



LAND SOUTH OF SCHOOL ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT



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Abstract

In September 2015 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological excavation on Land South of School Road, Risby, Suffolk (NGR 580000 266300). The work was commissioned as part planning condition DC/13/0520/OUT concerning residential development of the site.

A previous evaluation carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (Adams, M.C. 2011. Report 3939) recorded 12th – 14th century features, including several large pits and gullies located adjacent to the road.

The results of the excavation show seven distinct phases of activity ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the modern periods.

Phase I (12000BC – 42AD) comprised residual prehistoric finds dating to the Mesolithic and late prehistoric periods. These were recovered from medieval features, suggesting some limited prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

Phase II (42AD – 410AD) comprised two Roman features dating from the late 1st to mid-second century AD which were located in the eastern area of the site.

Phase III (11th – 12thC AD) related to a period of limited activity assigned to the early medieval period from stratigraphic relationships with later features and shows partitioning of the site with a main boundary ditch.

Phase IV (12th – 13thC AD) related to use of the site for the exploitation of clay, and later for refuse disposal. The similar profile of all the features and associated finds recovered suggests that these pits were excavated if not at the same time then in short succession of each other. All of the extraction pits with the exception of one contained faunal remains, likely the result of domestic food preparation with secondary butchering evident on the fragments recovered. The inclusion of storage jars within this assemblage allows us insight into the form and function of the plot as a domestic holding. One feature was identified as a possible well which was also infilled with similar material to the extraction pits and is indicative of domestic activity in close proximity of site. The environmental evidence showed a mixed agrarian economy was prevalent during this phase.

Phase V (12th – 14thC AD) relates to the formalisation and demarcation of a possible late medieval roadside plot or 'toft and croft' style holding. A ditch formed the plot boundary adjacent to the medieval road and on the line of the earlier Phase III ditch.

Phase VI (15th – 17thC AD) relates to agricultural farming activity (ridge and furrow) recorded in the southern half of the site, away from the roadside plot established in Phase V. In the northern half of the site a further boundary was created on the western edge of the site and a rectangular extraction pit, differing to those in Phase IV, was excavated adjacent to the School Road. The features in Phase VI show a distinct demarcation in



activity between the northern and southern halves of the site suggesting the road side plot persisted in to at least the early post-medieval period. It also shows a change from the earlier expansion and toft and croft model to an open field system of agriculture.

Phase VII (19th – 20th C AD) recorded building activity associated with Quay's Farm to the east of the site (now housing) and in particular a small outbuilding which a map regression shows was constructed between 1884 and 1903 and subsequently demolished by 1927. A later ditch was created to form an eastern boundary for the site adjacent to where the outbuilding had stood.

The most significant phases are Phases IV (12th – 13th C), V (12th – 14th C) and VI (15th – 17th C) relating to activity associated with the extraction of clay at the site followed by development of a roadside plot and finally agricultural use.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

In September and October 2015 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological excavation on Land South of School Road, Risby, Suffolk (NGR 580000 266300) in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Tipper, J. 15th September 2014). The work was commissioned as part a planning condition associated with application DC/13/0520/OUT concerning residential development of the site (Fig. 1).

The Brief required the controlled strip, map and excavation of a c.0.2ha area at the northern extent of the site. A previous evaluation carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (Adams, M.C. 2011. Report 3939) recorded 12th to 14th century features, including several large pits and gullies located adjacent to the road.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

Risby is a small village in Suffolk located 9km north-east of Bury St Edmunds. The site is located immediately south of School Road on the east side of the village. The area of excavation is roughly rectangular in plan covering an area of 0.02ha.

The site lies close to the apex of a very gentle hill, the top of which is located 300m to the east. Therefore the site topography appears flat, but has an almost imperceptible incline to the east.

The underlying bedrock comprises a White Chalk Subgroup, a chalk; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 66 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas. The superficial geology is Till - Diamicton. This superficial deposit formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when local environment was dominated by ice age conditions. (BGS, 2014).

2.1 Previous work

In October 2011 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site. The evaluation revealed a distinct concentration of 17 features in the northern area of the site adjacent to School Road. Five large pits and several smaller pits were located within an area defined



by a ditch and gullies. Three features were located in the south-western area of the site comprising a large post-medieval boundary ditch and two undated pig burials. The features in the northern area were predominantly medieval (12th – 14th century) (Adams, M.C., 2011).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the *The Replacement St Edmundsbury Borough Local Plan (2016)*.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs 2-5)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), Suffolk Record Office, English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk) and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS).

4.1 Prehistoric (750000BC – 43AD)

The wider landscape contains evidence of limited prehistoric activity but there is no record of any such activity on the assessment site. The SHER returned four records of prehistoric date within 1km of the site. A Neolithic arrowhead was found 300m south-east of the site (RBY 026). A mound c.15m in diameter, possibly with a square tower on top. This could potentially be a Bronze Age burial mound, but may be a post-medieval garden feature (RBY 024). Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery was found 300m to the east of the site (RBY 033), and an evaluation at Risby Business Park 550m to the south-west recovered a small quantity of Iron Age pottery (RBY 034).



4.2 *Romano-British (43AD – c. 410AD)*

East Anglia experienced significant development during the Romano-British period, with the construction of roads, settlements and villas. However, very few Roman remains are recorded within the SHER search area.

Residual Roman finds were recovered on the site (RBY 042) during the evaluation indicating an ephemeral Roman presence. RBY 044, located 100m north-east of the site, refers to an archaeological evaluation that identified a Roman ditch which contained pottery dating to the 2nd and 3rd century as well as environmental residues of crop processing and smithing. The record (RBY 018) relates to the discovery of a worn Bronze brooch 400m west of the site.

4.3 *Anglo-Saxon (c.410AD – 1066AD)*

The name Risby derives from Old Scandinavian *hris* or *ryth* and *by* meaning 'farmstead or village among the brushwood or beside a clearing' (Mills 1991). Risby was located in the Thingoe (also of Scandinavian origin) Hundred and the names reflect the presence of Danish invaders settling in the 9th century. The origins of the modern settlement are likely to date to this period and the wider landscape contains strong evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity, however there is no record of any such activity on the assessment site or in the immediate vicinity.

4.4 *Medieval (1066 AD – 1540 AD)*

The site lies within the medieval core of the village (which has two main foci) with the 13th century Grade I listed church of St Giles (283783) located 180m to the north-east (RBY 024).

An archaeological evaluation on land north of School Road, 130m west of the site, found three linear features containing medieval material indicating a phase of activity from the 12th century. These lay c.25m north of the road frontage and may represent former field boundaries in an area of open farmland between the two settlement cores of the village. Alternatively they may indicate activity to the rear of potential occupation along the road (RBY 038). The archaeological evaluation at Risby Business Park identified an infilled pond



and some medieval pottery (RBY 034), and medieval and post-medieval pottery was found during archaeological monitoring in the north-west part of the village approximately 380m away (RBY 036).

4.5 Post-medieval and modern (1540AD – Present)

During the early post-medieval period c.1500 and 1640 Risby parish was primarily a sheep and corn district with barley the main cereal crop, but it was also used for wood pasture. Ancient woodland is recorded at Old Broom Wood approximately 1km to the north-east (RBY 028), and at Risby Little Wood, the latter also has an undated substantial bank and ditch on its north-western side (RBY 031). A brick works is shown on early OS maps close to the Newmarket road (RBY 040).

There are five listed buildings within 500m of the site with the closest the Grade II listed early 17th century timber-framed Quays Farmhouse (283797) notorious in the 1930s for the unsolved murder of its occupant by poisoning.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The broad aims laid out in the SCCAS/CT brief are to undertake a strip, map and record excavation on an area over the area of defined medieval archaeological features identified in the 2011 evaluation (Brief, 3.1).

The aims will include, but not be limited to the following:

- To excavate and provide a record of the archaeological remains on site in order to mitigate the impact of development;
- To characterise the development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of the site;
- Place the evidence for medieval activity at the site in context with known remains of the similar date round Risby and the wider region;
- Undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis leading to appropriate forms of public dissemination.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research agendas for East Anglia are set out in three papers:

- *Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region*, edited by Maria Medlycott and Nigel Brown, 2008. East Anglian Archaeology
- *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. resource assessment*, edited by Jenny Glazebrook, 1997. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.3;
- *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. research agenda and strategy*, edited by Nigel Brown and Jenny Glazebrook, 2000. EAA Occasional Paper No.8,

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

A Leica GS08 differential global positioning system (DGPS) was used to accurately set-out the excavation area agreed with SCCAS/CT (Fig. 6).

The site was excavated using a 14 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the control of a qualified professional archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil layers were removed carefully down to the first archaeological horizon, and all feature excavation was undertaken by hand. Further subsoil was removed by machine once the initial features were suitably recorded, to expose additional underlying features. The process was repeated until the natural drift geology was exposed.

Topographic survey, limit of excavation, section locations and archaeological and natural feature survey points were accurately recorded using the DGPS to produce a pre- and post-excavation plan tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The archaeological remains were recorded using pro-forma sheets, plan and section drawings and appropriate photographic records, as agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Adams/Brook, 2015). All features, finds and samples were given unique context numbers assigned during the recording phases on site.



8.0 RESULTS (Figs. 6 - 21)

The results presented below are organised by phase (Fig. 7). This is based on finds recovered, stratigraphic relationship to other features, location and spatial relationship to dated features. A full context list and descriptions are presented at Appendix 1.

In this case, pottery spot dates and stratigraphic relationship form the primary means of dating.

Phasing (Fig. 7)

The following phases were identified during the excavation and post excavation analysis to date:

- I. Prehistoric (12000BC-42AD)
- II. Roman (43AD – 410AD)
- III. Early medieval (11th – 12thC AD)
- IV. Early to middle medieval (12th – 13thC AD)
- V. Middle medieval (12th – 14thC AD)
- VI. Late medieval to early post-medieval (15th – 17thC AD)
- VII. Late post-medieval to modern (19th – 20thC AD)

8.1 Phase I – Prehistoric (12000BC – 42AD) (Fig. 9)

Five features (**2008**, **2010**, **2016**, **2018** and **2029**) contained residual worked flint dating to the Mesolithic or later prehistoric periods. Three Mesolithic blades and a scraper were recovered from features **2008**, **2016**, and **2018** all of which contained significant levels of medieval pottery too. This suggests some background activity in the area, however no prehistoric features were identified.



8.2 Phase II – Roman (43 – 410AD) (Fig. 9)

Two pit/post holes (**2036** and **2038**) dating to the Roman period were recorded close together in the eastern portion of the site.

Pit/posthole **2036**, measured 0.80m x 0.73m x 0.23m and contained a single fill (**2037**) of mid orange brown, compact clayey silt. Seventy three sherds of pottery weighing 308g were recovered from the fill. The pottery was identified as West Stow fine reduced ware (WSF) and early Romanising fabric (BSW). At least four forms have been identified and these consist of three beakers and one bowl/jar. The bowl/jar is too small to be identified beyond its general class, however the beakers are all early types. Of note are several joining decorated sherds which either belong to a beaker or the bowl/jar. The style is typical of West Stow products featuring ring and dot patterns. (Fawcett. 2015; this report)

Pit/posthole **2038** was located 5.0m east of pit/posthole **2036**, and measured 0.95m x 1.05m x 0.20m. It has a similar profile to **2036** and also contained just a single fill of compact clayey silt. No finds were recovered from the feature however, due to its proximity and similarity to pit/posthole **2036** it has been assigned to this phase.

A single residual sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from pit **2016** in the north-west corner of the site.

These features add to the background level of activity noted during the evaluation and suggest that further activity might be present to the east of the site, although there is likely to have been some truncation from nearby modern services, structure 2042 and further buildings associated with Quays Farm.

8.3 Phase III – Early medieval (11th – 12thC AD) (Fig. 10)

Phase III comprises a single ditch **2034** located in the northern half of the site. This feature has been phased by stratigraphic relationship to later features, location and alignment.



Ditch **2034** measured 12.00m+ x 1.78m at its maximum and was recut by ditch **2029** along its entire length and later cut by gully **2021**. The ditch was excavated in three segments and contained a single fill of very compact clayey silt with frequent sub-angular flint inclusions. The feature was orientated east – west and contained no finds.

8.4 Phase IV – Early to middle medieval (12th – 13th C AD) (Figs. 11-15)

Phase III relates to the largest concentration of features on the site. A series of extraction pits (**2004**, **2018**, **2016** and **2023**), a well (**2008**) and smaller features (**2014**, **2027**, and **2069**) all show significant activity adjacent to the medieval road (School Road). The majority of activity in this phase is concentrated in the north of the site near the road; however a single intercutting pair of extraction pits (**2053** and **2056**) is located in the south of site.

Clay Extraction Pits

The plot contains ten features dated to the 12th to 13th century. The main focus of activity appears to have been medieval extraction pits, created for the exploitation of the natural clay present at the site. These features all share a similar profile – steep sloping sides and concave bases.

Extraction pit **2004** was located near the northern boundary of the site and was circular in plan, (2.40m x 2.10m x 0.50m). The pit contained two fills. Primary deposit **2005** was a light brown orange, compact, clayey silt. Four sherds of pottery, weighing 32g were recovered from this context. Three of the sherds are St Neots ware while one is a simple medieval courseware suggesting a 12th century date. A bulk sample was taken from the layer and sent for processing. The results found charred cereal grains, charcoal, un-charred weed seeds, snails, amphibian/small mammal bones and rootlets, (West. 2015; this report). The secondary fill in the pit, **2006**, was a grey brown, compact, clayey silt. No dating evidence was recovered from this fill. Extraction pit **2004** was truncated on its southern edge by a modern drain associated most likely with modern building **2042**.

Two intercutting extraction pits, **2016** and **2018** were recorded in the north-western corner of the site. Extraction Pit **2016** was sub-circular in plan (1.94m x 1.15m x 0.77m)



and contained a single fill of clayey silt. Twenty four sherds of medieval pottery were recovered and the combination of fabrics present suggests a mid to late 12th century date. The pit also contained 17g of animal bone. The extraction pit cut an earlier extraction pit **2018** and was cut by posthole **2014**. Pit **2018** was also circular in plan, (2.42m x 2.29m x 0.84m). The pit contained two fills (**2019** and **2020**). 130 sherds of pottery weighing 3441g were recovered from the secondary fill, **2020**. All the pottery has been dated to the 12th century and included a storage jar with a flat base decorated with applied strips. The Fabric has a smooth oxidised surface, containing a coarse quartz, sparse clay pellets/red grog and common silver mica₇ (Fawcett. 2015). Animal bone recovered from **2020** was identified as cattle. A bulk sample was taken for environmental analysis however the results only showed charred cereal grains, charred Legume, animal bone fragments and rootlets, (West. 2015). Extraction pit **2018** was also subsequently cut by Gully **2021**.

Extraction pit **2023** was circular in plan (3.30m x 2.00m x 1.00m). The pit contained three fills, **2024**, **2025** and **2026**. The primary fill, **2024**, contained 25 sherds of medieval pottery again dating to the 12th century. Fill **2025** contained 17g of animal bone identified as pig/boar. A bulk sample was also taken from this fill and contained charred cereal grains, charcoal, snails and rootlets, (West. 2015). The pit cuts earlier ditch **2034**. It is possible that this extraction pit represents the earliest of the series that are within the plot given that it is cut by ditch **2029** which formed part of a later once the site had been adequately exploited for mineral extraction.

Extraction pits **2053** and **2056** are both located near the southern boundary of the excavation area. Pit **2053** (1.92m x 0.76m x 0.58m) was circular in plan and contained two fills (**2054** and **2055**). No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. **2053** was cut by extraction pit **2056**. Extraction pit **2056** was also circular in plan (2.21m x 2.41m x 0.88m) and contained two fills (**2057** and **2058**). Primary fill **2057** contained a single sherd of 11th – 12th early medieval courseware decorated with grooves.

Possible Well

A possible well (**2008**) was located in the north-western corner of the site. It was circular in plan, 2.60m x 1.84m x 0.80m+) with vertical sides. A single fill (**2009**) was present to the maximum depth of its excavation. It contained five sherds of early medieval courseware and medieval courseware dating the upper fill to the early 12th century. A bulk



sample was taken for environmental analysis and showed the context to contain charred cereal grains, un-charred weed seeds, charcoal, rootlets, snails, insect remains and coal fragments, (West. 2015). The Well was later cut by extraction pit **2010** and by a modern drain associated with the post-medieval building in the west of the site.

Associated Features

The remaining features within the plot associated with this phase of activity are all pits and postholes.

Postholes **2014** and **2067** were both located in the north west of the site. Posthole **2014** cuts extraction pit **2016** and was circular in plan (0.79m x 0.76m x 0.30m). The feature contained three fills (**2015**, **2032** and **2033**) which included the fill of the post pipe void in the post hole (**2033**). A single sherd of 12th century pottery was recovered. Posthole **2067** is only located 2.00m north east of **2014** and has a similar profile. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the feature its proximity to posthole **2014** and the other nearby medieval features is the reason for its inclusion in this phase. It is possible that these two postholes are related to a temporary structure in place adjacent to the extraction pits.

Pits **2027** and **2069** were located in the eastern side of the plot. **2027** was sub-circular (0.61m x 0.73m x 0.08m) with shallow sloping sides and an uneven base. It contained a single fill (**2028**) which produced four sherds of Hedingham glazed ware dated to the mid-12th – mid-13th century (Fawcett. 2015). Pit **2069** was oval in plan (0.57m x 0.75m x 0.19m). The feature contained two fills (**2070** and **2071**) however no finds were recovered. The pit has been included in this phase due to its proximity to Extraction Pits **2010** and **2004** as well as its similar profile to Pit **2027**.

8.5 Phase V – Middle medieval (12th – 14thC AD) (Fig. 16)

Phase V relates to a single ditch (**2029**), representing the demarcation of a boundary adjacent to the medieval road (School Road).



The Plot Boundary

Ditch **2029** was aligned east to west and was 22.00m+ in length. This ditch was also excavated in five sections. The ditch contained a single fill, (**2030**) which comprised dark grey brown, compact, clayey silt. Three of the excavated sections (**2030A**, **2030C** and **2030D**) contained medieval pottery. A total of 13 sherds were recovered weighing 104g which include examples of early medieval courseware as well as standard medieval courseware. Consequently a date of range of 12th – 14th century has been assigned this feature. In total 120g of animal bone was recovered and species identification includes sheep, goat and brown hare, the latter suggesting a hunting activity which would have been readily available for trapping and hunting and a useful supplement to the diet (Curl. 2015). **2029** contained a single residual flint flake weighing 9g. Ditch **2029** appears to be a partial recut and extension of the earlier Phase III ditch **2034**. This could indicate a redefining of the boundary established by ditch **2034** which may have still been evident in the landscape given the two feature's close proximity in date range, however the earlier ditch had been cut by features in Phase IV suggesting it had been backfilled by the time ditch 2029 was excavated.

8.6 Phase VI – Late medieval to early post-medieval ((15th – 17thC AD) (Figs. 17 - 20)

Phase VI shows a north/south split in activity on the sign defined by the boundary established in Phase V.

The northern half underwent further definition with a north to south boundary established on the western extent by gully **2021**. In the north west corner, further mineral extraction is indicated by extraction pit **2010** which is markedly different in shape and fills from the extraction pits noted in Phase IV.

The southern half of the site was given over to agricultural activity and contained six features (**2045**, **2047**, **2049**, **2051**, **2063** and **2065**) associated with 'ridge and furrow' ploughing practices.



The North

Gully **2021** was located in the north-western and western area of the site and was aligned north to south. The feature was 18.00m + in length and was excavated in five sections. The gully contained a single fill (**2022**) which comprised light grey brown, compact clayey silt. Section **2021b** contained two sherds of pottery weighing 13g. The oldest sherd is a residual medieval coarseware identified as dating to between the 12 – 14th century and the second is a post-medieval sherd dating to between the 16th – 17th century. **2021** cuts ditch **2029** as well as three features which have all been assigned to Phase III. Gully **2021** cuts extraction pit **2018** at its northern end.

Extraction Pit **2010** was located 5.00m east of extraction pit **2004**, and was larger in size, (4.36m x 2.30m x 0.77m). The feature contained three fills (**2011**, **2012** and **2013**). Primary deposit **2011** and Upper Fill **2013** both contained pottery dating to the mid-12th – mid-13th centuries. 17 sherds, weighing 231g were recovered from the feature including two jug rims and one possible abraded late medieval glazed ware dating to the 15th - 16th centuries (Fawcett. 2015). **2010** cuts well **2008** indicating that the well had been filled by the time the pit was excavated. The pit also contained 6g of animal bone identified as cattle.

The South

The 'ridge and furrow' agricultural activity was identified by the remains of six irregular linear furrows, all of which were shallow and varied in width from 0.44m to 1.00m. They were aligned in parallel, east to west and extend through the site and beyond the limit of excavation in both directions. **2063** and **2051** both contained single sherds of residual Romano British pottery. All the features assigned to this phase have a similar irregular profile and are all located in the same section of the site.

8.7 Phase VII – Post-medieval to modern (19th – 20thc AD) (Fig. 21)

Two post-medieval features were identified. Structure **2042** was constructed with frogged bricks and mortar. The structure appears to have been aligned north to south and was most likely an outbuilding associated with the former Quay's farm adjacent to the site. A structure in the same location appears on the 2nd edition OS map dating to 1903, but was



absent from the earlier 1st edition in 1884 and the later revised edition of 1927. The structure was therefore constructed between 1884 and 1903 and demolished by 1927.

Ditch **2043** formed a western boundary for the site and was linear in plan (11.00m+ x 1.01m x 0.40m) with sloping sides and a concave base. It cut the outbuilding wall construction cut (**2040**) and therefore post-dated the demolition by 1927.

Three modern features were recorded, all of which were likely associated with Quay's farm. Two of these features drains ran on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment and contained metal water pipes. The third feature was identified as a half tile drain and ran on north-west to south-east alignment and had two infilled brick inspection chambers at either end of the site.

8.8 Undated Features

Two features, gully **2059** and pit **2061**, were undated, although both appear to have been cut by the Phase VI gully **2021**. The location and alignment of gully **2059** may suggest it was contemporary with, or a later addition to **2021**, however pit **2061** is likely to belong to one of the earlier phases.

Gully **2059** was linear in plan and 4.50m+ x 0.21m and was shallow with a maximum depth of 0.17m. It was orientated east to west and was cut by Phase VI gully **2021**. This feature was located 4.00m north of ditch **2034** and assigned to the same phase due to its similar alignment, proximity and stratigraphic relationship with gully **2021**. No find were recovered.

Pit **2061** was sub-circular in plan (1.48m x 0.52m x 0.09m) with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. It was also cut by Gully **2021** and located close to ditch **2034**.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 17 & 20)

The site stratigraphy was simple and consistent across the site.

The existing topsoil layer **2000** was a plough soil and formed the upper most layer in all areas of the site. It was a mid-grey brown, friable sandy silt and represented the the most recent phase of agricultural activity. It sealed a subsoil layer **2001** which was probably a post-medieval plough soil.

The final layer in the stratigraphic sequence comprised the natural superficial geology **2007** which was a pale orange brown silty clay.

The depth of the plough soils and scarring observed during their removal suggests that the features recorded and the natural geology had been truncated to some extent. Shallow features are unlikely to have survived the process.

10.0 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT REPORTS

The following is the initial assessment of the finds and environmental evidence recovered from site. The specialist catalogues of all material are at Appendix 3 and a full bibliography is at the end of this report.

10.1 The Roman and medieval pottery from Land off School Road, Risby, Suffolk (RBY 042): An assessment report (11/11/15)

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of 309 sherds with a combined weight of 5052g was recorded from the archaeological investigation at School Road, Risby.

This report within the introduction, sets out the distribution of pottery by period and context type, and discusses its general condition and diagnostic element. This will be



followed by a methodology of work, and then each time period represented shall be analysed individually, succeeded by a general overview and recommendations for further work.

As Table 1 demonstrates, the larger part of the assemblage is dated to the medieval period, with the remainder classed as Roman. Thereafter only a negligible amount of pottery represents the post-medieval era.

Period	Sherd No	Weight/g
Roman	83	523
Medieval	225	4520
Post medieval	1	9
Total	309	5052

Table 1 Pottery by period

The pottery assemblage was recovered chiefly from pit fills, as can be clearly seen in Table 2, with the balance being recorded in ditch, post-hole, gully, well and furrow contexts.

Context type	Sherd No	Weight/g
Pit	206	4152
Ditch	13	104
Gully	2	13
Post hole	74	310
Well	5	262
Furrow	9	211
Total	309	5052

Table 2. Pottery by context type

As a whole the pottery assemblage has a reasonable average weight of just over sixteen grams. However, sherds dated to the Roman period are in a far more fragmentary state (6.30g) in comparison to the medieval assemblage (20g).

The overall condition of the pottery, in terms of abrasion, may be described as being generally slight with some medieval contexts containing quite large sherds.

The diagnostic component of the assemblage (rim and base sherds) may be described as average.

Methodology



The pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight. The principle fabrics in each context have been rapidly scanned (where required, occasional fabric examination at x20 vision has also been undertaken). Fabric codes have been assigned using simple letter combinations based upon the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service reference system. Where present, form types have been allocated plain form descriptions such as jar, jug and so on, however, those dated to the Roman period have followed the system used at Chelmsford by Going (1987). A full breakdown of reference codes can be seen in Appendix 2, and the entire recorded pottery assemblage can also be viewed in Appendix 2.

Roman

The Roman pottery assemblage (83 sherds @ 523g) was recovered from four contexts, Waste pit 2017, Post-hole 2037, as well as Furrows 2052 and 2064. However, the vast majority of pottery, and the only closely datable assemblage was recorded in Post-hole 2037 (73 sherds @ 308g).

This assemblage contained sherds of West Stow fine reduced ware (WSF) and the early Romanising fabric (BSW) and is dated c AD80-120/?150. Although the sherds are mostly quite fragmentary, at least four forms have been identified these consist of three beakers and one bowl/jar. The bowl/jar is too small to be identified beyond its general class, however the beakers are all early types and include types H 1/2 (globular with a simple everted rim), H 6 (an early poppy-head type) and H 10 (carinated with an everted rim). Of note are several joining decorated sherds which either belong to a beaker or the bowl/jar. The style is typical of West Stow products featuring ring and dot patterns and can be paralleled with West's illustration No 247 (1989, 81).

Medieval

The medieval assemblage has principally been retrieved from pit fills (91% by sherd count and weight in comparison to other fills dated to this period), the best preserved groups being located in Extraction pits 2010, 2018 and 2023. These three features account for 76.5% by sherd count and 84% by weight of the entire medieval assemblage.



Only a small number of glazed sherds were noted within the medieval assemblage, which included Hedingham fine wares (HFW), two from Grimston (GRIM) and two unsourced sherds (UPG). The majority of these pieces were body sherds from jugs; the only glazed jug rim noted was recorded in Extraction pit fill 2013.

Coarsewares form the largest part of the medieval assemblage, and with the exception of two St Neots type ware sherds (shell-tempered – one of which is clearly residual) the remainder are all quartz dominated fabrics (EMW and MCW). A proportion of these contain sparse red/brown grog alongside common silver mica and rare calcite, a combination which appears to share some affinities with the type of fabric produced in Bury St Edmunds (Anderson 2012).

At least ten examples of cooking pot rims were noted, ranging from flat rimmed types to everted versions. Only a single coarseware jug rim fragment has been identified. Of particular interest is the pottery group from Extraction pit fill 2020.

This context contained two good profiles, the lower half of what looks to be a large storage jar decorated with an applied thumbled strip as well as a cooking pot with a flat rim and globular body.

The medieval assemblage as a whole contains a variety of fabrics that are thin walled (EMW) as well as thicker walled versions (MCW), alongside other sherds that seem transitional between these two points. The combination of these types at this stage of analysis indicates the majority of contexts are dated around the mid/late 12th century. The presence of Hedingham fineware (mid-12th-mid 13th) and other glazed sherds, albeit in limited numbers, also appear to support this date range (see recommendations section for further discussion on dating).

Post-medieval

Only a single sherd of post-medieval pottery was identified. This was noted in the upper fill of Gully 2021. It is a small fragment of glazed earthenware (GRE) dated from the 16th-17th century (Goffin pers.comm); also present within the fill is a sherd of medieval coarseware (MCW) dated from the mid/late 12th-14th century.

