

# An Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to Homefields, Fordham Road, Freckenham, Suffolk.



Giles Emery  
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\*1x2m scale and 1x1m scale

**Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to Homefields, Fordham Road, Freckenham, Suffolk. IP28 8JB.**

<b>Location:</b>	Freckenham
<b>District:</b>	Forest Heath
<b>Grid Ref:</b>	TL 6620 7203
<b>Event No:</b>	ESF 24071
<b>HER No:</b>	FRK 116
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> June 2016

## 1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Geoff Crawley to undertake an evaluation by single trial trench of a plot of land adjacent to Homefields, Fordham Road, Freckenham, Suffolk. The plot (c. 1175m<sup>2</sup>) was part of a former market garden and is currently the site of a proposed single residential development (Planning Ref: Forest Heath District Council: DC/15/1454/OUT).

The site is located within an area considered to have high archaeological potential on the western edge of the historic core of the village. Previous archaeological work to the east of the site at the Village Hall and adjacent allotments (much of which are now developed as Shores Close) has recorded Iron Age and medieval features along with scatters of Roman finds. An Iron Age coin hoard of over 90 gold Iceni staters was found just off Fordham Road to the north-east in 1885. Find scatters to the south of the site, in the vicinity Hillside Farm (the site of a Time Team investigation in 2003), included large numbers of prehistoric flints, along with pottery of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date. In addition, finds scatters of multiple periods are recorded for many of the fields surrounding the general area of the site.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service on behalf of St Edmundsbury Borough Council (Ref: Rachael Abraham 14/08/2015/SCCAS). The aim of the evaluation work was to assess the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the results and the archaeological interpretation of the evaluation.

## 2.0 Summary of Results

A single evaluation trench was excavated within the proposed footprint of the house. This demonstrated that the natural geology is overlain by thin soils, which include only traces of an original subsoil below a modern topsoil of c. 0.3m depth.

Two pits were discovered below the topsoil, which are suspected to be chalk extraction pits, tentatively dated to the medieval to early post-medieval period. Only a single small piece of abraded medieval pottery was collected from one of these pits.

Noteworthy finds collected from topsoil include a single sherd of early medieval pottery and two worked and utilised flints of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date

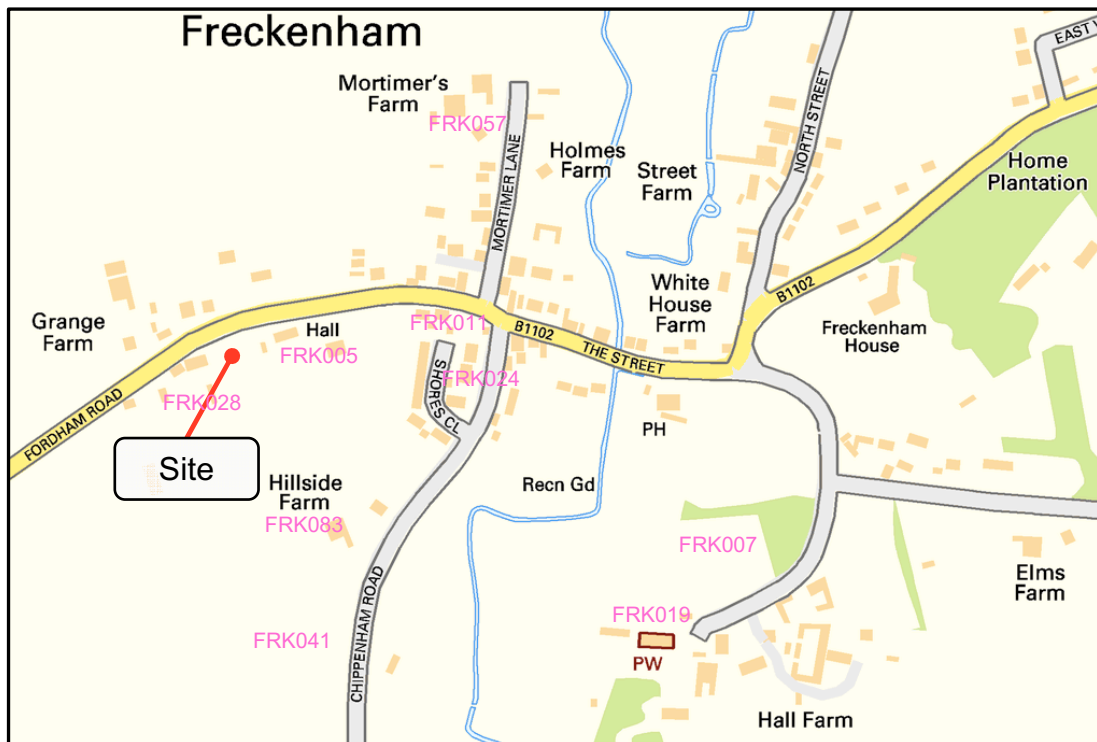
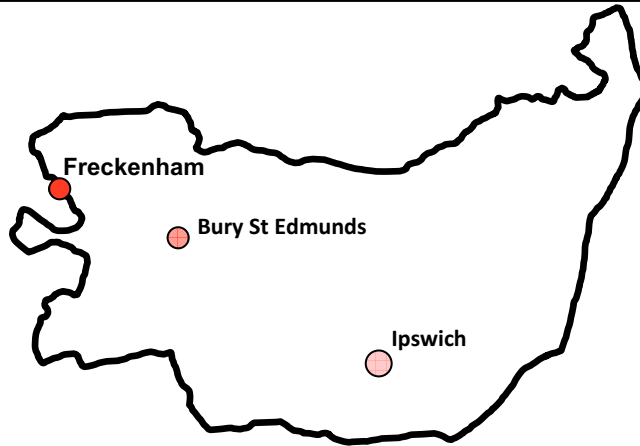
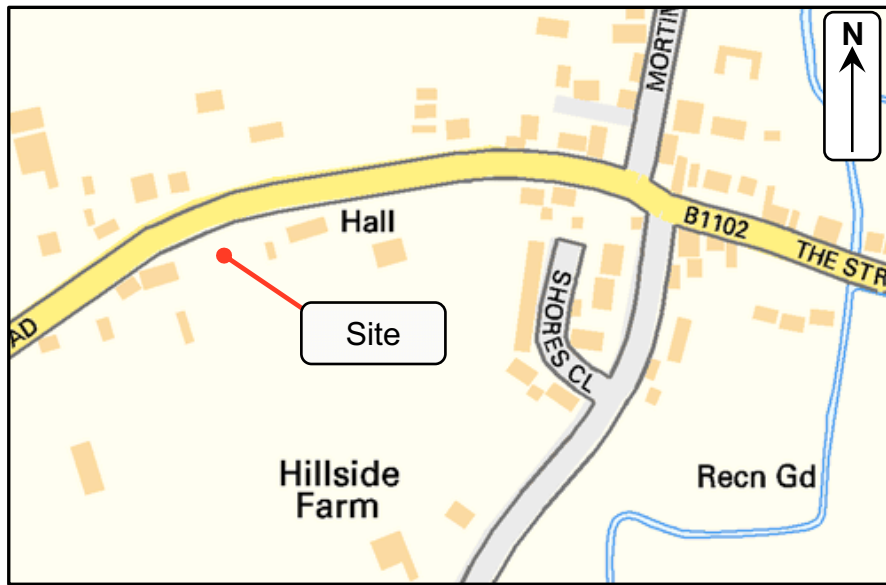


Figure 1. General site location with selected local HER sites of interest

### 3.0 Geology and Topography (Figure 1)

Freckenham is a village and parish in West Suffolk which is bisected by the River Kennet (known locally as Lee Brook). The site is located c. 350m to the west of the river off Fordham Road (the B1102), away from the main core of the present village at c. 11m OD. The plot is an open field, formerly utilised as a market garden with the remains of a polytunnel to the rear of the site, which slopes gradually upwards to a rise in the fields beyond. The front of the plot was c. 10.26m OD rising gradually to the south at c. 11.32m.

The underlying geology is Upper Chalk (Cretaceous), while superficial deposits comprise of poorly sorted gravel and sands (Quaternary), with fine silt and clay lenses - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as soliflucted chalk with pockets of sand below sandy-soils.

