
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND OFF COPLAND WAY,
WORLINGHAM,
SUFFOLK
(WGM 018)**

Work undertaken for
BioCORE Limited

January 2015

Report Compiled by
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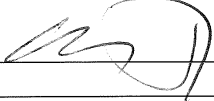

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION,
LAND OFF COPLAND WAY,
WORLINGHAM,
SUFFOLK,
(WOCW14)

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Date: 30 January 2015	Date: 30 January 2015

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation comprising a programme of trial trenching was undertaken prior to construction of a storage lagoon on land off Copland Way, Worlingham, Suffolk, as the area was archaeologically sensitive. Previous investigations immediately to the north revealed several charcoal-filled pits of Late Bronze Age date, together with a medieval ditch and features associated with the former Ellough airfield. An investigation directly west found further remains associated with the airfield.

The evaluation revealed a further pit containing charcoal which may have been used as an oven, probably also of Late Bronze Age date. Modern features associated with the airfield were also revealed.

The only find was a sherd of 18th century pottery.

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 Biocore Limited to undertake this evaluation which was carried out between 13th and 15th January 2015, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Suffolk County Council 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 455 882.

The site is at the junction of soils of the Newport 3 Association to the north, 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 (*ibid*, 209). The site is on fairly flat land at c. 22m OD

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Worlingham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 indicating that it was an Anglo-Saxon settlement. It is referred to as *Warlingaham*, a name derived from the Old English for the homestead or village of *Werel’s* people (Ekwall 1989).

Excavations 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.

Less than 300m south of this 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 this, 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.

An evaluation immediately to the northeast of the proposed development recorded three small pits containing charcoal and burnt flint, a possible medieval boundary ditch and remains of the drainage system associated with the former airfield (Percival 2012). One of the pits was radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age and monitoring of subsequent topsoil stripping around these features revealed three similar pits (Percival 2013). A further evaluation immediately southwest of the site revealed further remains of the airfield drainage system but no earlier features (Jefferson 2013).

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

Initially, it was intended to excavate a grid pattern of fifteen trenches, each 30m long, at the site. However, due to the presence of a large spoilheap, and areas of disturbance, it was necessary to reduce the number of trenches and locate them where possible.

Nine trenches (Fig. 3), five measuring 30m long, two 25m long and two 20m long, all 1.8m 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 descriptions can be found in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Fig 3)

The natural yellow brown clay (101) was overlain by a 0.3m depth of topsoil (100) (Fig 5). There were no archaeological features.

Trench 2 (Fig 3)

In this trench, the natural deposit was yellow brown clay (201). There were no archaeological features and it was overlain by 0.35m thick topsoil (200) (Fig 5).

Trench 3 (Fig 4; Plate 2)

The natural deposit of brownish yellow clay, with patches of light blue clay, (304) was cut, towards the north end of the trench, by a single feature. Ovoid pit [300] (Fig 5, Section 1; Plate 3) had very steep sides and a flat base and measured 1.71m by 1m in plan and 0.35m deep. A 0.05m thick basal fill of very dark grey ash and charcoal probably represented *in situ* burning of wood, the pit sides being scorched. An environmental sample confirmed this (Appendix 4). This ashy fill was overlain by a deliberate backfill of 0.1m thick mid grey clay (302) above which was 0.23m thick mid yellowish grey clay (303). The pit was sealed by 0.3m thick topsoil (305).

Trench 4 (Fig 3)

In Trench 4, no archaeological features were revealed cutting the natural brownish yellow clay (401). It was overlain by a 0.25m depth of topsoil (400).

Trench 5 (Fig 3; Plate 4)

The natural brownish yellow clay (501) was overlain by a 0.27m depth of topsoil (501)(Fig 5). There were no archaeological features.

Trench 6 (Fig 4; Plate 5)

Towards the south end of the trench, the brownish yellow clay natural deposit (603) was cut by a single northwest-southeast aligned linear feature. Ditch [600] (Fig 5, Section 2) had vertical sides and a flat base and was 0.48m wide and 0.03m deep. It was filled by yellowish grey clay (601) which contained a sherd of 18th century pottery and was sealed by 0.3m thick topsoil (602). A modern brick-filled trench, 4.85m wide, was also revealed towards the north end of this trench, on a similar alignment to ditch [600], but this was quickly covered by flood water.

Trench 7 (Fig 3)

In this trench, the natural deposit was brownish yellow clay (701). The trench rapidly flooded but there was time to establish that there were no archaeological features and the natural was overlain by 0.3m thick topsoil (701).

