

**Land at Red House Farm, Priory Road,  
Fressingfield, Suffolk**

Planning applications: 4410/16 & DC/20/02053

**HER Ref: FSF 076**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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(November, 2021)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land at Red House Farm, Priory Road, Fressingfield, Suffolk, IP21 5PH

Client: DAB Group Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: 4410/16 & DC/20/02053

Development: Erection of up to 28 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 19 & 20 October, 2021

HER ref: FSF 076

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-430121

Previous investigation: 'Red House Farm, Fressingfield, Suffolk- Detailed Magnetometer Survey,' Britannia Archaeology Project 1079, 2014- HER FSF 076

Grid ref: TM 2545 7715

Site area: 1.15ha

Recent land use: Former arable land

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*Summary: Fressingfield, land at Red House Farm, Priory Road (FSF 076, TM 2545 7715) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development revealed evidence for three field boundary type ditches which had been identified during a previous geophysical survey. Finds indicated that these features were of Post medieval date at least when they were filled-in prior to c1880, no other features were revealed and the stray ceramic and metal from the site were all of Post medieval date. The lack of medieval or earlier stray finds suggests pastoral use in the past (John Newman Archaeological Services for the DAB Group).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 The Last and Tricker Partnership on behalf of their client the DAB Group Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a development concerning the erection of up to 28 dwellings which has gained consent under applications 4410/16 and DC/20/02053 (see Fig. 1); the former being a hybrid application with the area of the proposed Scout HQ having been evaluated in 2017 (Cunningham, 2018) with largely negative results save a large ditch of Post medieval date. In addition the complete application area was subject to a geophysical survey in 2014 (Schofield, 2014) as outlined below. The written scheme of investigation (WSI) detailing the background to the archaeological requirements was prepared by JNAS (see Appendix 2) outlining how the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) for this area of proposed residential development will be undertaken. This overall planned development site for up to 28 dwellings is at land at Red House Farm, Priory Road, Fressingfield.

1.2 Fressingfield parish is located in north central Suffolk in an area where, historically, villages have clustered partly around their parish church but also with a more scattered settlement pattern dispersed round various green edges and along the numerous lanes and roads. With productive, though heavy, soils based on the deep clays of central Suffolk. Population densities were high through the medieval period in a prosperous region as evidenced by the substantial parish church located some 800m north-east of this site. The site is on the southern side of the Priory Road where Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk depicts a few buildings along this road. However the nearest listed buildings are 120m to the north-west (Whitehouse Farm- 16/17<sup>th</sup> C) and 150m to the south (Priory House- 16/17<sup>th</sup> C).

1.3 The British Geological Survey indicates that this site is on Lowestoft Formation diamicton, therefore a mix of sands, silts and clay, at c45m OD in an area of gentle topography. At the time of the evaluation the site was under a low weed cover with a high proportion of the surface being bare earth.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this site by its location with the County Historic Environment Record (CHER) indicating a topographic location attractive for past activity of all periods. The site of a windmill (CHER FSF 032) of Post medieval date is recorded immediately to the north-east of the PDS and a geophysical survey (CHER FSF 076, Schofield, 2014) indicated the presence of linear features running across the site. In addition the evaluation of the adjacent Scout HQ site immediately to the south-east revealed one large ditch of Post medieval date (CHER FSF 076, Cunningham, 2018) but very few finds of any date. As a result there was a potential for the discovery of hitherto unknown important features and deposits of archaeological interest within this site. As the relevant SCCAS brief indicated any

groundworks associated with the proposed development had the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1800mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide. The trenches were also located to examine the linear features indicated by the geophysical survey plus a possible feature created by high temperature. Linear features in trenches 3, 5 and 7 were initially investigated by hand and then mechanically once Post medieval dates were established via brick and tile fragments.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed, in addition the area between the trenches was metal detected. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and though mainly overcast weather conditions and the three identified features that were revealed were recorded in plan and section. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

