

**Land Off Brook Lane and Vyces Road,
Framlingham, Suffolk**

Planning application: C/15/0960

HER Ref: FML 095

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(December 2016)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land off Brook Lane and Vyces Road, Framlingham, Suffolk

Clients: The Mills Charity

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/15/0960

Development: Erection of new dwellings (almshouses)

Date of fieldwork: 17 & 18 November, 2016

Event ref: ESF 25039

HER ref: FML 095

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-268581

Grid ref: TM 2794 6332

Site area: c6000m²

Recent land use: Rough grassland

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Summary: Framlingham, land off Brook Lane and Vyces Road (FML 095, TM 2794 6332) evaluation trenching for a residential development comprising 13 new almshouses did not reveal any archaeological features and the upcast spoil was noticeably free of stray pottery sherds or clay tobacco pipe fragments. However the related metal detector search did recover a small number of copper alloy finds including two buckles of 17th/18th century date, four buttons of 19th to earlier 20th century date and two small lead musket balls (John Newman Archaeological Services for The Mills Charity).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hollins Architects and Surveyors on behalf of their client The Mills Charity commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a residential development at land off Brook Lane and Vyces Road, Framlingham (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the 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 planned development site is located c400m to the south-west of the historic town and is bounded on its southern side by Brook Lane and by Vyces Road on its western side. On Hodkinson's map of Suffolk published in 1783 no buildings are shown in this area though Brook Lane and Vyces Road are shown linking Framlingham to Apsey Green to the west.

1.3 The site 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 on the 35m OD contour in an area of gentle topography with a south-westerly aspect as the ground drops down to a small stream known as The Gull that runs on the southern side, in an easterly direction as a tributary of the River Ore, of Brook Lane. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground under a rough grass cover.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all of the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and the overall area of the site was also subject to a detector search. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which

was undertaken under largely dry and sunny conditions with one spell of heavy rain on the first day. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	12	400	300 of mid brown clay subsoil	Stiff light brown clay	No features and the only stray finds were a few small brick and tile fragments
2	Northeast-southwest	12	300	200 as T1	Stiff light brown clay with flints	No features and stray finds as T1
3	Northwest-southeast	10	300	200 as T1	As T2	As T2
4	Northeast-southwest	12	300	200 as T1	As T2	As T2
5	Northwest-southeast	10	300	300 as T1	As T2	As T2
6	Northeast-southwest	12	300	200 as T1	As T2	As T2
7	Northwest-southeast	10	200	200 as T1	As T2	As T2
8	Northeast-southwest	12	200	200 as T1	As T2	As T2
		90 (162m ²)	200-400	200-300		Overall trench depth was 400 (upslope) to 700 (base of the slope near Brook Lane, no features including no field drains

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches varied between a total depth of 400mm at the highest point of the site in its north-eastern corner in trenches 7 and 8 to 500mm at the southern end of the planned new build footprints in trench 2 and 700mm at a point downslope and close to Brook Lane in trench 1. The natural glaciofluvial deposit at the site was, as anticipated, stiff light brown clay with flints.

3.3 The 90m of trenching did not reveal any archaeological features and there was a marked lack of evidence for past activity with no field drains and a marked lack of stray pottery sherds of any date or clay tobacco pipe fragments that might have suggested residual finds from past manuring activity on arable land. The only ceramic finds seen in the upcast spoil were occasional small brick or tile fragments of later Post medieval date.

3.4 The metal detector search did recover a small number of copper alloy and lead finds all of which were either of Post medieval date or too fragmentary to identify or date (see Appendix III). The most notable finds were two double buckles of probable 17th to 18th century date, a decorative fitting of 18th century date and two small lead musket balls.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. In conclusion it is likely that this area was in general agricultural use in the past with the few metal finds being casual losses in the Post medieval period. At the time of the tithe map in 1842 this field is plot 420 then, as now, owned by the Trustees of Thomas Mills, occupied by Jasper Goodwyn and called 'Shoulder of Mutton' which probably relates to the shape of the field and in arable use.

4.2 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for almshouses on land to off Brook Lane and Vycles Road, Framlingham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FML 095.

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 Nick Corke for his close cooperation, to Barry for his careful machine operation and to James Armes and Keith Lewis for carrying out the metal detector search)

