

# The Old Rectory, Risby RBY 044

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2012/131**

**Client: Mr and Mrs M. Aston**

Author: Rob Brooks

October/2012

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/131

Author: Rob Brooks

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Editor: John Craven

Report Date: October/2012



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** RBY 044

**Site Name:** The Old Rectory Evaluation

**Report Number** 2012/131

**Planning Application No:** SE/12/0693

**Date of Fieldwork:** 4th September, 2012

**Grid Reference:** TL 802 665

**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-133105

**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Jess Tipper

**Project Officer:** Rob Brooks

**Client/Funding Body:** Peter Clarke (developer) on behalf of Mr and Mrs M. Aston

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

Prepared By: Rob Brooks  
Date: 10th October, 2012

Approved By: John Craven  
Position: Project Officer  
Date: 10th October, 2012  
Signed:



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## **Summary**




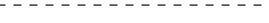







Excavation of two trial trenches took place at The Old Rectory, Risby, in Suffolk. This recorded one ditch, which contained Roman pottery dating to the 2nd-3rd century, as well as environmental residues of crop processing and smithing, indicating nearby Roman occupation. The archaeological levels were well preserved.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

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

## Sections

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

## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of a house, cart lodge and driveway, at the site of the Old Rectory, Risby, in Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Dr Jess Tipper, (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to inform the planning application. Peter Clarke funded the work that was carried out on 4th September, 2012, on behalf of the land owners, Mr and Mrs M. Aston. The site is located within an area of grass and trees, immediately south of the rectory, north of Church Cottages and north-west of the church at grid reference TL 8018 6644.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site's localised topography is fairly flat with a slight bank down to the existing driveway/access road to the west. Two spot heights to the west of the access road were both recorded as 66.07m above the OD. Recorded ground levels for the trenches were between 67.41m and 67.86m above the OD, indicating a gradual slope up towards the south-east corner of the site.

The recorded geology of the area consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton, which usually comprises an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. This material overlies bedrock formations of Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk and Culver Chalk (BGS, 2012). On site, the geology presented itself as mottled patches of orange sandy-clay and pale yellow chalky-clay.

### 3. Archaeology and historical background

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The site is immediately north of an area defined within the Historic Environment Record (HER) as one of the two medieval settlement cores for Risby (both recorded as RBY 043, Fig. 1) and only 40m north-west of the medieval church (RBY 024). According to the current landowner, the former rectory to the north (now a house) is a replacement for an earlier, possibly Elizabethan, rectory. This is thought to have stood immediately west of the church and to have burnt down in the 18th or 19th century. Immediately to the south of the development an undated mound is recorded (RBY 032), whilst 160m to the south-west an evaluation revealed medieval and post-medieval features, and 215m to the south-east features containing Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery were excavated (RBY 033). Other HER entries within 500m of the site are detailed in Table 1 (below).

A former Canon of Risby, A. F. Webling, published a book in 1945 about the village and particularly the church's history. One chapter states that:

'...a pit was being dug at the west end of the nave of the church ... I bade the workmen keep a look-out for buried treasure ... they discovered only about four feet below the surface ... a skeleton buried face downwards ... They retrieved the skull, but the remainder of the bones extended beneath the font. They also found a black patch in the clay (obviously the ashes of a fire) wherein were some lumps of slag containing copper and lead, and a few fragments of pottery ... I sent our finds to the experts at South Kensington, who pronounced the remains to be Roman'.

Whilst it is not clear what age the skeletal remains from these groundworks were, the presence of burnt material, Roman pottery and slag are interesting, with the Roman pottery being of particular note. The only other local Roman find was a brooch, located over 500m to the west.

Maps for the village survive from as early as c.1600. However, these show little as to this site's history, tending to indicate that it has been used as part of a series of fields and gardens enclosed with ditches, as indicated on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2).

HER Reference	Description
RBY 026	Part of a Neolithic arrowhead
RBY 031	Undated possible ancient woodland with substantial bank and ditch in places
RBY 038	Three linear features containing medieval material – possibly field boundaries.

