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# THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, BURY ROAD, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





**THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, BURY ROAD, WORTHAM,  
SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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## **Abstract**

*The evaluation identified a series of post-medieval and modern plot boundary ditches. Two phases of activity comprising four ditches in total were recorded. Phase 1 had a date range between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and Phase 2 ranged between the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.*

*A map regression identified the rear (northern) boundary on the 1904 Ordnance Survey and there is a tacit suggestion for the southern ditch (**1005**) as a roadside ditch on the Tithe Map of 1840.*

*The first phase relates to ditch **1005**, possibly a former roadside ditch prior to the modern layout. The datable finds recovered suggest it was filled in during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and this boundary ditch is not present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884.*

*The second phase is associated with the rear plot boundary ditch (**1008**) which was still in use until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is present on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1904) and the finds recovered from the upper fill coincides with the closure of the Wortham Queens Head pub (located to the west) in April 1930 as identified in the pottery report.*

*Given the results of the evaluation, the development is unlikely to have an impact on significant archaeological remains (Fig. 7).*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On 7<sup>th</sup> July and 8<sup>nd</sup> January 2019, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at The Old Queens, Long Green, Bury Road, Wortham, Suffolk (NGR TM 08740 77260) on behalf of Mr Nigel Beeson and as part of a planning application (0212/15) ahead of residential development of the site.

The work was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. dated 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2018). Two linear trial trenches measuring 15.00m x 1.80m were proposed, however the presence of Japanese Knotweed over the location of Trench 2 required a slight alteration in location and change to an 'L shaped' configuration (Fig. 3).

The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All archaeological features and layers were excavated by hand.



## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located in the village of Wortham, Suffolk, which lies approximately 4km south west of the Norfolk market town of Diss. It comprises a 1140m<sup>2</sup>, roughly rectangular parcel of land on the north side of Bury Road (Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the west by residential housing (The Old Queens), to the north and west by grass fields and to the south by Bury Road. It lies on flat ground at between 50m and 51m aOD.

### 2.1 *Site Geology*

The underlying geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - chalk. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed between 77 to 94 million years ago in warm seas.

The superficial geology is described as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton. These deposits were formed during the Quaternary period in ice age conditions.



### **3.0 PLANNING POLICIES**

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2018). The relevant local development framework is the Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998).



## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3).

The SHER returned 32 monument entries, 7 events and 23 listed building within the 1km search area.

### 4.1 *Prehistoric*

Evidence of late prehistoric activity is represented by three records. Archaeological investigations across the road during the laying of a pipeline trench in 1955 revealed a multi-period site including sherds of late prehistoric pottery dated c.4000BC to 42AD (WTM 008). During the same pipeline trenching, to the south-east of the site, further evidence of late prehistoric activity was found in the form of two hut sites, one of which was dated as Iron Age with the second possibly Anglo-Saxon, and ditches containing Iron Age pottery sherds (WTM 010). WTM 044 refers to a site located c.450m south west of the site where evidence of Iron Age agricultural activity was found. This took the form of a probable raised granary represented by post-holes, a possible working hollow to shelter in whilst processing grains, and hard standing in the base of a pit for possibly drying grains. Further post holes and pits possibly marked out fence lines or enclosures. In addition to the Iron Age pottery sherds, residual Neolithic flints were also found.

### 4.2 *Roman*

There is substantial evidence of Roman activity in and around Wortham and particularly at the site immediately to the south of this site represented by the SHER. The evaluation in 2016 and ongoing current excavation (2018) of the site revealed a number of features including linear ditches containing sherds of Roman pottery which suggested nearby domestic activity (WTM 059). The pipeline trenching on the site in 1955 revealed intersecting ditches of Roman date across the site containing Samian ware, kiln roof debris and wasters, animal bone, and oysters (WTM 008). One of these ditches, a large east to west ditch, intersected with a Roman road (also found during the 1955 pipeline trenching) running north to south along Bean's lane on the east side of the site (WTM



009). A further area of Roman activity was found c.800m south west of the site during pipe-laying in 1955 (WTM 007). Three hut sites with hearths and possibly three more huts in an area of c.60 feet which was strewn with pottery fragments and clay. In addition a number of Roman coins have been found in and around Wortham within the search area (WTM 016, WTM 015, WTM 056, BUR 006) and part of a vessel with handle which is possibly Roman found in disturbed soil c.600m west of the site (WTM Misc).

#### *4.3 Anglo-Saxon*

Evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was found during pipeline trenching just south-east of the site represented by a hut site dated as possibly Saxon (WTM 010). Limited evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was found c. 550m south-west of the site in the form of a pit and some late Saxon pottery sherds which were likely intrusive (WTM 044). Several Saxon artefacts were found at a site on the eastern edge of the search area (WTM 020). A mid-Saxon E Anglian type sceat dated c.650AD-849AD was found by a metal detector, and a later fieldwalking assessment found a pottery scatter dated early to mid-Saxon (410AD-649AD). A subsequent evaluation found an early Saxon bronze bow brooch (410AD-649AD) and some early to mid-Saxon pottery sherds. The full excavation revealed no Saxon features but 2 early Saxon brooch fragments were found.

#### *4.4 Medieval*

At the time of the Norman Conquest Wortham is recorded as being two parishes that post-Conquest become two Norman Manors: Southmoor (owned by the Abbots of Bury) and Eastgate (held by the Barons of Rye). The 2016 evaluation to the south of the site revealed evidence of possible roadside plots represented by a group of post holes in the south west corner of the site, possibly part of a structure or fence line, and sherds of medieval pottery (WTM 059). Earlier excavations on the site during the pipe laying of 1955 found medieval building debris, walls and pillar bases on the western side of the site partly included in a later (possibly Tudor) building (WTM 008). It was initially suggested that the early medieval foundations were the remains of the Church of Wortham Everard, however this is now thought to be unlikely as no burials were encountered which would almost certainly have been present on a church site. It is more likely the remains of an earlier building were upgraded to the Tudor building. The current 2018 excavation has revealed an extensive late medieval building complex, possible associated with a roadside tavern.



South-west of the site and closer to the medieval settlement core, there is evidence of 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> century plots running east to west, with possible internal boundaries and post hole structures, presumably fronting onto Mellis Road located (WTM 048, WTM 047). Further evidence of medieval activity in Wortham is represented by the site of the (long) green dating from possibly the medieval period which is extant (WTM 033) and 'The Mount' which is possibly a medieval mill mound (WTM 022). A number of medieval finds have also been found within the search area including a horse harness pendant and lead pilgrim ampulla (WTM 058), 6 coarse black ware sherds (WTM 014), and a Gold Angel of Henry VI (AD 1422-1461) (WTM 020).

#### *4.5 Post-medieval*

During the post-medieval period the two parishes (formerly manors) were joined in 1769 under the village rector perhaps as a response to an increase in settlement. During the evaluation to the south of the site, features of post-medieval date were encountered including ditches and animal burials, along with post-medieval demolition material and pottery fragments dating between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (WTM 059). The current excavation has identified the late medieval building complex continued in use into the early post-medieval period.

A post-medieval jetton was found c.300m west of the site during metal detecting (WTM 058). An evaluation c.300m south west of the site revealed post-medieval linear features with post-medieval clay pipe and pottery fragments (WTM 047). In the same area there is an extant 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed farmhouse (WTM 054). Extant post-medieval corn mills and a milestone on the A143 are present c.800m south west of the site (WTM 018, WTM 030). An extant 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century barn is located c.700 south of the site (WTM 046). At the edge of the search area on the east side is the location of a now disparked, small landscape park (now mostly arable) with an extant 19<sup>th</sup> century house (PAL 013).

In addition the SHER returned 23 historic building entries within the search area. Within 100m of the site are 2 listed buildings. To the south-west of the site are 2 mid-16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed cottages which were originally 1 house and later modified in the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries (280426). West of the site is a timber framed public house (The Old





Queens) dated to c.1600, part rebuilt in the later 17<sup>th</sup> century and then altered and extended in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (280442).



## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief (Abraham, R. Section 4.2) states that the evaluation aimed 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving has been undertaken in accordance with ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014*, and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2017* (SCCAS/CT).



## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contexts.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

Particular study of the following was considered during the project:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits;
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features;
- palaeochannels;
- site formation processes generally;
- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located;
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contexts should be made: *eg* the basal contexts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct land use or landmark change in urban contexts.



## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required the excavation of trenching in advance of the construction of dwelling and associated works. Trench 1 covered a 15.00m x 2.00m area targeted over the proposed access and driveway. Trench 2 was altered slightly from the planned location due to the presence of Japanese Knotweed and an associated exclusion zone advised by the developer's environmental consultants. It changed to an 'L shaped' Trench measuring 16.00m x 2.00m covering the western end of the building footprint and the area just to the north of it (Fig.7).

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 3).

The archaeology was be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were also taken.



## 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 3 - 7)

A summary of the features and layers encountered is summarised below. Full context descriptions can be found at Appendix 1.

### 8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 revealed three linear ditches (**1003**, **1005** and **1011**).

Ditch **1003** was aligned north to south and measured 5.36m+ x 0.81m x 0.17m. It contained a single fill **1004** which was a mid-brown grey, firm sandy silt. No finds were present. The location and orientation (at right angles to the existing road) of this ditch suggest it might have been a plot boundary, possibly the eastern extent of the Old Queens, however it did not extend into Trench 2 to the north.

Ditch **1005** was aligned east to west and measured 2.44m+ x 1.45m x 0.55m. It contained two fills. Primary fill **1006** was mid-yellow grey, firm silty clay with a moderate level of flint gravel inclusions. It contained a green glazed red earthenware dish with a bifid style rim dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century (Fawcett, 2019; see Appendix 2). Infill **1007** was a mid-grey brown, firm clay silty with a moderate level of flint gravel inclusions. It contained a further seven joining sherds from the same dish in **1006** and four joining sherds of creamware pottery (CREM). These all formed part of a plate that displays a wavy rim and are dated from around AD1750 to 1800/1810 (Fawcett, 2019). This ditch runs parallel to the current road and may represent an earlier roadside ditch. The Tithe map (Fig.8) appears to show the road being wider than the current maps.

Ditch **1011** was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 2.00m+ x 0.75m x 0.56m. It contained a single fill **1012** which was a mid-grey yellow sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present. It cut through the subsoil **1001**.

### 8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 revealed a single ditch, **1008**, aligned east to west in the northern arm of the repositioned trench (Figs. 3 & 6).



Ditch **1008** was orientated east to west and measured 5.68m x 1.60m x 0.55m. It contained two fills. Primary fill **1009** was a mid-yellow/grey brown, firm silty clay with occasional flint pebble inclusions. It contained three joining mug fragments of English stoneware dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and two abraded, oxidised, unidentifiable fragments of CBM that may have originally belonged to bricks. Both of these are in a medium sandy fabric containing sparse to common black iron ore. They can only be generally dated to the post-medieval period (Fawcett, 2019).

Infill **1010** was a mid to dark grey brown, firm silty clay. It contained a total of nine sherds of pottery, of which six are refined white earthenwares dated from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century. One fragment displays a shell like surface decoration possibly dating it from around the 1920's to 30's onwards. A single bowl base fragment of late post-medieval/early modern glazed red earthenware was recorded (Fawcett, 2019).