### 4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background (Figure 1)

The current settlement at Freckenham has Anglo-Saxon origins and was listed as a relatively sizable estate in Domesday. The centre of the village is bisected by the River Kennet (a tributary of the River Lark) and known locally as the Lee Brook. The boundary of the parish of Freckenham on its western and southern sides meets with Cambridgeshire. Homefields is situated just to the west of the historic core of the village (FRK 100). Both the medieval church of St Andrews (FRK 019) and a Norman motte and bailey (FRK 007) are located on the eastern side of Lee Brook. Documentary evidence of a medieval manor on the western side of Lee Brook is known for Home Farm off Mortimer Lane (FRK 057).

The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation map (Version 3, 2008) classifies the area of the site as being 'Su-type 2.1' – i.e. 18<sup>th</sup> century and later enclosure formed from former common arable land/heathland. Such fields are commonly carved from earlier open fields and have regular rectangular boundaries as a result of being laid out by surveyors, which does appear to be the case for the field systems off Fordham Road, including the field containing the development site.

The 1884 OS Plan is the earliest detailed plan depicting the fields here, which also shows the position of a former corn mill located to the west just off Fordham Road (FRK 028). By the 1925 OS plan, the field has been divided lengthways (north-south) into two narrower strips and by the 1950s the same layout of these fields are shown as today, although prior to the modern residential development of Homefields two narrow buildings were present just to the east of the development plot, which probably served an agricultural purpose.

An iron age coin hoard (known as the Rumbelow hoard) was reportedly found in 1885 in a garden off Mortimer Lane (FRK 002) and Iron age features and a medieval ditch have been identified relatively close to the site through archaeological work at the site of the Village Hall (ESF 19601/FRK 05-MSF1653). Medieval pits containing articulated animal remains have been found slightly further to the east at 'Cornerstones' (ESF24129 & 24130/FRK101).

An allotment sited c.200m to the east of the site has produced evidence of both Iron Age and Roman activity from pottery and metalwork surface finds through an excavation ahead of large scale housing development (Shores Close). This work identified a single Iron Age pit and subsequent metal detecting on the allotments has recovered further Roman finds (ESF15144/FRK 024).

A Time Team 'Big Dig' (FRK 083) at Hillside Farm, c. 225m to the south of the site in an area of fields which has previously produced prehistoric flint scatters (FRK 041), Iron Age and Roman finds, discovered Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery sherds and further scatters of Roman pottery.

The fields surrounding Fordham Road and the general location of the site have been subject to frequent metal detection, which have yielded a variety of metalwork and pottery finds of multiple periods. These include scatters of Iron Age and Roman finds, with occasional Saxon and Medieval finds.

*The following information has been sourced from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)*

**Sites and monuments in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:**

#### *Archaeological interventions*

**ESF 19601 (FRK 05 - MSF16532). Evaluation and Monitoring at Freckenham Village Hall in 1996** [c. 100m E]. Metal detection in 1996 reported Roman coinage and a sherd of Roman pottery. Evaluation of the site for the Village Hall revealed a ditch at the southern end of the site which contained Iron Age pottery. A larger re-cut ditch was recorded along the street frontage containing 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Monitoring of footing trenches during construction for the Village Hall revealed further features. Metal detection in 1996 collected 19<sup>th</sup> century metalwork.

**ESF 22630 (adj. to FRK 002). Monitoring at Westley House, The Driftway, Mortimer Lane in 2005** [c. 240m NE] Monitoring of footing trenches for an extension to the building showed natural silt/clay and gravels to be at a depth of 0.5m to 0.8m below a former topsoil and modern material.

**ESF24129 & 24130 (FRK101 – MSF28842) Archaeological work at Cornerstones in 2012.** [c. 200m E] An evaluation and subsequent monitoring were carried out at Cornerstones in 2012 prior to the construction of a pair of semi-detached houses and a double garage. The evaluation identified an archaeological horizon at the western end of the development area. The horizon consisted of four features, three of which were identified as medieval in date with two containing the articulated remains of a young horse (Radiocarbon date range of 1440 to 1622 SD) and a piglet. The fourth feature was a wide, shallow pit that produced a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. The eastern half of the development area had suffered a high degree of truncation (up to 2m) which had removed any archaeology present.

**ESF15144 (FRK 024 – MSF10969): Iron Age & Roman activity at Nos. 1 to 3 & 2 to 20 Chippenham Road (Shores Close).** A housing development on former allotments in the late 1980s and early 1990s produced evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity through pottery sherds. An excavation at the site was carried out (ESF15144) which identified a single Iron Age pit and Iron Age pottery was collected from the site which included burnished sherds from a ?butt beaker. Metal detection and casual collections from the remaining allotments has since also produced Roman metalwork and pottery. [c. 200m E]

**ESF18756 (FRK 083 – MSF21870): Time Team 'Big Dig' at Hillside Farm, Chippenham Road.** In June/July 2003 x5 trenches were opened to the rear of the farmhouse (in the area of FRK 034, 042 & 071). All produced Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery and flints and single posthole. Roman finds (inc. pottery and a bracelet) were also collected. [c. 225m S]

**ESF17073 (FRK Misc - MSF14106): Archaeological Monitoring at No.2 Mortimer Lane.** Monitoring during construction for a bungalow extension recovered a medieval pot sherd from a shallow feature/natural hollow mixed with modern brick fragments in 1993. [c. 265m ENE]

**ESF21511 (FRK 029 – MSF12626). Monitoring at Highfields, Chippenham Road in 2006** [c. 475m S] Archaeological monitoring of groundworks for three extensions to Highfields, Freckenham, identified evidence of three phases of past activity. A substantial phase of Early Iron Age occupation in the immediate vicinity was indicated by the finds assemblage although only a single feature dated to this period was identified. A less substantial phase of activity in the Roman period was also indicated by elements of the finds assemblage. The groundworks also confirmed the presence, position, shape and size of a post-medieval smock mill known from 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. The foundations of the octagonal structure and parts of the basal course of the brick built ground floor structure that stood upon it, were shown to survive intact. The brickwork, which in turn would have supported the wooden windmill frame, dates to the 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century supporting the suggestion in the Suffolk HER that the mill is one shown on 17<sup>th</sup> century mapping.

### *Local sites & monuments of interest*

**FRK 100 - MSF256: Freckenham historic settlement core.** Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Freckenham, defined from historic maps, the locations of listed buildings and artefact scatters. In Domesday the Church is mentioned. A grant of market and fair to the Bishop is recorded for AD 1218 along with a dispute between the Bishop of Rochester and the Abbot of St Edmunds regarding damages done to the Bishops market at Freckenham [extends out from the current village core along Fordham Road close to the site]

**FRK 028 – MSF12625: Smock Mill (remains of).** The site of a small four-storey smock mill off Fordham Road, built in 1821. It ceased work c. 1930 and was pulled down in 1967. The lower part of the base remains, now largely overgrown. [c. 85m SW]

**FRK 002 – MSF7972: Iron Age Coin Hoard.** Coin hoard of c. 90 gold Icenic 'Freckenham' series' stater found in a pot found in 1885 by a labourer working in his own garden off Mortimer Lane. The discovery was initially kept secret, the pot is lost and the hoard shared between various individuals and collections, some by the British Museum. [to the ENE]

**FRK 023 – MSF109: Post-medieval meadow and ridge & furrow (former).** Recognised as earthworks on an area to the west of Lee Brook (now housing), the last of which were levelled for a playing field in the 1990s. [c. 325m ESE]

**FRK 057 - MSF16945: Morty's Pightell, Mortimer Lane.** An enclosed meadow and the site of Home Farmhouse. A land parcel known to be the subject of a lease as far back as AD 1277 when it belonged to a William de Mortimer, the crusader and buildings are mentioned on it which may be the antecedent of the post-medieval farm buildings. The site has been cleared and a new Farmhouse built in the centre of the meadow. [c. 325m ENE]

**FRK 029 – MSF12626: Smock Mill (Site of).** Site of small smock mill, demolished c.1910, archaeological monitoring identified the foundations of the smock mill and Iron Age and Roman finds and features (see ESF21511) [c.475m S]