Table 1. Further HER entries within 500m of the site

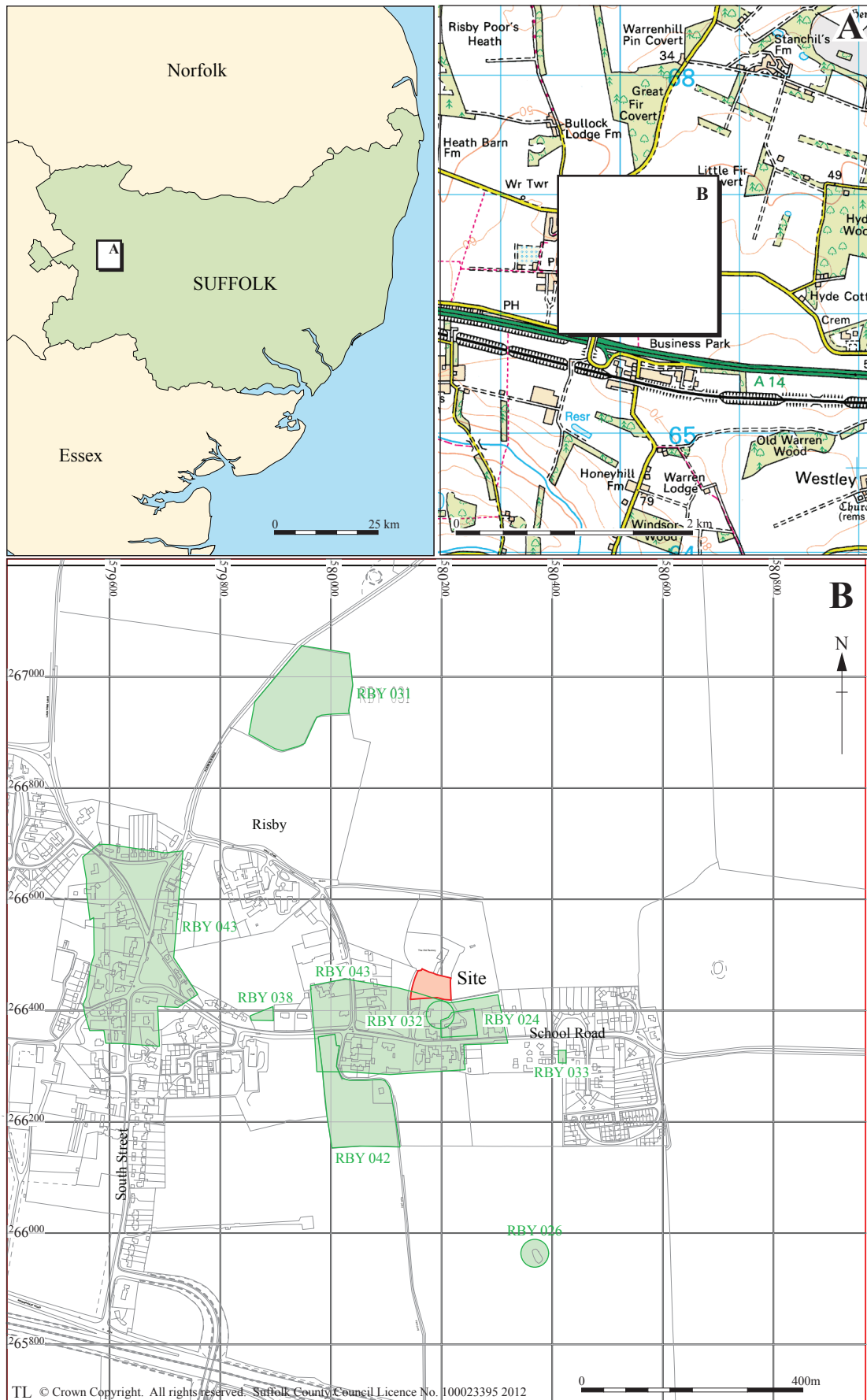


Figure 1. Location of site showing Historic Environment Record entries as mentioned in the text



## 4. Methodology

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The trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket and the excavation was constantly monitored by an experienced archaeologist, with the topsoil being removed, followed by the subsoil to expose the natural geological layer. All upcast spoil was constantly monitored for finds and it was also metal-detected. One trench was excavated within the footprint of the house and the other within the area of the cart lodge and driveway (Fig. 3). The trenches were both 1.8-2.0m wide and 10m long. The original brief had specified for a single, 20m trench to run east to west across the site, but this was not possible due to the presence of several trees.

