Archaeological Evaluation at Fairfield Road, Framlingham

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 June 2017

Client: CGMS Consulting on behalf of Taylor Wimpey East Anglia

Issue No: v1
OA Reference No: 2081
NGR: TM 2887 6298

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Client Name:	CGMS Consulting on behalf of Taylor Wimpey East Anglia
Document Title:	Archaeological Evaluation at Fairfield Road, Framlingham
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Report No.:	2081
Grid Reference:	TM 2887 6298
Planning Reference:	DC/14/2747/FUL
Site Code:	FML078
Invoice Code:	XSFFRA17
Receiving Body:	Suffolk County Council
Accession No.:	ESF22521
OA Document File Location:	X:\Active Projects_Use KT\Suffolk\XSFFRA17_Framlingham
OA Graphics File Location:	X:\Active Projects_Use KT\Suffolk\XSFFRA17_Framlingham
Issue No:	v1
Date:	May 2017
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Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between 24 April and 9 May 2017 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation consisting of thirty trenches on two fields east of Fairfield Road, Framlingham, Suffolk (centered on TM 2887 6298).

The evaluation has found archaeological activity in proximity to the medieval centre of Framlingham. The southern field had a few medieval and post medieval drainage ditches and a watering hole. Several drainage gullies were also observed in the northern field. The main centre of activity, dating to high to late medieval periods, included two stone surfaces, several parallel ditches and three possible watering holes/ponds and concentrated along Fairfield Road on the western edge of the northern field. The presence of water features, surfaces and a lack of standing structures implies animal husbandry activity. The site may be the location of medieval cattle market or a fair in Framlingham.

The site also found two features of probable Saxon date.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology East would like to thank CGMS Consulting on behalf of Taylor Wimpey East Anglia for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Rachael Abraham from SCCAS for her advice and guidance.

The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray. The fieldwork was undertaken by the author who was assisted by Simon Birnie and Lindsey Kemp. Site survey was carried out by Dave Brown. Alan Smith from Mervin Lambert carried out the machining and backfilling on site. Digitising and figure preparation was undertaken by Markus Dylewski. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Carole Fletcher and Steve Wadeson, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and to Katherine Hamilton who prepared the archive.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) was commissioned by CGMS Consulting on behalf of Taylor Wimpey East Anglia to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the land east of Fairfield Road, Framlingham, Suffolk (Fig.1, centered on TM 2887 6298).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. DC/14/2747/FUL) between 24 April and 9 May 2017. A brief was set by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OAE (Drummond-Murray, 2017) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OAE implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the south-east of the historic town of Framlingham along Fairfield Road which runs parallel to the River Ore rising from c. 24.7 AOD on the west side to 38.2 AOD on the east. The area of proposed development consists of two fields, measuring 6.5 hectares in total.

1.2.2 The geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group Sand capped by Lowestoft Formation Diamicton and Holocene alluvial deposits of sand, clay, silt and gravel associated with the River Ore (BGS, 2017).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following section is drawn from the desk-based assessment (Hawkins, 2013) and provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site, drawing on information held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Very few Prehistoric finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site despite numerous archaeological interventions within this search area. A residual Mesolithic microlith, possibly an arrowhead is recorded from an archaeological evaluation at New Road, Framlingham (HER Ref: FML 025 – MSF 19108; TM 28136 63559). Unstratified Neolithic flintwork was recorded during an archaeological intervention at the Community Centre site, Framlingham (HER Ref: FML 039 – MSF 23330; TM 28571 63551). At the Mere, west of Framlingham Castle, evidence for a natural lake dating to the Bronze Age or earlier was identified (HER Ref: FML 021 – MSF 1556; TM 284 638).

Roman

1.3.3 Very few Roman finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the site. An iron stylus, 3rd century coin and cloths fitting are recorded as metal detecting finds from Framlingham Castle (HER Ref: FML 001 – MSF 16349; TM 287 638). A redeposited Roman sherd is recorded from an archaeological evaluation at New Road (HER Ref: FML 025 – MSF 19109; TM 28138 63557). Unstratified Roman finds are recorded from an archaeological intervention at the Community Centre site in Church Street (HER Ref: FML 039 – MSF 23330; TM 28571 63551). Roman metal finds are recorded from metal detecting at TM 291 636 (HER Ref: FML MISC MSF 19192; TM

291 636). A third century coin is recorded as a metal detecting find at TM 288 639 (HER Ref: FML – MISC – MSF 19189; TM 288 639) and two coins and a brooch are recorded from TM 292 636 (HER Ref: FML MISC MSF 19191).

Saxon and early medieval

1.3.4 Relatively few finds of Anglo-Saxon or early medieval date are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site. Ipswich ware pottery with a date range of 650-850 AD is recorded from the outer bailey of Framlingham Castle (HER Ref: FML 002 – MSF 3150; TM 2863 6362). A late Saxon Manorial boundary was recorded at 'The Maltings', Bridge Street, Framlingham (HER Ref: FML 027 – MSF 1917; TM 28372 63541).

Late medieval and post medieval

1.3.5 The town and castle at Framlingham are of early medieval origin being founded c.1100AD (HER Ref: FML 001 – MSF 3149; TM 287 637 and HER Ref: FML 052 – MSF 23904, TM 2847 6361) though the village of Framlingham is mentioned in the Domesday book. The historic core of the town is located to the north of the site. During the late medieval, post medieval and modern periods the study site lay in an area of agricultural land.

Previous work

1.3.6 A geophysical survey (Masters, 2013) and a fieldwalking survey (PCA, 2013) were previously undertaken in the study area. The geophysical survey indicated a possible presence of a rectangular building in the north-west corner of the northern field and further disturbance (burning or demolition rubble) to the south. This survey also pointed to two backfilled post medieval ponds, one in each field, which are visible on the old OS and Tithe maps (Hawkins, 2013). The fieldwalking (Fig. 3) covered western section of the fields, along the Fairfield Road. The results of the fieldwalking were a very low artefact density on the northern field with some Roman pottery sherds and higher medieval and post medieval pottery density in the southern field.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project's aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine or confirm the general nature and the degree of preservation of any archaeological remains present.
ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
iii. To set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions.
iv. To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of thirty trenches on average measuring 50 x 1.8 m were excavated.

2.2.2 The trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits. A toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate the trenches. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick. All machine excavation was undertaken under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.3 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations.

2.2.4 The footprint of each trench, spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned visually and with a metal-detector.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand, in slots of at least 0.5 m in width as discussed with SCCAS.

2.2.6 Site survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.7 A register has been kept of all trenches, features, and photographs. All features, layers and deposits have been issued with unique context numbers. Each feature is individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions are recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

2.2.8 Site plans have been drawn at 1:50. Sections of features have been drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All sections are tied in to Ordnance Datum and the site plan is tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

2.2.9 All site drawings include the following information: site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

2.2.10 The photographic record comprises of high resolution digital photographs including both general trench shots and specific features. Every feature has been photographed at least

once. Photographs include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), listed in the photograph register.

2.2.11 Environmental bulk samples of 20l or 100% of the feature were collected on site and processed by tank flotation using a modified Siraff-type equipment. The floating residues was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 0.5mm sieve. The separate environmental register has been kept.

2.2.12 The site archive is currently held by OAE and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendices B and C. Unless otherwise stated in individual trench descriptions, no finds were found.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of alluvial clays, sand and chalk was overlain by a thin layer of mid brownish grey sandy clay subsoil (0.10m thick), which in turn was overlain by a dark brownish grey sandy clay topsoil (0.30m thick).

3.2.2 The subsoil was generally only present in the trenches 1, 3-5, 9-13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 27 and 30 broadly located along the western edge of the site. The trenches to the east were situated on top of the hill and contained only a thin layer of topsoil overlying the natural geology.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were identifiable against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Trenches in the southern field contained little or no archaeological remains. The main area of activity was concentrated along Fairfield Road in the northern field.

3.3.2 Trenches 6, 15, 16, 19-26, 28 and 29 contained no archaeological remains and will not be discussed here.

3.3.3 Trenches 19 and 26 contained a layer of colluvium, at least 0.9-1.1 m thick. The colluvium was mid orangey brown sandy clay and contained fragments of animal bone and 12th-14th century pottery sherds. Machine-excavated slots through the colluvium showed no evidence of concealed features.

3.3.4 A silver penny and a farthing were retrieved from the topsoil of Trenches 6 and 21 respectively during metal detecting prior to machining.

3.4 The southern field

Trench 13

3.4.1 Trench 13 was located in the north-western corner of the field with an east to west orientation. This trench contained one ditch aligned north to south near the eastern end. Ditch **35** had steeply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.8m wide and 0.66m deep. It contained two fills, the basal fill (60) was 0.10 m thick and consisted of a mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of small to medium stones. Overlying this was fill 36 which consisted of a light brownish grey sandy clay and measured 0.56 m thick. It contained frequent

pottery sherds dating between 12th and 18th century, post medieval CBM fragments as well as animal bones, iron nails and ceramic pipe fragments.

Trench 14

3.4.2 Trench 14 was located along the northern border of the field and orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It contained two near parallel gullies, orientated north-east to south-west, at the western end of the trench. Gully **41** measured 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (42) was a mid brownish grey sandy clay and contained a few 11th-14th century pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone.

3.4.3 Gully **43** was located immediately to the east of the first gully, measuring 0.54m wide and 0.20m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (44) consisted of a light greyish brown sandy clay with a single pottery sherd dating to AD650-850 and fragments of animal bone.

Trench 17

3.4.4 Trench 17, situated south of trench 14, was orientated north to south. It contained two modern, rectangular in plan, post holes. Post hole **37** found in the middle of the trench had vertical slightly irregular sides measuring 0.3m in length and width and was excavated to the depth of 0.35m. Its single fill (38) consisted of a mid brownish grey silty clay.

3.4.5 The second post hole **39**, in the northern end of the trench was similar in shape and size with similar fill (40) so was not excavated. Both post holes were presumed to be modern based on their shape and profile.

Trench 18

3.4.6 In the centre of the field was Trench 18, orientated east to west. It contained a pond at its western end, a small post hole and a pit in the middle and a ditch to the east.

3.4.7 Pond **26** is visible on the 1842 Tithe map and was located by the geophysical survey (Masters, 2013, Fig. 3). It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base measuring approximately 1m in depth. The full dimensions and shape of the pond could not be determined in the trench where it measured at least 6.5m in length. It contained four fills, its basal fill (31) was a mid orangey grey silty clay, 0.18m thick. It was overlain by a dark reddish grey sandy clay 32, measuring 0.34m thick. Overlying this was fill 33 which measured 0.22m thick and consisted of a mid yellowish grey silty clay. The uppermost fill (34) contained a dark greyish brown sandy clay and was 0.40m thick. No finds were recovered from the fills.

3.4.8 Post hole **4** was circular in plan with irregular steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. Its single fill (5) consisted of a dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small fragments of post medieval CBM.

3.4.9 Pit **6** was partially covered by the baulk but appeared sub-rectangular in plan, aligned east to west. The pit had steep sides and a slightly irregular concave base, measuring 4.2m long and 0.76m deep. It contained three fills, its basal fill (7) consisted of a dark yellowish brown silty clay, 0.17m thick and slumped against the south side. This was overlain by a mid brownish yellow sandy clay 8 measuring 0.18m thick. The uppermost fill (9) was a dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.7m thick. A few 11th-14th century pot sherds were retrieved from fill 7,

and upper fill 9 contained an iron nail, a few oyster shells, a fragment of post medieval CBM and residual severely abraded worked flint.

3.4.10 Ditch **17**, aligned north to south, had gradually sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.75m wide and 0.4m deep. It had two fills, the basal fill (19), 0.04m thick, consisted of a dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and contained an animal tooth. It was overlain by fill 20 which was a mid yellowish brown sandy clay, measuring 0.36m thick. An environmental sample was taken from deposit 19 and found charred grain and fragments of charcoal (<2mm) within it.

3.5 The northern field (Fig. 2)

Trench 1

3.5.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-western corner of the field and was orientated north-west to south-east. In the north-western corner was a single modern field drain aligned east to west. Field drain **61** measured 0.6m in width and was not excavated. Its fill (62) consisted of dark reddish grey silty clay and contained a ceramic drain pipe.

Trench 2

3.5.2 At the northern edge of the field was Trench 2, aligned north to south, which revealed a large pond. A machine-dug slot in the northern end of the pond did not reach its base at 1.5 m deep measured from the ground surface. Pond **28** had steep sides and measured 11m wide. Its uppermost fill (108) consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy clay and contained tree roots along the northern edge. The pond is shown in the 1842 Tithe map and on geophysical survey (Master, 2013, Fig. 3).

Trench 3

3.5.3 Trench 3, aligned north-east to south-west was located in the north-eastern corner of the field. It contained one pit at the north-eastern end of the trench. Pit **58** was sub-rectangular in plan, aligned north to south, with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.35m wide, 2m long and 0.3m deep. Its single fill (59) consisted of a dark orangey grey silty clay and contained fragments of animal bone, oyster shells and a single pottery sherd dating to AD 850-1150. An environmental sample was taken from this fill which contained charred grain, fragments of animal bone and charcoal (<2mm).

Trench 4

3.5.4 Trench 4 situated along the western limits of the field was aligned north to south. It contained a large pond, a group of three small pits and a ditch, all concentrated in the southern half of the trench. Pits **49**, **47** and **63** could be foundations of a small building identified on the geophysical survey (Masters, 2013, Fig. 3).

3.5.5 Pond **71** was not identified by the geophysical survey nor is on Tithe maps; it could potentially be quarrying rather than a watering hole. It had a machine slot dug on the south side. It measured 11m long and 1.22m deep with gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained four fills, its basal fill (72) consisted of a light yellowish grey silty clay, 0.38m thick. It was overlain by a mid reddish brown silty clay 73, measuring 0.20m thick. Overlying it was fill 74 which consisted of a dark reddish brown sandy clay, 0.18m thick. The uppermost fill (75) contained a dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.46m thick. No finds were recovered from either of the fills.

