Suffolk County Council

The Walnut Tree, Worlington
WGN 054

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/078

Client: Mr Scott Faulkner

Author: Rob Brooks

July/2014

The Walnut Tree, Worlington
WGN 054

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Report Date: July/2014

HER Information

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Site Name:	**The Walnut Tree Evaluation**
Report Number	**2014/078**
Planning Application No:	**F/2012/0494/FUL**
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Grid Reference:	**TL 6955 7363**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolkc1-179405**
Curatorial Officer:	**Rachael Abraham**
Project Officer:	**Rob Brooks**
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Date: 11/08/2014

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Signed:

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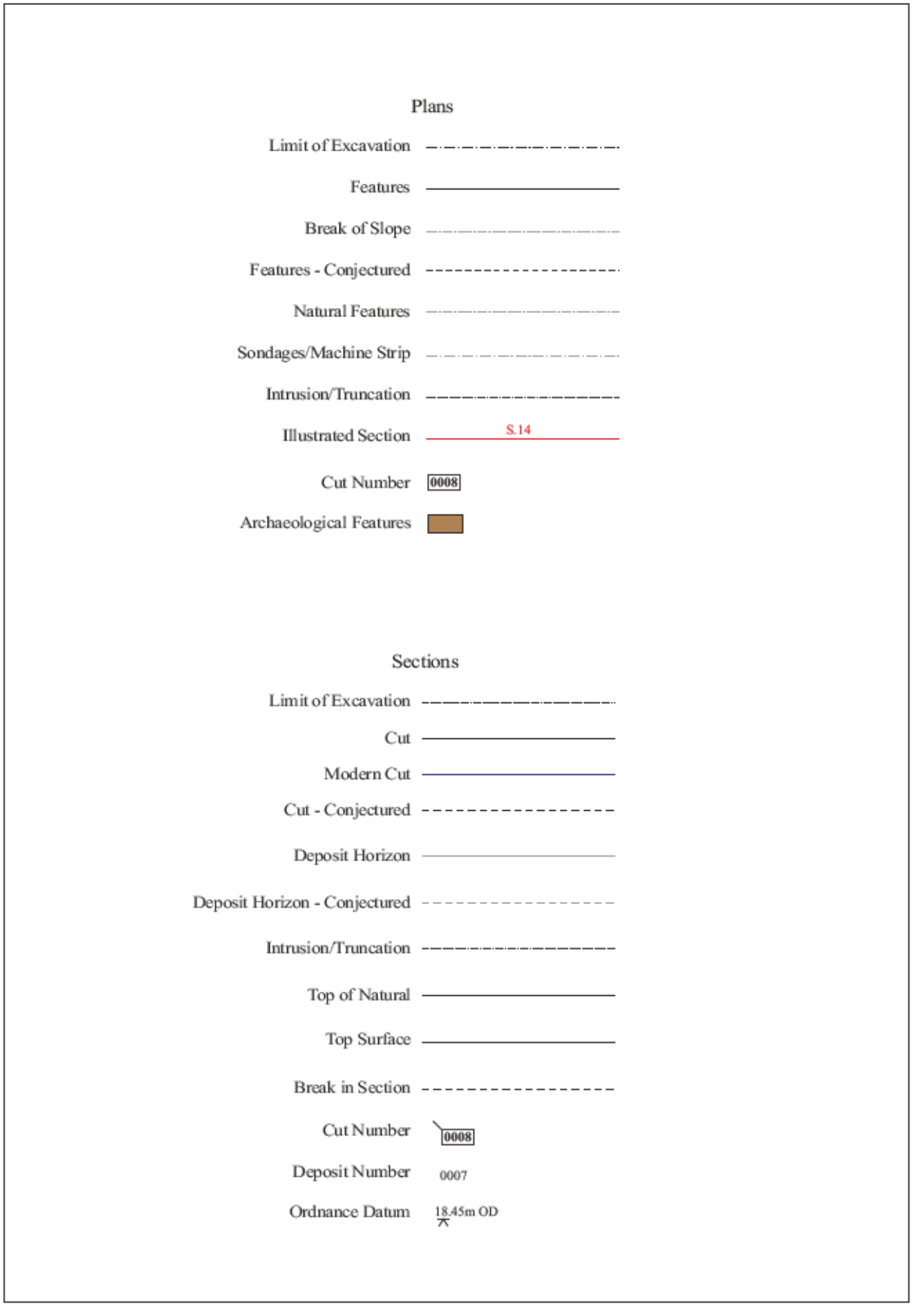
Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at The Walnut Tree Pub, in Worlington, Suffolk. A single trench was excavated, revealing a medieval pit and ditch, containing pottery, an iron nail and fuel ash/slag. Two further pits were found to be post-medieval, producing pottery, tobacco pipes, a roof tile and fuel ash/slag. Environmental residues included cereal grains as well as possible evidence of metalworking.

Despite the presence of surviving features, they were often poorly preserved due to post-medieval and modern disturbance.

Drawing Conventions



1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of guest accommodation on land belonging to The Walnut Tree pub in Worlington, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation by John Craven (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a Brief by Rachael Abraham (SCCAS Conservation Team) as a condition of planning application F/2012/0494/FUL. Mr Scott Faulkner funded the work that was carried out on the 26th June, 2014. The trench was located within an area of grass lawn, at grid reference TL 6955 7363.

2. Geology and topography

The superficial geology of the area is recorded as River Terrace deposits of sand and gravel, with bedrock of Zig Zag formation chalk. Superficial deposits of alluvium are also detailed to the south-west, comprising silt, sand, gravel and clay (BGS, 2014). On site the geology presented itself as superficial deposits of dark brownish-orange sand, with some areas of yellow and mid orange sand and small patches of chalk.

The area of the trenching sloped slightly from the north down to the south, with ground levels of 9.92m above the OD recorded at the northern end of the trench and 9.88m above the OD at the southern end of the trench.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site lies in the medieval core of Worlington, recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) as WGN 046 (Fig. 1) and close to a series of post-medieval buildings. Other works within 500m of the site have also revealed archaeological features and finds of Palaeolithic, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date (Fig. 1 and Table 1).

The written scheme of investigation mentions that the '1st Edition Ordnance Survey of 1882 depicts and labels the property as The Chequers Inn and shows an outbuilding partially occupying the development area … However the main building is not listed and is presumed to be of 19th century date' (map reproduced in Craven, Appendix 1).

HER event No.	Description
WGN 002	Medieval moat.
WGN 007	Medieval church of All Saints.
WGN 017	Medieval clunch stone architectural fragments.
WGN 024	Scatter of medieval metalwork, including tokens. Roman brooch.
WGN 036	Medieval pits.
WGN 037	Post-medieval gunflint production waste.
WGN 046	Medieval settlement core of Worlington.
WGN Misc.	Palaeolithic hippo, bison, horse, rhino, elephant and lion bones recovered in 1887.

