
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND OFF COPLAND WAY,
WORLINGHAM,
SUFFOLK
(WOCW13)**

**Work undertaken for
Evolution Town Planning**

December 2013

Report Compiled by
Neil Jefferson BSc (Hons)

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OASIS Record No: archaeol1-166344
Suffolk County Council HER Number: WGM017

APS Report No. 149/13


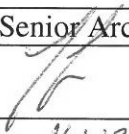
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation
LAND OFF COPLAND WAY,
WORLINGHAM,
SUFFOLK,
(WOCW13)

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
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| Site Staff | Neil Jefferson |
| Surveying | Neil Jefferson |
| Illustration | Neil Jefferson |
| Photographic Reproduction | Neil Jefferson |
| Post-excavation Analyst | Neil Jefferson |

| | |
|--|---|
| Checked by Project Manager | Approved by Senior Archaeologist |
|  Dale Trimble |  Tom Lane |
| Date: 16/12/2013 | Date: 16.12.2013 |

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was undertaken prior to development on land off Copland Way, Worlingham, Suffolk due to the archaeological potential of the site.

The evaluation revealed two modern features that are likely to be associated with the Second World War airfield.

No other features were recorded.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as ‘a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

The planning archaeologist for Suffolk County Council has advised that in order to determine the archaeological implications of development of the site a programme of trial trenching is required.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Evolution Town Planning to undertake this evaluation which was carried out between the 3rd and 5th of December 2013, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the local planning

archaeologist (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Worlingham is located 2km east of Beccles in the administrative district of Waveney, Suffolk. The former Ellough Airfield is situated about 1.5km southeast of the village centre, on the southeast side of Copland Way, at National Grid Reference TM 45292 88330

The site is at the junction of soils of the Newport 3 Association, and Hanslope Association deposits to the south. Newport 3 soils are typical brown sands formed in glaciofluvial sands (Hodge et al. 1984, 274). Hanslope Association are calcareous pelosols developed in chalky till (Hodge et al. 1984, 209). The site is on fairly flat land at c. 22m OD

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Excavations in the 1990s in advance of an intensive poultry facility c. 0.6km south of the proposed development area uncovered a brick-kiln and linear features of medieval date (SHER ELO 003-004, Boulter 1996).

Remains of post-medieval date related to Potters Farm were also found. The farm was presumably removed to make way for the airfield in 1942 (see below).

Less than 300m south of ELO 003-004 a possible ring-ditch (SHER ELO 005) has been recorded from aerial photographs. This feature was either a burial monument of Bronze Age date, or given that it was overlain by an aircraft dispersal area (now removed) it could have been a WWII military feature.

In 1989 c. 1km northeast of the proposed development site archaeological features and artefacts of Roman date (SHER NHC 007) were recorded during topsoil stripping associated with the construction

of the B1127 Copland Way close to its junction with the A146.

East of NHC 007 a scatter of artefacts, predominantly of Roman date, have been found by metal detector (SHER NHC 012) A moated site of probable medieval date (ELO 002) has been identified from aerial photographic evidence c. 850m southeast of the proposed development area.

Recent investigations immediately to the northeast of the proposed development recorded isolated pits of prehistoric date, features associated with post medieval agriculture and remains of the drainage system associated with the former airfield (Percival, 2012).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the work were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site, determine its likely extent and the date and function of any archaeological features present on the site; to determine the state of preservation of any archaeological features present on the site, their spatial arrangement and the extent to which any surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area; to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Eight trenches (Fig. 3), 30m long and 2m wide, were excavated to the surface of the

underlying natural geology. Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket working under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was recorded by a Sokkia GRX1 survey-grade GPS.

5. RESULTS

Full Context description can be found in Appendix 2.

The natural geology across the site consisted of yellowy greyish orange sandy clay till (100). Sealing the clay across the site was 0.30m-0.35m of dark greyish brown sandy clay plough soil (101) (Fig 4, Sections 1-8). Unique context numbers were allocated for natural and topsoil deposits in each trench but the descriptions are identical.

