

Land to the rear of Hartest Primary School HRT 031

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/098

Client: Suffolk County Council

Author: Simon Cass

August 2014

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SCCAS Report No. 2014/098

Author: Simon Cass

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Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: August 2014

HER Information

Site Code: HRT 031

Site Name: Land to the rear of Hartest Primary School

Report Number 2014/098

Planning Application No: N/A

Date of Fieldwork: 30/07/2014

Grid Reference: TL 8307 5225

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-185400

Curatorial Officer: Dr Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Simon Cass

Client/Funding Body: Suffolk County Council

Client Reference: -

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

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

Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: Simon Cass

Date: 05/08/2014

Approved By: John Craven

Position: Project Officer

Date:

Signed:

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

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Summary












An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken on land to the rear of Hartest Primary School in advance of a proposed development of arable land into a new playing field. Three trenches were excavated in a standard pattern in order to investigate the area involved but no archaeologically relevant artefacts or deposits were located. No further archaeological work is recommended as being necessary in advance of this development.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

Prior to the consideration of a planning application, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) Field Team was engaged to undertake a program of archaeological investigation to assess the site of a proposed playing field extension at Hartest Primary School (Fig. 1) by Eastern Facilities Management Services, on behalf of the County Council. The work was defined by a brief for evaluation (dated 07/07/14) produced by the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority (Dr Jess Tipper of SCCAS Conservation Team) and a written scheme of investigation produced by John Craven of SCCAS Field Team (Appendix 1).

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on the edge of the historic village core, on land rising to the north-west at a height of approximately 64-68m OD with the River Glem a short distance away to the south-east (c.150m). The underlying geology is listed as Diamicton (BGS 2014), in this instance pale creamy brown chalky till deposits with orangey brown silty clay banding/glacial striping, overlying chalk bedrock.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The proposed development site lies a short distance to the south-west of the historic village core, occupying the eastern end of an arable field with boundaries little changed from the First Edition Ordnance Survey in the 1880's. Previous work in the area has identified medieval (HRT 022) and post-medieval ditches (HRT 022, HRT 023 and HRT 025) although monitoring within the school grounds did not identify any archaeological deposits (HTR 24). As a result, it was thought that the site had a high potential for encountering deposits of archaeological interest within the development area and that the potential development could involve significant ground disturbance with a concomitant negative impact on any remains that are present.

