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LAND EAST OF 8 PINE COTTAGES, PIGOT LANE, FRAMINGHAM EARL, NORFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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District: South Norfolk	Site Code: ENF 135959	
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 5759	
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land East of 8 Pine Cottages, Pigot Lane, Framingham Earl, Norfolk</i>		
<i>In April 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at land east of 8 Pine Cottages, Pigot Lane, Framingham Earl, Norfolk. The project was conducted ahead of the proposed construction of a new hospice and was preceded by a geophysical survey. The site contains a number of cropmarks of likely pre-modern date.</i>			
<i>In the event the evaluation revealed 19 features, the majority of which comprised undated pits and postholes. Two modern pits were also present. A single undated gully and ditch were also encountered in Trial Trenches 2 and 6, respectively. Significant disturbance in the form of root action was recorded across the site. No evidence of ditches related to the previously identified cropmarks was encountered.</i>			
OASIS ID	<i>archaeol7-212936</i>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>May 2015</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>5759</i>	Site code	<i>ENF 135959</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Hospice</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits, postholes, ditch, gully (undated) Pits (modern)</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>South Norfolk</i>	<i>Framingham Earl</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Norfolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 2ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TG 2672 0291</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 60m/ 70m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Kerrie Bull</i>		
Funded by	<i>East Anglia Children's Hospices</i>		
Full title	<i>Land East of 8 Pine Cottages, Pigot Lane, Framingham Earl, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Bull, K., Mustchin, A.R.R.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4839</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>06 May 2015 (Revised 08/06/2015)</i>		

**LAND EAST OF 8 PINE COTTAGES, PIGOT LANE,
FRAMINGHAM EARL, NORFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In April 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at land east of 8 Pine Cottages, Pigot Lane, Framingham Earl, Norfolk. The project was conducted ahead of the proposed construction of a new hospice and was preceded by a geophysical survey.

The site contains a number of cropmarks that relate to field boundaries or enclosures of likely of pre-modern date. The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies of likely archaeological origin.

In the event the evaluation revealed 19 features, the majority of which comprised undated pits and postholes. Two modern pits were also present. A single undated gully and ditch were also encountered in Trial Trenches 2 and 6, respectively. Significant disturbance in the form of root action was recorded across the site. No evidence of ditches related to the previously identified cropmarks was encountered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at land east of 8 Pine Cottages, Pigot Lane, Framingham Earl, Norfolk (NGR TG 2672 0291; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was conducted in response to a condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a new hospice, based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Team (NCC HES) (South Norfolk Planning Ref. 2014/0432). The evaluation was preceded by a geophysical survey (Richardson 2014).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a generic brief for archaeological evaluation issued by NCC HES (dated 24/9/2012), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) compiled by AS (dated 30/01/2015) and approved by NCC HES. The project adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (2008), as well as relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The objective of the evaluation was to determine the presence/ absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or features for which further mitigation might be required as part of the development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims

to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located on the northern edge of Framingham Earl and comprises an irregular plot of greenfield measuring c. 2ha overall (Figs. 1-2).

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 The site sits at between c. 60m and 70m AOD¹. The local geology comprises solid chalk beneath drift deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 1991).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 There is sparse evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. In 1964, a Palaeolithic flint hand axe, a Neolithic polished flint axe and a Bronze Age copper alloy palstave were all recovered from a gravel pit excavated close to or on the southern edge of the site (HER 9884); while a Neolithic transverse arrowhead has been recorded c. 100m to the west (HER 9885), with another Neolithic axehead further to the south-west (HER 9894). A substantial area of cropmarks identified c.

¹ Above Ordnance Datum

1km to the north-west (HER 53226) may include enclosures of possible Bronze Age date, as well as later periods, suggested by worked flints recovered by field walking.

Romano-British

4.2 The site is located c. 3km to the east of *Venta Icenorum* (Caistor St. Edmund), within the hinterland of this Roman town. The proximity of the town is reflected by earthworks and cropmarks on the probable route of a Roman road running eastwards from the town, passing c. 1km to the north of the site (HERs 9904, 53212 and 53213); with soil marks suggesting a possible southern spur from this road heading towards the nucleus of Poringland and Framingham Earl, although the date of this section is in doubt and may be medieval or later (HER 52478). Roman artefacts in the vicinity are limited to a single rare gold coin ring (HER 34477). Cropmark complexes c. 1km to the north-west (HER 53226) and east (HER 52434) probably include Roman field systems, with a small square ditched enclosure c. 500m to the north possibly indicative of Iron Age or Roman funerary activity (HER 53303).

Medieval

4.3 In the medieval period, the nucleus of occupation appears to have been at Bixley deserted settlement c. 1km north-north-west (HER 9660), now represented by the remains of a church, earthworks and building platforms, sunken roadways and cropmarks (HER 9660). The route of the medieval Norwich to Bungay road continues south from Bixley (HER 9661), probably passing c. 500m to the west of the site, while the earthworks of a perpendicular holloway run eastwards from the road through Poringland Wood, c. 500m to the north of the site (HER 53222). The continuation of medieval enclosures towards the site is suggested by cropmarks c. 600m to the north-west, north and east (HERs 53223, 53310 and 52460), with possible ridge-and-furrow cultivation located to the south of the modern village (HER 52466).

