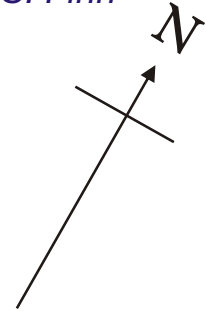


Framlingham Town Centre Map

Based on a map drawn by Brian S. Finn



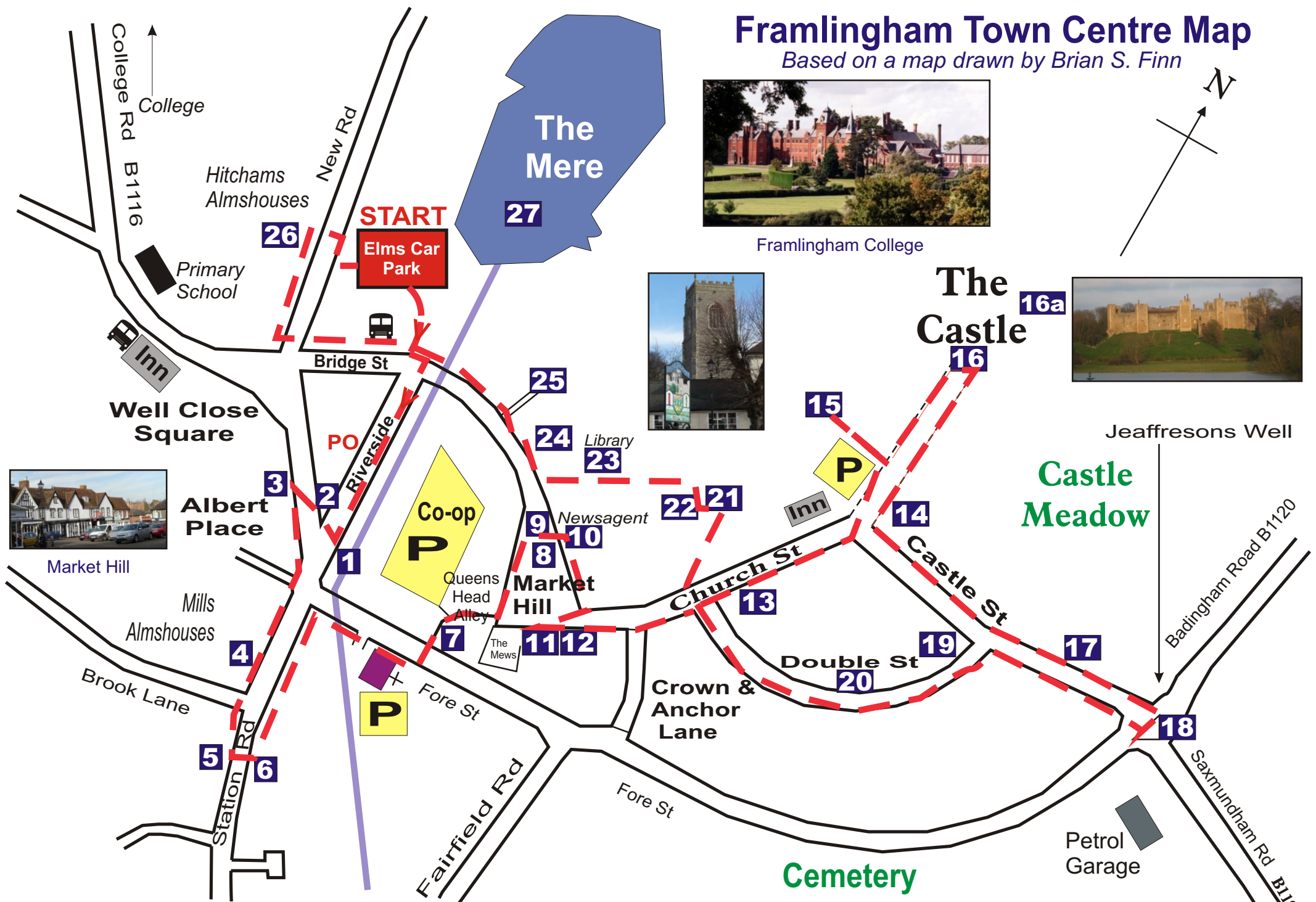
Framlingham College



The Castle

Castle Meadow

Cemetery



FRAMLINGHAM TOWN TRAIL - page 2

Start from the Elms Car Park and head for the footpath towards the town centre shown right.



