



## Land on the West Side of Rising Sun Hill Rattlesden, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Mitch Clarke

**Date:**  
February 2017

RAT 059  
Archaeological Evaluation Report  
SACIC Report No. 2017/015  
Author: M. Sommers  
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# Land on the West Side of Rising Sun Hill Rattlesden, Suffolk

**RAT 059**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/015

Author: Mark Sommers

Editor: Dr Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: February 2017



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** RAT 059

**Event Number** ESF25392

**Site Name:** Land on the West Side of Rising Sun Hill,  
Rattlesden

**Report Number** 2017/015

**Planning Application No:** 2194/16

**Date of Fieldwork:** 13th February 2017

**Grid Reference:** TL 9757 5880

**Oasis Reference:** suffolka1-273282

**Curatorial Officer:** James Rolfe

**Project Officer:** Mark Sommers

**Client/Funding Body:** Mitch Clarke

**HER Search invoice no.** 9197714

**Client Reference:** n/a

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

### Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: Mark Sommers

Date:

Approved By: Dr Rhodri Gardner

Position: Director

Date:

Signed:



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## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land on the west side of Rising Sun Hill, Rattlesden, in advance of the construction of two dwellings, a cemetery extension and the creation of a nature garden. Five trenches, totalling 70m in length, were excavated. Trenches in the lower, northern area of the sloping site revealed a natural subsoil of yellow silty sand with patches of broken chalk at a depth of c.1m below an overburden of topsoil and a pale brown sandy silt deposit, interpreted as hillwash. Trenches excavated higher up the slope exposed a subsoil of grey clay with small chalk lumps and flint, which lay directly below the topsoil. A single feature, interpreted as a pit, was noted in one of lower trenches, sealed by the overlying hillwash. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from its fill. No other archaeological features or artefacts were identified. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company, for Mitch Clarke).



## **1. Introduction**

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Planning permission has been granted for a cemetery extension, the creation of a nature garden and the construction of two dwellings on a parcel of land situated to the west of Rising Sun Hill, Rattlesden (application number 2194/16). One of the conditions attached to the planning consent called for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be put in place in advance of the development.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in a Brief produced by James Rolfe of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team, was the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary. Based on this brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced and subsequently approved by the Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TL 9757 5880. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out on the 13th February 2017 by the Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) who were commissioned by Mitch Clarke.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site of the evaluation lies on a north facing slope that runs from a high of c.55m OD, close to the southwest corner, down to c.48.5m OD at the northern edge. It is situated on the southern side of an east west valley that is drained by the Rattlesden River, which flows to the east in a narrow channel approximately 30m to the north of the site.

The local geology consists of superficial deposits of chalky clay of the Lowestoft Formation on the valley sides with clay, silt, sand and gravels deposits in the valley bottom. These both overlie a bedrock geology of Crag Group sand (information from the 1:50,000 scale geological map, accessed via British Geological Survey website, accessed 14th February 2017).

