

**Land at OS 9854, Peppers Wash Lane,
Framlingham, Suffolk**

Planning application: C/13/0053 (Phase 1)

HER Ref: FML 087

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(April 2016)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land at OS 9854, Peppers Wash Lane, Framlingham, Suffolk, IP13 9HJ

Clients: Suffolk Welding Co Ltd

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/13/0053 (Phase 1)

Development: Erection of industrial units

Date of fieldwork: 18 April, 2016

Event ref: ESF 23870

HER ref: FML 087

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-248274

Grid ref: TM 2702 6450

Site area: 2500m²

Recent land use: Former farmland

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Summary: Framlingham, land at OS 9854, Peppers Wash Lane, (FML 087, TM 2702 6450) evaluation trenching for phase 1 of a planned development of industrial units revealed one small pit of Post medieval date in one trench and a small, and stray, flint gritted pottery sherd of later prehistoric pottery from the upcast spoil of another trench which suggests past activity of mid/late Bronze Age/iron Age date in the general area of the area examined (John Newman Archaeological Services for Suffolk Welding Co Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their client the Suffolk Welding Co Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for phase 1 of a planned development of industrial units at land off OS 9854, Peppers Wash Lane, Framlingham that has been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application C/13/0053, set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of phase 1 of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 In East Anglia major medieval castles are not common but the Bigod stronghold at Framlingham survives as a significant indicator of the medieval era and its political turmoil between the crown and the major aristocratic families. In existence by at least 1157, the town is dominated by the later medieval structure of the castle and the nearby urban townscape owes much to this major defensive structure. Below the castle, the town developed gaining market status by at least 1270 and the street pattern close to the outer baileys and market place may well indicate the line of the outer castle and medieval town defences. The proposed development site is located c1600m to the north-west of the historic town close to the parish boundary and just over 100m east of Pepper Wash Lane (see Fig. 1) with the phase 1 area being in the south-eastern corner of the overall area for the planned industrial units. It should also be noted that the north-eastern corner of the overall area has already seen foundations put in place under a different planning application which did not require an archaeological input and a perimeter drainage ditch and an associated pond in the north-western corner have also been excavated.

1.3 The site lies in an area of generally heavy clay dominated soils derived from the Till deposits of east central Suffolk with areas of lighter sands and gravels close to water courses and is just above the 50m OD contour in an area of gentle topography and is 750m south-east of the River Ore. At the time of the evaluation the site was rough ground having been most recently used for a crop of Christmas trees and before that as arable land.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The 2500m² area of the planned residential development was trenched to an agreed plan (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 and the single feature that was revealed was sectioned by hand and recorded.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and any potential features were investigated. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good largely dull and overcast 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 is summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 (trench 1) & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	15	250	50 (mid brown clay)	Stiff pale brown slightly chalky clay with flints	One small pit 0002 on eastern side of trench, 800mm across, extending 400mm into trench, 200mm deep with mid brown clay fill 0003 which contained 2 peg tile fragments (12g) of Post medieval date
2	Northwest-southeast	15	300	50 (as T1)	As T1	Only feature one Pmed field drain, few small brick/tile frags in spoil
3	Northeast-southwest	10	250	50 (as T1)	As T1	One field drain running from T2, one small flint gritted pottery sherd (3g) of later prehistoric date from upcast spoil
4	Northeast-southwest	15	250	50 (as T1)	As T1	One field drain, few small Pmed brick and tile frags in upcast spoil
5	Northeast-southwest	15	250	50 (as T1)	As T1	One field drain
		70 (126m ²)	250-300	50		One small Post medieval pit and one stray later Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery sherd

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The total 70m length of 1.80m wide evaluation trenches were between 300mm and 350mm deep to the top of the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit which was a stiff pale brown slightly chalky clay with flints. Above the natural glaciofluvial the deposit profile comprised 250mm to 300mm of topsoil above a thin 50mm deep layer of mid brown clay subsoil.

3.3 Apart from field drains of later Post medieval date in trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5 the only feature revealed was a small pit (0002) on the eastern side of trench 1 (see Fig. 3) which was 800mm across, extended 400mm into the trench and was 200mm deep with a gently rounded base. The fill (0003) of this small pit (0002) was a mid brown clay with a moderately large number of charcoal fragments and two small fragments (wt. 12g) of Post medieval peg tile with a sandy fabric.

