

**Old Buckenham Hall School,
Brettenham, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/11/00793

HER Ref: BTT 026

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(August 2013)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land at Old Buckenham Hall School, Brettenham, Suffolk, IP7 7PH

Clients: Old Buckenham Hall School

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/11/00793

Development: Construction of artificial sports pitch

Date of fieldwork: 29 & 30 July, 2013

HER Ref: BTT 026

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-155614

Grid ref: TL 9586 5316

Site area: 6000m²

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Summary: Brettenham, Old Buckenham Hall School (BTT 026, TL 9586 5316) evaluation trenching at the site of a proposed artificial sports pitch within the parkland of what was Brettenham Hall and c220m north-east of the main building complex, where Roman period cremation burials were recorded in the 19th century, did not reveal any significant archaeological features. While a hint of Roman activity in the general area of the site was suggested by the presence of two small and abraded sherds of greyware pottery in the subsoil overall there was very little evidence for any use of the area until the 18th/19th century period when some land drains were created and a thin scatter of mainly building debris was deposited in the top and subsoil (John Newman Archaeological Services for Old Buckenham Hall School).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their client, Old Buckenham Hall School, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works at the site of a planned artificial sports pitch at the Old Buckenham Hall School, Brettenham (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application B/11/00793, set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Brettenham parish is located five miles south-west of Stowmarket and nine miles south-east of Bury St Edmunds in south central Suffolk. Old Buckenham Hall School lies in the south-western part of the parish some 1500m from the parish church and is a grade II listed structure described as being of 'probably 16th century origin....extensively added to and rebuilt in the earlier 19th century as a residence for Joseph Bonaparte, formerly the king of Naples.' The school moved to the site in the mid 20th century when it was known as Brettenham Hall which was set within a landscaped park that now forms the school grounds with the proposed artificial sports pitch site covering an area of 60m by 100m some 220m north-east of the main building complex (see Fig. 2).

1.3 The school and grounds lies in an area generally dominated by heavier soils derived from the boulder clay Till deposits of central Suffolk and, topographically, the site for the sports pitch has a gentle south-easterly aspect at 86m to 85m OD. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground under a rough grass cover.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated in by its close proximity to the recorded find spot of Roman period cremation burials (HER BTT 009) under what is now the main school complex in the 19th century. In addition the overall size of the planned sports pitch at 6000m² is large and its planned site on a south-easterly facing spur is a topographic location commonly favoured for human activity in various past periods.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed artificial sports pitch was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2), using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. In addition an extensive detector search was carried out across the areas between the 7 trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under conditions which varied between being sunny with occasional heavy showers on the first day to overcast with drizzle on the subsequent day. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped

features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as very little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	32	200	100 of a mid brown clay subsoil	Stiff pale brown clay with flints & flecks of natural iron staining & occasional pockets of light grey clay with small chalk frags	One 19 th /20 th C ceramic land drain, one large iron nail and few later Pmed CBM frags
2	Northeast-southwest	16	200	200 (as T1)	As T1	No features, one iron horseshoe frag of Pmed date
3	Northeast-southwest	16	200	100-200 (as T1)	As T1	No features or finds
4	Northwest-southeast	32	200	150 (as T1)	As T1	One 19 th /20 th ceramic filed drain and few later Pmed CBM frags
5	Northeast-southwest	16	200	200 (as T1)	As T1	One 19 th /20 th C ceramic land drain, one small (2g) abraded RB greyware rim sherd, one small later Pmed horseshoe
6	Northeast-southwest	16	200	200 (as T1)	As T1	One 19 th /20 th C ceramic land drain, one small (3g) abraded RB greyware rim sherd, few later Pmed cbm frags
7	Northwest-southeast	32	200	100-200 (as T1)	As T1	One 19 th /20 th C ceramic land drain, one sherd 18 th C glazed red earthen ware, few later Pmed CBM frags and two iron nails
		160 (288m ²)		Overall trench depth 300-400		

Table 1: Trench details (CBM= ceramic building material)

3.2 As indicated in the table above no archaeological features of any significance were revealed during the evaluation with the 300mm to 400mm deep trenches revealing a deposit profile comprising a 200mm depth of topsoil over 100mm to 200mm of mid brown clay subsoil. Across the site the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit proved to be a stiff pale brown clay with flints and natural iron staining with occasional pockets of light grey clay containing small chalk fragments. The only features revealed in the seven trenches were three ceramic land drains of 19th or earlier 20th century date.

