
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/072

**55, Fore Street, Framlingham
FML 051**

D. Stirk
© April 2009
www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology

Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX.



HER Information

Planning Application No: C/08/1921

Date of Fieldwork: 24 February 2009

Grid Reference: TM 2870 6340

Funding Body: Catherine Hill

Curatorial Officer: Keith Wade

Project Officer: Duncan Stirk

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-56830

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>



Contents

	Page
Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Geology and topography	2
3. Archaeological and historical background	3
4. Methodology	4
5. Results	5
6. Finds and environmental evidence	10
7. Discussion	11
8. Conclusions	13
9. Archive deposition	13
10. Contributors and acknowledgements	14
11. Bibliography	14
Disclaimer	14

List of Figures

1. Site Location	2
2. Plan of extension	4
3. Trench plan	7
4. Southeast facing section	7
5. Northeast facing section	8
6. Southwest facing section	8

List of Tables

1. Finds quantities	10
---------------------	----

List of Plates

1. Timber and Ditch fills	9
2. Section of ditch [114]	9

List of Appendices

- I. Brief and specification
- II. Contexts
- III. Finds

Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at 55, Fore Street, Framlingham (TM 2870 6340; FML 051). Monitoring work was carried out at the above site during the excavation of foundations for an extension to the house.

A number of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the monitoring work. A large cut feature, possibly a ditch, was recorded which may be the medieval “town ditch”. This feature was filled with alluvial silts through which a number of timbers had been driven. These had varying states of preservation possibly reflecting a series of buildings on the plot. The ground level was raised considerably with imported clay prior to the construction of the current building, infilling the top of the ditch. A shallow feature cut the top of this make-up layer. A small assemblage of finds from the late medieval and post medieval periods was collected during the work.

1. Introduction

Archaeological monitoring of building work was carried out on land at number 55, Fore Street, Framlingham, as part of an archaeological condition in relation to planning permission for the construction of extensions to the existing house. (Application number: C/08/1921) This work took place over three visits on the 19th, 23rd and 24th February 2009.

