

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

**LAND OFF NEW ROAD
FRAMLINGHAM
SUFFOLK**

NGR: TM 628190 263600

**ASE Project No: 160666
Site / Parish Code: FML092
HER Event No: ESF24365**

ASE Report No: 2016345



September 2016

**Archaeological Evaluation
Land off New Road
Framlingham
Suffolk**

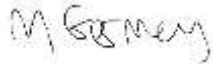
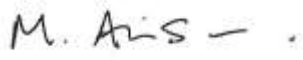
NGR: TM 628190 263600

Planning Ref: DC/15/1949/FUL

**ASE Project No: 160666
Site / Parish Code: FML092
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**ASE Report No: 2016345
OASIS id: 261519**

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With contribution by Trista Clifford
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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land off New Road, Framlingham, Suffolk in August 2016. The trenching preceded use of the site for residential development. It was recommended by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and commissioned by Lanpro Services on behalf of Bennett Homes.

The site was part of the deer park of Framlingham Castle during the medieval period and part of a large area of fields to the north of the town from at least 1880 to 1950, since when it has been occupied by buildings.

Five trenches were excavated across the 0.46ha site. These established it to have been previously truncated and terraced into the east-facing slope, the undertaking of which probably took place during or after 1950. Other than a probably medieval horseshoe retrieved from the topsoil within one of the trenches, the site contained no pre-modern remains; perhaps as a consequence of this truncation episode and of previous land use being that of non-occupied parkland and farmland during the medieval and post-medieval periods respectively.

It is judged that the site has no potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains and that the proposed development will have a negligible impact upon the heritage resource of this location of Framlingham.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching was carried out in advance of residential development off New Road, Framlingham, Suffolk in August 2016. It was commissioned by Lanpro Services on behalf of Bennett Homes and was recommended by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by Archaeology South-East.

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 The evaluation site has an area of 0.46ha. It is located in the north-central part of the town and was formerly occupied by New Road Veterinary Surgery (Fig. 1; NGR: TM 628190 263600). It is outside the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval town.

1.1.2 The site is bounded to the east by New Road, by housing along Coucy Close to the south and southwest, sports pitches to the northwest and a large residential property to the north.

1.1.3 The former veterinary buildings formed a roughly square block that occupied much of the southern half of the site (largely demolished at the time of the evaluation). A strip of grassed landscaping with trees runs down the western boundary, while much of the northern half of the site and a strip down the eastern road frontage is laid to hardstanding.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Framlingham is sited in a rural landscape of rolling hills, with Ordnance datum heights of 20-50m OD. A small stream flows south from the town and is part of the River Ore, which enters the North Sea near Orford.

1.2.2 The evaluation site is situated within the north-central part of the town. It has a gentle east-facing slope and it faces the grounds of Framlingham Castle.

1.2.3 The geology of the site of and of Framlingham in general comprises surface deposits of chalky till with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays (Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton), above a bedrock of Pliocene sand. Alluvial deposits of clay silt and gravel underlie and flank the tributary of the River Ore to the south (bgs.ac.uk).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission for use of the site for residential development was granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council (DC/15/1949/FUL). Two of its attached conditions (conditions 9 and 10) stated that no development was to take place within the area of the site until it had undergone a programme of archaeological work, secured and carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Lanpro Services 2016).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report describes and assesses the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching, carried out in advance of residential development at Land off New Road, Framlingham, Suffolk.
- 1.4.2 The field work was carried out on 17-18th August 2016 and supervised for ASE by Mark Germany, under the project management of Niall Oakey.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) is the source for most of the following background information (<https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk>). A more detailed account of Framlingham Castle and town development can be found in Alexander 2007.
- 2.1.2 The site overlooks Framlingham Castle, c.500m to the west, which was first constructed during the 12th century. The castle consists of three enclosures, the inner-most of which is surrounded by a curtain wall with thirteen projecting towers. Its bailey surrounded it in a crescent arc and was further probably further defended by outer moat and an earthen bank. A related moat called the town ditch ran north-east of the bailey, but is now untraceable (SHER: FML 001).
- 2.1.3 Human remains were discovered in the outer bailey ditch in 1954. They were claimed to be Saxon, but were probably medieval (SHER: FML 002).
- 2.1.4 The grounds of the castle included a deer park, parts of the paling for which still survive. The park's extent was probably considerable since it included Great Lodge, Little Lodge and Lodge Wood to the north and north-east of the town. The park was disparked in 1580, when it was recorded as containing 1600 deer (SHER: FML 026). The evaluation site would have been part of its grounds, with the medieval and early post-medieval town developing to the south of the castle.
- 2.1.5 Artefacts and other archaeological remains have been discovered within the wider vicinity of the site and these include a Roman stylus (SHER: FML 001), a small Neolithic axe (SHER: FML 007), a scatter of Iron Age pottery (SHER FML 008), a 3rd century Roman coin (SHER: FML 015), a cluster of medieval coins (SHER FML: 019) and a Mesolithic arrowhead (SHER: FML 0025).
- 2.1.6 In the late post-medieval period, the town extended out along its main roads, including along College Road, to the west of the site (Alexander 2007, Fig. 15). Early editions of Ordnance Survey maps indicate the site to have been part of a field within a landscape of fields to the immediate west and north of the town from at least 1880 until c.1950. They also record that the site was first built on during 1950s.
- 2.1.7 Previous archaeological investigation at Framlingham has focused on the castle and the area of the medieval town to its south. No archaeological works have previously taken place on the site or its surrounding vicinity, the nearest being a 2013 evaluation alongside Mount Pleasant Road to its west (Archaeological Solutions Ltd 2014). A quantity of prehistoric worked flints, a single Bronze Age pit and a ditch containing early Roman pottery were recorded in addition to post-medieval ditches.