3.5.6 Pit **49** was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base measuring 1.1m long, 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep. Its single fill (50) consisted of a dark brownish grey clay and contained several fragments of 12th-14th century pottery and a single, probably residual, sherd dating to AD 650-850.

3.5.7 Pit **47** was rectangular in plan with steep sides and a stepped flat base, measuring 0.85m long, 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep. Its single fill (48) was a dark brownish grey clay and contained a couple of fragments of 11th-14th century pottery.

3.5.8 Pit **63** was rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.6m long, 0.4m wide and 0.16m deep. Its single fill (64) contained a dark grey sandy clay.

3.5.9 Ditch **45** was aligned east to west and measured 0.8m wide and 0.27m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (46) was a dark brownish grey sandy clay and contained a few 11th-14th century pottery sherds.

Trench 5 (Fig. 4)

3.5.10 Trench 5 was along the western edge of the field and aligned north-east to south-west. Situated in the middle of the trench were two stone surfaces that appeared to be concealing further features. Further south-west was another layer which concealed two possible pits, a ditch and another possible ditch at the southern edge of the trench.

3.5.11 A stone surface (54) measuring 7.25m wide consisted of small to large fragments and whole nodules of flint and chalk which seemed to be deliberately laid. The surface was partially exposed and cleaned but not excavated. This was overlain by a thin deposit (55) of a dark greyish brown sandy clay which measured up to 0.2m thick and contained 15th-16th century pottery sherds. An environmental sample containing a small amount of animal bone was taken from the upper deposit and a medieval coin (SF 4, 1400-1413 AD) was found on top of the stone layer.

3.5.12 Another stone surface (69, 70) was observed further south-west and measured approximately 8m wide. It consisted of small to medium fragments and nodules of flint that appeared to be deliberately laid. The surface was partially exposed, cleaned and excavated in a small sondage. This was overlain by a deposit (67) which contained a very dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and was around 0.1m thick. The stone surface possibly continued beneath deposit 67 though it appeared to be quite patchy. The uppermost deposit (66) consisted of a light whitish grey silty clay measuring 0.26m thick. The stone surface was sealing at least one deposit: fill 68, which was visible in the sondage, was a dark greenish grey silty clay. Pottery sherds all broadly dating to 15th-16th century mixed with a few earlier, 12th-14th century sherds were recovered from deposits 66, 67 and stone surface 69. Environmental samples were taken from deposits 67 and 68. Both produced a large number of charred grain, cereal, charcoal fragments and animal bone.

3.5.13 Further south-west were two pits, **103** and **105**, concealed by layer 107. Pit **103** was circular in plan, measuring about 0.35m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Its single fill (104) was a dark brownish grey silty clay. Pit **105** was circular in plan but partly obscured by the baulk. It measured 0.15m deep and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (106) consisted of a dark brownish grey silty clay. The layer measured about 5.5m wide and 0.18m thick and comprised dark greyish brown silty clay and a mixture of 12th-14th and 15-16th century pottery sherds.

3.5.14 Ditch **89** was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 2m wide and 0.6m deep. It had steep stepped sides and a flat base. Its single fill (90) consisted of a light yellowish brown silty clay and contained 12th-14th century pottery sherds.

Trench 7

3.5.15 Trench 7 was in the middle of the field and was orientated east to west. It contained a modern land drain close to the west end of the trench. Land drain **91** measured 1.2m wide and was aligned north-east to south-west corresponding with geophysical results (Masters, 2013, Fig. 3). Its fill (92) consisted of a dark reddish grey silty clay and contained a ceramic drain pipe. The ditch was not excavated.

Trench 8

3.5.16 Trench 8 was located in the middle of the field and orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a single gully aligned east to west in the north-east corner. Gully **56** measured 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (57) consisted of a light greyish brown sandy clay.

Trench 9

3.5.17 Trench 9, orientated north to south, was situated along the eastern border of the field. It contained a small pit and a gully aligned north-west to south-east. In the northern end of the trench, sub-circular in plan, pit **29** had vertical sides and an irregular base, measuring 0.42m long, 0.15m wide and 0.15m deep. Its single fill (30) consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. An environmental sample has been taken of this fill and contained a small amount of charred grain, cereal and charcoal (<2mm).

3.5.18 Gully **15** measured 0.4m wide and 0.21m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (16) was a light to mid greyish brown silty clay. The fill contained a cattle skull and had an environmental sample taken which produced no results. This gully is similar to gully **56** in profile and fill, and possibly forms part of a field system.

Trench 10

3.5.19 Trench 10, orientated north to south, was located in the middle of the south edge of the field and contained one field drain and a parallel ditch aligned north-east to south-west. Field drain **77** measured 1.4m wide and 0.39m deep with gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (78) consisted of a light greyish brown sandy clay and contained a ceramic drain pipe. Fragments of animal bone and CBM were retrieved from this fill.

3.5.20 Ditch **79** measured 1.1m wide and 0.28m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (80) consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy clay. A moderate amount of shell and a two pottery sherds dating AD 650-850 were retrieved from this fill. An environmental sample taken from this fill produced no results.

Trench 11

3.5.21 Trench 11 was orientated north-east to south-west and situated in the south-western corner of the field. Spread throughout the trench were two near parallel ditches and a field drain aligned east to west. Ditch **81** measured 1.4 m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a flat base emphasised by sharp breaks of the slope. Its single fill (82) consisted of a mid greyish

brown sandy clay. Pottery sherds (13th-16th century), fragments of animal bone and a copper alloy buckle (SF 6, 13th-14th century) were retrieved from this fill.

3.5.22 Field drain **83** contained a ceramic drain pipe. It had steep sides, measuring 1.75m wide, but was only excavated to the depth of the pipe. Its fill (84) consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy clay. No finds were recovered from this fill.

3.5.23 Ditch **85** was only partially excavated to the depth of 0.6m. It had near vertical sides and measured 2.66m in width. It contained at least three fills; the lowermost fill (86) was a mid yellowish brown sandy clay, at least 0.3m thick. Fragments of oyster shell, animal bone and a single sherd of 13th-14th century pot were retrieved from this fill. This was overlain by fill 87, at least 0.4m thick, which consisted of a dark brownish grey sandy clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal. This fill contained 15th-16th century pottery sherds, animal bone, medieval CBM, oyster and mussel shells and had an environmental sample taken which produced a large number of charred grain, cereal, charcoal fragments, animal bone as well as fish bones. The uppermost fill (88) consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy clay, 0.4m thick. This fill contained 15th-16th century pottery sherds, fragments of fired clay and medieval CBM, animal bone, oyster shells, iron nails and a knife blade (SF 10).

Trench 12

3.5.24 Trench 12 situated along the southern edge of the field had an east to west orientation. A filed drain and a modern rectangular intrusion were both observed in the eastern end of the trench. Field drain **11** was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.4m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (12) consisted of a light reddish brown silty clay. A ceramic drain pipe was placed in the ditch. This field drain is probably a continuation of field drain **83** in Trench 11 Pottery sherds (12th-14th century) and animal bone were retrieved from the fill.

Trench 27

3.5.25 In the south-western corner of the field Trench 27, orientated north to south, contained a ditch and a possible pond. Ditch **93**, measuring 1.25m wide, followed the course of Fairfield Road, running along the eastern edge of the trench from the north before it cut across the trench. It was dug with a modern mechanical excavator and was agreed by SCCAS to not be excavated. Its fill (94) was a dark reddish brown sandy clay.

3.5.26 Pond **27** was situated in the middle of the trench and was truncated by ditch **93** along the northern edge. There is no evidence for it on Tithe maps or geophysical survey (Masters, 2013, Fig. 3) so it might have been a quarry rather than a watering hole. The pond measured 14.5m wide and 0.8m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Machine-excavated slot at the southern edge of the pond revealed two fills. The basal fill (95) consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.6m thick. The upper fill (96) was a dark greyisn brown sandy clay, 0.2m thick. No finds were retrieved from these fills.

Trench 30

3.5.27 Trench 30, aligned north-east to south-west was a later addition next to Trench 5 after a consultation with SCCAS. It contained a ditch, a possible pit and a land drain ditch.

3.5.28 Ditch **97** was situated in the south-western end of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured around 1.5m wide and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides

and a flat base. Its single fill (98) consisted of a light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small to large flint nodules. A 12-14th century pottery sherd was retrieved from the fill. Ditch **97** was truncated along its south-western edge by similarly aligned field drain **99** which measured 1.3m wide but was not excavated. Its fill (100) was a mid reddish grey sandy clay and contained a ceramic land drain.

3.5.29 A pit **101** was situated further south-west within the trench. It was partly obscured by the baulk and measured around 4m wide on the north-western side of the trench and 0.2m wide on the south-eastern side. It was 0.48m deep and had steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (102) consisted of a greyish/orangey brown silty sand. Two sherds of pot dating to AD 650-850 and an oyster shell were retrieved from this fill; an environmental sample produced some charred grain, charcoal and animal bone.

3.6 Finds summary

3.6.1 This is one of the largest assemblages of medieval pottery to have been recovered from anywhere in Framlingham from the around a dozen interventions in recent years. The Middle Saxon Ipswich ware recovered from this site is abraded and probably residual, but may represent activity or occupation of this date in the vicinity. There is little evidence for Late Saxon occupation, but the single sherd of St Neots-type ware in pit **58** is unabraded and more may be present than was discovered in the evaluation. The high and late medieval wares, often occurring in the same contexts, could well represent continuous activity of broadly 14th–16th-century date on the site. Evidence for later activity is largely confined to ditch **35**.

3.6.2 Plain roof tile fragments dating medieval to post medieval periods were the most common type of CBM in the assemblage. A late medieval estuarine clay brick and several later bricks and a worn fragment of quarry floor tile were also recovered from site. The ceramics are likely to have been reused though most come from late medieval to post medieval contexts.

3.6.3 Twenty-eight fragments of fired clay were recovered from site, seven in association with Saxon pottery. The fragments were not diagnostic for function, but probably represent fragments of oven dome or hearth lining.

3.6.4 The silver finds from site include a long cross penny of Edward II (1307-1327AD) from topsoil of trench 6, a short cross cut quarter from a penny (c. 1180-1247AD) from trench 21 and a Venetian solidino (1400-1413AD), recovered from layer (55) in Trench 5. A copper alloy buckle dating between the 13th and 14th century was found in ditch **81**. All iron finds came from deposits consistently containing pottery dating between the 15th and 16th century.

3.6.5 Assemblages comprising two shards of window glass from ditches **35** and **85** and four fragments of post medieval white ball clay tobacco pipe from ditch **35** were recovered.

3.6.6 A small assemblage of animal bone represents domestic faunal waste. The average age of animals at time of death suggests that these individuals were primarily exploited for their meat. The cut marks observed conform to butchery practices for the medieval period. The assemblage has very low potential for providing further information on diet or industrial practices.

3.6.7 The recovery of charred grain from two features in Trench 5 indicates that there is potential for the preservation of plant remains in this area of the site. The environmental

residue in ditch **85** was notably rich in domestic and culinary waste in the form of animal bone, fish bone, marine mollusc shell and pottery. The shells recovered, mainly from ditch **85**, are all discarded food waste comprising oysters, whells and a single mussel from estuarine, coastal waters and intertidal zones.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation trenches were evenly spread across the development area. Archaeological features were easily identifiable against the natural geology but in some trenches more obscure features were tested and proved to be natural geology.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 This evaluation demonstrated a presence of archaeological remains in the study area. In particular, the centre of activity was concentrated on the west side of the northern field, along Fairfield Road.

4.2.2 The majority of archaeological remains have been dated to the medieval and late medieval periods though there was some evidence from the Anglo Saxon period. Post medieval and modern features were also present throughout the site.

4.2.3 The location of archaeological remains correlates to the concentration of finds from the fieldwalking and geophysical surveys in the north of the site (PCA, 2013 and Masters, 2013). To the south the correlation is less clear.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The earliest features observed during the evaluation may be Saxon. In Trench 18 Pit **6** dates to the early medieval period while Pit **58** in Trench 3 might be of late Saxon or early medieval date which makes it the earliest feature on site. Pit **58** is sub-rectangular measuring 1.80 x 1.35 x 0.30m and can be potentially interpreted as a sunken-featured building (SFB).

4.3.2 The main centre of activity was concentrated around Trenches 10, 11, 4, 5, and 30 and dated to the medieval and late medieval periods (Fig. 4). Several ditches, small pits as well as stone surfaces and other deposits, all broadly date to 14th-16th century and contained mainly domestic waste of pottery, butchered animal bones, shells and grain. Some pits in trench 4 and 5 were dated to the 12th-14th century and were sealed by later layer (107) in the case of trench 5. Any such activity ceased to exist by the time of 1842 Tithe map (Hawkins, 2013).

4.3.3 The evalulation did not find any evidence of structural remains. The late medieval stone surfaces appeared to be roughly made and therefore are unlikely to be a farmstead's courtyard but might have been used as consolidation around watering holes. The culinary waste found in late medieval layer (67) on top of the stone surface might be an indication of when the area around the stone surfaces was no longer in use and was sealed by rubbish dumping on the edge of town.

4.3.4 Accumulation of colluvium on the lower western edge of the southern field implies a long period of ploughing within that field that allowed this amount of soil to wash down the hill. In contrast, no colluvium was observed in the northern field which was possibly used for pasture or other purposes.

4.3.5 The southern field contained two late medieval drainage ditches (**41** and **43**), as well as post medieval ditches (**35** and **17**) in Trenches 13, 14 and 18. The northern field has also contained a number of post medieval drains with ceramic pipes and likely residual medieval

pottery sherds in Trenches 1, 7, 10, 11 and 12. Some of the drains can be traced across several trenches such as ditch **99**/**91** and **77**/**12**. The large number of drains corresponds to the drainage problem and poor soil quality in Framlingham mentioned in Alexander (2007). Ditch **35** might be an example of a 'bush' drain because of its basal fill of stones (Alexander, 2007, 48).

