

Cornerstones, Freckenham

FRK 101

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/117

Client: Mill House Homes

Author: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

07/2012

© Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Cornerstones, Freckenham

FRK 101

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/117

Author: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

Contributions By: Justine Biddle and Andy Fawcett

Illustrator: Crane Begg

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: 07/2012

HER Information

Site Code: FRK 101

Site Name: Cornerstones

Report Number 2012/117

Planning Application No: F/2012/0061/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: 26th,-30th April and 15th, 16th May 2012

Grid Reference: TL 6447 6332

Oasis Reference: Suffolk-124112

Curatorial Officer: Dr Abby Antrobus

Project Officer: Andy Beverton

Client/Funding Body: Mill House Homes on behalf of Mr Andrew Garnett

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

Date: July 2012

Approved By: Jo Caruth

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date:

Signed:

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	2
4. Methodology	5
5. Results	5
5.1 Introduction	5
5.2 Evaluation results	6
Trench 1	6
Trench 2	6
5.3 Monitoring results	8
6. Finds and environmental evidence	10
6.1 Introduction	10
6.2 The assemblage	10
Pottery	10
Ceramic building material (CBM)	10
Small find	11
Animal bone	11
Other	11
6.3 Conclusion	11
7. Discussion	12
Trench 1	12
Pit 0004	12
Horse Burial 0007	12
Trench 2	12

Pit 0010	12
Feature 0012	13
8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	13
9. Archive deposition	15
10. Acknowledgements	16
11. Bibliography	17

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map with HER sites mentioned in text (Blue)	3
Figure 2. Trench location and monitored areas	4
Figure 3. Detailed plans and sections	9

List of Tables

Table 1. Finds quantities	10
---------------------------	----

List of Plates

Plate 1. Pit 0004 in Trench 1 looking east (1m scale).	Appendix 4
Plate 2. Horse burial 0007 in Trench 1 (1m scale).	Appendix 4
Plate 3. Severe truncation in Tr. 2 looking north-east.	Appendix 4
Plate 4. Piglet skeleton in pit 0010, Trench 2 (0.3m scale).	Appendix 4
Plate 5. Feature 0012 at western end of Trench 2. Looking south-west.	Appendix 4

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Brief and specification
Appendix 2.	Context List
Appendix 3	Bulk finds catalogue
Appendix 4.	Plates
Appendix 5.	Radiocarbon dating certificate
Appendix 6.	OASIS form

Summary

An evaluation and subsequent monitoring were carried out at Cornerstones, Freckenham 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 the features (0007, 0010 and 0012) were identified as medieval in date with two containing the articulated remains of a young horse and a piglet (0007 and 0010 respectively). The fourth feature was a wide, shallow pit that produced a single sherd of Iron Age pottery.

The eastern half of the development area has suffered a high degree of truncation (up to 2m) that has removed any archaeology present.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent monitoring were carried out on land at Cornerstones, Freckenham in advance of the construction of a pair of semi-detached houses and a double garage (Fig.1).

The evaluation ran from the 26th through to the 30th of April 2012 with the monitoring stage being carried out over the 15th and 16th of May. The work was carried out according to a brief and specification supplied by Dr Abby Antrobus (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Conservation Team) in order to fulfil a condition for planning application F/2012/061/FUL. The work was commissioned by Mill house homes.

2. Geology and topography

The village of Freckenham straddles the river Kennett between Fordham and Mildenhall in West Suffolk. The development area is located on the western side of the river Kennett valley and ranges from a height of 11.47m AOD at its western extremity to 9.66m AOD at the eastern end.

The local geology consists of loose sandy-soils of a glacio-fluvial nature overlying deeper chalk bedrock.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site is within the western extent of the medieval core of Freckenham as defined on the Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER contains several entries in close proximity to the development area and these are highlighted in Figure 1.

To the north of the site FRK 057 shows the location of 'The Pightell'. Recorded as the location for the oldest house in Freckenham it is an enclosed meadow which previously contained a farmhouse dating to 1277.

A hoard of ninety gold Staters (Anglo-Saxon coins) in a shouldered pot were discovered just off Mortimer's lane approximately 70m north of the development area (FRK 002).

Adjacent to the southern edge of the development area construction of the current housing estate disturbed an archaeological horizon (FRK 024). Monitoring of the ground-works and metal detection of spoil recovered a finds assemblage containing Iron Age and Roman evidence. The assemblage notably included burnished sherds of Iron Age pottery, fragments of a Colchester derivative brooch from the 1st century and multiple coins including a Bronze coin dating from between 350 and 353 AD.

A two trench evaluation at the village hall (FRK 051) identified a ditch terminus containing flint gritted pottery of an Iron Age date. Another ditch containing early medieval pottery and a burnt layer that produced 13th-14th century evidence were also identified during the project.

