

**Land At Wheelwrights, Church Street,
Worlingworth, Suffolk**

Planning application: 0739/14

HER Ref: WGW 030

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(February 2015)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land at Wheelwrights, Church Street, Worlingworth, Suffolk

Clients: Mr G Brackell

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 0739/14

Development: Erection of new dwelling & garage

Date of fieldwork: 19 February, 2015

HER Ref: WGW 030

Event Ref: ESF 22888

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-203828

Grid ref: TM 2328 6864



Frontispiece- extract from 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1884, (Wheelwrights arrowed, sheet 37/14)

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Summary: Worlingworth, land at Wheelwrights, Church Street (WGW 030, TM 2328 6864) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling and garage development did not reveal any archaeological features at a site which probably lies within what was Church Green in the medieval period. The only finds noted in the upcast spoil was debris, such as iron fragments and cinder, derived from the 19th and earlier 20th century use of the property as a wheelwrights and later a bicycle repair workshop and small fragments of later Post medieval brick, tile and glass and occasional small pottery sherds also of 19th /20th century date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr G Brackell).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hollins Architects and Surveyors on behalf of their client, Mr G Brackell, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single residential dwelling and garage development on adjacent and to the south of Wheelwrights, Church Street, Worlingworth (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application 0739/14, set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Worlingworth is a village with a very dispersed settlement pattern some 5 miles north-west of Framlingham in central Suffolk on part of the Till plateau of central Suffolk in an area characterised by a gently rolling landscape on heavy clay with flint soils of the Hanslope series. Houses and farms are scattered along Church Street on the eastern side of the parish as well as Shop Street and Swan Road to the west with the former forming a link to what, historically, was the large Worlingworth Green c2000m west of the church. While Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows Worlingworth, or Great, Green it did not map the much smaller medieval Church Green that Ridgard shows in his contribution to the *Historical Atlas of Suffolk* as having existed to the west and north of the parish church (1999, 86-87). Wheelwright's being to the west of the parish church therefore lies on or close to the edge of Church Green and it is possible that the rear property boundary to the garden marks this green edge.

1.3 The proposed development site in the southern part of the garden of Wheelwrights is located just above the 50m OD contour some 50m west of the parish church on the western side of Church Street and therefore close to the edge of what historically was Church Green as noted above. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground as part of a garden with Wheelwright's described as being of c1820 date (Ingate & Robinson, 2012, 16) and the first edition large scale Ordnance Survey map of 1884 depicts workshop structures in the area of the planned dwelling (see frontispiece). It also appeared apparent that some landscaping has taken place in the southern part of the garden as the ground steps up by just over a metre on a north-south alignment with the western, rear, half being higher than the area near the road frontage to the east. Finally it should be noted that the footprint area for the new dwelling is at present dominated by large tree stump which is some 2m in diameter and therefore foundations for the new dwelling will be piled.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this proposed development was generated both by its location close to the parish church (HER WGW 016) where evidence for later Saxon and medieval activity might be anticipated and by the record (HER WGW 005) that a

possible burial and four Roman period coins (three probably of Allectus 293-297 AD) were found nearby in front of The Rectory to the south-east of Wheelwrights before 1911 (see Fig. 1).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 As the foundations are to be piled and the footprint of the proposed dwelling part of this development is dominated by a large tree stump it was agreed beforehand that the evaluation trenches could be placed just outside the new build areas with one on the associated new drive area to the front and the second trench between the dwelling and garage footprints (see Fig. 2). The trenching was undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the two trenches and the upcast spoil were examined carefully and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as very little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast/southwest	8	300	200 of mid brown clay subsoil	Stiff pale brown chalky clay with small & medium sized flints	No features, topsoil contained a lot of cinder, small fragments of clinker as well as iron and small Pmed brick/tile fragments plus a few 19 th /20 th sherds, subsoil clean
2	Northwest/southeast	7	250	350 as T1	As T1	No features, only finds occasional small fragments of Pmed brick/tile
Total		15	250-300	200-350		No features, only 1800+ finds

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The natural glaciofluvial deposit exposed in the base of the trenches proved to be stiff pale brown chalky clay with small and medium sized flints. As indicated in the table above no archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation with

trench 1 in the road frontage area being 500mm deep while trench 2 to the rear of the plot was 600mm deep (see Appendix I).