Conclusion



The Roman pottery recovered from the excavation represents a very specific phase of activity. The presence of finewares, alongside several beaker forms as well as a sieved vessel, indicates that the nature of this activity was domestic.

This small assemblage provides an important piece of new evidence that will contribute to the understanding of Romano-British land use in Risby. However, it is not clear if this pottery group represents, for instance a one off event, or hints at a broader landscape of Roman activity that may lie outside of the current excavated area.

A large part of the medieval assemblage is in a good state of preservation and presents a reasonably consistent pattern in terms of dating. This dating sequence is broadly comparable to the pottery recorded during a recent archaeological investigation at land north of School Road (Fawcett 2010); the presence of a Norman tower as part of the church of St Giles clearly too demonstrates medieval activity in the village from at least the mid-11th century onwards.

The current assemblage from Risby probably represents the waste from nearby domestic dwelling. There is nothing within the pottery assemblage itself to suggest it signifies any type of specialised activity on the site, such as some form of industrial land use, despite the fact that fragments of slag were noted in Waste pit fill 2017 and Extraction pit fill 2020.

Although this is only a small group of ceramics, it holds a number of good elements within it, and will make a significant contribution to the understanding of medieval settlement within the core of Risby village.

Ceramic building materials (CBM)

Only ten fragments of CBM was recovered during the excavation (175g). These were noted in two contexts, post-hole 2032 and ditch fill 2030. All of the pieces were fragmentary and abraded and represent either the remnants of tile or brick. A brief examination of their fabrics has shown them to be mostly fully oxidised, medium sandy with ferrous inclusions or clay pellets, fabrics typical of the late medieval/post-medieval periods.



Recommendations

Roman

It is recommended that all of the pottery from posthole 2037 should be identified in full, by both fabric and form type. The results of this analysis could then be compared against other known assemblages from within, as well as on the outskirts of Risby. This would enable the current assemblage to be placed in the context of the wider Roman landscape of the area and thus hopefully provide a more meaningful interpretation of what it represents.

Medieval

It is recommended that the medieval pottery assemblage should be sent to a pottery specialist of that period for a more detailed examination.

This would enable fabric and form types to be more formally identified and thus improve the dating of features, as well as provide further insights into the status, function and economy of the medieval component of the site (particular attention should be paid to the combination of early and high medieval fabrics and the potential presence of both Thetford type and Bury wares, alongside a more detailed study of the glazed sherds).

The results of this analysis will allow the current assemblage to be compared with groups of a similar date both from within Risby and its immediate surrounding area.

CBM

All of the CBM fabrics have been identified and due to their fragmentary and abraded nature, no further work on the material is recommended.



10.2 Flint

Mike Green – Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in the table below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated and patinated pieces recorded. The condition of the flint is commented on in the discussion.

Introduction

A total of six struck flints were recovered during the excavation from six separate contexts.

Context No	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
2009	Blade	Heavy	0	1	8
2012	Core	None	15	1	66
2017	Blade	Heavy	0	1	5
2020 A	Scraper	Light	25	1	16
2020 B	Blade	Heavy	1	1	1
2030	Flake	None	15	1	11
Total				6	107

Table 3. Flint summarised by type

The struck flint was a mixture of blue black glassy flint, light grey brown chert and light blue glassy flint. Hard hammer and soft hammer techniques were seen along with core preparation and retouch. Some pieces showed signs of modern edge damage most likely to be from retrieval and little antiquated edge damage was seen.

Discussion by feature

Well 2008

A single blade was recovered from fill 2009 of this feature. The flint was heavily patinated, and white in colour with a dark black blue core where seen. A single recent notch (edge damage) at the distal end was present. The smooth bulb and lack of percussion ridges



suggest that soft hammer techniques were used and the platform shows signs of preparation before the blade removal. The blade measures 7.5cm in length with a maximum width of 2.5cm and is most likely to be Mesolithic in date. Due to being found within a well and the heavy patination, this flint is most likely to be residual in later deposits.

Extraction pit 2010

A single core was present within fill 2012 in pit 2010. This blade core is cylindrical in form measuring 7cm in length with a maximum width of 4.5cm. Only a single side shows signs of blade removal from multiple directions with the other sides being mostly cortex. Hard and soft hammer techniques have been used to remove the blades and only light patination can be seen. This core is most likely to be late prehistoric in date, either Neolithic or Bronze Age. The small amounts of edge damage suggest it may be residual.

Waste pit 2016

Fill 2017 of this pit contained a single blade. The flint was heavily patinated, white in colour with a dark black blue core where seen. A single recent notch (edge damage) at the proximal end was present. The smooth bulb and lack of percussion ridges suggest that soft hammer techniques were used and the platform shows signs of preparation before the blade removal. This blade measures 5.4cm in length with a maximum width of 1.9cm and is most likely to be Mesolithic in date. Due to the blade being found within a pit and the heavy patination, this flint is most likely to be residual.

Extraction pit 2018 fills 2020 A and 2020 B

This feature contained a single side scraper (fill 2020 A) and a single blade (fill 2020 B). The blade from 2020 B was heavily patinated, and white in colour with a dark black blue core where seen. A single recent notch (edge damage) at the proximal end was present. The smooth bulb and lack of percussion ridges suggest that soft hammer techniques were used and the platform shows signs of preparation before the blade removal. This blade measures 4.1cm in length with a maximum width of 0.9cm and is most likely to be Mesolithic in date.



The side scraper was from a light brown grey glassy flint with light patination and 20% cortex. Only one edge showed signs of light re-touch and the flake was most likely removed by a hard hammer. Side scrapers were used throughout prehistory but this example is more likely to be Neolithic in date due to the knapping techniques used.

As the flints were found within an extraction pit and one was heavily patinated, both flints are most likely to be residual.

Ditch 2029

A single thick flake was found in ditch fill 2030. It measured 3.1cm in length and 3.6cm in width and was struck from a dark blue black glassy flint. The flint shows light signs of edge damage and no patination is present. Hinge fractures can be seen and bulb splintering is also present showing hard hammer knapping techniques. The techniques used suggest that this is most likely to be later prehistoric in date, either Bronze Age or Iron Age, and due to the lack of patination and damage seen on this flint; the feature may date to this period.

Conclusion

Six flints were recovered from the excavation with a majority of the flint likely to be residual within later features. The mixture of possible periods suggested by the struck flint shows that background activity from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age may be present within the vicinity of the site. No further work is recommended with this material.

10.3 Faunal Remains

Julie Curl - Sylvanus - Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and



elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone. As this is a small assemblage, all information was input directly into a table in this report.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 452g of faunal remains, consisting of thirty pieces, was recovered from this excavation. Remains were produced from eight fills in six features. Features consist of extraction pits, a waste pit, a ditch and a furrow. Some of the remains were found with oyster shells and struck flints, no ceramics or artefacts were found to provide dating for the finds. Quantification of the remains by feature number, context, feature type, count and weight can be seen in Table 4.

Feature	Context	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)
2010	2012	Extraction Pit (Primary Fill)	3	6g
2016	2017	Waste Pit	4	17g
2018	2020A	Extraction Pit	2	32g
2023	2025A	Extraction Pit	2	17g
2029	2030A	Ditch	5	71
2029	2030B	Ditch	1	12g
2029	2030C	Ditch	3	37g
2063	2064	Furrow	10	260g
Totals:			30	452g

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature, context, feature type, count and weight

The bone is in good condition, although most of the remains had suffered some fragmentation from butchering and wear. None of the bone was burnt and no gnawing was



seen. The surfaces of the bone do not show any erosion or cracking which is typical with weathering, suggesting the bones were rapidly buried.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Four species were identified in this assemblage. Three of these were domestic food mammals, the fourth a wild mammal. Quantification of the remains by species, feature, context and NISP is presented in Table 4.

Cattle were the most frequently identified and seen in five fills. The cattle remains consisted of a mature adult mandible in the furrow F2063. A particularly large cattle proximal phalange was found in the extraction pit fill 2020A.

Pig/boar was seen in the extraction pit features 2010 and 2023. The porcine remains included both adult and young piglet remains, largely consisting of good quality meat-bearing bones.

Sheep/goat were found in two ditch fills of feature 2029. A sheep/goat upper molar was recovered from the fill 2030A and a radius shaft was found in the fill 2030C.

A single brown hare tibia shaft was found in the ditch 2029, fill 2030C.

Feature	Context	Type	Species	NISP
2018	2020A	Extraction Pit	Cattle	1
2029	2030A	Ditch	Cattle	1
2029	2030B	Ditch	Cattle	1
2029	2030C	Ditch	Cattle	1
2063	2064	Furrow	Cattle	10
2029	2030C	Ditch	Hare	1
2016	2017	Waste Pit	Mammal	4
2018	2020A	Extraction Pit	Mammal	3
2029	2030A	Ditch	Mammal	3
2010	2012	Extraction Pit (Primary Fill)	Pig/boar	3
2023	2025A	Extraction Pit	Pig/boar	2
2029	2030A	Ditch	Sheep	1
2029	2030C	Ditch	Sheep/goat	1



Table 4. Quantification of the assemblage by feature, context , species and NISP

Much of the bone showed some butchering. Chops were seen on larger bones from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat. Some cuts were seen from removal of the meat.

No complete elements were present that would allow any further ageing or the collection of metrical data for estimation of stature and such data is of limited value given the lack of dates and the size of the assemblage.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

This is a small assemblage consisting of secondary butchering and food waste, largely from the main domestic food mammals. Some hunting is evident with the presence of a butchered hare bone. Hares would have been readily available for trapping and hunting and a useful supplement to the diet and the fur might have been used.

Firm conclusions and comparisons are difficult given the lack of dating for the remains, although this assemblage is quite typical for a wide range of periods.

No further work is required for this particular assemblage.

Shell

Oyster shell was recovered from three features. The largest quantity was recovered from the fill 2030B of the ditch 2029.

10.4 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West – Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Introduction and methods



Four bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the evaluation. All the samples were processed, by Suffolk Archaeology CIC, in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flots were rapid scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macro remains or artefacts were recorded in Table 5. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1995).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry and scanned with a magnet to retrieve any ferrous material. All artefacts/ ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For this initial assessment, macro remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones were scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Remains that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

The preservation of the macrofossils within these samples was through charring and is generally fair to poor. Cereal grains were present in all the samples but are often puffed and fragmented making them difficult to identify in any detail at this stage. Fibrous rootlets were common within all of the flots, making up the majority of the material; these are regarded as modern contaminants within the archaeological deposits.



SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	2005	2004	Extraction Pit	Medieval	Charred cereal grains ##, Charcoal +, Un-charred weed seeds #, Snails ++, Amphibian/small mammal bones +, Rootlets ++
2	2009	2008	Well	Medieval	Charred cereal grains ##, Uncharred weed seeds #, Charcoal ++, Rootlets +, Snails +, Insect remains +, Coal fragments +
3	2024	2023	Extraction Pit	Medieval	Charred cereal grains ##, Charcoal +, Snails +, Rootlets ++
4	2020	2018	Extraction Pit	Medieval	Charred cereal grains ##, Charred Legume #, Animal bone fragments #, Rootlets ++

Table 5. Plant macrofossils and other remains

All the samples produced relatively small flots, between 10 and 25ml. Wood charcoal fragments were present within most of the flots but were highly comminuted making them unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

All the samples contained small quantities of charred cereal grains; a few of these were identifiable as barley (*Hordeum* sp.) or wheat (*Triticum* sp.) whilst others were possibly oats (*Avena* sp.). However the majority were puffed and fragmented, consistent with having been exposed to high temperatures, making identification difficult. No chaff elements were observed within any of the flots.

A single fragment of what appears to be a legume was observed in Sample 4 from pit 2018.

Uncharred weed seeds in the form of Birch (*Betula* sp.), Docks (*Rumex* sp.), Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), Daisy family (Asteraceae) and Knotweed family (Polygonaceae) were present in Samples 1 and 2. Many of these seeds are uncharred and unabraded though and could possibly be modern contaminants within the archaeological deposits.

The non-floating residues from the samples were scanned with a magnet to recover any ferrous material. Hammerscale and spheroids were recovered from the residues of Sample



1 from 2004 and Sample 2 from well 2008. Hammerscale and ferrous spheroids are formed during smithing and their presence suggests that metalworking may have been taking place in the near vicinity.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were fair to poor in terms of identifiable material. A number of the cereal grains present within the samples would be identifiable to an archaeobotanist but many were too poorly preserved for precise identification. Although no chaff elements were observed the cereal grains had been exposed to heat, so may represent the later stages of cereal processing or chance loss in a domestic hearth or oven.

The single possible legume fragment observed may not be representative of the importance of pulses within the diet. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under-represented within archaeological deposits.

The material is fairly similar within all the samples and is fairly sparse and fragmented. It is possible that this material represents domestic waste which has been deliberately disposed of within the archaeological features; however as most of the material is very fragmented it is possible that it has been moved across the site through trample, wind or water action before becoming incorporated into the archaeological deposits.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material from these samples.



11.0 DISCUSSION

The results of the excavation show seven distinct phases of activity ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the modern periods.

The most significant phases are Phases IV (12th – 13th C), V (12th – 14th C) and VI (15th – 17th C) relating to activity associated with the extraction of clay at the site followed by development of a roadside plot and agricultural use.

Phase I (12000BC – 42AD)

Phase I was represented by residual flint tool finds in several later features, the bulk of which were Mesolithic in date. The number of flint tools dating to this period is perhaps unusual, however the evidence is sufficient only to suggest a limited level prehistoric background activity.

This is further supported by the results of SHER search data which shows little in the way of significant prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

Phase II (42AD – 410AD)

Phase II comprised two Roman pit/posthole features dating from the late 1st to mid-2nd century AD which were located in the eastern area of the site. Residual pottery was also noted in later features to the north-west and during the evaluation, however the finds recovered during the excavation predate those recovered in the evaluation. This suggests more significant activity during the Roman period than in Phase I, however it is still relatively limited in nature.

The concentration of features to the eastern edge of the site might suggest that there are more substantial remains present in that direction, however these may have suffered truncation from buildings associated with Quay's Farm and later development.



Roman remains in the area are relatively sparse, with just three HER records locating Roman finds within 1km of the site. Human remains were identified to the north-east at St Giles Church (RBY024) and a worn brooch was found 300m to the west (RBY018). The pottery recovered during this excavation suggests some low level domestic activity in the vicinity of the site and an evaluation at the Rectory (RBY044) located 150m to the north-west may have identified a more substantial concentration of this. A ditch containing 2nd – 3rd century AD pottery and environmental evidence of crop processing and smithing was uncovered and the finds and remains are consistent with a small farm or villa complex. This type of activity is further consistent with the pattern of settlement in this part of East Anglia with small farms and villa complexes spread out and servicing smaller settlements such as Icklingham (4km north-west) and Ixworth (10km east).

Phase III (11th – 12th C AD)

Phase III relates to a period of limited activity comprising three features (**2034**, **2059** and **2061**) assigned to the early medieval period on the strength of their stratigraphic and alignment relationships with later features. Dating is tentative due to a paucity of finds from these features, however the boundary ditch **2034** is later recut to preserve the initial demarcation established in this phase and it persists until at least the 16th century.

Phase IV (12th – 13th C AD)

Phase IV marks a significant increase in activity on the site during the 12th and 13th centuries. Several large pits were excavated to exploit the natural silty clay deposits, probably for use in building construction such as wattle and daub or cob buildings which were typical in the medieval period. The similar profile of all the features and associated finds recovered suggests that these pits were excavated if not at the same time then in short succession of each other.

The well (**2008**) identified in the north-eastern corner of the site adjacent to the medieval road might also suggest certain level of domestic activity close to the site, although this could also be indicative of animal husbandry. However, given the unlined and relatively



rough aspect of the feature and its close proximity to the extraction pits, it could also have provided a source of water for production of daub for use in building construction.

These extraction pits were later used for domestic waste disposal. They generally contained faunal remains all of which carried butchery marks and evidence of preparation for food (Curl, 2015). The dominant animal species recovered from this phase was pig or boar.

The environmental remains included charred cereal and legumes along with charcoal, also all indicative of domestic food production and consumption. Taken with the faunal remains, the evidence shows a wide range of food types were consumed and suggests a successful mixed agrarian economy.

The extraction pits contained a wide range of medieval pottery. The inclusion of storage jars in the assemblage further supports idea that they were used in a domestic context rather than for purely agricultural waste.

Similar extraction pits were excavated in Rendlesham in 2006 (Meredith, J. 2006) 64km east of Risby. Several large pits contained both medieval and residual Roman pottery similar to the deposition model apparent on this site. Crofts could be used either for arable cultivation or for pastoral agriculture (Dyer 2000, 69), and it is possible that the area to the south of the plot could have been used to sustain the rural economy, however any evidence for this has been lost to later agricultural use.

The remaining features assigned to this phase consist of two postholes, **2014** and **2067** which were both located in the north west of the site near extraction pits **2016** and **2018**. Dating recovered places these features as contemporary with the extraction pits which means they could likely be associated with a nearby structure or fence.

Phase V (12th – 14th C AD)

Phase IV relates to the formalisation and demarcation of a mid-medieval roadside plot. Ditch **2029** defined a boundary forming a plot adjacent to the medieval road. It was excavated partially along the line of the Phase III boundary ditch **2034**, but extended further to the east than the original boundary.



Ditch **2029** contained a number of sherds of pottery that have been dated to the 12th – 14th centuries as well as evidence of hunting with the presence of a butchered brown hare bone noted in **2029C** (Curl, 2015). The faunal assemblage was predominantly cattle, showing a distinct change from Phase IV.

The roadside position of the site suggests that Phase V activity possibly represents an enclosed toft and croft arrangement. Many domestic peasant holdings medieval villages comprised a 'toft' fronting the street, and contained the domestic dwelling and associated buildings, and a larger 'croft' to the rear (Gies and Gies, 1991). Ditch **2029** seems to form a boundary consistent with this format, however no evidence of a dwelling was present.

An archaeological investigation 130m west of the site (RBY038), found three linear features containing material indicating activity from the 12th century and suggesting activity to the rear of potential occupation along the road. The evidence recovered from this phase of activity suggests a similar model for this site.

Similar roadside plots like this have been excavated throughout East Anglia with one example at Water Newton, Cambridgeshire bearing similar resemblance to this site. Excavations revealed three parallel ditches, representing three successive demarcations of a boundary aligned perpendicular to the Old Great North Road, and a series of pits and short linear features representing activity within a plot defined by the boundary. Possible beamslots may have represented a street frontage structure, (Newton, 2012).

Phase VI (15th – 17th C AD)

Phase VI shows a further distinct difference in activity between the north and south of the site, demarcated by the boundary ditch **2029** in Phase V. Further development of the plot in the north is contrasted with the use of 'ridge and furrow' agricultural practice in the south. This clear difference in activity between the two halves suggests the road side plot persisted in to at least the early post-medieval period.

The northern half of the plot is likely to have remained in similar use to Phase V, although it is possible that the front of the plot was left open and it was certainly used for further



low level extraction (pit **2010**). This would suggest that the plot may have been incorporated into a larger plot, possibly the beginning of Quays's Farm to the west. The renewed mineral extraction also suggests some construction or repair work to nearby buildings which were not identified during the excavation.

It is unlikely that the boundary identified in Phase V persisted into Phase as gully 2021 cuts through it and the 'ridge and furrow' is located some distance to the south of it, although it does respect the alignment.

The addition of the gully **2021** is more difficult to explain as it lies within the site boundary rather than appearing to define an edge. It's clear that the overall plot boundary lies beyond the limit of excavation and this gully may be part of the internal structure of the plot, possibly for animal corralling.

The features identified as 'ridge and furrow' **2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2063** and **2065** were all highly irregular in profile, although relatively straight in plan. They define the shallow surviving base of 'furrow' as cut by the plough and clearly cut through earlier Phase IV features indicating a *terminus post quem* dating to the 13th century. This agricultural practice has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period, however in Suffolk the majority of 'ridge and furrow' is identified as post-medieval (of 19 records in the HER, ten are dated post-medieval), although it almost certainly originated in the later medieval period, but persisted until removed by 'cross ploughing' in the 18th and 19th centuries (Liddiard, 1999).

During the early post-medieval period, Risby parish was primarily a corn district with barley being the main cereal crop. The distinct lack of faunal remains from Phase VI features along with the appearance of ridge and furrow agricultural practices also indicates a significant step change for the local economy.

Phase VII (19th – 20th C AD)

The final phase of activity is dates to the late 19th and early 20th century and marks the end of an unexpected hiatus in evidence for activity between the 17th and 19th centuries.



In general, the period between the 17th to 19th centuries normally shows a significant increase in settlement activity as villages became wealthier; benefiting from increased social stability and end to the disease and warfare that marked the end of the medieval and early post-medieval periods. This period of development and expansion is curiously absent from the archaeological record on this site, given its location at the heart of the village.

Instead Phase VII recorded late 19th century building activity associated with Quay's Farm to the east of the site (now housing) and in particular a small outbuilding which a map regression (Fig. 6) shows was constructed between 1884 and 1903 and subsequently demolished by 1927.

It is likely that the site remained in agricultural use between Phases VI and VII, as indicated by the presence of subsoil **2001**, and it was probably absorbed by Quay's Farm, immediately to the east, rather than continuing as a road side plot.

Site Development, Regional Research Agendas and Comparable Sites

The site has particular potential to contribute to local research priorities relating to rural settlement in the medieval period. Areas of research identified include the development of different settlement types and the dynamics of medieval settlement, specifically how they appear, grow, shift and disappear (Medleycotte, M. 2011). Also, the form and function of farm buildings, the size and shape of fields in relation to agricultural regimes and the relationship between rural and urban sites.

The site has limited scope to provide insights into building form or function and field size or shape, however the site development from the early medieval (Phase III) to early post-medieval (Phase VI) certainly contributes to local understanding of the evolution of rural medieval settlement.

Risby is unusual in that it has two *foci* of similar late Anglo-Saxon/Norse date, the Church of St. Giles in the East on School Road and the current village green in the west along Flempton Road/South Street where the manorial demesne was located. These are separated by around 200m and patterns such as this would normally indicate a shifted



settlement in the later medieval period, however both developed in parallel. The site lies on the western edge of the core located around St. Giles Church and the results of the excavation suggest limited activity on the edge of this core until the 12th century Phase III).

The Phase IV extraction pits and well (12th – 13th centuries) represent the first significant phase of site activity in the medieval period and suggests significant development in the vicinity of the site at this time. The mineral material recovered was almost certainly used in building construction and suggests a period of expansion for this part of village. The well suggests nearby domestic activity and may have been the catalyst for using the site for mineral extraction as its initial construction would have identified the useful mineral source. The domestic waste material used to backfill the extraction pits and well has been very useful in identifying the nature of the local economy as being of a mixed agrarian nature.

A similar site (RBY 038) located on the edge of the western core was evaluated by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service in 2010 and identified three linear features with similar pottery to Phase VI (Craven, J. 2010), however the road frontage was not investigated during the evaluation and proper comparisons with this site are therefore difficult. However, it does show that perhaps the gap between the two cores was being filled at approximately the same time and that overall the village was growing in the first half of the medieval period.

Phase V shows a distinct change in use from outlying mineral extraction and domestic waste disposal to something more formal in terms of a defined plot. It is likely that a small domestic building would have been associated with this, however no such feature was present in the area investigated and evidence may not have survived later ploughing or it lay beyond the limit of excavation. However Phase VI shows how this plot evolved significantly from Phase IV with a clear change to an arable economy evidenced by 'ridge and furrow' in the south. Further mineral extraction in the northern plot half of the site might be associated with continued building development or even indicate that this plot became part of the larger complex now known as Quay's Farm.

It is difficult to conclude as to whether Phases V and VI indicate continued growth of the settlement. The evidence points more to a stabilisation in size at the very least and more



important changes as to economy with more intensive farming practices and the development of an 'open field' system that was prevalent in the medieval period (Liddiard. 1999). The cause and scale of these changes is a matter of speculation, however widespread mortality from the Black Death and subsequent social and economic changes are likely to have been a factor. The evidence from this excavation suggest a marked change in development rather than the decline seen in many other rural settlements

Further excavation to the west of the site and to the east of the manorial core would be helpful in identifying the extent of any possible later medieval growth of the village.

Three recent excavations of similar sites in Suffolk have been undertaken at Brettenham (BTT027), Darsham (DAR 030) and Whatfield (WHA 018). All three showed similar expansion to Risby in the 12th to 14th centuries with mixed agrarian economies (Mustchin *et al.*) and the laying out of defined boundaries and enclosures. The sites at Brettenham and Darsham also appeared consistent with the 'toft and croft' style holding that is suggested for the Risby site.

However, the three sites appear to have undergone more significant abandonment or cessation of occupation in favour of open landscape farming during the 14th century, whereas Risby appears to have retained its roadside plot to some extent.

The common theme to all these sites appears to be an early period of expansion lasting into the 14th century after which they underwent a significant change in usage in line with a more open field agricultural system. It would be difficult not to attribute some of this change to the Black Death of the mid-14th century and significant change that it necessarily brought, however no firm evidence for this was found during any of the excavations.



12. CONCLUSIONS

The excavation revealed seven phases of activity the most significant of which were the remains of a small mineral extraction industry (Phase IV) and later a roadside plot (Phases V and VI).

An increase in site activity associated with clay extraction in the 12th – 14th centuries may point to a wider increase in population and development in the village at this time. This was a relatively short-lived phase of activity and was quickly replaced by a much longer period of agricultural 'ridge and furrow' cultivation activity which evolved along conventional, rural lines until the 20th century.

Phase V is perhaps indicative of a medieval roadside plot using the croft and toft model, however no evidence of a street-front toft was encountered. It is likely that evidence of any structures associated with this activity have either been removed by ploughing or were beyond the limit of excavation. The latter is entirely possible as the northern area of the excavation was narrower than the southern area and a small plot between the excavation and Quay's Farm (adjacent to the School Road) was not investigated (Fig. 8).

Phase VI shows a marked change in activity relating to farming practice where the 'toft and croft' model gives way to the 'open field' agricultural system that lasted until enclosure in the post-medieval period. Unusually for this transition, the plot at the front of the site remained extant as indicated by later mineral extraction and might have formed part of the growing farm that is now Quay's Farm.

The results of the excavation afford a significant opportunity to add to the body of information regarding the development of Risby in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

12.1 Publication

A short summary publication report will be prepared and published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.



