



St Catherine's Meadow Saxtead Road, Framlingham, Suffolk

Client:
Peter Wells Architects

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FML 098
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/060
Author: Catherine Douglas
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

Summary

An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of eight trenches, was carried out at St Catherine's Meadow, Framlingham, Suffolk, in advance of development of the site.

Archaeological features were identified in three trenches, with the remaining five being empty. Two large post-medieval ditches were identified in the north central part of the site, and an isolated undated pit was encountered in the west side of the site.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at St Catherine's Meadow, Framlingham, Suffolk (Fig. 1) with work commencing on 5th July 2017 and concluding on 6th July. The work was undertaken as a condition on planning application DC/16/04355/FUL, for the development of twenty-four new dwellings and associated access and services. The purpose of the work was to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.

The work required was detailed in a Brief (dated 05/04/2017), produced by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). A written scheme of investigation was then prepared by Rhodri Gardner of Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC Appendix 1), which detailed the aims and methods of the archaeological evaluation.

The research aims of this trial trench evaluation were as follows, as described in Section 4.2 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief (Abraham, 2017):

RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to these specific aims, it was hoped the assessment of the site could be used to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medlycott, 2011).

2. Geology and topography

The site is located in countryside on the northwest edge of the historic town of Framlingham. It consists of a meadow, bounded to the north by Saxtead Road, to the east by residential housing, to the south by a large crop field and to the west by the rear garden of a residential property.

The site lies at a height of c.51m above Ordnance Datum, c.500m north of a small tributary of the River Ore. The underlying geology consists of superficial till deposits (sediments laid down by the direct action of glacial ice), generally sandy silty clay with chalk and flint inclusions (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeology and historical background

Introduction

Section 2.1 of the brief (Abraham, 2017) stated:

'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, with a number of finds of prehistoric and medieval date recorded in the vicinity (FML 063 and 064). The site has a frontage on a historic route way into Framlingham, which was an important Anglo-Saxon and Medieval centre and it is also situated in an area which is topographically favourable for early occupation, overlooking a tributary of the River Ore. However, this site has never been the subject of systematic archaeological investigations and previously unidentified remains may exist on the site.'

A search of the County Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 500m radius of the site identified twenty-five entries. The full results of the search are held in the digital project archive. A summary of these entries is presented in Appendix 2, and the recorded locations are marked in Figure 1.

The following descriptions are derived from the HER entries.

Mesolithic

A redeposited Mesolithic arrowhead was found at Land Off New Road during an

excavation by SCCAS (MSF19108).

Bronze Age

An Early Bronze Age pit and post-medieval features were identified during an evaluation at Land at Mount Pleasant (MSF28811).

Roman

A redeposited Roman pottery sherd was found during excavation at land off New Road. (MSF19109). An artefact scatter of Roman pottery was identified at a separate site (MSF25823).

Medieval

The medieval town of Framlingham was established as the main stronghold of the powerful Bigod family with 'a thriving town beside it' (Dymond and Martin, 1999). The market was first recorded in 1270. The area of the town includes a castle (FML 001, with a mere FML 021 to the west), church (FML 009), cemetery (Saxon & Medieval) (FML 002), medieval wall (FML 028) and possible town ditch (see FML 051), medieval pits (FML 039), medieval finds from a trenched evaluation (FML 018), water mill (FML 023 & 027), and manorial boundary & bridge (FML 027).

'The Mere' of Framlingham Castle was probably deliberately created for multiple purposes; it was likely to be a quarry for material for the castle earthwork defences and was used as a fishpond, and to add security on the western side of the castle in the 12th century (MSF15569).

Several human skeletons were found in house foundations at the Hermitage on Dennington Road. The Hermitage was in existence in 1547, adjoining six acres of glebe land called Hermitage Close (MSF17312).

A desktop study and evaluation trenching of 1.5 hectares of a proposed development site at land off New Road located a medieval ditch (MSF19107).

The site of a medieval deer park lies 500m to the north of the site (MSF19184).

A circular lead seal matrix with inscribed words 'the seal of Seaman the (?)fisherman' (translation) was found during metal detecting (MSF19193).

A 13th to 15th century horseshoe was identified at Land off New Road during evaluation trenching (MSF35253).

The possible site of a medieval hermitage has been identified through historical records. An archaeological evaluation of the site did not find evidence for the hermitage itself, but 16th century finds from the subsoil suggest activity on the site at this time, possibly coinciding with the end of the active life of the hermitage.

Post-medieval

A post mill was mapped at Mount Pleasant from 1824 to 1901 (MSF19175). Another post mill mapped in 1736 moved to Tannington after 1837 (MSF19176). A smock mill at Saxtead Lodge Farm was erected c.1890 when moved from Hacheston (MSF19177).

Various artefacts have been discovered by metal detecting, some lead but mostly copper (MSF25817).

A post-medieval pit was identified during evaluation trenching at Land at OS 9854 (MSF34685).

A 19th century timber and weatherboard house 'The White Cottage' is situated within 500m of the site (MSF35244), and a 19th century barn is located at New Street Farm (MSF35397).

