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## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/162**

# **Worlington Quarry, Worlington WGN 038**

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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** F/2004/0227/CCA  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 16th August to 23rd August 2010  
**Grid Reference:** TL 6954 7148  
**Funding Body:** M. Dickerson Ltd  
**Curatorial Officer:** Edward Martin  
**Project Officer:** Mo Muldowney  
**Oasis Reference:** Suffolkc1\_81422

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## Summary

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An archaeological monitoring was carried out at Worlington Quarry, Worlington during the removal of topsoil and identified a small Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age flint-working hollow. Sherds of three separate Beaker vessels and a large quantity of worked and burnt flints were recovered.

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## **1. Introduction**

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A monitoring was carried out at Worlington Quarry, Worlington (Fig. 1) during topsoil stripping in advance of an ongoing programme of sand and gravel extraction (Planning Application F/2004/0227/CCA) by the client M. Dickerson Ltd. The work was carried out from 16th to 23rd August 2010 and was undertaken in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by Edward Martin (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT)).

Worlington Quarry is located in West Suffolk, between Red Lodge and Worlington village, fewer than three miles from Mildenhall. The monitored area forms part of Phases 3 and 5 of the quarry schedule, and had previously been evaluated (WGN 034, Fig.1).

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The development area is underlain by river terrace sands and gravels overlying chalk bedrock deposits and lies at 14 to 17m OD on a mainly flat parcel of uncultivated land.

## **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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The development area lies within an area identified as having potential for widespread Bronze Age occupation. A Bronze Age barrow (WGN 003) lies 300m to the east of Site WGN 034, and a further four (BTM 012, BTM 013, BTM 027 and BTM 028) are recorded 1.2 km to the east on Chalk Hill. Saxon burials (WGN 013) and a possible Roman villa (BTM 026) are also recorded on this raised area. The evaluation of Phases 1 and 2 of the quarry (WGN 028), carried out in 2004, identified a scatter of pits dating to the Bronze and Iron Age (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 current area had been subject to an archaeological evaluation carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in 2008 (Muldowney and Muldowney 2008). This intervention revealed sparse archaeological remains of



