

**Land Adjacent Roman Rise,
Rattlesden, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/00229

HER Ref: RAT 063

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(October 2018)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent Roman Rise, Rattlesden, Suffolk, IP30 0QY

Clients: Tiller Properties Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/00229

Development: Erection of 22 dwellings plus related swale area

Date of fieldwork: 1-3 October, 2018

HER ref: RAT 063

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-329428

Grid ref: TL 9790 5840

Site area: 2.30ha

Recent land use: Arable

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results
4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of trenches (residential area)

Fig. 3: Location of trenches (swale area)

Fig. 4: Trench feature plans (Sue Holden)

Fig. 5: Feature sections (Sue Holden)

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- Trench details

Appendix IV- Context list

Appendix V- The Finds

Appendix VI- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Rattlesden, land adjacent Roman Rise (RAT 063, TL 9790 5840) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development between the historic village and Poystreet Green and close to the probable line of a Roman road revealed a small ditch of uncertain date and a larger ditch and small pit of Post medieval date. No evidence was revealed for the putative Roman road line. The few stray finds in the upcast spoil comprised a sherd of Roman pottery, four sherds of medieval date and a few non-ferrous finds of Post medieval date including a worn Henry VIII penny and a plain strap end and knife handle terminal of 16th-17th century date plus a few late Post medieval buttons (John Newman Archaeological Services for Tiller Properties Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Tiller Properties Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development, including a drainage swale c200m to the east, on land adjacent to Roman Rise, Rattlesden (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/18/00229. 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 2.30 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 Rattlesden parish lies to the south west of Stowmarket in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk. The planned development site at land adjacent Roman Rise, Rattlesden is located some 600m south of the parish church in a landscape characterised by dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around the greens and tyes (formerly areas of common grazing). The site is in an area which Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk depicts as being to the north of Poystreet Green with few buildings nearby though the road along its western side is a historic, if minor, route way linking this green to the main village settlement.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by it being to the east and immediately adjacent to the probable line of a Roman period road (HER RAT 012- see Fig. 1) that is now marked by a footpath and field boundary. In addition scattered evidence for activity of Roman, medieval and Post medieval date (HER RAT 004- medieval figurine, 019- few RB & 1 medieval sherd, 047- medieval coin, 048- RB sherd & Post medieval disc & Misc- RB coin), albeit with low densities of recorded finds, is known from the area around this planned development site.

1.4 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits in this area as being chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation with outwash sands, gravels and silts. Essentially mixed drift geology of post-glacial origins. The site is at c70m OD in an area of gentle topography with a very gentle slope down from the north-east to the south-west. Until recently the site has been in use as arable land and was under a cover of stubble at the time of the evaluation.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Figs. 2 & 3) with a total sample length of 640m plus 30m of trenching in the planned swale area to the east and 5m on each side of the point where a pipe trench will cross the adjacent footpath. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1800mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at

all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all 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 site as a whole. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions and identified features were sectioned by hand before recording. 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 24 evaluation trenches are summarised in Appendix III below with archaeological contexts described in Appendix IV, images in Appendix I and defined features recorded on figures 4 & 5.

3.2 As outlined in Appendix III the trenches (1-21) were 300mm to 400mm deep across the main area of the planned residential development with 200mm to 250mm of topsoil above 50mm to 150mm of mid brown clay subsoil with the underlying local glaciofluvial deposit being stiff brown chalky clay with flints. In the area of the planned swale (trenches 23 & 24) some 200m to the east deposits were slightly deeper with 300mm to 400mm of topsoil above 100mm to 300mm of mid brown clay subsoil. Finally trench 22 on each side of the footpath along the south-eastern side of the planned residential area revealed 300mm of topsoil above 250mm of subsoil.

3.3 The majority of the trenches across the planned residential development area did not reveal any archaeological features except a few field drains of recent date. However a moderately large ditch (0002) was exposed in trenches 6 and 7 and an excavated section in the former trench recorded a mid-clay fill (0003) above a darker clay fill (0004) that contained a small peg tile fragment (wt. 8g) of Post medieval date in a 2000mm wide and 900mm deep feature. In addition the length of this ditch (0002) in trench 7 contained degraded wood fragments of probable recent date. However this ditch (0002) was not revealed in trenches 10 or 13 to the south so is assumed to turn to the east or west between trenches 6 and 10. The only other features revealed in the trenches were a small ditch (0005) in trench 8 which was 600mm wide and 300mm deep whose fill (0006) did not contain any finds and a shallow pit (0007) in trench 12 that was 1200mm wide and 300mm deep and whose fill (0008) contained a few small brick fragments of Post medieval date. Finally a 600mm wide ditch was revealed in the eastern section of trench 22 running along the edge of the adjacent footpath; the fill of this feature contained degraded wood fragments of probable recent date.

