

**Land Between Haresfield and Plantation Barn,
Badingham Road, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/13/3019/FUL

HER Ref: FML 079

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(June 2014)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land between Haresfield and Plantation Barn, Badingham Road,
Framlingham, Suffolk, IP13 9HS

Clients: Norson Construction Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/3019/FUL

Development: Erection of four dwellings with associated garages and access

Date of fieldwork: 15 May, 2014

HER Ref: FML 079

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-178654

Grid ref: TM 2908 6398

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background

2. Evaluation methodology

3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Location of evaluation trenches

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Framlingham, land between Haresfield & Plantation Barn (FML 079, TM 2908 6398) evaluation trenching for a residential development comprising four dwellings at a site just outside the eastern edge of the town did not reveal any evidence for past activity except a few small fragments of Post medieval debris (John Newman Archaeological Services for Norson Construction Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Norson Construction Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a residential development comprising four dwellings with that has recently received consent to go ahead on land between Haresfield and Plantation Barn, Badingham Road, Framlingham (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/13/3019/FUL, set by Ms R Monk of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development areas 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 were 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 just outside the historic town some 280m north-east of the medieval town ditch and c340m north-east of the outer bailey to the castle fronting onto a historic route linking the town to the villages to the north-east. Topographically this development site has a gentle, north-westerly, aspect just above the 40m OD contour with a small stream c100m to the north-west. Until relatively recently the site was an orchard.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development was therefore generated by its proximity to the nearby historic town and castle and its location fronting onto the main approach road to Framlingham from the north-east.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The c 4500m² area of the planned residential development site and was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized mini-digger 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under 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 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as nothing of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	North-east/ south-west	20	200	100 mid brown clay	Stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints & occasional pockets of orange silty sand	One small (4g) clay tobacco pipe stem frag
2	North-west/ south-east	14	200	100 (as T1)	As T1	–
3	North-east/ south-west	14	200	100 (as T1)	As T1	One small (5g) 19 th C blue & white sherd
4	South-east/ north-west	14	200	100-200 (as T1)	As T1	–
5	North-east/ south-west	20	200	100-200 (as T1)	As T1	A few small Pmed brick/tile frags
Total		82 (147.60m ²)				

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no features of any date were revealed in any of the trenches which were shallow with only 200mm of topsoil over 100mm to 200mm of subsoil and the only stray finds in the upcast spoil were small and of later Post medieval date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 The lack of archaeological features and low density scatter of later Post medieval debris points to this site having been in purely agricultural use in the past with the low number of stray finds suggesting largely non-arable use as the spreading of manure on arable will generally result in the deposit of some domestic waste as well. The shallow nature of the top and subsoil is also notable with the lack of any field drains on what is a very stiff Boulder clay natural deposit also suggests past use as pasture and, more recently, orchard.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on this planned residential development at land between Haresfield and Plantation Barn, Badingham Road, Framlingham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. FML 079.

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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 Norcross Construction Ltd for their assistance during the evaluation)