Post-Medieval/ Modern

4.4 In the 18th century significant buildings were added in the local landscape including Framlingham Hall c. 350m to the east (HER 9910) and the Old Hall further to the east (HER48447) (www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk). The former had a park laid out in the early 19th century, incorporating woodland, which was probably the origin of the Forty Acre Plantation (incorporating the current site). Poringland Heath windmill, reputed to have been the tallest in the country stood some 300m to the south-west (HER 4562), while other farms (HER 45895), parkland (HER 55486) and plantations (HER 37133) populated the local landscape. Post-medieval field boundaries and enclosures have been identified as earthworks and cropmarks around Framingham Earl (HERs 52459, 52464 and 53231), but do not encroach on the area of the site. In 1840/ 1 a National School was built close to the south-western corner of the site (HER 57247), now the Nightingale Centre.

4.5 In the Second World War the local landscape was extensively used for military installations, notably the Chain Home radar transmitter site c. 700m to the west (HER 14227). Associated with the radar station are an underground bunker

and groups of military buildings (HERs 32836 and 52469), including a large group in the south-western corner of Forty Acre Plantation (HER 52470), close to the development site. A further possible military building may have been situated adjacent to the north-west of the site (HER 53301), with others to the east at Old Hall (HER 53316). The presence of the radar station is also responsible for the location of defensive installations the west of Norwich Road, including pill boxes (HERs 31129, 52471 and 52472) and searchlight emplacements (HERs 34192, 52467 and 52468).

Undated

4.6 The landscape around the site contains significant quantities of cropmark enclosures of unknown date, potentially prehistoric, Roman or medieval, including a large sub-rectangular enclosure c. 500m to the west (HER 13732). The cropmarks include possible field boundaries within the site (HER 53302), which do not correspond with boundaries depicted on 19th century and subsequent mapping, and are therefore likely of pre-modern date. A further earthwork mound of unknown character is also present in the northern corner of Forty Acre Plantation (HER 40944). The crop mark field boundaries within the site do not obviously align with the earthworks of the deserted medieval village of Bixley, although they are similar to a hollowway to the north (HER 53222); the medieval Norwich to Bungay Road follows a similar course from Poringland. However the local prehistoric and Roman landscapes are poorly characterised, while similar alignments are also associated with nearby Second World War installations; therefore, while probably medieval in origin, the cropmarks may belong to any of a number of periods.

The Geophysical Survey

4.7 A geophysical survey was carried out by Stratascan in advance of the determination of the application (Richardson 2014). The findings of the survey are summarised thus:

'The survey did not identify any features of clear archaeological origin, and no evidence of the field boundary seen as crop marks or any evidence prehistoric features. Identified anomalies are believed to relate to underground services along the eastern edge of the site, scattered magnetic debris and large numbers of ferrous objects and fencing'.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Nine trial trenches were excavated across the site, eight measuring 40m x 1.8m (Trenches 1-2 and 4-9), and one measuring 19m x 1.8m (Trench 3). Trenches 2-6 overlay cropmarks identified by aerial photography.

5.2 The subsoil was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate.

Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figs. 2-3)

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 65.52m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small to medium sub rounded and sub angular flints and gravel.
0.21 – 0.50m	L1009	Subsoil. Mid to dark brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small to medium sub rounded and sub angular flints and gravel.
0.50m+	L1004	Natural. Mid orange yellow, loose, sand and gravel.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 64.17m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.23 – 0.46m	L1009	Subsoil. As above.
0.46m+	L1004	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained four modern land drains. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2-3)

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 64.42m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.21 – 0.50m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid to dark brown, friable, clayey silty with moderate small to medium sub rounded and sub angular flints and gravel.
0.50m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 65.35m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.23 – 0.43m	L1002	Subsoil. As above.
0.43m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained undated Pits F1034 and F1042, and undated Gully F1032. Four modern land drains traversed the trench and a tree hollow was also present.

Gully F1032 was linear in plan (11.75+ x 0.64 x 0.24m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1033, was a loose, light grey (mottled with mid orange brown), sandy gravel with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Pit F1034 was sub-circular in plan (0.63 x 0.78 x 0.10m) with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1035, was a friable, mid grey brown, silty sand with

occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Pit F1042 was sub-rectangular in plan (1.35+ x 1.01 x 0.20m) with gently sloping irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1043, was a friable, dark grey brown, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 3A</i> 0.00 = 67.18m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.20 – 0.40m	L1009	Subsoil. As above. Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 3B</i> 0.00 = 66.26m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.23 – 0.45m	L1009	Subsoil. As above. Tr.1.
0.45m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained undated Pit F1014 and a modern land drain.

Pit F1014 was sub-circular in plan (0.9 x 0.7 x 0.13m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1015, was a friable, mid grey brown, silty sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 and 4)

<i>Sample section 4A</i> 0.00 = 68.06m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.20 – 0.35m	L1009	Subsoil. As above. Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4B</i> 0.00 = 66.71m AOD		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.15 – 0.42m	L1009	Subsoil. As above. Tr.1.
0.42m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 4 contained undated Pits F1024, F1028 and F1030 and modern Pit F1026; the latter yielded modern CBM² fragments. A modern land drain was also present.

