

**Fressingfield Hall, Gules Green Lane,
Fressingfield, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/21/05487

HER Ref: FSF 157

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 10 Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Ipswich, IP8 4AA)

(February, 2022)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land south of Fressingfield Hall, Gules Green Lane, Fressingfield, Suffolk, IP21 5SA

Client: Ms J Morris

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/21/05487

Development: Creation of four wildlife ponds

Date of fieldwork: 24 January, 2022

HER ref: FSF 157 (Fressingfield Hall- FSF 008)

LBS ref: 1352192 (Grade II*)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-503201

Grid ref: TM 2660 7750

Site area: c1,586m² (four planned ponds)

Land use: Current site use: formerly arable land now being managed as a mosaic of grassland, scrub, woodland and pond habitats

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Summary: Fressingfield, Fressingfield Hall, Gules Green Lane (FSF 157, TM 2660 7750) evaluation trenching for four planned wildlife ponds to the south of Fressingfield Hall, a listed building of early Post medieval date set within a medieval moat, revealed one shallow natural feature, two small field drains and a light scatter of ceramic finds of late Post medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Ms J Morris).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Ms J Morris commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned wildlife pond scheme (see Fig. 1) that had gained consent under planning application DC/21/05487 comprising four pond areas situated across two large fields to the south of Fressingfield Hall and north of the Cratfield Road. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned pond areas within the site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and be reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development. This scheme concerns the proposal as outlined above at land south of Fressingfield Hall and west of Gules Green Lane.

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 350m south-west of Fressingfield Hall. The site is in an isolated location to the west of Gules Green Lane and north of the Cratfield Road with the planned wildlife ponds to be created in an area to the south of the hall described in the relevant application as 'formerly arable, now being managed as a mosaic of grassland, scrub, woodland and pond habitats.' Fressingfield Hall is a grade II* listed building adjacent to a moat of medieval date and it is described as being a long hall, timber framed and of c1650 date and a fine example for this period.

1.3 The British Geological Survey indicated that the site is on Lowestoft Formation diamicton deposits made up of clays, sands and silts at c40m-50m OD; therefore the likelihood of mixed superficial deposits was anticipated.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned wildlife pond scheme was therefore generated by its location close to Fressingfield Hall and its associated medieval moat (HER FSF 008) in addition to being south of the line of a Roman period road (HER RR35 CRT 019) and Roman finds scatter (HER FSF 021) indicative of past settlement activity and close to a scatter of artefacts of Roman and Saxon date (HER FSF 101). However ground disturbance will be limited to four relatively small ponds across two large fields which slope gently down from north to south.

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 1500mm 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. A small area of slightly deeper subsoil in trench 1 was initially examined by hand and then taken down gradually by machine under close supervision but proved to be only 300mm deep with indistinct sides that merged into the locally occurring heavy till deposits.

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. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. Prior to the evaluation the location of the four planned ponds were marked out by the landowners 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 Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	10	250	250 mid brown clay	Pale brown slightly chalky clay with small pockets of very silty orange sand	One shallow small area of deeper subsoil with indistinct sides and no finds, possibly a tree root pit of natural origin. Also a field drain. A few small stray Pmed brick and tile fragments
2	Northwest-southeast	10	200	200 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
3	Northwest-southeast	10	200	200 as T1	As T1	No features except a field drain and two stray small peg tile fragments
4	East-west	10	200	200 as T1	As T1	No features, one small peg tile fragment
		40 (72m ²)				One small area of subsoil, probably a natural feature such as a shallow tree root pit with no finds, otherwise a light scatter of Pmed tile fragments

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches were 400mm to 500mm deep with 200mm to 250mm of topsoil above 200mm to 250mm of mid brown clay subsoil with

the underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit being pale brown slightly chalky clay with small pockets of silty orange sand.

