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Archaeology Report Number CB589R v.1.2

Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, IP22 1PTW 061
Mid Suffolk District Council DC/18/01993

Continuous Archaeological Recording
13 September 2018 to 24 July 2019

OASIS ID; chrisbir1-326789

Prepared for

LDA Developments Limited
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Project	Continuous Archaeological Recording at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, IP22 1PT, WTM 061'
Grid reference	TM 08234 77670
Planning reference	Mid Suffolk District Council DC/18/01993
Fieldwork dates	13 September 2018 to 24 July 2019
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SCCAS/CT Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team

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Figure 1. Site location plan

Figure 2. HER events update within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council

Figure 3. HER monuments update within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council

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Plate 2. Feature [104], looking south

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Summary

A programme of continuous archaeological recording in 2018/19 followed trenched archaeological evaluation in 2017 at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 061' (Historic Environment Record event number ESF25647) as a planning condition associated with the proposed construction of 3 new dwellings. Despite a potential for evidence relating to activities on site since the Late Saxon/early-medieval period identified during the evaluation, few archaeological remains were observed during subsequent archaeological recording during development.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A programme of Continuous Archaeological Recording resulting from development proposals at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, IP22 1PT' (grid reference TM 082 777, centred at, *Fig. 1*) has been requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Rachael Abraham 23 May 2017), Mid Suffolk District Council planning reference number 3010/16.
- 1.2 Works were carried out according to Written Scheme of Investigation, CB589 v.1.2, approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).
- 1.3 Report CB589R v.1.0 summarises the results and a copy was submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for consideration. Following receipt of comments, a revised copy, CB589R 1.1 was resubmitted and approved prior to preparation of this final copy, CB589R v.1.2.

Figure 1 Site Location



2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within a wider area of known heritage assets and comprises a relatively large area with potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) to be present and that the significance of these may be affected by the proposed development.
- 2.2 A Trenched Archaeological Evaluation was required in the first instance to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. Based on the results of the evaluation, a mitigation strategy involving Continuous Archaeological Recording (Archaeological Monitoring) during the development was decided by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
- 2.3 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 *National Planning Policy Framework para 141 (2012)* and *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) to record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.
- 2.4 Suffolk HER event number ESF25647 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) id chrisbir1-326789 apply.

3.0 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The geology of Great Britain is recorded by the British Geological Survey and published on their website (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>). The site lies upon a solid geology of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas.
- 3.2 Superficial deposits comprise The Lowestoft Formation that forms an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The till is characterised by its chalk and flint content. The carbonate content of the till matrix is about 30%, and tills within the underlying Happisburgh Formation have less than 20%.
- 3.3 The development site comprises an area of approximately c. 1 ha. (10000m²) centred at grid reference TM 08234 77670 on the north side of Wortham village (*Fig. 2*). There are houses to the west and south of the site and the land is relatively level at an elevation of c. 10m OD.

4.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A comprehensive archaeological and historical background was provided in the report on Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at this site (*Appendix 2*) and a request for updated records since the original search was made and results were received on 15 August 2019. A summary of new/modified records is provided in this report.
- 4.1.2 Two new archaeological interventions (HER event) have been carried out within the study area (*Fig. 2*) and 3 new HER monuments (*Fig. 3*) are recorded.

4.2 Suffolk HER events

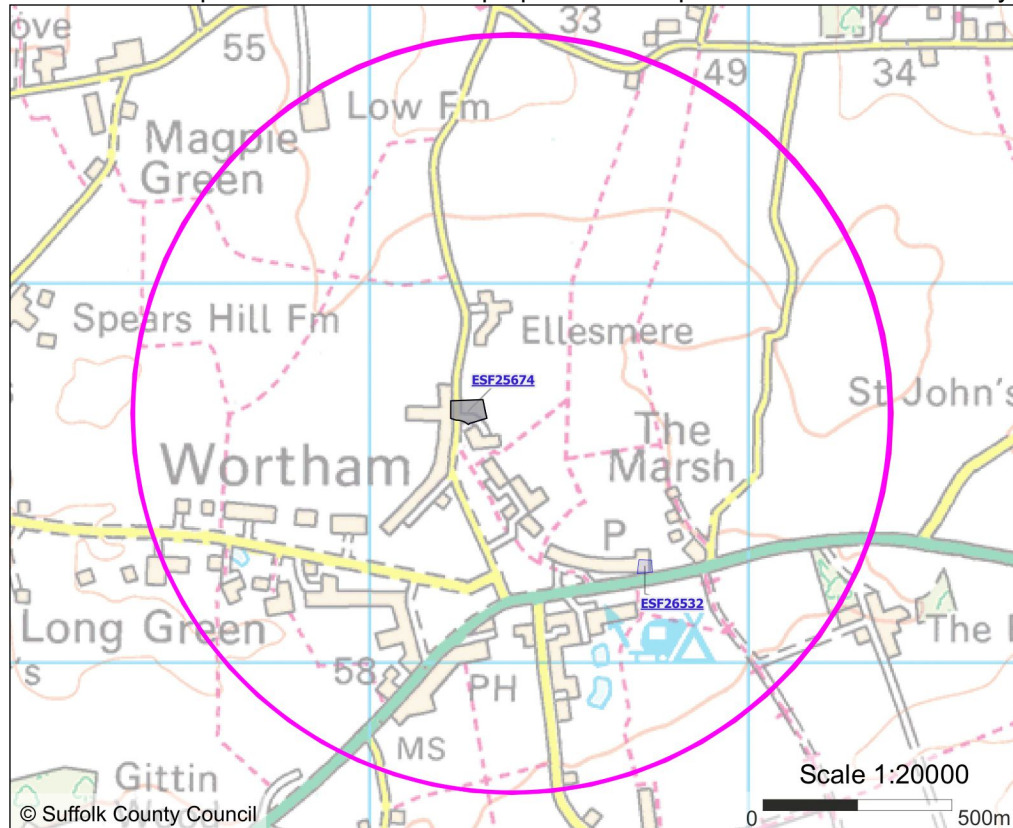
4.2.1 2017. Trenched Archaeological Evaluation ESF25674 (WTM061)

- 4.2.1.1 Trenched archaeological evaluation on development site was carried out in 2017 to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Activities dating to the Late Saxon and medieval periods were recorded (Birks, 2017).

4.2.2 2019. Trenched Archaeological Evaluation ESF26532 (WTM076)

4.2.2.1 Trenched archaeological evaluation on land at The Old Queens, Long Green to the southeast of the development site was carried out in 2019 to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Post-medieval and modern ditches were recorded (Adams, 2019).

Figure 2. HER events update within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council



Grey shaded - development site
Pink - 1km study area
Blue - HER event

4.3 Suffolk HER monuments

4.3.1 Roman

4.3.1.1 A Roman occupation site represented by structural and hearth remains was found during pipelaying in August 1955 on Upper Buntings Field to the south of the development site (WTM 007 – MSF8198).

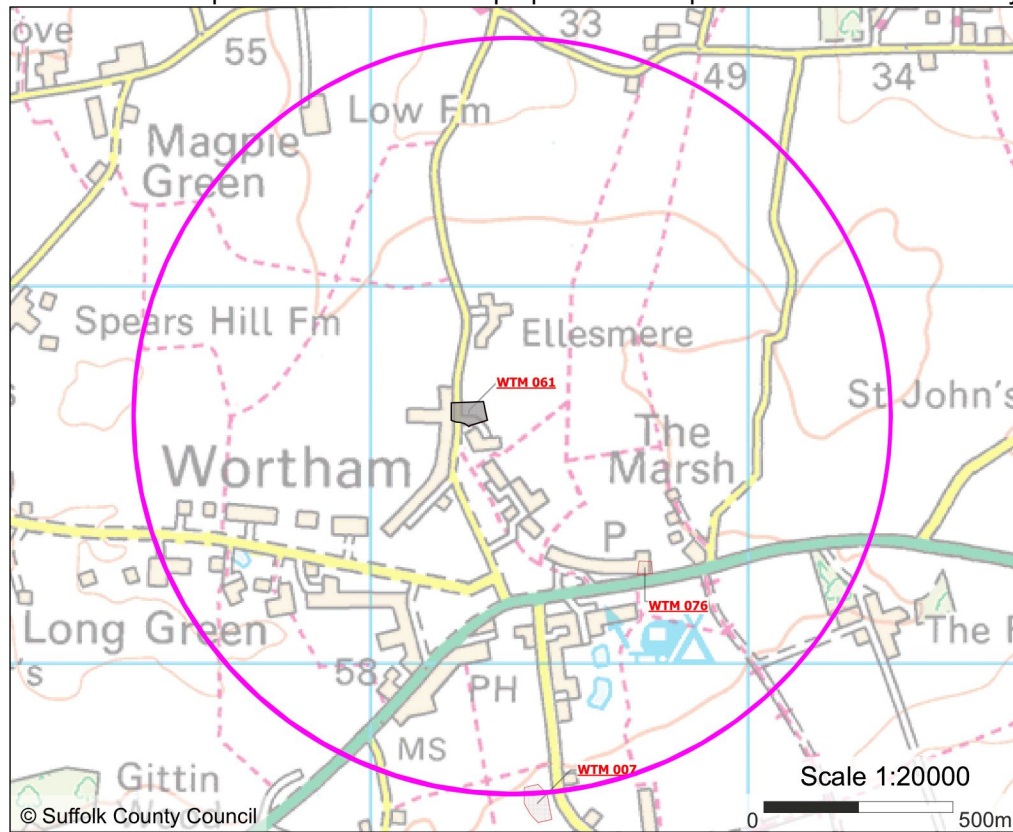
4.3.2 Late Saxon/medieval

4.3.2.1 Late Saxon and medieval activity including ditches, gullies, and pits were recorded during evaluation of the development site in 2017 (WTM 061 – MSF36710, Birks 2017). Few finds were recovered and it was not possible to establish the precise nature of these activities. Agricultural activities appear to have occurred on this site during the medieval period and the environmental evidence is consistent with a medieval rural site and the growing of cereal and pulse crops. There was no evidence of crop processing and the disposal of domestic waste into a large pit and gully and debris from domestic hearths suggest that settlement occurred nearby. Some of the animal bones showed evidence of dog gnawing.

