

SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land Southwest of School Lane
Fressingfield, Suffolk

Client:

Trustees of Fressingfield Baptist Chapel

Date:

October 2018

FSF 092
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/091
Author: M. Sommers
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Land Southwest of School Lane Fressingfield, Suffolk

FSF 092

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/091

Author: Mark Sommers

Editor: Dr Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: October 2018

HER Information

Site Code: FSF 092

Site Name: Land Southwest of School Lane, Fressingfield, Suffolk

Report Number: 2018/091

Planning Application No: MS/3872/16

Date of Fieldwork: 27th September 2018

Grid Reference: TM 2579 7717

OASIS Reference: suffolka1-327076

Curatorial Officer: Dr Hannah Cutler

Project Officer: Mark Sommers

Client/Funding Body: Trustees of Fressingfield Baptist Chapel

HER Search Invoice No: n/a

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 Suffolk Archaeology CIC. 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 Archaeology CIC 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: Mark Sommers
Date: 16/10/2018

Approved By: Dr Rhodri Gardner
Position: Project Manager
Date:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the southwest of School Lane, Fressingfield, Suffolk, in advance of the construction of a new Baptist Chapel and associated parking. Six trenches, totalling 120m in length, were excavated but no features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified and no artefacts recovered. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company, for the Trustees of Fressingfield Baptist Chapel).

1. Introduction

Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a Baptist Chapel and associated parking to be built on land to the southwest of School Lane, Fressingfield, Suffolk (application number MS/3872/16). A condition was attached to the planning consent calling for an agreed programme of work to be in place prior to any development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in a Brief produced by Dr Hannah Cutler of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), dated 28th July 2018, was the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary. Based on this brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), produced by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) was approved by Dr Cutler, the curatorial officer for this project (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 2579 7717. Figure 1 comprises a location plan.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out on the 27th October 2018 by SACIC who were commissioned by the Trustees of Fressingfield Baptist Chapel.

2. Geology and topography

The development site consists of a roughly rectangular area, located to the south of Fressingfield Primary School's playing fields and accessed via School Lane. It was previously waste land that was heavily overgrown with small trees, shrubs and brambles but had been cleared prior to the evaluation. An existing drainage ditch ran diagonally across the site.

The local landscape comprises a generally flat or gently undulating plateau formed from a mixture of glacial deposits (Lowestoft Formation), which overlies a bedrock of sand of the Norwich Crag Formation. The site itself lies at a height of c.48m OD.