Look for these markers in the pavement.



At the road cross straight over into Riverside and walk alongside the River Ore which rises at Saxtead and joins the River Alde at Marlesford.

You will now be in Albert Place where you will find:-

1 THE PUMP

- one of the town's main water sources and unusually has 2 spouts. The top one for domestic use and the lower to fill the water carts which supplied outlying houses. The carts would also sprinkle water on the roads in the summer to lay the dust, before the roads were surfaced in 1912.



2 THE UNITED FREE CHURCH

Originally built as a flour mill which failed. Converted and extended in 1867 as the People's Hall and then bought by the Methodists. In 1988 it became the United Free Church, the Hall being on the ground floor and the church above.



3 THE ANCIENT HOUSE

A typical Suffolk timber framed house dating from the 17th century. It has fine examples of pargetting [ornamental plasterwork] To the left a shop window and door are of Victorian origin.



Cross Albert Road into Station Road and on your right is:-

4 MILLS ALMSHOUSES

Thomas Mills came from Grundisburgh and learnt the trade of wheelwright. His employer, Edward Smith, left his house and business to him on his death. The business



prospered and he married well, thus Thomas died in 1703 a rich man, with no heirs. His only daughter had died in infancy. Six almshouses were built on his instructions in his will. His friend William Mayhew added two more.

5 TOMB HOUSE

This property was previously known as Garden House, which was inherited by Thomas Mills. On his death, being a devout Baptist, he was buried in the garden by his own wish, and this tomb built over his grave, and that of William Mayhew.



Opposite is:-

6 THE RAILWAY INN

The railway came to the town in 1859. The branch line connected Framlingham to the wider world via Campsea Ashe. It ceased carrying passengers in 1952 and freight in 1964 when it finally closed.



Turn round and retrace your steps to Fore Street. Cross the road by the Catholic Church and walk up Queens Head Alley

7 QUEENS HEAD ALLEY

The house on your left was once an inn built in the late 1400's - The Blue Boar. It is thought the Queen referred to when the name was changed was Queen Mary, who came to Framlingham in 1553 before being crowned. At the rear of the Inn bear leaders used to sleep in the doss- house, while the bears slept outside. In the 19th century, vagrants sheltered here for a 1d a night. The archway is thought to be the original toll entrance into the town.



Turn left and onto Market Hill

8 MARKET HILL

Markets have been held here since 1285. The triangular Hill is surrounded by buildings of many ages, styles and sizes and the facades often conceal much older interiors.



9 THE TOWN SIGN

Erected in 1991 with funds raised by the Framlingham WI. The design came from an amalgamation of ideas from local people who entered a competition. It was made by a local blacksmith, Mr Hector Moore, from final drawings by his wife Mary, who also painted it.



10 THE GUILDHALL

The Queen Anne style front, conceals 16th and 17th century timber work. It was built on the site of a building known to exist in 1363. Note the mathematical tiles which are hung on battens to give the impression of brickwork, behind which is a timber-framed building.



11 BARCLAYS BANK

Dating from 1855 this was the first purpose-built bank in the town. It also has a false facade, an imposing addition dating from 1897 when Barclays acquired it after a rather chequered banking history



12 THE CROWN HOTEL

Dating from 1553, this coaching inn served travellers between Ipswich and Norwich. Until 1952 there was an open carriageway right through the building allowing coaches to pass from Fairfield Road onto the Market Hill. The frontage is an 18th century addition to the original Tudor Inn.



Proceed up Church Street

13 REGENCY HOUSE

Known earlier as Tudor House or Church House, as between the 15th & 18th centuries it was used for the Clergy of St Michael's Church. Another false front! The facade looks like stone, but is in fact made of wood, with a balustrade and balcony which were constructed in London and added in 1813.