Pit F1024 was circular in plan (0.64 x 0.66 x 0.11m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1025, was a friable, mid orange brown, coarse silty sand with

² Ceramic building material

occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Pit F1026 was circular in plan (0.72 x 0.71 x 0.28m) with irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1027, was a friable, mid grey brown, coarse silty sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained two fragments (470g) of modern CBM.

Pit F1028 was sub-circular in plan (0.85 x 0.88 x 0.23m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1029, was a friable, mid grey brown, coarse silty sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Pit F1030 was sub-circular in plan (0.64 x 0.66 x 0.11m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1031, was a friable, mid orange brown, coarse silty sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 and 4)

<i>Sample section 5A</i>		
<i>0.00 = 67.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.22 – 0.35m	L1009	Subsoil. As above. Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 5B</i>		
<i>0.00 = 67.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.20 – 0.40m	L1009	Subsoil. As above. Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 5 contained Modern Pits F1016 and F1022, and Postholes F1018 and F1020. None of the features contained finds.

Pit F1016 was sub-circular in plan (0.80 x 0.72 x 0.21m) with irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1017, was a friable, mid grey brown, coarse silty sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Posthole F1018 was sub-circular in plan (0.40 x 0.23 x 0.15m) with steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Its fill, L1019, was a friable, dark orange brown, silty sand with sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Posthole F1020 was sub-circular in plan (0.31 x 0.27 x 0.11m) with irregular sides and a narrow, irregular base. Its fill, L1021, was a friable, dark orange brown, silty sand with sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Pit F1022 was irregular in plan (1.20 x 0.70+ x 0.11m) with irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1023, was a friable, dark orange brown, coarse silty sand with frequent medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 and 4)

<i>Sample section 6A</i> 0.00 = 67.81m AOD		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.19 – 0.39m	L1009	Subsoil. As above. Tr.1.
0.39m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 6B</i> 0.00 = 68.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.15 – 0.27m	L1001	Subsoil. As below. Tr.9.
0.27 – 0.66m	L1009	Subsoil. As above. Tr.1.
0.66m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 6 contained undated Ditch F1036, Postholes F1038 and F1040, and two tree hollows. None of the features contained finds.

Ditch F1036 was linear in plan (2.40+ x 0.85 x 0.36m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1037, was a friable mid orange brown, silty sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Posthole F1038 was sub-oval in plan (0.32 x 0.44 x 0.10m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1039, was a friable, mid grey brown, silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Posthole F1040 was sub-circular in plan (0.65 x 0.35 x 0.06m) with gently/moderately sloping, shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1041, was a friable, mid grey brown, silty sand with sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 and 5)

<i>Sample section 7A</i> 0.00 = 68.01m AOD		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.21 – 0.55m	L1009	Subsoil. As above. Tr.1.
0.55m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 7B</i> 0.00 = 68.35m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.23 – 0.45m	L1009	Subsoil. As above. Tr.1.
0.45m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 7 contained undated Pit F1010, modern Pit F1012 and two tree hollows. F1012 contained modern CBM.

Pit F1010 appeared sub-circular in plan (0.75 x 0.53 x 0.26m) with moderately sloping sides and a narrow base (this feature was only partially revealed within the trench). Its fill, L1011, was a friable, mid orange brown, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Pit F1012 appeared sub-circular in plan (1.061 x 1.25 x 0.15m) with irregular, gently sloping sides and a concave base (this feature was only partially revealed within the trench). Its fill, L1013, was a friable, mid grey, very coarse silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained a single fragment (94g) of modern CBM.

Trench 8 (Figs. 2 and 5)

<i>Sample section 8A</i> 0.00 = 69.30m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.22 – 0.45m	L1003	Subsoil. Mid grey brown mottled with light to mid orange brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small sub rounded and sub angular flints and gravel.
0.45m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 8B</i> 0.00 = 68.48m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.32 – 0.54m	L1003	Subsoil. As above.
0.54m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 8 contained undated Posthole F1005 and Pit F1007. These features contained no finds.

Posthole F1005 was circular in plan (0.26 x 0.21 x 0.14m) with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a friable, mid orange brown, silty sand with sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Pit F1007 was sub-circular in plan (1.05 x 0.46 x 0.20m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a friable, mid grey brown, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 9 (Figs. 2 and 5)

<i>Sample section 9A</i> 0.00 = 68.44m AOD		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.13 – 0.16.	L1001	Subsoil. Mid orange, loose, sandy gravel with frequent small sub rounded and sub angular flints and gravel.
0.16 – 0.58m	L1002	Subsoil. As above. Tr.2.
0.58m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 9B</i> 0.00 = 68.37m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1.
0.27 – 0.52m	L1002	Subsoil. As above. Tr.2.
0.52m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

Description: Trench 9 contained no archaeological features or finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Although the topsoil had been removed prior to the commencement of the trial trench evaluation, it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 comprised friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flints (c. 0.13m-0.23m thick). L1000 sealed four varying subsoils: L1001, L1002, L1003 and L1009. Subsoil L1001, was a loose, light to mid orange yellow coarse sandy gravel with frequent small sub rounded and sub angular flints (c. 0.3m-0.13m thick). L1001 was only present in Trenches 6 and 9. Subsoil L1002 comprised friable, mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flints (c. 0.21m-0.44m thick), and was present in Trenches 2 and 9. Subsoil L1003 was a friable, mid grey brown (mottled with light to mid orange brown) silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and gravel (c. 0.23m thick), and was present in Trench 8. Subsoil L1009 comprised friable, mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flints (c. 0.15m- 0.39m thick), and was present in Trenches 1 and 3-7.