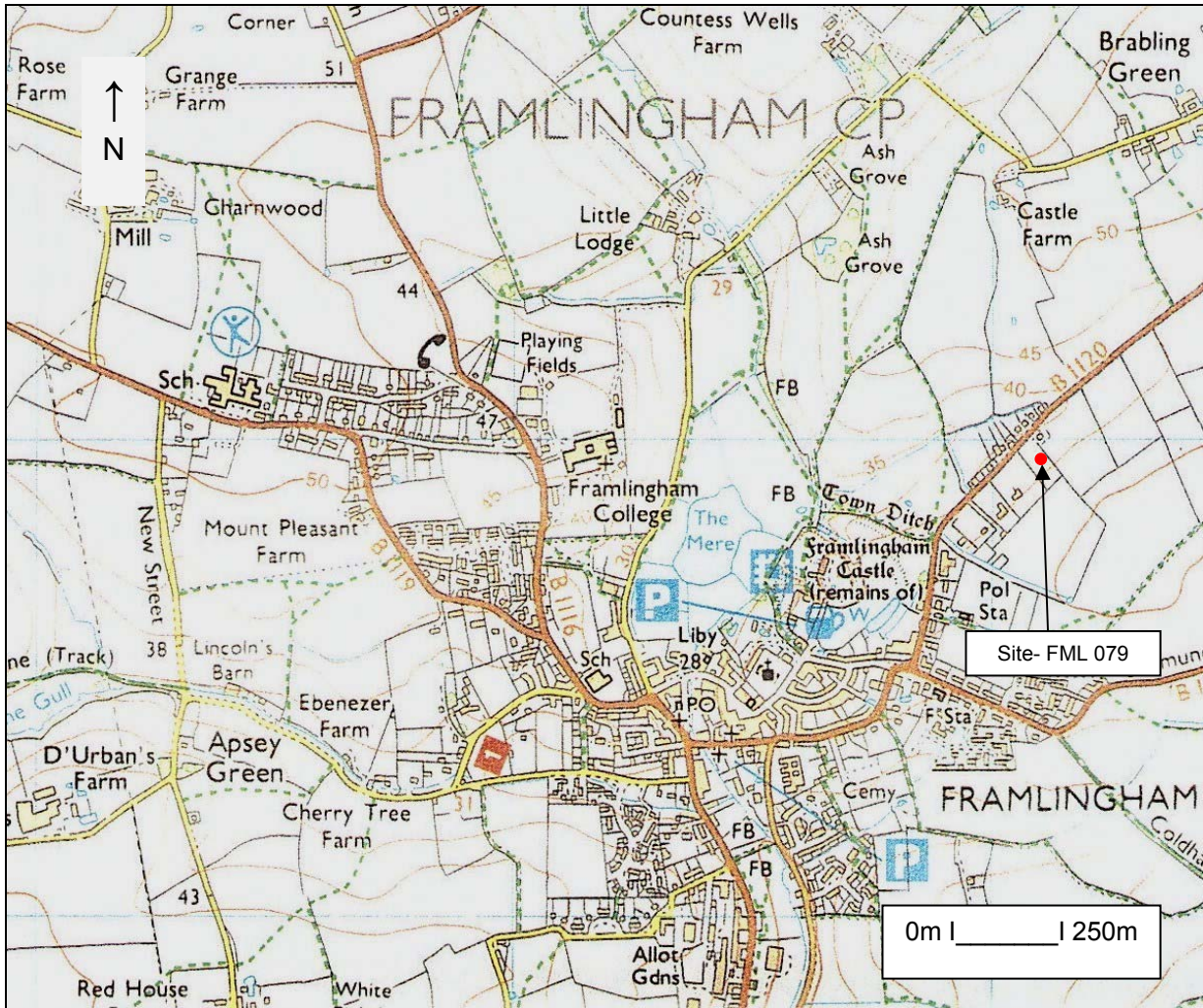


Fig. 1: Site location

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