

# Worlington Quarry, 2012 phase, Worlington WGN 047

## **Archaeological Monitoring Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2012/048**

**Client: Frimstone Ltd**

Author: Rob Brooks

June/2012

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Report Date: June/2012



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** WGN 047  
**Site Name:** Worlington quarry, 2012 phase  
**Report Number** 2012/048  
**Planning Application No:** F/2004/0227/CCA  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 19th March to 24th April, 2012  
**Grid Reference:** TL 6973 7094  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-122680  
**Curatorial Officer:** Edward Martin  
**Project Officer:** Rob Brooks  
**Client/Funding Body:** Frimstone Ltd  
**Client Reference:** N/A

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

### Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: Rob Brooks

Date: 25/06/2012

Approved By: David Gill

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: 25/06/2012

Signed:



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

## **Summary**

Monitoring of a topsoil strip at Worlington Quarry, Worlington, in Suffolk, revealed evidence of two undated pits. The pits are possibly extensions of the later prehistoric/Bronze Age activity seen in the other projects in the quarry, as well as in the area as a whole.

Several large spreads of material were also recorded. These were natural hollows within the superficial geology, infilled with naturally-derived, sterile material. The natural subsoil was largely undisturbed.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

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

## Sections

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

## **1. Introduction**

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A monitoring was carried out at Worlington Quarry, Worlington (Fig. 1) during topsoil stripping in advance of an ongoing programme of sand and gravel extraction (Planning Application F/2004/0227/CCA) by the client Frimstone Ltd. The work was carried out from 20th March to 24th April 2012 and was undertaken in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by Edward Martin (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Conservation Team, Appendix 1).

Worlington Quarry is located in West Suffolk, just north of Red Lodge and south of Worlington village, fewer than three miles south-west from Mildenhall. Further phases of monitoring have occurred in the quarry in 2009, 2010, and in April-May and September-October, 2011 (Fig. 1).

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site's geology is made up of superficial river terrace deposits overlying Holywell nodular chalk formation and new pit chalk formation bedrock (BGS, 2012). On site this comprised mid yellow-orange sand and gravel deposits, beneath which was chalk bedrock, although this was not uncovered during this phase of topsoil stripping.

The site was close to the 15m contour and was fairly level, with a slope down from the south-west to the north-east corner. The highest point, at the south-west corner was measured at 16.3m above the Ordnance Datum, with the lowest point in the north-east corner recorded at 15.6m.

### **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The development area has been previously identified as having the potential for widespread Bronze Age occupation. A Bronze Age barrow (WGN 003) lies to the east of Site WGN 034 and a further four barrows (BTM 012, BTM 013, BTM 027 and BTM 028) are recorded 1.2 km to the east on Chalk Hill. Saxon burials (WGN 013) and a possible Roman villa (BTM 026) have also been recorded on this raised area. The evaluation of Phases 1 and 2 of the quarry (WGN 028), carried out in 2004, identified a scatter of pits dating to the Bronze and Iron Age (Fig. 1 and Everett, 2004). Site WGN 032, lying immediately to the north-west of site WGN 034, was evaluated in early 2008 and encountered no archaeological remains.

The Phase 3 extraction area had been evaluated in 2008 (WGN 034, Fig. 1) and three stages of monitoring followed this in 2009, 2010 and 2011. The evaluation revealed sparse archaeological remains of probable prehistoric date and a small quantity of later Bronze Age flints. The findings indicated an absence of settlement-related activity and suggested that use of the land was low-level and infrequent (Muldowney and Muldowney, 2008). The 2009 monitoring revealed a single, shallow and undated pit, whilst the 2010 monitoring uncovered a small Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint-working hollow with sherds of three separate Beaker vessels and a large quantity of worked and burnt flints (Muldowney, 2009 and 2010). The first phase of monitoring in 2011 revealed evidence of two pits and one hearth, believed to be of later prehistoric date, which between them contained two struck flints, several heated flints and charcoal. Four large modern pits were also recorded and partially excavated and are believed to relate to farming or quarrying activities (Brooks, 2011). Further monitoring in 2011 recorded two small possible pits that were similar to those from the earlier monitoring, and an undated ditch, as well as further spreads of natural geological spreads and some modern quarrying or farming disturbances (Brooks, 2012).