3.4 Examination of the upcast spoil revealed one sherd (wt. 22g) of Roman date grey-ware from trench 1, and single sherds of medieval sandy coarseware from the

spoil of trench 8 (wt. 24g), trench 12 (wt. 18g), trench 14 (wt. 11g) and trench 18 (wt. 6g). In addition the metal detector search recovered a very worn Henry VIII penny from the spoil of trench 12, a farthing dated 1860 from the spoil of trench 14 and a plain sheet copper alloy strap-end of medieval to early Post medieval date from trench 17. In addition detecting between the trenches recovered a late Post medieval copper alloy harness junction, 12 late Post medieval copper alloy buttons and a small number of lead fragments of uncertain date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely 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 results of this evaluation point to a low level of past land use of Roman to Post medieval date at this site with most of the few medieval to early Post medieval stray finds being from the trenches near the adjacent road to the west suggesting slightly more intense past activity in this area. The single large ditch (0002) of Post medieval date at the site on the eastern side of the site revealed in trenches 6 and 7 being interpreted as a moderately recent former field boundary. No evidence was revealed for the putative Roman road (HER RAT 012) recorded as running along the line of the path on the eastern side of the site and it is suggested that this alignment should be re-assessed in a wider landscape study. In addition the planned swale area did not reveal any archaeological features with the few stray tile and brick finds being of recent date.

4.3 Therefore on the overall basis of these low level evaluation results with one ditch and one pit of Post medieval date plus a small ditch of uncertain date and a low level background scatter of ceramic and metal finds of Roman to Post medieval date it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this planned residential and related swale development on land at Roman Rise, Rattlesden.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: RAT 063.

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 Courtney for her skilled machine work, to James Armes and Keith Lewis for their detector search and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

