

**Land South-east of Rawlings Cottage,
Saxtead Road, Framlingham, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/13/3234/OUT

HER Ref: FML 098

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(May 2017)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land south-east of Rawlings Cottage, Saxtead Road, Framlingham, Suffolk, IP13 9RE

Clients: Landex Ltd

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/3234/OUT

Development: Erection of 10 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 18 April, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25509

HER ref: FML 098

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-282805

Grid ref: TM 2730 6400

Site area: 5000m²

Recent land use: Former small holding with workshop/shed(s) all now demolished

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Summary: Framlingham, land south-east of Rawlings Cottage, Saxtead Road (FML 098, TM 2730 6400) evaluation trenching for a planned rural residential development comprising 10 dwellings revealed a small number of pits of later 19th/20th century date with the few stray finds in the upcast spoil also being of recent date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Landex Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Landex Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for medium sized rural residential development at land to the south-east of Rawlings Cottage, Saxtead Road, Framlingham (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham 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 indicates the line of the outer castle and medieval town defences. The planned development site is located c1300m to the north-east of the historic town on the southern side of Saxtead Road which is a historic route-way. To the north-west of the site, and fronting onto the Saxtead Road, Rawlings Cottage is a grade II listed building described as being timber framed and of 17th century date. The site also fronts onto the Saxtead Road on its northern boundary while New Street runs along its western side.

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 just above the 50m OD contour in an area of gentle topography with a southerly aspect as the ground drops away gradually to a stream known as The Gull c500m to the south.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its relative proximity to the historic town of Framlingham (HER FML 052) in addition to being close to a recorded scatter of medieval artefacts (HER FML 064) indicative of past activity of some intensity.

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 13 of the trenches being 1.80m wide. Three features of clearly recent date were plotted but were not investigated while two other features were sectioned by hand before being recorded.

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 though the amount of modern debris in the topsoil hindered this search. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under initially dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	10	250	250 of mid brown clay subsoil	Stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints	No features and the only stray finds brick and tile fragments of later Pmed date
2	Northeast-southwest	10	250	150 as T1	As T1	As T1
3	Northwest-southeast	15	250	150 as T1	As T1	As T1
4	Northwest-southeast	10	250	250 as T1	As T1	Three pits, 0002, 0004 & 0006, all containing frags of later Pmed brick & tile
5	Northwest-southeast	15	250	250 as T1	As T1	As T1
6	Northwest-southeast	10	250	150 as T1	As T1	As T1
7	Northwest-southeast	10	250	250 as T1	As T1	As T1
8	North-south	10	300	300 as T1	As T1	As T1
9	North-south	10	250	250 as T1	As T1	As T1
10	North-south	10	250	150 as T1	As T1	Large pit at northern end containing numerous broken glass jars and bottles of mid-20 th C date
11	East-west	10	300	500+ as T1	Not seen	Whole length of trench revealed a large pit of mid/late 20 th C date
12	Northwest-southeast	10	250	250 as T1	As T1	As T1
13	Northeast-southeast	10	250	150 as T1	As T1	Two pits, 0007 & 0008, of recent date
		140 (252m ²)	250-300	150-300		Overall trench depth was 600mm at the western end of the site to 1100mm and 900mm at the eastern end, the only feature of interest was a shallow Pmed ditch in T3

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the depth of the top and clay subsoil was generally consistent at between 250-300mm and 150mm-300mm respectively with the only substantially deeper deposits being at the northern end of trench 10 where a large pit of mid-20th century date was revealed and the area of trench 11 which was taken to a depth of 800mm into another large pit of recent date. The natural glaciofluvial deposit at the site was

consistent in 12 of the 13 trenches being pale brown stiff chalky clay with flints with, as noted above, trench 11 being stopped at a depth of 800mm in recent pit fill.