Trench 8 (Fig 3)

In this trench, which also rapidly flooded (Plate 6), the natural deposit was orangey yellow clay (801). However, there were no archaeological features and the natural was overlain by 0.2m thick topsoil (800)(Fig 5).

Trench 9 (Fig 3)

Trench 9 was also rapidly flooded but no archaeological features were revealed cutting the natural brownish yellow clay (901) which was overlain by a 0.2m depth

of topsoil (900)(Fig 5).

6. DISCUSSION

The natural deposit across the site was brownish yellow clay. Only three features were revealed cutting this.

In Trench 3, a small pit containing charcoal was revealed. The scorched sides of the pit were indicative of *in situ* burning and it may have been used as an oven. Although undated, it may be associated with the nearby pits which were radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age. These pits are quite common in the area south of Norwich and it is thought they may represent a single use, that is, the cooking of one meal (G. Trimble pers.comm).

As on the previous phases of work, features related to the modern airfield, in the form of a ditch and a brick-filled trench, were also recorded.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological investigation was undertaken on land off Copland Way, Worlingham, Suffolk as the area was archaeologically sensitive. Previous investigations immediately adjacent had revealed a few prehistoric pits with evidence of burning.

The evaluation revealed a single undated pit containing fire debris. Although undated, this was probably another example of the Late Bronze Age pits revealed nearby which may have been single use ovens. Modern ditches, probably associated with the former airfield, were also revealed.

Finds retrieved comprised a single sherd of 18th century pottery.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Biocore Limited who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Gary Trimble
 Site Assistant: Ingo Wagenknecht
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation Analyst: Mark Peachey

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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)