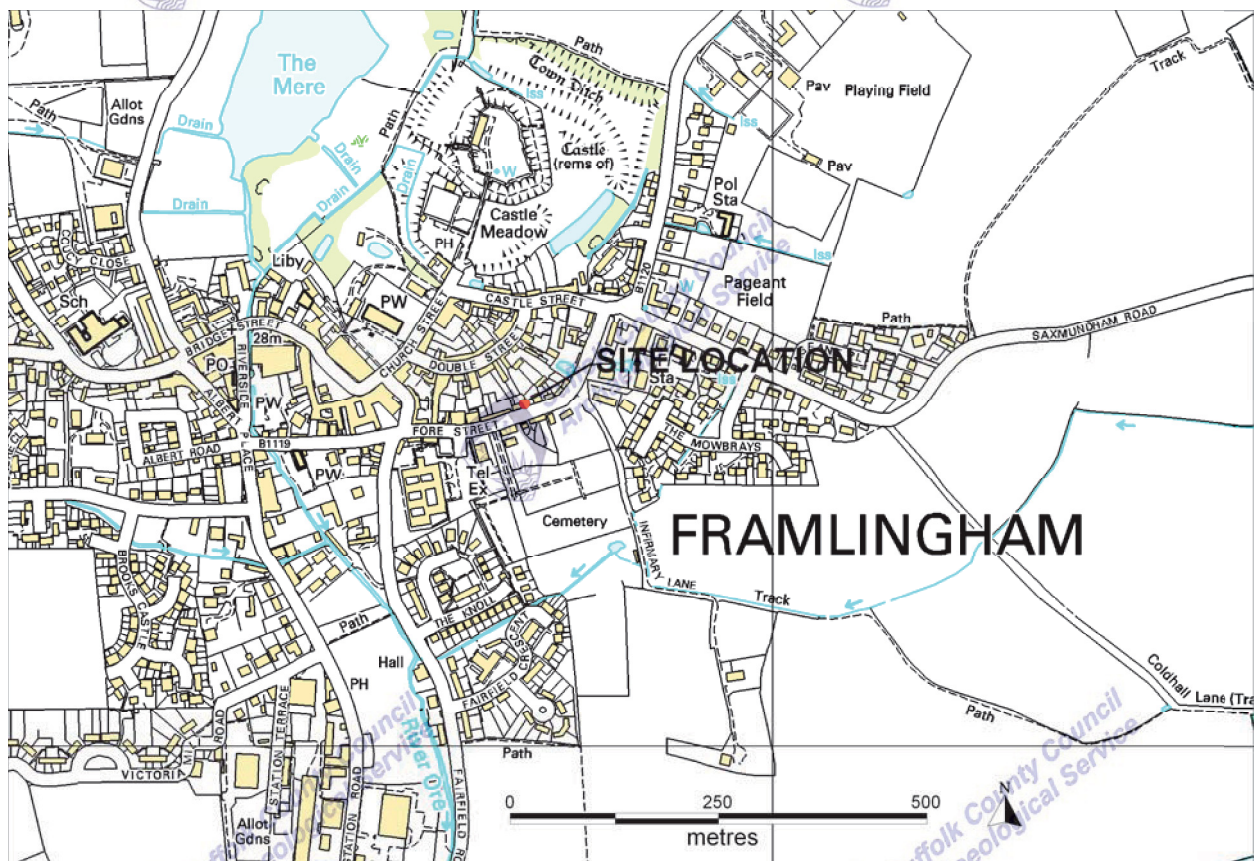


Figure 1. Site location

2. Geology and topography

The site is located in the historic centre of Framlingham. The ground prior to the monitoring works was occupied largely by a lawn and partly by a paved area, and was relatively level at circa 40m AOD. The site is located on calcareous clayey soils of the Hanslope association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). To the south of the site is Fore Street, while to the east and west are residential buildings and their associated gardens. To the north of the site are gardens belonging to properties fronting onto Double Street to the North.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site is located within the historic core of Framlingham. Fore Street is thought to define the eastern and south-eastern boundary of the medieval town as it is in line with a surviving portion of the town ditch to the northeast. To the west, where Fore Street meets Crown and Anchor Lane there was a gate known as the Griffin Gate just inside the town ditch. (John Ridgard, pers. Comm. 28th Feb, 2009) The earliest listed building along Fore Street is the former Public house at number 29 Fore Street at NGR TM 2859 6338, which has 16th century elements. This may suggest that by the 16th Century the town was expanding over the previous boundary. The site is therefore potentially over or beside the boundary to the medieval town, and archaeological remains may shed light on the development of the town.

Relatively few archaeological interventions have been conducted in this part of the town to shed light on this hypothesis. These are at number 59 Fore Street, in the adjacent property to the northeast, where a flint and mortar wall was recorded beneath the rear boundary fence to the property (FML 028), and at number 30 Fore Street to the south, where monitoring of development work recorded a ditch and pit of probable post-medieval date (FML 040).



4. Methodology

A single extension to the rear of the house was the subject of this monitoring work, which was allocated the Historic Environment Record (HER) number FML 051.

The archaeological work was conducted in accordance with a Brief and Specification written by Keith Wade of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Conservation Team (see Appendix I).



Figure 2. Plan of extension.

Monitoring of the results of the ground reduction and a portion of the foundation excavation was carried out on the 19th February 2009. Recording of the fully excavated foundations took place on the 23rd and 24th February. The works involved general ground reduction to a depth of 0.5m Below Ground Level (BGL) using a 360° mini-digger and a 0.6m toothless bucket. This was undertaken over the whole footprint of the extension measuring 4.5m by 3.1m. Foundations were then excavated from this level using the mini-digger and a 0.4m toothed bucket, to a depth of between 1.3 and 1.41m. The exposed surfaces of the trenches, where possible, were cleaned by hand

to better reveal changes in colour and composition that would indicate the presence of archaeological deposits and features. Finds were collected during this phase of work, as were three samples of wood from various contexts. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on *pro forma* recording sheets following guidelines set out by SCC Archaeological Service. All archaeological deposits were drawn in plan and in section at 1:20 scale, and photographed. This report has produced drawings using MapInfo mapping software.

5. Results

The geological natural was seen in the eastern foundation trench at a depth of between 0.46 – 0.56m BGL. It consisted of mixed mid grey and light orange brown clay with frequent chalk inclusions (119). This deposit was banded and it was unclear whether the upper band was virgin geology or re-worked or re-deposited material. Cutting the geological natural in the northern foundation trench was the edge of a very large feature [114] that was over 0.74m deep and over 4.3m wide. The edge of the feature appeared to be aligned roughly north-south although this was difficult to determine in the visible elevations. Along the eastern edge of the cut a mid to dark grey clay silt fill (109) was recorded. This was similar to the more general fill (125) which was recorded as mid grey clay. At the westernmost end of the northern foundation trench fill (125) was cut by a small feature with steep straight sides and a generally flat base [118]. Cut [118] extended beyond the foundation trench edge, with the portion within the trench measuring 0.22m by 0.12m wide and 0.26m deep. It held an orangy brown sandy flint and chalk gravel fill (117). This was sealed by light to mid grey brown silty clay fill (116), that was only visible in section and in the north-western corner of the trench. Also visible only in section was a band of decayed wood (115) that overlay fill (116). A sample of this was taken for dating purposes.