A number of irregular features distributed across the trenches were excavated but all proved to be of natural origin, representing either tree roots or animal burrows.

Two recent ditches were identified that are likely two date to the use of the area as an airfield in the Second World War (Fig 3). The fills of these features contained glass,

brick and metal dating to the mid 20th century which was not retained.

No other deposits were recorded.

6. DISCUSSION

Apart from two ditches which are likely to represent drainage of the site associated with its use as a World War II airfield, no archaeological deposits were identified at the site.

This scarcity of archaeological evidence is consistent with the results of the investigation immediately to the north, suggesting that occupation of the site has been no more than fleeting and sporadic.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological investigation was undertaken on land off Copland Way, Worlingham, Suffolk due to the archaeological potential of the site.

The evaluation revealed two modern ditches that are likely to be associated with the Second World War airfield.

No other features were recorded.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge Evolution Town Planning who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Staff: Neil Jefferson

Photographic reproduction: Neil Jefferson
CAD Illustration: Neil Jefferson
Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Jefferson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge et al.1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 274

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

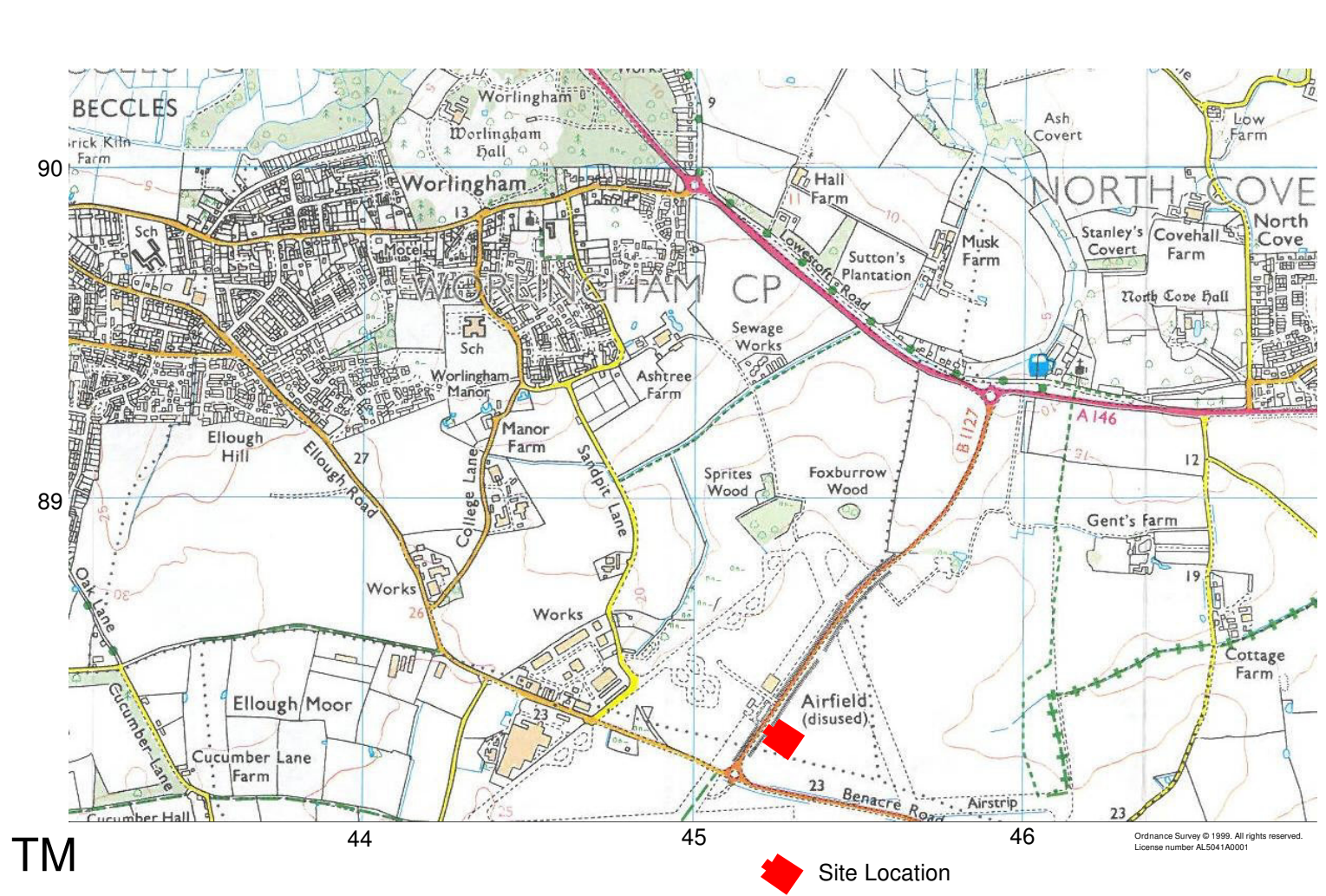
Percival, P., 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording On Land at the former Ellough Airfield (Copland Way, Worlingham), Suffolk (WOCW 13) unpublished Archaeological Project Services Report **27/13**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IfA Institute for Archaeologists
OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