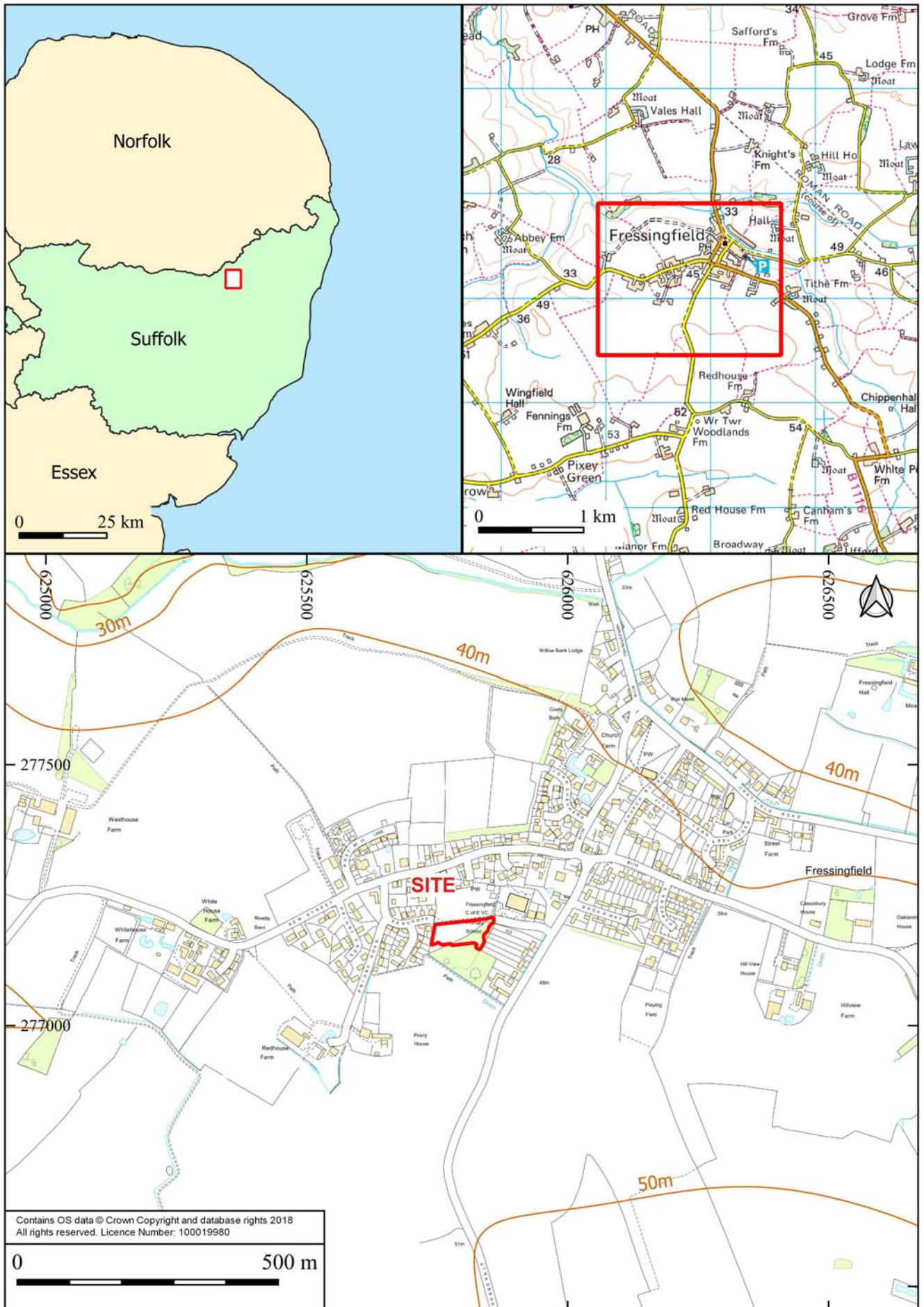


Figure 1. Site location

3. Archaeology and historical background

No heritage assets are recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record within or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area. This is probably a reflection of a lack of previous systematic investigation rather than conclusive evidence for an absence of archaeological deposits and features. Given the scale of the site it was considered that there was the potential for unknown heritage assets to be under threat from the development proposal.

4. Methodology

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a toothless bucket fitted to a tracked excavator. The trench locations were laid out using a Global Positioning System (DGPS; Leica GPS) with a sub-two centimetre accuracy. This equipment was also used to record the elevation of the present ground surface and the exposed natural subsoil.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Had any features or significant deposits been exposed they would have been sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts, but in the event this was not required.

A metal detector was used to scan the base of each excavated trench and the resultant spoil.

A photographic record of the work undertaken was compiled using a 24 megapixel digital camera with suitable scales in place.

Following the excavation of each trench, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths noted. Upon completion of the evaluation the trenches were to be backfilled.