## 3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2, 3 & 4 and Appendices I, III & IV):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	30	300	140 mid brown clay	Slightly sandy orange clay	No features, one 19/20 <sup>th</sup> C whiteware sherd and a few Pmed brick and tile fragments
2	Northwest-southeast	30	250	150 as T1	As T1	No features, a few Pmed brick and tile fragments
3	Northeast-southwest	30	250	250 as T1	As T1	One large NW-SE aligned ditch (0002) Pmed date based on small brick and tile fragments
4	Northeast-southwest	30	250	150 as T1	As T1	No features, 1 small blue & white 19/20 <sup>th</sup> C sherd

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5	Northwest-southeast	30	250	150 as T1	As T1	One large NE-SW aligned ditch (0004) Pmed based on a few small brick and tile fragments
6	Northwest-southeast	45.60	250	250 as T1	As T1 though with more small chalk fragments	No features, one small 19/20 <sup>th</sup> C whiteware sherd and a few small Pmed tile fragments
7	Northeast-southwest	30	250	210 as T1	As T6	One large NW-SE aligned ditch (0006) Pmed based on a few small brick and tile fragments, also one stray blue and white 19/20 <sup>th</sup> C sherd
8	Northwest-southeast	30	200	100 as T1	As T6	No features, few Pmed brick and tile fragments
9	Northeast-southwest	30	200	200 as T1	As T1	No features (burnt feature from geophysical survey not found)
		255.60 (460.08m <sup>2</sup> )	200-300	100-250		Three large Pmed ditches and a general low density of Pmed stray finds

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches were relatively shallow at 300mm to 500mm deep with 200mm to 300mm of topsoil above 100mm to 250mm of mid brown clay subsoil with the underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit being slightly sandy orange clay which in some trenches contained small chalk fragments.

3.3 As outlined in the table above no archaeological features were revealed in trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 9 with the stray ceramic finds in the upcast spoil being at a low density scatter of 19/20<sup>th</sup> small pottery sherds and small brick and tile fragments of Post medieval date. However large ditches with a width of 1600mm to 1750mm and a depth of 600mm to 700mm were revealed in trench 3 (0002/0003), trench 5 (0004/0005) and trench 7 (0006/0007) with all three containing small fragments of Post medieval brick and tile.

3.4 An extensive metal detector (see Appendix IV) of the site recovered one worn silver penny of Charles I and 66 copper alloy and lead objects and scraps of metal. All of these finds can be dated to the Post medieval period with one copper alloy buckle of 17-18<sup>th</sup> date and the remainder being of late Post medieval, 18-20<sup>th</sup> century date and the majority came as topsoil finds between the trenches rather than from trench spoil. This assemblage is typical for a rural field in what has been a well populated part of Suffolk with various buckle fragments, a 20<sup>th</sup> century spoon, 13 copper alloy buttons, 4 lead musket balls and a variety of copper alloy scrap sheet fragments and small lead fragments.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 As with the investigation of the adjacent Scout HQ site the evaluation trenching confirmed the presence of three ditches (0002, 0004 & 0006) that had been identified by a previous geophysical survey. All of these three ditches indicated a Post medieval date for their in-filling with fragments of brick and tile in the respective fills (0003, 0005 & 0007). However these ditch lines do not appear on the 1880 large scale Ordnance Survey map for the area so must have been out of use by this date. No other archaeological features were revealed in the trenching. In addition the area of previous high temperature identified in the geophysical survey was not identified and is likely to have a bonfire area which left little below ground evidence as the site has been ploughed since this survey in 2014. Therefore it agreed with SCCAS that an HER search for the area would be of little value given the low level results of the evaluation.

4.2 The lack of any finds of pre-17<sup>th</sup> century date is interesting in understanding past land use at this site. If in arable use in the medieval and earlier periods some stray finds should have been evident via the spreading of waste including domestic material on to the land. That no medieval or earlier stray finds were recovered either as odd ceramic finds or metal finds following an intensive search would suggest that this area was largely in use as pasture in the past

4.3 From these low level archaeological results it is recommended that no further investigations should be required at this planned residential development at land at Red House Farm, Priory Road, Fressingfield.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FSF 076*

*Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.*

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Jonny for his careful machine operation, to James Armes and Keith Lewis for the metal detector search and to Sarah Veasey from CAT for her illustration work)*

