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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

PHASES 1 & 2, BAY FARM, WORLINGTON

WGN 028

L. Everett
with contributions by Cathy Tester and Colin Pendleton
Field Team
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

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Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, Russell Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX
Tel. (01473) 264384



Suffolk County Council

Environment and Transport

Summary

Worlington, Bay Farm (TL/693718; WGN 028) Evaluation of phases 1&2 of a proposed quarry revealed scattered features of Bronze Age and Iron Age date, as well as a layer of buried topsoil in a large, filled hollow.

(Linzi Everett for S.C.C.A.S. and M. Dickerson Ltd.; report no. 2004/147)

1. Introduction

Archaeological evaluation of a parcel of land at Bay Farm, Worlington (Fig. 1), was required prior to mineral extraction on the site. The area is centred on TL 6932 7189 on generally flat ground, at approximately 15m OD. Bronze Age round barrows are known in the area; one lies within 500m of the site whilst a further group are situated on Chalk Hill, a natural spur of high ground 1km east of, and clearly visible from, the study area.

A desktop study (Bales, 2003) was undertaken prior to fieldwork, looking at early maps of the site as well as consulting the county Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The available maps (early OS maps, enclosure map) and aerial photographs did not show any relevant features, nor did the SMR search reveal recorded sites or findspots within the study area. However, lying slightly down slope from the tumuli, on deep, well-drained sandy soil and with a water source just to the north, the site does have potential for evidence of prehistoric settlement.

2. Methodology

Trenching was carried out by the Field Projects Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service during September 2004. Thirty three trenches measuring a total of 2,374m were opened over an area of approximately 95,770 square meters in locations agreed by the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Figs. 1 & 2). This represented a sample of approximately 5%, in linear terms, of the site area. Two mechanical 360° excavators equipped with 1.9m wide ditching buckets excavated these trenches to the depth of the natural subsoil, each under the supervision of an archaeologist. Both the upcast spoil and the exposed surfaces of the trenches were examined visually for artefactual evidence. Any features revealed by machining were hand cleaned and partially excavated to determine their form and to recover finds. Features were allocated 'observed phenomena' numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the SMR code WGN 028 (Appendix II). Plans were made on site at a scale of 1:50 and sections drawn at 1:20 (Fig. 3). The trenches were located using a Total Station Theodolite.

The work was carried out in accordance with the Brief and Specification set by the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix I) and was funded by M. Dickerson Ltd.