4.3.3 Post-medieval/Modern

4.3.3.1 A series of Post-medieval and modern boundary ditches probably dating to between the 16th and 19th and 17th to 20th centuries were recorded during archaeological evaluation to the southeast of the development site (WTM 076 – MSF380).

Figure 3. HER monuments update within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council



Grey shaded - development site
 Pink - 1km study area
 Blue - HER event

5.0 Results

Figures 2, 3

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Continuous Archaeological Recording was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of three new dwellings between 13 September 2018 and 24 July 2019. Site conditions were quite poor due to the high water table and problems associated with the collapse of excavation edges through disturbed areas of ground. Access was gained from Church Road to the west of the site and the weather varied between warm, dry and sunny and rain showers. Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork and a summary is provided in *Appendix 1*.

5.2 Observations

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date
100	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments	c. 0.3m	No	
101	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces	c. 0.65 – 0.75m	No	
102	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized sub-angular flints	-	-	
103	D	Dark greyish brown clayey silt fill of [104] with rare medium-sized fragments of ceramic building material and plastic	c. 3.2m	No	
104	C	Large pit-like feature	-		

- 5.2.1 Plot 1 was initially stripped removing c. 0.2m of topsoil (100) (*Plate 1*). Excavations for foundation trenches removed c. 0.1m of topsoil (100) and c. 0.65m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) (*Plate 1*).

Plate 1. Example of Plot 1 foundation trench excavations, looking west



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

- 5.2.2 A very large sub-rectangular feature [104] was present across the majority of the southwest part of plot 1 and extended to a maximum depth of c. 3.2m beneath present ground level (*Plate 2*). It contained fill (103) with fragments of ceramic building material and plastic straps within the upper part of the fill. It was unsafe to carry out manual excavation of this feature due to the depth and collapse of excavation edges.

Plate 2. Feature [104], looking south



Scale is in 0.01m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date
105	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand fill of [106] with occasional small-sized subangular flints			
106	C	Modern land drain feature			
107	D	Light greyish brown silty sand fill of [110] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.7m	No	
108	D	Redeposited light yellowish orange sandy clay deposit	c. 0.4m	No	
109	D	Dark bluish grey sandy silt deposit with a band of peaty material and occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 1.1m	No	
110	C	Large 'pit-like' feature	-		

5.2.3 Plot 2 was initially stripped removing c. 0.2m of topsoil (100) and excavations for foundation trenches removed c. 0.1m of topsoil (100) and c. 0.7m of subsoil (101) that overlay undisturbed 'natural' clay (102) deposits.

5.2.4 Very large sub-circular feature [110] extended across an area c. 12m by 5.7m to a depth of c. 1.8m beneath present ground level (*Plates 3 and 4*). It contained upper fill (107) c. 0.7m deep that overlay c. 1.1m of fill (109). The feature was sealed by c. 0.4m of redeposited 'natural' (108) on the east side. It was unsafe to carry out manual excavation of this feature due to the depth and collapse of excavation edges.

Plate 3. Feature [110], looking west



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Plate 4. Feature [110], looking northeast



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

5.2.5 Northeast-to-southwest modern land drain [106] measured c. 0.4m wide to a depth of 0.8m beneath present ground level and contained fill (105) (*Plate 5*).

5.2.6 Excavations for a soakaway on plot 2 measured c. 6m by 4m to a depth of c. 1.6m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.28m of topsoil (100) and c. 0.66m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102). No finds or features of archaeological significance were present.

Plate 5. Drain [106], looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date
111	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand fill of [112] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.08m	No	
112	C	Linear feature	-		

- 5.2.7 Plot 3 was stripped removing c. 0.2m of topsoil (100) and excavations for foundation trenches removed c. 0.1m of topsoil (100) and c. 0.7m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) (*Plate 6*). East-west linear feature [112] measured c. 0.57m wide and c. 0.08m deep and contained fill (111) that produced no finds (*Plates 7 and 8*).
- 5.2.8 Excavations for a soakaway on plot 3 measured c. 3m by 12m to a depth of c. 1.6m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.24m of topsoil (100) and c. 0.7m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102). No finds or features of archaeological significance were present.

Plate 6. General view of plot 3 excavations, looking approximately east



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Plate 7. Feature [112], looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Plate 8. Feature [112], looking west



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

- 5.2.9 Excavations for a pond measured c. 10m in diameter to a maximum depth of 1m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.26m of topsoil (100) and c. 0.75m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102). The location of the 2017 evaluation trench 4 was observed extending beyond the south edge of excavation. No archaeological remains were present.
- 5.2.10 Excavations for an outflow trench from the pond and for sewage treatment plants for plots 1-3 were carried out without arranging monitoring.

6.0 Conclusions and Discussion

- 6.1 The author has a medium confidence rating of the results. Very deep excavations associated with the development prone to collapse precluded manual excavation and recording of some features. Little has been contributed to the information gained through the trenched evaluation in 2017.
- 6.2 The site layout was revised subsequent to the trenched archaeological evaluation and features recorded during this phase of works lay mostly beyond the revised building locations. Undated linear feature [112] observed in plot 3 may be an eastward extension of feature [208] or [210] recorded in evaluation Trench 2 though these were also undated. It lay north of features [604], [606] and [610] recorded in evaluation Trench 6.
- 6.3 Monitoring during groundworks associated with the construction of the new dwellings revealed two very large pit-like features in plots 1 and 2. The feature in plot 1 contained modern plastic waste and building material and may relate to previous construction works close to the development site. The feature in plot 2 did not produce any finds. The presence of organic peaty material at the base of this feature may indicate it was a pond or remained open for an extended duration. It is possible these features truncated any archaeological remains that may have been present.
- 6.4 Areas not monitored were of a small size and beyond the location of archaeological remains observed in the nearest evaluation trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5 and it is unlikely archaeological remains would have been damaged or destroyed through the associated excavations.

Acknowledgments

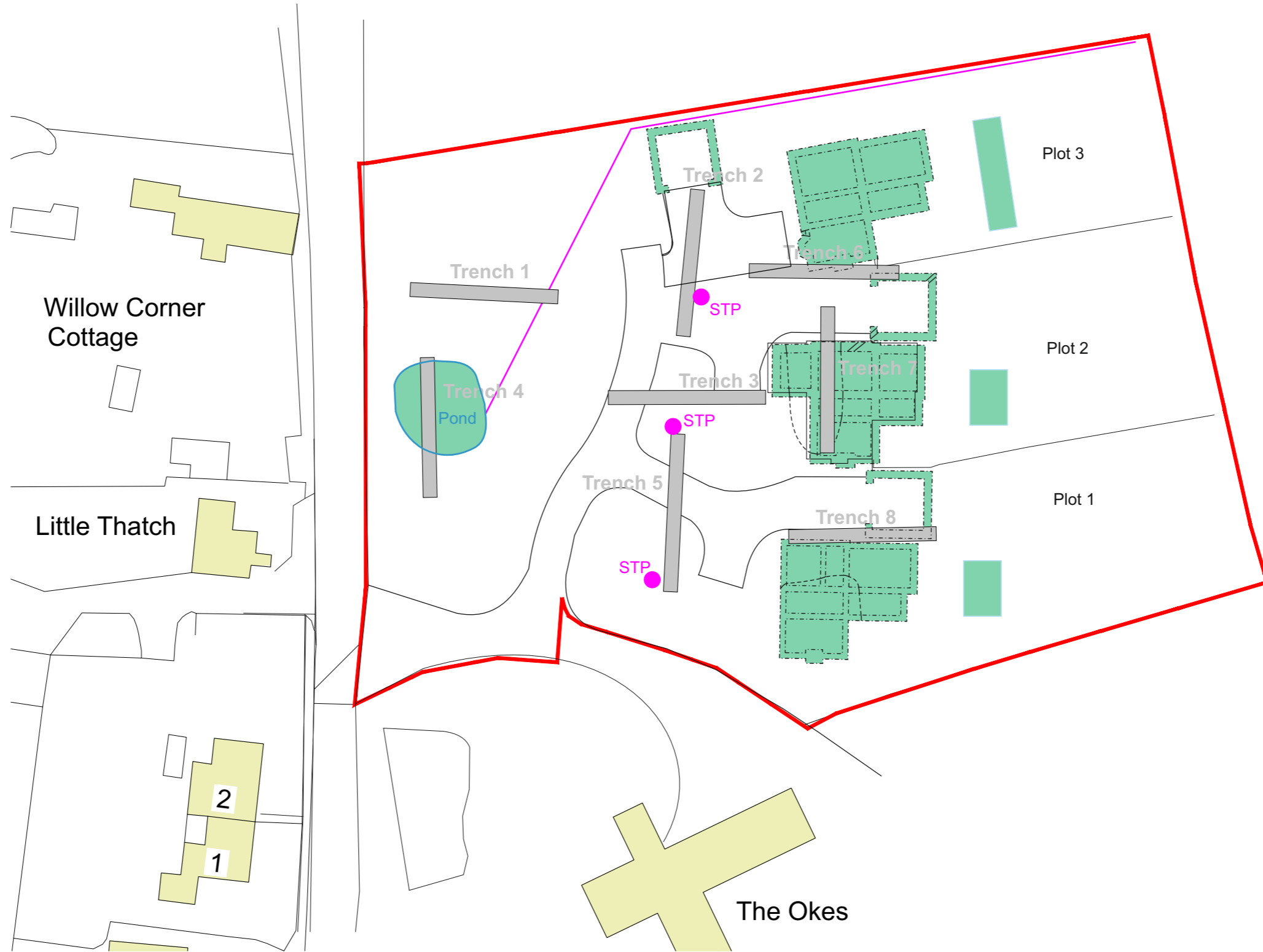
The project was undertaken by Chris Birks on behalf of LDA Developments Ltd and funded by Mr and Mrs Halil. Plant Many thanks to Daniel Lucas at LDA Developments Ltd and to Martin Howe at Peter Codling Architects.