13 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology HER Store subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned and in accordance with *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store*, 2004.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

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DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Associated Feature	Description (L x W x D m)	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Spot Date	Relationships	Interpretation
2000	Topsoil	-	Mid grey brown, friable silt, sand and clay				Modern topsoil
2001	Subsoil	-	Dark grey brown, friable silty clay				
2002			VOID				
2003			VOID				
2004	Cut – Extraction Pit	-	Circular in plan, steep sloping sides. Concave base. (2.40 x 2.10 x 0.50m)			Cut by modern drain	Medieval extraction pit
2005	Primary Deposit	2004	Light brown orange, compact, clayey silt, infrequent sub ang flint pebbles (2.40 x 2.10 x 0.50m)	(4) 32g	Med		Primary deposit in extraction pit, likely represents single tip / dumping event.
2006	Secondary Fill	2004	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent flint pebbles, (2.40 x 2.10 x 0.22m max)				
2007	Natural	-	Light brown yellow, compact, silty clay				
2008	Cut - Well	-	Circular in plan, steep almost vertical sides, base unknown, (2.60 x 1.84 x 0.80m +)			Cut by 2010 and modern drain	Cut of medieval well
2009	Fill	2008	Dark brown black, loose clayey silt with organic matter, (2.60 x 1.84 x 0.80m +)	(5) 262g	Med		
2010	Cut - Extraction Pit	-	Sub-rectangular in plan, steep side, flat base, aligned E-W, (4.36 x 2.30 x 0.77m)			Cuts 2008	Medieval extraction pit
2011	Primary Fill	2010	Mid orange brown, compact, clayey silt (4.36 x 2.30 x 0.77m)	(2) 13g	Med		
2012	Secondary Fill	2010	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, infrequent chalk inclusions, (4.36 x 2.30 x 0.58m max)				
2013	upper Fill	2010	Dark brown grey, compact, clayey silt,	(15) 208g	Med		



			(4.36 x 2.30 x 0.23m max)			
2014	Posthole	-	Circular in plan, step sloping sides, flat base, (0.79 x 0.76 x 0.48m)			Cuts 2016
2015	Basal Fill	2014	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (0.79 x 0.76 x 0.30m)			
2016	Cut – Waste Pit		Sub-circular in plan, steep sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S, (1.94 x 1.15 x 0.77,)			Cut by 2014 Cuts 2018
2017	Fill	2016	Mid orange brown. Compact, clayey silt, infrequent chalk pebbles, (1.94 x 1.15 x 0.77m)	(1) 4g (24) 215g	RB Med	
2018	Cut – Extraction Pit	-	Circular in plan, steep sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (2.42 x 2.29 x 0.84m)			Cut by 2016 and 2021
2019	Primary Fill	2018	Mid orange brown, compact, clayey silt, (2.32 x 1.70 x 0.84)			
2020	Secondary Fill	2018	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional flint pebbles	(130) 3441g	Med	
2021 A	Cut - Gully	-	Linear in Plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S, (1.54 x 0.58 x 0.08m)			Cuts 2018
2021 B	Cut - Gully	-	Linear in Plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S, (1.00 x 0.55 x 0.16m)			Cuts 2059
2021 C	Cut - Gully	-	Linear in Plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S, (1.00 x 0.72 x 0.10m)			Cut by 2034
2021 D	Cut - Gully	-	Linear in Plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S, (1.00 x 0.40 x 0.10m)			Cuts 2061
2021 E	Cut - Gully	-	Linear in Plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S, (1.00 x 0.50 x 0.09m)			
2022 A	Fill	2021 A	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (1.54 x 0.58 x 0.08m)			
2022B	Fill	2021B	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (1.00 x 0.55 x 0.16m)	(2) 13g	Med	



2022C	Fill	2021C	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (1.00 x 0.72 x 0.10m)		
2022D	Fill	2021D	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (1.00 x 0.40 x 0.10m)		
2022E	Fill	2021E	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (1.00 x 0.50 x 0.09m)		
2023	Cut – Extraction Pit	-	Oval in plan. steep almost vertical sides, flat base, aligned N-S, (3.30 x 2.00 x 1.00m)		Cuts 2034 Cut by 2029
2024	Primary Fill	2023	Light red orange, very compact, clayey silt, infrequent sub-ang flint, (3.30 x 2.00 x 1.00m)	(25) 150g	Med
2025	Secondary Fill	2023	Mid brown grey, very compact, clayey silt, frequent chalk & frequent small sub-ang flint, (3.30 x 2.00 x 0.70m max)		
2026	Tertiary Fill	2023	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (3.30 x 2.00 x 0.32m max)		
2027	Cut - Pit	-	Sub-circular, shallow sloping sides, uneven base, (0.61 x 0.73 x 0.08m)		
2028	Fill	2027	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (0.61 x 0.73 x 0.08m)	(4) 19g	Med
2029A	Cut - Ditch	-	Linear in plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 0.52 x 0.10m)		Medieval ditch, recut and extension of earlier ditch 2034
2029B	Cut - Ditch	-	Linear in plan, sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 0.72 x 0.18m)		Medieval ditch, recut and extension of earlier ditch 2034
2029C	Cut - Ditch	-	Linear in plan, sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 1.07 x 0.28m)		Cuts 2034 & 2023
2029D	Cut - Ditch	-	Linear in plan, sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 0.72 x 0.18m)		Cuts 2034
2029E	Cut - Ditch	-	Linear in plan, sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 0.86 x 0.34m)		Cuts 2034



2030A	Fill	2029A	Dark grey brown, compact, clayey silt, infrequent sub-ang flint, (1.00 x 0.52 x 0.10m)	(5) 47g	Med	
2030B	Fill	2029B	Dark grey brown, compact, clayey silt, infrequent sub-ang flint, (1.00 x 1.07 x 0.28m)			
2030C	Fill	2029C	Dark grey brown, compact, clayey silt, infrequent sub-ang flint (1.00 x 1.07 x 0.28m)	(4) 27g	Med	
2030D	Fill	2029D	Dark grey brown, compact, clayey silt, infrequent sub-ang flint (1.00 x 0.72 x 0.18m)	(4) 30g	Med	
2030E	Fill	2029E	Dark grey brown, compact, clayey silt, infrequent sub-ang flint, (1.00 x 0.86 x 0.34m)			
2031			VOID			
2032	Fill	2014	Light grey white, compact, silt clay, (0.80 x 0.76 x 0.36m max)	(1) 2g	Med	
2033	Fill	2014	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay, (0.60 x 0.68 x 0.16m max)			Fill of post pipe void in post hole 2014
2034A	Cut - Ditch	-	Linear in plan, steep v – shaped sides, flat base, aligned E-W, (0.34 x 0.84 x 0.55m)		Cut by 2023 Re-cut by 2029	Likely terminus
2034B	Cut - Ditch	-	Linear in plan, steep v – shaped sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 1.66 x 0.72m)		Re-cut by 2029	
2034C	Cut - Ditch	-	Linear in plan, steep sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 1.78 x 0.50m)		Cuts 2021 Cut by 2029 Re-cut by 2029	
2035A	Fill	2034A	Mid orange brown, very compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-ang flint pebbles, (0.34 x 0.84 x 0.55m)			
2035B	Fill	2034B	Mid orange brown, very compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-ang flint pebbles, (0.1.00 x 7.78 x 0.50m)			
2035C	Fill	2034C	Mid orange brown, very compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-ang flint			



			pebbles, (1.00 x 1.78 x 0.50m)		
2035D	Fill	2034D	Mid orange brown, very compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-ang flint pebbles, (0.34 x 0.84 x 0.55m)		
2036	Cut – Posthole	-	Sub-oval, shallow sloping sides on the W and steep sloping sides on the E, concave base, aligned N-S, (0.80 x 0.73 x 0.23m)		
2037	Fill	2036	Mid orange brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-ang flint pebbles, (0.80 x 0.73 x 0.23m)	(73) 308g	RB
2038	Cut - Pit	-	Circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base, (0.95 x 1.05 x 0.20m)		
2039	Fill	2038	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (0.95 x 1.05 x 0.20m)		
2040	Cut – Construction Cut	-	Rectangular in plan following outline of building, flat base, (1.00 x 0.23 x 0.31m)	Cut by 2043	Construction cut for modern building 2042
2041	Fill	2040	Light grey brown, compact, silty clay, occasional chalk, (1.00 x 0.23 x 0.31m)		
2042	Structure	-	Brick & mortar, 240 x 110 x 60mm Bricks, Frogged bonded with mortar, aligned N-S, (5.88 x 1.50 x 0.31m)		Former out building (possible coal shed or outhouse)
2043	Cut - Ditch	-	Linear in plan, sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S, (1.00 x 1.01 x 0.40m)	Cuts 2040	Possible modern drainage ditch
2044	Fill	2043	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (1.00 x 1.01 x 0.40m)		
2045	Cut - Furrow	-	Irregular linear in plan, shallow sloping sides, uneven base, aligned E-W (1.00 x 1.00 x 0.08m)		Ridge and furrow
2046	Fill	2045	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (1.00 x 1.00 x 0.08m)		
2047	Cut - Furrow	-	Irregular linear in plan, shallow sloping sides, uneven base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 0.38 x 0.04m)		Ridge and furrow



2048	Fill	2047	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (1.00 x 0.38 x 0.04)			
2049	Cut - Furrow	-	Irregular linear in plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 0.44 x 0.06m)			Ridge and furrow
2050	Fill	2049	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (1.00 x 0.44 x 0.06)			
2051A	Cut -Furrow	-	Irregular linear in plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 0.50 x 0.07m)			Ridge and furrow
2051B	Cut -Furrow	-	Irregular linear in plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 0.74 x 0.22m)			Ridge and furrow
2052A	Fill	2051A	Mid orange brown, loose, clayey silt, (1.00x 0.50 x 0.07m)	(1) 62g	RB	
2052B	Fill	2051B	Mid orange brown, loose, clayey silt, (1.00x 0.74 x 0.22m)			
2053	Cut – Extraction Pit		Circular in plan, steep sloping sides, concave base, (1.92 x 0.76 x 0.58m)			Cut by 2056 & Mod Geo-tech pit
2054	Primary Fill	2054	Dark orange brown, very compact, clayey silt, occasional small sub-ang flint, (0.92 x 0.76 x 0.58m)			
2055	Upper Fill	2054	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional chalk, (1.92 x 0.75 x 0.34m max)			
2056	Cut – Extraction pit	-	Circular in plan, step sloping sides, concave base, (2.21 x 2.41 x 0.88m)			Cuts 2053 Cut by 2051
2057	Primary Fill	2056	Mid orange brown, compact, clayey silt, infrequent chalk, (2.21 x 2.41 x 0.88m)	(1) 70g	Med	
2058	Upper Fill	2056	Light grey brown, very compact, clayey silt, (2.21 x 2.41 x 0.54m max)			
2059	Cut - Gully	-	Linear in plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (0.27 x 0.21 x 0.17m)			Cut by 2021
2060	Fill	2059	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (0.27 x 0.21 x 0.17m)			



2061	Cut - Pit	-	Sub circular in plan, shallow sloping sides, flat base, (1.48 x 0.52 x 0.09m)		
2062	Fill	2061	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (1.48 x 0.52 x 0.09m)		
2063	Cut - Furrow	-	Irregular linear in plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 0.68 x 0.18m)		Ridge and furrow
2064	Fill	2063	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (1.00 x 0.68 x 0.18m)	(8) 149g	RB
2065	Cut - Furrow	-	Irregular linear in plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W, (1.00 x 0.56 x 0.14m)		Ridge and furrow
2066	Fill	2063	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, (1.00 x 0.56 x 0.14m)		
2067	Cut - Posthole	-	Sub circular in plan, steep sloping sides, flat base, (0.40 x 0.38 x 0.19m)		
2068	Fill	2067	Light orange brown, compact, clayey silt, (0.40 x 0.38 x 0.19m)		
2069	Cut - Pit	-	Oval in plan, shallow sloping sides, concave base, (0.57 x 0.75 x 0.17m)		
2070	Primary Fill	2069	Light grey brown, friable, clayey silt, (0.57 x 0.75 x 0.17m)		
2071	Secondary Fill	2069	Dark grey brown, compact, Clayey silt, (0.57 x 0.75 x 0.09m max)		



APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST CATALOGUE TABLES

RBV 042 Pottery Catalogue By Context

Context	Cut	Feature	No	Weight/g	Fabrics	Forms	Condition	Comments	Date
Roman									
2017	2016	Waste pit	1	4	GMG	Body	Abr	Residual in medieval context	Roman
2037	2036	P/hole	73	308	WSF, BSW	H 1/2, ?6, 10, G, base	Sli/some frg	Good consistent group with some decorated pieces in particular ring and dot design (West 1989, 81); likely no later than early 2nd C	c AD80-120/?150
2052	2051	Furrow	1	62	GMG	Sieved base	Sli		Roman
2064	2063	Furrow	8	149	GMB	Base	Sli	All the same jar base	Roman
			83	523					
Medieval									
2005	2004	Pit	4	32	?STNE, EMW	Body	Sli	Contains one possible MCW sherd which may suggest a 12th C date	11-12th C
2009	2008	Well	5	262	?EMW, MCW	Bowl, c/pot base	Sli	The bowl rim is decorated on both the rim and side	c 12th C
2011	2010	Extraction pit	2	13	LMT	C/pot rim	Sli	One possible UPG sherd present	15th-L16th C
2013	2010	Extraction pit	15	208	HFW, UPG, MCW, ?EMW	Jug rim x2, C/pot base	Sli	Contains one possible abraded late medieval glazed ware	M12th-M13th C
2032	2014	P/hole	1	2	EMW	Body	Sli/frag	Presence of P/Med tile and fragmentary pot suggests	11th-12th C



								mixed deposit	
2017	2016	Waste pit	24	215	EMW, MCW, ?BSW	C/pot rim x2	Sli	Contains one abraded Roman sherd. Combination of fabrics suggests c M/L12th C	c 12th C
2020a	2018	Extraction pit	66	2125	EMW/BSW	Storage jar with flat base	Sli/gd	All the same vessel decorated with applied strip. Fabric has a smooth oxidised surface, contains coarse quartz, sparse clay pellets/red grog and common silver mica.	c M/L12th C
	2018	Extraction pit	36	794	EMW/MCW	C/pot with flat rim	Sli/gd		see above
	2018	Extraction pit	2	3	GRIM	Body	Sli/frag	Green glaze on reduced fabric, dated L12th-14th C	see above
	2018	Extraction pit	4	156	BSW	Body	Sli	This is a good group that needs more work, especially on EMW fabric, sherds look thin but may be transitional to MCW possibly dated around M/L12th and potential presence of BSW could make it L12th +	see above
2020b	2018	Extraction pit	22	363	EMW, MCW, ?BSW	C/pot base, handle fragment	Sli	As before some fabrics look thin and may be transitional	c 12th C
2022b	2021	Gully	2	13	MCW, GRS	Handle	Sli	Mixed	M/L12th- 14th+16th- 17th
2024a	2023	Extraction pit	10	61	EMW, MCW	C/pot rim x2, base	Sli/frg	Could be c M/L12th	c 12th C



2024b	2023	Extraction pit	6	31	STNE, MCW	C/pot rim	Abr-sli	STNE is abraded looks residual.	M/L12th-14th C
2025a	2023	Extraction pit	9	58	?EMW, MCW	Body	Sli/frg	One sherd has an applied strip	c 12th C
2028	2027	Pit	4	19	HFW	Body	Sli	At least three are from the same vessel	M12th-M13th C
2030a	2029	Ditch	5	47	MCW	C/pot rim	Abr-sli	The C/pot rim is abraded	c M/L12th-14th C
2030c	2029	Ditch	4	27	EMW, MCW	C/pot rim	Sli	Abraded tile fragment present in fill	c 12th C
2030d	2029	Ditch	4	30	EMW, MCW		Sli	An abraded tile fragment is present which looks P/Med	c 12th C
2057	2056	Pit	1	70	EMW	C/pot rim	Sli	Decorated with grooves on body, contains grog/clay pellets	11th-12th
			226	4529					
CBM									
2032	2014	P/hole	7	56	Msfe	Tile	Abr		L/Med/Pmed
2030c	2029	Ditch	2	88	Ms, Mscp	Tile/brick	Abr		L/Med/Pmed
2030d	2029	Ditch	1	31	Msfe	Tile	Abr	Looks P/Med	?L/Med/Pmed
			10	175					

Appendix *1

Fabric and form codes

Roman

BSW Black surfaced/Romanising grey ware



GMB	Micaceous black surfaced grey wares
GMG	Micaceous grey wares
WSF	West Stow fine reduced ware

Form codes; G = jar, H = beaker

Medieval

EMW	Early medieval coarsewares
MCW	General medieval coarsewares
STNE	St Neots ware
BSW	Bury coarsewares
GRIM	Grimston glazed ware
HFW	Hedingham glazed ware
UPG	Unsourced glazed ware
LMT	Late medieval transitional ware

CBM

Ms	Medium sandy fabric
Msfe	Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions
Mscp	Medium sand with clay pellets/grog



RBV 042 Catalogue Of Animal Bone

Feature	Context	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Count	Ch	C	Gnaw	R/C/F	Burnt	Burnt Colour	Pathology	Comments
2010	2012	Extraction Pit (Prim. Fill)	3	6	Pig/boar	3		3	Upper limb and foot	.5	1							Young piglet, humerus & phalange fragments
2016	2017	Waste Pit	4	17	Mammal	4												
2018	2020 A	Extraction Pit	2	32	Cattle	1	1		Foot	.5	1							Large proximal phalange
2018	2020 A	Extraction Pit			Mammal													
2023	2025 A	Extraction Pit	2	17	Pig/boar	2	2		Upper limb, scapula		2	1						Humerus, scapula frag
2029	2030 A	Ditch	5	71	Cattle	1	1		Vertebrae									Axis vertebrae
2029	2030 A	Ditch			Sheep	1			Molar									Upper molar
2029	2030 A	Ditch			Mammal	3												
2029	2030 B	Ditch	1	12	Cattle	1	1		Rib			1						
2029	2030 C	Ditch	3	37	Cattle	1	1		Lower limb	1	1							Talus



202 9	2030 C	Ditch			Sheep/ goat	1	1		Limb		1							Radius shaft
202 9	2030 C	Ditch			Hare	1			Limb									Tibia
206 3	2064	Furrow	10	26 0	Cattle	10	1		Mandible	1	1							Mandible frag with M1/2 & 3 in situ, other mandible frags

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month)

Count = Countable, following Davis, 1992

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped



APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

FEATURE CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE	POTTERY /g(sherds)	CBM /g(number)	A. BONE /g(number)	O. SHELL /g(number)	B. FLINT /g(number)	STRUCK FLINT /g(number)
2004	Pit	2005	Fill	Med	34 (4)					
2008	Well	2009	Fill	Med	281 (5)			6 (1)	28 (1)	9 (1)
2010	Extraction Pit	2011 2012 2013	Primary Fill	Med	14 (2) 220 (15)		6 (3)			68 (1)
2014	Posthole	2032	Packing Fill of Posthole	Med	3 (1)	64 (7)				
2016	Waste Pit	2017	Fill	Med	227 (27)		17 (4)			5 (1)
2018	Extraction Pit	2020 A 2020 B	Upper Fill Upper Fill	Med Med	3151 (104) 380 (22)		32 (2)			16 (1) 1 (1)
2021	Gully	2022 B	Upper Fill	Med	15 (2)	97 (2)				
2023	Extraction Pit	2024 A 2024 B 2025 A	Primary Fill of Pit Secondary Fill of Pit	Med Med Med	71 (10) 38 (6) 65 (9)		17 (2)			
2027	Pit	2028	Fill	Med	23 (4)					
2029	Ditch	2030 A 2030 B 2030 C 2030 D	Fill	Med Med Med	46 (4) 29 (4) 34 (4)	4 (1) 35 (1)	71 (4) 12 (1) 37 (3)	180 (30) 15 (1)		9 (1)
2036	Posthole	2037	Fill	Roman	345 (72)					
2051	Furrow	2052	Fill	Roman	63 (1)					



APPENDIX 4

OASIS SHEET (Copied from OASIS page)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: britanni1-222993

Project details

Project name	Land South of School Lane, Risby, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In September 2015 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological excavation on Land South of School Road, Risby, Suffolk. A previous evaluation recorded 12th - 14th century features, including several large pits and gullies located adjacent to the road. The results of the excavation show seven distinct phases: Phase I (12000BC - 42AD) - residual prehistoric finds dating to the Mesolithic and late prehistoric periods recovered from medieval features. Phase II (42AD - 410AD) comprised two Roman features dating from the late 1st to mid-second century AD which were located in the eastern area of the site. Phase III (11th - 12thC AD) related to a period of limited activity relating to the partition of the site with a main boundary ditch. Phase IV (12th - 13thC AD) quarry pitting for the exploitation of clay, and infilled with domestic waste. All of the extraction pits with the exception of one contained faunal remains, likely the result of domestic food preparation. The environmental evidence showed a mixed agrarian economy was prevalent during this phase. Phase V (12th - 14thC AD) relates to the formalisation and demarcation of a possible late medieval roadside plot or 'toft and croft' style holding. Phase VI (15th - 17thC AD) relates to agricultural farming activity (ridge and furrow) recorded in the southern half of the site, away from the roadside plot established in Phase V. The features in Phase VI show a distinct demarcation in activity between the northern and southern halves of the site. Phase VII (19th - 20thC AD) recorded building activity associated with Quay's Farm to the east of the site (The most significant phases are Phases IV (12th - 13th C), V (12th - 14th C) and VI (15th - 17th C) relating to activity associated with the extraction of clay at the site followed by development of a roadside plot and finally agricultural use.
Project dates	Start: 21-09-2015 End: 09-10-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RBV 042 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23230 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	P1118 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project



Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURE Medieval
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL Post Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURE Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY RISBY Land South of School Lane
Postcode	IP28 6RP
Study area	0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 80000 66330 52.265174182614 0.638079824268 52 15 54 N 000 38 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 65m Max: 69m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Matthew Adams
Project director/manager	Matthew Adams
Project supervisor	Matthew Adams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Fleur Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	RBV042



Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	RBV042
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	RBV042
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Microfilm", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of School Road, Risby, Suffolk - Archaeological Excavation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Adams, M C. and Brook, M.
Other bibliographic details	R1120
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4 thermal bound report with A3 pull out figures
URL	www.britannia-archaeology.com
Entered by	Matt Adams (matt@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	29 July 2016

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APPENDIX 5 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (Copy)



LAND SOUTH OF SCHOOL ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION



Project Number: P1118

September 2015



LAND SOUTH OF SCHOOL ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK


**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAVATION**

Prepared on behalf of:
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September 2015

Project No.	P1118	NGR	580000 266300
Planning Ref.	DC/13/0520/OUT	OASIS	britanni1-222993
Approved By: Martin Brook		Date	Sep 2015



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Mr Jamie Bird for Fleur Developments Ltd, 61 Cromer Road, Holt, Norfolk, NR25 6DY, in connection with a condition of planning application reference (DC/13/0520/OUT) and concerning residential development of the site.

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological excavation and reporting on land south of School Road, Risby, Suffolk (NGR 580000 266300) (Fig. 1). It is prepared in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Tipper, J. 15 Sep 2014) requiring the controlled strip, map and excavation of a c.0.2ha area at the northern extent of the site. A previous evaluation carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (Adams, M.C., 2011. Report 3939) recorded 12 - 14th century features, including several large pits and gullies located adjacent to the road.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

Risby is a small village in Suffolk located 9km north-east of Bury St Edmunds. The site is located immediately south of School Road on the east side of the village. The area of excavation is roughly rectangular in plan covering an area of 0.02ha.

The underlying bedrock comprises a White Chalk Subgroup, a chalk; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 66 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas. The superficial geology is Till - Diamicton. This superficial deposit formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when local environment was dominated by ice age conditions. (BGS, 2014).

2.1 Previous work

In October 2011, an archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site. The evaluation revealed a distinct concentration of 17 features in the northern area of the site adjacent to School Road. Five large pits and several smaller pits were located within an area defined by a ditch and gullies. Three features were located in the south-western area of the site comprising a large post-medieval boundary ditch and two undated pig burials. The

4



features in the northern area were predominantly medieval (12th – 14th century) (Adams, M.C., 2011).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 The St Edmundsbury Core Strategy (2010)

The relevant section relating to heritage and conservation in the St Edmundsbury Local Plan is found in the Core Strategy (2010) in Policy CS2, Sections N-O. The following aims and objectives are noted:

5



A high quality, sustainable environment will be achieved by designing and incorporating measures appropriate to the nature and scale of development, including:

- N) making a positive contribution to local distinctiveness, character, townscape and the setting of settlements;
- O) conserving or enhancing the historic environment including archaeological resources.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2-4)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), Suffolk Record Office, English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk) and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS).

4.1 Prehistoric (750000BC – 43AD)

Suffolk in general has a rich record of prehistoric activity and archaeological sites. Fertile land and an abundance of natural resources means that the area has always been an attractive location for settlement.

The SHER returned three records of prehistoric date, none of which are located within the site. A Neolithic arrowhead was found in onion beds 300m south-east of the site (RBY 026). A mound c.15m in diameter, possibly with a square tower on top, is shown in the Old Rectory gardens on 1888 and 1904 OS maps, but is gone by 1926. This could potentially also be a Bronze Age burial mound, but may be a post-medieval garden feature (RBY 024). Two abraded sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery were found in two possibly natural features 300m to the east of the site (RBY 033), and an evaluation at Risby Business Park at the west end of the village recovered a small quantity of Iron Age pottery (RBY 034).

While the wider landscape contains evidence of limited prehistoric activity, there is no record of any such activity on the assessment site.



4.2 Romano-British (43AD – c. 410AD)

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with *Camulodunum* (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. Much of Britain remained virtually unchanged for some time after the Roman invasion of 43 AD; however East Anglia experienced significant development both in settlements and villa building as well as road construction.

The SHER returned two entries dating to the Roman period. The record (RBY 018) relates to the discovery of a worn Bronze brooch 400m west of the site. RBY 044, located 100m north-east of the site, refers to an archaeological evaluation that identified a Roman ditch which contained pottery dating to the 2nd and 3rd century as well as environmental residues of crop processing and smithing. Residual Roman finds were also recovered on the site (RBY 042) during the evaluation.

4.3 Anglo-Saxon (early medieval) (c.410AD – 1066AD)

The withdrawal of Roman authority in Britain in the early 5th Century AD and the dominance of the Anglo-Saxons in the south and east of England led to significant changes in settlement distribution. Many of the Roman settlements, such as Colchester, waned in significance and new settlements were established. Settlement patterns persisting throughout Iron Age and Roman Britain did not necessarily continue into the Anglo-Saxon period.

A linear earthwork called the Black Ditches is located near Cavenham, 2.5km north-west of the site and is the most easterly of five such west facing banks and ditches, the Devils Dyke near Newmarket being the best known. They are believed to date from the late Roman period or later and were probably territorial boundaries. The name Risby derives from Old Scandinavian *hris* or *ryth* and *by* meaning 'farmstead or village among the brushwood or beside a clearing' (Mills 1991). Risby was located in the Thingoe Hundred which is also a Scandinavian word and the names reflect the presence of Danish invaders settling in the 9th century.



The origins of the modern settlement are likely to date to this period and the wider landscape contains strong evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity, however there is no record of any such activity on the assessment site.

4.4 *Medieval (1066 AD – 1540 AD)*

The earliest surviving record for Risby is in the 1086 Domesday Survey. By 1066 the manor had been granted by Edward the Confessor to the monks of Bury St Edmunds abbey. In 1086 it contained 3.5 acres of meadow, 3 cobs, 12 cattle, 30 pigs, 90 sheep and 32 goats and had a recorded population of 26. There were two subsequent sub-manors, Charmans recorded in 1112 and Cold Hall founded c.1261.

The SHER returned four monument records dating to the medieval period. The site lies within the medieval core of the village (which has two main foci) with the Grade I listed church of St Giles (283783) located 180m to the north-east. The church comprises a nave, chancel, west tower, south porch and vestry, and has flint walls with limestone dressing and a plain tiled roof. The bulk of the church dates between the 13th-15th centuries with 19th century additions or modifications and its main features are the round tower and medieval wall paintings (RBY 024).

An archaeological evaluation on land north of School Road, 130m west of the site, found three linear features containing medieval material indicating a phase of activity from the 12th century. These lay c.25m north from the road frontage and may simply represent former field boundaries in the area of open farmland between the two settlement cores of the village. Alternatively they may indicate activity to the rear of potential occupation along the road. The road frontage itself could not be investigated however due to the presence of overhead electricity cables (RBY 038). The archaeological evaluation at Risby Business Park identified an infilled pond and some medieval pottery (RBY 034), and medieval and post-medieval pottery was found during archaeological monitoring in the north-west part of the village approximately 380m away (RBY 036).

4.5 *Post-medieval and modern (1540AD – Present)*

More prominent towns in the wider area began a long period of decline in the early post-medieval period



During the early post-medieval period c.1500 and 1640 Risby parish was primarily a sheep and corn district with barley the main cereal crop, but it was also used for wood pasture. Ancient woodland is recorded at Old Broom Wood approximately 1km to the north-east (RBY 028), and at Risby Little Wood, the latter also has an undated substantial bank and ditch on its north-western side (RBY 031). In 1818 Risby parish was mainly used for crop growing most notably barley, wheat, turnips and clover and in 1831 approximately two thirds of the occupations recorded in the village worked in agriculture. A brick works is shown on early OS maps close to the Newmarket road (RBY 040). In 1871 the village population reached 423 and then fell to 351 in 1901 before steadily growing to reach 676 in 1981. By 1937 the main crops grown were barley, wheat and sugar beet.