Ridge and Furrow earthworks (FRK 023) are recorded to the east of the development area against the edge of the river Kennett (locally named Lee Brook). Their close proximity to the Brook could mean that the banks are for a floated water meadow, an irrigation method commonly used in the Brecklands whereby water levels continually controlled by leaks, sluices and dams,

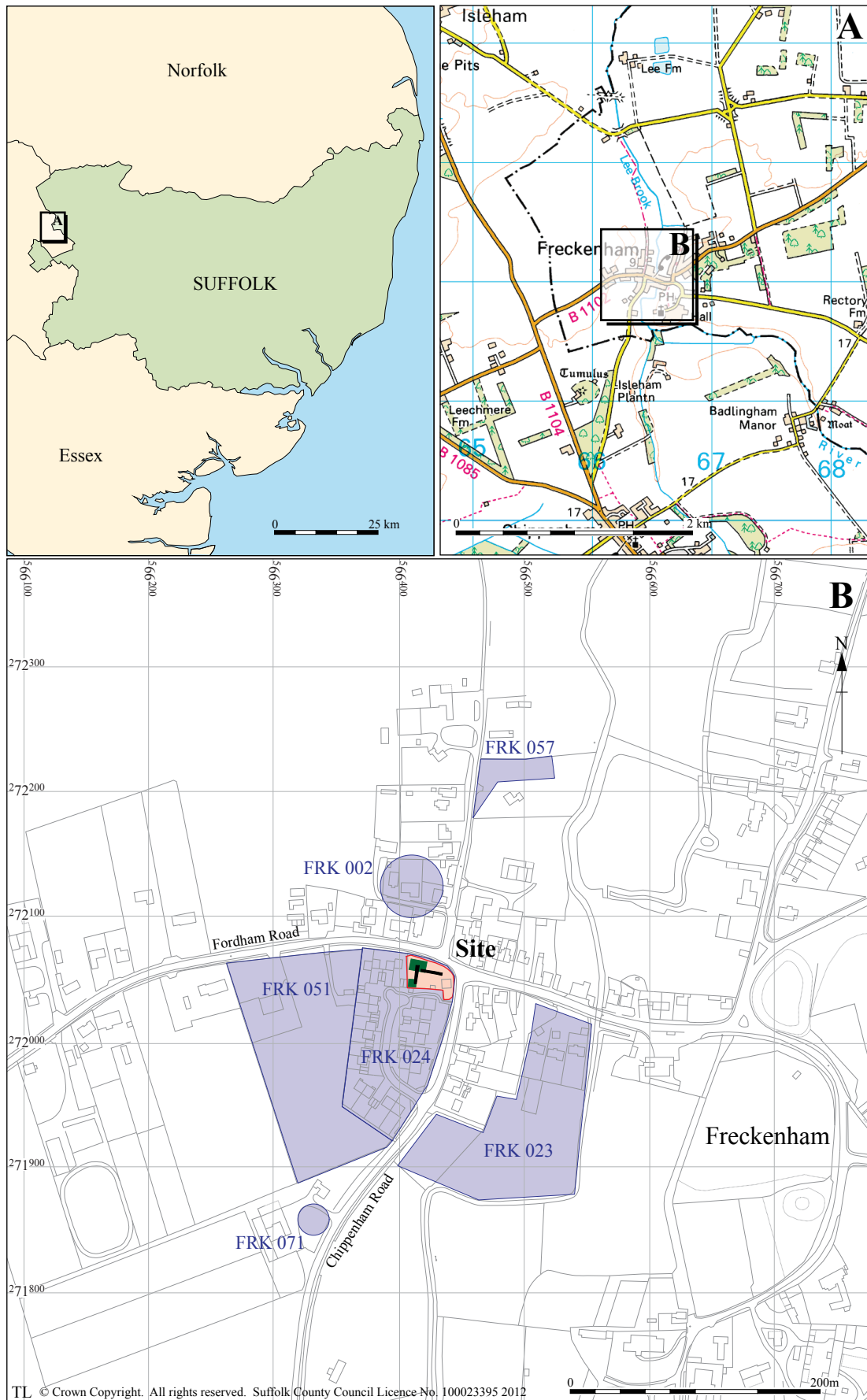


Figure 1. Location map with HER sites mention in text (Blue)

