

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2011/067

The Old School, Cratfield Road, Fressingfield FSF 065

M. Sommers
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Lucy Robinson, County Director of Economy, Skills and Environment
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HER Information

Planning Application No: 0892/06

Date of Fieldwork: 11th May 2011

Grid Reference: TM 2641 7744

Funding Body: Durrants Chartered Surveyors (on behalf of client)

Curatorial Officer: Dr Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Mr M. Sommers

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-100652

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent The Old School, Cratfield Road, Fressingfield, in advance of a proposed housing development. Three trenches were excavated across the proposed site but no archaeological features were identified and no artefacts recovered. Two of the trenches revealed evidence for landscaping in the lower half of the site where a level terrace had been created on the south facing slope. This had been achieved through by cutting into the slope and filling the down slope area. The natural subsoil consisted of a stiff pale yellow/brown or grey clay with occasional flints nodules which, in the undisturbed area, lay at a depth of *c.* 0.25m. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for Durrants Chartered Surveyors).

1. Introduction

It has been proposed to construct a small housing development within the grounds of The Old School, Cratfield Road, Fressingfield. As the name implies, The Old School was formerly the village school. It is now a private residence and the development site is part of the garden area. Planning permission for the housing development has been granted but with an attached condition requiring an agreed programme of archaeological work be in place prior to the commencement of the development.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in the Brief and Specification produced by Dr Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team (Appendix 1), 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.

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 2641 7744. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team who were commissioned and funded by Durrants Chartered Surveyors, acting on behalf of a client.

2. Geology and topography

The site consists of a grassed area, forming part of the gardens to The Old School House, an area of concrete hard standing, and the site of two temporary buildings that formerly acted as classrooms. It is bounded by agricultural fields to the north and east; a large ditch or stream running alongside Cratfield Road forms the southern boundary and the former playground and school building lie to the west.

The site is situated on the south facing side of an approximately east-west valley drained by the stream running along the southern boundary of the site. At the highest point, at northern edge, the site it lies at a height of c. 40m OD but this reduces to

