcast spoil was briefly 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 were 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 Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	8	300	200 mid brown sandy subsoil	Chalk	No features and the only stray finds were occasional small fragments of 19C-20C brick and tile
2	East-west	8	300	200 as T1	Chalk with one small pocket of orange sand	No features, stray as T1
3	North-south	8	300	200 as T1	Chalk and degraded grey chalk	The edge of a 20C soakaway and occasional small fragments of 19C-20C brick and tile
		24m (43.20m <sup>2</sup> )	300	200		Only one 20C soakaway and cbm frags of recent date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined above the trenches were a uniform 500mm deep with 300mm of topsoil above 200mm of clean mid brown sandy subsoil and the underlying natural geology was chalk with one small pocket of orange sand.

3.3 The only feature revealed was a soakaway of recent date in trench 3 close to the building to be converted.

3.4 The only stray finds in the upcast spoil were occasional small fragments of brick and tile of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### 4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Ms F Minter of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case.

4.2 While this site is located close to a recorded Roman period building complex and the site of the Mildenhall Treasure and is within a Scheduled Monument no archaeological features or finds of any significance were revealed and it is therefore recommended that the planned new access and treatment plant works related to the conversion of the former agricultural building at The Gages, Hurdle Drove, West Row, Mildenhall can go ahead with no further archaeological investigation work.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: MNL 1147.*

*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 Bob Reed and to Mike the digger operator for their close cooperation)*

Ref: Hoggett, R 2017 'Heritage Statement for The Gages, Hurdle Drove, West Row'