When the trench excavations were finished soil profiles were cleaned and then recorded on SCCAS *pro forma* record sheets, including descriptions and measurements. Colour digital photographs at 314 by 314 dpi resolution were taken, of features and the trenches. Plans of the site were made using a Total Station Theodolite, located using an RTK GPS (working within accuracy tolerances of 0.05m). This survey was processed using LisCAD S.E.E. and MapInfo.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code RBY 044 (Appendix 2). An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1- 133105, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code RBY 044.

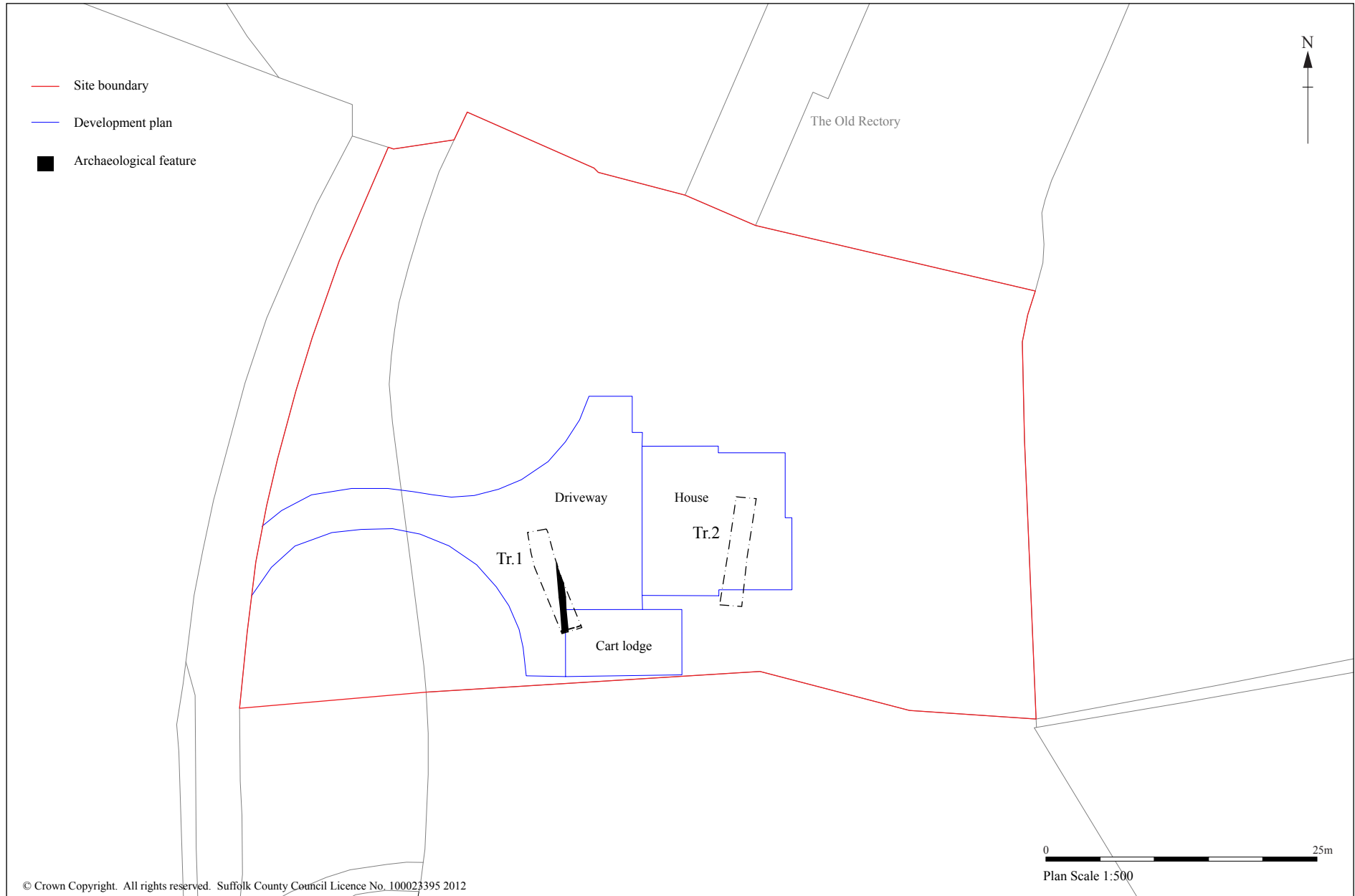


Figure 3. Site plan



## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

Of the two trenches excavated, a Roman ditch was found in Trench 1, well preserved under topsoil and ploughsoil (Figs. 3 and 4, and Pls. 1-3). However, the cut only became clearly visible when the subsoil was also removed. The full soil profiles for the trenches are recorded in Table 2 (below). No features or finds were revealed during the excavation of Trench 2.

