

**Land to the North of Midnight Mill, Harleston
Hill, Fressingfield, Suffolk**

Planning application: 3501/16

HER Ref: FSF 102

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(January 2020)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land to the North of Midnight Mill, Harleston Hill, Fressingfield, Suffolk, IP21 5PE

Clients: Avoncrown Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3501/16

Development: Erection of 3 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 13 January, 2020

HER ref: FSF 102

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-377769

Grid ref: TM 2614 7772

Site area: 2000m²

Recent land use: Rough grassland (former bowling green also marked in NE corner)

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Summary: Fressingfield, land north of Midnight Mill, Harleston Hill (FSF 102, TM 2614 7772) evaluation trenching for a residential development on the northern edge of the historic village core did not reveal any features or any finds of pre-modern date. (John Newman Archaeological Services for Avoncrowd Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Patrick Allen Associates on behalf of their client Avoncrowd Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned 3 dwelling residential development on land to the north of Midnight Mill, Harleston Hill, Fressingfield (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application 3501/16. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken. During the evaluation works Dr A Antrobus of SCCAS was consulted regarding the results once the trenches were open

1.2 Fressingfield parish is located in north central Suffolk in an area where, historically, villages have clustered partly around their parish church but also with a more scattered settlement pattern dispersed round various green edges and along the numerous lanes and roads. With productive, though heavy, soils based on the deep clays of central Suffolk over the underlying chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation. Population densities were high through the medieval period in a prosperous region as evidenced by the substantial parish church located some 120m south of the planned development area. The site is on the eastern side of the Harleston Hill Road just to the north of two listed buildings of early Post medieval date at the Willows and Farriers which perhaps mark the northern edge of the historic village core.

1.3 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits at the PDS as being chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation with outwash sands and gravels to the east of a small stream that runs close and parallel to the Harleston Road with a westerly aspect. Topographically the site for the planned new build slopes down from east to west with the area behind the three new dwelling being at 36m OD and the planned new access drive close to the stream noted above at 32m OD giving a drop from east to west being 4m over a distance of c30m.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to an area where earthwork building platforms (HER FSF 050- see Fig. 1) of probable medieval to earlier Post medieval date have been recorded with this site being the likely site of Harleston Hall (information from <http://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk> accessed 27 January, 2020). In addition the site is close and to the north of two listed buildings (Farriers and Willow House- see Fig. 2) of earlier Post medieval date which indicate the northern edge of the historic village core. Therefore this development had the potential to reveal and disturb below-ground heritage assets of medieval to early Post medieval date.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with 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 with the detector search extending to the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. 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 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	14	240	260 mid brown clay subsoil	Pale grey/brown slightly chalky clay with small flints	No features and the only finds were small fragments of Post medieval brick and tile
2	Northwest-southeast	14	240	260 as T1	As T1	As T1
3	Northeast-southwest	14	200	250 as T1	As T1	No features, two peg tile frags
4	Northwest-southeast	7	400	600 as T1	As T1	No features, two small later 19 th /early 20 th C pottery sherds
5	Northeast-southwest	7	400	500 as T1	As T1	No features, one later 19 th /earlier 20 th C pottery sherd, few small Pmed brick frags
		56m (100.80m ²)	200-400	250-600		No features and only a few stray finds of later Pmed date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 200mm to 400mm depth of topsoil above 250mm to 400mm of mid brown clay subsoil giving a trench depth of 450mm to 1000mm above glaciofluvial deposits which were a uniform stiff light grey brown slightly chalky clay with flints. Trenches 4 and 5 were the deepest and they were located towards the base of what is moderately steep slope at the site and close to the adjacent small stream.

3.3 No features of any date were revealed in the 5 trenches and the only stray finds were occasional small whiteware and blue and white pottery sherds and small brick and tile fragments of later Post medieval date.

3.4 The metal detector search produced a few non-ferrous stray finds with one plain copper alloy button of 19th to earlier 20th century date, three small and plain copper alloy sheet fragments and a few small lead fragments of indeterminate date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Dr A Antrobus of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case.