**FRK 019 – MSF2681: Church of St Andrew.** This flint and stone church stands in a prominent position within the historic core of the village, the churchyard shows an oval shape indicating possible Saxon origins. A church at Freckenham is mentioned in Domesday. Its large chancel was constructed by the early thirteenth century; the east window of three lancets, of "early English" style is of 1300 and contains stained glass by Hardman of 1867 - considered to be one of several good examples of his work in East Anglia. The nave and north aisle followed a century after the chancel. The 15th century tower was rebuilt in 1884 after falling in December 1882. A major restoration of the church took place between 1867 and 1869. The church remained thatched until 1870. In this year the nave and chancel were restored and their roofs, which are of the same height, were covered with tiles [c. 475m SE]

**FRK 007 – MSF797: Freckenham Castle (remains of), 'The Beacon Mound'.** Partially surviving earthworks of a Norman motte and bailey area, the mound much denuded but still up to 15 feet in height upon a natural chalk mound. The bailey on the NW side of the mote is rectangular in shape. The N side of the bailey is defended by a bank and ditch, W side by steep slope to stream. Extant remains now constitute the motte (heavily tree covered) and ditch, with traces of an outer bailey perimeter ditch to the north - now mainly occupied by a road; elsewhere all earthworks have been destroyed by either modern road and building construction or, to the west, quarrying above the river plain. [c. 500m SE]

### *Find scatters in proximity to the site*

**FRK 045 - MSF16337: Multi-period finds scatter.** A Roman coin of Vespasian (AD69-79) and medieval metalwork (inc. coins and spoon). Found by metal detector within a garden of a property on the north side of Fordham Road. [c. 150m ENE]

**FRK Misc - MSF16539: Finds scatter.** Tudor belt (hook) fitting for a sword mounting and a C17th harness fitting found by metal detector. [c. 150m NE]

**FRK Misc – MSF16538: Fins spot – Medieval token.** A lead 'Boy Bishop' token found by metal detector. [c. 180m NE]

**FRK 071 – MSF18978: Prehistoric and Roman pottery at Hillside Farm.** A single finger impressed sherd of prehistoric pottery and two struck and utilised flints collected from a small trench, along with ten sherds of Roman pottery in May, 2000 [c. 200m SE]

**FRK 040 - MSF16330: Iron Age Coin.** A late Iron Age gold stater of ADDEDOMAROS and a small number of Roman coins were reportedly found by metal detector to the NE of Grange Farm [c. 200 N]

**FRK 034 – MSF15600: Roman metalwork at Hillside Farm.** Roman coins and a Langton Down type brooch found here by metal detector in 1997. [c. 220 S]

**FRK Misc – MSF8075: Finds Spot.** An early C14th bronze heraldic horse harness pendant found in the garden of No.8 Chippendham Road in 1976. [c. 235m E]

**FRK 042 – MSF16333: Finds Scatter.** A thin scatter of medieval metalwork (inc. coins and ?tokens) reported from a field heavily detected by illegal metal detectorists ('nighthawks'). [c. 250m S]

**FRK Misc - MSF16537: Medieval harness pendants.** Parts of two horse harness pendants found to the N of Grange Farm. [c. 275m]

**FRK 048 - MSF16342: Multi-period finds scatter.** A Roman brooch (Nauheim derivative type) and medieval metalwork (including coins and buckles) found by metal detector [c. 275m NW]

**FRK Misc - MSF16331: Roman coin scatter.** Metal detecting to the NE of Grange Farm has recorded a small number of Roman coins. [c. 300m N]

**FRK Misc - MSF18981: Find Spot - Medieval coin.** Metal detected find of coin, "Hammered sixpence of James I" and "hammered farthing", recorded between FRK 046, 047 & 048. [c. 300m NW]

**FRK 041 – MSF18845: Prehistoric Finds Scatter.** Field walking of fields of Chippenham Road (west of) in 1990 produced 360 worked flints ((including Mesolithic flints and a late Neolithic/ Earl Bronze Age arrow head) and 95 sherds of prehistoric flint tempered pottery. [c. 325m S]

**FRK 047 - MSF16340: Multi-period finds scatter.** A thin scatter of Roman coins and medieval artefacts (including coins, harness fittings and a buckle) found by metal detector. [c. 325m NW]

**FRK Misc – MSF18988: Find Spot.** A C1st Roman brooch (Colchester derivative double-lug type) Roman metalwork found by metal detector. [c. 380m SW]

**FRK 046 - MSF163: Multi-period finds scatter.** Metal detected finds include a Roman bracelet, finger-ring and pin, a Saxon coin and pin and medieval coins, a strapend, buckle and brooch. [c. 400m NW]

**FRK 068 - MSF18847: Finds Spot – Flint Axe.** In 1999 a patinated flaked flint axehead with a damaged blade was found in fields off Mortimer Lane, which may be either a Mesolithic tranchet axe or a flaked Neolithic axe. [c. 425m NE]

**FRK 108 – MSF34038: Find Spot.** Iron Age burnished pottery and brooch spring fragment. [c. 425 SW]

**FRK 043 – MSF16334: Finds Scatter.** Medieval metalwork collected through metal detection include a sword or dagger pommel. [c. 450m S]

**FRK 009 – MSF799: Multi-period finds scatter at Freckenham House.** Roman and Saxon pottery (Thetford-type) and a Late Saxon zoomorphic strapend and early medieval pottery found in a garden and a 'chalk pit'. [c.550m E]

**FRK 015 – MSF22833: Multi-period finds scatter.** Prehistoric pottery and a Bronze Age socketed Axe have been discovered here following ploughing, along with a large flint core and debitage from probable C18th to C19th gunflint production. [c. 580m SE]

**FRK 031 - MSF18841: Multi-period finds scatter – inc. Iron Age material.** Metal detecting of c. 4ha in the late 1990s here has yielded a thin scatter of pottery and metalwork of Bronze Age, Roman, Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pottery and metalwork along with a significant number of Iron Age coins and iron age metalwork that includes a bow brooch. [c. 700m NW]

## 5.0 Methodology (Figure 2)

As requested by the Brief, a single evaluation trench was excavated under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist using a wheeled 'JCB'-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The western end of the trench was extended slightly to expose and characterise features only partly clipped by the very end of the linear trench.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were taken tied to an OS Spot Height of 11.9m OD located on the B1102 just to the north-east of Homefields.

The work was carried out in dry weather with bright sun and very few clouds.





Plate 2: General shot of the site during trench works (looking SE)

## 6.0 Results *(Appendix 1a)*

- ***'Natural deposits'***

Natural and well drained soliflucted chalk with pockets and erratic striations of mid-yellow sand (05) were reached at a depth of c. 0.3m.

An irregular stripe of natural material ([08]) was partially investigated at the eastern end of the trench, which contained lenses and layers of sterile silts, soliflucted chalk and sands (09) that were interdigitated with the natural chalk. This feature has been classified as a form of periglacial feature of natural origins.

- ***Subsoil***

Above the natural within just the eastern third of the trench was a thin mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand of up to 150mm thickness (06).

- ***Topsoil***

The topsoil (07) comprised of a well-mixed dark-brown sandy-loam up to 0.3m in depth, which metal detection revealed to contain frequent small particles of clinker waste. This soil was notably rich and homogenous, indicating an organically improved soil – which until recently served as part of a vegetable area for a small market garden.

- ***Pits***

Two fairly large, but relatively shallow, oval pits were partly exposed at the western end of the evaluation trench, both of which were well sealed below the modern topsoil. Pit [03] was on a NW-SE orientation and contained a near sterile mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand flecked by chalk (04). A single residual scrap of pottery of medieval date was collected from its fill. Pit [01] partly truncated the fill of the first pit and contained a similar fill (02).

Both pits had fairly flat bases and steep sides, and both survived to a similar depth of c. 0.5m. They were dug into an area of denser 'sand free' chalk natural, with neither showing signs of redeposited chalk within their fills. This could indicate that their purpose was to extract small amounts of chalk as a raw material.

Although a small piece of highly abraded medieval pottery was recovered from one of the pits, the dating of these features remains uncertain, as the pottery could either be intrusive or archaic. As such, a medieval to early post-medieval date is only tentatively suggested.



Plate 3: Pits [01] & [03] (looking NW) [2x1m Scales]

## 7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2a)*

### • Pottery

A single small and abraded body sherd of Early Medieval Sandwich Ware weighing 4g was collected from the surface of the topsoil (07), with an 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century date range. A single very small (2g) and highly abraded piece of pottery was collected from the fill (04) of pit [03]. The fabric is of a coarse sandy ware typical of locally produced medieval wares of 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date.

