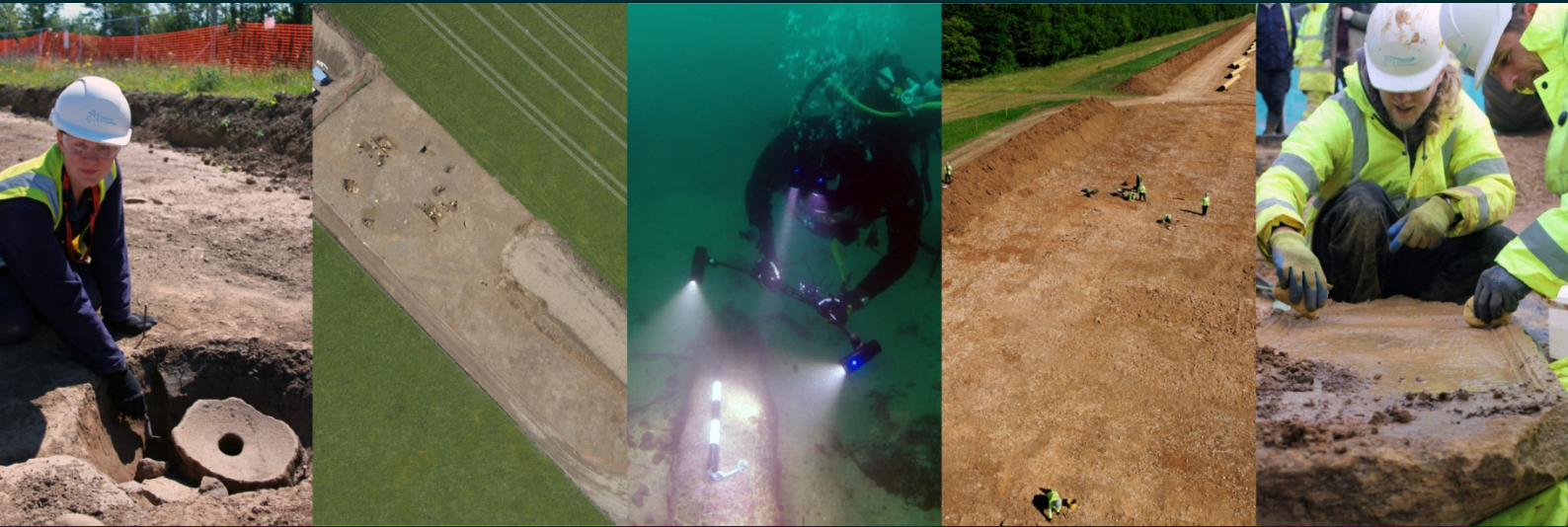


**Land adjacent to The Croft  
Wortham  
Suffolk**  
*Archaeological Evaluation*



*for*  
Mr E.Thuell

CA Project: SU0007  
CA Report: SU0007.1  
HER Code: WTM 079  
June 2019





# Land adjacent to The Croft Wortham Suffolk

## Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0007  
CA Report: SU0007.1



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## SUMMARY

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Project Name:</b>        | Land adjacent to The Croft                    |
| <b>Location:</b>            | Wortham, Suffolk                              |
| <b>NGR:</b>                 | 608490 276786                                 |
| <b>Type:</b>                | Evaluation                                    |
| <b>Date:</b>                | 17 – 18 June 2019                             |
| <b>Planning Reference:</b>  | DC/18/05622                                   |
| <b>Location of Archive:</b> | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service |
| <b>HER Search:</b>          | 9226182                                       |
| <b>Site Code:</b>           | WTM 079                                       |

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2019 on land adjacent to The Croft, Mellis Road, Wortham. Three trenches were excavated across the planned area to be affected by footings for new dwellings.

Two ditches and a gully were identified within the trenches, all orientated broadly on a south-east/north-west orientation, with artefacts recovered including nails, pottery, worked flints and lava-stone quernstone fragments with dates ranging from the Palaeolithic to the post-medieval period. One ditch and the adjacent gully are believed to be of Roman origin, while the second ditch is undated.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Mr E. Thuell on land adjacent to The Croft, Mellis Road, Wortham (centred at NGR: 608490 276786; Fig. 1). The evaluation was required by condition 7 and 8 on outline planning application (DC/18/05622) for the construction of three new dwellings and associated access and ancillary works.
- 1.2 The evaluation requirement was specified in a Brief prepared by Rachael Abraham (Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Mid Suffolk District Council. The work was carried out in accordance with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Appendix E) which had been approved by Rachael Abraham. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), and SCCAS standard fieldwork guidelines (Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2017). The project was monitored by Rachael Abraham, with verbal updating of on-site progress as appropriate.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 0.3ha, and comprises a small field adjacent to Mellis Road, a short distance south of the village boundary of Wortham. The site lies at approximately 50m AOD, with the ground gently rising towards the north.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Chalks of the Cretaceous period, 72-90 million years old, overlain by glacial Lowestoft Formation Diamicton deposits, dating to approximately 2 million years ago (BGS 2019). The geology observed within the trenches was a mix of chalky clays and silt pockets, fitting with the expected diamicton.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Brief states that the condition has been placed as the site ‘... *lies in an area of high archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record*

as WTM 033. An Iron site was excavated immediately to the north (WTM 044) with a Roman site recorded to the south (WTM 007). Extensive multi-period finds scatters have also been located to the west (WTM 056). A number of sites with prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains, including a significant building, have also been excavated to the north and north-east (WTM 008 and 059). As a result, there is very high potential for encountering archaeological remains at this location, given the proximity to known features.'

2.2 A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record has been undertaken (9226182) and shows that of the sites mentioned in the Brief, WTM 044 lies beneath the new housing estate immediately to the north of the site, whilst WTM 007 is located in a field c.100m to the southwest. In addition, a 2nd century Roman sestertius coin (WTN 056) has been discovered in the field opposite the site, to the west. Table 1 below lists the HER entries shown on Figure 2, with a brief description and general dating.

| HER Code | Site Name  | Description   | Period                            |
|----------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| BUR 003  | Hill House Farm (BA)   | BA barbed and tanged arrowhead, with broken tip, hammer stone and worked flints, found on field W of Hill House during pipelaying in August 1955. | Bronze Age                        |
| BUR 003  | Hill House Farm (IA)   | IA pottery making floor or kiln, revealed in pipelaying, August 1955, across field next to and due W of Hill House.                               | Iron Age                          |
| BUR 006  | Brook Bungalow   | Rom coin, Antoninus Pius, AD 138-161, found in garden in August 1955.   | Roman                             |
| BUR 009  | Burgate Great Green  | Croft on N side of Burgate Great Green with two ponds (S1).   | Medieval                          |
| BUR 011  | Burgate Great Green  | Rom coin, Tetricus II, AD 270-273, and said by Basil Brown to be, "on or near presumed RB road line E- W, connecting Wortham sites" (S1)(S2).     | Roman                             |
| BUR 015  | Findspot of a Roman coin of Commodus.                                | Rom coin, Commodus AD 180-192, on field E of Burgate Great Green.   | Roman                             |
| BUR 027  | Burgate Great Green  | Site of a Green   | Medieval to IPS:<br>Post Medieval |
| BUR 030  | OUTLINE RECORD:  | COSMETIC MORTAR   | Roman?                            |
| BUR 032  | OUTLINE RECORD:  | POTTERY   | Neolithic                         |
| BUR 034  | 17th Century Farmhouse, Barns and Stables at Hill House, Mellis Road | Farmhouse early-17thC - Yeoman/minor gentry status; 'unit house' E17th C; Multi-function 5 bay barn E 17th C; detached stable 17th C.             | 17th century to 18th century      |
| BUR 047  | Former deer park in Burgate  | Deer park, first recorded in 1362.  | 14th century to 16th century      |
| WTM 007  | Upper Buntings Field   | Roman occupation site found during pipelaying in August 1955 on Upper Buntings Field.   | Roman                             |
| WTM 008  | Croft Mead; "Southmore" (Preh)                                       | Multi period site on field between Honeyplot Farm and Beans Lane, excavated after finds in pipeline trench, when Basil Brown found Prehistoric    | Later Prehistoric                 |