3.3 Apart from the large pits in trenches 10 and 11 the 140m of evaluation trenching revealed five features with three pits in trench 4 and two pits in trench 13 and the details concerning these latter features are outlined in table 2 below:

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
4	0002	Pit	0002	Square cornered pit 2m+ across by 300mm deep	
4	0003	Fill	0002	Mid brown clay with peg tile and brick fragments	L19th/20 th C
4	0004	Pit	0004	Rounded pit, 800mm across x 200mm deep	
4	0005	Fill	0004	Mid brown clay with numerous charcoal frags and brick and peg tile frags	L19th/20thC
4	0006	Pit	0006	Rounded pit 900mm across, not excavated as fill clearly contained L19th/20 th brick frags	L19th/20 th C
13	0007	Pit	0007	Square cornered pit, 1200mm across, not excavated as upper fill contained 20 th C brick frags	20 th C
13	0008	Pit	0008	As 0007	20 th C

Table 2: Context list

3.4 Three of the identified pit type features (0006, 0007 & 0008) were not investigated as they were clearly of later 19th to 20th century date from brick and peg tiles fragments in their upper fill. Two other pits (0002 & 0004) were investigated and they also proved to be of recent date with brick and peg tile fragments in the respective fills (0003 & 0005).

3.5 As noted above the metal detector search proved difficult to carry out due to the amount of debris of recent date in the topsoil and only scraps of foil, screws, nails and can fragments were found and discarded.

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. The small number of archaeological features that were revealed and investigated and the large pits in the area of trenches 10 and 11 are in all likelihood related to use of this site as a small holding with sheds/workshops in the last 100 years or so with local discard of rubbish into a number of excavated pits across the area.

4.2 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for 10 new dwellings on land south-east of Rawlings Cottage, Saxtead Road, Framlingham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FML 098.

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 everyone concerned for their close operation and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)



Fig. 1: Site location

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Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

(Light blue- new dwelling footprints, trenches 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, & 11 in areas of drive/parking)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2017 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