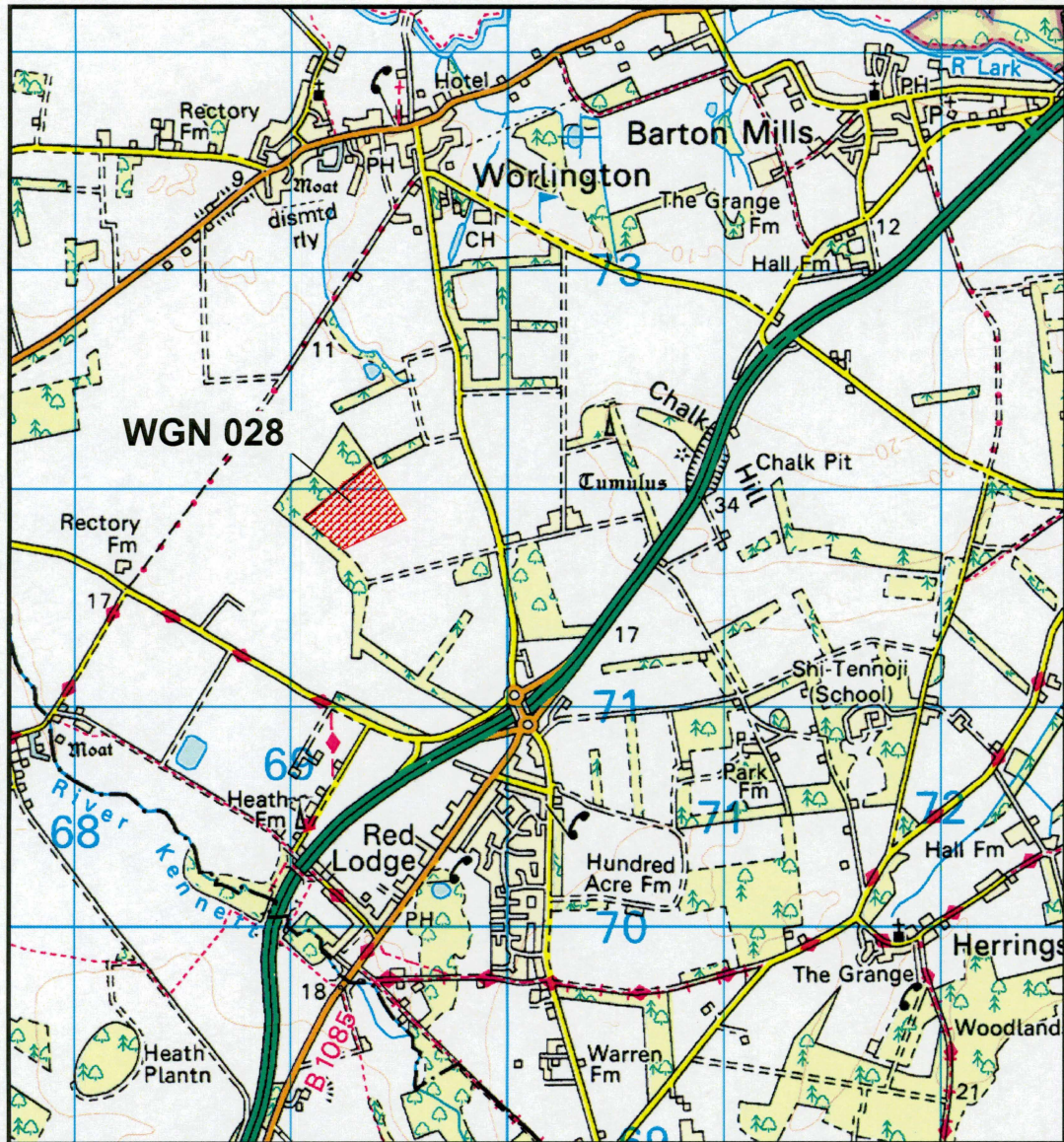
3. Results

Machining revealed that ploughing had occurred to the depth of the natural subsoil. The topsoil was a dark brown sandy clay loam which was between 400mm and 500mm thick over the entire site. The natural subsoil revealed by the trenching ranged from a pale yellowish brown gravelly sand to a bright orange gravelly sand. Chalky outcrops were occasionally present.

Metal detecting over the trench bases and spoil heaps produced no pre-modern artefacts.

Only five of the thirty three trenches contained archaeological features. The results are summarised in the table below:

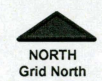
Trench	Length	Orientation	Description	Cut	Fill
1	82.5m	NW-SE	400mm topsoil- mid brown sandy loam at NW end, chalky clay mixed into topsoil after in SE half		
2	84m	SW-NE	400mm topsoil	0002	0003
3	75.7m	NNW-SSE	400-500mm topsoil		
4	73.4m	SSW-NNE	400-500mm topsoil		
5	82.4m	SW-NE	450-500mm topsoil	0004, 0006	0005, 0007
6	73.9m	SW-NE	400-500mm topsoil		
7	82.5m	NNW-SSE	400-500mm topsoil	0009, 0011	0010, 0012
8	72.3m	NW-SE	400-500mm topsoil		
9	71.9m	NNW-SSE	400-500mm topsoil. Hollow containing buried topsoil in SSE end (last c.15m)		
10	89.1m	SW-NE	400-500mm topsoil. Hollow containing buried topsoil in NE end (last c.35m)		
11	78.2m	NNW-SSE	400-500mm topsoil		
12	81.9m	SW-NE	300mm topsoil sealing thick layer of dark, greyish brown humic clay (made-up ground) in eastern end, present for c.25m. 200-300mm thick layer of yellow brown silty sand subsoil seals natural subsoil throughout.		
13	74.7m	WSW-ENE	300mm topsoil. Large area of bright red sandy gravel in centre of trench- heat-altered appearance but no evidence of burning		
14	72.5m	SW-NE	400-500mm topsoil		
15	70m	NNW-SSE	400-500mm topsoil		
16	62.1m	SW-NE	400-500mm topsoil		
17	69.9m	WNW-ESE	400-500mm topsoil		
18	66.3m	NNW-SSE	400-500mm topsoil		
19	61.2m	NNW-SSE	400-500mm topsoil		
20	42.4m	W-E	400-500mm topsoil		
21	54m	NNW-SSE	400-500mm topsoil		
22	84.6m	NW-SE	400-500mm topsoil		
23	84m	NNW-SSE	400-500mm topsoil		
24	88.4m	NW-SE	400-500mm topsoil 200mm thick layer of pale yellowish brown silty sand subsoil	0013	0014
25	71.8m	NW-SE	400-500mm topsoil topsoil 200mm thick layer of mid brown loamy sand subsoil		
26	82.4m	WSW-ENE	400-500mm topsoil	0015	0016
27	69.7m	SW-NE	400-500mm topsoil		
28	44m	W-E	400-500mm topsoil		
29	82.4m	NNW-SSE	400-500mm topsoil		
30	60.7m	WSW-ENE	400-500mm topsoil		
31	67.3m	N-S	400-500mm topsoil		
32	16.8m	WSW-ENE	400-500mm topsoil		
33	101.3m	NNW-SSE	400-500mm topsoil		