Occasional late post-medieval pottery sherds with an 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date range were noted on the surface of the field, presumably residue from rubbish and manure spreading. Five sherds were collected from the topsoil within the evaluation trench, mixed throughout the deposit. These include two sherds of English Stoneware (30g), two of late glazed red earthenware (18g) and a rim sherd from a blue transfer 'willow pattern' plate (10g) (refined white earthenware).

### • Medieval tile

A single abraded fragment of medieval roof tile was collected from the topsoil (07), weighing 36g. This hard fired tile has a thickness of 12mm with an oxidised mid-orange exterior and a well-reduced grey core. The fabric is a fine sandy type with moderate clay pellets and rare calcareous inclusions.

### • Lead

Three small pieces of melted lead were collected from the topsoil (07), including one puddled piece and one droplet (weighing total of 24g). This may simply be residue from rubbish burning rather than any form of metalworking waste.

### • Button

A complete 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century copper-alloy discoidal button was collected from the topsoil (07). The button is plain with a robust soldered suspension loop and a diameter of 25mm.

- **Clay tobacco pipe**

Five pieces of clay tobacco pipe were collected from the topsoil (07), weighing a total of 10g. Four pieces are broken stem fragments with bore hole sizes indicating 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date ranges, whilst another piece with a likely 19<sup>th</sup> century date range is sourced from just below the missing bowl and includes weakly moulded foliate decoration along the mould seam.

- **Flint**

Two struck flints were collected during the monitoring work. Each piece was examined by eye and with the aid of a hand lens (x6 magnification).

Both are utilised pieces in moderate condition of a similar light to mid-brown opaque fabric with frequent interclasts and flaws. One is an irregular shaped, thick and well patinated thermal flake (23g) with fresher, invasive retouch along one edge which shows minor crushing damage from use as an ad hoc scraper. The other is a neat tertiary flake, struck heavily from a squat core (18g). The flake exhibits minor use-wear prior to discard.

Both pieces show expedient use as short lived tools and can be broadly attributed to Late Neolithic to Bronze Age traditions. Prehistoric activity has been noted in the general area of the site previously through the recording of flint scatters, with large number of flints of a similar later prehistoric date ranges collected from the surface of ploughed fields to the south of the site in the area of Hillside Farm.

## 8.0 Conclusions

The single evaluation trench demonstrated that the natural geology is overlain by thin soils, which include only traces of an original subsoil below a modern topsoil of c. 0.3m depth.

Two pits were discovered below the topsoil, which are suspected to be chalk extraction pits, tentatively dated to the medieval to early post-medieval period. A single small piece of abraded medieval pottery was collected from one of these pits. Medieval activity has been recorded relatively close by at the site of the Village Hall c.100m to the east, limited to residual finds and a large recut ditch recorded along the street frontage.

Noteworthy finds collected from topsoil include a single sherd of early medieval pottery and two worked and utilised flints of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

Any recommendations for further archaeological mitigation work ahead of the proposed development will be made by the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with the Suffolk County Council archive, following the relevant policy on archiving standards. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service 'OASIS' database.

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Geoff Crawley who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work. Thanks are also due to Steve of SGS Groundworks Ltd for his assistance on site. All stages of the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis work were carried out by the author. HER data was supplied by Ben Donnelly-Symes of the Suffolk Historic Environment Service (Invoice Ref: 9188499).

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**Appendix 1a: Context Summary**

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Cut		Oval pit, c.1.2m W, >1.3m L, c. 0.5m D	Pit	<i>Uncertain</i>
02	Deposit	[01]	Firm, dark-yellowish brown silty-sand., mod. chalk flecks, occ. chalk pieces, occ. stones (sub-ang.)	Pit fill	<i>Uncertain</i>
03	Cut		Large sub-oval pit, est. 2.5m L, est. 2m W, c. 0.45m D	Pit	<i>Uncertain</i>
04	Deposit	[03]	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silty-sand., mod. chalk flecks, occ. chalk pieces, occ. stones (sub-ang.)	Pit fill	<i>Uncertain</i>
05	Deposit		Soliflucted chalk with pockets of mid yellow medium grained sand and occasional sand striping (periglacial action)	Natural geology	-
06	Deposit		Friable mid-yellowish brown, silty-sand mottled by greyish-brown, <0.15m deep, mod. chalk flecks, occ. stones	Subsoil	<i>'Pre-modern'</i>
07	Deposit		Friable, dark-brown fine-sandy-loam, occ. chalk flecks, occ. stones, very rare charcoal flecks. C. 0.3m deep. NB: freq. small clinker particles	Topsoil	<i>Modern</i>
08	Nat. feature		Irregular periglacial feature	Natural feature	-
09	Deposit (Group No.)	[08]	lenses and layers of finely laminated dense grey sterile silts, soliflucted chalk and dark orange sands	Periglacial deposits	-

**Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table**

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Pit	2

**Appendix 2a: Finds by Context**

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
04	Pottery	1	2
07	Ceramic building material – R.tile	1	36
	Clay tobacco pipe	5	10
	Copper alloy object – button	1	7
	Flint – worked	2	41
	Lead	3	24
	Pottery	6	62

**Appendix 2b: Finds summary table**

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Lead	3
Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	Flint – worked	2
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Ceramic building material	1
	Pottery	2
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Copper alloy button	1
	Clay tobacco pipe	5
	Pottery	5

