

**Former Police Station, Badingham Road,
Framlingham, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/16/2345/FUL

HER Ref: FML 105

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(August 2018)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Former Police Station, Badingham Road, Framlingham, Suffolk, IP13 9HS

Clients: Mills Charity

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/2345/FUL

Development: Erection of 6 dwellings (alms houses)

Date of fieldwork: 30 July, 2018

HER ref: FML 105

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-323764

Grid ref: TM 2894 6362

Site area: c1300m²

Recent land use: Former police station and house with drive/parking area, garden to rear and pond (in south-west corner)

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Summary: Framlingham, Former Police Station, Badingham Road (FML 105, TM 2894 6362) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development close to the castle revealed that an existing pond of uncertain date was slightly larger in the past but did not expose any other features of any age or any finds of pre-20th century date (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 planned residential development on land at the former Police Station, Badingham Road, Framlingham (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/16/2345/FUL. 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 c0.13 hectare site. 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 c90m east of the outer defences of the castle on its eastern side and is some 40m east of the Badingham Road frontage which is a historic road-line.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the medieval Framlingham castle (HER FML 001).

1.4 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits in this area as being chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation with outwash sands, gravels and silts. Essentially mixed drift geology of post-glacial origins. The site is at c45m OD and is flat and at the time of the evaluation much of it was still covered by the former police station and associated houses of mid-20th century date plus associated asphalt drive and parking areas with a pond in the south-western corner of the site.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was largely trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with a total sample length of 18m though trench 1 had to be moved 6m to the east so it could be excavated in soft ground to the rear of the existing houses. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine, which was equipped a 1500mm flat bucket, that was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with both of the trenches being 1.80m wide. Finally the large pond type feature in trench 2 was excavated to its base in a 500mm x 800mm slot using a smaller bucket so its full depth could be ascertained.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually as the evaluation progressed and a metal detector search was carried out in and around the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under variable weather conditions with occasional showers. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

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

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	250	110 of mid brown clay subsoil	Very stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints	One 20 th C pipe trench, the only stray finds were occasional pottery sherds and brick fragments also of 20 th C date
2	Northwest-southeast	8	300	400 on N side to 700 on S side	As T1	On the southern side of the trench a dark grey silty fill indicated the former edge of the pond to the south with 400mm of silt above natural clay (giving an overall depth of 1400mm on the southern side of the trench)
		18 (32.40m ²)	250-300	110-700		The only features were a pipe trench of recent date and the edge the former edge of an existing pond of uncertain date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above trench 1 on the eastern side of the site was only 360mm deep with 250mm of topsoil above 110mm of mid brown clay subsoil. Trench 2 in the western part of the site was deeper with 300mm of topsoil above 400mm to 700mm of similar subsoil in this case containing a moderate amount of 20th century building debris. In both cases the underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit was very stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints.

3.3 Trench 1 revealed a north-east/south-west orientated pipe trench of recent date and the only stray finds in the upcast spoil were of 20th century date. In the southern half of trench 2 at a depth of 1000mm a dark grey silty deposit containing a few fragments of Post medieval peg tile was revealed. This deposit extended along most of the length of trench 2 and had a curving edge indicating that it extended to the south towards the existing pond and a small machine excavated slot at the trench edge revealed a total depth from the present ground surface of 1400mm. As with trench 1 the only stray finds in the upcast spoil were of recent date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results for archaeological deposits of any age from the evaluation trenching a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned.

4.2 The results from trench 2 of this evaluation indicate that the existing pond in the south-west corner of the site formerly extended some 5m to the north of its present edge with a shallow gradient and it is likely that this area was filled-in when the police houses were built in the mid-20th century. Otherwise the only feature revealed was a pipe trench of recent date in trench 1 and based on these results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this planned residential development on land at the former Police Station, Badingham Road, Framlingham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FML 105.

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 John for his skilled machine operation)