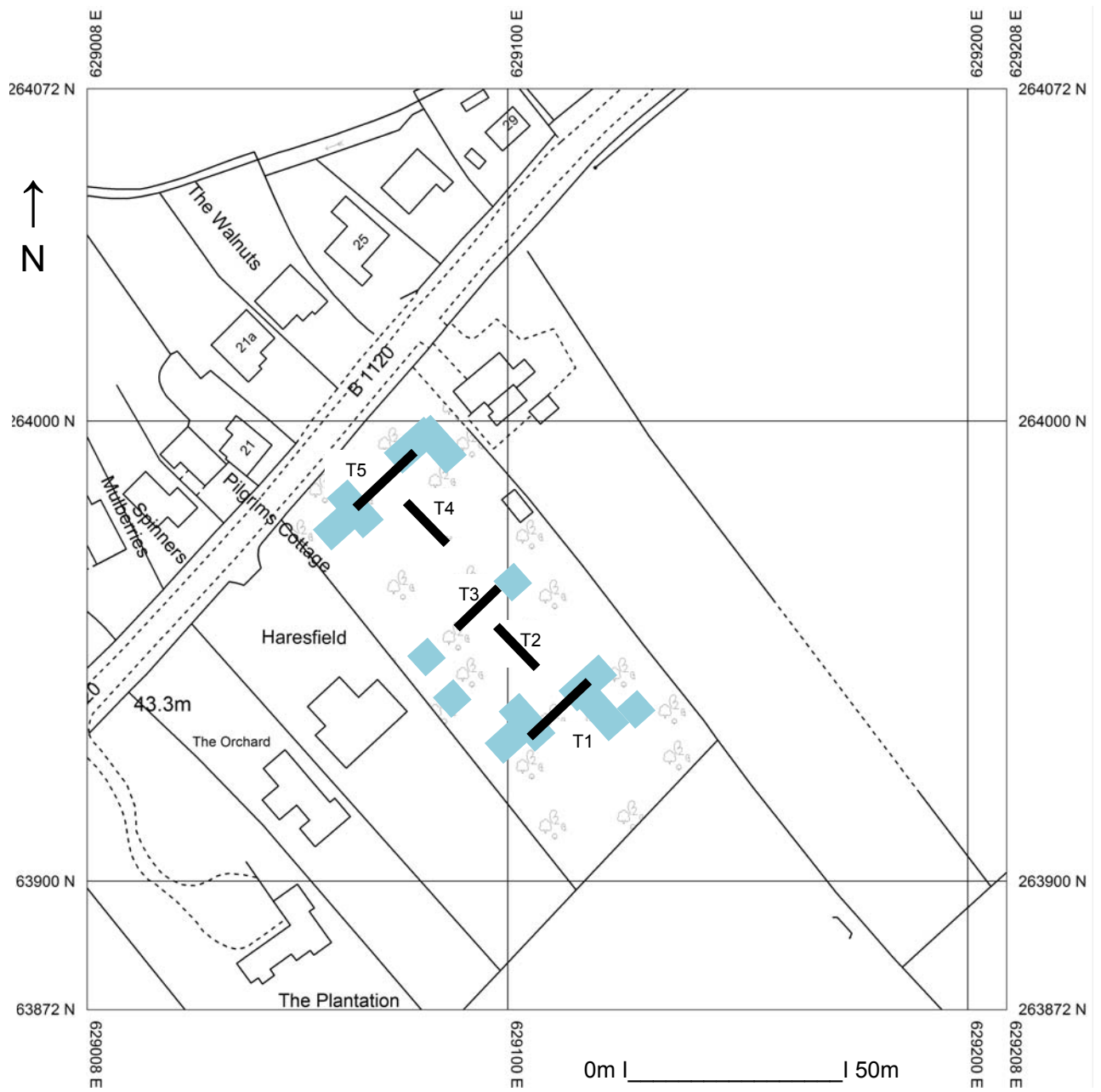


Fig. 2: Location of trial trenches (planned footprints-light blue)