Fieldwork was undertaken by John Simmons and the report was written by Chris Birks with contributions by John Simmons.

Many thanks to Rachael Abraham at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and to Grace Campbell and Ben Donnelly-Symes at the Suffolk Historic Environment Record office.

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- Site boundary
- Existing house
- New house
- Archaeological trench
- Soakaway
- STP Sewage Treatment Plant
- Area monitored
- Area not monitored

0 20m

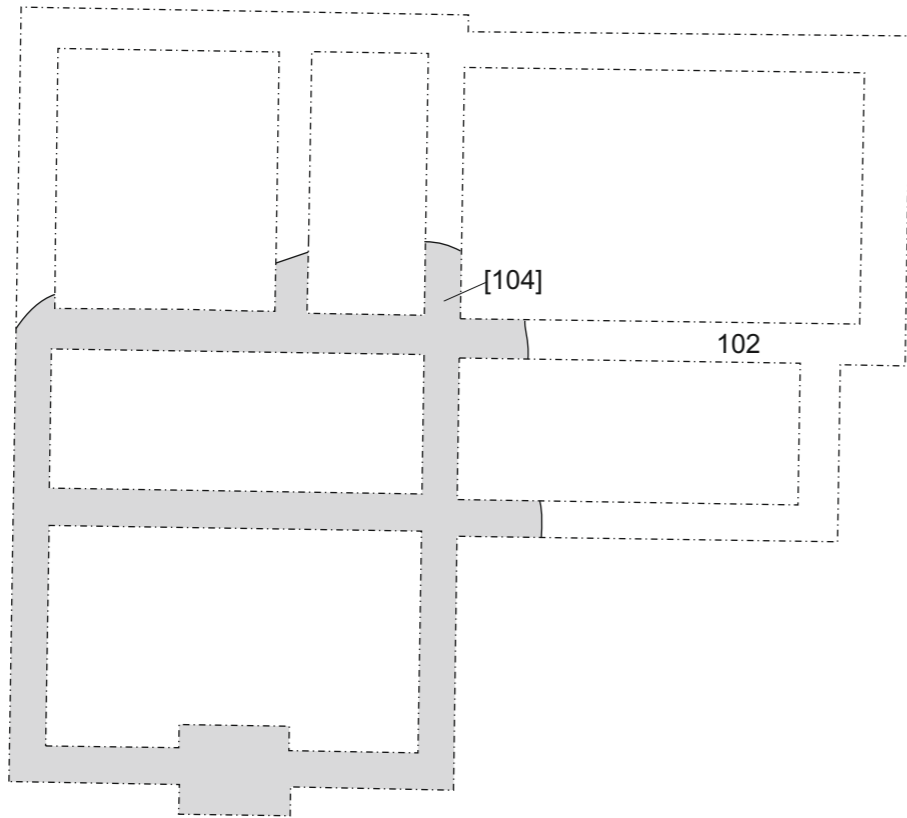
Figure 4. Site plan

Chris Birks Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural
Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 061
Scale 1:500@A3 CB550R v.1.2 06.09.19

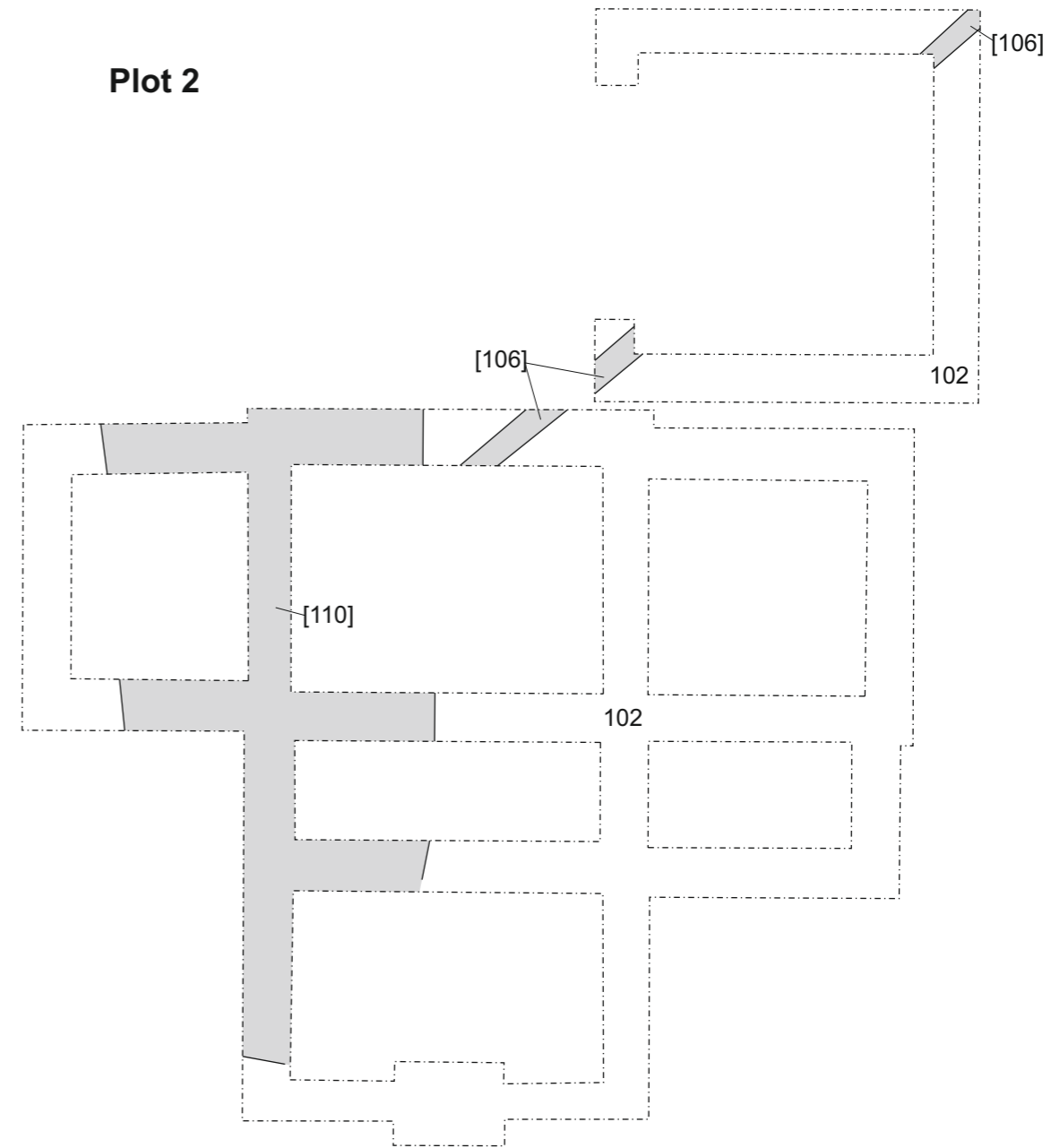
Includes a drawing by Peter Codling Architects