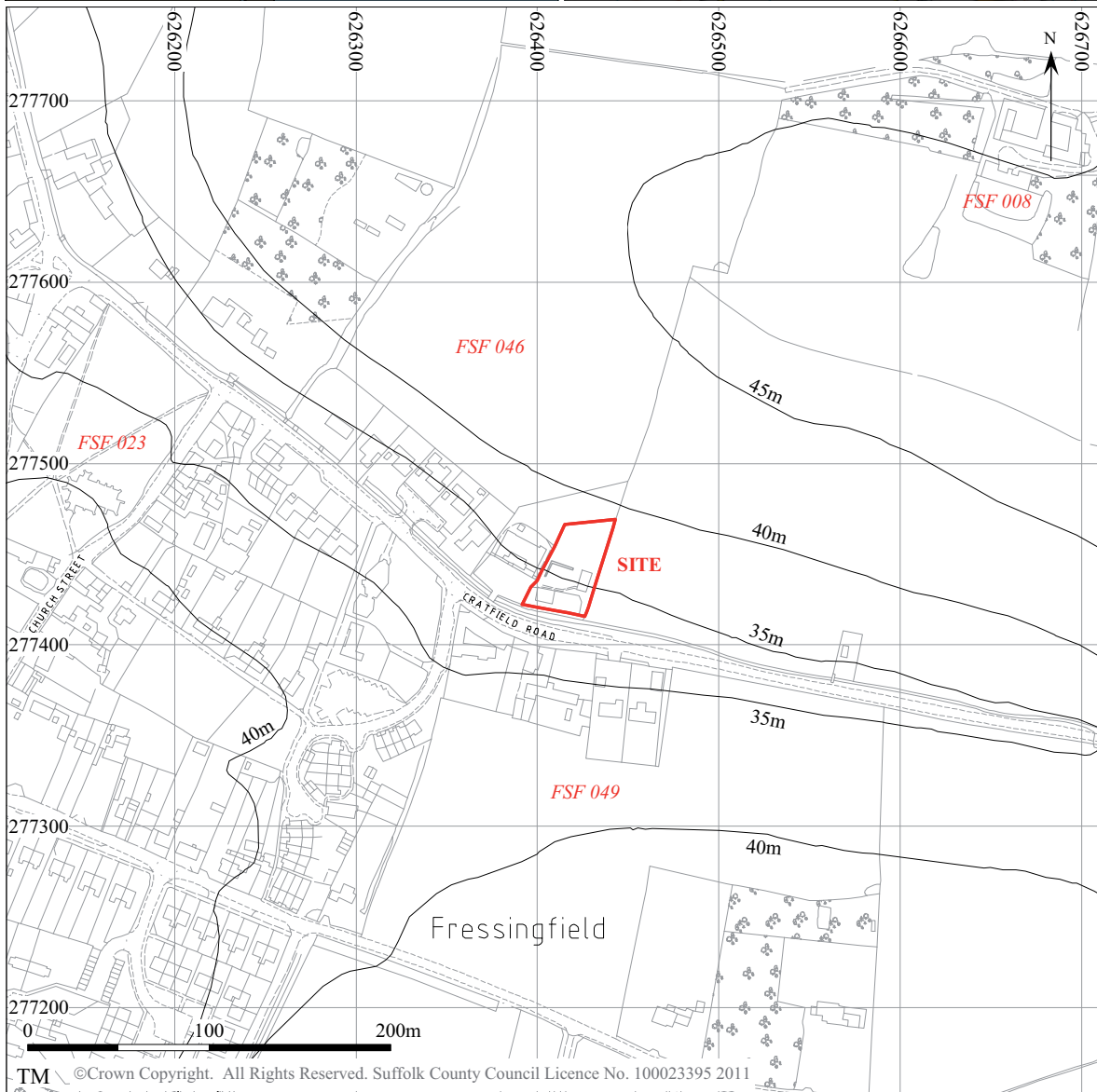