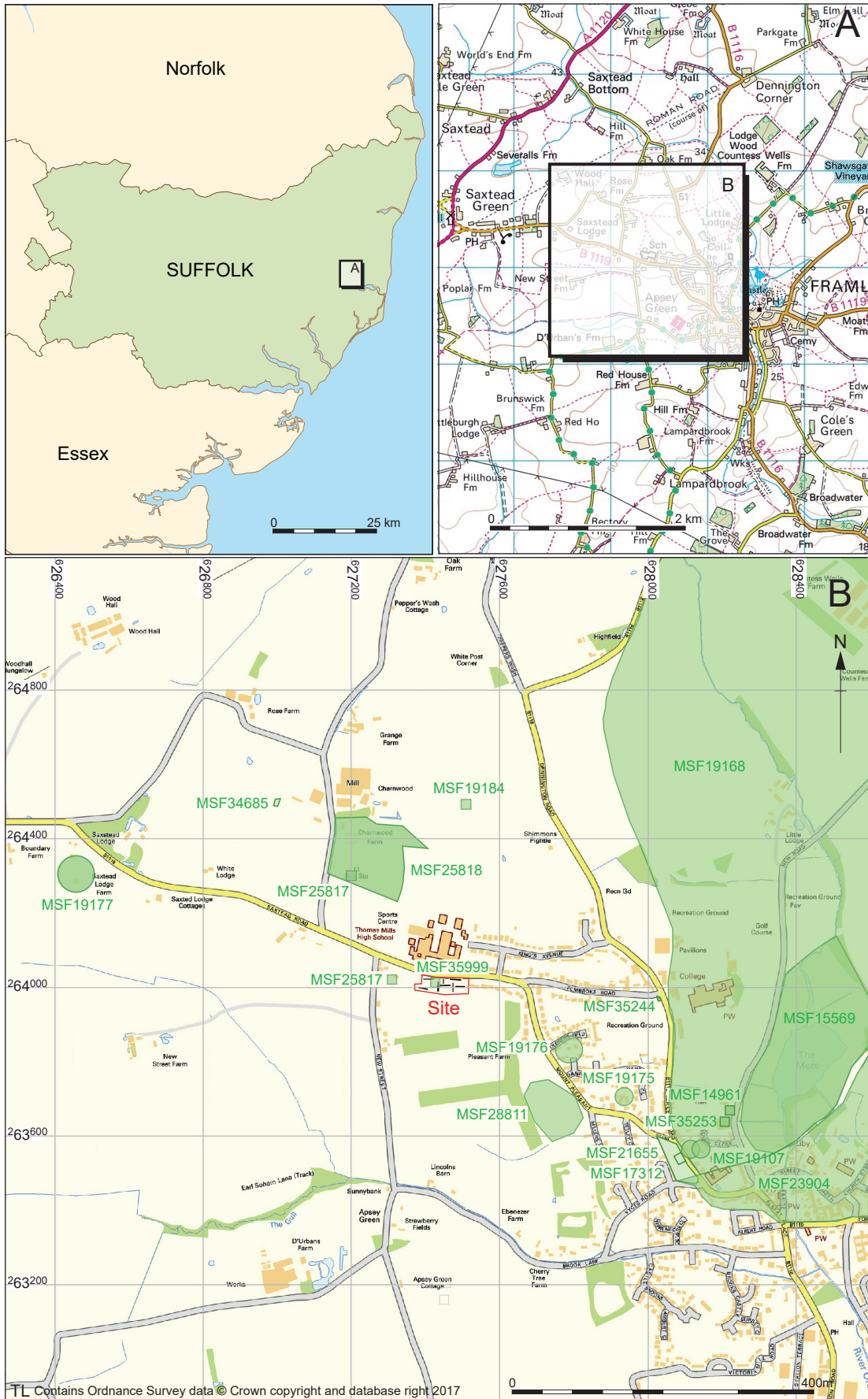


Figure 1. Location of site with HER entries

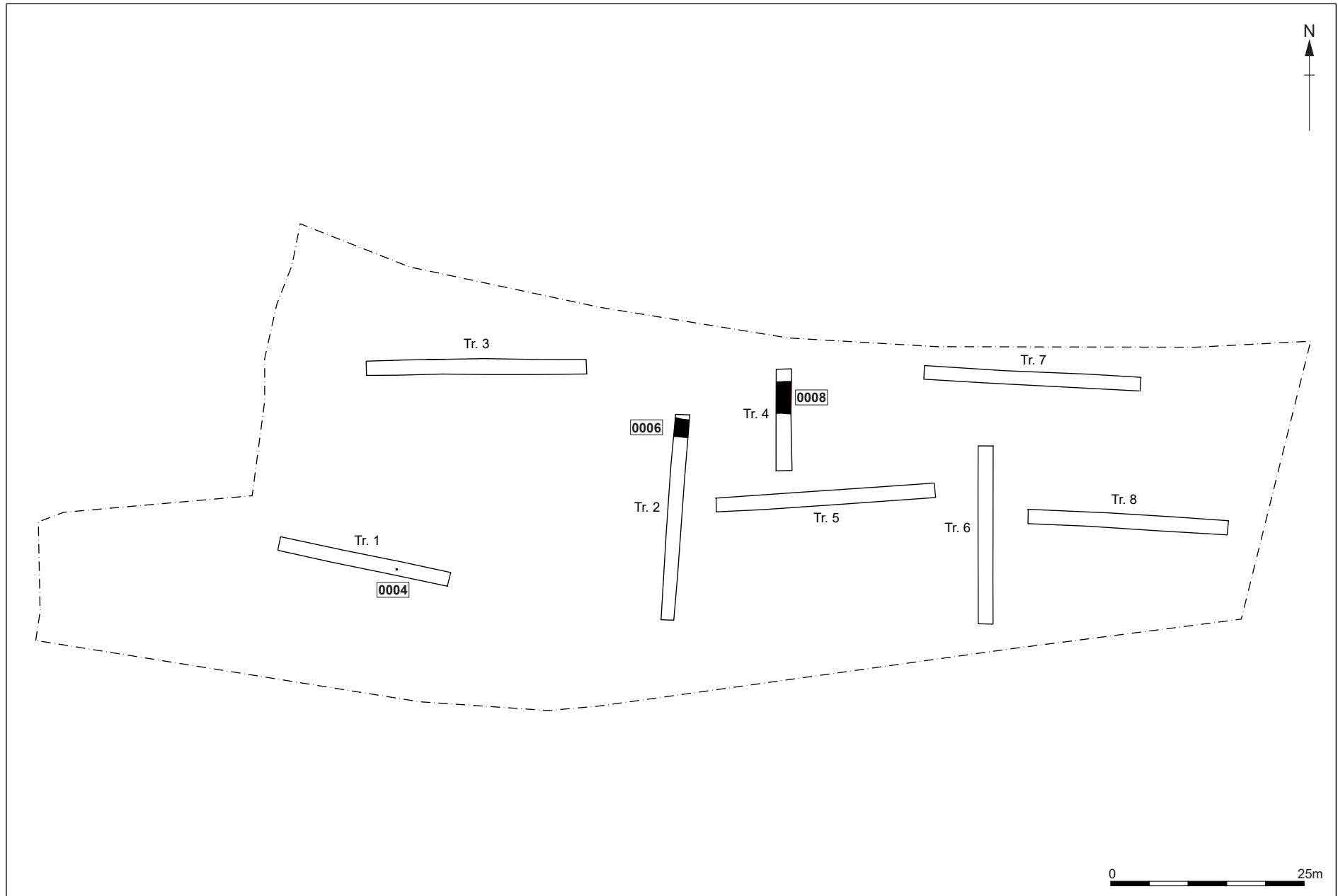


Figure 2. Trench locations and feature plan

4. Methodology

Eight trenches were excavated, as set out in the WSI (Gardner 2017). Trenches 1 and 6 measured a length of 25m by a width of 1.8m; Trenches 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8 measured a length of 30m by a width of 1.8m; Trench 4 measured a length of 15m by a width of 1.8m. Some minor changes to the orientation of the trenches were made due to onsite restraints (for example Trench 1 was on a slightly different orientation from the original plan to avoid dense foliage). The trenches were marked out using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) (Leica GPS) and their locations are shown on Figure 2.

The trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). Trenches were opened using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide bladed ditching bucket in order to provide a good clean cut. Different layers of overburden were stored on opposite sides of the trench to facilitate sequential backfilling.

Excavation was carried out under the continuous supervision of an archaeologist. Mechanical excavation, in spits of no more than 0.25m, of undifferentiated topsoil and subsoil layers, was carried out down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying geology, whichever was uppermost.

Discrete archaeological features were manually excavated in order to recover evidence for their date, form and function. All artefactual evidence was retained with a 'no discard' policy operated on-site.

Contextual information was recorded in a unique continuous numbering system on SCCAS Field Team pro-forma context sheets under the HER code FML 098.

Plans and section drawings were executed in pencil on A3-sized sheets of plastic drafting film at scales of 1:20 (plans) and 1:10 or 1:20 (section drawings). Features and levels were surveyed using a DGPS.

A photographic record comprising high resolution digital shots was maintained throughout the evaluation.

Where appropriate, bulk soil samples were taken from suitable feature fills to facilitate

palaeoenvironmental analysis.

A metal detector search was undertaken across the upcast spoil from a sample of the trenches.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code FML 098. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-284561, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the Norfolk Museums Service under HER code FML 098.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The eight trenches (Fig. 2) were mostly excavated to depths of 0.40 - 0.50m, however Trenches 2 and 4 were deeper, at 0.66m and 0.60m below topsoil surface level respectively. Archaeological features were identified in three of the trenches, and these are described by trench from section 5.3 below. A full trench list is provided in Appendix 4 and a context list in Appendix 5.

5.2 Geology and overburden

The natural geological surface, mostly consisting of yellow/orange brown sandy silty clay and occasional gravels, 0003, was identified in every trench. The site was situated on a relatively flat area of ground.

The natural was overlain by a layer of subsoil, 0002, which measured a thickness of 0.19m and consisted of mid brown silty clay containing occasional chalk flecks and sub-rounded and rounded pebbles. This was overlain by 0.13m of topsoil, 0001, consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay, containing occasional small stone inclusions.

5.3 Trench results

Trenches 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8

No archaeological finds or features were identified in Trenches 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8. All contexts identified in these trenches are summarised in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the southwest part of the site (Fig. 3). It was oriented northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m below topsoil surface level, at 50.46m AOD.

An isolated oval-shaped pit, 0004, was identified in the southeast part of the trench. It measured a diameter of 0.30m by a depth of 0.15m and had straight, steeply sloping sides curving into a slightly rounded base. The single fill, 0005, consisted of dark greyish brown firm clayey silt, containing occasional small sub-angular pebbles and small sub-

rounded chalk nodules. It displayed some evidence of root disturbance. No dating evidence was recovered from the pit.