Scale 1:5000

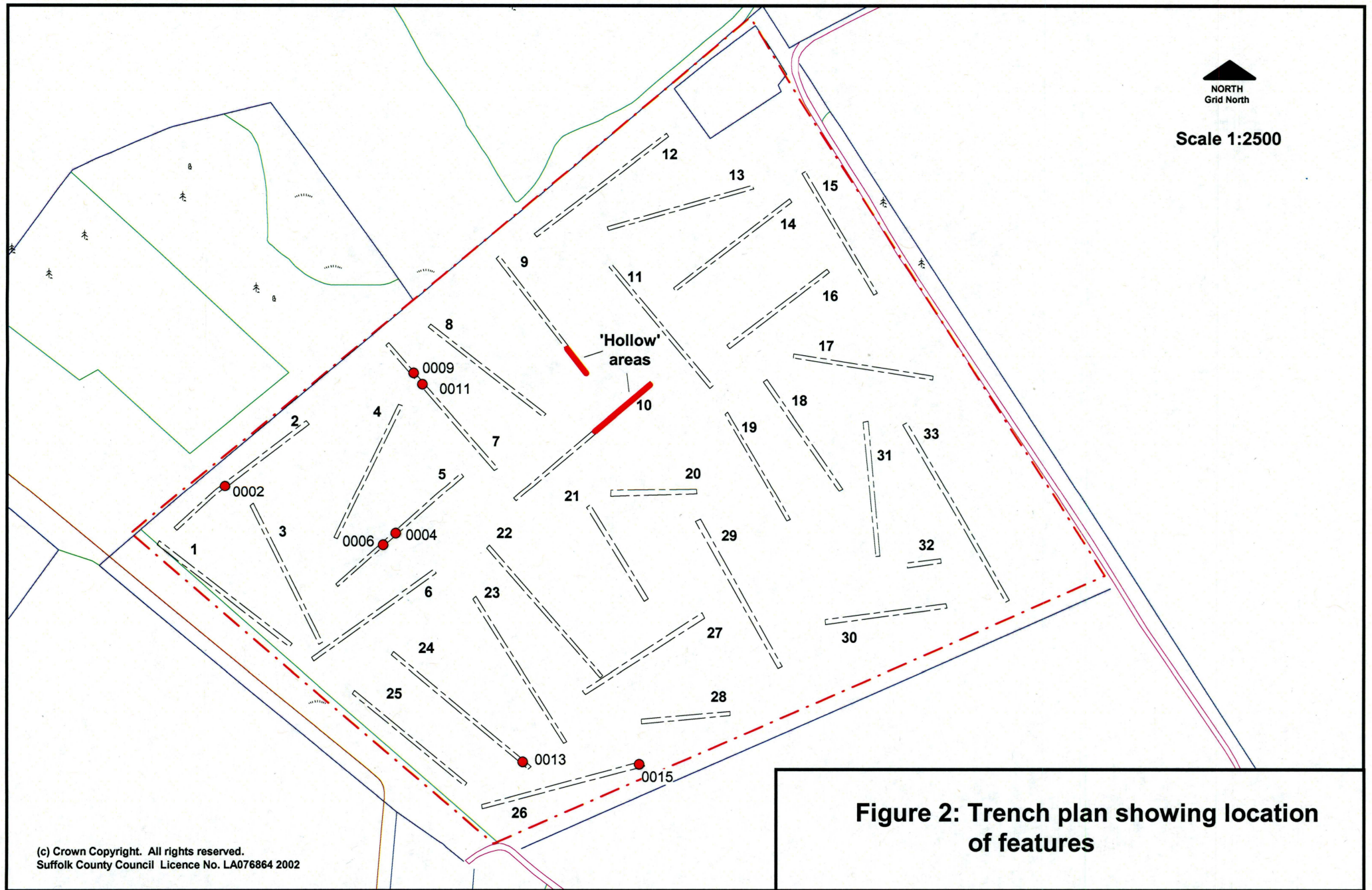
 **Suffolk County Council**
Environment & Transport

Lucy Robinson
County Director of Environment & Transport
Endeavour House, Russell Road, Ipswich, Suffolk



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FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION PLAN



Pit 0002 (Trench 2) was a small, oval feature 820mm long, 500mm wide and 150mm deep. It was filled by 0003, a dark brown sand with pale-mid grey brown sand edges. A quantity of pottery and flint was recovered from this fill, as were two small fragments of copper alloy sheet.

Pit 0004 (Trench 5) was a small, circular feature 520mm in diameter and 180mm deep. It was filled by 0005, a dark brown sand overlying a layer of mid brown sand. No finds were recovered.