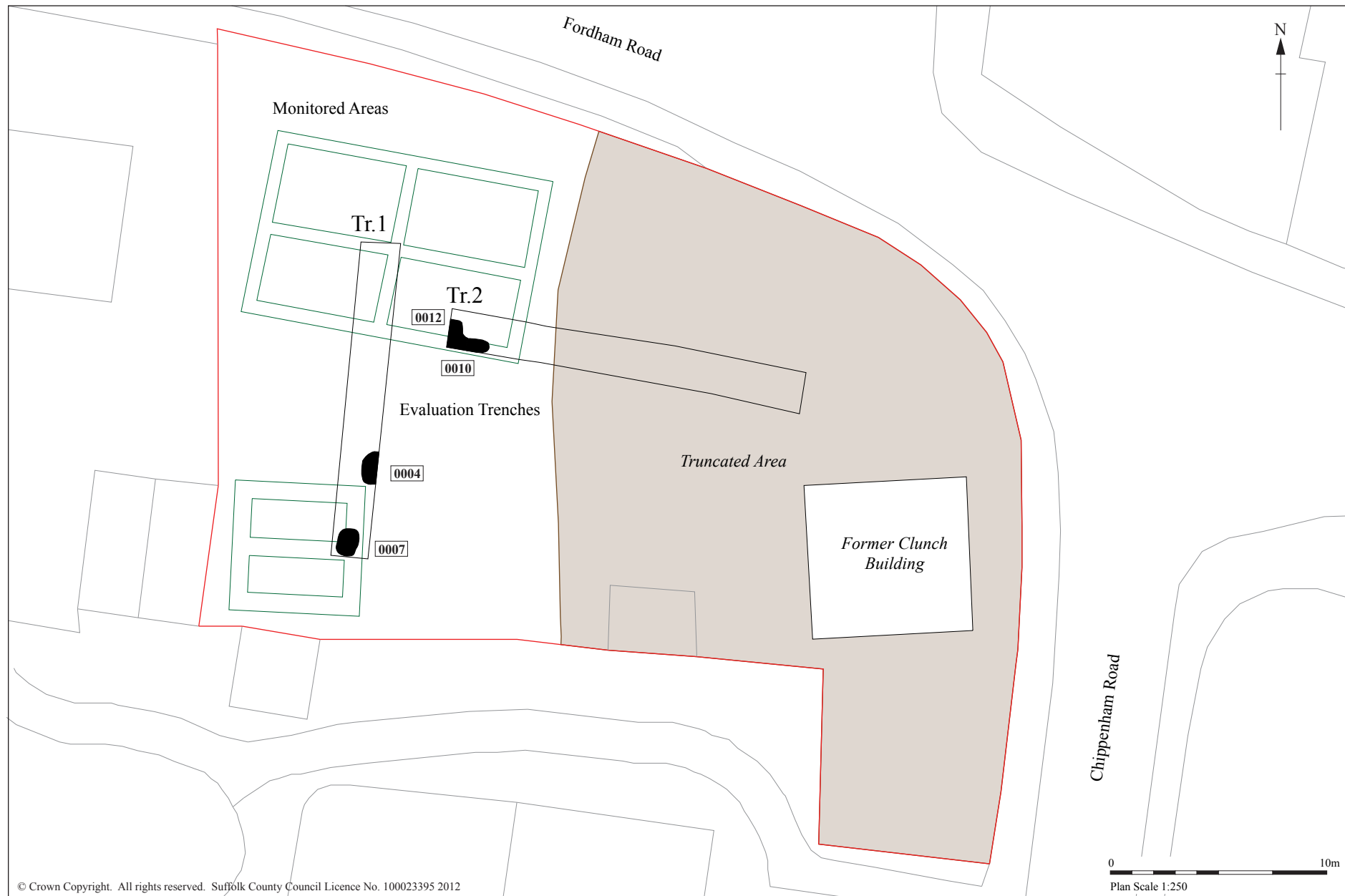


Figure 2. Trench location and monitored areas

4. Methodology

The evaluation and monitoring stages of the project were stripped with a 360 degree machine fitted with a 1.6m wide ditching bucket under the supervision of an SCC archaeologist. The proposed trench plan was altered on site due to the presence of a concrete patio and the severe disturbance caused from the removal of the previous building and footings.

Archaeological deposits were assigned a unique context number and recorded according to the guidelines set out in Gurneys 'Standards of Field archaeology in the East of England' (2003). Sections of features were recorded by hand at a scale of 1:20. Plans of features were recorded at a scale of 1:50 whilst articulated animal skeletons were photographed digitally due to the short time frame of the project.

Trench outlines were recorded and plans geo-referenced using a Leica system 1200 GPS with a maximum error tolerance of 0.05m.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The evaluation identified an archaeological horizon towards the western half of the development area at a depth of between 0.6m and 0.75m below the current ground-level. The horizon consisted of a total of four pit features sealed by modern subsoil.

The eastern half of the development area was found to have been truncated down to the natural geology (Fig. 1) and subsequently landscaped to a slightly westward inclined surface, indicated by a thin chalk layer (Pl. 3) that may be a yard related to the clunch building originally on the site (Fig. 1).

The monitoring stage of the project identified a continuation of the western soil profile recorded during the evaluation but no further archaeological deposits.

