



LAND SOUTH OF BRADFIELD, EAST VIEW, FRECKENHAM, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1084

January 2015



LAND SOUTH OF BRADFIELD, EAST VIEW, FRECKENHAM, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:
Mr Nigel Bryant
On Behalf of the Applicant
Mr Clive Bradley
40 New Path
Fordham
Ely
Cambs
CB7 5JX

By:
Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
**115 Osprey Drive,
Stowmarket, Suffolk,
IP14 5UX**


T: 01449 763034

info@britannia-archaeology.com

www.britannia-archaeology.com

Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

January 2015

CHER No.	FRK104	NGR	TL 669 723
Planning Ref.	DC/13/0813	OASIS	britanni1-198526
Approved By:		Date	January 2015



DISCLAIMER

The material contained within this report was prepared for an individual client and solely for the benefit of that client and the contents should not be relied upon by any third party. The results and interpretation of the report cannot be considered an absolute representation of the archaeological or any other remains. Britannia Archaeology Ltd will not be held liable for any error of fact resulting in loss or damage, direct, indirect or consequential, through misuse of, or actions based on the material contained within by any third party.



CONTENTS

	Abstract	Page 3
1.0	Introduction	Page 4
2.0	Site Description	Page 4
3.0	Planning Policies	Page 4
4.0	Archaeological Background	Page 4
5.0	Project Aims	Page 7
6.0	Project Objectives	Page 7
7.0	Fieldwork Methodology	Page 8
8.0	Description of Results	Page 8
9.0	Deposit Model	Page 8
10.0	Discussion & Conclusion	Page 8
	Bibliography	Page 10
	Appendix 1	Sample Section Table
	Appendix 2	Written Scheme of Investigation
	Appendix 3	OASIS Sheet
		Page 11
		Page 12
		Page 31
Figure 1	Site Location Plan	1:2000
Figure 2	HER Data Plan	1:10000
Figure 3	HER Data Plan	1:10000
Figure 4	Trench Plan and Development Boundary	1:250
Figure 5	Trench Plan, Section and Photograph	Various



Abstract

In January 2014 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on Land South of Bradfield, East View, Freckenham, Suffolk in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) for a single trial trench to evaluate the plot.

Background research for the project indicated that evidence for Saxon and later activity was most likely to be encountered, with a particular potential for remains associated with an early Anglo-Saxon settlement site (HER No. FRK044) and an undated burial found in and adjacent plot (HER No. FRK060).

Despite the archaeological potential, no archaeological finds or features were present within the evaluation trench. This may reflect the limited size of the investigation rather than a lack of archaeological remains within the area.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 15th January 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Land South of Bradfield, East View, Freckenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 669 723), in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Monk, R. Dated 30th July 2014) requiring the excavation of a single trench measuring 1.80 x 10.00m. The aim of this investigation was to evaluate the land in advance of the construction of a single dwelling and associated garage (Figures 1 and 4).

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located to the north east of the village of Freckenham off East View and just North of Freckenham Road. The land is currently vacant and undeveloped and contains several sheds. The bedrock geology is described as Zig Zag Chalk Formation – Chalk, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (BGS, 2014).

No superficial deposits have been recorded at the site however just to the south of East view the BGS records the superficial deposits as River Terrace Deposits, 3 - Sand and Gravel. Superficial deposits that formed up to 3 million years ago in the quaternary period when the local environment was dominated by rivers. (BGS, 2014).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

This archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, in consultation with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is Forest Heath Local Plan, (Policy 8.20, 1995).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 and 3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figure 2). There are 111 monument entries and four events within and just outside the 1km search radius. Ten listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area as well as one scheduled ancient monument. A further 33 confidential PAS records were also returned by the search.



The site lies just north east of the centre of Freckenham, which is an historic village in west Suffolk. The origins of the modern settlement are Anglo-Saxon, when the village was part of a prosperous estate given to the Bishop of Rochester by Alfred the Great and the name is probably derived from Old English for "home of a man named Freca" or to derive from *frecena*, a word meaning "the home of the strong men or warriors", (Mills, 2003). The size of the Saxon estate is further attested in its Domesday Book entry, which records a large settlement of 34 households under the lordship of the Bishop of Rochester in 1086 with a sizable tax assessment of 10.2 geld units.

The SHER search returned 18 entries dating to the prehistoric period. One these entries (FRK 042) dates to the Mesolithic and relates to a large Mesolithic patinated assemblage of worked flints that were discovered approximately 800m south west of the site. Three entries (FRK 005, FRK 042 and FRK 068) were returned dating from the Neolithic the closest of which to the site is FRK 068, approximately 450m west of the site. This record refers to a flaked and patinated flint axe head found along with a flint blade. The SHER search returned three records (FRK 041, FRK 063 and FRK 079) dating to the Bronze Age. One of the Records (FRK 063) relates to a small socketed axe or chisel that was found during a metal detecting survey 700m north east of the site. Another record (FRK 079) located 500m north east of the site relates to another metal detector survey, this time in 2003 that discovered fragments of a curved metal blade possibly a sickle. The SHER also returned eight records dating to the Iron Age. The two most significant of these are FRK 002 located 500m south west of site and FRK 032 located 400 north of the site. FRK 002 refers to a coin hoard of 90 gold Iceni staters in a handmade shouldered pot with a scorched exterior, while FRK 032 refers to a number of metal detector finds.

The Roman period is slightly better represented than the Prehistoric. 22 Roman entries were returned from the SHER search. One of the records (FRK 044), only located 90m north the site relates to a metal detector find from a field. A bronze Roman coin with twin perforations was discovered during the survey. Another record (FRK 062) also relates to the discovery of Roman coins during a detector survey. 13 coins of 2nd, 3rd and 4th century date were discovered along with three brooches of Roman date close to the site located just 200m north east. FRK 003 is one of the most significant records returned by the SHER search. 595 Bronze coins were discovered in a narrow necked Roman jar dated to AD 306 – 361. The jar was of a white fabric with red colour coat and three groups of vertical wavy lines painted in white. Another record (FRK 071) refers to 10 body sherds of possible Horningsea ware along with four base sherds approximately 750m to the south west.