At the western end of the northern foundation trench a cluster of timbers in varying states of preservation was recorded. The most degraded of these (111), had a circular shape in plan and was 0.24m in diameter. It extended beyond the trench edge with only 0.1m visible in plan. Wholly within the trench was a similar timber (113), that was 0.2m in diameter. Better preserved was timber (112) that was 0.22m in diameter, although this had been badly damaged by the machine. Finally, timber (110) was best preserved, and was rectangular rather than round-wood. It measured 0.22m by 0.12m.

These timbers did not appear to have associated cuts, so may have been driven into clay fill (125). Samples for dating were taken from timbers (110) and (112). Beside the timbers was a roughly circular patch of mid grey silty clay (122), 0.3m in diameter, that was not investigated.

Filling most of feature [114] but seen only in section was a widespread deposit of mid grey clay sand silt (108) that varied in thickness from 0.12m to over 0.4m. A single sherd of peg tile dating from the late medieval to post-medieval period was recovered from this fill. All features in the trenches appear to have been sealed by a thick deposit of mottled orange brown and mid grey silty clay (105).

Deposit (105) was cut by a shallow feature [107] that was 0.54m wide by over 0.7m long. It held a single fill composed of mixed greenish grey gritty silt sand (106). An assemblage including parts of two stoneware tankards, other post medieval pottery types, a post medieval brick and a clay pipe stem was recovered from the pit fill, dating its deposition to the early 18th century.

A similar feature [103] was visible in the southern extent of the eastern foundation trench. This was visible only in section, had steep concave sides and a concave base, and was over 0.98m wide by 0.8m deep. It held a light to mid grey silty clay fill (102). Both feature [103] and [107] seem to have been cut by the foundations for the current house [123] (124), although over feature [103] this relationship had been removed by a service trench [121] containing a ceramic drain (120). This was sealed by fill (101), a mid to dark grey clay and sandy silt, that may have been laid down as part of the foundation or drain. Over much of the site a deposit of light to mid silty clay (104) was present, varying in thickness between 0 – 0.28m. Modern or early modern pottery was evident in this deposit although none was collected. The stratigraphic sequence was completed with the modern surfaces such as a tarmac path and a paving slabs (100).