There are five listed buildings within 500m of the site with the closest the Grade II listed early 17th century timber-framed Quays Farmhouse notorious in the 1930s for the unsolved murder of its occupant by poisoning. An archaeological monitoring and recording at Glebe House, near the church, noted no archaeological features or finds.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The broad aims laid out in the SCCAS/CT brief are to undertake a strip, map and record excavation on an area over the area of defined medieval archaeological features identified in the 2011 evaluation (Brief, 3.1).

The aims will include, but not be limited to the following:

- To excavate and provide a record of the archaeological remains on site in order to mitigate the impact of development;
- To characterise the development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of the site;
- Place the evidence for medieval activity at the site in context with known remains of the similar date round Risby and the wider region;
- Undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis leading to appropriate forms of public dissemination.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY (Fig.5)

The SCCAS/CT brief requires the excavation of a c.0.20ha area to preserve by record any archaeological features or deposits. The excavation area has been placed to target the features identified in trenches 1 and 2 of the evaluation, but avoid the anthrax pit located in the south of trench 2 to ensure safe working environment (Fig.5).

The work will be undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Excavation* (December 2014), issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and *Requirements For Archaeological Excavation* (2012) published by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team

Excavation (Strip, Map & Record)

A 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be employed to machine down to the first archaeological horizon; thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand.

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken. In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**



7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey Mastermap and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.



7.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Hand excavation of stratified layers will be undertaken where machine removal will result in the loss of evidence. Provision is also made for hand excavation of important layers (such as dark earth) using a systematic grid and allowing spatial distribution modelling of finds and artefacts.

7.5 Excavation of Buildings

All building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors, etc.) will be excavated or exposed in stratigraphic sequence. All associated features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing an initial 50% sample. The remaining 50% will be excavated following recording. All structural remains will be left *in situ*, fully exposed and cleaned.

7.6 Ditches

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information. All excavated slots will be 1.00m in length (where possible).

7.7 Discrete Features

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing an initial 50% sample. The remaining 50% will be excavated following recording and if agreed with SCCAS/CT.



7.8 Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. will be fully excavated where practicable and in consultation with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist and relevant specialists.

7.9 Burials (Human Remains)

Any articulated or cremated human remains will be fully excavated, recorded *in situ* and removed for further analysis. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) and the Institute for Archaeologists *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts.

7.10 Metal Detector

A professional metal detector will be used to scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained.

7.11 Written Record

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.12 Photographic Record

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This will comprise high resolution (11MP) digital photography using an SLR camera and saved in JPEG and RAW formats.



In certain circumstances and where features of exceptional interest are encountered, this record may also include black and white (35mm) and colour slides (35mm) photography. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.13 Drawn Record

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height aOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

7.14 Finds and Environmental Remains

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the IfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2008 and reported on by specialists at SCCAS. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis and conservation where necessary (see appendix 2 for specialists).

Where a well preserved and suitable stratigraphic sequence is observed (e.g. peat sequences), monolith/column samples will be taken for further micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses to be assessed by Dr Steve Boreham (see appendix 2).

Bulk environmental samples will be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by Anna West (SCCAS). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. sealed primary ditch fills) and recover 40lt per context. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with SCCAS/CT, Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.



Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by either Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David) or Michael Bamforth. Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, Mr Bamforth, SCCAS/CT and Dr Outram where appropriate.

Samples for absolute dating via the AMS Radiocarbon C14 method will be taken if appropriate. Suitability for sampling will be discussed with SCCAS/CT, Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A timetable for post-excavation assessment will be compiled within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork.

The form of reporting to be undertaken and necessity for an excavation/project report, post excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) report and publication, will be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

If an excavation/project report is required, the results will be presented commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006) and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;



- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the phasing, nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered and recommendations for further analysis and conservation;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including phasing, specialist results, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site. The condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context will also be considered;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

If the excavation results warrant a full PXA and UPD report, this will also be prepared in accordance with *MoRPHE* and act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence and provide a basis for measurable standards for monitoring the work. In addition to the above contents, it will also include:

- A clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results;
- Identification of the research potential;
- A timetable for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition;
- A statement of significance for retention of finds and a discard policy where appropriate;

A draft unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD or excavation report will be presented to SCCAS/CT within six months of the end of the fieldwork, unless other arrangements are agreed.



Land South of School Road, Risby, Suffolk
Archaeological Excavation Report
Project Number 1118



Once the above report has been approved, a single bound paper copy and digital (.pdf) copy will be presented to the Suffolk HER. An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993.

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Store, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operate a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA operates under the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability, public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).



10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken (see Section 2.1) and an assessment of the potential risks have been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site.

10.2 Site Security

The site lies in the centre of the village of Risby. BA will provide Heras fencing to secure the site from accidental ingress and potential injury to the public and damage to the archaeology.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to SCCAS/CT immediately.



12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The fieldwork is likely to begin on the 21st September 2015 and should take a maximum of 15 days to complete including all site recording. Provision has been made in the tender should the level of work exceed this.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake excavation as required by the design brief.

A timetable for post-excavation assessment will be compiled within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork.

The form of reporting to be undertaken and necessity for an excavation/project report, post excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) report and publication, will be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

The production of the required report will take a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork. Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within the timeframe agreed 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

13.0 MONITORING

Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being undertaken. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.



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Suffolk Historic Environment Record Office

Tipper, J. 2014. *Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Land South of School Road, Risby, Suffolk*. SCCAS/CT

Websites:

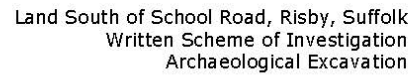
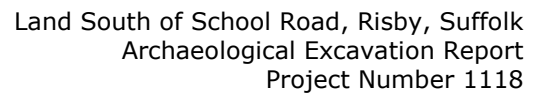
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English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>





joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.

Senior Project Manager Martin Brook BA (Hons) PCIfA

Qualifications: University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 – 2006)

Experience: Martin is a Senior Project Manager at Britannia Archaeology and has ten years commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.

Director Timothy Schofield HND BSc PCIfA

Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc Archaeological Studies (1999-2000)
Yeovil College, HND Practical Archaeology, (1997-1999)

Experience: Tim is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has twelve years post-graduation archaeological experience. He specialises in geophysical survey, topographic survey, computer aided design and archaeological excavation. He has carried out numerous surveys and excavations across the UK. His research interests focus mainly on prehistoric and post-Roman archaeology and in the use and application of modern technological advances in archaeology.

Director Matthew Adams BA (Hons) ACIfA

Qualifications: University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997- 2000)

Experience: Matt is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has ten years commercial archaeology experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the midlands from the mid 1990's onwards and in the North East of England as an undergraduate. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor, GIS and AutoCAD operator. Matt was an occasional

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contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests focus on transitional periods and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, and the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain and the late Aegean Bronze Age in Crete.



APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Ms Sarah Percival
Roman Pottery:	Ms Cathy Tester
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Post Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Flint:	Suffolk Archaeology
Animal Bone:	Dr Jim Morris and Dr Julia Cussans
Human Bone:	Dr Steph Leach
Environmental:	Ms Anne West
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale, Mr Mike Bamforth
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham
Carbon-14 Dating:	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Mr Dave Watt, Miss Charlotte Davies
Slag:	Ms Jane Cowgill

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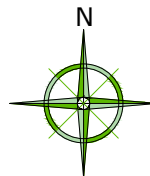
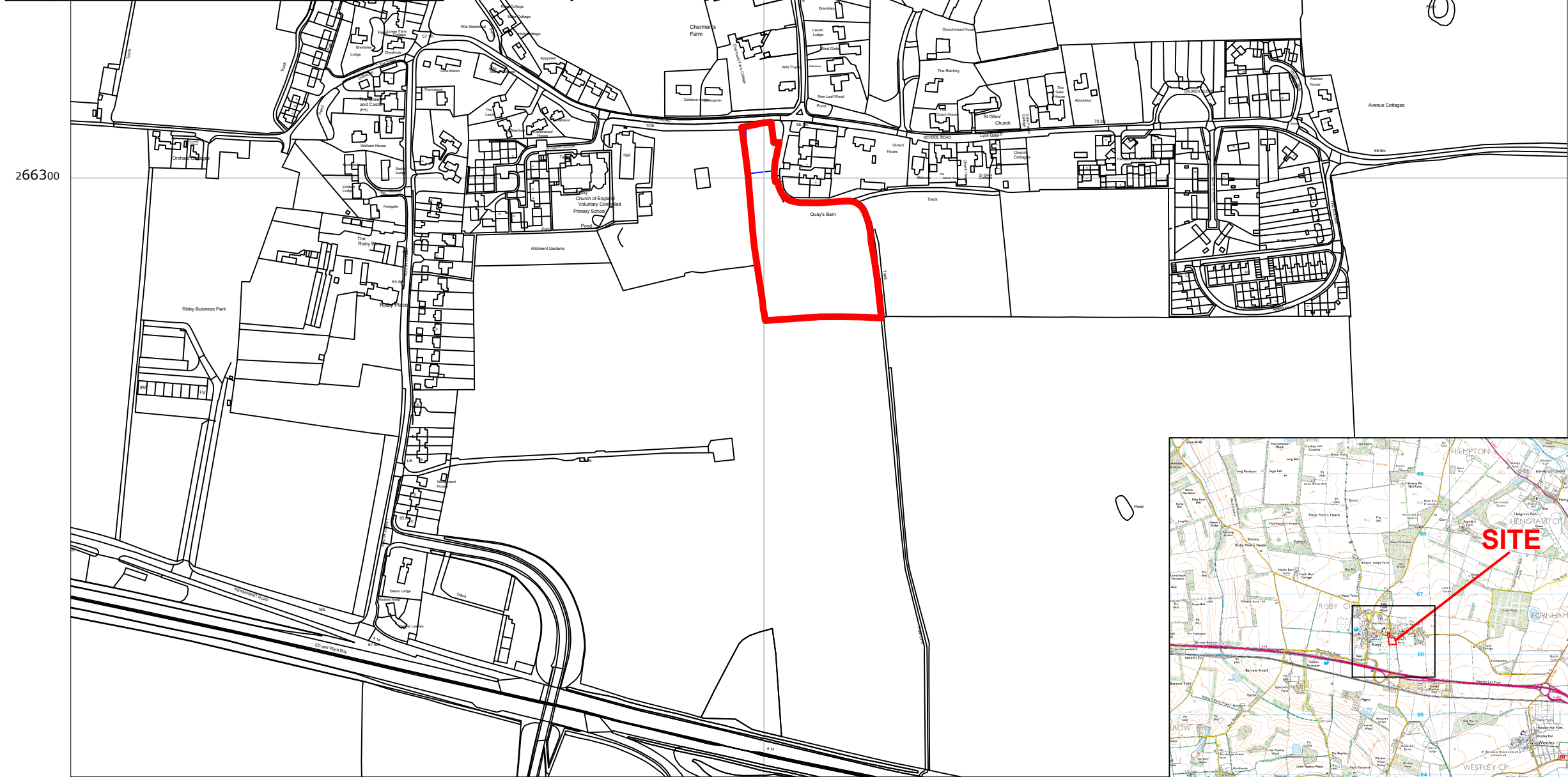
Geophysical Surveyors: Mr Tim Schofield (BA Ltd)
Air Photographic Assessments: Alison Deegan
Topographic Survey: Matt Adams (BA Ltd)

CAD: Matt Adams & Dan McConnell (BA Ltd)

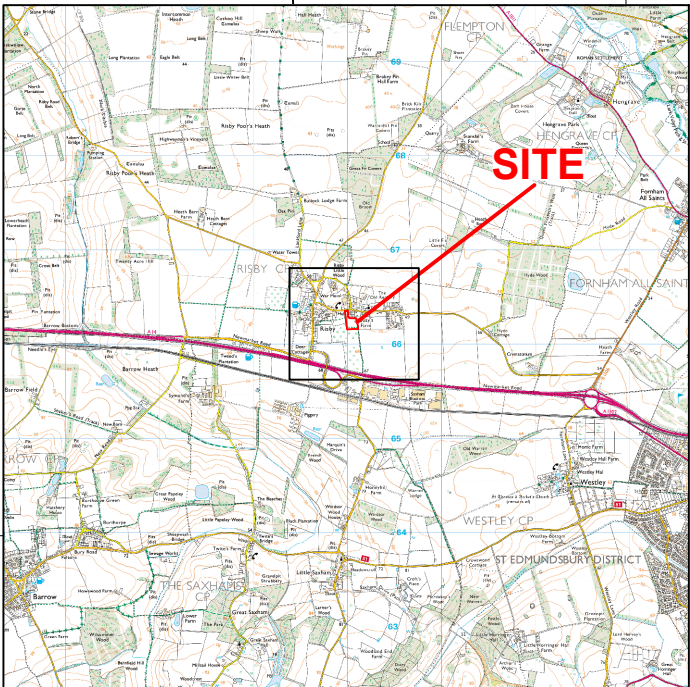
Coins & Medals: British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or Norfolk Museum Identification and Recording Service for Archaeological Finds

APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236



Site Boundary

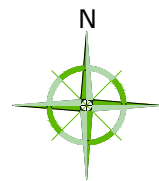
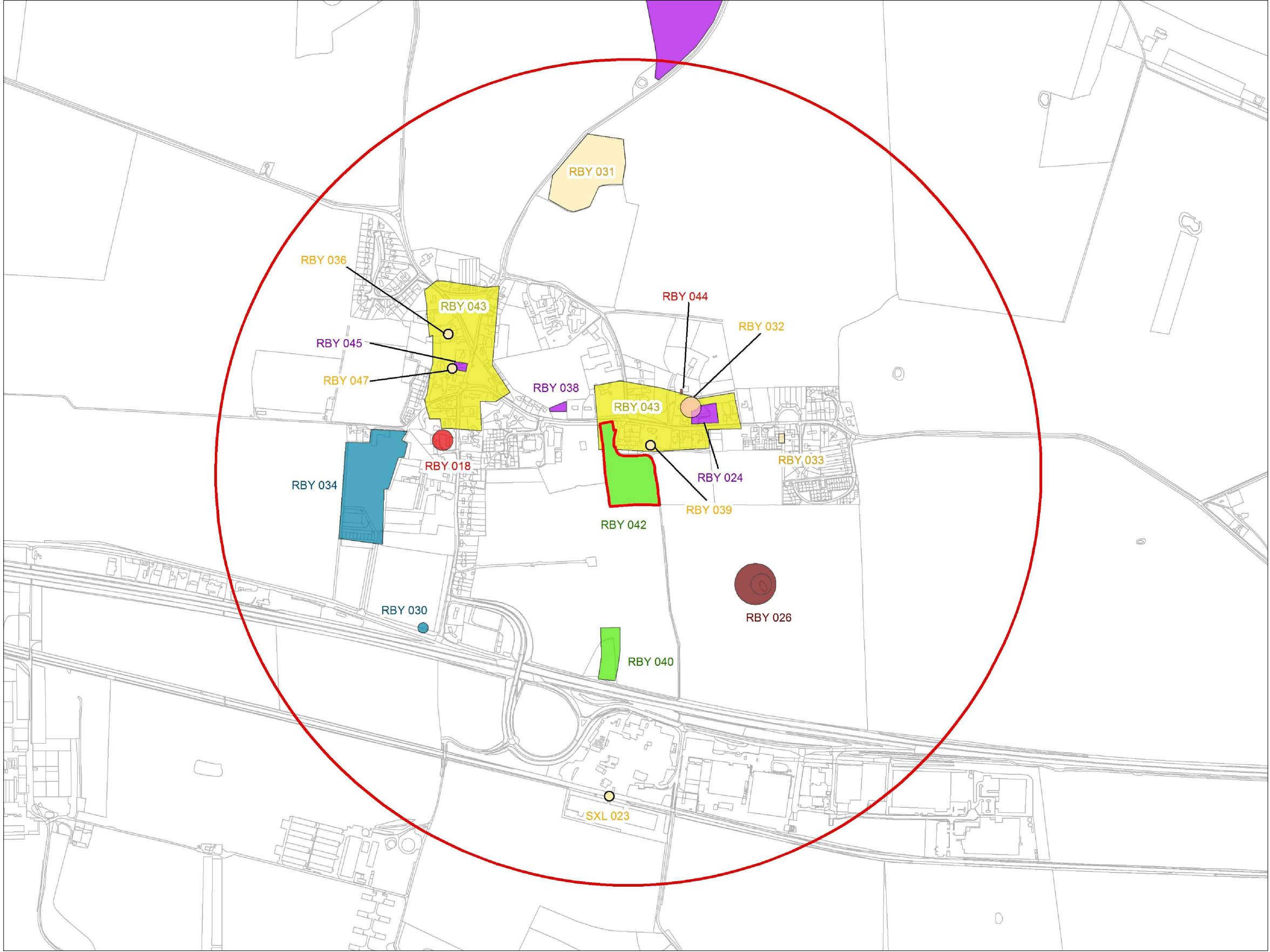


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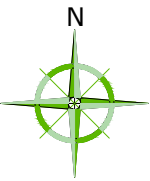
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BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
		UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
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DATE:	JAN 2016	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MCA	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	1



- HER Search Area
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Site Boundary

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PROJECT:	LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	SHER DATA - MONUMENT PLAN		
CLIENT:			
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- HER Search Area
- Archaeological Event
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Site Boundary

NGR: 580000 266300 REF: R1120

PROJECT:
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DESCRIPTION:
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CLIENT:
FLEUR

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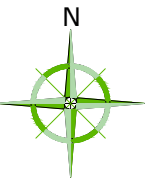


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FIGURE: 3

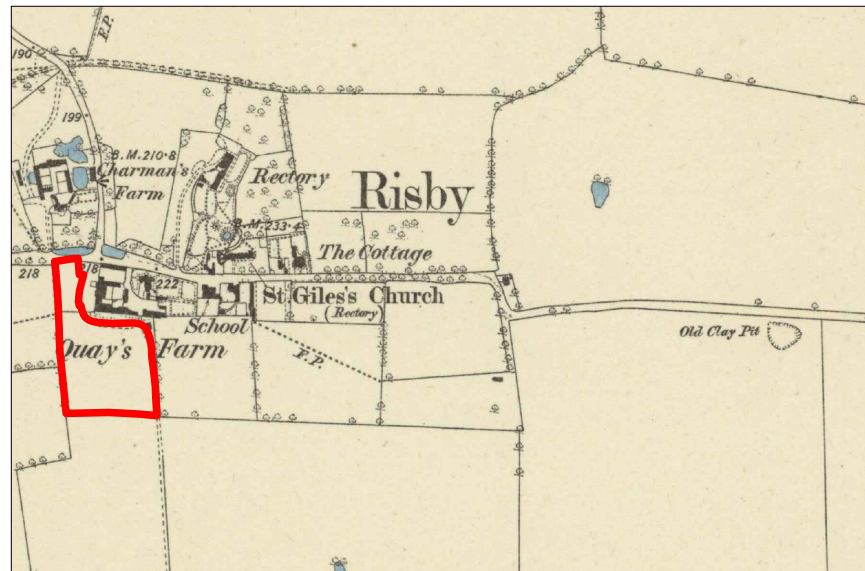


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- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Site Boundary

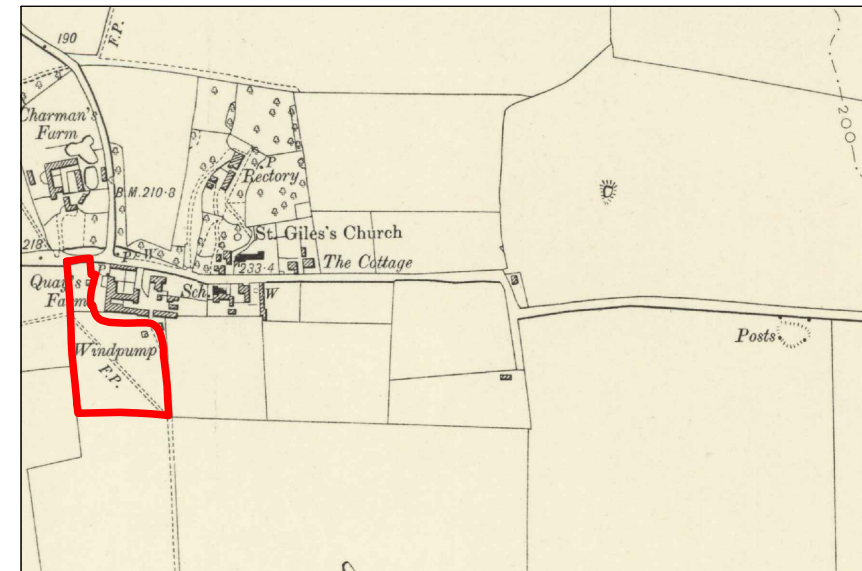
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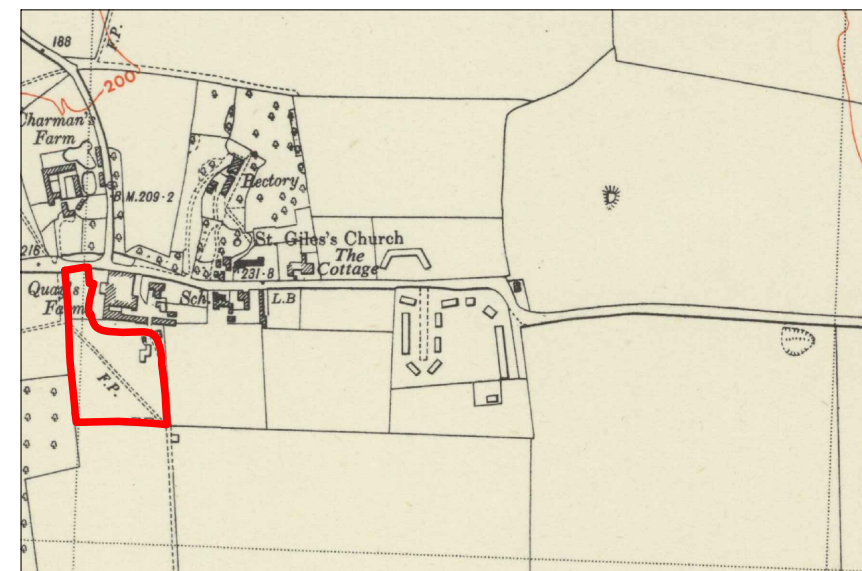
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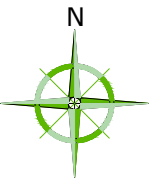
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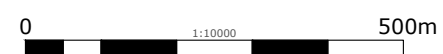
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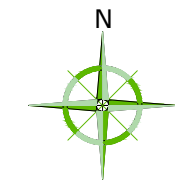
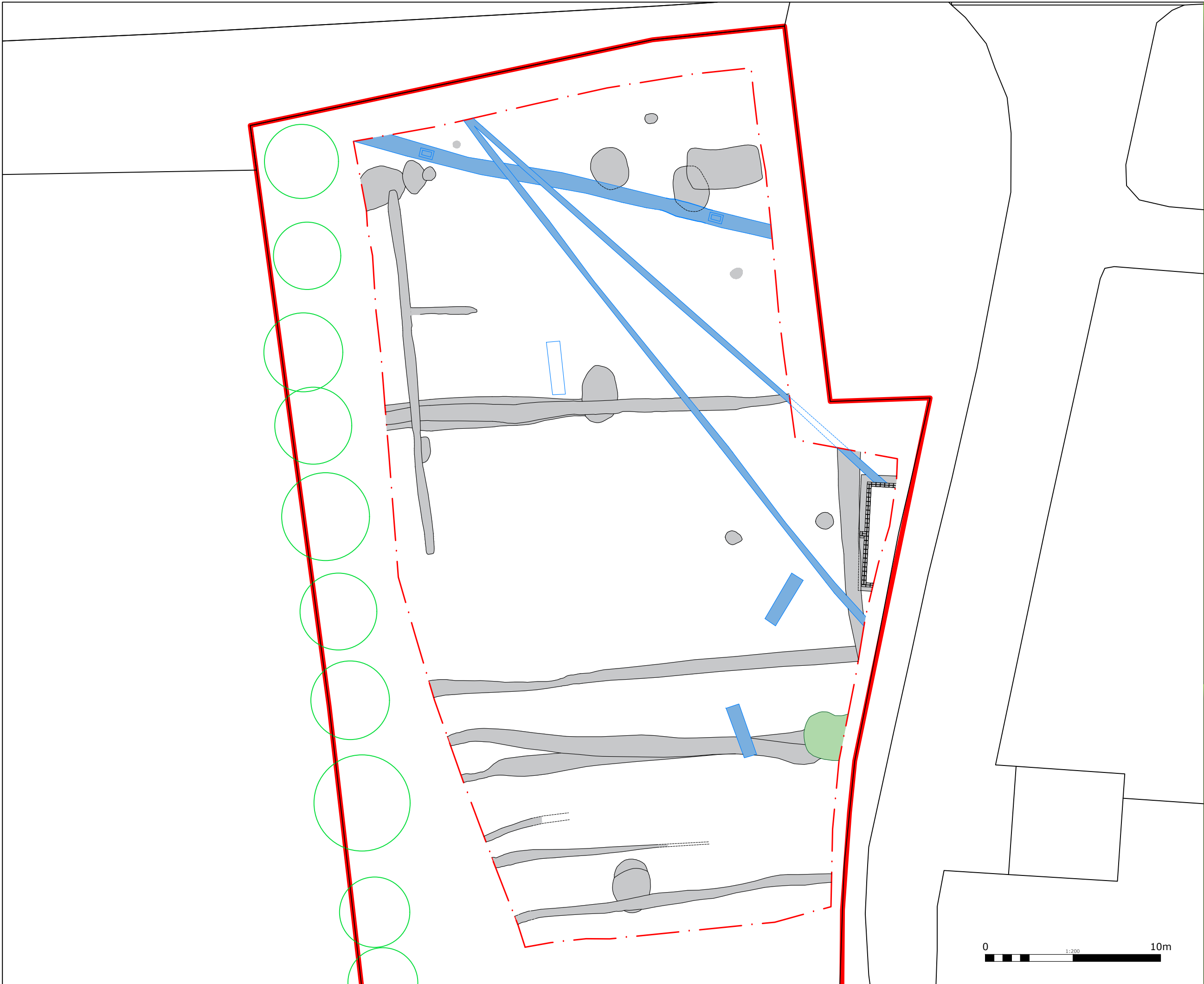
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- Natural Feature
- Modern Feature
- Archaeological Feature
- Limit of Excavation
- Site Boundary

NGR:	580000 266300	REF:	R1120
PROJECT:	LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	FEATURE PLAN		
CLIENT:			
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AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	6
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Natural Undated

Archaeology Undated

Modern

Phase VII - Late Post-medieval to Modern

Phase VI - L. Medieval/E. Post-Medieval (15 - 17 C)

Phase V - Middle Medieval (12th - 14th C)

Phase IV - Early to Mid Medieval (12 - 13 C)

Phase III- Early Medieval (11 - 12 C)