4.3.6 In the northern field a small gully **15** in Trench 9 and might be continuation of gully **56** in Trench 8. It has a similar profile and is probably related to the medieval activity on site though remains undated.

4.3.7 The evaluation confirmed two ponds or watering holes, one in each field. Observed in Trenches 18 and 2, ponds **26** and **28** are first visible on the 1842 Tithe map, as well as OS maps in 1883, 1903 and 1927 (Hawkins, 2013), and on the geophysical survey (Masters, 2013). They contained post medieval ceramics and were certainly backfilled by the time of the 1978 OS map (Hawkins, 2013) though it is possible they were in use during the medieval period. Two additional ponds, not shown on any of the maps, were found along Fairfield Road in the northern field. Ponds or watering holes **27** and **71** in Trenches 27 and 4 might be of an earlier date and are likely to be associated with the nearby stones surfaces which were possibly constructed to ease cattle's approach to the watering holes.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The concentration of archaeological remains along the Fairfield Road in the northern field shows that the site lies in the hinterland of medieval to late medieval activity in Framlingham. The site lies adjacent to a historic routeway into the town. The presence of several ponds in one field as well as stone surfaces might indicate a place where cattle or other animals were stationed for a period of time. Framlingham had several market days (Tuesday, Friday and Saturday) as well as large fairs and was a busy centre of commerce in the late medieval period (Alexander, 2007). It is possible that this field was the place for a cattle market which would have taken place outside the town. However, the name of the adjacent Fairfield Road suggests that rather than just a cattle market, the northern field might have also been a place for a regular fair in Framlingham. Eleven silver coins from the C13-C16 were found by metal detector adjacent to the site. Any trace of such activity has ceased by the early 19th century as there is no mention of any ponds or buildings on the 1842 Tithe map (Hawkins, 2013).

4.4.2 The site also demonstrates potential for survival of earlier, Saxon activity.

4.4.3 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the SCCAS.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch with land drain, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil and subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
61	Cut	0.60	-	Land drain	-	modern
62	Fill	0.60	-	Land drain	-	modern

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a pond, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
28	Cut	11	-	Pond	-	post med
108	Fill	11	-	Pond	-	post med

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	SSE-NNW
Trench contained a rectangular pit, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil and subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
58	Cut	1.35	0.30	Pit	-	850-1150 AD
59	Fill	1.35	0.30	Pit	Pottery, animal bone, shell	850-1150 AD

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained three small pits, a ditch and a pond, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil and subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
45	Cut	0.80	0.27	Ditch	-	11th-14th C
46	Fill	0.80	0.27	Ditch	pottery	11th-14th C
47	Cut	0.60	0.35	Post hole	-	11th-14th C
48	Fill	0.60	0.35	Post hole	pottery	11th-14th C
49	Cut	0.65	0.16	Pit	-	12th-14th C
50	Fill	0.65	0.16	Pit	pottery	12th-14th C
63	Cut	0.40	0.16	Pit	-	modern
64	Fill	0.40	0.16	Pit	-	modern
71	Cut	11	1.22	Pond	-	post med
72	Fill	-	0.38	Pond	-	post med
73	Fill	-	0.20	Pond	-	post med
74	Fill	-	0.18	Pond	-	post med
75	Fill	-	0.46	Pond	-	post med

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contained two ditches, two pits concealed by a layer and two stone surfaces sealing further deposits beneath them. The features were cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil and subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
54	Layer	6.5	-	Stone surface	pottery	late medieval
55	Layer	6	?	Layer	pottery	15th-16th C
66	Layer	3.10	0.26	Layer	pottery	15th-16th C
67	Layer	2.30	0.10	Layer of charcoal	pottery	14th-16th C
68	Fill	-	-	Layer/fill sealed by 69 & 70	-	-
69	Layer	4	0.12	Stone surface	pottery	14th-16th C
70	Layer	0.75	0.10	Stone surface	-	14th-16th C

89	Cut	2	0.60	Ditch	-	12th-14th C
90	Fill	2	0.60	Ditch	pottery	12th-14th C
103	Cut	0.25	0.15	Pit	-	high medieval
104	Fill	0.25	0.15	Pit	-	high medieval
105	Cut	-	0.17	Pit	-	high medieval
106	Fill	-	0.17	Pit	-	high medieval
107	Layer	-	0.18	Layer	pottery	12th-16th C

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a ditch with land drain, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil and subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
91	Cut	1.2	-	Land drain	-	modern
92	Fill	1.2	-	Land drain	-	modern

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
56	Cut	0.5	0.16	Ditch	-	-

57	Fill	0.5	0.16	Ditch	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a ditch and a pit, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil and subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
15	Cut	0.40	0.21	Ditch	-	-
16	Fill	0.40	0.21	Ditch	animal skull	-
29	Cut	0.20	0.15	Pit	-	-
30	Fill	0.20	0.15	Pit	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two ditches, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil and subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
77	Cut	1.4	0.39	Land drain	-	post med
78	Fill	1.4	0.39	Land drain	pottery, animal bone, CBM	post med
79	Cut	1.1	0.28	Ditch	-	Saxon/medieval?
80	Fill	1.1	0.28	Ditch	shell, Saxon pottery, animal bone	Saxon/medieval?

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil and subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
81	Cut	1.4	0.60	Ditch	-	13th-16th C

82	Fill	1.4	0.60	Ditch	pottery, animal bone, shell, copper alloy buckle	13th-16th C
83	Cut	1.75	-	Land drain	-	modern
84	Fill	1.75	-	Land drain	-	modern
85	Cut	2.66	-	Ditch, not fully excavated	-	high/late medieval
86	Fill	-	0.3	Ditch	shell, animal bone	14th-16th C
87	Fill	-	0.4	Ditch	pottery, shell, animal bone	15th-16th C
88	Fill	-	0.4	Ditch	pottery, shell, animal bone, iron objects	15th-16th C

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a ditch with land drain, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil and subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
11	Cut	0.40	0.38	Land drain	-	post med
12	Fill	0.40	0.38	Land drain	residual? pottery, animal bone	post med

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a ditch, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil, subsoil and colluvium at the western end of the trench.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
76	Layer	-	0.20	Colluvium	-	14th-16th C
35	Cut	1.8	0.66	Ditch	-	15th-18th C
36	Fill	-	0.56	Ditch	pottery, animal bone, iron objects, CBM, ceramic pipes	15th-18th C

60	Fill	-	0.10	Ditch	-	15th-18th C

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two small ditches, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand, gravel and chalk and overlain by topsoil and colluvium at the western end of the trench.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
76	Layer	-	0.9	Colluvium	-	14th-16th C
41	Cut	0.80	0.28	Ditch	-	12th-14th C
42	Fill	0.80	0.28	Ditch	pottery, animal bone	12th-14th C
43	Cut	0.54	0.20	Ditch	-	medieval/post med?
44	Fill	0.54	0.20	Ditch	Saxon pottery, animal bone	medieval/post med?

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.04	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a ditch, a pit, a post hole and a pond, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand and chalk and overlain by topsoil and subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Cut	0.40	0.20	Post hole	-	post med
5	Fill	0.40	0.20	Post hole	CBM	post med
6	Cut	4.20	0.76	Pit	-	11th-14th C
7	Fill	-	0.17	Pit	pottery	11th-14th C
8	Fill	-	0.18	Pit	-	11th-14th C
9	Fill	-	0.70	Pit	Iron nail, shell, flint	11th-14th C
17	Cut	1.75	0.40	Ditch	-	post med
19	Fill	-	0.04	Ditch	animal tooth	post med
20	Fill	-	0.36	Ditch	-	post med
26	Cut	-	1	Pond on the edge of tr. 18	-	post med
31	Fill	-	0.18	Pond	-	post med
32	Fill	-	0.34	Pond	-	post med
33	Fill	-	0.20	Pond	-	post med
34	Fill	-	0.40	Pond	-	post med

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.20
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
76	Layer	-	0.9	Colluvium	pottery, animal bone	14th-16th C

Trench 20

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	41
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
76	Layer	-	1.10	Colluvium, full depth not reached	pottery, animal bone	14th-16th C

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a modern ditch and a pond, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand, gravel and chalk and overlain by topsoil and subsoil.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
27	Cut	14.50	0.8	Pond	-	post med
93	Cut	1.25	-	Ditch	-	modern
94	Fill	1.25	-	Ditch	-	modern
95	Fill	-	0.60	Pond	-	post med
96	Fill	-	0.20	Pond	-	post med

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	52
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay, sand and chalk.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contained a land drain and two possible ditches or hollows, cut into natural geology of clay, clayey sand, gravel and chalk and overlain by topsoil and subsoil.					**Length (m)**	22
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
97	Cut	c. 1.5	0.25	Ditch/hollow cut by 99	-	12th-14th C
98	Fill	c. 1.5	0.25	Ditch/hollow	pottery	12th-14th C
99	Cut	1.3	-	Land drain	-	modern
100	Fill	1.3	-	Land drain	-	modern
101	Cut	2-4	0.48	Ditch/hollow	-	Saxon?
102	Fill	2-4	0.48	Ditch/hollow	pottery	650-850 AD

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.1.1 Pottery (275 sherds, 3121g) was collected from 23 contexts during the evaluation (Table 3). A high proportion of the pottery is abraded.

Methodology

B.1.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series for Suffolk. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Gritty Ipswich Ware	GIPS	650–850	6	54		5
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	850–1150	1	3		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th–12th c.	7	22		7
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th–13th c?	1	5		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	12th–14th c.	64	493	0.22	48
Medieval chalk-tempered ware	MCWC	12th–14th c.	1	1		1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	12th–14th c.	20	215	0.35	18
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	12th–14th c.	5	43		5
Hollesley-type coarsewares	HOLL	13th–14th c.?	36	186	0.04	27
Hollesley-type with clay pellets	HOLLcp	13th–14th c.?	4	37	0.08	1
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th–E.14th c.	5	75		3
Colchester ware	COLC	L.13th–M.16th c.	1	2		1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	15th–16th c.	89	947	0.46	61
Unprovenanced late medieval	NLLM	15th–16th c.	3	23		1
Local early post-medieval wares	LEPM	16th c.	4	113		1
Cistercian-type ware(?)	CTW	16th c.	3	10		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th–18th c.	17	546	0.10	9
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th–18th c.	3	163		1
Border wares	BORD	16th–18th c.	3	106	0.19	1
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	17th–19th c.	1	75	0.11	1
Unidentified	UNID		1	2		1
Totals			*275*	*3121*	*1.55*	*195*

Table 1. Pottery quantities by fabric.

Saxon (8th–11th c.)

B.1.3 Six sherds of Middle Saxon gritty Ipswich ware were recovered from four contexts. All fragments were body sherds and all but one were abraded.

B.1.4 A body sherd of Late Saxon St Neots-type ware was recovered from pit fill (59). No Thetford-type ware was identified at this site, although it is possible that some of the pale grey fine sandy body sherds recorded as medieval coarsewares could be of this period.

Medieval 11th–14th c.

B.1.5 Seven body sherds of handmade early medieval ware vessels were found. These were in fine to medium sandy fabrics typical of north Suffolk and Norfolk. All were body fragments, but were probably from cooking pots/jars.

B.1.6 A variety of medieval coarsewares were present, generally in fine to medium sandy fabrics, some with sparse locally-occurring inclusions such as mica, chalk, ferrous particles and flint/rounded quartz. Most frequent, and possibly made locally, was a fabric containing moderate to abundant fine/medium quartz, a high proportion of which was white and clearly visible on the surfaces of the sherds. Also common was a group of highly micaceous sherds, some with ferrous inclusions and/or burnt-out organics; this group is similar to a micaceous ware found frequently at Leiston Substation (Anderson 2009), though not from other sites in Leiston.

B.1.7 The Hollesley-type wares in this group were also similar to some sherds recovered from the LMT kiln site at West Street, Rickinghall, which may represent earlier Rickinghall or Waveney Valley products (Anderson et al. 1996). A sub-group of Hollesley-type ware, which is in the same abundant fine/medium sandy fabric but with common large self-coloured clay pellets evident on the surfaces and in section, was represented by a single vessel. This fabric has been noted elsewhere in the county, but particularly at Cedars Field moated site (Anderson 2004) and at Reydon (Anderson 2017).

B.1.8 Identifiable forms in this group comprised six bowls, five jars, a jug and a lid. All rims in this group were developed forms, generally squared beads, of 13th/14th and 14th-century date. One body sherd in a coarsely tempered fabric was decorated with an applied strip, another had finger-tip impressions at the shoulder, and a third had short incised diagonal lines at the shoulder – the latter is an unusual form of decoration in Suffolk. One Hollesley-type bowl rim was deeply thumbed.

B.1.9 Glazed wares were not common, forming 3.8% of the high medieval group by MNV. This is within the normal range for a rural site in the county, however. The majority of glazed sherds in this group were Hollesley-type wares and included body sherds with incised lines and orange glaze, and white slip line and pellet decoration under green glaze. A body sherd in a gritty redware fabric with a grey core, with all-over white slip and sparse copper green glaze was probably a Colchester product.

Late medieval (L.14th–M.16th c.)

B.1.10 The majority of the late medieval assemblage comprised local LMT wares. Some of these were in fabrics which were very similar to the local medieval coarsewares, and it is possible that some represent locally-made high medieval glazed wares, but where forms could be identified, these were late medieval types. Nevertheless, it is possible that some sherds identified as LMT and some as MCW could have been wrongly assigned, as a number of the LMT sherds had no trace of glaze (possibly due to abrasion). Identifiable forms in this group comprised four jars or pipkins, a jug, three bowls and a mug. A base from a tripod pipkin had

unusual decoration in the form of two curving lines incised on the foot. Otherwise, decoration was limited to incised or combed lines and occasional slip line decoration.

B.1.11 Also of late medieval date were four sherds from a green-glazed frilly based ?mug in 'local early post-medieval' ware (Jennings 1981), probably a variant of LMT. A hard redware with reduced surfaces was probably a non-local late medieval ware, possibly from Essex.

Post-medieval (16th–18th c.)