5.2 Evaluation results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated across the western end of the development area on a NNE-SSW alignment. The trench measured 14.6m long by 1.6m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.62m. The profile of the trench consisted of 0.1m of modern topsoil (0001) over 0.44m of mid yellowish-grey-brown subsoil (0002). Between the subsoil and undisturbed natural was a mixed greyish-brown sandy-silt (0014). It is possible that the archaeological features were cut into this layer but the mixed nature of the soil made identification in plan very difficult.

Two archaeological features were identified at the base of the trench.

Pit 0004

Pit 0004 was recorded emerging from the eastern side of the trench. The pit had a U-shaped profile that measured 1.5m in width with a maximum depth of 0.38m. Two brownish-yellow silty-sand fills (0003 and 0013) were present within the pit. A single sherd of grog tempered pottery was removed from 0004.

Horse burial 0007

A sub-rectangular planned pit measuring 1.3m by 1m was excavated at the southern end of trench 1. The skeleton of a young horse (0006) had been placed at the northern end of the pit. Radiocarbon dating of the horse skeleton produced a radiocarbon age of BP (before AD 1950) 390 ± 35 , which calibrated at 95.4% probability is between AD 1440 and 1632 (App. 5).

A single grog tempered sherd of pottery and iron 'slide' Key (SF1001) were recovered from the pale/mid greyish-brown sandy-silt fill (0005).

Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated across the development area on a north-west to south-east alignment. The trench measured 17m in length by 1.6m wide. The trench varied in depth from 0.75m at the western end to 1.7m towards the centre of the trench.

The trench showed that the eastern half of the development area had suffered a high degree of modern truncation. It revealed a step in the undisturbed natural that is likely to have been made during landscaping for the houses previously on the site (Fig. 1). Eastwards of the step the soil profile comprised approximately 0.5m of topsoils over a light greyish-brown sandy-silt subsoil that contained modern brick and concrete. Below the subsoil a spread of clean chalk stones and pebbles extended across the area. The chalk petered out less than 0.5m west of the 'step' and was noted to vary in thickness but have a level, sharp lower horizon (Pl. 3). Within the stepped portion of the trench another light greyish-brown sandy-silt layer was recorded under the chalk spread. This layer contained more modern brick and concrete.

The non-truncated western end of the trench contained two intercutting features (0012 and 0010)

Pit 0010

A small sub-rectangular pit was excavated at the western end of trench 2. The feature measured 1.05m by 0.6m in plan with a maximum depth of 0.26m. A piglet skeleton (0009) was present towards the base of the pit (Pl. 4). The pit was filled with a mid. greyish-brown sandy-silt (0008) that contained ceramic building material and an Iron nail.

The pit was recorded cutting fill 0011 (feature 0012).

Feature 0012

A small portion of a shallow rectangular feature was present within the western extent of trench 2. The feature was filled with a mid/slightly pale greyish-yellowish-brown sandy-silt (0011). The shallow nature of the feature and imperceptible breaks of slope suggest that the feature maybe a natural hollow rather than a cut pit.

The finds assemblage recovered from the fill (0011) consisted of pieces of medieval roof tile (some examples containing peg-holes), iron nails, remains of shell, burnt flint and fragments of mortar.

5.3 Monitoring results

The excavation of the footing trenches for the pair of semi-detached houses and double garage in the western end of the development area (Fig. 1) were monitored on the 15th and 16th of May prior to the radiocarbon dating of the horse. The monitoring identified a continuation of the same soil profile identified in trench 1 during the evaluation.

No archaeological features were identified during the monitoring.