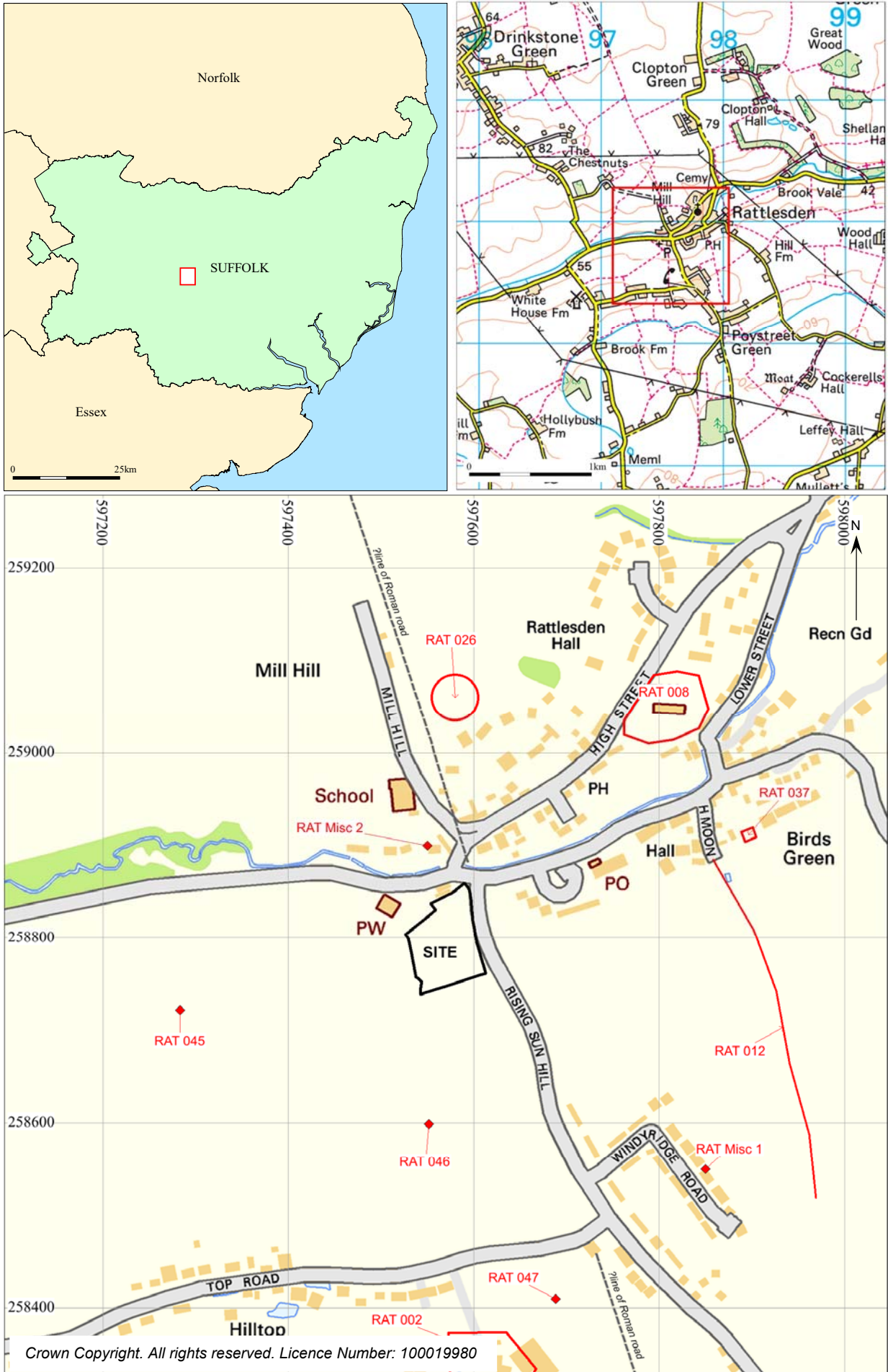


Figure 1. Location map with HER information

### 3. Archaeology and historical background

A number of archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the vicinity of the development site. A summary of these entries is presented in the following table; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 1.

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
RAT 002	Med	Edgar's Farm, remains of a moat, sub-rectangular, occupied and isolated (700m to parish boundary, 700m to church).
RAT 008	Med	The Church of St Nicholas. Consists of a chancel, nave, N and S aisles, S porch and W tower. All the windows of the chancel are Perpendicular. The roof of the chancel is "waggon-roof" type. The ceiling is probably C16. The chancel was restored c.1879. A vestry adjoins the N wall of the chancel; at one time this was a chapel, there is a sacristan chamber above it. The nave is Decorated. The nave roof is a fine double hammer beam with traceried spandrels, dating from the C16. The arcades are C14, of 5 bays with octagonal piers. The font is a stone octagon dating from the late C14 or the C15. The S door and the circular window over it are C13. The aisle roofs date from the C16, but the angel figures were erected in 1894 and 1896. The tower arch is Early English. The tower is Decorated; the lower stages are C14 and the upper stages are C15, it is surmounted by a shingled brooch spire and has pentagonal buttresses. The S porch is C15 or C16 and Perpendicular.
RAT 012	Rom	Possible length of Roman road, a continuation of Peddars Way (Margary 330). Now a farm track c.380m long (note: the OS map indicates the road running to the west).
RAT 026	LSax	Bronze disc brooch with square hole through centre. Relief design, alternate bands of concentric line and pellets, metal detected. Maximum diameter 33.3mm. ?10th century.
RAT 037	Med & Pmed	Archaeological monitoring of groundworks of a new house revealed a Medieval pit and ditch and a large deep pit of Post Medieval date. The Medieval pit contained ceramic building material fragments of late 12th to 14th century date, the ditch yielded a low density of finds dated to both the Medieval and Post Medieval periods. The Post Medieval pit contained ceramic fragments, pipe stems, animal bone and pottery of 16th to 18th century date.
RAT 045	Pmed	Lead palm guard with pitting in the centre.
RAT 046	Rom & Med	OUTLINE RECORD: Possible Roman pottery and Medieval buckle.
RAT 047	Med & Pmed	Henry VI silver long cross type halfpenny, 1422-27. Also a probable 19th century gilded bronze livery button bearing a wolf holding the crowned head of St Edmund between its paws, above its back there is the inscription BURG SCI EDI. The makers name is on the reverse: LEDSAM&SONS.
RAT Misc 1	Rom	Roman coin - Denarius of ?Septimus Severus (? AD 193-211).
RAT Misc 2	Rom	Two mid Rom greyware rim sherds found in back garden.