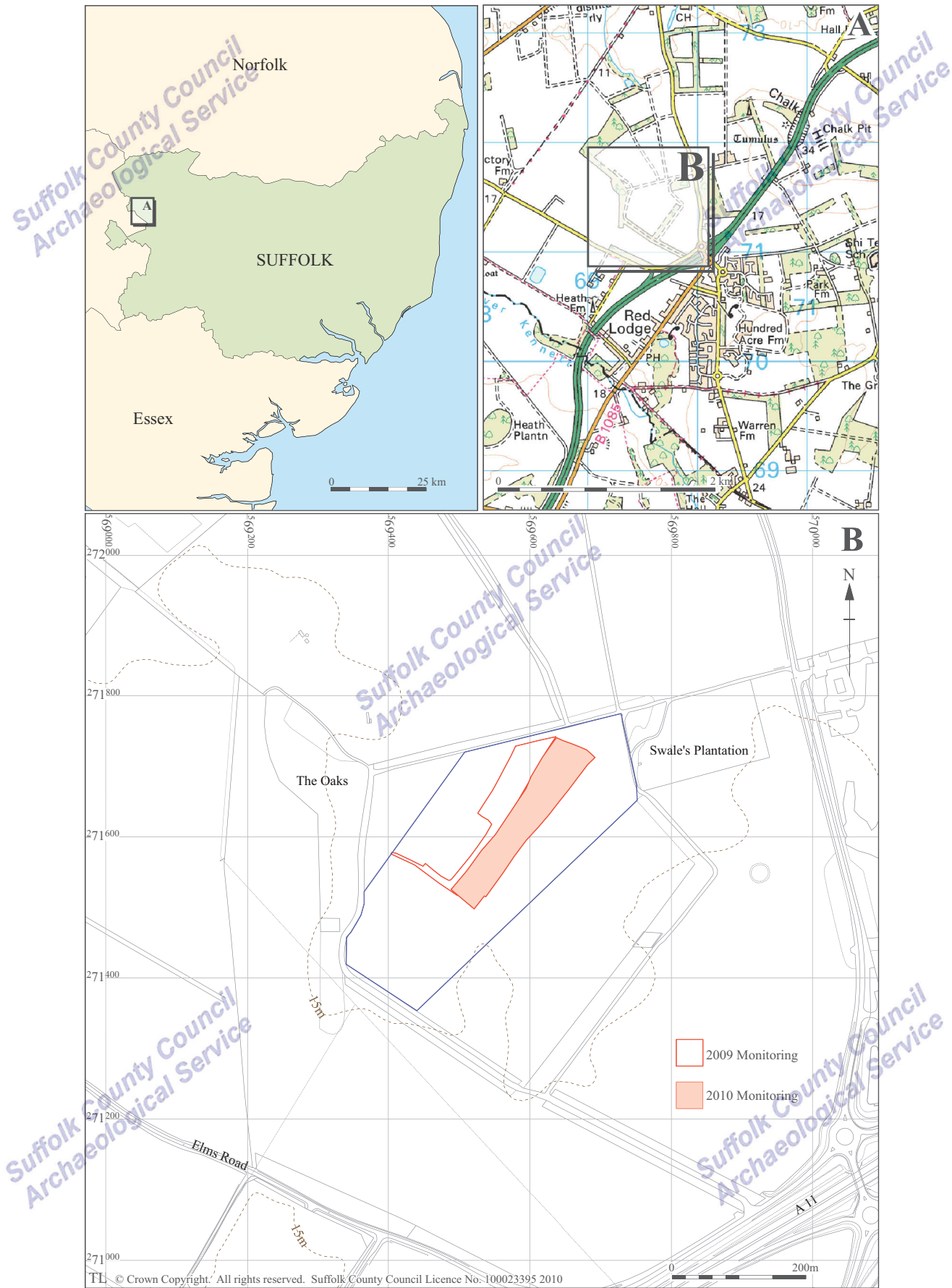


Figure 1. Site location showing WGN 034 evaluation area (blue) and WGN 038 (red)

probable prehistoric date and a small quantity of later Bronze Age flints. The findings indicated a lack of settlement-related activity and suggested that use of the land was low-level and infrequent. An irregular-shaped area to the immediate west of the present area and on the site of the evaluation in 2008 was also monitored (Muldowney 2009). A single shallow, undated pit was identified.

#### **4. Methodology**

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An approximately rectangular area (Fig.1) measuring 1.283 hectares was stripped of topsoil by a 360 degree excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The single feature encountered was excavated and recorded in accordance with SCCAS guidelines. The allocated context number sequence followed that used during the previous stage of monitoring (WGN 038, Muldowney 2009). All records were created using SCCAS proformas, and photographs were taken with 35mm monochrome print film and a high resolution (314 dpi) digital photographs. No environmental samples were taken and no metal detecting was undertaken.

The extents of the stripped area and location of the single feature were surveyed with a Leica GPS, which also provided Ordnance Datum data.

The site archive is stored in the SCCAS main store at Bury St Edmunds under HER no. WGN 038 and a digital copy of the report has been submitted to the Archaeological Data Service at: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

#### **5. Results**

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A single archaeological feature was encountered in the monitored area (Fig. 2). Irregular-shaped hollow 0004 was located centrally within the stripped area, towards the north end. It had a shallow u-shaped profile with gradual sides and an imperceptible break of slope to a flat base. It was 1.58m long and 0.12m deep. The single fill 0005 was very dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and worked flint, angular burnt flint fragments and pottery sherds.