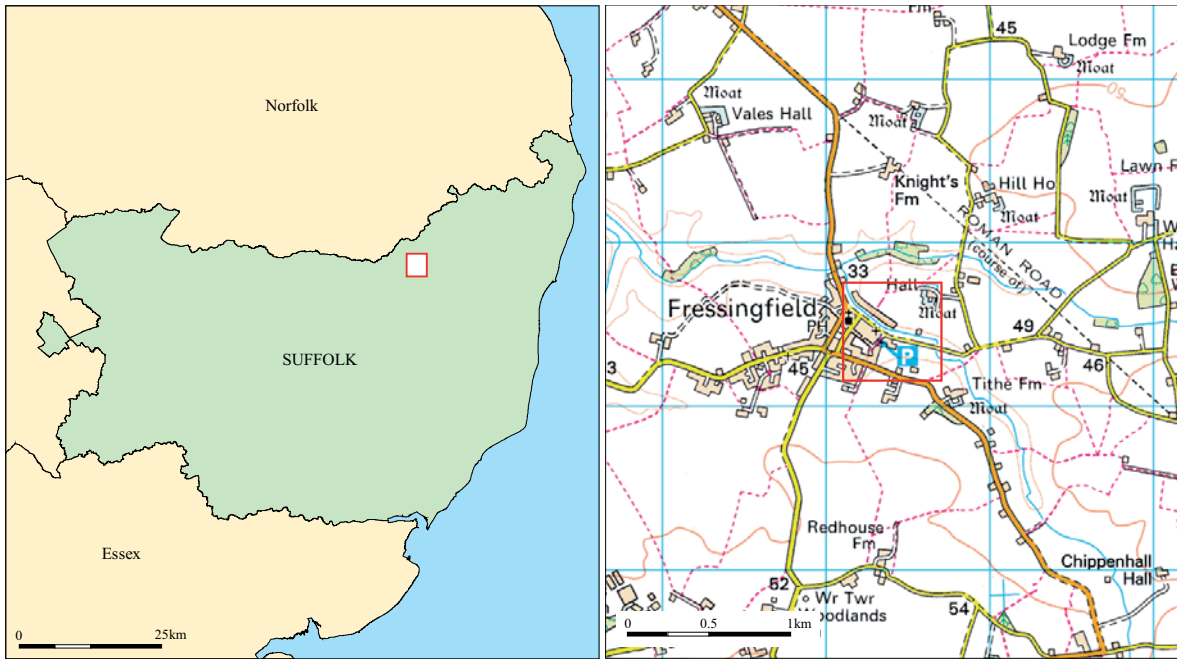