2.3 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.3.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation were stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Lanpro Services 2016).

- 2.3.2 Two of aims were to determine the nature and quality of any surviving archaeological remains and to assess their vulnerability and potential. Others were to assess the impact of the site's previous land use, and its potential for containing informative palaeo-environmental remains.
- 2.3.3 One of the investigation's main purposes was to inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed forthcoming development.
- 2.3.4 In addition, it is noted that the English Heritage desk-based assessment for Framlingham identifies a number of possible research themes and questions (Alexander 2007, 52-4), including:
- *What can be said about the later Anglo-Saxon landscape? Can the early arable core be identified more accurately? Were there any open fields? Where? How many? Where were they farmed from?*
 - *How did the early arable core develop in the medieval period? What was the balance between arable and pasture? What was the pattern of enclosure?*
 - *How did the landscape develop from the late medieval period into the early modern?*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The original intention of the fieldwork was to investigate the site via five trenches, each measuring 1.8m wide and 20m long (Lanpro Services 2016). The trenches were to be evenly distributed and were to avoid foundation trenches of former buildings.
- 3.1.2 The archaeological trenching took place alongside on-site demolition work being carried out by P.A. Matthewson. To meet the demands of that work, the trench plan had to be significantly altered on-site. The investigation of the north half of the site, in particular, became restricted to a single trench since nearly all of that area was needed for manoeuvring and turning of long tipper lorries (Fig. 2). Other on-site restrictions included unstripped concrete and large heaps of rubble.
- 3.1.3 The amended trench plan consisted of five trenches, numbered 1 to 5 (Fig. 2). The width and length of each trench varied to fit the accessible space available, and each of them was removed of its modern overburden by using a tracked excavator, equipped with a broad toothless bucket. The breaking out and stripping of the trenches was carried out by P.A. Matthewson under archaeological supervision. The total area trenched was 192sq m, which was slightly more than the 180sq m originally intended.
- 3.1.4 The trenches were located and planned by using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- 3.1.5 Details of each trench and their contents were recorded on pro-forma sheets. Photographs were taken of each trench and of work in progress.
- 3.1.6 All spoil-heaps were metal-detected for possible occurrence of pre-modern metal artefacts. Where present, artefacts were retrieved by hand from all investigated features and deposits, and retained for specialist identification and study.
- 3.1.7 No bulk samples for environmental remains were taken since no datable pre-modern deposits were encountered.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archive Store, subject to the consent of the legal land owner. The contents of the archive are tabulated in Table 1 below.

Item	Quantity
Number of Contexts	12
No. of files/paper record	8
Plan and sections sheets	0
Photographs	25
Permatrace sheets	1
Trench Record Forms	5

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 No pre-modern features or deposits of archaeological significance were found within any of the five excavated trenches.
- 4.1.2 The deposit sequences recorded in each of the trenches are briefly described below. Trench plans are only shown on figure 2, supplemented with photographs of Trenches 1-5 on figure 3.
- 4.1.3 The trench vicinities had been cleared of any hardstanding and this is not recorded at the top of the deposit sequences. Where concrete standing was still present, it measured c.0.2-0.25m thick. In the north part of the site, the thickness of the tarmac was only 0.03m.