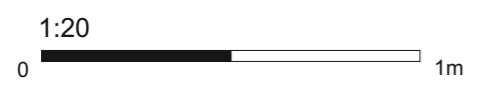
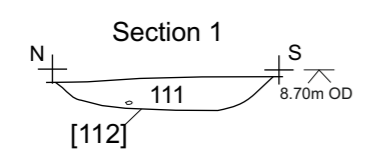
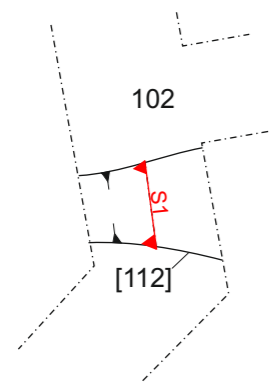
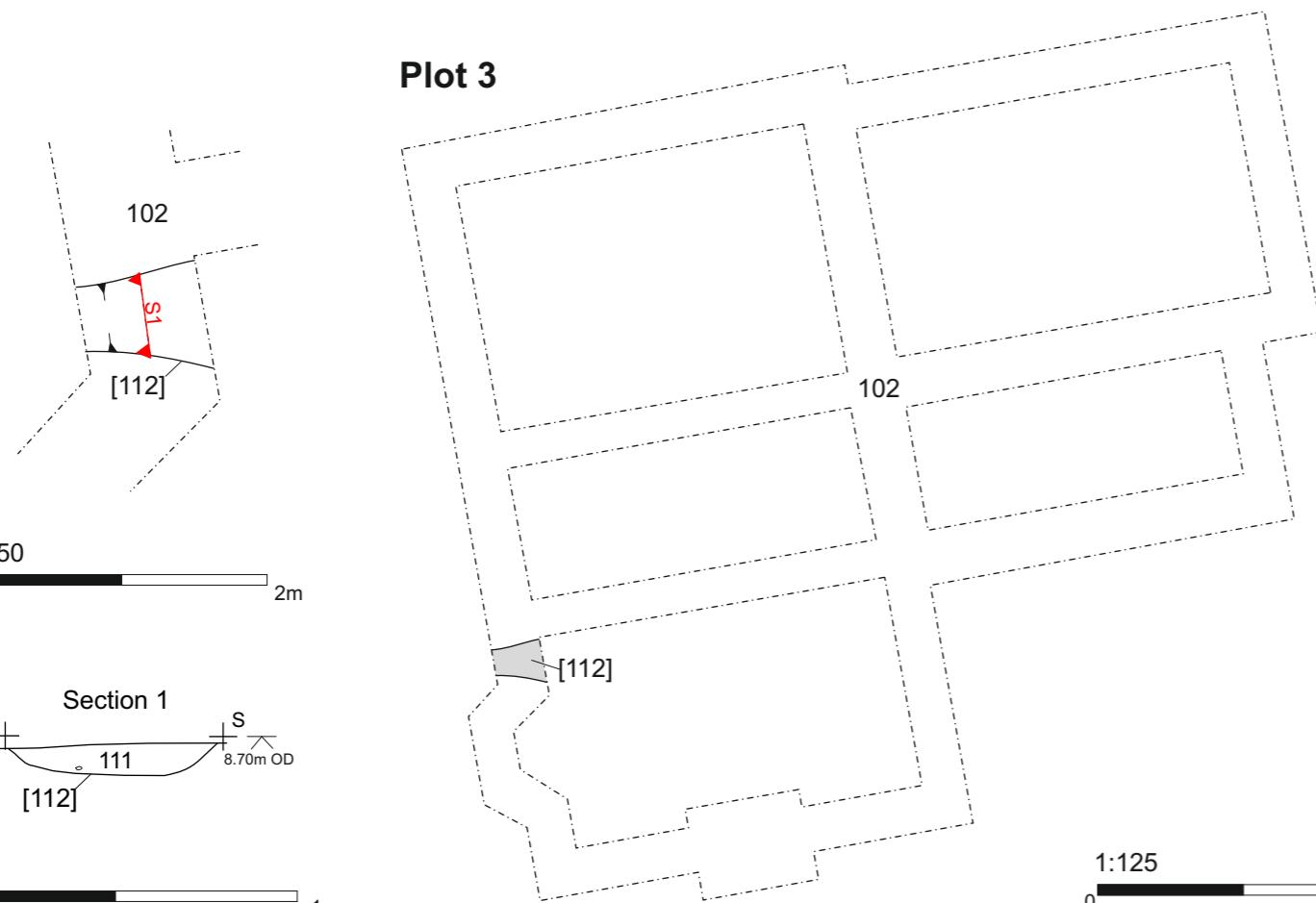
Plot 1



Plot 2



Plot 3



Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 061		
Scale 1:125, 1:50	CB550R v.1.2	06.09.19

Figure 5. Site drawings

Appendix 1 Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Finds	Spot date
100	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments	c. 0.3m	No	
101	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces	c. 0.65 – 0.75m	No	
102	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized sub-angular flints	-	-	
103	D	Dark greyish brown clayey silt fill of [104] with rare medium-sized fragments of ceramic building material and plastic	c. 3.2m	No	
104	C	Large pit-like feature	-		
111	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand fill of [112] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.08m	No	
112	C	Linear feature	-		
105	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand fill of [106] with occasional small-sized subangular flints		No	
106	C	Modern land drain feature			
107	D	Light greyish brown silty sand fill of [110] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.7m	No	
108	D	Redeposited light yellowish orange sandy clay deposit	c. 0.4m	No	
109	D	Dark bluish grey sandy silt deposit with a band of peaty material and occasional small-sized subangular flints	c. 1.1m	No	
110	C	Large 'pit-like' feature	-		
111	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand fill of [112] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.08m	No	
112	C	Linear feature	-		

C = cut

D = deposit

Appendix 2. Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation for Continuous
Archaeological Recording at 'Church Road, Wortham,
Suffolk, IP22 1PT'**

Title	Written Scheme of Investigation for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, IP22 1PT'
Author(s)	Chris Birks, chris@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk, 01603-737804/07963-969623
Derivation	CB589 v.1.0
Origination Date	08 May 2018
Grid reference	TM 082 777
Planning reference	Mid Suffolk District Council
SCCAS/CT reference	3010/16
Reviser(s)	Chris Birks
OASIS ID	t.b.a
Date of revision	31 May 2018
Sequence	WSI CB589 v.1.0 WorthamCAM, WSI CB589 v.1.1 WorthamCAM, WSI CB589 v.1.2 WorthamCAM
Status	Approved copy
Summary of Changes	Confirmation of approval, addition of contract
Sections revised	1.2, 1.3
Circulation	Client
Required Action	Please complete and return page 3 of the <i>Archaeological Monitoring Contract</i>
File Name/Location	C:\Users\Chris\Desktop\Chris Business\Year 15 Apr2018 to Apr2019\ProjectsAtEnquiry\WorthamCAM\WSI CB589 v.1.2 WorthamCAM.docx
Approval	Approved
Comments	<i>Draft</i> WSI submitted to SCCAS/CT on 22 May 2018, comments and approval received on 31 May 2018.

SCCAS/CT – Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team

Reference No. CB589 v.1.2
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**Written Scheme of Investigation for Continuous Archaeological
Recording at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, IP22 1PT'**

Prepared for:

LDA Developments Limited
15 Lower Farm Drive
Ixworth
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
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Reference No. CB589 v.1.2
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Bibliography

Figure 1. Site location

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1. A programme of Continuous Archaeological Recording resulting from development proposals at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, IP22 1PT' (grid reference TM 082 777, centred at, *Fig. 1*) has been requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Rachael Abraham 23 May 2017), Mid Suffolk District Council planning reference number 3010/16.
- 1.2. Written Scheme of Investigation, CB589 v.1.2, details how Chris Birks (hereafter 'the Contractor') would undertake these works and has been prepared for LDA Developments Limited (hereafter 'the Client').
- 1.3. A *draft* copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation was submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). Comments and approval were received on 31 May 2018 prior to preparation of a *final* copy.

Figure 1 Site Location



2.0 Project Background

- 2.1. The proposed development site is located within a wider area of known heritage assets with potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) to be present and that the significance of these will be adversely affected by the proposed development.

- 2.2. 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 *National Planning Policy Framework para 141 (2012)* and *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) to record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1. The proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological importance on the edge of a medieval green, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record as WTM 033. A number of medieval and Roman finds have also been found in the vicinity of the proposed development site and archaeological investigations to the south have detected a series of undated ditches (WTM 035).
- 3.2. A programme of trenched archaeological evaluation was carried out at the site and recorded archaeological remains associated with activities since the Late Saxon/early-medieval period. Settlement probably occurred beyond the site though not too distant as there was evidence of the disposal of domestic waste into features on site (Birks 2017). As a result, there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location, given the proximity to known remains. Any groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.

4.0 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1. Specific aims of the project are;
- 4.1.1. to replace by record archaeological features and deposits which cannot be preserved *in situ*, and which may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.
 - 4.1.2. to establish the states of preservation of archaeological features and/or deposits, assess their potential for analysis, undertake an agreed programme of analysis, produce an archive and report and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a Contractor's Report, Journal Note or Article, or Monograph) in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015). This forms part of the research agenda for the eastern counties of England in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).
 - 4.1.3. to try to refine dating of activity at the site to contribute to our understanding of early occupation in Wortham and its origins and contribute to relevant research priorities (Medlycott 2011).
- 4.2. Generic Aims of the project are to;
- 4.2.1. Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.
 - 4.2.2. Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.
 - 4.2.3. Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.

5.0 Method Statement

5.1. Introduction

- 5.1.1. The primary purpose of the Continuous Archaeological Recording is to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance

of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the development area will be determined. This will be achieved through the following methodology.

5.2. Continuous Archaeological Recording

- 5.2.1. Groundworks associated with the development will be carried out under archaeological supervision and control. This will include house and garage footprints, service trenches, attenuation features and treatment plants, and any other excavations that may disturb archaeological features and/or deposits as appropriate to the project.
- 5.2.2. An OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 5.2.3. The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer will be contacted in advance of work starting to obtain a HER number for the site and to commission a search of HER entries within a 250m radius of the site.
- 5.2.4. A service plan will be consulted by the Client prior to excavations commencing and all responsibilities regarding services remain with the Client.
- 5.2.5. Topsoil, subsoil, archaeological features, deposits and spoil will be metal detected during machine and manual excavation and finds will be recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis. The location of metal finds will be recorded by GPS. If spoil arisings are to be removed from site, this will remain the responsibility of the Client who should note that these must be metal detected prior to removal.
- 5.2.6. Should archaeological remains be encountered, no further machine excavation will be made and archaeological features will be sample excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, as follows. The Client should acknowledge that time will be required to carry out manual excavation and recording.

Linear features	10%
Pits, post-holes	100%
Structural remains	50% (depending upon extent of remains)
Burials	*

*See 5.2.7 to 5.2.9

- 5.2.7. If burials are encountered, their location (including depth) will be recorded and the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) will be informed immediately so a decision can be made regarding appropriate treatment of the remains. They will remain undisturbed *in situ* and any subsequent excavation, recording and removal will not be carried out until such decisions have been made. No further excavations associated with the development may continue at these locations until directed by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and the MoJ. It is likely that human skeletal remains within the confines of the excavations will be archaeologically excavated and recorded and the remains will be removed for subsequent reburial or deposition with the Suffolk Museums Service archive under licence from the Ministry of Justice, to be applied for in the event of encountering burials, and in accordance with *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated From Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Historic England 2005). Subject to agreement with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, there may be a need to extend excavations to ensure that complete burials can be excavated, recorded and removed.
- 5.2.8. If some or all of the human remains are in sealed coffins or in a crypt, or to include preserved soft tissue, or be less than 100 years old, the relevant Environmental Health Officer for the district will be informed. In any of these events, the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will consider the appropriate treatment of such remains which would incur additional costs, to be established as the need arises.