Pit 0006 (Trench 5) was a small circular feature 470mm in diameter and 220mm deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. It was filled by 0007, a dark brown sand showing signs of animal disturbance and containing pottery and flint artefacts. Beneath this was 0008, a very dark grey/black sand, rich in charcoal. Pottery and flints were also recovered from this fill.

Pit 0009 (Trench 7) was a small, sub oval feature, 750mm wide and 120mm deep. It was filled by 0010, a dark grey brown loose sand from which 3 flint flakes were recovered.

Pit 0011 (Trench 7) was a small, shallow, sub oval feature 800mm wide and 80mm deep. Its fill, 0012, was dark grey brown loose sand from which no finds were recovered.

Pit 0013 (Trench 24) was a small, circular feature 490mm in diameter and 280mm deep. Its fill, 0014, was a fairly compact black sand with occasional charcoal and flint flecks, from which worked flints and a single burnt flint were recovered.

Pit 0015 (Trench 26) was a small, circular feature 500mm in diameter and 540mm deep. It was filled by 0016, a dark, blackish sand rich in charcoal. One flint flake and burnt flints were recovered from this fill.

A large, filled hollow was also revealed in Trenches 10 and 9. A 500mm thick buried topsoil layer was buried under 500mm of a pale, yellowish brown stoneless sand, believed to be windblown, and 350mm topsoil, at its deepest point. In Trench 10, the buried topsoil was present over a distance of c.35m in the NE end of the trench and in Trench 9, the hollow was present from the SE end of the trench for a total distance of c.15m.

4. The Finds: Bay Farm, Worlington Phases 1 and 2 (WGN 028)

Cathy Tester, October 2004.

Introduction

Finds were collected from seven contexts in five evaluation trenches, as shown in the table below.

OP No	Tr No	Pottery		Flint		Burnt flint		Stone		Misc.	Spotdate
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001	u/s			3	25						BA/IA
0003	2	70	484	20	95			1	385	Ae 1-<1g	IA
0007	5	4	14	9	57						EBA
0008	5	7	30	10	100	2	24			Char	EBA
0010	9			3	11						Meso-EBA
0014	24			18	281	1	5				Neo?LBA/IA
0016	26			1	4	8	116			Char	BA/IA
Total		81	528	65	573	11	145	1	385		

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Pottery

Eighty-one sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery (528g) were found in three contexts in two features - one Early Bronze Age in Trench 6 and the other Iron Age in Trench 2.

Methodology

The prehistoric pottery was quantified by count and weight and the sherds were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of their main inclusions using a set of alpha numeric fabric codes which are site-specific. A x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. Details of rim and base forms, decoration or surface treatment and other diagnostic features were noted. SCCAS pottery recording forms were used and the results were input onto an Access 97 table.

The wares

Five fabric groups were identified, three flint-tempered and two grog-tempered. The fabric descriptions are listed below:

Code	Description	Date
F1	Flint. Coarse angular burnt flint (up to 5mm), with rounded quartz sand, some larger clear quartz grains and sparse burnt organic.	IA
F2	Flint. Finer-sized flint but more densely spaced than F1, sub rounded quartz sand and sparse organic.	IA
F3	Flint and sand. Fine flint, more sparse than F2. With voids.	IA
G1	Grog and sand. Common soft grog light orange, buff and brown coloured.	EBA
G2	Grog and flint. Common soft grog - buff, orange, light grey and common crushed flint (up to 3mm but most often finer).	EBA

Table 2. Pottery fabric descriptions.

Early Bronze Age pottery

Early Bronze Age pottery was found in two layers from pit 0006 (0007, 0008) in Trench 5. The wares were divided into two fabric groups one with grog and sand (G1) and the other grog and flint (G2). G2 was most common and forms identified included beaker fineware and coarseware.

Fineware beakers were decorated in a zonal style with a variety of comb tooth-impressed and incised bands. The single coarseware sherd was decorated with a row of fingertip rustication around the top of the rim. The presence of this rusticated sherd may indicate that this material comes from domestic deposits because rusticated wares are not known to be associated with funerary deposits.

Table 3 lists the Early Bronze Age pottery by context:

OP No	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Description
0007	G2	1	1	Beaker fineware sherd. Joins zonal decorated vessel in 0008.
	G2	1	3	Beaker fineware with four rows of comb-impressed lines.
	G2	1	3	Bodysherd from same vessel as 0008. Brown surfaces, dark grey core.
	G2	1	7	Beaker coarseware rim. Thickened at top with row of fingertip rustication around top of rim. Brown surfaces and dark brown core.
0008	G1	4	8	Single vessel with zonal decoration - 4 deep comb-impressed horizontal lines / row of diagonal slashes / 3 faint horizontal comb tooth-impressed lines.
	G2	1	4	Comb-impressed vertical lines with line of zig-zag running across.
	G2	1	5	One comb-impressed horizontal line, possibly from coarser vessel. Brown surfaces, dark grey core.
	G2	1	13	Beaker fineware with zonal decoration. Square tooth comb-impressed. Three horizontal lines/ pendant triangles / zig-zag bands filled with vertical lines. Buff-orange exterior surface, darker core, light brown interior surface.