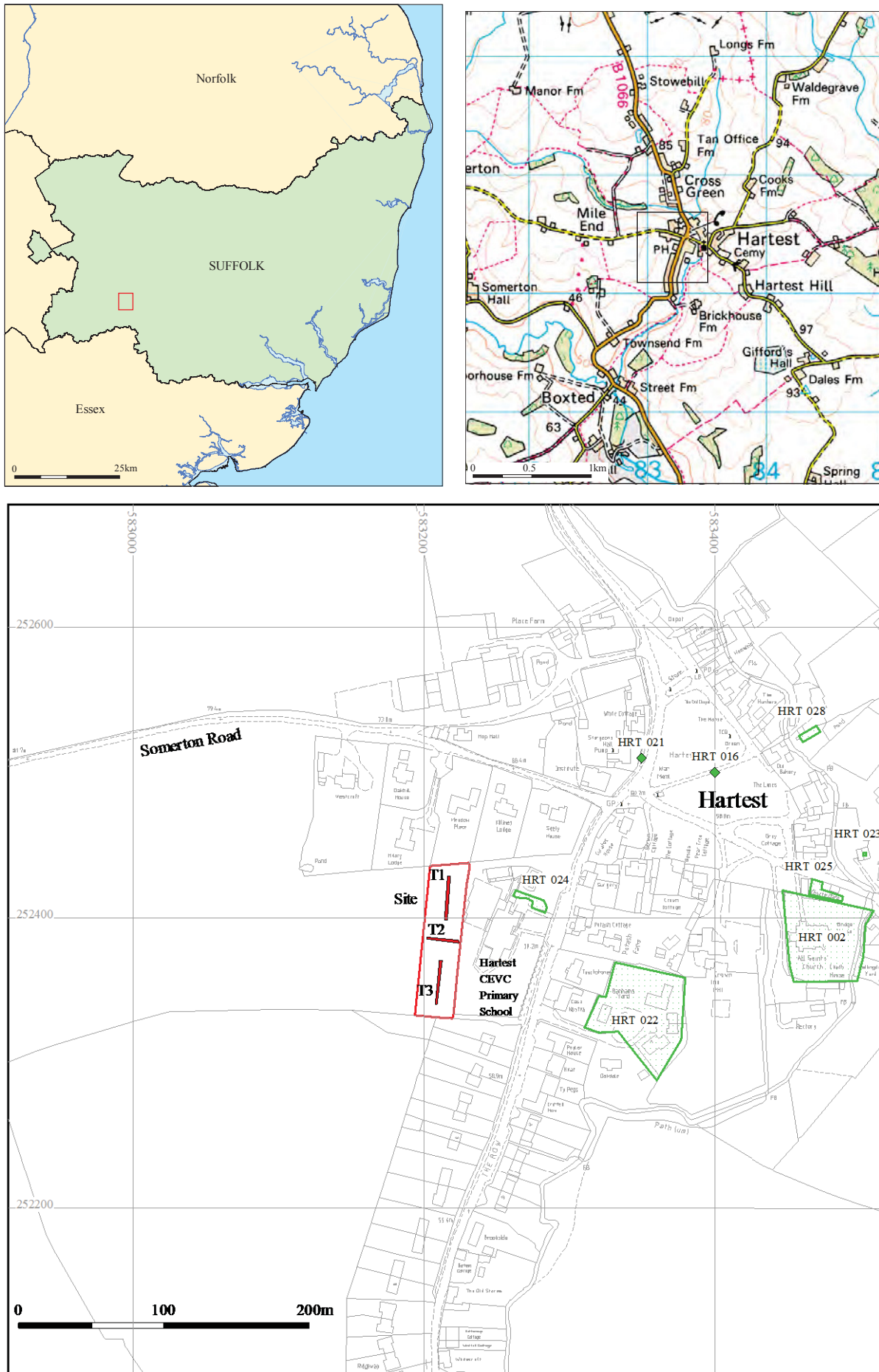


Figure 1. Location map showing site (red) and selected local HER entries (green)

4. Methodology

Three trenches, measuring 78m in total length and 1.5m wide, were excavated as set out in the WSI and indicated on figure 2 below by a 5-tonne tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a ditching bucket, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The trenches were excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeologically relevant level. Trenches were set out by using a Leica GPS unit to sub-decimetre accuracy.

Where required the trenches were hand-cleaned and any potential features investigated by hand. Trenches and spoil heaps were metal-detected though no non-modern artefacts were encountered. No pre-modern artefacts were located by visual inspection of spoil heaps in this instance.

Hand drawn plans at a scale of 1:50 and sections at 1:20 were recorded on A3 *pro forma* pre-gridded permatrace sheets where necessary. High resolution digital colour photographs were taken of all the trenches after excavation, and are included in the digital archive.

An OASIS form has been completed for this stage of the project (reference no. suffolkc1-185400) and a digital copy of this report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive documentation is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under Suffolk HER No. HRT 031.

5. Results

5.1 Trench results

Trench 1

This trench was 30m long, 1.5m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated approximately north-south and situated towards the northern end of the development area. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid/dark greyish brown silty clay plough soil over a mixed diamicton deposit of mid/pale creamy clay with frequent chalk lumps and fragments with bands of mid orangey brown silty clay of geological origin. No subsoil deposits existed between the plough soil and the natural geology and no archaeologically relevant artefacts were observed. Only modern/post-medieval material was identified in the spoil heaps (tyre rubber, shotgun cartridge fragments, small CBM fragments and a single nail).



Plate 1. Trench 1 facing south (2m and 1m scales)

Trench 2

This trench was 18.7m long, 1.5m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated approximately east-west and situated towards the centre of the development area. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid/dark greyish brown silty clay plough soil over a mixed diamicton deposit of mid/pale creamy clay with frequent chalk lumps and fragments with sparse areas of mid orangey brown sily clay towards the eastern end of the trench. No subsoil deposits existed between the plough soil and the natural geology and no archaeologically relevant artefacts were observed.