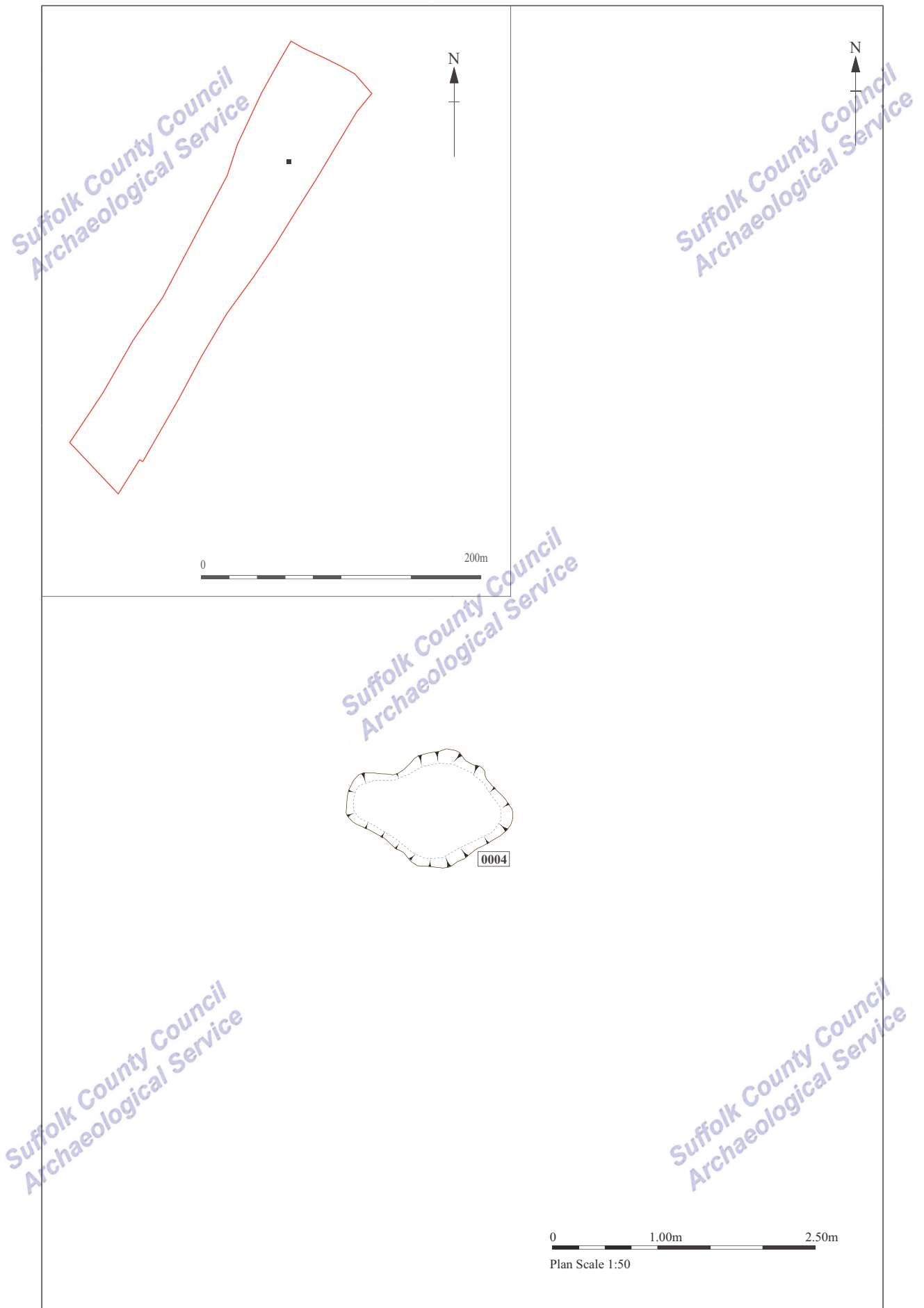


Figure 2. Plan of pit 0004 and its location within the monitored area (inset)

## 6. Finds evidence

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Cathy Tester

### 6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from a single context during the monitoring and the quantities by material type are shown below.

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>
Pottery	9	34
Struck flint	218	1609
Burnt flint	70	785

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 6.2 Pottery

Nine sherds (34g) of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery were recovered from the fill of shallow pit 0004 (0005). The sherds are all bodysherds and represent the remains of three separate vessels.