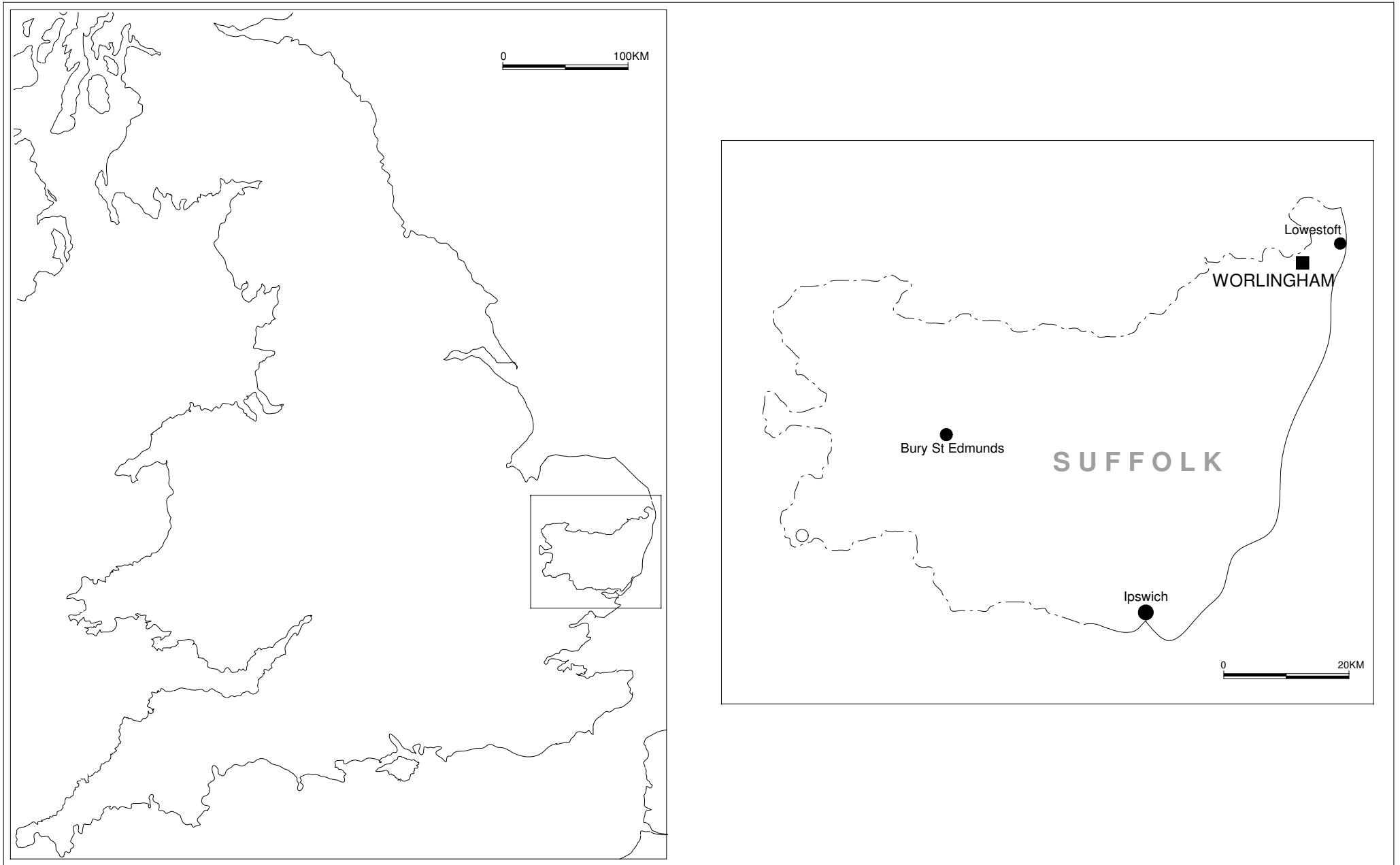
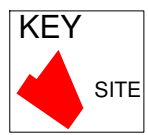
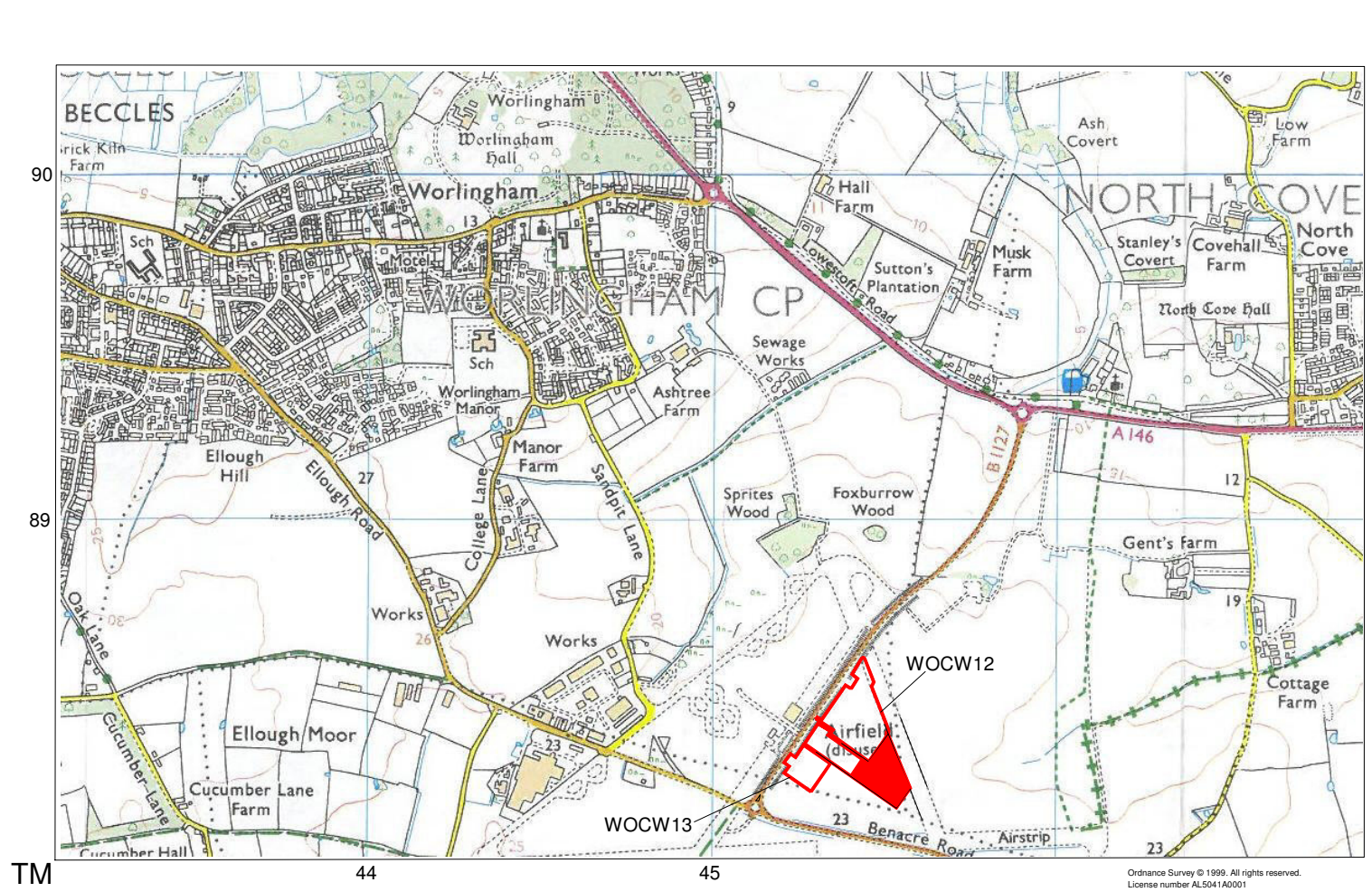