Figure 1. Site location plan
(contours in black and HER refs. in red)

c. 35m OD adjacent the southern boundary. The southern third of the site has clearly been landscaped as an obviously artificially created terrace with timber revetting is present. It can also be seen that the eastern of the two former classrooms is situated on a terrace cut into the slope. A ramp runs from the terrace up to the northern half of the site (Plate I). See Figure 2 for a plan of the site's topography, drawn from observations made at the time of the evaluation.

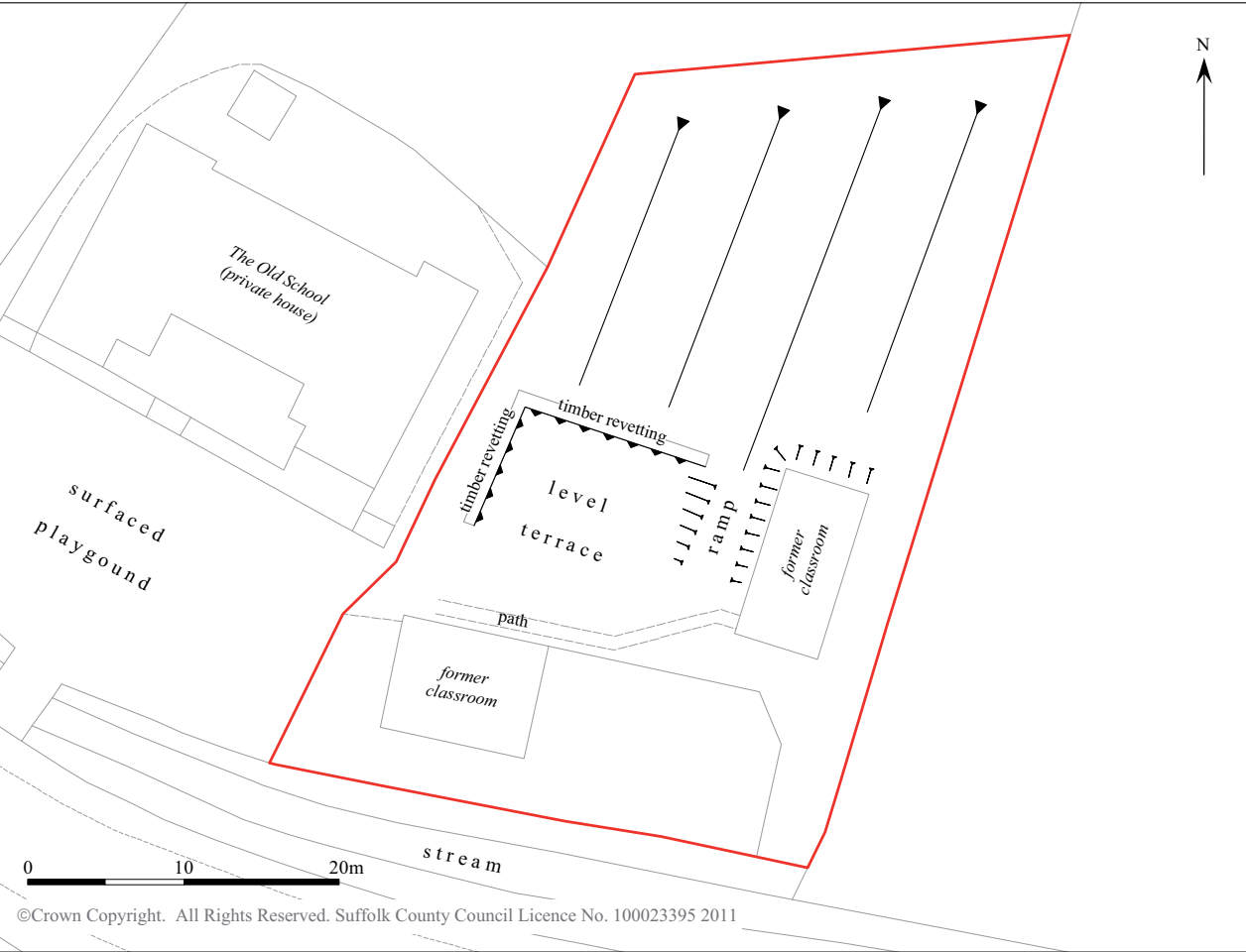


Figure 2. Site topography

The underlying geology consists of boulder clay as the site lies on the great plateau of glacial till deposited by the retreating ice-sheet of the Anglian Glaciation. This plateau is generally flat or only gently undulating although the edges are dissected by numerous river valleys and their small tributary streams, such as that adjacent the southern boundary. This stream runs west and later to the north before draining into the River Waveney.

3. Archaeological and historical background

There are no known archaeological sites recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) within the proposed development area but a small number of significant sites are recorded in the locality (See Fig. 1) indicating a relatively high potential for further archaeological discoveries.

Medieval occupation in the locality is demonstrated by the presence of a medieval moat at Fressingfield Hall (HER ref. FSF 008), located 280m to the north east, and the medieval church of St Peter and St Paul (HER ref. FSF 023) some 240m to the west. Additionally, a collection of medieval metalwork has been detected in fields to the south of the site (HER ref. FSF 049). Evidence for earlier occupation has also been recovered in the area. An Anglo-Saxon bronze fragment was recovered from the site to the south (HER ref. FSF 049) and an Iron Age silver coin was discovered by a metal detector on a site 120m to the north west (HER ref. FSF 046).

4. Methodology

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a 5 tonne tracked excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The location of the trenches was in accordance with a plan approved by the County Archaeological Service Conservation Team and was designed to sample the general area of the proposed building rather than the areas proposed to be used for gardens.

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 the undisturbed natural subsoil was encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features or deposits. Had any features/deposits been noted they would have been sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts.

Following excavation of the trenches the nature of the overburden was recorded, their locations were plotted and the depths were noted. A brief photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a 10 megapixel digital camera.

