



26 FORE STREET, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:

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Planning Ref.	DC/16/5386/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-310309
HER Inv. No.	9206360		
Approved By:			Date February 2018

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Abstract

On the 15th and 16th February 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Mr Tom Bryce of KLH Architects in advance of the erection of 8 dwellings, 1 office, a car park, and ancillary works at 26 Fore Street, Framlingham, Suffolk (Planning ref. DC/16/5386/FUL, NGR TM 287 633) (Fig. 1). The requirement for the evaluation consisted of linear trial trenching to sample the foot print of the proposed development. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. dated 17th August 2017) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development. Six 10.00m x 2.00m trenches targeting the proposed development footprint were considered suitable to achieve the sample.

The archaeological evaluation encountered no archaeological features within the trenches. 2 phases of activity were represented by the layers across the site. The first phase is represented by a post-medieval agricultural sub soil 1001 which relates to the site's previous use as an agricultural plot during the medieval period visible on the 1st edition OS map 1883 (Suffolk XLIX.13).

The second phase relates to the demolition of the modern structures which were previously on the site. This is represented by demolition layer 1003 which was present across most of the site and consisted of broken bricks and other CBM, pieces of concrete, and modern rubbish. Where this layer was present the top soil was no longer present except in trench 6 where a fragment of top soil survived. Levelling layer 1004 also relates to this phase and was present in trench 5 beneath a previous concrete pad (the demolished remnants form part of demolition layer 1003).

Despite the high potential for features from the medieval and post-medieval periods, no archaeological features were encountered on the site. The evaluation did successfully identify a post-medieval sub soil relating to the site's previous use as an agricultural plot and also identified the demolished remains of the previous modern structures on the site.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 15th and 16th February 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Mr Tom Bryce of KLH Architects in advance of the erection of 8 dwellings, 1 office, a car park, and ancillary works at 26 Fore Street, Framlingham, Suffolk (Planning ref. DC/16/5386/FUL, NGR TM 287 633) (Fig. 1). The requirement for the evaluation consisted of linear trial trenching to sample the foot print of the proposed development. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. dated 17th August 2017) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development. Six 10.00m x 2.00m trenches targeting the proposed development footprint were considered suitable to achieve the sample.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located at the eastern end of Framlingham on the south side of Fore Street and lies within the medieval core of Framlingham.

The bedrock geology is described as Crag Group - Sand. This is a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS, 2018).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (BSG, 2018).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The site has been granted planning permission subject to the archaeological conditions. The relevant local planning policy is the *Suffolk Coastal District Plan (2013)*.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1.5km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3).



The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (500m search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4).

Significant records

The development area lies within the medieval core of Framlingham (FML 052). The area of the town includes Framlingham castle (FML 001), church of St Michael (FML 009), Saxon and medieval cemetery (FML 002), medieval wall (FML 028), water mill (FML 023 & 027) and a manorial boundary and bridge (FML 027).

Immediately to the north of the development site archaeological monitoring at 55 Fore Street (FML 051/ESF 20060) found a large cut archaeological feature and a number of postholes. It has been suggested that the large cut feature might be the medieval town ditch. A radiocarbon dates confirmed a medieval date for the postholes (620 +/-30BP; 1290 – 1400 AD (95% probability)). Further medieval evidence was identified c.30m north of the development site (FML 071), where archaeological monitoring identified remnant bank material associated with the medieval town defences.

An archaeological evaluation located approximately c.25m west of the development site identified four ditches which contained later prehistoric flints and Roman pottery (FML 076/ESF 24530).

East of the development site archaeological monitoring identified undated cut archaeological features probably dated to the Post Medieval period.

Remaining Records

The search returned 70 monument records and 46 events within the 1km search area. The earliest record is (FML 075) dated to the Bronze Age, and records the location of a pit c.450m north-west of the development site.

The majority of records are located between c.100m and c.250m to the north of the site and identify medieval activity associated with Framlingham castle.

Given the above, the site has a high potential for medieval activity associated with the medieval core. There is a high potential for post-medieval activity on the site. The presence of Roman and later prehistoric features close to the development site suggests there is a low to moderate potential for encountering features dated to these periods.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation should aim to (Abraham, R. Brief, Section 4.2)

- 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (SCCAS/CT).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required 60.00m of trenching in advance of the construction of 8 dwellings, 1 office, a car park, and ancillary works. The trenching was to cover 5% of the development area which consisted of six 10.00m x 2.00m trenches. Due to a large mound of hard core and a disused container located in the southern area of the middle of the site, trench 3 was shortened by c.1.00m. The extra 1.00m was excavated at the end of trench 5. The location of trench 4 was moved slightly further southwest to avoid the hard core.

In addition to the trenched evaluation, on the 18th of December 2017 monitoring of infiltration test pits to test the compaction of the natural was carried out by Britannia Archaeology Ltd.

All work was carried out in accordance with *Standard And Guidance For Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014 CIfA) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, (Gurney, D. 2003. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14).

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 4). Trenches were signed off by SCCAS/CT prior to backfilling.

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were taken.



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 5 – 8)

Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 10.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. It contained no archaeological features.

Demolition layer **1003** was present to a depth of 0.16m. This layer overlay subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.38m with a thickness of 0.22m. This overlay natural geology **1002**.

Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 10.00m x 1.80m, orientated north-south and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. It contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.20m. This layer overlay subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.35m with a thickness of 0.15m. This overlay natural geology **1002**.

Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 09.00m x 1.80m, orientated east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m.

Demolition layer **1003** was present to a depth of 0.17m. This layer overlay subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.37m with a thickness of 0.20m. This overlay natural geology **1002**.

Trench 4

Trench 4 measured 10.00m x 1.80m, orientated east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. It contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.25m. This layer overlay subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.45m with a thickness of 0.20m. This overlay natural geology **1002**.

Trench 5

Trench 5 measured 11.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.66m. It contained no archaeological features.

Demolition layer **1003** was present to a depth of 0.25m. This layer overlay levelling layer **1004** present to a depth of 0.60m with a thickness of 0.35m. This overlay natural geology **1002**.



Trench 6

Trench 6 measured 10.00m x 1.80m, orientated east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m. It contained no archaeological features.

Demolition layer **1003** was present to a depth of 0.37m. This layer overlay topsoil layer **1000** present to a depth of 0.48m with a thickness of 0.11m. Beneath topsoil 1000 was subsoil layer **1001** present to a depth of 0.73m with a thickness of 0.25m. This overlay natural geology **1002**.

8.1 MONITORING OF TEST PITS - RESULTS

On the 18th of December 2017 monitoring was carried out on the excavation of infiltration pits across the site to test the compaction of the natural geology. A total of 6 test pits were excavated. No archaeological features were encountered.

Test Pit 1

Test pit 1 was located on the west side of the site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.50m.

Top soil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.37m. This layer overlay sub soil layer **1001** present to a depth of 0.61m with a thickness of 0.24m. This overlay natural geology **1002**.

Test Pit 2

Test pit 2 was located on the east side of the site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m.

Demolition layer **1003** was present to a depth of 0.15m. This layer overlay levelling layer **1004** present to a depth of 0.77m with a thickness of 0.62m. This overlay natural geology **1002**.

Test Pit 3

Test pit 3 was located on the side of the site (roughly in the middle). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.50m.

Top soil layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.40m. This layer overlay sub soil layer **1001** present to a depth of 0.45m with a thickness of 0.05m. This overlay natural geology **1002**.

Test Pit 4

Test pit 4 was located in the southeast corner of the site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.90m.



Demolition layer **1003** was present to a depth of 0.07m. This layer overlay top soil layer **1000** present to a depth of 0.59m with a thickness of 0.52m. Beneath this layer was sub soil **1001** present to a depth of 0.73m with a thickness of 0.14. This overlay natural geology **1002**.

Test Pit 5

Test pit 5 was located on the south side of the site (close to the southwest corner). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.00m.

Top soil layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.40m. This layer overlay sub soil **1001** present to a depth of 0.60m with a thickness of 0.20m. This overlay natural geology **1002**.

Test Pit 6

Test pit 6 was located on the west side of the site (in the northern area). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m.

Demolition layer **1003** was present to a depth of 0.18m. This layer overlay sub soil **1001** present to a depth of 0.78m with a thickness of 0.60m. This overlay natural geology **1002**.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5 - 8)

The deposit model was broadly consistent across the site with the top of the stratigraphic sequence alternating between topsoil and a demolition layer. The only exception was trench 5 (and test pit 2) which contained a levelling layer.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence across trenches 2 and 4 (and test pits 1, 3, and 5) was topsoil **1000** a dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with frequent modern waste. It was present to a maximum depth of 0.25m in sample section 4. A fragment of this layer also survived in trench 6 beneath demolition layer 1003.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence across trenches 1, 3, 5, and 6 (and test pits 2, 4, and 6) was demolition layer **1003** a dark blackish brown, firm, silty clay, with dark reddish brown CBM patches and areas of sandy gravel and rubble, and with frequent inclusions of brick and concrete. It was present to a maximum depth of 0.37m in sample section 6. This layer represents the material from the recent demolition of the structures previously on the site and the dumping of waste associated with those buildings.