Plate 1. Trench 1 facing northwest (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 2. Pit 0004 facing west (30cm scale)

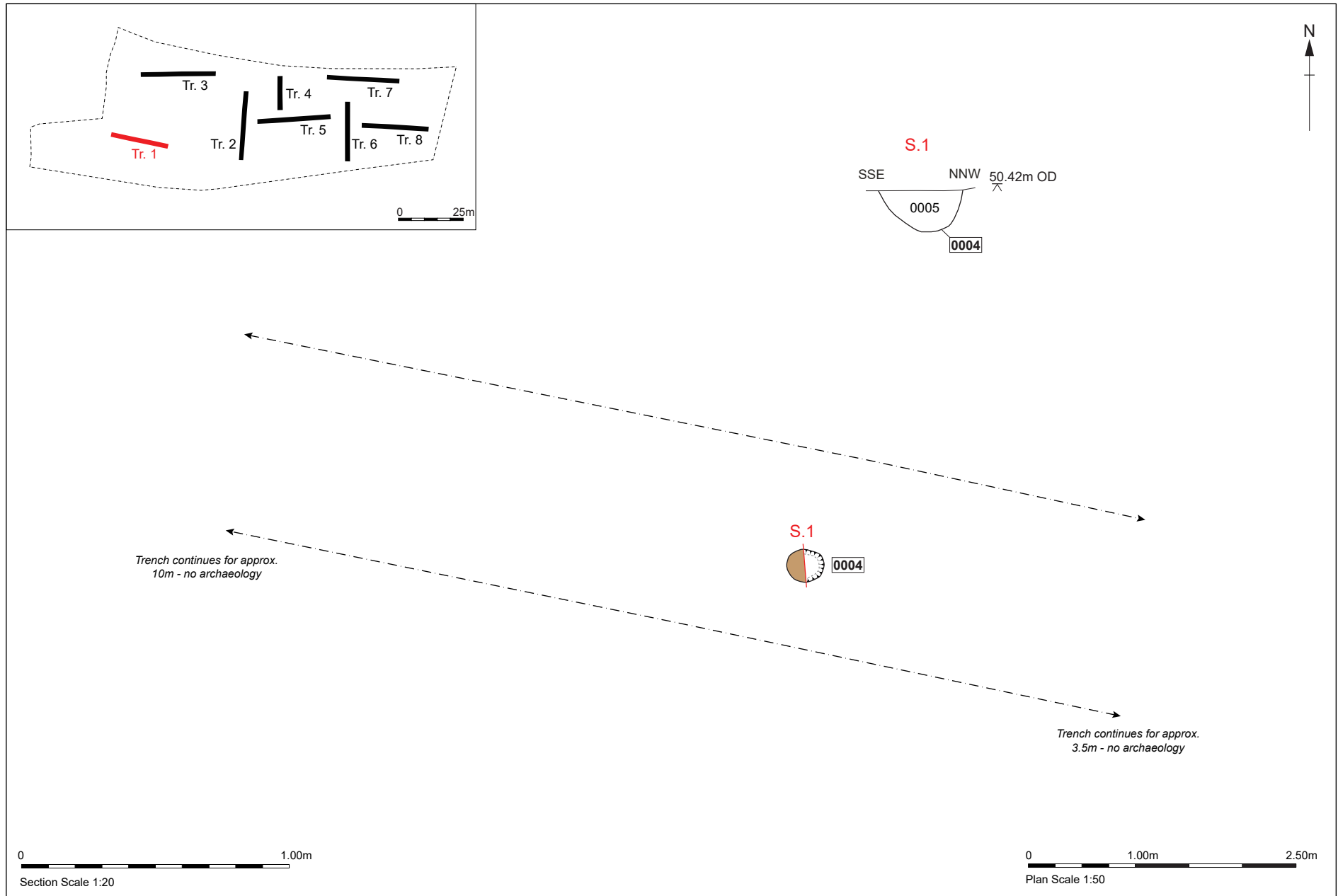


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and section

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located near the centre of the site (Fig. 4). It was oriented north-northeast-south-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.66m below topsoil surface level, at 50.40m AOD.

The natural, 0003, yellow/orange brown sandy silty clay was encountered throughout the length of the trench. However, at the base of ditch 0006, a possible alluvial layer, 0012, was identified, which consisted of blueish grey firm clay containing occasional flecks of chalk. This appeared to underlie the natural, 0003, and was truncated by the ditch, 0006.

A single ditch, 0006, was identified in the northern end of the trench, on a roughly east-west orientation. It measured a width of 2.90m by a depth of 1.20m and had a concave profile, with straight steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Due to the size and depth of the ditch, 0.88m of the depth was excavated by hand and a partial section was hand drawn (Section 2) before the base of the ditch was machine excavated to comply with on-site health and safety regulations. The primary fill, 0011, consisted of mid greyish brown firm silty clay, which contained occasional flecks of charcoal and sub-rounded pebbles. Three small pottery sherds were identified, including one dating to the 17th century, along with small fragments of late medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material. The primary fill was overlain by a secondary fill, 0007, which consisted of firm mid greyish brown silty clay and contained occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk, and occasional sub-rounded pebbles. Four fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the upper fill, including part of a dish dating to the 18th century, along with a piece of a ceramic building material dating to the 17th century or later, and 17th-18th century bottle glass. A fragment of worn lavastone identified in the upper fill, is likely to have come from a millstone. Animal bones and teeth were recovered from both fills, some displaying evidence of butchery, and oyster shell was also present.



Plate 3. Ditch 0006 facing west (1m scale)

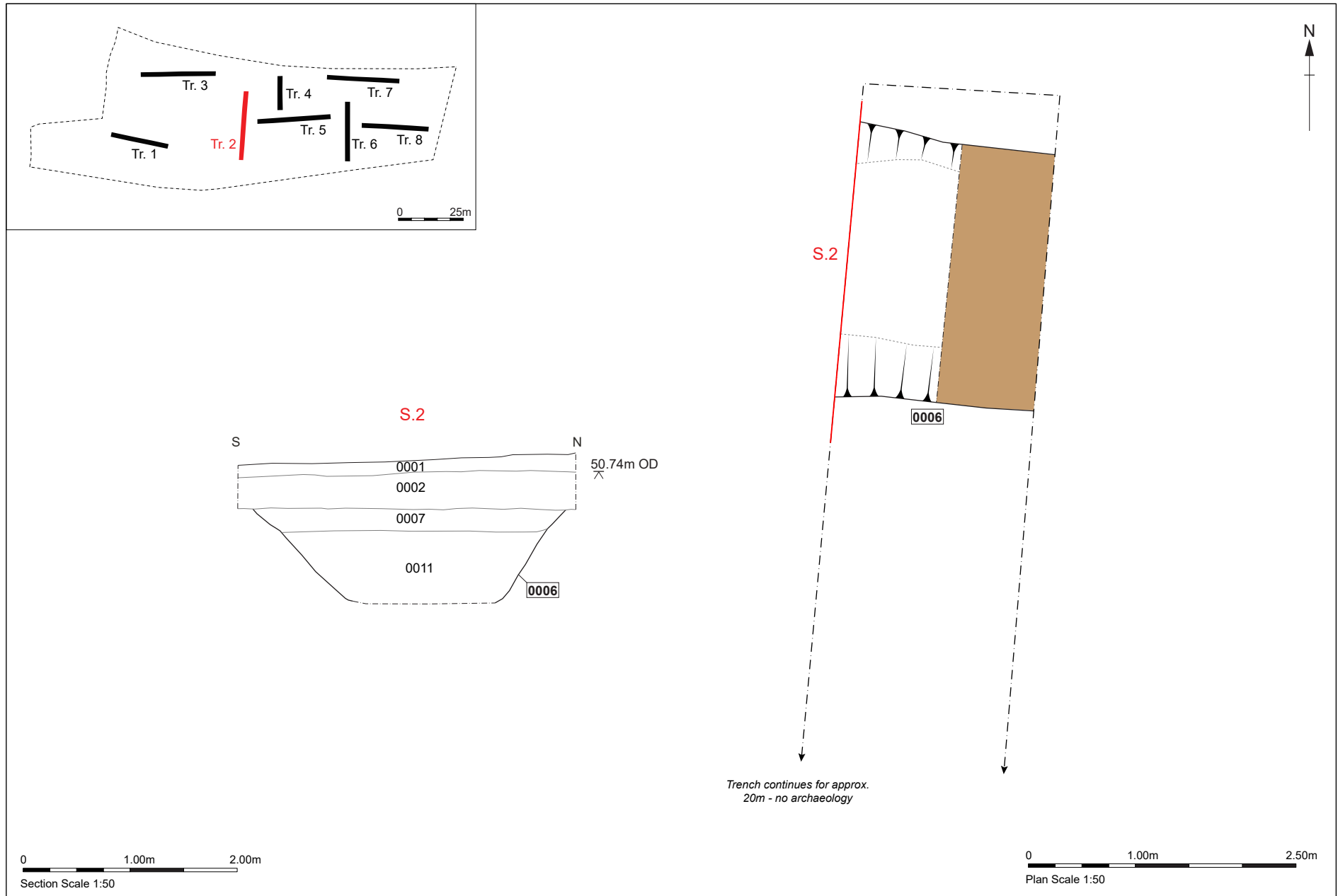


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and section

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the north central part of the site (Fig. 5). It was oriented north-south and was excavated to a depth of 0.38m – 0.60m below topsoil surface level, at 50.44 – 50.64m AOD.