### 5.2 Ditch 0001

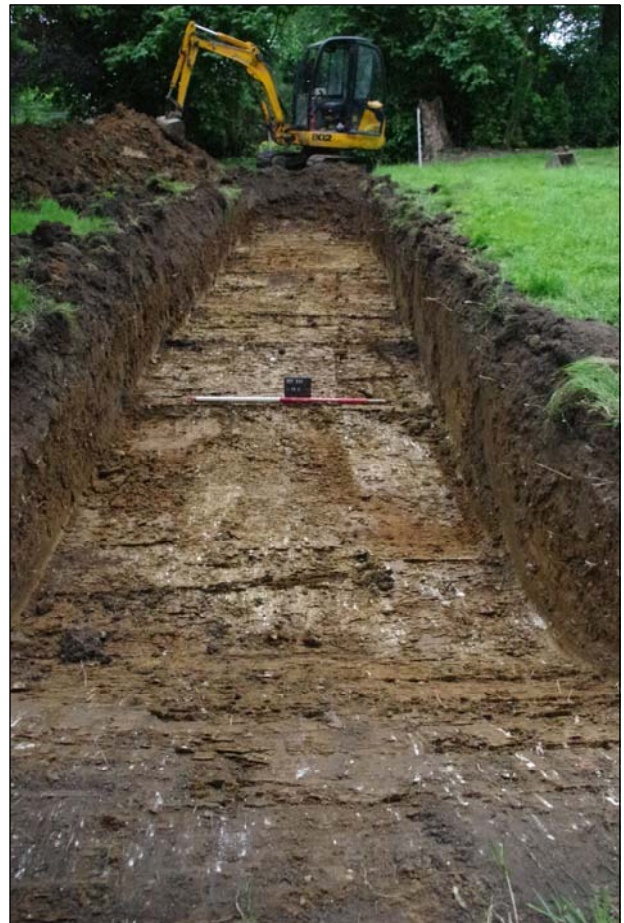
Ditch 0001 was aligned north-south, and ran along much of the length of Trench 1. It was 0.5m wide x 0.12m deep, with concave sides and base. Fill 0002 was mid brown clayey-sand, with occasional charcoal flecks and chalk lumps. This was the only fill of the cut and it produced twelve sherds of Roman pottery from a minimum of four different vessels. These are collectively dated to the late 2nd to early 3rd century. A bulk environmental sample was collected from the feature, analysis of which has identified evidence of iron smithing and crop processing.

<b>Trench number and total depth (in metres)</b>	<b>Soil profile from ground level to top of the superficial geological levels (measurement in metres)</b>
Trench 1 (0.7m deep)	0.35m dark grey clayey-sandy topsoil.  0.18m of layer 0003, mottled dark brownish-orange and grey clayey-sand. Frequent coal/coke flecks, CBM fragments and chalk flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity. Underlying topsoil. Interpretation – ploughsoil.  0.17m of layer 0004, pale orangish-brown chalky-clay. Firm compaction. Occasional coal/coke flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity. Interpretation – subsoil/B-horizon.
Trench 2 (0.75m deep)	0.3m dark grey clayey-sandy topsoil.  0.2m of layer 0003, mottled dark brownish-orange and grey clayey-sand. Frequent coal/coke flecks, CBM fragments and chalk flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity. Underlying topsoil. Interpretation – ploughsoil.  0.2m of layer 0004, pale orangish-brown chalky-clay. Firm compaction. Occasional coal/coke flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity. Interpretation – subsoil/B-horizon.

Table 2. Soil profile descriptions



Plate 1. Ditch 0001, facing south, 0.3m scale.