Table 3. Early Bronze Age pottery by context

Iron Age pottery

Seventy sherds of flint-tempered Iron Age pottery were collected from pit 0002 (0003) in Trench 2 where substantial proportions of seven or more vessels were found. Three fabrics were distinguished. F1 and F2 were approximately equal in weight, but in terms of vessel numbers, F2 is represented by at least four vessels, F1 by two vessels and F3 by one vessel. The pottery probably belongs to the Early or Middle Iron Age.

Table 4 lists the Iron Age pottery from pit 0002 (0003):

Fabric	No	Wt/g	Description.
F1	2	21	Jar/bowl. Upright rim slightly out-turned. (c.180mm,10%) Rounded top, even thickness. Exterior/interior surfaces smoothed.
F1	6	223	Large carinated or "sharp-shouldered bowl w very functional cordon (in finer fabric) added to long flaring neck/concave upper. Fingernail imp around carination point. Rim flat square (c.280mm,10%). Surfaces brown and black, smoothed. Soot on exterior rim.
F2	1	17	Jar/bowl. Curved neck and shoulder sherd. Irregular slashes around shoulder point. Black interior surface, black-dark brown ext.
F2	8	21	Miscellaneous vessels, abraded and flaked bodysherds. Orange-brown surfs.
F2	40	119	Miscellaneous bodysherds from the F2 vessels. All brown/black surfs, dark brown cores some with red-orange margins.
F2	1	30	Jar base. Wall/floor junction. Black-brown.
F2	1	12	Everted rim 'beveled' top w fingernail-impressed around ext. edge. Brown-red surfs, dark grey core.
F2	2	14	Everted rim (c.45°) slightly thickened at top which is slashed (c. 180mm dia?). Patchy red-brown, dark brown black surface.
F3	9	27	Bodysherds from single vessel. Orange-brown surfs, grey core. Voids.

Table 4. Iron Age pottery.

Flint

by Colin Pendleton

Sixty-four pieces of worked flint were collected from seven contexts in five evaluation trenches and one unstratified, with large groups from 0003, 0007, 0008 and 0014. The full list by context is shown in Appendix III.

Apart from a single residual blade, the flint from pit 0002 (0003) is a classic late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblage. All pieces are hard-hammer struck and share a full range of diagnostic characteristics such as squat flakes, hinge fracturing (64% of non-snapped flints), incipient cones of percussion and natural and obtuse striking platforms. Every piece except the spalls has at least one and often two or more of these features.

The flint from pit 0006 (layers 0007 and 0008) is a much better-produced flake assemblage, probably of Early Bronze Age date.

The flint from pit 0013 (0014) suggests differential patination within the group. However, re-utilisation of an earlier assemblage is also suggested by both the awl and one of the retouched flakes as well as by the variation in standards. Some of the clearly patinated pieces are quite fine (?Neolithic) whilst others reflect a much later Bronze Age working standard. Borers are one of the tool types that continue into the Iron Age.

Burnt flint and stone were collected from three contexts (0008 0014 and 0016).

Copper alloy

Two small fragments of thin copper alloy sheet were found in pit 0002 (0003). Although found in association with Iron Age pottery and flint, their function and date is unknown.

Charcoal

Fragments of charcoal were collected from two contexts, one associated with pottery, flint and burnt flint in Trench 5 pit 0006 (0008) and one in association with burnt flint in Trench 26, pit 0015 (0016).

Discussion

Finds were collected from five evaluation trenches but there were notable concentrations in Trenches 2 and 5 which had a full range of find types - pottery, flint and burnt flint. Trench 2 produced not only the largest amounts, but the widest range of find types. The finds from all trenches indicate activity on this site during the later prehistoric - Bronze Age or Iron Age.

The pottery is hand-made prehistoric and includes Early Bronze Age beakers and Iron Age jars among which diagnostic features as well as the absence of sand-tempered fabrics (normally a feature of later Iron Age assemblages) may indicate an earlier Iron Age date for the pottery.

Although a few pieces may be earlier, the flint assemblage also belongs to the later prehistoric period and exhibits many features that are characteristic of late Bronze Age/Iron Age assemblages. It is notable that the groups of flint associated with Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery share the same date as the pottery.

Further work on the pottery and worked flint will be necessary for full analysis of the site.