A large ditch, 0008, was identified in the north end of the trench, on an east-west orientation. It was larger than ditch 0006, with a width of 4.18m by a depth of 1.01m and had gradually sloping curved sides and a concave base. This does not appear to be the same ditch as 0006, encountered in Trench 2. The primary fill, 0009, consisted of mid orangey greyish brown compact sticky silty clay, with occasional small rounded chalk nodule inclusions. There was some root disturbance throughout the fill. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0010, which consisted of mid orangey greyish brown silty clay with frequent large rounded chalk nodules and small chalk flecks and large angular pieces of flint. There was some root disturbance in the fill. A single sherd of pottery recovered from fill 0010 dates to the late 17th-18th century. A small fragment of late medieval/post-medieval roofing tile was also present. A tiny body sherd present in the sample taken from fill 0010 dates to the medieval period and is likely to be a residual find. Two large fragments of flint, from fills 0009 and 0010 are likely to be the remnants of flint walling or debris from flint walling. A single piece of burnt flint was also found in fill 0010.



Plate 4. Ditch 0008 facing east (2 x 1m scales)

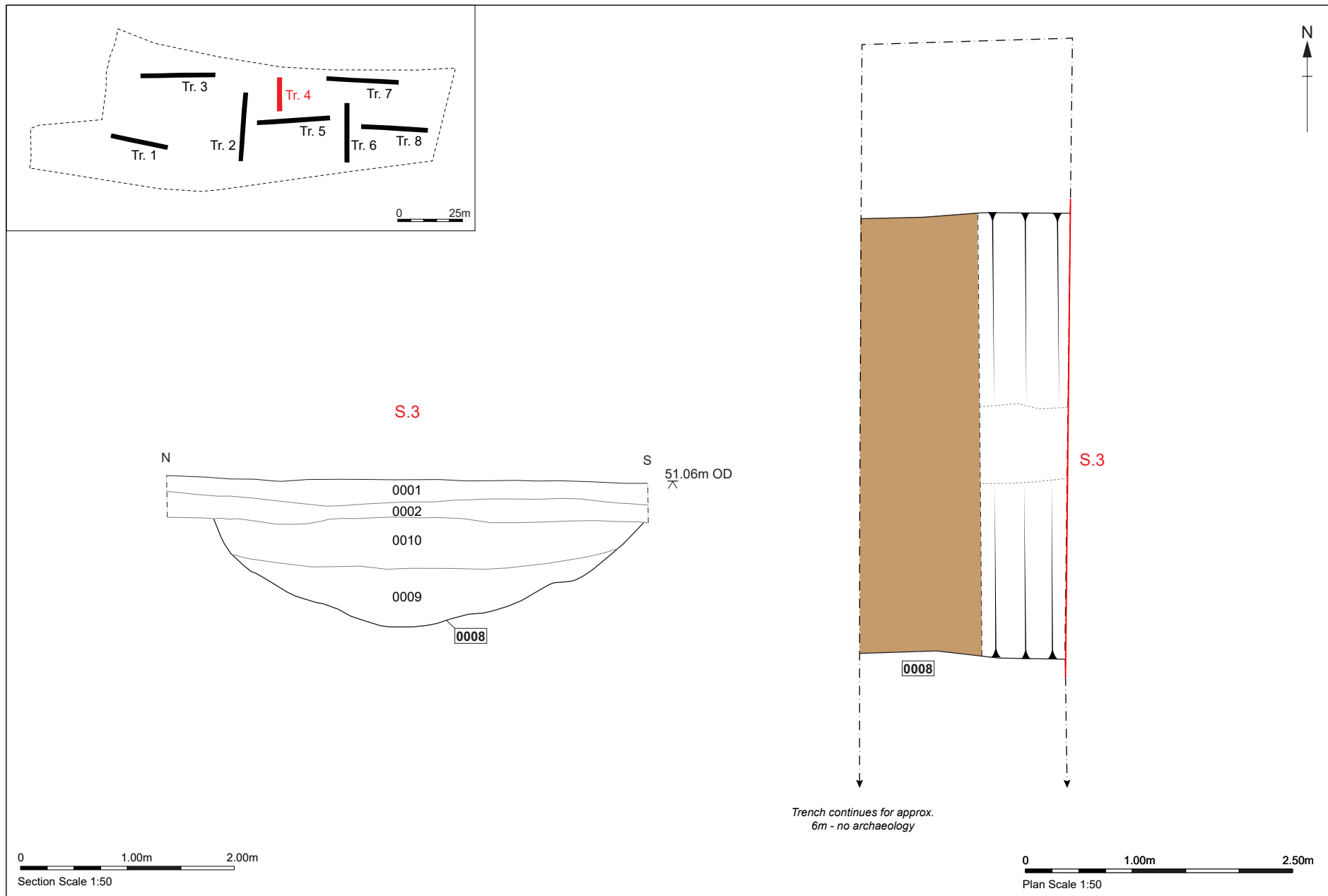


Figure 5. Trench 4, plan and section

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from four contexts during the evaluation, from Trenches 2 and 4. A breakdown of the finds by count and weight is shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Post-med Bottle Glass		Worked Flint		Animal Bone		Shell		Misc Finds	Ceramic Date
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0007	4	39	19	194	4	66			14	86	1	3	Lavastone: 1 @ 473g; Charcoal: 2 @ 1g	18th C
0009							1	331						
0010	1	36	1	21			1	138			1	14	1 Bt flint @ 16g	17th-18th C
0011	3	9	17	199					5	43	1	5		17th C
Total	8	84	37	414	4	66	2	469	19	129	3	22		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction

A total of eight fragments of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the evaluation, weighing 84g. The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight by fabric and form, and the estimated number of vessels was noted. Other characteristics such as decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued using letter codes based on fabric and form and the data has been inputted into the database (Appendix 6).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established

by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

The assemblage

Three small sherds were found in the basal fill 0011 of ditch 0006 in Trench 2. Small fragments of abraded Glazed red earthenware were present, as well as a piece of the neck of a Martincamp flask of the fabric variant that dates to the 17th century (Hurst 1986). The secondary fill 0007 of ditch 0006 contained a further four fragments of pottery. These consisted of a fragment of Glazed red earthenware and the base of a glazed post-medieval mug or tankard, together with a large fragment of a Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware dish dating to the 18th century, and a small unglazed redware which is a late post-medieval earthenware.

A single sherd of pottery recovered from fill 0010 of ditch 0008 in Trench 4 is a large piece of Speckle Glazed ware from a jug or jar. The sherd is worn and partially laminated, and it dates to the late 17th-18th century.

A tiny body sherd of a sandy coarseware weighing 0.49g was present in the sample taken from fill 0010 of ditch 0008. It is possible that it is a residual find and that it is medieval in date.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Introduction

Thirty-seven fragments of ceramic building material weighing a total of 414g were collected from the evaluation. The small assemblage was fully recorded by count and weight, fabric type and form, and other diagnostic features such as the presence of mortar and overall condition. Fabric codes are those commonly used by specialists in the region, based on an unpublished list created by Sue Anderson. The condition of the ceramic

building material is poor and consists for the most part of small fragments unidentifiable to form. The catalogue of the assemblage is shown in Appendix 6.

The assemblage

Lower fill 0011 of ditch 0006 in Trench 2 contained small fragments of fully oxidised fabrics which are fine and medium sandy, mainly with ferrous inclusions, which date to the late medieval to post-medieval period. A piece of a pantile with dark glaze was also present, dating to the 17th century or later. Basal fill 0007 contained small fragments of ceramic building material of a similar date, the late medieval to post-medieval period.