8.2 The natural geology, L1004, was a loosely compacted mid to dark orange yellow sand and gravel with frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints (encountered at 0.35m-0.66m below the present day ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated below:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date (Finds)
2	F1032	Gully	Undated
	F1034	Pit	Undated
	F1042	Pit	Undated
3	F1014	Pit	Undated
4	F1024	Pit	Undated
	F1026	Pit	Modern (CBM)
	F1028	Pit	Undated
	F1030	Pit	Undated
5	F1016	Pit	Undated
	F1018	Posthole	Undated
	F1020	Posthole	Undated
	F1022	Pit	Undated
6	F1036	Ditch	Undated
	F1038	Posthole	Undated
	F1040	Posthole	Undated
7	F1010	Pit	Undated
	F1012	Pit	Modern (CBM)
8	F1005	Posthole	Undated
	F1007	Pit	Undated

9.2 Based on known sites and find spots in the surrounding area the site had good archaeological potential, particularly related to undated (possibly pre-modern) cropmarks identified within the confines of the development area. However, an earlier geophysical survey of the site did not identify any anomalies of possible archaeological origin (Richardson 2014).

9.3 In the event, the trial trench evaluation encountered 19 features, mostly comprising undated pits and postholes. A single undated ditch (F1036; Trench 6) and Gully (F1032; Trench 2) were also present. Two pits (F1012 and F1026), located in Trenches 7 and 4 respectively, contained fragments of modern CBM. Three unstratified fragments of modern CBM were also recovered from Trenches 1 and 6. No residual finds of earlier date were present.

9.4 The evaluation also identified extensive disturbance (principally tree rooting) across the site. Large tree throw hollows were also visible in the present day ground surface. This disturbance was particularly prevalent in Trench 1, where large pine tree stumps remained *in situ*. The majority of recorded features displayed signs of modern root action and many were likely associated with former trees.

9.5 No evidence of ditches relating to the previously identified cropmarks was encountered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Norwich Castle Museum in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank East Anglia Children's Hospices for funding the works and Barefoot & Gilles for their assistance, in particular Mr Kevin Whyte.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr James Albone and Ms Kelly Powell of Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

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Gurney, D., 2003

Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2008

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (Reading, IfA)

Richardson, T., 2014

Framingham Earl, Norfolk. A Geophysical Survey, Stratascan Report No. J6791

Web-based Resources

www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk British Listed Buildings (consulted May 2015)

www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk Norfolk Heritage Explorer (consulted May 2015)

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1012	1013	7	Fill of Pit			94				
1026	1027	4	Fill of Pit			470				
	U/S	6	Unstratified			123				
		1				68				

APPENDIX 2 THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

Andrew Peachey CMIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of six fragments (755g) of Victorian/ modern CBM in a fragmentary condition, including a single fragment of modern Fletton Brick contained in Pit F1026; with the remainder comprising red earthenware sewer/ drain pipe with a black internal glaze, probably of Victorian date, contained in Pits F1012, F1026 and as un-stratified material (Trenches 1 and 6)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-212936

Project details

Project name	Land East of 8 Pine Cottages, Pigot Lane, Framlingham Earl, Norfolk
Short description of the project	In April 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land east of 8 Pine Cottages, Pigot Lane, Framlingham Earl, Norfolk (NGR TG 2672 0291; Figs. 1-2). It is proposed to construct a new hospice. Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Team (NCC HES) have advised the LPA that require a trial trench evaluation of the site to be carried out as a condition of planning approval((South Norfolk Planning Ref.2014/0432), in order to identify the presence of any archaeological remains for which further mitigation may be required. The trial trench evaluation revealed 19 features. The majority contained no finds and two contained modern CBM (Pit F1026 (Trench 4) and Pit F1012 (Trench 7). Most of the features were small discrete pits and post holes, and only two linears identified: Gully F1032 (Trench 2) and Ditch F1036 (Trench 6). The trial trench evaluation also identified extensive disturbance throughout the site caused principally by large tree roots, with large tree throw hollows visible within the present day ground surface. This disturbance was particularly prevalent in Trench 1, where a very large pine tree stumps were still visible. The majority of recorded features showed signs of modern root action disturbance and many were likely associated with former trees. The ditches identified as cropmarks were not apparent within any of the trial trenches (Trenches 2 - 6). The geophysical survey did not pick up the cropmark data, and the survey did not identify any features of clear archaeological origin.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2015 End: 30-05-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P5759 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 135959 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England
 Site location NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK FRAMLINGHAM EARL Land East of 8 Pine Cottages, Pigot Lane, Framlingham Earl, Norfolk
 Study area 2.00 Hectares
 Site coordinates TG 2672 0291 52.5761488168 1.34647727926 52 34 34 N 001 20 47 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator NCC HES
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Kerrie Bull