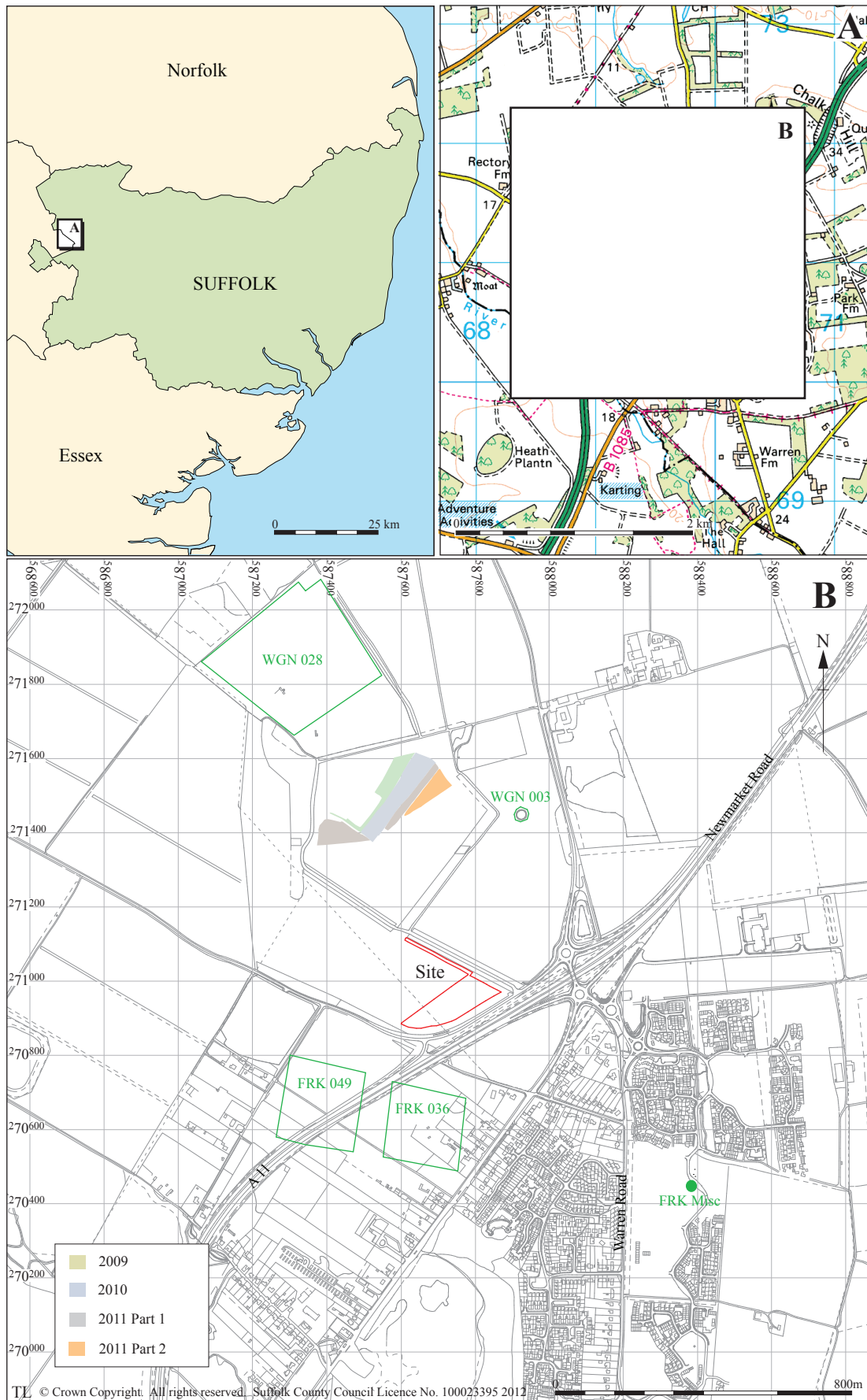


Figure 1. Location of site (red) showing HER entries (green) and earlier phases.