|         |   |  |                                |
|---------|---|--|--------------------------------|
|         |   | sherds   |                                |
| WTM 008 | Croft Mead "Southmore" (Rom)  | Large multi period site on field known as Croft Mead, between Honeypot Farm and Beans Lane to E, found when pipelaying in September 1955 and excavated by Basil Brown. | Roman                          |
| WTM 008 | Croft Mead "Southmore" (Med)  | Large multi period site on field known as Croft Mead lying between Honeypot Farm and Beans Lane to E, revealed during pipelaying in 1955 and excavated by Basil Brown. | Medieval                       |
| WTM 009 | Beans Lane "Southmore"  | Rom road and ditches running N-S along Beans Lane, found during pipe laying in 1955.   | Roman                          |
| WTM 010 | Field E of Beans Lane (IA)  | IA occupation site found on field E of Beans Lane during pipeline trenching in 1955.   | Iron Age                       |
| WTM 010 | Field E of Beans Lane (Sax)   | Possible Sax site found on field during pipeline trenching in 1955.  | Saxon                          |
| WTM 014 | Six coarse black ware sherds, C11-C13, found in field to NW and near Wortham Post Office in November 1968 (S1)(S2). | Six coarse black ware sherds, C11-C13, found in field to NW and near Wortham Post Office in November 1968 (S1)(S2).  | Medieval                       |
| WTM 015 | Jessamine Cottage   | Rom coin of Nero, AD 54-68, identified by BM.  | Roman                          |
| WTM 016 | Long Green  | Rom coin of Tetricus II, AD 270-275, identified by BM, found near village hall on Long Green.  | Roman                          |
| WTM 018 | Corn Mills marked on OS map of 1890   | Corn Mills marked on OS map of 1890  | Post Medieval                  |
| WTM 030 | Milestone on the A143   | Milestone on the A143.   | Post Medieval                  |
| WTM 033 | Wortham Green or Long Green   | Site of a Green  | Medieval to IPS: Modern        |
| WTM 035 | Land adjacent to Lime Tree Farm   | Three evaluation trenches revealed six ditches of unknown date.  | Unknown                        |
| WTM 044 | Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road, Wortham  | Excavation identified Iron Age occupation, as structural remains, a midden, ditches and pits. Late Anglo-Saxon activity in the form of pits and a medieval ditch.      | Early Iron Age to Medieval     |
| WTM 045 | The Barn, Locksley House, Wortham   | Mid 19th C Clay lump building.   | 19th century                   |
| WTM 046 | Brook Barn, Wortham   | Late-18th/ early-19th C barn; mid-19th C clay-lump shed; mid-20th C lean-to  | 18th century to 19th century   |
| WTM 047 | Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road, Wortham  | Evaluation identified medieval ditches and gullies.  | Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval |
| WTM 048 | Medieval Remains at Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road, Wortham  | Excavation identified medieval post-medieval property boundaries and some internal divisions, also pits and post-hole structures of unknown function.                  | Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval |
| WTM 053 | Southview   | 16th C house   | 16th century to 17th century   |
| WTM 054 | Old Ale House   | 16th C farmhouse   | 16th century to 18th century   |
| WTM 056 | Findspot of a 2nd century Roman sestertius  | Findspot of a 2nd century Roman sestertius   | Roman                          |
| WTM 058 | Medieval harness pendant and Post Medieval jetton   | Medieval harness pendant and Post Medieval jetton  | Medieval to 17th century       |
| WTM 059 | Roman, medieval   | Roman, medieval and post medieval  | Roman to IPS:                  |

|         |   |   |                               |
|---------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| WTM 061 | and post medieval features at Land off Bury Road<br>Late Saxon and medieval rural activity, Church Road | features identified during evaluation trenching at Land off Bury Road.<br><br>Late Saxon and medieval rural activity indicated by environmental evidence, linear features and pits. | Post Medieval<br><br>Medieval |
| WTM 074 | Dolphin Inn   | Part of vessel with handle in cream ware (possibly Roman) found , at depth of 18 inches in disturbed soil   | Unknown                       |

Table 1. Selected HER entries.

- 2.3 Examination of historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping held by the Suffolk office of CA (First to Third Editions) as well as observation of more recent mapping available online to view (<https://www.old-maps.co.uk>) reveals that much of the area surrounding the site has retained its agricultural character since at least the time of the First Edition OS (1886), up until the mid-1950's, when new dwellings were built in the fields to the north and south of the site. This included the forerunner to the property now called The Croft, to the north of the site (named as 'Burgate View' on the 1977 edition OS). The site itself appears to have been separated from the large agricultural field still in existence to the east at some point between 1958 and 1977 although aerial photographs (GoogleEarth) show it as being reconnected again by 1999, remaining part of the field till at least 2007.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable Mid Suffolk District Council LPA to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2019).



## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of three trenches (1.8m wide and with a total length of approximately 85m) in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The trenches were targeted to sample all areas of the site, while also investigating areas of proposed ground disturbance related to the new dwelling foundations, with the approval of SCCAS. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GNSS equipment to an accuracy of +/- 15mm and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Needham Market. The digital and paper archive will be deposited with SCCAS County Archive Store, under accession number reference WTM 079, upon completion of the project. The artefactual archive is to be retained and returned to the client/landowner Mr E. Thuell. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, has been entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 3-7)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. Significant levels data can be found summarised in Appendix C. No suitable deposits for environmental analysis were identified during the fieldwork.

- 5.2 The trenches were broadly between 0.3-0.4m deep, consisting of plough soil over an intermittent layer of subsoil which sat above mixed diamicton (chalky clays and silt pockets). Trench 1 contained no archaeologically relevant features, although a single Registered Artefact (RA) was located during mechanical excavation of the topsoil, likely originating from manuring processes and/or soil movement during ploughing.

### ***Trench 1 (Fig 3)***

- 5.3 Trench 1 was 30m long, 1.8m wide and orientated north-west/south east. The soil profile was broadly as described above with plough soil over natural chalky clays and no archaeological features noted within the trench. The single artefact recovered from metal detecting of the trench proved to be an undateable strip of rolled lead and could conceivably be of any date.

### ***Trench 2 (Figs 3, 4, 5 & 6)***

- 5.4 Trench 2 was 25.4m long and 1.8m wide, orientated north-south towards the centre of the site. A single ditch (0203) was observed crossing the trench 11m from the northern end on a northwest/southeast alignment, similar to the alignment visible in the ditch and gully in Trench 3 to the south. Ditch 0203 contained a Palaeolithic flint tool fragment (interpreted as residual) and is currently undated.

### ***Trench 3 (Figs 3, 4, 7 & 8)***

- 5.5 Trench 3 was 30.4m long and 1.8m wide, orientated east-west across the southern end of the site. A significant ditch (0301) was observed crossing the trench 13.5m from the eastern end on a northwest/southeast alignment, with a shallow gully (0306) flanking it to the west. Ditch 0301 contained a selection of artefacts, a fragment of potentially Roman quernstone, CBM of Roman or post-medieval date and post-medieval pottery from fill 0302, as well as a possible Roman structural nail (RA7) securely located within a lower fill. The flanking gully (0306) contained two sherds of Roman pottery and together the two features appear to represent a naturally infilled Roman boundary ditch and smaller gully, possibly suggesting an interior cultivation or water management system on the south-western side of the larger ditch.

## 6. THE FINDS

Finds report compiled by Stephen Benfield and edited by Richenda Goffin.  
Contributors: Mike Green: *Struck flints*; Ruth Beveridge: *Registered Artefacts*

- 6.1 Only a small quantity of finds was recovered. These consist of struck flint, pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), quernstone and iron objects (principally nails). A few individually numbered metal registered artefacts are listed and discussed separately.
- 6.2 The finds that can be closely dated are of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. By far the earliest of the finds is a single piece from a flint tool of Palaeolithic date, found in a ditch and almost certainly disturbed from the natural deposits on the site (0204). The rest of the finds come from the fill of three ditches, ditch 0203, 0301 and 0306, and from a soil layer (0309). Ditch 0203 is located in Trench 2 while the other ditches and the soil layer are located in Trench 3. The few finds from ditch 0306 are of prehistoric and Roman date while the latest dated finds from ditch 0301 and soil layer (0309) are post-medieval. Most of the more closely dated metal small finds are also of post-medieval date
- 6.3 For the bulk finds the quantity of each find type is listed by context in Table 1 (Appendix B) while the finds themselves are catalogued by type for each context in Table 2 (Appendix B). The registered artefacts are catalogued in Table 3 (Appendix B). It should be noted that no biological material, such as bone, was recovered during the evaluation and there are no bulk environmental samples.

### **Pottery**

#### *Prehistoric*

- 6.4 A single, small, dark-coloured sherd of flint-tempered pottery was recovered from the fill of ditch 0306 (0307). This is considered to be hand-made pottery of prehistoric date (Fabric HMF) but is not closely dated within the prehistoric period. The sherd itself is not particularly diagnostic and flint remained in use as a tempering material throughout the prehistoric period from its first appearance in Britain at the beginning of the Neolithic (c. 4000 BC) onward. However, its use generally declined during the Iron Age period, beginning around c. 700 BC, and

dramatically so during the later Iron Age (c. 400 BC-50 AD). The slightly protruding nature of the flint-temper in the surface might indicate a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date in the late 2nd-early 1st millennium BC but this is speculative. The sherd is residual in the ditch context as this also contained Roman pottery.

### ***Roman***

- 6.5 There are two small, slightly abraded sherds of sandy greyware from the fill of ditch 0306 (0307). The date of these is not entirely clear, but the nature of the fabric indicates they are almost certainly Roman rather than medieval.

### ***Medieval and post-medieval***

- 6.6 A single, abraded sherd from the frilled base of an imported late medieval Langerwehe jug or mug (Fabric GSW2), which comes from the Rhineland area west of Aachen, was recovered from soil layer (0309). This can be dated to the late medieval period of the 14th-15th century. There is also a single sherd of post-medieval Glazed red earthenware (GRE), dating to the period of the 16th-18th century, which was recovered from the fill of ditch 0301 (0302).

### ***Ceramic Building Material (CBM)***

- 6.7 Two small, abraded pieces of CBM were recovered from the fill of ditch 0301 (0302). One piece is in a sandy, orange coloured fabric, the other in similar but the fabric is streaked with pale clay and also has pale clay pellets. Neither is closely datable with any certainty. While a Roman date is possible, on balance it is considered that they are most probably pieces from bricks of late medieval or post-medieval date. A sherd of post-medieval pottery was also recovered from the same context.

### ***Struck flint***

#### **Introduction**

- 6.8 A total of six flints was recovered during the evaluation from two separate contexts. Of these five were natural frost-fractured pieces and were discarded. The remaining struck piece is a core tool of Palaeolithic date (0204).
- 6.9 Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in the table below (Table 2). The material was classified by *type* with numbers of pieces and corticated and patinated pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on in the discussion.

| Context | Type                   | Patination | Cortex % | No.           | Wt. (g) |
|---------|------------------------|------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| 0204    | Frost fractured        | -          | -        | 4 (discarded) | -       |
| 0204    | Chopper/ Adze fragment | Heavy      | 2        | 1             | 161     |
| 0307    | Frost fractured        | -          | -        | 1 (discarded) | -       |

Table 2 Flint by context, summarised by type

### **Discussion**

- 6.10 A piece from a Palaeolithic tool that can be described as part of an adze/chopper (Fig. 6) was recovered from the fill of ditch 0203 (0204) in Trench 2. It was struck using a crude Levallois knapping technique. Overall it measures approximately 67mm in length and 64mm in width and it is estimated that this surviving part represents about 50% of the original artefact. It is in a dark blue glassy flint with a thin, white, chalky cortex and has patchy orange brown and white patination on the flint surfaces. The tool is of intrinsic interest due both to its age and the general rarity of pieces from this period, and it may indicate the presence of deposits in the area that contain Palaeolithic archaeology.