### Refs:

- |               |      |   |
|---------------|------|---|
| Cunningham, L | 2018 | 'Scout Headquarters, Red House Farm, Fressingfield, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation,' Britannia Archaeology report 1184 |
| Schofield, T  | 2014 | 'Red House Farm, Fressingfield, Suffolk Detailed Magnetometer Survey,' Britannia Archaeology report 1079                  |

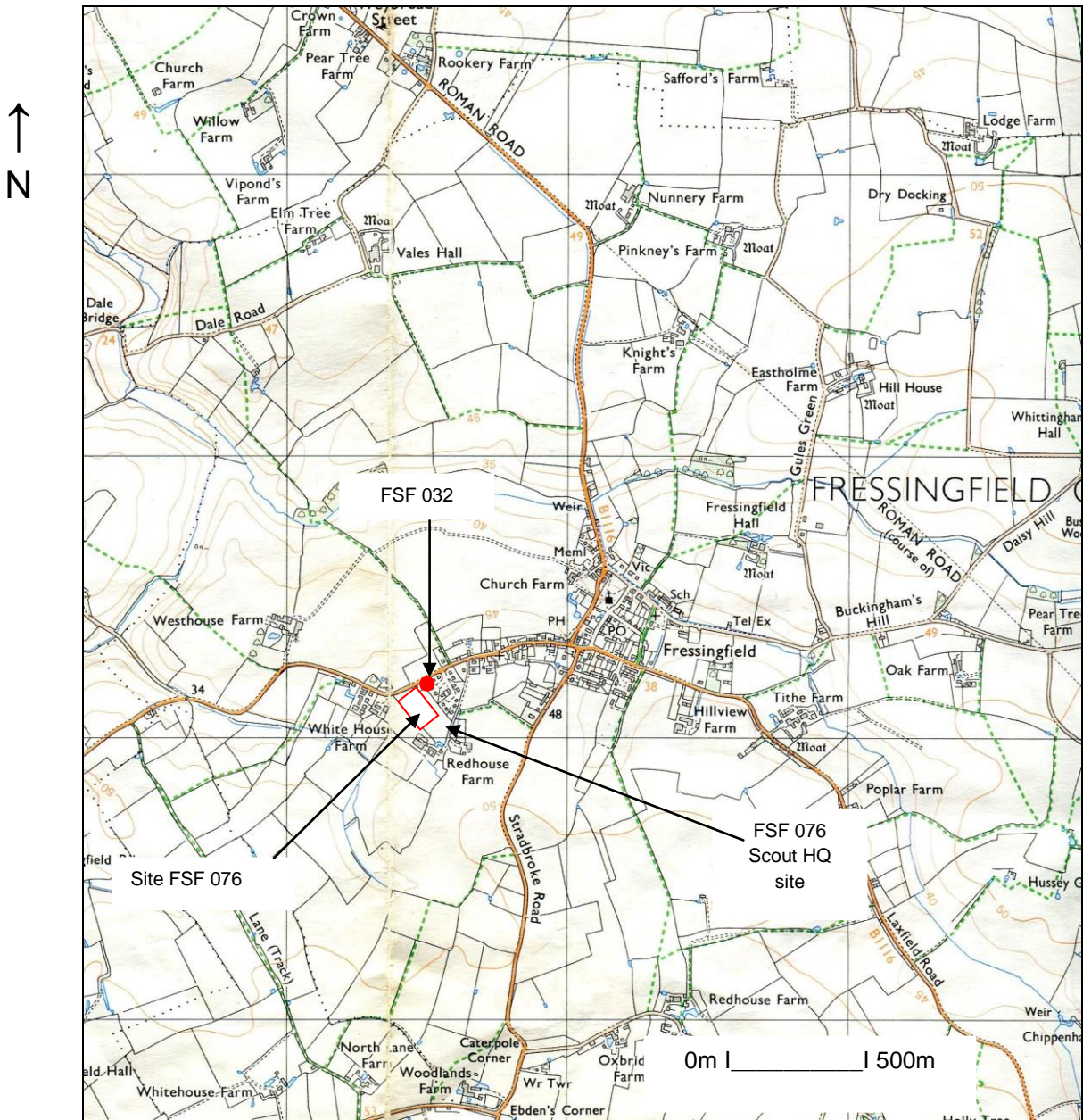


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)





**Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches**  
 (Light blue- planned footprint areas, red arrows- Post medieval ditches)  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

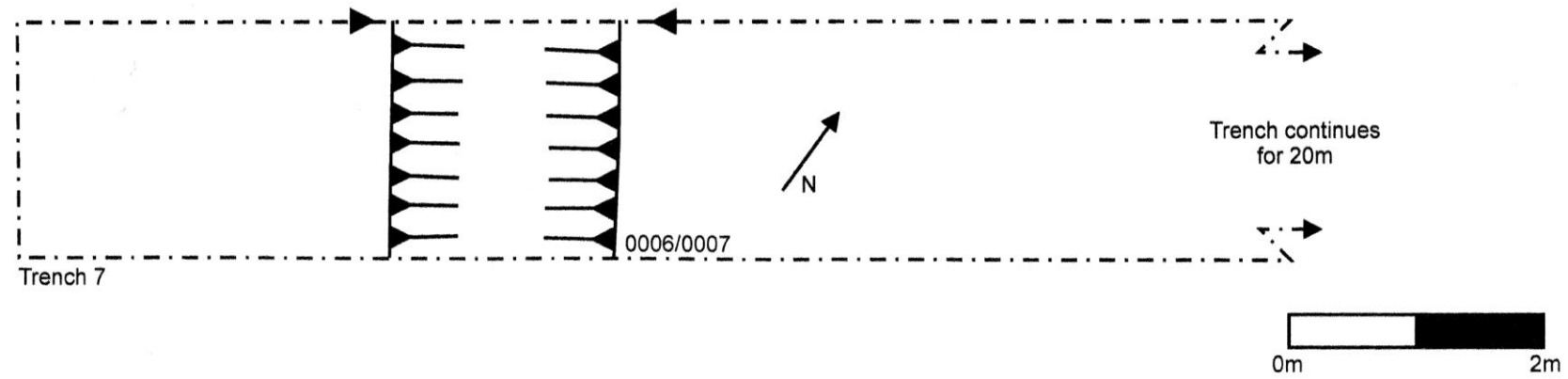
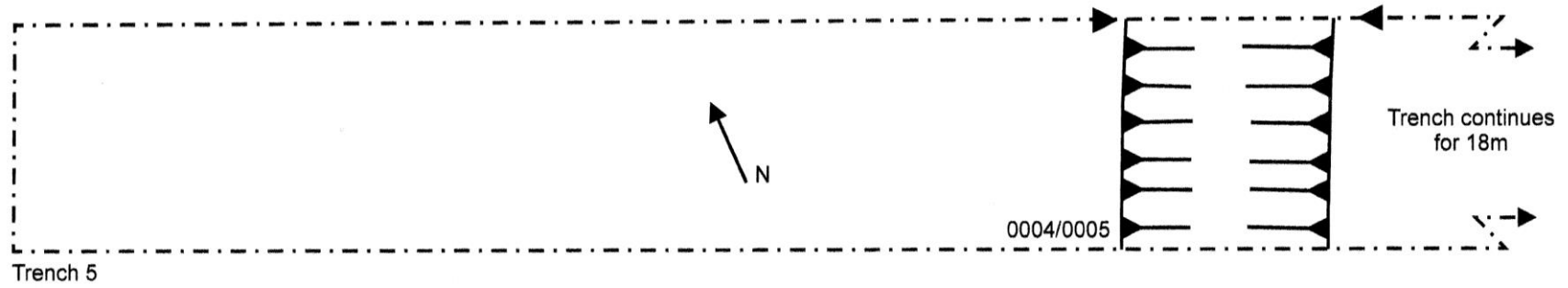
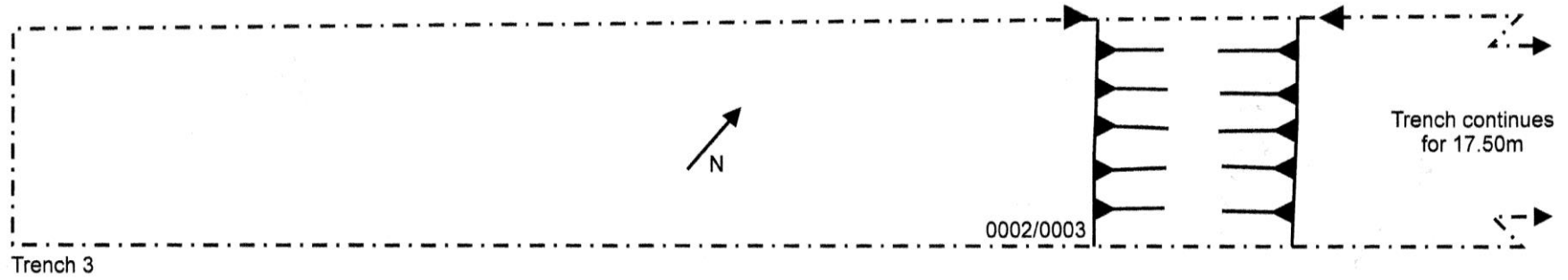