Phase II - Roman

Site Boundary

NGR: 580000 266300 REF: R1120

PROJECT: LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: PHASE PLAN

CLIENT: FLEUR

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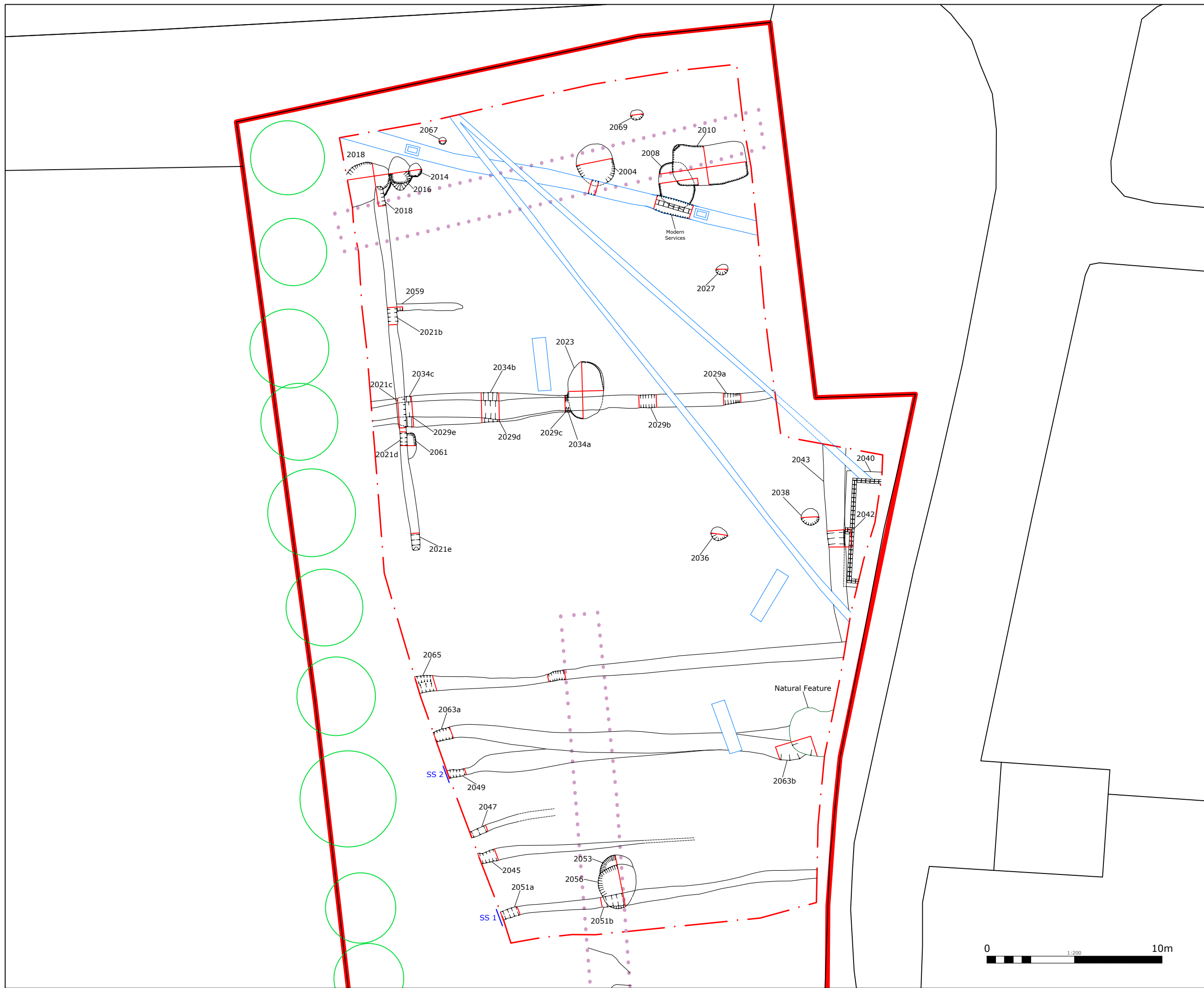
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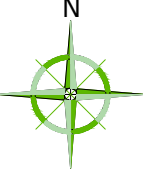
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AUTHOR: MCA
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 7





N

SS1

Natural Feature

Modern Feature

Excavated Feature

Limit of Excavation

Former Trial Trench

Site Boundary

NGR: 580000 266300 REF: R1120

PROJECT: LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: EXCAVATED FEATURE PLAN

CLIENT: FLEUR

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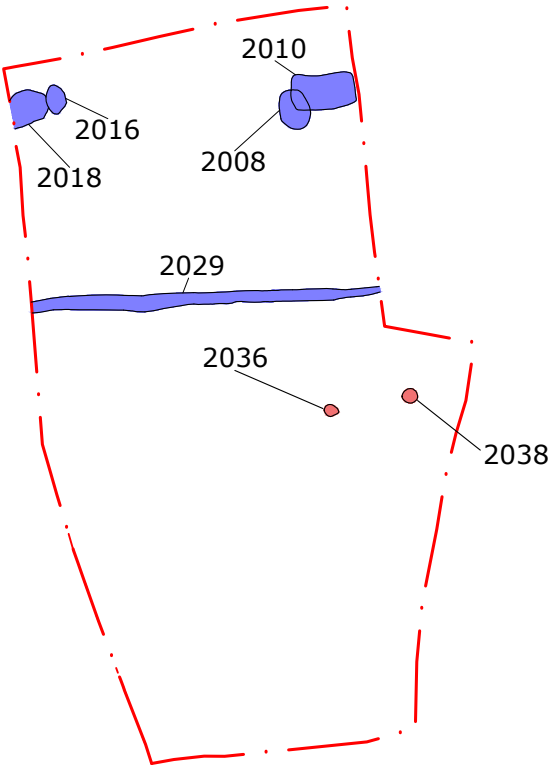
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DATE: JAN 2016 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

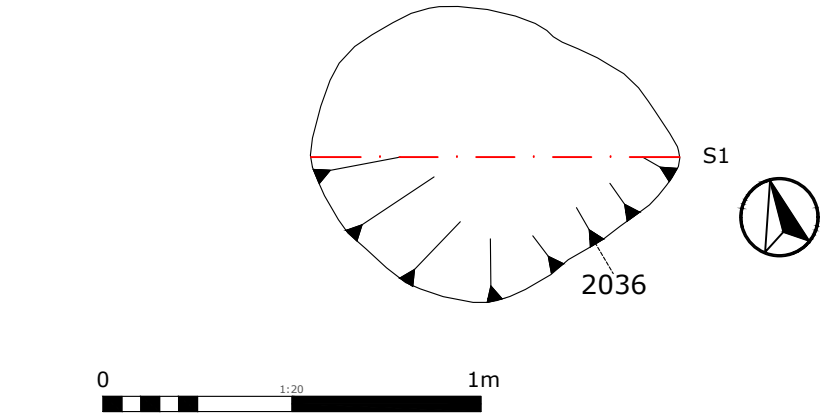
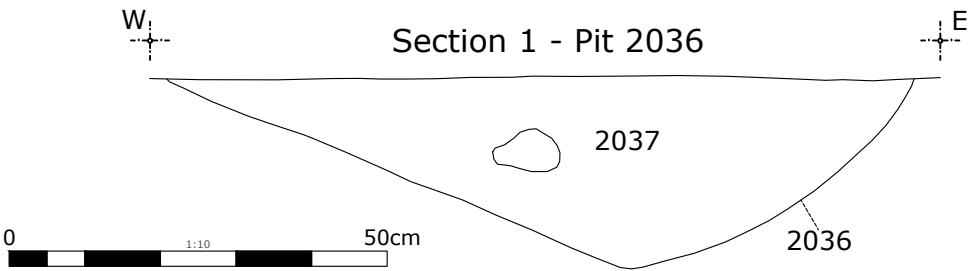
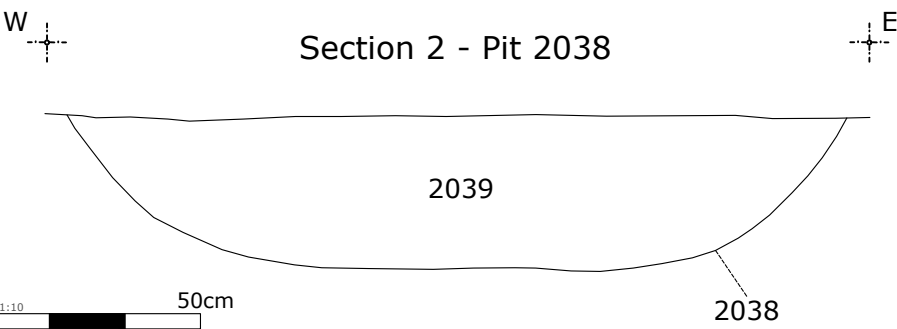
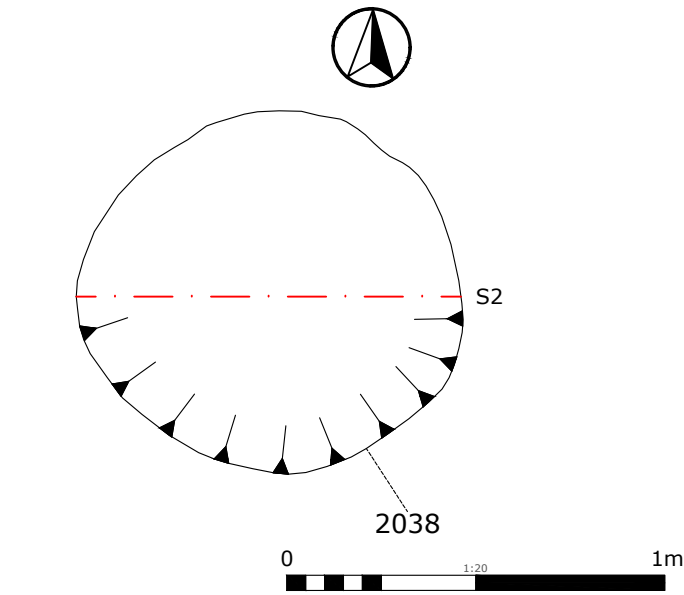
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FIGURE: 8

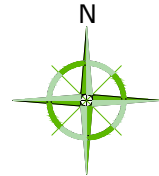
PHASES I & II - PREHISTORIC & ROMAN



DP1 - Pit 2036 - View N



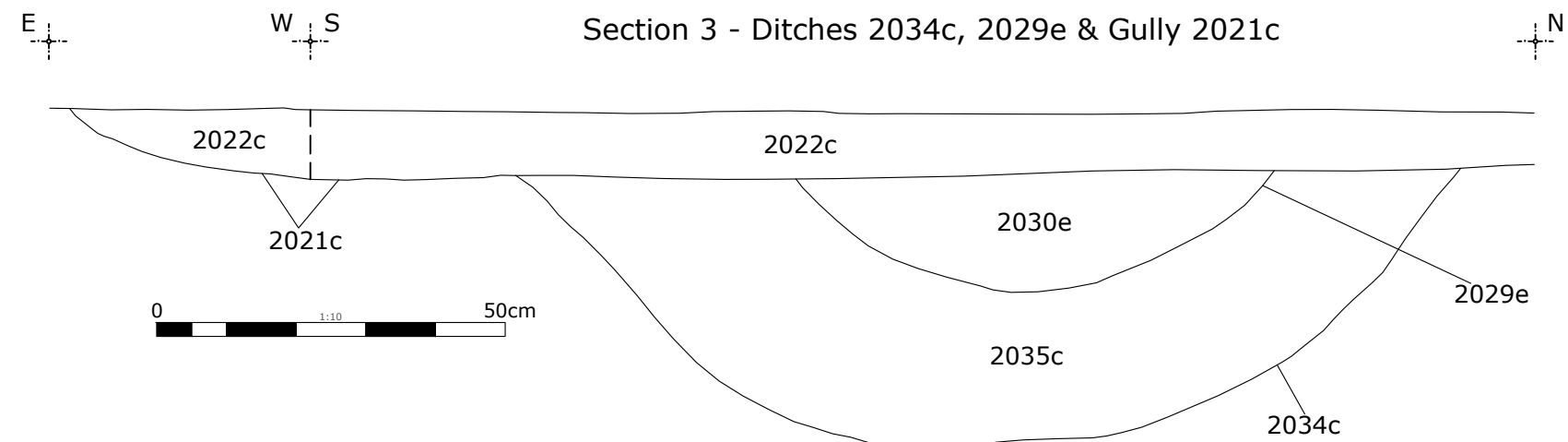
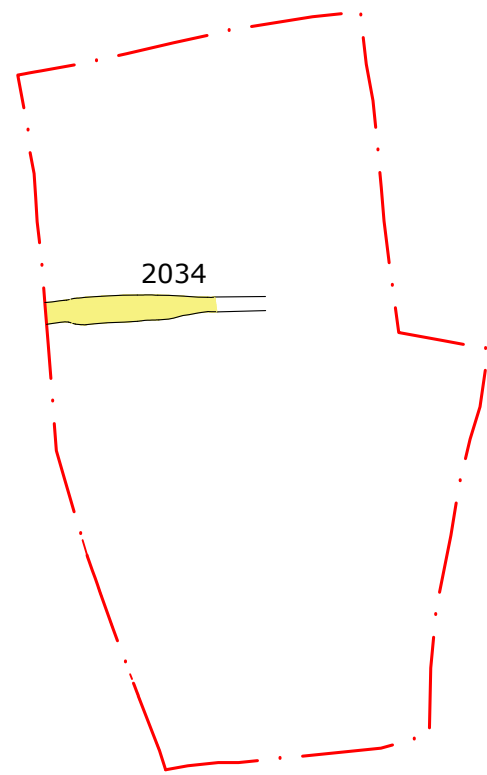
DP2 - Pit 2038 - View N



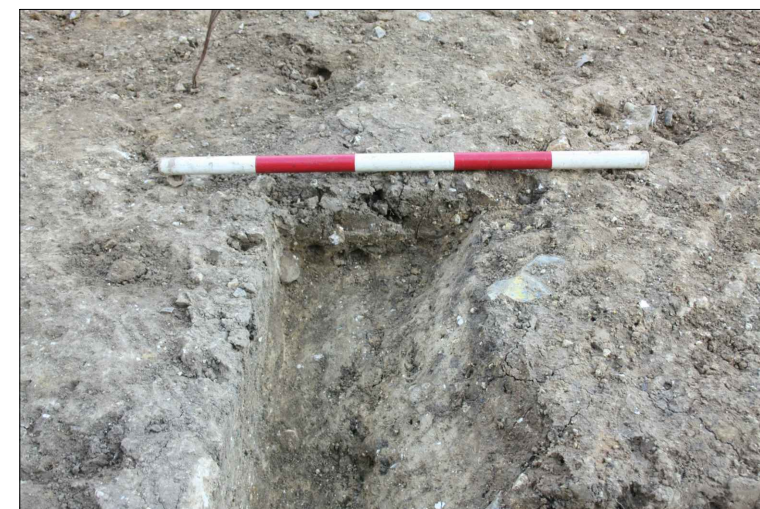
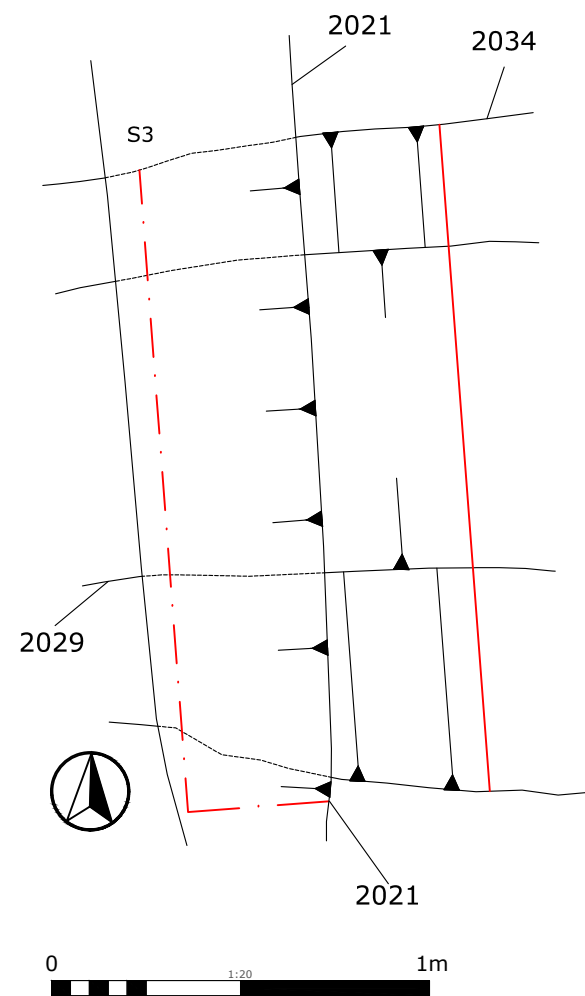
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation
- Phase II - Roman Features
- Phase I - Residual Prehistoric Finds

NGR:	580000 266300	REF:	R1120
PROJECT:	LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASES I & II - PLANS, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	FLEUR		
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UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
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DATE:	JAN 2016	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	9
APPROVED:	MB		

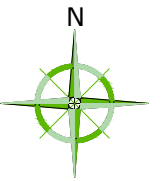
PHASE III - EARLY MEDIEVAL (11 - 12C)



DP3 - Ditches 2029e & 2034c - View E



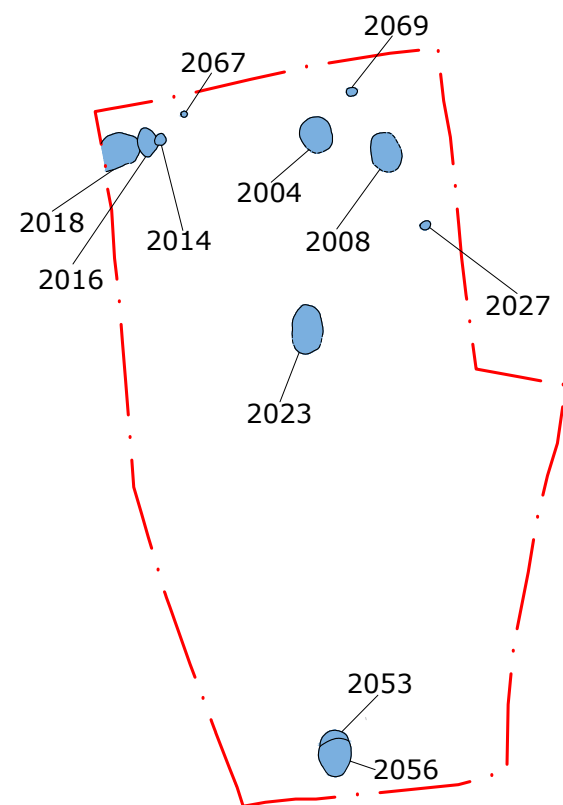
DP4 - Gully 2059 - View E



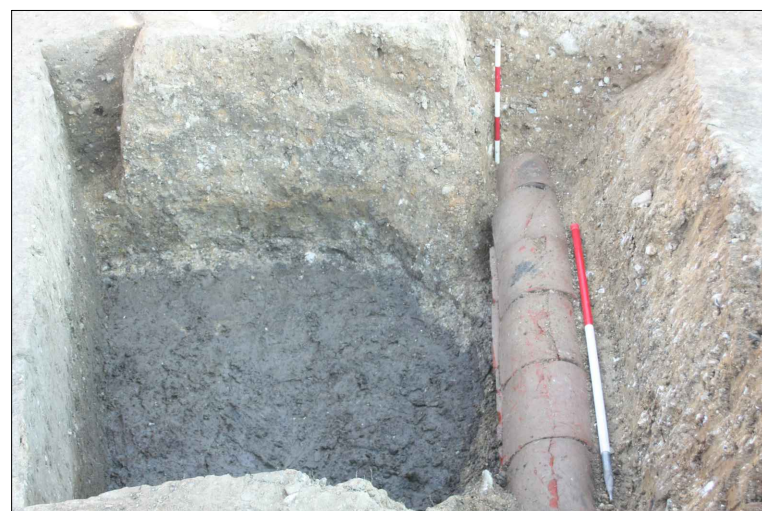
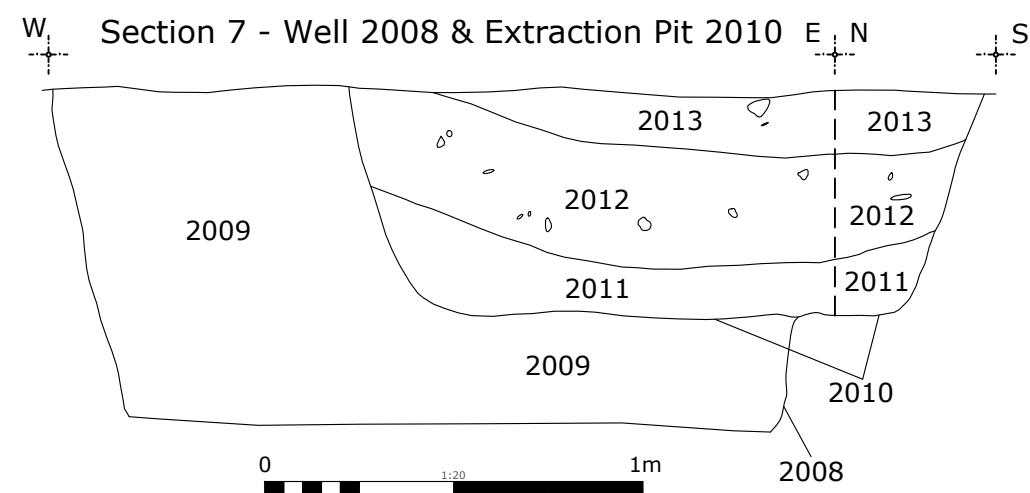
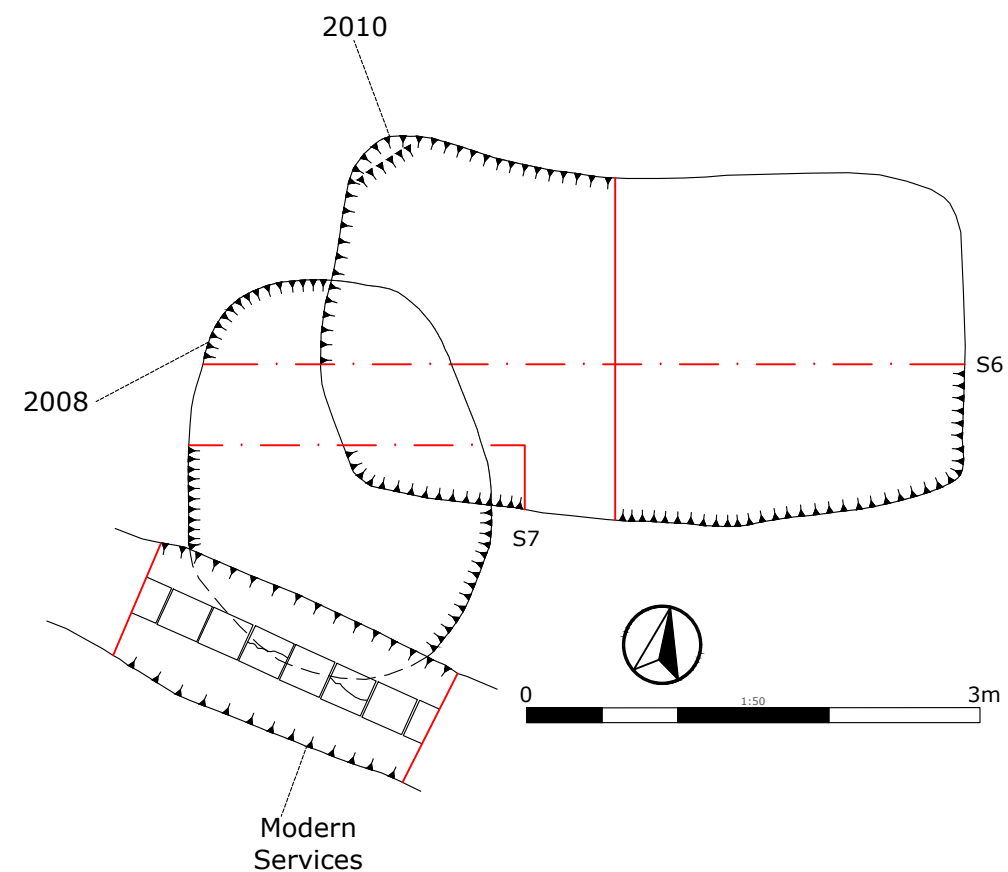
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation
- Phase III Features

NGR:	580000 266300	REF:	R1120
PROJECT:	LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE III - PLANS, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	FLEUR		
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VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	10
APPROVED:	MB		

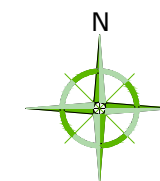
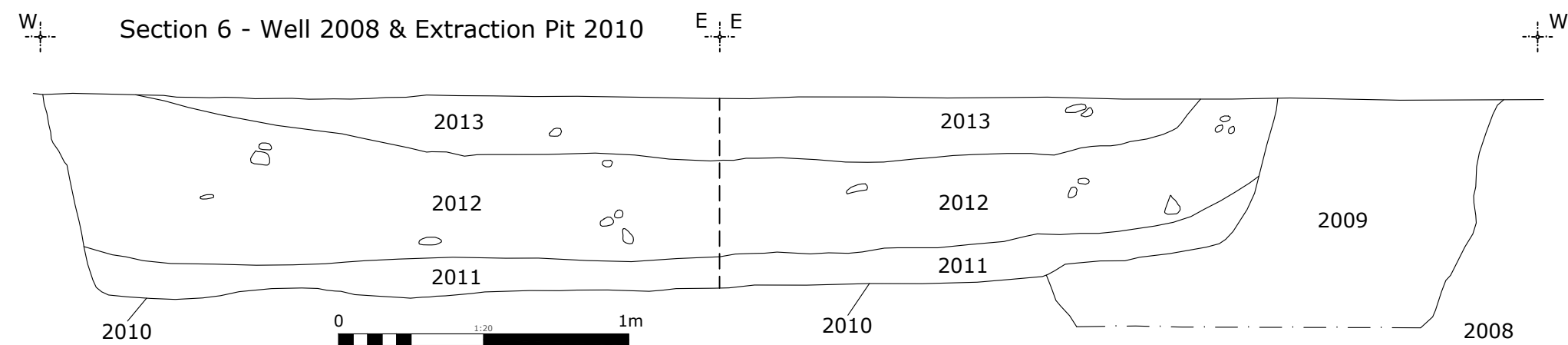
PHASE IV - EARLY TO MID MEDIEVAL (13 - 13C)



DP5 - Well 2008 & Extraction Pit 2010 - View S



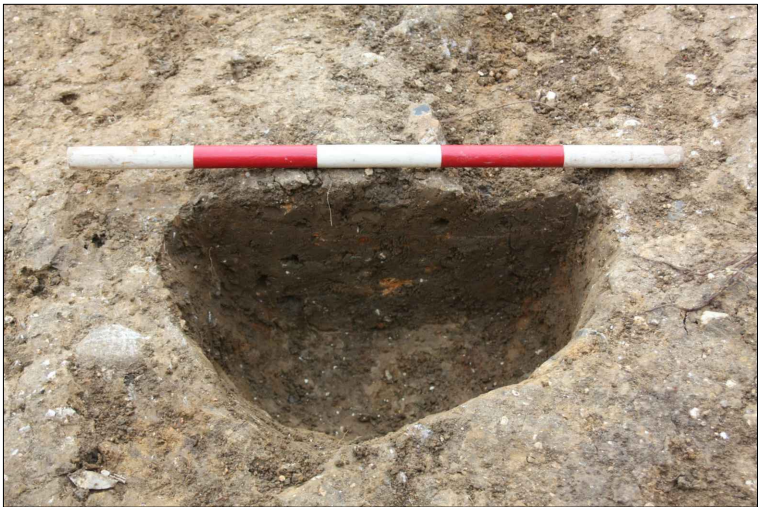
DP6 - Well 2008 & Modern Service Pipe - View E



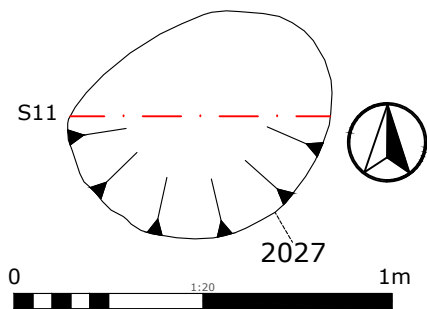
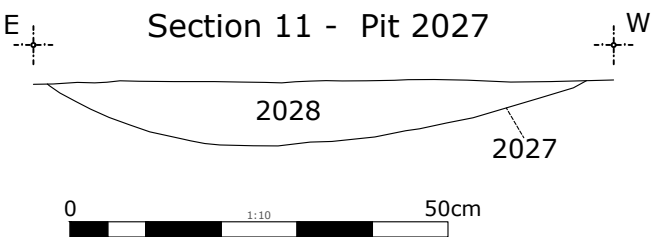
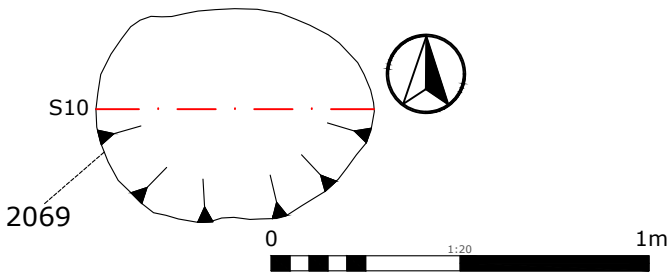
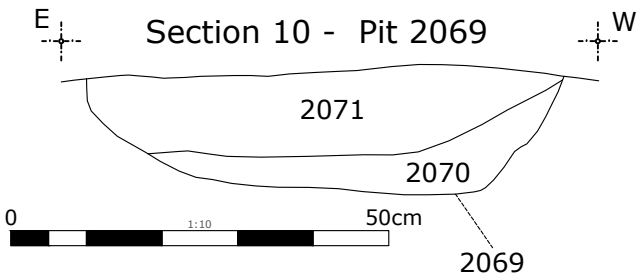
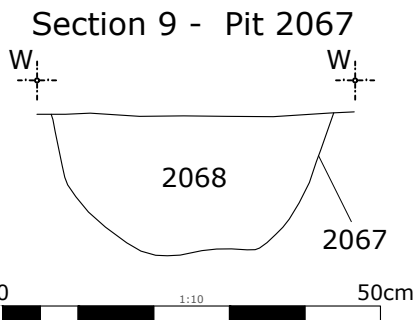
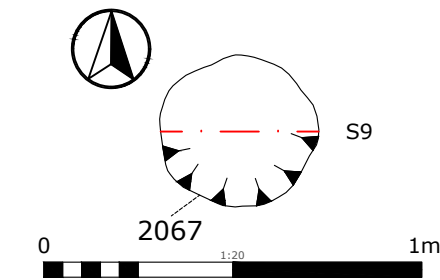
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation
- Phase IV Features