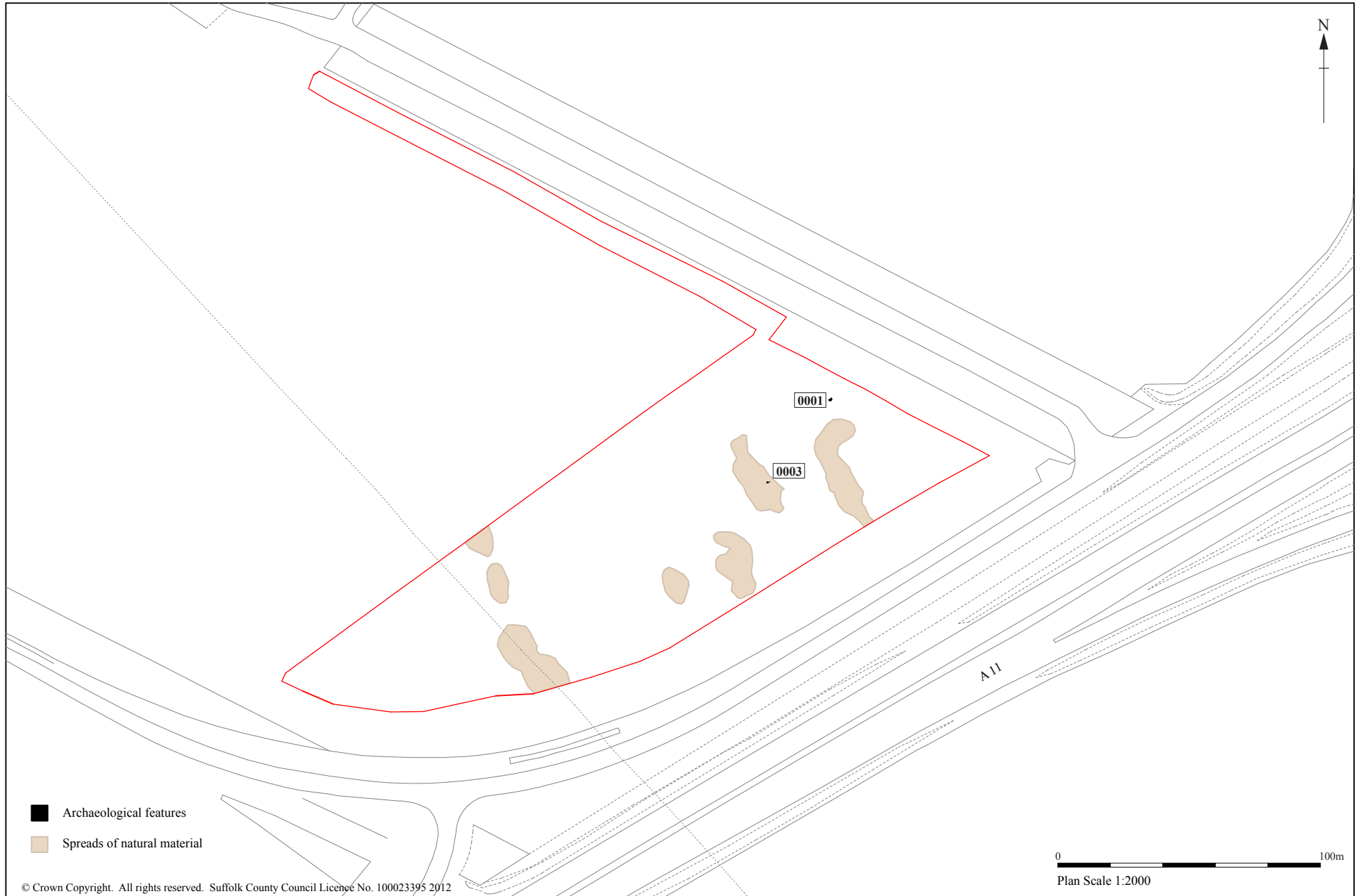


Figure 2. Site plan showing feature locations and spreads of natural material

## **4. Methodology**

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A roughly triangular area and part of a lorry haul road was stripped of topsoil to the underlying geology using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket (Fig. 2). Any features were excavated by hand and recorded in a single continuous numbering system. Both possible pits were approximately 50% excavated. They were drawn in section at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and in plan at 1:20. Environmental bulk samples were not taken due to the lack of dating evidence and because the features were disturbed. Several natural spreads were encountered during the monitoring. These were machine excavated on three occasions, revealing sterile fills of geological material. Digital photographs were taken of the features and the site at 300 x 300dpi.