Table 1. HER listings within 500m of the site and shown on Figure 1

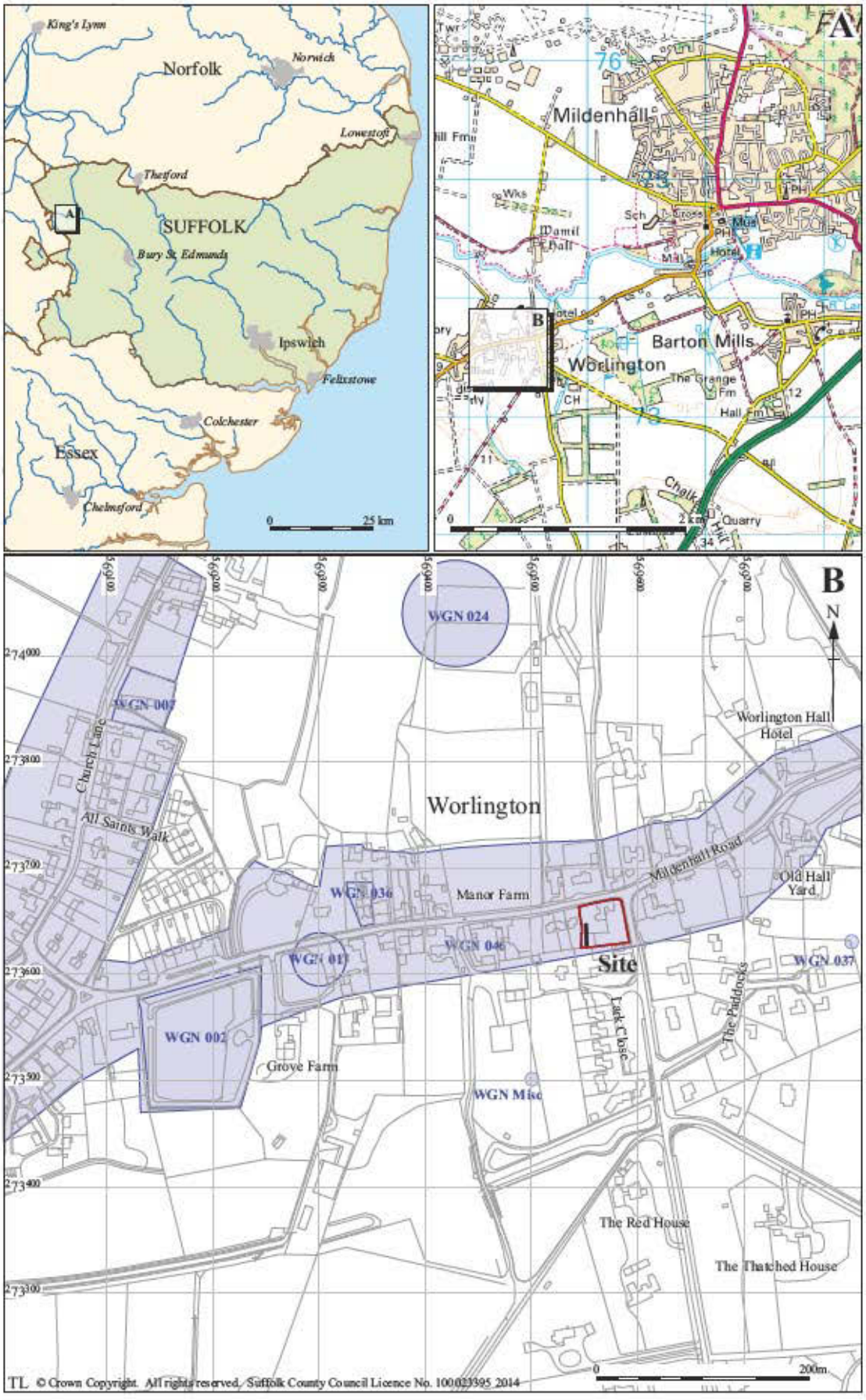


Figure 1. Site location map with HER entries (blue)