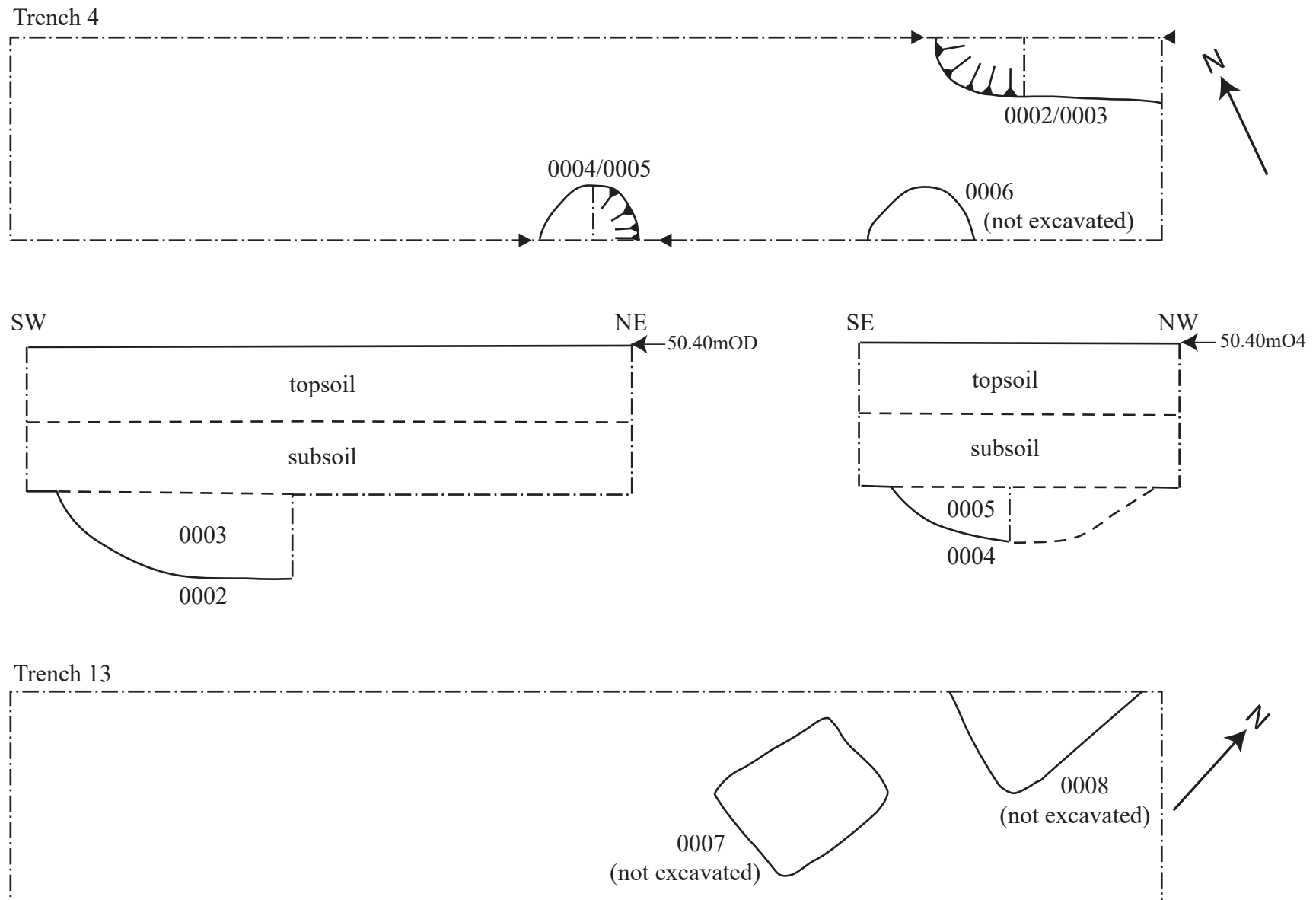


Fig. 3: Trench plans and sections.



Appendix I- Images

(With selected trench deposit profiles)



General view from southwest



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north



Trench 3 from west



Trench 4 from east



Trench 4 deposit profile and pit 0002



Trench 4 with pit 0004



Trench 5 from east



Trench 6 from east



Trench 7 from east



Trench 8 from south



Trench 9 from south



Trench 10 from south



Trench 11 from east



Trench 11 deposit profile (still in fill at 800mm)



Trench 12 from northwest



Trench 13 from northeast



Trench 13 deposit profile

**Land South-east of Rawlings Cottage,
Saxtead Road, Framlingham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land south-east of Rawlings Cottage, Saxtead Road, Framlingham, Suffolk, IP13 9RE

Client: Landex Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/3234/OUT

Proposed development: Erection of 10 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS (RA) Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Land south-east of Rawlings Cottage, Saxtead Road, Framlingham_2013_3234

Grid ref: TM 2720 6410

Area: 5000m²

Current site use: paddock/pasture

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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

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Landex Ltd 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 DC/13/3234/OUT 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 proposed development concerns the construction of 10 dwellings on land south-east of Rawlings Cottage, Saxtead Road, Framlingham.

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)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/13/3234/OUT. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 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 indicates the line of the outer castle and medieval town defences. The proposed development site (PDS) is located c1300m to the north-east of the historic town on the southern side of Saxtead Road which is a historic route-way. To the north-west of the PDS and fronting onto the Saxtead Road Rawlings Cottage is a grade II listed building described as being timber framed and of 17th century date.

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 with a southerly aspect as the ground drops away gradually to a stream known as The Gull c500m to the south.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development area lies at the western edge of the historic market town of Framlingham (is recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as record number FML 052), which has been demonstrated to have Anglo-Saxon origins and was the site of a Norman motte and bailey castle. The proposed development area lies adjacent to one of the main routes leading to the centre of the town, and medieval artefacts have previously been discovered in the vicinity of the site (FML 064). As such, there is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits at this location, which may be damaged by any groundworks associated with the present application.'

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 a recorded area of medieval activity in addition to fronting onto a historic route-way and being adjacent to a listed building of earlier Post medieval date. Therefore further evidence for past activity of medieval and early Post medieval date might be anticipated at this location. 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 10 dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 140m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in 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.

John Newman Archaeological Services

If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of 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:

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- 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)

John Newman Archaeological Services

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 be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

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

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

John Newman Archaeological Services

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

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

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

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

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	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 (11 x 10m and 2 x 15m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-282805

Project details

Project name	Land Southeast of Rawlings Cottage, Saxtead Road, Framlingham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Framlingham, land south-east of Rawlings Cottage, Saxtead Road (FML 098, TM 2730 6400) evaluation trenching for a planned rural residential development comprising 10 dwellings revealed a small number of pits of later 19th/20th century date with the few stray finds in the upcast spoil also being of recent.
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2017 End: 18-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25509 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	FML 098 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/3234/OUT - 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 Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Significant Finds	TILE Modern
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 SOUTHEAST OF RAWLINGS COTTAGE, SAXTEAD ROAD
Postcode	IP13 9RE
Study area	5400 Square metres

Site coordinates	TM 2730 6400 52.226661587818 1.328605578808 52 13 35 N 001 19 42 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 51m Max: 52m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Southeast of Rawlings Cottage, Saxtead Road, Framlingham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or	Henley, Suffolk

publication

Description

Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by

John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on

10 May 2017