4.2 Trench 1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth/ thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Modern	16.5	1.7	0.30-0.45	29.43-30.06
1/002	Layer	Natural	16.5	1.7	>0.1	29.07-29.68

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 1, located within a former area of hardstanding at the north end of the site, measured 16.5m long and 1.7m wide. It revealed a 0.30-0.45m thick layer of modern made-ground [1/001] which contained infrequent pieces of modern building material. The underlying natural consisted of orange sand [1/002].

4.3 Trench 2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth/ thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Modern	20	1.88	0.4-0.55	28.78-28.93
2/002	Layer	Natural	20	1.88	>0.1	28.17-28.28
2/003	Layer	Modern	20	1.88	0.13	Not rec.

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was located in a former area of hardstanding alongside New Road. It was 20m long and 1.88m wide and it exposed natural orange sand [2/002] beneath a 0.40-0.55m thick layer of modern made-ground [2/001], and a localised deposit of soil from a flower bed [2/001 and 2/003]. Deposits [2/001 and 2/003] contained infrequent pieces of modern building material. The north end of the trench was crossed by a redundant gas pipe.

4.4 Trench 3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth/ thickness m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Natural	15	2.5	>1.0	28.78-28.87

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 3 was located within the footprint of the former westernmost veterinary building.

4.4.2 The content of Trench 3 comprised natural orange sand [3/001], with no overlying deposits. It was stripped to a depth of 0.5m to ensure that it had not been redeposited, and it was further investigated within a 1m-deep sondage at the south end of the trench.

4.5 Trench 4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth/ thickness m	Height m AOD
4/001	Layer	Modern	20	2	0.5	29.08-29.26
4/002	Layer	Natural	20	2	>0.1	28.55-28.85

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 4 was located within the footprint of the former middle veterinary building.

4.5.2 Trench 4 exposed a layer of greyish brown sand and gravel made-ground [4/001], overlying undisturbed natural 2/002]. Layer [4/001] contained small amounts of modern building material. A probably medieval horseshoe (RF<1>) was retrieved during metal-detecting of the topsoil.

4.6 Trench 5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth/ thickness m	Height m AOD
5/001	Fill	Single fill	13.10	2.25	Not exc.	
5/002	Cut	Modern	13.10	2.25	Not exc.	
5/003	Layer	Modern	13.10	3.75	0.8 – 1.1	29.59-29.60
5/004	Layer	Natural	13.10	3.75		29.26-29.29

Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 5 was located at the south-east corner of the site, in an area of former hardstanding in front of the veterinary buildings and alongside New Road.

4.6.2 The trench exposed one side of an extraction cut [5/002] for two sub-surface fuel storage tanks, backfilled with a single homogenous deposit smelling strongly of hydrocarbons [5/001]. This feature was cut through a 0.80-1.1m thick layer of modern made-ground [5/003] which directly overlay natural [5/004].

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

5.1 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

- 5.1.1 A single complete iron horseshoe, RF<1>, was recovered unstratified from Trench 4, weighing 388g. The shoe measures 117.4mm long and 126.2mm wide. It belongs to Clark's Type 4, characterised by a broad web and square nail holes. The toe has been cut straight across, probably to accommodate a short hoof. The left branch contains a minimum of four nails (one nail possibly also at the toe); those of the right branch are obscured by corrosion products. The calkin of the left branch appears to be a right angle while that of the right branch is up-set. The inner arch is pointed, possibly a chronological feature. A date within the range of 13th-15th century AD is proposed (Clark 1995, 89).

5.2 Environmental remains

- 5.2.1 No bulk soil samples were collected for environmental analysis, as no well-dated pre-modern archaeological deposits with potential for the presence and survival of environmental remains were encountered.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Deposit sequence

- 6.1.1 The trial-trench evaluation has established the presence of modern made-ground under modern hard surfaces and directly overlying the natural deposit in Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5. This greyish brown sandy gravel general varies in thickness across the site from 0.30m to 0.50m, though is apparently as much as 1.1m thick in its southeast. It may, in part at least, comprise redeposited topsoil.
- 6.1.2 No deposits were identified to overly the natural deposit in Trench 3. However, this was within the footprint of one of the veterinary buildings, the construction/demolition of which may have removed any such deposits. Alternatively, as it is the westernmost trench, this absence may be the product of truncation and levelling of the slope across this side of the site.
- 6.1.3 No remnant *in situ* topsoil or subsoil deposit was found overlying the natural deposit in any of the trenches. It appears that the site has previously been stripped prior to the deposition of the made-ground.
- 6.1.4 Cut feature [5/002], associated with removed underground fuel tanks in the southeast of the site, intruded through the made-ground. The date of the installation and removal of the tanks is unknown though are perhaps likely to have been related to the 1950s use of the site.