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Norwich Castle Museum
 Digital Contents "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
 Paper Archive recipient Norwich Castle Museum
 Paper Contents "Survey"
 Paper Media available "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land East of 8 Pine Cottages, Pigot Lane, Framlingham Earl, Norfolk
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Bull, K
 Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4839
 Date 2015
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Sarah Powell (info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on 4 June 2015

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
F1005 in Trench 8 looking north-east



2
F1012 in Trench 7 looking west



3
F1007 in Trench 8 looking south-east



4
F1026 in Trench 4 looking north-west



3
Sample section 7A in Trench 7 looking east



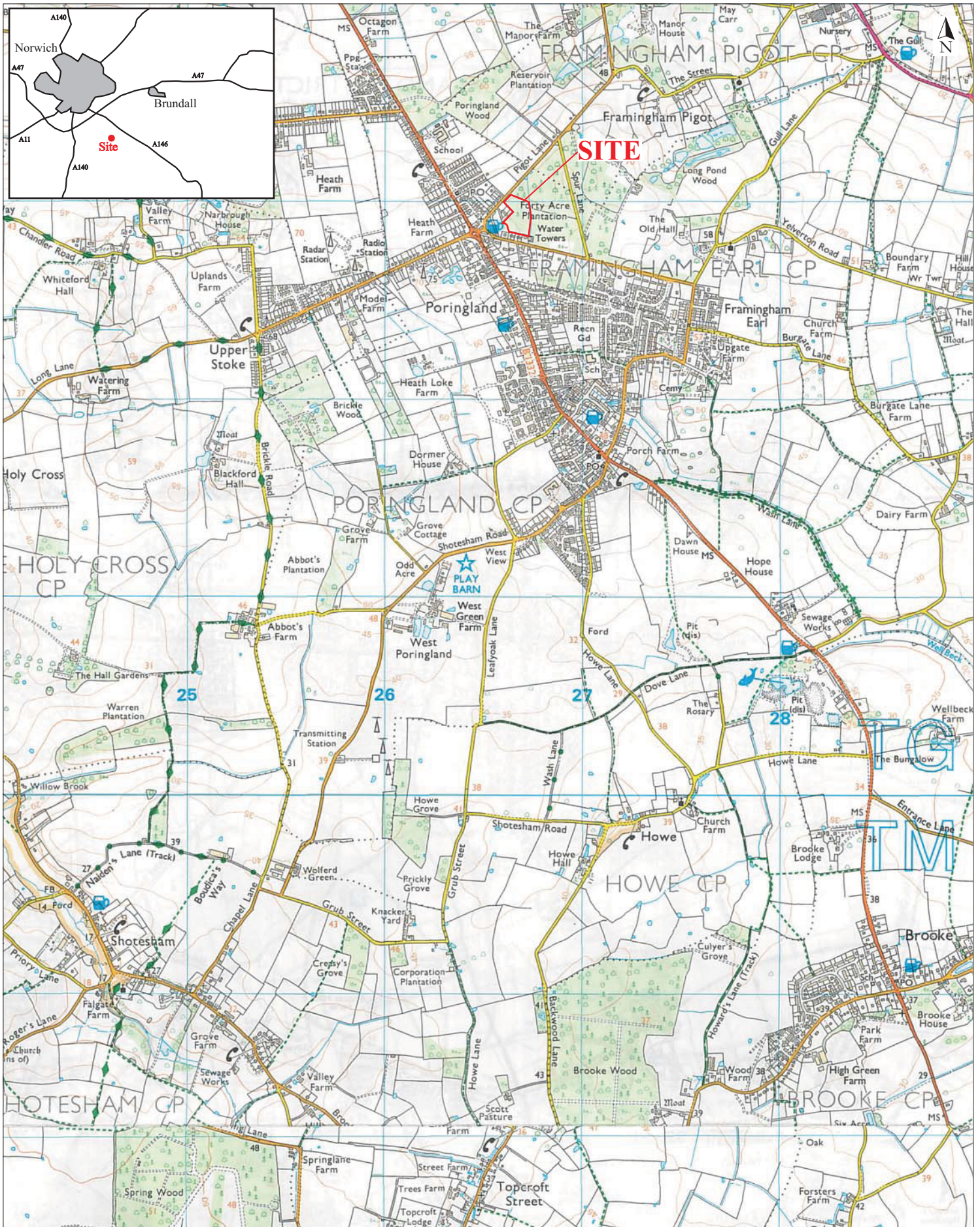
4
Sample section 8B in Trench 8 looking south-east