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

Occasional findspots of medieval artefacts are to be expected given the that Rattlesden is at least medieval in origin or, as suggested by the discovery of a possibly 10th century brooch (RAT 026), possibly Late Saxon. Of interest is the scattering of Roman finds and the Roman road that crosses Rattlesden close to the development site. The precise crossing point of the Rattlesden River has yet to be fully determined. The Ordnance Survey map marks the roadline as being close to the development site whereas the HER suggests a route further to the east (RAT 012). Although limited to a handful of pottery sherds there is a suggestion of Roman activity in the vicinity of Whalebone Cottage, situated on the north bank of the river, opposite to the development site. Further pottery has possibly been recorded to the south (RAT 046).

## **4. Methodology**

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The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a 1.8m wide toothless bucket fitted to a tracked excavator. The trench locations were laid out using Global Positioning System equipment. This equipment was also used to record any archaeological features noted in the trenches. It has a two centimetre accuracy and records the elevation of each surveyed point.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits that may be exposed and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Any features identified were then sampled by hand with the resultant section and a scale plan being recorded in pencil on plastic film. Following excavation of the trenches, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths of the natural subsoil noted.

A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a 14 megapixel digital camera.

Upon completion of the archaeological recording the trenches were backfilled.

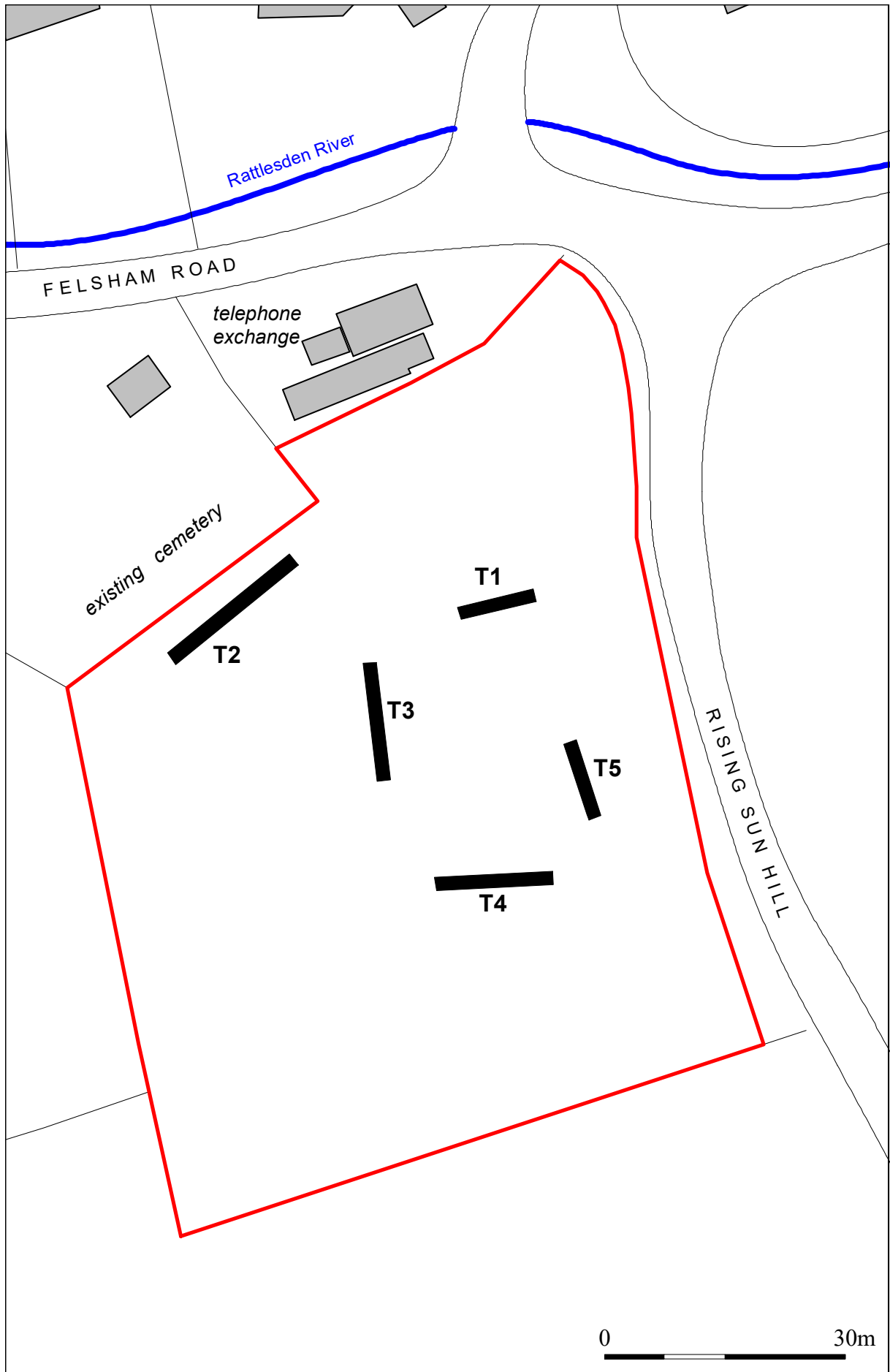


Figure 2. Trench locations