The boundaries of the site and the location of features were plotted using a Leica GPS1200 Rover system. This was set to be accurate to under 0.05m. Processing of these results was carried out off-site using a combination of LisCAD, MapInfo and AutoCAD 2009.

Site data has been input onto the MS Access database and recorded using the County Historic Environment Record code WGN 047. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-122680, Appendix 2) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code WGN 047.

## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

Initially 0.3-0.45m of mid-dark brownish-grey silty-sand topsoil was stripped off the site. This uncovered the mottled pale yellow and mid-dark orange sand and gravel deposits that made up the superficial geology of the site. Two pits were cut into this, and seven natural spreads were also present within hollows in the geology. All the contexts are fully described in Table 1 (below). No subsoil B horizons were visible in the stratigraphy, which is probably a result of the site's former use as a ploughed field and pig farm.

### 5.2 Results

#### Pits 0001 and 0003

Pit 0001 was the larger of the two features, forming an irregular oval or crescent shape in plan, 1.08m long x 0.51m wide x 0.12m deep. It contained burnt fill 0002, although the burning did not appear to have occurred *in situ*. No finds were recovered from the fill.

At 0.41m long x 0.29m wide, oval pit 0003 was smaller than pit 0001 and survived only as a 0.05m deep cut. Its fill, 0004, was very similar to fill 0002, although it was slightly darker and less disturbed. It also appeared to contain slightly more burnt material, but produced no finds.

Context	Description
0001	Crescent/oval in plan, aligned NE-SW, with 45-80° concave sides and a very irregular base. 1.08m long x 0.51m wide x 0.12m deep. Filled with 0002. Interpretation – possible pit, but irregular. Possibly the remnants of a burnt out tree bowl judging by its shape and irregularity, although there is no evidence of burning <i>in situ</i> of the natural. Probably quite disturbed.
0002	Fill of 0001. Mid orangish-brown and dark grey mottled silty-sand. Friable compaction. Occasional charcoal lumps, small stones and heated stones. Clear-diffuse horizon clarity with natural. Single feature fill. Interpretation – burnt material. Not sampled as quite mixed/disturbed and no dating evidence.
0003	Oval cut in plan, aligned NE-SW. 35° concave sides with curving break of slope to base. Flat/slightly concave base. 0.41m long x 0.29m wide x 0.05m deep. Interpretation – disturbed pit containing burnt material. Filled with 0004.
0004	Fill of 0003. Dark brownish-grey to black silty-sand. Friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks and small angular flints (some heated). Clear horizon with geology. Only fill of pit. Interpretation – burnt material. Somewhat disturbed. Not sampled as there was no dating evidence and the fill was disturbed.

Table 1. Context descriptions



## Unstratified find

One unstratified find was recovered from the site. This is an unpatinated small struck long flake. It has parallel long flake scars on the dorsal face, which had 50% cortex. It is probably of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date (Pendleton, pers. comm.).

## Natural spreads

Seven natural spreads were recorded across the site. These were large deposits ranging in size from 15m x 10m up to 42m x 18m, which were very irregular in plan. The profiles of the hollows, where excavated, showed very gently sloping sides curving gently to slightly concave bases. The deposits were made up of coarse sand of a dark greyish-bluish-brown colour and some pale (but not heat-altered) flints, with no finds. It is thought that the spreads are natural due to their size, irregular shapes in plan, shallow profiles and because the fills were inorganic and produced no finds. Similar spreads of sterile material have also been observed in the recent phases of monitoring (Brooks, 2011 and 2012).

