

**Land Adjacent to 9 Rectory Hill,
Rickingham Superior, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/17/04342

HER Ref: RKS 039

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(February 2018)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent to 9 Rectory Hill, Rickingham Superior, Suffolk, IP22 1EZ

Clients: Burgess Homes Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/04342

Development: Erection of 5 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 29 & 30 January, 2018

HER ref: RKS 039

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-307244

Grid ref: TM 0396 7488

Site area: 0.45ha

Recent land use: Arable land

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Summary: Rickinghall Superior, land adjacent to 9 Rectory Hill (RKS 039, TM 0396 7488) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development revealed two quarry type pits of later Post medieval date and a ditch of similar date. While a thin scatter of heavily burnt flints, or 'pot boilers,' of possible pre-historic date was noted on the surface of the development area no features or other finds of this date were recorded apart from a single secondary flint flake of Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age date. In addition two small stray sherds of medieval coarseware pottery were recovered from the surface of the field (John Newman Archaeological Services for Burgess Homes Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Roberts Molloy Associates on behalf of their clients Burgess Homes Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development on land adjacent to 9 Rectory Hill, Rickinghall Superior (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/17/04342. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the 0.45 hectare site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 The Rickinghalls, Inferior and Superior, make up a relatively large conjoined village in north central Suffolk where the greater part of the settlement is strung out in a linear layout along The Street which until the relatively recent construction of a bypass was a main communication route, historically the A 143. The main part of the village at the Rickinghalls also runs contiguously with Botesdale, which historically was a part of Redgrave parish, with the overall settlement forming a local centre with a medieval market recorded at Botesdale. The planned development site is on the western side of Rectory Hill, within Rickinghall Superior parish though only some 200m south of the Rickinghall Inferior church while being 350m north of the church serving Rickinghall Superior. At the time of the evaluation the site was former arable land with a well weathered surface and sparse weed cover giving good visibility for collecting stray finds.

1.3 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits in this area as being sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup with this site being just below the 45m OD contour and sloping gently down from its north-eastern corner to its south-western side towards a small stream.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the historic core of the Botesdale/Rickinghall village area (HER BOT 028); close to the medieval church of St Mary, Rickinghall Inferior (HER RKN 021) and close to recorded evidence for activity of Roman (HER RKS 010) and medieval (HER RKS 024 & 041) date.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with a total sample length of 120m. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all 6 of the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually as the evaluation progressed and a metal detector search was carried out in and around the trenches and across the field as a whole. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under largely dry and cold weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

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

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	20	300	200 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with flints and pockets of degraded chalk	Southern 9m of trench revealed a large later Pmed quarry type pit 0002/0003
2	Northeast-southwest	20	300	300 as T1	Yellow sand with flints with degraded chalk pockets	No features or finds
3	Northwest-southeast	20	300	200 as T1	As T2	No features or finds
4	Northeast-southwest	20	300	300 as T1	As T2	No features or finds
5	Northwest-southeast	20	300	200(S end) to 400 (N end) as T1	As T1	One 1600mm wide and 600mm deep NE-SW aligned ditch (0004) with Pmed peg tile frags in its fill (0005)
6	Northeast-southwest	20	300	300 as T1	As T1	One 7m wide later Pmed quarry type pit (0006/0007) with peg tile frags
		120 (216m ²)	300	200-400		Two large Pmed quarry type pits (0002 & 0006) in T1 and T6 close to road frontage and a Pmed ditch in T5, also 2 small medieval pottery sherds (wt. 8g) on the field surface plus a thin scatter of heavily burnt flints ('pot boilers') of uncertain date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches were 500mm to 700mm deep with 300mm of topsoil above 200mm to 400mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. The natural glaciofluvial deposit across the site varied between orange and yellow sand with flints and pockets of degraded chalk in trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6.

3.3 Archaeological features were recorded in trenches 1, 5 and 6 (see Fig. 3). In trench 1 in the south-eastern part of the site a large pit (0002) was revealed in the southern 9m of the trench with a dark brown sandy fill (0003) that contained small fragments of Post medieval peg tile. This feature (0002) extended across the 1.80m width of the trench and a small hand excavated sondage established that the pit was in excess of 1400mm deep from the ground surface. Trench 6 also revealed a large pit (0006) that was 7m wide on its east-west orientation and over 1.80m wide with a mid-brown sandy fill (0007) that also contained small fragments of Post medieval brick and tile. The depth of this feature (0006) was in excess of 600mm from the ground surface. Finally a north-east to south-west orientated ditch (0004) that was 1600mm wide and 600mm deep was recorded in trench 5. This ditch (0004) contained a mid-brown sandy fill (0005) with two small fragments (wt. 10g) of Post medieval peg tile close to the base of the feature.