B.1.12 Apart from one brown glazed body sherd of GRE in ditch fill (82), all post-medieval pottery was recovered from ditch fill (36). The group comprised three body sherds of a brown-glazed Cistercian-type ware mug, base fragments of an iron-glazed blackware globular vessel, a Border ware dish, a rimsherd of a GRE bowl, body and base sherds of seven other GRE vessels, and a large rimsherd of a post-medieval slipware bowl decorated with white slip 'asterisks'.

Unidentified

B.1.13 An abraded fragment in ditch fill (46) was in an orange medium sandy fabric with occasional fine white inclusions. It may be a fragment of CBM.

Pottery by context

Tr.	Feature	Context	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
3	58	59	Pit	STNE	11th c.
4	45	46	Ditch	EMW MCW UNID	12th c.+
	47	48	Pit	EMW MCW	12th c.?
	49	50	Pit	GIPS MCW HOLL	13th-14th c.
5	-	55	Layer	LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.
	-	66	Layer	LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.
	-	67	Layer	MCW MCWM HOLL LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.
	-	69	Surface	MCW HOLG LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.
	89	90	Ditch	MCW MCWC HOLL HOLLcp LMT	14th c.?
	-	107	Layer	MCW MCWM MCWG WVCW HOLL HOLG LMT LEPM	16th c.?
10	79	80	Ditch	GIPS	8th-9th c.
11	81	82	Ditch	HOLL COLC GRE	16th c.+
	85	86	Ditch	HOLL LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.
	85	87	Ditch	LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.
	85	88	Ditch	LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.
12	11	12	Ditch	MCW WVCW HOLG	13th-14th c.
13	35	36	Ditch	MCWM LMT NLLM CTW GRE IGBW BORD PMSW	17th c.
	-	76	Layer	MCW HOLL LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.
14	41	42	Gully	EMW MCW	12th c.?
	43	44	Gully	GIPS	8th-9th c.*
18	6	7	Pit	EMW MCW	12th c.?
30	97	98	Ditch	MCWM	12th-14th c.+
	101	102	Ditch	GIPS	8th-9th c.

Table 2. Pottery fabric distribution by context (* contains later CBM)

B.1.14 The largest quantities were recovered from layer (107) (82 sherds), layer (67) (43 sherds) and ditch fill (36) (38 sherds). Cross-links were noted between layers (66) and (67), layer (76) and ditch fill (90), and ditch fills (86)–(88). Late medieval activity appears to be concentrated in the areas of trenches 5 and 11, with slightly earlier medieval finds spread across trenches 4, 5, 11–14, 18 and 30. There is no particular concentration of Middle Saxon finds.

Discussion

B.1.15 This is one of the largest assemblages of medieval pottery to have been recovered from anywhere in Framlingham in recent decades. Earlier excavations, centred on the castle, produced some Middle Saxon to medieval pottery (Knocker 1956, 76–79; Moorhouse 1971) but reports are sketchy. Moorhouse (1971, 162) mentions that a number of sherds are similar to those from the kiln site at Hollesley, although he suggests that they are more likely to represent a general type which was widespread over east Suffolk. This does appear to be the case, although it is more true of the forms than the fabrics in this part of Suffolk, with Waveney Valley coarsewares representing the same tradition but in finer fabrics. Knocker's basic fabric descriptions (1956, 76–7) suggest fairly coarse sandy wares in greys and reds, similar to those from the current site.

B.1.16 The Middle Saxon Ipswich ware recovered from this site is abraded and residual in some contexts, but may represent activity or occupation of this date in the vicinity. There is little evidence for Late Saxon occupation, but the single sherd of St Neots-type ware is unabraded and more may be present than was discovered in the evaluation.

B.1.17 The high and late medieval wares, often occurring in the same contexts, could well represent a continuous occupation of broadly 14th–16th-century date on the site. Evidence for later activity is largely confined to one context.

Table 3. Pottery summary catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Date range
7	EMW			3	8	3	abundant white, grey & clear ms		11th–12th c.
7	MCW			1	9	1	abundant fs, occ mica		12th–14th c.
7	MCW			3	8	2	abundant white, grey & clear ms		12th–14th c.
7	MCW			1	2	1	fs		12th–14th c.
12	HOLG			1	6	1			L.13th–E.14th c.
12	MCW			1	16	1	abundant fs, occ mica		12th–14th c.
12	MCW			2	2	2	fs		12th–14th c.
12	WVCW	BL	EVSQ	1	23	1	edge lost	13-14	12th–14th c.
36	BORD	DS	FTEV	3	106	1			16th–18th c.
36	CTW			3	10	1			16th c.
36	GRE			8	74	5			16th–18th c.
36	GRE			1	27	1	burnt ext		16th–18th c.
36	GRE			6	409	1	reduced ext		16th–18th c.
36	GRE	BL	SQBD	1	33	1			16th–18th c.
36	IGBW			3	163	1	globular?		16th–18th c.
36	LMT			4	43	3			15th–16th c.
36	LMT			1	8	1	micaceous, reduced ext		15th–16th c.
36	LMT	JR?	COMP	1	8	1			15th–16th c.
36	LMT	MG?		1	4	1			15th–16th c.
36	MCWM			1	12	1	pale grey fsm, fine burnt-out org		12th–14th c.
36	MCWM	LD		1	31	1	edge or rim worn, poss LMT but no glaze		12th–14th c.
36	NLLM			3	23	1	hard, reduced surfaces		15th–16th c.
36	PMSW	BL	EV	1	75	1			17th–19th c.
42	EMW			2	5	2			11th–12th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Date range
42	MCW			1	2	1	fs with sparse red cp & occ mica, buff		12th–14th c.
44	GIPS			1	16	1			650–850
46	EMW			1	1	1			11th–12th c.
46	MCW			1	5	1	whitish int, abundant ms, occ. flint, fine burnt-out org		12th–14th c.
46	UNID			1	2	1	orange, ms, occ fine calc, poss a flake of CBM		
48	EMW			1	8	1			11th–12th c.
48	MCW			1	8	1	abundant white, grey & clear ms		12th–14th c.
50	GIPS			1	11	1	or poss ESCQ		650–850
50	HOLL			2	6	2			13th–14th c.?
50	HOLL	BL	EVSQ	1	12	1		13-14	13th–14th c.?
50	MCW			1	12	1	fsm		12th–14th c.
50	MCW			1	1	1	moderate white, grey & clear ms		12th–14th c.
50	MCW			1	8	1	sim to LMU		12th–14th c.
50	MCW			5	22	1	whitish int, abundant ms, occ. flint, fine burnt-out org		12th–14th c.
55	LMT			4	30	4			15th–16th c.
55	LMT	PK?	COMP	1	5	1	burnt		15th–16th c.
59	STNE			1	3	1			850–1150
66	LMT			6	97	1	fsm		15th–16th c.
66	LMT			1	6	1	fsm, flake		15th–16th c.
66	LMT			2	15	1	red with dk grey core, fs		15th–16th c.
66	LMT	JG	COLL	2	23	1	fsm		15th–16th c.
67	HOLL			5	27	5			13th–14th c.?
67	LMT			5	82	1			15th–16th c.
67	LMT			1	7	1	hard, fsm		15th–16th c.
67	LMT			4	24	1	joining sherds, but one fully oxid, others fully reduced		15th–16th c.
67	LMT			2	5	2	or poss HOLG		15th–16th c.
67	LMT			3	16	3	oxid red ext, 2 int		15th–16th c.
67	LMT			3	44	1	pale orange ext, lt grey int		15th–16th c.
67	LMT			2	12	2	pale pink, could be HOLL/WVCW		15th–16th c.
67	LMT			1	3	1	poss earlier		15th–16th c.
67	LMT			1	6	1	red with grey int		15th–16th c.
67	LMT			2	9	2	reduced		15th–16th c.
67	LMT			1	21	1	thick deposit int, unburnt food res?		15th–16th c.
67	LMT			1	4	1	thin glaze		15th–16th c.
67	LMT	BL	COMP	1	30	1			15th–16th c.
67	LMT	BL?	COMP	1	9	1			15th–16th c.
67	LMT	JR/PK	COMP	1	4	1			15th–16th c.
67	MCW			2	12	1	abundant fs, occ mica		12th–14th c.
67	MCW			3	10	3	moderate white, grey & clear ms		12th–14th c.
67	MCWM			4	12	4	fsm, v fine, sim to LMU but more micaceous		12th–14th c.
69	HOLG			1	14	1			L.13th–E.14th c.
69	LMT			1	10	1	fsm		15th–16th c.
69	LMT			1	32	1	red ext, grey int		15th–16th c.
69	MCW			1	10	1	lt grey fs, sim to LMU		12th–14th c.
76	HOLL			1	12	1	oxid ext, poss LMT		13th–14th c.?
76	LMT			2	23	1			15th–16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Date range
76	MCW			1	5	1	abundant white, grey & clear ms, red & black cp		12th–14th c.
76	MCW			1	9	1	f/ms, burnt out org		12th–14th c.
80	GIPS			2	22	2			650–850
82	COLC			1	2	1			L.13th–M.16th c.
82	GRE			1	3	1			16th–18th c.
82	HOLL			1	4	1			13th–14th c.?
86	HOLL			1	3	1			13th–14th c.?
86	LMT			1	5		burnt		15th–16th c.
87	LMT			1	7	1			15th–16th c.
87	LMT			1	4	1	inner surface lost		15th–16th c.
87	LMT	BL	COMP	6	102	1	lipped		15th–16th c.
87	LMT	PK		2	34	1			15th–16th c.
88	LMT			5	55	3			15th–16th c.
88	LMT			1	3	1	dk grey		15th–16th c.
88	LMT			1	1	1	dk red		15th–16th c.
88	LMT			1	3	1	dk red, poss earlier		15th–16th c.
88	LMT			1	4	1	fsmcp		15th–16th c.
88	LMT			1	3		inner surface lost		15th–16th c.
88	LMT			1	56	1	reduced surface		15th–16th c.
88	LMT			1	10	1	thick pooled glaze		15th–16th c.
88	LMT			1	7	1	thick, inner surface lost		15th–16th c.
90	HOLL			5	35	3			13th–14th c.?
90	HOLL			1	7	1	dk grey with buff ext		13th–14th c.?
90	HOLL			1	6		oxid ext		13th–14th c.?
90	HOLL	JR	LSEV	1	6	1	oxid core	13-14	13th–14th c.?
90	HOLLCP	JR	EVSQ	4	37	1	cp type	13-14	
90	LMT			1	1	1	fsm, oxid, could be Rickinghall coarseware		15th–16th c.
90	MCW			1	11	1	fs		12th–14th c.
90	MCW			1	4	1	moderate white, grey & clear ms		12th–14th c.
90	MCW			1	2	1	ms, sparse calc		12th–14th c.
90	MCW			1	6	1	sim to HOLL but with sparse chalk		12th–14th c.
90	MCW	JR	EVSQ	1	16	1	fs	13-14	12th–14th c.
90	MCWC			1	1	1	ms, coarse chalk		12th–14th c.
98	MCWM			1	3	1	fsm, sparse Fe		12th–14th c.
102	GIPS			2	5	1			650–850
107	HOLG			3	55	1			L.13th–E.14th c.
107	HOLL			12	46	10			13th–14th c.?
107	HOLL			5	22	1	oxid ext, poss LMT		13th–14th c.?
107	LEPM	MG?		4	113	1		16	16th c.
107	LMT			2	40	2			15th–16th c.
107	LMT			1	9	1	fabric as HOLL		15th–16th c.
107	LMT			1	6	1	fs		15th–16th c.
107	LMT			1	2	1	fs, sparse mica		15th–16th c.
107	LMT			1	8	1	fs/ms with red sparse cp		15th–16th c.
107	LMT			1	3	1	orange/lt grey, sparse fe		15th–16th c.
107	LMT			1	4	1	poss glazed Rickinghall-type?		15th–16th c.
107	MCW			4	26	1	abundant ms, buff surfaces, grey core		12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Date range
107	MCW			1	8	1	fs with sparse coarse calc		12th–14th c.
107	MCW			2	11	2	fs with sparse cq		12th–14th c.
107	MCW			1	33	1	fs, sparse mica		12th–14th c.
107	MCW			4	14	1	fsmcp		12th–14th c.
107	MCW			1	4	1	moderate white, grey & clear ms, brown		12th–14th c.
107	MCW			9	42	9	ms, buff & grey		12th–14th c.
107	MCW			1	20	1	ms, buff with grey core		12th–14th c.
107	MCW			2	48	1	thick, abundant fs, sparse mica, some burnt-out org		12th–14th c.
107	MCW			4	20	1	thin, moderate white, grey & clear ms, sparse flint		12th–14th c.
107	MCW	BL	EVSQ	1	41	1	moderate white, grey & clear ms, black	13-14	12th–14th c.
107	MCW	BL	EVSQ	1	24	1	moderate white, grey & clear ms, brown surfaces	13-14	12th–14th c.
107	MCW	JR	EVBD	1	22	1	moderate white, grey & clear ms, brown surfaces	13	12th–14th c.
107	MCWG			1	5	1	ms with common cs		L.11th–13th c?
107	MCWM			5	63	5			12th–14th c.
107	MCWM			2	10	2	lt grey, sparse fe		12th–14th c.
107	MCWM	BL	EVEV	1	46	1		13-14	12th–14th c.
107	MCWM	BL?	THEV	1	9	1		13-14	12th–14th c.
107	MCWM	JG	UPTH	2	12	1	orange/lt grey, sparse fe, poss LMT	13-14	12th–14th c.
107	MCWM	JR	COLL	2	17	1	lt grey, sparse fe	13-14+	12th–14th c.
107	WVCW			4	20	4	fs, sim to LMU		12th–14th c.

Key: Forms: BL – bowl; DS – dish; JG – jug; JR – jar; LD – lid; MG – mug; PK - pipkin.
Rims: COLL - collared; COMP – complex late square-beaded; EV – everted; EVBD – everted with rounded bead; EVEV – everted with more everted tip; EVSQ – everted square beaded; FTEV – flat-topped everted; LSEV – lid-seated everted; SQBD – square beaded; THEV – thickened everted; UPTH – upright thickened.
Notes: fs/ms/cs – fine sandy/medium/coarse sandy; cq – coarse quartz; oxid – oxidised; ext/int – external/internal; Fe – iron; calc – calcareous.