5. Discussion

Prehistoric features, indicative of Bronze Age and Iron Age activity and possible occupation in the vicinity, were scattered over the site. Where archaeology was present, it was sealed beneath a thick layer of topsoil and showed no sign of plough damage. The hollow observed in trenches 9 and 10 was interesting for its buried topsoil and apparent windblown fill and whilst it appears to be a natural feature, a man-made origin should not be entirely dismissed. Finds of any date were unusually absent from the topsoil, suggesting that the site had never been the scene of a great deal of activity. It may be that the area was open heathland until relatively recently when it was turned over to agriculture.

6. Recommendations

Further work could reveal more evidence relating to the prehistoric features observed, and may help to better understand the distribution and function of the pits. The size and nature of the hollow area could also be determined with further work. As the archaeology is quite scattered, rather than concentrated in particular areas, stripping an extensive area in the NW quarter of the evaluated area with a 360° machine, under archaeological supervision, followed by full investigation and recording of exposed features is recommended. Stripping of the sub-soil hollow area will also require monitoring.

References

Bales, E., 2003, *P48: Proposed Mineral Extraction Site, Bay Farm, Worlington, SCCAS*
Report no. 2003/73

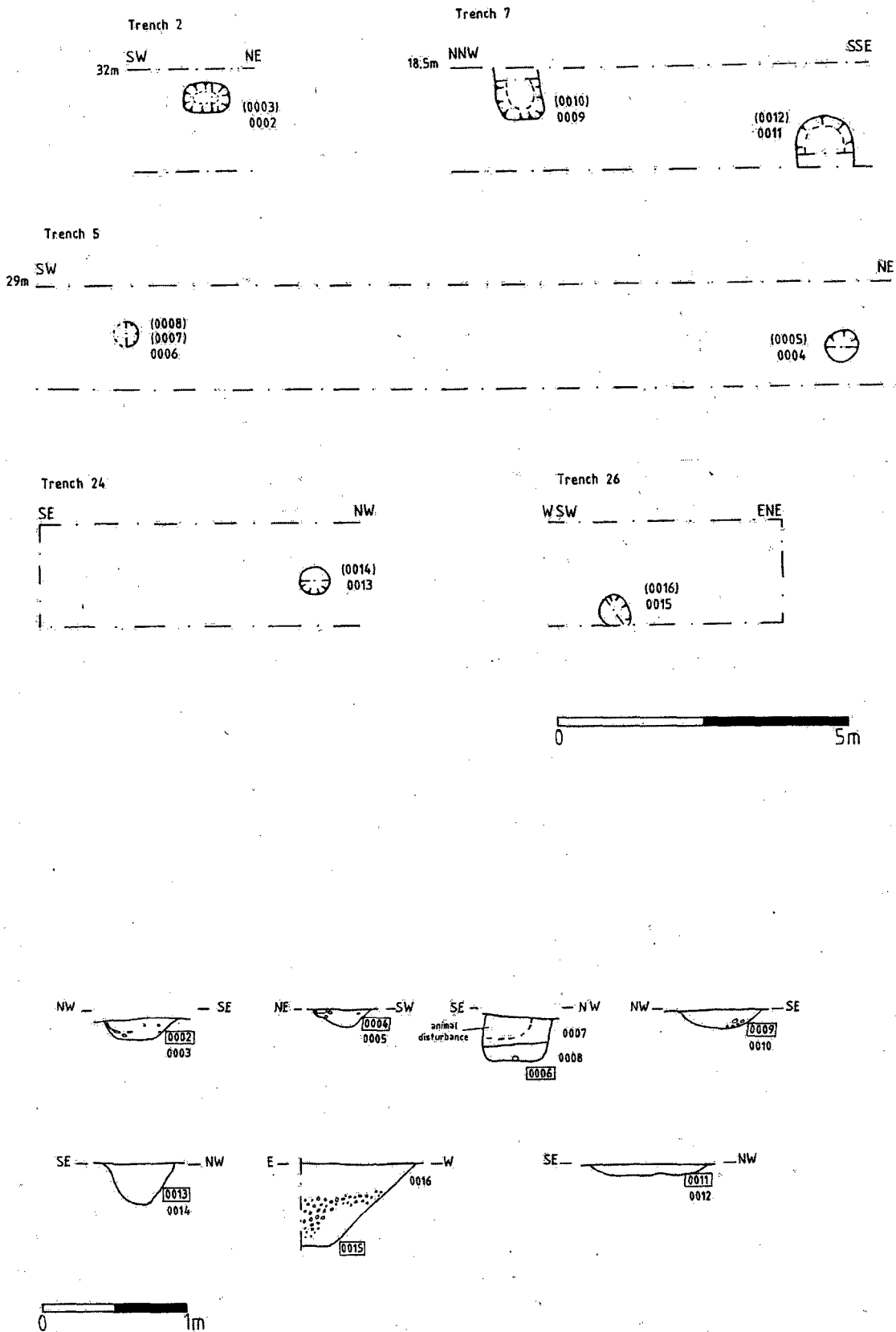


Figure 3: Trench plans and sections

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

Evaluation by trial trench

**P48: PROPOSED MINERAL EXTRACTION SITE,
BAY FARM, WORLINGTON**

1. Background

- 1.1 A proposal has been made for mineral extraction on the above site (identified as P48 in the *Suffolk Mineral Local Plan* (p. 22).
- 1.2 In order to establish the full archaeological implications of this application the developer has been advised that an archaeological evaluation of the proposed area should be undertaken (in line with Planning Policy Guidance 16).
- 1.3 The proposed area lies adjacent to two known archaeological sites: a Neolithic and Bronze Age burial mound called Swale's Tumulus and an undated square enclosure on Redlodge Warren that is shown on 19th-century maps (Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record nos. WGN 003 and FRK 049). There is therefore a potential that the proposed development will affect archaeological deposits.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 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

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 It is expected that the evaluation will proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will precede the field evaluation (there is a possibility that some aspect of the site's history may indicate that further evaluation is not necessary); the results of the desk-based work are to be used to inform the trenching design.
- 2.7 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) 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.
- 2.9 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment**

- 3.1 Consult the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), both the computerised record and any backup files.
- 3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where possible, photocopies or tracings should be included in the report.
- 3.3 Provide a transcription of archaeological features from all available air photographs held by Suffolk County Council Environment and Transport Department and its SMR, at a scale of 1:2500.