## 5. Results

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Five trenches, totalling 70m in length, were excavated (Fig. 2) in the locations as depicted in the WSI. Four of the trenches were positioned to evaluate the footprints of the proposed dwelling and associated outhouses whilst the fifth was to investigate the area of the cemetery extension. A description of each trench is as follows:

### **Trench 1** (plates 1 and 2)

Roughly east-west aligned trench measuring 10m in length. Natural subsoil of yellow sand with pockets of broken chalk and flint gravel revealed at a depth of c.1m at the east end, sloping up gently to 0.85m at the west end. The overburden comprised a dark topsoil, c.0.3m thick, over a deposit of pale brown silt with flecks of chalk that was interpreted as a hillwash. The chalk flecks were generally random but occasionally formed thin lenses of material. This deposit had a blurred interface with underlying natural subsoil. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts recovered.

### **Trench 2** (plates 3 and 4)

Roughly northeast-southwest aligned trench measuring 20m in length. This trench was positioned to evaluate the area of the proposed cemetery extension. Natural subsoil of yellow silty sand with flints revealed at a depth of c.1m at the northeast end. Although the natural subsoil sloped up gently towards the southwest end of the trench it actually lay at a greater depth of c.1.2m due to the rising ground level. The overburden was similar to that seen in Trench 1, being dark topsoil over a thick deposit of pale brown silt with flecks of chalk, interpreted as a hillwash, with a blurred interface with the underlying natural subsoil.

A single feature was recorded close to the northeast end of the trench (see Fig. 3 for plan and section). Numbered 0001, it measured 0.94m in length, 0.60m in width, with a depth of 0.10m (plates 5 and 6). It contained a single fill (0002) consisting of dark brownish grey sandy silt/clay with occasional charcoal flecks from which a single sherd of pottery, dated to the Roman period, was recovered. The feature appeared to have been cut from a level just above that of the natural subsoil, close to the base of the hillwash deposit.