The first vessel is decorated with square tooth comb impressions forming lines running horizontally around the girth of the vessel and filled bands between with vertical comb-impressed lines. The second vessel has a row of alternating fingernail and fingertip-impressed decoration which may be part of a larger decorated zone or all over pattern. The third vessel is represented by undecorated sherds, probably from a plain zone on the vessel. Two of the vessels have flint-tempered fabrics with common angular flint and occasional grog. The third vessel is tempered with fine rounded grog. Dating of the assemblage is uncertain due to the small size and number of sherds found.

### 6.3 Flint

Sarah Bates

#### Introduction and methodology

Two hundred and eighteen struck or shattered flints were recovered from the fill of shallow pit 0004. The flint is summarised in Table 2 and listed by context in Appendix 2.

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) and quantified by count. Numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge-fractured pieces were

recorded as well as the condition of the flint. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

Type	No.
core fragment	4
multi platform flake core	1
tested piece	2
struck fragment	6
shatter	6
flake	115
blade-like flake	2
bladelet	2
chip	8
spall	54
scraper	5
side scraper	1
piercer	2
awl	1
retouched blade	1
retouched flake	5
utilised flake	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>

Table 2. Summary of flint from pit 0004

### The assemblage

An irregular multi platform flake core is present. It has two different types of patinated former surfaces (one of them abraded) surviving in small areas which shows that weathered flint was used as a raw material. Four fragments which are probably from cores all have part of a former platform edge on one of their sides. Two irregular cortical pieces have been struck from one edge/side and have been classified as 'tested pieces'. Six other irregular struck pieces were also found in the pit and there are six irregular shatter pieces.

A total of 115 unmodified flakes came from the pit. These are mostly small and irregular and many have cortex over much of their dorsal faces. Twelve flakes have cortical platforms. A few pieces have some batter of their platform edge but none appear to be from carefully prepared cores. A number of tertiary flakes are present, however, and these tend to be quite small and relatively thinner and smoother in nature than the cortical flakes. Two blade-like flakes are present, both cortical, and fifty-four spalls and eight very small angular chips were also found. The flint debitage is all quite sharp.

Six scrapers came from the pit. There is one small quite thick side scraper with very thick cortex over much of its dorsal face, and three other small squat or subcircular

flakes which also have cortex over most or all of their dorsal surface and have varying amounts and areas of retouched edges. A broad semicircular flake has a cortical platform and retouched convex edge and a thinner fragment of (possibly thermal) flake has one retouched side.

Two piercers and an awl were found. One piercer is on a thin blade-like flake which curves to a fine distal point, the tip of which is utilised. The other is on a small irregular pointed flake fragment which is retouched at both sides of the point. A small and very narrow pointed flake is bifacially retouched on both sides but with the retouch predominant on opposite sides of its very fine point. It has been classed as an awl and the retouch emphasises its slightly 'twisted' cross section.

A very small fragment, broken across one end and with its distal tip missing, has bifacial retouch along one side and slight reverse retouch of the other side and could possibly be part of a broken arrowhead. Four other miscellaneous retouched flakes, a probable blade fragment retouched on one edge and three utilised flakes are also present.

## **Discussion**

The flint from the pit is consistent in nature with material produced during the later Neolithic Early Bronze Age (Butler 2005, 155-158). The core is irregular and has been struck from more than one platform and weathered flint has been used as raw material. The two tested pieces are also irregular and on weathered or patinated flint. The flakes include a range of types but are mostly small. Many of the flakes have largely cortical dorsal surfaces and several have cortex on their platforms. Evidence for the careful preparation of cores is not apparent. The presence of cores and debitage, including spalls, shows that knapping was carried out in the vicinity and the sharpness of the flakes shows that the material is likely to be contemporary with the use of the pit.