Fig. 3: Trench plans.

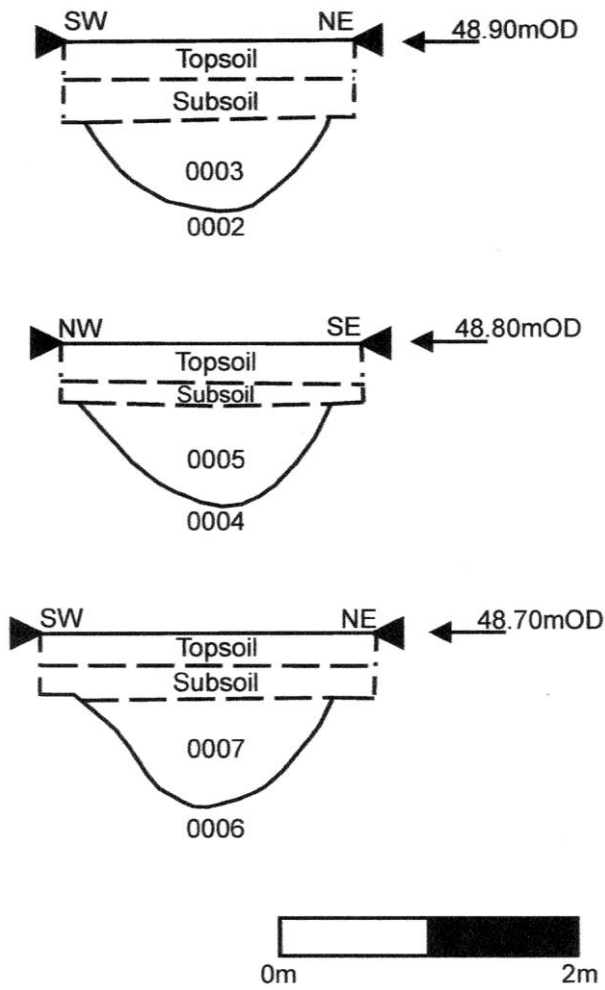


Fig. 4: Sections.

## Appendix I- Images



General view from north



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from east



Trench 3 with ditch 0002/0003



Trench 4 from west



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from north





Trench 5 with ditch 0004/0005



Trench 6 from north



Trench 6 deposit profile



Trench 7 from west



Trench 7 with ditch 0006/0007



Trench 8 from north



Trench 8 deposit profile



Trench 9 from west (with no sign of burnt feature)



Trench 9 deposit profile

**Land and Buildings at Red House Farm,  
Priory Road, Fressingfield, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

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## **Site details**

Name: Land and buildings at Red House Farm, Priory Road, Fressingfield, Suffolk, IP21 5PH

Client: DAB Group Ltd

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 4410/16 & DC/20/02053- construction of up to 28 dwellings

Proposed development: Erection of up to 28 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation\_2020\_02053

Grid ref: TM 2545 7715

HER ref: tbc (Site with enclosures FSF 076)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-430121

Previous investigation: 'Red House Farm, Fressingfield, Suffolk- Detailed Magnetometer Survey,' Britannia Archaeology Project 1079, 2014- FSF 076