- 3.4 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. Site of Special Scientific Interest, County Wildlife Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Tree Preservation Order, etc).

4 **Specification B: Field Evaluation**

- 4.1 Examine the area for earthworks e.g. banks, ponds, ditches. If present these are to be recorded in plan at 1:2500, with appropriate sections. A record should be made of the topographic setting of the site (e.g. slope, plateau etc). The Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service must be consulted if earthworks are present and before proceeding to the excavation of any trial trenches.
- 4.2 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the entire site and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 4.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 4.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of an archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 4.7 **The contractor shall 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 P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.**
- 4.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

- 4.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced detector user.
- 4.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 4.12 Plans of the archaeological features on the site are to 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.
- 4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. **General Management**

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. **Report Requirements**

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) 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. It should be 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.
- 6.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 6.11 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.
- 6.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Edward Martin

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

Tel: 01284-352442

Date: 7 June 2004

Reference: Worlington2.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 II: Context list

OpNo	Context	Trench	Identifier	Description	Finds	Recorded by
0001				unstratified finds		
0002	0002	T2	pit cut	Small sub circular feature cut. Sides slop 50 degrees regular. Base flat.		JR
0003	0002	T2	pit fill	Fill of cut 0002. Dark brown sand, paler around edges.	y	JR
0004	0004	T5	pit cut	Sub circular feature pit. Steep sided, flat base.		JVJ
0005	0004	T5	pit fill	Fill of 0004. Dark brown sand. No finds.		JVJ
0006	0006	T5	pit cut	Sub circular feature cut. Steep sided. Flat base.		JVJ
0007	0006	T5	pit fill	Top fill of 0006 - Dark brown sand. Disturbed by animals.	y	JVJ
0008	0006	T5	pit fill	Lower fill of 0006 - V. dark grey/black sand & charcoal	Y	JVJ
0009	0009	T7	pit cut	Irregular sub circular pit. Sides are quite steep. Slightly irregular. Flat base		JR
0010	0009	T7	pit fill	Dark brown grey friable? Loose sand. 10% flint concentrated near base.	y	JR
0011	0011	T7	pit cut	Shallow pit, Sides slope 45 degrees, Irregular. Flat base.		JR
0012	0011	T7	pit fill	Dark brown grey friable-loose sand. 2% flint		JR
0013	0013	T24	pit cut	Circular feature cut, bowl shaped profile. In SE of trench		MS
0014	0013	T24	pit fill	Fill of cut 0013 comprising black sand & occasional charcoal & flint flecks - fairly compact	y	MS
0015	0015	T26	pit cut	Pit cut, circular		MS
0016	0015	T26	pit fill	Dark blackish sand & charcoal	y	MS