In all trenches and test pits, except trench 5 and TP 2, beneath topsoil **1000** and demolition layer **1003** was subsoil **1001**, which consisted of a mid yellow-grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal. This layer was present to a



maximum depth of 0.73m in sample section 6. Pieces of late post-medieval pottery (including blue and white willow pattern) and CBM were found in this layer (not retained).

In trench 5 (and in test pit 2) beneath demolition layer **1003** was levelling layer **1004** which consisted of a dark blue grey, compact, clay with occasional small stone inclusions. This layer contained both post-medieval and modern finds (not retained) and represents a levelling layer beneath a large concrete pad (recently removed) which was across most of the middle of the site.

The base of the stratigraphic sequence across all trenches and test pits was natural geology **1002** which was a mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there would be a high potential for medieval activity associated with the medieval core and a high potential for post-medieval activity on the site. The presence of Roman and later prehistoric features close to the development site suggested a low to moderate potential for features dated to these periods.

The archaeological evaluation encountered no archaeological features within the trenches. 2 phases of activity were represented by the layers across the site. The first phase is represented by a post-medieval agricultural sub soil **1001** which relates to the site's previous use as an agricultural plot during the medieval period visible on the 1st edition OS map 1883 (Suffolk XLIX.13).

The second phase relates to the demolition of the modern structures which were previously on the site. This is represented by demolition layer **1003** which was present across most of the site and consisted of broken bricks and other CBM, pieces of concrete, and modern rubbish. Where this layer was present the top soil was no longer present except in trench 6 where a fragment of top soil survived. Levelling layer **1004** also relates to this phase and was present in trench 5 beneath a previous concrete pad (the demolished remnants form part of demolition layer **1003**).

Despite the high potential for features from the medieval and post-medieval periods, no archaeological features were encountered on the site. The evaluation did successfully identify a post-medieval sub soil relating to the site's previous use as an agricultural plot and also identified the demolished remains of the previous modern structures on the site.



11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr Tom Bryce of KLH Architects for commissioning and funding the works.

We would also like to thank Rachel Abraham of SCCAS/CT for her help and advice throughout.

The site was excavated by Louisa Cunningham, Matt Adams, and Martin Brook of Britannia Archaeology Ltd. The monitoring of test pits was undertaken by Matthew Baker of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk



English Heritage National List for England

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Sample Section 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
1	NE-SW	39.89	DP 2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	Middle, NW side	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1003	0.00-0.16m	Demolition layer– Dark blackish brown, with dark reddish brown patches, firm, silty clay with areas of sandy gravel and rubble and areas of CBM, with frequent brick and concrete inclusions.	
1001	0.16-0.38m	Subsoil – Mid yellow-grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal.	
1002	0.38m+	Natural – Mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.	

Sample Section 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
2	N-S	39.76	DP 4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	N end, E side	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.20m	Topsoil – Dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with frequent modern waste.	
1001	0.20-0.35m	Subsoil – Mid yellow-grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal.	
1002	0.35m+	Natural – Mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.	

Sample Section 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
3	E-W	39.57	DP 6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	E End, N side	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1003	0.00-0.17m	Demolition layer– Dark blackish brown, with dark reddish brown patches, firm, silty clay with areas of sandy gravel and rubble and areas of CBM, with frequent brick and concrete inclusions.	
1001	0.17-0.37m	Subsoil – Mid yellow-grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal.	
1002	0.37m+	Natural – Mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.	

Sample Section 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
4	E-W	39.51	DP 8
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	E End, S side	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.25m	Topsoil – Dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with frequent modern waste.	
1001	0.25-0.45m	Subsoil – Mid yellow-grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal.	
1002	0.45m+	Natural – Mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.	



Sample Section 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
5	NW-SE	39.36	DP 10
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5	SE End, SW side	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1003	0.00-0.25m	Demolition layer– Dark blackish brown, with dark reddish brown patches, firm, silty clay with areas of sandy gravel and rubble and areas of CBM, with frequent brick and concrete inclusions.	
1004	0.25-0.60m	Levelling layer– Dark blue grey, compact, clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	
1002	0.60m+	Natural – Mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.	

Sample Section 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
6	E-W	38.99	DP 12
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	E End, S side	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1003	0.00-0.37m	Demolition layer– Dark blackish brown, with dark reddish brown patches, firm, silty clay with areas of sandy gravel and rubble and areas of CBM, with frequent brick and concrete inclusions.	
1000	0.37-0.48m	Topsoil – Dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate sub-angular flint inclusions.	
1001	0.48-0.73m	Subsoil – Mid yellow-grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal.	
1002	0.73m+	Natural – Mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.	

Test Pit 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
TP1	-		DP 13
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
7	W side	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.37m	Topsoil – Dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with frequent modern waste.	
1001	0.37-0.61m	Subsoil – Mid yellow-grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal.	
1002	0.61m+	Natural – Mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.	

Test Pit 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
TP2	-		DP 14
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
8	E side	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1003	0.00-0.15m	Demolition layer– Dark blackish brown, with dark reddish brown patches, firm, silty clay with areas of sandy gravel and rubble and areas of CBM, with frequent brick and concrete inclusions.	
1004	0.15-0.77m	Levelling layer– Dark blue grey, compact, clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	
1002	0.77m+	Natural – Mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.	



Test Pit 3

Trench No TP3	Orientation -	Height aOD	Shot No DP 15
Sample Section No 9	Location N side	Facing S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.40m	Topsoil – Dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with frequent modern waste.	
1001	0.40-0.45m	Subsoil – Mid yellow-grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal.	
1002	0.45m+	Natural – Mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.	

Test Pit 4

Trench No TP4	Orientation -	Height aOD	Shot No DP 16
Sample Section No 10	Location N side	Facing S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1003	0.00-0.07m	Demolition layer– Dark blackish brown, with dark reddish brown patches, firm, silty clay with areas of sandy gravel and rubble and areas of CBM, with frequent brick and concrete inclusions.	
1000	0.07-0.59m	Topsoil – Dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate sub-angular flint inclusions.	
1001	0.59-0.73m	Subsoil – Mid yellow-grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal.	
1002	0.73m+	Natural – Mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.	

Test Pit 5

Trench No TP5	Orientation -	Height aOD	Shot No DP 17
Sample Section No 11	Location W side	Facing E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.40m	Topsoil – Dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with frequent modern waste.	
1001	0.40-0.60m	Subsoil – Mid yellow-grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal.	
1002	0.60m+	Natural – Mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.	

Test Pit 6

Trench No TP6	Orientation -	Height aOD	Shot No DP 18
Sample Section No 12	Location W side	Facing E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1003	0.00-0.18m	Demolition layer– Dark blackish brown, with dark reddish brown patches, firm, silty clay with areas of sandy gravel and rubble and areas of CBM, with frequent brick and concrete inclusions.	
1004	0.18-0.78m	Levelling layer– Dark blue grey, compact, clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	
1002	0.78m+	Natural – Mid yellow-brown and blue-grey, compact chalky clay with frequent pieces of chalk.	



APPENDIX 2 – OASIS FORM

OASIS FORM - Print view

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: britanni1-310309

Project details

Project name	26 Fore Street, Framlingham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	From the 5th - 8th December 2017, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Mr Tom Bryce of KLH Architects in advance of the erection of 8 dwellings, 1 office, a car park, and ancillary works at 26 Fore Street, Framlingham, Suffolk (Planning ref. DC/16/5386/FUL, NGR TM 287 633) (Fig. 1). The requirement for the evaluation consisted of linear trial trenching to sample the foot print of the proposed development. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. dated 17th August 2017) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development. Six 10.00m x 2.00m trenches targeting the proposed development footprint were considered suitable to achieve the sample. The archaeological evaluation encountered no archaeological features within the trenches. 2 phases of activity were represented by the layers across the site. The first phase is represented by a post-medieval agricultural sub soil 1001 which relates to the site's previous use as an agricultural plot during the medieval period visible on the 1st edition OS map 1883 (Suffolk XLIX.13). The second phase relates to the demolition of the modern structures which were previously on the site. This is represented by demolition layer 1003 which was present across most of the site and consisted of broken bricks and other CBM, pieces of concrete, and modern rubbish. Where this layer was present the top soil was no longer present except in trench 6 where a fragment of top soil survived. Levelling layer 1004 also relates to this phase and was present in trench 5 beneath a previous concrete pad (the demolished remnants form part of demolition layer 1003).
Project dates	Start: 15-02-2018 End: 16-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1220 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	FLM 101 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)



OASIS FORM - Print view

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FRAMLINGHAM 26 Fore Street, Framlingham, Suffolk
Postcode IP13 9DF
Study area 0 Square metres
Site coordinates TM 287 633 52.219795272796 1.348596339823 52 13 11 N 001 20 54 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Martin Brook
Project director/manager Martin Brook
Project supervisor Louisa Cunningham
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body Tom Bryce/KLH Architects

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID FLM 101
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID FLM 101
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title 26 Fore Street, Framlingham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s) Cunningham, L
Other bibliographic details R1187



26 Fore Street, Framlingham, Suffolk
Archaeological Evaluation
P1220

OASIS FORM - Print view

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

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OASIS: Please e-mail [Historic England](http://www.historicengland.gov.uk) for OASIS help and advice
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APPENDIX 3 APPROVED WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Mr Tom Bryce of KLH Architects for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the erection of 8 dwellings, 1 office, a car park, and ancillary works at 26 Fore Street, Framlingham, Suffolk (Planning ref. DC/16/5386/FUL, NGR TM 287 633) (Fig. 1). It presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations.