- 5.2.9. Analysis of any human bone will be carried out to an appropriate level depending on the number, date and surviving condition of the burials. Analysis of the human bone will include a complete demographic, skeletal and dental pathology profile as per Brickley & McKinley (2004). Provision for specific soil samples, dating and other scientific bone analysis will be made according to Campbell *et al* (2011).
- 5.2.10. Archaeological features and deposits will be recorded on Chris Birks *pro-forma* context sheets. Section and plan drawings will be recorded at an appropriate scale (1:50;1:20;1:10) depending upon the level of detail required.
- 5.2.11. A photographic record will be made using digital and 35mm black and white film.
- 5.2.12. Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples will be made.
- 5.2.13. All finds of archaeological significance will be collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and subsequent analysis by relevant finds specialists. Excepting those covered by the Treasure Act of 1996, all archaeological materials will remain the property of the landowner/s. A formal agreement may be sought regarding any items of local, regional or national significance for donation of finds to an appropriate Museums Service. Any finds covered under the Treasure Act will immediately be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer, who will inform the coroner within 14 days.
- 5.2.14. Environmental samples will be taken from suitably well-sealed and dated archaeological features/deposits or from deposits likely to provide useful information (e.g. charcoal-rich deposits), dated or otherwise, in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Campbell *et al* 2011). Environmental sampling will be discussed with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and in consultation with the Science Advisor, East of England Heritage Protection Department, Historic England, as required.
- 5.2.15. Bulk environmental samples will be taken at the time of initial excavation to ensure an adequately-sized sample is obtained. Bulk samples will comprise a minimum 40 litres or the whole of the deposit if smaller.
- 5.2.16. Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits will be processed at the time of the fieldwork when possible, to permit variation of sampling strategies if necessary, and to avoid delays due to processing a backlog of samples at a later stage
- 5.2.17. All samples will be appropriately packaged and securely stored and, when possible, samples will be processed promptly in order to avoid the potential for deterioration.
- 5.2.18. Provision will be made to obtain radiocarbon dating of bulk samples where appropriate.
- 5.2.19. A single-context planning methodology will be employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits will be made on-site.
- 5.2.20. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the site-specific Brief is based. In the case of inclement weather conditions during groundworks, causing deep rutting which could lead to damage of underlying archaeological remains (otherwise protected and preserved *in situ*) the archaeological strategy may need to be reviewed and revised to full excavation. In this case, the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be informed immediately
- 5.2.21. Should an extreme quantity or exceptional archaeological remains be encountered during excavations, these shall be reported immediately to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. No responsibilities to delays in the Client's work programme as a result of this will be accepted by the Contractor.
- 5.2.22. Fencing to secure the site and appropriate signage remain the responsibility of the Client.

5.3. Post-excavation Analysis and Report

- 5.3.1. Artefactual remains recovered during excavations will be cleaned, catalogued and analysed by relevant finds specialists following fieldwork, in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014). In the first instance, this will be carried out by Chris Birks. Any further analysis will be carried out by relevant finds specialists as appropriate.
- 5.3.2. An assessment of the recorded evidence will be made in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 5.3.3. The analysis of stratigraphical/structural records, Artefactual and environmental materials will be made for inclusion in a site report.
- 5.3.4. The site report will include the following according to *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014);
 - 5.3.4.1. a non-technical summary will explain the principal reason for the work, its objectives and main results. It will include reference to authorship and the commissioning body.
 - 5.3.4.2. project, planning, geological, archaeological and historical backgrounds.
 - 5.3.4.3. aims and objectives, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
 - 5.3.4.4. methodology, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
 - 5.3.4.5. results. These will include a series of summary objective statements, organised clearly in relation to the methods used, and describing contextual data and associated finds and/or environmental data. Descriptive material will be clearly separated from interpretative statements. Technical terminology (including dating or period references) will be explained and the results will be accompanied by appropriate drawings and photographs and by supporting data contained in appendices.
 - 5.3.4.6. finds, human remains, environmental and other relevant specialists' report as required.
 - 5.3.4.7. conclusions. Conclusions will be drawn to summarise and interpret the results and place them into context (local, national or otherwise). A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) will be included. A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) will be included. An opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological intervention and its scope may be provided in the report, although the final decision lies with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
 - 5.3.4.8. archive. The archive will be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017) and submitted to the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for long-term storage.
 - 5.3.4.9. appendices, to include context, finds and environmental sample summaries.
 - 5.3.4.10. illustrations. Figures will be prepared at appropriate scales to include site location and plan drawings and plan and section drawings, relating their locations. Figures and/or plates may also be included to locate HER entries, historic maps and aerial photographs to the proposed development site. Colour digital images of archaeological remains described in the results will be provided as necessary including title, orientation and scale information.
 - 5.3.4.11. references and bibliography. A list of all sources referred to in the report, including electronic sources, will be provided.

- 5.3.4.12. a document control grid to track revisions to the report and a list of contents with descriptions of figures and plates will be included in the report and disclaimers will be described.
- 5.3.5. A *draft* copy of the report will be submitted for consideration by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. Any required amendments will be considered and made prior to submission of a *final* report. The *draft* copy will only be provided to the Client as proof of production on request and must not be distributed elsewhere.
- 5.3.6. One bound paper copy plus a digital copy of the *final* Contractor's (site) report will be submitted to the Suffolk Historic Environment Service; one copy to the Client and one copy to Historic England as required. These copies will not be issued until all payments have been received in full.
- 5.3.7. Any further works required by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service in the event that remains of importance are found that cannot be preserved *in-situ* are not included in the present scope of works for archaeological monitoring. This may involve excavation and recording of an area to be specified by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. A brief would be provided by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and a Project Design would be required from an archaeological contractor.
- 5.3.8. In the event of significant archaeological remains being encountered, a publication report (Journal Note, Article or Monograph) will be prepared for inclusion in a recognised archaeological publication (*e.g. Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, East Anglian Archaeology, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*). A *draft* copy of the publication report will be provided to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for comment within eighteen months of completion of the fieldwork as required. A summary will be provided for the annual *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* round-up.
- 5.3.9. The OASIS online form will be completed and submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, including an uploaded .pdf version of the report.
- 5.3.10. The archive will be prepared in a form suitable for microfilming, if required. It will be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (Minter and Kennard 2017) and be submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for long-term storage.
- 5.3.11. 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 project manager will 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.

6.0 Timetable and Resources

6.1 Work Programme

- 6.2. A work programme is to be agreed between the Client and the Contractor. The Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be advised of appointment and relevant start dates providing a minimum 2 weeks' notice where possible.
- 6.2.1. The *draft* report will be completed within as short a timescale as possible following completion of fieldwork. Time is required for the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's

Archaeological Service to consider the *draft* report and this may take approximately 4 to 8 weeks. The Contractor is not responsible for any delays to the Client's work programme.

6.3. Works and Cost Implications

- 6.3.1. Any additional works as instructed by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service or the Client are not included in costs or timetable. Any outside those listed in this document will be considered as variations to the scope of archaeological works and will be subject to additional charges and timescale, to be agreed with the Client.
- 6.3.2. Contingency sums will be included when preparing costs regarding the treatment of Human Remains/Burials, scientific techniques and methods and will be made in agreement with the Client and the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
- 6.3.3. Details of the client including responsibility for payment of invoices must be provided to the contractor by completing the *Archaeological Monitoring Contract* prior to acceptance of an offer of appointment.
- 6.3.4. The *final* report will not be distributed until all payments have been received in full.

7.0 Staffing

- 7.1.1. The project will be managed and co-ordinated by Chris Birks who will accept responsibilities for finance, standards, health and safety issues and liaison with the Client, the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, finds specialists and curators. Chris Birks is a member of the CIFA at *MCIFA* level (membership number 4762). A full resume can be provided upon request.
- 7.1.2. An experienced metal detectorist, Chris Birks or John Simmons, will be dedicated to the project during all fieldwork stages.
- 7.1.3. Suitably qualified and experienced field staff, with experience of rural archaeology will be employed if necessary.
- 7.1.4. Finds processing and cataloguing will be carried out by Chris Birks. Any further specialist analysis will be arranged as appropriate.
- 7.1.5. Finds analysis and reporting will be carried out by external finds specialists.

Specialists include;

Sue Anderson <i>BA, MPhil</i>	Medieval/Post-medieval Pottery, Human remains
Sarah Bates	Lithics
Francesca Boghi <i>MSc</i>	Human remains
Julie Curl	Macro faunal remains
Richenda Goffin	Ceramics
Fran Green, <i>BSc, PhD</i>	Palynology
Dr John Summers	Plant macrofossils, charcoal
Alice Lyons <i>BA MA MIFA</i>	Roman Pottery
Dr Adrian Marsden <i>BSc, PhD</i>	Numismatic finds
Norfolk Museums Service	Conservation & X-ray
Simon Parfitt <i>BSc, PhD (current)</i>	Vertebrates/small mammals
Dr David Smith <i>MA (Cambridge), MA, PhD (Sheffield), FRES</i>	Insect remains

8.0 Additional Information

8.1. General Conditions

- 8.1.1. A *draft* copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation was submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for consideration. Comments were received

and amendments were made in this *final* copy and a copy has been sent to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and Mid Suffolk District Council.