5. Results

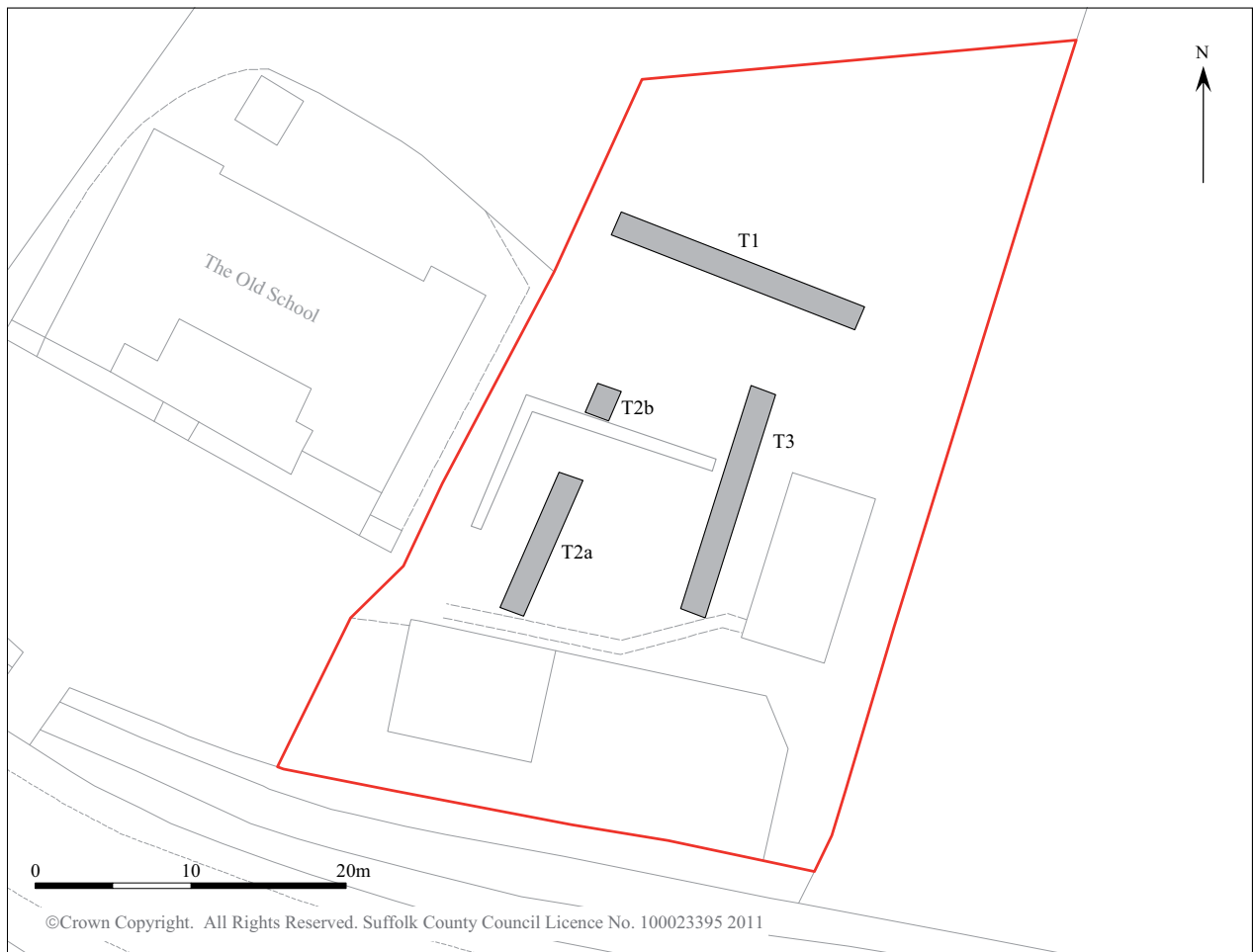


Figure 3. Trench location plan

Three trenches were excavated across the area of the proposed housing development (see Figure 3). The results from each trench are described as follows:

Trench 1 - ran approximately north west to south east across the upper area of the site, an area where there was no obvious evidence for previous landscaping visible on the surface. The natural subsoil lay at a consistent depth of 0.25m through the length of the trench and consisted of a pale brown clay, grey towards the eastern end, with occasional large flint nodules (Plate II).

Trench 2 - this trench was excavated in two parts; T2a, across the base of the level terrace and T2b, on the area of higher ground beyond the terrace (see Fig. 3). As expected the lower trench (T2a) revealed that the terrace had been created by cutting into the slope at the north eastern end and building up ground levels further down slope.

At the north west end of the trench the natural subsoil lay at a depth of 0.2m below the existing topsoil although to the south east the natural subsoil rapidly dropped away before levelling out and at a depth of 1.3m below the level of the terrace (Fig. 4; Plate III). It lay beneath a thick deposit of brown 'topsoil' which in turn was overlain by a layer of fill consisting of a mix of brown and grey clay (redeposited natural) with occasional fragments of soft red brick and slate. This deposit of fill was overlain by the present topsoil (Plate IV).