3.3 Very few finds were seen in the upcast spoil of trench 2 with the few that were noted being occasional small fragments of Post medieval brick or tile. However trench 1 proved to be more productive with the topsoil containing numerous small fragments of clinker and cinder plus various scraps of iron of indeterminate date and identification though one early to mid 20th century bicycle chain wheel was recovered. The topsoil layer in trench 1 also contained small fragments of Post medieval brick or tile and occasional small white and blue and white transfer printed pottery sherds of later 19th/20th century date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results regarding any significant evidence for past activity pre-dating the c1820 construction date ascribed to Wheelwrights it seems likely that this plot of land does fall within what was Church Green and was therefore in non-intensive communal use in the medieval period. Also no evidence was revealed for Roman period activity extending into the area evaluated with the stray finds seen in the upcast spoil indicating a change to more intensive land use at the site only commencing in the 19th century with the debris from trench 1 being typical of material from a small scale workshop such as a wheelwrights.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site of the new dwelling and garage on land in the southern part of the garden of Wheelwrights, Church Street, Worlingworth.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. WGW 030.

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

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Graham Brackell and to Alex the machine operator for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)

Refs.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------|--|
| Ingate, R & Robinson, G | 2012 | Worlingworth Past & Present In Photographs |
| Ridgard, J | 1999 | 'Structure of a Medieval Manor' in An Historical Atlas of Suffolk, Dymond, D & Martin, E eds. Pp 86-87 |