- 8.1.2. Work will not commence until a completed *Archaeological Monitoring Contract* and/or Order from the Client reflecting the costs, terms and conditions of the *Archaeological Monitoring Contract* is received from the Client, agreeing to all costs and conditions as detailed in this document and providing information regarding the person/organisations responsible for payment of invoices. In the event of works commencing prior to return of a completed *Archaeological Monitoring Contract* and/or Order from the Client, all costs, terms and conditions are accepted as agreed.
- 8.1.3. If Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 apply, a copy of or access to the health and safety plan will be required from the Client.
- 8.1.4. Details of any soil contamination and above grounds hazards must be provided by the Client. The potential of the area being contaminated by toxins is to be adequately investigated by the Client.
- 8.1.5. No responsibility will be accepted for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond reasonable control. These include long periods of adverse weather conditions, ground contamination, vandalism, delays in the development programme, the presence of protected flora and fauna, unexploded ordnance or severe flooding.
- 8.1.6. Normal site working hours will be worked at all times. A working week is 37 hours Monday to Friday, 7.5 hours per day (0830 to 1630) Monday to Thursday and 7 hours (0830 to 1600) on Friday is operated by the Contractor and/or employees. They may be subject to revision in order to coordinate with the Client's building contractor up to a maximum 37 hours per week by written or verbal agreement with the Contractor or due to winter month daylight working hours.
- 8.1.7. Full Terms and Conditions are provided with the *Archaeological Monitoring Contract*.
- 8.1.8. Figures were created from drawings provided by the Client and scanned using HP Director.

8.2. **Quality Standards**

- 8.2.1. The highest possible standards will be sought by the Contractor, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Suffolk's historic environment.
- 8.2.2. The *Code of Conduct* (2014), *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (January 2015 revision) and *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014) will be adhered to.
- 8.2.3. Works will be carried out according to guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 8.2.4. Provisions for the monitoring of archaeological works by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be made as appropriate.

8.3. **Health and Safety**

- 8.3.1. All work is carried out to standards defined in the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*, *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992* and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2015). Health and safety advice will be sought from Suffolk County Council's Health and Safety Officers as required.
- 8.3.2. Health and Safety Policy and Risk Assessments have been prepared (*Appendix 1*). All staff and site visitors will be required to read the Health and Safety Policy and Risk Assessments. Copies are provided for inclusion in the health and safety plan/file.

- 8.3.3. Access to the health and safety policies of all other contractors on site will be required in compliance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*.
- 8.3.4. Personal protective clothing and equipment will be provided as required.
- 8.4. **Insurance**
- 8.4.1. The Contractor has Public Liability Insurance (£5million cover), Professional Indemnity (£1 million cover), Personal Accident and Employers Liability Insurance (£10million cover). Full details can be provided upon request.

For any further information, please do not hesitate to contact Chris Birks on 01603-737804/07963-969623 or at chris@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk

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*Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Appendix 3. Report on Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

**Report on Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at
'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 061'**

Title	Report on Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 061'
Author(s)	Chris Birks, chris@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk , 01603-737804/07963-969623
Derivation	Initial draft CB550R v.1.0
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Planning Authority	Mid Suffolk District Council
Planning reference	3010/16
Origination Date	10 August 2017
NHES event	ESF25647
OASIS ID	chrisbir1-291060
Reviser(s)	Chris Birks
Date of revision	23 November 2017
Sequence	Report CB550R v.1.0 Wortham, Report CB550R v.1.1 Wortham, Report CB550R v.1.2 Wortham
Version	1.2
Status	Approved final copy
Summary of Changes	Confirmation of report approval, updated OASIS record
Sections revised	1.3, Appendix 8
Circulation	SCCAS/CT, Client
Required Action	None
File Name/Location	C:\Users\Chris\Desktop\Chris Business\Year 14 Apr2017 to Apr2018\ReportsForSCCAS/Wortham 17\Report CB550R v.1.2 Wortham.docx
Approval	Approved
Comments	Report approved on 23 November 2017

SCCAS/CT Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team

Disclaimer

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Archaeology Report

CB550R v.1.2

**Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk,
WTM 061**

ESF25647

Prepared for:

Mr & Mrs Halil
Walnut Tree Farm
Hoxne Road
Syleham
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IP21 4LT

Reference No. CB550R v.1.2
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Acknowledgements

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- Appendix 7** Environmental data
- Appendix 8** OASIS Record
- Appendix 9** Photographic Index
- Appendix 10.** Written Scheme of Investigation

Figure 1. Site location plan

Figure 2. Site plan

Figure 3. HER events within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council

Figure 4. HER monuments within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council

Figure 5. Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council

Figure 6. Suffolk HLC within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council

Figure 7. Site plan and archaeological features

Table 1. Summary of Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed development site

Table 2. Finds quantities

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

Table 4. Pottery by trench and context

Plate 1. Feature [103] (left) and [105] in Trench 1, looking east

Plate 2. Feature [107] in Trench 1, looking west

Plate 3. Feature [204] in Trench 2, looking approximately south

Plate 4. Feature [208] in Trench 2, looking west

Plate 5. Feature [210] in Trench 2, looking west

Plate 6. Features [312] (left) and [314] in Trench 3, looking north

Plate 7. Features [310] in Trench 3, looking north

Plate 8. Feature [307] in Trench 3, looking north

Plate 9. Feature [403] in Trench 4, looking east

Plate 10. Feature [504] in Trench 5, looking northwest

Plate 11. Feature [507] in Trench 5, looking east

Plate 12. Feature [608] in Trench 6, looking south

Plate 13. Features [604], [606] and [610] in Trench 6, looking south

Plate 14. Feature [706] in Trench 7, looking south

Plate 15. Feature [704] in Trench 7, looking east

Plate 16. Feature [804] in Trench 8, looking southwest

Plate 17. Feature [806] in Trench 8, looking northwest

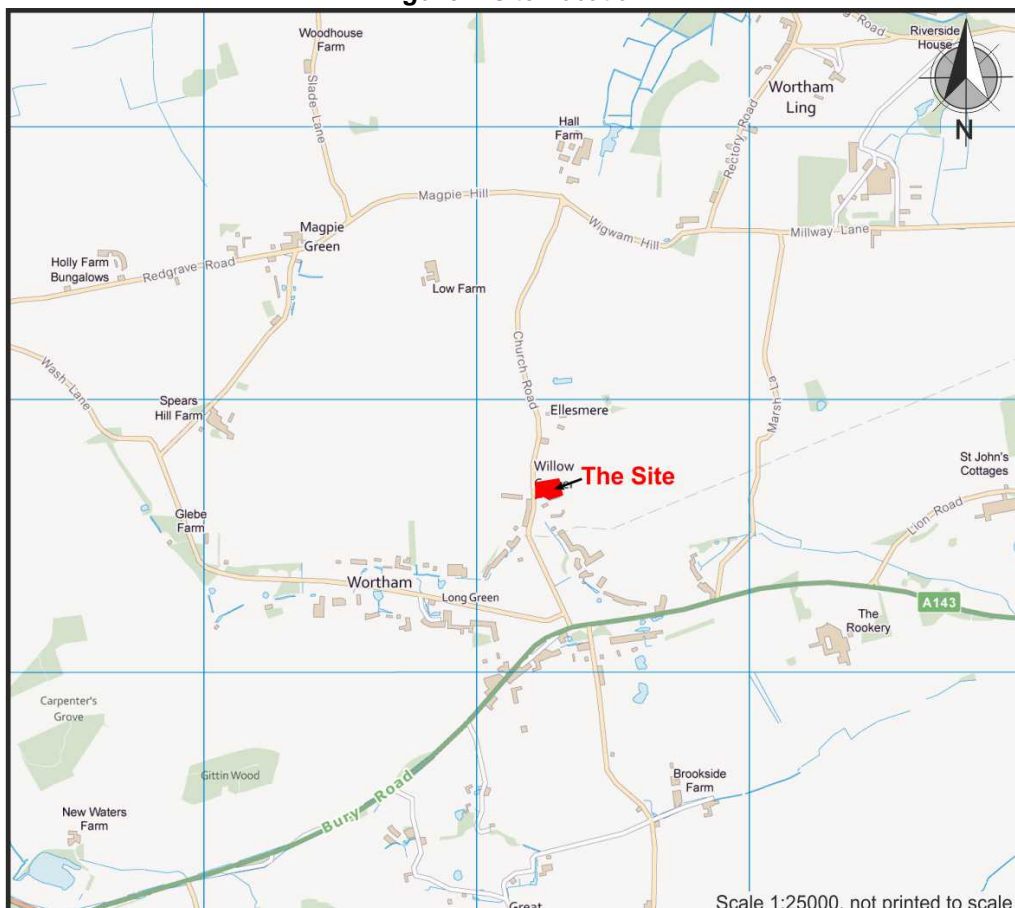
Summary

A programme of trenched archaeological evaluation was carried out at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 061' (Historic Environment Record event number ESF25647) as a planning condition associated with the proposed construction of 3 new dwellings. Activities on site appear to have occurred since the Late Saxon/early-medieval period. Despite only small quantities of finds recovered from features and therefore many remaining undated, the recorded evidence indicates arable activities during the medieval period. Settlement probably occurred beyond the site though not too distant as there was evidence of the disposal of domestic waste into features on site.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A Trenched Archaeological Evaluation resulting from development proposals at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 061' (grid reference TM 08234 77670, centred at, *Fig. 1*) has been requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Rachael Abraham 23 May 2017), Mid Suffolk District Council planning reference number 3010/16.
- 1.2 Written Scheme of Investigation, CB550, v.1.0 details how Chris Birks (hereafter 'the Contractor') would undertake these works and was prepared for Mr Harold Halil (hereafter 'the Client'). A copy was submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for consideration in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). Comments were received and a revised copy, CB550, v.1.1, was prepared and resubmitted for consideration on 14 July 2017. Approval was received on 18 July 2017 prior to preparation of the final copy, CB550, v.1.2.
- 1.3 This report summarises the results and a copy was submitted to and approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.