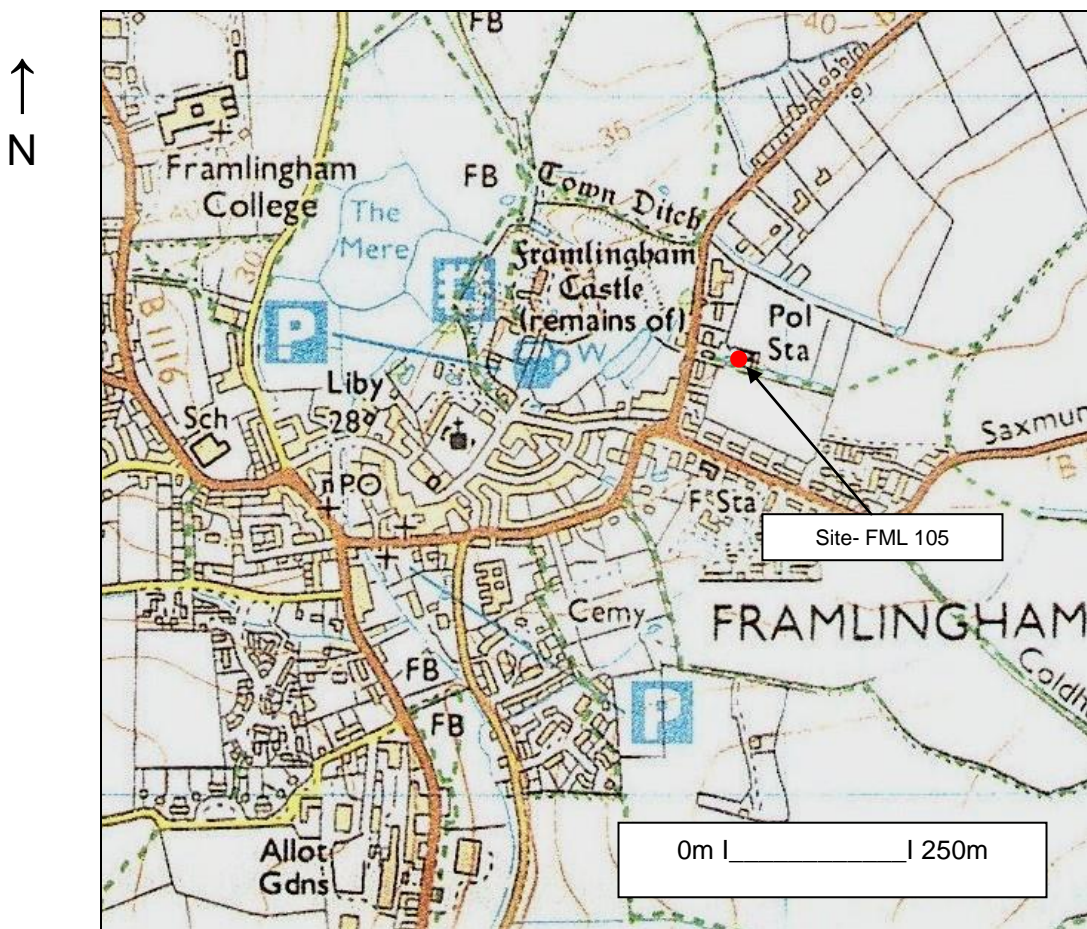


Fig. 1: Site location

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



Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2018 All rights reserved Licence N0 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from west



General view from northeast



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east with filled-in southern pond edge to right



Trench 2 deposit profile on southern side with filled-in pond bottomed

**Former Police Station, Badingham Road,
Framlingham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Former Police Station, Badingham Road, Framlingham, Suffolk, IP13 9HS

Client: Mills Charity

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/2345/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of six new dwellings (almshouses)

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_DC_16_2345_FUL Police Station Badingham Road
Framlingham_small

Grid ref: TM 2894 6362

Area: c1300m²

Current site use: Former police station and house with drive/parking area, garden to rear and pond (in south-west corner)

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

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1. Introduction

1.1 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 DC/16/2345/FUL 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 development concerns the construction of six new almshouses at the former Police Station and house, Badingham 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)*.

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 c90m east of the outer defences of the castle on its eastern side and is some 40m east of the Badingham Road frontage which is a historic road-line.

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 close to the 45m OD contour in an area of gentle topography and is flat. At present the PDS is mainly covered by the former police station and house, which appears to be of a 1930s date, with an extensive asphalt drive and parking area to the front, a small garden to the rear and a pond in the south-eastern corner of the site.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in close proximity to the medieval Framlingham castle (recorded in the county Historic Environment Record as FML 001) and is therefore an area of high archaeological importance. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological

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importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which 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 possible preservation in situ or 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 one of the major medieval castles in East Anglia. 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 at the former police station and house at Badingham Road, Framlingham. To inform the results 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. Demolition of the existing buildings will take place before the evaluation but this will only be to ground level with the breaking up of floor slabs where trenches will be located and grubbing out of foundations will not take place until after the evaluation.

5.2 The Brief requires 35m of 1.8m wide trench across the area of the overall development. However due to the constraints imposed by existing foundations, the drive and parking area and the pond it has been agreed with SCCAS that the initial trenching can be limited to 25m with the additional 10m to be used as a contingency should the initial results reveal archaeological deposits of interest. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine

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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. 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

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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:

- 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.