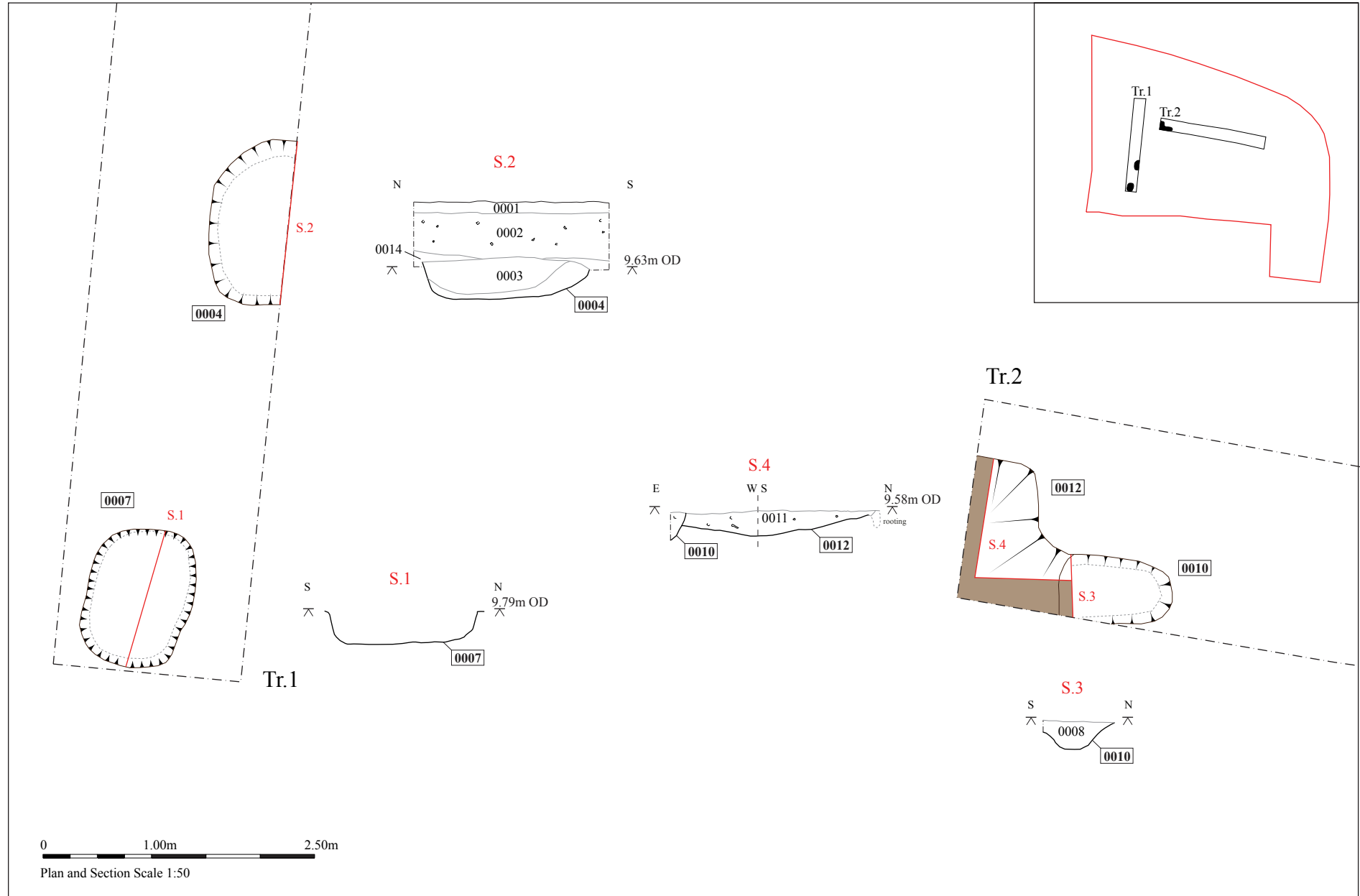


Figure 3. Detailed plans and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

This report contains a brief summary of the main groups of finds recovered from the archaeological evaluation at Cornerstones, Chippenham Road, Freckenham. A full breakdown by context can be seen in Appendix 3.

Find type	No	Weight/g
Pottery	2	25
CBM	27	1164
Mortar	2	360
Iron nails	3	48
Burnt flint	3	72
Animal bone	672	4198
Shell	6	22
Totals	715	5889

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The assemblage

Pottery

Pit fills 0003 (pit 0004) and 0005 (horse burial 0007) in Trench 1 each contained a single body sherd of pottery. The first is slightly abraded and is grog-tempered (GROG) with a buff surface that exhibits combed decoration. It belonged to a large jar and is dated from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. The second is an abraded hand-made body sherd. The fabric is predominantly sandy (HMS), however rare larger flint is prominent. The sherd is too small to be dated accurately nevertheless, the fabric suggests it is dated to the Iron Age, though an Early Saxon date cannot be ruled out entirely. The sherd is residual in a context dated to the medieval period through radiocarbon analysis of a horse skeleton present within the same cut.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

The CBM was recorded in pit fills 0008 and 0011 which are located in Trench 2. The entire assemblage is made up of medieval roof tile fragments. All of the pieces display little abrasion. The fragments have buff/reddish surfaces with a thick blue-grey core. Most of the roof tile pieces are in a medium sandy fabric with calcite (msc) alongside varying amounts of grog. Several of the fragments in fill 0011 have peg holes.

Small find

Identified by Justine Biddle

An iron medieval slide key was recorded in pit fill 0005. The form is similar to Egan's No 224 (1998, 101) which is dated to the 13th century. Medieval roof tile was also recorded from the feature.

Animal bone

Pit 0007 (Tr.1) contained a complete articulated skeleton of a young horse and pit 0010 (Tr.2) held the complete skeleton of a piglet. A sample of the horse bone, from the rear left leg, was submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) for accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating (App. 5).