The scrapers found in the pit are also consistent typologically with a later Neolithic Early Bronze Age date and the association of a relatively large number of scrapers with Beaker pottery is also characteristic (Cleal 1984, 151, Healy 1988, 46). Although the scrapers are slightly larger and more irregular, their relatively neat subcircular or ovate nature, with retouch extending around varying parts of their sides or 'ends' is similar to the small neat 'thumbnail' types that have often been found associated with Beaker pottery on other sites (Bates 2007 and 2009). Such pieces, found in numbers in

individual pits, have been alternatively interpreted as representing dumped material from domestic activity (Wymer 1998) or, perhaps, as having been deliberately selected and deposited for some other purpose (Garrow 2007, 14-16). The other tools and modified pieces found in the pit are also consistent with a later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

The flint shows that knapping occurred at the site during this later prehistoric period and the recovery of the group of scrapers, along with debitage, from the pit suggest that occupation occurred in the vicinity albeit perhaps on a small scale or for a limited period.

### **Burnt flint**

Seventy fragments of burnt flint weighing 785g were recovered. The flint is blue-grey to white and fire-crackled and identified as potboiler debris. It is not datable in itself but is an indication of prehistoric occupation.

### **6.4 Discussion of the finds evidence**

A single feature produced an assemblage consisting of Beaker pottery, struck flint and burnt flint pot boiler debris which suggest later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age occupation nearby.

The presence of cores and debitage in the flint assemblage indicates that knapping was carried out in the vicinity and the sharpness of the flakes shows that the material is likely to be contemporary with the use of the pit. The scrapers, other tools and modified pieces found in the pit are consistent typologically with a later Neolithic early Bronze Age date and their association with Beaker pottery is also characteristic.

Beaker pottery and possible contemporary flint were also recovered during previous phases of work at Worlington Quarry WGN 028 (Everett 2004 and Sommers, forthcoming).

## **7. Discussion and conclusion**

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The monitoring identified a single feature, which, like that identified during the previous stage of monitoring (pit 0002), had sides that were unaffected by heat even though it contained flints that had been subjected to high temperatures. Again it appears that cold

hearth waste had been deposited, but in this instance with a moderate assemblage of worked flint and a small quantity of late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery.

This feature and the material within it further confirms that there was very low level, scattered prehistoric – probably late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age – activity in this area.

## 8. Archive deposition

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

T:\Arc\ALL\_site\Worlington\WGN 038 Worlington Quarry Monitoring\2010 Quarry monitoring

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: H / 86 / 3.

## 9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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The monitoring was carried out by Mo Muldowney from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team and the project was managed by David Gill.

Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians and Cathy Tester produced the finds report. The specialist flint report was produced by Sarah Bates (freelance specialist). The report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

## 10. Bibliography

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- |             |      |   |
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Muldowney, L.,	2009	<i>Worlington Quarry, Worlington WGN 038</i> SCCAS Report No. 2009/231
Sommers, M.,	(forthcoming)	Phases 1 & 2, Bay Farm, Worlington, WGN 028. SCCAS
Wymer, J.,	1998	'Lithics' in Ashwin, T., ' <i>Excavations at Salter's Lane, Longham, 1990</i> ' <i>Norfolk Archaeol. XLIII</i> , 12-14