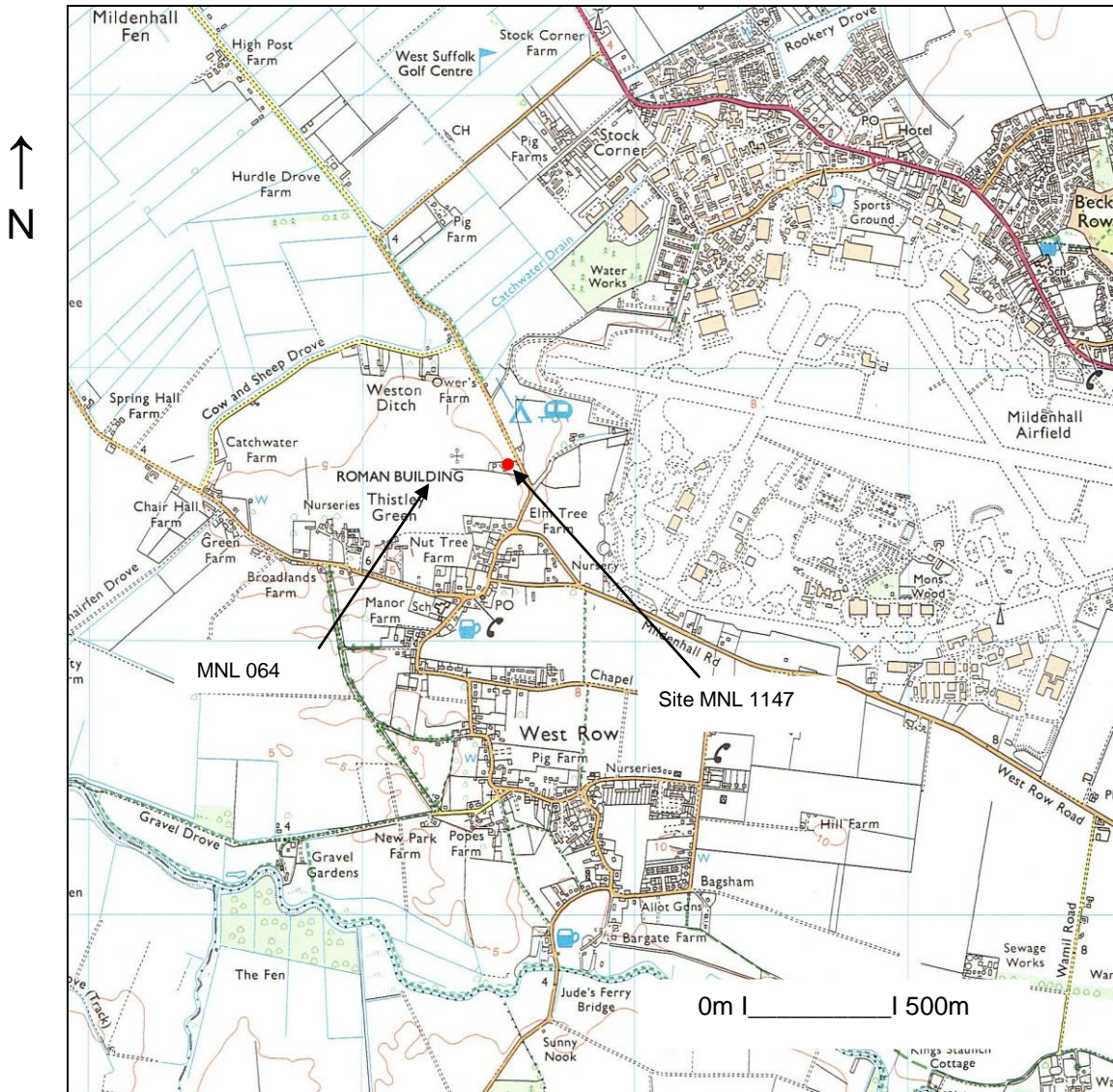
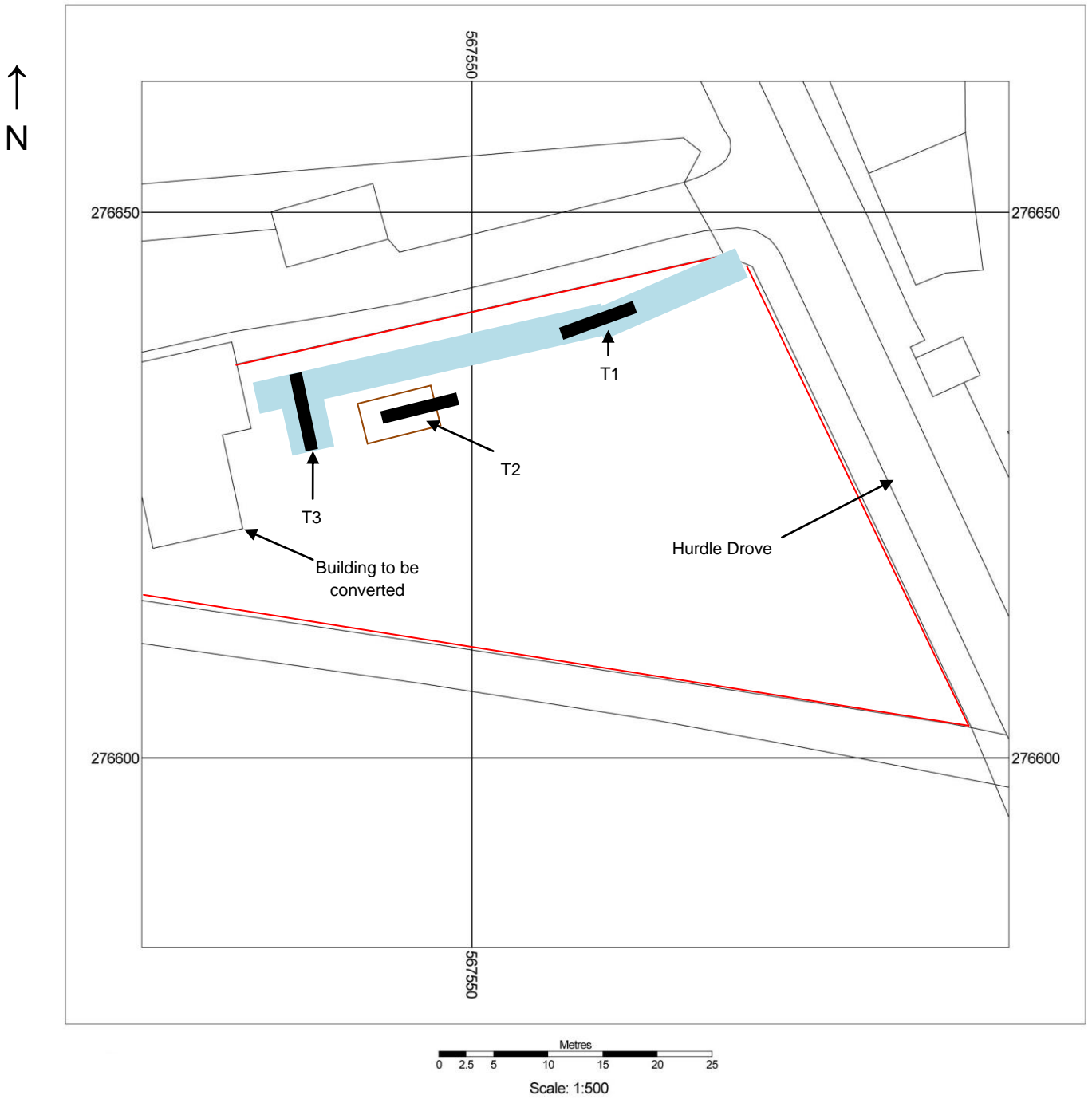