3.4 The only stray find of any note recovered from the upcast spoil was a small pottery sherd (wt. 3g) from trench 3 that is hand-made and has a flint gritted fabric typical of pottery produced in the later prehistoric, mid/late mid Bronze Age to Iron Age, period. The only other stray finds were small fragments of Post medieval brick and peg tile.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to evidence for activity of medieval date as indicated by scatters of archaeological finds of medieval date (HER FML 063 & 064, see Fig. 1). In addition there are two listed buildings of early Post medieval date nearby with Charnwood to the east being of late 16th century date and Rose Farm to the north-west being dated to c1600. However the area examined is 120m west of the frontage to Peppers Wash Lane and it can be suggested that areas closer to the lane may well have a higher potential for evidence of medieval period activity with the only feature revealed in the trenches being a small pit of Post medieval date.

4.2 The small, single, pottery sherd of later prehistoric date recovered from the upcast spoil of trench 3 is of interest as it suggests past activity of this date in the general area of the phase 1 development area for the planned industrial units but the lack of any features of this date in the evaluation trenches indicates that this activity is close, but not in the phase 1 area.

4.2 Based on these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required in the phase 1 area of the planned industrial units at OS 9854, Peppers Wash Lane, Framlingham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FML 087.

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 Richard for his skilled machine driving during the evaluation and Sue Holden for her illustration work)