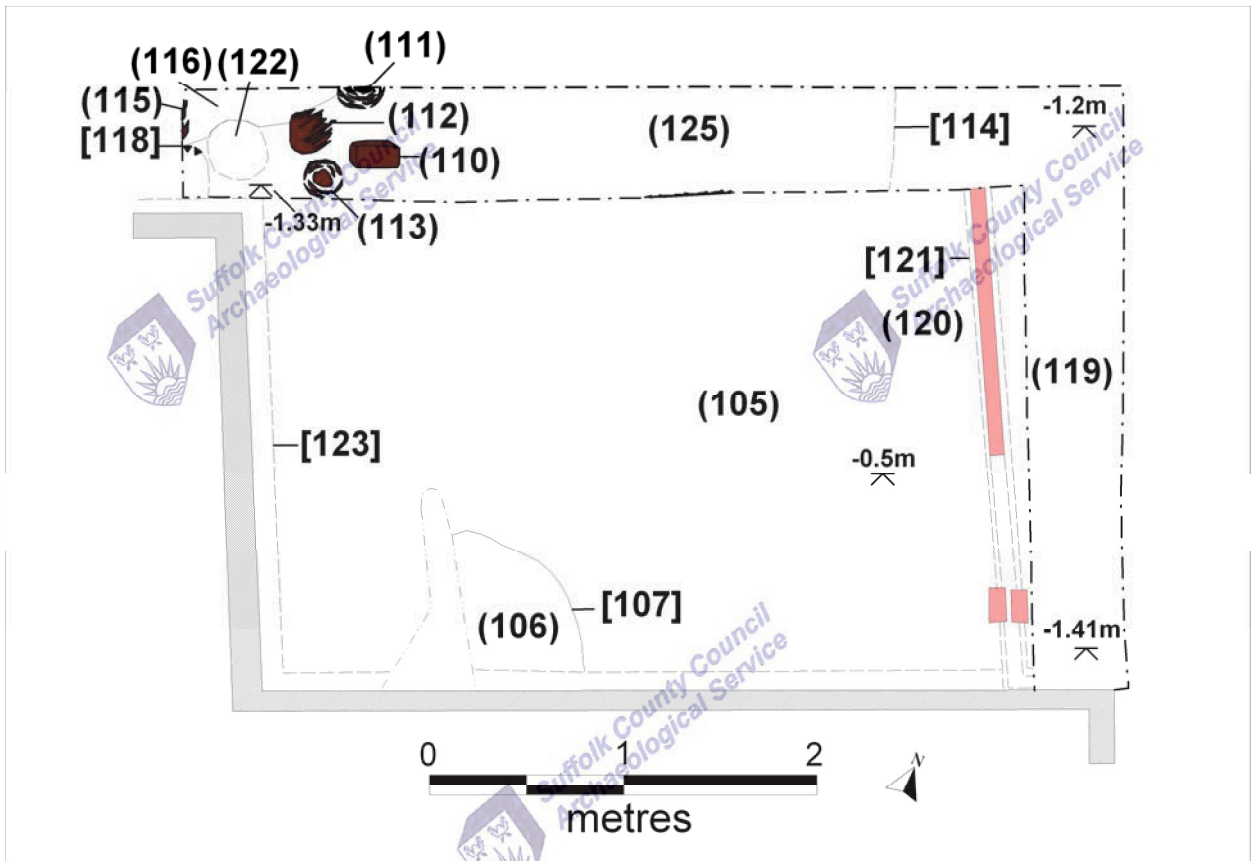


Figure 3. Trench plan

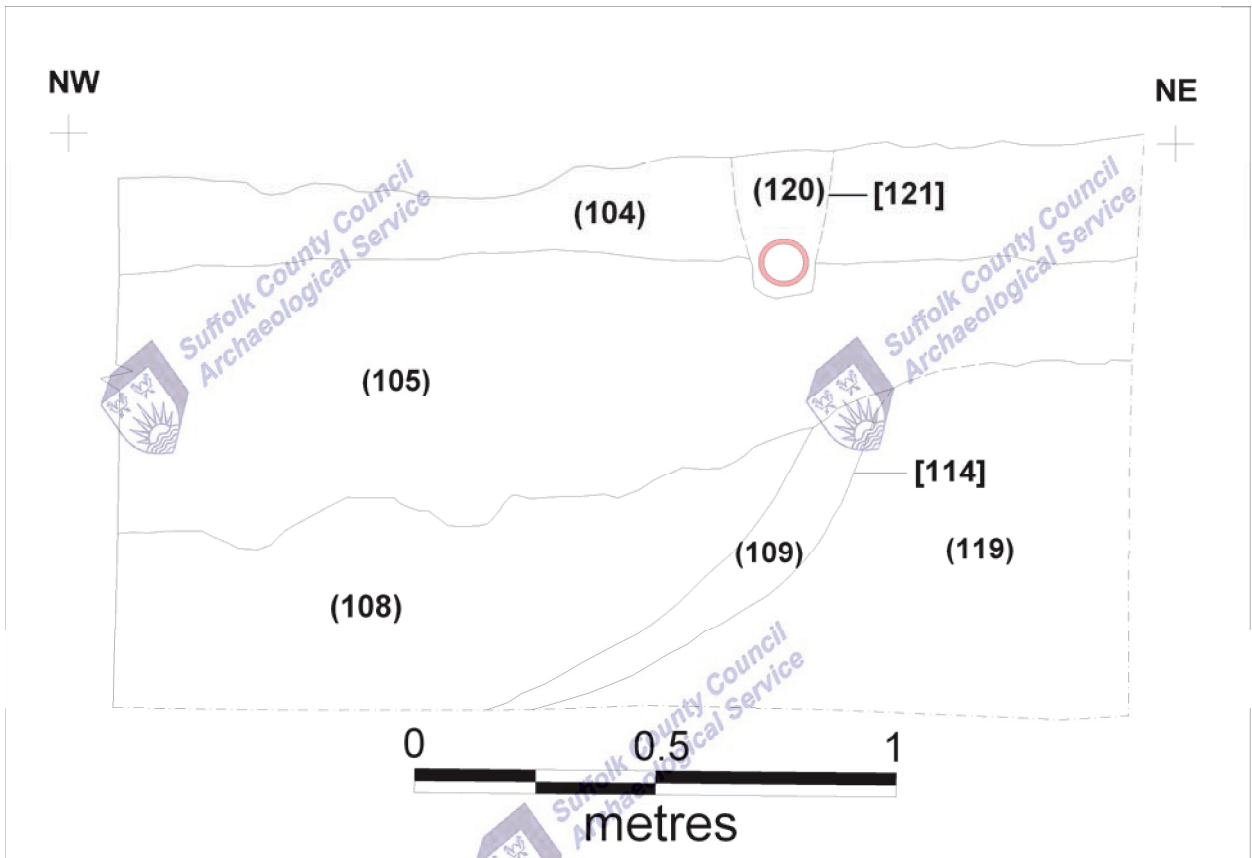


Figure 4. Southeast facing section

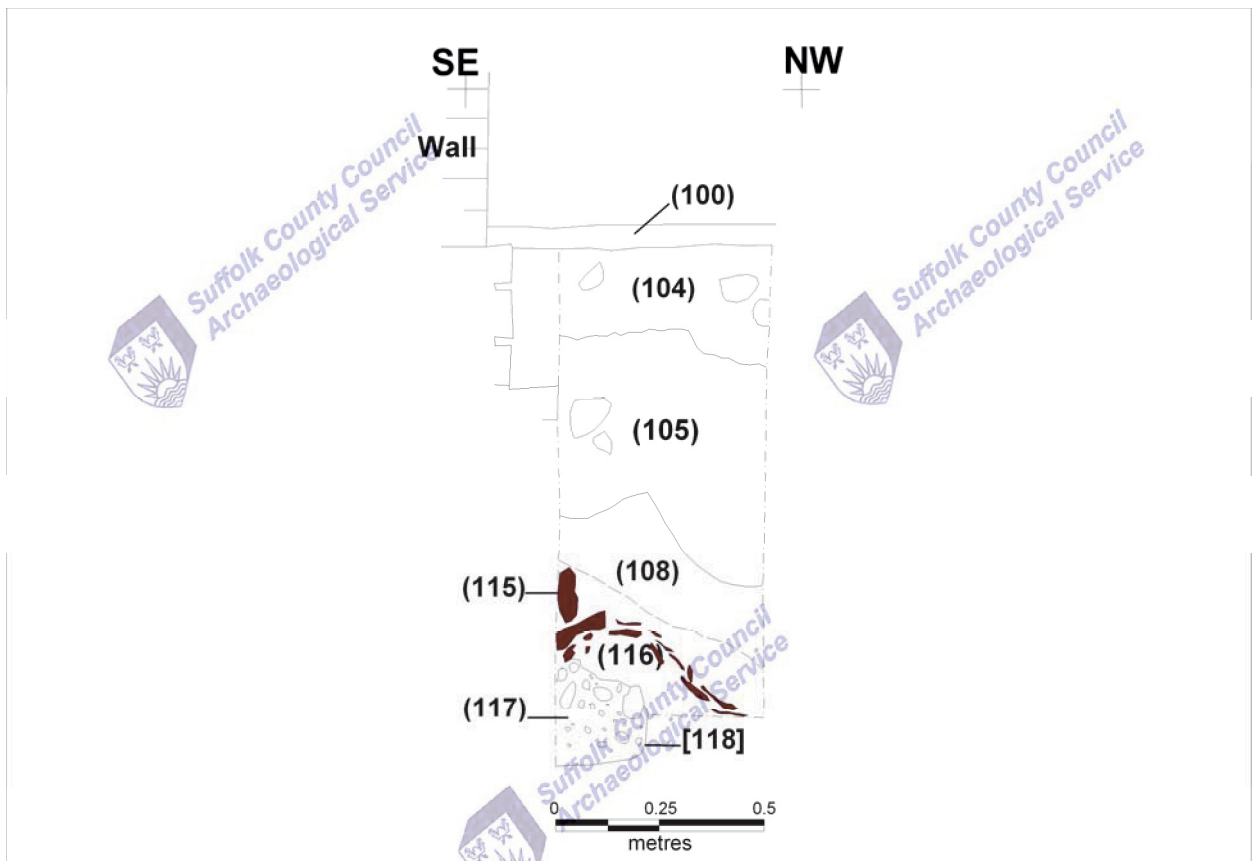


Figure 5. Northeast facing section

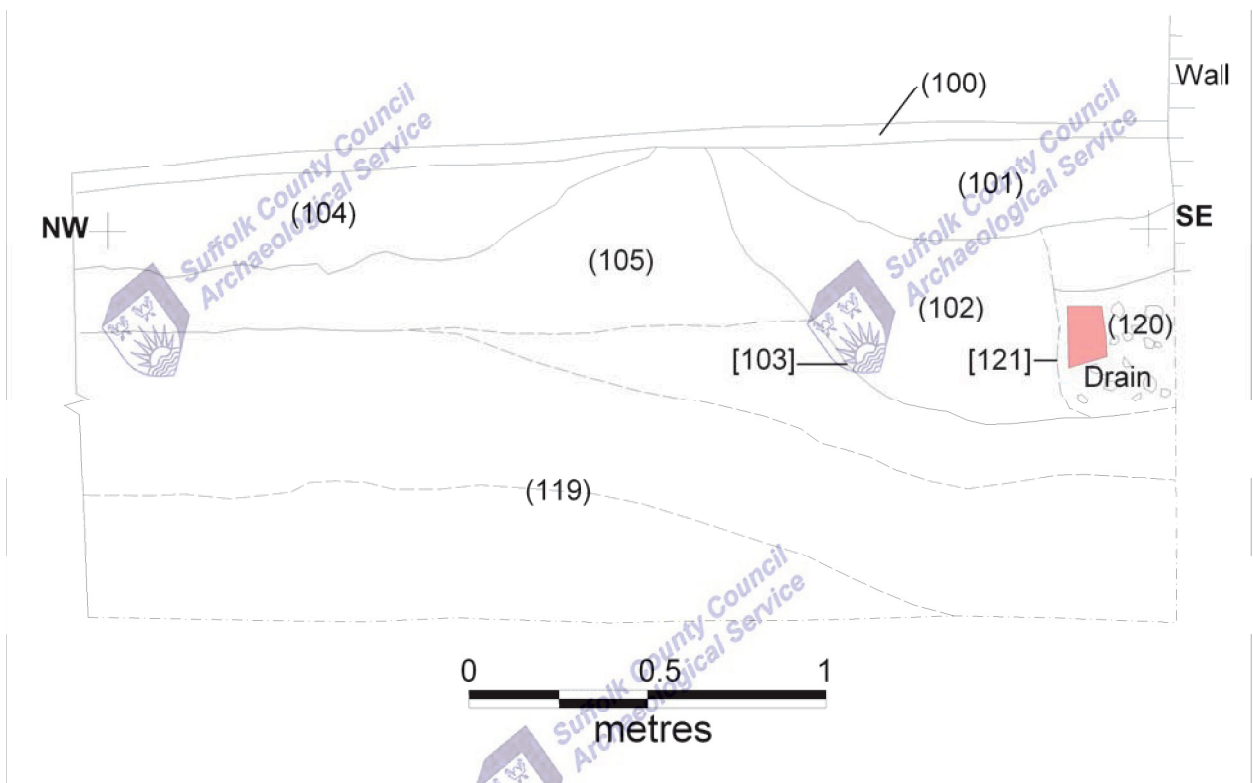


Figure 6. Southwest facing section



Plate 1. Timbers and Ditch fills.



Plate 2. Section of ditch [114]

6. Finds and Environmental Evidence: Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from two contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		CBM		Clay tobacco pipe		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
106	18	262	2	1037	1	2	c1700-1750
108			1	56			L Med/P-med
Total	18	262	3	1093	1	2	

Table 1 Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

A total of 18 fragments of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the fill (106) of a single feature which was cut by the foundations of the current house (0.262kg). The pottery has been fully quantified and catalogued (Appendix III). The upper part of an English stoneware mug or tankard (L17th-18th C) and the base of a Nottinghamshire-type stoneware tankard with lathe-turned decoration were identified, dating to c1700-1725 (Jennings, fig. 100, No 1556). A number of small fragments of Glazed Red Earthenware and an abraded sherd of Speckle Glazed ware were also recovered (16th-18th C).