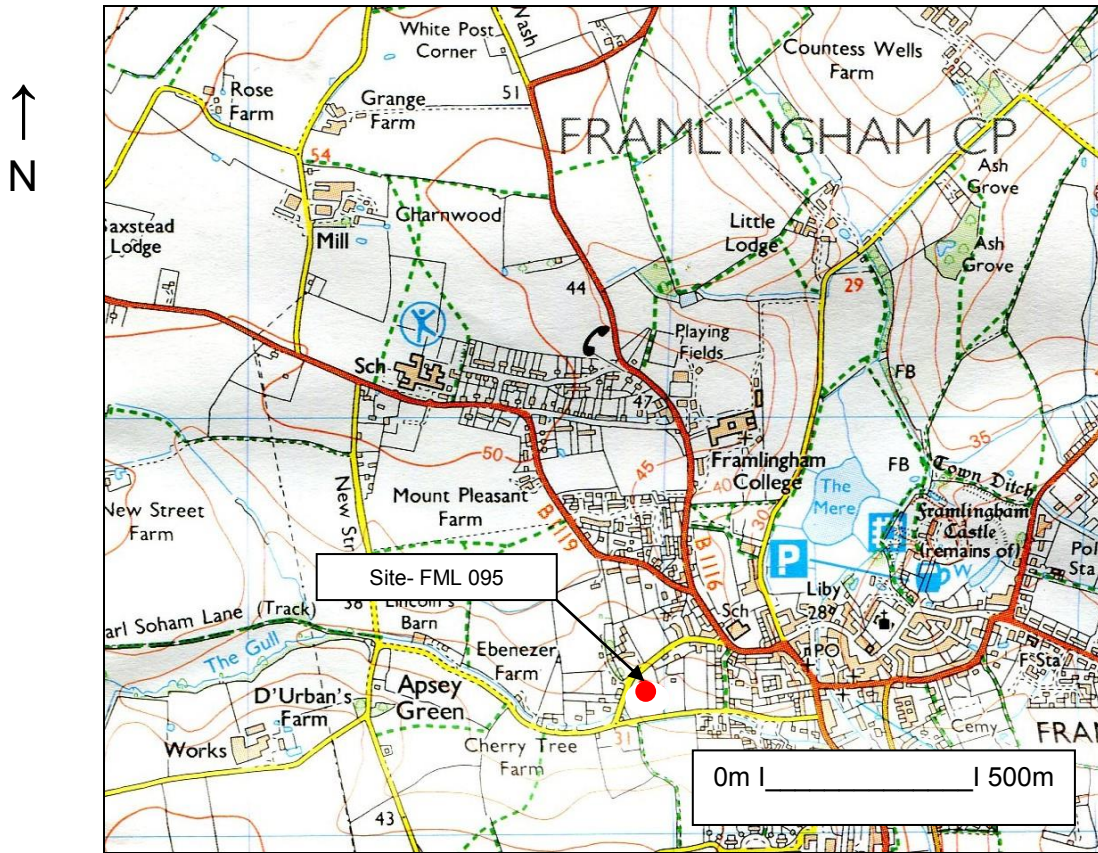


Fig. 1: Site location

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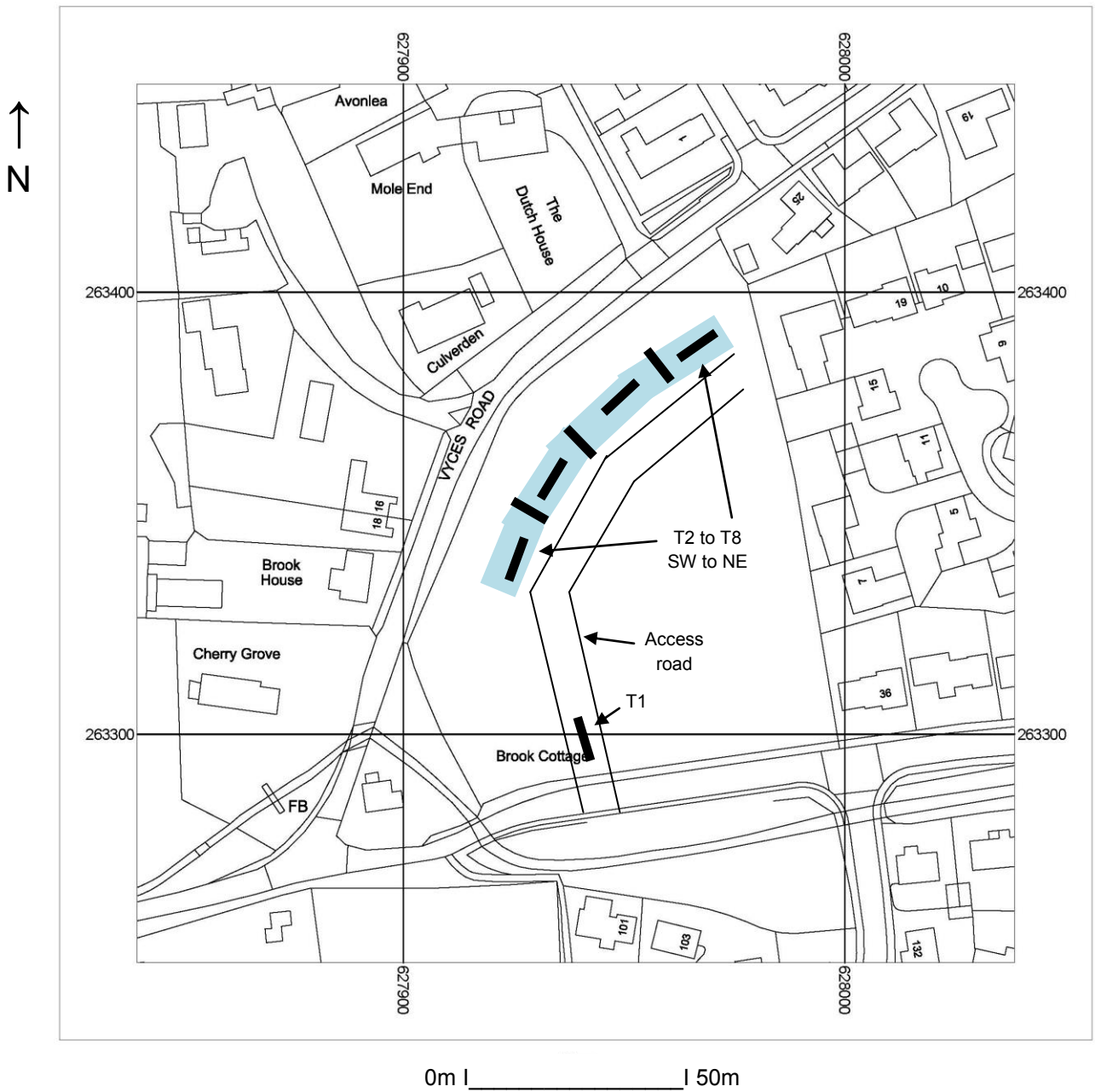