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Worlingham Copland Way WGM 018		
Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 13/15

Figure 2. Site Location Map

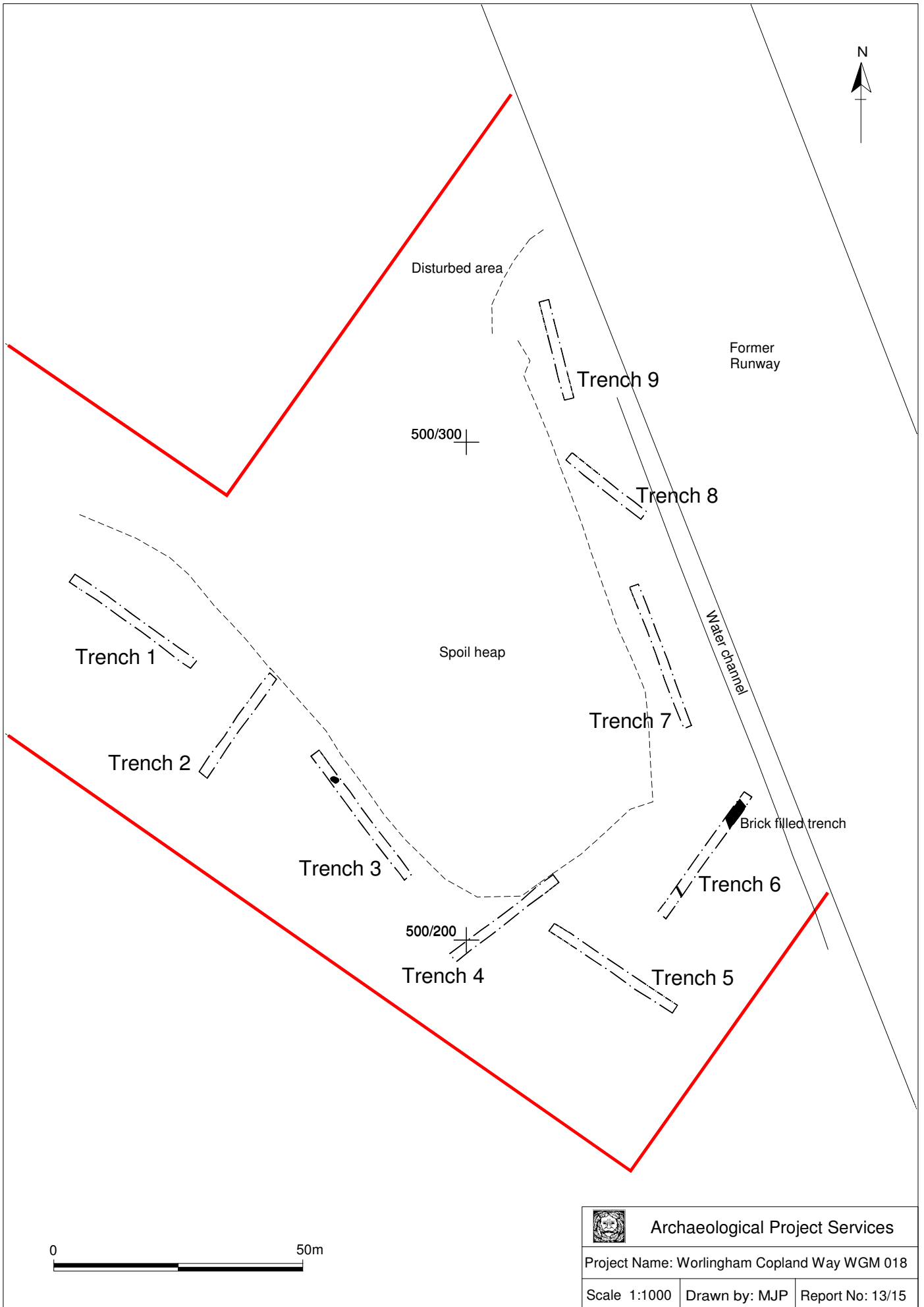


Figure 3. Trench location plan

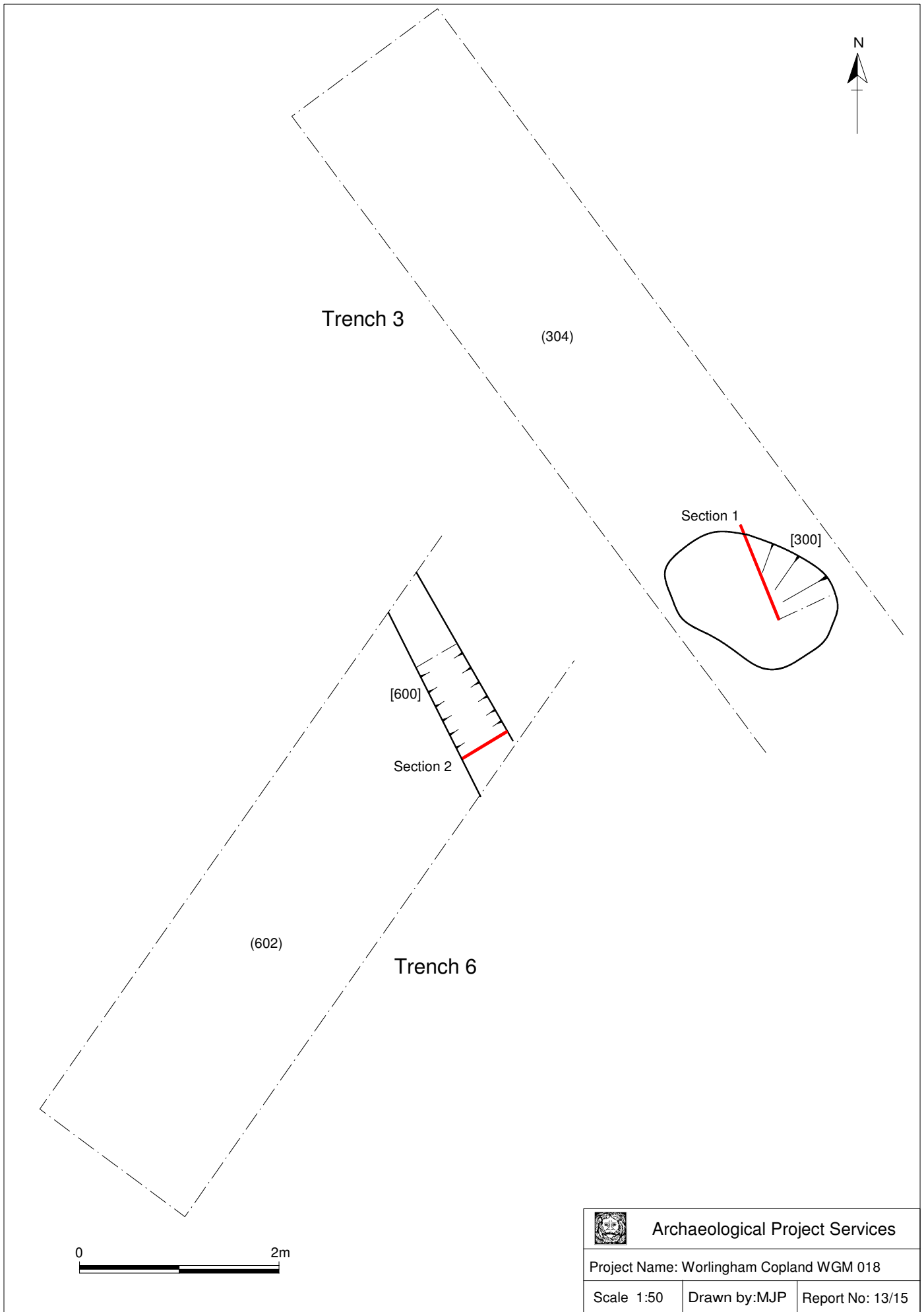
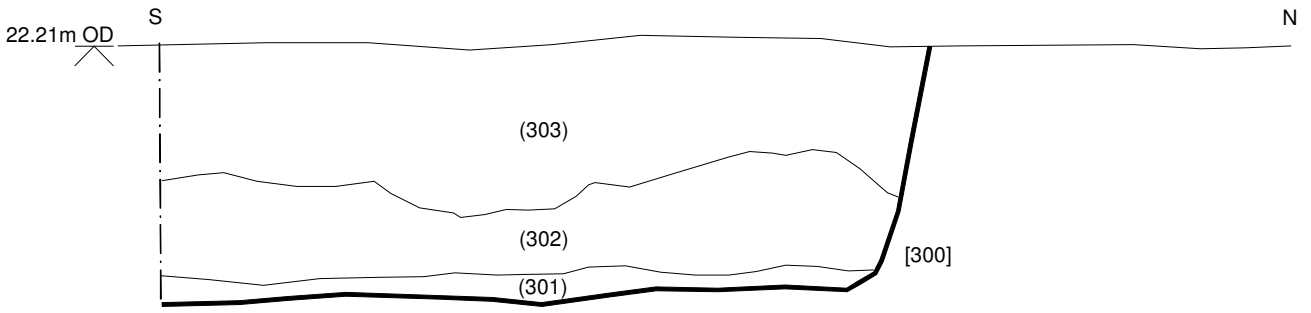
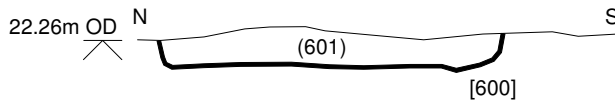