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

The remains of a small red-fired brick was found in fill (106), made in a medium sandy fabric with iron oxide inclusions and occasional flint (msfe). The brick has a worn surface and shows no signs of mortar. The measurable dimensions are the height (45mm), and the width (105mm). The appearance and size of the brick indicate that it is a late brick categorised as LB1 (mid 16th-17th C) (Drury, 1993, 165). A fully oxidised pegtile made in a medium sandy fabric with flint recovered from ditch fill (108) dates to the Late medieval/post-medieval periods.

6.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

A fragment of the stem of a clay tobacco pipe was present in (106).

6.5 Discussion

The pottery recovered from the fill (106) dates mainly to the early 18th century, although some sherds may be slightly earlier (16th-17th C). A single fragment of a pegtile found in the fill (108) of the possible town ditch dates to the late medieval/post-medieval period. There was no indication of any earlier finds which might have been expected given the location of the site close to the limits of the medieval town.

7. Discussion

Interpretation of the archaeological remains at 55 Fore Street is somewhat limited by the small scale of the development. Despite this a few hypotheses should be advanced about occupation on the site.

The main feature was the large and deep cut [114]. Although only one side of this feature was present in the foundation trenches, it seems likely that this was a large ditch, rather than for example a terrace, as the character of the fills indicates alluvial silting typical of a town ditch. Similar features have been recorded during archaeological work in the town, notably at 8-12 Castle Street where a 4 metre wide and over 2m deep ditch was recorded during monitoring of a house extension (Boulter, 2003). Determining the alignment of the ditch is more problematic. On first examination it would appear that the ditch was aligned roughly north-south, perhaps even slightly northwest-southeast, perpendicular to the line of Fore Street. The tip lines of the ditch fills may contradict this hypothesis though, as there is a noticeable and consistent decline to the north in the northeast facing section. (Plate 1 and Figure 5) An alternative interpretation with the ditch aligned southwest-northeast, running parallel to Fore Street, and terminating within the trench, would account for this. This hypothesis may fit better with the idea that Fore Street represents the boundary of the town, with cut [114] a continuation of the Town Ditch which now only survives as an earthwork to the northeast of the castle.