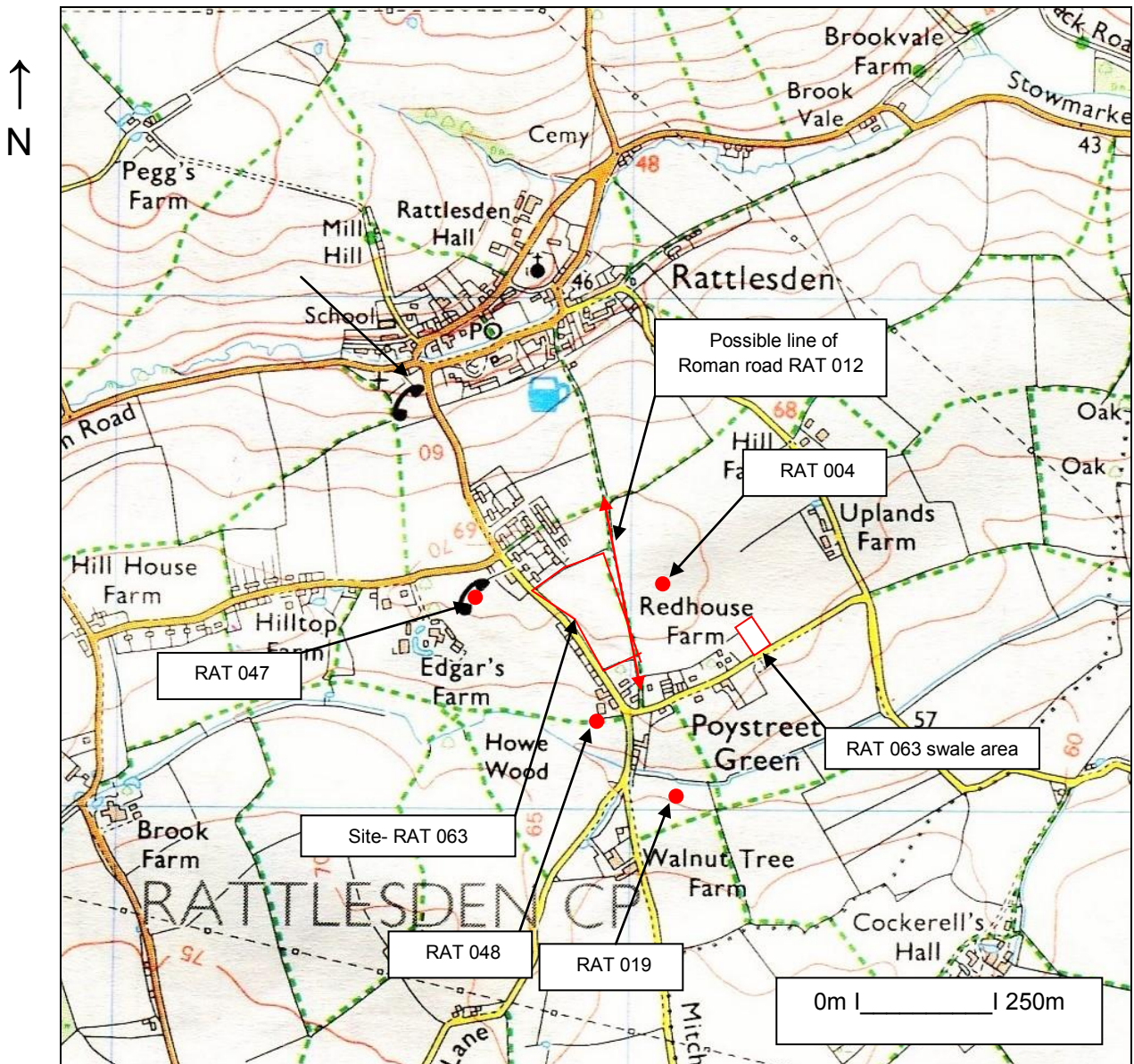


Fig. 1: Site location

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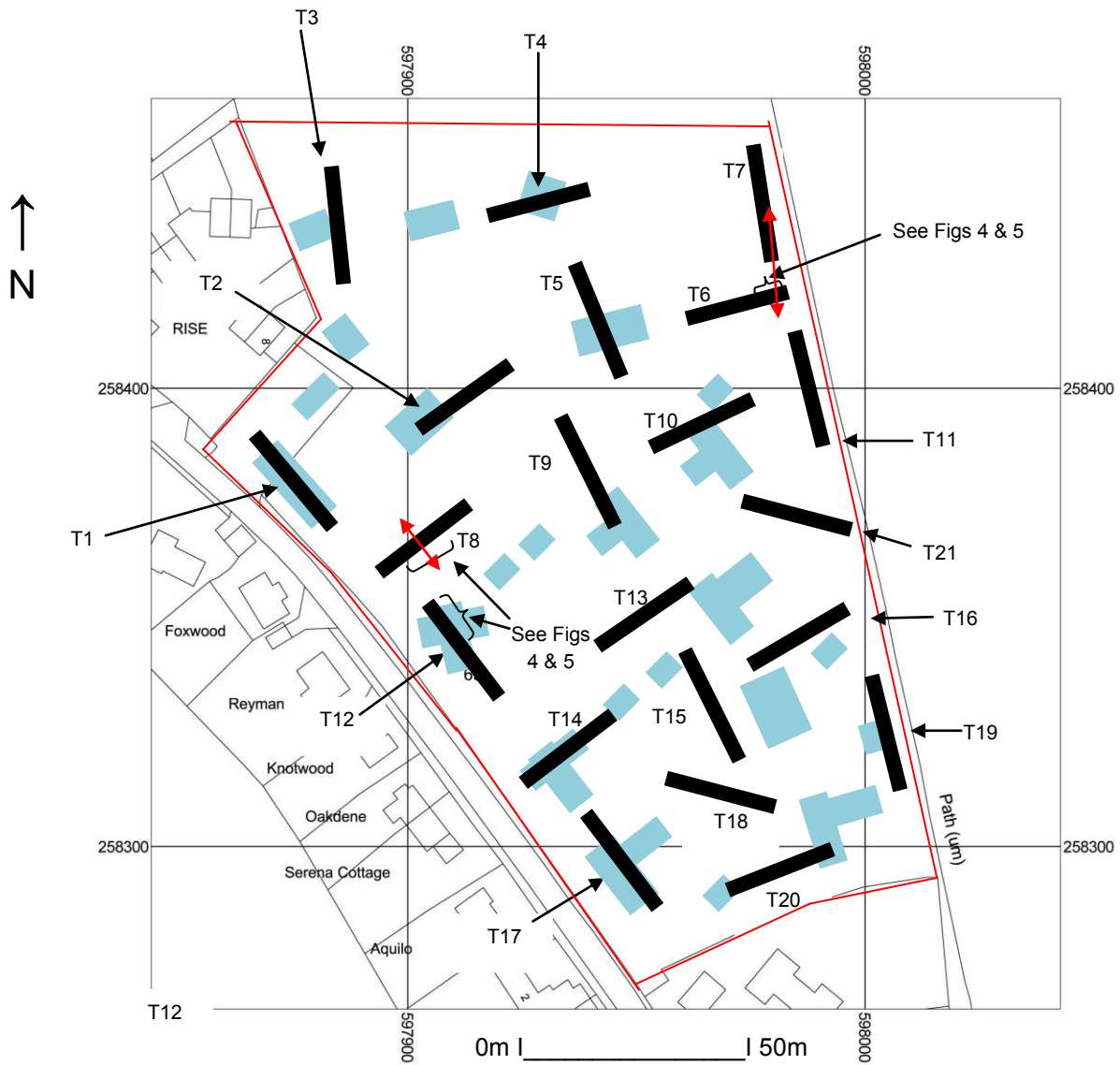


Fig. 2: Location of trenches (residential area, light blue- planned footprint areas, red arrows- ditches)