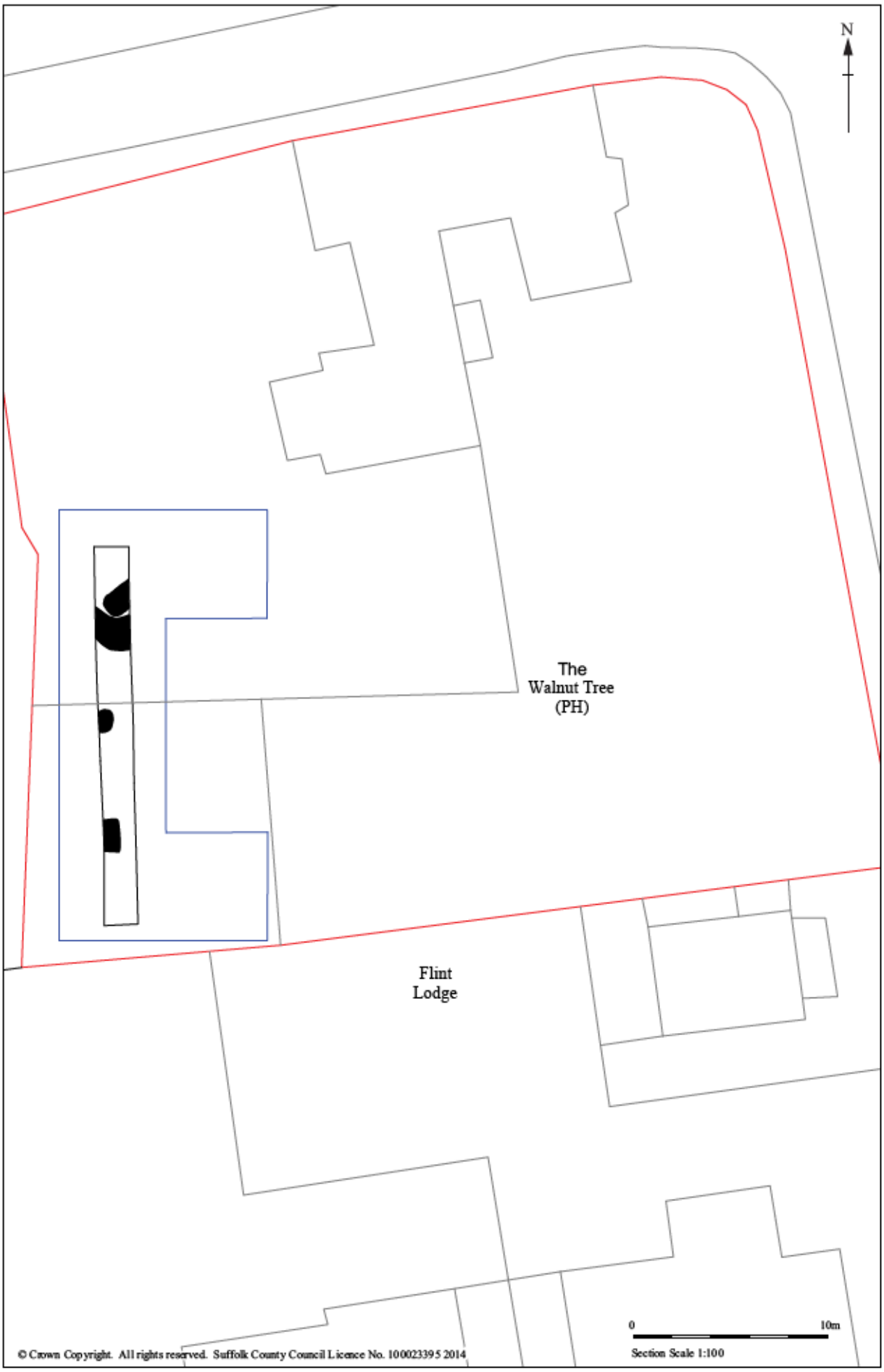


Figure 2. Site plan, with trench, archaeological features (black) and development outline (blue)

4. Methodology

The trench was excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket, with the work being constantly monitored and directed by an experienced archaeologist. Topsoil 0001 was removed, followed by make-up layer 0002 and then buried topsoil 0003 to expose any cut features and the natural geology. All of the upcast spoil was monitored for finds and metal-detected. The trench was positioned across the site to sample the footprints of the proposed building (Fig. 2). The trench was at least 1.8m wide x 20m long.

When the trench excavation was finished, soil profiles were cleaned and recorded in conjunction with the digging and recording of the cut features. All of the pits/features and the single ditch were excavated, with a minimum of 50% sampled from all the pits and a 1m wide slot through the ditch. Environmental bulk samples were taken from three of the four features. Colour digital photographs at 300 x 300 dots per inch resolution (dimensions of 4288 x 2848 pixels) were taken of the contexts and the trench. A 1:50 plan of the trench was hand drawn and geo-referenced using an RTK GPS. Sections were drawn at 1:20. A single continuous numbering system was used to record all contexts (records 0001-0012 – Appendix 2).

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code WGN 054. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-179405 – Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit). The archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code WGN 054.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Archaeological features consisting of pits and a ditch were present in the trench (Figs. 2-3). The trench was excavated to *c*.0.7-0.8m below ground level in order to reveal the mixed natural geology of dark brownish-orange sand, with some areas of yellow and mid orange sand and small patches of chalk, into which features were cut. This involved the removal of varying depths of topsoil 0001, make-up layer 0002 and buried topsoil 0003. Make-up layer 0002 was a deposit of brownish-grey silty-sand, orange sand and varying levels (sometimes high) of small to large chalk pieces and it was up to 0.4m deep and overlaid some of the cut features. This material was interpreted as a later post-medieval or modern layer that had been used to build up and level this area of the site using imported topsoil and bedrock. It also contained disturbed fragments of brick and mortar thought to relate to the buildings shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Appendix 1). The lowest layer above the natural geology was deposit 0003, which appeared to be a mixture of mainly buried topsoil mixed with disturbed orange sandy subsoil.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Pit 0004

At the southern end of the trench was pit 0004, which was a sub-square cut in plan, partially obscured by the edge of the trench. The cut had very steep to vertical sides that then rapidly curved to the almost flat base. It is unclear if the pit was sealed by layer 0003, or cutting it. The feature measured 1.74m x >0.8m x 0.35m+ deep and was filled with a single deposit of mid orangish-brown slightly silty-sand, recorded as 0005 that produced three sherds of 18th-20th century pottery (78g), one piece of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM – 173g), four pieces of clay tobacco pipe and small find 1001, which was a bone toothbrush. The finds are dated to the first half of the 19th century.

Ditch 0007

Ditch 0007 was a west to east aligned cut feature, which appeared to be rapidly curving in plan. The cut was very shallow (0.1m deep), with approximately 45° concave sides, and a curving break of slope to the flat/slightly uneven base. It was 1.4m-1.78m wide and filled with a single deposit of very dark orangish-brown slightly silty-sand, with occasional chalk flecks, that contained two sherds of 13th-14th century pottery (33g) and small find 1002, which is probably a nail. The environmental sample produced evidence of charred cereal grains, hazelnut shells, bone fragments, snail shells and vitrified coke-like material.

Plate 1. Ditch 0007, facing east, 1m scale

Pit 0008

Pit 0008 was located approximately halfway up the trench, emerging from the western limit of excavation. The cut appeared to be a slightly irregular circular shape in plan, with 35°-45° slightly concave sides and an imperceptible break of slope to the concave base. The feature was filled with single fill 0009, which was mid-dark orangish-brown loose/friable silty-sand, with no inclusions except for fourteen pieces of coal/slag and post-medieval window glass and mortar. The pit appeared to cut layer 0003 and measured 1.18m x >0.7m x c.0.15m deep. The environmental sample contained bone fragments and vitrified material/coal.

Pit 0010

The most northerly feature in the trench was pit 0010. It was possibly sub-rectangular/ linear plan, although partially obscured by the limit of excavation. The sides were steep at 85°-90°, with a sharply curving break of slope to the flat base. Its dimensions measured >1.62m x 1.23m x 0.62m deep. The fill was recorded as 0011; a single fill of very dark orangish-brown loose slightly silty-sand, with occasional small chalk nodules, as well as some coal/fuel ash slag fragments (ten of which were collected for analysis). Two pottery sherds of late 12th-14th century date were also recovered (18g) and the environmental sample produced charred cereal grains, charred legumes, bone fragments, ferrous spheroids (evidence of metalwork), vitrified/coke-like material and snails.