The Saxon period returned a total of 9 records from the SHER search. Some of these records include confidential information; suffice to say that there are examples of significant Saxon activity within the search area. One non confidential record, (FRK 041) located approximately 800m south west of the site, relates to 83 early Saxon pottery sherds that were discovered during a field walking exercise.

The medieval period is well represented from the records returned. A total of 30 monument records and 1 list building record were returned by the SHER search. One



record (FRK 007) refers to the remains of Freckenham Castle which is located approximately 450m south west of the site. Freckenham Castle is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The castle consists of a motte and bailey with a mound that has survived though it is much denuded. The remains stand about fifteen feet high. The bailey which is located on the North West side of the motte is rectangular in shape. St Andrews Church (275763) lies 620m south west of the site and is a Grade II* listed building. The church has flint rubble walls with limestone dressings and parapets. The roof is mostly plain tiled while the roofs of the aisle and the tower are made of lead. In the chancel there are several features of late 13th century architecture; a Y – traceried vestry window, another with plate tracery and an adjacent double piscine with a trefoiled head. The north aisle was added later in the 14th century with many additional alterations been made in the 19th century by G.E. Street. Approximately 400m north of the site, one record (FRK 032) returned from the SHER search refers to three silver coins, one jetton and a bronze seal matrix that were found as part of a metal detector survey. An evaluation at the site of the proposed new village hall (FRK 051), 600m west of the site, revealed the remains of a large re-cut ditch which contained medieval pottery. Elsewhere on the site further settlement activity was encountered including the remains of a burnt layer which also contained medieval pottery. Most of the records relate to metal detector finds similar to those from other periods.

The post-medieval period returned 16 monument records from the SHER and eight listed buildings. 530m south west of the site is the former manor house, (275765). The house is a Grade II* listed building built in the late 17th century. It is built of a pink/buff brick with a double moulded string at the 1st floor and parapet gables. Plain tiled roofs with external end chimneys of pink brick, which were later re capped in the 19th century with gault brick. In the early 20th century six panelled entrance doors with flat canopies on brackets. In the rear of the building is a contemporary timber-framed and plastered wing which contains a fine 17th century staircase made of pine. A ground floor room has complete 17th century decoration with full moulded panelling and cornice, a fireplace and two panelled doors. Another listed building (275767), The Golden Boar P.H. was built in the 17th century with an unconfirmed 16th century core, is located south west of the site. It is Grade II listed. It has two storeys and is timber framed, encased at the front in 19th Century gault brick. The left hand gable is of 17th century pink/buff brick with a massive external end chimney. There is another similar chimney at the rear wing. Nearby there is also another Grade II listed building with possible 17th century origins referred to as The Dell. This timber framed building has a plain tiled roof with end and rear chimneys of red and gault brick. The majority of the find spots associated with the post-medieval period relate to metal detector finds associated with agricultural practice rather than specific depositions.

The SHER returned nine records that are undated. Again the majority of these relate to objects discovered through metal detecting that cannot be identified.

Given the above records the site had a specific potential for **Saxon** and **medieval** features and finds.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that an evaluation is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Monk, R) Brief, Section 4.1).

Section 4.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Establish the potential for the survival and significance of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence (with reference to adjacent and regional sequences, and to national frameworks).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- The characterisation of the sequence, and patterns of the accumulation of palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological deposits across the development area, including the depth and lateral extent of major stratigraphic units, and the character of any potential land surfaces/buried soils within or pre-dating these sediments.
- Identify significant variations in the deposition sequences indicative of localised features, particularly in relation topographic variation and the presence of features such as palaeo-channels.
- Identify the location and extent of any waterlogged organic deposits and where appropriate and practical, to retrieve suitable samples in order to assess the potential for the preservation of environmental remains and material for scientific dating.
- Clarify the relationship between sediment sequences and other deposit types, including periods of 'soil', peat growth, and archaeological remains.
- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.
- To focus academically upon the high potential for this site to produce palaeoenvironmental evidence, with the potential to inform on our understanding of past environments, palaeo-climates, sea-level changes and human interaction.



- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required the excavation of one trial trench measuring 10.0m x 1.80m in advance of the construction of the proposed dwelling and garage.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Figures 4 and 5).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, a drawn plan and section drawings, appropriate photographs were also taken.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The trench was re-located due to site constraints (service trenches), near to the property boundary of Rose Edge and ran in a south west to north east orientation. It was positioned to target the potential presence of medieval remains associated with the nearby Anglo-Saxon settlement site (FRK044) and the adjacent undated human inhumation (FRK060). The single trench (Trench 1) was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m below the ground level exposing the stratigraphic sequence through to the natural sub-soil deposit 1003.

Overlying natural sub-soil deposit 1003 was chalk brash deposit 1002. Above deposit 1002 was thick colluvial deposit 1001. 1001 was in turn overlain by top-soil deposit 1000.

No archaeological features were observed during the course of the excavation of Trench 1.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figure 5)

The deposit model was consistent across Trench 1; a 1.00m sample section of the south east face of Trench 1 at its south western end was recorded (Figure 5 and Appendix 1).

At the top of the sequence was top-soil layer 1000, comprising dark black brown loose silty sandy clay with no finds to a maximum thickness of 0.22m in Section 1.

Beneath 1000 was colluvial layer 1001, comprising mid orange brown compact silty sandy clay containing occasional sub-angular flint pebbles to a maximum thickness of 0.48m in Section 1.



Below layer 1001 was chalk brash layer 1002, comprising mid orange brown compact silty clay with frequent angular chalk fragments to a maximum thickness of up to 0.10m in Section 1.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence, beneath chalk brash layer 1002 was natural chalk layer 1003, comprising a light grey white compact chalk.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Despite the potential for Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains, in particular those relating to the nearby Saxon settlement and the adjacent undated inhumation, only colluvial and chalk brash deposits were encountered.

The most recent phase of activity on site was modern top-soil layer 1000. This was formed probably as a garden or agricultural soil over colluvial layer 1001.

Colluvial layer 1001 was a relatively substantial layer in comparison to the depth of the other deposits. 1001 was probably formed by both rainwash and continuous downslope creep from the higher topographic located to the sites south. The absence of an interface deposit between 1001 and top-soil 1000 suggests that the ground has been subject to post-medieval/modern landscaping or agricultural practices.