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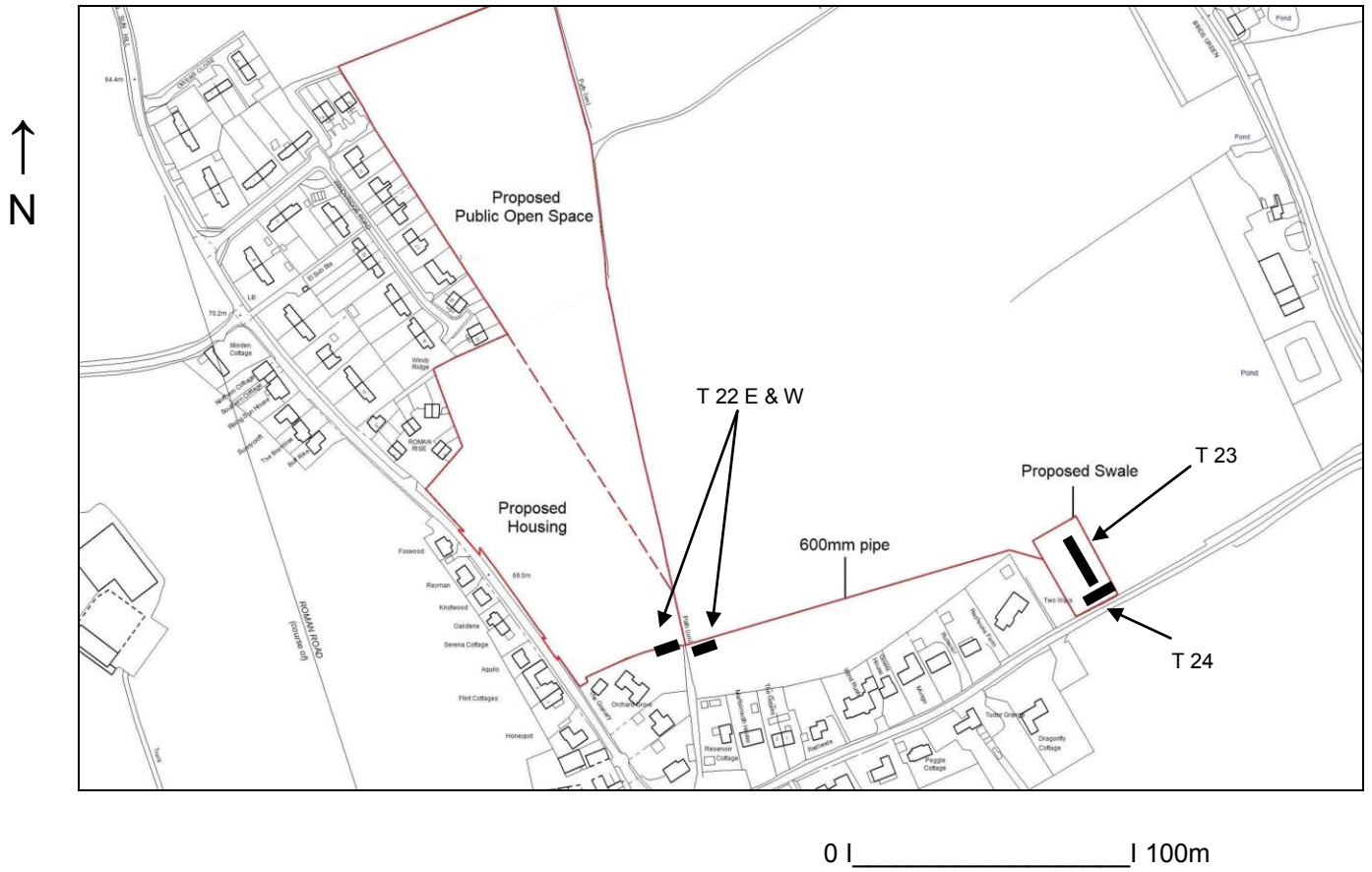