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- new dwelling footprints)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Trench 1 from southeast



Trench 2 from southwest



Trench 3 from northwest



Trench 4 from northwest



Trench 5 from northeast



Trench 6 from south



Trench 7 from east



Trench 8 from southwest



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 6 deposit profile



Trench 7 deposit profile



Trench 8 deposit profile

**Land off Brook Lane and Vyces Road,
Framlingham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

Site details

Name: Land off Brook Lane and Vyces Road (formerly OS 9634), Framlingham, Suffolk

Client: Mills Charity

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/15/0960

Proposed development: Erection of new dwellings (almshouses)

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_OS 9634_Brook Lane , Framlingham_2015_0960

Grid ref: TM 2795 6334

Area: c6000m²

Current site use: rough grassland

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trenches

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1. Introduction

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their client the The Mills Charity have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application C/15/0960 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of new almshouses on land off Brook Lane and Vyces Road, Framlingham with all of the development located in the western half of the site.

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 c400m to the south-west of the historic town and is bounded on its southern side by Brook Lane and by Vyces Road on its western side.

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 on the 35m OD contour in an area of gentle topography with a south-westerly aspect as the ground drops down to a small stream known as The Gull that runs on the southern side of Brook Lane. At present the PDS is soft under a rough grass cover.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, immediately west of the medieval town (FML 052) and on the north side of a valley. As such, there is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits at this location. The proposed

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works would cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

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

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the site's location close to the medieval core of the town as well having a topographic setting often favoured in the past for settlement and related activities. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the 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 proposed development is for the construction of new almshouses on land off Brook Lane and Vyces Road (formerly known as OS 9634). To inform the results of the 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.

5.2 The Brief requires 90m 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

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sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

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

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

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additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further 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

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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 *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

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palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

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

6. Risk Assessment

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

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

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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.

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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 (3 x 10m and 5 x 12m)

Appendix III- The Finds

All unstratified from the metal detector around the trenches- FML 095 0001

1. Cu alloy double buckle, size 43mm x 30mm, c18th C (see below)
2. Cu alloy double buckle, size 23mm x 19mm, c18th C (see below)
3. Cu alloy small fragment of a double buckle, c18th C
4. Cu alloy buckle loop fragment, c18th/19th C
5. Cu alloy decorative plate with a central piercing, possible furniture fitting, c18th/E19th C (see below)
6. Four Cu alloy plain disc shaped buttons, c19th-earlier 20th C
7. Two lead musket balls, 14mm diameter, Pmed
8. Small lead sheet fragment
9. One fragment Cu alloy indeterminate origin
10. One small lead window came fragment



From top 1, 2 and 5 from above

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-268581

Project details

Project name	Land Off Brook Lane and Vyces Road, Framlingham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Framlingham, land off Brook Lane and Vyces Road (FML 095, TM 2794 6332) evaluation trenching for a residential development comprising 13 new almshouses did not reveal any archaeological features and the upcast spoil was noticeably free of stray pottery sherds or clay tobacco pipe fragments. However the related metal detector search did recover a small number of copper alloy finds including two buckles of 17th/18th century date, four buttons of 19th to earlier 20th century date and two small lead musket balls.
Project dates	Start: 17-11-2016 End: 18-11-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25039 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	FML 095 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/0960 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FURNITURE FITTING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MUSKET BALL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
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

OFF BROOK LANE AND VYCES ROAD

Postcode	IP13 9RN
Study area	6000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2794 6332 52.220291760962 1.337502458602 52 13 13 N 001 20 15 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33m Max: 34m
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
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Off Brook Lane and Vycles Road, Framlingham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2016

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