

Worlington Quarry, 2014 Phase, Worlington WGN 047

Archaeological Monitoring Report v0.2

SCCAS Report No. 2014/113

Client: Frimstone Ltd.

Author: Rob Brooks

November/2014

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Report Date: November/2014

HER Information

Site Code: WGN 047
Site Name: Worlington Quarry, 2014 Phase
Report Number 2014/113
Planning Application No: F/2004/0227/CCA
Date of Fieldwork: 15th September – 1st October 2014
Grid Reference: TL 6953 7104
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-190268

Curatorial Officer: Dr. Matthew Brudenell
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.

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Date: 04/11/2014

Approved By: David Gill
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date: 04/11/2014
Signed:

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

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Summary




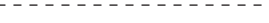







A programme of monitoring was carried out in September and October 2014, at Worlington Quarry in Suffolk. This followed on from several other phases of monitoring at the quarry that had revealed a low level of isolated features consisting of pits, two hearths and a ditch, all thought to be prehistoric. These produced no finds and any environmental samples produced only limited plant macrofossil evidence. This stage of monitoring recorded the presence of a large deposit of sand that had been heated red, although there was no evidence of a cut feature or ash and charcoal to indicate what this might have been the remains of. Nine unstratified struck flints were recovered from across the strip and these indicate low levels of Mesolithic, Neolithic and later prehistoric activity.

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

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 15th September to 1st October 2014 and was undertaken in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by Edward Martin (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Conservation Team, Appendix 1), with the project being overseen by Dr. Matthew Brudenell.

Worlington Quarry is located in West Suffolk, just north of Red Lodge and south of Worlington village, fewer than three miles south-west of Mildenhall. Further phases of monitoring have occurred in the quarry every year from 2009-2013 (Fig. 1).

2. Geology and topography

The site's geology is made up of superficial river terrace deposits overlying Holywell nodular chalk formation and new pit chalk formation bedrock (BGS, 2014). On site this comprised mid yellow-orange sand and gravel deposits, beneath which is chalk bedrock, although this was not uncovered during this phase of topsoil stripping.

The site was on the 15m and 16m contours, with a slope down from the south-west to the north-east end. The highest point at the south-west end was measured at 16.82m above the Ordnance Datum, with the lowest point in the north-east corner recorded at 15.06m.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The quarry has been previously identified as having the potential for 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 listed on the Historic Environment Record (HER) 1.2 km to the east on Chalk Hill. Saxon burials (WGN 013) and a possible Roman villa (BTM 026) have also been recorded at 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 various stages of monitoring have followed this in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. 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). 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 material and some modern quarrying or farming disturbances (Brooks, 2012a). In 2012 monitoring took place immediately to the south-east of the current site. This revealed two possible pits or tree root throws, which were undated (Brooks, 2012b). An early phase of work in 2013 revealed a cluster of eleven pits, one posthole/pit and a hearth, but these produced no finds and very little in the way of environmental remains (Brooks, 2013), while a second phase uncovered no further features (Cass, 2013).