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Appendix I- Images



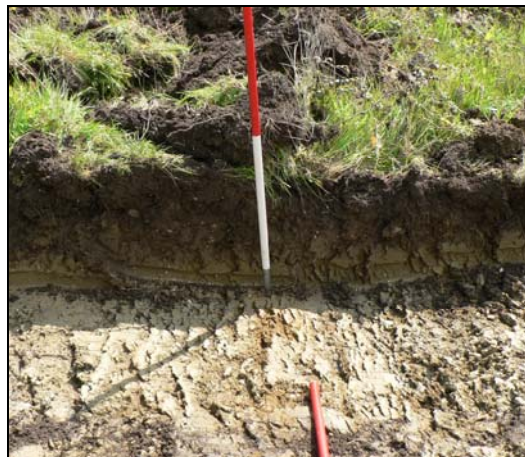
General view from south



General view from north



Trench 1 from southeast



Trench 1 deposit profile



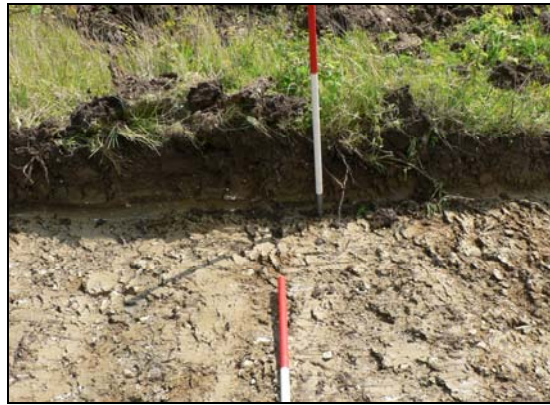
Trench 2 from south



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from northeast



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from south



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from northeast



Trench 5 deposit profile

**Land between Haresfield and Plantation Barn,
Badingham Road, Framlingham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land between Haresfield and Plantation Barn, Badingham Road, Framlingham, Suffolk

Clients: Norson Construction Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/3019/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of 4 no. Dwellings associated garages & creation of access

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Brief_Land between Haresfield and Plantation Barn, Badingham Road, Framlingham

Grid ref: TM2908 6398

Site area: 0.3ha

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Norson Construction Ltd has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/13/3019/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms R Monk 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 a four dwelling and associated garages and vehicular access at land between Haresfield and Plantation Barn, 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 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

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 just outside the historic town some 280m north-east of the medieval town ditch and c340m north-east of the outer bailey to the castle fronting onto a historic route linking the town to the villages to the north-east.

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 40m OD contour in an area of gentle topography and is c100m south-east of a small stream. At present the PDS is soft ground described as being 'scrubland.'

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief: 'This site was identified in the Suffolk Coastal Local Development Framework as one requiring archaeological evaluation as a part of any development proposals. The site lies immediately adjacent to the main approach road to the medieval town of Framlingham (recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as FML 052) and the site of Framlingham castle (FML 001). As

such, there is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits at this location.' A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be 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. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to the historic town and castle of Framlingham and more specifically that it fronts onto a principal historic route way into the core of the settlement. This location having high potential to contain evidence for activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval which, if present, would be affected by the new build areas. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenches 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 four dwellings with associated garages and vehicular access at land between Haresfield and Plantation Barn, Badingham Road, Framlingham on a site that is currently soft ground.

5.2 The Brief requires 83m of 1.8m wide trenching to achieve a 5% sample by area of the PDS and the proposed location of the trenches is shown below. This will be undertaken using a 1.20m or 1.50m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. 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

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

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. 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 of 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 is assessed as being low at this location).

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

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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.

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 *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). 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 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 on should features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost.
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated

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deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is only likely if deep features 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 in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). 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 '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

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

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 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination. 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:	C Pendleton (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 trenches (Two trenches each 20m long, three trenches each 14m long)

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-178654

Project details

Project name	Land Between Haresfield and Plantation Barn, Badingham Road, Framlingham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Framlingham, land between Haresfield and Plantation Barn (FML 079, TM 2908 6398) evaluation trenching for a residential development comprising four dwellings at a site just outside the eastern edge of the town did not reveal any evidence for past activity except a few small fragments of Post medieval debris.
Project dates	Start: 15-05-2014 End: 15-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FLM 079 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/0166/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 10 - Orchard
Monument type	NONE None
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 FRISTON LAND BETWEEN HARESFIELD and PLANTATION BARN, BADINGHAM ROAD
Study area	800.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 2908 6398 52.2257399553 1.3546103674 52 13 32 N 001 21 16 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 41.00m Max: 42.00m

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 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 Land Between Haresfield And Plantation Barn, Badingham Road, Framlingham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2014
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
 Description Loose bound client report
 Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
 Entered on 6 June 2014