3
Post-excavation view of Trench 2 looking south-east

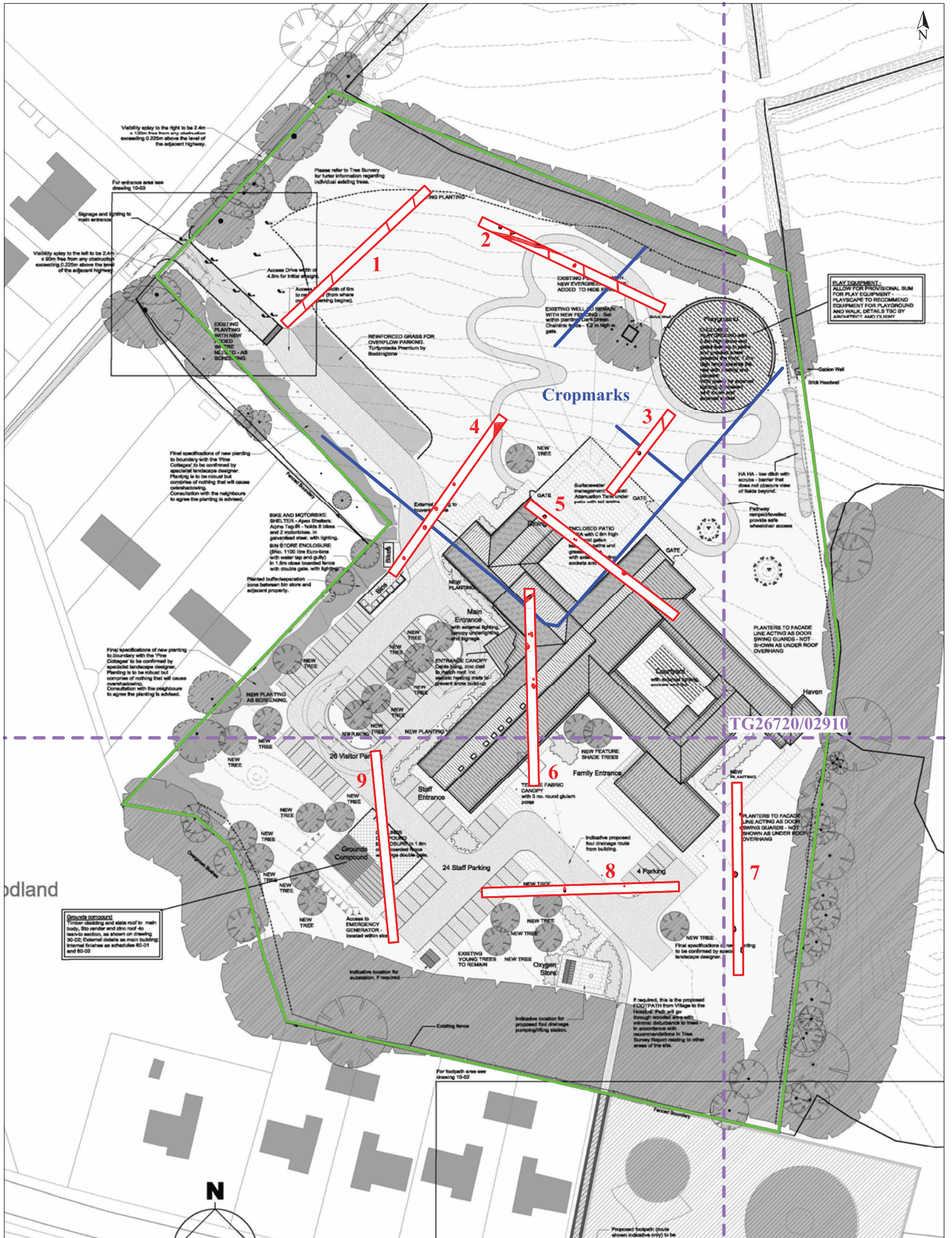


4
Post-excavation view of Trench 7 looking south



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Framlingham Earl, Norfolk (P5759)



Visibility splay to the right to be 2.4m x 250m free from any obstruction exceeding 0.225m above the level of the adjacent highway.

For entrance area see drawing 15-03

Visibility splay to the left to be 2.4m x 90m free from any obstruction exceeding 0.225m above the level of the adjacent highway

Access Drive width of 4.8m for initial drive

Width of 6m (from where parking begins)

EXISTING PLANTING WITH NEW PLANTING TO BE NEAR TO AS SHOWN

REINFORCED GRASS FOR OVERFLOW PARKING. Turfgrass Premium by Boddings

EXISTING WELL TO REMAIN WITH NEW FENCING. Set with planting Dark Green. Chain to be 1.2m high w. gate.

EXISTING WELL TO REMAIN WITH NEW FENCING. Set with planting Dark Green. Chain to be 1.2m high w. gate.

PLAY EQUIPMENT - ALLOW FOR PROVISIONAL SUM FOR PLAY EQUIPMENT - LANDSCAPE TO RECOMMEND EQUIPMENT FOR PLAYGROUND AND WALK. DETAILS TBC BY ARCHITECT AND CLIENT

Cropmarks

Final specifications of new planting to boundary with the 'Three Cottages' to be confirmed by specialist landscape designer. Planting is to be robust but comprises of nothing that will cause overshadowing. Consultation with the neighbours to agree the planting is advised.

BIKE AND MOTORBIKE SHELTER - Apex Shelter. Apex Top RR - holds 8 bikes and 2 motorbikes. In galvanneal steel, with lighting. BIN STORE ENCLOSURE (2m x 1100mm Euro-Lock with water tap and gully) in 1.1m close boarded fence with double gate, with lighting. Planted buffer/separation zone between bin store and adjacent property.