Chalk brash layer 1002, overlain by colluvial layer 1001, was probably formed by glacial and environmental actions on chalk natural 1003 beneath.

The lack of archaeological features, despite the potential for these within the site bounds, may be due to the limited area of investigation rather than a true reflection of the archaeological remains in the area. However, this may be also representative of a small archaeologically sterile 'island' amongst a wider archaeologically rich landscape.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*; Archaeological Archives Forum.

Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*; East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2010. *Code of Conduct*.

Institute for Archaeologists. October 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

Medlycott. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Mills. A. D, 2003. *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names*. Oxford University Press.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 – SAMPLE SECTION TABLE

Sample Section 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
1	NE-SW	9.98m	DP 2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	SW End	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.22m	Top Soil Layer. Dark black brown loose silty sandy clay.	
1001	0.22 – 0.70m	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown compact silty sandy clay containing occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1002	0.70 – 0.80m	Chalk Brash Layer. Mid orange brown compact silty clay with frequent angular chalk fragments.	
1003	0.80m+	Natural Chalk Layer. Light grey white compact chalk.	



APPENDIX 2 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



LAND SOUTH OF BRADFIELD, EAST VIEW, FRECKENHAM, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Project Number: P1087

December 2014



LAND SOUTH OF BRADFIELD, EAST VIEW, FRECKENHAM, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:
Mr Nigel Bryant
On Behalf of the Applicant
Mr Clive Bradley
40 New Path
Fordham
Ely
Cams
CB7 5JX

By:
Martin Brook BA PIfA

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
**115 Osprey Drive,
Stowmarket, Suffolk,
IP14 5UX**

T: 01449 763034

info@britannia-archaeology.com

www.britannia-archaeology.com

Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

December 2014

Site Code	TBC	NGR	TL 669 723
Planning Ref.	DC/13/0813	OASIS	britanni1-198526
Approved By:	Matthew Adams	Date	December 2014



CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction
2.0	Site Description
3.0	Planning Policies
4.0	Archaeological Background
5.0	Project Aims
6.0	Project Objectives
7.0	Fieldwork Methodology
8.0	Presentation of Results
9.0	Project Archive and Deposition
10.0	Health And Safety
11.0	Resources
12.0	Time Table and Programme of Work
13.0	Monitoring
	Bibliography

Appendix 1	Staff
Appendix 2	Specialists
Appendix 3	Insurance Details

Figure 1	Site & Proposed Trench Location Plan	1:500
Figure 2	HER Entries Plan	1:10000



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) for Mr Nigel Bryant on Behalf of the Applicant Mr Clive Bradley as a condition of planning application reference DC/13/0813, in advance of the construction of a house and associated garage (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of a trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigation at Land South of Bradfield, East View, Freckenham, Suffolk (NGR: TL 669 723). A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Monk, R. Dated 30th July 2014) requires a trial trench measuring 10.00m x 1.80m in total (Figure 1) to be excavated by employing a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located to the north east of the village of Freckenham off East View and just North of Freckenham Road. The land is currently vacant and undeveloped and contains several sheds. The bedrock geology is described as Zig Zag Chalk Formation – Chalk, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (BGS, 2014).

No superficial deposits have been recorded at the site however just to the south of East view the BGS records the superficial deposits as River Terrace Deposits, 3 - Sand And Gravel. Superficial deposits that formed up to 3 million years ago in the quaternary period when the local environment was dominated by rivers. (BGS, 2014).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the *Forest Heath Local Plan, (Policy 8.20, 1995)*.

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:



- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Forest Heath Local Plan, (Policy 8.20, 1995)

Forest Heath's local plan development plan was adopted in 1995 and has undergone some revision since. A Core Strategy was released in 2010 and an updated assessment of their Heritage Policy is pending. The Council's position on heritage assets is summarised as follows:

- The District Council will seek provision to be made for the evaluation of archaeological sites of unknown importance and areas of high potential prior to the determination of development proposals. Where nationally or locally important sites, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are effected by proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their preservation. On sites where there is no overriding case for preservation, development will not normally be permitted unless agreement has been reached to provide either for their preservation or for their recording and, where desirable, their excavation prior to development.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2-3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figure 2). There are 111 monument entries and four events within and just outside the 1km search radius. Ten listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area as well as one scheduled ancient monument. A further 33 confidential PAS records were also returned by the search.

The site lies just north east of the centre of Freckenham, which is an historic village in west Suffolk. The origins of the modern settlement are Anglo-Saxon, when the village was part of a prosperous estate given to the Bishop of Rochester by Alfred the Great and the name is probably derived from Old English for "home of a man named Freca" or to derive from *frece*, a word meaning "the home of the strong men or warriors", (Mills, 2003). The size of the Saxon estate is further attested in its Domesday Book entry, which records



a large settlement of 34 households under the lordship of the Bishop of Rochester in 1086 with a sizable tax assessment of 10.2 geld units.

The SHER search returned 18 entries dating to the prehistoric period. One these entries (FRK 042) dates to the Mesolithic and relates to a large Mesolithic patinated assemblage of worked flints that were discovered approximately 800m south west of the site. Three entries (FRK 005, FRK 042 and FRK 068) were returned dating from the Neolithic the closest of which to the site is FRK 068, approximately 450m west of the site. This record refers to a flaked and patinated flint axe head found along with a flint blade. The SHER search returned three records (FRK 041, FRK 063 and FRK 079) dating to the Bronze Age. One of the Records (FRK 063) relates to a small socketed axe or chisel that was found during a metal detecting survey 700m north east of the site. Another record (FRK 079) located 500m north east of the site relates to another metal detector survey, this time in 2003 that discovered fragments of a curved metal blade possibly a sickle. The SHER also returned eight records dating to the Iron Age. The two most significant of these are FRK 002 located 500m south west of site and FRK 032 located 400 north of the site. FRK 002 refers to a coin hoard of 90 gold Iceni staters in a handmade shouldered pot with a scorched exterior, while FRK 032 refers to a number of metal detector finds.