Plate 2. Trench 2 facing west (2m and 1m scales)

Trench 3

This trench was 30m long, 1.5m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated approximately north-south and situated towards the southern end of the development area. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid/dark greyish brown silty clay plough soil over a mixed diamicton deposit of mid/pale creamy clay with frequent chalk lumps and fragments with bands of mid orangey brown sily clay of geological origin. A subsoil deposit was noted in the last 1.5m of the southern end of the trench, approximately 0.15m thick, which was made up of a mid greyish brown silty clay and two fragments of post-medieval tile were located within this deposit. Only modern/post-medieval material was identified in the spoil heaps (small fragments of CBM and modern ceramics).



Plate 3. Trench 3 facing north (2m and 1m scales)



Plate 4. Section showing subsoil deposit 0001, facing east (1m scale)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

Two fragments (103g) of roofing tile 14mm thick and made in a red-firing medium sandy fabric of post-medieval date were recovered from the subsoil deposit (0001) in Trench 3.

7. Discussion

The shallow nature of the overlying soils may suggest that the site has suffered from plough damage, although there was little indication of any significant plough scarring in the natural geological layer. The steep slope that the site lies on is also likely to have had an effect, with colluviation transporting the topsoil downslope leaving a thinner layer on the slope and enhanced the effect of any possible truncation although the complete absence of any archaeological features or unstratified material indicates that the site lies outside of the medieval settlement and has not been a focus for earlier activity.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The absence of any significant archaeological deposits suggests that there is little to be found within the site boundary and that the proposed development will have little or no impact on any archaeological deposits. As a result no additional work is thought necessary with regards to this site.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Hartest/HRT 031 Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HXA-HXZ\HXF 1-4

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Store Location: Parish Box

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass, Tim Carter and Rebecca Smart with a machine and driver supplied by Elmswell Plant. Project management was undertaken by Andrew Tester who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and Cathy Tester respectively. The specialist finds report was produced by Cathy Tester.

The report illustrations were created by Simon Cass and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

BGS, 2014, Geology of Britain Viewer. Accessed 25/07/2014.
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Ordnance Survey, 1983, *Soils of England and Wales*: Soil survey of England and Wales, sheet 4 Eastern England 1:250,000. Harpenden

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Land to rear of Hartest Primary School HRT 031

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment Archaeological Evaluation