6.2 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 6.2.1 The recorded remains are all modern and most likely post-1950. Although it is understood to have been part of the medieval deer park of Framlingham castle, such a use would have left few archaeological indications.
- 6.2.2 Historic Ordnance Survey maps record the site to have been part of a field within an area of fields to the immediate north of the town from at least 1880 until c.1950. This enclosure was probably laid out after the deer park disparked in 1580.
- 6.2.3 If ever once present, any pre-modern below-ground remains would most likely have been removed by truncation and levelling activity associated with the terracing of the site, the construction of building foundations, cutting of service runs and the laying of hardstanding.

6.3 Potential impact on archaeological remains

- 6.3.1 The proposed residential re-development of this site will have a negligible impact on its archaeological resource, since this appears to have been removed by previous terracing and construction works.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

- 6.4.1 The evaluation has established that site has been previously truncated and that it contains no pre-modern remains. Its potential for addressing regional research aims, such as those identified by Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and by Medlycott (2011), is therefore negligible.
- 6.4.2 Furthermore, given the absence of remains, the site has no potential to address research into Anglo-Saxon, medieval and later land use and landscape development in relation to Framlingham Castle and settlement as identified by Alexander (2007, 52-4)

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 The results of the evaluation demonstrate that the site contains no pre-modern remains due to modern truncation.
- 6.5.2 It is judged that the site has no potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains and that the proposed development will have a negligible impact upon the heritage resource of this location of Framlingham.

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Appendix 1: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Land off New Road, Framlingham, Suffolk	
Parish: Framlingham	District: Suffolk Coastal
NGR: TM 628190 263600	Event Number: FML 092
Type of Work: Trial-trench evaluation	Site Director/Group: Mark Germany / Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 17-18 August, 2016	Size of Area Investigated: 0.7ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Suffolk County Council archive store	Funding source: Lanpro Services Ltd on behalf of Bennett Homes
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related SHER No's: FML 001 and FML 002
Final Report:	OASIS No: 261519
Periods Represented: Modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>Archaeology South-East undertook an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the site formerly occupied by New Road Veterinary Surgery, New Road, Framlingham, Suffolk in August 2016. The trenching preceded the residential redevelopment of the site.</p> <p>The site was within the deer park of Framlingham Castle during the medieval period and part of a large area of fields to the north of the town from at least 1880 to 1950, since when it has been occupied by buildings.</p> <p>Five trenches investigated the site and established it to have been previously truncated and terraced into its east-facing slope during or after the 1950s. No pre-modern remains were encountered, other than a probably medieval horseshoe retrieved from topsoil in one trench.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: n/a	
Author of Summary: Mark Germany	Date of Summary: September 2016

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Horse shoe	Iron	Post med	1

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 261519	
Project details	
Project name	Land off New Road, Framlingham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching preceded residential development within a small plot of land alongside New Road, Framlingham, Suffolk. The evaluation established that the site contained no archaeological remains and that it had been terraced into an east-facing slope during a previous phase of modern development.
Project dates	Start: 16-08-2016 End: 17-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FML 092 – Site Code.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF24365 – Event No.
Any associated project reference codes	160666 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	HORSESHOE Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FRAMLINGHAM Land off New Road, Framlingham
Study area	0.46 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 628190 263690 51.873148885879 1.818642939304 51 52 23 N 001 49 07 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Lanpro Services
Project director/manager	Niall Oakey
Project supervisor	Mark Germany
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bennett Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation. Land off New Road, Framlingham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Germany, M.
Other bibliographic details	2016345
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East
Description	A4. 18 pages of text, photographs and illustrations
Entered by	Mark Germany (m.germany@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	1 September 2016

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation
for Archaeological Trial Trench
Evaluation

LAND OFF NEW ROAD

FRAMLINGHAM

SUFFOLK

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
BENNETT HOMES**

JULY 2016



Planning + Development | Design Studio | Archeology + Heritage

Project Reference: WAT003/0615/01

Document Prepared by: Paul Gajos MCIfA

Document Reviewed by: Paul Gajos MCIfA

Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated

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Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Trench Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location and Description

1.1.1 The site is located on land on the northern edge of Framlingham, Suffolk. The site covers 0.461 hectares and is centred at National Grid Reference TM 282 636 (Fig 1).