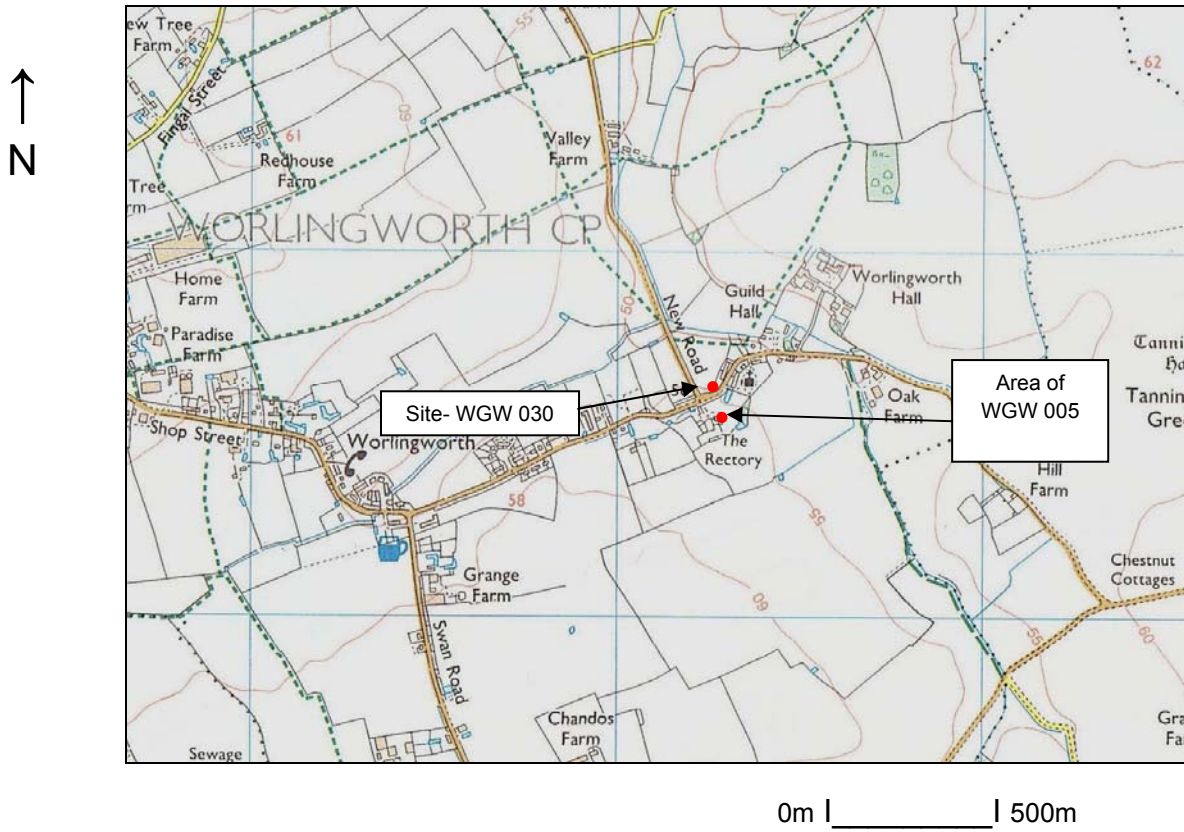


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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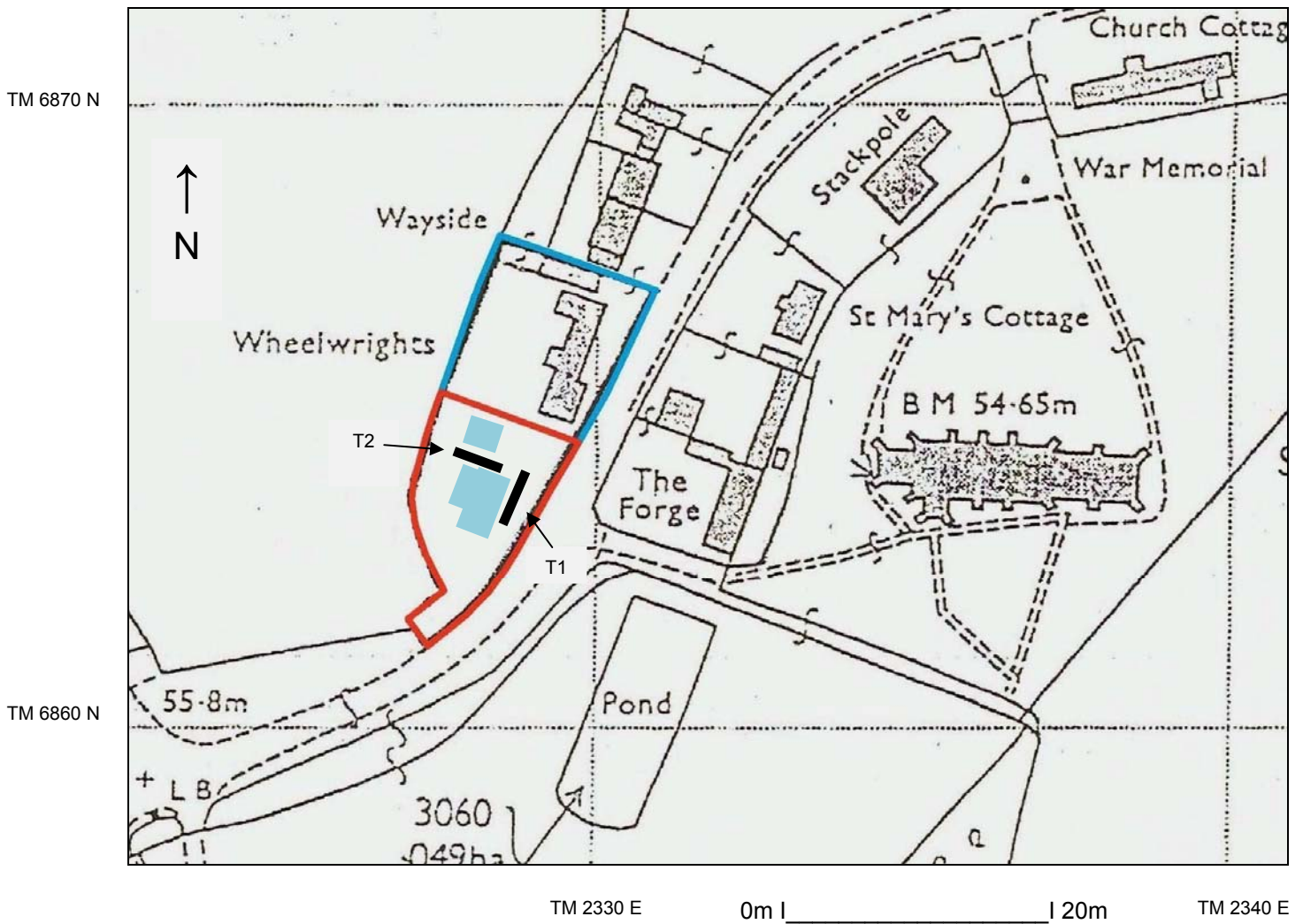