Also present within this fill were two whole glass vessels. The first of these is an inkwell in clear glass which is not closely datable beyond the late 19<sup>th</sup> to c the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The second vessel is an amber coloured Bovril jar. It has '4 oz BOVRIL LIMITED' on its side and 'MADE IN ENGLAND FGC' on its base (FGC stands for Foresters Glass Company based in St Helens, Merseyside, Liverpool; Bovril was first produced in 1889). The vessel is squat and globular, and entirely machine made dating it to after 1913. The combination of construction, stamping and general shape indicates that this vessel is dated to around 1920/1930 (Fawcett, 2019).



## 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 4-6)

The deposit model was broadly consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was topsoil layer **1000**, which was present to a depth 0.32m. It was a dark grey, soft silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions. The depth and formation of this layer suggest it was initially formed by ploughing, however it has been used as garden and pasture more recently.

Beneath topsoil layer **1000**, was subsoil **1001**, which was present to a depth of 0.78m, and was 0.46m thick in sample section 1. This layer comprised a mid orange-grey brown, firm sandy silt with occasional flint pebble inclusions. The form and substance of this layer suggests it was an earlier plough soil.

The base of the archaeological sequence was natural geology **1002** which comprised a mid-orange yellow, compact clay silt with moderate small stone and chalk inclusions and was present from a depth of 0.77m.



## 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had significant potential for features and finds dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods and moderate to low potential for all other periods. Of particular significance would have been finds and features relating to the extensive activity noted on the opposite side of the road relating to late medieval and post-medieval occupation, possibly a roadside tavern.

The evaluation revealed 2 phases of activity on the site, which appear to relate to post-medieval plot divisions. Phase 1 has a date range between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and Phase 2 ranged between the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The first phase relates to ditch **1005**, possibly a former roadside ditch prior to the modern layout. The Tithe Map, dating to 1840, suggests the road was wider than the current road. The datable finds recovered suggest it was filled in during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and this boundary ditch is not present on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Fig.8).

The second phase of activity on the site is associated with a rear plot boundary ditch (**1008**) which was still in use until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is present on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1904) and the pottery report commissioned for this report notes that that the Wortham Queens Head (which was built around AD1600 and partly rebuilt in the 17<sup>th</sup> century) was closed on the 26<sup>th</sup> of April 1930 as part of a scheme to reduce the number of alcohol licenses in the UK (Green 2017). The date of this closure coincides with the latest ditch fill of **1008**, however it is not possible to comment further on whether these two events, are indeed connected (Fawcett, 2019).

Ditch **1003** was undated, however it's alignment between the two boundary ditch (**1005** and **1008**) suggests it also formed part of the plot boundaries on the north side of Bury Road.

Ditch **1011** was also undated and appears to be an anomaly given it does not fit well with the alignments of the other plot boundary ditches. However it cuts through subsoil **1001** and must therefore also be post medieval in date and perhaps relates to internal activity within the plot.





### *Conclusion*

The evaluation identified a series of post-medieval and modern plot boundary ditches. A map regression (Fig.8) clearly identifies the rear boundary on the 1904 Ordnance Survey and there is a tacit suggestion for the southern ditch (**1005**) on the Tithe Map of 1840.

The results show the eastern extent of the plot associated with the Queens Head pub in the post medieval period which may have been extended by the time the northern ditch was filled in during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The infill might be connected with the closure of the Queens head in April 1930.

### *Impact Assessment (Fig. 7)*

Given the results of the evaluation, the development is unlikely to have an impact on significant archaeological remains (Fig. 7).



## 11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



## 12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We would also like to thank Rachael Abraham from SCCAS/CT for her advice and assistance on the project.

The site was excavated by Matthew Adams and Matthew Baker of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

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

St Edmundsbury chronicle

<http://www.stedmundsburychronicle.co.uk/gas/gashistory.htm>



## APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

### Deposit Tables

#### TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NW-SE	51.79	6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	West side of trench	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.32m	<b>Topsoil:</b> dark grey, soft silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
1001	0.32-0.78m	<b>Subsoil:</b> mid orange-grey brown, firm sandy silt with occasional flint pebble inclusions	
1002	0.78m+	<b>Natural:</b> mid-orange yellow, compact clay silt with moderate small stone and chalk inclusions	

### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1003	Ditch (5.36m+ x 0.81m x 0.17m) N-S orientation. Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base.	1004	Mid brown grey, firm sandy silt	-	-
1005	Ditch (2.44m+ x 1.45m x 0.55m) E-W orientation. Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1006	mid-yellow grey, firm silty clay with a moderate level of flint gravel inclusions	16th-18th	Pottery 172 (1)
		1007	mid-grey brown, firm clay silty with a moderate level of flint gravel inclusions	c 1750-1800/1810	Pottery 496 (11)
1011	Ditch (2.00m+ x 0.75m x 0.56m) NE-SW orientation. Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1012	mid-grey yellow sandy silt with occasional flint gravel	-	-



*TRENCH 2*

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	-	51.70m	7
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	NW side of trench	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.31m	<b>Topsoil:</b> dark grey, soft silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
1001	0.31-0.58m	<b>Subsoil:</b> mid orange-grey brown, firm sandy silt with occasional flint pebble inclusions	
1002	0.58m+	<b>Natural:</b> mid-orange yellow, compact clay silt with moderate small stone and chalk inclusions	

*Context Descriptions*

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1008	Ditch (5.68m x 1.60m x 0.55m) N-S orientation. Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base.	1010 Upper Fill	mid to dark grey brown, firm silty clay	c 1920/1930	Pottery 116 (9); CBM 33 (2); A. bone 5 (64); Concrete 34 (1); Glass 277 (4)
		1009 Primary Fill	mid-yellow/grey brown, firm silty clay with occasional flint pebble inclusions	17th-19th	Pottery 32 (3); CBM 33 (2)



## APPENDIX 2 – SPECIALIST REPORT

### **The Pottery, Ceramic Building Materials And Glass From The Old Queens, Long Green, Wortham, Suffolk: An Assessment Report (WTM 076) 17/01/19; 11.55**

*Andy Fawcett*

#### **Introduction**

A total of twenty-four sherds of pottery (816g), two fragments of CBM (33g) four pieces of glass (277g) were recovered from two trial trenches as a result of an archaeological evaluation at The Old Queens, Wortham. The report firstly sets out a methodology of work and then goes to describe the materials recorded from each trench. This is then followed by a general conclusion and any recommendations that might be required for further work on each category of finds.

#### **Methodology**

Both the pottery and CBM groups have been recorded by sherd count and weight. The principle fabrics from each context have been rapidly scanned at x20 vision. Fabric codes have been assigned using simple letter combinations, based upon those used by Suffolk County Council (Unpub).

Where present, pottery form types have been allocated simple descriptions, for instance plate or dish. Equally the CBM fragments have been plainly described, for example brick or unidentified fragment.

The only element of the glass assemblage to be described in detail, is a single complete vessel which has been used to enhance the dating of the context that it was recorded in.

#### **Trench One**

A single Ditch feature [1005] was recorded within Trench 1 that contained two fills (1006 and 1007).

The primary fill of the ditch (1006) contained a single large dish sherd (172g). This is a green glazed red earthenware (GRE) which has a bifid style rim. The sherd displayed little abrasion and is dated from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The secondary fill (1007) contained a further seven joining sherds from the same GRE dish (as noted in the previous context) which too exhibited little abrasion (449g). Finally also present within this fill, were four joining sherds of creamware pottery (CREM). These all formed part of plate that displays a wavy rim and are dated from around AD1750 to 1800/1810.





## Trench Two

This trench also contained a single ditch feature [1008] which had two fills (1009 and 1010). The first of these 1009 (the primary fill) contained three joining mug fragments (32g) of English stoneware (ESW) which are dated from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Also present within this fill were two oxidised unidentifiable fragments of CBM (33g), although their size suggests that they may have originally belonged to bricks. Both of these are abraded in a medium sandy fabric that contains sparse to common black iron ore. They can only be generally dated to the post-medieval period.

The secondary fill of the ditch (1010) had a total of nine sherds of pottery (116g). Six of the sherds are refined white earthenwares (REFW) dated from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century (67g). These contain a mixture of plate and drinking vessel fragments; one of the plate pieces displays a shell like surface decoration possibly dating it from around the 1920's to 30's onwards. Two body sherds of transfer printed ware (TPW) were also noted (7g), these are dated from mid/late 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century. Finally, a single bowl base fragment of late post-medieval/early modern glazed red earthenware (LPMGE) was recorded (41g).

Also present within this fill were two whole glass vessels (274g). The first of these is an inkwell in clear glass which is not closely datable beyond the late 19<sup>th</sup> to c the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The second vessel is an amber coloured Bovril jar. It has '4 oz BOVRIL LIMITED' on its side and 'MADE IN ENGLAND FGC' on its base (FGC stands for Foresters Glass Company based in St Helens, Mersyside, Liverpool; Bovril was first produced in 1889). The vessel is squat and globular, and entirely machine made dating it to after 1913. The combination of construction, stamping and general shape indicates that this vessel is dated to around 1920/1930.

## Conclusion

The finds from this site provide two clear dating sequences based upon the dumped domestic debris recorded in each Ditch.

The two fills of Ditch 1005 are both dated from around AD1750 to 1800/1810. Ditch 1008 also had two contexts the primary fill being dated from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century, whilst the backfilled upper context is dated to around 1920/1930. It is interesting to note that the Wortham Queens Head (which was built around AD1600 and partly rebuilt in the 17<sup>th</sup> century) was closed on the 26<sup>th</sup> of April 1930 as part of a scheme to reduce the number of alcohol licenses in the UK (Green 2017). The date of this closure coincides with the latest ditch fill of



1008, however it is not possible to comment further on whether these two events, are indeed connected.

### Recommendations for further work

All of the find types covered within this report (pottery, CBM and glass) have been recorded in full, therefore no further work on the materials will be required.

### Bibliography

Green, T., (2017), 'Wortham Queen's Head' in *The Suffolk Real Ale Guide*, [www.suffolkcamra.co.uk/pubs/pub/1853](http://www.suffolkcamra.co.uk/pubs/pub/1853)

### Concordance of Finds

FEATURE CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	Type	Trial Trench	SPOT DATE	Pot No	Wgt/g	CBM No	Wgt/g	Animal No	Bone Wgt/g	Other
1005 1005	1006 1007	Ditch Ditch	1 1	16th-18th c 1750- 1800/1810	1 11	172 496			2	46	Fe Objects 2@311g, Snail 3@10g
1008 1008	1009 1010	Ditch Ditch	2 2	17th-19th c 1920/1930	3 9	32 116	2	33	3	18	Concrete 1@34g, Glass 4@277g
<b>Totals</b>					<b>24</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>64</b>	



## APPENDIX 3 – OASIS SHEET

### OASIS ID: [britanni1-336432](#)

#### Project details

Project name	The Old Queens, Long Green, Wortham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Eval
Project dates	Start: 07-01-2019 End: 09-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1261 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Monument type	PUB Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WORTHAM The Old Queens, Long Green
Postcode	IP22 1PN
Study area	1140 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 08740 77260 52.353104905483 1.065464156444 52 21 11 N 001 03 55 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50m Max: 52m

#### Project creators

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



Name of sponsor/funding body Mr Nigel Beeson

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	WTM076
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	WTM076
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	WTM076
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, BURY ROAD, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Matthew Adams
Other bibliographic details	R1221
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	Thermal bound A4 document with A3 figures
URL	<a href="http://www.britannia-archaeology.com">www.britannia-archaeology.com</a>

Entered by Matthew Adams (matt@brit-arch.com)

Entered on 17 February 2019



## APPENDIX 4 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



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### THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK

#### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Project Number: P1256

December 2018

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**THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Prepared on behalf of:


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**Version 1.0**

<b>Site Code</b>	WTM 076	<b>NGR</b>	TM 08740 77260
<b>Project No.</b>	P1261	<b>Museum ACC</b>	-
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	0212/15	<b>OASIS</b>	britanni1-336432
<b>Approved By:</b>		<b>Date</b>	December 2018



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**FIGURE 1** Site Location Plan

**FIGURE 2** SHER Data: Monuments, Listed Buildings and Events

**FIGURE 3** Trench Location Plan





## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Mr Nigel Beeson. The archaeological work is required as a condition of planning application 0212/15, for the construction of one house and associated parking on land east of The Old Queens, Long Green, Wortham, Suffolk (TM 08740 77260) (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2018) requires a programme of linear trial trenching comprising a total of 30.00m x 1.80m to be located across the proposed development footprint.