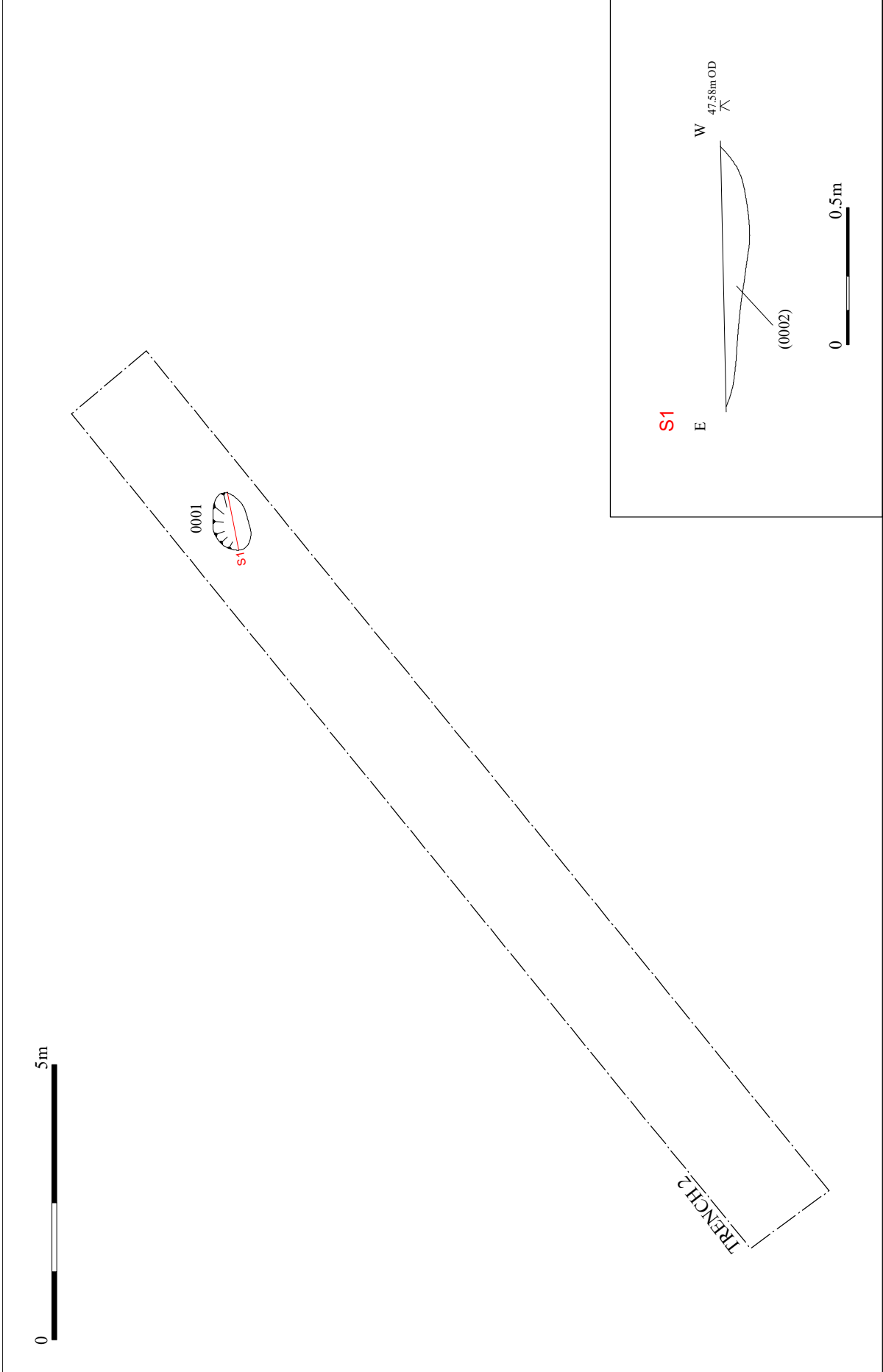


Figure 3. Trench 2, Pit 0001, plan and section

### **Trench 3** (plates 7 and 8)

A north-south aligned trench measuring 15m in length. A natural subsoil of grey clay with small chalk nodules and occasional flints was exposed at the base of the trench. At the northern end it lay at a depth of c.1m, below the topsoil and hillwash layers, as seen in Trenches 1 and 2, whilst at the southern end it lay at a depth of c.0.3m and was directly below the topsoil. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts recovered.

### **Trench 4** (plates 9 and 10)

An east-west aligned trench measuring 15m in length. A natural subsoil of grey clay with small chalk nodules and occasional flints was exposed at the base of the trench at a uniform depth of c.0.3m, lying directly below the topsoil. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts recovered.

### **Trench 5**

A roughly north-south aligned trench measuring 10m in length. A natural subsoil of grey clay with small chalk nodules and occasional flints was exposed at the base of the trench at a uniform depth of c.0.3m, lying directly below the topsoil. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts recovered.

## **6. Finds and environmental evidence**

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### **Pottery**

The evaluation produced a single sherd of Roman pottery weighing 11g. It is a neck-sherd from a typical wheel-made micaceous grey ware with black surfaces (GMB), most likely a jar. Such pottery cannot be clearly dated as it was produced throughout the Roman period.

## **7. Discussion**

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No significant archaeological features or deposits were noted within four of the five evaluation trenches. The one feature that was recorded, 0001 in Trench 2, probably dates to the Roman period. Although only a single sherd of pottery was recovered from the fill, the breaks were fresh in appearance, suggesting it was quickly deposited in the

feature, and given the depth at which it was found it is unlikely to be an intrusive artefact.

The feature was buried below a thick deposit of hillwash, which had presumably accrued since the Roman period. This suggests a change in farming practices, with increased ploughing of the heavy clay soils present on the upper slopes of the valley but the discovery of the pit only indicates this occurred during or after the Roman period.

The pit was the only feature recorded on the site and no stray artefacts of a similar, or any other, period were noted in any of the trenches. This would suggest that this is probably an isolated feature and that it is not indicative of any substantial levels of Roman activity within the development area. It should be noted, however, that Roman material was located to the north of the site at Whalebone Cottage (RAT Misc 2) and taken together these discoveries do suggest some form of Roman activity in the vicinity.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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The evaluation suggests that there are no significant archaeological deposits or features at threat from the proposed development. The single feature appears to be an isolated example and in itself is not indicative of any significant activity on the site.

Based on these findings there is no obvious need for any further works to be undertaken in relation to this development although it may be prudent to monitor groundworks in case further features are present. Monitoring of the groundworks associated with the housing construction would be relatively straightforward but potentially problematic in the area of the proposed cemetery extension, where the single feature was recorded, as groundwork will be limited to the sporadic excavation of single graves over as lengthy period of time.