Plates 2 and 3. Left – Trench 1, facing NNW, 1m scale. Right – Trench 2, facing N, 1m scale.

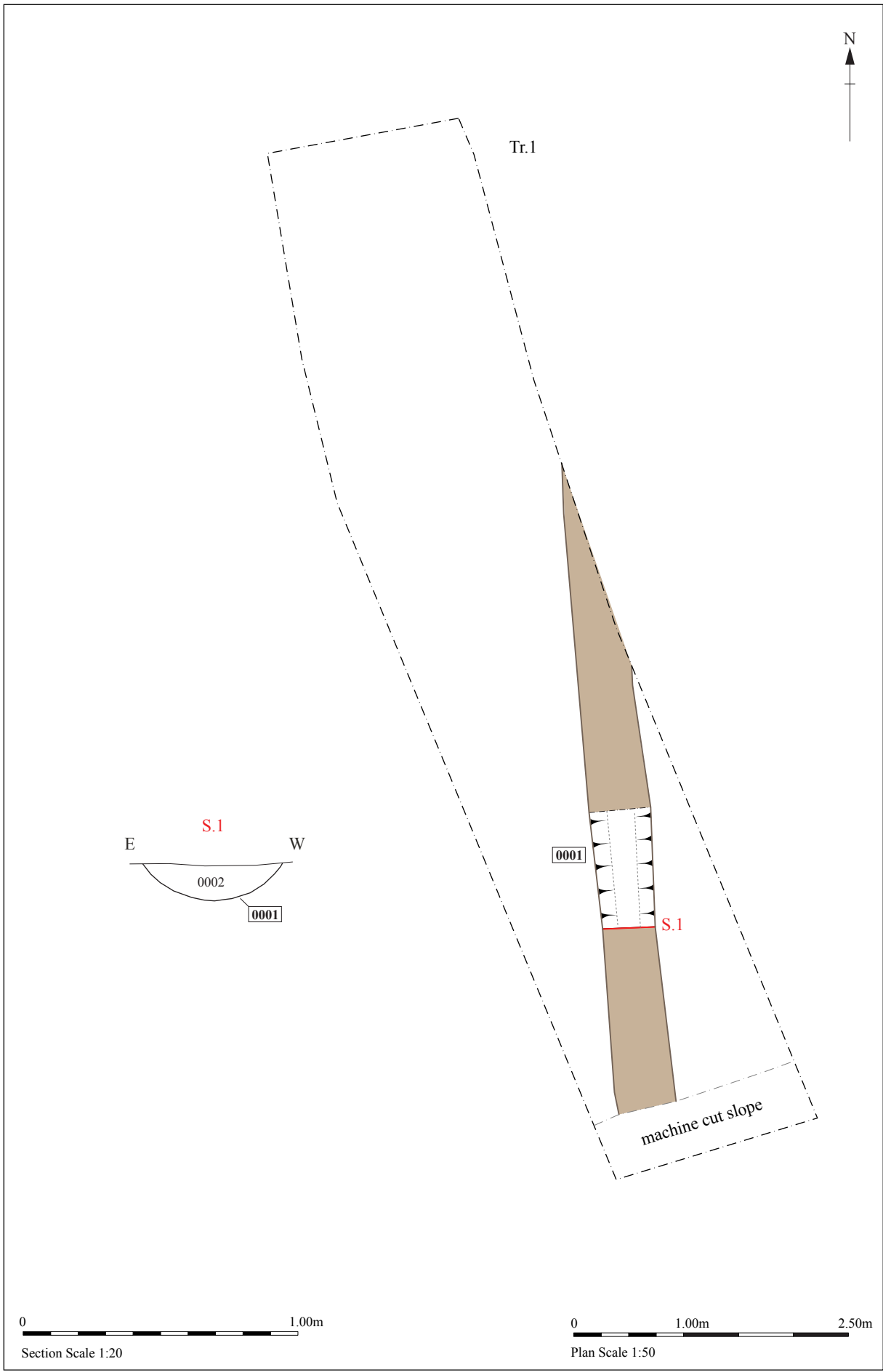


Figure 4. Trench 1 plan and section

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

Stephen Benfield

### 6.1 Introduction

A small quantity of Roman pottery (twelve sherds weighing 256g) was recovered from one context in ditch 0001 (0002). This is catalogued and described below. There were no other bulk finds. A single environmental bulk sample (Sample 1) was also taken from the same context the results of which, following processing, are also reported below.