4.2 While this site is located close to recorded evidence for settlement activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval date on the northern edge of the village no archaeological features of any date were revealed. In addition the few stray finds in the upcast spoil were of late Post medieval date. Therefore it can be concluded from these largely negative results that this site has only seen agricultural use in the past; the moderately steep slope suggesting that this was as pasture with colluvial soil deposits accumulating in the lowest area adjacent to the nearby stream. It can also be noted from the relevant Ordnance Survey map extract that the north-eastern part of the site is shown as 'The Old Bowling Green.'

4.3 From these negative evaluation results with regard to features of any significance it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development on this site on land to the north of Midnight Mill, Harleston Hill, Fressingfield.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FSF 102.

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 from Nicholson Needham Contractors for their close cooperation)

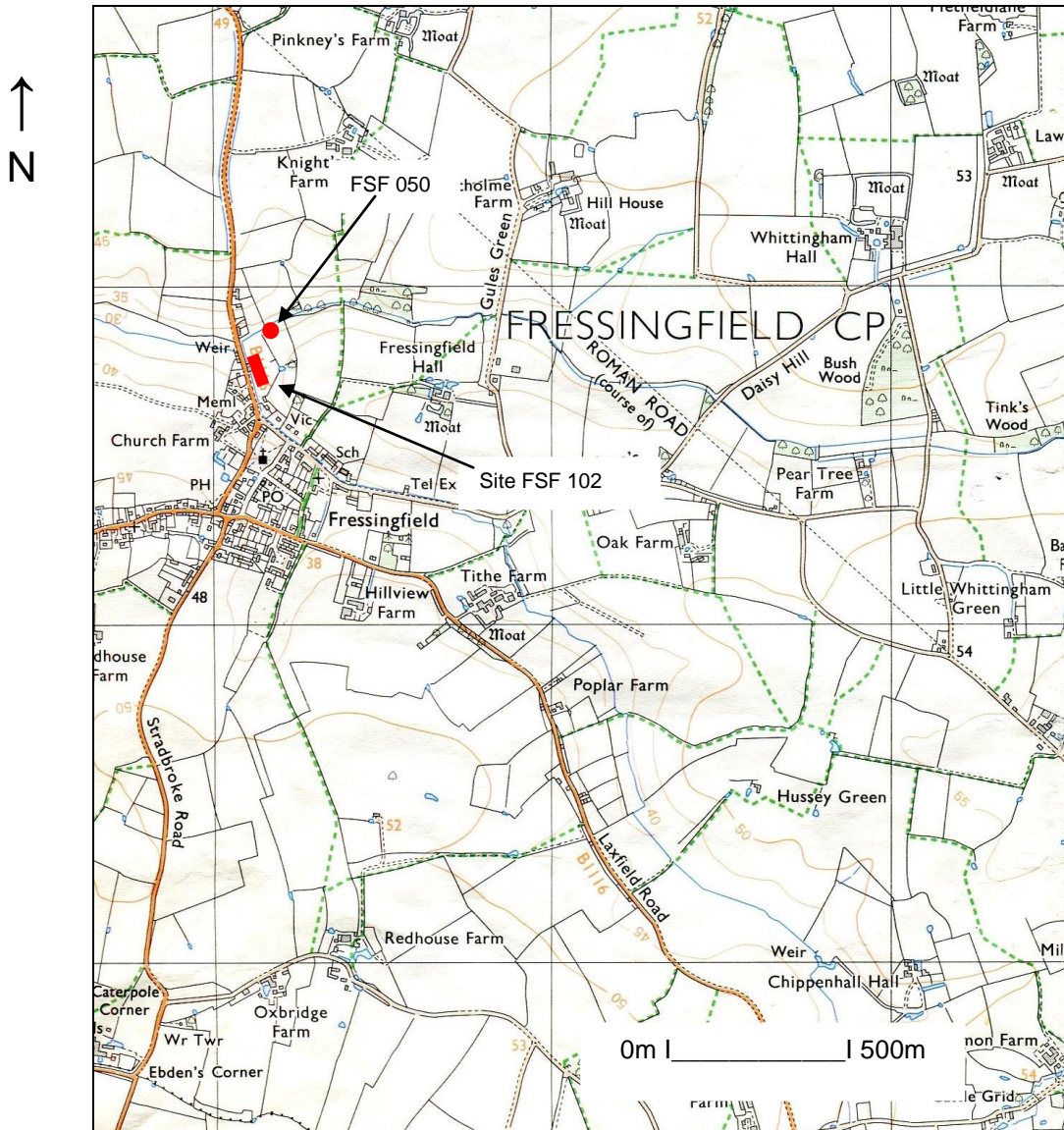


Fig. 1: Site location

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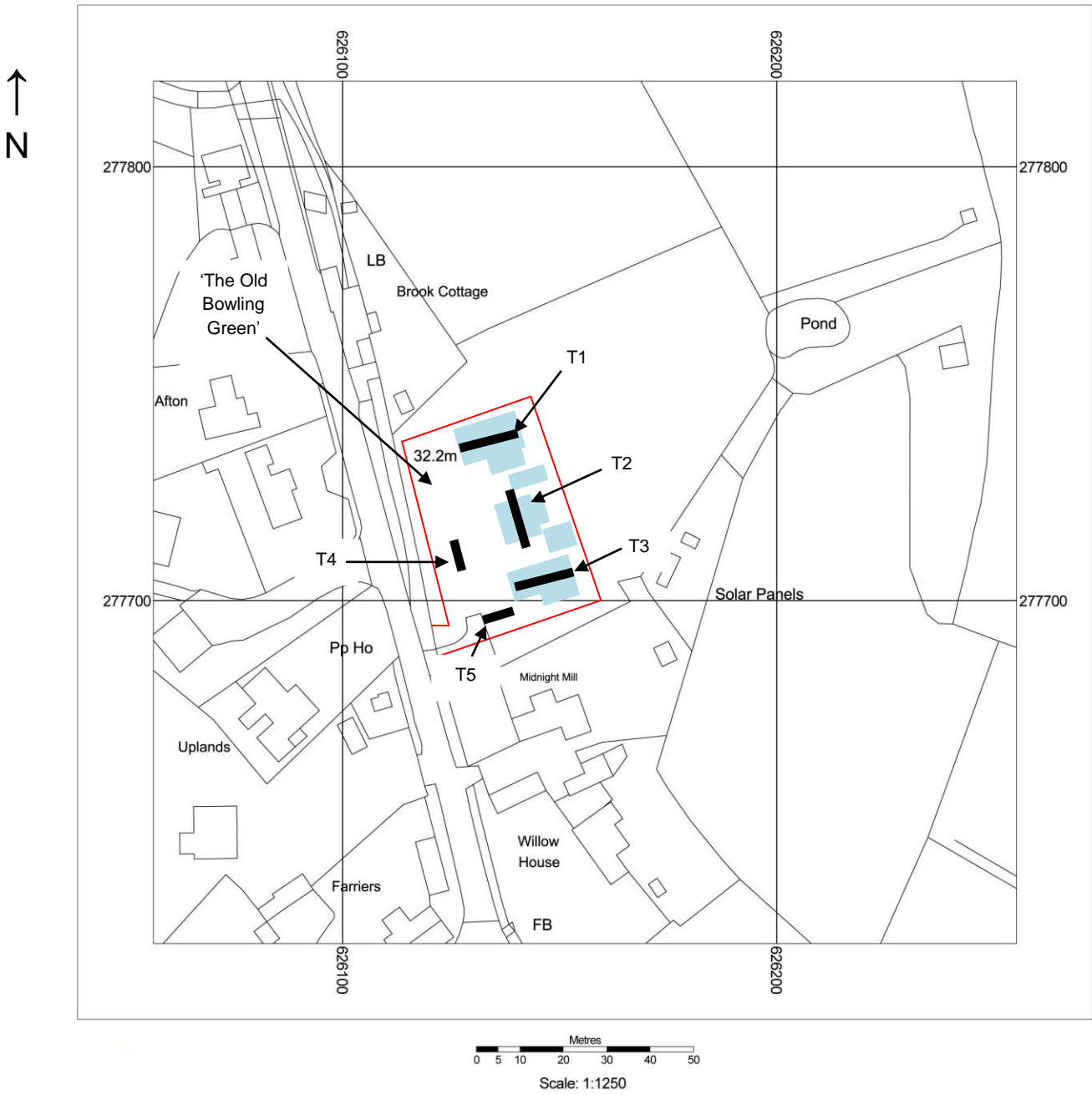