1.1.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 records the geology within the site as Crag Group sand overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton (www.bgs.ac.uk). The site lies on relatively level ground at approximately 30mAOD.

1.1.3 The site is currently occupied by office buildings and areas of hard standing.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 Planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council (DC/15/1949/FUL).

1.2.2 Conditions 9 and 10 attached to the grant of planning consent state:

9. No development shall take place within the area indicated (the whole site) until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of the significance and research questions; and:

a) The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording

b) The programme for post investigation assessment

c) Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording

d) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

e) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the investigation

f) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation

g) The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological and historical significance.

10. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation under condition 9 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason

To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Strategic Policies SP1 and SP15 of Suffolk Coastal; District Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2013) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

- 1.2.3 Consultation with the Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council, who acts as advisor to Suffolk Coastal District Council, has confirmed that the first phase of archaeological investigation should comprise a programme of trial trench evaluation in order to assess whether any further archaeological mitigation will be required prior to or during development. It has been agreed that the trial trenching should take place following the demolition of the extant buildings and removal of slab/hard standing, but prior to any existing foundations being grubbed out.

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 No formal desk based assessment of the site has been undertaken. In their comments on the application Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service stated that:

This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. The site lies opposite the mere surrounding Framlingham Castle (FML 021) and within the extent of the medieval deer park (FML 026). A medieval ditch and Roman pottery was also detected during development adjacent to the proposed development site (FML 025). As such, there is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits at this location, which may be damaged by any groundworks associated with the present application.

There are no grounds to consider refusal of permission in order to achieve preservation in situ of any important heritage assets.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological works will be to obtain sufficient information as to the archaeological significance and potential of the site to allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application for development of the site. This will be achieved through the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Suffolk HER.

2.2 Research Framework

2.2.1 The programme of archaeological investigation will be conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by:

- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997);
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- A Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Medlycott and Brown 2008)

2.2.2 The investigation will also take account of the national research programmes outlined in English Heritage's 'Strategic Framework for historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE)' first published in 2008.

2.3 Standards

2.3.1 This specification conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) (NPPF), the Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (March 2015). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines including:

- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, updated 2014);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, updated 2014)
- Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003)

2.3.2 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, all work will be undertaken in accordance with the Code of Conduct and the Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Lanpro will inform the Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council at least one week in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.
- 3.2 The Contractor shall contact the relevant local receiving museum prior to the start of fieldwork and obtain the necessary Accession Numbers/complete the required archive deposition forms.
- 3.3 Prior to the commencement of works the contractor will also obtain a HER number for the site from the HER Officer of the Historic Environment Service. The HER number will be quoted on all documentation produced in connection with the project.
- 3.4 Before fieldwork commences an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms.
- 3.5 It has been agreed with the Archaeological Officer to excavate 200m² of archaeological trial trenches (5 x 20m, each c.2m wide) in the locations indicated on Figure 2. The precise locations of the trenches may be altered to take into account local ground conditions.
 - 3.5.1 Trench locations will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.
 - 3.5.2 Topsoil and overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket (c.2m wide), under archaeological supervision. The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded away from the edges of each trench. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately. Mechanical excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits or the top of archaeological deposits.
 - 3.5.3 Upcast and spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of topsoil artefacts. Metal detecting will also be conducted over the surface of all exposed features before the end of each working day as a countermeasure to 'nighthawking'.
 - 3.5.4 Each trench will be cleaned by hand as necessary to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed archaeological features and the nature of identified features

assessed by limited sample excavation. All exposed features will be investigated (unless otherwise agreed with the Archaeological Officer). Discrete features (e.g. infilled pits) will be half- or quarter-sectioned; as a minimum (where possible) a 1m wide section of each linear feature will be excavated by hand.