3.4 As noted above the surface of the field was well-weathered and two small sherds of medieval sandy coarseware (wt. 8g) were recovered as stray finds. In addition a thin scatter of heavily burnt, white, crazed flints or was noted across the area between the trenches plus one small secondary flint flake with the latter find being of Neolithic to early Bronze Age date.

3.5 The only finds found during the metal detector search were two copper alloy buttons of later Post medieval date, a low denomination decimal coin and a few small lead fragments of indeterminate date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results for archaeological deposits of any age from the evaluation trenching a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned.

4.2 The three archaeological features identified in the evaluation can all be dated to the Post medieval period with the two large pits (0002/0003 in trench 1 and 0006/0007 in trench 6) both being close to the adjacent road and they can be interpreted as extraction features excavated to quarry sand and stone perhaps for road maintenance or building operations in the relatively recent past. The third archaeological feature that was recorded was a 1600mm wide and 600mm deep ditch (0004/0005) on a north-east to south-west orientation in trench 5 towards the north-eastern corner of the site. This feature (0004) was on an alignment broadly perpendicular to the nearby road and it is interpreted as a probable field boundary with peg tile fragments in the fill (0005) indicating a Post medieval date.

4.3 While the thin scatter of heavily burnt flints, commonly referred to as 'pot boilers,' across the field might be interpreted as evidence of earlier pre-historic activity in the area no archaeological features of this date were revealed in the trenching. The single flint flake and two small pottery sherds recovered as stray finds can be

interpreted as general evidence for prehistoric and medieval activity respectively in the local area.

4.2 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this planned residential development on land adjacent to 9 Rectory Hill, Rickingham Superior.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: RKS 039.

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

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone from Burgess Homes Ltd for their close cooperation during the evaluation)