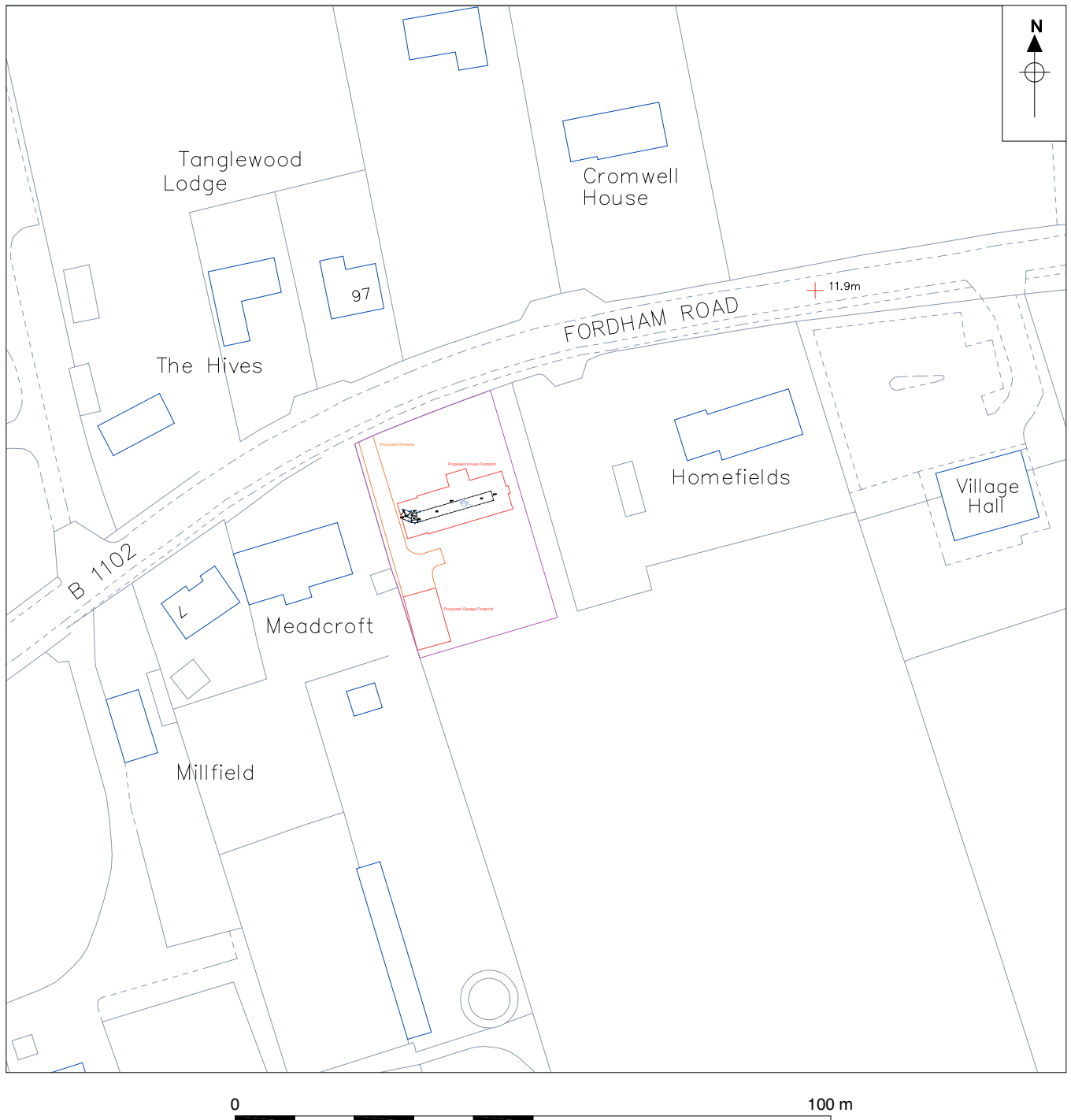
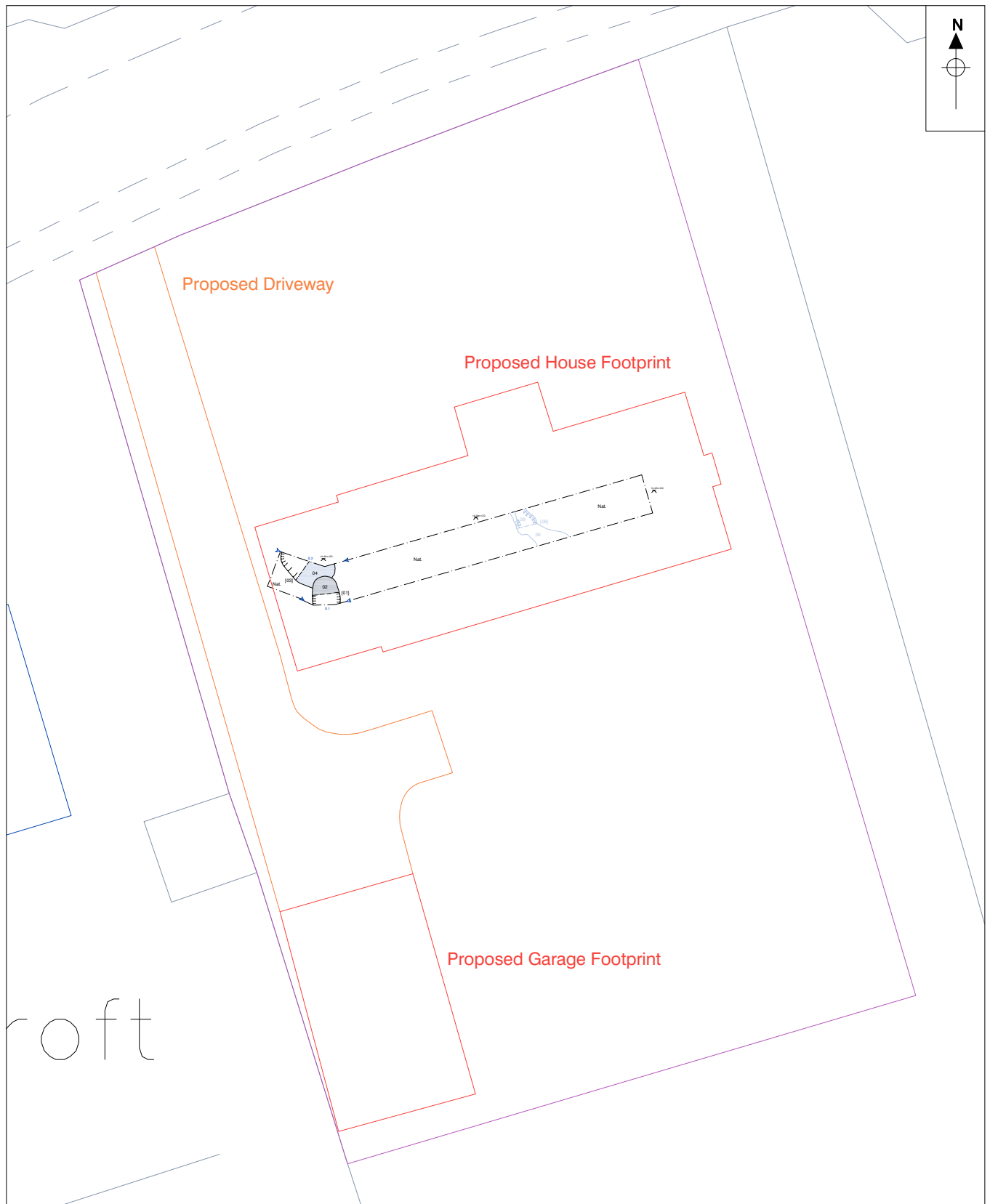
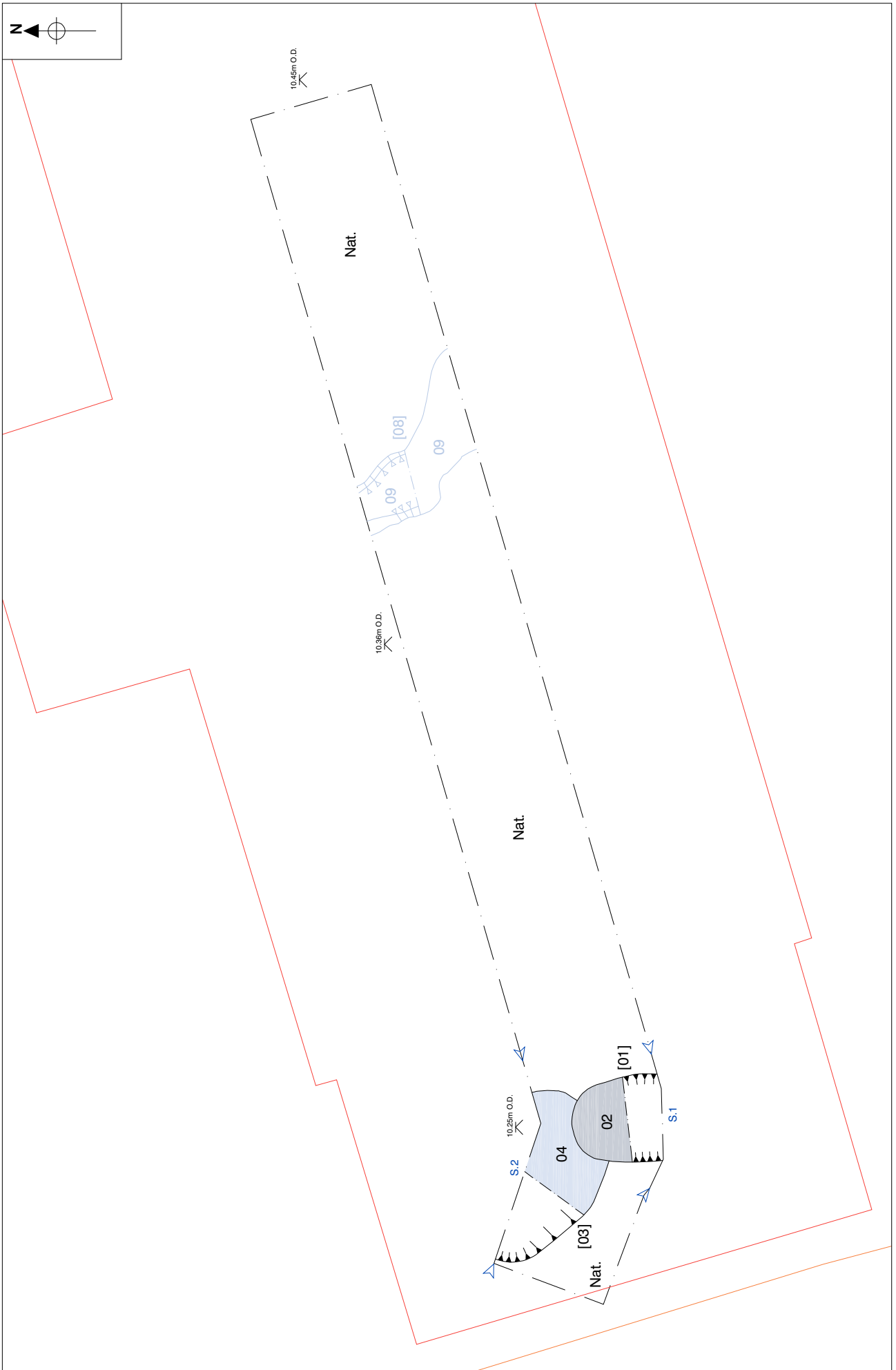