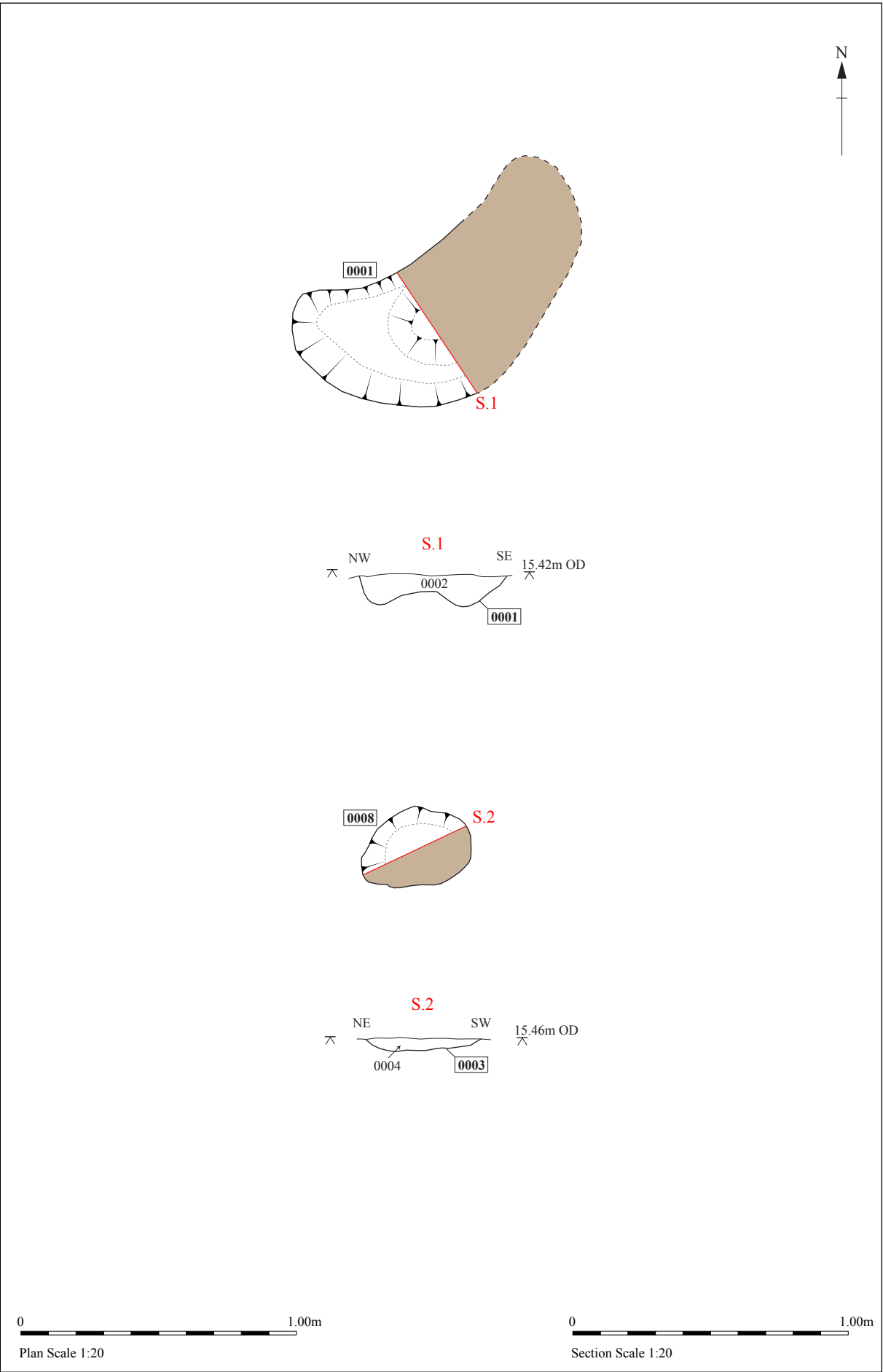


Figure 3. Feature plans and sections

## **6. Discussion and conclusions**

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This phase of works appears to have uncovered similar remains to those recorded in the first phase of monitoring in 2011 (which uncovered Neolithic or Early Bronze Age features). These latest pits therefore may also potentially be prehistoric, containing burnt material which could be associated with occupation, or potentially industry as indicated by the last phase of monitoring (Brooks, 2012). Whilst the activity in this period was probably not intensive, or was perhaps ephemeral, it hints at human settlement in the wider area, perhaps with a focus towards the sites to the east and the barrows. The nature of the archaeology encountered on this site is still somewhat unclear at the moment, with evidence only indicating localised hearths and burning (as well as use of flint tools in earlier works). Any further mineral extraction phases in the quarry and work within the wider area may provide more evidence on the nature and extent of the prehistoric activity.