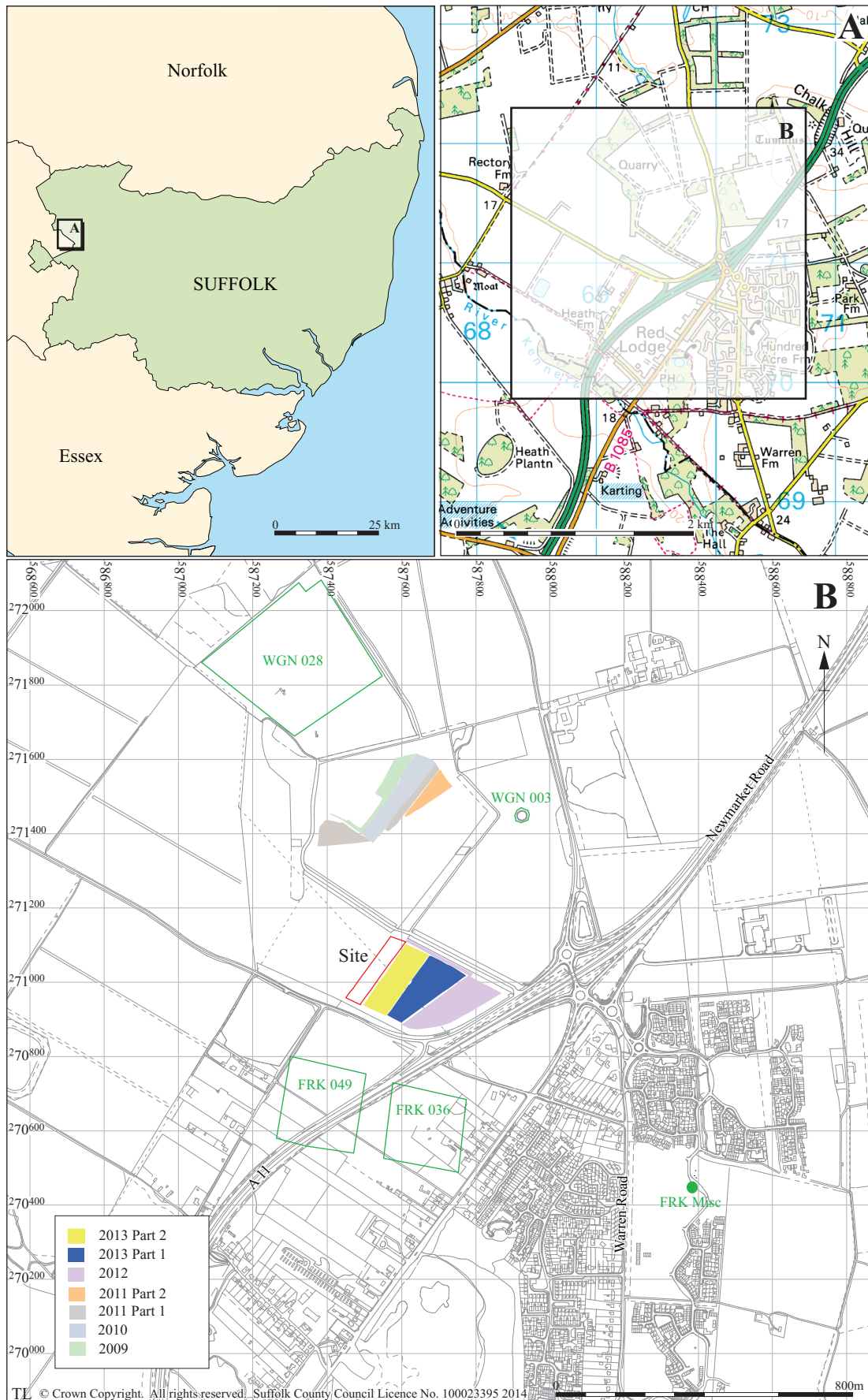


Figure 1. Location of site (red) showing HER entries (green) and earlier phases of work

4. Methodology

A roughly rectangular area was stripped of topsoil to the underlying geology using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket (Fig. 1). The single deposit of heated sand was excavated by hand. Any contexts were recorded in a single continuous numbering system, with records beginning from 0060 to avoid any overlap with previous phases of work (Appendix 2). A slot was excavated through layer 0062, with further test holes dug through two sterile soil spreads similar to those recorded in previous phases of work. The heated soil spread was drawn in section at a scale of 1:20 and in plan at 1:50. An environmental bulk sample was taken from this material, but discarded with the consent of Dr. Matthew Brudenell due to the sterile nature of the deposit. Digital photographs were taken of spread 0062 and the site at 4288 x 2848 pixel resolution. During the monitoring the area had regular walk-over surveys in order to try and identify any feature cuts or to retrieve any unstratified finds. Approximately one third of the site was also metal detected, producing no finds.

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 using a combination of LisCAD, MapInfo and AutoCAD 2009.

The site data has been input onto an 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. suffolkc1-190268, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code WGN 047.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Initially between 0.3m and 0.5m of dark brownish-grey silty-sand topsoil was stripped off the site. This uncovered the mid-dark orange sand with frequent small-medium generally angular flints, as well as patches of yellow sand that made up the superficial geology of the site. One deposit of heated red sand, recorded as 0062 was recorded within the geology (Fig. 2 and Pls. 1-2). Two assemblages of unstratified worked flint were recovered from the stripping.