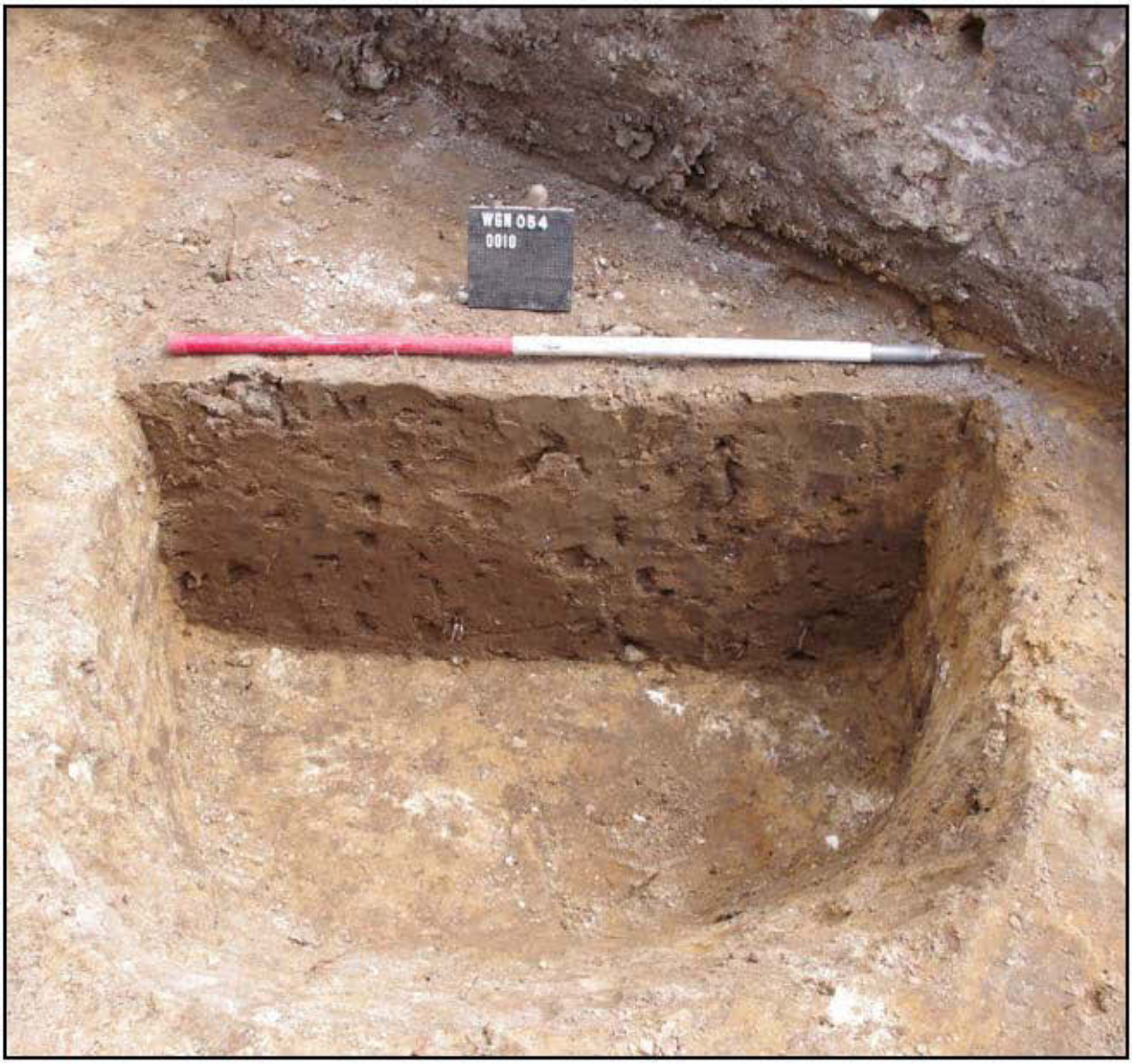


Plate 2. Pit 0010, facing north-east, 1m scale

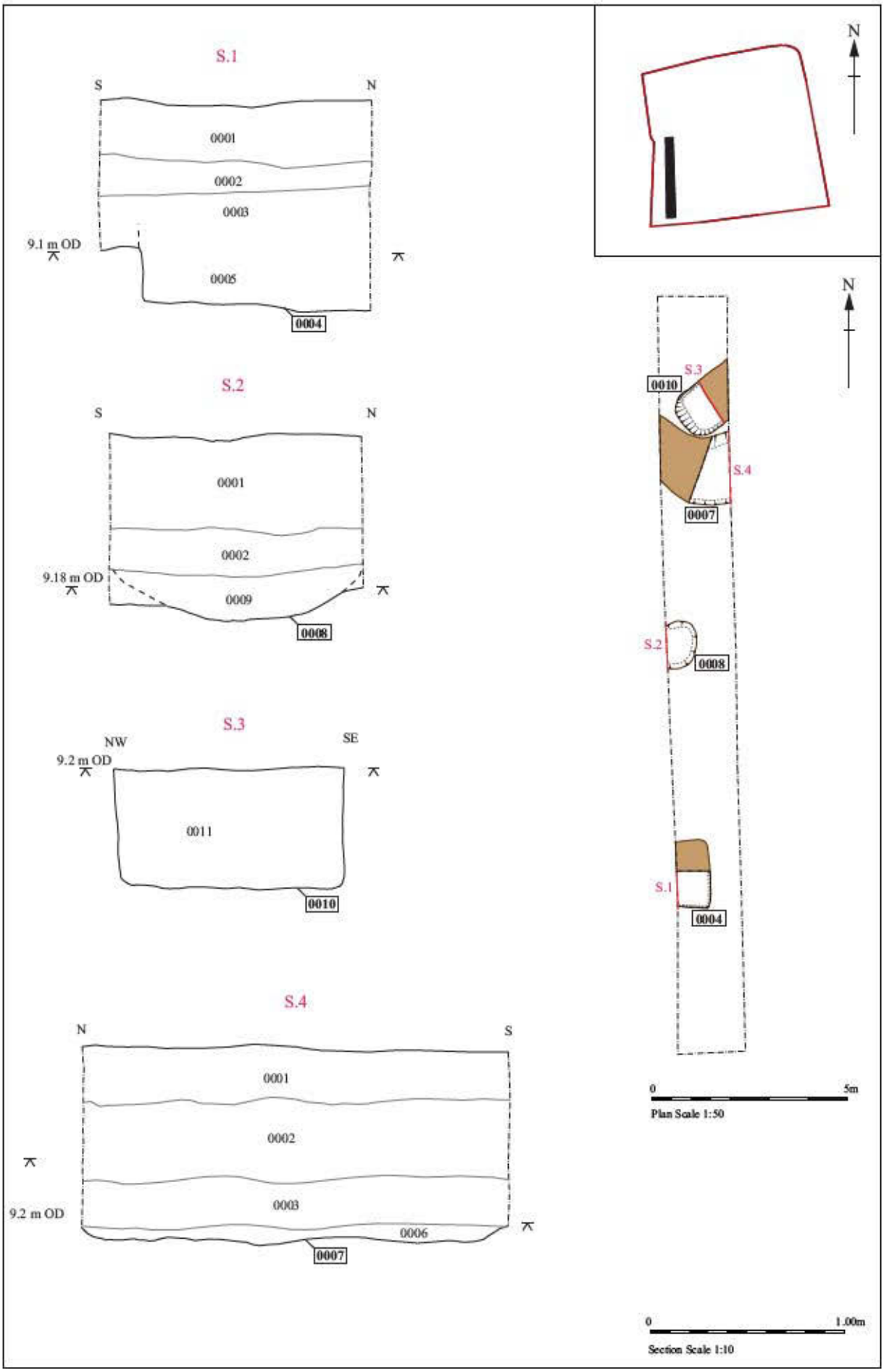


Figure 3. Sections and trench plan

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

The finds recovered from the evaluation are listed below by context in Table 2.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay tobacco pipe		Coal/fuel ash slag		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0005	3	78	1	173	4	32			SF 1001 Bone toothbrush	First half of 19th Century
0006	2	33							SF 1002 Iron object	13th-14th C
0009 Sample 1							14	11	1 frag post-med window glass (2g), 4 mortar frags (8g)	Post-med
0011	2	18					10	22		L12th-14th C
0012	2	11								Medieval
Total	**9**	**140**	**1**	**173**	**4**	**32**	**10**	**22**		