The Roman period is slightly better represented than the Prehistoric. 22 Roman entries were returned from the SHER search. One of the records (FRK 044), only located 90m north the site relates to a metal detector find from a field. A bronze Roman coin with twin perforations was discovered during the survey. Another record (FRK 062) also relates to the discovery of Roman coins during a detector survey. 13 coins of 2nd, 3rd and 4th century date were discovered along with three brooches of Roman date close to the site located just 200m north east. FRK 003 is one of the most significant records returned by the SHER search. 595 Bronze coins were discovered in a narrow necked Roman jar dated to AD 306 – 361. The jar was of a white fabric with red colour coat and three groups of vertical wavy lines painted in white. Another record (FRK 071) refers to 10 body sherds of possible Horningsea ware along with four base sherds approximately 750m to the south west.

The Saxon period returned a total of 9 records from the SHER search. Some of these records include confidential information; suffice to say that there are examples of significant Saxon activity within the search area. One non confidential record, (FRK 041) located approximately 800m south west of the site, relates to 83 early Saxon pottery sherds that were discovered during a field walking exercise.

The medieval period is well represented from the records returned. A total of 30 monument records and 1 list building record were returned by the SHER search. One record (FRK 007) refers to the remains of Freckenham Castle which is located approximately 450m south west of the site. Freckenham Castle is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The castle consists of a motte and bailey with a mound that has survived though it is much denuded. The remains sand about fifteen feet high. The bailey which is located on the North West side of the motte is rectangular in shape. St Andrews Church (275763) lies 620m south west of the site and is a Grade II* listed building. The church has flint rubble walls with limestone dressings and parapets. The roof is mostly plain tiled while the roofs of the aisle and the tower are made of lead. In the chancel there



are several features of late 13th century architecture; a Y – traceried vestry window, another with plate tracery and an adjacent double piscine with a trefoiled head. The north aisle was added later in the 14th century with many additional alterations been made in the 19th century by G.E. Street. Approximately 400m north of the site, one record (FRK 032) returned from the SHER search refers to three silver coins, one jetton and a bronze seal matrix that were found as part of a metal detector survey. An evaluation at the site of the proposed new village hall (FRK 051), 600m west of the site, revealed the remains of a large re-cut ditch which contained medieval pottery. Elsewhere on the site further settlement activity was encountered including the remains of a burnt layer which also contained medieval pottery. Most of the records relate to metal detector finds similar to those from other periods.

The post-medieval period returned 16 monument records from the SHER and eight listed buildings. 530m south west of the site is the former manor house, (275765). The house is a Grade II* listed building built in the late 17th century. It is built of a pink/buff brick with a double moulded string at the 1st floor and parapet gables. Plain tiled roofs with external end chimneys of pink brick, which were later re capped in the 19th century with gault brick. In the early 20th century six panelled entrance doors with flat canopies on brackets. In the rear of the building is a contemporary timber-framed and plastered wing which contains a fine 17th century staircase made of pine. A ground floor room has complete 17th century decoration with full moulded panelling and cornice, a fireplace and two panelled doors. Another listed building (275767), The Golden Boar P.H. was built in the 17th century with an unconfirmed 16th century core, is located south west of the site. It is Grade II listed. It has two storeys and is timber framed, encased at the front in 19th Century gault brick. The left hand gable is of 17th century pink/buff brick with a massive external end chimney. There is another similar chimney at the rear wing. Nearby there is also another Grade II listed building with possible 17th century origins referred to as The Dell. This timber framed building has a plain tiled roof with end and rear chimneys of red and gault brick. The majority of the find spots associated with the post-medieval period relate to metal detector finds associated with agricultural practice rather than specific depositions.

The SHER returned nine records that are undated. Again the majority of these relate to objects discovered through metal detecting that cannot be identified.

Given the above records the site has a specific potential for **Saxon** and **medieval** features and finds.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that an evaluation is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Monk, R) Brief, Section 4.1).

Section 4.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:



- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Establish the potential for the survival and significance of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence (with reference to adjacent and regional sequences, and to national frameworks).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- The characterisation of the sequence, and patterns of the accumulation of palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological deposits across the development area, including the depth and lateral extent of major stratigraphic units, and the character of any potential land surfaces/buried soils within or pre-dating these sediments.
- Identify significant variations in the deposition sequences indicative of localised features, particularly in relation topographic variation and the presence of features such as palaeo-channels.
- Identify the location and extent of any waterlogged organic deposits and where appropriate and practical, to retrieve suitable samples in order to assess the potential for the preservation of environmental remains and material for scientific dating.
- Clarify the relationship between sediment sequences and other deposit types, including periods of 'soil', peat growth, and archaeological remains.
- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.
- To focus academically upon the high potential for this site to produce palaeoenvironmental evidence, with the potential to inform on our understanding of past environments, palaeo-climates, sea-level changes and human interaction.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires the excavation of 10.00 meters of trial trenching in advance of the construction of a dwelling and associated garage. The trenching is to cover the footprint of the proposed dwelling is to be excavated. The trench should be 1.80m wide.



A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be employed to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Figure 1).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken. In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.



7.3 *Hand Excavation*

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.5 *Excavation of Buildings*

All building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.6 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information.

7.7 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

7.8 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

7.9 *Burials*

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.10 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.



7.11 *Photographic Record*

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise black and white prints (35mm), colour slides (35mm) (where appropriate) and digital photographs (jpg). All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.12 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

7.13 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the *IfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2008. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

The site has potential for important palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological deposits (Brief 2.1). Provision is therefore made to take a minimum of one monolith/column sample from each trench for further micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses to be assessed by Dr Steve Boreham (see appendix 2), if appropriate deposits are present.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by Anna West (SCCAS). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with SCCAS/CT, Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCAS/CT and Dr Outram where appropriate.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.



8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, English Heritage, Gill Andrews, 1991 and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client, SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD) and the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at English Heritage



(one copy). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of MAP2. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993.

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operate a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA operates under the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability, public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.



BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site. All BA staff are CSCS registered.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT immediately.

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The evaluation fieldwork is likely to begin towards the close of 2014.

The proposed trench locations were positioned by the author following a review of the geophysical survey as well as the developer plans, they are illustrated in Figure 1. The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

13.0 MONITORING

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*; Archaeological Archives Forum.

Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*; East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2010. *Code of Conduct*.