NGR:	580000 266300	REF:	R1120
PROJECT:	LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE IV - PLANS, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS - CONTINUED		
CLIENT:	<div></div>		
<div><div></div><div><p>UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH</p><p>T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2016</p></div></div>			
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		VERSION:	2
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	11
APPROVED:	MB		

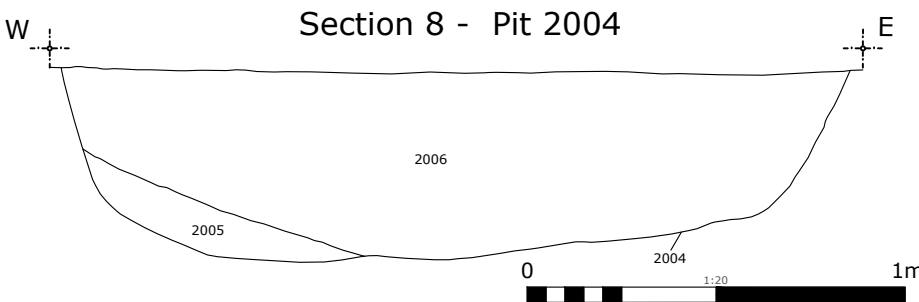
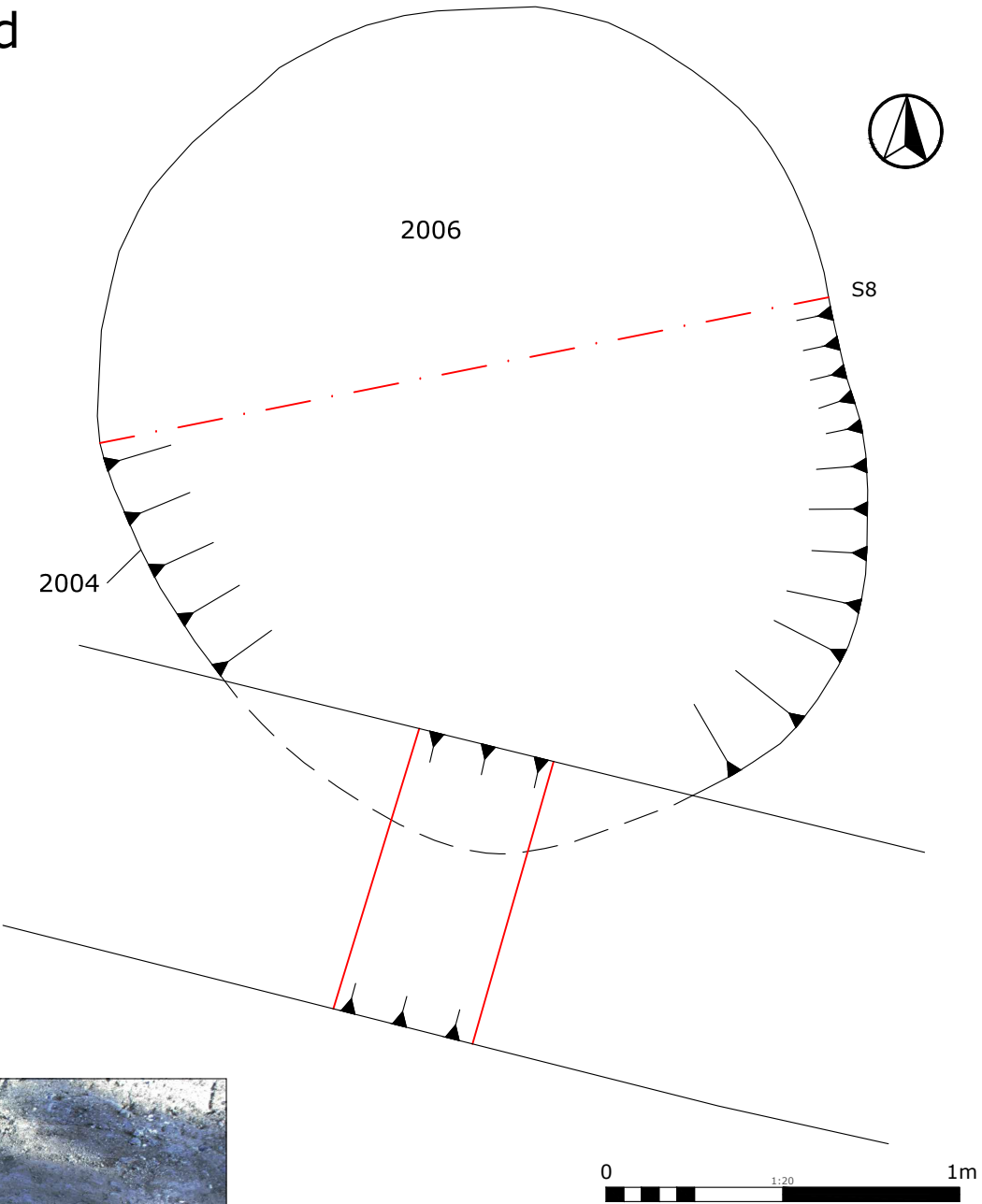
PHASE IV - Continued



DP8 - Pit 2067 - View N



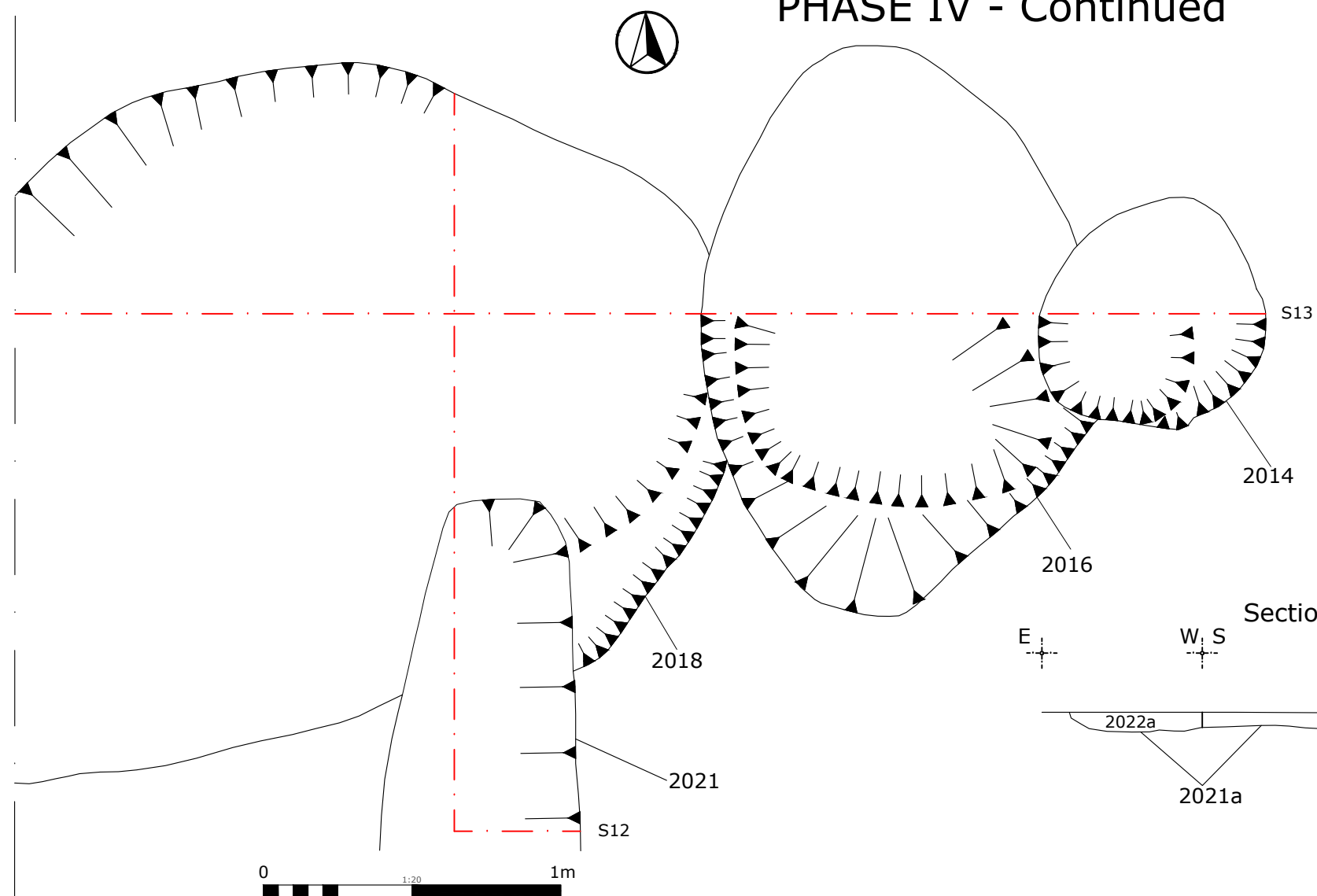
DP7 - Pit 2004 - View N



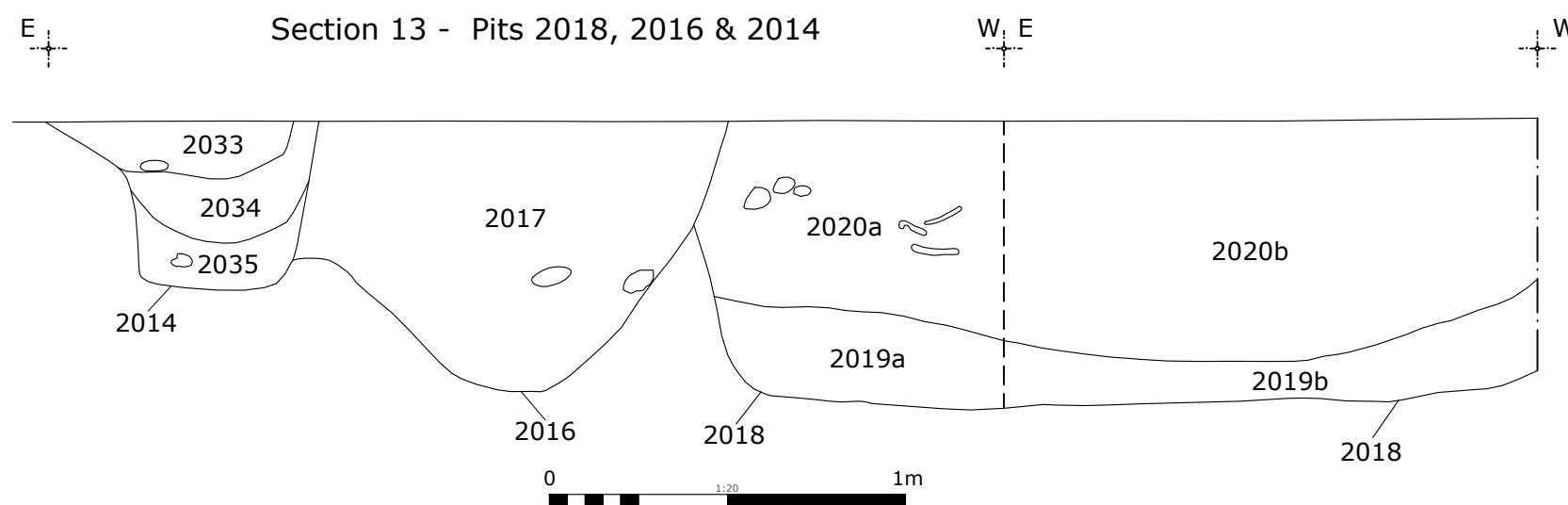
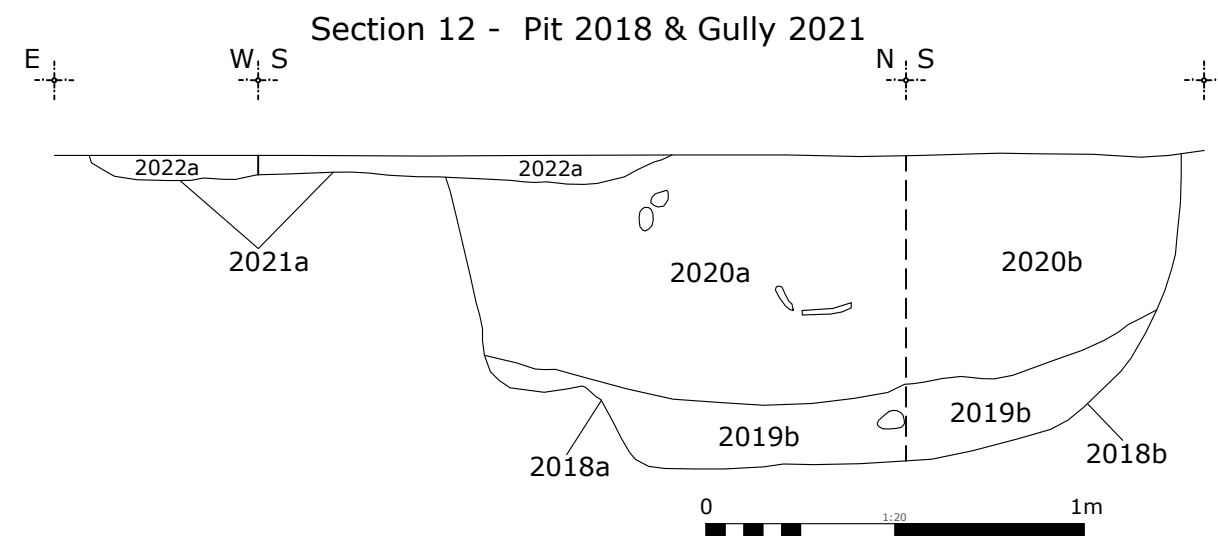
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation

NGR:	580000 266300	REF:	R1120
PROJECT:	LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE IV - PLANS, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	FLEUR		
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VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	12
APPROVED:	MB		

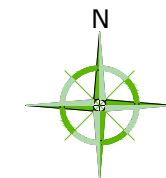
PHASE IV - Continued



DP9 - Pits 2018, 2016 & 2014 - View N



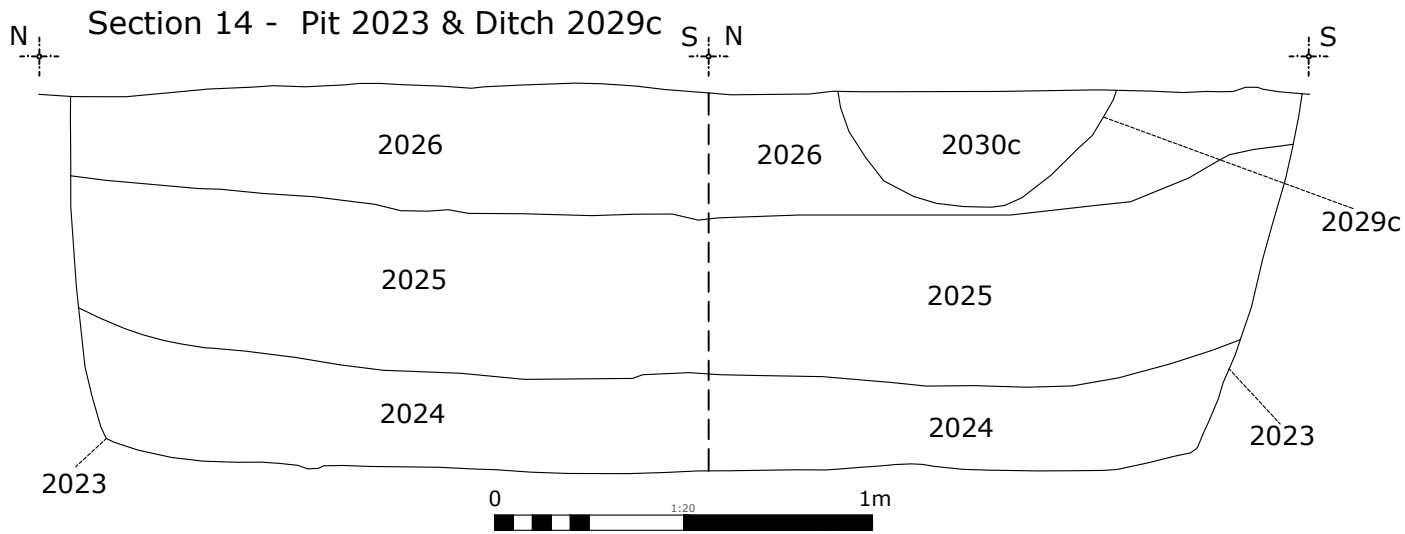
DP10 - Pits 2018 & Gully 2021 - View W



- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation

NGR:	580000 266300	REF:	R1120
PROJECT:	LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE IV - PLANS, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS - continued		
CLIENT:	<div>FLEUR</div>		
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VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	MCA		
APPROVED:	MB		
		FIGURE:	13

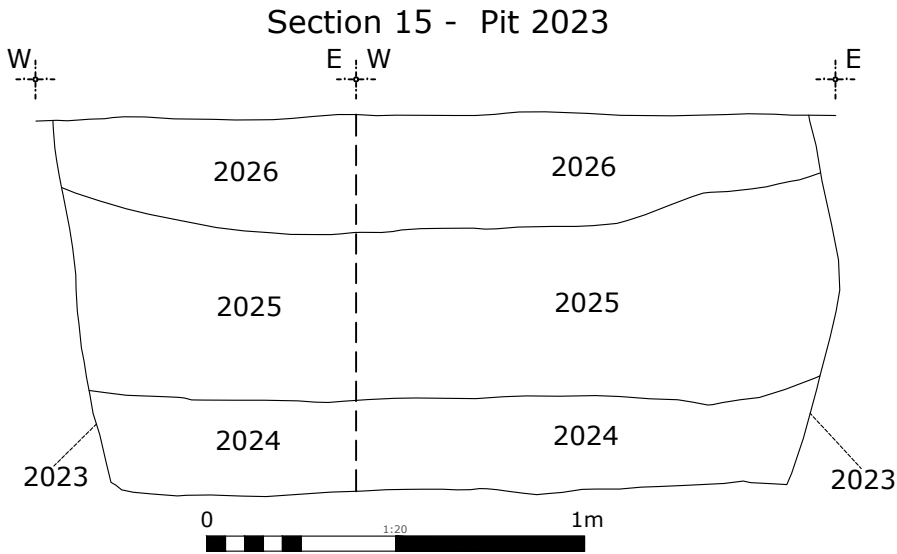
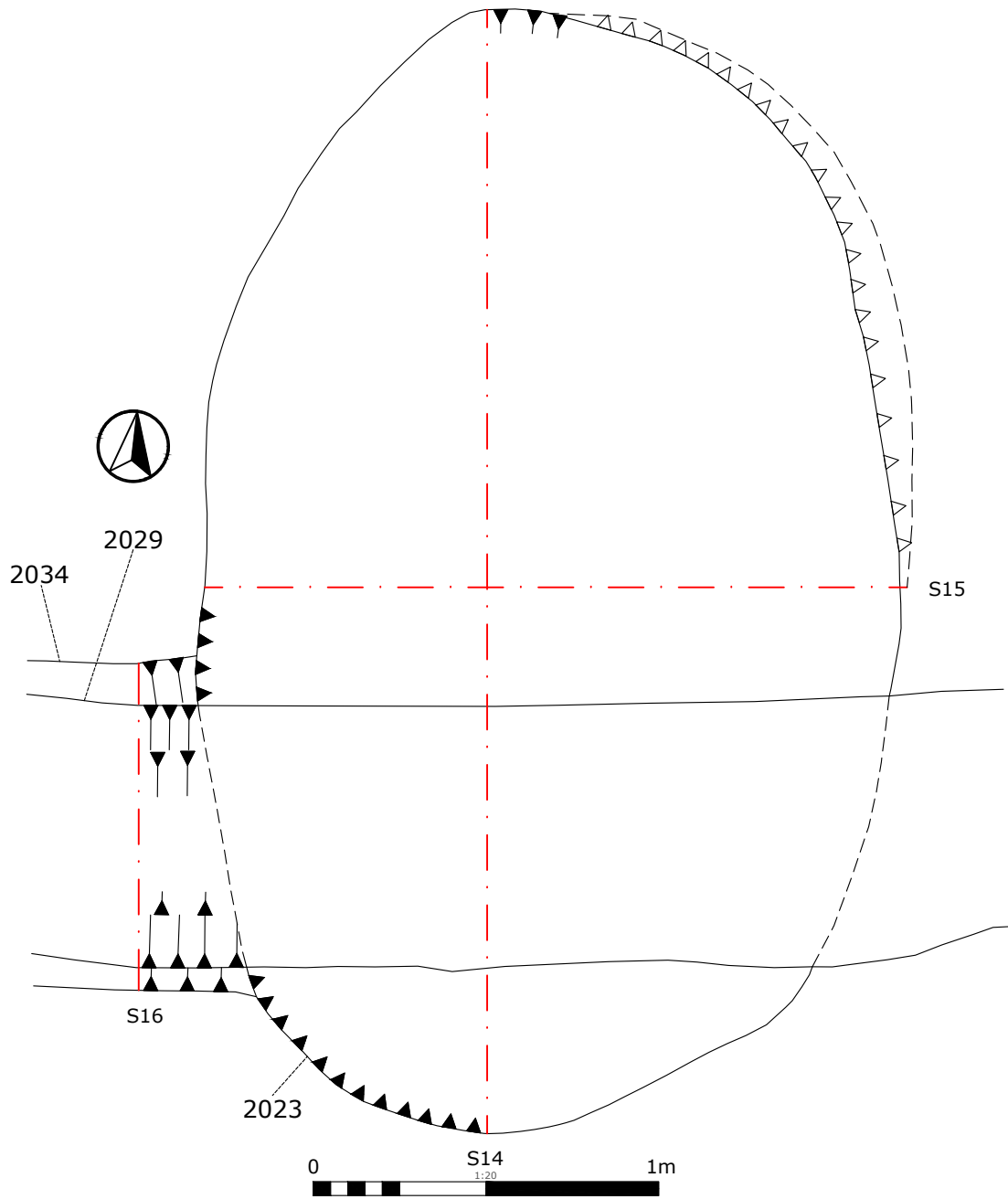
PHASE IV - Continued



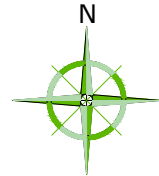
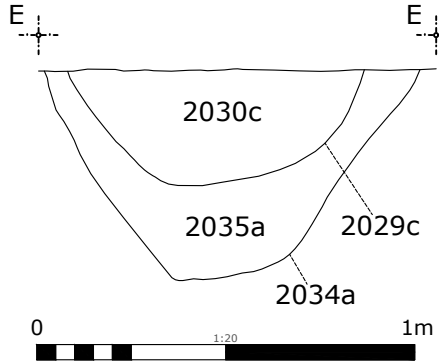
DP11 - Pit 2023, Ditches 2029 & 2034 - View N



DP12 - Ditches 2029c & 2034a - View W



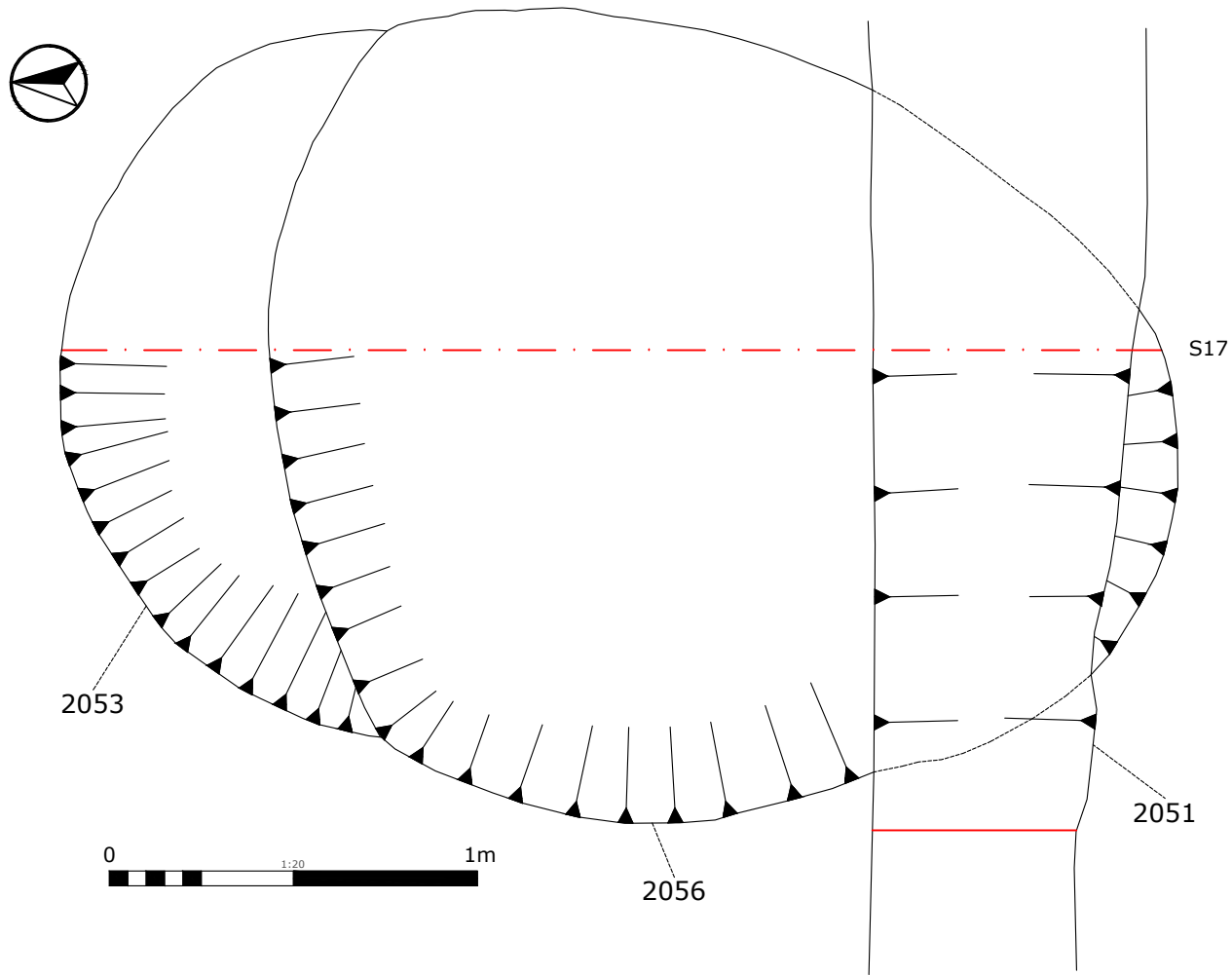
Section 16 - Ditches 2029c & 2034a



- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation

MGR:	580000 266300	REF:	R1120
PROJECT:	LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE IV - PLANS, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS - continued		
CLIENT:	<div><div></div><div>FLEUR</div></div>		
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VERSION:			2
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	14
APPROVED:	MB		