Table 2. Finds quantities

Small quantities of finds were recovered from Sample 1 from the fill 0009 of pit 0008, although no finds were recovered through hand-retrieval. No pottery or ceramic building material was collected from this feature, but a small piece of window glass dates to the post-medieval period. Small pieces of other artefacts and animal bones were also collected from two other samples (Sample 2 from ditch fill 0006 and Sample 3 from pit fill 11).

6.2 The pottery

Sue Anderson

Nine sherds of pottery weighing 140g were collected from four contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
RB Grey Micaceous (Wattisfield??)	RBGM	1.20	1	5		1
Ely coarseware	ELCW	3.61	3	29	0.05	3
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	1	5		1
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	4.81	1	23		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	2	54	0.23	2
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	1	24		1
Totals			**9**	**140**	**0.28**	**9**

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

One highly micaceous sherd with burnishing externally is likely to be of Roman date, although the vessel appears to have been carinated. It was an unstratified find (0012) and was unabraded.

Five sherds, from ditch fill 0006, pit fill 0011 and unstratified 0012, were of medieval date. Three were in Ely coarseware, including a rim fragment from a small jar with a short upright flat-topped rim. All three were sooted externally. A body sherd of a grey medium sandy greyware with fine calcareous inclusions has also been identified as an Ely product, although the external decoration (applied brown pellets under a green glaze) is more typical of Grimston wares and the sherd may be from a different fenland production site. A sherd of Grimston ware with typical applied slip strip and green glaze was also found. The finds suggest 12th/13th century dates for the pit fill and the ditch fill.

Three sherds of 19th-century date came from pit fill 0005. These comprised a whiteware plate, a blue transfer-printed (rural scene) whiteware cup and a rim fragment from a sub-rectangular slipware brown-glazed dish (although the actual fragment had no slip decoration).

6.3 Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

A fragment of a white-firing gault clay plain roof tile was recovered from pit fill 0005 (Appendix 5). This type of tile is typical of the fens in the post-medieval period.

6.4 Clay tobacco pipe

Four fragments of clay tobacco pipe were collected from pit fill 0005. The substantial remains of two pipe bowls were present, both very similar to each other. Each one has a series of nine ribs in relief on each side of the bowl, and both have a foot with a shallow maker's mark, possibly the initials 'P' and 'C'. The shape and decoration of these pipes indicate a date of the first half of the nineteenth century (Atkin, 1985).

6.5 Fuel ash slag or coal

A small quantity of coal fragments or perhaps fuel ash slag pieces was collected from pit fill 0011. Given the fact that the fill was well-stratified and contained medieval pottery, the latter is more likely.

6.6 The small finds

Two small finds were identified from the evaluation.

The handle of a complete bone brush minus the wire bristles was found in pit fill 0005. It is the shape of a toothbrush with a head composed of four rows of holes which would have contained tufts of fine copper wire (MacGregor, 1985: 183). It dates to the nineteenth century.

A fragment of an iron object was found in ditch fill 0006. It is 46mm long and the shank is sub-rectangular in section, with a slightly broader head. The object may be the remains of a latch rest (Margeson, fig. 114 no. 1217) or perhaps more likely, a nail with a partially damaged head.

6.7 Discussion of material evidence

Small quantities of medieval pottery were recovered from the ditch 0007 and pit 0010. The fabric types were dominated by Ely Glazed and Coarsewares, reflecting the location of the site and its proximity to the Cambridgeshire fens. Finds dating to the first half of the nineteenth century were identified in pit 0004 which was at the southern end of Trench 1.

6.8 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Three bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the evaluation. The samples were all processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macro remains or artefacts were recorded in Table 4. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles, (Stace, 2010).

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

Quantification

For this initial assessment, macro remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones were scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Remains that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

SS No	Context No	Feature/ cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0009	0008	Pit	PMed	Uncharred weed seeds ##, Bone fragments #, Vitrified material/coal ++, Rootlets +++
2	0006	0007	Ditch	Med?	Charred cereal grains ##, Charred weed seeds # Hazel nutshell fragment #, Bone fragments ##, Snail shells +, Vitrified/cokey material ++, Rootlets +++
3	0011	0010	Pit	PMed	Charred cereal grains ##, Charred legumes #, Charred weed seeds ##, Un-charred weed seeds ##, Bone fragments #, Ferrous spheroids #, Vitrified/cokey material ++ Snails +, Rootlets +++

Table 4. Plant macrofossil and other remains

The preservation of the macrofossils within the samples was through charring and is generally poor. All samples contained rootlets fragments which are modern contaminants within the archaeological deposits.

Samples 2 (fill 0006 from ditch 0007) and 3 (fill 0011 from pit 0010) contained charred cereal caryopsis in small numbers. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were both present, in roughly equal quantities, with perhaps wheat type grains being slightly dominant. Many of the cereal grains were however puffed and fragmented making them difficult to identify in any detail. No chaff elements, which would have suggested grain processing on site, were observed within the scanned flots.

A charred Legume, a possible bean fragment, was observed in Sample 3 (0011). Legumes were commonly used during the medieval and post-medieval periods as both an important source of carbohydrates and protein for humans as well as a fodder for livestock. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits.

Charred weed seeds were only present in small numbers in Sample 3, (0011) and consist of Polygonacea family, (*Persicaria/Polygonium* sp.). Within this sample there was also a single Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragment, which could either represent a waste product from gathered food or have been incorporated in fuel, becoming charred in that way; it is not really possible to draw conclusions from a single specimen.

A small number of uncharred seeds from common weeds such as Goosefoots (Chenopodium sp.), Nightshades (*Solanum* sp.), Fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.), Brambles (*Rubus* sp.), Elder (*Sambucus* nigra L.) and Nettles (*Urtica* sp.) were present within the flots. These may represent segetal and common wayside weeds accidently harvested along with the grain and incorporated into domestic refuse deposited within the feature fills. However as they appear unabraded it must be considered that they could be intrusive within the archaeological deposits sampled.