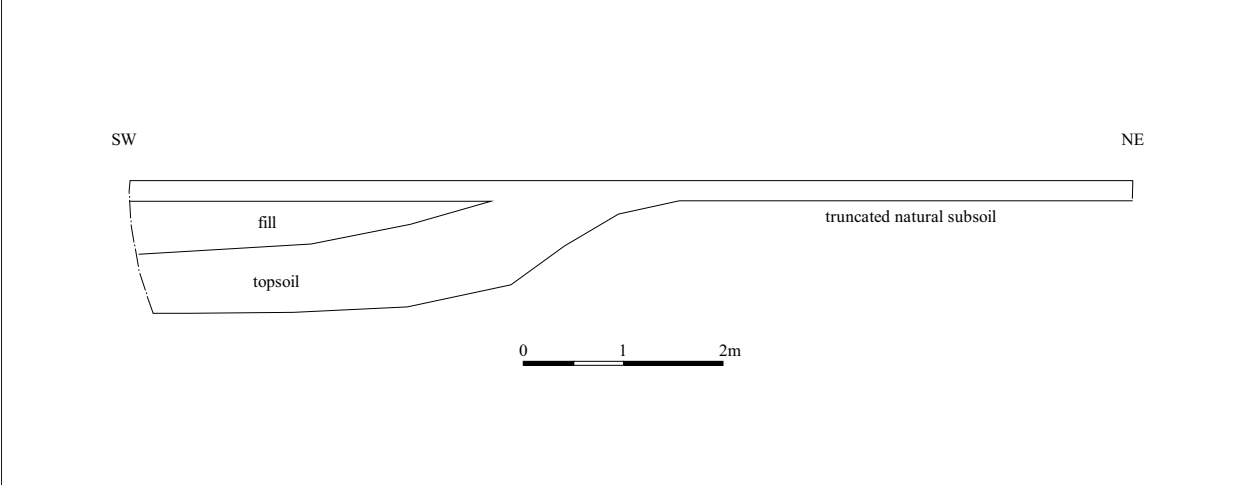


Figure 4. Section - Trench 2a

The results of the upper section of Trench 2 (T2b) were similar to those of Trench 1, consisting of an undisturbed natural subsoil lying at a depth of 0.25m. The difference in ground levels between the terrace and the adjacent high ground was just over 1m.

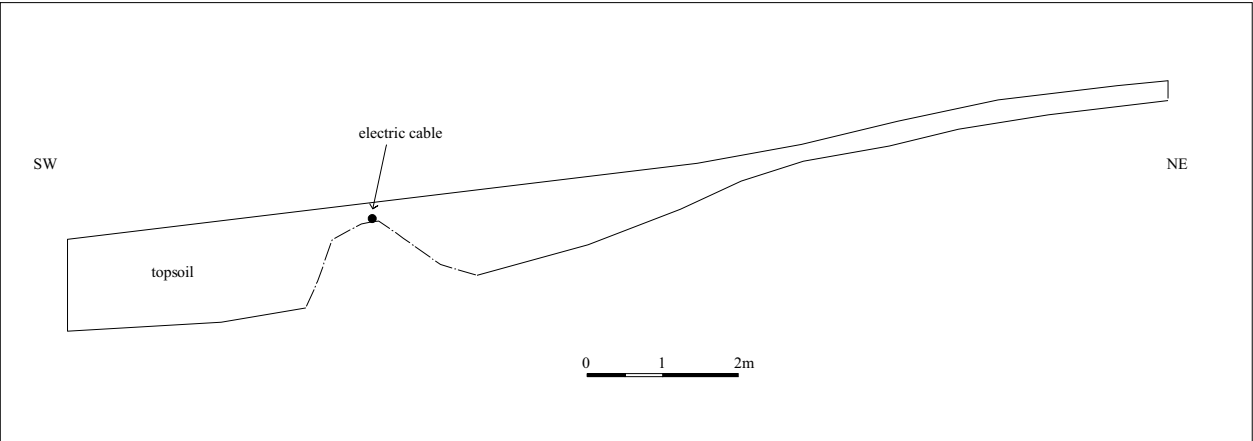


Figure 5. Section - Trench 3

Trench 3 - was excavated along the ramp leading from the terrace up to the higher ground. The natural subsoil lay at a depth of 0.25m at the north west end and continued

at this depth for c. 5m. At this point it started to slope down steeper than the ground surface of the surrounding area, including the ramp, until it lay at a depth of 1.2m below the present ground surface at the base of the ramp which was at the height of the terrace (although a short section of trench had to remain unexcavated due to the presence of an electrical cable). There was no obvious truncation the natural subsoil or of any material having been deliberately dumped at the south east end.