Client: Jez Anstey, EFMS Ltd

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: John Craven

July 2014

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Project details

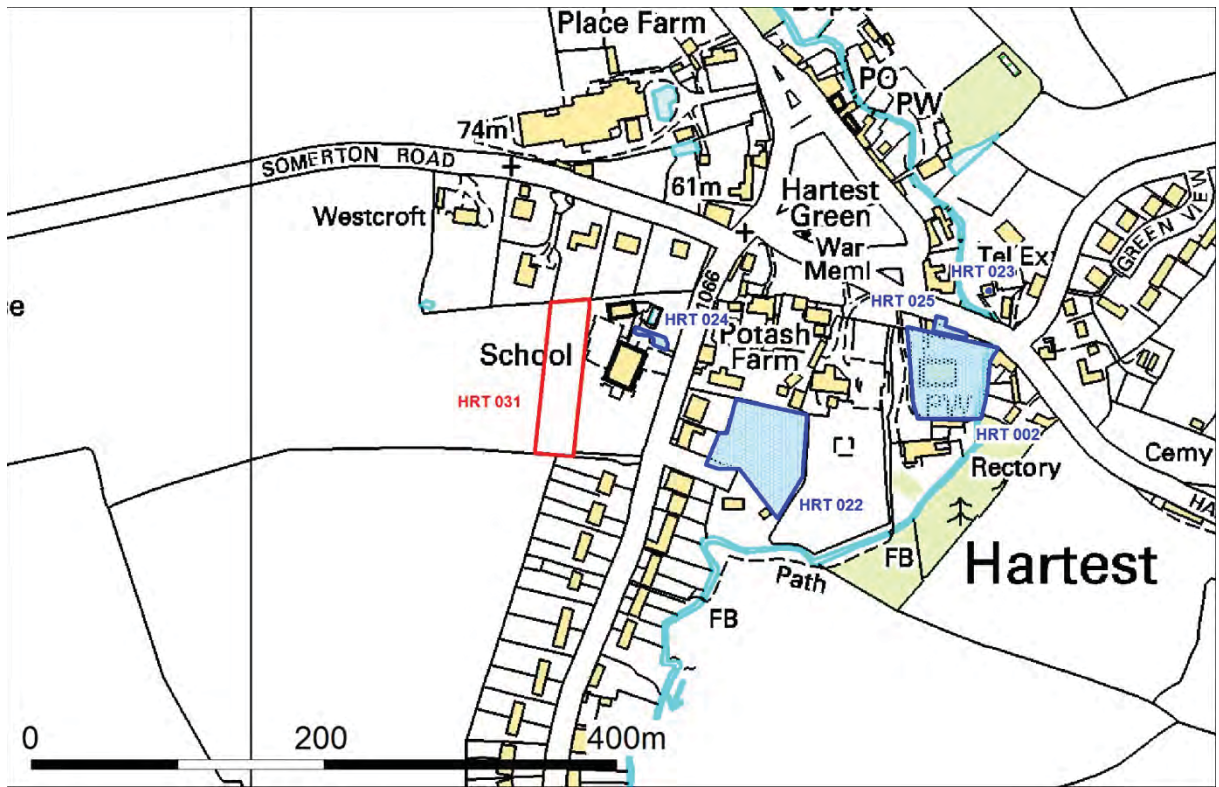
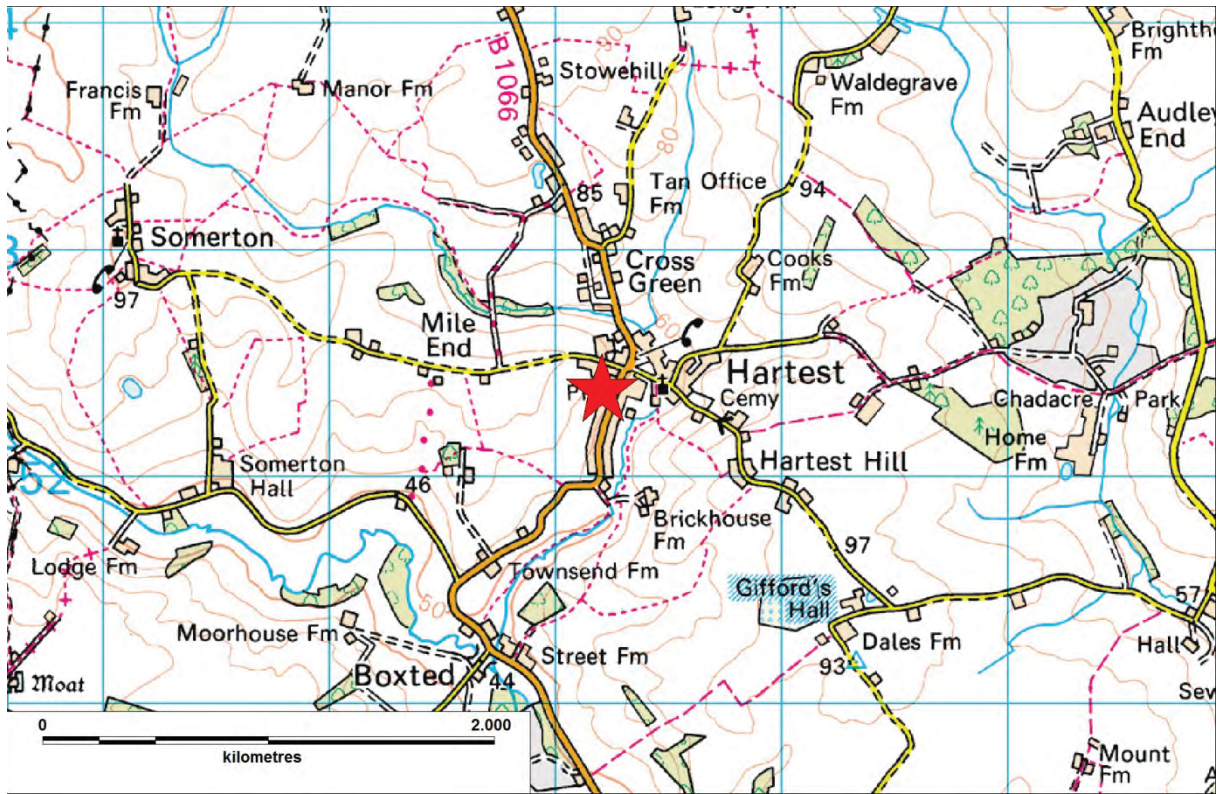
Planning Application No:	TBA
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Jess Tipper, SCCAS/CT
Grid Reference:	TL 8307 5225
Area:	c.0.3ha
HER Event No/Site Code:	HRT 031
Oasis Reference:	185400
Project Start date	30 July 2014
Project Duration:	c.1 - 2 days
Client/Funding Body:	EFMS Ltd
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	John Craven
SCCAS/FT Project Officer:	Simon Cass
SCCAS/FT Job Code:	HARTSCH001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of a playing field extension at Hartest Primary School, Suffolk (Fig. 1), in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework and local planning policy, prior to consideration of a planning application.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 07/07/2014), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS/CT 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.