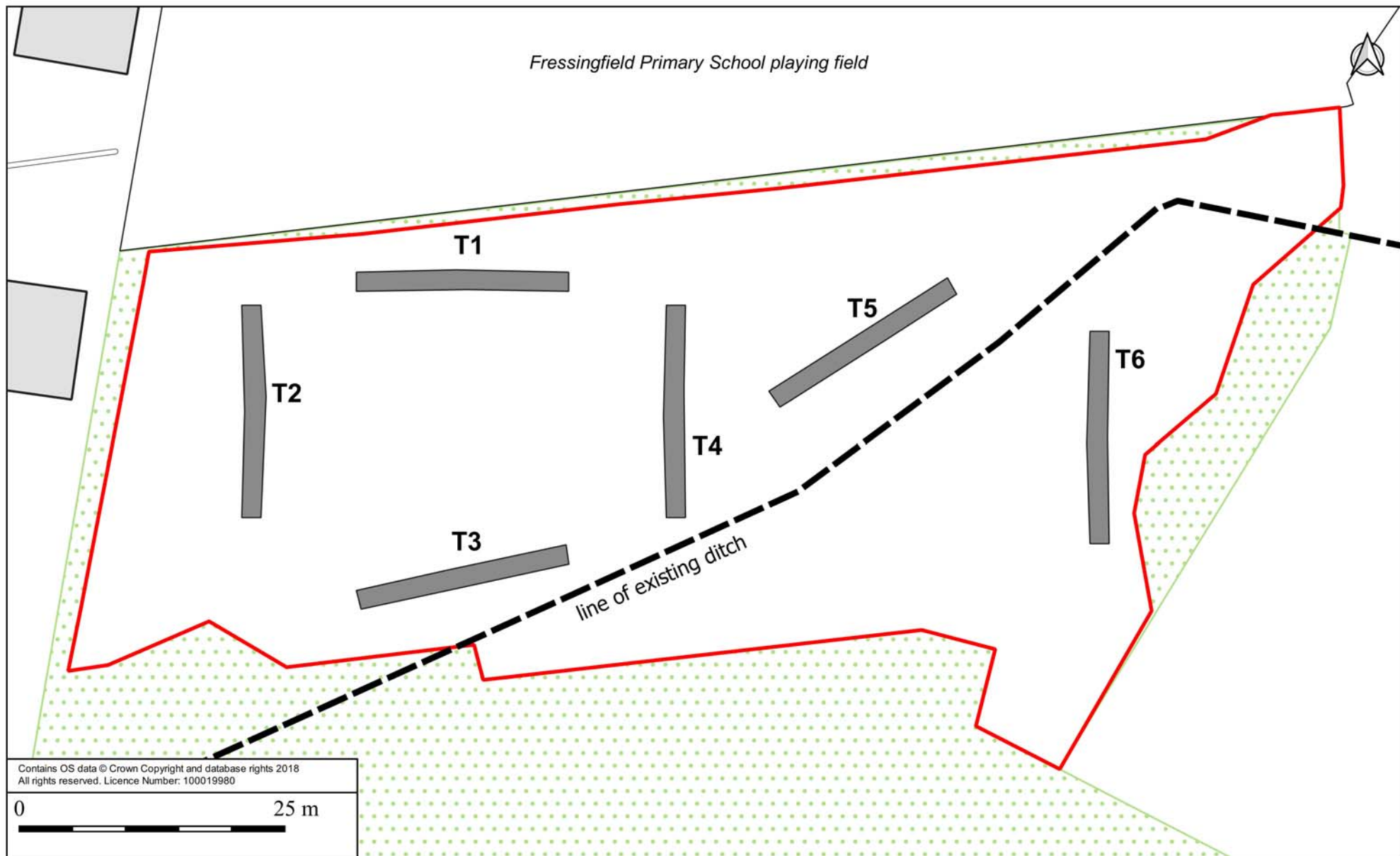


Figure 2. Trench location plan

5. Results

Six trenches were excavated (Fig. 2). They were positioned in the locations as per the WSI, except for Trenches 3 and 5, which were angled to avoid an existing ditch that crossed the site.

The trenches revealed a natural subsoil consisting of a yellow to pale brown sandy silt with frequent flint. It was encountered at depths that ranged from between 0.2m to 0.3m (plates 1 and 2). This was overlain by a topsoil (0001) of grey-brown organic loam. The interface with the underlying natural subsoil was appeared abrupt but there was no conclusive evidence for the natural subsoil having been truncated. No plough lines or other agricultural marks were visible which would suggest the site had not been ploughed by modern machinery.

No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches and no artefacts were noted during their excavation.

Some modern debris was present on the ground surface but other than the occasional small fragment of red sandy brick or tile within the topsoil, no artefacts were noted.

6. The Finds

No artefacts worthy of retention were identified.

7. Discussion

The results suggest that no archaeological features or deposits are present within the area evaluated. The presence of small fragments of brick and tile within the topsoil could suggest deliberate soil conditioning for arable use but no positive evidence for truncation of the natural subsoil was noted.

8. Conclusions

The evaluation trenches were devoid of any archaeological features. No evidence suggesting the presence of any significant early settlement or activity was recorded.

9. Archive deposition

Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER, ref. FSF 092. The project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, ref. suffolka1-327076. For a copy of the entry see Appendix 1.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Rhiannon Gardiner and Mark Sommers. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report and undertook the final editing.