Final specifications of new planting to boundary with the 'Three Cottages' to be confirmed by specialist landscape designer. Planting is to be robust but comprises of nothing that will cause overshadowing. Consultation with the neighbours to agree the planting is advised.

NEW PLANTING AS SCREENING.

TG26720/02910

odland

Grounds compound Timber cladding and slate roof to main body. Site render and slate roof to lean-to section, as shown on drawing 20-02. External details as main building. Internal frames as schedule 60-01 and 60-02

28 Visitor Parking

Staff Entrance

24 Staff Parking

Family Entrance

4 Parking

EXISTING YOUNG TREES TO REMAIN

Oxygen Store

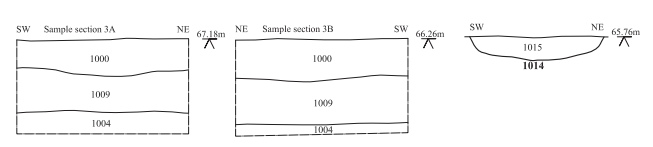
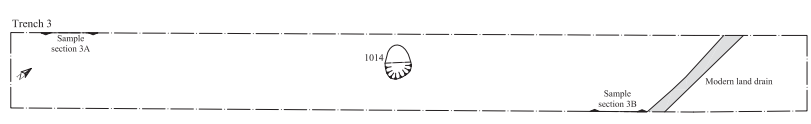
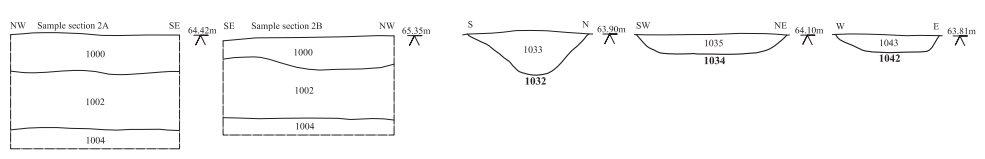
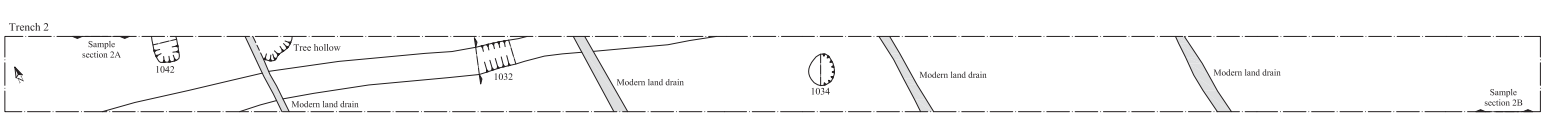
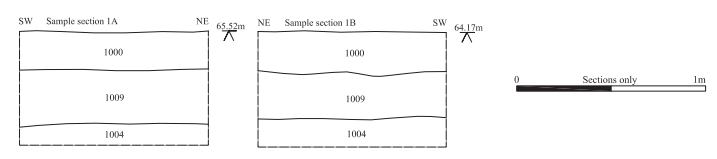
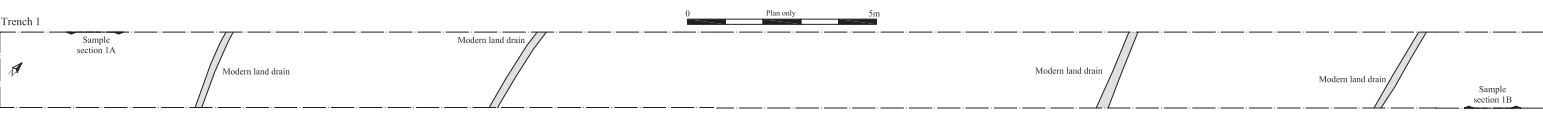
Final specifications of new planting to be confirmed by specialist landscape designer

If required, this is the proposed FOOTPATH from Village to the Washpit. Path will go through wooded area with minimal disturbance to trees in accordance with recommendations in Tree Survey Report relating to other areas of the site.