All the samples contained a vitrified material resembling coke or coal residue. Five ferrous spheroids were also present within the flot material from Sample 3, (0011). No spheroids or hammerscale flakes were observed within the non-floating residues. Ferrous spheroids/globules are formed during primary smithing as hot droplets of slag are expelled and although only a small number of specimens were observed it is possible that some sort of metalworking or small scale industrial activity could have been taking place in the vicinity.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The grains recovered are representative of the cereals grown during the medieval and post-medieval periods, with wheat and barley being the dominant crops. A rich source of protein and carbohydrate within the diet is provided by legumes and the single fragment observed within these samples may not be representative of their importance within the diet. The presence of legumes could indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby.

It is likely that the material present represents domestic and possibly small scale industrial waste deposited within the archaeological features.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot materials from these samples at this stage, as this would offer little extra information of value to the results of this evaluation.

7. Discussion

The evaluation has revealed that a moderate density of later medieval and post-medieval archaeological features was preserved on the site associated with The Walnut Tree Pub. However the cut features were often quite shallow due to levels of late post-medieval and modern ground and building works, as well as root disturbance.

A pit and a ditch found in close proximity to one another are probably contemporary 12th-14th century features and are indicative of nearby medieval activity. Such deposits have been recorded previously in Worlington and whilst they are important indicators of settlement they are not uncommon. The pit is likely to represent quarrying of the geology, being secondarily used for deposition of refuse from local houses (probably on the street frontage), while the ditch may have been a property boundary, although its curving alignment is hard to interpret. The two post-medieval pits almost certainly indicate similar activity and that the site may have remained occupied from the late medieval period throughout the post-medieval period.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The archaeological works have demonstrated the presence of surviving medieval and post-medieval deposits on the site, typical of backyard occupation activity from these periods. However the survival of these features was limited and the position of the site away from the street frontage suggests that the proposed development is unlikely to cause extensive damage to any further archaeological deposits. As such, it is likely that no further archaeological work will be required in order to discharge the planning condition.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\ Archive\Worlington\WGN 054 Evaluation Walnut Tree

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\ Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HXA-HXZ\HXE 19-23

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds, Parish Box: H/79/2

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Tim Carter and Rob Brooks and directed by Rob Brooks. Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin, with additional specialist advice provided by Sue Anderson and Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

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Appendix 1. Abridged written scheme of investigation

Suffolk County Council

The Walnut Tree, The Street, Worlington
WGN 054

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment
Archaeological Evaluation

Client: Mr Scott Faulkner

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team
Author: John Craven
May 2014

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Project details

Planning Application No:	F/2012/0494/FUL
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Monk, SCCAS/CT
Grid Reference:	TL 695 736
Area:	c.200sqm
HER Event No/Site Code:	WGN 054
Oasis Reference:	179405
Project Start date	TBC – late June 2014
Project Duration:	c.1 day
Client/Funding Body:	Mr Scott Faulkner
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	John Craven
SCCAS/FT Project Officer:	TBC
SCCAS/FT Job Code:	WORLWAL001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of proposed guest accommodation at The Walnut Tree, Worlington, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application F/2012/0494/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 15/05/2014), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Monk of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS/CT 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.

2. The Site

- The proposed development of a single accommodation block measuring c.20m by 10m, lies to the rear and side of The Walnut Tree inn, in an area of open grass lawn.
- The site lies at a height of *c.*10m above Ordnance datum. Ground levels in the area are broadly flat, with the settlement overlooking the River Lark, *c.*350m to the north.
- The site geology consists of deep well drained sandy soils (Ordnance Survey 1983) overlying superficial River Terrace deposits of sand and gravel which in turn overlie chalk bedrock of the Zig Zag Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).

Figure 1. Location map – REMOVED

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of archaeological potential, as indicated by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), within the historic settlement core (WGN 046). The site also overlooks the River Lark valley to the north, which as a whole is rich in known archaeological sites from all pre-medieval periods. As a result there is thought to be high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest in the area.
- The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of 1882 depicts and labels the property as The Chequers Inn and shows an outbuilding partially occupying the development area (Fig. 2). However the main building is not listed and is presumed to be of 19th century date.
- The proposed residential development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.

Figure 2. Site as shown on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1882

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
  - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ.*
  - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
  - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
  - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
  - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
  - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS/CT to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
  - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

Figure 3. Proposed trench plan - REMOVED

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SCCAS/FT Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).
- SCCAS/CT will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS/CT visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- A desk-based assessment consisting of consultation of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and study of readily available historic maps and aerial photographs held by SCCAS will be carried out prior to the start of fieldwork.
- An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (WGN 054) and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Institute For Archaeology's (IFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', revised 2008.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SCCAS/FT led by a Project Officer. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS/FT and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires the application area to be evaluated by the excavation of a 20m trench through the development footprint, and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 3). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- The trench locations will be marked out by hand or by a RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of topsoil until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS/CT.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.

- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS/CT.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- Metal detector searches of trenches and archaeological deposits will take place throughout the evaluation by an experienced SCCAS/FT metal-detectorist.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SCCAS/FT registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS/FT finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (English Heritage 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (East of England) on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisons of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ.* If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS/CT will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS/CT. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SCCAS/FT Fin ds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff,

whether internal SCCAS/FT personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.

- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following Institute for Conservation (ICON) guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SCCAS Archaeological Stores at Bury St. Edmunds or Ipswich. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON) guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SCCAS/FT database compatible with the Suffolk HER.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.
- Digital photographs will be allocated and renumbered with a code from the Suffolk HER photographic index.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SCCAS/FT's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the site s development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS/CT and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual *'Archaeology in Suffolk'* section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.

- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.6. Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS web site for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT 2010).
- All physical site records and paperwork will be labelled and filed appropriately. Digital files will be stored in the relevant SCCAS archive parish folder on the SCC network site.
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
  - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identfied and the find will be reported to SCCAS/CT and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
  - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
  - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

6. Bibliography

Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

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English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental archaeology, A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd Ed).*

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation.*

McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and*

inhumed human remains. IFA Technical Paper No 13.
Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.* EAA Occasional Paper 24.
Ordnance Survey, 1983, 'Soils of England and Wales': *Soil survey of England and Wales, sheet 4 Eastern England 1:250,000.* Harpenden.
SCCAS/CT, 2010, *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk.*
SCCAS/CT, 2011, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011, ver 1.2.*
Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds.* Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

Websites
British Geological Survey
http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

7. Project Staffing

Management

SCCAS/FT Manager Western Office	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	John Craven
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin

7.1. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SCCAS/FT staff.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
John Craven	Project Officer		
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Tim Carter	Project Assistant		Metal detectorist

7.2. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the fieldwork project officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SCCAS/FT specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics	Ellie Cox, Beata Wieczorek-Olesky
Illustration	Don na Wreathall
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Cathy Tester, Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing	Anna West
Finds Processing	Jon athan Van Jennians

SCCAS also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted

as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

WSI Appendix 1. Health and Safety

1. Introduction

The project will be carried out following Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policies at all times.