#### 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.

**Plates**

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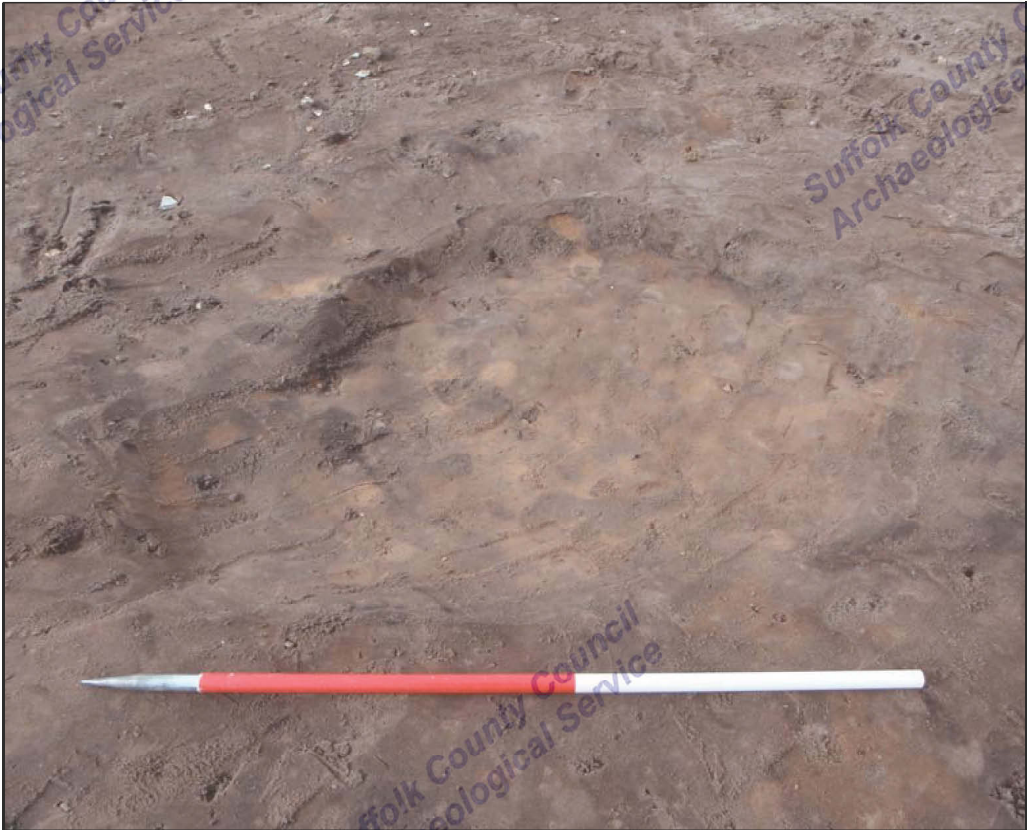


Plate 1. Feature 0004, fully excavated, facing south

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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

Archaeological Service Conservation Team



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Tel: 01284 352442

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

Reference: SpecMonWorlington4.doc

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

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

## Appendix 2. Flint

Type	No	Complete	Cortical	Notes
bladelet	2			Small thin angular spalls
core fragment	4		2	All are small frags probably from cores, most w platform edge, all broad thickish pieces
tested piece	2	2	2	Both irregular cortical frags with some flakes struck from one edge
flake core	1	1	1	Multiplatform flake core. Irregular
chip	8			Very small, angular chip
flake	115	94	79	Irregular, mainly quite small, many w much cortex, 12 cortical platforms. 7 primary, tertiary flakes particularly are small and quite thin. 3 hinge fractured. 9 patinated
blade-like flake	2	2	2	Both cortical, quite sharp
shatter	6		6	Irregular fragments, 3 quite large, some patinated/cortical surfaces. Quite sharp
spall	54			Spalls
piercer	2			One thin blade-like flake curving to very fine distal point. Utilised, not heavily or would have broken. One small irregular (broad) flake fragment, retouched both sides and at a point
awl	1	1	1	Small, narrow pointed to very fine distal point w retouch both sides/faces, though predominantly on 2 opposing sides, at point on one face
retouched blade	1			Distal fragment of small probable blade, retouched edge
retouched flake	1			Small fragment, bifacial retouched on edge, unifacial other. Could possibly be fragment from arrowhead w. one end and tip missing
retouched flake	4	3	3	One very small fragment from edge of retouched tool - possible scraper, others small with slight retouch of part edge
scraper	5	5	5	All quite small, various but neatly retouched around parts of edges: 1 broad semi-circular w cortical platform and retouch around convex edge, 3 small squat sub-circular primary flakes, 1 thinner flake fragment, poss. w retouched edge
side scraper	1	1	1	Very small cortical flake w thick cortex over most of dorsal face, neatly retouched along left lateral
struck fragment	6		6	Irregular small/quite small
utilised flake	3	3	3	All are blade-like with slight utilised edges. 1 patinated

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