It has been prepared in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. dated 17th August 2017) which requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development. Six 10.00m x 2.00m trenches targeting the proposed development footprint is considered suitable to achieve the sample.

This scope of this WSI does not cover any additional work required (excavation, monitoring, etc) following the results of this evaluation and for which a new brief will be issued if necessary.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located at the eastern end of Framlingham on the south side of Fore Street and lies within the medieval core of Framlingham.

The bedrock geology is described as Crag Group - Sand. This is a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS, 2018).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (BSG, 2018).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The site has been granted planning permission subject to the archaeological conditions. The relevant local planning policy is the *Suffolk Coastal District Plan (2013)*.



3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan (2013)

The relevant section in the local plan states the following aims and objectives:

- 3.149 The importance of buildings and places is recognised as contributing to peoples' general quality of life. The district contains a rich historic legacy. Its historic market towns and villages together with their landscape settings, archaeology, individual buildings and groups of, and historic street patterns all add to the social and cultural history of the area.
- 3.150 In relation to the built environment, the designation of conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parklands and the listing of buildings are all issues that can be addressed outside of the Local Plan process. The role of the Core Strategy in relation to these topics will be to provide general advice supporting their retention and enhancement whilst minimising any significant adverse impacts upon them. Section 12 of the NPPF supports this aim and will be applied rigorously. More generally, decisions on development proposals affecting heritage assets will be informed as appropriate by Conservation Area Appraisals, information from the Historic



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (500m search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4).

Significant records

The development area lies within the medieval core of Framlingham (FML 052). The area of the town includes Framlingham castle (FML 001), church of St Michael (FML 009), Saxon and medieval cemetery (FML 002), medieval wall (FML 028), water mill (FML 023 & 027) and a manorial boundary and bridge (FML 027).

Immediately to the north of the development site archaeological monitoring at 55 Fore Street (FML 051/ESF 20060) found a large cut archaeological feature and a number of postholes. It has been suggested that the large cut feature might be the medieval town ditch. A radiocarbon dates confirmed a medieval date for the postholes (620 +/-30BP; 1290 – 1400 AD (95% probability)). Further medieval evidence was identified c.30m north of the development site (FML 071), where archaeological monitoring identified remnant bank material associated with the medieval town defences.

An archaeological evaluation located approximately c.25m west of the development site identified four ditches which contained later prehistoric flints and Roman pottery (FML 076/ESF 24530).

East of the development site archaeological monitoring identified undated cut archaeological features probably dated to the Post Medieval period.

Remaining Records

The search returned 70 monument records and 46 events within the 1km search area. The earliest record is (FML 075) dated to the Bronze Age, and records the location of a pit c.450m north-west of the development site.

The majority of records are located between c.100m and c.250m to the north of the site and identify medieval activity associated with Framlingham castle.

Given the above, the site has a high potential for medieval activity associated with the medieval core. There is a high potential for post-medieval activity on the site. The presence of Roman and later prehistoric features close to the development site suggests there is a low to moderate potential for encountering features dated to these periods.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation should aim to (Abraham, R. Brief, Section 4.2)

- 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (SCCAS/CT).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires 60.00m of trenching in advance of the construction of 8 dwellings, 1 office, a car park, and ancillary works. The trenching is to cover 5% of the development area which will consist of six 10.00m x 2.00m trenches.

All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standard And Guidance For Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014 ClfA) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, (Gurney, D. 2003. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14).

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4). Trenches will be signed off by SCCAS/CT prior to backfilling.

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**



7.1 *Site Plans*

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 *Mechanical Excavation*

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

7.3 *Hand Excavation*

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 *Metal Detector*

A professional metal detectorist (Steve Clarkson) will scan each trench prior to excavation, the resulting spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. Demonstrably modern finds will not be retained and the metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

7.5 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*



All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious later 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.6 Excavation of Buildings

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls and possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 Ditches

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

7.8 Discrete Features

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

7.9 Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

7.10 Burials

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.11 Written Record

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.12 Photographic Record



All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs (jpg). Where appropriate black and white prints (35mm) and colour slides (35mm) will be utilised. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.13 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

7.14 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, 2014*. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service, (ULAS). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with CBC, Dr Boreham and Dr Mark Ruddy where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCASCT, Dr Mike Bamforth and Dr Mark Ruddy where appropriate.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.

7.15 *Artefact Recovery*

A programme of bucket sampling will be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil will hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points will occur at each end of trench. Unstratified artefacts will be sought and recovered from trench spoil heaps.

7.16 *Finds classed as Treasure*



It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:

The Treasure Act

The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.

Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the coroner within 14 days.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015)* and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;



- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS. A digital vector plan will be included with the report, which will be compatible with MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. Provision has been made for a summary publication within the annual Proceedings of the Suffolk Archaeology and History should the evaluation prove positive.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives in accordance with the *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2017).

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for



Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA bases their H&S procedures on the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) Health and Safety Field Manual, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT immediately.

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The evaluation fieldwork is scheduled to start in January 2018 pending approval of this written scheme of investigation by SCCAS/CT. Two members of staff will be on site to undertake the evaluation which is expected to take 2 days. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.



The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

13.0 MONITORING

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. No trenches will be signed off without approval from SCCAS/CT.



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Websites:

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English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk



English Heritage National List for England

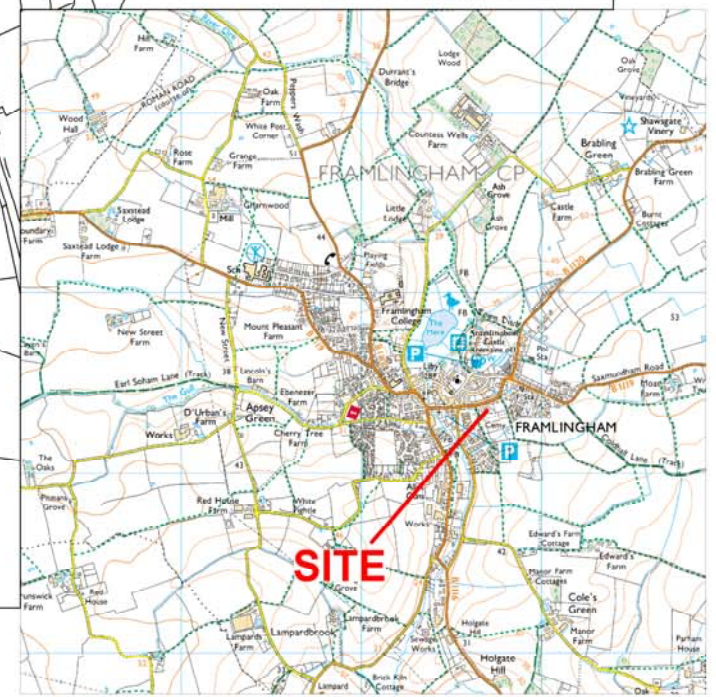
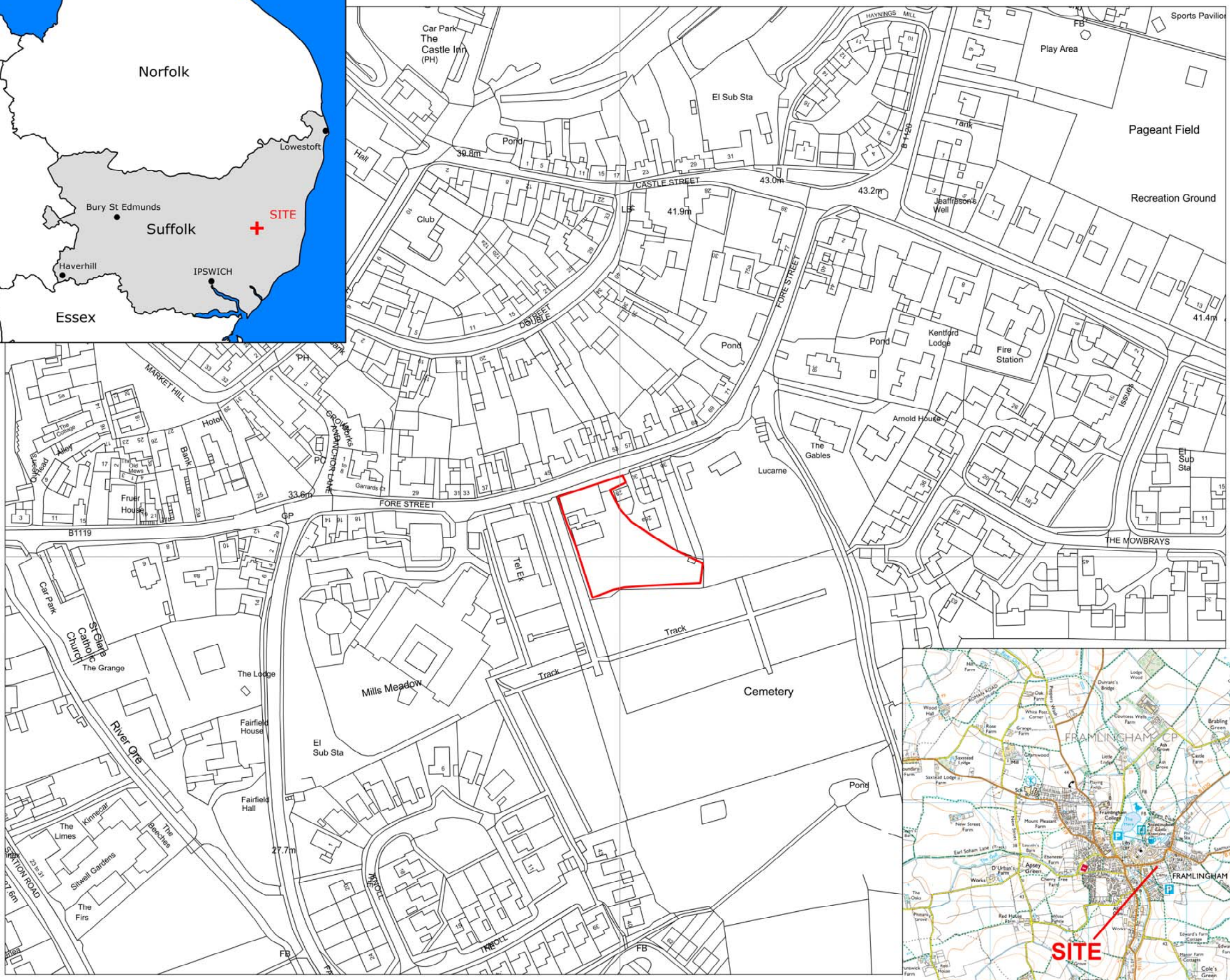
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