Should the results of this evaluation lead to further mitigation work, this will be subject to an additional Brief and WSI.



## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located in the village of Wortham, Suffolk, which lies approximately 4km south west of the Norfolk market town of Diss. It comprises a 1140m<sup>2</sup>, roughly rectangular parcel of land on the north side of Bury Road (Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the west by residential housing (The Old Queens), to the north and west by grass fields and to the south by Bury Road. It lies on flat ground at between 50m and 51m aOD.

### 2.1 Site Geology

The underlying geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - chalk. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed between 77 to 94 million years ago in warm seas.

The superficial geology is described as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton. These deposits were formed during the Quaternary period in ice age conditions.



### 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2018). The relevant local development framework is the *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)*.

#### 3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG July 2018)*

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

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The NPPF asks that in determining planning applications the local planning authorities should take account of:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.



3.2 *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)*

**Policy HB14**

Where there is an overriding case for preservation, planning permission for development that would affect an archaeological site or its setting will be refused.

Having taken archaeological advice, the district planning authority may decide that development can take place subject to either satisfactory measures to preserve the archaeological remains *in situ* or for the site to be excavated and the findings recorded. In appropriate cases the district planning authority will expect a legally binding agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning condition requiring the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains.



#### 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3).

The SHER returned 32 monument entries, 7 events and 23 listed building within the 1km search area.

##### 4.1 Prehistoric

Evidence of late prehistoric activity is represented by three records. Archaeological investigations across the road during the laying of a pipeline trench in 1955 revealed a multi-period site including sherds of late prehistoric pottery dated c.4000BC to 42AD (WTM 008). During the same pipeline trenching, to the south-east of the site, further evidence of late prehistoric activity was found in the form of two hut sites, one of which was dated as Iron Age with the second possibly Anglo-Saxon, and ditches containing Iron Age pottery sherds (WTM 010). WTM 044 refers to a site located c.450m south west of the site where evidence of Iron Age agricultural activity was found. This took the form of a probable raised granary represented by post-holes, a possible working hollow to shelter in whilst processing grains, and hard standing in the base of a pit for possibly drying grains. Further post holes and pits possibly marked out fence lines or enclosures. In addition to the Iron Age pottery sherds, residual Neolithic flints were also found.

##### 4.2 Roman

There is substantial evidence of Roman activity in and around Wortham and particularly at the site immediately to the south of this site represented by the SHER. The evaluation in 2016 and ongoing current excavation (2018) of the site revealed a number of features including linear ditches containing sherds of Roman pottery which suggested nearby domestic activity (WTM 059). The pipeline trenching on the site in 1955 revealed intersecting ditches of Roman date across the site containing Samian ware, kiln roof debris and wasters, animal bone, and oysters (WTM 008). One of these ditches, a large east to west ditch, intersected with a Roman road (also found during the 1955 pipeline trenching)



running north to south along Bean's lane on the east side of the site (WTM 009). A further area of Roman activity was found c.800m south west of the site during pipe-laying in 1955 (WTM 007). Three hut sites with hearths and possibly three more huts in an area of c.60 feet which was strewn with pottery fragments and clay. In addition a number of Roman coins have been found in and around Wortham within the search area (WTM 016, WTM 015, WTM 056, BUR 006) and part of a vessel with handle which is possibly Roman found in disturbed soil c.600m west of the site (WTM Misc).

#### 4.3 *Anglo-Saxon*

Evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was found during pipeline trenching just south-east of the site represented by a hut site dated as possibly Saxon (WTM 010). Limited evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was found c. 550m south-west of the site in the form of a pit and some late Saxon pottery sherds which were likely intrusive (WTM 044). Several Saxon artefacts were found at a site on the eastern edge of the search area (WTM 020). A mid-Saxon E Anglian type sceat dated c.650AD-849AD was found by a metal detector, and a later fieldwalking assessment found a pottery scatter dated early to mid-Saxon (410AD-649AD). A subsequent evaluation found an early Saxon bronze bow brooch (410AD-649AD) and some early to mid-Saxon pottery sherds. The full excavation revealed no Saxon features but 2 early Saxon brooch fragments were found.

#### 4.4 *Medieval*

At the time of the Norman Conquest Wortham is recorded as being two parishes that post-Conquest become two Norman Manors: Southmoor (owned by the Abbots of Bury) and Eastgate (held by the Barons of Rye). The 2016 evaluation to the south of the site revealed evidence of possible roadside plots represented by a group of post holes in the south west corner of the site, possibly part of a structure or fence line, and sherds of medieval pottery (WTM 059). Earlier excavations on the site during the pipe laying of 1955 found medieval building debris, walls and pillar bases on the western side of the site partly included in a later (possibly Tudor) building (WTM 008). It was initially suggested that the early medieval foundations were the remains of the Church of Wortham Everard, however this is now thought to be unlikely as no burials were encountered which would almost certainly have been present on a church site. It is more likely the remains of an earlier building were upgraded to the Tudor building. The current 2018 excavation has





revealed an extensive late medieval building complex, possible associated with a roadside tavern.

South-west of the site and closer to the medieval settlement core, there is evidence of 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> century plots running east to west, with possible internal boundaries and post hole structures, presumably fronting onto Mellis Road located (WTM 048, WTM 047). Further evidence of medieval activity in Wortham is represented by the site of the (long) green dating from possibly the medieval period which is extant (WTM 033) and 'The Mount' which is possibly a medieval mill mound (WTM 022). A number of medieval finds have also been found within the search area including a horse harness pendant and lead pilgrim ampulla (WTM 058), 6 coarse black ware sherds (WTM 014), and a Gold Angel of Henry VI (AD 1422-1461) (WTM 020).

#### 4.5 *Post-medieval*

During the post-medieval period the two parishes (formerly manors) were joined in 1769 under the village rector perhaps as a response to an increase in settlement. During the evaluation to the south of the site, features of post-medieval date were encountered including ditches and animal burials, along with post-medieval demolition material and pottery fragments dating between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (WTM 059). The current excavation has identified the late medieval building complex continued in use into the early post-medieval period.

A post-medieval jetton was found c.300m west of the site during metal detecting (WTM 058). An evaluation c.300m south west of the site revealed post-medieval linear features with post-medieval clay pipe and pottery fragments (WTM 047). In the same area there is an extant 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed farmhouse (WTM 054). Extant post-medieval corn mills and a milestone on the A143 are present c.800m south west of the site (WTM 018, WTM 030). An extant 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century barn is located c.700 south of the site (WTM 046). At the edge of the search area on the east side is the location of a now disparked, small landscape park (now mostly arable) with an extant 19<sup>th</sup> century house (PAL 013).

In addition the SHER returned 23 historic building entries within the search area. Within 100m of the site are 2 listed buildings. To the south-west of the site are 2 mid-16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed cottages which were originally 1 house and later modified in the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries (280426). West of the site is a timber framed public house (The Old



Queens) dated to c.1600, part rebuilt in the later 17<sup>th</sup> century and then altered and extended in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (280442).





## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief (Abraham, R. Section 4.2) states that the evaluation should aim 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014, and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2017 (SCCAS/CT)*.

**Two** trenches measuring **15.00m x 1.80** will be excavated to achieve these aims (Fig.4).

All aspects of the trial trenching will be undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.



## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

Particular study of the following should occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: eg the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.



## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching in advance of construction of the new residential building and associated works. The trenching will comprise **two 15.00m x 1.80m**.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

### 7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

### 7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services in addition to the known gas pipeline will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity



of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

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

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surfaces.

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

### *7.3 Hand Excavation*

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

### *7.4 Metal Detector*

A professional metal detector will be used to scan the trenches prior to excavation, and subsequently the spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features identified. The finds will be recovered and recorded and located by GPS. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

### *7.5 Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

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



#### 7.6 *Excavation of Buildings*

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

#### 7.7 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 20% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

#### 7.8 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

#### 7.9 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

#### 7.10 *Burials*

Articulated human remains will usually receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. However in circumstances of poor preservation or if required to meet the project objectives, human remains may require full excavation. A decision in consultation with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist and the relevant specialist will be made on the extent to which human remains are excavated during the trenching. The aim will be to inform the requirements for future treatment during



subsequent Phases. Disarticulated human remains will be recorded and retained for assessment.

The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

#### 7.11 *Written Record*

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

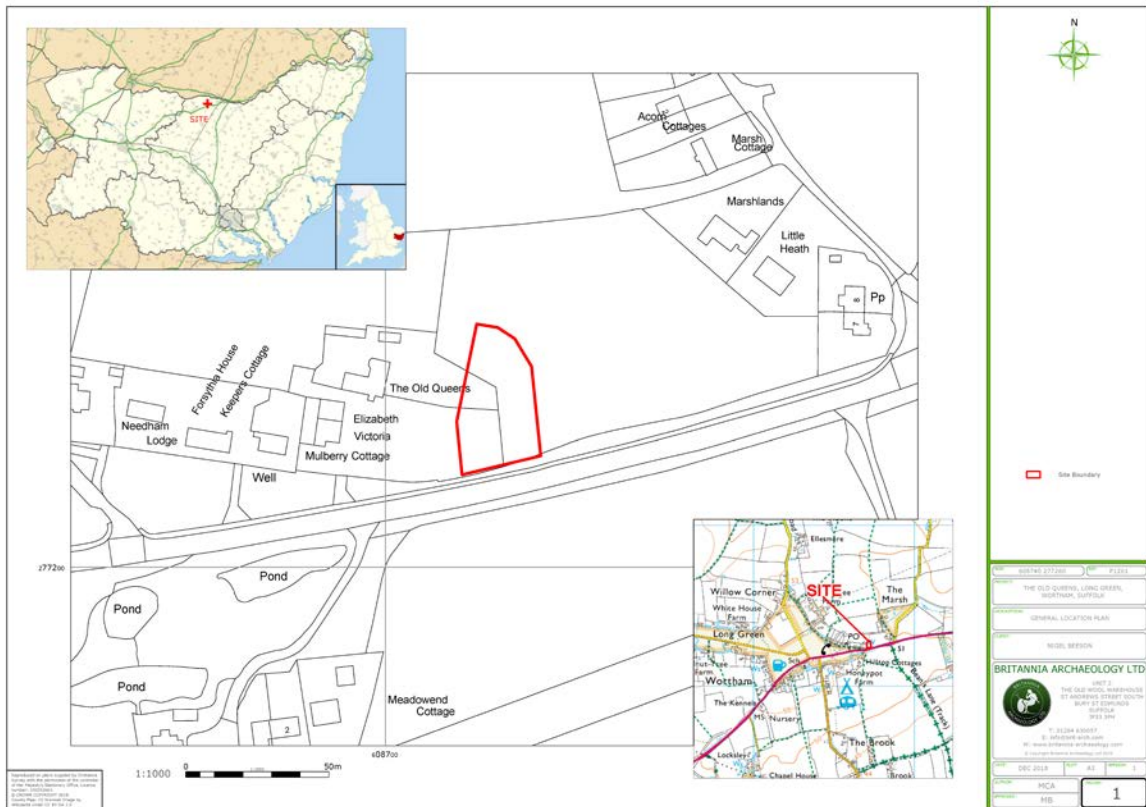
#### 7.12 *Photographic Record*

All features and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon 450, DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

#### 7.13 *Drawn Record*

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

#### 7.14 *Finds and Environmental Remains*







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

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the Cifa *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2014. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed. These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCAS/CT and Dr Outram where appropriate. The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments/analyses & scientific analyses are included in a full evaluation report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.