### **Quernstone**

- 6.11 A single, small lump of lavastone from an imported quern was found in the fill of ditch 0301 (0302). Quernstones in this material, which originate in the Mayen area of the Rhineland in Germany, were first imported in the Roman period. With the exception of an apparent hiatus in the early Saxon period this trade was resumed and continued through the middle Saxon, late Saxon and medieval period (CAR 2, 75).
- 6.12 The quernstone piece itself is not closely datable within the broad range of its importation into Britain given above, but lava querns are probably more common in the Roman period than later. The presence of two small sherds of Roman pottery on the site (ditch 0306) and the absence of any other closely dated finds prior to the late medieval period could also suggest a likely Roman date.

### **Other finds**

- 6.13 The only other bulk finds from the site are a few pieces from iron nails, all of which came from the fill of ditch 0301 (0302) which also produced a small sherd of post-medieval pottery. An iron nail which was recorded as a small find (RA7) also came from the fill of this ditch (see below).

- 6.14 The two nails are represented by the upper parts of nail shafts, both of which have parts of the flat nail heads attached. One nail may be complete at 30 mm in length. The shafts are square and they are likely to have been hand forged, so that while not closely dated they are probably not of recent date. Another small piece, which is also corroded, is difficult to identify closely. It has a thinner shaft which appears bent through 90 degrees while one end might be thickened, although this might be an effect of corrosion. It may be part of a small nail but is possibly is part of another object.

### **Registered Artefacts (RA's)**

#### Introduction

- 6.15 Eight metal objects were recovered during the evaluation. They have been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification. A complete listing is provided in Table 3 (Appendix B). RA8 was chosen for radiography (x-ray) to aid in its identification and classification, as well as preserve a record of it. The x-ray plate is included in the project archive.
- 6.16 The RA assemblage comes primarily from topsoil layers (0100), (0200) and (0300). Only one, RA7, was retrieved from a feature, that being ditch fill (0308), while another, RA8, is attributed to a layer described as natural (0308). The overall condition of the small finds is poor, with corrosion products visible on all metalwork.

#### **Post-medieval**

- 6.17 Five artefacts were recovered from the topsoil and identified as of post-medieval or later date; one of silver and four are of copper alloy. The silver object, RA5, consists of tubing with flattened ends and no visible seams. It is of uncertain function and appears to be post-medieval or modern in date. The copper alloy objects include RA2, a machine pressed thimble of late 18th to early 19th century date; RA3 a cast double looped rectangular shoe buckle dating to between c. 1570-1700 (Whitehead, 1996, no. 456-458); RA4 a die stamped watch winder of c. 1850-1900 date (Bailey, 1993, 27, no. 7) and RA6 a tombac button dating to the 1800s.
- 6.18 In addition to the objects listed above, a complete iron horseshoe, RA8, was collected from the natural layer 308. The web is broad and tapering towards the heels that have calkins. Detail of the horseshoe is masked by corrosion and dirt but an x-ray has confirmed that it is a Clark Type 4 of late medieval to post-medieval date (Clark 1995, 96-97),.



### ***Undated***

- 6.19 Two items cannot be dated with certainty, RA1 and RA7. RA1 is a strip of rolled lead waste collected from the topsoil and RA7 is an iron nail that was retrieved from fill (0303) of ditch 0301. The nail is reminiscent of Manning Type 1b nails of Roman date (Manning 1985, 134) and could have served a structural function with a length of 85.5mm and head width of 18.6mm.

### ***Discussion***

- 6.20 In the main the more closely dated objects in the small finds assemblage reflect activity on the site during the post-medieval. The assemblage appears typical of the range of material commonly present on agricultural land that has entered the archaeological record either through casual loss or as debris that has been discarded during the process of manuring.

## **7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1 No biological material was recovered during the evaluation as no suitable deposits were identified.

## **8. DISCUSSION**

- 8.1 The archaeological investigation undertaken on this site has revealed part of a previous field system alignment, predating available mapping and apparently not related to any existing known boundaries. As such it appears more likely to be of medieval or earlier (possibly Roman?) date than to be post-medieval in date.

### ***Roman***

- 8.2 Ditch 301 in Trench 3 contained a large possibly Roman structural nail towards its base, while the more recent artefacts from the uppermost fill may have been intrusive and worked themselves in during ploughing. This date would also fit with the apparent Roman date of the flanking gully (306) as indicated by the two sherds of Roman pottery. Roman occupation was recorded a short distance to the south in the mid 1950's, although records of exactly what was observed are currently unavailable.



### ***Undated***

- 8.3 Ditch 203 in Trench 2 shares a similar alignment to those seen in Trench 3, although it had a significantly different profile and cannot be linked to them by similarity of form or artefacts. It may be either a part of the same potential north-west/south-east aligned field system or a subdivision of the existing field, relating to the current southern boundary.

### ***Medieval/post-medieval***

- 8.4 The scattered later medieval and post-medieval artefacts found mainly in the topsoil would be expected in any similar situation where manuring has occurred a short distance from a known historic settlement.
- 8.5 The features revealed within this site sit within a wider rural landscape and indicate historic landscape usage with fields being created, divided and amalgamated with respect to various other landscape features (such as roads/rivers or tracks nearby). While they would undoubtedly be affected by the localised disturbance inherent in construction of new dwellings and associated groundworks, they likely extend away from the site to the east and south and would not be significantly impacted.

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM**

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Cass, assisted by Romy McIntosh and Steve Clarkson. The report was written by Simon Cass. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Steve Benfield, Ruth Beveridge, Michael Green and Anna West respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Marta Perlinska. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by John Craven.



## 10. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| Trench No. | Context No. | Type    | Fill of | Context interpretation                | Description  | L (m) | W (m) | D (m) | Spot-date |
|------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 1          | 100         | Layer   |         | Topsoil                               | Dark grey brown, slightly clayey silt, with moderate flint, charcoal, CBM and chalk flecks. Clear horizon.   |       |       | 0.30  | -         |
| 1          | 101         | Layer   |         | Subsoil                               | Mid orange brown, slightly silty clay, with a firm but friable compaction. Containing frequent flint inclusions and a clear horizon                          |       |       | 0.12  | -         |
| 1          | 102         | Layer   |         | Natural geology                       | Pale grey clay with large orange silty patches. Firm but friable compaction, with a clear horizon.   |       |       |       |           |
| 2          | 200         | Layer   |         | Topsoil                               | Dark grey brown, slightly clayey silt, with moderate flint, charcoal, CBM and chalk flecks. Clear horizon.   |       |       | 0.36  | -         |
| 2          | 201         | Layer   |         | Subsoil                               | Mid orange brown, slightly silty clay, with a firm but friable compaction. Containing frequent flint inclusions and a clear horizon                          |       |       | 0.08  | -         |
| 2          | 202         | Layer   |         | Natural geology                       | Pale grey clay with large orange silty patches. Firm but friable compaction, with a clear horizon.   |       |       |       |           |
| 2          | 203         | Cut     | 203     | Ditch                                 | Cut is linear in plan, with a steeply concave profile and a gradual BOS to a widely concave base.  |       | 1.36  | 0.40  | Undated   |
| 2          | 204         | Fill    | 203     | Ditch fill                            | Fill is a mid orange grey borwn silty clya, with a firm but soft/plastic compaction.   |       | 1.36  | 0.40  | Undated   |
| 3          | 300         | Layer   |         | Topsoil                               | Containing moderate flints and charcoal, with occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizon, single fill.   |       |       |       |           |
| 3          | 301         | Cut     | 301     | Ditch                                 | Dark grey brown, slightly clayey silt, with moderate flint, charcoal, CBM and chalk flecks. Clear horizon.   |       | 1.95  | 1.05  | Roman?    |
| 3          | 302         | Fill    | 301     | Ditch fill                            | linear, with a NW-SE alignment. V-shaped profile withsteeco straight sides to a shallow concave base.  |       |       | 0.2   | Roman?    |
| 3          | 303         | Fill    | 301     | Ditch fill                            | Mottled mid grey with reddish brown veins. Clayey silt. Damp but sticky/stiff. Occasional flints/stones. Clear horizons with (302)+(303).                    |       |       | 0.1   | Roman     |
| 3          | 304         | Fill    | 301     | Ditch fill                            | Dark grey silty clay, with a stiff/wet compaction, containg occasional flints/stones. It has a clear horizon.  |       |       |       |           |
| 3          | 305         | Deposit |         | Consolidated surface/hollow infilling | Mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and flints/cobbles towards base of deposit.   |       |       |       |           |
| 3          | 306         | Cut     | 306     | Gully                                 | Cut is linear in plan with a shallowly concave profile, and gradual BOS leading to a widely concave base. It has a NW-SE alignment.                          |       | 0.58  | 0.13  | Roman     |
| 3          | 307         | Fill    | 306     | Gully Fill                            | Mid brown grey silty clay, with a firm but friable, soft/slightly plastic compaction. Containing occasional flints and chalk flecks. It has a clear horizon. |       |       | 0.13  | Roman     |
| 3          | 308         | Layer   |         | Natural                               | Pale grey clay with large orange silty patches. Firm but friable compaction, with a clear horizon.   |       |       |       |           |
| 3          | 309         | Layer   |         | Subsoil                               | Mid orange brown, slightly silty clay, with a firm but friable compaction. Containing frequent flint inclusions and a clear horizon                          |       | 1.95  | 0.7   | -         |



## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1 Bulk finds quantities (initial quantification)

| Context      | Pottery  |           | CBM      |          | Flint    |            | Iron Nails |          | Lava Quern |           | Initial processing<br>Spotdate | Other dating evidence |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
|              | No       | Wt (g)    | No       | Wt (g)   | No       | Wt (g)     | No         | Wt (g)   | No         | Wt (g)    |                                |                       |
| 0204         |          |           |          |          | 5        | 213        |            |          |            |           |                                |                       |
| 0302         | 1        | 1         | 2        | 3        |          |            | 4          | 2        | 1          | 57        | P-med/Roman?                   |                       |
| 0307         | 3        | 3         |          |          | 1        | 17         |            |          |            |           | Roman                          | Roman pot             |
| 0309         | 1        | 26        |          |          |          |            |            |          |            |           | P-med                          |                       |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>230</b> | <b>4</b>   | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b>   | <b>57</b> |                                |                       |

Table 2 Bulk finds by type and context

| Tr | Ctxt | F/L no | F/L type | Find type | Period | Fabric/<br>material | Form | Sherd type | No | Wt/g | EVE | Dia.<br>mm | Abr/<br>brt | Comments  | Note | Finds<br>spotdate  |
|----|------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|---------------------|------|------------|----|------|-----|------------|-------------|---|------|--------------------|
| 2  | 0204 | 0203   | ditch    | flint     |        |                     |      |            | 5  | 213  |     |            |             |   |      |                    |
| 3  | 0302 | 0301   | ditch    | pottery   | p-med  | GRE                 |      |            | 1  | 1    |     |            |             | Clear glaze on interior, showing orange over sandy pale, orange fabric, red ironstone/sand inclusion, small sherd |      | P-med<br>c.16-18C  |
| 3  | 0302 | 0301   | ditch    | CBM       |        | RS                  | BR?  |            | 1  | 2    |     |            |             | Hard, red-orange sandy fabric, possibly part of a brick   |      | L med- p-med       |
| 3  | 0302 | 0301   | ditch    | CBM       |        | RS CP               |      |            | 1  | 1    |     |            |             | Hard orange fabric, common pale clay streaks and pellets  |      | L med- p-med?      |
| 3  | 0302 | 0301   | ditch    | quern     |        | Lava stone          |      |            | 1  | 57   |     |            | A           | Abraded piece >45mm thick, one flat grinding(?) surface remaining   |      | Roman?             |
| 3  | 0302 | 0301   | ditch    | nail      |        | fe                  |      |            | 2  | 5    |     |            |             | Head end and part of shaft of two iron nails, both corroded, one  |      | Not closely dated, |

| Tr | Ctxt | F/L no | F/L type        | Find type | Period | Fabric/material | Form | Sherd type | No | Wt/g | EVE | Dia. mm | Abr/brt | Comments   | Note | Finds spotdate      |
|----|------|--------|-----------------|-----------|--------|-----------------|------|------------|----|------|-----|---------|---------|--|------|---------------------|
|    |      |        |                 |           |        |                 |      |            |    |      |     |         |         | (30mm in lgth) might be complete, sq. shafts and flat heads  |      | probably not modern |
| 3  | 0302 | 0301   | ditch           | obj       |        | fe              |      |            | 1  | 1    |     |         |         | Small piece of corroded iron, appears to have a bent shaft, small nail?  |      | Not closely dated   |
| 3  | 0307 | 0306   | ditch           | pottery   | Rom    | GX              |      |            | 2  | 1    |     |         |         | Sandy greyware, small sherds, prob same pot – appear to be Roman but difficult to be certain – might possibly be med |      | Rom                 |
| 3  | 0307 | 0306   | ditch           | pottery   | preh   | HMF             |      |            | 1  | 2    |     |         |         | Small sherd/spall, dark fabric, common small-medium flint-temper   |      | Preh                |
| 3  | 0308 |        | Layer (natural) | pottery   | med    | GSW2            |      | B          | 1  | 26   |     |         | (A)     | Langerwehe stoneware, brown wash over grey fabric, frilled base from a jug or mug, some abrasion to surfaces         |      | 14-15C              |

Table 3 Small finds by RA number and context

| RA No | Context No | Object  | Material     | Frag. No | Weight (g) | Description   | Depth (mm) | Width (mm) | Length (mm) | Diameter (mm) | Period        |
|-------|------------|---------|--------------|----------|------------|---|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1     | 0100       | Waste   | Lead         | 1        | 24.6       | Strip of lead, rectangular in plan, rolled over on itself at one end.   | 4.1        | 17.8       | 34.5        |               |               |
| 2     | 0200       | Thimble | Copper alloy | 1        | 6.8        | Complete machine pressed thimble - squashed flat. The exterior surfaces are worn, but originally the pits were a lattice pattern. | 6.9        | 14.7       | 21.8        |               | Post-medieval |



| RA No | Context No | Object       | Material     | Frag. No | Weight (g) | Description   | Depth (mm) | Width (mm) | Length (mm) | Diameter (mm) | Period                  |
|-------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------|------------|---|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 3     | 0200       | Buckle       | Copper alloy | 1        | 10.6       | Incomplete, plain cast double loop rectangular buckle. Curved in profile so possibly a shoe buckle. Date: c. 1570 - 1700.   | 3.3        | 34.5       | 25.9        |               | Post-medieval           |
| 4     | 0300       | Watch winder | Copper alloy | 1        | 1.3        | Possible die stamp circular loop with opposing projecting lugs. One is a stepped winding key, and the other is for attachment to a fob chain. Date: c1850 - 1900. | 2.4        |            | 22.7        | 13            | Post-medieval           |
| 5     | 0300       | Tubing       | Silver       | 1        | 5.5        | Incomplete length of silver tubing with truncated and flattened ends. As it cannot be dated with certainty nor identified it has not been declared as treasure.   | 4.8        | 6.2        | 90.4        |               | Post-medieval to modern |
| 6     | 0300       | Button       | Copper alloy | 1        | 2.8        | Complete tombac button with flat, discoidal front and integral wire attachment loop on the reverse. Surfaces are tinned.  | 9.6        |            |             | 18            | Post-medieval to modern |
| 7     | 0303       | Nail         | Iron         | 1        | 21.5       | Complete nail with convex, sub-oval head and tapering shank, square in section. Tapers to a tip.  | 9.3        | 18.6       | 85.5        |               | Roman?                  |
| 8     | 0308       | Horseshoe    | Iron         | 1        | 210.14     | Complete horseshoe, heavily corroded. Broad web tapering towards the heels with one in situ nail along the edge and calkins at the heels.                         | 16.5       | 105.79     | 110.6       |               | Post-medieval           |





## APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using the OSGM15 geoid model transformation from ETRS89 to ODN heights and a suitable GNSS (in this case a Leica GS14 antenna and RTK datastream facilitating surveying to sub-centimetre accuracy).

|                                | Trench 1         | Trench 2         | Trench 3         |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Current ground level           | 0.00m<br>(51.1m) | 0.00m<br>(50.4m) | 0.00m<br>(49.9m) |
| Top of archaeological deposits | N/A              | 0.50m<br>(49.9m) | 0.50m<br>(49.4m) |
| Limit of excavation            | 0.6m<br>(50.5m)  | 0.50m<br>(49.9m) | 0.50m<br>(49.4m) |

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.





**APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM****OASIS ID: cotswold2-351129****Project details**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Project name                           | WTM 079 Land adjacent The Croft, Mellis Road   |
| Short description of the project       | An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2019 on land adjacent to The Croft, Mellis Road, Wortham. Three trenches were excavated across the planned area to be affected by footings for new dwellings. Two ditches and a gully were identified within the trenches, all orientated broadly on a south-east/north-west orientation, with artefacts recovered including nails, pottery, worked flints and lava-stone quernstone fragments with dates ranging from the Palaeolithic to the post-medieval period. One ditch and the adjacent gully are believed to be of Roman origin, while the second ditch is undated. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 17-06-2019 End: 18-06-2019  |
| Previous/future work                   | No / No  |
| Any associated project reference codes | WMT 079 - HER event no.  |
| Any associated project reference codes | DC/18/05622 - Planning Application No.   |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation   |
| Site status                            | None   |
| Current Land use                       | Other 5 - Garden   |
| Monument type                          | DITCH Uncertain  |
| Monument type                          | GULLY Roman  |
| Monument type                          | DITCH Roman  |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Roman  |
| Significant Finds                      | IRON NAIL Roman  |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Medieval   |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Post Medieval  |
| Methods & techniques                   | "Sample Trenches"  |
| Development type                       | Rural residential  |
| Prompt                                 | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS  |
| Position in the planning process       | After full determination (eg. As a condition)  |

**Project location**

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Country           | England  |
| Site location     | SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WORTHAM WTM 079 Land adjacent The Croft, Mellis Road |
| Postcode          | IP22 1QP   |
| Study area        | 0.3 Hectares   |
| Site coordinates  | TM 0849 7678 52.348890976733 1.061500405034 52 20 56 N 001 03 41 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 49.4m Max: 50.5m  |

**Project creators**

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation      | Cotswold Archaeology                          |
| Project brief originator  | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service |
| Project design originator | Cotswold Archaeology                          |

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Project director/manager     | John Craven  |
| Project supervisor           | Simon Cass   |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer    |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Mr E. Thuell |

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**Project archives**


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|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | Retained by client  |
| Physical Contents          | "Ceramics", "Metal"   |
| Digital Archive recipient  | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services                        |
| Digital Contents           | "Ceramics", "Metal", "Survey"   |
| Digital Media available    | "Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"    |
| Paper Archive recipient    | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive                         |
| Paper Contents             | "Ceramics", "Metal", "Stratigraphic"                                  |
| Paper Media available      | "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section" |