5.2 Layer 0062

Layer 0062 was an irregular deposit, forming a roughly sub-circular/sub-square shape in plan that measured 3.2m x 2.85m x 0.22m deep, which was thought most likely to be an *in-situ* geological deposit of heated sand that had been discoloured by a fire above. It was made up of mid to dark mixed orangish and brownish-red friable to firm sand and contained frequent small angular flints, none of which were heat-cracked or whitened (as would be expected from direct exposure to a fire). The layer had a clear to diffuse horizon with the geology and here it became gradually mixed with the orange-yellow natural sand. One slot was excavated through the material, indicating a shallow profile with 30°-35° slightly concave edges and a slightly concave/irregular base. The layer produced no finds. There was no evidence of charcoal or ash in the fill, as there had been with previous hearths on the quarry, indicating that this layer was not directly disturbed. The material appeared to be entirely sterile of any organics, except where naturally disturbed by burrows and roots. It was impossible to interpret whether this was a modern feature (e.g. the result of a bonfire) or something of greater antiquity and it was also much larger than the hearth type features from the previous phases of monitoring.

5.3 Struck or utilised flint

Cathy Tester

Introduction and methodology

A total of nine struck or utilised flints were collected from two unstratified surface contexts (0060 and 0061). Assemblage 0060 formed a loose (c.15m x 15m) scatter found within 15m of the south-west edge of the site, whilst group 0061 was collected from across the entire site. The flint was classified by type and other observable features such as condition, patination, modification and use wear were recorded. The flint descriptions are shown in the table below.

Context	Type	No	Notes	Date
0060	Core?	1	Possible core with variable white and blue-grey patina. battered	Meso or Neo
	Flake?	1	Large irregular, heavily patinated flake w damage or retouch on edges	
	Flake	1	Lightly patinated on dorsal face, natural striking platform. Retouch on both edges including a notch	Neo
	Blade?	1	Blade with damage or use wear on edges. Heavily patinated, white	Meso or Neo
0061	Flake	1	Squat unpatinated flake w cortex on one face, Hinge fractured. Unmodified	BA or IA
	Flake	1	Irregular squat flake, 1 edge cortical. Possible retouch or use wear. Slight patina, blue-grey	Neo
	Blade	1	Blade with retouch on edges. Heavily patinated	Meso or Neo
	Struck flint	1	Large irregular piece w damage or retouch on edges. Heavily patinated blue-white	Meso or Neo
	Flake core	1	Single platform? Flake core fragment. Light patina on one face, grey-blue.	Neo

Table 1. Flint descriptions

Discussion

All but one of the flints exhibit a patina which ranges from light to very heavy and some of the pieces are quite battered, making it difficult to distinguish between retouch/use wear and edge-damage. The assemblage consists of two cores, two blades, an unmodified flake, three retouched flakes and a notched flake. Although patination can be acquired as much through circumstances of deposition as through time it is likely that the heavily patinated pieces *are* earlier, Neolithic or even Mesolithic. The single unpatinated flake is probably later prehistoric, Bronze Age or Iron Age.