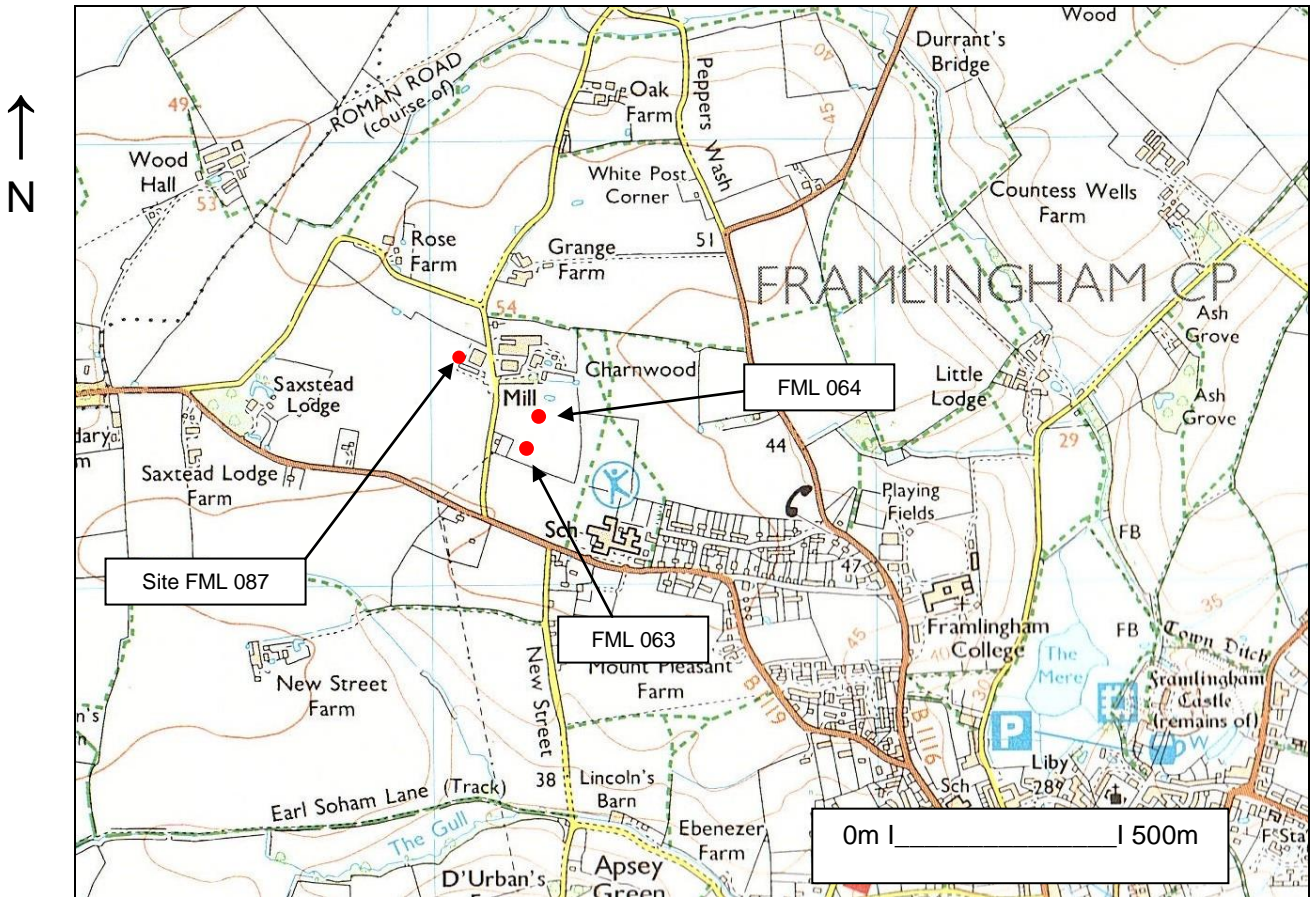


Fig. 1: Site location

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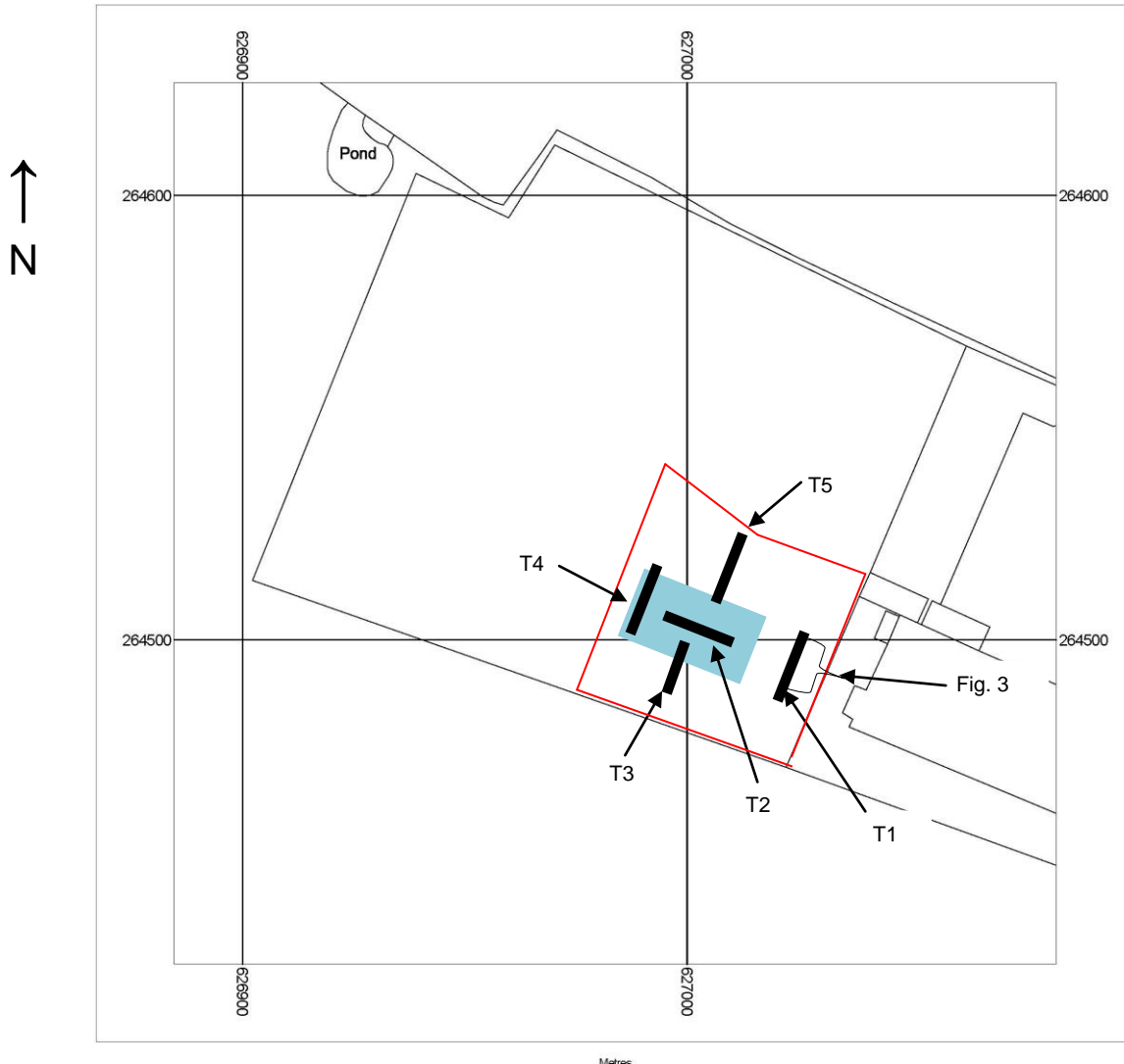