Figure 1 - General Location Plan




| | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
|  Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Worlingham, Copland Way, WOCW13 | | |
| Scale 1:20,000 | Drawn by: NMJ | Report No: 149/13 |

Figure 2, Site Location Map

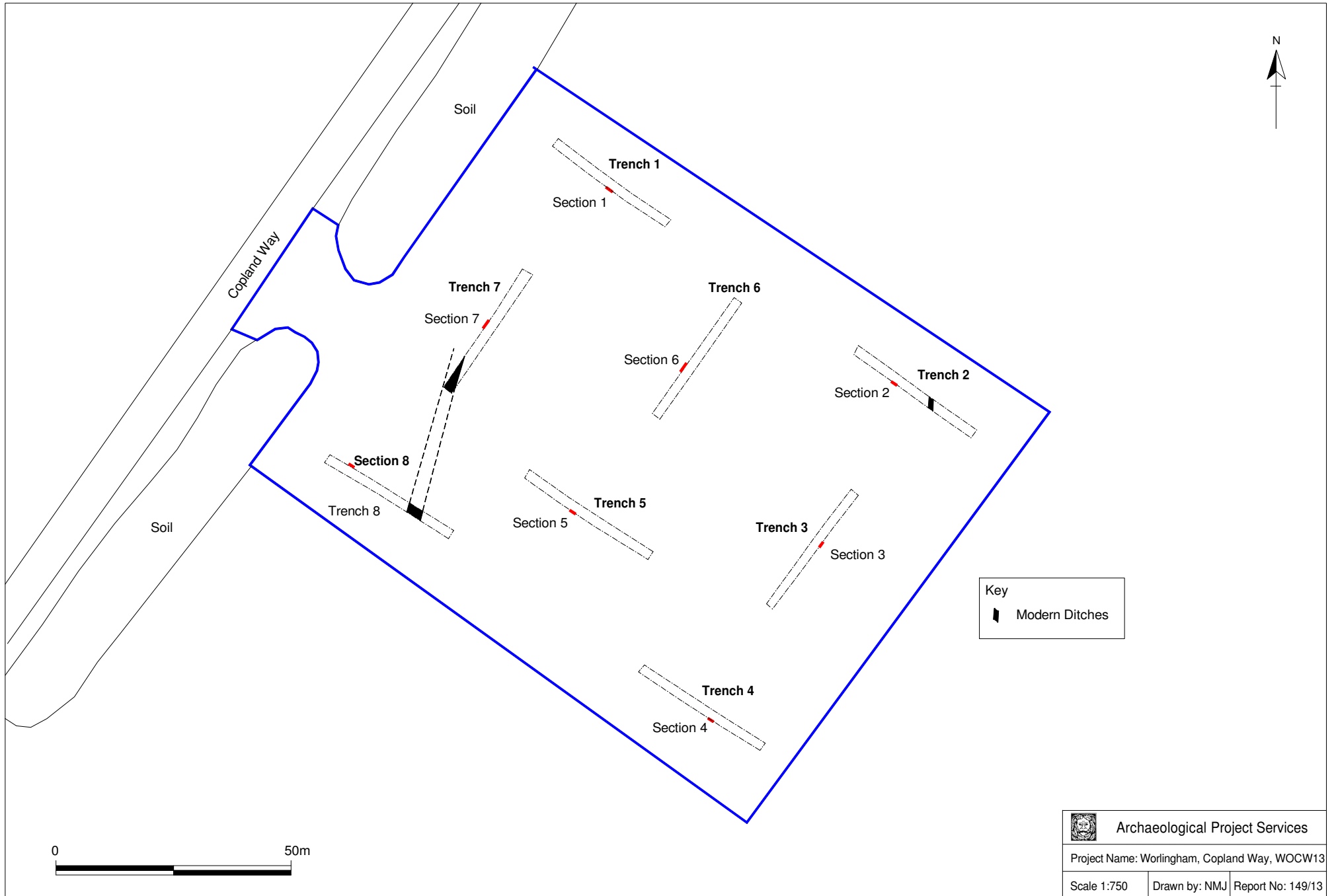