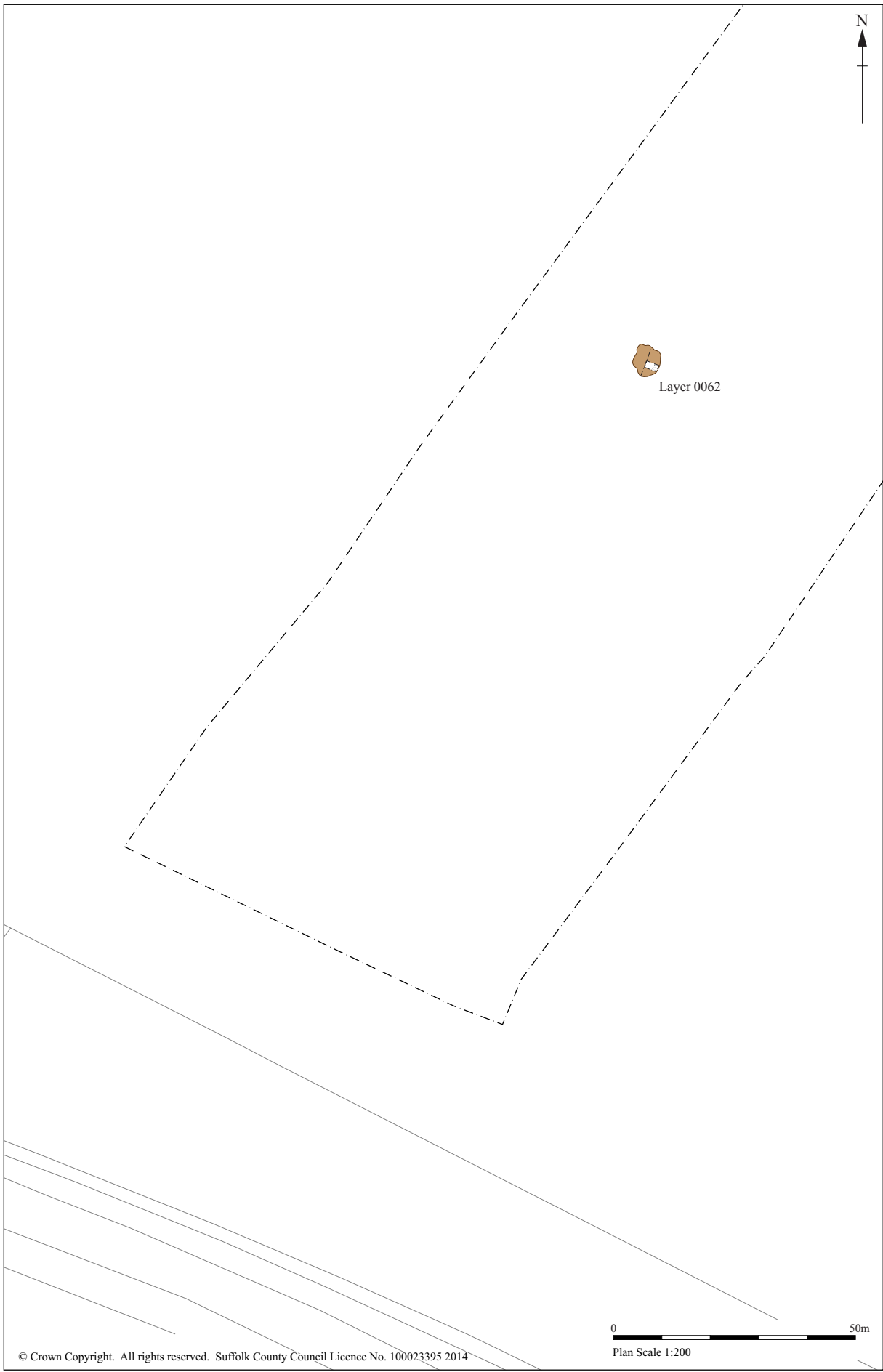


Figure 2. Location of layer 0062