FRAMLINGHAM TOWN TRAIL - page 3

14 THE DUCKING POND

In the 17th century a large number of witch trials took place here. This pond is part of the castle moat, but much of this was filled in when gardens were created for the Castle Street dwellings. The pond was much larger than it is now, containing fish and the water being used for domestic purposes. In the 1960's much of it was filled in and made more formal.



15 THE BOWLING GREEN

Hidden away down a small path to the left of the Castle Drive, this is one of the oldest greens in the country. The green lies over an ancient burial ground and used to be on the 'huh' requiring special Fram Woods until the green was made perfectly level.



16 THE CASTLE

This magnificent curtain-walled castle, now in the care of English Heritage, dates from the 12th century, which was preceded by a wooden structure a century earlier. In 1553 Mary Tudor stayed here with an enormous retinue when she learnt that she had been proclaimed Queen. Look to your left from the bridge over the moat, and you will see Framlingham College the other side of the mere.



16a LANMAN MUSEUM

If you have time to visit the castle, you will find within its walls the Lanman Museum, containing many artefacts and items of interest relating to the town's history.

Leave the castle and turn left along Castle Street

17 THE READERY

A street containing houses of some age. Note The Readery on the left hand side of the street, so called because it was the home of the 'The Reader' who was instructed to read the Bible daily to the



inhabitants of the Almshouses under the terms of Sir Robert Hitcham's will.

18 JEAFFRESON'S WELL

A well was sunk here in 1896, in memory of William Jeaffreson F.R.C.S., who had been a doctor in the town, and of his wife Caroline.

The well and the pump has been disused since the introduction of mains water. and is now in the care of the Town Council.

Turn back into Castle Street & replace your steps and turn left into Double Street



19 VICTORIAN PILLAR BOX

This is one of two pillar boxes in the town dating from 1856/7, thus making them among the earliest boxes in mainland Britain. They were made by Hendy & Son of Derby.



20 DOUBLE STREET

This interesting street was originally called Bow Street, and you can see why from the map. It was given its present name when buildings were erected on both sides of the road. You will note large shop windows in many of the houses as this was once the town's main shopping street.



Cross over Church Street onto the Church path

21 ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Do call in at the church as it contains much of interest, including a world famous Tamar organ; a medieval wall painting; a fine hammer beam roof; and the magnificent tombs of the Howard family. Note also the town clock on the tower, presented by Sir Henry Thompson in memory of his father in 1872.



22 THE WAR MEMORIAL

Erected in 1921 recording the names of those lost in 2 world wars. It is made of Portland Stone and is in the form of a cross with the sword of sacrifice.



Turn right and walk through the bollards down the steps to the bottom of Market Hill & turn right into Bridge Street.

23 THE COURTHOUSE

Built in 1872 when the town was the legal centre for 33 parishes. Judge's Courts were held until 1924 and Magistrates Courts until 1978. It is now the Library

On the wall can be seen the coat of arms for Framlingham and its twinned town, Coucy-le-Chateau, in addition to a plaque to the Town Cat.



24 UNITARIAN MEETING HOUSE

Built in 1717, the Old Meeting House was the first for dissenters in the town. In 1812 the East Anglian Unitarian Society was formed, and this recently restored building is still used for worship.



25 THE CHECK HOUSE

Tucked down a lane on your right is one of the smallest houses in the area. It stands at what was once the entrance to Mauldens Mill, a large steam-powered mill.



Turn right into New Road

26 HITCHAM'S ALMSHOUSES

These were built in 1654 for 12 poor people, with money left by Sir Robert Hitcham. The Tudor bricks were salvaged from the demolition of the interior of the Castle. At the far end, the school erected in 1789 is now the Masonic Hall.

Continue along New Rd for a magnificent view of the Castle or turn right into the car park, where there is a gate into the mere.



27 THE MERE

The mere is natural in origin but was enlarged when the castle was built. Over the centuries it silted up but a restoration project in 1997/8 created open water again. It is managed by Suffolk Wildlife Trust.