3.3 The only finds of any age to be recovered from the top and subsoil were two small and abraded rim sherds of Roman period greyware pottery with one (wt 2g) coming from trench 5 while the other one (wt 6g) was found in the upcast spoil of trench 6. The only other pottery sherd recovered during the evaluation was a large sherd (wt 50) of brown glazed red earthenware of 18th century date from the spoil of trench 7. Occasional small fragments of later Post medieval tile and brick were noted in the spoil of most of the trenches but only at a very low density.

3.4 As with the scatter of brick and tile fragments in the upcast spoil the number of metal finds recovered was also very low and apart from occasional iron nails of indeterminate date comprised one medium sized iron bolt (120mm long), a fragment of a large iron horseshoe and a complete small iron horseshoe (50mm across and 90 mm in overall length). All of these latter iron finds can be dated to the later Post medieval period. As noted in section 2.2 above the area between the trenches was also extensively searched with the metal detector for non-ferrous finds all of which proved to be of recent date with the majority being decimal coins which in all likelihood were lost during various Bonfire Night events at the site in the last few years.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results regarding any significant evidence for past activity from a substantial sample of this proposed artificial sports pitch site it can only be concluded that it lies in an area which has seen little activity of any intensity in the past. While the two small sherds of Roman pottery that were recovered point to activity of this date within the general vicinity of the site the general lack of finds of pre 18th/19th century date suggests that the heavy nature of the local soils in tandem with probable poor drainage discouraged arable cultivation in the past. Before Brettenham Park was created in the Post medieval period it is therefore suggested that this area was wooded or in such a use as wood-pasture with any human intervention being at a low level.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out at this planned sports pitch development site.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. BTT 026.

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 Mathew Blacoe of WKP and David & Ray from The Old Buckenham Hall School for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)