B.2 Ceramic Building Material

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.2.1 Thirty fragments of CBM (1507g) were recovered from nine contexts (Table 5). Table 4 shows the quantities by form.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt/g
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	5	214
	Plain roof tile: late/post-medieval	RTP	17	499
	Ridge tile?	RID?	1	25
	Roof tile?	RT?	1	3
Walling	Early brick	EB	1	79
	Later brick	LB	4	135
Flooring	Quarry floor tile	QFT	1	552
Totals			*30*	*1507*

Table 4. CBM quantities by form

B.2.2 Plain roof tile fragments were the most common type of CBM in the assemblage. These included several fragments of medieval roof tile with reduced cores in medium sandy fabrics. Other fragments of plain roof tile were fully oxidised and probably late or post-medieval, but this group also contained a fairly high proportion of medium sandy fabrics, some with flint, ferrous, and/or clay pellet inclusions. A few fragments were joining, so there was a maximum of 18 plain tiles in the group. One fragment in an orange medium sandy fabric with ferrous particles from layer (107) has been identified as a possible ridge tile, although it appeared similar to local field drains – however the sanded underside was more typical of a roof tile.

B.2.3 One fragment of an estuarine clay brick was recovered from post-medieval ditch fill (36); it had straw imperssions in the base. Later bricks were represented by three joining pieces from ditch fill (88) in a medium sandy grog and ferrous fabric, which appeared to be burnt or overfired, and a heavily abraded fragment of medium sandy flint and ferrous fabric in ditch fill (36).

B.2.4 A worn fragment of quarry floor tile in a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets was also found in ditch fill (36). It appeared to have been sawn along one edge after firing and measured 102+mm wide and 36+mm thick.

Table 5. CBM catalogue

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	width	height	mortar	glaze	comments	date	discard?
5	mscp	RTP	1	3	+						pmed	y
5	fscp	RTP	1	11	+						pmed	y
9	ms	RTP	1	4	+						pmed	y
36	ms	RTP	2	48	++						pmed	y
36	est	EB	1	79	+					strawed base	13-15	?
36	fscp	QFT	1	552	+	102+	36			worn, poss sawn edge?	pmed	y
36	msffe	LB	1	71	++						pmed	y
44	msffe	RTP	1	23	+						pmed	y
55	fs	RT?	1	3	+					flake	?	
67	msffe	RTP	7	172	+						pmed	y
67	msf	RTP	4	238	+					joining frags	pmed	y
87	ms	RTM	1	39						reduced surfaces & core	med	
88	ms	RTM	3	75						joining frags, same type as (87) but not same tile	med	
88	msg	RTM	1	100	+			thin white			med	
88	msgfe	LB	3	64	+					joining frags, burnt/overfired	lmed?	
107	msfe	RID?	1	25	+		12			curving, orange, could be FD, but sanded underside	pmed??	

Fabrics: est – estuarine clays; fs/ms – fine/medium sandy; cp – clay pellets; f – flint; fe – ferrous; g – grog.

B.3 Fired Clay

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.3.1 Twenty-eight fragments (166g) of fired clay were collected from nine contexts (Table 6), seven in association with post-Roman pottery. All fragments were abraded and in two main fabrics, a fine sandy variety with chalk (or voids) and a medium sandy type with chalk. Colours varied from buff through orange and red to brown and dark grey, with the reduced dark grey areas largely representing the cores of fragments. Surfaces which survived were generally irregular or flattish and some pieces had straw impressions. Two flattish fragments from layer (107) measured 18+mm thick. The fragments were not diagnostic for function, but probably represent fragments of oven dome or hearth lining.

Table 6. Fired Clay Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
7	fsc		4	10	brown-dk grey	irreg	straw in surface	+	
9	fsc		8	29	orange-dk grey	irreg	straw	+	
18	fsv		1	1	red-dk grey	irreg		+	
50	fsc		1	13	red-dk grey	irreg		++	
67	msc		4	21	buff-dk grey	flattish		+	
67	msc		1	8	buff-orange	irreg	straw	+	
67	fsc		3	8	buff-orange	irreg		+	
88	fsc		2	25	red-drk grey	irreg, convex?		+	
90	fsc		1	3	dk grey			+	
102	fsc		1	4	buff-red	flattish	straw	+	
107	fsc		2	44	buff-red	flattish		+	18+mm thick

Fabrics: fsc/msc – fine/medium sandy with chalk; fsv – fine sandy with voids

B.4 Metalwork

By Simon Birnie

Introduction and Methodology

B.4.1 An assemblage of 23 metallic small finds were recovered, 21 (91.3%) of these finds were from stratified deposits. Every metallic item was examined, assigned a preliminary identification and, where possible, a date range. The results were put into three tables, Table 7: Silver catalogue, Table 8: Copper alloy catalogue and Table 9: Iron catalogue, these tables can be seen below.

Results

B.4.2 There was a total of three silver finds, these were all coins. **SF.1** was a long cross penny of Edward II (1307-1327AD). **SF.2** was a short cross cut quarter from a penny dating between 1180-1247AD. Both **SF.1** and **SF.2** were recovered from the topsoil.

SF.4 was a Venetian solidino dating 1400-1413AD, this was recovered from layer 55 in Trench 5.

B.4.3 A single copper alloy find was recovered, **SF.6**, this was a buckle dating between the 13th and 14th century. This item was recovered from Ditch **81**, Trench 11.

B.4.4 A total of 19 iron finds were recovered (83% of total finds made), all from stratified deposits. All iron finds (apart from **SF.8** which came from an undated context) came from deposits consistently containing pottery dating between the 15th and 16th century, the most notable being **SF.10,** a possible knife blade found in Ditch **85**, Trench 11. The remainder of the iron finds came in the form of two pin-tie staples, probable nails and nail fragments, these were in varying states of condition/corrosion.

Trench No	Small Find No	Object	Context No	Period	Comments	Conserve?	De-selection?
6	1	Coin	10	High Medieval	A long cross penny of Edward II (1307-1327AD). In worn condition, minted in London (Spink and Son 2010, 166). Weight: 1.28g.	N	N
21	2	Coin	1	Medieval	A cut quarter from a short cross penny, in a worn condition, dating between 1180 and 1247AD. Weight: 0.31g There was a total of four monarchs who issued the short cross penny: Henry II (1154-1189AD), Richard I (1189-1199AD), John (1199-1272AD) and Henry III (1216-1272AD) (Portable Antiquities Scheme) (PAS).	N	N
5	4	Coin	55	Post-Medieval	A Venetian solidino dating from the early 15th century. During this period the English economy suffered a serious shortage of English half pennies and the population began to use foreign coinage as small change, the chosen coin was Venetian solidino. This example is a Type A issued by Doge Michele Steno (1400-1413AD). The obverse displays Doge standing left, holding a standard in both hands and a six-pointed star. The reverse displays a winged and nimbate lion of Saint Mark in a sitting position, this is the Coat of Arms of the City of Venice (PAS). Weight 0.31g.	N	N

Table 7. Silver Catalogue

Trench No	Small find No	Object	Context No. **Cut No**	Period	Comments	Conserve?	De-selection?
11	6	Buckle	82/**81**	High Medieval	A single looped D-shaped buckle retaining a complete copper alloy pin and strap-bar, this example dates between the 13th and 14th century. Its dimensions are 19.30mm x 14.15mm x 2.61mm thick, the pin measures 16.26mm in length. During this period, single looped buckles were the most common buckles in use, these were gradually replaced in the 15th century by double looped	N	N

					buckles, by the 17th century the double looped buckle had almost completely replaced the single loop buckle on personal dress (Whitehead 1996, 16-19).		

Table 8. Copper alloy catalogue

Trench No	Small find No	Object	Context No. **Cut No**	Period	Comments	X-Ray?	Conserve?	De-selection?
11	5	Nails / Nail Fragments	88/**85**	Post-Medieval	A group of nine nails/nail fragments displaying moderate corrosion. The two complete examples have a sub-oval head. The longest complete example measures 76.17mm in length, with a sub-oval head measuring 15.27mm x 11.85mm.	N	N	Y
13	7	Nails	36/**35**	Post-Medieval	A group of five highly corroded objects. Three of these are possibly nail fragments. The other two items are possibly tie-pins, they display folded looped ends. These could have been hammered into a wall allowing for a suspension cord to have been strung between them. The tie-pins measure 95.31mm and 94.22mm in length.	N	N	Y
18	8	Nail Fragment	9/**6**	Unknown	A corroded probable nail fragment with a rounded body, it measures 35.46mm in length with a body diameter of 7.01mm.	N	N	Y
5	9	Staple Fragment	55/**53**	Post-Medieval	A sub-rectangular tapered staple with surviving hooked end, it displays moderate corrosion. The item measures 79.37mm in length with a thickness of up 8.17mm. It has a width of 13.21mm taping down to 5.12mm at the hook.	N	N	Y
11	10	?Knife Blade	88/**85**	Post-Medieval	A sub-rectangular piece of iron, probably a knife blade. It appears to have a shaft which would have allowed it to have been attached to a wooden or bone handle, this shaft joins the main body of the blade which tapers to a broken pointed tip. It measures a total of 138.19mm in length with a thickness of up to 7.80mm. The shaft measures 26.37mm in length with a width of 14.13mm. The object displays a moderate degree of corrosion.	N	N	Y

Table 9. Iron catalogue

B.5 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.5.1 A small assemblage of window glass weighing 0.008kg was scanned, catalogued, weighed and recorded as individual pieces where possible. The glass and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East.

B.5.2 The assemblage consists of two shards of window glass from different ditches, **35** and **85**. The shards are in a relatively poor state, the glass patinated and iridescent. Neither fragment could be closely dated however window glass from ditch **35**, was found alongside sherds of 17th century pottery (see Anderson, section B1), and mid 17th century clay tobacco pipe (see Fletcher, section B7) and is likely to be of similar date or slightly earlier. Ditch **85** produced late 14th-mid 16th century pottery (see Anderson, section B1), the fragment of glass recovered is possibly 16th or 17th century in date.

B.5.3 Consisting entirely of window glass, the assemblage may indicate the presence of buildings, however the level of abrasion and condition suggest that this material represents general rubbish deposition or clearance. The plain and fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. If no further work is undertaken the following catalogue acts as a full record, and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.5.4 Table 10. Glass catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Glass Type	Description	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
13	36	**35**	Window	Small irregular fragment of highly iridescent and flaking, flat clear glass with greenish colouration. 44mm x 38mm x 3mm thick.	1	0.007	Not closely datable.
11	88	**85**	Window	Small irregular fragment of iridescent and flaking, flat clear glass with greenish colouration. Surface appearance is very dark green. 32mm x 16mm x 2.4mm thick.	1	0.001	Not closely datable.
Total					**2**	**0.008**	

Table 10. Glass.

B.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.6.1 During the excavation, four fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe weighing 0.025kg were recovered from ditch **35**. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41) and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66). A quantification table for the clay pipes can be found at the end of this report, based on the recording methods recommended by the Society for Clay Pipe Research (http://scpr.co/PDFs/Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf).

Stem borehole diameter recording has not been undertaken on this assemblage due to its limited size.

B.6.2 Table 11. Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Form	No of pipe stem fragments	No of complete bowls or fragments	Description	Weight (kg)	Date
13	36	**35**	Pipe stem	3		Three pipe stem fragments 86mm long 6-8mm in diameter, 76mm long 7-9mm in diameter and 37mm long 9-10mm in diameter, all	0.017	Not closely datable
			Bowl Oswald type 6		1	Broken bowl of Oswald type 6, with only a tiny piece of rim surviving at the front, showing rouletting. Oval flat heel, very short stub of surviving oval stem, poorly	0.008	*c*.1640-60
Total				**3**	**1**		**0.025**	

Table 11. Clay Tobacco Pipe

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A total weight of 1818g or 66 fragments of identifiable animal bone was recovered from Fairfield Road, Framlingham in Suffolk. The site was primarily medieval in date, and the majority of the bone was recovered from pits and ditches.

Methodology

C.1.2 All bone analysed was hand collected on site. All identifiable elements were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1987). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), plus use of the OAE reference collection. The assemblage was too small and fragmented for most taphonomic information to be observed. The preservation of the cortical bone was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised for human bone by McKinley (2004, 16 fig. 6).

Results

C.1.3 Results are presented in Table 12 below. All bone identified was from domestic farming species that were common during the medieval period. The majority of bone was from young adult which is in keeping for medieval husbandry practices, as cattle were slaughtered when reaching their optimum. The MNI (minimum number of individuals) was one for every species bar cattle which had an MNI of 2.

Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Dog	Galliforme-sized bird
2	1	1	1	1

Table 12. Minimum number of individuals

C.1.4 A small number of butchery marks were present primarily on cattle and large mammal bones. These were observed primarily on ribs and the distal ends of long bones. Butchery marks took the form of both chop marks as made by a cleaver and cut marks made by a smaller knife (O Connor,1994, 47).