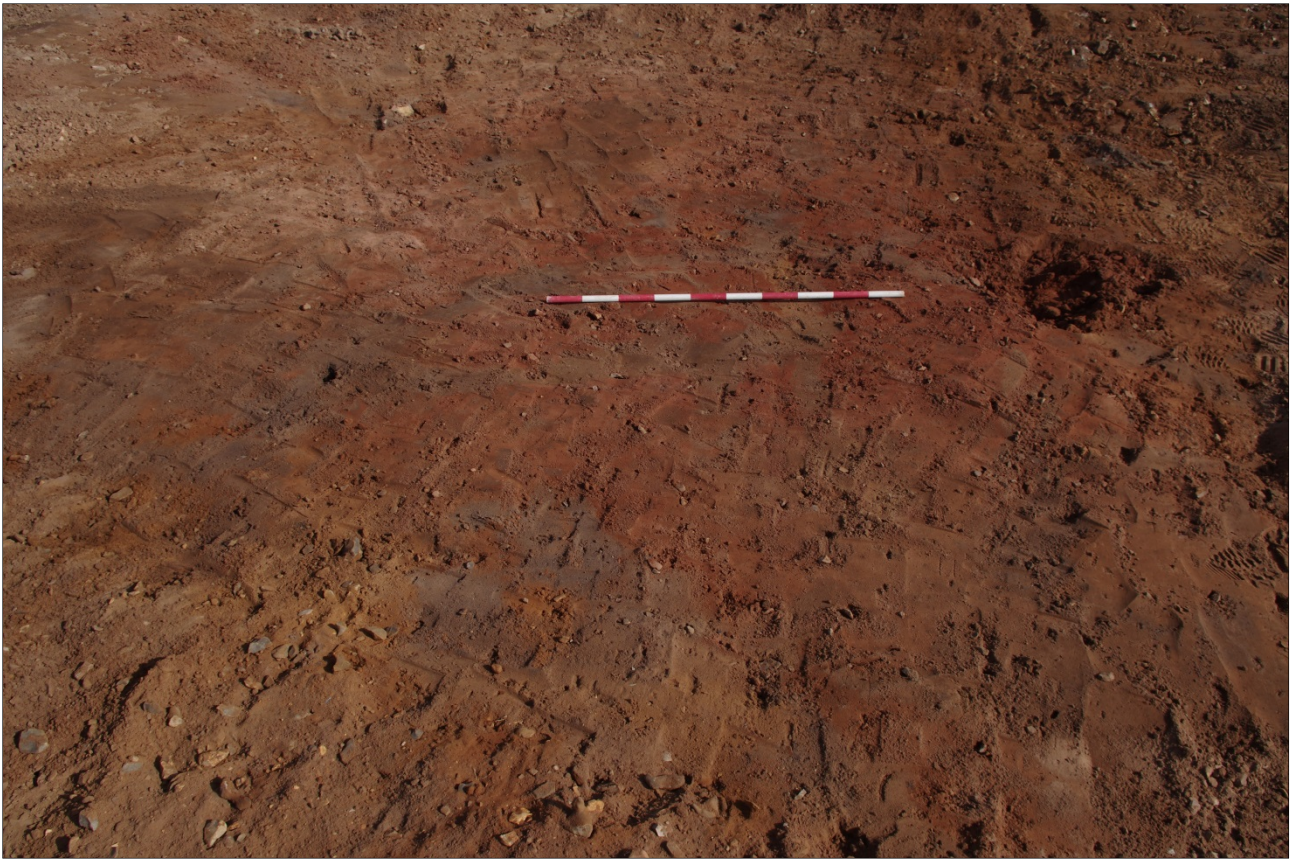


Plate 1. Layer 0062 (1m scale, facing north-east)