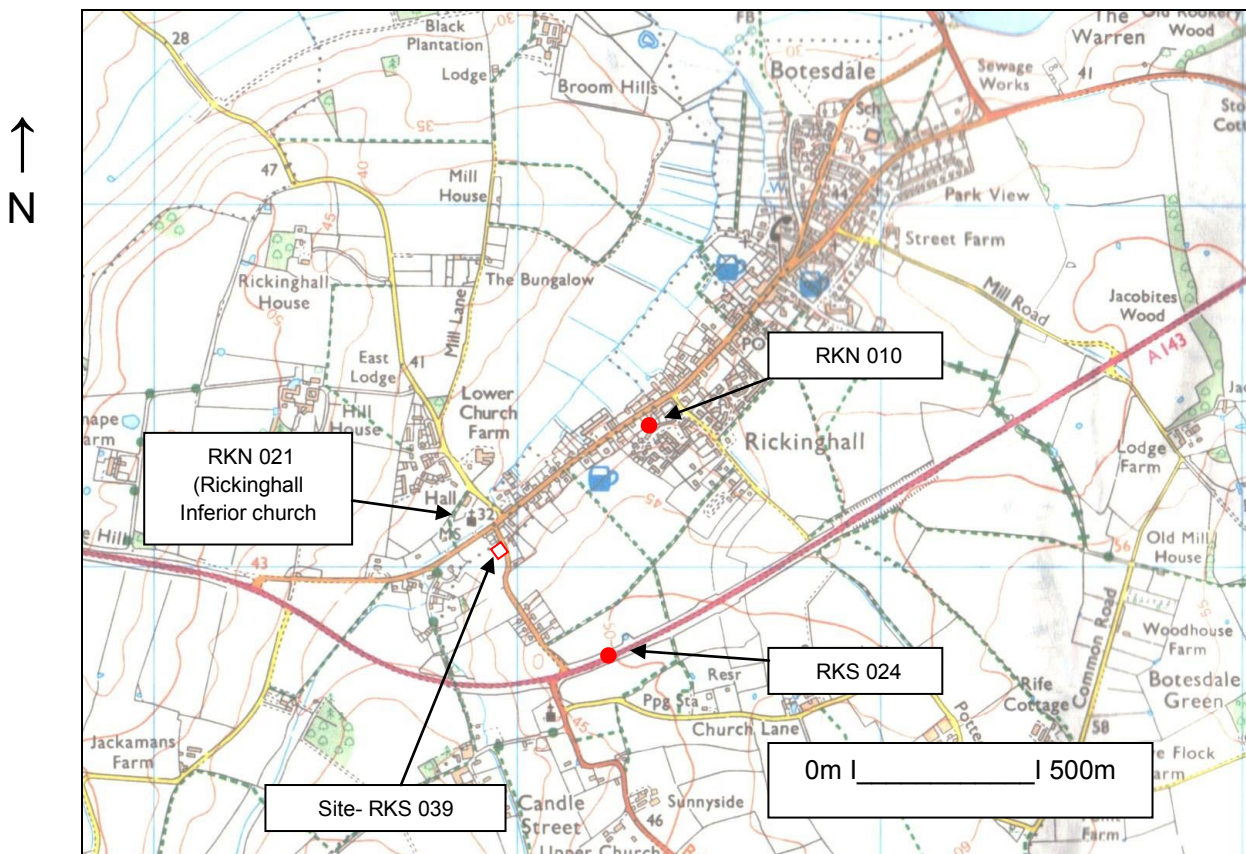


Fig. 1: Site location

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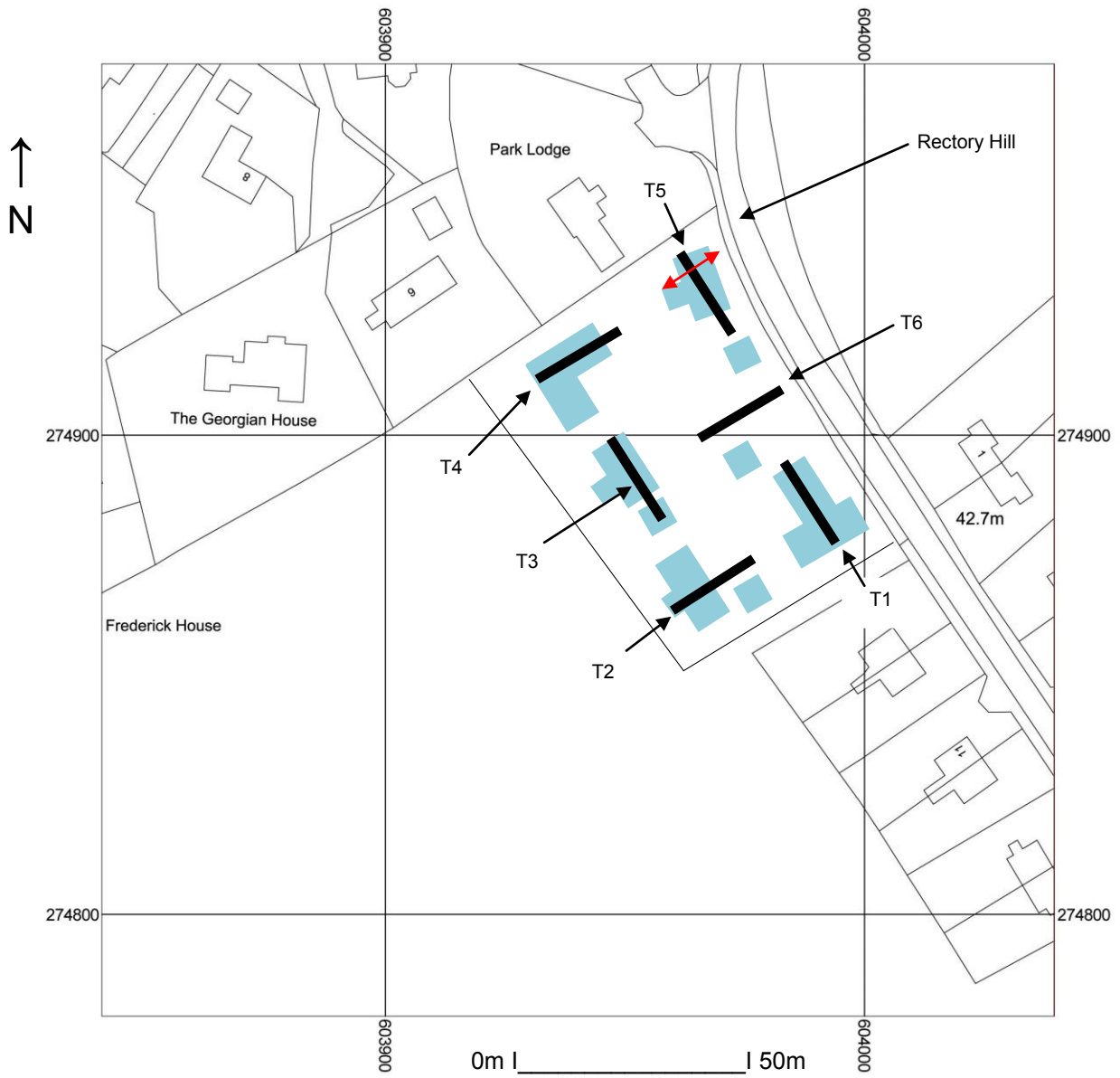