A small fragment of late medieval/post-medieval roofing tile was present in fill 0010 of ditch 0008 in Trench 4.

As the small post-medieval assemblage has been fully recorded, it is recommended that none of it is retained as part of the archive.

6.4 Post-medieval bottle glass

Three pieces of green post-medieval bottle glass were present in fill 0007 of ditch 0006. They come from the base of a winebottle which has a basal kick of indeterminate height. The base of a second vessel made from pale green much thinner glass was also recovered. Insufficient remains of the bottles survive so they cannot be closely described, but the shape of the bases is compatible with a date spanning the 17th-18th centuries.

6.5 Lavastone

A fragment of worn lavastone was present in fill 0007 of ditch 0006. The stone which is probably Rhenish has a maximum depth of 33mm. Only one original surface survives, together with part of the outer circumference. Its size suggests that it probably came from a millstone rather than a smaller domestic hand-turned quern. Rhenish lavastone was imported into Eastern England during antiquity into the post-medieval period.

6.6 Struck and burnt flint

Two large fragments of flint, from fills 0009 and 0010 of ditch 0008 in Trench 4 are likely to be the remnants of flint walling or debris from flint walling. They have been deliberately

struck and have a large bulb of percussion (Mike Green, pers. comm). A single piece of burnt flint was also found in fill 0010.

6.7 Animal bone

Fragments of animal bone were present in both fills of ditch 0006. Part of the split shaft from the limb bone of a medium-sized mammal was present in fill 0011, together with a fragment of a rib which is probably bovine. Small splinters and fragments of undiagnostic bone were also found in fill 0007, and two small pieces of molar from a cow or horse. A fragment of the shaft of a probable tibia of a possible pig shows cut marks, presumably through butchery.

6.8 Molluscs

Three shells were recovered from the evaluation weighing 22g. A terrestrial snail was present in fill 0011 and an oyster shell was found in fill 0007, both fills of ditch 0006. Another oyster was present in fill 0010 of ditch 0008.

6.9 Charcoal

Two tiny fragments of charcoal were hand-collected from fill 0007 of ditch 0006.

6.10 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Two bulk samples of 40 and 30 litres were taken from ditch fills 0011 and 0010 respectively, during the evaluation. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts were noted below.

Both samples contained moderate volumes of fibrous roots; the majority of this material was removed before the remaining flots volume was rapidly scanned.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts present were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Results

The volumes of flots (excluding larger root material) recovered from the samples was very small, being approximately 5 to 10ml. Fine fibrous rootlet fragments were common within this material, making up the majority of the volume present; these are considered to be modern and intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

No wood charcoal or charred plant remains were present within either of the flots. Terrestrial snails were present but were rare; these have not been identified as part of this report.

Conclusions

On the whole the samples taken during this evaluation are very poor in terms of identifiable material and no conclusions can be drawn regarding function of the features sampled or the utilisation of the landscape or resources within the vicinity of the site.

Recommendations for further work

The material recovered from these samples is too sparse to provide any information of value to the results of this evaluation. It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on these samples. However, if further interventions are planned on the site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out from well-sealed and well-dated contexts with a view to providing an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence on this site.

6.11 Discussion of material evidence

Small amounts of pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone and shell were the main finds types recovered from two trenches of the evaluation. Nearly all the datable artefacts belong to the post-medieval period, and in spite of the potential of the site, due to its

location, the only possible earlier find is a tiny body sherd of sandy earthenware that could be medieval, which was found in Sample 2 of the fill 0010 of ditch 0008. The finds were recovered from two ditches in Trench 2 and 4, both of which appear to be of a similar date.

7. Discussion

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence and preservation

The majority of the trenching confirmed that the archaeological horizon is reasonably well preserved beneath a fairly consistent surface of subsoil and topsoil. The natural geological surface, mostly consisting of yellow/orange brown sandy silty clay and occasional gravels, 0003, was identified in every trench and, in all eight trenches, was immediately overlain by a layer of subsoil consisting of mid-brown silty clay, 0002. This was overlain by 0.13m of topsoil, 0001, consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay.

7.2 Feature type and distribution

Three features were identified during the evaluation. An undated pit was identified in Trench 1, and two post-medieval ditches were located in Trenches 2 and 4. Both ditches dated to between the 17th – 18th century, containing pottery, ceramic building material and glass of that date range. Animal bone and oyster shell was also collected from both ditches, and some of the bones displayed evidence of butchery. Two large fragments of flint, from fills 0009 and 0010 of ditch 0008 in Trench 4 are likely to be the remnants of flint walling or debris from flint walling.

The ditches do not appear on the OS mapping of the site. The site is shown as an open field dating as far back as at least 1885, therefore it is likely to have been used for agricultural purposes for a long time before then. Both ditches are on a roughly east-west orientation, on the same alignment as Saxtead Road, to the north.

8. Conclusions

Although the topsoil and subsoil layers were not particularly thick, the geological and archaeological horizons appeared, for the most part, to remain intact. The general absence of archaeological deposits, apart from a single undated ditch and two post-medieval field boundary ditches, therefore suggests a genuine lack of activity on the site before the early post-medieval period.

The proposed development is unlikely to have any impact upon significant archaeological deposits. The site is also unlikely to have any potential to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott, 2011).

9. Archive deposition

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited in the SCCAS Archive store at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Rui Oliveira and Tamara Irish and directed by Catherine Douglas.

Project management was undertaken by Dr Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin and the plant macrofossils report was written by Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

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Online resource:

British Geological Survey www.bgs.ac.uk (Accessed on 14/08/17)

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



OS 4700 (St Catherine's Meadow), Saxtead Road, Framlingham

Written Scheme of Investigation

for

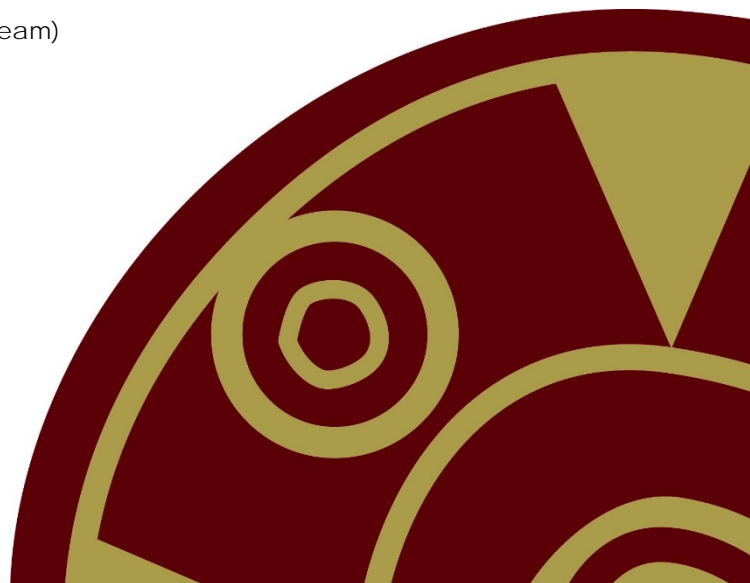
Trenched Evaluation

Date: May 2017

Prepared by: Rhodri Gardner

Issued to: Rachael Abraham (SCCAS Conservation Team)

© SACIC



Summary Project Details

Site Name	OS 4700 (St Catherine's Meadow)
Site Location/Parish	Framlingham
Grid Reference	TM 274 640
Access	Off Saxtead Road
Planning Application No	DC/16/4355/FUL
HER code	FML 098
Event No.	ESF 25543
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-284561
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	Small (c. 0.8ha)
Project start date	TBC
Fieldwork duration	Up to 2 days (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 3

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBC	TBC
Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	01284 741232
Consultant		

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary	101 (999 in an emergency)
Location of nearest A&E	Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, IP4 5PD	01473 712233

Hire details

Plant:	TBC	TBC
Toilet Hire	TBC	TBC
Tool hire:	TBC	TBC

Contents

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2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

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1. Site location
2. Proposed trench layout

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The proposed area of development covers an area of c. 0.8ha (to accommodate 24 new dwellings and associated access and services) and is centred on approximately NGR TM 284 561.
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested as a condition of planning application DC/16/4355/FUL. The LPA has been advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific planning condition by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (dated 5th April 2017).
- 1.5 According to the Brief (Section 2.1): "This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, with a number of finds of prehistoric and medieval date recorded in the vicinity (FML 063 and 064). The site has a frontage on a historic route way into Framlingham, which was an important Anglo-Saxon and Medieval centre and it is also situated in an area which is topographically favourable for early occupation, overlooking a tributary of the River Ore. However, this site has never been the subject of systematic archaeological investigations and previously unidentified remains may exist on the site".
- 1.6 The development proposal is for the construction of 24 new dwellings and associated services and driveway. The groundworks that will be involved are liable to damage or destroy any archaeological deposits that may survive within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.
- 1.7 The brief requires that 5% of the site's area be subject to trial trenching. This amounts to c. 400m². This will be divided up into smaller individual trenches which will then be used to give as even coverage of the site as possible (Fig. 2). The proposed trenching rationale will be outlined in Section 2, below.