### 6.2 Roman Pottery

#### Introduction

In total twelve sherds of Roman pottery with a total weight of 256g was recovered from the ditch 0001 (0002). The average sherd weight is 21.3 g. The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk Roman pottery fabric series and Suffolk Roman form type series (unpublished). The vessel forms types are augmented by reference to the Colchester (Cam) Roman pottery type series (Hull, 1958). The pottery fabrics recorded are listed in Table 3 and a detailed catalogue of the pottery is provided in Table 4.

Fabric code	Fabric name	No	Wt(g)
BUFM	Miscellaneous buffware mortaria	1	51
GMB	Grey micaceous wares (grey surfaced)	5	73
GMG	Grey micaceous wares (black surfaced)	6	132
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>256</b>

Table 3. Roman pottery fabrics and quantity

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	Comments	Spot date
0002	GMG	b	3.8.2	2	47		Joining sherds, slightly abraded, lower part of a barbotine dot decorated beaker, angle of base/wall indicate the form is bag shaped with a small everted rim (Cam 122)	L1/E2-2C
0002	GMG	r	4.5	2	75	0.3 5	Joining sherds, slightly abraded	M2-4C
0002	GMG	b		2	10		Slightly abraded	Rom
0002	GMB	b		4	64		Sherds from the lower part of a large jar	Rom
0002	GMB	b		1	9			Rom
0002	BUFM	ba		1	51		Mortarium base, abraded and presumably worn internally as one white/quartz or flint grit remains in the surface	Rom (M1-2/3C)

Table 4. Catalogue of Roman pottery

## Discussion

Despite the small quantity of pottery recovered, a number of observations can be made as to the date and nature of the assemblage.

The micaceous fabrics (Fabrics GMG & GMB) are typical of Roman assemblages in East Anglia and these types of fabric are known to have been produced in the Wattisfield area (Moore, et al., 1988). The mortarium may be a product from a larger or nucleated pottery industry, such as Colchester, which were major producers of these more specialist vessels.

The most closely dated pottery consists of a dot decorated, bag shaped beaker (Cam 122) of late 1st-2nd century date (Trajanic/early Hadrianic-Antonine), a base sherd from a buff mortarium which is most probably of mid 1st-2nd or early 3rd century date and an ovoid jar of mid 2nd-4th century date. Although some of the pottery can only be dated as Roman and one of the pots might date as late as the 4th century, there are no sherds which are of recognised late Roman types (either form or fabric). Overall, despite the fact that it is from ditch fill, the pottery could be seen as a group dating to the late 2nd-early 3rd century. This is supported by the similar condition of the sherds and the good average weight. Although the mortarium sherd is abraded (and is possibly old in this context), the other sherds have only a little surface wear (which might be due to soil conditions) and there is no indication that they were significantly old when they entered the ditch. Tentatively, this dating (rather than one later in the Roman period) might also be supported by the proportion of black surface sherds (Fabric GMB) of which there are several, but the very small size of the assemblage and the fact that most of these sherds are from one pot makes this weak and speculative.

The condition of the pottery, with generally good sherd size, joining sherds (although some or most are recent breaks) and general lack of abrasion, taken together, indicates they were probably deposited close to the settlement rather than being part of a manure scatter made further afield.

## 6.3 Plant macrofossils

Anna West

### Introduction and Methods

A single sample (Sample 1) was taken from the ditch 0001 (0002). The sample was processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 5. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles, (Stace 1991).

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

### Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded by quantity according to the following categories # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

### Results

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0002	0001	Ditch	Roman	Charred cereal ###, Chaff ##, Charred seeds ##, Nut shell #, Ferrous globules ##, Charcoal +++, Un-charred seeds #, Roots and stems ++, Snail shells ++, Insect remains #

Table 5. Results

The preservation is through charring and is generally good although many of the cereal grains are puffed and distorted with the honeycomb structure characteristic of combustion at high temperatures.

Spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta* L.) was the most common of the grains recorded, being identified mainly through the presence of their accompanying glume bases and spikelet forks. A small number of short rounded grains also suggest the presence of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*). Barley caryopsis were recovered which appeared to be hulled and with some grains being twisted and misshapen these have tentatively been identified as six-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare subsp vulgare*). Some of the Barley grains show signs of germination which may be evidence of small scale brewing.

The majority of the cereal caryopsis material was too fragmented and distorted to identify at this stage. No other chaff elements were present other than those associated with the Spelt (*T.spelta*).

A small number of charred Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were also recovered along with a partially charred Haw fruit (*Crataegus sp.*) nutlet endocarp which may represent the utilisation of wild resources.

There were a number of charred seeds of segetal weeds, such as large numbers of Bromes type (*Bromus sp.*) caryopsis, small numbers of Knotweed/Docks (*Polygonum/Rumex sp.*) and Cabbage/Mustards (*Brassica/Sinapis sp.*) and a single specimen of *Asteraceae sp.* all of which most likely represent crop contaminants. There are also a small number of un-charred seeds of Elder (*Sambucas nigra L.*) and Bramble (*Rubus sp.*) all of which are un-abraded and are likely to be intrusive within the archaeological contexts.

Ferrous globules/spheroids and a small quantity of hammerscale in the form of metal flakes were present in both the flot and the residue, indicating that metalworking was taking place in the vicinity. Burnt cokey material and small fragments of coal are also common within the sample, the later of which is likely to be intrusive, through the use of steam powered machinery in the past, it is however possible that the former may be associated with the metal working activities taking place on site.

## Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were rich in terms of identifiable material. Charcoal is common in small quantities and it may be possible in the future to obtain radiocarbon (C14) dates from charcoal for any deposits that remain undated.

The charred grains could either represent processing/storage waste or chance loss from a domestic hearth. The presence of glume bases suggests that secondary stages on cereal processing were taking place on site, where the grains are parched and pounded to remove them from the spikelet. The germinated caryopsis could possibly represent either the presence of brewing but as it was present in such small quantities most likely represents spoiled grain disposed of during this final processing stage. The charred weeds seeds are also indicative of the latter stages of cereal processing when crop contaminants are hand cleaned from the cereal.

The ferrous globules/spheroids and hammer scale is representative of small scale smithing nearby.

It is likely that this material was deliberately deposited within the ditch and that the activities it represents took place within the near vicinity of the features sampled. It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flots material at this stage as they would offer little extra information of value to the results of the evaluation, however if further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation the nature of the cereal waste and the possible metal working/smithing activities on the site. The weed seed assemblage within any future samples is likely to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, and the agricultural and economic activities on this site. It is recommended that any further samples taken are combined with the flots from the samples taken during this evaluation and submitted to an Archaeobotanist for full species identification and interpretation.



## **6.4 Discussion of material evidence**

Although a small assemblage, the closely dated pottery indicates that the ditch fill is Roman and that it was an open feature in the 2nd-3rd century. There is no evidence relating to the later Roman period. Both the nature of the pottery sherds and the results from the environmental sample indicate that this area was located in or adjacent to a Roman settlement where iron smithing and probably crop processing were taking place. The settlement had a requirement for, and was able to obtain specialist pottery products, evidenced by a mortarium sherd, related to eating habits which appear on more 'Romanised' sites from the conquest period. The presence of the dot decorated beaker might also be interpreted in the same way.

## **7. Discussion**

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The evaluation has revealed that archaeological deposits survive on the site and are well preserved below topsoil and plough soil. A ditch was excavated, and this contained both charcoal and a relatively high level of Roman pottery from several vessels. The soil sample also produced remains indicating localised smithing and crop processing. These factors would tend to indicate that the feature is within an area of Roman occupation, which is likely to consist of further ditches, as well as other features. Webling's recording of Roman pottery and a potentially associated burial under the nave of the church, only 50m from the site, would also indicate Roman occupation.

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

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Judging by the deposits encountered within this fieldwork, it is highly likely that the development area has further well preserved archaeological remains surviving. The feature and finds recovered indicate Roman occupation, which has rarely been recorded in the area, and until now has never been investigated archaeologically. It is recommended that further work is required within the development area to mitigate against the damage that would be caused by the excavation of footing trenches for the house and cart lodge. The site strip required for the driveway may also reveal archaeological deposits, depending on the depth of the groundworks. It should be noted that the site slopes down a bank approximately 10m west of Trench 1. Any works in this area (e.g. parts of the driveway, or service trenches) could therefore reveal archaeological levels at a shallower depth below ground level than recorded within the evaluation trenches.