Figure 1 Site Location



2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within a wider area of known heritage assets and comprises a relatively large area with potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) to be present and that the significance of these may be affected by the proposed development.
- 2.2 A Trenched Archaeological Evaluation is required to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features. The results of the evaluation will aid decisions regarding a mitigation strategy that may include a further phase of Archaeological Evaluation, Archaeological Excavation or Continuous Archaeological Recording (Archaeological Monitoring) during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in-situ*.
- 2.3 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 *National Planning Policy Framework para 141 (2012)* and *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) to record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.
- 2.4 Suffolk HER event number ESF25647 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) id chrisbir1-291060 apply.

3.0 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The geology of Great Britain is recorded by the British Geological Survey and published on their website (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>). The site lies upon a solid geology of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas.
- 3.2 Superficial deposits comprise The Lowestoft Formation that forms an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The till is characterised by its chalk and flint content. The carbonate content of the till matrix is about 30%, and tills within the underlying Happisburgh Formation have less than 20%.
- 3.3 The development site comprises an area of approximately c. 1 ha. (10000m²) centred at grid reference TM 08234 77670 on the north side of Wortham village (*Fig. 2*). There are houses to the west and south of the site and the land is relatively level at an elevation of 10m OD.

4.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The HER has a total of 21 entries for sites within the study area comprising 3 HER Portable Antiquities Scheme monuments, 3 HER events and 15 HER monuments. The HER only represents the archaeological material that has been reported and represents the *known* resource. It is not therefore, a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area as other sites may remain undiscovered; this is considered as the *potential* resource.
- 4.1.2 Finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (HER Portable Antiquities Scheme monuments) are described without providing exact locations as these are confidential.
- 4.1.3 A small number of archaeological interventions (HER events) have been carried out within the study area since 2003. A summary of records relating to the development site and the 1km study area is provided in date order of the work in order to provide a clear timeline of the events and they are located on a drawing in relation to the proposed development site (*Fig. 3*).

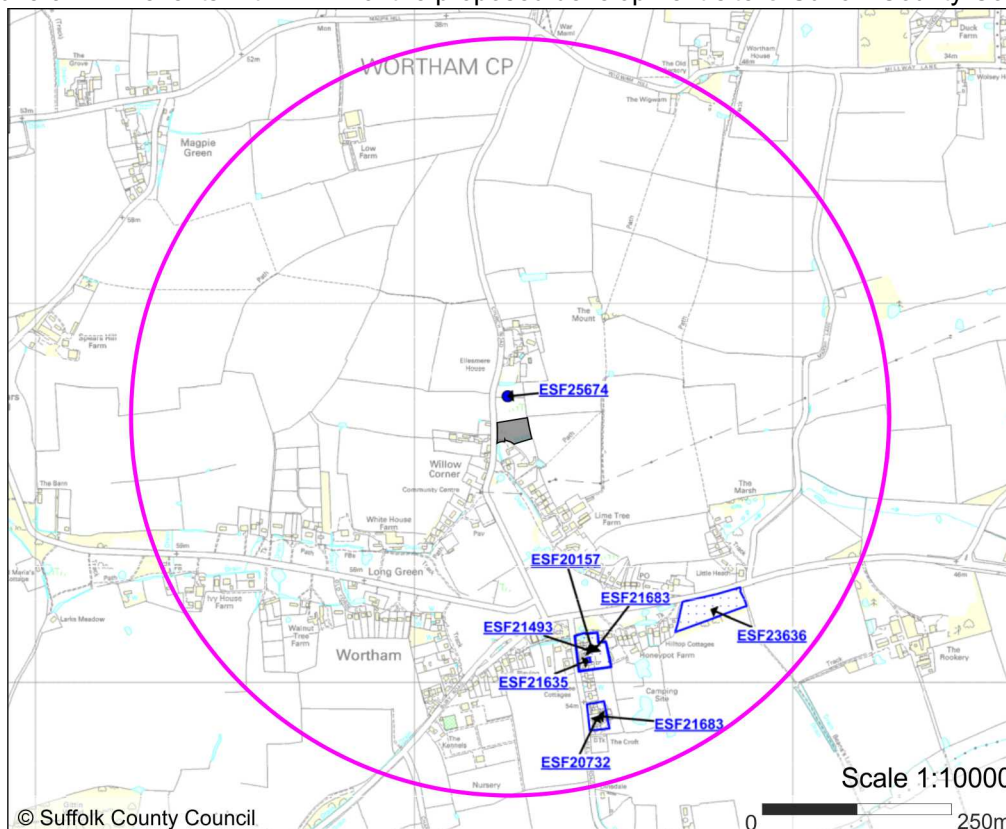
- 4.1.4 HER monuments are summarised by period and shown in *Fig 4*. There are 5 periods represented in the record – prehistoric, Saxon, medieval, Post-medieval and Modern. Any relevant information from the National Mapping Programme is included in the descriptions of HER monuments.
- 4.1.5 Listed buildings are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act of 1990. This ensures that buildings placed on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* are given statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension. Buildings are listed because they are of special architectural importance, due to their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also because they are of historical interest. This includes buildings that illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history or have a close association with nationally important persons or events. There are three grades of listing:
- Grade I buildings are those of exceptional interest;
 - Grade II* are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and
 - Grade II are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.
- 4.1.6 A search of Historic England and HER Listed Building entries revealed 6 Listed Buildings within the 1km study area (*Fig. 5*).
- 4.1.7 The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) project characterises the historic landscape of Suffolk through the identification and mapping of a range of defined Historic Landscape Types, each based on a current land use and an assessment of its historical origin, thus giving the type a 'time depth'. This provides both a historical context to descriptions of the Suffolk landscape, and a means to enhance understanding and management of historic landscapes. A search of entries within the 1km study area was carried out and a brief description is provided for the relevant landscape characterisations (*Fig. 6*).
- 4.1.8 Figures relating to HER events, HER monuments, Listed Buildings and HLC have been kindly reproduced with the permission of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

4.2 Portable Antiquities Scheme

- 4.2.1 No entries within the HER Portable Antiquities Scheme monuments were received relevant to the proposed development site or within the 1km study.

4.3 Suffolk HER Events

- 4.3.1 No HER events are recorded within the development site excepting the current scope of work (ESF25674).
- 4.3.2 Six HER events are recorded within the 1km study area (*Fig. 3*).
- 4.3.3 **2008. Trenched Archaeological Evaluation ESF21683 (WTM044)**
- 4.3.3.1 Trenched archaeological evaluation on land at Cherry Tree Farm to the southeast of the development site was carried out in 2008 to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Medieval features were found focussed on the green edge in the northern part of the site, suggesting concentrated activity in that vicinity (Everett 2008). Elsewhere, features were more scattered and comprised mainly boundary or enclosure ditches. One area of Iron Age activity was identified in the southern part of the site, suggestive of occupation dating from this period in the direct vicinity.
- 4.3.4 **2008/9. Trenched Archaeological Evaluation ESF20157 (WTM047)**
- 4.3.4.1 Trenched archaeological evaluation of the land around Cherry Tree Farm to the southeast of the development site was carried out in 2008 and 2009 prior to a new housing development and comprised a total of 13 trial trenches. Trenches 1-9 were excavated in 2008 by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services and trenches 10-13 were excavated by NAU Archaeology in 2009. Their results revealed a range of historical activity from prehistoric through to medieval periods including linear features such as gullies and boundary/drainage ditches (Hodges 2010).

Figure 3. HER events within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council

Black shaded - development site
 Pink - 1km study area
 Blue - HER event

4.3.5 2009. Archaeological Excavation ESF20732 (WTM044)

4.3.5.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted for Baker Construction ahead of the construction of a new housing development and roads to service the houses at Cherry Tree Farm to the southeast of the development site in 2009. Evidence for agricultural activity during the early Iron Age was discovered, with post-holes, pits and gullies all dated to the period. A probable raised granary, seen as five post-holes arranged in a sub-square was uncovered. Also a possible 'working hollow', an area dug to perhaps provide shelter whilst processing grain was seen. An area of hard standing seen in the base of a pit may also be an area used for the drying of grain, and may be in association with post-holes, and therefore possibly had a wattle fence shelter built over it. Pits containing the remains of this wattle material were discovered. Post-holes and pits that appear to have been placed randomly may be the remnants of further occupation, possibly representing fencelines, and an enclosure. Dating material was almost exclusively of early Iron Age date. Only one pit contained Early Bronze Age pottery (which was likely to be residual in an Iron Age pit) and there was some residual Neolithic struck flint found alongside Iron Age pottery and lithics. The small amount of Late Saxon and medieval pottery, totalling just three sherds, was probably intrusive (Ames and Morgan 2010).

4.3.6 2010. Archaeological Excavation ESF21493

4.3.6.1 Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation on land at Cherry Tree Farm to the southeast of the development site in 2010 in advance of a housing development (Atkins 2012). There was no definite Saxon occupation on the site and it is likely that the excavation area lay outside of the settlement at this time. The first main archaeological phase on site dated to the late-11th century or sometime in the 12th century and comprised five plots running east-to-west and presumably these fronted onto

Mellis Road. In around the late-13th century, the boundaries within the excavated area were further realigned with two new large east-to-west long-standing boundary ditches created at the northern and southern sides of the site. In between these ditches there were three shallow fragmentary ditches which may have been the remains of internal boundaries. From the mid-14th to mid-16th centuries the site was probably used only for pastoral farming as there were just four features dating to this period comprising an extremely large watering hole, a fragmentary ditch and two small pits.