Area: 1.15 ha

Current site use: Former arable land

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
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5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 The Last and Tricker Partnership on behalf of their client the DAB Group Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a development concerning the erection of up to 28 dwellings which has gained consent under applications 4410/16 and DC/20/02053. The former being a hybrid application with the area of the proposed Scout HQ having been evaluated in 2017 (Cunningham, 2018) with largely negative results save a large ditch of Post medieval date. In addition the complete application area was subject to a geophysical survey in 2014 (Schofield, 2014) as outlined below. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) for this area of proposed residential development. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development site (PDS) is at land at Red House Farm, Priory Road, Fressingfield.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 & 2020)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative conditions on planning consents for applications 4410/16 and DC/20/02053. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Fressingfield parish is located in north central Suffolk in an area where, historically, villages have clustered partly around their parish church but also with a more scattered settlement pattern dispersed round various green edges and along the numerous lanes and roads. With productive, though heavy, soils based on the deep clays of central Suffolk. Population densities were high through the medieval period in a prosperous region as evidenced by the substantial parish church located some 800m north-east of PDS. The PDS is on the southern side of the Priory Road where Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk depicts a few buildings along this road.



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However the nearest listed buildings are 120m to the north-west and 150m to the south.

2.2 The British Geological Survey indicates that the PDS is on Lowestoft Formation diamicton, therefore a mix of sands, silts and clay, at c45m OD in an area of gentle topography.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The relevant SCCAS brief notes that the PDS is in an area of archaeological interest in the County Historic Environment Record (CHER) with a topographic location attractive for past activity of all periods. The site of a windmill (CHER FSF 032) of Post medieval date is recorded immediately to the north-east of the PDS and a geophysical survey (CHER FSF 076, Schofield, 2014) indicated the presence of linear features running across the PDS. In addition the evaluation of the adjacent Scout HQ site revealed one large ditch of Post medieval date (CHER FSF 076, Cunningham, 2018). As a result there is a high potential for the discovery of hitherto unknown important features and deposits of archaeological interest within the PDS. As the brief indicates any groundworks associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.

A site evaluation by trial trenching prior to any other works starting is therefore 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 when an application is submitted.

## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of this PDS relates to its location in a topographic location which would have been attractive for past activity of all past periods. In addition a windmill site (CHER FSF 032) of Post medieval date is recorded in an adjacent location and geophysical survey (CHER FSF 076) suggests the presence of linear features within the PDS and a burnt feature of uncertain date.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of up to 28 dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS so a monitoring visit can be agreed. Contact will also be maintained with SCCAS as the evaluation progresses and through the post-excavation study and work with regard to the results from the site, the finds and any samples and the main report preparation.

5.2 The Brief requires 255.60m of sample trenching, plus a 64m contingency, which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development footprint and will in part target the linear anomalies and a possible burnt feature identified in the geophysical survey. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trenches with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened (see specialists section below) for both ferrous and non-ferrous finds. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in past rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits. Allowance has been made for two members staff on site for two days with additional detector survey for a day plus a machine and operator for two to three days to cover the opening of the trenches plus back-filling once full approval for the latter has been gained from SCCAS following a site monitoring visit where the requirement to use the contingency will be discussed. If required further investigation of the trenches will be carried out in particular following a SCCAS monitoring visit and examination of the exposed deposits. Any requirement to vary the related brief requirements and this WSI will only be carried out following communication with SCCAS.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand (possibly using CHER FSF 076). All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map

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cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling) as will any evidence of pottery production which will be sampled by hand so it can be characterised while left in situ when revealed. Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. These features will be hand investigated unless agreed with SCCAS that larger/more recent features can be partially machine/hand investigated. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption is to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage depending on SCCAS advice if lifting remains appears to be sensible at this stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English

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Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in

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close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site. Any developments during the site and reporting works will be communicated to SCCAS.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24,

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1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft .pdf copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a finalised .pdf copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc and a hard copy if requested. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

## 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather. COVID guideline requirements will be adhered to with social distancing, no sharing of equipment and separate rest areas.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations and the client will be consulted regarding any possible underground services. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