1.8 This WSI complies with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (CIfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

1.9 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 4.2 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:

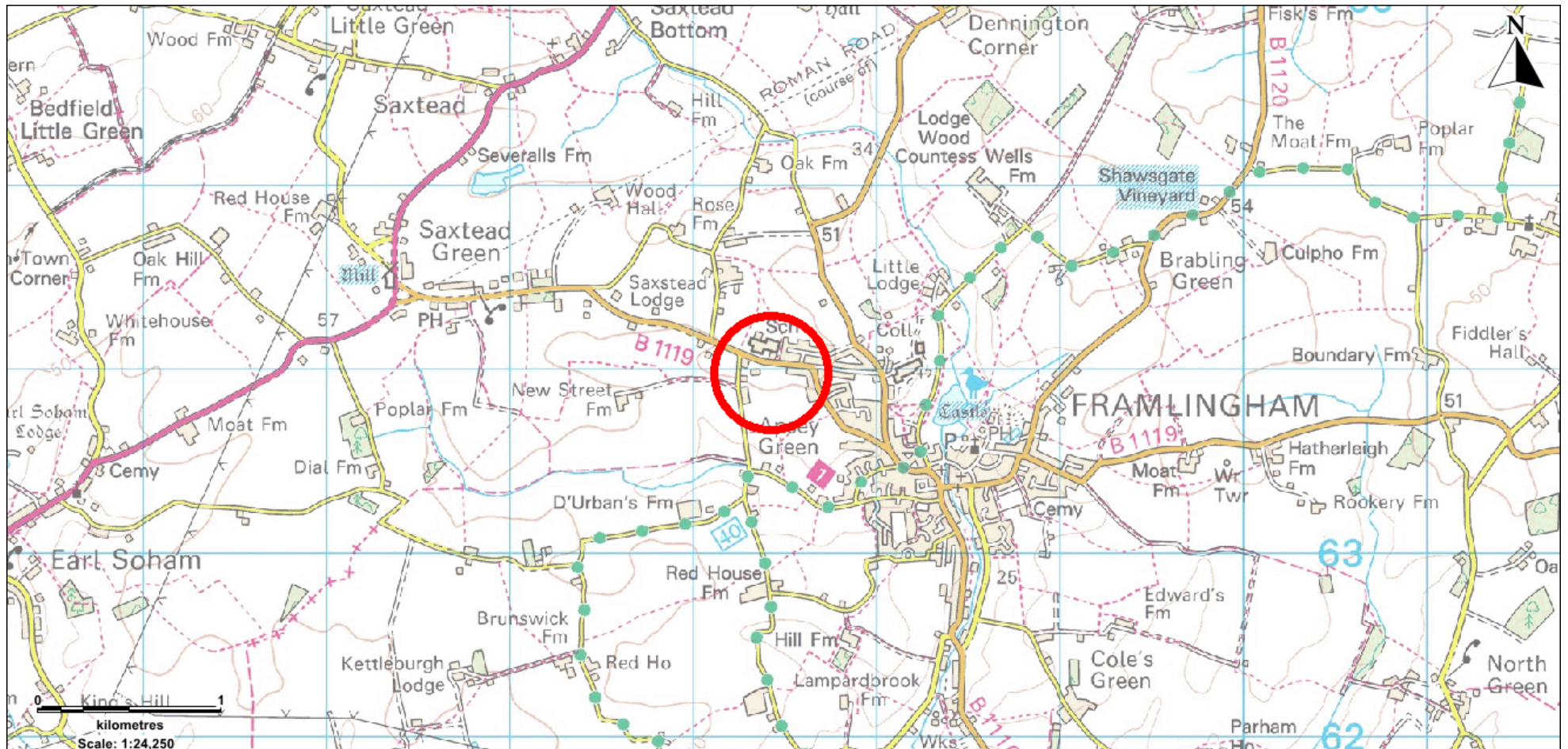
RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

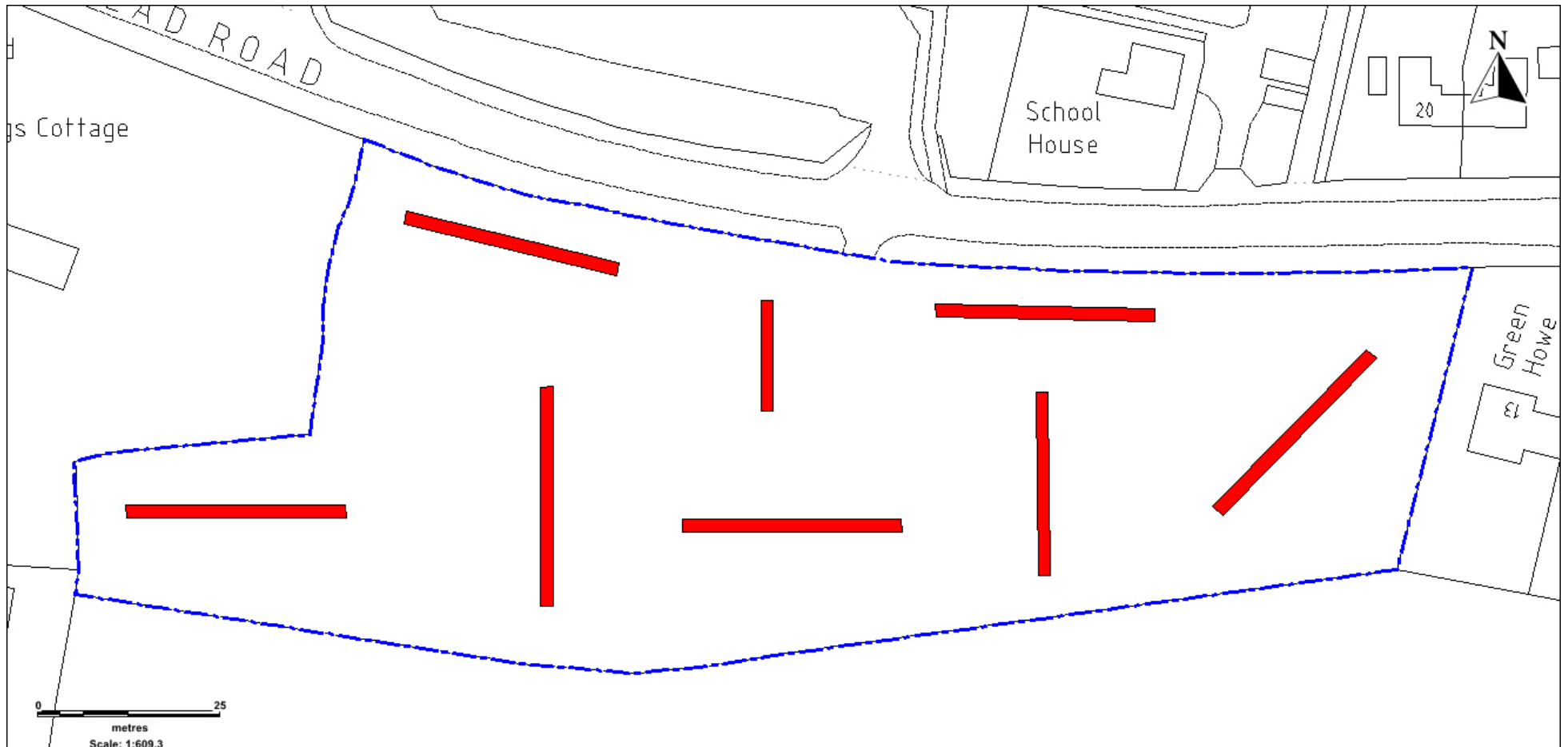
RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medlycott, 2011).