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (Light blue- planned footprint areas, trenches 4 & 5 in access areas)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2020 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from southwest



General view from northeast



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from south



Trench 3 from east



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from north



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from east

**Land to the north of Midnight Mill, Harleston Hill,
Fressingfield, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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

Site details

Name: Land north of Midnight Mill, Harleston Hill, Fressingfield, Suffolk, IP21 5PE

Client: Avoncrown Ltd

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3501/16

Proposed development: Erection of 3 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Land to the north of Midnight Mill, Harleston Hill, Fressingfield_2016_3501

Grid ref: TM 2613 7768

Area: 2000m²

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
6. Risk Assessment
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Proposed location of trial trenches

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1. Introduction

1.1 Patrick Allen Associates on behalf of their client Avoncrown Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a rural residential development that has gained planning consent under application 3501/16. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for this proposed development and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of 3 dwellings on land north of Midnight Mill, Harleston Hill, Fressingfield (see Fig. 1).

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 2017 (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 that would be secured by negative condition on the planning application 3501/16. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment if it goes ahead. The SCCAS officer would 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 Fressingfield parish is located in north central Suffolk in an area where, historically, villages have clustered partly around their parish church but also with a more scattered settlement pattern dispersed round various green edges and along the numerous lanes and roads. With productive, though heavy, soils based on the deep clays of central Suffolk over the underlying chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation. Population densities were high through the medieval period in a prosperous region as evidenced by the substantial parish church located some 120m south of the proposed development area (PDA). The PDA is on the eastern side of the Harleston Road just to the north of two listed buildings of early Post medieval date at the Willows and Farriers which perhaps mark the northern edge of the historic village core.

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2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits at the PDS as being chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation with outwash sands and gravels and is at c35m OD and to the east of a small stream that runs close and parallel to the Harleston Road with a westerly aspect.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, close to an area of earthworks (FSF 050) and directly north of the historic core of Fressingfield, on a road fronted by listed buildings. As a result, this location has good potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown archaeological sites and features in view of its proximity to known remains. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits and below ground heritage assets that exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, particularly as identified on aerial photographs, 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 PDA relates to its location within an area where the local settlement pattern and the proximity of listed buildings suggests a high potential for the presence of archaeological deposits of medieval and early Post medieval date.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the erection of 3 dwellings on land north of Midnight Hill, Harleston Road, Fressingfield. 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 56m of 1.80m wide evaluation trenching. 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 outlined 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 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation 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) and in relation to nearby archaeological findings. 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.