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**Project bibliography**


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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)                       |
| Title                         | Land adjacent to The Croft, Wortham, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Cass, S.  |
| Other bibliographic details   | SU0007.1  |
| Date                          | 2019  |
| Issuer or publisher           | Cotswold Archaeology  |
| Place of issue or publication | Needham Market.   |
| Description                   | Cotswold Archaeology A4 report  |

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# Land adjacent to The Croft, Mellis Road Wortham Suffolk

*Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
Whitworth Chartered Architects  
& Building Surveyors

*on behalf of*  
Ed Thuell

CA Project: SU007  
OASIS ID: 351129  
WTM 079

April 2019







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## Project details

|                        |   |  |
|------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Location</b>        | Site Name<br>Parish, County<br>Grid Reference   | Land adjacent to The Croft, Mellis Road<br>Wortham, Suffolk<br>608490 276786 |
| <b>Site details</b>    | Project type<br>Size of Area  | Evaluation<br>0.3ha  |
| <b>Staffing</b>        | No. of personnel (SACIC)<br>No. of subcontractor personnel                            | 3<br>0   |
| <b>Project dates</b>   | Start date<br>Fieldwork duration  | 17 <sup>th</sup> June 2019<br>c.1 day  |
| <b>Reference codes</b> | HER Event No. / Site Code<br>OASIS No.<br>Planning Application No.<br>CA Project Code | WTM 079<br>Cotswold2-351129<br>DC/18/05622<br>SU007                          |
| <b>Key persons</b>     | Project Manager<br>Project Officer  | John Craven<br>TBC   |

## Project Contacts

|   |                             |                         |              |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Cotswold<br>Archaeology<br>(Suffolk Office) | Office Head                 | Dr Rhodri Gardner       | 01449 900120 |
|   | Project Manager             | John Craven             | 01449 900121 |
|   | Finds Dept                  | Richenda Goffin         | 01449 900129 |
|   | H&S co-ordinator            | John Craven             | 01449 900121 |
|   | EMS co-ordinator            | Jezz Meredith           | 01449 900124 |
| Client                                      | Client                      | Ed Thuell               |              |
|   | Client Agent                | Ed Thuell (Whitworth)   | 01284 760421 |
| Archaeological                              | Curatorial Officer          | Rachael Abraham (SCCAS) | 01284 741232 |
|   | Consultant                  |                         |              |
|   | EH Regional Science Advisor | Dr Zoe Outram           | 01223 582707 |
| Sub-contractors                             | Plant hire                  | Holmes Plant Ltd        | 01473 890766 |

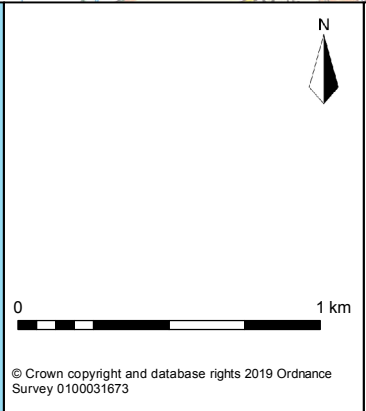
# 1. Introduction


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- A program of archaeological evaluation to assess the site of a proposed residential development at Land adjacent to The Croft, Mellis Road, Wortham, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets is required by a condition on planning application DC/18/05622, in accordance with paragraph 189/199 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 05/03/2019, Appendix 1), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Cotswold Archaeology (CA) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval prior to submission to the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- It should be noted that the evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and that this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that are required in relation to the proposed development will be specified by SCCAS, will require new documentation (Brief and WSI) and estimate of costs. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report.
- CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (CASHE), as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures.



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|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Andover       | 01264 347630 |
| Cirencester   | 01285 771022 |
| Exeter        | 01392 826185 |
| Milton Keynes | 01908 564660 |
| Suffolk       | 01449 900120 |

[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

---

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land adjacent The Croft, Melles Road  
Worthing, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Site location plan**

---

|             |     |             |            |                   |
|-------------|-----|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| DRAWN BY    | JSJ | PROJECT NO. | SU0007     | <b>FIGURE NO.</b> |
| CHECKED BY  | MP  | DATE        | 17/05/2019 | <b>1</b>          |
| APPROVED BY | JC  | SCALE @ A4  | 1:25,000   |                   |

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## 2. The site

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- The proposed development consists of three new properties, plus access and garages, to be built within what is currently a c.0.3ha grass paddock enclosure, to the south of the core of Wortham village.
- The site is situated on the eastern side of Mellis Road, which forms the western site boundary. The site is bounded to the north and south by existing properties and gardens, and to the east by a large open agricultural field. The site is generally flat and lies at a height of c.40 – 50m above Ordnance Datum (maOD).
- According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) website, the site geology consists of superficial deposits of clay, silt and gravel diamicton, belonging to the glacial Lowestoft Formation, laid down 2 million years ago during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019). At the northern end of the site, this overlays a sedimentary bedrock consisting of chalk, belonging to the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation, formed 72 to 94 million years ago during the Cretaceous, whilst to the south the bedrock consists of sands laid down up to 5 million years ago, during the Quaternary and Neogene periods (*ibid*).

## 3. Archaeological and historical background

---

- The Brief states that the condition has been placed as the site ‘... lies in an area of high archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record as WTM 033. An Iron site was excavated immediately to the north (WTM 044) with a Roman site recorded to the south (WTM 007). Extensive multi-period finds scatters have also been located to the west (WTM 056). A number of sites with prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains, including a significant building, have also been excavated to the north and north-east (WTM 008 and 059). As a result, there is very high potential for encountering archaeological remains at this location, given the proximity to known features.’
- A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record has been commissioned, but initial examination of the version available online (<https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk>)

shows that of the sites mentioned in the Brief, WTM 044 lies beneath the new housing estate immediately to the north of the site, whilst WTM 007 is located in a field c.100m to the southwest. In addition, a 2nd century Roman sestertius coin (WTN 056) has been discovered in the field opposite the site, to the west.

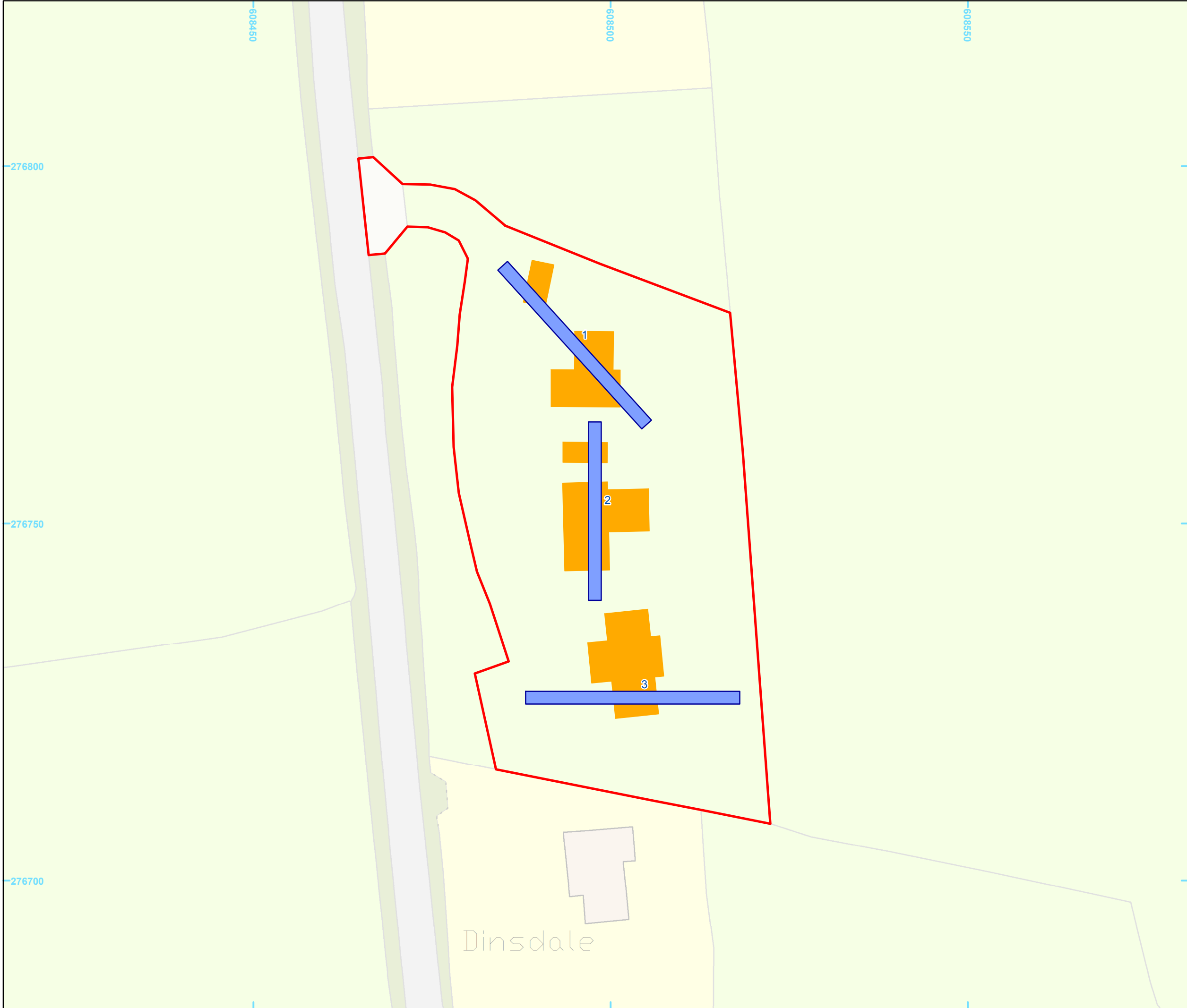
- Initial examination of historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping held by the Suffolk office of CA reveals that much of the area surrounding the site has retained its agricultural character since at least the time of the First Edition OS (1886), up until the c.1970's, when new dwellings were built in the fields to the north and south of the site. This included the forerunner to the property now called The Croft, to the north of the site (named as 'Burgate View' on the 1977 edition OS). The site itself appears to have been separated from the large agricultural field still in existence to the east at some point between 1958 and 1977.