Context	Element	Taxon	Weight	Number of frags	Erosion	Age	Butchery
12	Loose mand cheek tooth	Cattle	17	1	1	Yes	-
12	Skull	Large mammal	13	1	1	-	-
12	Vertebra	Large mammal	15	1	1	-	-
16	Skull	Cattle	254	1	2	Yes	-
36	Mandible	Cattle	156	1	1	Yes	-
36	Metacarpus	Cattle	110	1	1	Yes	Yes
36	Long bone	Large mammal	27	1	1	-	-
36	Pelvis	Large mammal	78	1	1	-	Yes
36	Rib	Large mammal	69	6	2	-	Yes
36	Skull	Large mammal	50	1	1	-	-
36	Mandible	Medium mammal	24	1	2	Yes	-
36	Loose mand cheek tooth	Pig	1	1	1	Yes	-
36	Metacarpus III	Pig	8	1	1	Yes	-
42	Humerus	Cattle	138	1	2	Yes	Yes
44	Calcaneus	dog	4	1	1	Yes	-
44	Metapodial	Sheep/Goat	6	1	1	-	-
48	Horncore	Cattle	36	1	2	-	-
48	Vertebra	Medium mammal	7	1	1	-	-
55	Calcaneus	Cattle	46	1	2	-	-
55	Metatarsus	Cattle	19	1	1	-	-
55	Femur	Medium mammal	11	1	1	-	-
55	Skull	Medium mammal	5	1	1	-	-
55	Radius	Sheep/Goat	14	1	2	Yes	-
59	Long bone	Galliforme sized bird	5	2	1	-	-
59	Metatarsus	Cattle	68	1	2	Yes	-
59	Metapodial	Sheep/Goat	9	1	1	-	-
76	Loose mand cheek tooth	Cattle	15	1	1	Yes	-
76	Metacarpus	Cattle	24	1	2	Yes	-
76	Rib	Medium mammal	1	1	1	-	Yes
82	Mandible	Large mammal	7	1	2	-	-
82	Humerus	Sheep/Goat	9	1	1	-	-
86	Mandible	Cattle	33	1	1	-	-
86	Vertebra	Large mammal	13	1	1	Yes	-
87	PH1	Cattle	23	1	1	Yes	-
87	Fibula	Pig	3	1	2	-	-

87	Metapodial	Pig	9	2	1	Yes	-
88	Humerus	Galliforme sized bird	1	1	1	-	-
88	Pelvis	Galliforme sized bird	3	1	1	-	-
88	Scapula	Galliforme sized bird	1	1	1	-	-
88	Mandible	Cattle	175	1	1	-	-
88	Metapodial	Cattle	79	1	2	Yes	-
88	PH1	Cattle	4	1	1	Yes	-
88	Radius	Cattle	104	1	2	Yes	-
88	Long bone	Large mammal	5	1	2	-	Yes
88	Rib	Large mammal	18	1	1	-	Yes
88	Skull	Large mammal	40	1	1	-	-
88	Vertebra	Large mammal	10	1	1	-	-
88	Mandible	Medium mammal	5	1	3	-	-
88	Rib	Medium mammal	2	1	1	-	-
88	Skull	Medium mammal	11	1	1	-	-
88	Fibula	Pig	3	1	1	-	-
88	Mand Canine	Pig	1	1	1	Yes	-
88	Metapodial	Pig	6	2	1	Yes	-
88	Pelvis	Pig	3	1	1	-	-
88	Humerus	Sheep/Goat	1	1	1	-	-
88	Loose mand cheek tooth	Sheep/Goat	15	1	1	Yes	-
88	Mandible	Sheep/Goat	4	2	1	-	-
TOTALS:		57	1818	66			

Table 13. Bone catalogue

* Erosion grades (simplified version of Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15)

Discussion and conclusions

C.1.5 This is a small assemblage and most likely represents domestic faunal waste. The average age of animals at time of death suggests that these individuals were primarily exploited for their meat. The cut marks observed conform to butchery practices for the medieval period. The assemblage has very low potential for providing further information on diet or industrial practices. No further work is suggested.

C.2 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.2.1 Ten bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Fairfield Road, Framlingham, Suffolk in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological

investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within trenches 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 18 and 30 from deposits that are thought to be predominantly medieval.

Methodology

C.2.2 The total volume (up to 18L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.2.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25 specimens

C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.2.6 Preservation of plant remains is poor to moderate with only occasional charred cereal grains present in four out of the ten samples. Single indeterminate charred grains are present in pit **29** and ditch **85**. Occasional charred grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oats (*Avena* sp.) are present in layer 67 and occasional charred wheat grains were recovered from layer 93.

C.2.7 The residue of Sample 8, fill 87 of ditch **85** was notably rich in domestic and culinary waste in the form of animal bone, fish bone, marine mollusc shell and pottery.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Area/trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Preservation	Cereals	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Pottery	Large mammal bones	Fish bones
1	16	15	Gully	<5	9	17	10	none	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	19	17	Ditch	<5	18	7	10	charred	0	++	0	0	0	0
3	30	29	Pit	50	9	3	1	charred	#	+	0	0	0	0

4	59	58	Pit	<10	3	18	5	charred	0	+	0	0	##	0
5	67	65	Pit	<5	5	16	20	charred	##	++++	+++	0	#	0
6	55	53	Spread	<5	5	18	20	none	0	0	0	0	#	0
7	80	79	Ditch	<5	10	17	5	none	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	87	85	Ditch	<5	11	18	30	charred	#	+++	+++	#	##	#
9	68	-	Layer	<5	5	15	15	charred	##	++	++	#	0	0
10	102	101	Hollow	<5	30	17	1	charred	0	+	0	0	#	0

Table 14. Environmental samples from ESF25521

Discussion

C.2.8 The recovery of charred grain from two features in Trench 5 indicates that there is potential for the preservation of plant remains in this area of the site.

C.3 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

C.3.1 A total of 1.238kg of shells were collected by hand during the excavation. The shells recovered are all edible examples from estuarine, coastal waters and intertidal zones. The shell is relatively moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed. The shells were weighed and recorded by species, the minimum number of individuals was not recorded due to the small size of the assemblage, although right and left valves are noted when identification can be made. There is no evidence of damage in the form of small 'V' or 'U' shaped hole on the outer edge of the outer left valves that would indicate the opening or shucking of the oyster prior to its consumption. The majority of the shell is oyster Ostrea edulis, the largest number of shells was recovered from ditch 85, with several whelks Buccinum undatum recovered from ditch 79, and a single example of a mussel Mytilus edulis found in ditch 85. The shells recovered are general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, may be dated by their association with pottery also recovered from the features (see Anderson section B1). If no further work is undertaken Table 15 acts as a full catalogue and the shell may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

C.3.2 Table 15. Mollusca Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	Total No. of Shells	Description	Weight (kg)
13	36	**35**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	*Estuarine and shallow coastal water*	3	Partial left valve and two indeterminate partial valves.	0.014
4	50	**49**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	*Estuarine and shallow coastal water*	1	Near complete right valve.	0.020
5	55		*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	*Estuarine and shallow coastal water*	4	Three near complete and one partial left valves.	0.017
3	59	**58**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	*Estuarine and shallow coastal water*	2	One near complete and one partial left valves.	0.048
10	80	**79**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	*Estuarine and shallow coastal water*	1	Near complete left valve.	0.111
			Buccinum undatum	Common Whelk	Shallow and deeper coastal waters	9	Four complete and five partial shells.	
11	82	**81**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	*Estuarine and shallow coastal water*	1	Partial right valve	0.008
11	86	**85**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	*Estuarine and shallow coastal water*	8	One complete and three partial left valves. One complete and three partial right	0.113

11	87	**85**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	*Estuarine and shallow coastal water*	14	One complete (purple colouration) and two partial left valves. Six complete, four near complete and one partial right valves.	0.183
			Mytilus	Mussel	*Intertidal*	1	One partial valve.	
11	88	**85**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	*Estuarine and shallow coastal water*	43	Four complete, four near complete and seven partial left valves. Eight complete, twelve near complete and eight partial right	0.710
30	102	**101**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	*Estuarine and shallow coastal water*	1	Partial right valve.	0.014
	Total					**88**		**1.238**

Table 15. Mollusca.

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-283339
Project Name	Archaeological Evaluation at Fairfield Road, Framlingham

Start of Fieldwork	24/05/2017	End of Fieldwork	09/05/2017
Previous Work	09-10/2017	Future Work	N/A

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	FML078	Planning App. No.	DC/14/2747/FUL
HER Number	ESF25521	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Planning Condition
Development Type	Housing
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☒	Sample Trenches
☐	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐	Augering	☐	Measured Survey	☐	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochonological Survey	☒	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☐	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☒	Environmental Sampling	☐	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☐	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography		

Monument	Period
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pond	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Stone surface	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Object	Period
Coin	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal bone	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Suffolk Coastal
Parish	Framlingham
HER office	Suffolk
Size of Study Area	6.5 ha
National Grid Ref	TM 2887 6298

Address (including Postcode)

Land at Fairfield Road,
Framlingham
Suffolk
IP13 9DE

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham (SCCAS)

Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray (OAE)
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray (OAE)
Project Supervisor	Daria Tsybaeva (OAE)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Suffolk CC	FML078
Digital Archive	OAE	XSFFRA17
Paper Archive	Suffolk CC	FML078

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☒	☒	☒
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☐	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☒
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☒
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

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Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation

Site name	**Land at Fairfield Road, Framlingham Suffolk**
Site code	**XSFFRA17**
Location	**TM 2887 6298**
Project number	20409
Project type	Trial Trench Evaluation
Event number	**ESF25521**
HER number	**FML 078**
OASIS number	oxfordar3-283339
Planning application no.	DC/14/2747/FUL
Client	CgMs Consulting on behalf of Taylor Wimpey East Anglia
Date of issue	April 2017
Version	1
Author	James Drummond-Murray

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. General background

This WSI conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the MoRPHE *Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation.*

All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation.

This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and conforms to Suffolk County Council's *Requirement for Archaeological Evaluation* document (2011).

1.1. Circumstances of the project

The client is proposing to develop a housing development on land to the east of Fairfield Road, Framlingham

Previous phases of work, geophysics and field walking, have suggested arhcaeological remains may survive, particularly adjacent to the Fairfield Road frontage.

Development of the site has the potential to damage or destroy buried archaeology on the site.

Archaeological investigation on the site has been required by the Local planning Authority, Suffolk Coastal District Council.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

1.2. The proposed archaeological strategy

The evaluation will involve trial trenching 4% of the development area (6.5 ha.). This will be done by excavating 29 x 50m long by 1.8m wide trenches in the location shown on the attached trench plan. There is a contingency for a further 6 trenches

1.3. Changes to this method statement

If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – the SSCAS will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in writing before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

2. The geology, topography and other features of the site

The underlying geology of the sitge consists of Crag Group Sand capped by Lowestoft Formation Diamicton.

On the extreme west of the site there may be Holocene alluvial deposts associated with the River Ore.

The study site is located on the easten slope of the River Ore and rises from around 24.7m AOD on the west to 38.2m AOD on the east.

3. Archaeological background

The following section is based on the Heritage Statement prepared by CgMs (July 2013) on behalf of the client.

3.1. Prehistoric

Very few Prehistoric finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site despite numerous archaeological interventions within this area. A residual Mesolithic microlith, possibly an arrowhead is recorded from an archaeological evaluation at New Road, Framlingham (HER Ref: FML 025 – MSF 19108; TM 28136 63559). Unstratified Neolithic flintwork was recorded during an archaeological intervention at the Community Centre site, Framlingham (HER Ref: FML 039 – MSF 23330; TM 28571 63551). At the Mere west of Framlingham Castle evidence for a natural lake dating to the Bronze Age or earlier was identified (HER Ref: FML 021 – MSF 1556; TM 284 638).

3.2. Roman

Very few Roman finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the site, despite the large number of archaeological interventions undertaken in this area. An iron stylus, 3rd century coin and cloths fitting are recorded as metal detecting finds from Framlingham Castle (HER Ref: FML 001 – MSF 16349; TM 287 638). A redeposited Roman sherd is recorded from an archaeological intervention at New Road (HER Ref: FML 025 – MSF 19109; TM 28138 63557). Unstratified Roman finds are recorded from an archaeological intervention at the Community Centre site in Church Street (HER Ref: FML 039 – MSF 23330; TM 28571 63551). Roman metal finds are recorded from metal detecting at TM 291 636 (HER Ref: FML MISC MSF 19192; TM 291 636). A third century coin is recorded as a metal detecting find at TM 288 639 (HER Ref: FML – MISC – MSF 19189; TM 288 639) and two coins and a brooch are recorded from TM 292 636 (HER Ref: FML MISC MSF 19191).

3.3. Anglo-Saxon - Medieval

Relatively few finds of Anglo Saxon or early Medieval date are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site. Ipswich ware pottery with a date range of 650-850 AD is recorded from the outer bailey of Framlingham Castle

(HER Ref: FML 002 – MSF 3150; TM 2863 6362). A late Saxon Manorial boundary was recorded at 'The Maltings', Bridge Street, Framlingham (HER Ref: FML 027 – MSF 1917; TM 28372 63541).

The town and castle at Framlingham are of late Medieval origin being founded c.1100AD (HER Ref: FML 001 – MSF 3149; TM 287 637 and HER Ref: FML 052 – MSF 23904, TM 2847 6361). The historic core of the town is located to the north of the site.

3.4. Post-medieval and Modern

During the late Medieval, post Medieval and Modern periods the site lay in an area of agricultural land.

4. Aims and objectives

4.1. Aims of the evaluation

This evaluation will seek to establish the character, date, state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- provide sufficient coverage to establish the form, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

4.2. Research frameworks

This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8).

5. Methods

5.1. Background research

A suitable level of documentary research has previously been undertaken This research drew on information in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and County Records Office, and included historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity. The results are presented separately in Hawkins, D 2013. *Land at Fairfield Road, Framlingham, Suffolk.*

5.2. Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography is not required at this site.

5.3. Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey has taken place at the site (CgMs September 2013). This identified a rectangular shaped anomaly towards the north-west corner of the field and adjacent to Fairfield Road. It is possible that this may indicate the possible walled outline of a building. A small square-shaped feature is depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map possibly indicating the presence of a former building. Immediately to its south side, strong magnetic responses were recorded possibly indicating the presence of burning or may merely reflect demolition rubble.

In both fields, indications of filled in ponds were recorded in the resultant plots and these are also depicted on the historic maps from 1842 to 1927.

Other anomalies detected are of a modern nature indicating features such as buildings, fences and other modern ferrous debris.

No other anomalies of an archaeological nature were detected within the proposed development site.

5.4. Fieldwalking

Fieldwalking has taken place on the site (CgMs October 2013). Artefact densities were extremely low on the northern field, where stubble hampered finds retrieval, with a low density of Roman pottery sherds visible where the stubble was broken by tractor wheel ruts. Artefact densities were higher on the southern field and consisted of medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.