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Figure 1. Site Location



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

Figure 2. Proposed trench layout (trenches in red)

2 Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 2 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ eight (8) trenches. Six of these measure 30m long by 1.8m wide, with one 20m x 1.8m and one 15m x 1.8m long. The proposed trench location plan is shown in Fig 2. These locations are designed to give as even coverage of the site as possible whilst also sampling future house plot locations.
- 2.3 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer (the client's attention is therefore drawn to Section 8.2(c) of SACIC's Standard Terms and Conditions). Therefore, if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 2.4 The trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and any other concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if requested.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2017.
- 2.6 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.7 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.

- 2.8 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number (FML 098) and Event number (ESF 25543) acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.11 Trenches and spoil heaps will be scanned for artefactual material and metal-detected throughout the project, including before the initial soil stripping and prior to hand-excavation. This will include trench bases if the natural geological surface is not exposed.
- 2.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.13 All finds will be brought back to Suffolk Archaeology's premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.14 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.16 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique HER number will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

- 3.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site. This will include reference to archaeologically relevant information held in the County HER.
- 3.13 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.14 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.15 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.19 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the

Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.

- 3.23 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 The trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required and requested prior to backfilling. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.
- 4.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 4.7.3 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 2 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require and a list of such specialists currently used by Suffolk Archaeology is available on request.

Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy



HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.

We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;
- To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.
- Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.
- To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.
- To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.
- To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.
- To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.
- To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.
- To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.
- To have access to competent advice, this will be provided by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd. Who will assist us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy; and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.

To ensure that the above are met we have developed a 'Health and Safety Management Structure' identifying key personnel responsible for managing health and safety within the organisation and 'Safety Arrangements' to assist the implementation.

Signature:		Date:	01/02/2017
Name:	Rhodri Gardner	Position:	Managing Director

The policy is reviewed on a periodic basis.

Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details



To Whom It May Concern

Our Ref: TM/

11 January 2017

Dear Sir / Madam

Our Client: Suffolk Archaeology C I C

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above mentioned client and confirm the following cover is in force:

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Public Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER	Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Professional Indemnity
POLICY NUMBER	HU PI 9129989/1450
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

The Insurance evidenced by this Certificate is subject to the terms, and conditions and exclusions of the applicable policies which is paramount. This certificate is issued as a matter of information only and evidences coverage as at the date of the certificate. This certificate confers no rights to the holder and imposes no liability on the Insurer. The Insurer assumes no responsibility to the holder of the certificate to provide any notice of any material change in or cancellation of these policies.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Tariq Mian Cert CII".

Tariq Mian Cert CII
Towergate Insurance

Towergate Insurance

Jellicoe House, Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2AF

Tel: 0344 892 1656 Fax: 0344 892 1657 Email: southampton@towergate.co.uk

www.towergateinsurance.co.uk

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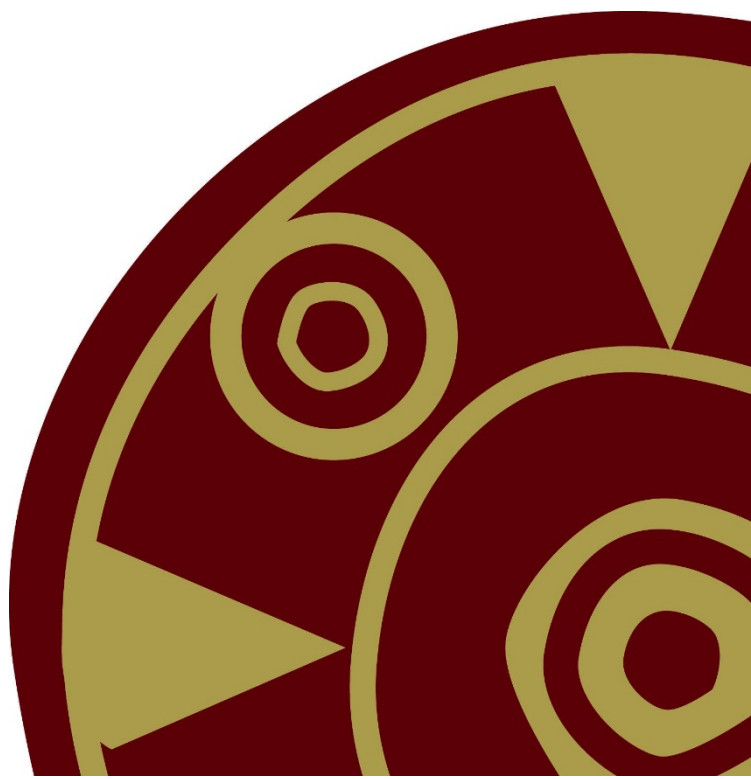
www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk



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www.twitter.com/suffolkarchcic



Appendix 2. HER Summary list

MonUID	Period	Name	HER Description	Easting	Northing
MSF19108	Mesolithic	Land off New Road	A redeposited Mesolithic arrowhead was found during an excavation by SCCAS.	628144	263564
MSF28811	Early Bronze Age, post medieval	Early Bronze Age pit and post medieval features at Land at Mount Pleasant	Early Bronze Age pit and post medieval features identified during evaluation at Land at Mount Pleasant	627746	263668
MSF19109	Roman	Land off New Road	A redeposited Roman pottery sherd was found during excavation.	628144	263564
MSF25823	Roman, medieval	Roman and Medieval artefact scatter of pottery.	Roman and late Medieval pottery.	627450	263160
MSF15569	Medieval	'The Mere' of Framlingham Castle	This was probably deliberately created for multiple purposes; As a quarry for material for the castle earthwork defences, as a fishpond, and to add security on the western side of the castle, in the 12th century. The original extent of natural and artificial meres is unknown.	628446	263846
MSF17312	Medieval	The Hermitage, Dennington Road	In house foundations at the Hermitage on Dennington Road, several human skeletons were found some years ago. The Hermitage was in existence in 1547, adjoining 6 acres of glebe land called Hermitage Close.	628082	263535
MSF19107	Medieval	Land off New Road	Evaluation (desktop and trenching) of 1.5 ha of a proposed development site located a medieval ditch.	628144	263564
MSF19184	Medieval	Site of a medieval deer park	Site of a medieval deer park. One of four marked by Rackham.	627510	264493
MSF19193	Medieval	Findspot of a Medieval circular lead seal matrix	Metal detected circular lead seal matrix inscribed 'the seal of Seaman the (?)fisherman' (translation).	627454	263205
MSF19168	Medieval	Framlingham Park; Great Lodge; Little Lodge; Lodge Wood	Medieval deer park (and Great and Little Lodges) defined by Rackham, partially of scheduleable quality.	628830	264994
MSF35253	Medieval	13th to 15th century horseshoe at Land off New Road	An unstratified horseshoe was identified at Land off New Road during evaluation trenching.	628208	263638
MSF21655	Medieval to Post-Medieval	47-55 College Road	Possible site of a medieval Hermitage. 16th century finds from the subsoil suggest activity on the site at this time, possibly coinciding with the end of the active life of the Hermitage.	628086	263539

MSF23904	Medieval to Modern	Framlingham	Medieval town of Framlingham. Established as the main stronghold of the powerful Bigod family with 'a thriving town beside it'. The market was first recorded in 1270. Area of town includes castle (FML 001, with mere FML 021 to W), church (FML 009), cemetery (Sax & Med)(FML 002), medieval wall (FML 028) and possible town ditch (see FML 051), medieval pits (FML 039), medieval finds from trenched evaluation (FML 018), water mill (FML 023 & 027), and manorial boundary & bridge (FML 027).	628475	263610
MSF19175	Post-Medieval	Mount Pleasant	A post mill is mapped from 1824 to 1901.	627937	263704
MSF19176	Post-Medieval	Mount Pleasant	Post Mill mapped in 1736. Moved to Tannington after 1837.	627788	263831
MSF19177	Post-Medieval	Saxtead Lodge Farm	This is the site of a smock Mill, erected circa 1890 when moved from Hacheston.	626456	264305
MSF25817	Post-Medieval	Post Medieval artefact scatter.	Various artefacts discovered by metal detector, some lead but mostly copper	627200	264300
MSF34685	Post-Medieval	Post medieval pit and later prehistoric pottery at Land at OS 9854	Post medieval pit and later prehistoric pottery identified during evaluation trenching at Land at OS 9854.	626999	264497
MSF35244	Post-Medieval	The White Cottage	19th century timber and weatherboard house	628030	263968
MSF35397	Post-Medieval	Barn at New Street Farm	19th century barn at New Street Farm	626598	263832