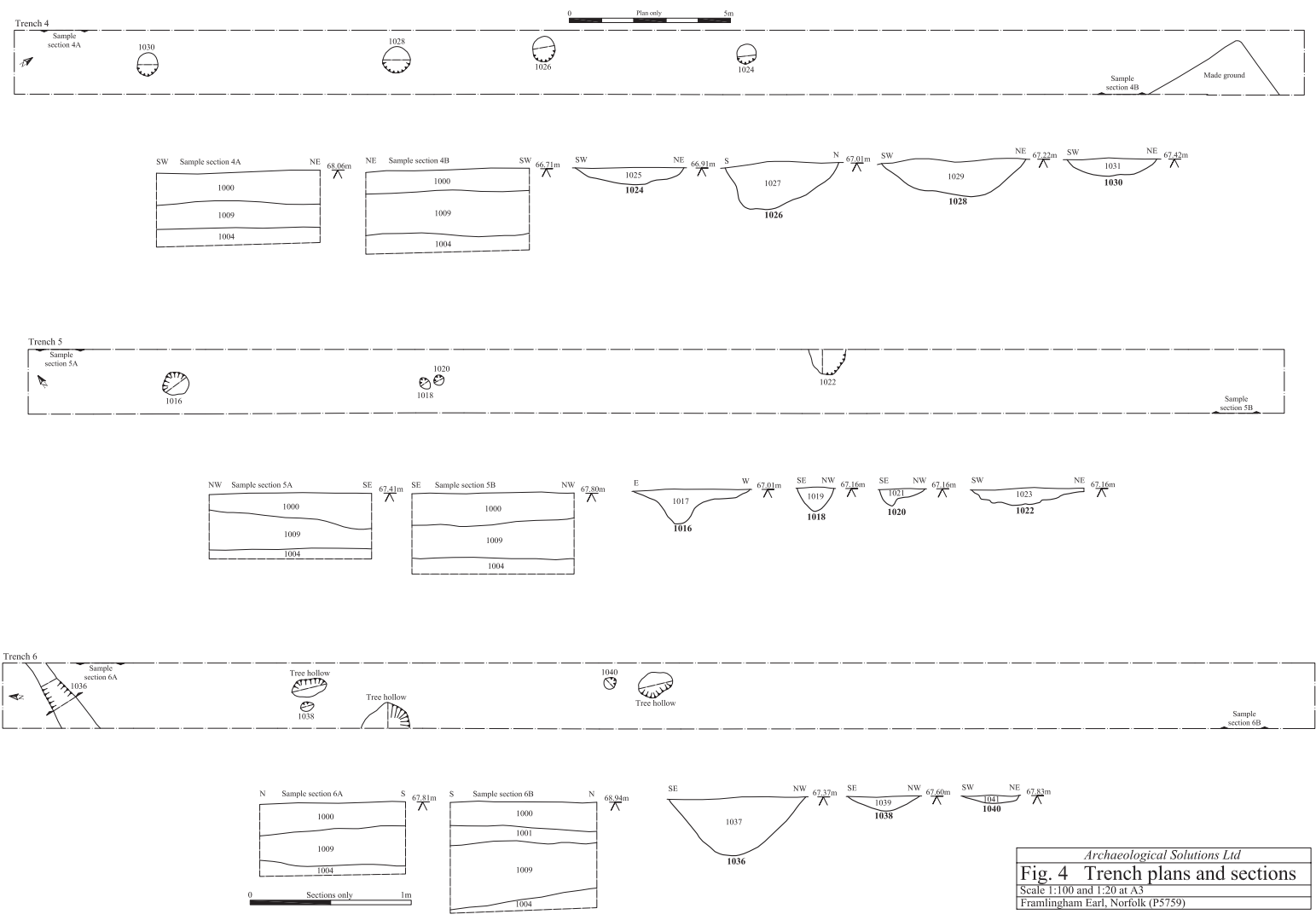
For footpath area see drawing 10-02

N

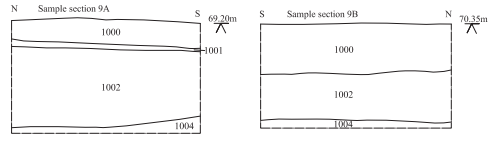
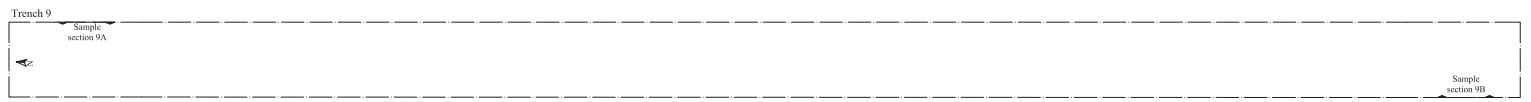
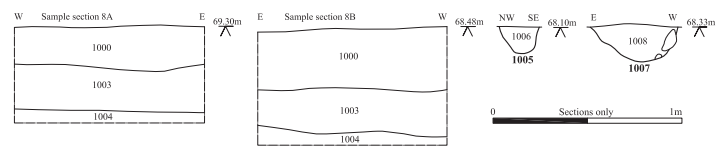
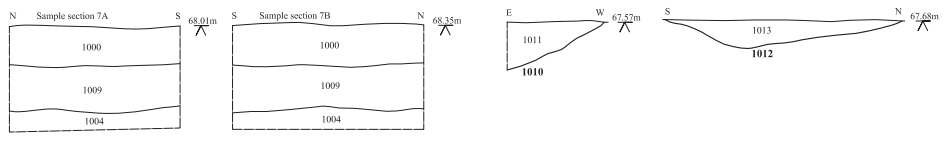
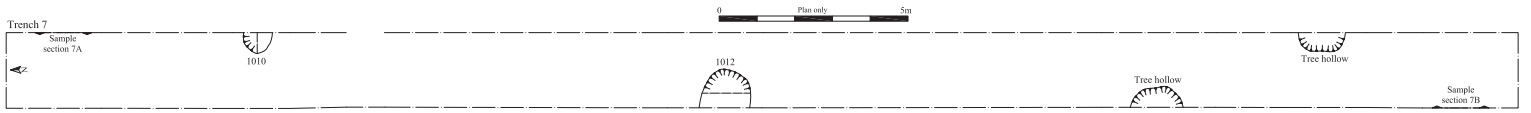
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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Framlingham Earl, Norfolk (P5759)



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Framlingham Earl, Norfolk (P5759)



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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 Framlingham Earl, Norfolk (P5759)