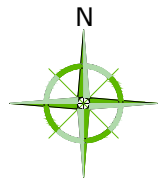
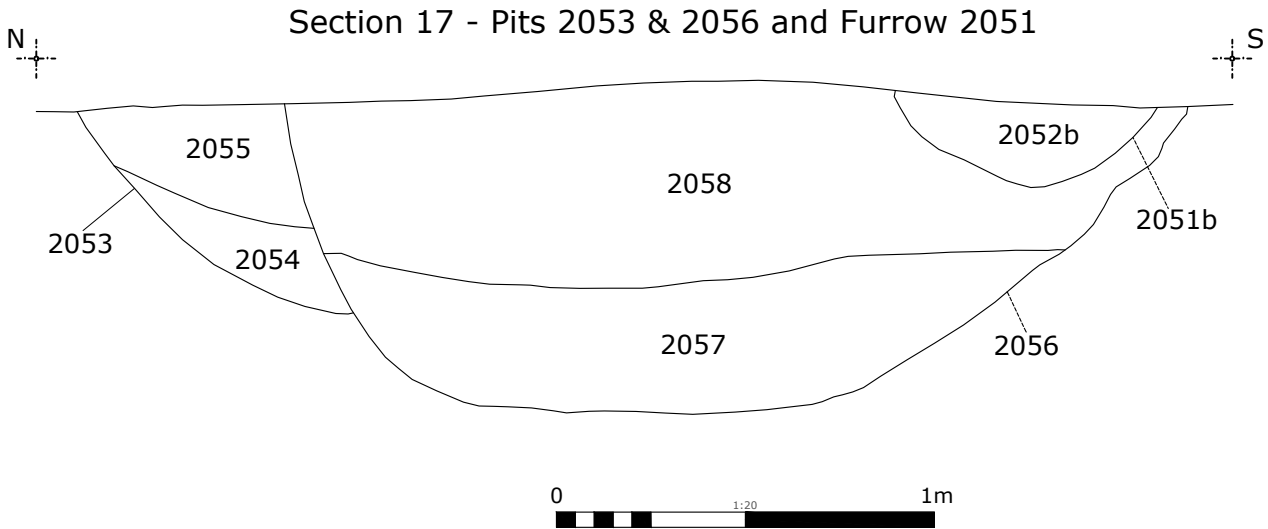
PHASE IV - Continued



DP13 - Pits 2053 & 2056, Furrow 2051 - View E



DP14 - Well 2008 & Extraction Pit 2010 - View W



- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation

NGR: 580000 266300 REF: R1120

PROJECT: LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: PHASE IV - PLANS, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS - continued

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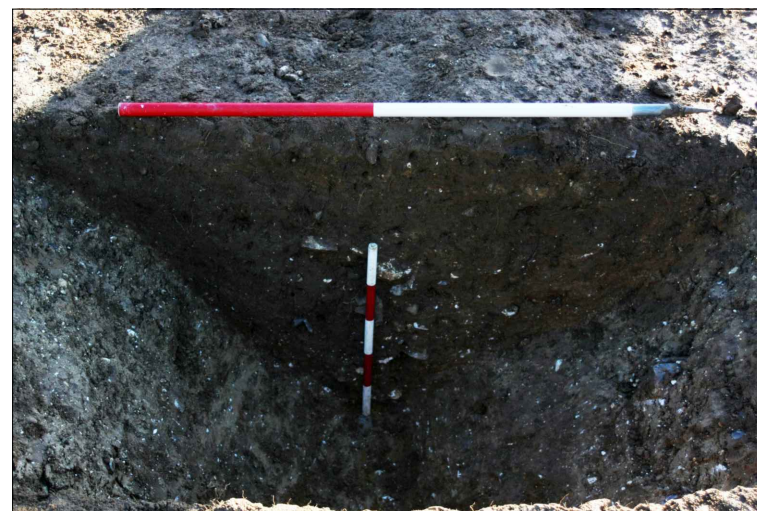
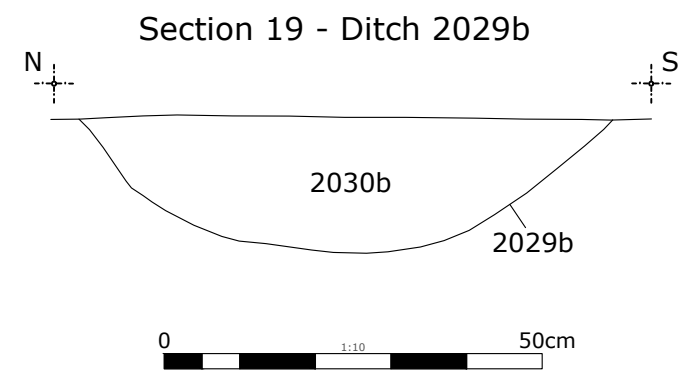
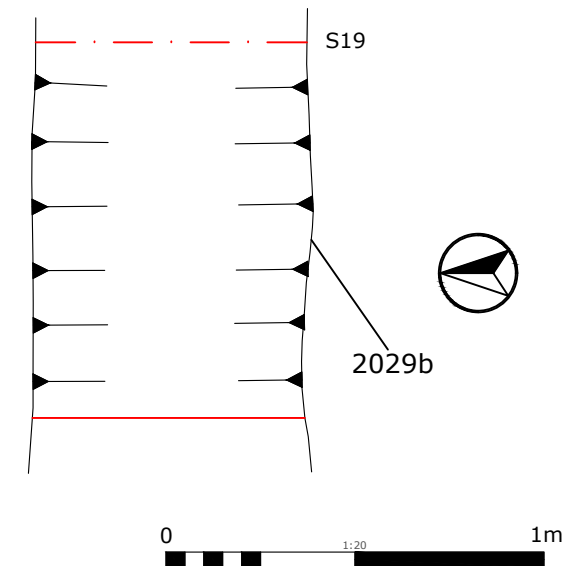
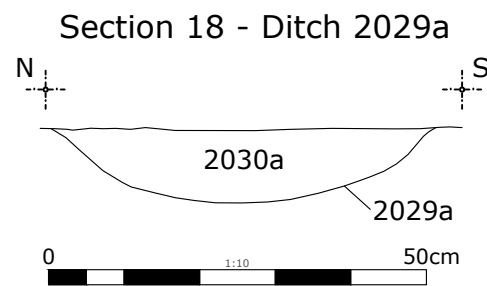
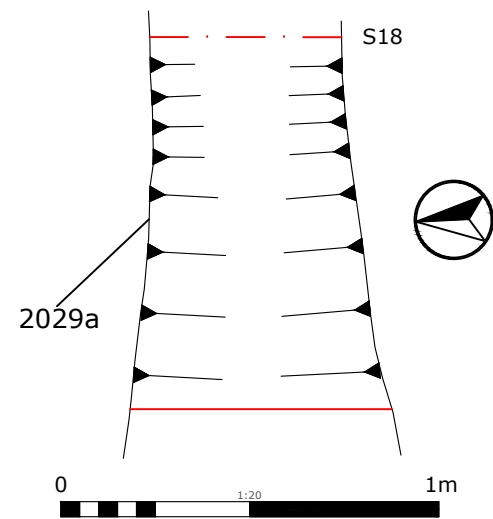
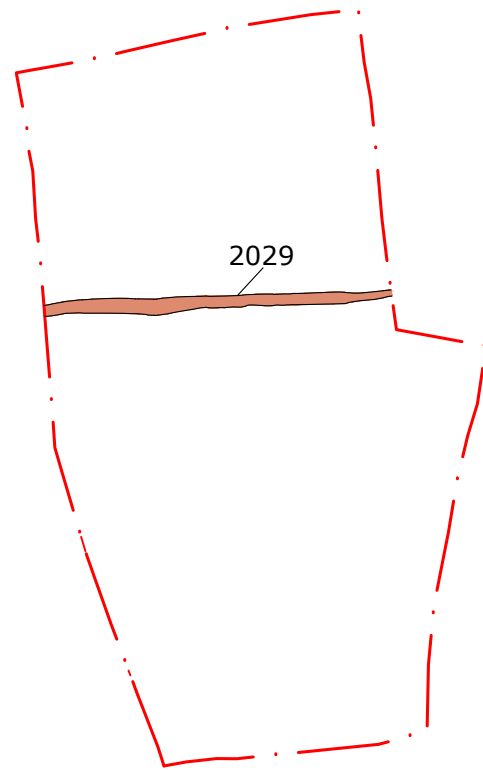
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ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
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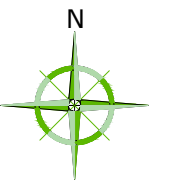
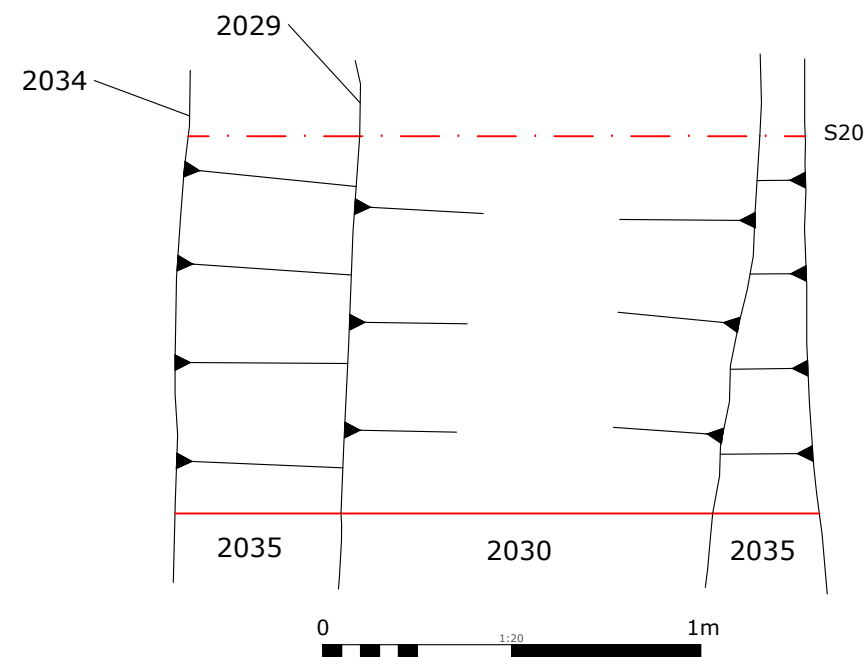
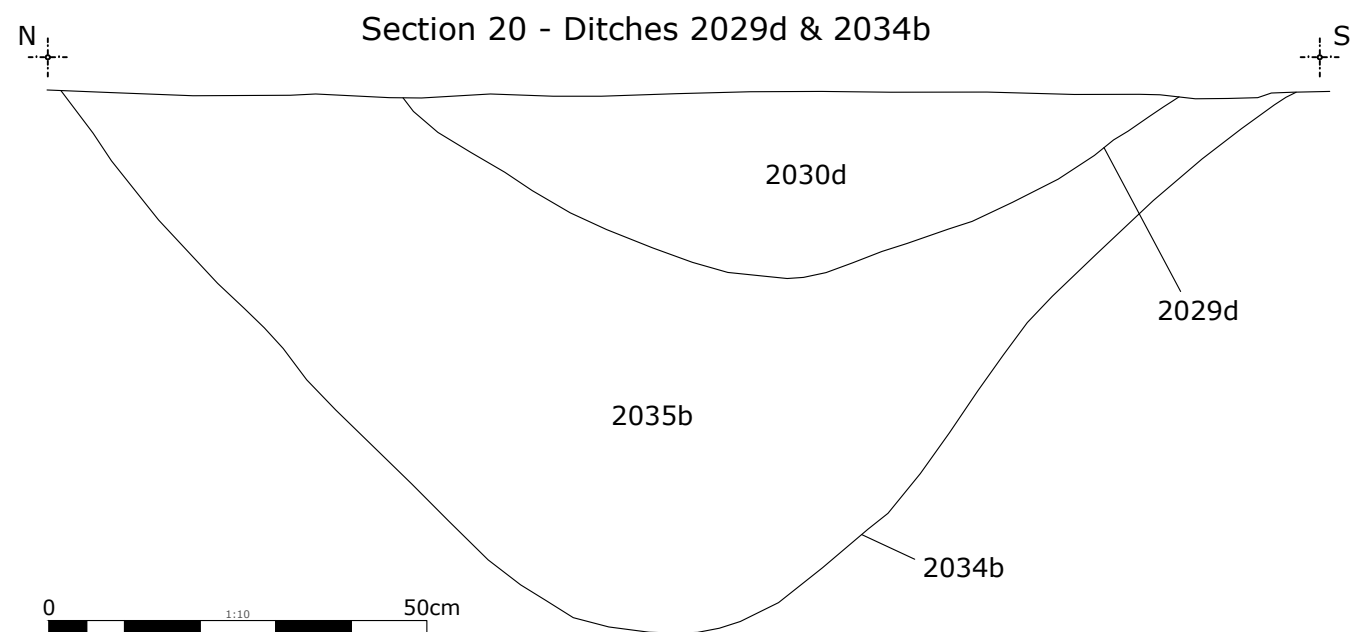
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AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE: 15			
APPROVED:	MB				

PHASE V - MIDDLE MEDIEVAL (12 - 14C)



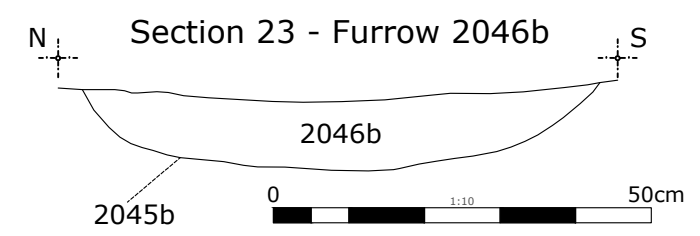
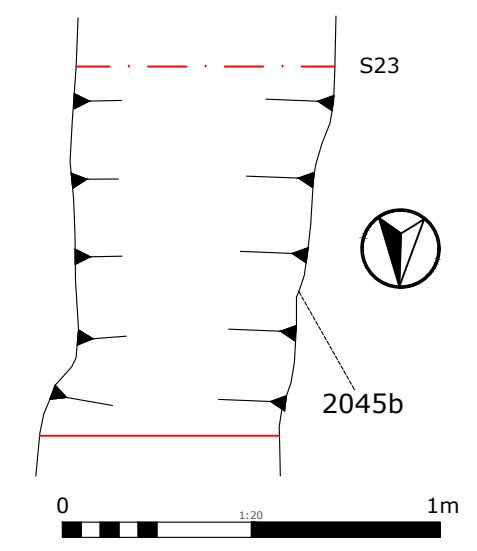
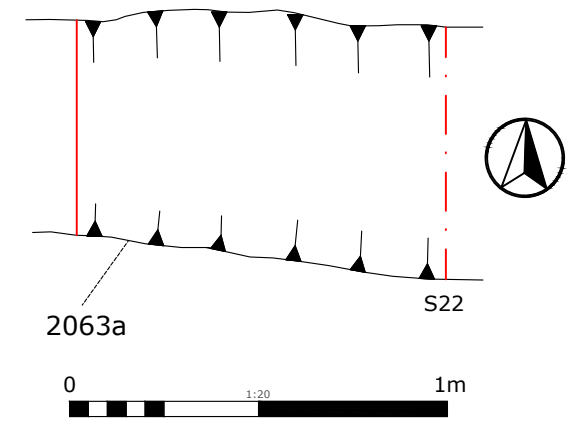
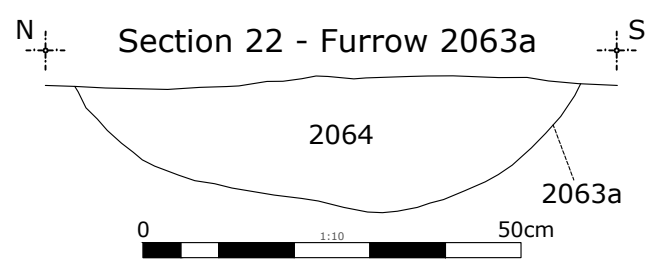
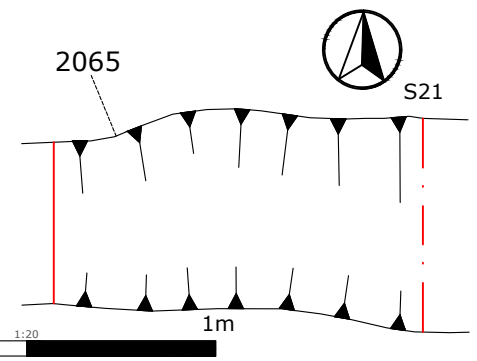
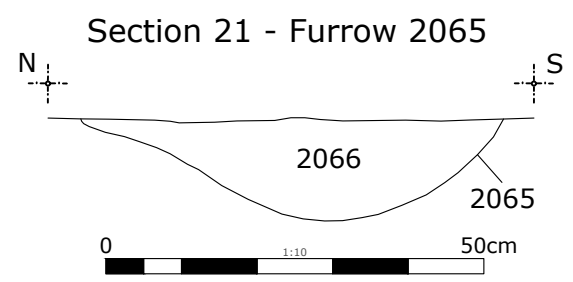
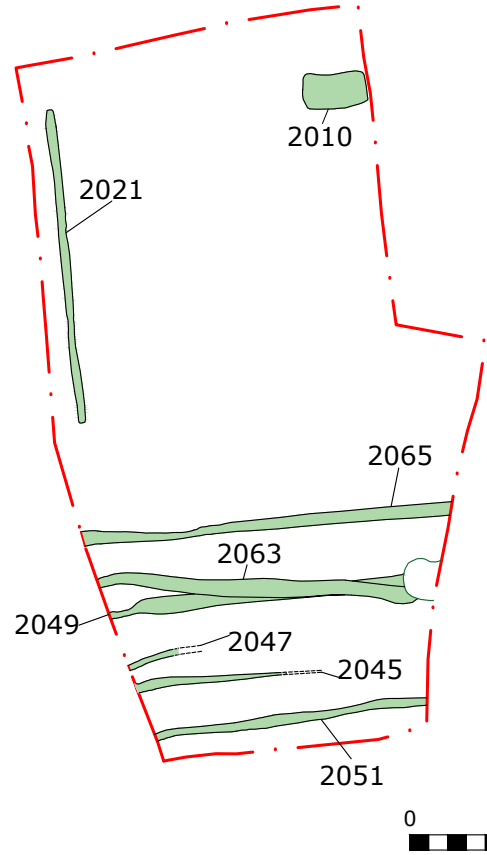
DP15 - Ditches 2029d & 2034b - View E



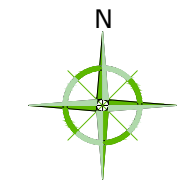
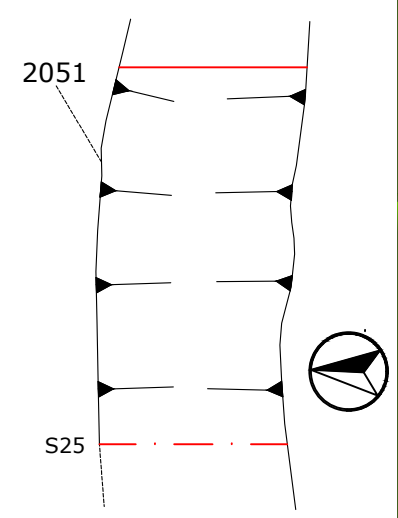
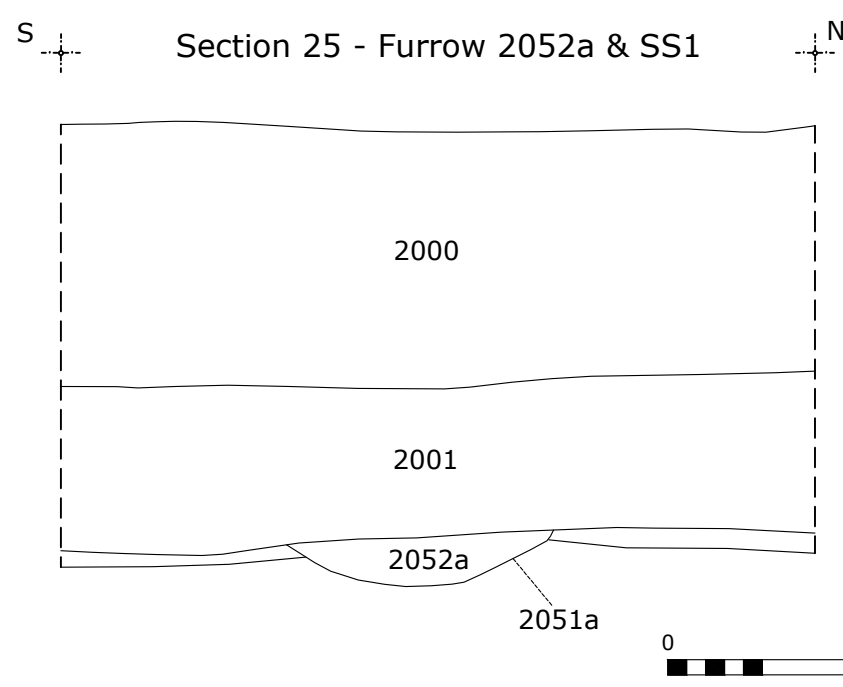
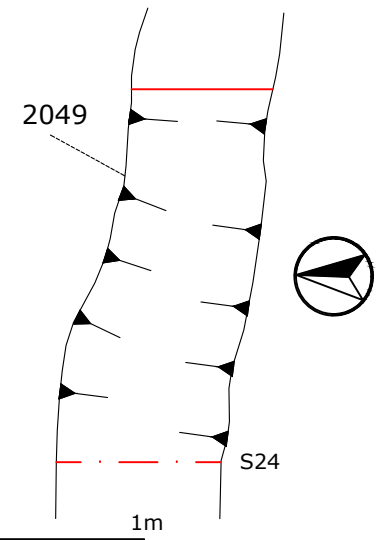
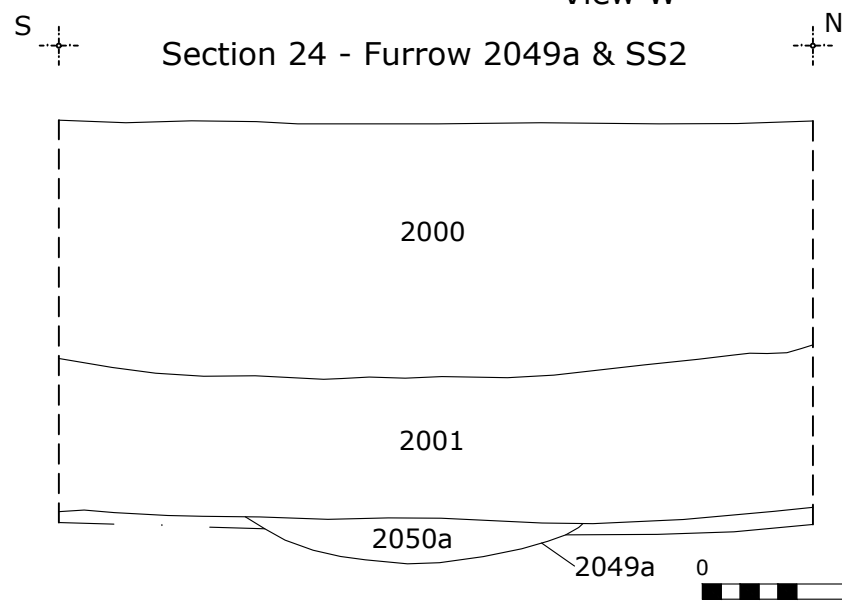
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation
- Phase V Features

NGR:	580000 266300	REF:	R1120
PROJECT:	LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE V - PLANS, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	<div></div>		
<div><div></div><div><p>UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH</p><p>T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2016</p></div></div>			
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		VERSION:	2
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	16
APPROVED:	MB		

PHASE VI - LATE MEDIEVAL/EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL (15 - 17C)



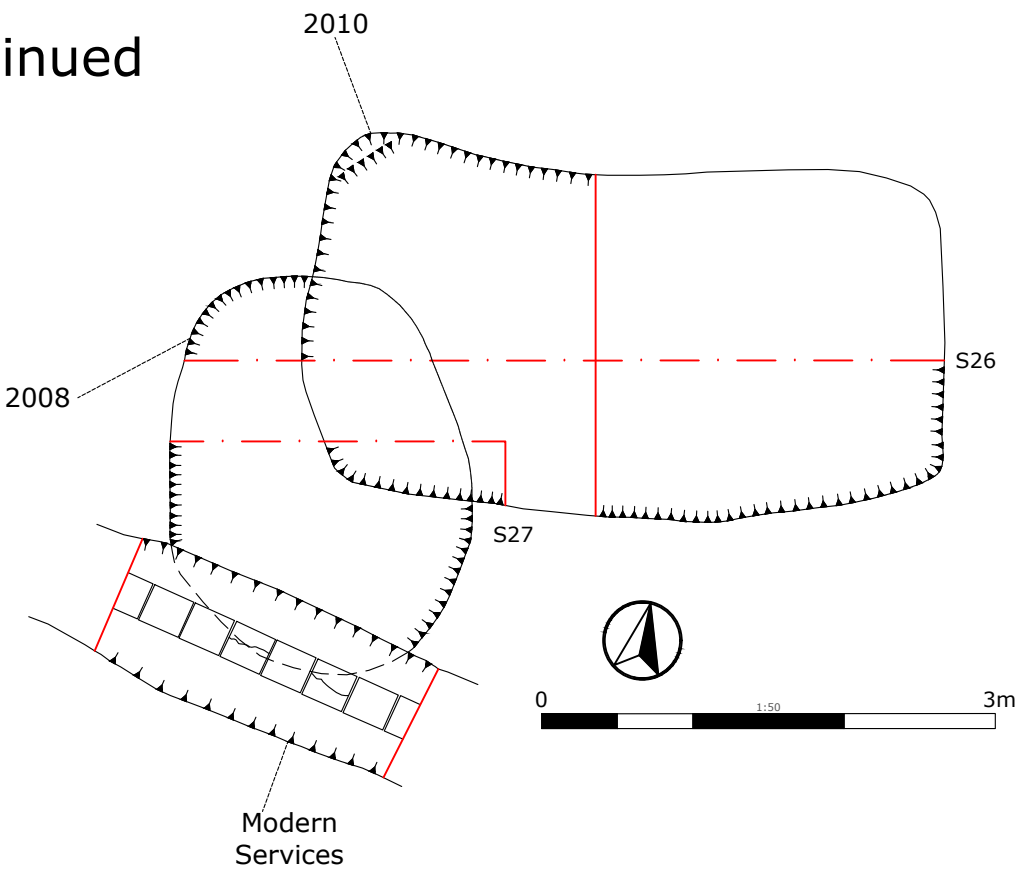
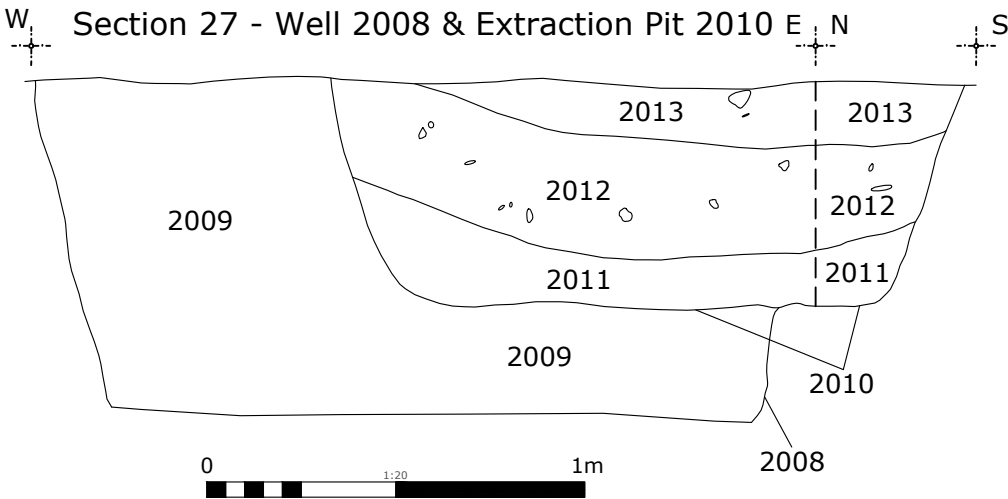
DP16 - Furrow 2049a & Sample Section 2 - View W



- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation

NGR:	580000 266300	REF:	R1120
PROJECT:	LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE VI - PLANS, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS - continued		
CLIENT:	FLEUR		
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AUTHOR:	MCA	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	17

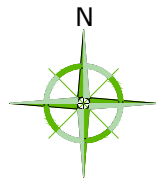
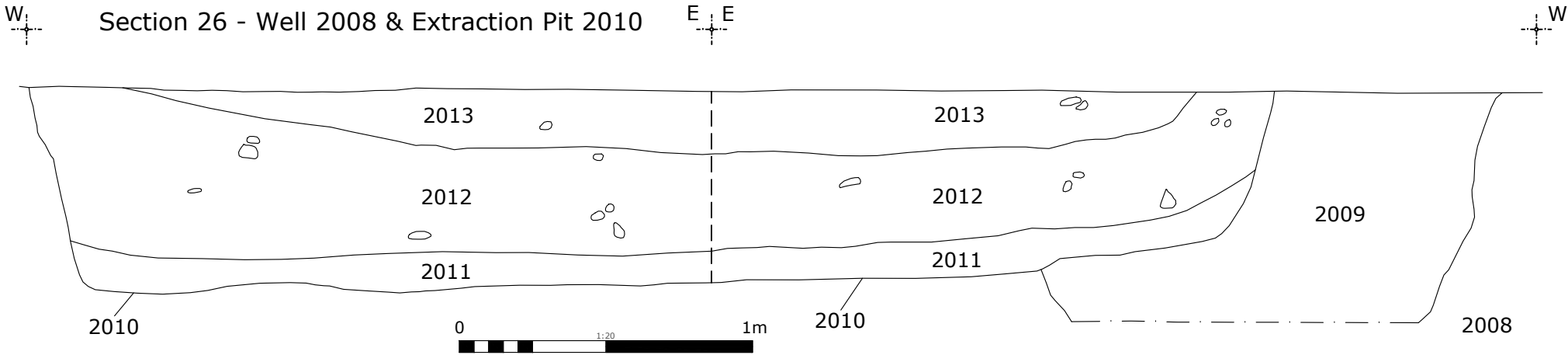
PHASE VI - Continued



DP17 - Well 2008 & Extraction Pit 2010 - View SW



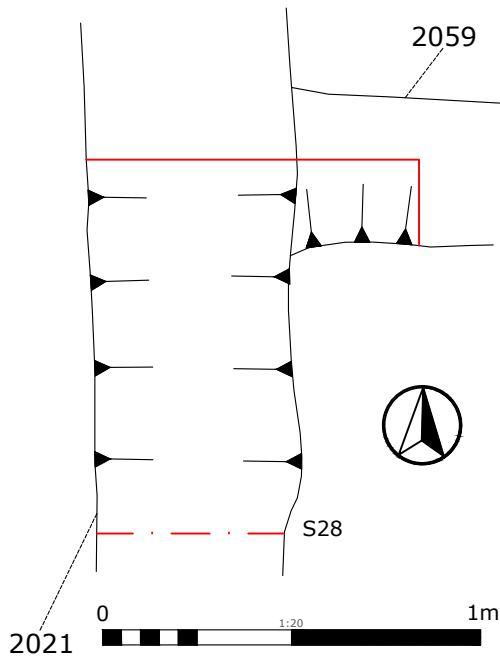
DP18 - Well 2008 & Extraction Pit 2010 - View N



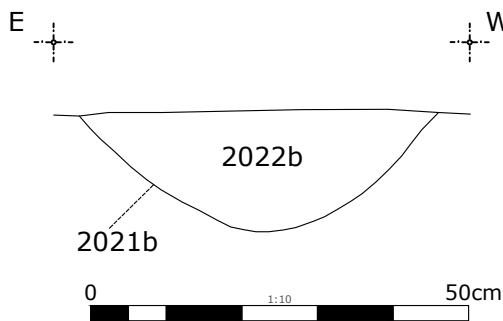
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation

NGR:	580000 266300	REF:	R1120
PROJECT:	LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE VI - PLANS, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS - continued		
CLIENT:	FLEUR		
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VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	18
APPROVED:	MB		

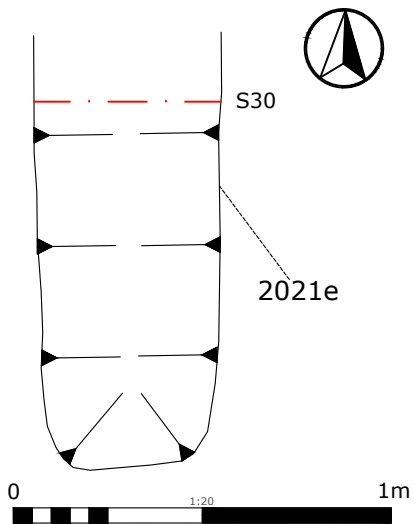
PHASE VI - Continued



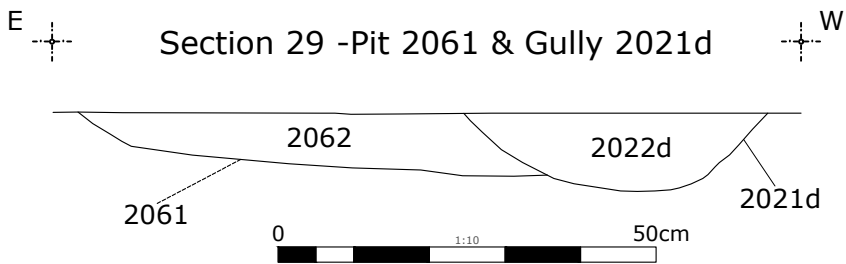
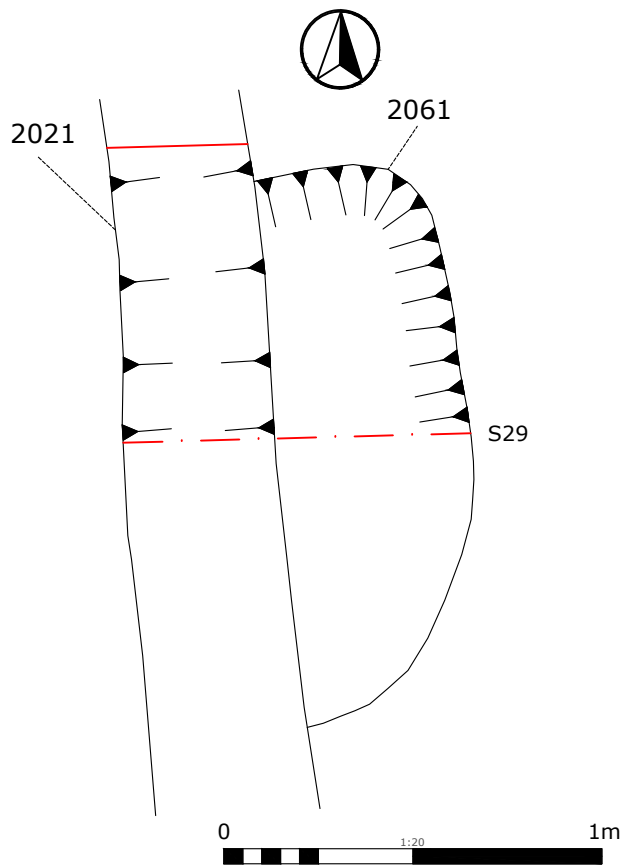
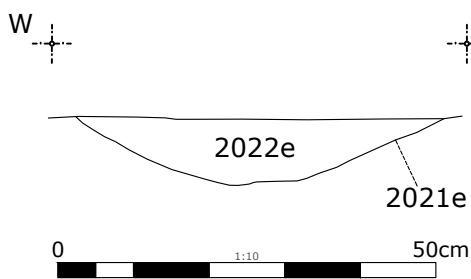
Section 28 - Gullies 2021b & 2059a



DP19 - Gully 2021e - View N



Section 30 - Gully 2021e



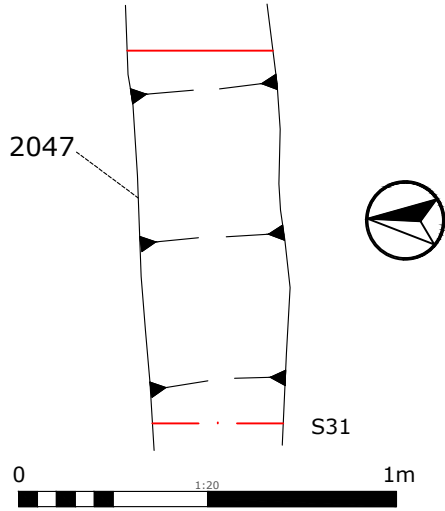
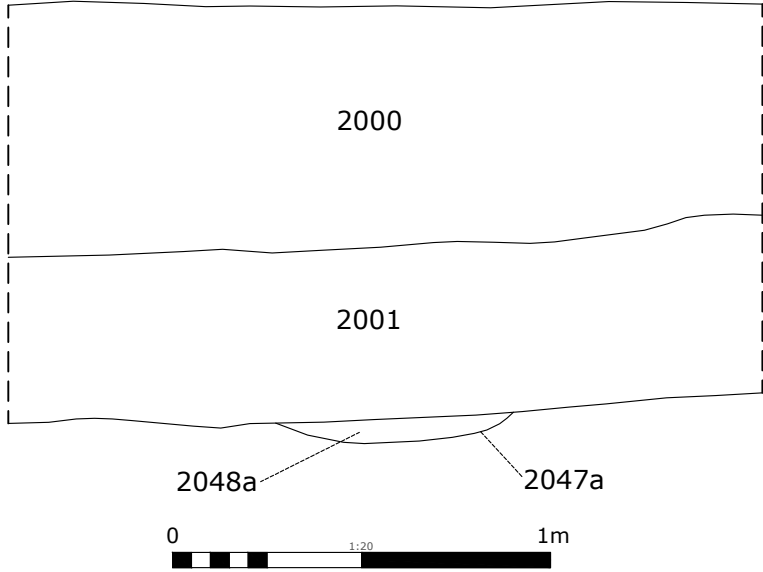
DP20 - Gullies 2021b and 2059a - View N



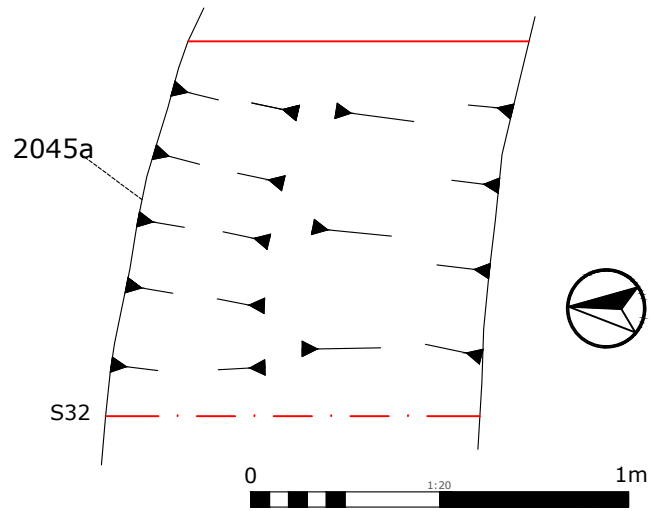
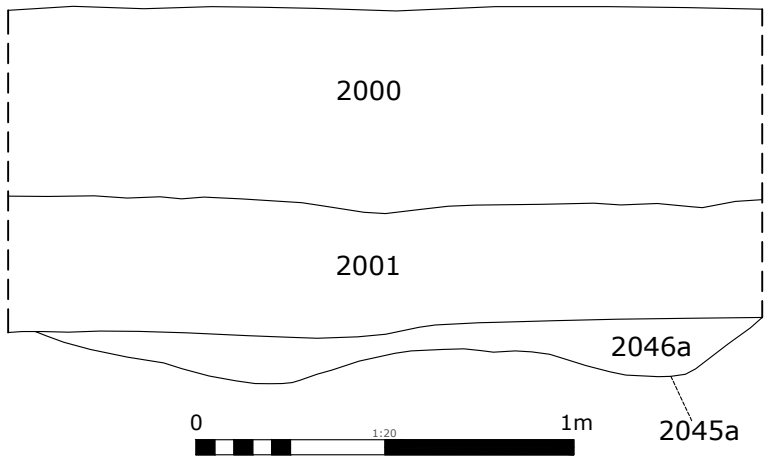
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation



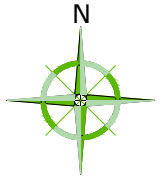
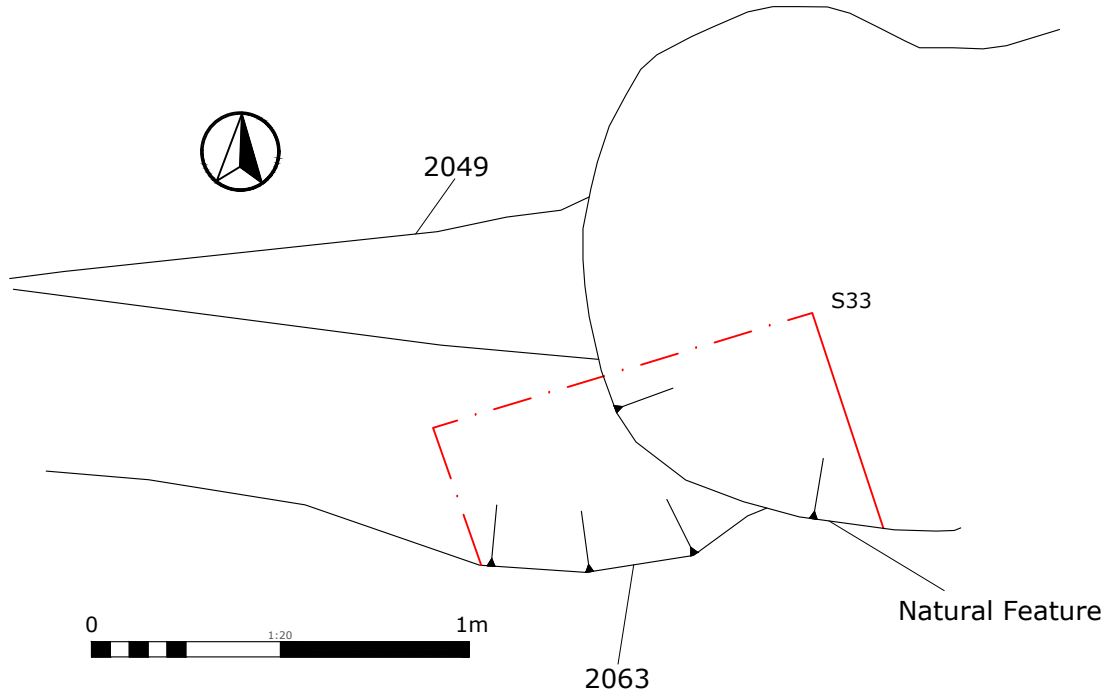
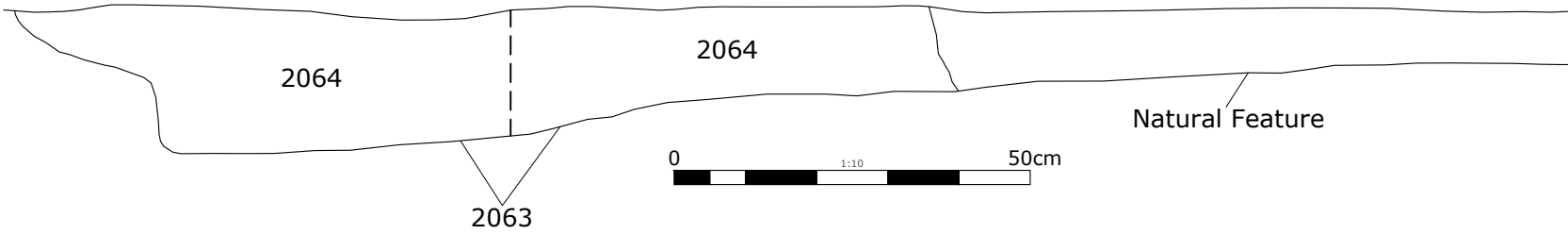
Section 31 - Furrow 2047a & SS3



Section 32 - Furrow 2045a & SS4



Section 33 - Furrow 2063



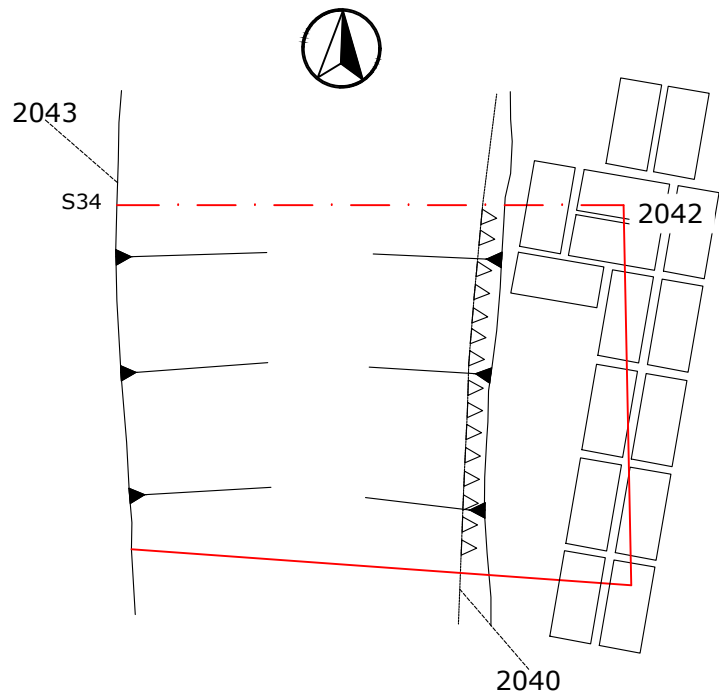
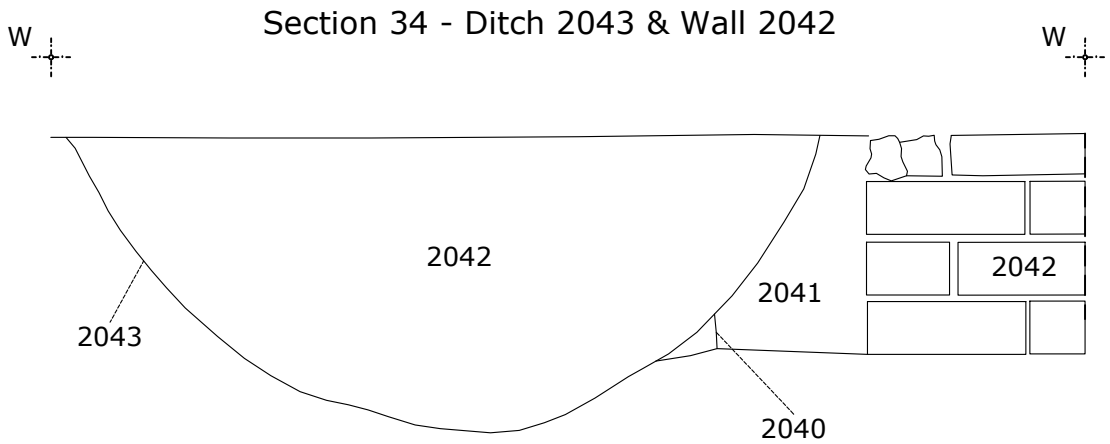
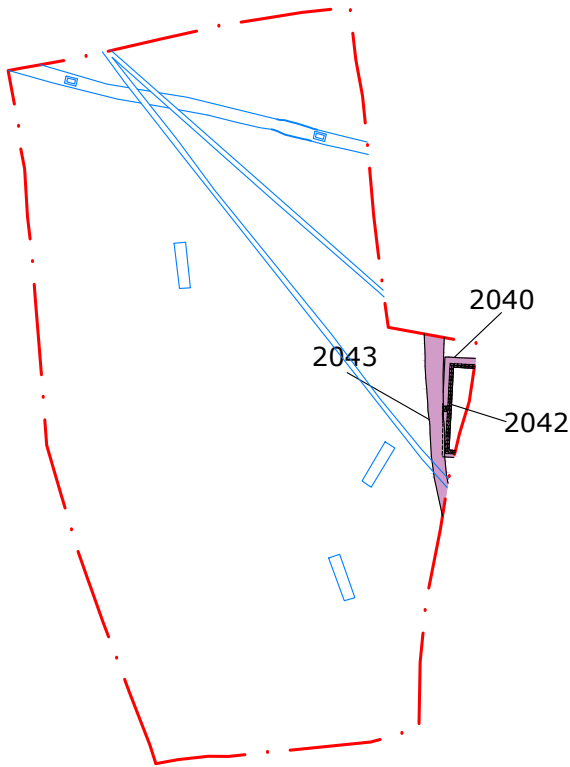
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation



DP21 - Furrow 2045a & SS4- View W

NGR:	580000 266300	REF:	R1120
PROJECT:	LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PHASE VI - PLANS, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS - continued		
CLIENT:	FLEUR		
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DATE:	JAN 2016	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	20
APPROVED:	MB		

PHASE VII - LATE POST-MEDIEVAL to MODERN



DP22 - Ditch 2043 & 2042 - View N



- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation
- Post-medieval Features
- Post-medieval Features

NGR: 580000 266300 REF: R1120

PROJECT: LAND SOUTH OF ROAD, RISBY, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: PHASE VII - PLANS, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS - continued

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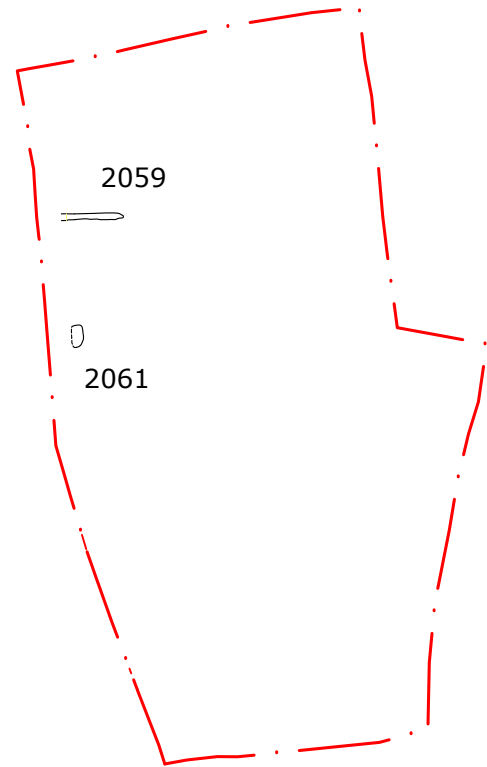
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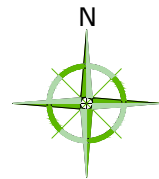
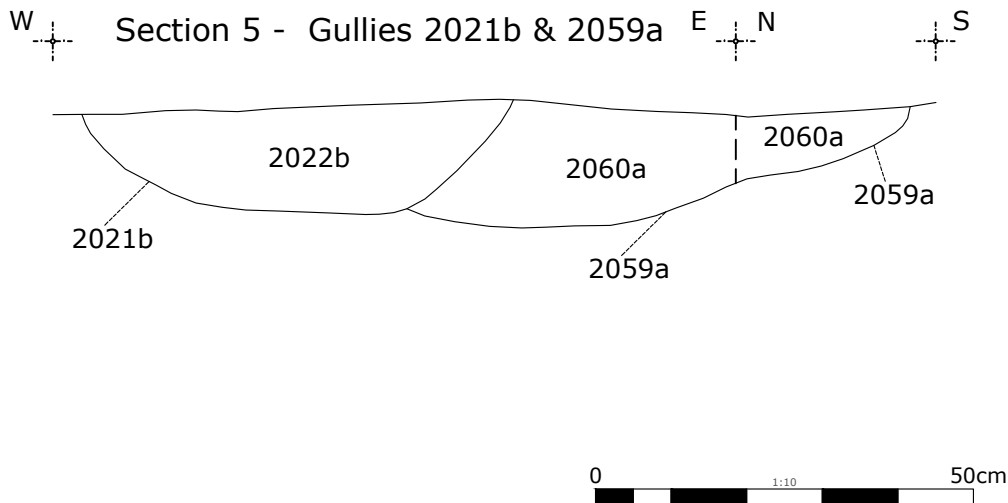
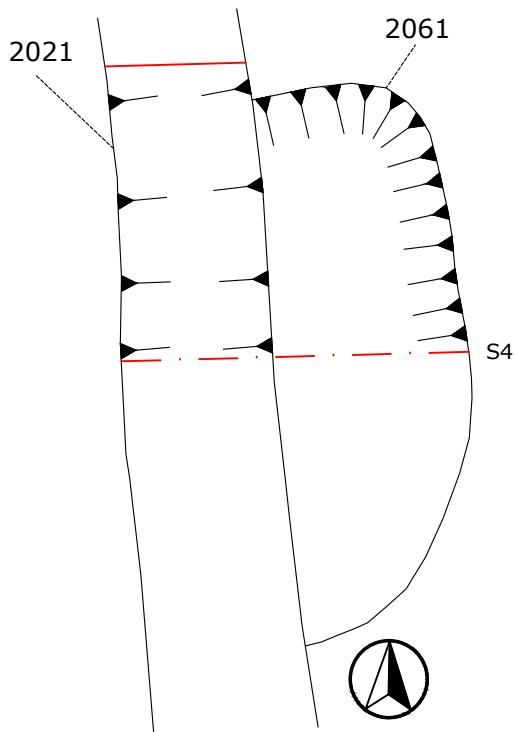
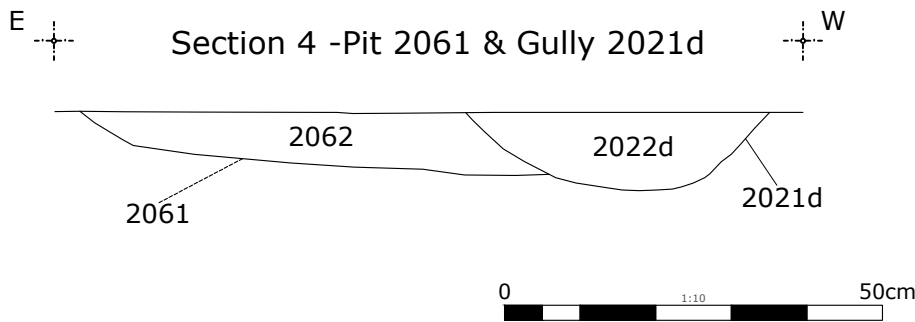
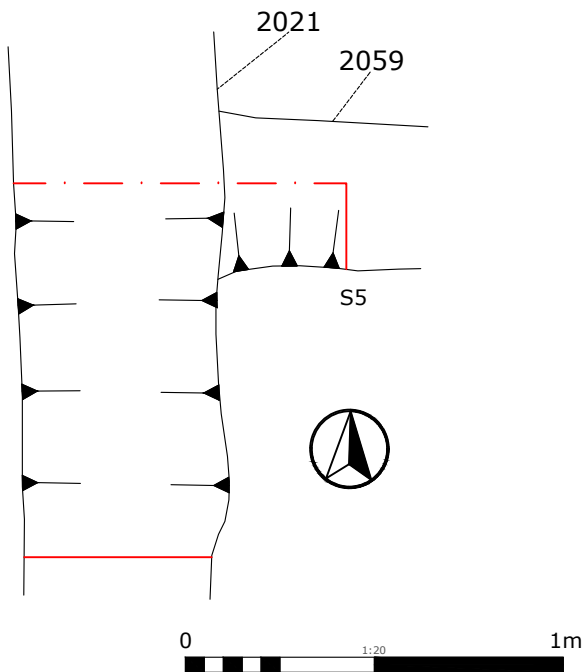
DATE: JAN 2016 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: MCA
APPROVED: MB

UNDATED FEATURES



DP4 - Gully 2059 - View E



- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Limit of Excavation
- Post-medieval Features
- Post-medieval Features

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DATE:	JAN 2016	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	22
APPROVED:	MB		