All staff will be aware that they have a responsibility to:

- Take care of their own health and safety and that of others who maybe affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work.
- Follow safe systems of work and other precautions identified in the risk assessment.
- Report any changes to personal circumstances that may affect their ability to work safely.
- Report potential hazards, incidents and near misses to the Project Officer/supervisor.

A pre-site inspection has been made of the site and applicable SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments for the project are included below.

All SCCAS/FT staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and permanent staff all hold a CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. All staff have been shown the SCCAS Health and Safety Manual, copies of which are held at the SCCAS/FT offices in Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. All staff will read the site WSI and Risk Assessments and receive a site safety induction from the Project Officer prior to starting work. All staff will be issued with appropriate PPE.

From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by other SCCAS/FT staff, external specialists, SCCAS/CT staff or other members of the public. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.
Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies. SCC also has professional negligence insurance. Copies of these policies are available on request.

2. Specific site issues

Welfare facilities

Due to the limited nature of the project, it is proposed that SCCAS/FT staff will work from their vehicle and use client welfare facilities if available. If not staff will be able to travel to public facilities. Additional facilities, toilet, site accommodation etc, will be provided if the project is extended. Fresh, clean water for drinking and hand washing is carried in SCCAS vehicles. A vehicle will be on site at all times.

First Aid

A member of staff with the First Aiders at Work qualification will be on site at all times. A First Aid kit and a fully charged mobile will also be in vehicle/on site at all times.

Site access and security

Access to the site is via the pub carpark and has been agreed with the client. The site, being within the pub gardens is open to public access, and so the working area will be enclosed by high visibility temporary barrier fencing. The site will not left unattended during operations and machining will halt if approached by members of the public. If the trenches are to be left unattended before being backfilled (i.e. overnight) they will be enclosed with high visibility temporary barrier fencing.

Deep excavation

Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations will be limited to a maximum depth of 1.2m below existing ground level unless the trench is stepped or shored. In practice the trench is likely to be c.0.5m

deep unless deep alluvial sequences are encountered. On completion of the project trenches will be backfilled to ground-level although pre-existing ground surfaces will not be reinstated.

Contaminated ground
Details of any ground contamination have not been provided by the client. If any such is identified then groundworks will cease until adequate safety and environmental precautions are in place.

Advice will be sought from HSE and relevant authorities if required concerning any of these issues.

Hazardous Substances
No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

Underground services
Details of known services have not been provided by the client. Trench positions will be laid out in advance with reference to any service plan supplied and a CAT scanner used prior to excavation.

Overhead Powerlines
No overhead powerlines cross the site.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
The following PPE is issued to all site staff as a matter of course. Additional PPE will be provided if deemed necessary.

- Hard Hat (to EN397).
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater).
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole).
- Gloves (to EN388).
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F).

Environmental impact/constraints
Suffolk County Council maintains an internal Environmental Management System run in accordance with the ISO14001 standard by a dedicated EMS officer. The council has a publicly available Environment Policy, which commits us to meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, preventing pollution, and to continually improving our environmental performance.

All existing and new SCCAS subcontractors are issued annually with the SCC Environmental Guidance Note For Contractors.

On site the SCCAS Project Officer will monitor environmental issues and will alert staff to possible environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination, e.g. from plant or fuel stores, EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jezz Meredith (SCCAS/FT EMS Officer).

The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. All refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.

The client and has not informed SCCASFT of any environmental constraints upon the development area.

All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCCAS for disposal.

Water will not be pumped into any water course, storm drain etc without prior consent from the Environment Agency. Procedures for dealing with contamination from fuel spills or sediments will be closely followed.
Trenching will be placed to minimise damage to sensitive flora and fauna or their habitats. All trenching will avoid the 'precautionary area' of any trees, this being the distance from the tree equal to 4 times the circumference of the tree at a height of 1.5m above ground level (National Joint Utilities Group, 1995, Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees).

Project Contacts

SCCAS/FT

SCCAS/FT Manager Western Office	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01473 581473
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	John Craven	01284 741249
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 741233
SCCAS/FT H&S	Stuart Boulter	01473 583290
SCCAS/FT EMS	Jezz Meredith	01473 583288
SCCAS/FT Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	01473 583288

Emergency services

Local Police	Kingsway, Mildenhall, IP28 7HS	101
Local GP	Market Cross Surgery, 7 Market Place, Mildenhall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP28 7EG	01638 713109
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000
Environment Agency	Customer Services Line (8am to 6pm) 24 hour Emergency Hotline	03708 506 506 0800 807060
Essex and Suffolk Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	**0845 782 0999**
National Gas Emergency Service	Gas emergency hotline	0800 111 999
UK Power Networks	East England electricity emergency hotline	0800 783 8838
Anglian Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	08457 145 145

Client contacts

Client	Mr Scott Faulkner	
Client Agent		
Site landowner		

Archaeological contacts

Curator	Rachael Monk	01284741230
Consultant		
EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

Sub-contractors

Plant hire	TBC	
Misc. Equipment hire		
Toilet/facilities hire		

Other

SCC Press Office	Andrew St Ledger (Chief Press Officer)	01473 264398
SCC Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
SCC Environment Strategy Manager	Emma Flint	01473 264810
SCC Health and Safety Advisor (ESE)	Mark Ranson	01473 261494
SCC Corporate H&S Manager	Dave Atkinson	01473 260513

Risk Assessments - REMOVED

A pre-site inspection and assessment has been made of the site and the following SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments apply to the project and are included below.

SCCAS/FT RA1	Working with plant machinery
SCCAS/FT RA2	Manual excavation and outdoor working
SCCAS/FT RA3	Deep excavations
SCCAS/FT RA4	Use of Hand tools
SCCAS/FT RA5	Damage to services

WSI Appendix 2. Brief

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

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

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

The Walnut Tree, The Street, Worlington

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Forest Heath District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	F/2012/0494/FUL
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 695 736
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Guest accommodation
CURRENT LAND USE:	Garden
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Rachael Monk Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741230 E-mail: rachael.monk@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	15 May 2014

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following conditions relating to archaeological investigation:

9. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:
a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
b. The programme for post investigation assessment
c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

10. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 9 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

1.2 The archaeological contractor must send a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the LPA on archaeological issues.