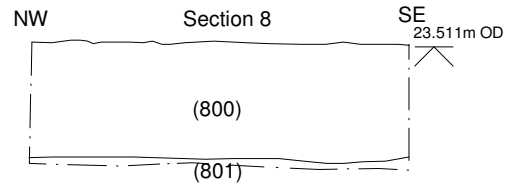
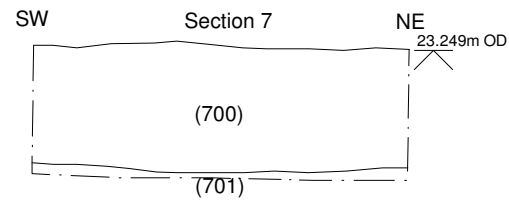
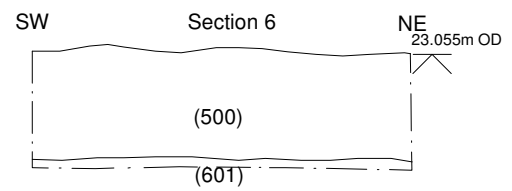
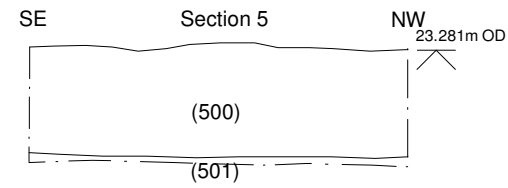
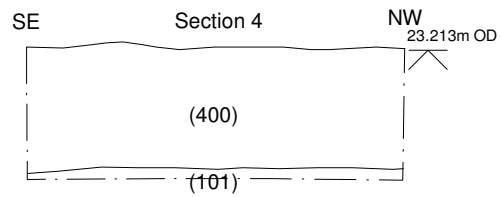
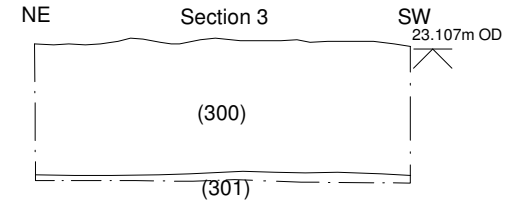
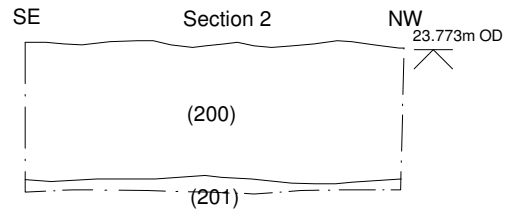
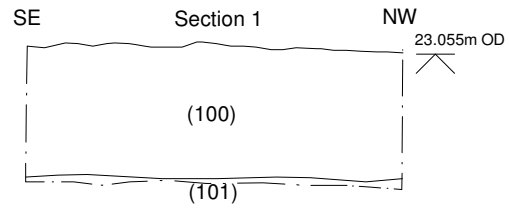