Figure 4. Trench plans

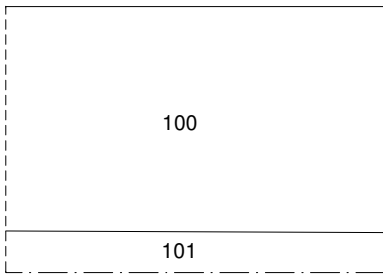


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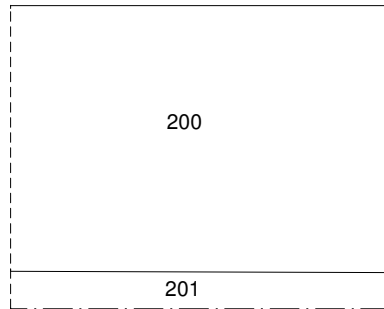


Section 2

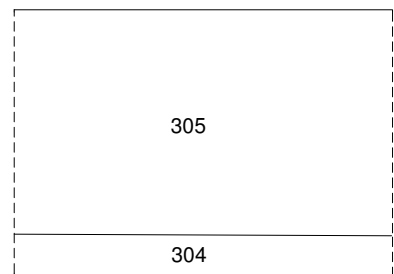
Representative sections



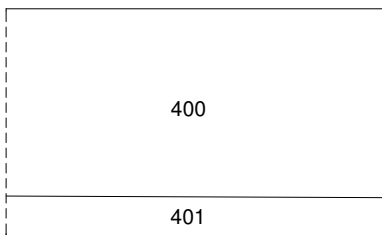
Trench 1



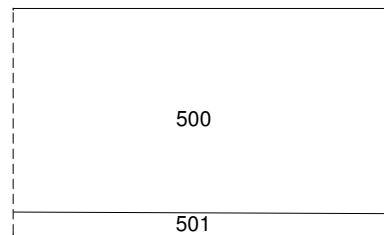
Trench 2



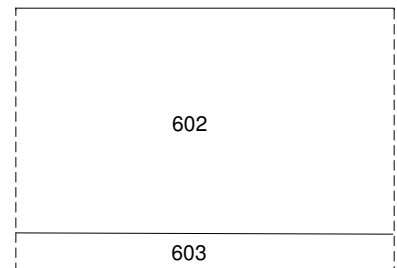
Trench 3



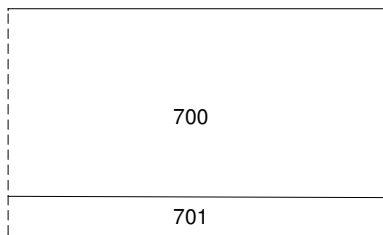
Trench 4



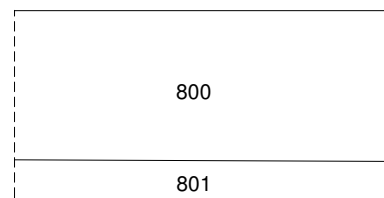
Trench 5



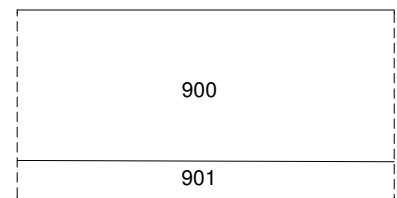
Trench 6



Trench 7



Trench 8



Trench 9




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Worlingham Copland Way WGM 018		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 13/15

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. General view across site looking west



Plate 2. Trench 3 looking northwest



Plate 3. Trench 3, Pit [300], Section 1 looking southwest



Plate 4. Trench 5 looking northeast



Plate 5. Trench 6 looking northeast



Plate 6. Trench 8 looking east

Appendix 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared for BioCORE BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

January 2015

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land off Copland Way, Worlingham, Suffolk.*
- 1.2 *Construction of a storage lagoon 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 *The area is archaeologically sensitive. Previous investigations immediately to the north revealed several charcoal-filled pits of Late Bronze Age date, together with a medieval ditch and features associated with the former Ellough airfield. An investigation directly west found further remains associated with the airfield.*
- 1.4 *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 455 882. Covering approximately 1.6a, the application site 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, as detailed in planning application DC/14/2634/FUL, 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 (*ibid.* 1984, 209). The site is on fairly flat land at c. 22m OD.