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



**Fig. 2: Location of trenches**  
 (Light blue- new access, brown outline- treatment plant area)  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved Licence No 10004972)



## Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from south (soakaway to left)



Trench 3 deposit profile (soakaway to right)

**The Gages, Hurdles Grove,  
West Row, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: The Gages, Hurdle Drove, West Row, Suffolk, IP28 8RB

Client: Mr & Mrs Reed

Local planning authority: West Suffolk and Forest Heath DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/2101/FUL

Proposed development: Conversion of an existing agricultural building to residential including access and sewage treatment plant

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: tbc

Grid ref: TL 67527 76630

SM ref: 1006037

HER ref: MNL 064

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-tbc

Current site use: Former farm yard

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
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Proposed location of trial trenches

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Architectural Solutions on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs Reed have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation works related to new ground works associated with the conversion of an agricultural building to residential use at The Gages, Hurdle Drove, West Row given consent under application DC/20/18/2101/FUL. The site lies within a Scheduled Monument (SM 1006037) related to the discovery of a Roman period building nearby in the 1930s and the recovery of the Mildenhall Treasure nearby in the mid-1940s. While originally designated as a monitoring of ground works for the alterations to the access drive, a new treatment plant and related services for which SMC has been gained (Ref: S00240028) the owners would like to avoid uncertainty by carrying out a small scale archaeological evaluation across these areas of planned ground works. It is hoped that such an evaluation can be carried out under the existing SMC.

1.2 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/18/2101/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements set by Ms F Minter of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated.

1.3 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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*. It will also comply with the relevant SMC requirements.

1.4 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/18/2101/FUL for a programme of archaeological works. 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 SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development and agreed with Historic England. 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 and in consultation with Historic England regarding SMC requirements. 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) at The Gages is located towards the northern edge of the West Row hamlet, adjacent Hurdle Drove and c500m south 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. In recent times the PDS has been in use as an agricultural building within a yarded area with cartographic evidence for a farm complex going back to the earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century at least (Hoggett, 2017) with a predicted possibility for ground disturbance from neo removed farm buildings during the 19<sup>th</sup> and earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the Brief for monitoring that was previously issued 'This site lies within the area of a scheduled monument (1006037) and is recorded on the County Historic Environment Record as an area of Roman activity; the probable find spot of the Mildenhall treasure (MNL 231) and a probable Roman villa, which was partially excavated in 1932, (MNL 064) are both nearby and within the same scheduled area.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching would therefore be useful to identify and characterise any archaeological deposits and help formulate a mitigation strategy which could entail further works or suggest, for example, the slight relocation of the treatment plant which will be the major planned below ground work:

- 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 with an SM covering a recorded Roman period building and the general area of the Mildenhall Treasure.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the conversion of an existing agricultural building to residential use and associated access and treatment plant works. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS.

5.2 It is proposed that 24m of sample trenching be opened across the areas of new ground works, plus an 8m held as a contingency, which will be 1.8m wide across the area of the overall development. 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 past 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. 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

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the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

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 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

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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 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

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(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 guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *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 and digital copy for Historic England.

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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. Social spacing will follow COVID regulations of 2m minimum with hand sanitiser provided, no sharing of equipment and separate areas for rest periods. 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.

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	tbc
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)

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Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS
Ref: Hoggett, R	2017 'Heritage Statement for The Gages, Hurdle Drive, West Row'



Proposed location of trial trenches (3 x 8m plus 8m contingency)

# OASIS ID: johnnewm1-400181

## Project details

Project name	The Gages, Hurdle Drove, West Row, Mildnehall, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Mildenhall, The Gages, Hurdle Drove, West Row (MNL 1147, TL 67527 76630) evaluation trenching for the planned access and treatment plant area for an agricultural building that is to be converted to residential use within the Scheduled Monument area around a Roman building and the site of the Mildenhall Treasure did not reveal any archaeological features or finds.
Project dates	Start: 13-08-2020 End: 13-08-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 1147 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	1006037 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/20/0138/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, etc.)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL THE GAGES, HURDLE DROVE, WEST ROW
Postcode	IP28 8RB
Study area	200 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 676 763 52.358667511578 0.461499360193 52 21 31 N 000 27 41 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 Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Gages, Hurdle Drove, West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020
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	19 August 2020