## **7. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Worlington\WGN 047 Quarry Monitoring 2012

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HPA-HPZ\HPA 83-87

## **8. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Brooks and Simon Cass and directed by Rob Brooks. Project management was undertaken by David Gill who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds analysis was undertaken by Colin Pendleton.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and the report was edited by David Gill and Richenda Goffin.

## **9. Bibliography**

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BGS, 2011, Information obtained from [http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digitalmaps/data\\_625k.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digitalmaps/data_625k.html) and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

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Brooks, R., 2012, Worlington Quarry, 2011 Phase - Part 2, Worlington, WGN 038, SCCAS Report No. 2012/011, Bury St Edmunds: SCCAS

Everett, L., 2004, *Phases 1 & 2, Bay Farm, Worlington. WGN 028*, SCCAS Report No. 2004/147, Ipswich: SCCAS

Muldowney, E. and Muldowney, M., 2008, Worlington Quarry: Completion of Phase 3, Part of Phase 5 and the entirety of Phase 7, Bay Farm, Worlington. WGN 034 & WGN 035. SCCAS Report No. 2008/222, Bury St Edmunds: SCCAS

Muldowney, E., 2009, *Worlington Quarry, Worlington WGN 038*, 2009 Phase, SCCAS Report No. 2009/231, Bury St Edmunds: SCCAS

Muldowney, M., 2010, *Worlington Quarry, Worlington WGN 038*, 2010 Phase, SCCAS Report No. 2010/162, Bury St Edmunds: SCCAS

## Appendix 1. Brief and specification

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### SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE CONSERVATION TEAM

#### *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring (continuous observation of soil-stripping operations)*

#### MINERAL EXTRACTION SITE, BAY FARM, WORLINGTON Phases 3, 5 and 7

*Although this document sets out the work that will need to be done by an archaeological contractor, the developer should be aware that some of its provisions may impinge upon the general working practices of the development and may have financial implications. The commissioning body may also have Health & Safety responsibilities, see para 1.7*

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission has been given for mineral extraction to take place on the above site (F/2004/0227/CCA).
- 1.2 The area lies adjacent to a known archaeological site: a Neolithic and Bronze Age burial mound called Swale's Tumulus (Suffolk Historic Environment Record no. WGN 003).
- 1.3 A desk-top assessment of the area was carried out by the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council in 2003 (report no. 2003/3) followed by a field evaluation in 2004 (report no. 2004/147). This demonstrated that there was a scattered presence of features of Bronze Age and Iron Age date. Subsequent evaluations (reports 2008/93 and 2008/222) have shown a low level of prehistoric activity. The scattered nature of the prehistoric features means that activity areas could be missed by the evaluation trenches and there is therefore a need to monitor the topsoil-stripping operations.
- 1.4 As the next stage in complying with the planning condition the developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological monitoring of the soil-stripping operations.
- 1.5 There is a presumption that the archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require justification.

- 1.6 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination.

## 2. **Brief for the Archaeological Project**

- 2.1 In the area defined on the attached map, archaeological monitoring, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to any extraction of minerals or other development works. With prior agreement, this work may be carried out phased sections.
- 2.2 The objective of the monitoring will be :
  - a) to enable the identification and evaluation of potentially significant archaeological features or deposits (see Section 3);
  - b) to identify, excavate and record features and deposits of lesser archaeological significance (see Section 4).
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for prehistoric settlement evidence.
- 2.4 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.5 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology* Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000,

'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').