3.3 As noted above the only possible archaeological feature was towards the northern end of trench 1 but this proved to be a slightly deeper pocket of clean pale to mid brown clay subsoil and hand investigation soon established that it had indistinct edges that merged in to the adjacent pale brown clay natural deposits with indications via small patches of disturbance reminiscent of roots suggesting this was a natural tree root pit with no finds of any date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While the areas for the planned four wildlife ponds is close to a moat of medieval date (HER FSF 008) and also near artefact scatters of Roman and Saxon date (HER FSF 021 & 101) no evidence was found in the evaluation trenches that the pond areas have been anything more than open agricultural land in the past. The location of Roman artefact scatter (HER FSF 021) was derived from the Suffolk Heritage Explorer adjacent to the Roman road (HER RR 35 CRT 019) the latter as marked by the Ordnance Survey. The remaining Roman and Saxon artefact scatter noted above (HER FSF 101) is not marked on Fig. 1 due to its confidential nature.

4.2 From these low level archaeological results it is recommended that no further investigations should be required for this planned wildlife pond scheme in the area to the south of Fressingfield Hall, Gules Green Lane, Fressingfield.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FSF 157.

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 Jenny and Fe Morris for their close co-operation and help and to Barry Day for his skilled machine operation)

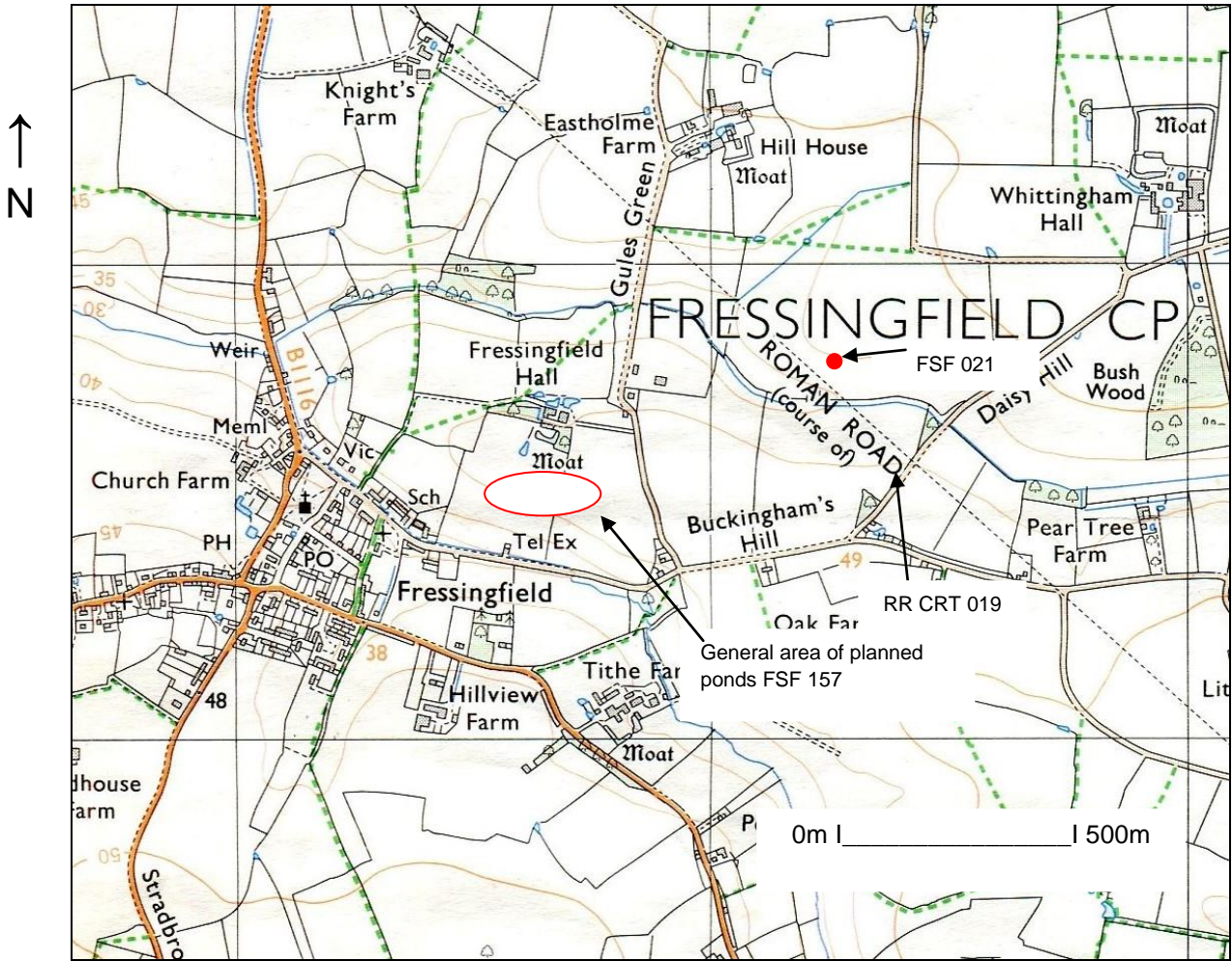


Fig. 1: Site location

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



Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned ponds)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from west



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from east



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from west



Trench 4 deposit profile

**Fressingfield Hall, Gules Green Lane,
Fressingfield, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Fressingfield Hall, Gules Green Lane, Fressingfield, Suffolk, IP21 5SA

Client: Ms J Morris

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/21/05487

Proposed development: Creation of wildlife ponds

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_ Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Fressingfield Hall Gules Green Lane_21_05487 1.2

Grid ref: TM 2660 7750

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-503201

Area: 1586m²

Current site use: formerly arable land now being managed as a mosaic of grassland, scrub. Woodland and pond habitats

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trenches

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1. Introduction

1.1 Ms J Morris has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for the creation of four wildlife that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/21/05487 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). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the creation of four wildlife ponds to the south of Fressingfield Hall, Gules Green Lane, 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 condition on planning consent DC/21/05487. 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 350m south-west of the PDS. The PDS is in an isolated location on Gules Green Lane with the planned wildlife ponds to be created in an area to the south of the hall described in the relevant application as 'formerly arable, now being managed as a mosaic of grassland, scrub, woodland and pond habitats.' Fressingfield Hall is a grade II* listed building adjacent to a moat of medieval date and it is described as being a long hall, timber framed and of c1650 date.

2.2 The British Geological Survey indicates that the PDS is located on Glaciolacustrine deposits comprising clay and silt in an area of Lowestoft diamicton deposits of clay, silts plus gravels, therefore a mixed superficial make-up. The PDS has a southerly aspect on a gentle slope at c50m OD.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The relevant SCCAS brief outlines how the PDS is located close to moat and a building of early Post medieval date (HER FSF 008) in addition to being close to several artefact scatters (HER FSF 021 & 101) indicative of past settlement and related activities. Also the PDS is 500m south-west of the line of Roman period road.

‘As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with this development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.’

A site evaluation by trial trenching 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.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of this PDS relates to its location close to a medieval moat and important building of early Post medieval date and close to large earlier artefacts scatters.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the creation of four wildlife ponds. 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.

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5.2 The Brief requires 40m of sample trenching, which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the four planned ponds plus a 0.5% contingency to be used dependant on the initial results and in consultation with SCCAS. 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. Care will also be taken to minimise disturbance around the pond site and across the field in general. 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 trench 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 one member staff on site for one day and a detector user for half a day plus a machine and operator for 1-2 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. 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. 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 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)

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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 must be 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 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

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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 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).

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- 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 be 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, 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 copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. 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.

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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. 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)
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