Institute for Archaeologists. October 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

Medlycott. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Mills. A. D, 2003. *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names*. Oxford University Press.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 - STAFF

The following members of staff have the skills and experience necessary to undertake the supervision of archaeological work as required in the brief. All have a wide range of experience on a variety of site types.

Senior Project Manager **Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)**

Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1995-1998)

Experience: Dan is a Senior Project Manager at Britannia Archaeology and has sixteen years post-graduation archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980's onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. As a postgraduate he has been involved with many small to large scale archaeological projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland including major infrastructure schemes. Since relocating to East Anglia in 2004 he has carried out and managed several small to large scale excavations. In 2008 Dan became a County Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team before joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.

Senior Project Manager **Martin Brook BA (Hons) PIfA**

Qualifications: University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 – 2006)

Experience: Martin is a Project Manager at Britannia Archaeology and has seven years post-graduation archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management and archiving. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and is familiar with all local museum and county archiving requirements. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. He has developed a keen specialisation in metalwork finds from the period.



Director Timothy Schofield HND BSc PIfA

Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc Archaeological Studies (1999-2000)
Yeovil College, HND Practical Archaeology, (1997-1999)

Experience: Tim is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has twelve years post-graduation archaeological experience. He specialises in geophysical survey, topographic survey, GIS, computer aided design and archaeological excavation. He has carried out numerous surveys and excavations across the UK. His research interests focus mainly on prehistoric and post-Roman archaeology and in the use and application of modern technological advances in archaeology.

Director Matthew Adams BA (Hons) AIfA

Qualifications: University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997-2000)

Experience: Matt is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has seven years post-graduation archaeological experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the North East of England as an undergraduate and has since worked in Lincolnshire and the Midlands. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor and AutoCAD operator. Matt is an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests focus on 'transitional periods' and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, and the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain.



APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Ms Sarah Percival
Roman Pottery:	Ms Cathy Tester
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Post Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Flint:	Miss Justine Biddle
Animal Bone:	Dr Jim Morris and Dr Julia Cussans
Human Bone:	Dr Steph Leach
Environmental:	Ms Anne West
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham
Carbon-14 Dating:	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Mr Dave Watt, Miss Charlotte Davies
Slag:	Ms Jane Cowgill
Geophysical Surveyors:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
CAD:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or Norfolk Museum Identification and Recording Service for Archaeological Finds



APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236



APPENDIX 3 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS FORM - Print view

file:///C:/Users/Matt/Desktop/OASIS FORM - Print view.htm

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: britanni1-198526

Project details

Project name	Land South of Bradfield, East View, Freckenham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In January 2014 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on Land South of Bradfield, East View, Freckenham, Suffolk in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) for a single trial trench to evaluate the plot. Background research for the project indicated that evidence for Saxon and later activity was most likely to be encountered, with a particular potential for remains associated with an early Anglo-Saxon settlement site (HER No. FRK044) and an undated burial found in an adjacent plot (HER No. FRK060). Despite the archaeological potential, no archaeological finds or features were present within the single evaluation trench. This may reflect the limited size of the investigation rather than a lack of archaeological remains within the area.
Project dates	Start: 15-01-2015 End: 15-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P1087 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country: England



OASIS FORM - Print view

file:///C:/Users/Matt/Desktop/OASIS FORM - Print view.htm

Site location SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH FRECKENHAM Land South of Bradfield, East View
Postcode IP28 8HU
Study area 1500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TL 66930 72350 52.3233900451 0.449706157406 52 19 24 N 000 26 58 E Point
Lat/Long Datum WGS 84 Datum
Height OD / Depth Min: 9.18m Max: 9.18m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Matthew Adams
Project director/manager Matthew Adams
Project supervisor Matthew Adams
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Nigel Bryant

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID FRK104
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID FRK104
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Microfilm", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title LAND SOUTH OF BRADFIELD, EAST VIEW, FRECKENHAM, SUFFOLK - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s) McConnell, D
Date 2015



OASIS FORM - Print view

file:///C:/Users/Matt/Desktop/OASIS FORM - Print view.htm

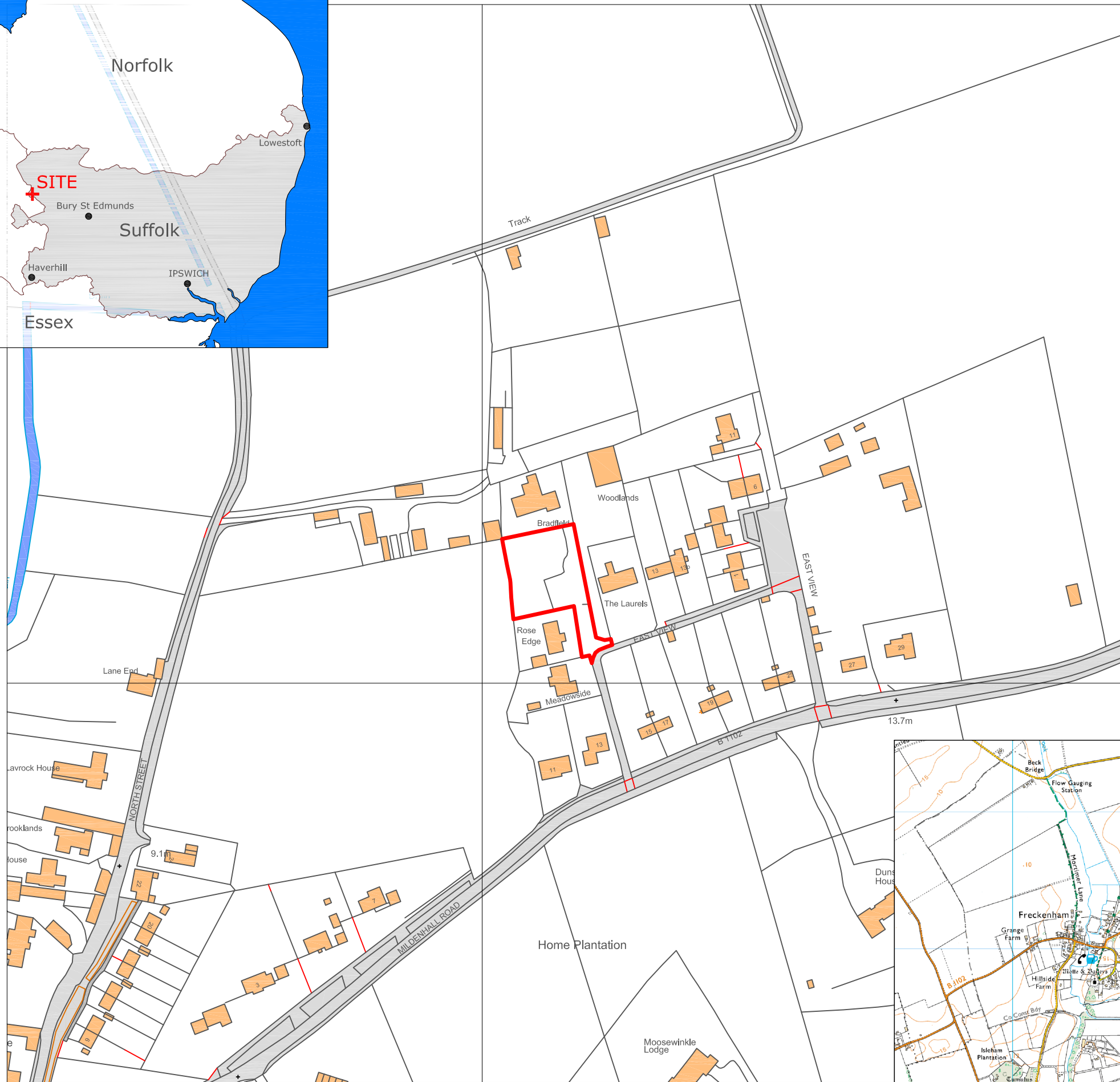
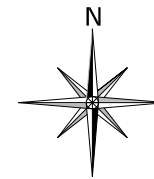
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Arcaheology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Stowmarket
Description	A4 thermal bound report with A3 figures
URL	http://www.britannia-archaeology.com
Entered by	Matt Adams (matt@britannia-archaeology.com)
Entered on	9 March 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