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

#### 7.16 *Finds classed as Treasure*

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:





### *The Treasure Act*

*The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.*

Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the coroner within 14 days.

#### *7.17 Artefact Recovery*

A programme of bucket sampling will be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil will hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points will occur at each end of trench. Unstratified artefacts will be sought and recovered from trench spoil heaps



## 8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within an acceptable timeframe.

The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015)* and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment,



wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;

- *Bibliography*;
- *Appendices*. Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should be prepared and presented to SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time. Provision will be made for a summary to be produced for the annual PSIAH round up should positive results be drawn from the evaluation.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS. A digital vector plan will included with the report, which will be compatible with ESRI or MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. The archaeological advisory and planning role of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.



## 9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993, and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS Conservation Team, 2017).

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate receiving body, under an appropriate accession number and subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

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

Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be agreed with the landowner and SCCAS/CT during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility will be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report.

Where the project comprises multiple stages, the entire archive will be collated and deposited as a whole.



## 10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

### 10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit will be undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks be highlighted including the potential for toxins and contaminants. It will be the responsibility of the client/agent to undertake a full assessment of any toxins present and services present and provide Britannia Archaeology Ltd with a report detailing the results, prior to the commencement of any fieldwork. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information and suitable tools and PPE will provided and used based on the results of any pre-project investigation.

The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.



## 11.0 RESOURCES

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

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

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



## 12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork is scheduled to begin in December 2018 to early January 2019, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS/CT. Two members of staff will be on site to undertake the evaluation which is expected to last two days. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.

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

The SCCAS/CT Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The SCCAS/CT archaeologist will be kept updated with developments both on site and in the post excavation process.

Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT Archaeologist prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. SCCAS/CT will be given a minimum of 1 week's written notice of the commencement of work so as to make arrangements for monitoring. The trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.





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**Websites:**

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps)

English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England  
[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

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



East Anglia Transport Museum, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk  
Written Scheme of Investigation  
Trial Trench Evaluation

## **APPENDIX 1 STAFF**

The following members of staff have the skills and experience necessary to undertake the supervision of archaeological work as required in the brief. All have a wide range of experience on a variety of site types.

### **Assistant Supervisor      Louisa Cunningham MSc, MA (Hons)**

*Qualifications:*      *University College of London, MSc Skeletal and Dental Bioarchaeology (2013-2014)*  
*University of Glasgow, MA (Hons) Archaeology (2008-2012)*

*Experience:* Louisa joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as an Assistant Supervisor and has 2 years' commercial archaeological experience. As an undergraduate she was involved in the Strathearn and Environs Research Project (SERF) in Perth, Scotland and participated in the excavation of several hillforts. In 2015 she began working in East Anglia and has since worked on numerous rural and urban sites throughout the area developing her excavation skills, including 2 urban cemeteries. Louisa's research interests focus on human osteology and burial archaeology, particularly from the medieval period.

### **Specialist                              Andy Fawcett MA, BA (Joint Hons)**

*Qualifications:*      *University of Leicester, MA Post-Excavation (1996-1997)*  
*University of Leicester, BA (Joint Hons) Archaeology and Ancient History (1993-1996)*

*Experience:* Andy joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as a Specialist and has twenty years commercial archaeological experience. Since 1997 Andy has worked for three commercial units and extensively as a free-lance specialist in the field of late Iron Age/Roman ceramics and ceramic building materials. In this time he has produced a large number of evaluation, assessment and publication reports (principally from around the midlands and south-east areas of England) as well undertaking several outreach and teaching roles. Andy's particular area of research within the overall study of ceramics concerns late Iron Age and Roman cremation issues.



East Anglia Transport Museum, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk  
Written Scheme of Investigation  
Trial Trench Evaluation

**Project Officer**                      **Matthew Baker MA, BA (Hons)**

*Qualifications:*                      *Cardiff University, MA Archaeology (2011–2013)*  
*Cardiff University, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2008–2011)*

*Experience:* Matthew joined Britannia Archaeology in 2016 as a Project Officer and has four years' commercial archaeological experience. Matthew has been involved with numerous projects across the United Kingdom, including conducting geophysical surveys for the Exmoor Mire Project, and the Damerham Archaeological Project. Since 2013 Matthew has been working in East Anglia where he has developed his skills in both Archaeological excavation and geophysics, undertaking numerous small to large scale projects; including monitoring, trial trenching, full excavation and gradiometer surveys across East Anglia and beyond. Matthews's research interests involve metal production technology with a focus on the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age transition.

**Director**                                **Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)**

*Qualifications:*                      *University of Bournemouth, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1995-1998)*

*Experience:* Dan is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 20 years commercial archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980s onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. Within commercial archaeology he has been involved with many small to large scale archaeological projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland including major infrastructure schemes. Since relocating to East Anglia in 2004 he has carried out and managed several small to large scale excavations across the south and east of England. In 2008 Dan became a County Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team before joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.



East Anglia Transport Museum, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk  
Written Scheme of Investigation  
Trial Trench Evaluation

**Director                    Martin Brook BA (Hons) PCIfA**

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

*Experience:* Martin is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 12 years commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.

**Director                    Matthew Adams BA (Hons) ACIfA**

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

*Experience:* Matt is a Director of Britannia Archaeology and has 12 years commercial archaeological experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the midlands from the mid 1990s onwards and in the North East of England as an undergraduate. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor, GIS, AutoCAD operator and has experience of providing Development Control advice to local planning authorities in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire. Matt was an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests focus on transitional periods and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain and the late Aegean Bronze Age in Crete.



## APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Roman Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Post Medieval Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Flint:	Dan McConnell (BA)
Animal Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology) Dr Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) Dr Steph Leach (Independent)
Environmental:	Matt Law (LP Archaeology)
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David) Mike Bamforth (Independent)
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Dave Watt (Independent)
Slag:	Jane Cowgill (Independent)

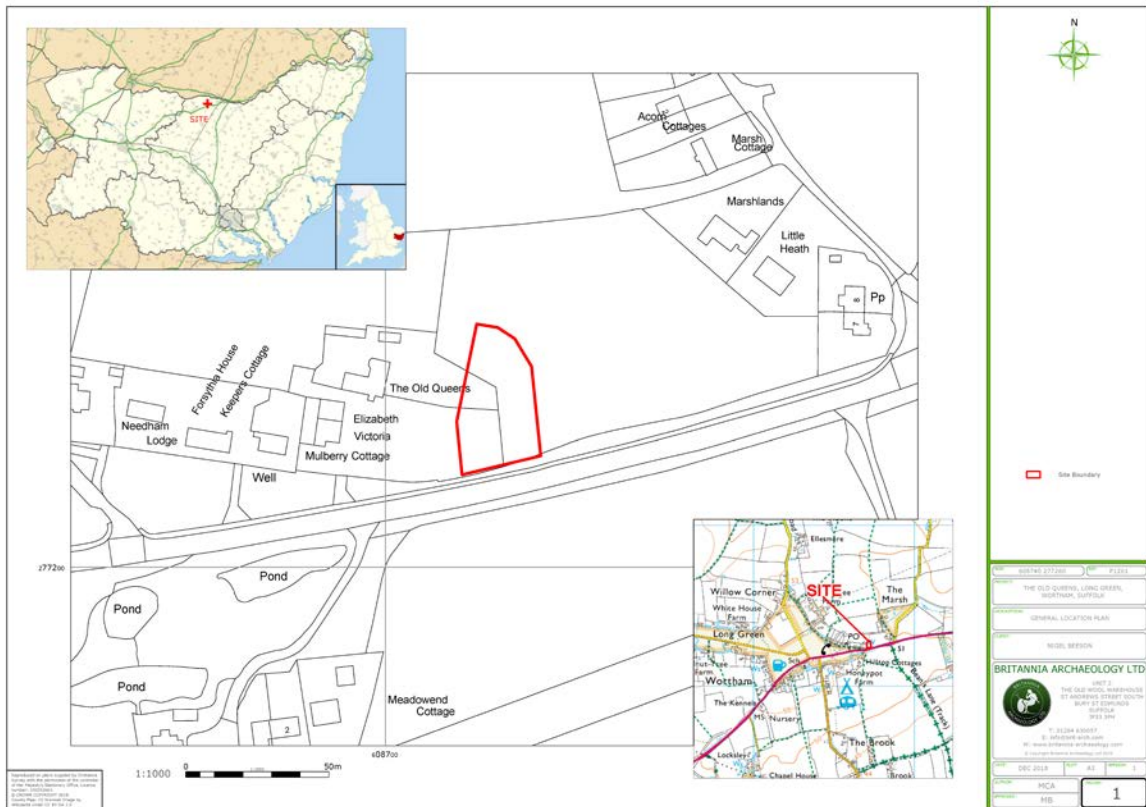


The Old Queens, Long Green, Bury Road, Wortham, Suffolk  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Project Number P1261

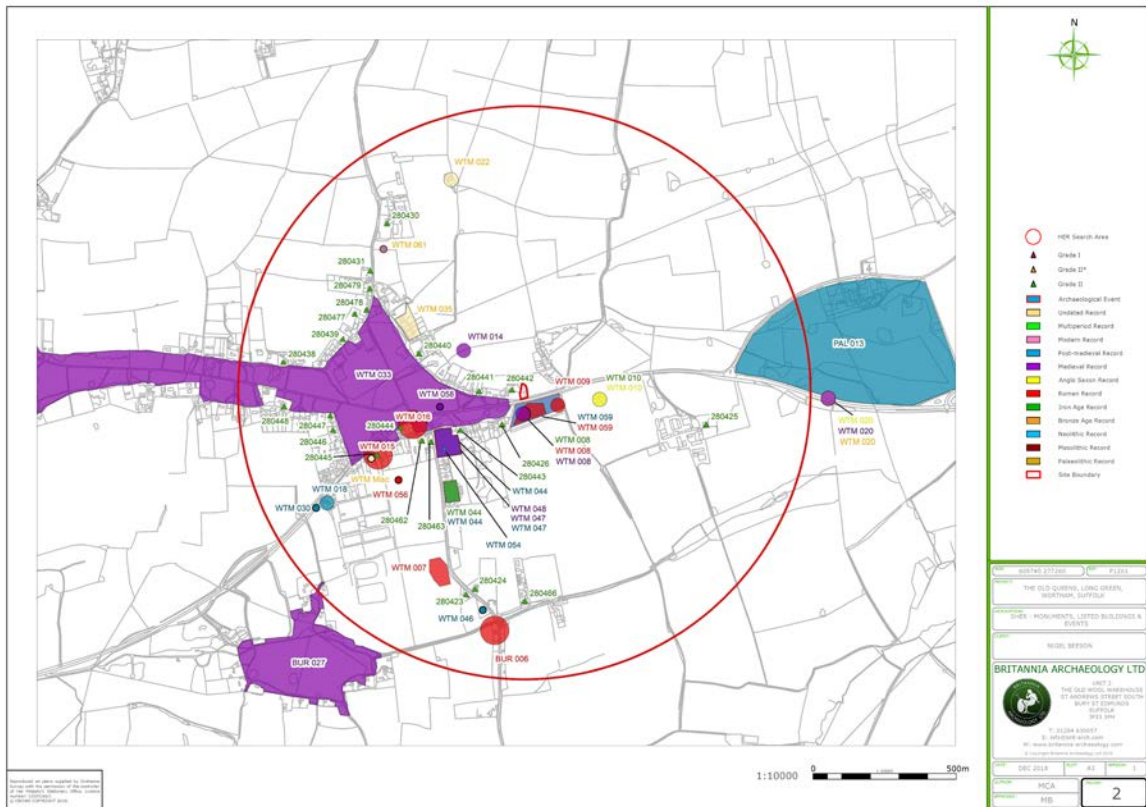


East Anglia Transport Museum, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk  
Written Scheme of Investigation  
Trial Trench Evaluation