## 4. Project objectives

---

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
  - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
  - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
  - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
  - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
  - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
  - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
  - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

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**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Proposed Building Outline



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 **Cotswold Archaeology**

|               |                                     |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Andover       | 01264 347630                        |
| Cirencester   | 01285 771022                        |
| Exeter        | 01392 826185                        |
| Milton Keynes | 01908 564660                        |
| Suffolk       | 01449 900120                        |
| w             | www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk       |
| e             | enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk |

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land adjacent The Croft  
 Mellis Road, Wortham, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Proposed Trench Plan

|                       |                          |                   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>DRAWN BY</b> JSJ   | <b>PROJECT NO</b> SU0007 | <b>FIGURE NO.</b> |
| <b>CHECKED BY</b> MP  | <b>DATE</b> 17/05/2019   | <b>2</b>          |
| <b>APPROVED BY</b> JC | <b>SCALE@A3</b> 1:500    |                   |



## 5. Archaeological method statement

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### 5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by CA Suffolk Office Project Manager John Craven in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:
  - *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
  - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
  - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
  - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS, 2017a).
- SCCAS will be given ten days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.

### 5.2. Project preparation

- A site code has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed (OASIS number 351129).
- An HER search has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be used to inform fieldwork and the subsequent report. The reference number will be included in the report.
- A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (CA form SHE 017) will be completed onsite prior to commencement of fieldwork.

### 5.3. Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of CA Suffolk Office (formerly Suffolk Archaeology CIC SACIC)) led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable full-time professional staff at CA and will include a freelance experienced metal detectorist (Steve Clarkson).
- The project Brief requires 5% of the 0.3ha application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. This amounts to c.85m of 1.8m wide trenches, or 150sqm, and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 2). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance, contamination or other obstacles.
- The trench location will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenching will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.5m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. The trenching is likely to range from 0.4m to 1.2m deep.
- If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If the trench depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of SCCAS so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken, where practicable, provided the trench sides are stepped or battered and/or suitable trench support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test

pits etc., may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.

- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase. Metal or small finds recovered by detection will have their location recorded by GPS.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if

appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.

- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk Office finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner and SCCAS informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. SCCAS will be consulted to determine the subsequent work required but it is expected that the evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff.

- If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance, such as McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004 etc. will be consulted. On completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

#### **5.4. Post-excavation**

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the CA Suffolk Office Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the CA store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts

and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

## **5.5. Report**

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the

archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.

- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include CA's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA. Any further stage of works will require new documentation and are not covered by this WSI.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

- On approval of the report a printed and bound hard copy, and a digital .pdf file, will be lodged with SCCAS for submission to the Suffolk HER, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the Historic England Science Advisor if it contains the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments or other scientific analyses.

## **5.6. Project archive**

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service.
- An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the CA Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. If CA is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2017b).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed on the client/landowners behalf by CA and will be included in the project archive.
- The client and/or landowner will have the opportunity to request retention of part/all of the material finds archive prior to deposition. In such circumstances they



will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis.

- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
  - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the local PAS Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive. Employees of CA, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
  - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by CA, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- CA will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

## 6. Project staffing

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### 6.1. In-house staff

A summary of key CA Suffolk Office staff is presented below. Short CV's of key staff are available on request. The project will be managed by John Craven. The fieldwork team will be led by one of the listed Project Officers who will also produce the subsequent site report. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin and members of the CA post-excavation team will contribute to finds analysis, report production and archive preparation, and supervise junior staff as required.

| Department      | Role              | Name                  | CIfA level |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Management      | John Craven       | Project Manager       | MCIfA      |
|                 | Richenda Goffin   | Finds Manager         | MCIfA      |
| Fieldwork       | Preston Boyles    | Project Officer       | PCIfA      |
|                 | Rob Brooks        | Project Officer       | MCIfA      |
|                 | Rhiannon Gardiner | Project Officer       | PCIfA      |
|                 | Michael Green     | Project Officer       | ACIfA      |
|                 | Jezz Meredith     | Project Officer       | MCIfA      |
|                 | Tim Schofield     | Project Officer       | MCIfA      |
|                 | Mark Sommers      | Project Officer       |            |
| Post-excavation | Ryan Wilson       | Graphics Officer      |            |
|                 | Steve Benfield    | Finds Officer         |            |
|                 | Dr Ruth Beveridge | Finds Officer         |            |
|                 | Anna West         | Environmental Officer |            |

### 6.2. External specialists

CA Suffolk Office also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

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|                  |   |   |
|------------------|---|---|
| Sue Anderson     | Human skeletal remains                  | Freelance   |
| Sarah Bates      | Lithics                                 | Freelance   |
| Julie Curl       | Animal bone                             | Freelance   |
| Anna Doherty     | Prehistoric pottery                     | Archaeology South-East                              |
| Kristina Krawiec | Palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating | Trent and Peak Archaeology                          |
| SUERC            | Radiocarbon dating                      | Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre |

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Submission of the report will be managed by John Craven. The project archive will be submitted by Ruth Beveridge.

## 7. Bibliography

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- Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.
- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
- Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
- Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.
- McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. IFA Technical Paper No 13.
- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- SCCAS, 2017a, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated March 2017)*.
- SCCAS, 2017b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

### Websites

- BGS (British Geological Survey), accessed 13/05/2019  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Resource Management  
Bury Resource Centre  
Hollow Road  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP32 7AY

## Appendix 1. Brief

### Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

The Croft, Mellis Road,  
Wortham

**PLANNING AUTHORITY:** Mid Suffolk District Council

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:** DC/18/05622

**HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:** To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)

**GRID REFERENCE:** TM 089 767

**DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:** Housing

**AREA:** 0.3 ha

**THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:** Rachael Abraham  
Senior Archaeological Officer  
Tel. : 01284 741232  
E-mail: Rachael.abraham@suffolk.gov.uk

**Date:** 5<sup>th</sup> March 2019

#### Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following conditions relating to archaeological investigation:

7. No development shall take place until a scheme of archaeological evaluation of the site has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority (including any demolition needing to be carried out as necessary in order to carry out the evaluation). The evaluation shall be carried out in its entirety as may be agreed to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.

8. No development shall take place until a written report on the results of the archaeology evaluation of the site has been submitted to the Local Planning Authority and that confirmation by the Local Planning Authority has been provided that no further investigation work is required in writing.

Should the Local Planning Authority require further investigation and works, no development shall take place on site until the implementation of a full programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment.
- c. Details of the provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
- d. Details of the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
- e. Details of the provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation; and
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation. The written scheme of investigation shall be carried out in its entirety prior to any other development taking place, or in such other phased arrangement including a phasing plan as may be previously approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

9. No building shall be occupied until the archaeology evaluation, and if required the Written Scheme of Investigation, have been completed, submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. Furthermore, no building shall be occupied until analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition from the archaeology investigations as agreed under the Written Scheme of Investigation has taken place, unless an alternative agreed timetable or phasing for the provision of results is agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

- 1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation, and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2017. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.
- 1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the

approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the evaluation report may be rejected.

- 1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

### **Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 This site lies in an area of high archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record as WTM 033. An Iron site was excavated immediately to the north (WTM 044) with a Roman site recorded to the south (WTM 007). Extensive multi-period finds scatters have also been located to the west (WTM 056). A number of sites with prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains, including a significant building, have also been excavated to the north and north-east (WTM 008 and 059). As a result, there is very high potential for encountering archaeological remains at this location, given the proximity to known features.

### **Planning Background**

- 3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

### **Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
  - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
  - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is 150m<sup>2</sup>. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, using, where possible, a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c.85m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

- 4.4 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.
- 4.5 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before trenches are stripped, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened.

### **Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 5.4 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site. The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

### **Reporting and Archival Requirements**

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer. **ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.**
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 **This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.**

## Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report

## Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

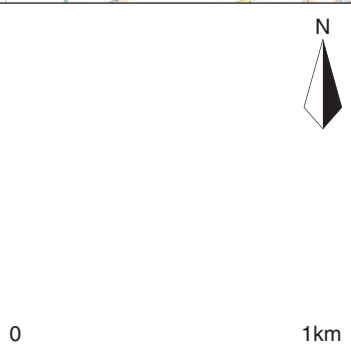
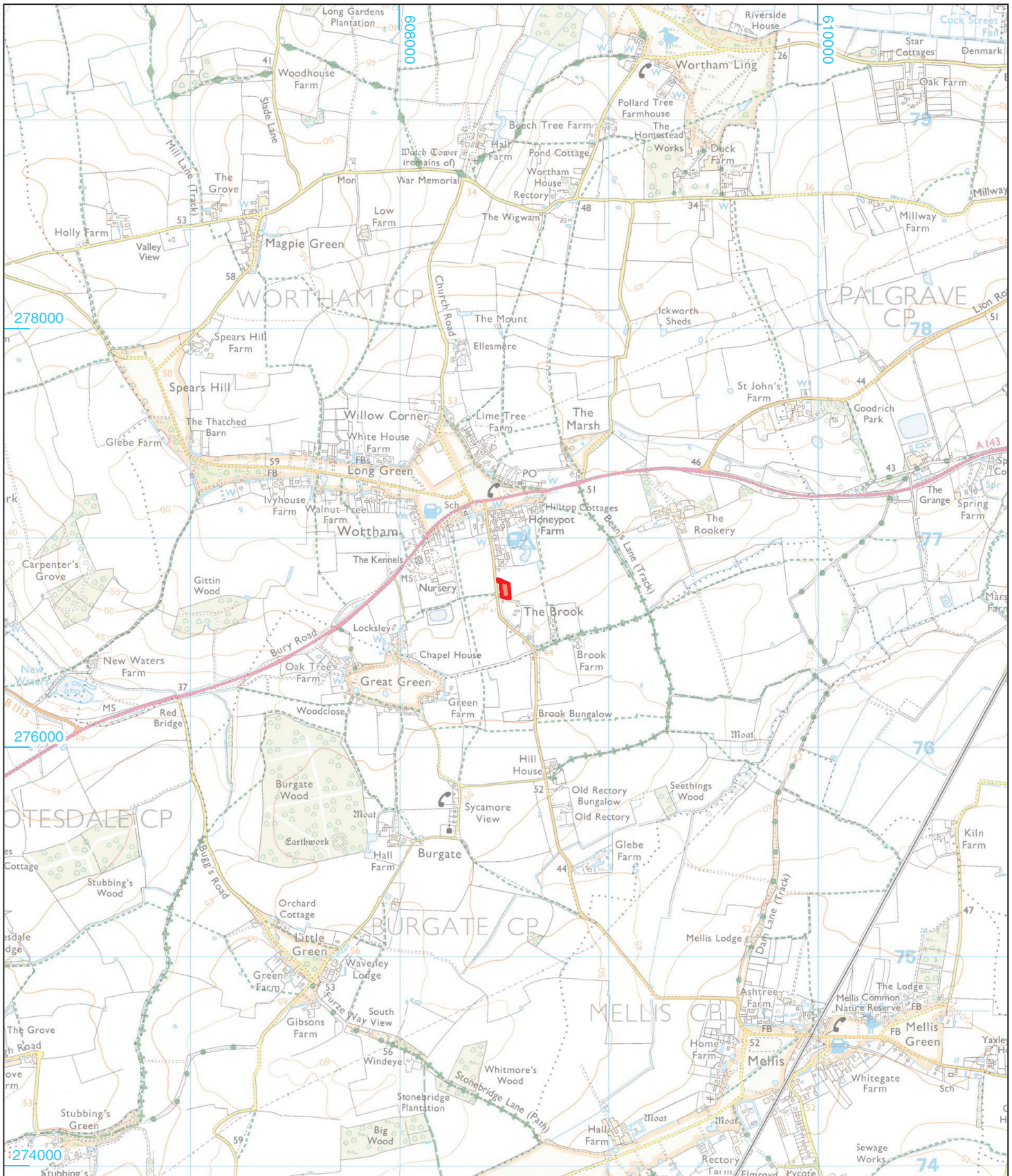


maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (<http://www.archaeologists.net> or 0118 378 6446).

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

Any reference to HER records in any WSI's or reports should be made using the Parish Code (XXX 000) and **NOT** the MSF0000 number.





Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

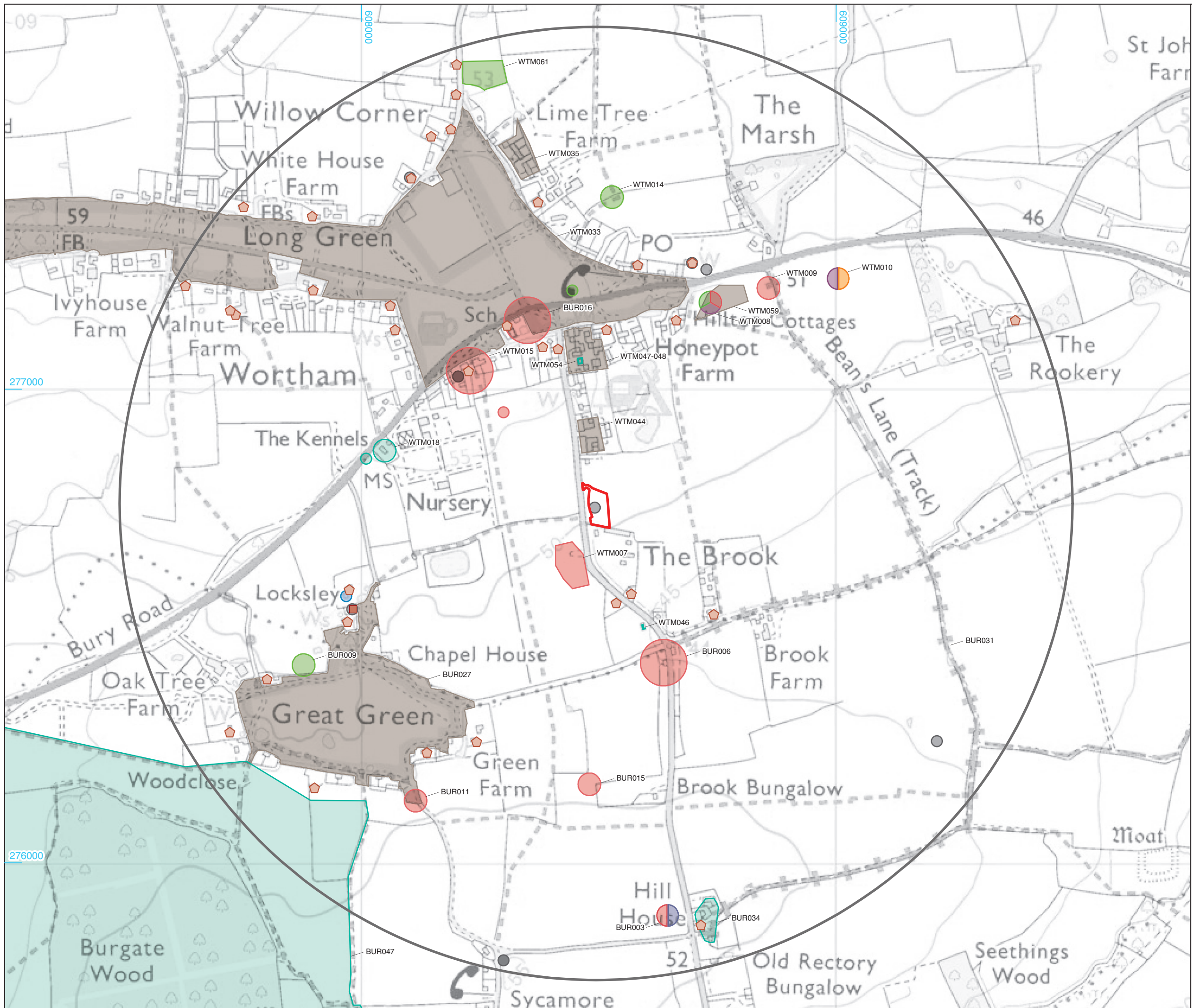
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land adjacent to The Croft, Mellis Road,  
 Wortham, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

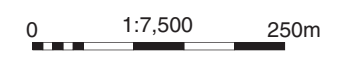
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|             |     |             |          |            |
|-------------|-----|-------------|----------|------------|
| DRAWN BY    | MP  | PROJECT NO. | SU0007   | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY  | DJB | DATE        | 02/07/19 | 1          |
| APPROVED BY | JC  | SCALE@A4    | 1:25,000 |            |





- Site boundary
- Study area
- ◻ Grade II Listed Building
- ◼ Non-graded Building
- Modern
- Post-medieval
- Medieval
- Saxon
- Roman
- Iron Age/Prehistoric
- Bronze Age
- Undated
- Multi-period



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 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land adjacent to The Croft, Mellis Road, Wortham, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location showing selected HER entries

|                               |                                   |                           |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <small>DRAWN BY</small> MP    | <small>PROJECT NO.</small> SU0007 | <small>FIGURE NO.</small> |
| <small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB | <small>DATE</small> 02/07/19      | <b>2</b>                  |
| <small>APPROVED BY</small> JC | <small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:7500    |                           |



- Site boundary
- Proposed building footprint
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Deposit/fill
- Field drain