The final decision with regards to any further work that may be required will be at the discretion of the County Conservation Team.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER, under the reference RAT 059. The project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, reference no. suffolka1-273282. For a copy of the entry see Appendix 2.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Picard and Mark Sommers. Project management was undertaken by Dr Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report and undertook the final editing.

**Plates**

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Plate 1. General view of Trench 1 (camera facing east)



Plate 2. Soil profile, Trench 1 (camera facing south)



Plate 3. Soil profile, Trench 2, northeast end (camera facing southeast)



Plate 4. Soil profile, Trench 2, southwest end (camera facing southeast)



Plate 5. Trench 2, general view, Pit 0001 in foreground (camera facing southwest)



Plate 6. Trench 2, Pit 0001 (camera facing south)



Plate 7. Soil profile, Trench 3, north end (camera facing west)



Plate 8. Soil profile, Trench 3, south end (camera facing west)





Plate 9. Soil profile, Trench 4 (camera facing south)



Plate 10. General view of Trench 4 (camera facing west))



## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

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### Land on the West Side of Rising Sun Hill, Rattlesden, Suffolk

### Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Evaluation

**Date:** January 2017

**Prepared by:** Timothy Schofield HND BSc MCifA

**Issued to:** Mitch Clarke (Cargate Engineering Ltd)

& James Rolfe (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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## Summary Project Details

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<b>Site Name</b>	Land West of Rising Sun Hill
<b>Site Location/Parish</b>	Rattlesden
<b>Grid Reference</b>	TL 9750 5870
<b>Access</b>	Off Rising Sun Hill
<b>Planning Application No</b>	(2194/16)
<b>HER code</b>	RAT 059
<b>Event No.</b>	ESF 25392
<b>OASIS ref.</b>	Suffolka1-273282
<b>Type:</b>	Trial trench evaluation
<b>Area</b>	0.65ha
<b>Project start date</b>	13th February 2017
<b>Fieldwork duration</b>	1 day (estimated)
<b>Number of personnel on site</b>	Up to 2

### Personnel and contact numbers

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<b>SACIC Project Manager</b>	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
<b>Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)</b>	Mark Sommers	07753 788607
<b>Curatorial Officer</b>	James Rolfe	01284 741225
<b>Consultant</b>		

### Emergency contacts

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<b>Local Police</b>	Bury St Edmunds Station Raingate Street Bury St. Edmunds IP33 2AP	01473 613500 (999 in an emergency)
<b>Location of nearest A&amp;E</b>	West Suffolk NHS Foundation Trust, Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000

### Hire details

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<b>Plant:</b>	Holmes Plant & Construction Ltd	01473 890766
<b>Toilet Hire</b>	n/a	
<b>Tool hire:</b>	n/a	

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1. Site location
2. Trench layout

## 1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by asked by Mitch Clarke of Cargate Engineering Ltd to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig. 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The whole site covers c. 0.65ha, and is located at NGR TL 5140 9680 (Fig. 1).
- 1.3 The present stage of work has been granted as a condition of planning application 2194/16. The LPA has been advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific planning condition by James Rolfe of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (dated 9<sup>th</sup> January 2017).
- 1.5 The development site lies to the southwest of the centre of Rattlesden at a height ranging from 50 to 55m AOD, sloping down to the north-east. The site is topographically favourable for occupation, immediately adjacent to an historic river crossing dating from the Roman period. Roman and Anglo-Saxon metalworking finds have further been recovered nearby. A full County HER search will be undertaken and included as part of the evaluation report.
- 1.6 The development proposal includes the construction of housing, a cemetery extension and a nature garden. The associated groundworks of which are liable to damage or destroy heritage assets that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is

therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.

- 1.7 This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (ClfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).
- 1.8 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 3 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:

*RA1: Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.*

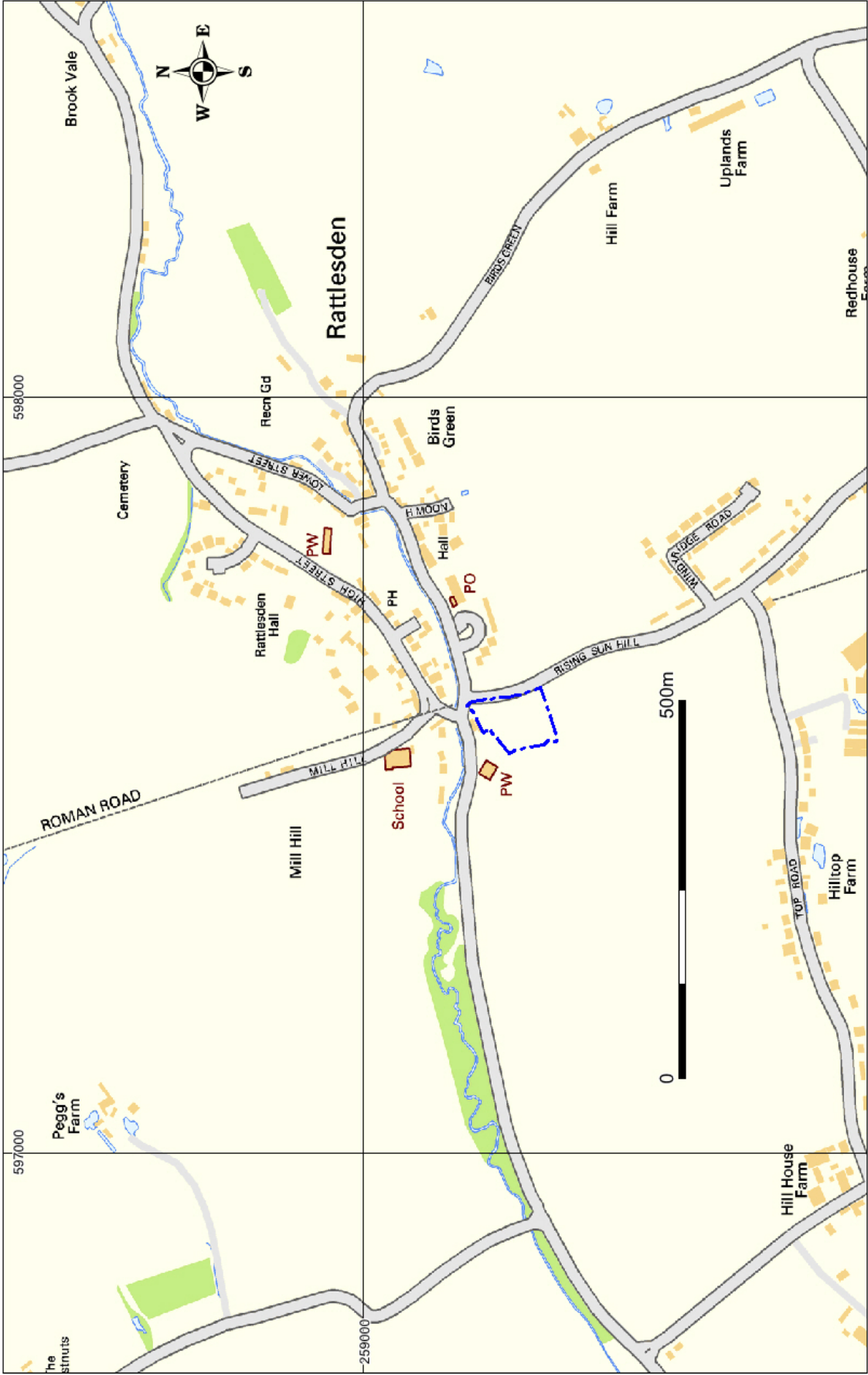
*RA2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*