- 3.5.5 Should the excavation of the trenches reach the limit of safe working depth without natural geology being encountered, a machine dug sondage will be excavated in order to establish the depth of natural geology.
- 3.5.6 All archaeological features or deposits encountered will be described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets, using standard methods of the archaeological contractor appointed. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled to record the relationships of any archaeological features or deposits encountered.
- 3.5.7 The trenches will be recorded at an appropriate scale (1:20 where features are found to be present) by measured drawing and photography and will be located to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The deposits encountered described fully on individual context recording sheets. The sections of excavated archaeological features will also be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10). The recording system is based on the Museum of London's Archaeological Site Manual (1994). Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.5.8 A photographic record, utilising black and white negative film, supplemented by high resolution digital data capture, will be maintained during the course of the fieldwork and will include:
- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
 - the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
 - the layout of archaeological features within each trench;
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 3.5.9 Photographs will be taken utilising digital cameras of no less than 10 megapixels and in RAW format. All photography will follow the Archaeological Contractor's guidance which conforms to industry best practice (ADS 2013 and HE 2015b). Images will be converted to

uncompressed baseline v.6 TIFF for archiving. All images will have accompanying metadata specifying; photo ID, capture device, converting software, colour space, bit depth, resolution, date of capture, photographer, caption, and any alterations made to the image.

- 3.5.10 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, First Aid for Finds (1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.
- 3.5.11 All registered finds will be processed and packaged according to standards of good practice. In accordance with the procedures outlined in MoRPHE PPN3 and current Historic England guidelines, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be submitted for X-radiography and stabilisation where appropriate.
- 3.5.12 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), these will if possible be archaeologically excavated and removed to a safe place. Such finds will also be reported immediately to the local Coroner (within 14 days, in accordance with the Act) and also to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer. Should it not be possible to remove the finds that day suitable security will be arranged.
- 3.5.13 The environmental sampling strategy will include the routine sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological or industrial remains. All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (see Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011). Sample sizes will normally be 40 litres unless the deposit is smaller in volume. Samples will be directed to a representative range of context type from each phase, and examine:
- Survival of material
 - Key archaeological contexts
 - Potential

- 3.5.14 A suitable specialist will, if necessary, make a site visit to advise on deposits suitable for environmental sampling and/or geoarchaeological assessment.
- 3.5.15 Charred plant samples will be wet sieved with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh. All residues will be checked.
- 3.5.16 Should waterlogged deposits be encountered they will be left in situ until such time as further mitigation works are required. If this is not possible then further consultation with a suitable specialist will determine methods for recovery.
- 3.5.17 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left in situ and only removed if necessary. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties. The Archaeological Officer and the local coroner will be informed immediately if human remains are discovered.
- 3.5.18 Upon completion of the evaluation trenching, excavated trenches will be backfilled with arisings and loosely compacted. No specialist reinstatement will be undertaken. Trenches will not be backfilled without prior agreement with the Archaeological Officer.

3.6 Post-excavation

3.6.1 Post excavation work will comprise the following:

- checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
- production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
- cataloguing of photographic material and labeling of slides that will be mounted on appropriate hangers;
- cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and

conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists.

3.6.2 Unless otherwise agreed with the Archaeological Officer, a report detailing the findings of the archaeological works will be prepared within four weeks of the completion of site works (dependant on receiving specialist reports) and will consist of:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
- full contents listing;
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation;
- a description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area;
- a description of the archaeological background to the site;
- a description of the methodologies used during the evaluation;
- a description of the findings of the evaluation;
- site and trench location plans and plans of each of the trenches/areas showing the archaeological features exposed;
- sections of the excavated archaeological features;
- interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;
- specialist reports on the artefactual / ecofactual remains from the site;
- appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals and their relative importance
- a full context list
- the OASIS reference and summary form

3.6.3 The format and contents of the report will conform to Suffolk County Council requirements and to published regional Standards.

3.6.4 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the Archaeological Officer for comment. Following approval of the draft report, one copy of the approved report will be provided to the LPA; one hard copy and one digital copy will be supplied to Suffolk HER.

- 3.6.5 A copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 3.6.6 The project archive will be prepared according to the recommendations in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992).
- 3.6.7 Ownership of any objects/artefacts recovered from the archaeological works rests with the landowner except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, Burial Act 1857). However, Lanpro will seek to obtain 'in principle' agreement from the landowner to donate the recovered artefacts to the Suffolk Museums Service (subject to statutory laws concerning human remains and treasure trove).
- 3.6.8 The project archive will be deposited with an appropriate store in accordance with the terms and conditions which are to be agreed with the store in advance of deposition.
- 3.6.9 Notes or articles describing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted for publication to an appropriate local journal and/or national journals, dependant on the nature of the results.
- 3.6.10 OASIS (**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the Index of archaeological investigation**S**) data capture forms will also be completed and submitted on completion of the project.