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
(light blue- new unit footprint, red- phase 1 area)
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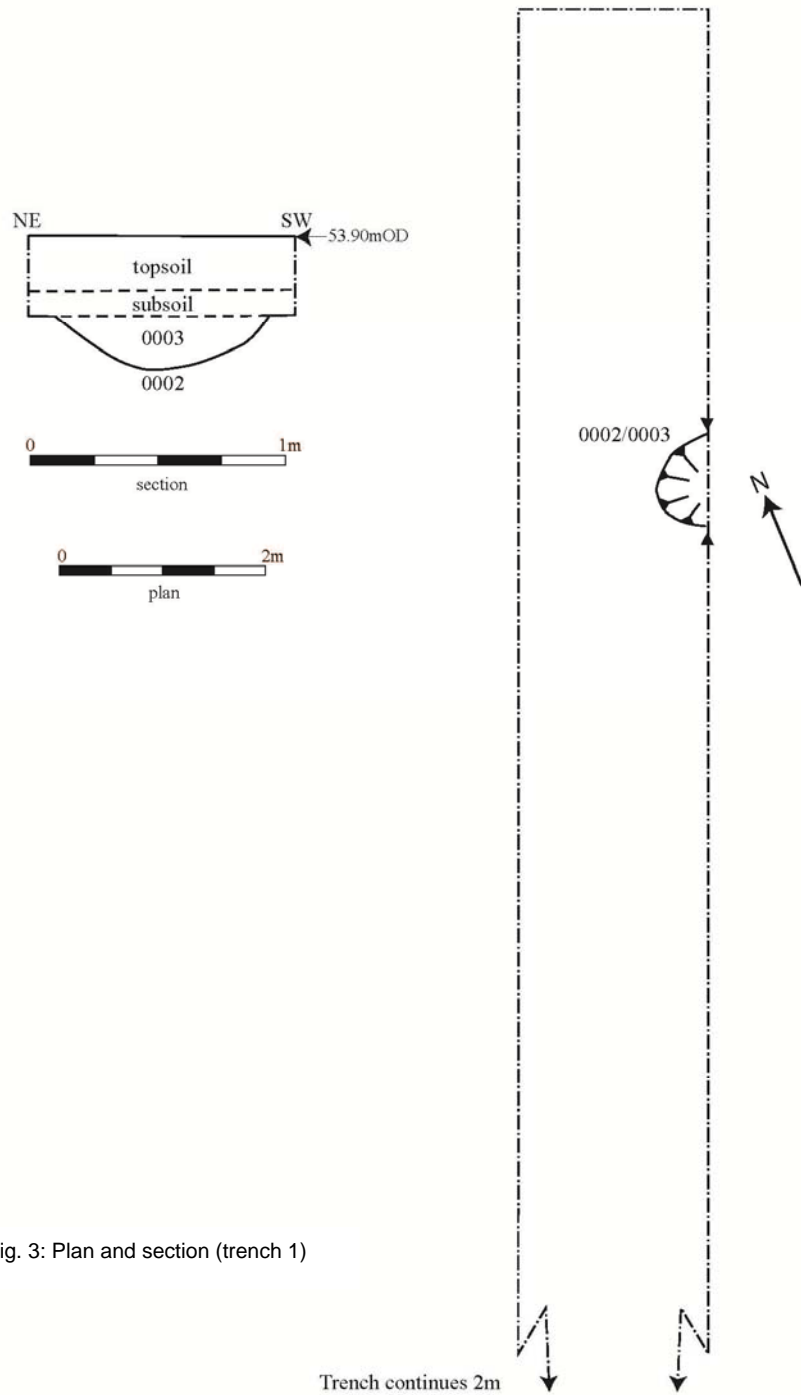