 Site Boundary

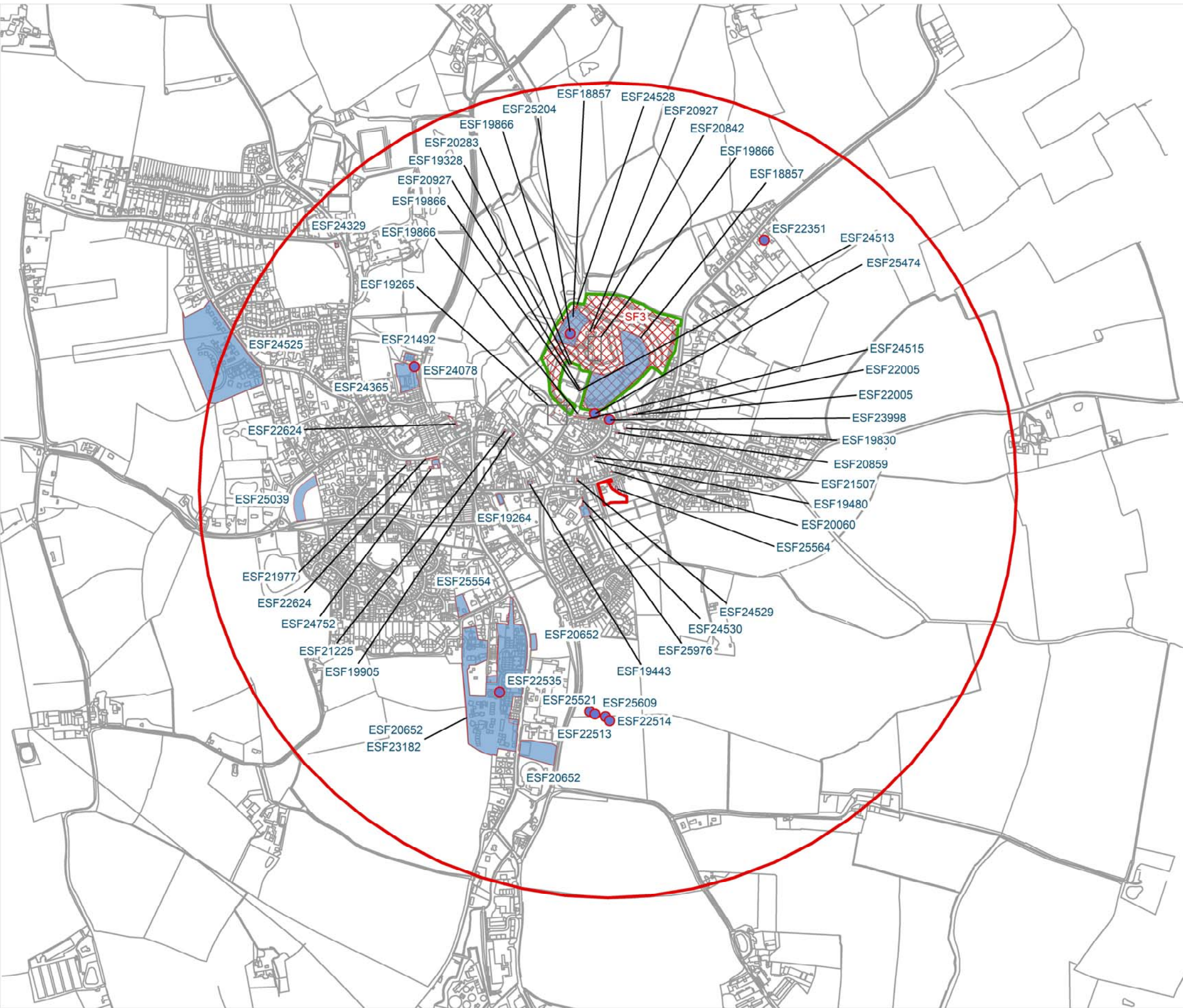
263358



628698

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NGR:	628698 263358	REF:	R1187
PROJECT:	26 FORE STREET, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	KLH ARCHITECTS		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018			
DATE:	FEB 2018	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	1
APPROVED:	MB		

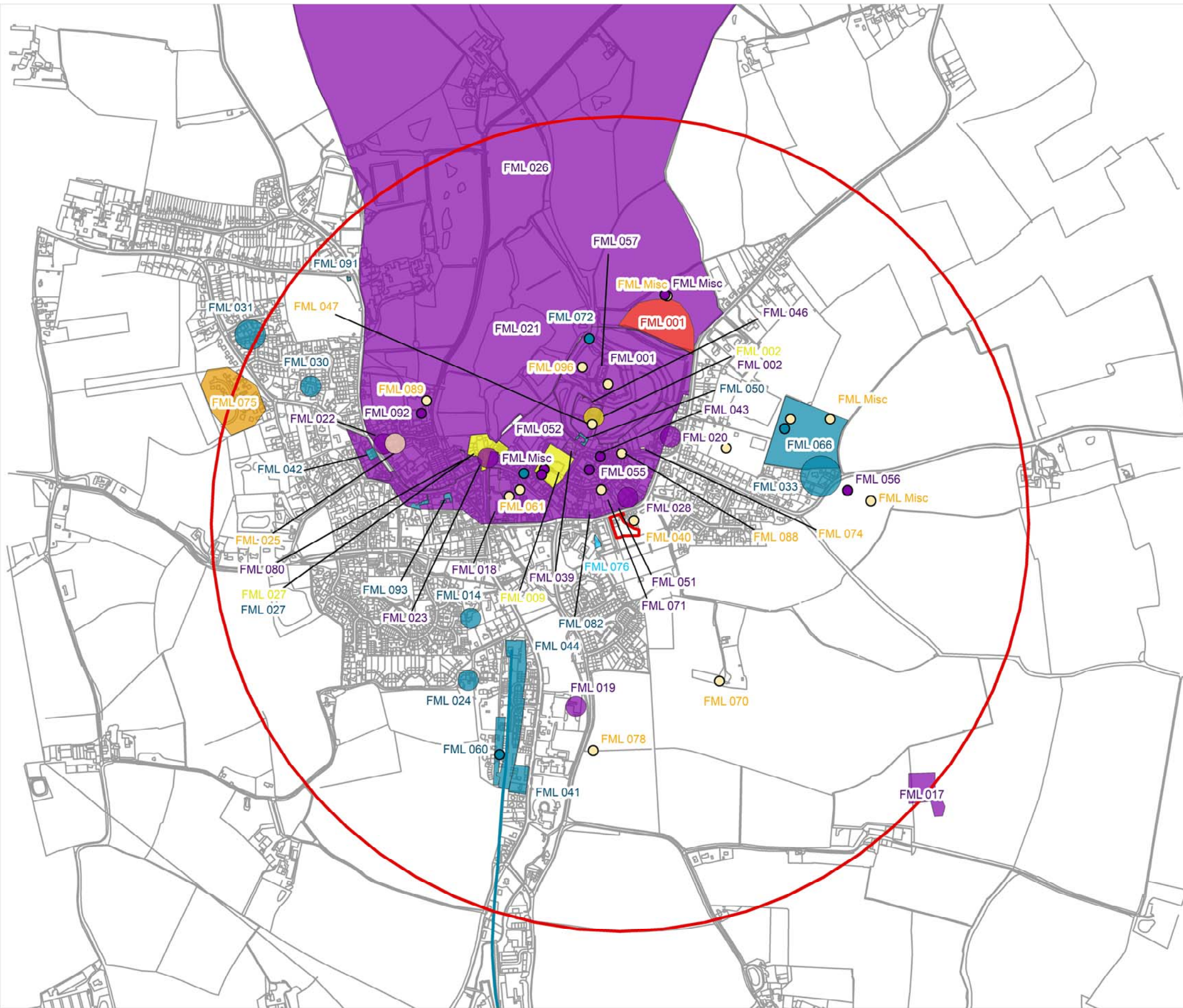


- HER Search Area
- Archaeological Event
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Site Boundary