2. The Site

- The proposed playing field extension lies immediately to the west of Hartest Primary School and occupies the eastern part of an arable field.
- The site lies at a height of c.64m to 68m above Ordnance datum on a gentle south-east facing slope which descends to a tributary of the River Glem, c.150m to the south-east.
- The site geology consists of slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (Ordnance Survey 1983) overlying superficial chalky till deposits of the Lowestoft Formation which in turn overlie chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) (British Geological Survey website).



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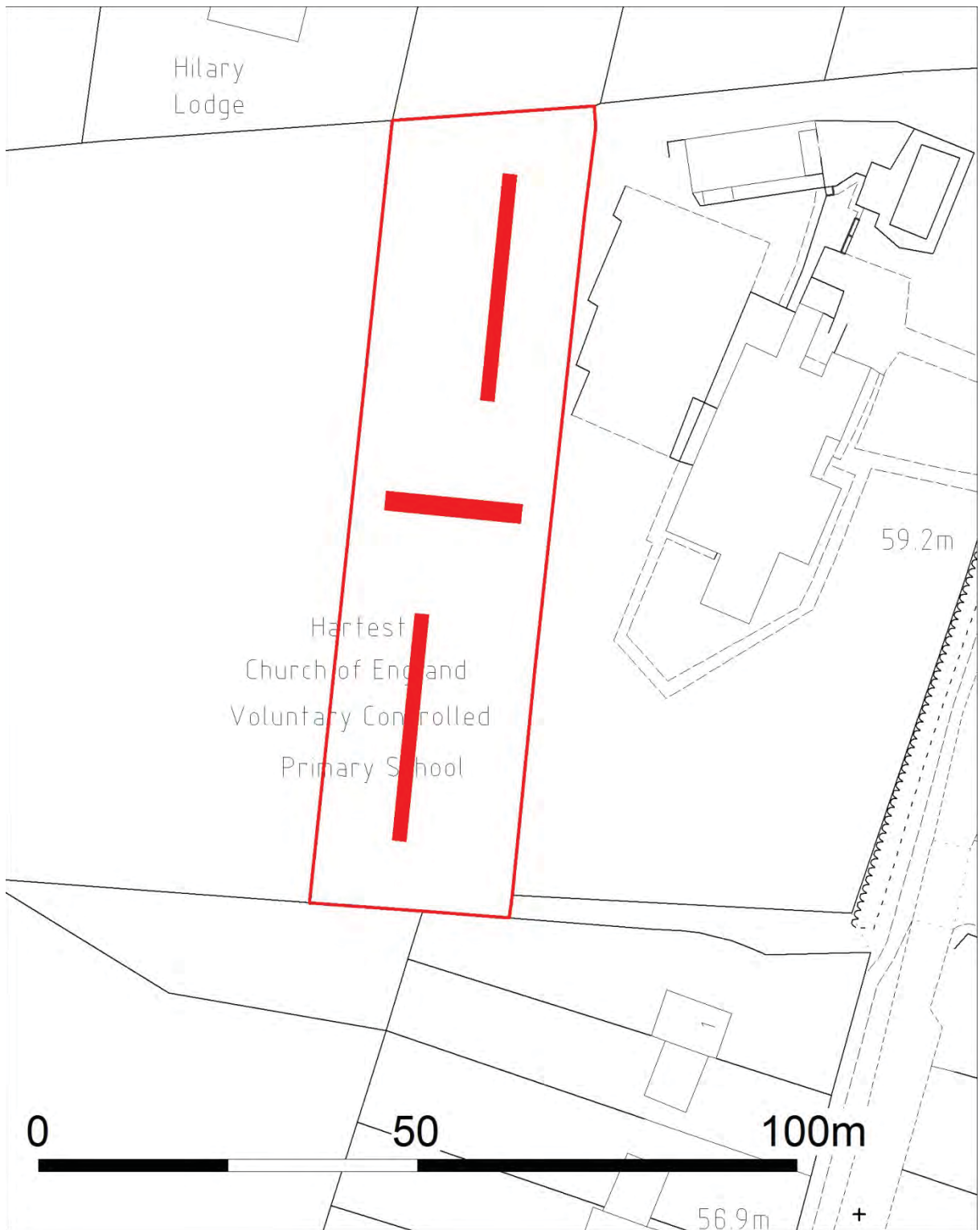
Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of archaeological potential, as indicated by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), being within the historic settlement core and 160m to the west of the medieval church and churchyard (HRT 002).
- Previous nearby work has identified medieval (HRT 022) and post-medieval ditches (HRT 022, HRT 023 and HRT 025). Previous monitoring within the school grounds however has not identified any archaeological deposits (HRT 024).
- The topographic location of the site on a valley slope is also a typical location for early occupation of all periods.
- As a result there is thought to be high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest in the area. Groundworks for the proposed development could involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS/CT to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.