## 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)

## John Newman Archaeological Services

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Metal detecting: J Armes (experienced freelance)

Palaeoenvironmental samples: V Fryer (Freelance)

Soils specialist tbc

Pre-historic flint: S Bates (Freelance)

Pre-historic pottery: S Percival (Freelance)

Post Roman ceramics & CBM: S Anderson (Freelance)

Roman period small finds: N Crummy (Freelance)

Roman period ceramics: Colchester Archaeological Trust

Medieval coins: M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)

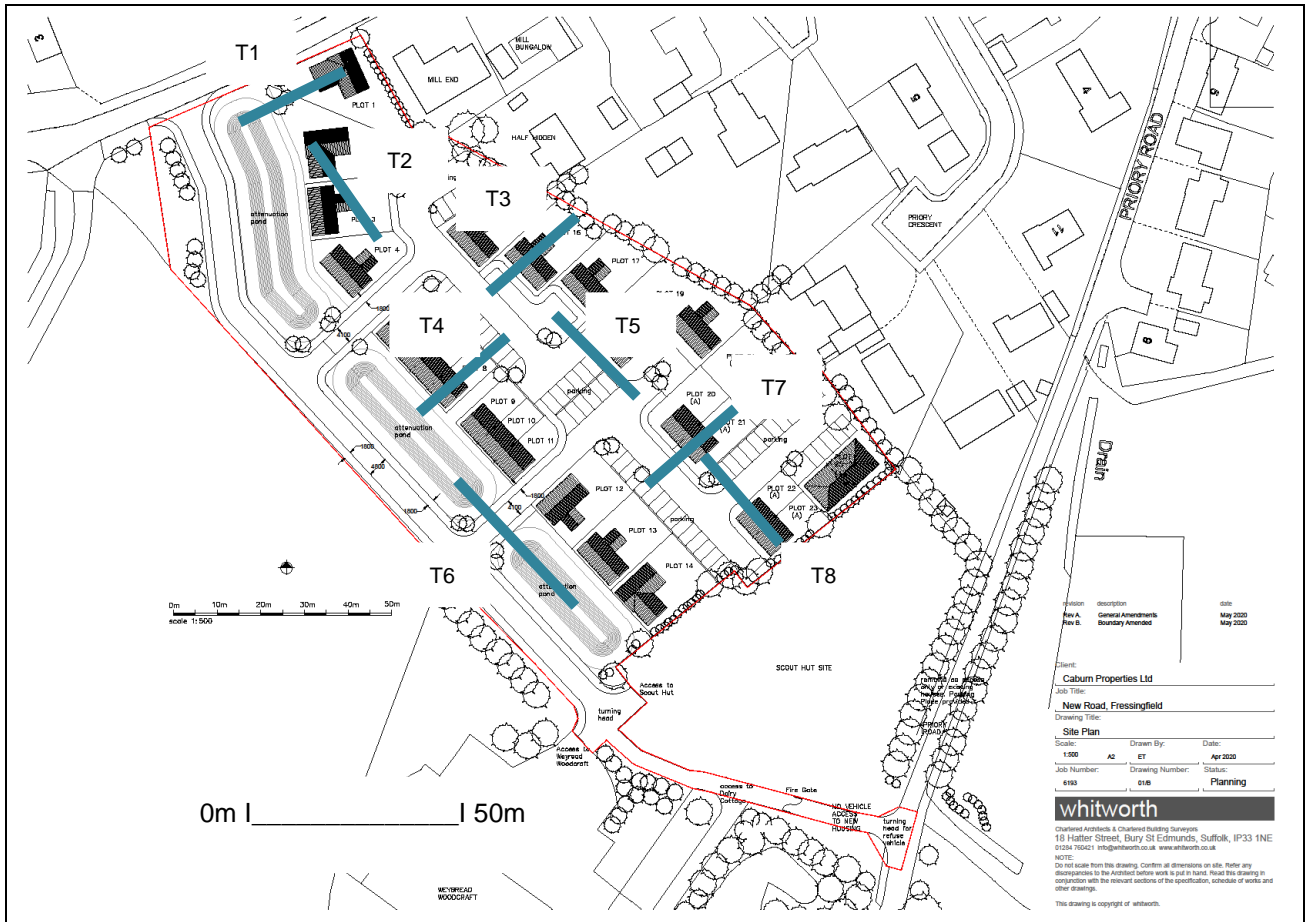
Post Roman small finds: JNAS

### Refs:

Cunningham, L 2018 'Scout Headquarters, Red House Farm, Fressingfield, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation,' Britannia Archaeology report 1184