Figure 2. Site location plan. Scale 1:1000



0 20 m

Figure 3. Site location plan. Scale 1:250



0 6 m

Figure 4. Trench plan. Scale 1:75



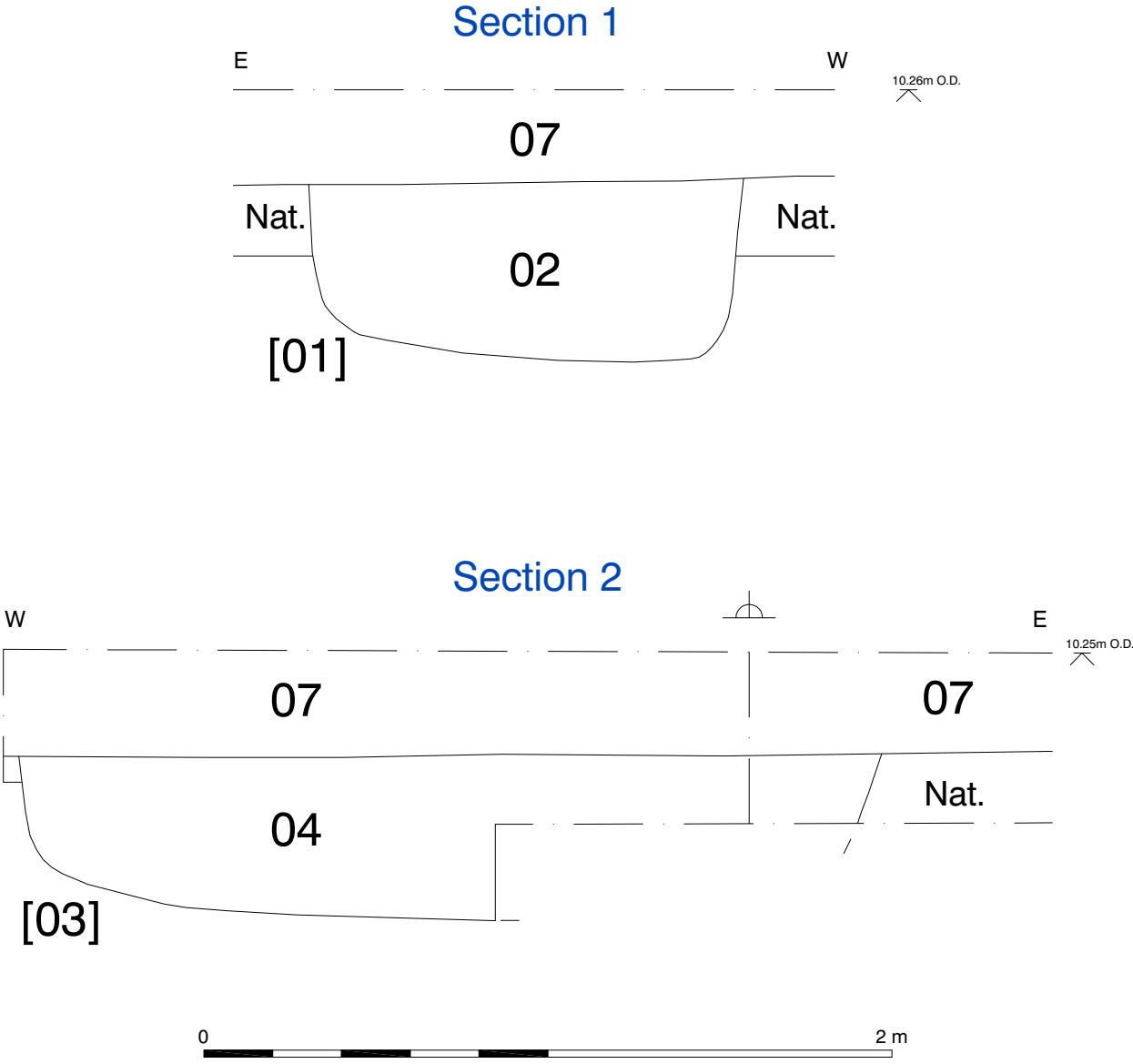


Figure 5. Sections 1 and 2. Scale 1:20

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

OASIS ID: norvicar1-253792

### Project details

**Project name** An Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to Homefields, Fordham Road, Freckenham, Suffolk.

**Short description of the project** The results of a single trench evaluation on the proposed footprint of a single residential dwelling within the historic core of the village of Freckenham, Suffolk. The site is located within an area considered to have high archaeological potential on the western edge of the historic core of the village. Previous archaeological work to the east of the site at the Village Hall and adjacent allotments (much of which are now developed as Shores Close) have recorded Iron Age and medieval features along with scatters of Roman finds. An Iron Age coin hoard of over 90 gold Iceni staters was found just off Fordham Road to the north-east in 1885. A single evaluation trench was excavated within the proposed footprint of the house. This demonstrated that the natural geology is overlain by thin soils, which include only traces of an original subsoil below a modern topsoil of c. 0.3m depth. Two pits were discovered below the topsoil, which are suspected to be chalk extraction pits, tentatively dated to the medieval to early post-medieval period. Only a single small piece of medieval pottery was collected from one of these pits. Noteworthy finds collected from topsoil include a single sherd of early medieval pottery and two worked and utilised flints of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

**Project dates** Start: 06-06-2016 End: 06-06-2016

**Previous/future work** No / No

**Any associated project reference codes** FRK116 - Related HER No.

**Any associated project reference codes** NVC/2015/283 - Contracting Unit No.

**Any associated project reference codes** ESF 24071 - HER event no.

**Type of project** Field evaluation

**Site status** None

**Current Land use** Other 5 - Garden

**Monument type** PIT Uncertain

**Significant Finds** LEAD Uncertain

**Significant Finds** FLINT WORKED Late Prehistoric

**Significant Finds** CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval

**Significant Finds** POTTERY Medieval

**Significant Finds** COPPER ALLOY BUTTON Post Medieval

**Significant Finds** CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

<http://ois.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

1/3

**Significant Finds** POTTERY Post Medieval

**Methods & techniques** "Sample Trenches"

**Development type** Rural residential

**Prompt** Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

**Position in the planning process** Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

**Country** England

**Site location** SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH FRECKENHAM Homefields, Fordham Road, Freckenham, Suffolk

**Postcode** IP28 8JB

**Study area** 1175 Square metres

**Site coordinates** TL 6820 7203 52.320737785465 0.438845766679 52 19 14 N 000 26 19 E Point

### Project creators

**Name of Organisation** Norvic Archaeology

**Project brief originator** Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

**Project design originator** Norvic Archaeology

**Project director/manager** Giles Emery

**Project supervisor** Giles Emery

**Type of sponsor/funding body** Landowner

**Name of sponsor/funding body** Mr Geoff Crawley

### Project archives

**Physical Archive recipient** SCCAS

**Physical Contents** "Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"

**Digital Archive recipient** SCCAS

**Digital Contents** "Survey"

**Digital Media available** "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

**Paper Archive recipient** SCCAS

**Paper Contents** "Survey"

**Paper Media available** "Context sheet", "Diary", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

<http://ois.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

2/3

**Publication type**

**Title** An Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to Homefields, Fordham Road, Freckenham, Suffolk.

**Author(s)/Editor(s)** Emery, G.

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**Entered on** 23 June 2016

## OASIS:

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Proposed Single Residential Development at:

*Homefields,  
Fordham Road,  
Freckenham,  
Suffolk. IP28 8JB*

**SPECIFICATION FOR A PROGRAMME  
OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCH**

Prepared By



March 2016

**Planning Authority:** Forest Heath District Council  
**Planning Application Nos.** DC/15/1454/OUT  
**SCCAS Reference:** R.Abraham/14/Aug/2015  
**HER No. for this project:** to be arranged  
**Development Proposal:** Single dwelling with cart lodge-garage  
**HES Case Officer:** Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer SCCAS/CT