The ditch was intentionally infilled at some point, presumably as pressure for building land within the town outweighed the desire to have a defensive boundary. Something similar appears to have happened at 8-12 Castle Street where the ditch was infilled in the late medieval/early post-medieval period (15th/16th Century). The single fragment of tile recovered from ditch fill (108) would be consistent with this general dating. It is hoped that the sample of decayed wood (115) from the fills of this ditch will provide a more precise date for its infill.

It is not clear either how or when posts (110 -113) ended up in the alluvial clay fill of the ditch. There are three possibilities:

- 1) The posts were driven into unseen lower fills of the ditch and the ditch silted up around them.
- 2) The posts are later than the ditch fills and are driven through them.
- 3) The posts are within post-holes cut into the ditch fills.

Circular feature (122) and possible post-hole [118] appear to be examples of the latter, while the timber posts appear to have no surrounding cuts, and may either pre-date or post-date the ditch fills. Feature [118] seems to have been dug while the ditch was only partially infilled. The four posts (110-113) exhibit varying degrees of preservation, which may reflect the amount of time that the posts were in the ground. If so, the cluster of posts may be a single post that had rotted and been replaced three times over a long period of time. If so, all three of the depositional possibilities listed above may be present in the trench, and therefore impossible to determine with certainty.

The posts may have formed a revetment within the ditch, or a walkway across it, while it was in use. Decayed wood deposit (115) may be the collapsed remnants of a post once held in shallow cut [118], and similar in function to the better preserved timbers (110-113). A sample of wood from this context was sent for dating.

At some stage the ground level of the site was raised with a thick layer of imported re-deposited natural clay (105). This probably served to level and raise the ground prior to construction of new buildings. There was no clear relationship between this deposit and the cluster of timbers, so it is uncertain whether this deposit was laid down prior to that structure or a later one. On balance, it appears that the deposit sealed the timbers, but this was not conclusive. Unfortunately no finds were recovered from this layer to clarify this question.

Two pits were dug into the imported clay layer, one of which held an assemblage of finds dating to the early 18th century and was clearly for the disposal of rubbish. These were then cut by various drains and the foundations of the current building which may date to the late 18th or 19th century.



8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

The work, although modest, has provided some tantalising evidence for the development of the town at the end of the medieval period. Further archaeological work along the northern side of Fore Street should attempt to answer some of the questions posed by this work. Namely, is there an infilled town ditch to the rear of properties on the northwest side of Fore Street, and if so what date was the ditch filled and built over? The timber structure within the ditch appears to have been in use before the ditch was fully infilled, and may have been long lived and regularly replaced/repared. The best interpretation for this structure is that it was a walkway or bridge across the ditch rather than a revetment within it. Properties abutting the town ditch were responsible for the cleaning of the ditch which acted as an open sewer, and some are noted as having bridges across its line. (John Ridgard pers. Comm. 28 Feb, 2009)

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The monitoring was carried out by Duncan Stirk of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was managed by Stuart Boulter, who also provided advice during the production of the report. Production of site plans and sections was carried out by Duncan Stirk, and the specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

- Boulter, S., 2003 8-12 Castle Street, Framlingham. A record of archaeological Monitoring. SCCAS Report No. 2003/120
- Brown, D., 2007 Archaeological archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, IFA
- Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic Building Materials', in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households*. East Anglian Archaeology 58, Norwich Survey.
- Everett, L., 2003 30, Fore Street, Framlingham FML 040. Archaeological Monitoring. SCCAS Report No. 2003/70
- Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich*. EAA 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales , 1983, Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 4 Eastern England.

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Appendix I: Brief & Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

55 FORE STREET, FRAMLINGHAM

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to extend 55 Fore Street, Framlingham has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (C/08/1921). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence and the proposed foundation methods indicates that the area affected by new building can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 The proposal lies within the area of medieval Framlingham, defined in the County Historic Environment Record as an archaeological site of regional importance and will involve significant ground disturbance.
- 1.3 As strip foundations are proposed there will only be limited damage to any archaeological deposits, which can be recorded by a trained archaeologist during excavation of the trenches by the building contractor.
- 1.4 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for the medieval occupation of the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of building footing trenches. These, and the upcast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 The developer or his archaeologist will give the County Archaeologist (Keith Wade, Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone: 01284 352440; Fax: 01284 352443) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 3.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and timetable.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered, the County Archaeologist should be immediately informed so that any amendments deemed necessary to this specification to ensure adequate

provision for recording, can be made without delay. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

4. **Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Archaeologist and the 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity should be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of one and half hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed should be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts should be numbered and finds recorded by context as far as possible.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P L and Wiltshire, P E J, 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.8 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, should be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Historic Environment Record sheets should be completed, as per the county manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 If archaeological features or finds are found an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 2nd January 2009

Reference: /55 Fore Street

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.