Plates



Plate 1. Sample view of the overburden as seen in Trench 4



Plate 2. Sample view of the natural subsoil as exposed in Trench 4

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



FSF 092, Land Southwest of School Lane, Fressingfield, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for a
Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

Date: September 2018
Prepared by: Timothy Schofield HND BSc MCIfA
Issued to: Hannah Cutler (SCC Archaeological Service)
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Project details

Planning Authority	Mid Suffolk District Council
Planning Application No:	3872/16
Curatorial Officer:	Hannah Cutler (SCCAS)
Grid Reference:	TM 257 771
Area:	0.44ha
HER Parish Code:	FSF 092
Oasis Reference:	Suffolka1-327076
SACIC Job Code:	FRS SCL 001
Project Start date:	24/09/2018
Project Duration:	c. day
<hr/>	
Client/Funding Body:	Trustees of Fressingfield Baptist Chapel
SACIC Project Manager:	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC

1. Introduction and Project Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology CIC (hereafter SACIC) have been asked to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land southwest of School Lane, Fressingfield, Suffolk (Figs. 1 and 2). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation. The final decision on further work is made by the curatorial office in conjunction with the LPA.
- 1.2 The site consists of an area of scrubland that lies to the south of Fressingfield C.E.V.C. Primary School playing field, on a plot of land measuring c.0.44ha.
- 1.3 The works are being conducted by a condition of the planning application in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.4 The proposed development (Baptist Chapel with associated parking) is likely to have a severe but localised impact on underlying deposits. Trial trenching is therefore required to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.
- 1.5 This WSI complies with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS) Standard Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation (2017), Excavation (2017) and Archiving (2017) as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (ClfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).
- 1.6 The main aims of the evaluation are described in Section 4 of a SCCAS brief prepared by Hannah Cutler, dated 25th July 2018:
 - 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.

2. The Site

2.1 Topographically, the site sits at 50m Above Ordnance Datum, located immediately to the south of the School. It is bounded by a housing estate to the west and is accessed via School Lane to the east from Stradbroke Road, a housing development is further planned for the scrubland lying to the south.

2.2 The bedrock geology consists of Norwich Crag Formation sand, formed in the Quaternary Period in an environment dominated by shallow seas (BGS, 2018). Superficial deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, of glacial origin, also formed the Quaternary Period in interglacial periods (BGS, 2018).