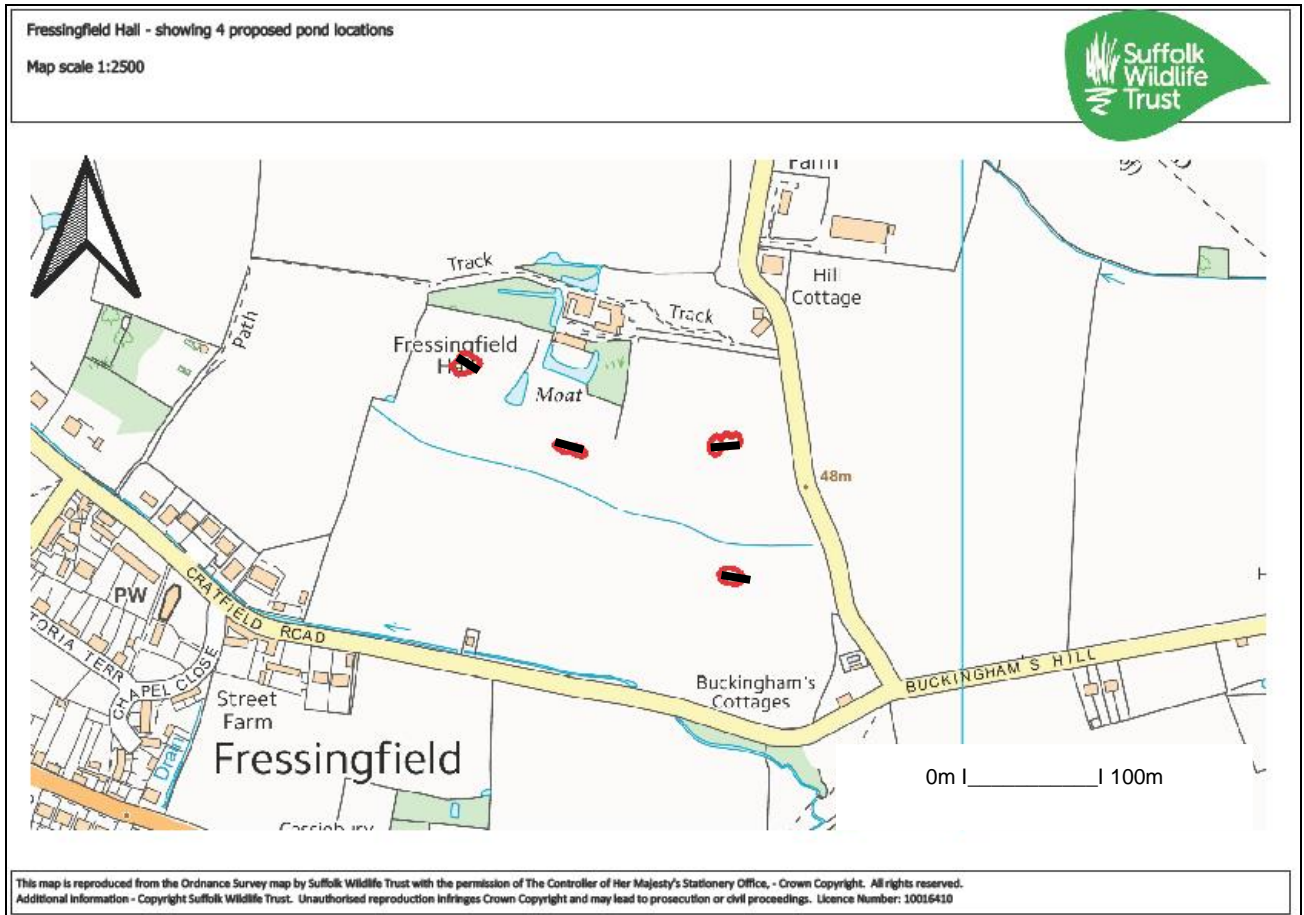
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Medieval coins:

M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)

Post Roman small finds:

JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (4 x 10m)

Summary for johnnewm1-503201

OASIS ID (UID)	johnnewm1-503201
Project Name	Evaluation at Fressingfield Hall
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	DC/21/05487
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project Dates	09-Jan-2022 - 14-Jan-2022
Location	Fressingfield Hall NGR : TM 26600 77500 LL : 52.3487143986888, 1.3256369612605 12 Fig : 626600,277500
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Mid Suffolk Parish : Fressingfield
Project Methodology	Evaluation trenching
Project Results	Fressingfield, Fressingfield Hall, Gules Green Lane (FSF 157, TM 2660 7750) evaluation trenching for four planned wildlife ponds to the south of Fressingfield Hall, a listed building of early Post medieval date set within a medieval moat, revealed one shallow natural feature, two small field drains and a light scatter of ceramic finds of late Post medieval date.
Keywords	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Monument No - FSF 157
Archives	