5.5. Trial Trenching

5.5.1. Excavation standards

The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual.* These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

5.5.2. Pre-commencement

Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.

In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:

- the location of entrance ways
- sites for welfare units
- soil storage areas
- refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
- access routes for plant and vehicles across the site

Access routes to, from and between trenches will be agreed on site at the start of works.

5.5.3. Excavation methods

At total of twenty-nine 50m long by 1.8m wide trenches will be excavated at the site These will be opened in the positions indicated on the plan attached to this WSI. Their location has been informed by the geophysical survey and fieldwalking exercise. A further 6 trench contingency is also available and may be used, where required in consultation with CgMs and SCCAS.

During machine stripping, the location of trenches may be altered if there are site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance. If so, the location of affected trenches will be re-surveyed.

Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. There is a 10m exclusion zone around a mid-pressure gas pipeline which runs along the northern and eastern perimeters of the site

All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

Trial trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 1.8m will be used to excavate the trenches. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

Spoil will be stored alongside trenches, unless otherwise specified by the client. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval the SCCAS.

The depth and nature of any colluvial or other masking deposits will be

established across the site. Buried soils will be tested pitted.

The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

All excavation of archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the SCCAS that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through all linear features will be a least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or deep.

Deep features will be evaluated with hand augur or boreholes, to assess their depth and structure.

Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. The following features will be cleaned, recorded and preserved for future excavation, unless directed to by the SCCAS:

- human burials (inhumations, cremations)
- layers relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. floor, middens)
- discrete features relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths)
- artefact scatters (e.g. flint, metal-working debris).

If preservation *in situ* is required by the SCCAS, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.

If exceptional or unexpected feature are uncovered, the SCCAS will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.6. Recording of archaeological deposits and features

Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

5.6.1. Survey

Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an

accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

The site grid will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

5.6.2. Written records

A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

5.6.3. Plans and sections

Site plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).

Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

5.6.4. Photogrammetric recording

Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Photosoft (Professional Edition) software, and will incorporate reference points taken by GPS-based survey equipment.

5.6.5. Photographs

The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.

Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

5.7. Human remains

If human remains are encountered, the Client, Suffolk Coroner, and the SCCAS will be informed immediately.

Unless directed otherwise by the County Archaeologist, human remains will be left in situ (covered and protected), until a full program of excavation is agreed by the County Archaeologist and Client. No further excavation will then take place in the vicinity of the remains until removal becomes necessary. If the remains are under imminent threat, or if the County Archaeologist requires information on date and preservation, we will excavate and remove them.

Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations, and will only occur after a Ministry of Justice exhumation license has been obtained.

5.8. Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Trench footprint will be metal detected prior to trenching. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked. Features will be metal detected immediately after stripping to avoid losses from night-hawking. Simon Birnie will be the site metal detectorist.

Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.

If finds are made that might constitute ‘Treasure’ under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds that are 'Treasure' will be reported to the Suffolk Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.9. Post-excavation processing

Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.

Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the Suffolk County Council's Stores.

5.10. Finds recovery and processing

5.10.1. Standards for finds handling

Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of* Archaeological Materials
- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.*

Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON),

5.10.2. Procedures for finds handling

At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)

All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:

- those which are obviously modern in date
- where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
- where directed to discard on site by the SCCAS.

Where artefacts are discarded on site, a sufficient number will be retained to characterise the date and function of the feature they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of discarded artefacts.

5.11. Sampling for environmental remains

5.11.1. Standards for environmental sampling and processing

Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance with the guidelines set out in:

- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.
- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. Circaea

9.1: 24-26
- Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.*

5.11.2. Procedures for handling environmental remains

Bulk samples (minimum 40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanticals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number. Samples will also be taken from undated features with environmental potential.

If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis. Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.

Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample will be processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.

Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).

The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

6. Reporting

6.1. Evaluation Report

Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE).

6.2. Contents of the evaluation report

The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings
- the aims of the evaluation
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings
- tables summarising features and artefacts

- site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- sections of excavated features
- interpretation of the archaeological features found
- specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant colour photographs of features and the site
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance at local, regional and nation level.
- a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
- a mitigation strategy for future work
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.
- Updated HER search if required

6.3. Draft and final reports

A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the SCCAS for comment.

Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

If the SCCAS requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History*.

6.4. OASIS

A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

A copy of the OASIS form will be included in the report.

7. Archiving

7.1.1. Archive standards

The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Stores. The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (*Brown 2007*).*

7.1.2. Archive contents

The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts

- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of the final report
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

7.1.3. Transfer of ownership

All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by Oxford Archaeology East and it will seek to transfer title of ownership of the complete project archive to the Suffolk County Council Stores, in order to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. Where the landowner wishes to retain finds recovered during excavation, the remainder of the archive will be transferred to the Suffolk County Council Stores. A written transfer of ownership will be forwarded to the Suffolk County Council Stores before the archive is deposited. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

8. Timetable

Trial trenching is expected to take 2 working weeks to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather, but it does include time for site set-up and final backfilling of trenches.

Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences.

Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take a maximum of four weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring more lengthy analysis.

The project archive will be deposited within six months of delivering the final report, unless the County Archaeologist requires further excavation on the site.

9. Staffing and support

9.1. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:
1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)

1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
2 x Site Assistant (as required)
1 x Archaeological Surveyor
1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

The Project Manager will be James Drummond-Murray. Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.

All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

9.2. Post-excavation processing

We anticipate that the site may produce later prehistoric to medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.

Pottery will be assessed by Sarah Percival (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Dr Paul Spoerry (Saxon and medieval).

Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).

Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.

Conservation will be undertaken by Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator), and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.

10. Other matters

10.1. Monitoring

The SCCAS will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

During the excavation, representatives of the client (CgMs Consulting), Oxford Archaeology East the SCCAS (Rachel Abraham) will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

10.2. Insurance

OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Lloyds Underwriters, policy number CC004337. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology East office.

10.3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

10.4. Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

The client will inform the project manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. There are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey has been completed by the relevant authority and instruction given before plant is taken onto site.

The client will likewise inform the project manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.

The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

10.5. Site Security

Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

10.6. Access

The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be Oxford Archaeology's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

10.7. Site Preparation

The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

10.8. Site offices and welfare

All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

10.9. Backfilling/Reinstatement

Backfilling – but not specialist reinstatement – of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client. Backfilling will only take place with the approval of the SCCAS.

10.10. Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences.

The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.

All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Suffolk County Council
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Boardman, Sheila	Plant macrofossils, charcoal	Oxford Archaeology
Bonsall, Sandra	Plant macrofossils; pollen preparations	Oxford Archaeology
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	illustration & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Snails, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-Medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small Find Assemblages	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Darrah, Richard	Wood technology	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeologist
Donelly, Mike	Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Gale, Rowena	Charcoal ID	Freelance
Geake, Helen	Small finds	Freelance
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist	
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Hadjikoumis, Angelos	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Hamilton-Dyer, Sheila	Fish and small animal bones	

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery, leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	Oxford Archaeology
Hunter, Kath	Archaeobotany (charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains)	Oxford Archaeology
Jones, Jenny	Conservation	ASUD, Durham University
King, David	Window glass & lead	
Locker, Alison	Fishbone	
Loe, Louise	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Macaulay, Stephen	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Masters, Pete	geophysics	Cranfield University
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Rackham, James	Faunal and plant remains, can arrange pollen analysis	
Riddler, Ian	Anglo-Saxon bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	
Rowland, Steve	Faunal and human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, non-pollen palynomorphs, dinoflagellate cysts, diatoms	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scaife, Rob	Pollen	
Scott, Ian	Roman, Medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Sealey, Paul	Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Shafrey, Ruth	Worked stone, cbm	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, Ian	Animal Bone	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Snails	Oxford Archaeology
Strid, Lena	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Bartlett Clark Consultancy, Cranfield University, Stratascan and GSB (both part of the SUMO Group)