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Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

6. Bibliography

- Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.
- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
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- Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.
- McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. IFA Technical Paper No 13.
- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- Ordnance Survey, 1983, 'Soils of England and Wales': *Soil survey of England and Wales, sheet 4 Eastern England 1:250,000*. Harpenden.
- SCCAS/CT, 2010, *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.
- SCCAS/CT, 2011, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011, ver 1.2*.
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

7. Project Staffing

Management

SCCAS/FT Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	John Craven
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin

7.1. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SCCAS/FT staff.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
John Craven	Project Officer		
Kieron Heard	Project Officer		
Simon Cass	Project Officer	Yes	
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Andrew Beverton	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
John Sims	Supervisor	Yes	
Tim Carter	Project Assistant		Metal detectorist
Hannah Cutler	Project Assistant		
Rebecca Smart	Project Assistant		

7.2. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the fieldwork project officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SCCAS/FT specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics	Beata Wieczorek-Olesky
Illustration	Donna Wreathall (SCCAS/CT)
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Cathy Tester, Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing	Anna West
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

SCCAS also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Appendix 2. Project Brief

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

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

HARTEST PRIMARY SCHOOL, HARTEST

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Suffolk County Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	To be arranged
SHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 832 523
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	School playing field extension
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Jess Tipper Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	7 July 2014

Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) will be advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.
- 1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation, and should be used in conjunction with SCCAS/CT's Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.1. These should be used to form the basis of the WSI.
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS/CT for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.
- 1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS/CT, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA.
- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS/CT), the evaluation report may be rejected.
- 1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS/CT, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS/CT for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This school lies in an area of high archaeological potential, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core and 160.00m to the west of the medieval church and churchyard (HER no. HRT 002). In addition, the landscape setting of this school, overlooking a tributary of the River Glem, is a typical location for early occupation of all periods. There is a strong possibility that medieval, and possibly earlier, occupation deposits will be encountered at this location. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 3.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Establish the suitability of the area for development.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 3.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of the new development (total area of site c.0.30ha). These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches (each 30.00m long) are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c.83.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width (approx. three 30.00m-long trenches).
- 3.4 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

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

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work before fieldwork commences. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 5.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. 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.
- 5.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 5.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

- 5.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single hard copy of the report as well as a digital copy of the approved report should be marked for the attention of the archaeological officer, who will deposit it with the HER.
- 5.8 Where appropriate, a copy of the approved report should be sent to the local archaeological museum, whether or not it is the intended archive depository. A list of local museums can be obtained from SCCAS/CT or online (<http://www.suffolkmuseums.org/suffolk1/cgi-bin/index.cgi>).
- 5.9 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 5.10 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be sent to the archaeological officer, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. This summary should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.1 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. These can be downloaded from: <http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/libraries-and-culture/culture-and-heritage/archaeology/>

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. This can be downloaded from: <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/Regional%20Standards.pdf>

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (revised 2008) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report. This can be downloaded from: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Notes

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

This brief remains valid for one year. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Archaeological services

Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

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

Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 265879

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

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