Appendix 3. Oasis Form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-284561

Project details

Project name	St Catherine's Meadow, Framlingham
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of eight trenches, was carried out at St Catherine's Meadow, Framlingham, Suffolk, in advance of development of the site. Archaeological features were identified in three trenches, with the remaining five being empty. Two large post-medieval ditches were identified in the north central part of the site, and an isolated undated pit was encountered in the west side of the site.
Project dates	Start: 05-07-2017 End: 06-07-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25543 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	FML 098 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FRAMLINGHAM St Catherine's Meadow
Postcode	IP13 9HE
Study area	0.5 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 627437 264001 51.873463667688 1.817575146013 51 52 24 N 001 49 03
E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 50.45m Max: 50.68m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Rachael Abraham

Project director/manager Rhodri Gardner

Project supervisor Catherine Douglas

Type of sponsor/funding body Architect

Name of sponsor/funding body Peter Wells Architects

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title St Catherine's Meadow, Saxtead Road, Framlingham

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Entered on 15 August 2017

Appendix 4. Trench list

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Summary	Associated Contexts
1	25	NW/SE	Clay, sand and gravels	0.48	One post hole 0004 containing one fill 0005	0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0005
2	30	N/S	Clay with patches of sand and gravels	0.66	Ditch 0006 containing three fills, 0007, 0011 and 0012	0001, 0002, 0003, 0006, 0007, 0011, 0012
3	30	E/W	Clay with patches of sand and gravels	0.52	Blank trench	0001, 0002, 0003
4	15	N/S	Clay with patches of sand and gravels	0.38 - 0.60	Ditch 0008 containing two fills 0009 and 0010	0001, 0002, 0003, 0008, 0009, 0010
5	30	E/W	Clay with patches of sand and gravels	0.40	Blank trench	0001, 0002, 0003
6	25	N/S	Clay with chalk inclusions, sand and gravels	0.44	Blank trench	0001, 0002, 0003
7	30	E/W	Clay with chalk inclusions, and gravels	0.47	Blank trench	0001, 0002, 0003
8	30	E/W	Clay with chalk inclusions, sand and gravels	0.47	Blank trench	0001, 0002, 0003

Appendix 5. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by
0001	0001	all trenches	Topsoil	Layer	Dark greyish brown friable silty sand with extremely frequent rooting and occasional medium subrounded pebbles. The horizon is generally clear.	Topsoil	-	-	0.13	0002		
0002	0002	all trenches	Subsoil	Layer	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional streaks of chalk and occasional small subrounded and rounded pebbles. Horizon is generally clear.	Subsoil layer	-	-	0.19	0005, 0007, 0010, 0003	0001	
0003	0003	all trenches	Natural	Layer	Light orangey brown compact slightly silty clay with some sandy inclusions, chalk nodules and large stones (typically flint). The horizon is usually clear and well defined.	Natural layer, underneath topsoil layer (0001) and subsoil layer (0002).	-	-	0.16	0012	0008, 0002	0008, 0004
0004	0004	1	Posthole	Cut	Round / slightly oval shaped possible post hole or pit with a concave profile and steep straight sides and a slightly concave base. It contains a single fill 0005.	Isolated pit/post hole with no relationship to any other features. Small possible post hole or pit with a single fill 0005.	0.31	0.18	0.15		0005	
0005	0004	1	Posthole	Fill	Dark greyish brown firm clayey silt with occasional rooting, rare small subangular pebbles and occasional small subrounded chalk nodules. Horizon is generally clear between the natural 0003 and the single fill 0005.	Single fill of isolated undated pit/post hole.	0.31	0.18	0.15	0004	0002	
0006	0006	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear East/West ditch with a U-shaped profile and straight 45 degree angle sides	Large ditch, in phase of disuse. Truncates a different type of natural (0012) which might be alluvium.	>1.90	2.90	1.10	0012	0011	
0007	0006	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay containing occasional flecks of	Secondary fill of ditch 0006.	>1.90	2.90	0.20	0011	0002	

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by
					charcoal, frequent flecks of chalk and subrounded pebbles.							
0008	0008	4	Ditch	Cut	Linear east-west ditch with a concave profile, rounded base and moderately gradual sloping sides. Ditch 0008 has two fills: Primary fill 0009 and secondary fill 0010.	Does not appear to have any other relationship with other features. Large ditch with a primary fill 0009 and secondary fill 0010.	>1.8	4.18	1.01	0003	0009	
0009	0008	4	Ditch	Fill	Medium orangey greyish brown compact and sticky silty clay with occasional rooting and occasional small rounded lumps of chalk. A generally clear horizon is present. Primary fill of ditch 0008.	Primary fill of large ditch 0009. Underlying secondary fill 0010.	>1.80	4.18	0.54	0008	0010	
0010	0008	4	Ditch	Fill	Medium orangey greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent large rounded chalk nodules and chalk flecks and large angular pieces of flint. Occasional root disturbance. The horizon is generally clear. This is the secondary fill 0010 of ditch 0008.	Secondary fill 0010 of large ditch 0008, overlying primary fill 0009.	> 1.80	4.18	0.44	0009	0002	
0011	0006	2	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay containing occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional rounded pebbles. Some root disturbance. Slightly diffuse edges. This is the basal fill.	Basal fill of ditch 0006. Intentional backfill of ditch in phase of disuse?	>1.90	2.48	0.68	0006	0007	
0012	0006	2	Ditch	Layer	Blueish grey firm clay containing occasional flecks of chalk.	Alluvium? Appears to be underlying the orange clay natural 0003.	>1.90	1.40	>0.40		0006, 0003	0006

Appendix 6. Finds Catalogues

Context	Pottery		CBM		Post-med bottle glass		Worked Flint		Lavastone		Animal Bone		Shell		Other Finds	Ceramic Spotdate	Sample No.	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
0007	4	39	19	194	4	66			1	473	14	86	1	3	Charcoal: 2-1g.	18th C		
0009								1	331									
0010	1	36	1	21				1	138				1	14	1 Bt flint @ 16g	17th-18th C	2	Pottery, CBM, Slag, Heat Altered Flint, Shell,
0011	3	9	17	199							5	43	1	5		17th C	1	Pottery, Bone, Shell,

Table 1. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	No of sherds	Wt (g)	ENV	Abrasion	Comments	Fabric spotdate	Overall spotdate
7	PM	SWSW	DISH	1	26	1		Plain	1720-1780	18th C
7	PM?	LPME?	BODY	1	4	1	A	Unglazed, sandy micaceous redware, hard	L18th-20th C	
7	PM	GRE?	BODY	1	3	1	AA	Faint hints of glaze	16th-18th C	
7	PM	IGBW	MUG	1	6	1	AA	Rilled base of tankard, dk green glaze	16th-18th C	
10	PM	SPEC	BODY	1	36	1	A	Large sherd of jug or jar	17th-18th C	17th-18th C
11	PM	MART	BODY	1	5	1		Heavily rilled frag of neck of flask, Type 3?	L15th-17th C, probably 17th C	
11	PM	GRE	BODY	1	2	1	A	Finer fabric	16th-18th C	16th-18th c
11	PM	GRE	BODY	1	2	1	A	Small sherd	16th-18th C	
7	PM	SWSW	DISH	1	26	1		Plain	1720-1780	18th C
7	PM?	LPME?	BODY	1	4	1	A	Unglazed, sandy micaceous redware, hard	L18th-20th C	
7	PM	GRE?	BODY	1	3	1	AA	Faint hints of glaze	16th-18th C	
7	PM	IGBW	MUG	1	6	1	AA	Rilled base of tankard, dk green glaze	16th-18th C	

Table 2. Pottery catalogue

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

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