No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were recovered from any of the excavated trenches.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No artefactual evidence was recovered during the evaluation.

7. Discussion

The results of evaluation indicate that the lower half of the site has been landscaped to form a level terrace. In the vicinity of Trench 2a this has been achieved through a severe truncation of the natural subsoil in the area adjacent the revetment visible on site and a building up of levels down slope. The area of the eastern classroom has also been clearly truncated by a terrace that runs slightly further back into the slope. The relatively steep drop-off of the natural subsoil seen in T2a may be a result of human intervention, such as quarrying, or could be an indication that the stream once ran in a much wider channel that included a small flood plain.

The ramp up to from the terrace would appear to be relatively representative of the natural slope prior to the landscaping with the thickness of the topsoil noted at the south east end of Trench 3 being the result of natural processes (or possibly related to ploughing of the higher areas) that has resulted in a softening in the steepness of the slope through a build up topsoil at the lower level.

The evaluation did not identify the presence of any significant archaeological deposits or features. This could indicate that this site lies outside the historic core of the medieval village although the original steepness of the slope is likely to have inhibited occupation.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation did not identify any significant archaeological deposits or features that could be under threat from the proposed development. Consequently, no further work is recommended.

9. Archive deposition

Historic Environment Record reference under which the archive is held: FSF 065.

Digital archive:

R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Fressingfield\FSF 065 Evaluation

Digital photographs are held under the references HGM 94 to HGM 104

A summary has also been entered into OASIS, the online database, ref. suffolkc1-100652

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by M. Sommers from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by M. Sommers, and managed by Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Disclaimer

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

Plates (scales are divided into 0.5m sections)



Plate I. terraced area with the ramp and former classroom visible to the right (HGM 95)



Plate II. Trench 1, camera facing north west (HGM 96)



Plate III. Trench 2a, camera facing south west (HGM 99)



Plate IV. Trench 2a, south west end, camera facing north west (HGM 98)



Plate V. Trench 3, camera facing south west (HGM 102)

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

THE OLD SCHOOL, CRATFIELD ROAD, FRESSINGFIELD, SUFFOLK (0892/06)

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been sought from Mid Suffolk District Council (0892/06) for the erection of three dwellings, garaging, associated site works and new access at The Old School, Cratfield, Fressingfield (TM 264 774). Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
- 1.3 The site (0.17 ha. in area) is located on the north side of Cratfield Road at c. 35.00m AOD. The soils are deep clay of the Hanslope series, derived from the underlying chalky till.
- 1.4 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the south of an Iron Age find spot (HER no. FSF 046) and to the north of a medieval finds scatter (FSF 049), which are indicative of further occupation deposits. There is a strong possibility that occupation deposits of these periods will be encountered in this valley location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.6 **The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.**
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 In accordance with the condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) at 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda

- and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>).
- 1.10 Following receipt of the WSI, SCCAS/CT will advise the Local Planning Authority (LPA) if it is an acceptable scheme of work. Work must not commence until the LPA has approved the WSI. Neither this specification nor the WSI is, however, a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to the archaeological works. Only the full implementation of the approved scheme – that is the completion of the fieldwork, a post-excavation assessment and final reporting – will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
 - 1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
 - 1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
 - 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c. 85.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site where significant ground disturbance is proposed). Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c. 47.00m of trenching (maximum) at 1.80m in width.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.50m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive repository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.12 The project manager should consult the intended archive repository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.17 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.18 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 5.19 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

- 5.20 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.21 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 352197
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 15 April 2010

Reference: / CratfieldRoad-Fressingfield2010

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.