Fig. 3: Location of trenches (Swale area)
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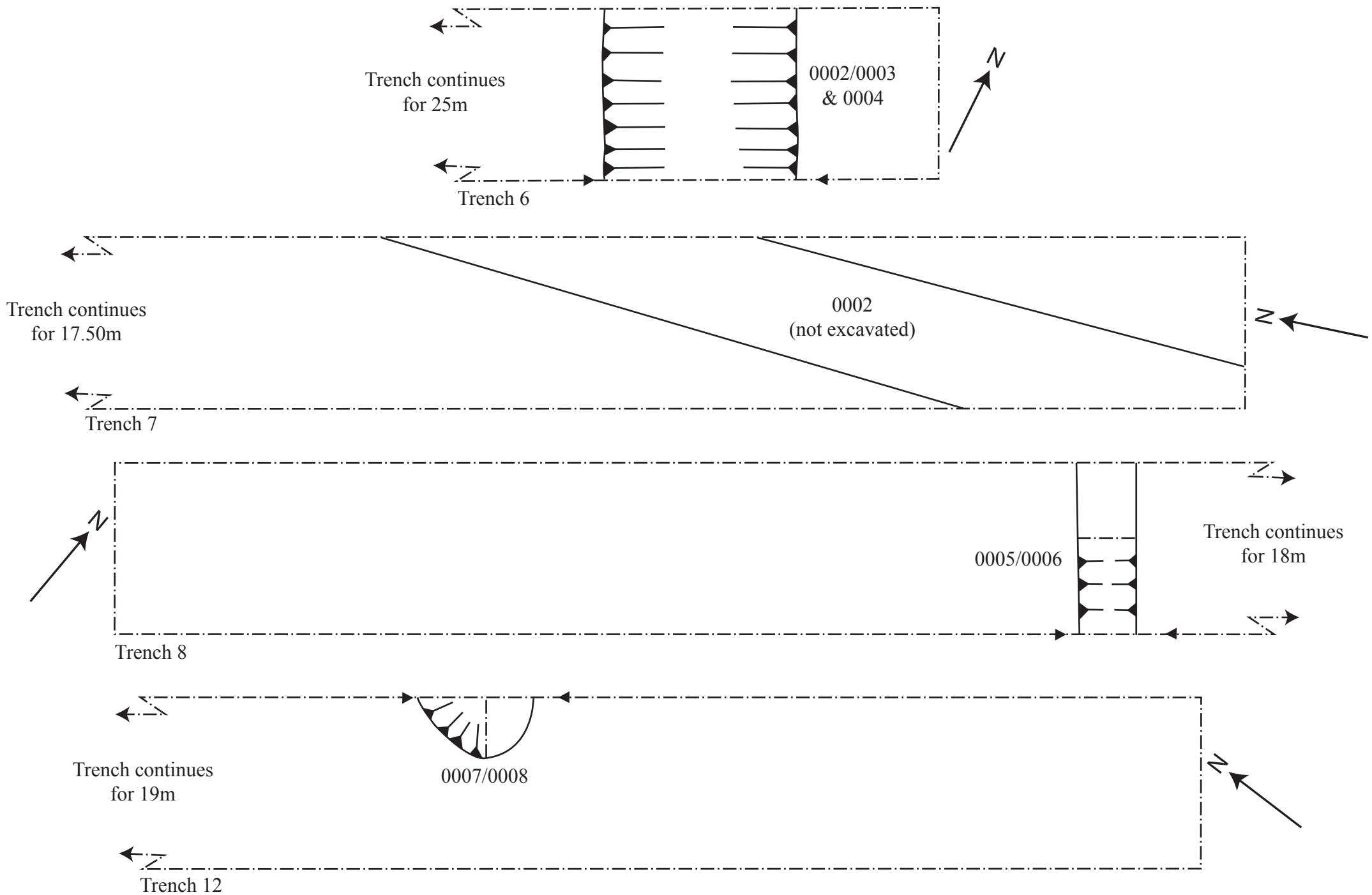


Fig. 4: Trench feature plans.



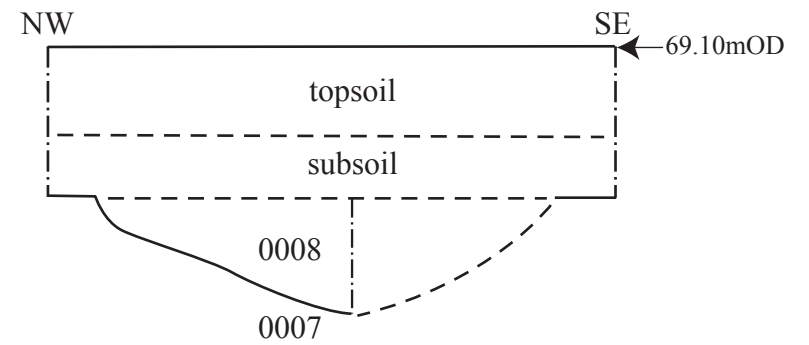
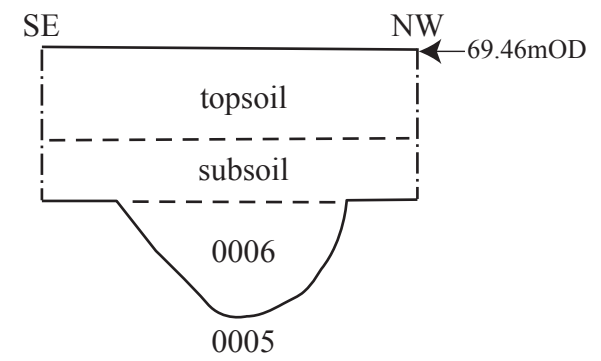
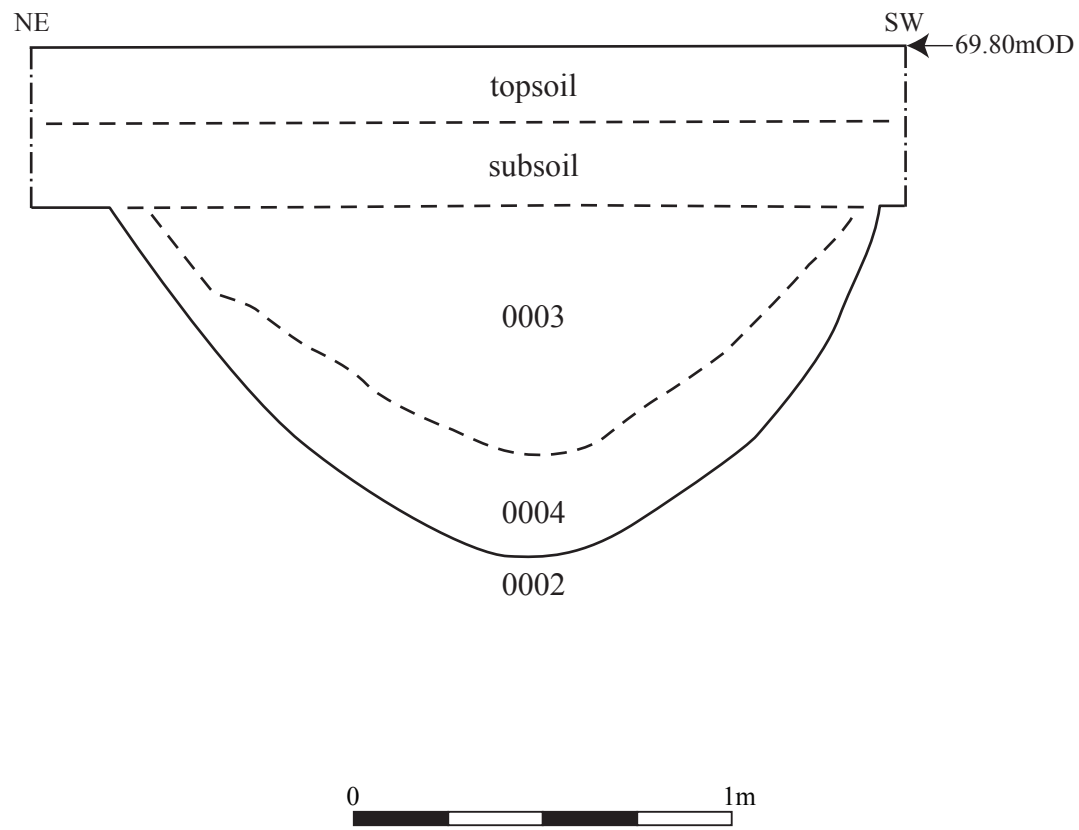