Geophysical Consultant:	Dr Dave Bescoby
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Matt Adams (BA)
CAD:	Dan McConnell & Mr Matt Adams (BA)
Metal Detecting:	Steve Clarkson
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)

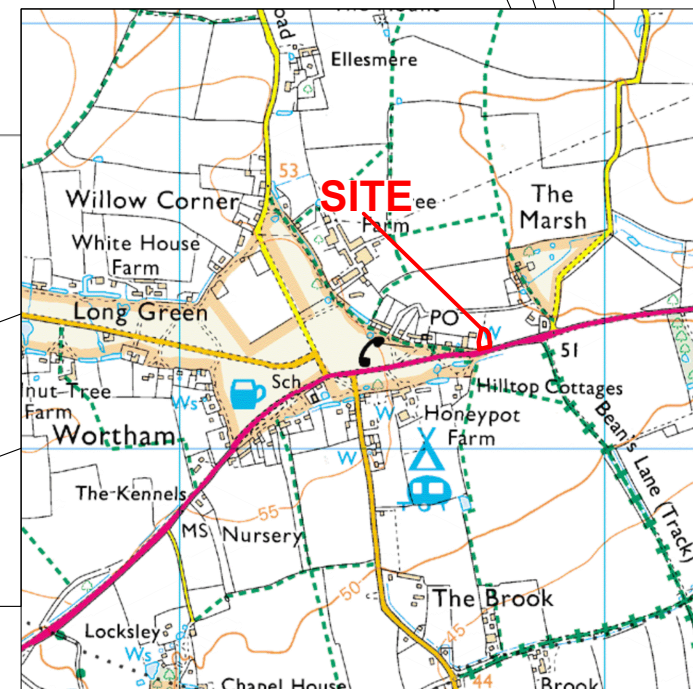
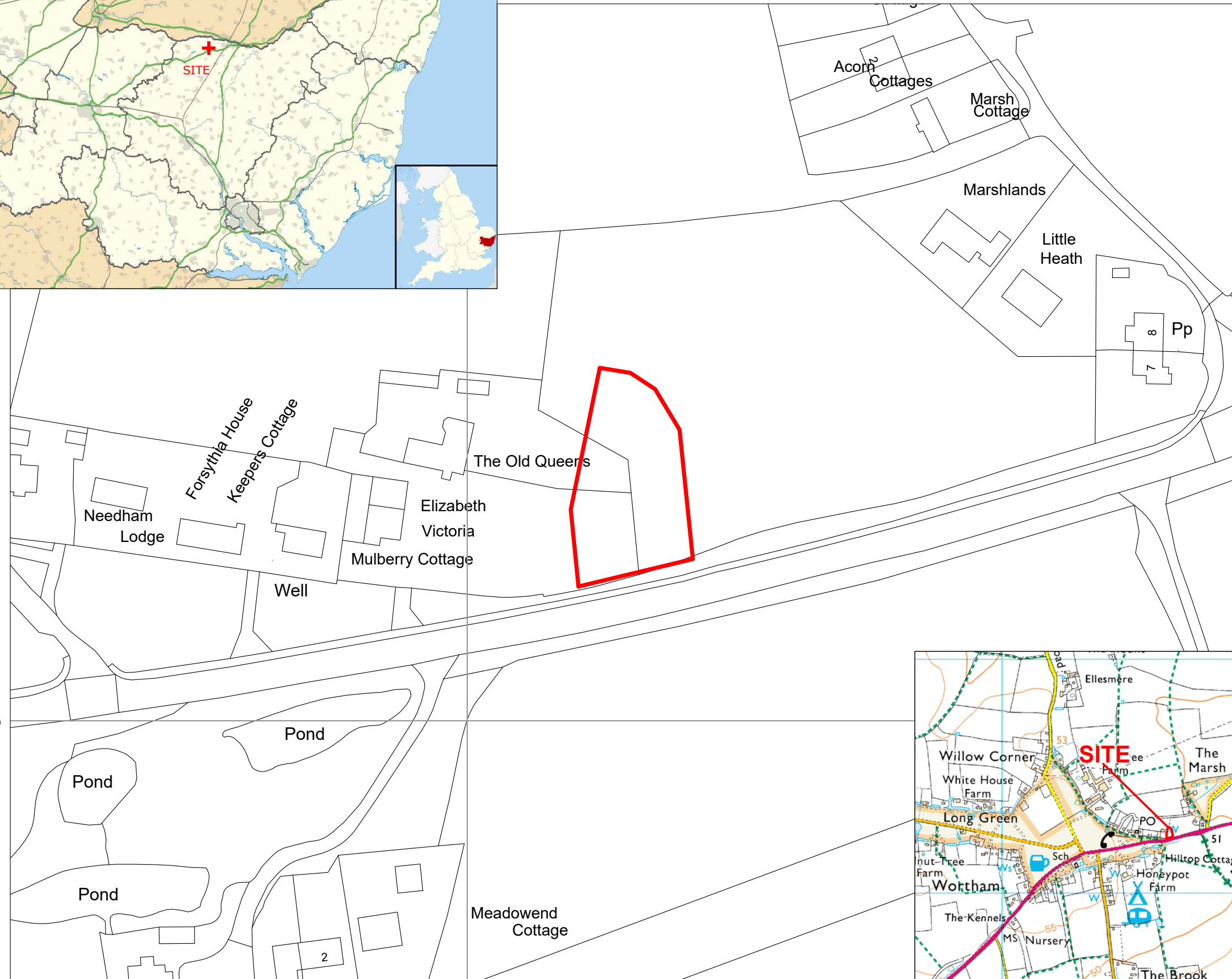
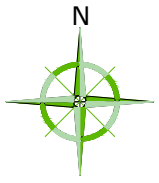












Site Boundary

NGR: 608740 277260 REF: P1261

PROJECT: THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: NIGEL BEESON

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

UNIT 2  
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DATE: JAN 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: MCA  
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: **1**

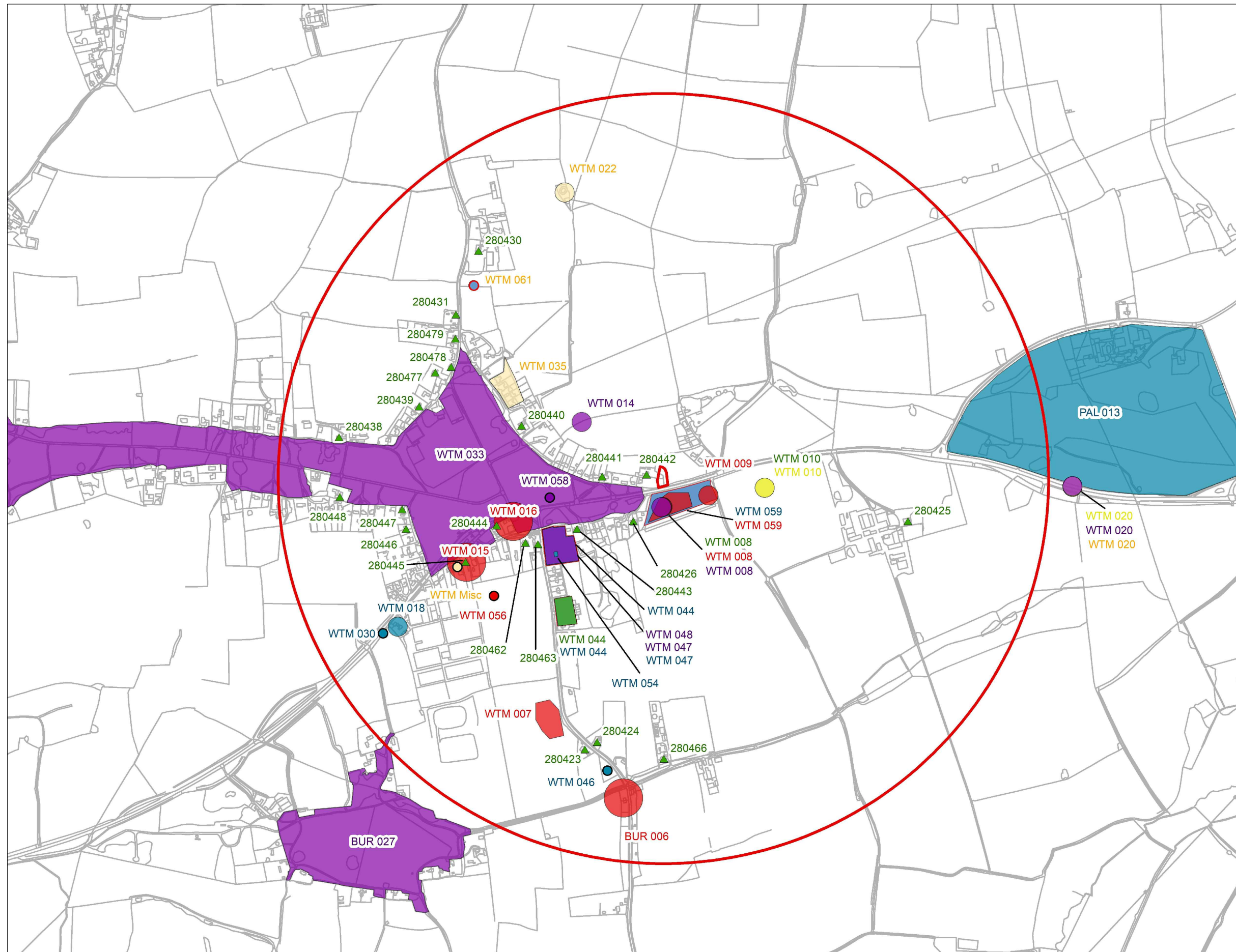
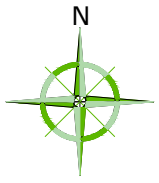
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608700

277200





-  HER Search Area
-  Grade I
-  Grade II\*
-  Grade II
-  Archaeological Event
-  Undated Record
-  Multiperiod Record
-  Modern Record
-  Post-medieval Record
-  Medieval Record
-  Anglo Saxon Record
-  Roman Record
-  Iron Age Record
-  Bronze Age Record
-  Neolithic Record
-  Mesolithic Record
-  Palaeolithic Record
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 608740 277260 REF: P1261