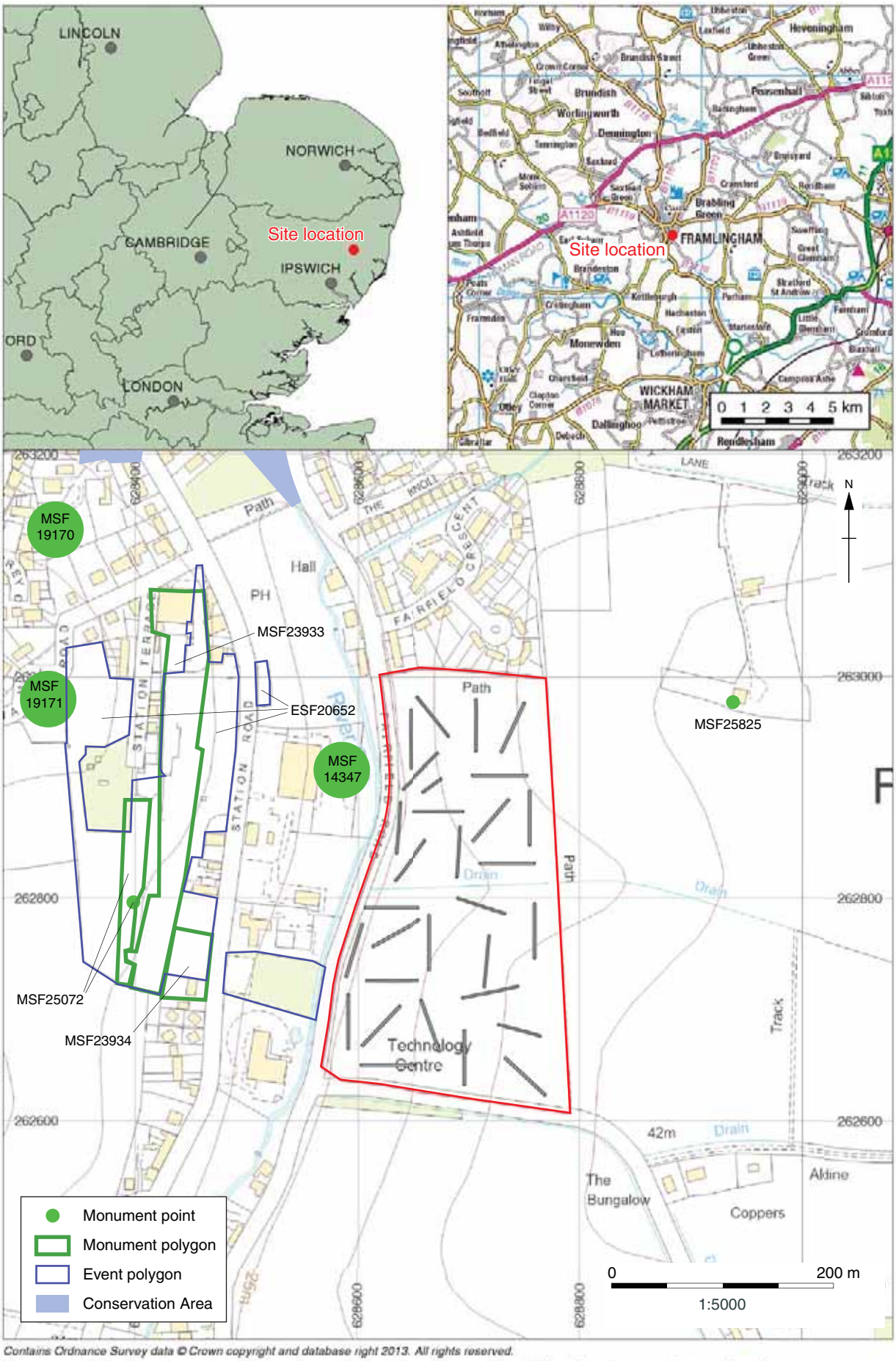


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

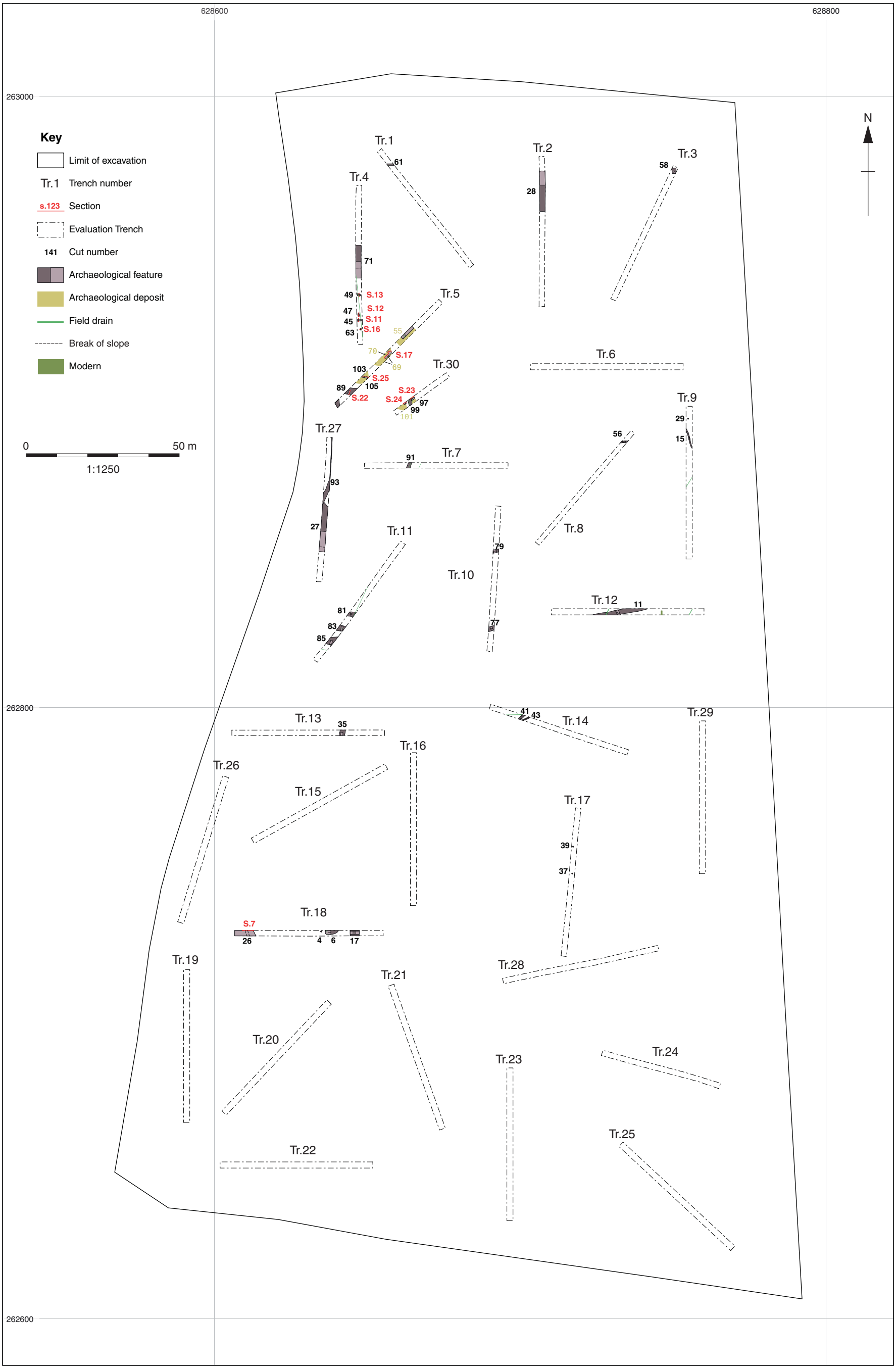


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

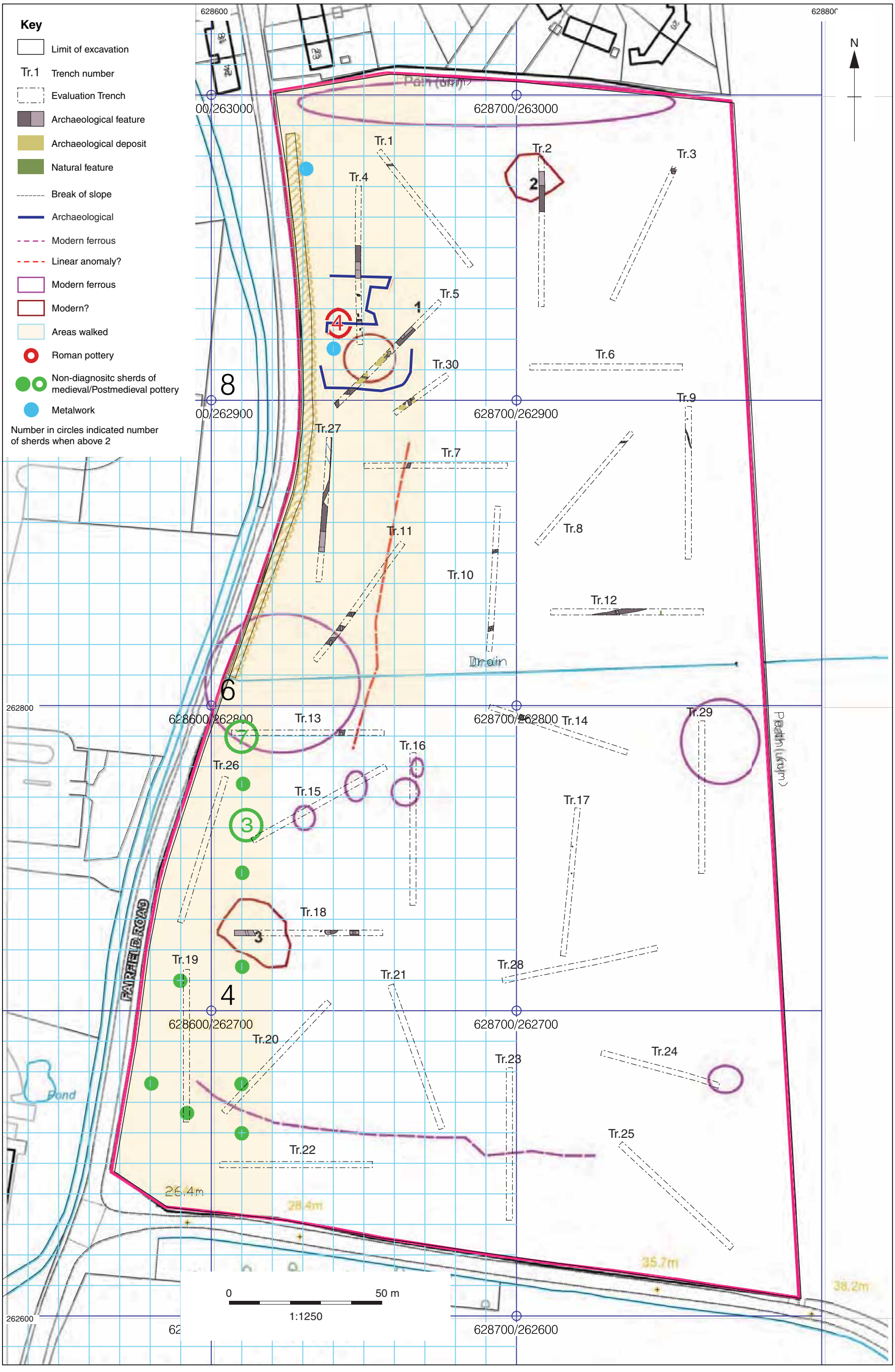


Figure 3: Site plan overlain with geophysics and fieldwalking survey results

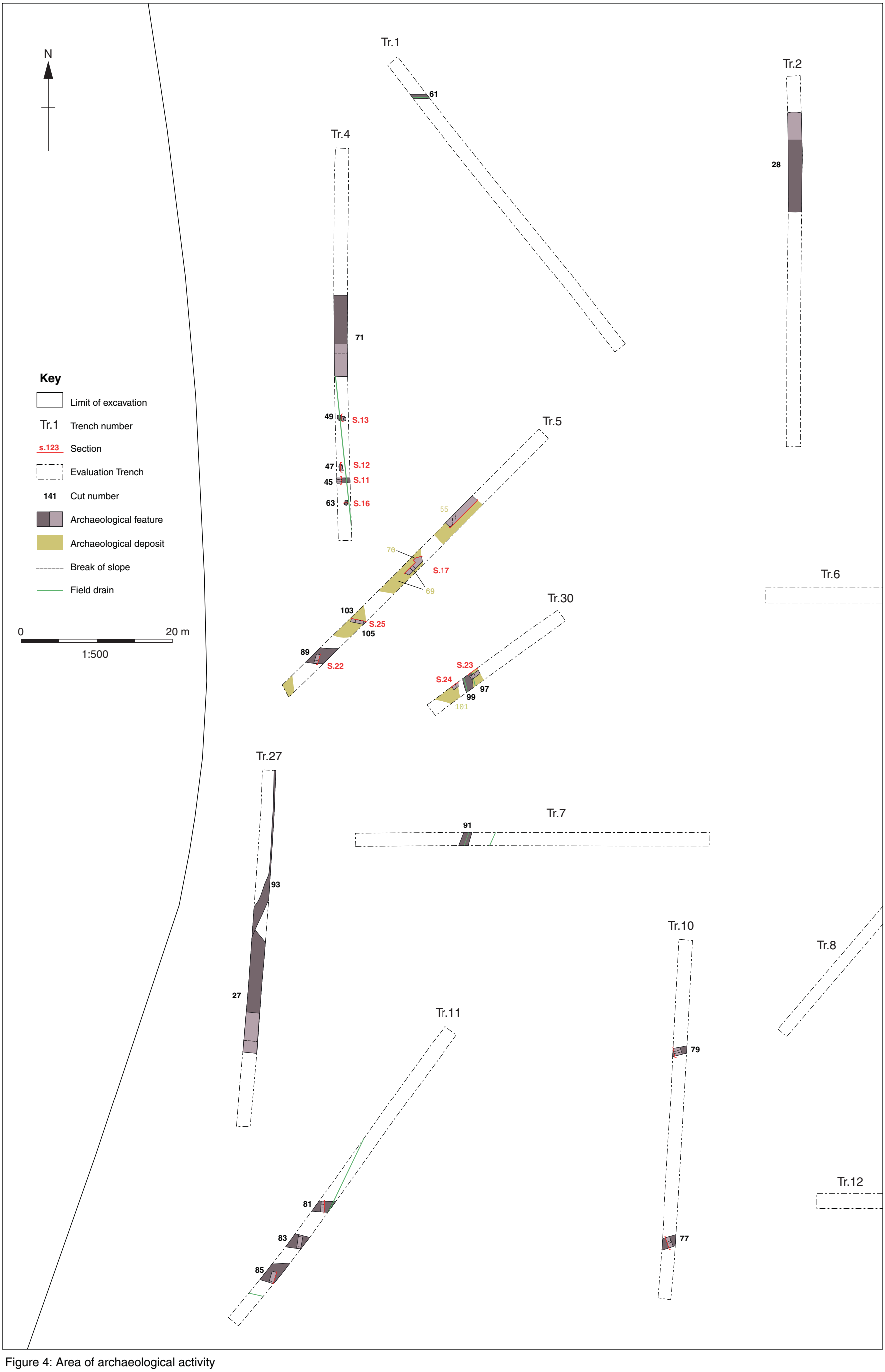
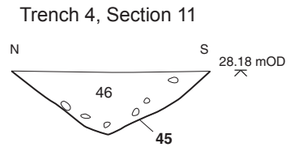
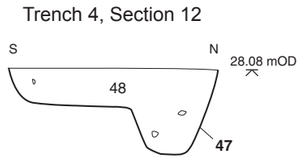
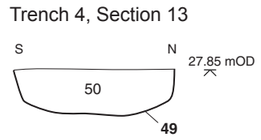
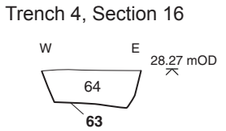


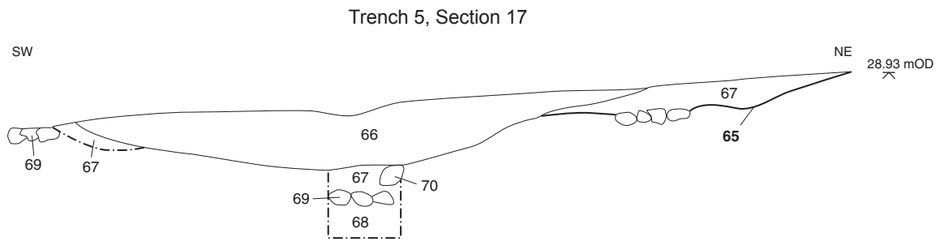
Figure 4: Area of archaeological activity

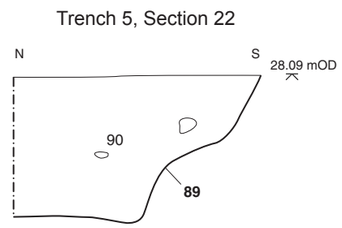


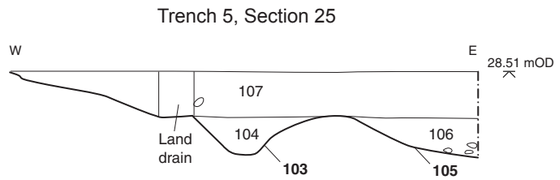


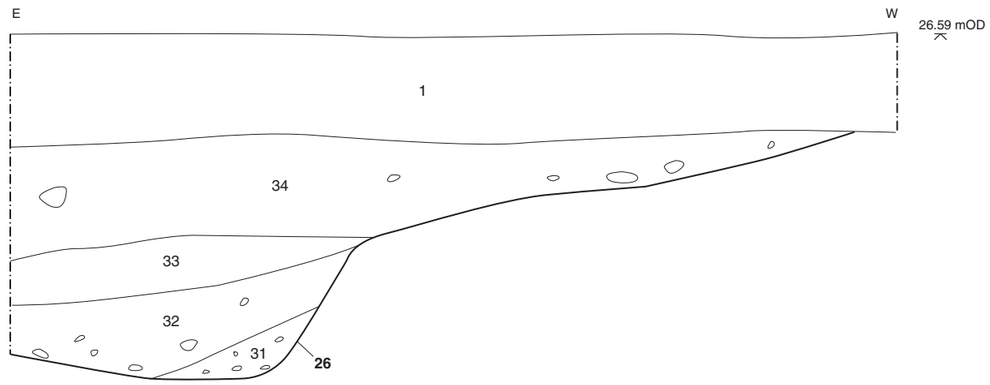


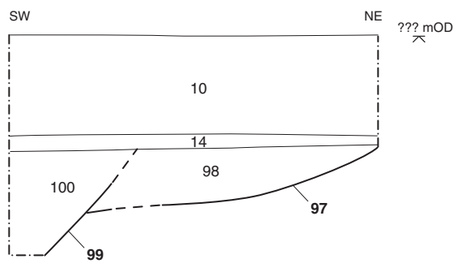












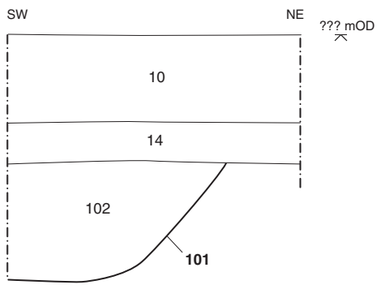


Figure 5: Selected sections

Plate 1: Pit 58, view from south-east

Plate 2: Stone surface 69, view from south-west

Plate 3: Stone surface 70 and overlying charcoal deposit 68, view from north-east

Plate 4: Section of deposits 66, 68, stone surface (69-70), sealing deposit 67, view from north-west

Plate 5: Pond 71, view from west68, view from north-east

Plate 6: Trench 4, view from north

Plate 7: Trench 11, view from south-east

Plate 8: Trench 27, view from north

Plate 9: Pond 27, view from west

Plate 10: Trench 30, view from south-west

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