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- 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 *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological

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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. One overhead service exists across the site but is at a high height. 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.

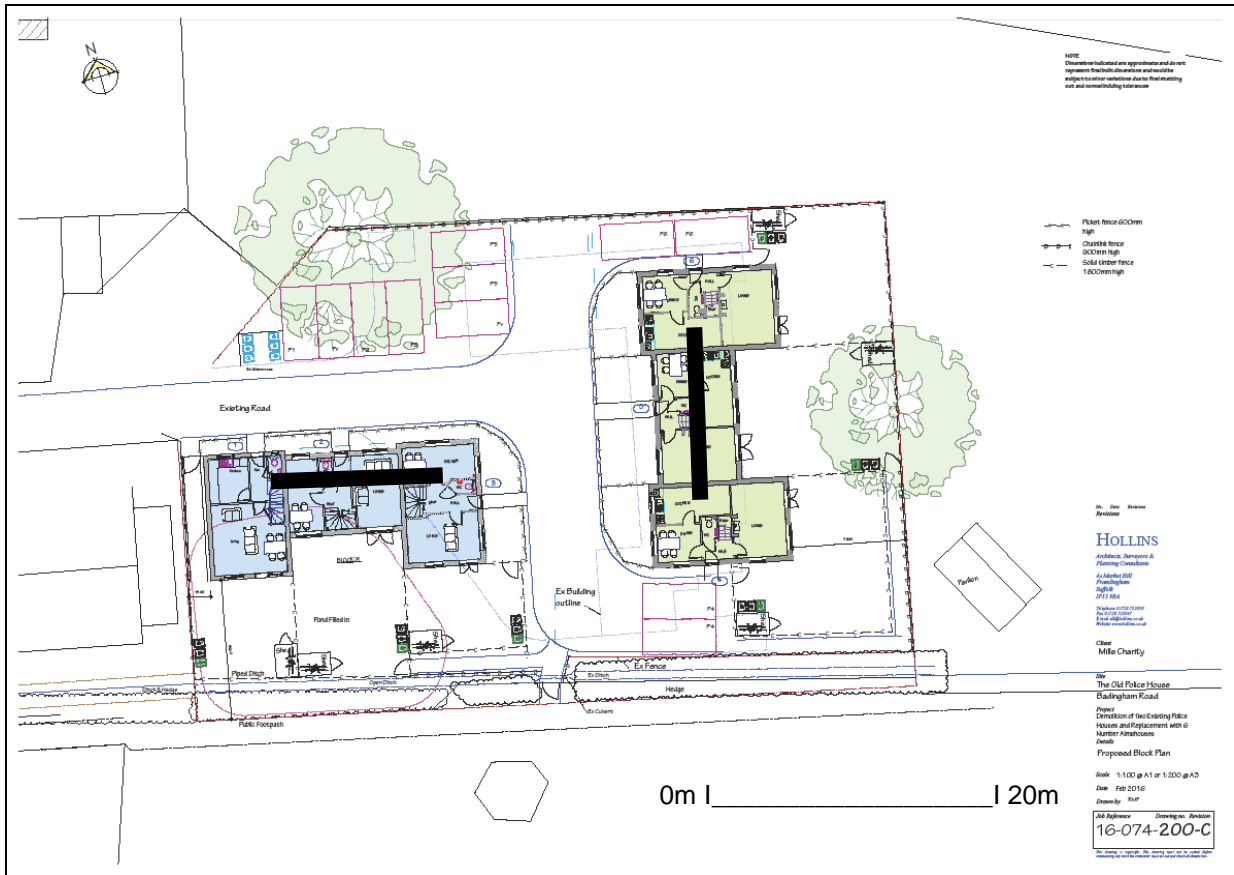
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate 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 (2 x 12.50m and 10m left as contingency, the eastern trench may be divided into sections to avoid existing foundations)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-323764

Project details

Project name	The Old Police House, Badingham Road, Framlingham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Framlingham, Former Police Station, Badingham Road (FML 105, TM 2894 6362) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development close to the castle revealed that an existing pond of uncertain date was slightly larger in the past but did not expose any other features of any age or any finds of pre-20th century date.
Project dates	Start: 30-07-2018 End: 30-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FML 105 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/2345/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	POND Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
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 THE OLD POLICE HOUSE, BADINGHAM ROAD
Postcode	IP13 9HS
Study area	600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2894 6362 52.222567229941 1.352320402448 52 13 21 N 001 21 08 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43m Max: 44m
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	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Old Police Station, Badingham Road, Framlingham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	14 August 2018