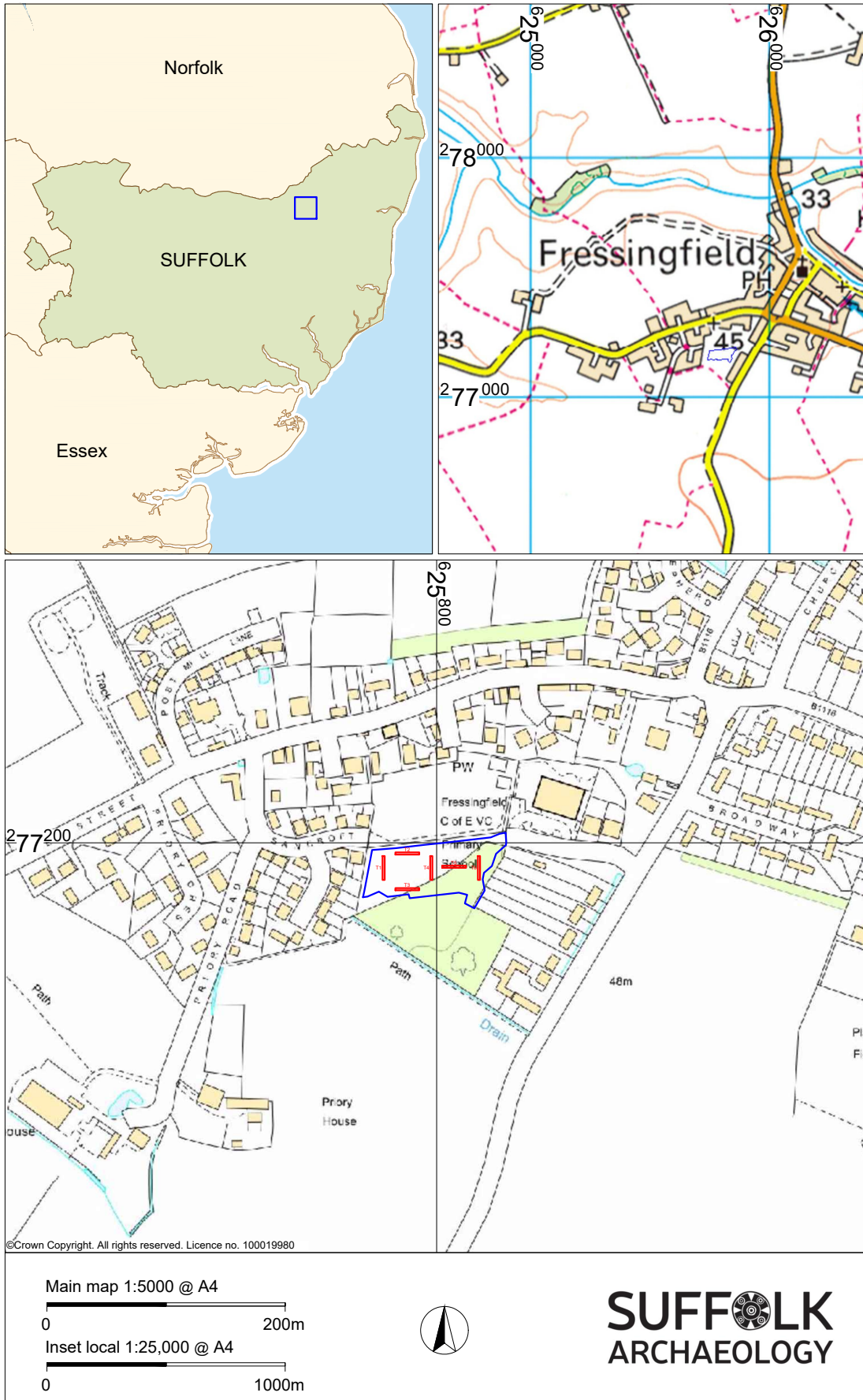


Figure 1. Site location showing site (blue), & proposed trench locations (red)

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The following information has been summarised from Suffolk Heritage Explorer (accessed 10/09/2018). An up-to-date search of the Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER) data will be commissioned as part of the evaluation work, as specified in the SCCAS Brief, to further inform any archaeological information recovered during the current project. There are no Scheduled Monuments or other designated heritage assets on the site. No previous systematic archaeological investigations have been undertaken on the proposed development site.

- 3.2 The site is located in the northern half of an area of land currently set-aside. In 2014 a geophysical survey (FSF 076) located 320m to the west recorded four linear trends of pre-1885 date, followed by a trial trench evaluation in 2017 that recorded a post-medieval field boundary. A medieval coin scatter (FSF 081) is recorded 275m to the north. The Church of St Peter and St Paul is located 480m to the northeast, in which the former Archbishop of Canterbury William Sancroft is buried. The medieval guildhall (FSF 029) which became a poor house in the sixteenth century and is now the Fox and Goose Inn is located 420m to the northeast. Two late medieval to post-medieval rubbish pits (FSF 090) were recorded during an evaluation fronting Church Street, 420m to the northeast.

- 3.3 The archaeological record described above suggests that the highest potential is for medieval and post-medieval heritage assets to be preserved within the proposed development area.