Fig. 5: Feature sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from southeast



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from west



Trench 3 from south



Trench 4 from west



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from south



Trench 6 from west



Trench 6 deposit profile with ditch 0002



Trench 7 from south with ditch 0002



Trench 8 from northeast



Trench 8 deposit profile with ditch 0005



Trench 10 from east



Trench 11 from north



Trench 12 from south



Trench 12 deposit profile with pit 0007



Trench 13 from east



Trench 14 from west



Trench 15 from south



Trench 16 from east



Trench 17 from north



Trench from 18 southeast



Trench 19 from north



Trench 20 from east



Trench 21 from northwest



Trench 22 east side from east



Trench 22 east deposit profile with decayed wood in exposed ditch to left



Trench 23 from north (swale area)



Trench 24 from west (swale area)

**Land Adjacent Roman Rise,
Rattlesden, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details

Name: Land adjacent Roman Rise, Rattlesden, Suffolk, IP30 0QY

Client: Hartog Hutton

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/00229

Proposed development: Erection of 22 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_2018_00229_Land adjacent Roman Rise, Rattlesden

Grid ref: TL 979 584

Area: 2500m²

Current site use: Arable field

Contents

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 Hartog Hutton 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/18/00229 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 22 dwellings at land to adjacent Roman Rise, Rattlesden.

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/18/00229. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Rattlesden parish lies to the south west of Stowmarket in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk. The proposed development site (PDS) at land adjacent Roman Rise, Rattlesden is located some 600m south of the parish church in a landscape characterised by dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around the greens and tyes (formerly areas of common grazing). The PDS is in an area which Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk depicts as being to the north of Poystreet Green with few buildings nearby though the road along its western side is a historic, if minor, route way linking this green to the main village settlement.

2.2 The PDS lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Lowestoft Formation described by the British Geological Survey as being the chalky till deposits of central Suffolk with areas of lighter outwash sands and gravels near water courses and it is close to the 70m OD contour in an area of gentle topography

with a southerly aspect as the ground drops down to a small stream which is 250m away. To date the PDS has been under arable cultivation.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record and its location between two rivers and on light soils makes it a favourable site for archaeological activity from all periods. A length of Roman road is believed to run either along the edge, or close to, the proposed development site (RAT 012) and extensive multi-period finds scatters have been recorded in the immediate vicinity (RAT 004, 019, 046, 047, 048, Misc). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.'

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 (see section 1.3 above).

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location adjacent on its eastern edge to the probable line of a Roman road. In addition finds scatters indicative of past activity of Roman, medieval and Post medieval date are recorded within 150m to 200m of the PDS. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS, including the associated pipe trench length and related swale, with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 22 dwellings at land adjacent Roman Rise, Rattlesden. To inform the results of the evaluation a search

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will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 640m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development for the planned dwellings plus that part of the planned open area with allotments immediately to the east. In addition evaluation trenches are required to sample 5% of the associated pipe trench (c220m long) and swale (c1500m²) to the south-east of the main site. 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 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

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site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

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

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples 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:

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- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- 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)

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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 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

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.