Fig. 3: Plan and section (trench 1)

Appendix I- Images



General view from southwest



General view from southeast



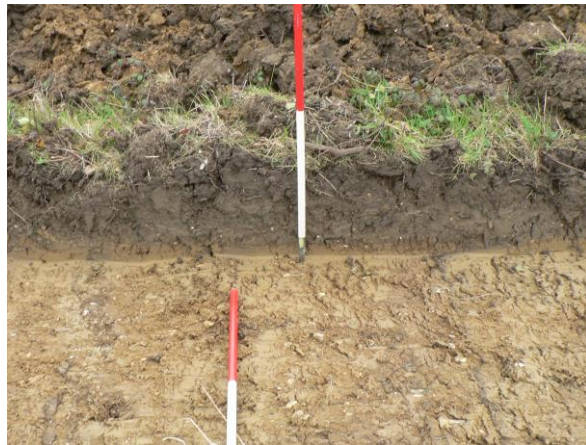
Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile and pit 0002 from west



Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from south



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from south



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from north



Trench 5 deposit profile

**OS 9854 Peppers Wash Lane,
Framlingham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation
(Phase 1)**

Site details

Name: OS 9854 Peppers Wash Lane, Framlingham, Suffolk, IP13 9HJ

Client: Suffolk Welding Co Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/13/0053 (Phase 1)

Proposed development: Erection of industrial units

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS (RA) Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_OS 9854 Peppers Wash Lane, Framlingham_0053

Grid ref: TM 2702 6448

Area: 0.25 ha (Phase 1)

Current site use: Former farmland

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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

1. Introduction

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their clients the Suffolk Welding Co Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on the Phase 1 area of a proposed development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application C/13/0053 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham 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 industrial units at OS 9854 Peppers Wash Lane, Framlingham. This WSI covers phase 1 of the proposed development under the above planning application; future phases of this development will require further briefs for evaluation and subsequent trenching regardless of the results from this phase.

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 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)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 In East Anglia major medieval castles are not common but the Bigod stronghold at Framlingham survives as a significant indicator of the medieval era and its political turmoil between the crown and the major aristocratic families. In existence by at least 1157, the town is dominated by the later medieval structure of the castle and the nearby urban townscape owes much to this major defensive structure. Below the castle, the town developed gaining market status by at least 1270 and the street pattern close to the outer baileys and market place may well indicate the line of the outer castle and medieval town defences. The proposed development site (PDS) is located c1600m to the north-west of the historic town close to the parish boundary and just over 100m east of Pepper Wash Lane.

2.2 The PDS lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Till deposits of east central Suffolk with areas of lighter sands and gravels close to water courses and is just above the 50m OD contour in an area of gentle topography and is 750m south-east of the River Ore. At

present the PDS is soft ground having been previously in use as farmland.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'this application is located close to finds scatters of medieval date, recorded on the County Historic Environment Record as FML 063 and FML 065. These are indicative of further medieval occupation in this area and there is high potential for encountering archaeological remains within the proposed development site, which has not been the subject of any previous systematic archaeological investigation. Any groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains that may exist.' It can also be noted that Charnwood, which is 200m to the east of the PDS, is a listed building of late 16th century date and Rose Farm, which is 250m to the north, is also listed and of c1600 date confirming that the lanes in this area represent part of a historic landscape linking scattered farms and cottages of medieval and earlier Post medieval date.

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 close to an area where evidence of medieval period activity has been recorded. Therefore the PDS may also contain archaeological deposits of a similar date being nearby and in a similar topographic location. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the Phase 1 area of the overall PDS

with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The overall proposed development is for the construction of industrial units at OS plot 9854 to the east of Peppers Wash Lane, Framlingham with the initial evaluation sampling the Phase 1 area which comprises the south-eastern quarter of the PDS. During this Phase 1 evaluation care will be taken to avoid machine disturbance to the remaining Phases at the site.