4. TIMETABLE & PERSONNEL

- 4.1 Details of the timetable and CVs of key personnel and specialists will be provided to the Archaeological Officer on appointment of the fieldwork contractor. Work will be undertaken under the management of a suitably qualified archaeologist (MCIfA or equivalent). Paul Gajos MCIfA (Lanpro Archaeology and Heritage Director) will be in overall charge of the project and will monitor the work on behalf of the developer. The appointed archaeological contractor will be a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 4.2 No date has yet been set for commencement of the fieldwork. The duration of the fieldwork is anticipated to be a maximum of one week, and a report produced within 4 weeks of completion. This reporting programme is subject to review.

5. MONITORING

- 5.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by this specification, and to the satisfaction of the Archaeological Officer.
- 5.2 Paul Gajos MCIfA, Director (Archaeology and Heritage) for Lanpro will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the developer.
- 5.3 The Archaeological Officer will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with Lanpro. The Archaeological Officer will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this specification.
- 5.4 The Archaeological Officer will also be responsible for considering any changes to the specification of works; any such alterations should be agreed in writing with the relevant parties prior to commencement of on-site works, or at the earliest available opportunity.

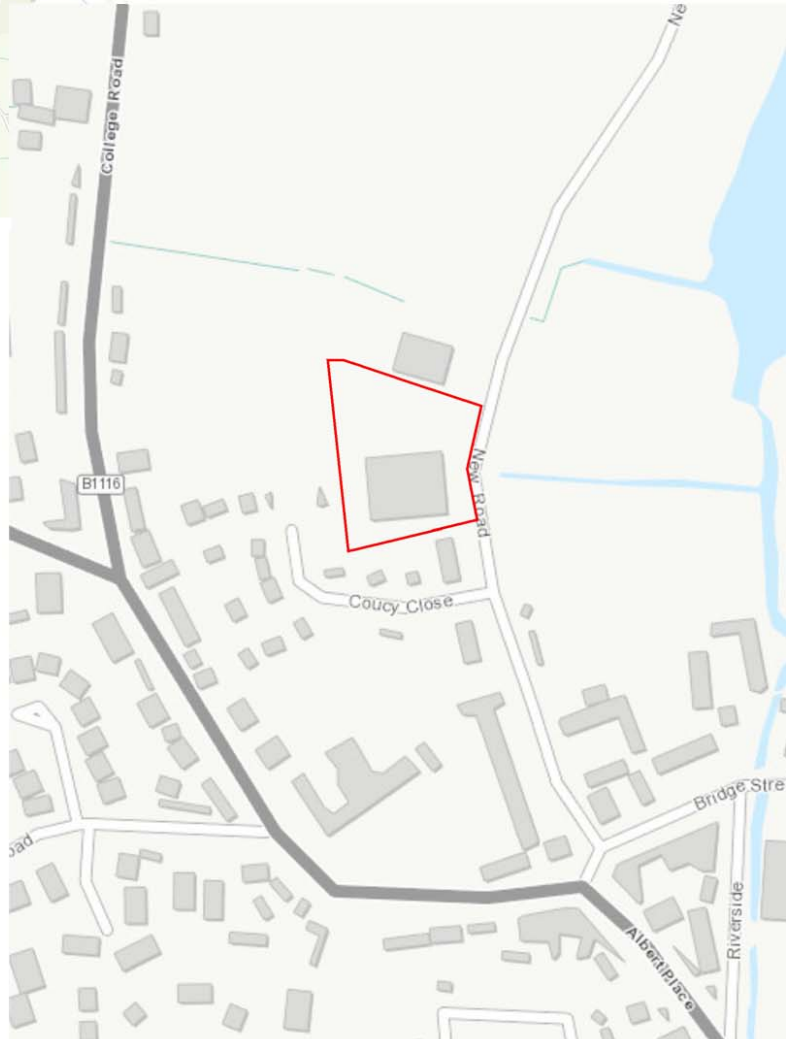
6. INSURANCE

- 6.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £5m.

7. HEALTH and SAFETY





- 7.1 All works will be in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice and the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015.
- 7.2 All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices.
- 7.3 A site-specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded prior to the commencement of work on site.
- 7.4 A continuous process of dynamic risk assessment will be undertaken and if significant hazards are identified a specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.
- 7.5 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological features or remains, and where it is considered that recording is dangerous, any such features or remains will be recorded by photography, at a safe distance.