PROJECT: THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SHER - MONUMENTS, LISTED BUILDINGS & EVENTS

CLIENT: NIGEL BEESON

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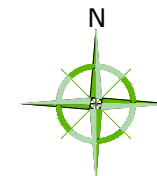
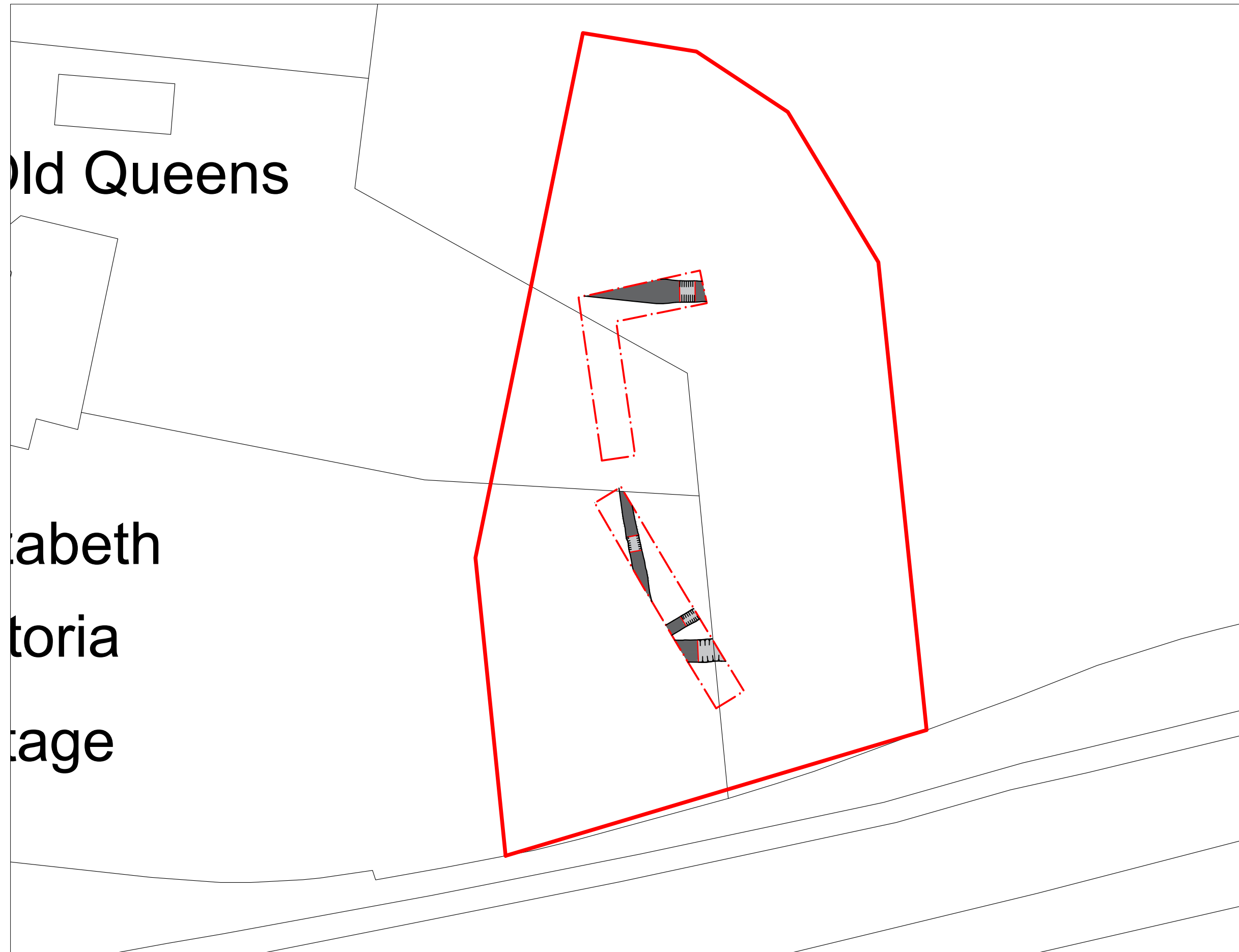
DATE: JAN 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1




AUTHOR: MCA

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 2

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-  Trial Trench
-  Archaeological Feature
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 608740 277260 REF: P1261

PROJECT: THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH & FEATURE LOCATION

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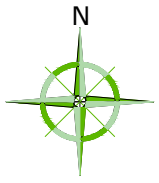
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FIGURE: 3

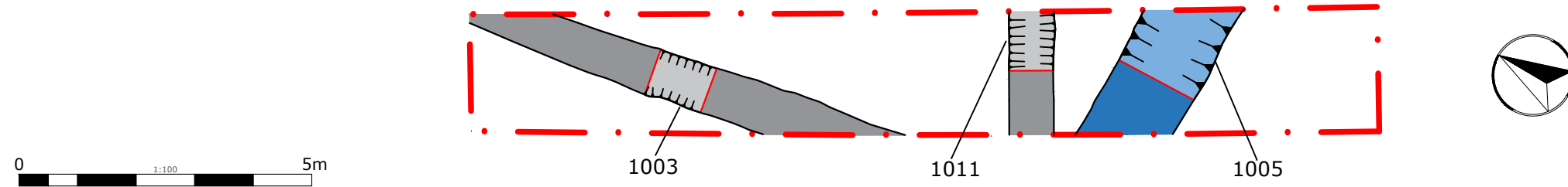
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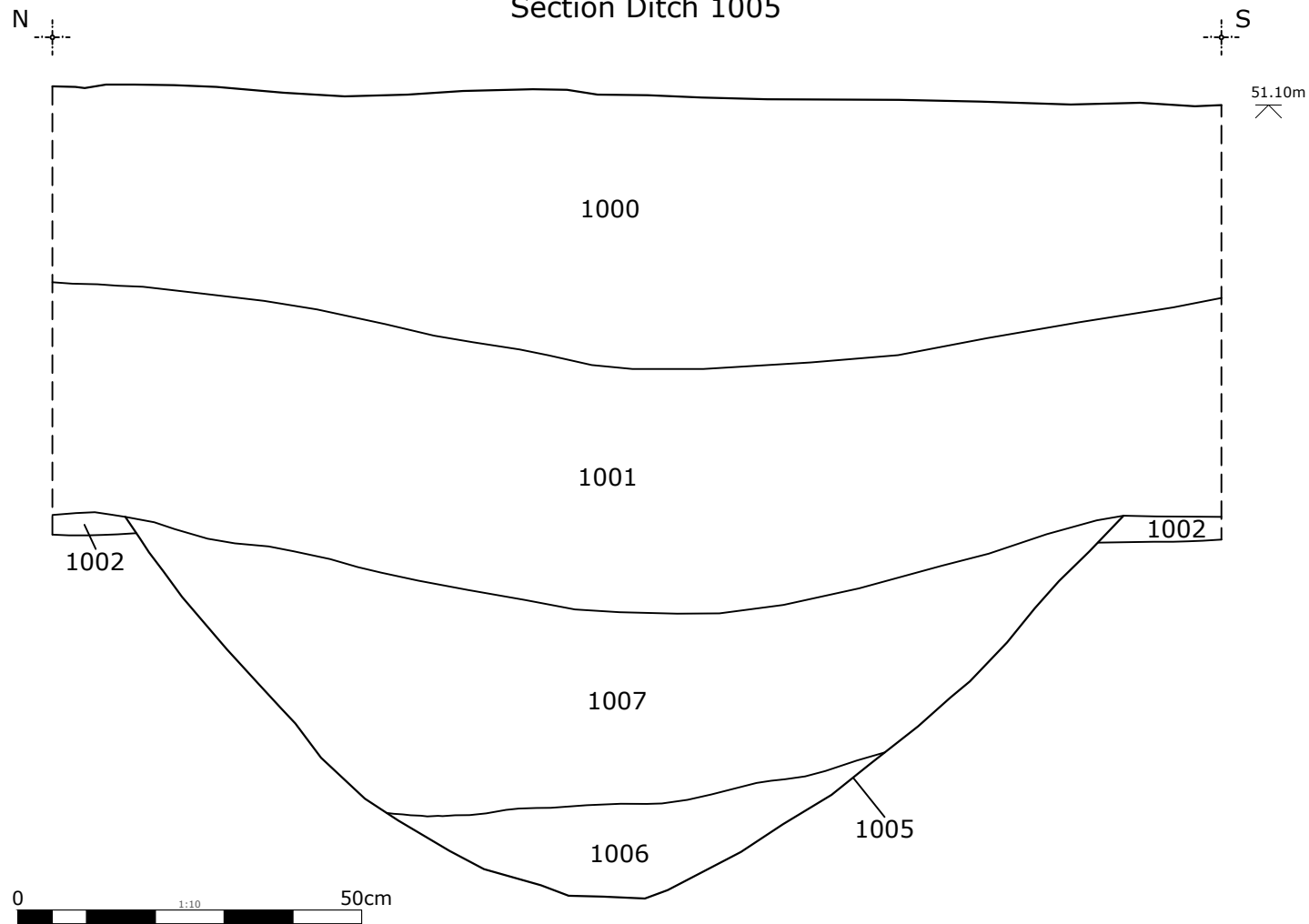




### TRENCH 1



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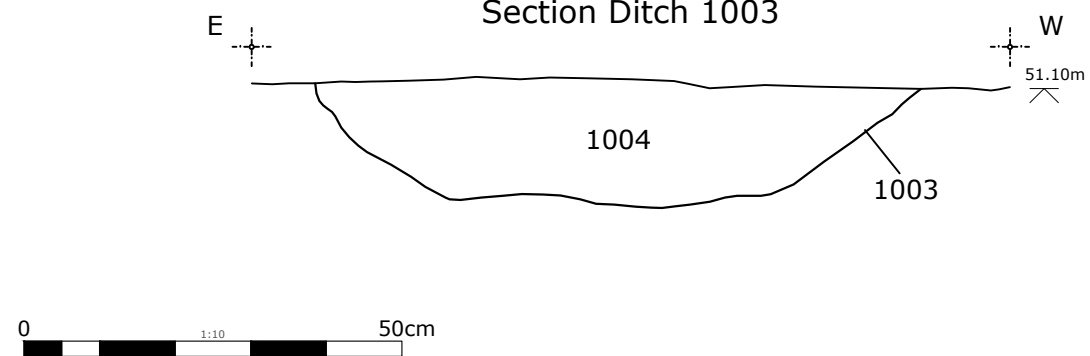


Ditch 1005 - Section - View E



Ditch 1003 - Section - View S

### Section Ditch 1003



- Trial Trench
- 16th - 19 Century Feature
- Undated Feature
- Site Boundary

NGR: 608740 277260 REF: P1261

PROJECT: THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1 PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: NIGEL BEESON