6 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Recent investigations immediately to the north of the proposed development recorded several isolated pits, filled with charcoal and burnt flints, and dated to the Late Bronze Age. A probable medieval ditch and remains of the drainage system associated with the former airfield were also revealed (Percival 2012; 2013). A further investigation immediately to the west identified more ditches that are probably related to the airfield, but no earlier features (Jefferson 2013).
- 6.2 Previous investigations to the southeast revealed medieval and post-medieval remains including a series of ditch-like features together with a brick kiln dating to the 13th-14th century (Boulter 1996). Roman remains and artefacts were recorded to the east of the site during stripping for a new road to the Ellough Airfield industrial estate. A scatter of Roman artefacts, including metalwork and pottery, were found to the northeast. A medieval moat is also located to the northeast. Ditched field boundaries of probably post-medieval date have also been recorded on aerial photographs of the area to the northeast of the site. Ellough Airfield is a former military establishment.

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 15 trenches, each measuring c. 30 x 1.8 m, positioned as shown in the plan 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 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 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 samples 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 (English Heritage 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
- 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 **WGM018**. 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 archaeol1-198523. 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* 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.

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:	A Beeby, APS
Roman:	A Beeby, APS
Anglo-Saxon:	A Beeby, APS/ Dr A Irving – Independent specialist
Medieval and later:	A Beeby, APS/ Dr Irving Independent specialist
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/ G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/ M Holmes, Independent specialist
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 take about 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and appropriate specialists.
- 18.3 Contingency
- 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**

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

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

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Percival, J, 2012 *Archaeological Evaluation on land at the former Ellough Airfield, Copland Way, Worlingham, Suffolk (WOCW12)*, APS Report No. **94/12**

Percival, J, 2013 *Archaeological Monitoring and Recording on land at the former Ellough Airfield, (Copland Way, Worlingham), Suffolk (WOCW13)*, APS Report No. **27/13**

Specification: Version 1, 6th January 2015

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
100	1	Mid greyish brown clay with moderate small stones, 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
101	1	Mid yellow brown clay with moderate small stones and chalk flecks	Natural	
200	2	Mid greyish brown clay with moderate small stones, 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
201	2	Mid yellow brown clay with moderate small stones and chalk flecks	Natural	
300	3	Ovoid cut with steep, near vertical, sides and flat base, 1.71m by 1m, 0.35m deep	Cut of pit, probably used as oven before backfilling with natural	
301	3	Soft very dark grey ash/charcoal, 0.05m thick	Primary fill of [300]. Burning of wood in base of pit, scorched sides of pit indicate <i>in-situ</i> burning	
302	3	Firm mid grey clay with occasional small stones, varies between 0.1m and 0.15m thick	Secondary fill of [300], intentional redeposited natural backfill	
303	3	Firm mid yellowish grey clay with occasional small stones, charcoal flecks and frags, 0.23m thick	Top fill of [300], intentional backfill	
304	3	Mid brownish yellow clay with patches of light blue clay and small stones	Natural clay	
305	3	Mid greyish brown clay 0.3m thick	Topsoil	
400	4	Mid greyish brown clay with moderate small and medium stones, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
401	4	Mid brownish yellow clay with moderate small stones	Natural clay	
500	5	Mid greyish brown clay with moderate small stones, 0.27m thick	Topsoil	
501	5	Mid brownish yellow clay with moderate small and medium stones	Natural clay	
600	6	SE-NW aligned linear cut with vertical sides and flat base, 0.48m wide, 0.03m deep	Cut of ditch	18 th century
601	6	Firm yellowish grey clay, 0.03m thick	Fill of [600]	18 th century
602	6	Mid greyish brown clay with moderate small and medium stones, 0.3m thick	Topsoil	

603	6	Mid brownish yellow clay with moderate small stones	Natural clay	
700	7	Mid greyish brown clay with moderate small and medium stones, 0.25m thick	Topsoil	
701	7	Mid brownish yellow clay	Natural	
800	8	Mid greyish brown clay with moderate small stones, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	
801	8	Mid brownish yellow clay with light blue patches	Natural clay	
900	9	Mid greyish brown clay 0.2m thick	Topsoil	
901	9	Brownish yellow clay with light blue patches	Natural clay	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), with a concordance to the Suffolk County Council Pottery Type-Series (*c.f.* Anderson *et al.*, 2010), also shown in Table 1 below. A single sherd from a single vessel, weighing two grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was weighed and examined visually. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the post-medieval period.