FIGURES



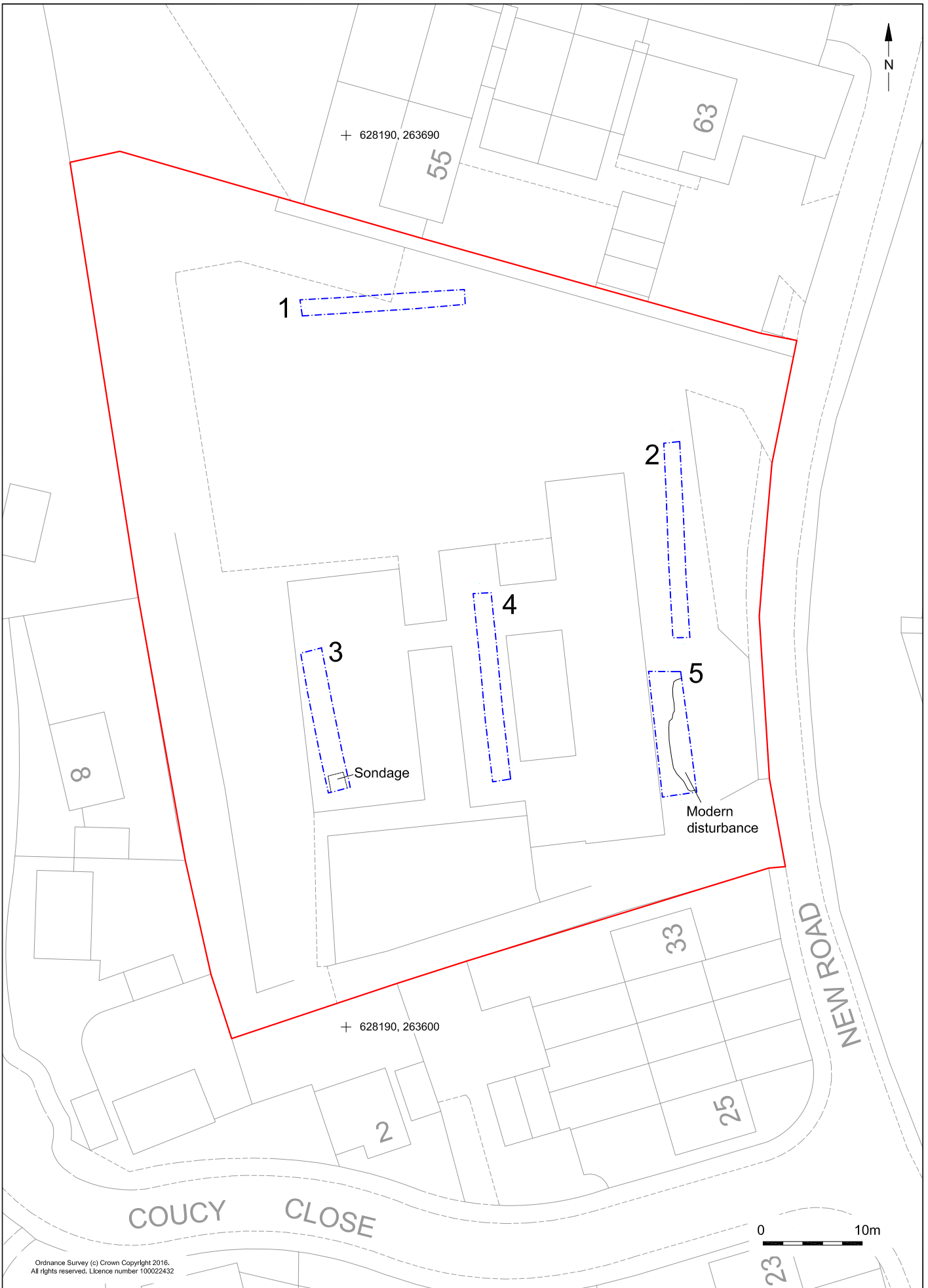
 Site boundary			Not to scale
			Figure 1: Site location



 Site boundary			Not to scale
 20m x 2m trial trench			Figure 2: Trench plan



© Archaeology South-East		Land off New Road, Framlingham, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160666	Aug 2016	Site location	
Report No: 2016345	Drawn by: APL		



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© Archaeology South-East		Land off New Road, Framlingham, Suffolk	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160666	Aug 2016	Trench locations	
Report Ref: 2016345	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 1 looking east, 1m scales



Trench 2 looking north, 1m scales



Trench 3 looking south



Trench 4 looking north, 1m scales



Trench 5 looking north, 1m scales

© Archaeology South-East		Land off New Road, Framlingham, Suffolk	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160666	Aug 2016	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2016345	Drawn by: APL		

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