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas, red arrow- ditch 0004)
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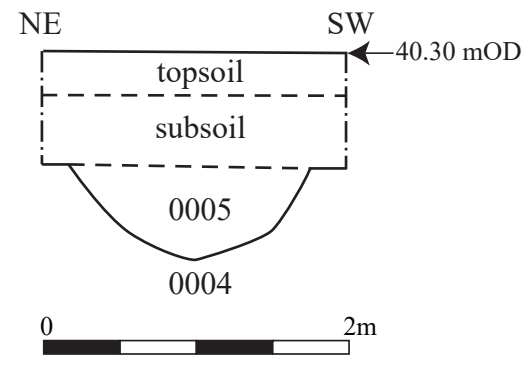
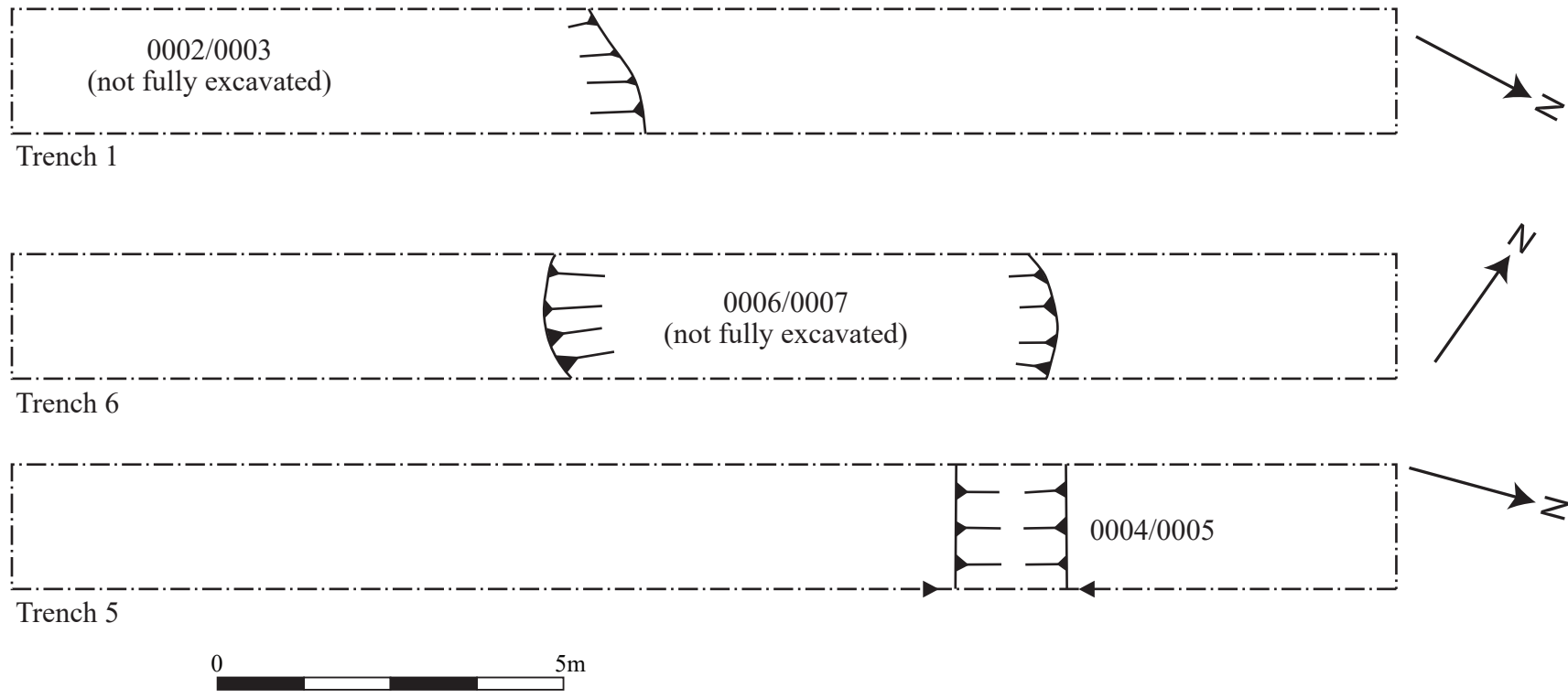