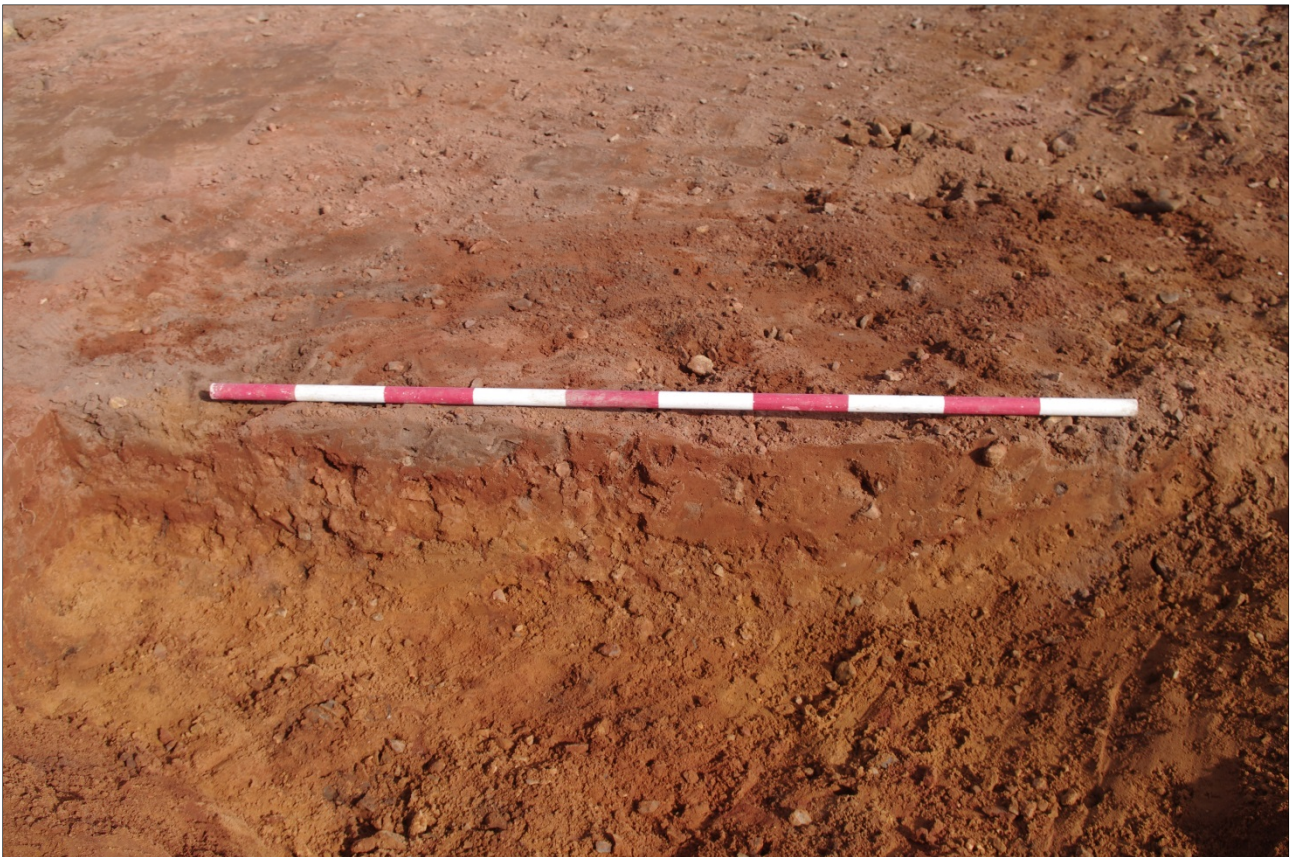


Plate 2. Section through layer 0062 (1m scale, facing north-east)

6. Discussion

This phase of works appears to have uncovered similar evidence to that recorded throughout the previous stages of monitoring, namely low levels of prehistoric flint tools and a fire/hearth related layer that may also be prehistoric (although this may well be more recent). Whilst the activity in this period was not intensive, 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 sporadic evidence indicating localised hearths and possible occupation as well as the use of flint tools. 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

Paper archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Worlington\WGN 047 Quarry monitoring 2014

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HXA-HXZ\HXP 54-64

Environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by John Craven and 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, with the specialist finds report produced by Cathy Tester.

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

9. Bibliography

BGS, 2014, Information obtained from <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digitalmaps/> and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

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

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Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352442

Date: 24th 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. 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
0060	0060		Unstratified Finds	<p>Series of unstratified finds collected at the south-west end of site within 15 metres of the limit of excavation in a roughly 15m x 15m area. Consists of worked flint.</p> <p>Slight concentration of finds in one area may suggest that they were associated.</p>									Yes	No			
0061	0061		Unstratified Finds	Unstratified flints found from across site.									Yes	No			
0062	0062		Burnt Layer	<p>Irregularly shaped layer of red sand, forming roughly sub-circular/sub-square shape in plan. Made up of mid to dark mixed orangish and brownish-red friable to firm sand. Contained frequent small angular flints (none heat cracked or fired white). Clear to diffuse horizon and is mixed with orange-yellow natural sand at base. One slot excavated through the material, indicates a shallow 'cut' or area affected by heat - 30°-35° slightly concave slope and slightly concave/irregular base.</p> <p>Deposit of heated sand that was probably in-situ natural material that had been discoloured by a fire above. No evidence of charcoal or ash in the fill and none of the flint inclusions were heated, indicating that the heat was not very intensive and that this material was not directly disturbed. Sand appears to be entirely sterile of organic material, except where naturally disturbed by burrows and roots. Impossible to interpret whether this is a modern feature (e.g. the result of a bonfire) or something of greater antiquity.</p>	3.2	2.85	0.22						No	No			

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OASIS ID: suffolkc1-190268

Project details

Project name	WGN 047 Worlington Quarry Monitoring 2014
Short description of the project	A programme of monitoring was carried out in September and October 2014, at Worlington Quarry in Suffolk. This followed on from several other phases of monitoring at the quarry that had revealed a low level of isolated features consisting of pits, two hearths and a ditch, all thought to be prehistoric. These produced no finds and any environmental samples produced only limited plant macrofossil evidence. This stage of monitoring recorded the presence of a large deposit of sand that had been heated red, although there was no evidence of a cut feature or ash and charcoal to indicate what this might have been the remains of. Nine unstratified struck flints were recovered from across the strip and these indicate low levels of Mesolithic, Neolithic and later prehistoric activity.
Project dates	Start: 15-09-2014 End: 01-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WGN 047 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WGN 047 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	F/2004/0227/CCA - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	1577603 - NMR No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Current Land use	Other 7 - Mineral extraction
Monument type	LAYER Uncertain
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Neolithic

Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Iron Age
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH WORLINGTON WGN 047 Worlington Quarry Monitoring, 2014 Phase
Postcode	IP28
Study area	496.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 6953 7104 52.3108228987 0.487162442354 52 18 38 N 000 29 13 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15.06m Max: 16.82m

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	and Matthew Brudenell
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
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	WGN 047
Digital Contents	"Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Paper Archive ID WGN 047
Paper Contents "Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Worlington Quarry, 2014 Phase, Worlington, WGN 047, Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s) Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details SCCAS Report No. 2014/113
Date 2014
Issuer or publisher SCCAS
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds
Description A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour, with three appendices.

Entered by Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on 4 November 2014

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