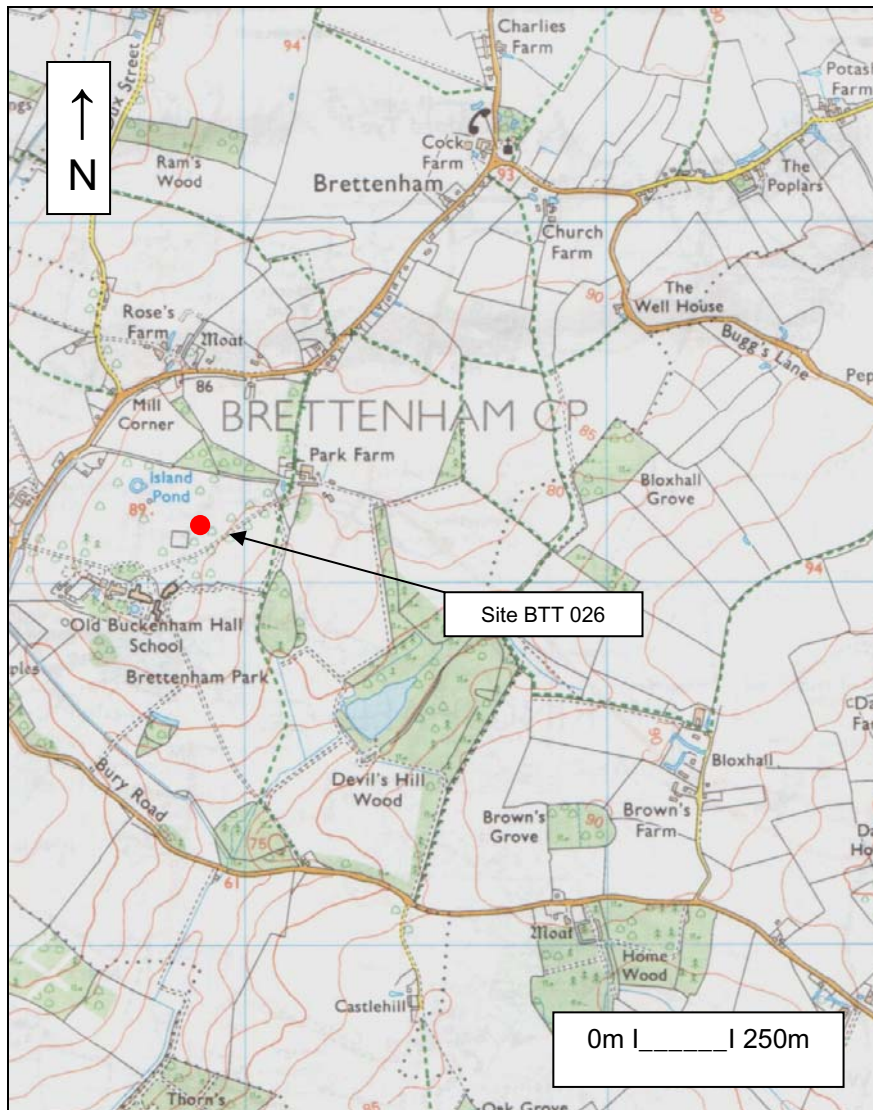


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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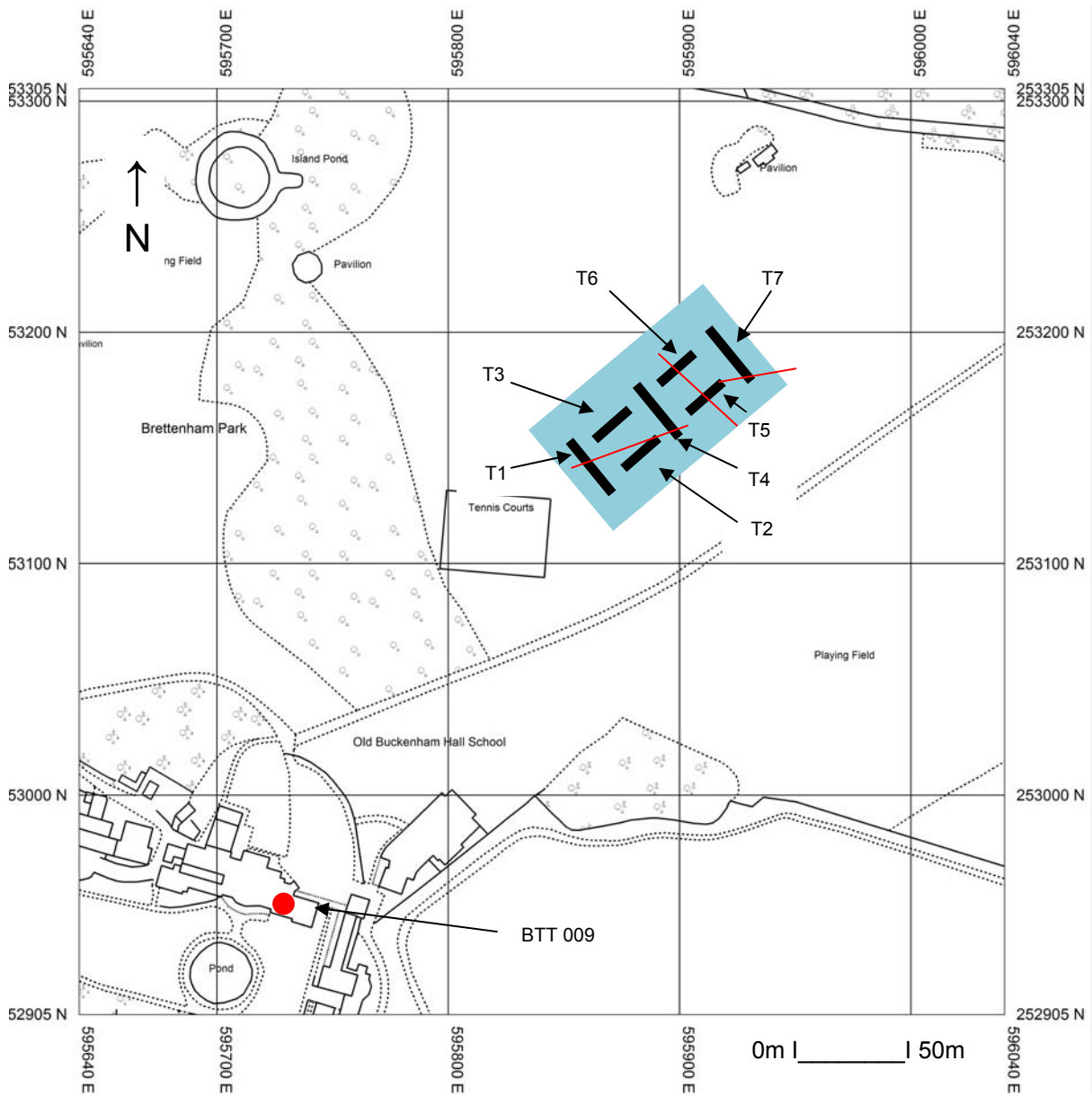