1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.4 Following acceptance, the applicant should submit the WSI to the LPA form formal approval; failure to do so could result in enforcement action by the LPA.

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

Archaeological Background

2.1 The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological potential, indicated by the County Historic Environment Record. The development site lies within the Historic Core of Worlington (HER no. WGN 046) and in addition is located on a street fronted by post-medieval buildings. As a result there is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest in this area.

Planning Background

3.1 There is potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 141), to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

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

4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:

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

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

4.4 20m of trial trenching covering the footprint of the proposed new guest accommodation building is to be excavated. Trenches should be 1.8m wide.

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

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

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

5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.

6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.

6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

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

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2.

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

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

Notes

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

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001	0001		Topsoil Layer	Layer of imported topsoil, between 0.28m and 0.5m thick. Deposited sometime after the building shown on the early OS maps was demolished, possibly relating to the construction of the car park.			0.5				0002		No	No			
				Redeposited topsoil layer.													
0002	0002		Make up Layer	Deposit made up of brownish-grey silty-sand, orange sand and varying levels (sometimes high) of small to large chalk pieces. 0.2m-0.4m deep. Overlies the cut features.			0.4				0007, 0009	0001	No	No			
				Redeposited make-up layer of material, possibly relating to the current car park, or to the demolition of the building shown on the early OS maps.													
0003	0003		Buried topsoil Layer	Deposit of mixed mid greyish-brown silty-sand and brownish-orange silty-sand. Heavily mixed and root disturbed. Common small stones. Clear lower horizon clarity with natural, but not so clear with overlying features.			0.18-			0008	0006	0008	No	No			
				Deposit of heavily mixed buried original topsoil and subsoil that has become incorporated as a result of root disturbance and the creation of 0001 and 0002.													
0004	0004		Pit Cut	Sub-square cut in plan? Obscured by limit of excavation. Very steep 75°-vertical sides with rapidly curving break of slope to the almost flat base. Unclear if covered by 0003, or cutting it.	1.74	>0.8	0.35+					0005	No	No			
				Post-medieval pit. Unclear initial use - possibly quarrying sand? But then back filled with some refuse.													
0005	0004		Pit Fill	Mid orangish-brown loose/friable slightly silty-sand. No inclusions. Clear horizon clarity with natural. Single fill of pit.			0.35+				0004		Yes	No			
				Deliberate back fill, including some refuse.													
0006	0007		Ditch Fill	Very dark orangish-brown loose/friable slightly silty-sand, with occasional chalk flecks. Single fill of ditch. Clear horizon with natural.							0007	0003	Yes	Yes			
				Fill of curving ditch 0007.													
0007	0007		Ditch Cut	W-E aligned/curving linear in plan. Very shallow cut, with approximately 45° concave sides, with curving break of slope to the flat/slightly uneven base.	>1.8	1.4-1.	0.1					0002, 0006	No	No			
				Curving ditch. A very clear cut in plan, but its shallow depth and sharply curving alignment make it hard to easily interpret.													
0008	0008		Pit Cut	Cut appears to be a slightly irregular circular shape in plan, although it is somewhat obscured by the limit of excavation. 35°-45° slightly concave sides, with imperceptible break of slope to the concave base. Filled with single fill 0009. [Appears to cut 0003].	1.18	>0.7	0.15+		0003		0003	0009	No	No			
				Very shallow possible pit. Undated. Could be a natural shallow hollow in the natural or a root dish, but probably a heavily truncated pit.													

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0009	0008		Pit Fill	Single pit fill of mid-dark orangish-brown loose/friable silty-sand. No inclusions or finds. Clear horizon clarity with natural.			0.15+				0008	0002	Yes	Yes			
				Pit fill.													
0010	0010		Pit Cut	Possibly sub-rectangular/linear cut in plan, although partially obscured by limit of excavation. 85°-vertical sides, with a sharply curving break of slope to the flat base.	>1.62	1.24	0.62					0011	No	No			
				Probably a pit cut, judging by its shape, which does not look like a typical ditch terminus. Thought to be post-medieval. Doesn't relate to ditch 0007, which is much more shallow and probably medieval.													
0011	0010		Pit Fill	Single pit fill of very dark orangish-brown loose slightly silty-sand, with occasional small chalk nodules, as well as several (c.10?) coke fragments (some of which have been retained. Good horizon clarity with natural.			0.62				0010		Yes	Yes			
				Pit fill, containing a number of coke fragments, indicating a post-medieval date, despite the presence of at least one medieval pot sherd.													
0012	0012		Unstratified Finds	Unstratified finds from Trench 1. These consist of two medieval pottery sherds collected during machining.									Yes	No			
				Low level of background medieval material, which is probably not indicative of a great deal of occupation on site, or that the area has been quite significantly disturbed.													

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-179405

Project details

Project name	WGN 054 The Walnut Tree Evaluation, Worlington
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at The Walnut Tree Pub, in Worlington, Suffolk. A single trench was excavated, revealing a medieval pit and ditch, containing pottery, an iron nail and fuel ash/slag. Two further pits were post-medieval, producing pottery, tobacco pipes, a roof tile and fuel ash/slag. Environmental residues included cereal grains as well as possible evidence of metalworking. Despite the presence of surviving features, they were often poorly preserved due to post-medieval disturbance.
Project dates	Start: 26-06-2014 End: 26-06-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WGN 054 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WGN 054 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	F/2012/0494/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOOTHBRUSH Post Medieval

Significant Finds	NAIL Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH WORLINGTON WGN 054 The Walnut Tree Evaluation
Postcode	IP28 8RU
Study area	181.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 6955 7363 52.3340819415 0.488761366363 52 20 02 N 000 29 19 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.02m Max: 9.23m

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	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Scott Faulkner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	WGN 054
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	WGN 054
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Digital Media	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

available	
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	WGN 054
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Walnut Tree, Worlington, WGN 054, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2014/078
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour, with five appendices. Also available as a pdf.

Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	16 July 2014

OASIS:

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
0005	REFW	cup	upright plain	1	18	19?	L.18th-20th c.
0005	REFW	plate	everted	1	36	19	L.18th-20th c.
0005	LSRW	ditch?	plain	1	24	19?	18th-19th c.
0006	ELCW	jar	upright flat-topped	1	10	12-13?	Med
0006	ELYG			1	23	13-14	Med-LMed
0011	ELCW			1	13		Med
0011	GRIM			1	5		L.12th-14th c.
0012	RBGM			1	5		RB
0012	ELCW			1	6		Med

Pottery catalogue

Appendix 5. CBM catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Length	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	glaze	Notes	Date
0005	wfx	RTP	1	173						thin ms			pmed

CBM catalogue

Suffolk County Council

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