Fig. 3: Trench plans and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view from southeast



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 deposit profile with northern edge of pit 0002 (not fully excavated)



Trench 2 from east



Trench 3 from north



Trench 4 from east



Trench 5 from south



Trench 5 deposit profile with ditch 0004 from west



Trench 6 from east



Trench 6 deposit profile with pit 0006 (not fully excavated)

**Land adjacent to 9 Rectory Hill,
Rickingham Superior, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land adjacent to 9 Rectory Hill, Rickinghall Superior, Suffolk, IP22 1EZ

Client: Burgess Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/04342

Proposed development: Erection of 5 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_2017_04342_Land adjacent to 9 Rectory Hill, Rickinghall

Grid ref: TM 0396 7488

Area: 0.45ha

Current site use: Arable land

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Roberts Molloy Associates on behalf of their client Burgess Homes Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/04342 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of 5 dwellings on land adjacent to 9 Rectory Hill, Rickinghall Superior.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/17/04342. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The relevant SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the subsequent brief and as outlined in the related WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The Rickinghalls, Inferior and Superior, make up a relatively large conjoined village in north central Suffolk where the greater part of the settlement is strung out in a linear layout along The Street which until the recent construction of a bypass was a main communications route, the A 143. The main part of the village at the Rickinghalls also runs contiguously with Botesdale, which historically was a part of Redgrave parish, with the overall settlement forming a local centre with a medieval market recorded at Botesdale. The proposed development site (PDS) is on the western side of Rectory Hill, within Rickinghall Superior though only some 200m south of the Rickinghall Inferior parish church while being 350m north of the church serving Rickinghall Superior.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits as being sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup. The PDS is a just above the 40m OD in an area of gentle topography with the land dropping away to the north where a small stream rises and flows to the north-east to the north of The Street and the linear village complex. At present the PDS is soft ground having been in arable use.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'The proposed development lies on the edge of the historic settlement core of Rickinghall, recorded on the County Historic Environment Record as BOT 028 and south of the medieval church of St Mary (RKN 021). Scatters of medieval finds have been recorded within the vicinity (RKS 024 and 041). A Roman occupation site is also recorded to the north-east (RKS 010). As a result, there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to recorded areas for settlement related activity of Roman and medieval date.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 5 dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires a 5% by area trenched sample which equates to 125m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine

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will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

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

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored

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

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

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

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- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological

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record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