*RA3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*

*RA4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*

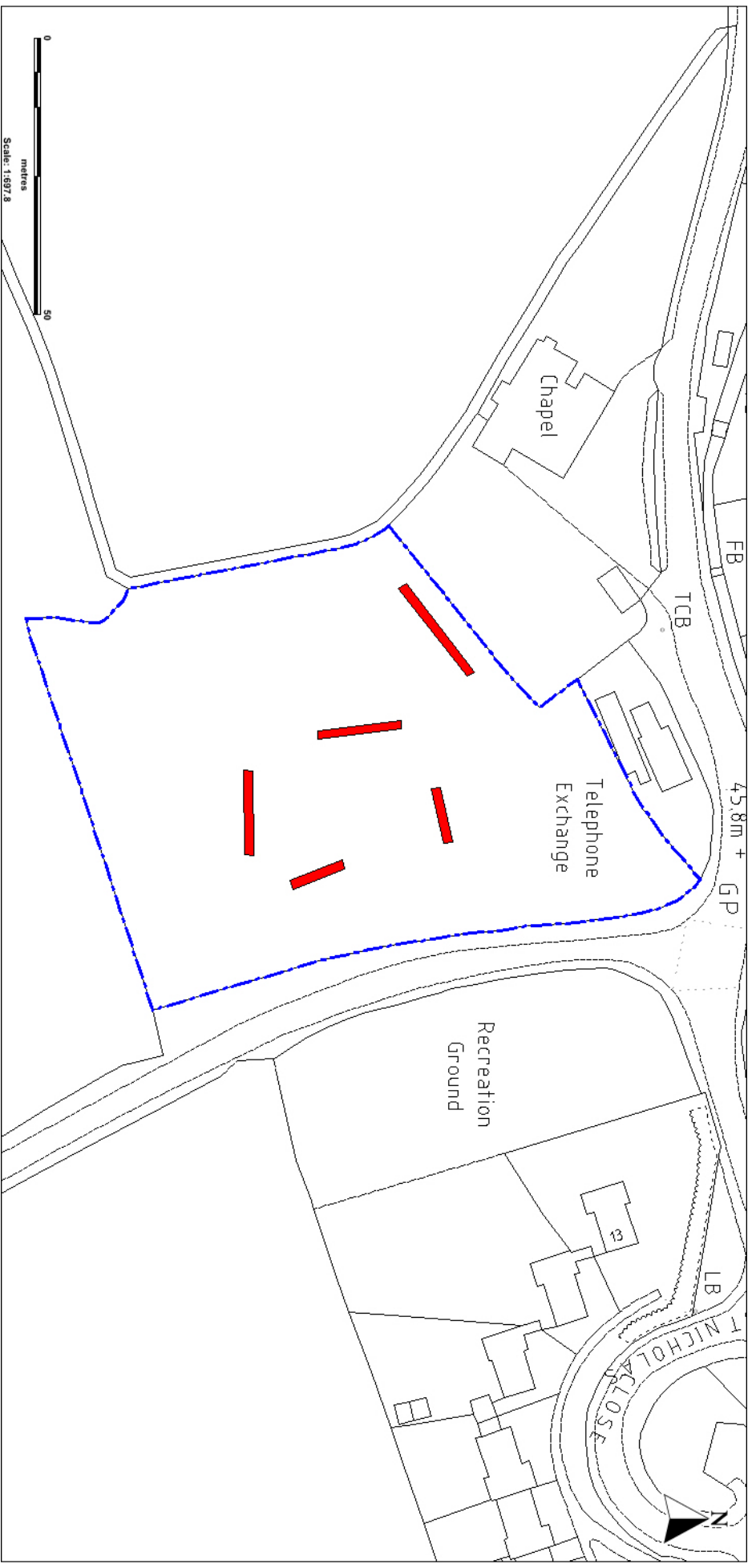
*RA5: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).



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Figure 1. Site location



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database 2017

Figure 2. Proposed development and trench location



## **2 Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation**

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and 1 experienced excavator and surveyor (to include metal detectorist).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ two 15m trenches within the house footprints, two 10m trenches within the garage footprints and one 20m long trench in the area of the cemetery extension. Trench locations are depicted in Figure 2.
- 2.4 Service information has been provided by the developer, the plans reveal that the site is free from recorded potable and foul water pipes, electric cable runs and Virgin Media apparatus. Two BT underground plant runs are depicted running from the end of Rising Sun Hill road to the telephone exchange buildings, west to east across the north-eastern corner of the site.
- 2.5 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if this is required.
- 2.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 2.7 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is employed or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.8 All features will be investigated according to the criteria outlined in the Suffolk County Council trenched evaluation requirements (version 1.3, 2011).

- 2.9 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.12 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including trench bases and spoil heaps.
- 2.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.14 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

### **3 Post-excavation**

- 3.1 A unique HER number will be acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project. The HER number in this instance is RAT 059 and the event number ESF25392.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.

- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 3.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 3.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within 30 days of receipt of any report.
- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2015). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited

with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.

- 3.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site specific basis.
- 3.22 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.23 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.24 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

## **4 Additional considerations**

### **4.1 Health and Safety**

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.

- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

## **4.2 Environmental controls**

- 4.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

## **4.3 Plant machinery**

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

## **4.4 Site security**

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates *etc.* are the responsibility of the client.

## **4.5 Access**

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.

4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

#### **4.6 Site preparation**

4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

#### **4.7 Backfilling**

4.7.1 The trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.

4.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.

4.7.3 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement.

#### **4.8 Monitoring**

4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.

### **5 Staffing**

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 2 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)

- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

- 5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.
- 5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.



## Appendix 2. OASIS data collection form

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**OASIS ID: suffolka1-273282**

### Project details

Project name	Land on the west side of Rising Sun Hill, Rattlesden, Suffolk, Evaluation
Short description of the project	Trenched evaluation in advance of development revealed a single pit from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 13-02-2017 End: 23-02-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RAT 059 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF25392 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK RATTLESDEN Land on the west side of Rising Sun Hill, Rattlesden, Suffolk
Study area	0.65 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 9750 5870 52.145441431169 2.349143218154 52 08 43 N 002 20 56 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	RAT 059
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	RAT 059
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	RAT 059
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### **Project bibliography**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land on the West Side of Rising Sun Hill, Rattlesden
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2017/015
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	Printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a plastic comb binder.

Entered by	MS (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	23 February 2017



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