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

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

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

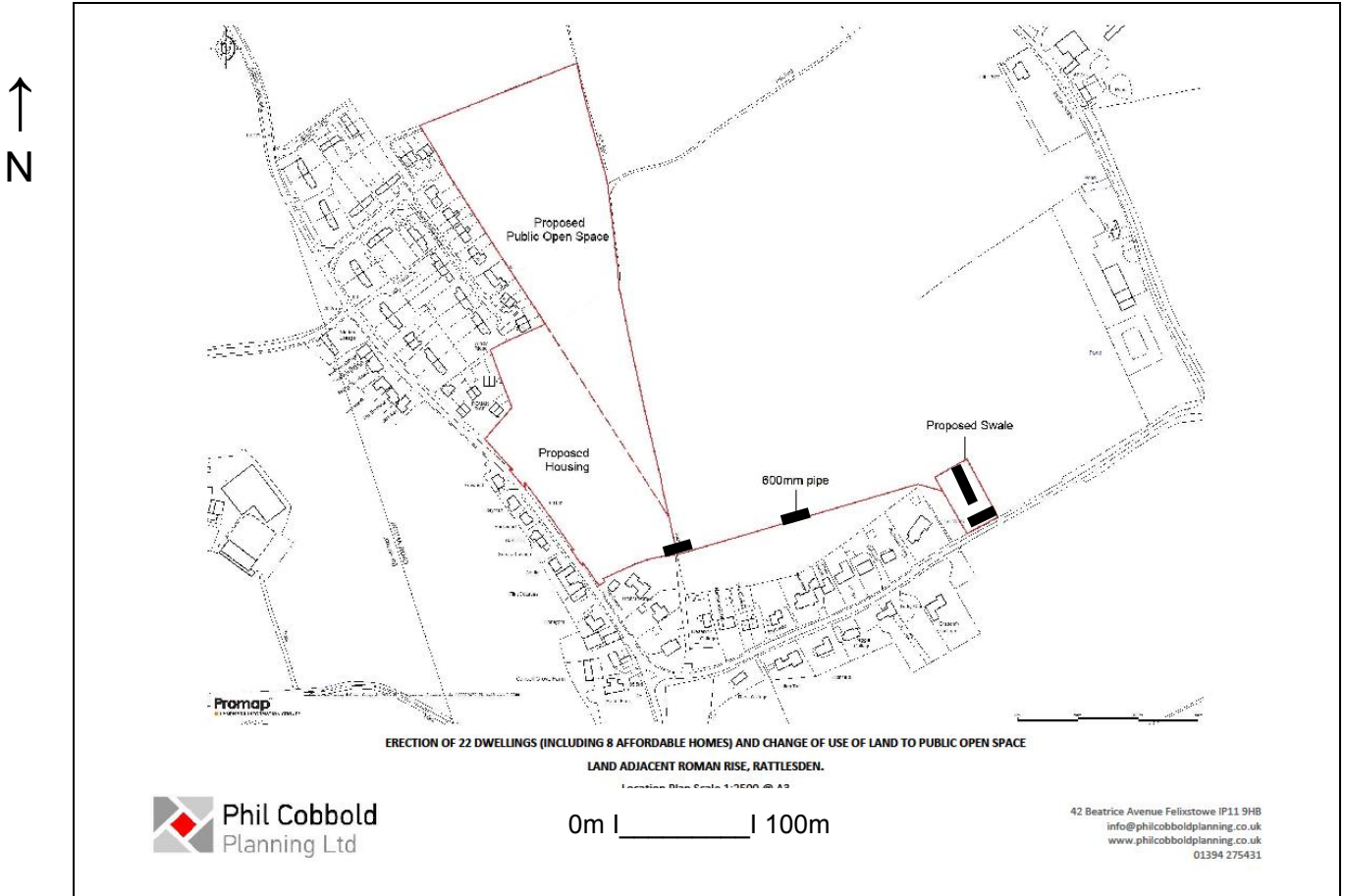
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	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



Proposed location of trial trenches (21 x 30m)



Proposed location of trenches for pipeline and swale areas (3 x 10m and 1 x 20m)

Appendix III- Trench details

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	30	250	50 mid brown clay subsoil	Stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints	No features, one sherd RB greyware (WT. 22g) and a 19 th /20 th C Cu alloy strap junction
2	Northeast-southwest	30	250	50 as T1	As T1	
3	North-south	30	250	50 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
4	Northeast-southwest	30	250	50 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
5	Northwest-southeast	30	250	50 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
6	Northeast-southwest	30	200	200 as T1	As T1	2m from western end 2000mm wide and 900mm deep ditch (0002) with mid brown clay fill (0003) above lower dark brown clay fill (0004) with one Pmed small peg tile frag (8g)
7	Northwest-southeast	30	200	200 as T1	As T1	At southern end NE-SW ditch c1500mm wide on surface, frags of decayed wood in fill, identified as same as ditch 0002 in T6 nearby
8	Northeast-southwest	30	250	50 as T1	As T1	One small NW-SE ditch (0005), 600mm wide and 300mm deep, no finds, one US med sherd (wt. 24g)
9	Northwest-southeast	30	250	100 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
10	Northeast-southwest	30	250	50 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
11	Northwest-southeast	30	250	100 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
12	Northwest-southeast	30	250	150 as T1	As T1	Small pit (0007) 7m from southern end, 1200mm wide and 300mm deep, few small Pmed frags in mid brown clay fill (0008), 2 US med sherds (wt. 18g)
13	Northeast-southwest	30	250	100 as T1	As T1	No features, one US Cu alloy 18 th C buckle fragment