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



 Site Boundary

NGR: 566930 272350 REPORT NUMBER: 1084

PROJECT:
LAND SOUTH OF BRADFIELD, EAST VIEW, FRECKENHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
NIGEL BYANT

DESCRIPTION:
SITE LOCATION PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

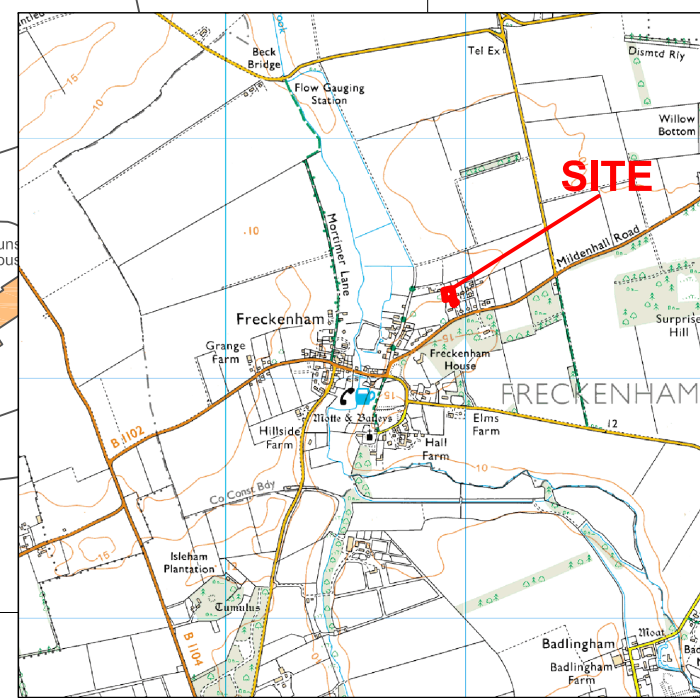
SCALE: 1:2000 0 80m

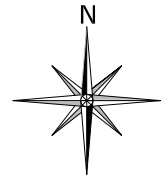
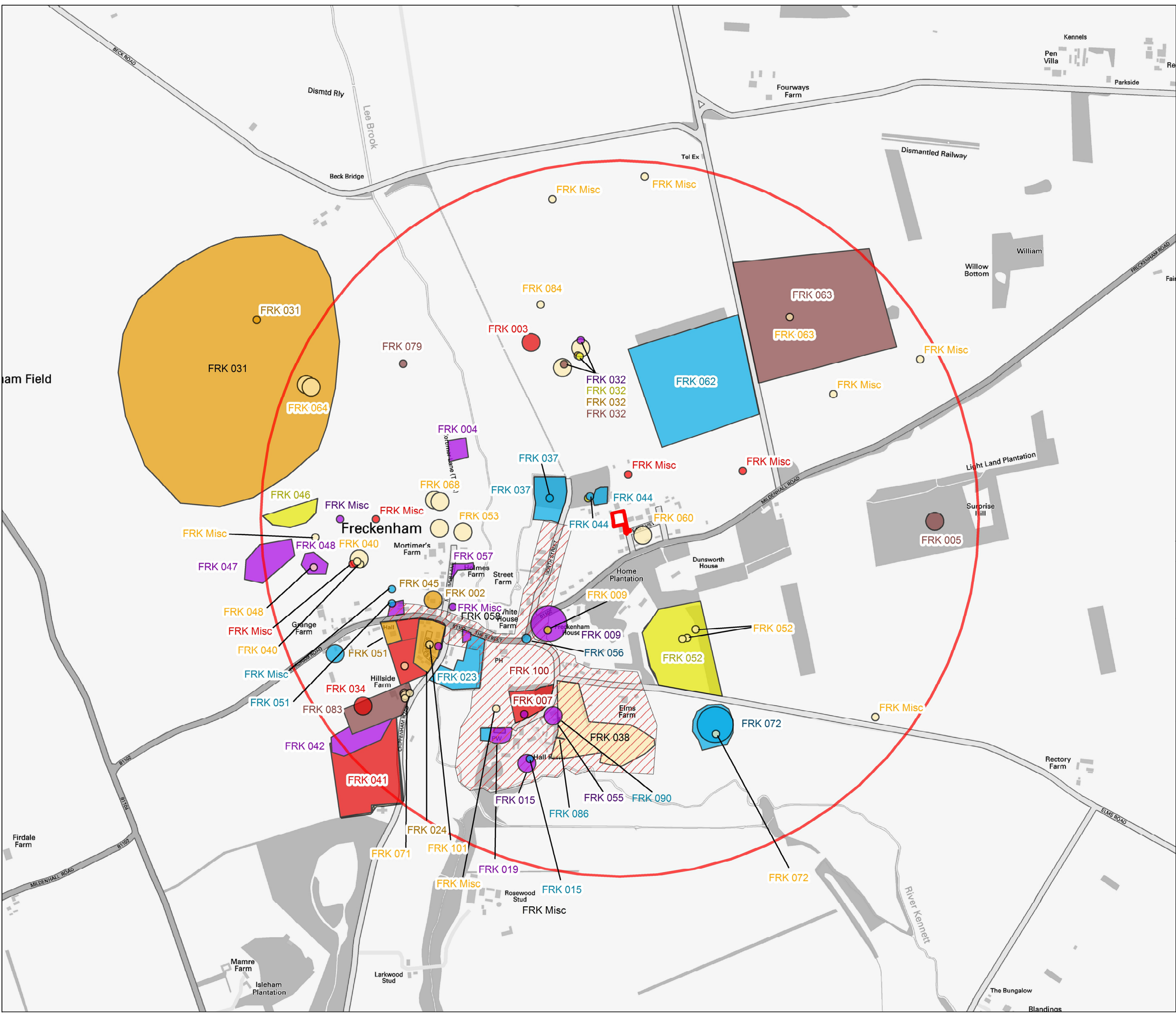
PLOT: A3 APPROVED: MCA VERSION: 01