The nature of any further work in the area may well depend on the specifications of the groundworks. The need for any further work is to be finally determined by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

## 9. Archive deposition

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Risby\RBY 044 Old Rectory Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HQA-HQZ\HQD 82-85

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

## 10. Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was carried out by Phil Camps and Rob Brooks and directed by Rob Brooks. Project management was undertaken by Joanna Caruth who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Stephen Benfield, with the specialist environmental report produced by Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and the report was edited by John Craven.

## 11. Bibliography

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BGS, 2012, Information obtained from [http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital\\_maps/data\\_625k.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html) and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

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## Appendix 1. Brief and specification

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### The Archaeological Service

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

## Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

The Old Rectory, School Road, Risby

<b>PLANNING AUTHORITY:</b>	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
<b>PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:</b>	SE/12/0693
<b>HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:</b>	To be arranged
<b>GRID REFERENCE:</b>	TL 802 665
<b>DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:</b>	Erection of dwelling, cartlodge and associated works
<b>THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:</b>	Jess Tipper Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
<b>Date:</b>	15 August 2012

### Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the LPA on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place.

- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

### **Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 This application lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core and close to the medieval church (HER no. RBY 024). There is high potential to encounter important medieval occupation deposits at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

### **Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 3.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

- 3.2 Trial Trenching is required to:

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

- 3.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.

- 3.4 A single linear trial trench 20.00m long x 1.80m wide is to be excavated to cover the areas of the new development (dwelling and entrance).

In addition to any other archaeological work that might (following the evaluation), the area of the proposed ground source heat pump, to the east of the dwelling, will need to be the subject of a controlled archaeological strip, monitoring and recording.

- 3.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

### **Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 4.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

- 4.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

### **Reporting and Archival Requirements**

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 5.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 5.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 5.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

- 5.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

### **Standards and Guidance**

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

### **Notes**

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



## Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001	0001		Ditch Cut	Linear feature in plan, aligned N-S through Trench 1. 45°, slightly concave sides, with imperceptibly curving break of slope to the base. Base is slightly concave. Roman ditch, judging by the finds evidence.	>4.5	0.5	0.12					0002	No	No			
0002	0001		Ditch Fill	Mid brown clayey-sand fill of a fairly hard compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks and small chalk lumps throughout. Occasional rounded and angular stones. Ditch fill containing a substantial amount of Roman pottery from several different vessels.			0.12				0001		No	Yes			
0003			Ploughsoil Layer	Mottled dark brownish-orange and grey clayey-sand found in both trenches. Firm compaction. Frequent coal/coke flecks, CBM fragments and chalk flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity. Underlying topsoil. Ploughsoil layer containing post-medieval manuring material. Very similar to topsoil in colouration, but partially mixed with subsoil, hence orange element.			0.18-0				0004		No	No			
0004			Subsoil Layer	Pale orangish-brown chalky-clay, found in both trenches. Firm compaction. Occasional coal/coke flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity. Slightly disturbed subsoil/B-horizon.			0.17-0					0003	No	No			



## Appendix 3. OASIS form

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-133105**

### Project details

Project name	RBV 044 The Old Rectory Evaluation, Risby
Short description of the project	Excavation of two trial trenches took place at The Old Rectory, Risby, in Suffolk. This recorded one ditch, which contained Roman pottery dating to the 2nd-3rd century, as well as environmental residues of crop processing and smithing, indicating nearby Roman occupation. The archaeological levels were well preserved.
Project dates	Start: 04-09-2012 End: 04-09-2012
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	RBV 044 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	RBV 044 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SE/12/0693 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2012/131 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY RISBY RBV 044, The Old Rectory Evaluation

Postcode	IP28 6RQ
Study area	3000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8018 6643 52 0 52 15 57 N 000 38 26 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 66.71m Max: 67.13m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	Jo Caruth
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer on behalf of client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Peter Clarke

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	RBV 044
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	RBV 044
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	RBV 044
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Old Rectory, Risby, RBV 044, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other	SCCAS Report No. 2012/131

bibliographic  
details

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