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Conservation Team (CT) of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) has requested that a Programme of Archaeological Work (hereafter PoAW) be undertaken in response to proposals for the development of a single residential property with cart lodge-garage at Homefields, Fordham Road, Freckenham, Suffolk (planning ref. DC/15/1454/OUT).
- 1.2 The site is located in an area considered to be of high archaeological potential as defined by Rachael Abraham of the SCCAS-Conservation Team in the SCCAS consultation document relating to this planning application:

*The proposed development affects an area of archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The development is located on the edge of the historic settlement core of Freckenham (FRK 100). Archaeological evaluations to the east of the application site detected Iron Age and medieval features, along with finds of Roman and post medieval date (FRK 051) and investigations to the south located a group of Iron Age and Roman features and finds as well as scatters of medieval finds (FRK 083 and 042). As a result, there is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits and below ground heritage assets that exist.*

*There are no grounds to consider refusal of permission in order to achieve preservation in situ of any important heritage assets. However, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 141), any permission granted should be the subject of planning conditions to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.*

R.Abraham, 14/08/2015

- 1.3 The Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (issued by R.Abraham 16/11/2015) requires an evaluation of the development plot to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. This evaluation may indicate a need for a further phase of evaluation or mitigation work ahead of development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*. Any such additional mitigation work that requested by the SCCAS/CT, will require a different Written Scheme of Investigation tailored to the specifics of the request.
- 1.4 The evaluation is requested to take the form of a 1.8m by 15m trial trench; positioned so as to sample the footprint area of the proposed new dwelling.
- 1.5 This document has been prepared in response to an invitation from Mr Geoff Crowley. It provides a method statement for a Programme of Archaeological Trench Work in line 2011 SCCAS trenched evaluation requirements and details how Norvic-Archaeology proposes to implement the requirements of the Brief as issued by the SCCAS/CT.
- 2 AIMS
- 2.1 A defined PoAW, as stipulated by the SCCAS Conservation Team, is required to ensure that any archaeological deposits encountered during the works are recorded via controlled excavation to recognised standards. The general objectives of the evaluation work is to recover information regarding the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of any archaeological assets encountered.
- 2.2 Period resource assessments set out in the document Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medleycott 2011) pose specific research questions for periods ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Modern period which may be of relevance to this programme of work.
- 2.3 The proposed development affects an area of archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The development is located on the edge of the historic settlement core of Freckenham (FRK 100). Archaeological evaluations to the east of the application site at the Village Hall recorded Iron Age and medieval features, along with

finds of Roman and post medieval date (FRK 051) and investigations to the south during 'The Big Dig' project in 2003 located a group of Iron Age and Roman features and finds as well as scatters of medieval finds and prehistoric flints (FRK 083 and 042). A Roman brooch and coins are also recorded adjacent to this excavation site at Hillside Farm (FRK 034). In addition, a coin hoard of over 90 gold iceni staters were found within a pottery vessel, discovered in 1885 and believed to be located just off Fordham Road, to the north-east of the development site (FRK 002). As a result, there can be considered to be a high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest at the proposed development location.

2.4 The aims of the archaeological work can be summarised as follows:

- 2.4.1 To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.
- 2.4.2 To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site.
- 2.4.3 To ensure that any archaeological features discovered are identified, sampled and recorded.
- 2.4.4 To establish, as far as is reasonably possible within the scope of the project, the extent, character, stratigraphic, sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation
- 2.4.5 To explore any evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.
- 2.4.6 To present the archaeological data recovered in the form of an evaluation report that may provide the basis for further decisions regarding the impact of any proposed development on any archaeological resource present.

## 3 METHOD STATEMENT

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A two-stage strategy will be undertaken to fulfil the requirements of the Evaluation Brief issued by the SCCAS/CT.

**Evaluation by Trial Trench** - Sub-surface archaeological features or deposits will be cleaned and excavated to determine function, form and relative date. Written, drawn and photographic records of all excavated archaeological deposits and features will be produced.

**Post-Fieldwork Processing, Analysis, Reporting & Archive** - The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be carried out upon completion of the fieldwork. The post-fieldwork analysis will be completed detailing the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence recovered during the fieldwork, presented as an Evaluation Report. A suitable archive of all necessary excavated material and data will be prepared – following current SCCAS Archive Guidelines and advice of the County Historic Environment Officer

3.1.2 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in further detail below.

### 3.2 Evaluation by Trial Trenching

3.2.1 At the request of the SCCAS/CT a single trial trench, measuring 1.8m by 15m is to be located in the area of the proposed house footprint (as per the figure supplied at the rear of this document). The exact location and orientation of the trenching may be determined on the basis of surface or below ground obstruction.

- 3.2.2 The trial trenching aims to characterise any sequence of *in situ* archaeological deposits down to a practical and safe working depth (c.1.2m) with hand auger tests of any deeper deposits if appropriate. Any requirements to investigate to a greater depth involving hand digging and/or additional machine-work will require consultation and agreement with the SCCAS/CT and the client on an agreed strategy, with the maintenance of a safe-working environment the overarching priority (this may take the form of stepping or shoring methods as ground conditions allow).
- 3.2.3 Norvic Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client if appropriate to the project and accepts no liability if this information is not disclosed.
- 3.2.4 A basic contamination check made on the Environment Agency online database (accessed March 2016) shows no previously listed historic or current landfill or major contamination sites within the immediate area of the site. However, Norvic Archaeology expects the client to provide more detailed information on the nature, extent and level of any likely soil contamination present in the form of a written statement or contamination report specific to the development area.
- Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the archaeological works, all work will cease in the affected area until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and onsite control measures implemented. Norvic Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.
- 3.2.5 The final location/dimensions of the evaluation trench will be determined by Norvic Archaeology to the satisfaction of the SCCAS/CT, although the exact layout of the footprint is expected to be provided by the client.
- 3.2.6 Modern overburden and makeup deposits will be removed by a suitable mechanical digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (ideally 1.5m wide minimum). This will take place under constant archaeological supervision with soil deposits removed in gradual spits until significant archaeological horizons, natural geology or the limits of a safe working depth is encountered (whichever is higher). Where possible topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling.
- 3.2.7 Spoil from topsoil, subsoil, *in situ* soil horizons, trench bases and any hand-excavated deposits will be scanned by metal detector.
- 3.2.8 Stripped surfaces will be investigated through manual cleaning, except in areas clearly devoid of archaeological features.
- 3.2.9 Archaeological deposits, features and layers will be recorded using Norvic Archaeology's pro-forma recording system, see <http://www.norvicarchaeology.com/Recording.htm>. The records will include written, graphic and photographic elements. Plans and sections will be made at suitable scales, depending on the complexity of the archaeological deposits and the level of detail required. A suitable digital photographic record will be maintained of archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristics and relationships. A digital photographic record will also be taken to record the pre-excavation condition of the site, the progress of the excavation and the appearance of the site following the completion of the excavation. The photo archive will be augmented by a traditional monochrome record as appropriate to the results of the fieldwork.
- 3.2.10 Artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and, where possible, related to the context from which they derived. All retained materials will be stored in stable conditions until arrangements for their processing and analysis are made. Currently a flexible combination of judgemental sampling and systematic sampling for flotation is proposed – with samples sizes of c. 40L taken from well-sealed deposits with the potential to provide

ecofacts for environmental analysis and scientific dating. Following initial soil stripping and a review of the feature types and densities present a more defined strategy may be agreed with the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Service/the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science; in general sampling will follow the guidelines established by English Heritage (Environmental Archaeology Guide to Theory and Practice of Methods, 2nd ed. 2011).

3.2.11 Detailed strategies for levels of excavation sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site in line with the specification presented as part of the SCCAS Brief & Specification document, with allowance made for greater recovery rates as appropriate; percentage sampling will normally apply if areas of complex stratified deposits are encountered. In general, the following feature/deposit excavation sampling strategy will be employed wherever site conditions allow in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003):

**Linear Features:** Will be subject to 10% sample excavation at appropriate intervals to allow an informed interpretation of date and function. Ditch terminals will be targeted as part of such investigation and junctions will also be prioritised for investigation to determine any unclear stratigraphic relationships. Where possible, investigation slots will measure 1m wide or greater. If a large prehistoric ditch suspected to relate to the Fornham Cursus is revealed the investigation strategy will aim to characterise its depth and form as the confines of the evaluation trench allow (see 3.2.2. above).