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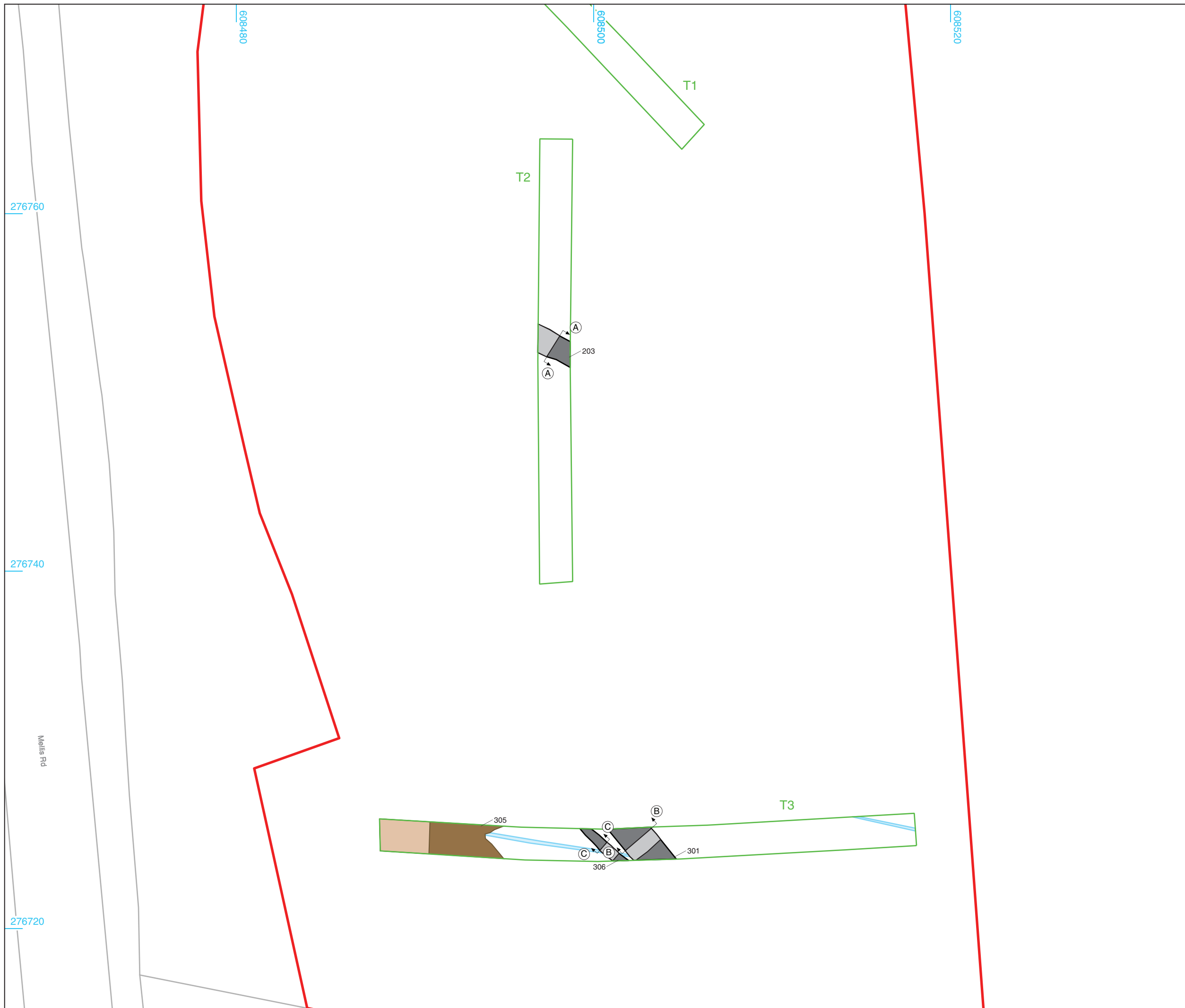
**Cotswold Archaeology**

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 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land adjacent to The Croft, Mellis Road,  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench locations within site showing  
 overall feature orientations

|             |     |             |          |            |
|-------------|-----|-------------|----------|------------|
| DRAWN BY    | MP  | PROJECT NO. | SU0007   | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY  | DJB | DATE        | 02/07/19 | 3          |
| APPROVED BY | JC  | SCALE@A3    | 1:400    |            |



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Deposit/fill (excavated/unexcavated)
- Field drain



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 Exeter 01392 573970  
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[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

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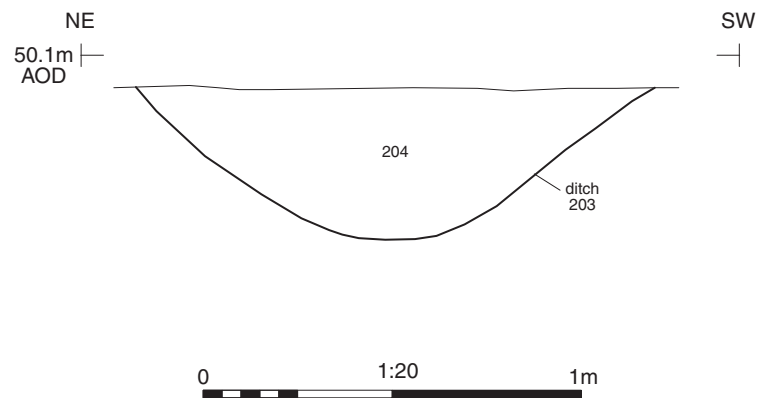
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Features within Trenches 2 and 3

|  |  |                     |
|--|--|---------------------|
| DRAWN BY <b>MP</b><br>CHECKED BY <b>DJB</b><br>APPROVED BY <b>JC</b> | PROJECT NO. <b>SU0007</b><br>DATE <b>02/07/19</b><br>SCALE@A3 <b>1:200</b> | FIGURE NO. <b>4</b> |
|--|--|---------------------|





Section AA



North-west facing section of ditch 203, looking south-east (1m scale)



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 Suffolk 01449 900120  
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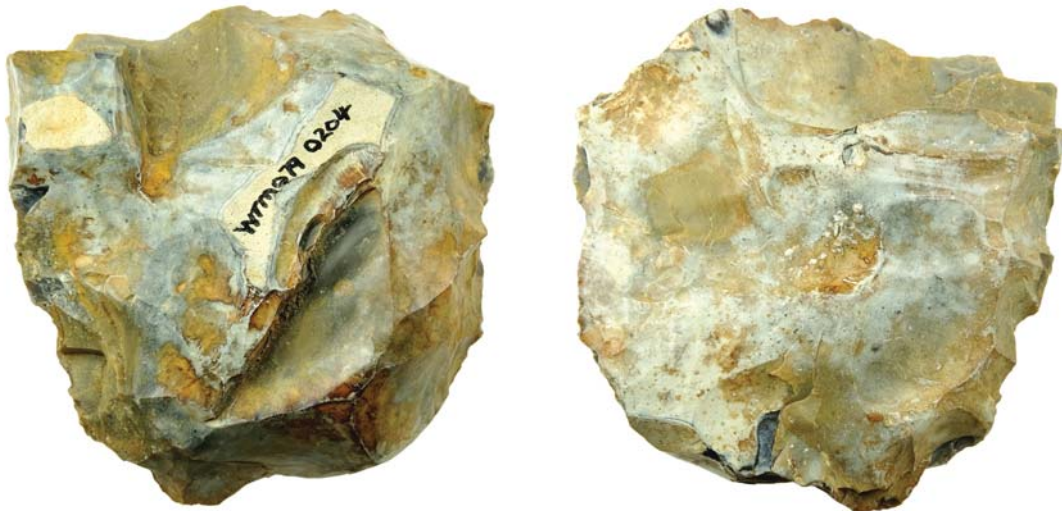
PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to The Croft, Mellis Road,  
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FIGURE TITLE

Ditch 203

|             |     |             |          |            |
|-------------|-----|-------------|----------|------------|
| DRAWN BY    | MP  | PROJECT NO. | SU0007   | FIGURE NO. |
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| APPROVED BY | JC  | SCALE@A4    | 1:20, NA |            |



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Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 573970  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to The Croft, Mellis Road,  
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FIGURE TITLE

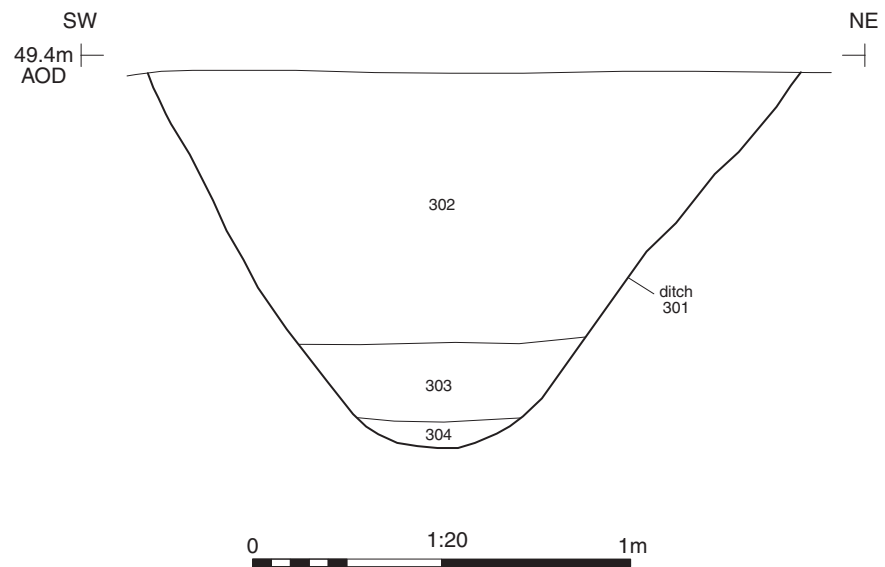
**Flint tool from ditch 203**

DRAWN BY GB PROJECT NO. SU0007  
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 12/07/2019  
APPROVED BY SC SCALE@A4 1:1

FIGURE NO.

**6**

Section BB



South-east facing section of Ditch 301, looking north-west (1m scales)



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 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

PROJECT TITLE

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 Wortham, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

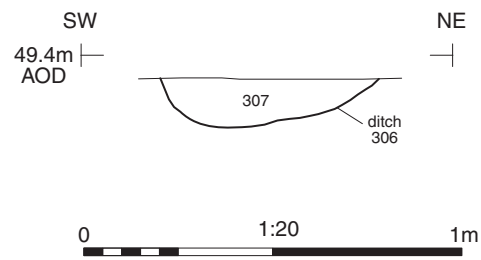
Ditch 301

DRAWN BY MP PROJECT NO. SU0007  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 02/07/19  
 APPROVED BY JC SCALE@A4 1:20, NA

FIGURE NO.

7

Section CC



South-east facing section of Ditch 306, looking north-west (1m scale)



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Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to The Croft, Mellis Road,  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Ditch 306**

DRAWN BY MP PROJECT NO. SU0007  
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 02/07/19  
APPROVED BY JC SCALE@A4 1:20, NA

FIGURE NO.

**8**



#### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

#### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Kemble Enterprise Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

#### **Exeter Office**

Unit 1, Clyst Units  
Cofton Road  
Marsh Barton  
Exeter  
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

Unit 8 - The IO Centre  
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

#### **Suffolk Office**

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk  
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