The bone from pit fill 0006 (Laboratory code SUERC-40431/GU27362) produced a radiocarbon age BP (before AD 1950) of 390 ± 35 , which calibrated at 95.4 probability, is between AD 1440 and 1632.

Other

Other finds within the assemblage include mortar (fill 0011), burnt flint (pit fill 0006 and fill 0011), iron nails (pit fill 0008 and fill 0011) and shell (pit fills 0003, 0006 and fill 0011).

6.3 Conclusion

This is a small range of finds which are of limited archaeological value. The majority of these are dated to the medieval period, consistent to the site location within the medieval core of the village.

7. Discussion

Trench 1

Pit 0004

A single sherd of pottery was recovered from this feature that is badly identifiable as originating from between the late Iron Age and early Roman period. To the south of the development area FRK 024 has produced contemporary evidence and it is likely that this feature represents a continuation of that landscape into the development area.

Horse Burial 0007

The skeleton of a young horse was excavated from pit 0007. The assemblage recovered from the pit consisted of a single sherd of residual Iron Age or Saxon pottery and a medieval slide lock key in the style of a known 13th century example.

Initial analysis of the slide lock key indicated a date range of Roman to medieval. The radiocarbon dating of the horse skeleton provided a much more precise result with a 95.4% probable date range of 1440 to 1632 A.D (App. 5) and a tighter date range of 1440 to 1525 AD at a probability of 64.5%.

The residual sherd of pottery is likely to be Iron Age in date given the close proximity to several Iron Age sites (Fig. 1).

Trench 2

Pit 0010

A small sub-rectangular pit towards the western end of Trench 2 contained the skeleton of a piglet (Pl. 4). The pit was recorded cutting shallow feature 0012 and contained a similar finds assemblage of medieval roof tile and a single iron nail. It is not inconceivable that the finds are re-deposited from feature fill 0011 during the initial excavation of the pit 0010.

Feature 0012

The recovered assemblage of roof tile, fragments of mortar, iron nails, shell and burnt flint are indicative of the medieval occupation which could be expected in this area.

It is unclear whether this feature is a natural hollow or the remains of a pit that has been heavily truncated.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The project has demonstrated that an archaeological horizon consisting of medieval and a possible Iron Age feature is present within the western half of the development area. It is clear that the eastern half of the site has been subjected to heavy truncation reaching to approximately 2m that has removed any possible archaeology. The truncation is likely to have resulted from the construction of the buildings previously present on the site.

From the close grouping of the surviving archaeological features it seems likely that features would have originally continued across the eastern half of the development area but have been lost through the heavy truncation (Fig. 1).

The finds assemblage recovered is consistent with rural medieval occupation. The fact that the site is located within the western extent of the recorded medieval core of Freckenham supports this conclusion.

The horse buried in 0007 was fairly young with un-fused epiphyses at the proximal ends of each radius suggesting an age younger than 18 months (Silver 1963). The presence of a horse burial is not a common occurrence as generally the horse hide and skeletal remains were processed for the manufacturing of glues which leaves a disarticulated collection of remains in a much poorer state of preservation than those found in 0007. This burial may represent either the disposal of a diseased animal or possibly a pet. The close proximity of this burial and the piglet buried in trench 2 (0010) suggests that during medieval occupation the area lent itself to the disposal of animal carcasses. Such areas may be the corner of fields, close to farmhouses or within the complex of a farm in general.

Of the two Iron Age pottery sherds recovered from pits 0004 and 0007 one is certainly residual (from medieval horse burial 0007). The second sherd, from pit 0004 (fill 0003), could indicate a continuation of the Iron Age horizon identified to the south at FRK 024 but may actually be residual Iron Age evidence from that was disturbed and re-deposited during medieval activity on site.

No further work is required as the project has established the presence of an archaeological horizon and sufficiently recorded and dated the features where possible.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Freckenham\FRK 101

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HLA-HLZ\HLI 15-42

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds store location J/114/2

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Andy Beverton, John Sims and Simon Cass and directed by Jo Caruth.

Project management was undertaken by Jo Caruth who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Andrew Fawcett.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

Egan, G., 1998. *The medieval household; Medieval finds from excavations in London 6*, Museum of London

Gurney, D., 2003. *Standards in Field Archaeology in the East of England*. EAA occasional paper 14. ALGAO

Silver, I.A., 1963. *The ageing of domestic mammal*, in Brothwell and Higgs, eds., *Science in Archaeology*. Thames and Hudson. New York.

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

CORNER STONES, CHIPPENHAM ROAD, FRECKENHAM, SUFFOLK

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Forest Heath District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: F/2012/0061/FUL

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TL 664 720

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Erection of pair of semi-detached dwellings with double garage, and erection of house.

AREA: 0.09 ha

CURRENT LAND USE: House and garden

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Abby Antrobus
Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
Tel: 01284 741231
E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 8 March 2012

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

‘No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.’

- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.1), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT

is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This application, for the erection of a pair of semi-detached dwellings with double garage and one detached dwelling, lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core (FRK 100). Roman and Iron Age finds were also made in the immediate vicinity (FRK 024). There is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest at this location. Any remaining groundworks relating to this application have potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching 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.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
 - 4.4 30m of trial trenching is to be excavated to the areas to be affected by development. This could be undertaken prior to demolition of the existing building, or after its demolition to ground level only. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated.
 - 4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.1.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Appendix 1 - Context List

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001		Layer	<p>Modern topsoil layer present across whole of development area. This layer is a dark blackish-brown loam with frequent organic inclusions. The layer has a depth of 0.1m and a moderately loose nature.</p> <p>Finds were not recovered from this layer.</p> <p>Modern Topsoil.</p>	No		No	1
0002		Layer	<p>This layer was a mid yellowish-grey-brown sandy-silt of a moderate compaction and friable nature. Small flints and chalk pebbles were occasionally spread throughout the context in an even manner. Modern finds (incl. brick and metal cans) were observed within the layer towards the top and middle of the context. The lower horizon was extremely diffuse and blended (through approximately 0.1m) into the natural sands and the tops of possible archaeological features.</p> <p>Subsoil layer across whole site. Modern finds were observed but not collected.</p>	No		No	1
0003	0004	Pit Fill	<p>A mid/slightly pale yellowish-grey-brown sandy-silt of moderate compaction and a friable nature. The fill contains occasional small flint pebbles spread evenly throughout the fill.</p> <p>The upper horizon with 0002 is extremely diffuse whilst the lower horizon with 0013 is slightly mixed but fairly sharp.</p> <p>A single sherd of pot and a mussel shell were recovered from the fill.</p> <p>Fill of pit 0004</p>	Yes	LIA or Early R	Yes	1
0004	0004	Pit Cut	<p>A sub-circular planned pit emerging from the edge of Tr 1. The pit has a shallow u-shaped profile with a sharp break of slope and curved break of base. The base of the pit is flat and inclines slightly southwards.</p> <p>Pit of unknown function emerging from the east side of trench 1.</p>	No		No	1
0005	0007	Pit Fill	<p>The fill of pit 0007 is a pale/mid greyish-brown, very sandy-silt. The fill is soft and friable by nature with a clear lower horizon. A single abraded sherd of pottery and small find 1001 has been recovered from this fill.</p> <p>Fill of horse 'burial' 0007.</p>	Yes		Yes	1

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0005	0007	Pit Fill	The fill of pit 0007 is a pale/mid greyish-brown, very sandy-silt. The fill is soft and friable by nature with a clear lower horizon. A single abraded sherd of pottery and small find 1001 has been recovered from this fill. Fill of horse 'burial' 0007.	Yes		Yes	1
0006	0007	Skeleton Other	Number assigned to the full, articulated skeleton of a young horse placed in pit 0007. Complete, articulated skeleton on unknown date. Bones will be C14 dated.	Yes		No	1
0007	0007	Pit Cut	A sub-rectangular pit aligned north-south. The pit had a u-shaped profile with sharp breaks of slope and base. The base of the feature is flat and level. Cut of pit with young horse skeleton placed within.	No		No	1
0008	0010	Pit Fill	The fill of pit 0010 was a mid greyish-brown sandy-silt of moderate compaction. The fill was friable in nature and contained CBM, an Fe nail and a piglet skeleton (0009). Small flint pebbles were rarely present within the context. Fill of pit 0010.	Yes		No	2
0009	0010	Skeleton Other	Number assigned to a complete, articulated piglet skeleton. Piglet Skeleton.	Yes		No	2
0010	0010	Pit Cut	A sub-rectangular pit aligned E-W. The pit had a dish shaped profile with gradual, smooth breaks and convex sides. The base of the pit is narrow and flat. Small, sub-rectangular pit. Probably originally dug to place piglet (0009) in.	No		No	2
0011	0012	Linear Fill	The fill of feature 0012 is a mid/slightly pale greyish-yellowish-brown sandy silt. The fill contains rare small flint pebbles spread evenly throughout the context. Fill of shallow feature 0012	Yes		Yes	2