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned house & garage footprints)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from west



General view from south



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 deposit profile

**Land Adjacent Wheelwrights, Church Street,
Worlingworth, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land adjacent Wheelwrights, Church Street, Worlingworth, Suffolk

Client: Mr G Brackel

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 0739/14

Proposed development: Erection of new dwelling and garage

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS(RA)_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Brief_Land adjacent Wheelwrights_0739

Grid ref: TM 2326 6868

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their client Mr G Brackel have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 0739/14, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a new dwelling on land adjacent to Wheelwrights, Church Street, Worlingworth.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Worlingworth is a village with a very dispersed settlement pattern some 5 miles north-west of Framlingham in central Suffolk on part of the Till plateau of central Suffolk in an area characterised by a gently rolling landscape on heavy clay with flint soils of the Hanslope series. Houses and farms are scattered along Church Street on the eastern side of the parish as well as Shop Street and Swan Road to the west with the former forming a link to what, historically, was the large Worlingworth Green c2000m west of the church. While Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows Worlingworth, or Great, Green it did not map the much smaller medieval Church Green that Ridgard shows in his contribution to the *Historical Atlas of Suffolk* as having existed to the west and north of the parish church (1999, 86-87). Wheelwright's being to the west of the parish church therefore lies on or close to the edge of Church Green and it is possible that the rear property boundary to the garden marks this green edge.

2.2 The proposed development site (PDS) is located just above the 50m OD contour some 50m west of the parish church on the western side of Church Street and therefore close to the edge of what historically was Church Green. At present the PDS is soft ground as part of a garden with Wheelwright's described as being of c1820 date (Ingate &

Robinson, 2012, 16) and the first edition large scale Ordnance Survey map of 1884 depicts workshop structures in the area of the PDS.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This proposal lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. The application is located in the near vicinity of the find spot of a Roman inhumation burial (HER ref WGW 005), and is also situated close to the medieval church of St Mary's (WGW 016). There is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location, given the proximity to known remains.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

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

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location where evidence for Roman and later Saxon to medieval period settlement and related activities in particular may exist as finds from the former period are recorded from in front of the nearby Rectory (HER WGW 005) while the latter is suggested by its proximity to the parish church. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a single dwelling and garage on soft ground in the garden of Wheelwrights, Church Street, Worlingworth.

5.2 The Brief requires 15m of 1.8m wide trench across the planned footprint areas for the development. However as the foundations planned at the PDS are to be piled it is proposed that this trenching is undertaken just outside the planned footprint areas to avoid creating soft areas that will cause problems for a piling rig with trenches to be taken to a maximum depth of 600mm as ground beams will be at a maximum of 500mm deep. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology, to a maximum depth of 600mm, which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

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

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to

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

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

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be

systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

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

is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding

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

6. Risk Assessment

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

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

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

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

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

John Newman Archaeological Services

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

7. Specialists

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

Refs:

Ingate, R & Robinson G	2012	Worlingworth Past & Present In Photographs
Ridgard, J	1999	'Structure of a Medieval Manor' in An Historical Atlas of Suffolk eds. Dymond D & Martin E, pp86-87 (third edition)

Appendix I- Images



General view from west



General view from south



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 deposit profile

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-203828

Project details

Project name	Land At Wheelwrights, Church Street, Worlingworth, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Worlingworth, land at Wheelwrights, Church Street (WGW 030, TM 2328 6864) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling and garage development did not reveal any archaeological features at a site which probably lies within what was Church Green in the medieval period. The only finds noted in the upcast spoil was debris, such as iron fragments and cinder, derived from the 19th and earlier 20th century use of the property as a wheelwrights and later a bicycle repair workshop and small fragments of later Post medieval brick, tile and glass and occasional small pottery sherds also of 19th /20th century date.
Project dates	Start: 19-02-2015 End: 19-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 22888 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WGW 030 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	0739/14 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	WORKSHOP DEBRIS Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WORLINGWORTH LAND AT WHEELWRIGHTS, CHURCH STREET
 Study area 500.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 2328 6864 52.2699673602 1.27290797849 52 16 11 N 001 16 22 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 49.00m Max: 50.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Hollins Architects
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land At Wheelwrights, Church Street, Worlingworth, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2015
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
 Description Loose bound client report and pdf