Appendix II: Contexts

Context	Type	Description
100	Deposit	Tarmac and paving slab modern surfaces. 0.06m thick.
101	Fill	Mid to dark grey clay and sandy sit. Fill of drain [121]. 1.2m by 0.26m thick.
102	Fill	Light to mid grey silty clay. Fill of pit [103]. 0.98m by 0.52m thick.
103	Cut	steep concave sides and a concave base, and was over 0.98m wide by 0.80m deep.
104	Deposit	Light to mid silty clay. Over 1.66m by over 4.85m by 0.28m thick
105	Deposit	Mottled orange brown and mid grey silty clay. Over 4.85m by over 3.1m by 0.22m - 0.58m thick.
106	Fill	Mixed greenish grey gritty silt sand. 0.70m by over 0.54m by c.0.20m thick.
107	Cut	Moderately steep sides concave base. 0.70m by over 0.54m by c.0.20m thick. Cut of pit.
108	Fill	Mid grey clay sand silt. Over 4.1m by over 0.56m by over 0.42m thick. Fill of ditch [114].
109	Fill	Mid to dark grey clay silt. Over 1.0m by 0.26m thick. Fill of ditch [114].
110	Timber	Driven timber. Rectangular 0.22m by 0.12m. Post.
111	Timber	Driven timber. Round wood 0.24m diameter. Very degraded. Post.
112	Timber	Driven timber. Round wood 0.22m diameter. Post.
113	Timber	Driven timber. Round wood 0.20m diameter. Post.
114	Cut	Steep concave sides and unseen base. Over 4.3m by over 0.74m deep. Cut of possible ditch?
115	Wood	Decayed wood lense. Over 0.50m by 0.22m thick.
116	Deposit	Light to mid grey brown silty clay fill. Over 0.5m by 0.12m thick. Fill of ditch [114].
117	Fill	Orangy brown sandy flint and chalk gravel fill. Over 0.22m by over 0.26m by 0.12m thick. Fill of post-hole [118]?
118	Cut	Steep straight sides and flat base. Over 0.22m by over 0.26m by 0.12m deep. Cut of post-hole?
119	Deposit	Mixed mid grey and light orange brown clay with frequent chalk inclusions. Over 0.82m thick. Geological natural.
120	Fill	Gravel and ceramic drain.
121	Cut	Stepped sides and flat base. Variable width by over 3.1m long by 0.80m deep. Cut for ceramic drain.
122	Fill?	Mid grey silty clay. 0.30m diameter.
123	Cut	Vertical straight sides and unseen base. Construction cut for standing building foundations.
124	Masonry	Red brick and mortar foundations and walls of standing building.
125	Fill	Mid grey clay. Over 3.6m by 0.50m. Fill of ditch [114].



Appendix III: Finds

Bulk table									
ID	Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	Ceramic Period	CBM No	CBM Wt	Clay pipe No	Clay pipe Wt	Overall date
1	106	18	262	PMED	2	1037	1	2	L17th-18th C
2	108	0	0		1	56	0	0	Lmed/pmed

Spotdate table										
ID	Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	Comments	Fabric date range
1	0106	PM	SPEC	BODY		1	1	15		L17th-18th C
2	0106	PM	GRE	BODY		4	0	16	Some Essex fragments	16th-18th C
3	0106	PM	GRE	BODY		3	0	7	2 Joining	16th-18th C
4	0106	PM	EGS	MUG		5	1	71	2 joining, tankard	L17th-18th C
5	0106	PM	NOTS	MUG	LATHE	5	1	154	2 joining, cylindrical lathe turned base	C1700-1725

CBM										
Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height	Length	Width	Notes	Date
106	PM	msfe	LB	2	1037	45		105	LB1 16th-17th C?	16th-17th C
108	LM/PM	msf	RT	1	56				Fully oxidised	L Med/Pmed

Appendix IV: Radiocarbon dating of Timber (0115)

A sample of timber (0115) from the channel was submitted for radiocarbon dating following completion of the original report.



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

30 April 2009

Laboratory Code	SUERC-23235 (GU-18513)
Submitter	John Newman Archaeological Services Suffolk CC St. Edmund House Ipswich IP4 1LZ
Site Reference	55 Fore Street, Framlingham
Sample Reference	FML 051 0115
Material	Wood : Oak?

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.2 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 620 ± 30

- N.B.**
1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

Calibration Plot