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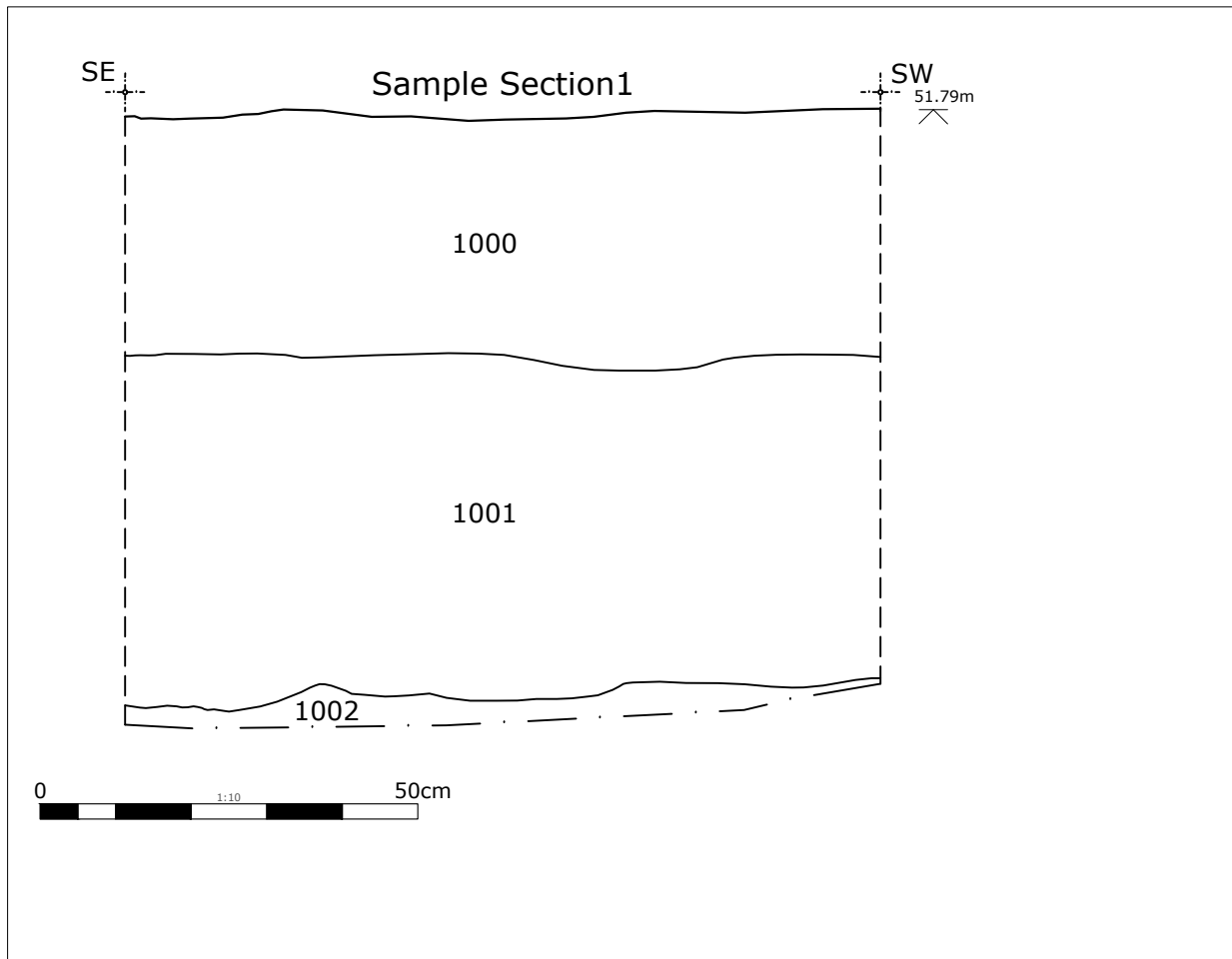
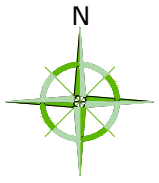
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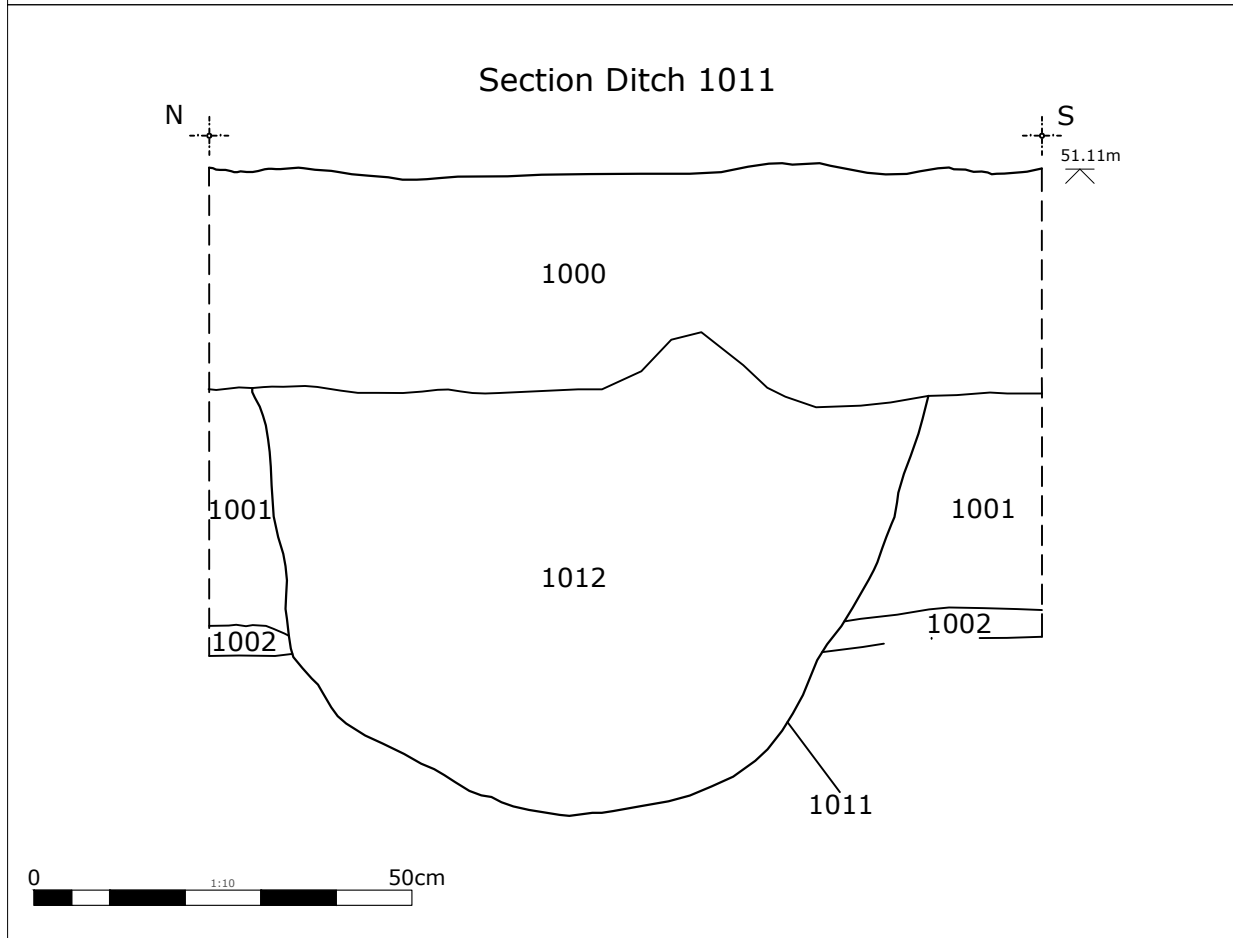
AUTHOR: MCA

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 4



Sample Section 1

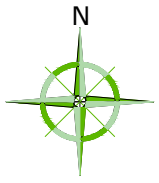


Ditch 1011 - Section - View E

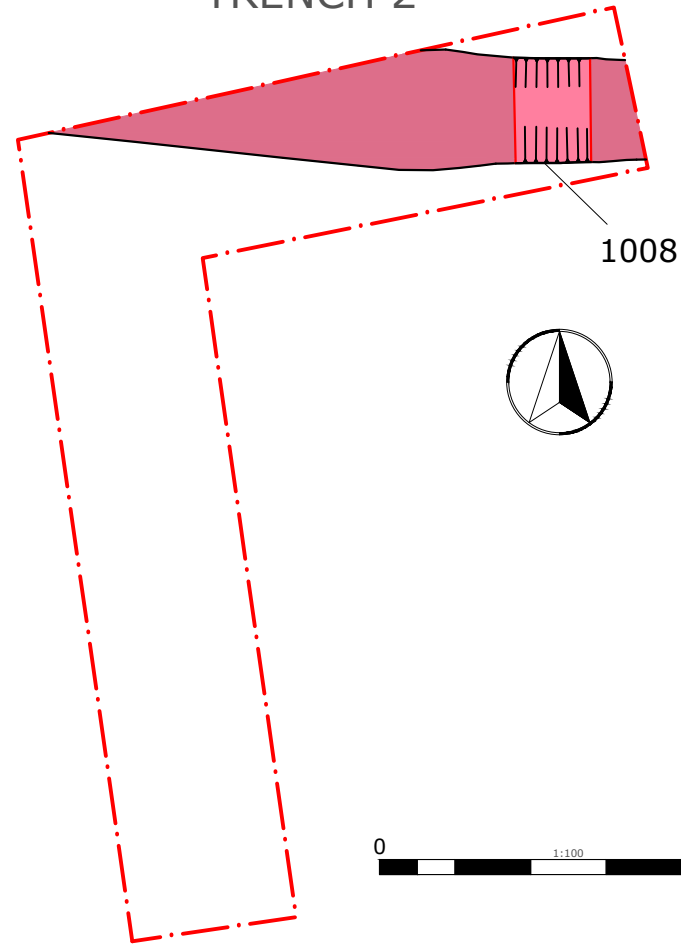
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PROJECT:	THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH 1 PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	NIGEL BEESON		
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AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	5		
APPROVED:	MB				