1:5000 0 1:5000 300m

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NGR: 628698 263358	REF: R1187
PROJECT: 26 FORE STREET, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK	
DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA: EVENTS & SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	
CLIENT: KLH ARCHITECTS	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD	
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018</small>	
DATE: FEB 2018	FIGURE: 2
AUTHOR: DPM	VERSION: 1
APPROVED: MB	

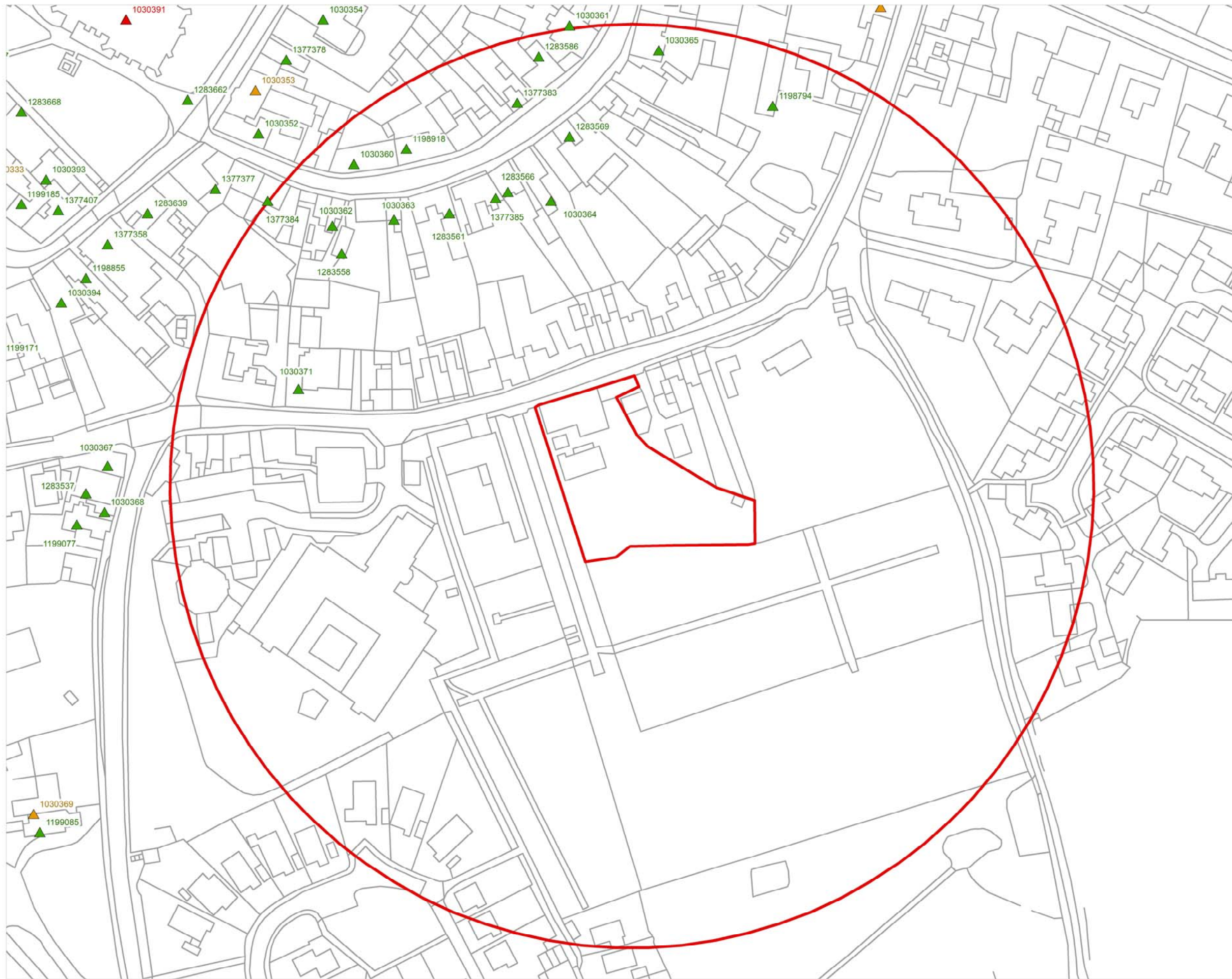


- HER Search Area
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Site Boundary

1:5000 0 1:5000 300m

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NGR:	628698 263358	REF:	R1187
PROJECT:	26 FORE STREET, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	SHER DATA: MONUMENTS		
CLIENT:	KLH ARCHITECTS		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
	UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH		
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DATE:	FEB 2018	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	3
APPROVED:	MB		



- HER Search Area
- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Site Boundary

NGR: 628698 263358 REF: R1187

PROJECT: 26 FORE STREET, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA: LISTED BUILDINGS

CLIENT: KLH ARCHITECTS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
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BURY ST EDMUNDS
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DATE: FEB 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