DATE: JAN 2015 AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 01

Reproduced on plans supplied by the client from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.
© CROWN COPYRIGHT.

566900





	HER Search Area
	Historic Village Core
	Undated Monument Record
	Post-Medieval Monument Record
	Medieval Monument Record
	Anglo-Saxon Monument Record
	Roman Monument Record
	Later Prehistoric Monument Record
	Early Prehistoric Monument Record
	Site Boundary

NGR: 566930 272350 REPORT NUMBER: 1084

PROJECT:
LAND SOUTH OF BRADFIELD, EAST VIEW, FRECKENHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
NIGEL BYANT

DESCRIPTION:
HER DATA - MONUMENTS

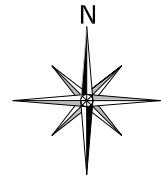
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:10000 0 500m

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: JAN 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 02



	HER Search Area
	Scheduled Monument
	Event (Archaeology)
	War Memorial (Grade II)
	Grade II*
	Grade II
	Site Boundary

NGR: 566930 272350 REPORT NUMBER: 1084

PROJECT:
LAND SOUTH OF BRADFIELD, EAST VIEW, FRECKENHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
NIGEL BYANT

DESCRIPTION:
HER DATA - EVENTS, LISTED BUILDINGS & SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

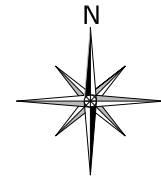
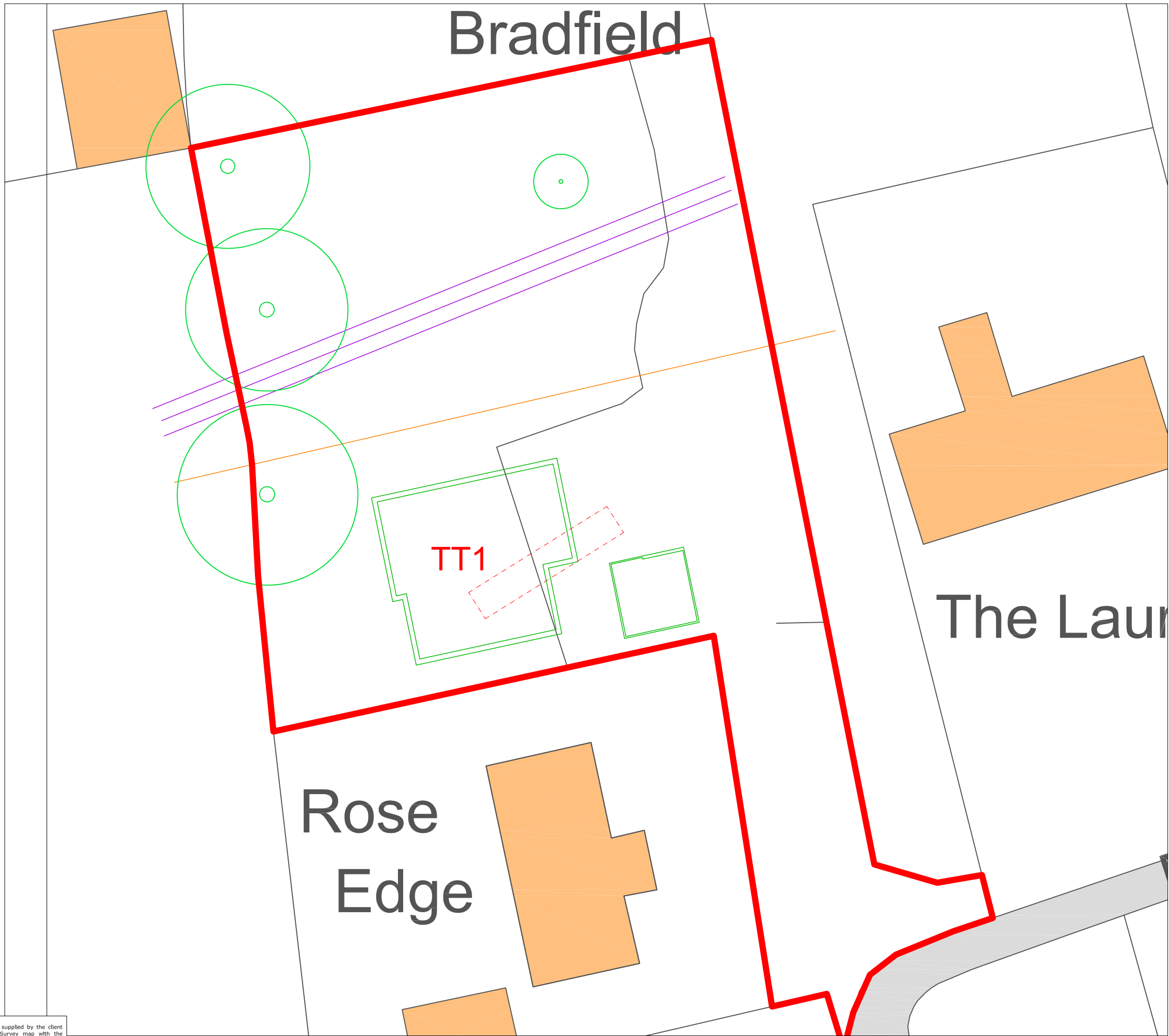
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD








115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:10000 0 500m

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: JAN 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 03



	Existing OH HV Power Cables
	Existing Mains Sewer
	Proposed Development
	Proposed Trial Trench
	Site Boundary

NGR: 566930 272350 REPORT NUMBER: 1084

PROJECT:
LAND SOUTH OF BRADFIELD, EAST VIEW, FRECKENHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
NIGEL BYANT


DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH PLAN & DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

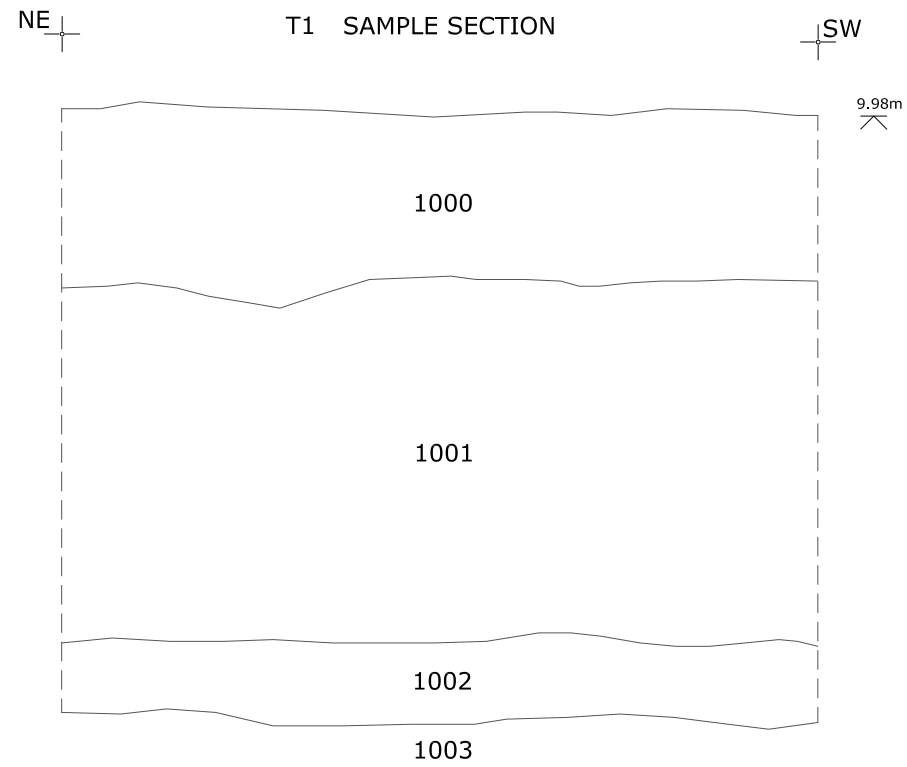
SCALE: 1:250 0 10m



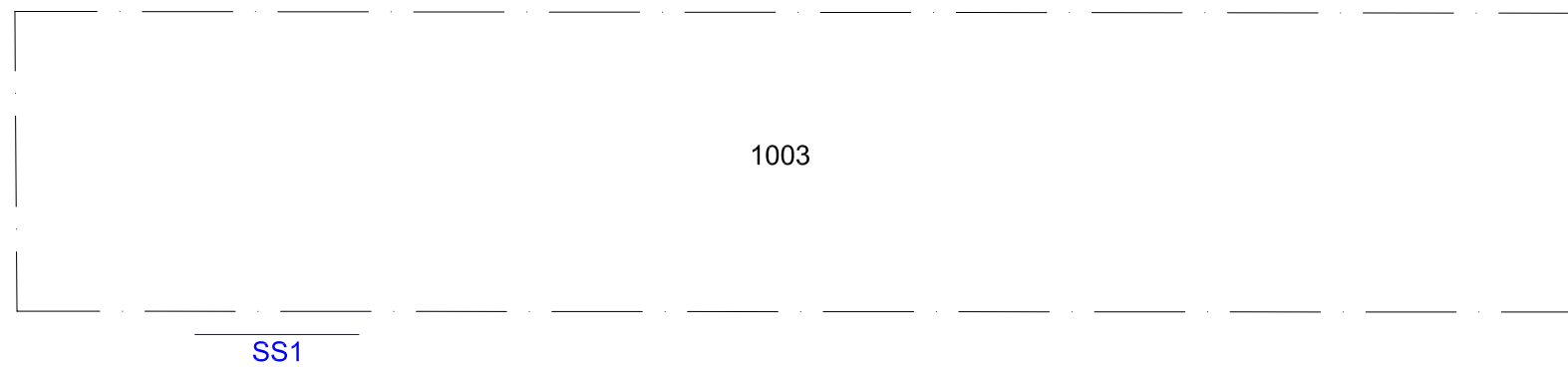
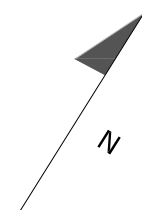
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
-------------	------------------	----------------

DATE: JAN 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 04
-------------------	----------------	---------------

Reproduced on plans supplied by the client from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.
© CROWN COPYRIGHT.



DP 2 - SITE SECTION 1 - VIEW NE



SS1	Section Number
	Trench Extent

NGR: 566930 272350	REPORT NUMBER: 1084
-----------------------	------------------------

PROJECT:
LAND SOUTH OF BRADFIELD, EAST VIEW, FRECKENHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
NIGEL BYANT

DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH PLAN, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPH

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK
IP14 5UX
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE:	
PLANS 1:50	
SECTION 1:10	

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: JAN 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 05