5.2 The Brief requires 70m of 1.8m wide trench across the planned Phase 1 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. 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 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 20 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 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 guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise

the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required 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

John Newman Archaeological Services

revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

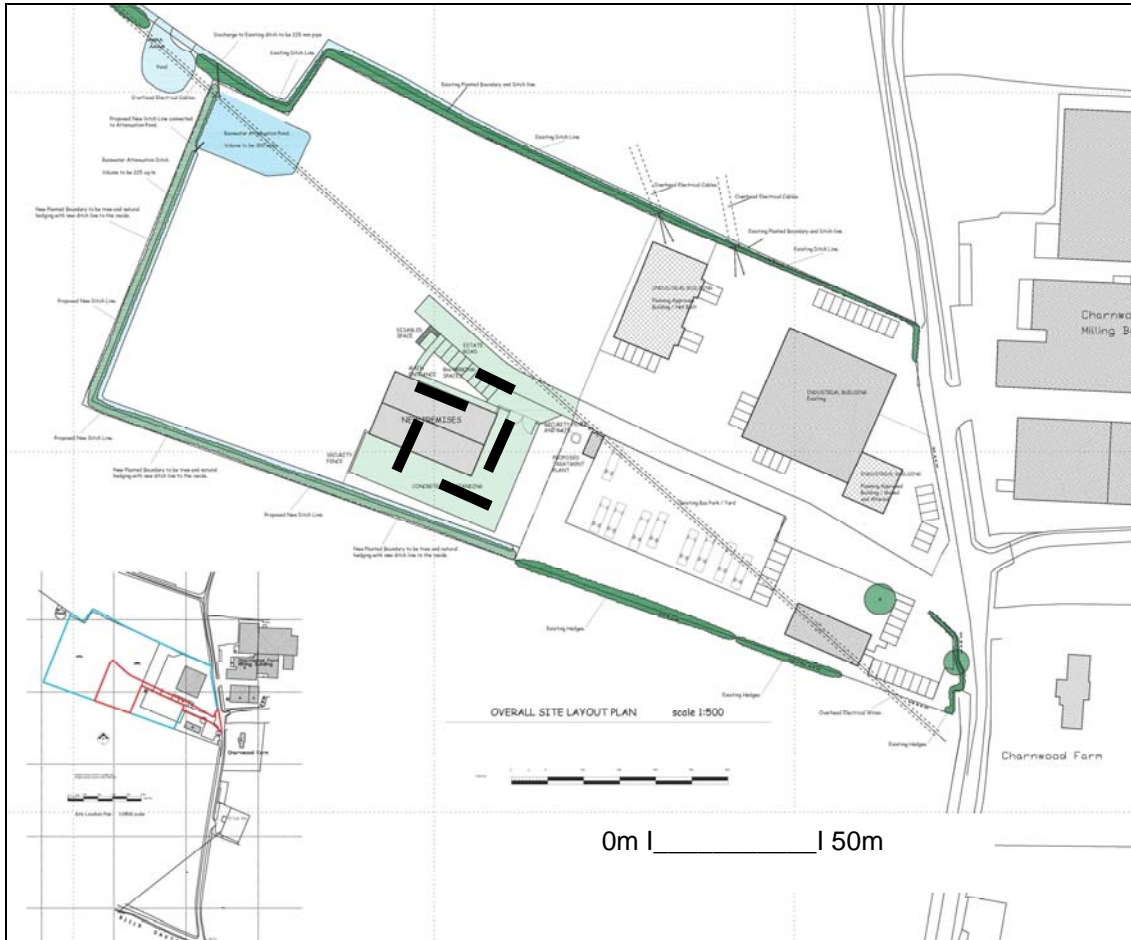
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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

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

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (4 x 15m and 1 x 10m)

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Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-248274

Project details

Project name	Land at OS 9854, Peppers Wash Lane, Framlingham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Repor
Short description of the project	Framlingham, land at OS 9854, Peppers Wash Lane, (FML 087, TM 2702 6450) evaluation trenching for phase 1 of a planned development of industrial units revealed one small pit of Post medieval date in one trench and a small, and stray, flint gritted pottery sherd of later prehistoric pottery from the upcast spoil of another trench which suggests past activity of mid/late Bronze Age/Iron Age date in the general area of the area examined.
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2016 End: 18-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23870 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	FML 087 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	C/13/0053 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FRAMLINGHAM LAND AT OS 9854, PEPPERS WASH LANE

Postcode IP13 9HJ

Study area 2500 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 2702 6450 52.231265843385 1.324848337278 52 13 52 N 001 19 29 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 53m Max: 54m

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 Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"

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 OS 9854, Peppers Wash Lane, Framlingham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J

Date 2016

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Place of issue or
publication

Description Loose bound client report and pdf

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