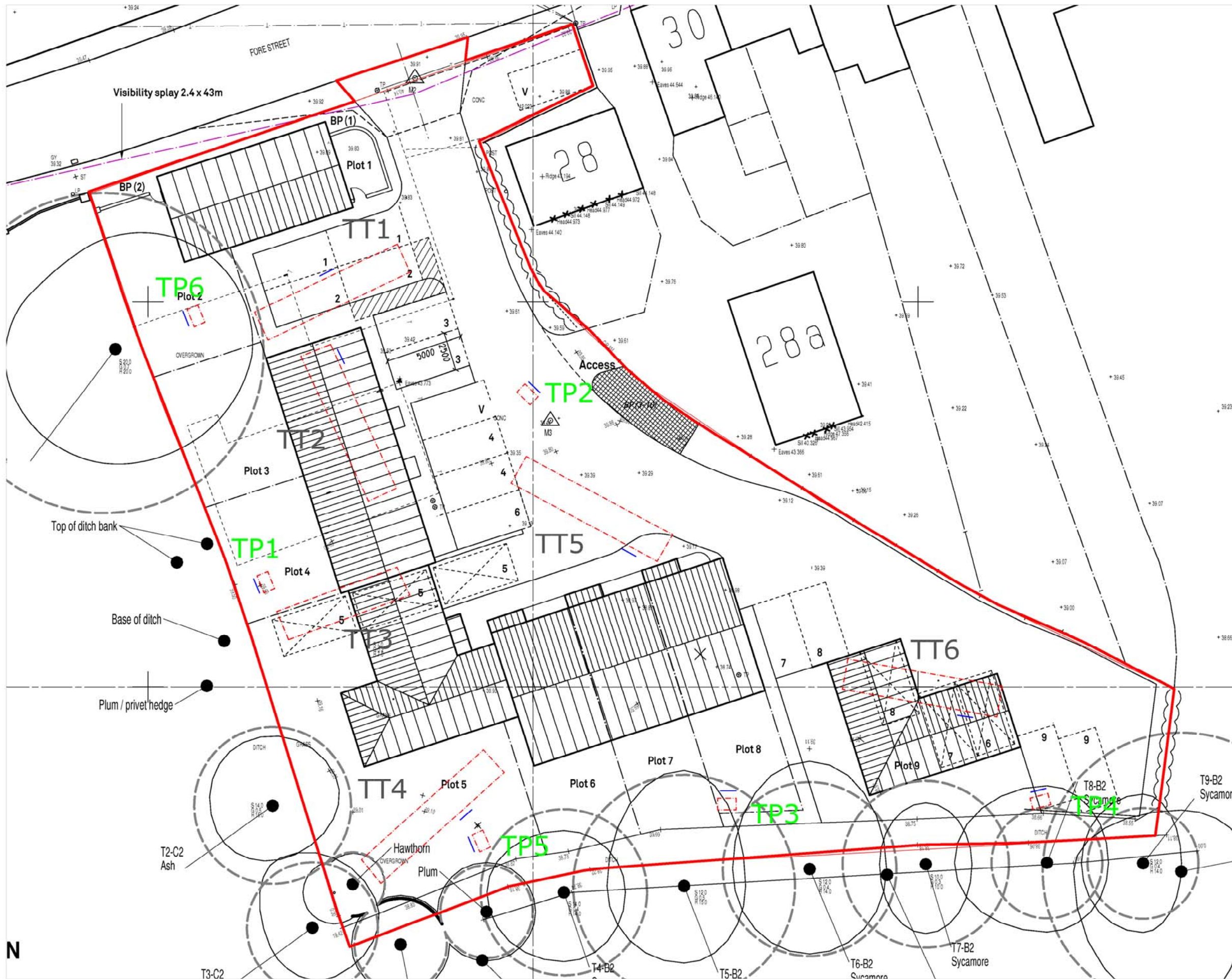
AUTHOR: DPM




APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 4

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1:2000 100m



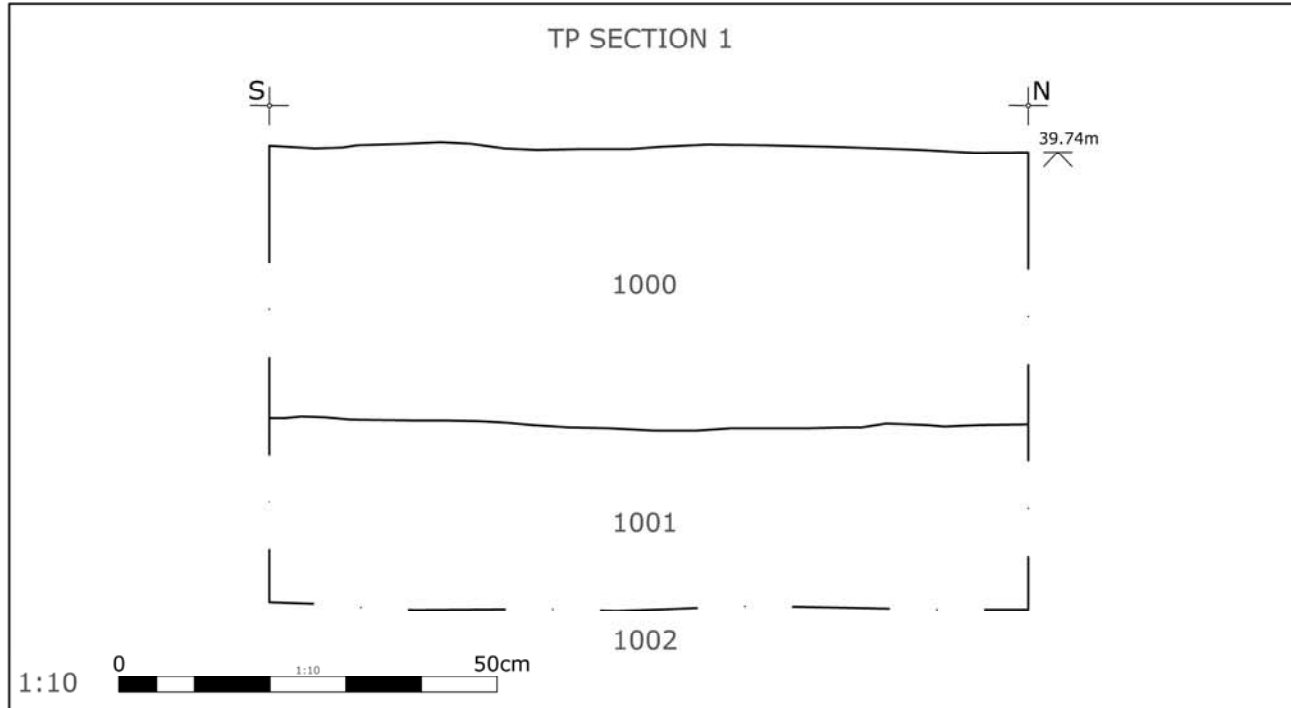
-  Sample Section
-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

OSGR: 628698 263358	REF: R1187	
PROJECT: 26 FORE STREET, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH & TEST PIT PLAN SHOWING SECTION LOCATIONS		
CLIENT: KLH ARCHITECTS		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018		
DATE: FEB 2018	FIG: A3	VERSION: 2
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 5	
APPROVED: MB		

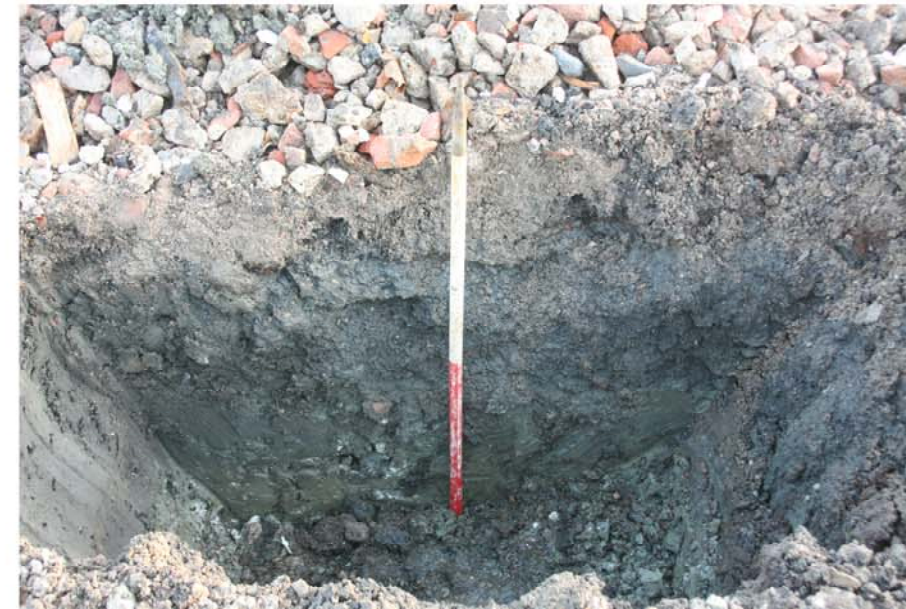
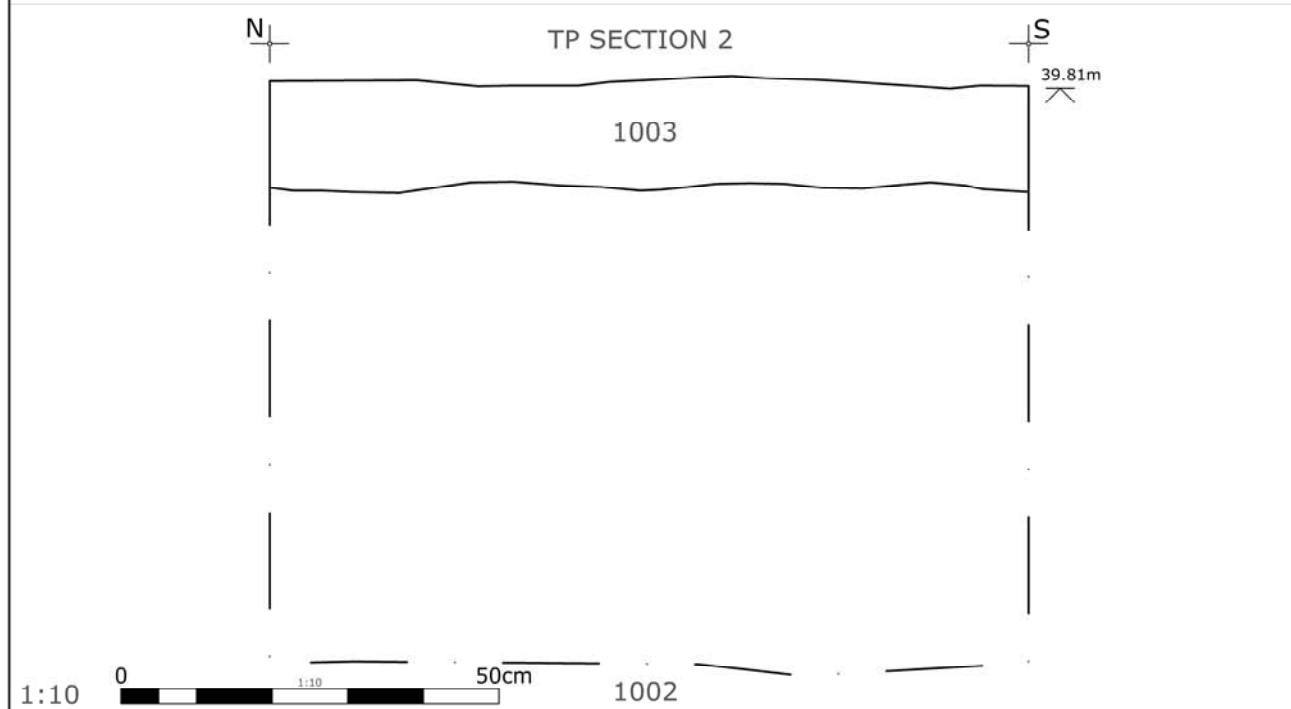
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1:250