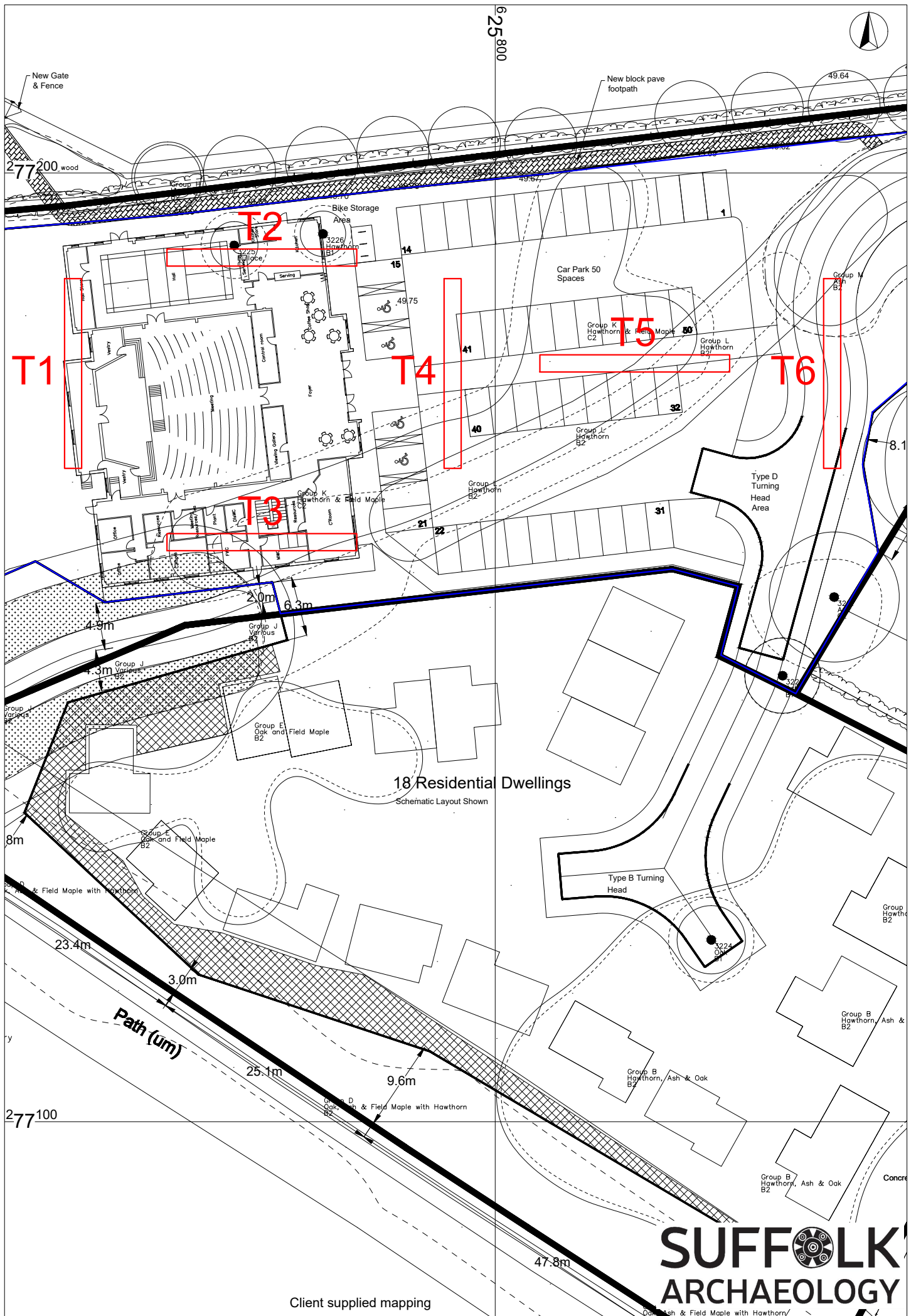


Figure 2. Site location (blue), proposed trench locations (red)

4. Fieldwork: Trial Trench Evaluation

- 4.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (TBA), and will further comprise up to three experienced excavators, surveyors and a metal detectorist.

- 4.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will involve the mechanical excavation of six trial trenches, measuring 20m long and 1.8m wide. These will be distributed as evenly as possible within a systematic grid array to give a representative sample over the whole site (Figs. 1 and 2), while also needing to be positioned in areas currently free from obstacles, trees and hedges. The number of trenches has been calculated based on a 5% sample of the 0.44ha site, requiring approximately 220m² of trial trenching to be undertaken.

- 4.3 No information regarding the services has been currently provided by the developer. While the location of each trench will be subjected to a CAT scan prior to excavation, if unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered and damaged during work then this will not be the responsibility of SACIC. The identification of previously unknown services may result in the proposed trench layout being amended accordingly. If a service is present within one of the trenches, further trenches sampling the same linear trend will be moved.

- 4.4 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist of Project Officer grade (TBA). Overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically, down to the first archaeological horizon or natural deposit encountered. Upcast spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be mechanically separated to facilitate sequential backfilling.