**Discrete Features** (e.g. pits/postholes): Exposed features will generally be half-sectioned, although individual features may be subject to quarter-sectioning or 100% excavation as necessary dependent upon their scale or significance to the research aims of the project.

**Negative Structural Features** (e.g. SFB-pits, beamslots, etc.): Exposed features recognised as forming elements of more significant structural features will generally be subject to higher sampling percentages than other discrete features.

**Walls and other masonry:** Built features will be exposed and recorded as necessary to assist in characterising and dating their construction, with any further excavation and investigation carried out to target stratigraphic and phase relationships.

**Burial Features:** Any overall strategy targeting features identified or strongly suspected to be burial features will be discussed where possible with the SCCAS/CT prior to implementation. In general burial deposits which cannot be left *in situ* will be subject to 100% excavation of exposed material.

**Buried soils:** If identified, well preserved relict soils will be subject to a suitable sampling and sieving strategy to determine artefact densities.

**Post-medieval and modern features:** To be dealt with summarily in accordance with their archaeological significance or role in any project specific research agenda.

**Colluvial/masking deposits:** Where extensive horizons are encountered of uncertain depth which have the potential to mask earlier episodes of human activity these deposits will be investigated appropriately to a safe working depth, with hand auger tests made of any deeper deposits.

3.2.12 Human remains will normally be left *in situ* unless they are likely to suffer damage/disturbance as a result of their exposure or further analysis of the remains is required to meet the aims of the evaluation brief. Any burials subject to removal as part of this evaluation project will be discussed with the SCCAS/CT within each phase of work with details agreed before removal begins. If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857. Human remains will be screened from public view during the course of their excavation. Initial backfilling of any graves or excavation areas thought to contain human remains will

be done so manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.

3.2.13 Where areas of significant archaeological remains are encountered that cannot be recorded safely or to the appropriate standard within the normal limitations of archaeological methods, consultation will take place between the client and the SCCAS/CT to reach an agreement on any need for further archaeological excavation.

### 3.3 Post-Fieldwork Processing, Analysis, Reporting & Archive

#### *Initial processing of the site archive*

3.3.1. The purpose of this phase is to ensure that all elements of the site record from the various phases of fieldwork are cross-referenced and compatible with each other for the post-excavation assessment and reporting phases.

3.3.2 All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the SCCAS. Finds data will be catalogued to allow summary listings of artefacts by category and context to provide basic quantification.

3.3.3 An archive structured in accordance with guidelines laid out in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007) will be initiated

3.3.4 A provisional stratigraphic matrix and accompanying text sections will be prepared where appropriate in order to establish the stratigraphic sequence and provisional phasing of the archaeological remains.

3.3.5 Analysis of the finds data will be undertaken in line with the procedures set out in the Standards and Guidelines produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This will involve the identification and summary description of the artefactual materials by relevant specialists. Where appropriate, finds data will be stored on a database to expedite analysis and report preparation.

3.3.6 An assessment of any specific artefact conservation requirements will be undertaken with advice from the Conservation Department at Norwich Castle Museum or an appropriate specialist/CON registered conservator.

3.3.7 Environmental samples taken during the course of the excavation or selected sub-samples from the overall assemblage will be assessed in relation to the project's stated research objectives. The assessment of environmental material will follow the guidelines established by Historic England (Environmental Archaeology Guide to Theory and Practice of Methods, 2nd ed. 2011).

#### *Analysis, Reporting & Archive*

3.4.1 The final post-fieldwork analysis will be undertaken on the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence recovered during the fieldwork. The results of the analysis will be presented as an Archive Report.

3.4.2 Background research, commensurate with the results of the field work, to include a full HER search in the vicinity of the site, will be undertaken to place the results of the work within their local archaeological context. This information will form part of the final report. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be followed. The study may include the following sources of information as appropriate to the objectives of the research: Historic Environment Records; Historical maps; Aerial Photography resources; other relevant documentary sources.

3.4.3 A draft copy of the final report will be supplied to the SCCAS Conservation Team for comments. Following any necessary amendments, a single hard copy and a .pdf copy of the report on CD will be supplied to the Historic Environment Service. A copy will also be submitted to the client at this time. If the project generates positive archaeological results the summary text and basic site information will be provided for inclusion in the local archaeological journal *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

3.4.4 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared following recommendations set out in the Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and also in accordance with the Suffolk Museums Service's current requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.

3.4.5 Norvic Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the finds as part of a site archive for submission to an appropriate store, museum or educational body.

Norvic Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the site archive, and transfer of title to an appropriate store (i.e. the Suffolk Archaeological Service county store) museum or educational body.

3.4.6 Norvic Archaeology supports the OASIS project. An online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the Archive report is submitted to the Historic Environment Service. This will include a .pdf version of the final report.

#### 4 TIMETABLE AND RESOURCES

4.1 The different stages of archaeological work have different time and staff requirements. The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by factors outside of Norvic Archaeology's reasonable control. The trench work is timetabled to take c. 1 to 2 days. Contingencies for additional person days are in place that can be enacted with agreement from the client, should the fieldwork reveal a more complex or dense volume of archaeological deposits.

4.2 The duration of the post-excavation work cannot be clearly defined as it involves the processing and analysis of data collected during fieldwork. However, the evaluation report will aim to be available within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

#### 5 ON SITE AND SPECIALIST STAFFING

5.1 The evaluation trench work will be carried out or managed by Giles Emery, T/A Norvic Archaeology. Any additional staff will have a similar level of archaeological experience.

5.2 Norvic Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. Subcontracted archaeologists will be of a similar level of experience and knowledge in this type of project. Where significant changes of staff are to be made Norvic Archaeology will inform the Historic Environment Service.

5.3 The following organisations/individuals may, in principle and if necessary be used as subcontractors to provide relevant specialist work or advice in respect to detailed analysis and/or reporting on any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered during the investigation that requires their expert knowledge and advice. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements. This list is not exhaustive and only seeks to demonstrate that Norvic Archaeology is able to provide access to a network of specialists in order to meet the requirements of the Brief if significant assemblages or materials are recovered.

##### Specialist

Sue Anderson  
Sarah Percival  
Alice Lyons  
Andrew Barnett  
Adrian Marsden  
Jane Cowgill  
Sarah Bates  
Kate Emery  
Mick Boyle  
Matthew Pope  
Julie Curt  
Jennifer Wood  
Francesca Boghi  
Neil Moss  
Roland Harris  
John Percival  
Dave Besoboy  
Val Fryer  
Fran Green  
Richard Macphail  
Charly French  
Debbie Forbes  
Julia Park-Newman  
Kenneth Penn

##### Fields of Specialism

Ceramic Building Material, Post-Roman Pottery,  
Humans Skeletal Remains  
Prehistoric and Saxon Pottery, Fired Clay  
Roman ceramics, Kiln materials and Personal Items  
Numismatic Items, Portable Artefacts  
Numismatic Items  
Portable artefacts, Ironworking  
Lithics  
Lithics (Palaeolithic Specialism)  
Lithics & Consultancy  
Post Roman Glass Vessels  
Faunal Remains  
Human Remains, Faunal Remains  
Human Skeletal Remains  
Architectural Stonework  
Architectural analysis and metric survey  
Metric Survey  
Environmental analysis, Geomatics  
Microfossil Analysis  
Pollen & Diatoms and General Environmental  
Micromorphology & Consultancy  
Micromorphology  
Conservation Services  
Conservation Services & Consultancy  
Secondary Source Documentary Material

#### 6 GENERAL CONDITIONS

6.1 Norvic Archaeology fully endorses the Code of Practice and the Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA). All staff employed or subcontracted by Norvic Archaeology will be employed in line with The Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Practice.

6.2 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health & Safety requirements in operation at the time of the project.

6.3 Should the Historic Environment Service require any additional investigation beyond the scope of this specification, then the cost and duration of any such supplementary work will be negotiated between the client and Norvic Archaeology. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the Historic Environment Service.

6.4 Norvic Archaeology currently maintains:

Employers Liability Insurance	£10,000,000
Public Liability Insurance	£2,000,000

Copies of these certificates are available on written request.

Email: giles.emery@norvicarchaeology.com  
Tel: 07753016372

Norvic Archaeology is the registered trading name of Giles Emery, Freelance Archaeologist.