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

(Sports pitch- light blue, land drains- red lines)

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Appendix I- Images



General view from south



General view from north- school in background



Trench 1 from east



Trench 2 from south



Trench 3 from south



Trench 4 from east



Trench 5 from south



Trench 6 from south



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 4 deposit profile

**Old Buckenham Hall School,
Brettenham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at Old Buckenham Hall School, Brettenham, Suffolk

Client: Old Buckenham Hall School

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/11/00793

Proposed development: Construction of artificial sports pitch

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2013-05-23_SCCAS_ Trenched Archaeological Evaluation by
Condition_Brief_Brettenham

Grid ref: TL 9586 5316

Contents

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their client, Old Buckenham Hall School, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed sports field development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition on planning application B/11/00793 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of an artificial sports pitch at Old Buckenham Hall School, Brettenham.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.2 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Brettenham parish is located five miles south-west of Stowmarket and nine miles south-east of Bury St Edmunds in south central Suffolk. Old Buckenham Hall School lies in the south-western part of the parish some 1500m from the parish church and is a grade II listed structure described as being of 'probably 16th century origin....extensively added to and rebuilt in the earlier 19th century as a residence for Joseph Bonaparte, formerly the king of Naples.' The school moved to the site in the mid 20th century when it was known as Brettenham Hall which was set within a landscaped park that now forms the school grounds with the proposed development site covering an area of 60m by 100m some 220m north-east of the main building complex.

2.2 The PDS lies in an area generally dominated by heavier soils derived from the boulder clay Till deposits of central Suffolk at 85m to 86m OD and has a gentle south-easterly aspect. At present the PDS is soft ground.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). It is situated on a south-east facing spur at 85m above

OD, to the north of an area said to contain Roman cremation and inhumation burials (HER ref BTT 009) within Old Buckenham Hall park.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

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

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to an area where Roman period burials are reported to have been found. Therefore further evidence for Roman period activity might be anticipated; in addition the location on a spur of ground with a south-easterly aspect has potential for later pre-historic activity in particular. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the planned sports field area under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for an artificial sports pitch on what is currently soft ground.

5.2 The Brief requires a 5% by area sample of 1.8m wide linear trenches across the development area which equates to 166m of trenching (5% of the site is 300m²) and a proposed trenching plan is included below. The trenching will be undertaken using a minimum 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced

archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve

radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being medium at this location given the previous recorded findings around the school complex).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas in order to inform any further stages in the archaeological programme of works for the PDS. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this incur additional cost and will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the

composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will 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 MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8, & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, with the relevant OASIS summary detail form and the digital archive on disc. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any

positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The trench location will be provided for the HER as a .dxf vector plan.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather. The client will be responsible for fencing the evaluation area.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the agent/client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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