Figure 3, Trench plan

| | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------|
|  Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Worlingham, Copland Way, WOCW13 | | |
| Scale 1:750 | Drawn by: NMJ | Report No: 149/13 |



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Worlingham, Copland Way, WOCW13

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: NMJ

Report No: 149/13

Figure 4, Sections



Plate 1: Site shot looking SW



Plate 2: Trench 1 general shot, looking NW



Plate 3: Trench 4 general shot, looking SE



Plate 4: Section 2, looking SW



Plate 5: Section 6, looking NW



Plate 6: Modern feature, Trench 8, looking NE

Appendix 1

**LAND AT FORMER ELLOUGH AIRFIELD
COPLAND WAY
WORLINGHAM
SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
V2**

Prepared for Evolution Town Planning

BY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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Proposed trench layout at back of document

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land east of Copland Way, Worlingham, Suffolk.*
- 1.2 *Construction of a grain store at the site is proposed and a programme of trial trenching is required by the local authority to characterise any archaeological remains which may survive on the site.*
- 1.3 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for a programme of archaeological work on land east of Copland Way, Worlingham, Suffolk.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Worlingham is located 2km east of Beccles in the administrative district of Waveney, Suffolk. The former Ellough Airfield is situated about 1.5km southeast of the village centre, on the southeast side of Copland Way, at National Grid Reference TM 453 883. Covering approximately 1.5a, the application site is centred on NGR 645260 288452 has recently been used for the arable agriculture, having previously functioned as an airfield.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The planning archaeologist for Suffolk County Council has advised that in order to determine the archaeological implications of development of the site a programme of trial trenching is required.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is at the junction of soils of the, to the north, Newport 3 Association, and Hanslope Association deposits to the south. Newport 3 soils are typical brown sands formed in glaciofluvial sands (Hodge et al. 1984, 274). Hanslope Association are calcareous pelosols developed in chalky till (Hodge et al. 1984, 209). The site is on fairly flat land at c. 22m OD.

6 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 1.1 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) lists a number of archaeological sites and finds within the vicinity of the proposed area of development.
- 1.2 Excavations in the 1990s in advance of an intensive poultry facility c. 0.6km south of the proposed development area uncovered a brick-kiln and linear features of medieval date (SHER ELO 003-004, Boulter 1996).
- 1.3 Remains of post-medieval date related to Potters Farm were also found. The farm was presumably removed to make way for the airfield in 1942 (see below).
- 1.4 Less than 300m south of ELO 003-004 a possible ring-ditch (SHER ELO 005) has been recorded from aerial photographs. This feature was either a burial monument of Bronze Age date, or given that it was overlain by an aircraft dispersal area (now removed) it could have been a WWII military feature.
- 1.5 In 1989 c. 1km northeast of the proposed development site archaeological features and artefacts of Roman date (SHER NHC 007) were recorded during topsoil stripping associated with the construction of the B1127 Copland Way close to its junction with the A146.
- 1.6 East of NHC 007 a scatter of artefacts, predominantly of Roman date, have been found by metal detector (SHER NHC 012) A moated site of probable medieval date (ELO 002) has been identified from aerial photographic evidence c. 850m southeast of the proposed development area.
- 1.7 Recent investigations immediately to the northeast of the proposed development recorded isolated pits of prehistoric date, features associated with post medieval agriculture and remains of the drainage system associated with the former airfield.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological remains present on the site and to establish whether further archaeological excavation is required to preserve the archaeological resource by record.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of 8 trenches, each measuring 40 x 1.6 m, positioned as shown in the drawing at the back of this document.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office and the Portable Antiquities Scheme Liaison Officer for Lincolnshire.
- 9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 Throughout the investigation a metal detector will be used to scan spoilheaps, features in advance of and during excavation.
- 9.3.3 The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION - LAND EAST OF COPLAND WAY, WORLINGHAM, SUFFOLK

preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features. All archaeological features will be excavated using the following sampling:

- a minimum 1m wide sections across linear features
 - minimum 50% sample of discrete features e.g. pits or post holes. In some instances a 100% sample may be necessary
- 9.3.4 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 9.3.5 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 9.3.6 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 9.3.7 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.3.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.3.9 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.3.10 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 Environmental sampling will aim to establish:

- the state of preservation of any environmental remains which may be contained within archaeological deposits on the
- the broad character of these deposits e.g. the presence of material indicating domestic

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION - LAND EAST OF COPLAND WAY, WORLINGHAM, SUFFOLK

occupation, non settlement related deposits which might indicate broad environmental changes such as mollusc communities within field ditches. To this end a variety of feature types should be sampled as appropriate.

- the distribution of environmental remains across the site through sampling features from distributed within different trenches from across the site.
- the presence of archaeological remains within features of separate periods through sampling features separated stratigraphically or by datable artefactual material.

10.2 All environmental sampling will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidance on environmental sampling (Campbell, 2011).

10.3 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION - LAND EAST OF COPLAND WAY, WORLINGHAM, SUFFOLK

- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- an assessment of potential of the finds recovered from the site within specialist reports.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.
- Assessment of the potential impact of the development on any archaeological remains at the site in light of the results of the evaluation.

12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service and deposited under Historic Environment Record Number **WGM017**. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 13.1 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Service for approval. Copies of the final investigation report will be sent to: the client; and the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record.

14 PUBLICATION

- 14.1 Details of the investigation will be entered into the OASIS database under number archaeo11-165693. A completed OASIS form will be included within the final report describing the results of the evaluation. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Suffolk Historic Environment Service. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

15.2

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the

archaeological curator.

- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

| <u>Task</u> | <u>Body to be undertaking the work</u> |
|-------------------------|---|
| Conservation | Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln. |
| Pottery Analysis | |
| Prehistoric: | Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust or Dale Trimble mentored by Dr Knight. |
| Roman: | Alex Beeby, APS Roman pottery specialist |
| Anglo-Saxon: | Alex Beeby and Dr Anne Irving - Independent (formerly Boyle) ceramicist |
| Medieval and later: | Alex Beeby APS specialists with assistance of Dr. Anne Irving Independent ceramicist |
| Other Artefacts | J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS |
| Human Remains Analysis | R Gowland, independent specialist |
| Animal Remains Analysis | Matilda Holmes, Independent specialists |
| Environmental Analysis | Environmental Archaeology Consultancy |
| Radiocarbon dating | Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA |
| Dendrochronology dating | University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory |

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork for the evaluation is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, a supervisor and assistants, and to take 5 days.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to utilise 10 person-days within a notional programme of 15 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.
- 18.3 Contingency

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION - LAND EAST OF COPLAND WAY, WORLINGHAM, SUFFOLK

- 18.3.1 A contingency for the processing and analysis of environmental samples is specified in the budget for the project.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boulter, S 1996 Bernard Matthews Turkey Farm, Ellough, Suffolk Evaluation and Excavation Report Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Report 96/79