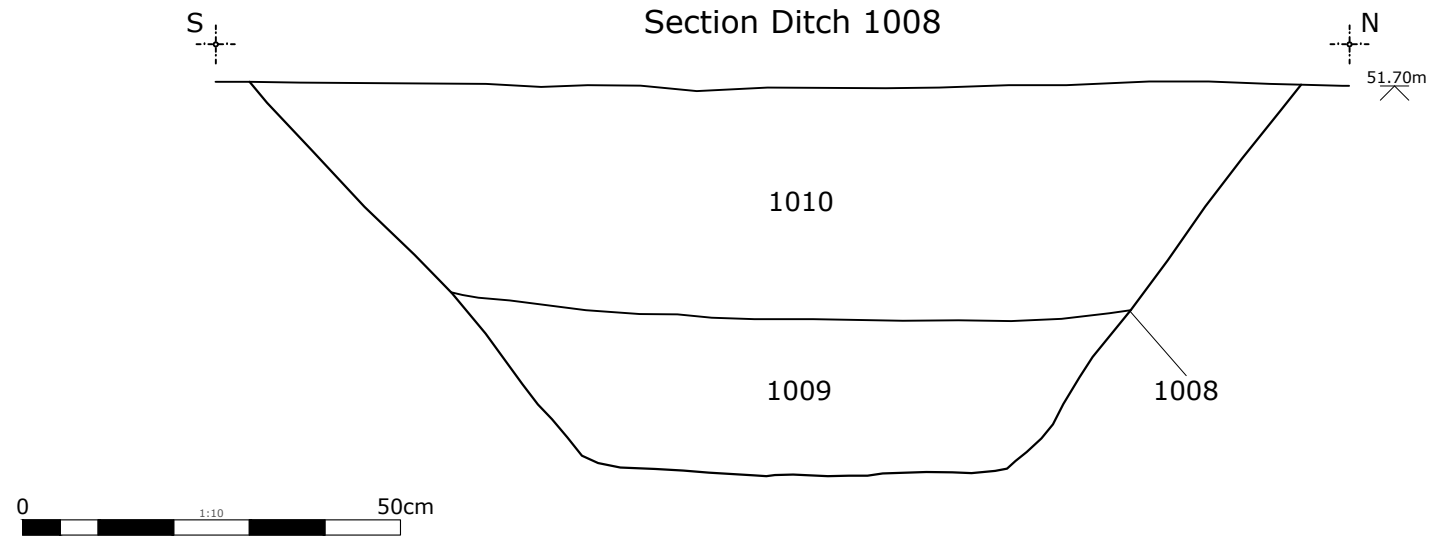
### TRENCH 2



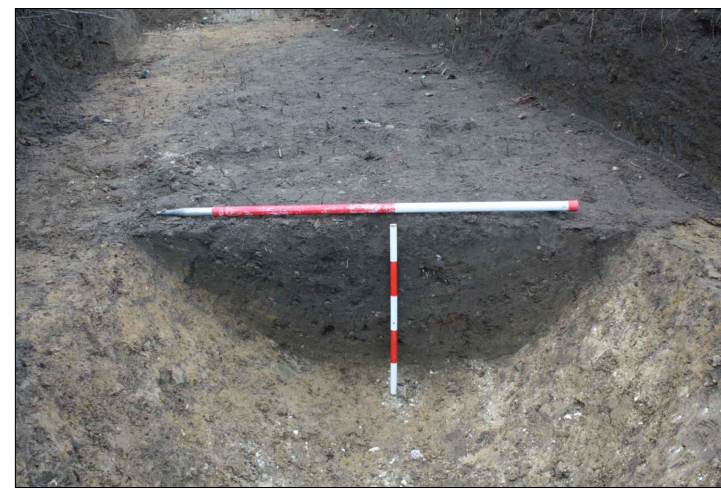
1008

0 1:100 5m

### Section Ditch 1008



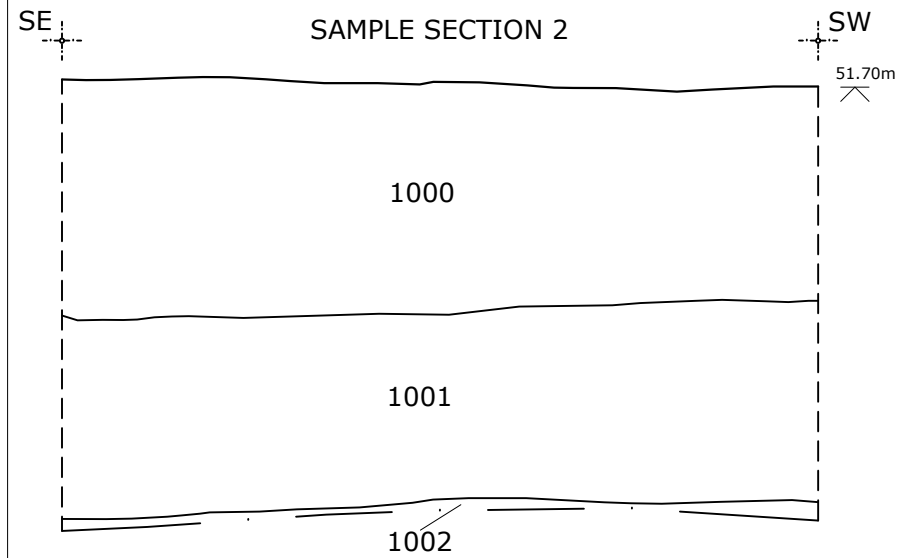
0 1:10 50cm



Ditch 1008 - View E



Trench 2 - Post Excavation - View NE



### SAMPLE SECTION 2

1000

1001

1002





0 1:10 50cm



Sample Section 2 - View SE



Trench 2 - Post Excavation - View SW

-  Trial Trench
-  17th - 20th Century Feature
-  Undated Feature
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 608740 277260 REF: P1261

PROJECT: THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 2 PLANS, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: NIGEL BEESON

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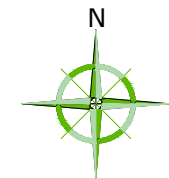
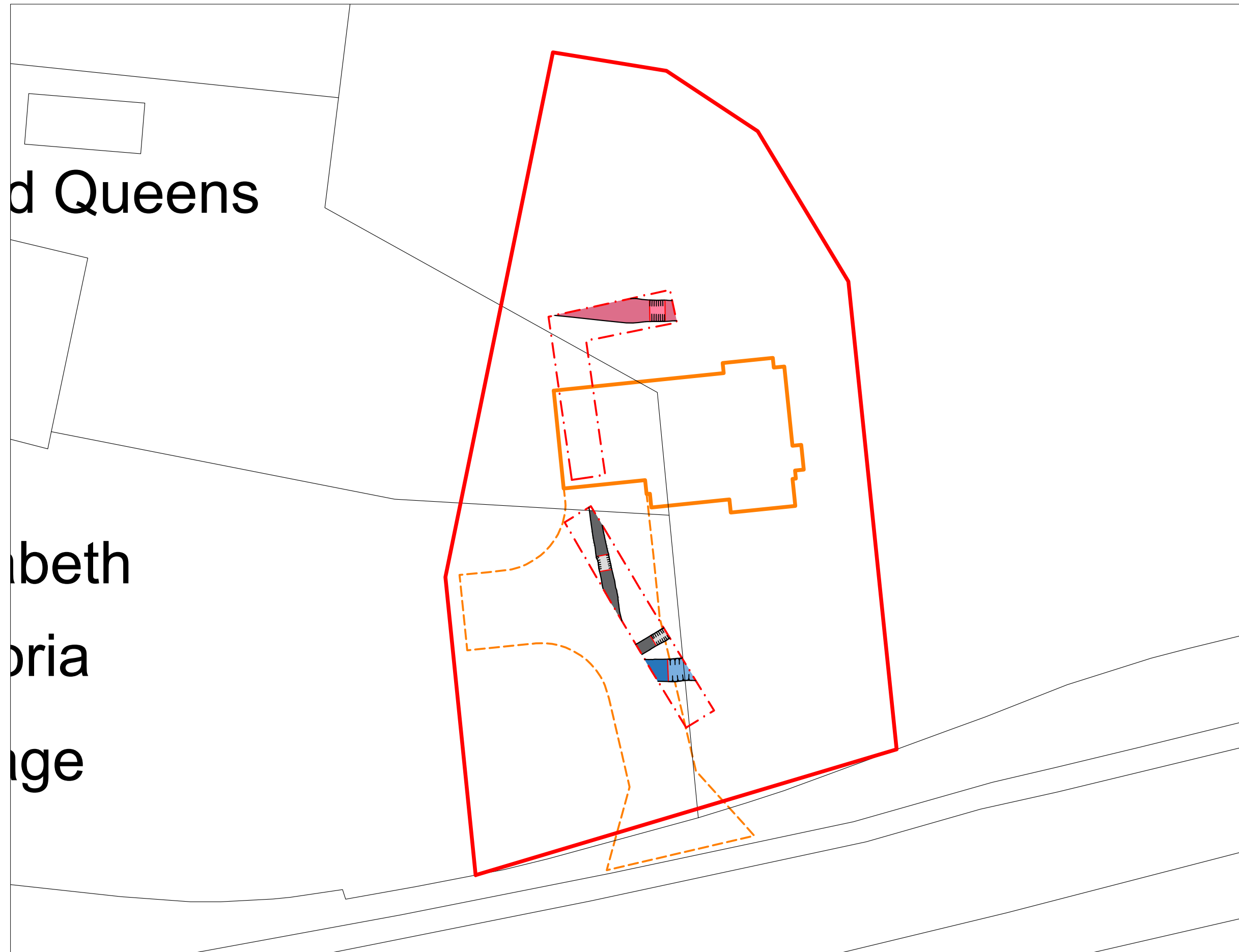
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FIGURE: 6










The Old Queens

Beth

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ge

-  Trial Trench
-  17th - 20th Century Feature
-  16th - 19 Century Feature
-  Undated Feature
-  Driveway Footprint
-  Development Footprint
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 608740 277260 REF: P1261

PROJECT: THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CLIENT: NIGEL BEESON

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FIGURE: 7

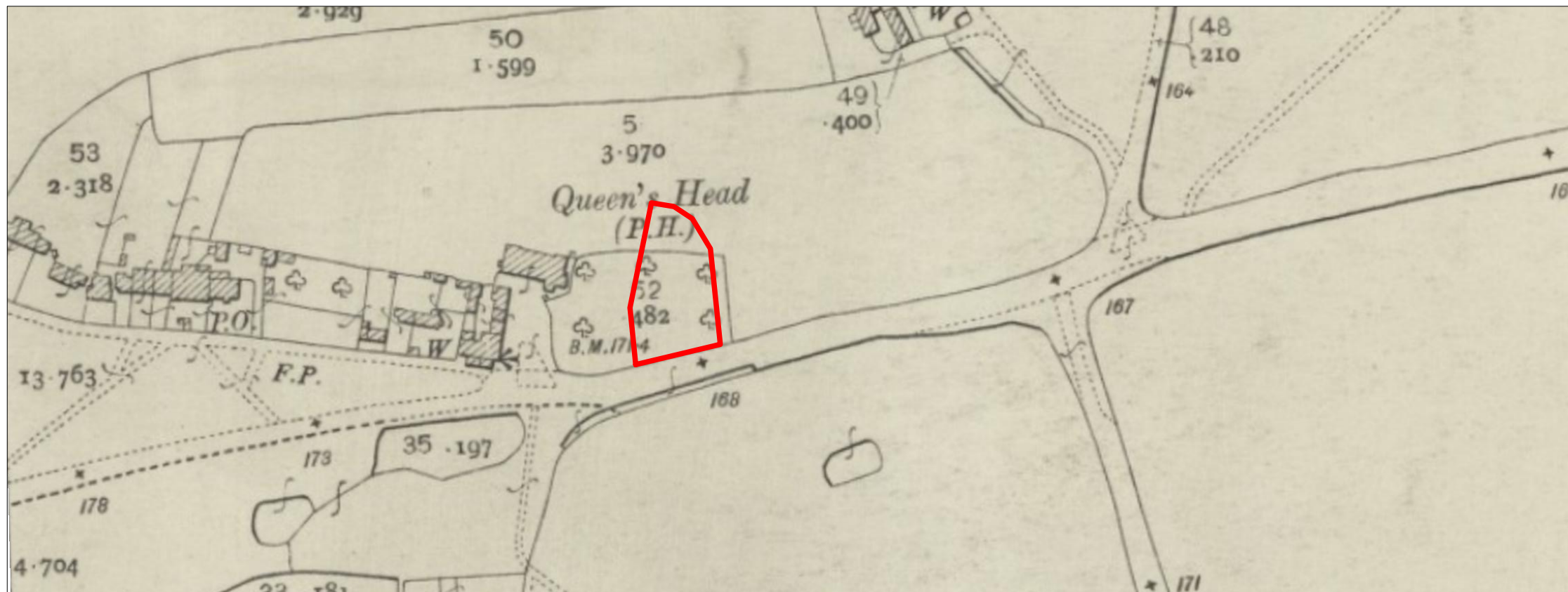
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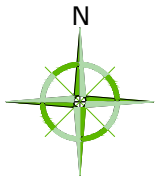




Tithe Map 1840



Second Edition Ordnance Map 1904 - Sheet Suffolk XXV.9



 Site Boundary

NGR: 608740 277260 REF: P1261

PROJECT: THE OLD QUEENS, LONG GREEN, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: MAP REGRESSION

CLIENT: NIGEL BEESON

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FIGURE: 8