14	Northeast-southwest	30	250	150 to 300 as T1	As T1	No features, one US med sherd (wt. 11g) also one very worn and clipped Henry VIII penny
15	Northwest-southeast	30	200	150 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
16	Northeast-southwest	30	250	50 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
17	Northwest-southeast	30	250	50 as T1	As T1	No features, one farthing dated 1860 and a plain sheet metal Cu alloy strap end of ?date
18	Northwest-southeast	30	250	100 as T1	As T1	No features, one US med sherd (wt. 6g)
19	Northwest-southeast	30	250	100 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
20	East-west	30	250	150 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
21	Northwest-southeast	30	250	150 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
22	East-west	10 (2x5m)	300	250 as T1	As T1	5m E-W trenches on each side of footpath, on eastern trench 600mm wide ditch adjacent and parallel to path with peg tile and decayed wood in the fill
23	Northwest-southeast	20	300	100 to 200 as T1	As T1	Swale area, few late Pmed brick frags and one field drain
24	Northeast-southwest	10	400	300 as T1	As T1	Swale area, few late Pmed brick frags, one recent field drain
		630 (housing area- 1134m ²) 30 (swale area- 54m ²)				Overall one ditch of Pmed date in T6 & T7, an undated ditch in T8 and a small Pmed pit in T12. Stray finds include one RB and 4 med sherds near road frontage western side of site plus a few Pmed non-ferrous finds including a Henry VIII penny, a Victorian farthing, a plain strap end of ?date and 12 late Pmed buttons from areas between the trenches

Appendix IV- Context list

See also Figs. 4 & 5

Trench	Context	Type	Part of	Description	Date
6	0002	Ditch	0002	North-south orientated ditch, 2000mm wide and 900mm deep	
6	0003	Fill	0002	Mid brown clay upper fill of ditch	
6	0004	Fill	0002	Darker clay lower fill of ditch below 0003, one fragment of peg tile (wt. 8g)	Pmed
7	0002	Ditch	0002	To north of trench 6 continuation of ditch 0002, not excavated, fragments of degraded wood in upper fill	
8	0005	Ditch	0005	Narrow 600mm wide and 300mm deep ditch on north-south alignment	
8	0006	Fill	0005	Mid brown clay, no finds	?
12	0007	Pit	0007	Small pit, 1200mm wide and 300mm deep	
12	0008	Fill	0007	Mid brown clay fill containing few small brick fragments	Pmed

Appendix IV- The Finds

US- unstratified upcast spoil and topsoil

Trench	Type	Date
1	One US pottery sherd of greyware (wt. 22g)	RB
1	Cu alloy US harness strap junction	19 th -mod 20 th C
6	One fragment of sandy peg tile (wt.8g) from lower fill 0004 of ditch 0002	Pmed
8	One US pottery sherd of sandy coarseware (wt. 24g)	Med
12	Few small fragments of brick from fill 0008 of small pit 0007	Pmed
12	Two US pottery sherds of sandy coarseware	Med
13	Cu alloy US openwork buckle fragment	18 th -19 th C
14	One US sandy coarseware sherd (wt. 11g)	
14	Very worn and clipped US Henry VIII penny	16 th C
17	One US farthing dated 1860 and a plain Cu alloy sheet metal strapend of ?date	19 th C
18	One US pottery sherd of sandy coarseware (wt. 6g)	Med
22	One fragment peg tile in ditch along eastern side of footpath	Pmed
23 & 24	Few US brick and peg tile fragments	Pmed
	Between trenches 1-21 12 Cu alloy plain buttons and four small fragments of sheet lead	Pmed

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Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent Roman Rise, Rattlesden, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Rattlesden, land adjacent Roman Rise (RAT 063, TL 9790 5840) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development between the historic village and Poystreet Green and close to the probable line of a Roman road revealed a small ditch of uncertain date and a larger ditch and small pit of Post medieval date. No evidence was revealed for the putative Roman road line. The few stray finds in the upcast spoil comprised a sherd of Roman pottery, four sherds of medieval date and a few non-ferrous finds of Post medieval date including a worn Henry VIII penny and a plain strap end and knife handle terminal of 16th-17th century date plus a few late Post medieval buttons.
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2018 End: 03-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	RAT 063 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/00229 - 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	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK RATTLESDEN LAND ADJACENT ROMAN RISE
Postcode	IP30 0QY
Study area	2.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9790 5840 52.187788325413 0.895435448246 52 11 16 N 000 53 43 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 69m Max: 70m
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 recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
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	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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