- 2.6 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

### 3. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring of Topsoil-Stripping**

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 2.5 above.
- 3.2 The developer will give the appointed archaeological contractor three weeks notice (or any other mutually agreed period of notice) of the commencement of site works.
- 3.3 The topsoil-stripping operations (by the developer or the archaeological contractor) will be carried out using a back-acting machine with a toothless bucket. The depth and method of stripping will need to be agreed in advance with the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Machinery will not cross the stripped area until any possible archaeology has been assessed and fully recorded. Any variation from this will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.4 As areas are stripped, they will be assessed for further archaeological work. The options will include:
1. A need for further stripping of subsoil layers such hill-wash or other masking deposits.
  2. Evaluation of potentially significant archaeological features or deposits. The scope of this work is to be agreed between the Conservation Team of SCCAS and the developer (or his consultant).  
**N.B. Further archaeological work arising from this evaluation may require a new Brief and Specification from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.**
  3. Small-scale archaeological excavation to clear features and deposits of lesser significance (e.g. isolated features or small clusters of features).  
**The minimum standards for this work are set out below in Section 4.**
  4. Consideration by the developer of a redesign of the development to avoid major archaeological features.

**The decision regarding further work will need to be approved by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.**

### 4. **Specification for Small-scale Archaeological Excavation** (See Section 3.4.3)

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria will be required

- 4.1 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this practice will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 4.2 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
  - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated. Note that it is likely that prehistoric features e.g. especially pits, are likely to require full excavation.
  - b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts.Any variations from these practices will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 4.3 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 4.4 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences and should form part of the Project Design. The use of a metal detector will form an essential part of the finds recovery strategy. The sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 4.5 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 4.6 All artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation, so that the results can inform decision-making on the excavation.
- 4.7 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.



- 4.8 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.
- 4.9 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 4.10 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 4.11 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements of Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and be compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

## 5. **General Management**

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 5.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.  
Where projects require an unusual amount of monitoring, the Conservation Team reserve the right to make an 'at-cost' charge for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150). A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design and will be reviewed during the course of the project. Any decision to charge for monitoring will be notified to the developer or his agent(s).
- 5.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 5.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with a detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.

- 5.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and the filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.
- 5.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and for *Excavations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in the drawing up of the report.

## 6. Archive Requirements

- 6.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.
- 6.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).
- 6.4 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the *Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels* of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 6.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 (2001).
- 6.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 6.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County SMR. All record drawings of excavated

evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.

- 6.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County SMR within twelve months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines.
- 6.10 The finds, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies the requirements of the Museum and Galleries Commission. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.  
A statement regarding the final destination of the finds must be included in the Project Design.
- 6.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology* must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

## 7. Report Requirements

- 7.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 7.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 7.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 7.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 7.5 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.6). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied.

- 7.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 7.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 7.8 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Edward Martin

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Environment and Transport Department  
Shire Hall  
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Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352442

Date: 24<sup>th</sup> April 2009

Reference: SpecMonWorlington4.doc

**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**

## Appendix 2. OASIS form

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-122680**

### Project details

Project name	WGN 047 Worlington Quarry Monitoring 2012
Short description of the project	Monitoring of a topsoil strip at Worlington Quarry, Worlington, in Suffolk, revealed evidence of two undated pits. The pits are possibly extensions of the later prehistoric/Bronze Age activity seen in the other projects in the quarry, as well as in the area as a whole. Several large spreads of material were also recorded. These were natural hollows within the superficial geology, infilled with naturally-derived, sterile material. The natural subsoil was largely undisturbed.
Project dates	Start: 19-03-2012 End: 24-04-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WGN 047 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WGN 047 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2012/048 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	F/2004/0227/CCA - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 7 - Mineral extraction
Monument type	PITS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH WORLINGTON WGN 047 Worlington quarry monitoring, 2012 phase
Postcode	IP28
Study area	3.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 6973 7094 52 0 52 18 35 N 000 29 24 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 15.00m Max: 16.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Edward Martin
Project director/manager	David Gill
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Quarry
Name of sponsor/funding body	Frimstone Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	WGN 047
Digital Contents	"Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Worlington Quarry, 2012 phase, Worlington, WGN 047, Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2012/048
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4, comb bound, white cover, in colour, two appendices (also available as a pdf)
Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	13 June 2012



# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

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**[www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/](http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/)**