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0012	0012	Linear Cut	This feature emerged from the western end of trench 2 and had a sub-squared, slightly irregular plan . The feature profile comprised a shallow v-shaped profile with an angular, shallow break of base, slightly irregular flat sides and a narrow shallowly concave base with a gradual break of slope. Feature of unknown function in trench 2.	No		No	2
0013	0004	Pit Fill	The lower fill of pit 0004 was a pale greyish brown yellow slightly silty sand. The fill was free of inclusions and had a slightly loose nature. No finds were recovered from this fill. Lower fill of pit 0004. Probably slumped natural.	No		No	1
0014		Layer	The layer below the modern subsoil was a mixed mid greyish-brown sandy silt with moderate quantities of small angular, flint pebbles spread evenly through out. The horizons of the layer were very diffuse and mixed by root action. No finds were recovered from the layer. Mixed 'interface' layer between subsoil and natural. This layer is probably modern as it appears to lie over pit 0004 (although this relationship is extremely diffuse).	No		No	2
NAT			Natural geology. Comprising Loose sands overlying pea-shingle and gravels. Natural level into which all archaeological features are cutting.	No		No	

Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Plaster/ Mortar		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Iron Nails		Slag		Post-Med Glass				Flint		Stone		Bone			Notes				
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	No	Wt					
0003	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4		

Appendix 4. Plates



Plate 1. Pit 0004 in Trench 1 looking east (1m scale).



Plate 2. Horse burial 0007 in Trench 1 (1m scale).



Plate 3. Severe truncation in Tr. 2 looking north-east (1m scale left, 2m scale right).



Plate 4. Piglet skeleton in pit 0010, Trench 2 (0.3m scale).



Plate 5. Feature 0012 at western end of Trench 2. Looking south-west (1m scale).

Appendix 5. Radiocarbon dating certificate



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

03 July 2012

Laboratory Code SUERC-40431 (GU27362)

Submitter Cathy Tester
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
9-10 Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
IP33 2AR

Site Reference Cornerstones, Chippenham Rd, Freckenham Suffolk
Context Reference FRK101-0006

Material Bone : Equid Bone

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -22.2 ‰
 $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air 7.6 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar) 3.2

Radiocarbon Age BP 390 \pm 35

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standards, background standards and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009). Terrestrial samples are calibrated using the IntCal09 curve while marine samples are calibrated using the Marine09 curve.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

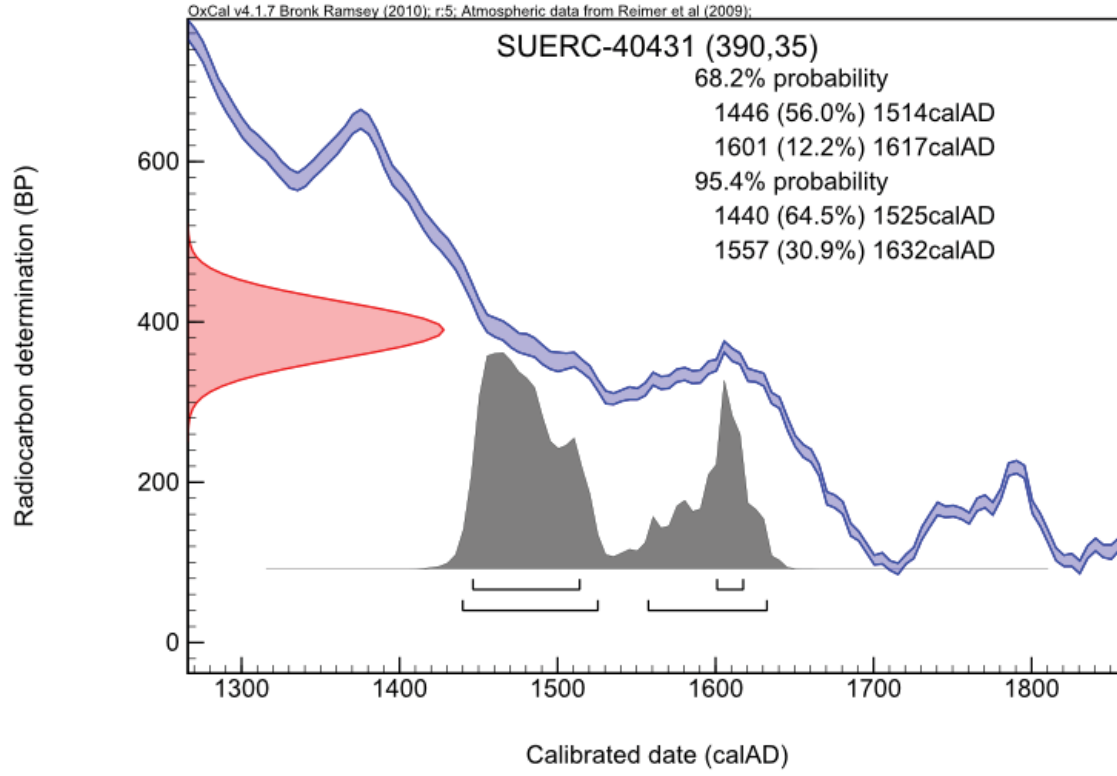
Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-



Calibration Plot



Appendix 6. OASIS form

Archaeological services Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 581743 Fax: 01473 288221

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/