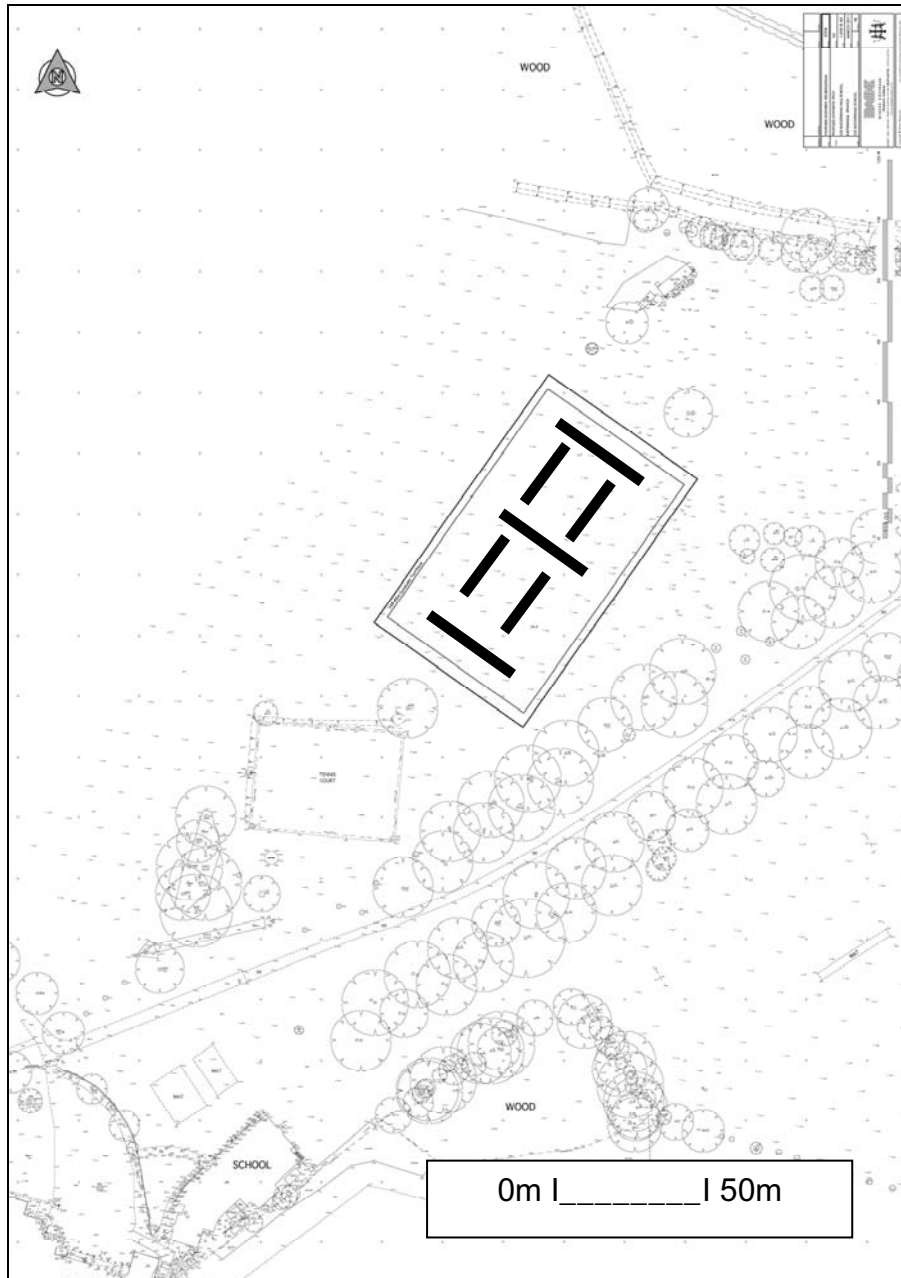
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)

John Newman Archaeological Services

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
(Three x 30m each NW-SE & four x 19m each NE-SW)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-155614

Project details

Project name	Old Buckenham School, Brettenham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Brettenham, Old Buckenham Hall School (BTT 026, TL 9586 5316) evaluation trenching at the site of a proposed artificial sports pitch within the parkland of what was Brettenham Hall and c220m north-east of the main building complex, where Roman period cremation burials were recorded in the 19th century, did not reveal any significant archaeological features. While a hint of Roman activity in the general area of the site was suggested by the presence of two small and abraded sherds of greyware pottery in the subsoil overall there was very little evidence for any use of the area until the 18th/19th century period when some land drains were created and a thin scatter of mainly building debris was deposited in the top and subsoil.
Project dates	Start: 29-07-2013 End: 30-07-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BTT 026 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK/TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH BRETtenham OLD BUCKENHAM SCHOOL
Study area	6000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9568 5316 52 0 52 08 29 N 000 51 35 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 85.00m Max: 86.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Old Buckenham Hall School, Brettenham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on 2 August 2013

OASIS:

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