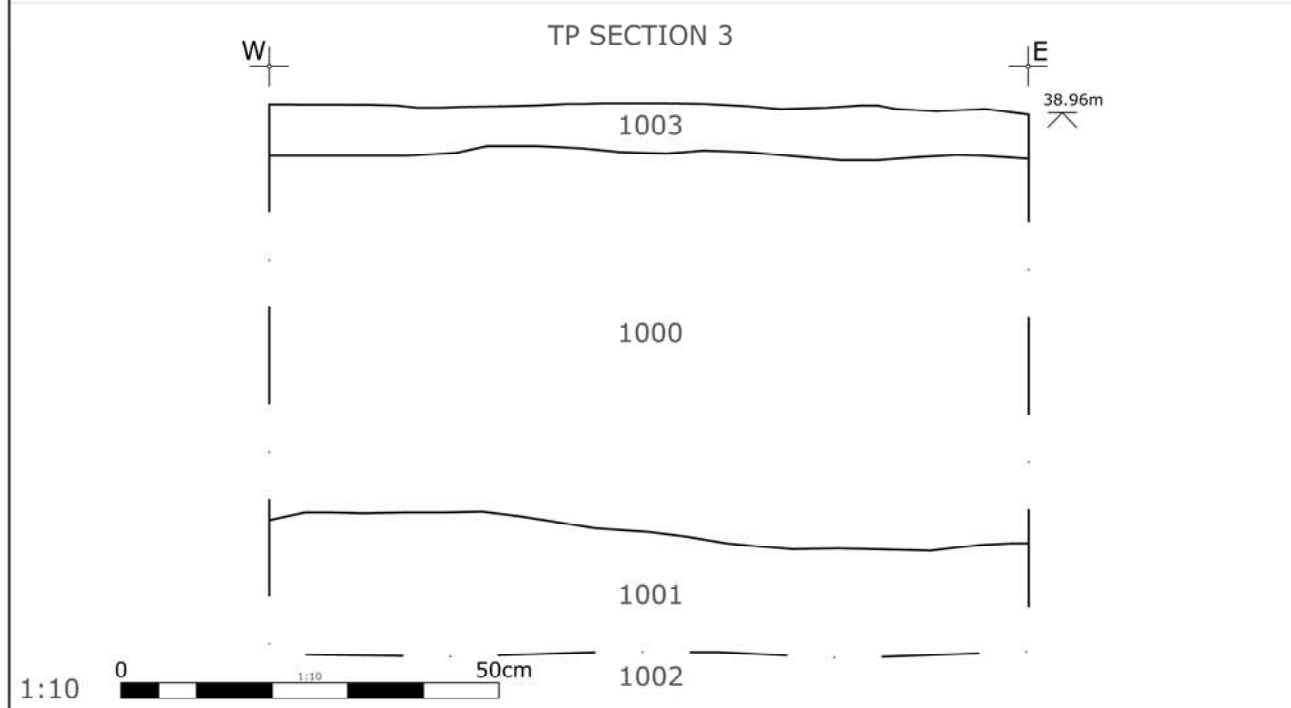




DP13 - TP1 - VIEW W

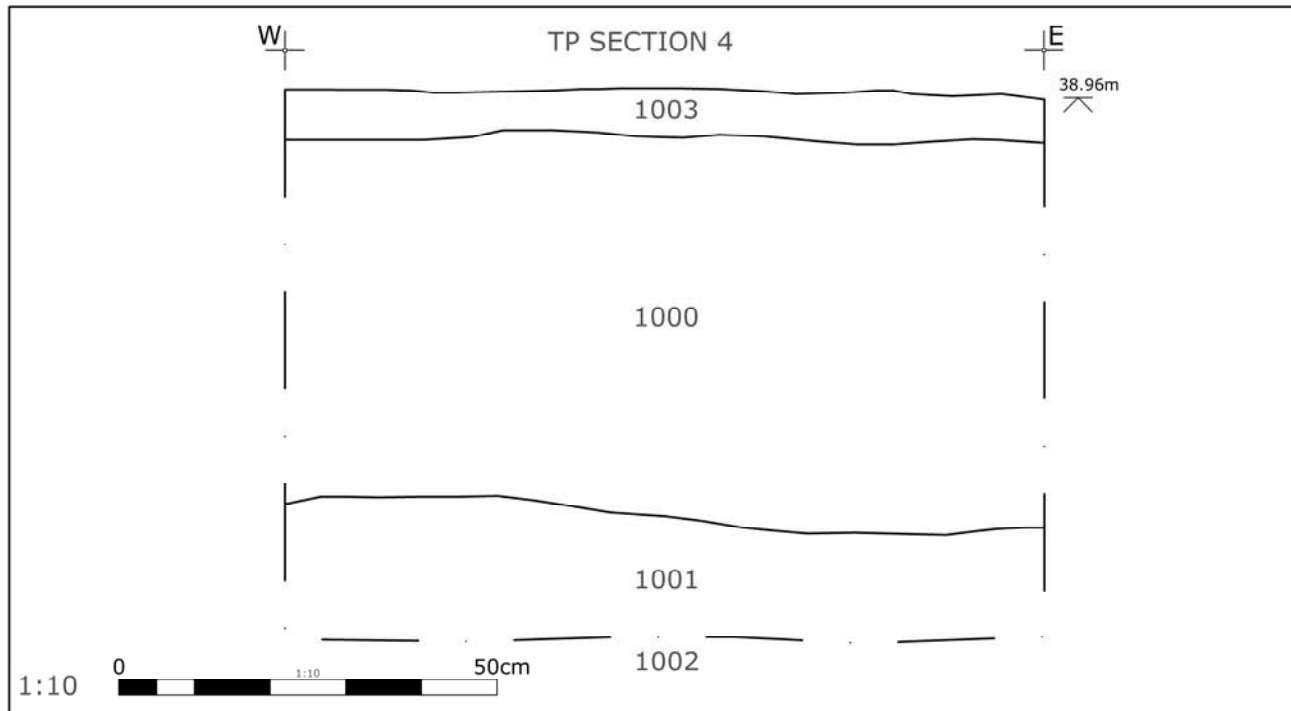


DP14 - TP2 - VIEW E

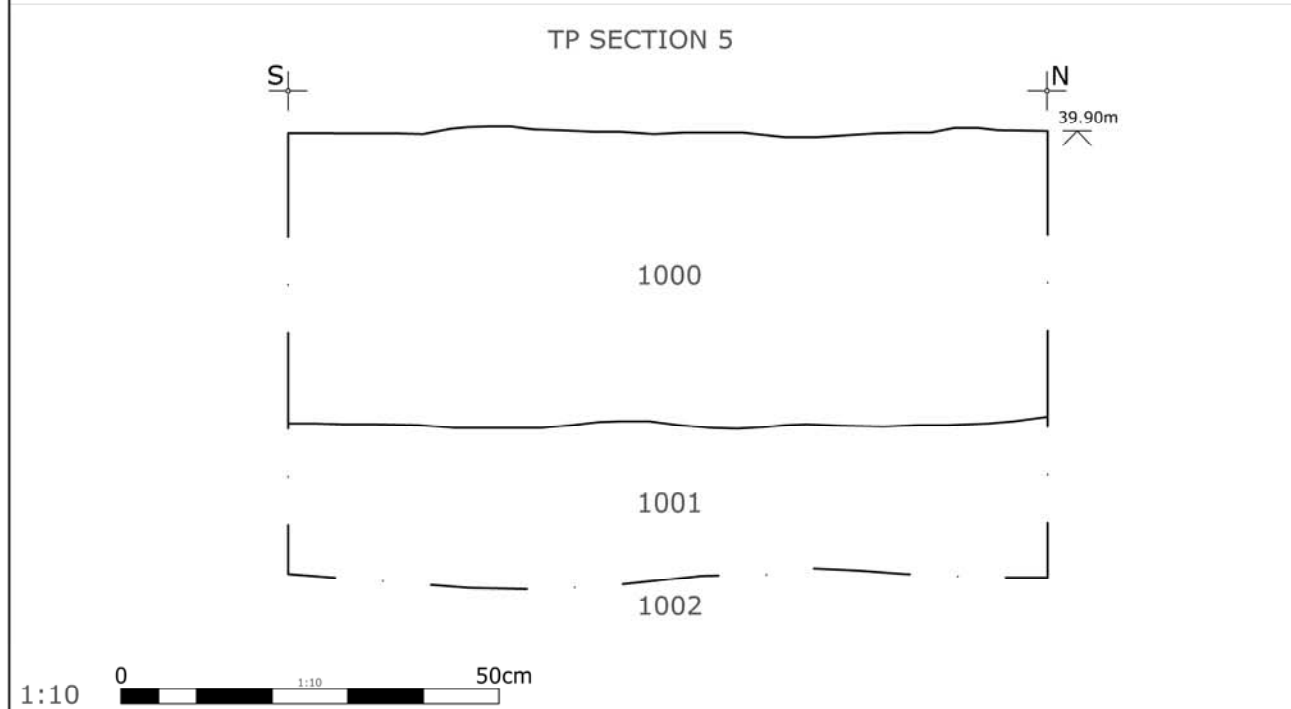


DP14 - TP3 - VIEW N

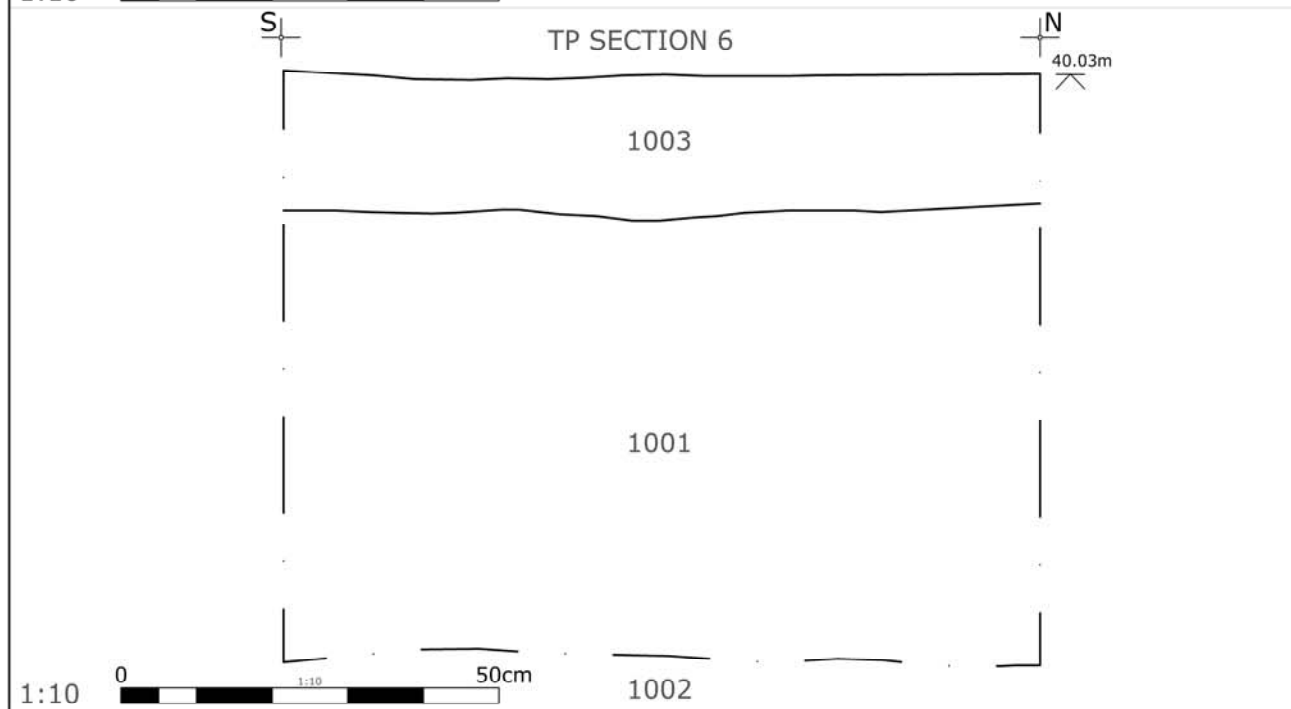
NGR: 628698 263358	REF: R1187	
PROJECT: 26 FORE STREET, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTIONS: TEST PITS		
CLIENT: KLH ARCHITECTS		
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DATE: FEB 2018	FLUT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 6	
APPROVED: MB		



DP16 - TP4 - VIEW N



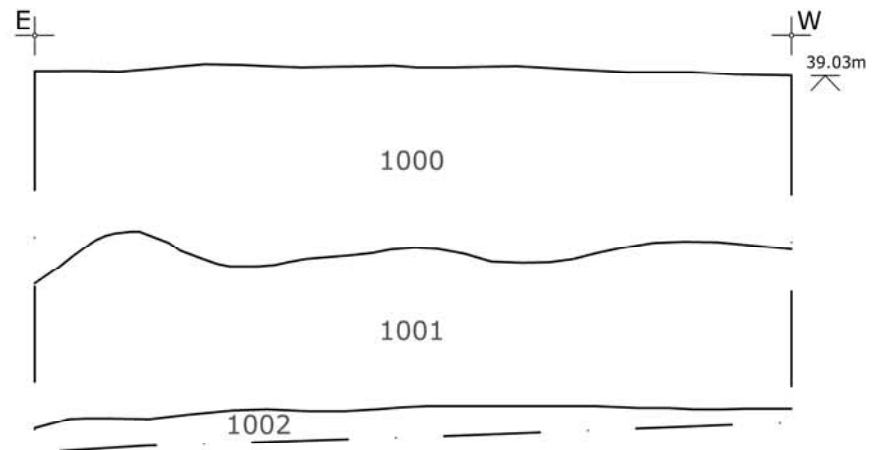
DP17 - TP5 - VIEW W



DP18 - TP6 - VIEW W

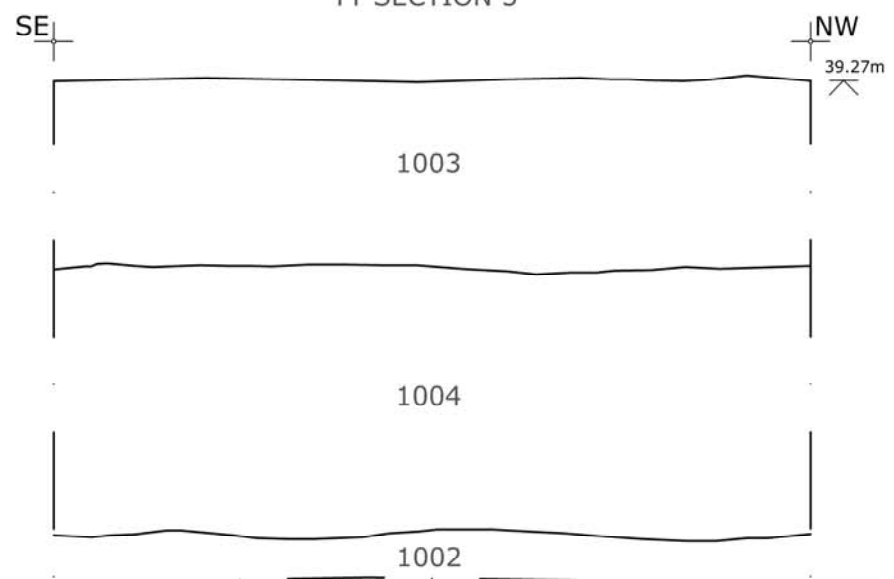
NGR: 628698 263358	REF: R1187	
PROJECT: 26 FORE STREET, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTIONS: TEST PITS		
CLIENT: KLH ARCHITECTS		
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AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 7	
APPROVED: MB		

TT SECTION 4



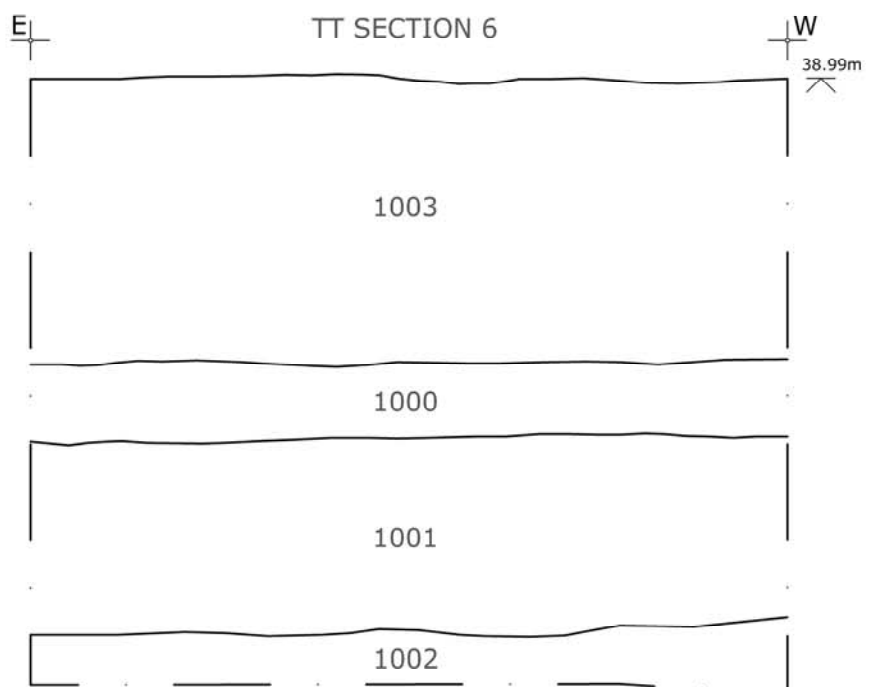
DP8 - TT4 - VIEW SE

TT SECTION 5



DP10 - TT5 - VIEW SW

TT SECTION 6



DP12 - TT6 - VIEW S

NGR:	628698 263358	REF:	R1187
PROJECT:	26 FORE STREET, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE SECTIONS: TRIAL TRENCHES		
CLIENT:	KLH ARCHITECTS		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
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AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	8



DP1 - TT1 POST EX - VIEW NE



DP3 - TT2 POST EX - VIEW S



DP5 - TT3 POST EX - VIEW W

NGR:	628698 263358	REF:	R1187
PROJECT:	26 FORE STREET, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	KLH ARCHITECTS		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
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		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	9
APPROVED:	MB		



DP7 - TT4 POST EX - VIEW SW



DP9 - TT5 POST EX - VIEW SE



DP11 - TT6 POST EX - VIEW E

NGR:	628698 263358	REF:	R1187
PROJECT:	26 FORE STREET, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	KLH ARCHITECTS		
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DATE:	FEB 2018	FLOT:	A3
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APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	10