Appendix III: Flint

Context	Type	No	p/u	Description	Date
0001	ret flake	3	u	Squat flakes, 1 w natural striking platform (recent metal marks-plough?); 2 w hinge fracture (1 obtuse striking platform, 1 incipient cone of percussion)	BA/IA
0003	blade	1	p	Blade with parallel blade scars on dorsal face. White, worn, gravelly cortex. Patinated-pale blue/grey - partial.	Meso/Neo?
	flake	4	u	Squat flakes, all with obtuse striking platforms(OSP) and incipient cones of percussion (ICP). 1 snapped, 2 hinge fractures, 3 with cortex. Dark brown/black	BA/IA
	flake	1	u	Primary flake, squat, natural striking platform (NSP), hinge fracture. Dark brown	BA/IA
	flake	1	u	Long flake, but thick. OSP & ICP. Worn gravelly cortex. Dark brown/black	BA/IA
	flake	1	u	Squat flake, mainly cortex on dorsal faces. Hinge fractured. Dark brown/black/black	BA/IA
	flake	1	u	Snapped flake. Hinge fractured. Cortex Pale brown (honey-coloured)	BA/IA
	flake	1	u	Snapped flake. Incipient cone of percussion. Cortex. Dark brown/black. Cortex pale brown (honey-coloured)	BA/IA
	flake	2	u	Flakes, 1 obtuse striking platform. Both hinge fractures. both mainly cortex(gravelly) on dorsal faces. Dark brown/black	BA/IA
	flake	1	u	Snapped, poss. NSP? Hinge fracture. Dark brown.	BA/IA
	ret flake	2	u	Retouched flakes. Both have natural striking platforms, both squat & irregular. 1 med brown, 1 dark brown.	BA/IA
	ret flake	1	u	Retouched or utilised? flake. Squat, mainly cortex on dorsal face. Hinge fractured. Med/dark brown.	BA/IA
	spall	3	u	Small, 1 with cortex. Dark brown	BA/IA
	util flake	1	u	Small, thick. Obtuse striking platform with incipient cone of percussion. Utilised (prob not retouch). Hard gravelly cortex, dark brown/black.	BA/IA
0007	core	1	u	Core fragment?. Thin flake probably off core, showing numerous incipient cones of percussion on one face. Snapped. Dark brown.	EBA
	flake	1	u	Thin flake with parallel flake scars on dorsal face. Snapped, with hinge fracture. Med-dark brown	EBA
	flake	4	u	Thin flakes. Hard-hammer struck. One squat. All with some cortex (hard gravelly) Dark brown/black	EBA
	scraper	1	u	Oval scraper, quite steep retouch. Some cortex on dorsal face (hard gravelly) Med brown.	EBA
	shatter piece	1	u	Shatter piece, thick & irregular w triangular cross-sect. Dark brown. Cortex on face is hard, gravelly.	EBA
	util flake	1	u	Squat, thin flake mainly hard gravelly cortex on dorsal face. Hard hammer struck. Dark brown/black	EBA
0008	core	1	u	Core fragment. Flake of edge of flake core. Black	EBA
	core	1	u	Small double platformed flake core with gravelly cortex. Black	EBA
	core	1	u	Small multi-platformed flake core. Black	EBA
	flake	4	u	2 snapped, 3 thin, 1 natural striking platform, 1 obtuse striking platform (hard hammer). 3 with cortex med/dark brown.	EBA
	flake	1	u	Squat primary flake, with hinge fracture. Dark brown/black	EBA
	spall	1	u	Dark brown/black	EBA
	util flake	1	u	Snapped flake w signs of edge-utilisation/damage. Dark brown/black	EBA
0010	flake	3	p	3 partly patinated flakes with natural striking platform. (1 with recent damage)	Meso?-EBA
0014	borer / awl	1	u+p	Borer/awl on unpatinated flake though striking platform possibly patinated. Dorsal face mainly hard gravelly flint Dark brown.	BA/IA
	core	1	u	Core fragments. Irregular fragments, speckled dark grey.	BA/IA
	core / scraper	1	p	Large thick natural flake with heavy core-like knapping on one end and steep, crude scraper-like retouch on other	BA/IA
	flake	1	u	Thin squat flakes with obtuse striking platforms. 1 hinge fracture. Dark brown	BA/IA
	flake	4	p	2 snapped 2 squat but thin flakes. Pale honey brown & dark brown with patchy pale black/grey patination.	BA/IA
	flake	1	p	Primary flake. Very light patina. Snapped.	BA/IA
	flake	2	p	Primary flakes. 1 obtuse striking platform with incipient cones of percussion. Both with hard gravelly cortex. 1 dark grey w slight pat. other pale b/g patination.	BA/IA
	flake core	4	p	Core fragments from flake cores, 1 producing squat and hinged flakes, 3 with hard gravelly cortex. Pale blue-grey patination.	Neo? BA/IA
	quartered flint	1	p	Small quartered flint. No flaking. Mainly cortex. - hard gravelly. Lightly patinated - pale blue-grey	
	ret flake	1	p/u	Small thin pale blue-grey patinated flake w unpatinated edge retouch/utilisation on one edge.	
	ret flake	1	p	Thin flake w edge retouch/utilisation on one edge. Mainly hard, gravelly cortex on dorsal face. Patchy pale blue/grey patina.	
0016	flake	1	p	Squat flake with natural striking platform and hinge fracture. Slight pale blue/grey patination. Hard gravelly cortex.	BA/IA