- 4.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation, with trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary, in order to satisfy the project aims and also to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2017.
- 4.6 Where a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, the combined depth of the trench and feature will not exceed 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). If additional works are specified by SCCAS, such as shoring or excavating and battering a larger area, then additional costs will be incurred by the client.
- 4.7 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions will be compatible with the County HER.
- 4.8 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number, acquired from the Suffolk HER (in this instance FSF 092) and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 4.9 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 4.10 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including the line of the trenches prior to cutting as well as trench bases, exposed features and upcast spoil. Metal detecting will be carried out by a trained experienced metal detectorist, who will be present at all times on site.
- 4.11 All pre-modern finds will be kept and a no-discard policy will be considered until they have been processed and assessed.

- 4.12 Finds will be brought back to the SACIC warehouse premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.
- 4.13 Bulk soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of paleo-environmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order to merit taking a sample. Samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for paleo-environmental remains. If particularly noteworthy paleo-environmental deposits are encountered, sample selection may also include monoliths. These would be retained only at the evaluation stage. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary, advice will be sought from Historic England's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 4.14 In the event of human remains being encountered, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials (including cremation burials). If found, the need for excavation/removal of burials will be discussed with SCCAS. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times. At the conclusion of the work, backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 4.15 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained, covering their excavation and removal to the SACIC warehouse for temporary storage. Approval for additional costs may need to be sought from the client.

5. Post-excavation

- 5.1 A unique HER number (FSF 092) has been acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 5.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by the SACIC Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 5.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 5.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 5.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate, finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 5.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 5.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork. Iron objects will be x-rayed; all other small finds, including coins, will be cleaned and digitally photographed. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- 5.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 5.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 5.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 5.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 5.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within six weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 5.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 5.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS

form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report, in this case the relevant OASIS number is 327076.

- 5.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within thirty days of receipt of any report.
- 5.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 5.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its continued preservation.
- 5.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs. The archive will be deposited within the SCCAS storage facility unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 5.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS, they will either be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 5.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site-specific basis.

5.22 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

5.23 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996.

- The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified, and the find will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers *etc.* present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
- If the landowner waives their share, the British Museum and Coroner will be informed, and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.

6. Additional Considerations

6.1 Health and Safety

- 6.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the SACIC Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 6.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of the SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 6.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 6.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 6.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS curators. All such staff and visitors must abide by the SACIC H&S requirements for each particular site and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high-risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 6.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by the SACIC insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

6.2 Environmental controls

- 6.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC EMS policies.

6.3 Plant machinery

6.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator (c. 14t) equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

6.4 Site security

6.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.

6.5 Access

6.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and subcontracted plant and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.

6.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

6.6 Site preparation

6.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

6.7 Backfilling

- 6.7.1 Each trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present, topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.
- 6.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 6.7.3 Backfilling will only occur after confirmation with the representatives of the LPA (SCCAS).
- 6.7.4 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement. If required, it could lead to a variation in costs.

6.8 Monitoring

- 6.8.1 The work will be monitored by SCCAS staff who will be acting on behalf of the LPA.

7. Staffing

7.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time);
- 1 x Project Officer (full time);
- Up to 3 x Site Assistants; includes surveyor and metal detectorist (as required);
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required);
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required);
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required);
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required);
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required).

7.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 7.1.

7.3 Post-excavation tasks, where possible, will be undertaken by SACIC staff (see below).

Name	Specialism
Ryan Wilson, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Rui Santos	Graphics and illustration
Richenda Goffin	Post Roman pottery and CBM
Stephen Benfield	Prehistoric pottery, Roman Pottery and general finds
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Small Finds
Anna West	Environmental sample processing/assessment
Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton	Finds quantification/assessment
Jonathan Van Jennians	Finds Processing
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Archiving

7.4 In some instances, it may be necessary to employ outside specialists (see below).

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human skeletal remains; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Damian Goodburn	Wood and woodworking	MOLA
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum

Appendix 2. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-327076	
Project details	
Project name	Land SW School Lane, Fressingfield
Short description of the project	Evaluation by trial trench did not identify any features or deposits and no artefacts were recovered.
Project dates	Start: 27-09-2018 End: 16-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FSF 092 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	3872/16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK FRESSINGFIELD Land SW School Lane
Study area	4570 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2579 7717 52.345502308669 1.31535523273 52 20 43 N 001 18 55 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	FSF092
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	FSF092
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land Southwest of School lane, Fressingfield, Suffolk
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