Condition

The sherd is small but fresh.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Lincs Cname	Suffolk CCPTS	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Date
601	SWSG	SWSW	Staffordshire Type White Salt Glazed Stoneware	Hollow	1	1	2	Rouletted	BS	18th

Provenance

The pottery came from fill (601) within ditch [600] in Trench 6.

Range

There is a single fragment, from a hollow vessel, in Staffordshire type Salt Glazed Stoneware (SWSG). The piece is of 18th century date, with production of this type ceasing around 1780.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work, the piece should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
601	18 th	Based on a single sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

Anderson, S, *et al.* 2010, Excavations on Medieval and Post Medieval Sites at Priory Farm, Preston St Mary.

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History XLII (ii), 113-161

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and*

Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM A POSSIBLE PREHISTORIC PIT AT WORLINGHAM, SUFFOLK (WGM 018)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Worlingham, undertaken by Archaeological Project Services, recorded a large pit of probable prehistoric (possibly Bronze Age) date with some evidence for *in situ* burning. A sample for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the charcoal rich pit fill (context 301).

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. All plant remains were charred.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

The flot is large (circa 0.6 litres in volume) and is almost entirely composed of fragments of charcoal/charred wood. Much of the material is highly comminuted, but occasional pieces >5mm in size are present along with very rare fragments of charred root/stem or small round wood. Other plant macrofossils are not present within the fraction sorted. Much of the charcoal has a distinct flaked appearance (possibly suggesting combustion at very high temperatures) and many fragments are also coated with fine orange mineral concretions. Other remains are exceedingly scarce. An elongated 'dribble' of black tarry material is a probable residue of the high temperature combustion of wood or other organic remains and two pieces of burnt or fired clay are also noted. Individual pieces of fish bone and marine mollusc shell are also present, but it is thought most likely that both are intrusive within the pit fill, possibly being derived from the spreading of night soil on the land during the later medieval and post-medieval periods.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblage is very limited in nature and, as a consequence, is very difficult to interpret. Similar features with evidence for *in situ* burning are known from other contemporary and near contemporary sites within eastern England, where they have been variously interpreted as fire pits to ward off marauding animals, cooking pits or possibly 'ritual' features. But although the Worlingham pit is sufficiently large to have been used for either cooking or the heating of water, the recovered assemblage is so sparse that it is impossible to definitively link the material to either activity. However, it is noted that 'ritual' features often contain a higher density of more varied materials (i.e. a range of midden refuse) whilst fire pits almost invariably contain large, charcoal rich assemblages.

As plant macrofossils other than charcoal are so scarce, further analysis is not required, although identification of the charcoal may provide data about the environment and the contemporary utilisation of local resources. The pieces of charred stem/roundwood and larger fragments of charcoal have been selected for potential identification and dating purposes. These have been placed in glass vials and bagged with the flot.

Table 1

Sample No.	1
Context No.	301
Plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	xx
Charcoal >10mm	x
Charred root/stem	x
Other remains	
Black tarry material	x
Burnt/fired clay	x
Fish bone	xpmc
Marine mollusc shell	xpmc
Sample volume (litres)	20
Volume of flot (litres)	0.6
% flot sorted	25%

Key to Table

x = 1 -10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
pmc = possible modern contaminant

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
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 6

THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
8	Context sheets
9	Trench record sheets
3	Daily record sheets
1	Section record sheet
3	Photographic record sheets
1	Sample record sheet
1	Sheet 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

Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Site Code: WGM 018

Suffolk County Council HER Event number: ESF 22686

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-201644

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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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-201644

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on land off Copland Way, Worlingham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	A nine trench evaluation revealed a single pit containing fire debris which, although undated, was very similar to pits on the adjacent site which were radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age. A single linear feature related to the WW2 Ellough airfield was also revealed.
Project dates	Start: 13-01-2015 End: 15-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WOCW14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	WGM 018 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/2634/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 22686 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY WORLINGHAM Land off Copland Way
Study area	1.60 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 455 882 52.4359507787 1.61224885336 52 26 09 N 001 36 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 22.00m Max: 22.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Gary Trimble
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Biocore Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Museums
Physical Archive ID	WGM018
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Museums
Digital Archive ID	WGM018
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Museums
Paper Archive ID	WGM018
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Map", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

**Project
bibliography 1**

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Peachey, M.

Other bibliographic details 13/15

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OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](mailto:info@apsarchaeology.co.uk) for OASIS help and advice

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