Schofield, T 2014 'Red House Farm, Fressingfield, Suffolk Detailed Magnetometer Survey,' Britannia Archaeology report 1079

# John Newman Archaeological Services



Proposed location of trial trenches (1 x 45.60m & 7 x 30m, T3, T5 & T6 will target possible linear features and & T7 a possible area of burnt material)



### Appendix III- Context list

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
3	0002	Ditch	0002	Large north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 1600mm wide and 600mm deep	
3	0003	Fill	0002	Pale to mid brown clay with small chalk fragments and a few brick and tile fragments	Pmed
5	0004	Ditch	0004	Large north-east to south-west aligned ditch, 1650mm wide and 700mm deep	
5	0005	Fill	0004	Pale to mid brown clay fill with small brick and tile fragments	Pmed
7	0006	Ditch	0006	Large north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 1750mm wide and 700mm deep	
7	0007	Fill	0006	Pale to mid brown clay with small chalk fragments and a few brick and tile fragments	Pmed

## Appendix IV- Metal finds

Worn Charles I penny

Very worn Victoria penny

Corroded Victoria halfpenny

Elizabeth II Scottish shilling 1961

Decimal 2p

Plated copper alloy 'Apostle' teaspoon 20C

Copper alloy buckle fragment 18-19C

Worn copper alloy ring bezel with crude ?religious figure 19-20C

Copper alloy furniture handle fragment ?from furniture 19-20C

Rectangular large copper alloy harness strap slider with double bar across centre, 48mm x 58mm, 19-20C

Small copper alloy bell, globe shaped, 16mm x 17mm 18-19C

Copper alloy buckle fragment 18-19C

Copper alloy boot fastener 18-19C

Copper alloy cone shaped lace end, 18-19C

Copper alloy sheet metal thimble 18-19C

Small copper alloy spoon fragment 18-19C

Small copper alloy sheet metal collar Pmed

Two copper alloy curtain type rings Pmed

Copper alloy sheet metal edging strip Pmed

Copper alloy stud 18-19C

Copper alloy handle fragment 18-19C

Copper alloy domed disc shaped cap with central piercing 26mm diameter Pmed

Copper alloy buckle 18-19C

Small copper alloy buckle 18-19C

Copper alloy sheet metal U shaped fitting with rivets around edge, ?harness fitting LPed

13 copper alloy disc shaped buttons LPmed

Half a double looped copper alloy buckle 20mm x 22mm 17-18C

8 small copper alloy sheet fragments

Crude lead disc, 18mm x 22mm x 3mm thick, weight (6gm) ?date

Crude lead disc with lug on back, distorted, 30mm x c30mm, ?handle protector for using needles ?date

Four lead musket balls diameter 8mm-16mm Pmed

## Summary for johnnewm1-430121

OASIS ID (UID)	johnnewm1-430121
Project Name	Land At Red House Farm, Priory Road, Fressingfield, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	4410/16, DC/20/02053
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project Dates	19-Oct-2021 - 20-Oct-2021
Location	LAND AT RED HOUSE FARM FRESSINGFIELD NGR : TM 25400 77100 LL : 52.3456184795551, 1.30778163366638 12 Fig : 625400,277100
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Mid Suffolk Parish : Fressingfield
Project Methodology	Evaluation trenching
Project Results	Fressingfield, land at Red House Farm, Priory Road (FSF 076, TM 2545 7715) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development revealed evidence for three field boundary type ditches which had been identified during a previous geophysical survey. Finds indicated that these features were of Post medieval date at least when they were filled-in prior to c1880, no other features were revealed and the stray ceramic and metal from the site were all of Post medieval date. The lack of medieval or earlier stray finds suggests pastoral use in the past. This was not collected in OASIS IV when this record was originally created
Keywords	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	