Specification: Version 2, 29th November 2013

Appendix 2

Context Descriptions

| Context | Description | Interpretation | Date | Area |
|---------|---|----------------|---------|----------|
| (100) | Soft dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate small angular flint and rounded stone inclusions, 0.30m-0.35m thick. | Plough soil | Modern | Trench 1 |
| (101) | Firm light yellowy greyish orange sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. | Natural (Till) | Natural | Trench 1 |
| (200) | Soft dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate small angular flint and rounded stone inclusions, 0.30m-0.35m thick. | Plough soil | Modern | Trench 2 |
| (201) | Firm light yellowy greyish orange sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. | Natural (Till) | Natural | Trench 2 |
| (300) | Soft dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate small angular flint and rounded stone inclusions, 0.30m-0.35m thick. | Plough soil | Modern | Trench 3 |
| (301) | Firm light yellowy greyish orange sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. | Natural (Till) | Natural | Trench 3 |
| (400) | Soft dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate small angular flint and rounded stone inclusions, 0.30m-0.35m thick. | Plough soil | Modern | Trench 4 |
| (401) | Firm light yellowy greyish orange sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. | Natural (Till) | Natural | Trench 4 |
| (500) | Soft dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate small angular flint and rounded stone inclusions, 0.30m-0.35m thick. | Plough soil | Modern | Trench 5 |
| (501) | Firm light yellowy greyish orange sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. | Natural (Till) | Natural | Trench 5 |
| (600) | Soft dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate small angular flint and rounded stone inclusions, 0.30m-0.35m thick. | Plough soil | Modern | Trench 6 |
| (601) | Firm light yellowy greyish orange sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. | Natural (Till) | Natural | Trench 6 |
| (700) | Soft dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate small angular flint and rounded stone inclusions, 0.30m-0.35m thick. | Plough soil | Modern | Trench 7 |
| (701) | Firm light yellowy greyish orange sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. | Natural (Till) | Natural | Trench 7 |
| (800) | Soft dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate small angular flint and rounded stone inclusions, 0.30m-0.35m thick. | Plough soil | Modern | Trench 8 |
| (801) | Firm light yellowy greyish orange sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions. | Natural (Till) | Natural | Trench 8 |

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Bronze Age | A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC. |
| Context | An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004]. |
| Cut | A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded. |
| Fill | Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s). |
| Layer | A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut. |
| Medieval | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500. |
| Post-medieval | The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800. |
| Prehistoric | The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD. |
| Romano-British | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |
| Till | A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size. |

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | Context register sheets |
| 3 | Context sheets |
| 8 | Trench sheets |
| 1 | Photographic record sheets |
| 1 | Section record sheet |
| 3 | Daily record sheets |
| 1 | Sheets of scale drawings |

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

| | |
|--|--------|
| Archaeological Project Services Site Code: | WOCW13 |
| Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Accession Code: | WGM017 |

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| OASIS Record No: | archaeo11-166344 |
|------------------|------------------|

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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Appendix 5

OASIS RECORD

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-166344

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | LAND OFF COPLAND WAY, WORLINGHAM, SUFFOLK (WOCW13) |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was undertaken prior to development on land off Copland Way, Worlingham, Suffolk due to the archaeological potential of the site. The evaluation only revealed two modern ditches. |
| Project dates | Start: 03-12-2013 End: 06-12-2013 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | WOCW13 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | WGM017 - Museum accession ID |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m |
| Monument type | DITCHES Modern |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.) |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |
| Position in the planning process | Pre-application |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK WAVENEY BECCLES Copland Way, Worlingham |
| Study area | 14.4 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TM 45292 88330 52 1 52 26 13 N 001 36 33 E Point |

Height OD / Depth Min: 23.05m Max: 23.51m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Project Services

Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

Project design originator Dale Trimble

Project director/manager Dale Trimble

Project supervisor Neil Jefferson

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Museums

Physical Archive ID WGM017

Physical Contents "other"

Physical Archive notes No artefacts recovered

Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Project Services

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Museums

Paper Archive ID WGM017

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation on land off Copland Way, Worlingham (WOCW13)

Author(s)/Editor(s) Jefferson, N.

Other bibliographic details 149/13

Date 2013

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