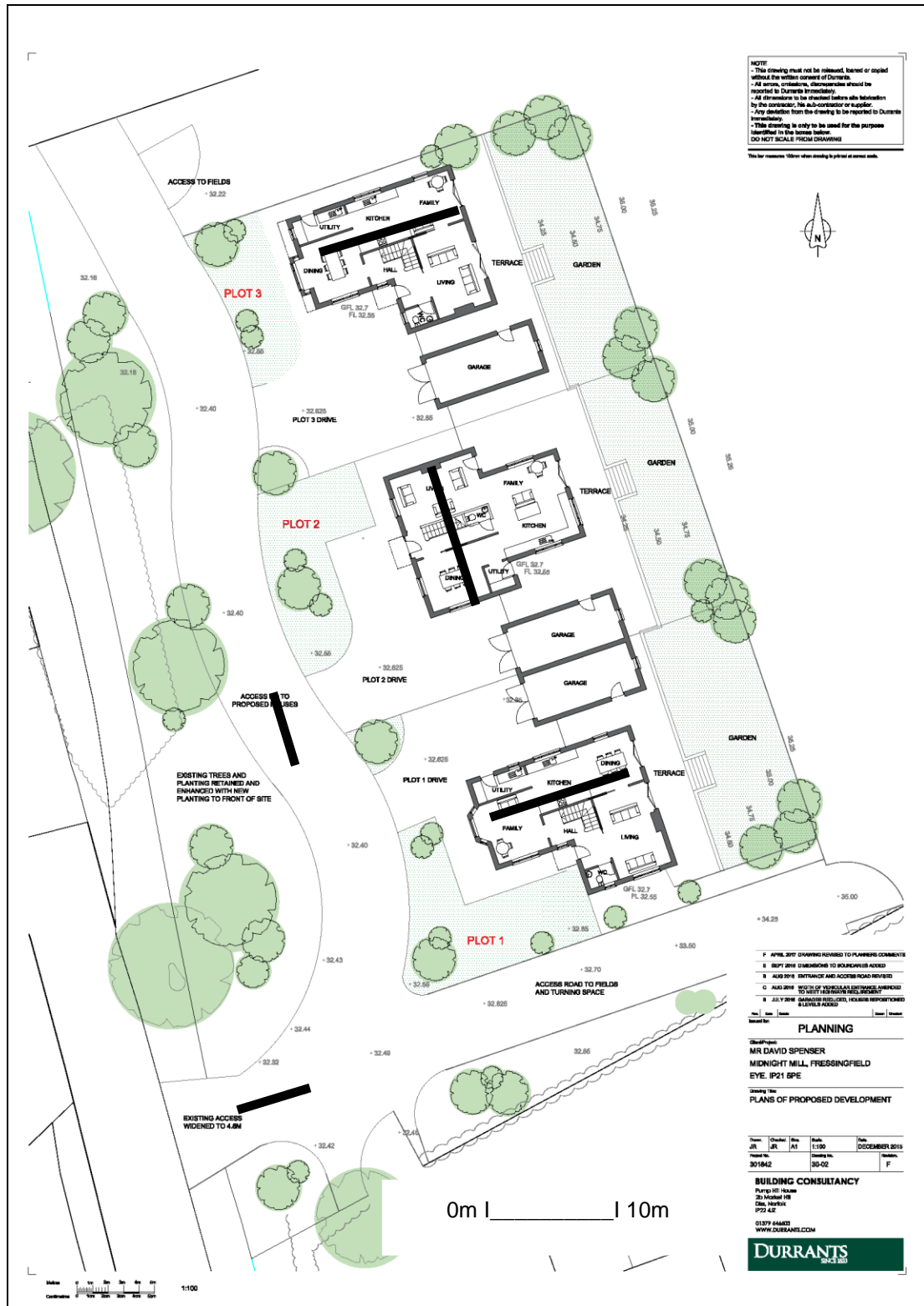
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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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	tbc
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:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Location of proposed trial trenches (2 x 7m & 3 x 14m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-377769

Project details

Project name	Land AdjacentMidnight Mill, Harleston Road, Fressingfield, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Fressingfield, land north of Midnight Mill, Harleston Hill (FSF 102, TM 2614 7772) evaluation trenching for a residential development on the northern edge of the historic village core did not reveal any features or any finds of pre-modern date.
Project dates	Start: 13-01-2020 End: 13-01-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FSF 102 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	3501/16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	TILE 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 MID SUFFOLK FRESSINGFIELD LAND ADJACENT MIDNIGHT MILL, HARLESTON ROAD
Postcode	IP21 5PE
Study area	2000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2614 7772 52.350293975819 1.320855392085 52 21 01 N 001 19 15 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 32m Max: 36m
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","Metal"
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	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the North of Midnight Mill, Harleston Hill, Fressingfield, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
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