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

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

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

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

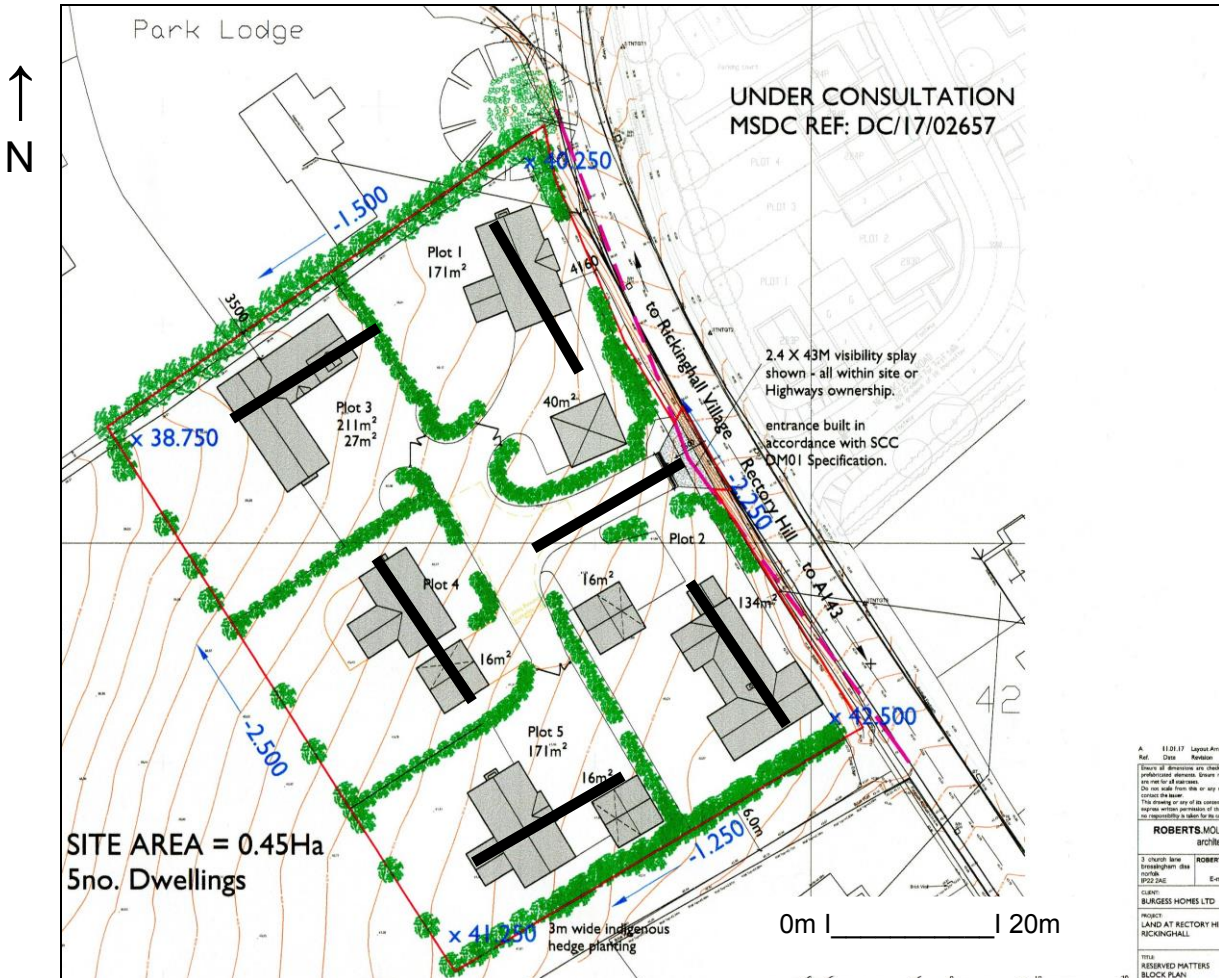
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6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

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Proposed location of trial trenches (6 x 20m and 5m contingency)

Appendix III- Context list

Land at 9 Rectory Hill, Rickingham Superior

HER- RKS 039

Trench	Context number	Part of	Type	Description	Date
	0001	0001	U/S	Finds from field surface, thin scatter of heavily burnt flints, 1 secondary flint flake, 2 small medieval pottery sherds (wt. 8g)	
1	0002	0002	Pit	Large pit extending across southern 9m of trench, 1400mm+ deep from ground level	
1	0003	0002	Fill	Dark brown sandy fill containing a few small fragments of peg tile	Pmed
5	0004	0004	Ditch	Round based ditch on a NE-SW alignment, 1600mm wide and 600mm deep	
5	0005	0004	Fill	Mid brown sandy fill with two small peg tile fragments near its base	Pmed
6	0006	0006	Pit	Large pit extending across central part of the trench, 7m wide and 600mm+ deep from ground surface	
6	0007	0006	Fill	Mid brown sandy fill with small fragments of Pmed brick and peg tile	Pmed

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-307244

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to 9 Rectory Hill, Rickinghall Superior, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Rickinghall Superior, land adjacent to 9 Rectory Hill (RKS 039, TM 0396 7488) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development revealed two quarry type pits of later Post medieval date and a ditch of similar date. While a thin scatter of heavily burnt flints, or 'pot boilers,' of possible pre-historic date was noted on the surface of the development area no features or other finds of this date were recorded apart from a single secondary flint flake of Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age date. In addition two small stray sherds of medieval coarseware pottery were recovered from the surface of the field.
Project dates	Start: 29-01-2018 End: 30-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	RKS 039 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/04342 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK RICKINGHALL SUPERIOR LAND ADJACENT TO 9 RECTORY HILL
Postcode	IP22 1EZ

Study area	4500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0396 7488 52.333543812363 0.993927224435 52 20 00 N 000 59 38 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40m Max: 42m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to 9 Rectory Hill, Rickinghall Superior, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
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