4.3.7 2010. Historic Building Analysis ESF21635

4.3.7.1 A historic building analysis was carried out at Old Ale House to the southeast of the development site in 2010 to inform plans to repair a derelict house (Redman 2010).

4.3.8 2016. Trenched Archaeological Evaluation ESF23636

4.3.8.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to a residential development of a site at Land off Bury Road, Wortham to the southeast of the development site in 2016 (Bull 2016). A total of thirteen trenches were excavated across the site. 'Natural' deposits were encountered at a depth ranging between 0.37m and 0.71m beneath present ground level. Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval features were identified.

4.4 Suffolk HER monuments

4.4.1 No HER monuments are present within the proposed development site.

4.4.2 A total of 26 HER monuments within the 1km study area are summarised by period and shown in *Fig. 4*. There are 6 periods represented in the record – prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval, Post-medieval and modern. Where multi-period remains are recorded, they are described under **Multi-period** and not separated per period.

4.4.3 Prehistoric

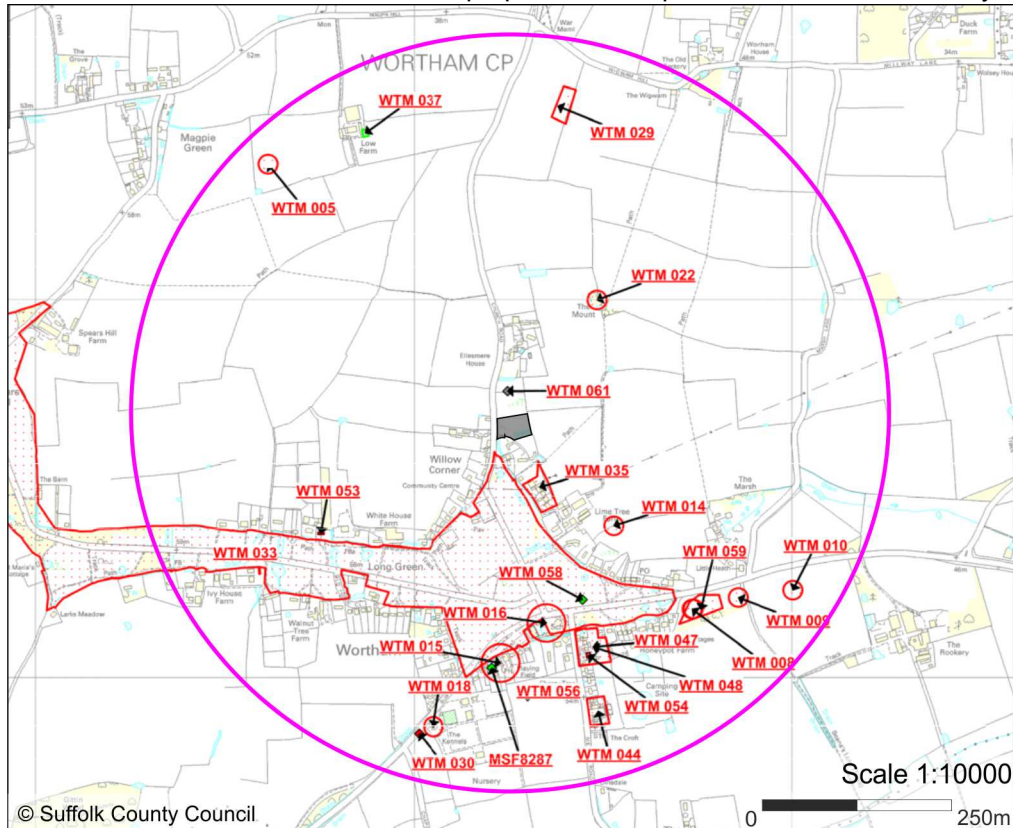
4.4.3.1 A large multi-period site on a field at Croft Mead; "Southmore," between Honeypot Farm and Beans Lane to the southeast of the proposed development site was excavated after finds were recovered from a pipeline trench, when Basil Brown found prehistoric pottery sherds in 1955 (WTM 008 - MSF8271). Smaller ditches intersect on a north-to-south line across the field and at the junction one ditch runs east-to-west across the whole field to intersect with the Roman one of these, the complete skeleton of a deer was excavated. The ditches contained pottery sherds, including plain Samian ware, kiln roof debris and wasters, animal bones and oyster shells, all found in a layer of greasy black earth, overlain by medieval building debris and artefacts, particularly on the west side of the site. During ploughing of this field at an earlier date a Roman bronze coin had been found though no further details are known. Further prehistoric finds and medieval finds were also recovered.

4.4.3.2 An occupation site was also found on field east of Beans Lane during the 1955 excavations (WTM 010 - MSF8275). Two 'hut sites' were revealed, one definitely Iron Age and the other, with a hearth, described by Basil Brown as 'possibly Saxon'. Ditches in area contained black earth, burnt stones, flints including a slug type flint, and pottery sherds. The pottery is described as brownish black and some has finger tipping ornamentation.

4.4.4 Roman

4.4.4.1 A Roman tomb and urns are recorded as having been found at Low Farm to the northwest of the proposed development site in 1843, marked on a 1903 Ordnance Survey (WTM 005 - MSF8193). Basil Brown visited site in April 1954 but found no Roman remains, not even small pottery sherds. A ridge runs across this field from north-to-south, which he thought was possibly an ancient track. The field is known locally as *Roman Field* and pieces of "old pottery" are said to have been found here. Brown thought this was more likely to be a Saxon site. Roman pottery sherds on two fields immediately west of Low Farm were reported by Basil Brown sometime after 1954 but no record exists in the archive.

Figure 4. HER monuments within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council



Black shaded - development site
 Pink - 1km study area
 Red - Monument

- 4.4.4.2 A Roman road and ditches running north-to-south along Beans Lane were recorded during the 1955 excavations (WTM 009 - MSF8274). Basil Brown reported a cambered road 30 feet (total) made of packed flints above a chalk/clay mixture, with a ditch either side, which intersects with an east-to-west ditch running across Croft Meadow (WTM 008). No finds were reported.
- 4.4.4.3 Roman coins have been found to the south of the proposed development site including a coin of Nero, AD 54-68, found in 2008 (WTM 015 - MSF8279), a coin of Tetricus II, AD 270-275 (WTM 016 - MSF8280) and a 2nd century Roman sestertius (WTM 056 - MSF34003). The coin is very corroded and the obverse is illegible, possibly Antonine, and was donated to the Diss museum.
- 4.4.4.4 A hoard of 160 silver plated bronze contemporary forgeries of denarii of Claudius I struck between AD 46 - AD 51 including numerous die links was found through metal-detecting in 1995 (WTM 029 - MSF16781). Two Tiberius (AD 14-37) plated coins are thought to have been found.
- 4.4.5 **Saxon**
 - 4.4.5.1 A possible Saxon site was found on field east of Beans Lane during the 1955 excavations (WTM 010 - MSF8276). Two 'hut sites' were revealed one of which, with a hearth, was thought by Basil Brown to be Saxon due to pottery found in the area; the other hut site was Iron Age. Ditches on the site contained black earth, burnt stones, animal bones, worked flint and pottery sherds.
- 4.4.6 **Medieval**
 - 4.4.6.1 Six coarse black ware 11th to 13th century pottery sherds were found in field to south/southeast of the proposed development site near Wortham Post Office in 1968 (WTM 014 - MSF8278).

- 4.4.6.2 The possible site of the Church of St. Thomas, Wortham Everard is recorded under WTM 008 - MSF8273. Clay foundations for walls were revealed in pipeline trenching in 1955. This is possibly one of two churches listed in Wortham in 1086 (with WTM 011). The ecclesiastical parishes of Wortham Everard and Wortham Jarvis were consolidated in 1789. Medieval building debris, walls and pillar bases were found on the westerly side of the field overlying Roman and prehistoric remains. Bricks found on the surface of the site seem to have come from an early-medieval building and this seems to have been partly included in a later (Brown says Tudor) building with a line of pillar bases on the west, surrounding a courtyard and enclosed by a moat. The earlier building foundations were made of clay with some walling and were thought to have been the remains of the church of Wortham Everard, one of two churches in Wortham parish, located in the village of Southmore (hence Brown's alluding to the site as *Southmore*). A tooled-stone described as Norman by Brown was found here and appeared to be part of a window or door surround. Some sherds of 13th century pottery were amongst a large amount of pottery found dating from the 15th to 17th centuries. Within the later moated site, substantial wall footings were excavated including stone steps leading down to the moat which was over 6 feet deep. Pottery in this area was dated to the 16th to 17th centuries and stratified finds included a Charles II halfpenny, an iron arrowhead, iron punch, spur, large iron buckle or jews harp and a fragment of bottle stamp. Small red floor tiles and window glass fragments also found. The HER notes that if Brown is correct with his identification of a significant probably Tudor building within a moat on this site, it is unlikely to have been built on a church site (where one would have also expected burials) so the suggestion that this represents the site of the church of St Thomas remains dubious. It is more likely the earlier building remains were from an immediate predecessor to the probably Tudor structure which was effectively a rebuild/upgrade. Prehistoric and Roman finds were also recovered.
- 4.4.6.3 A circular earthwork mound called *The Mount*, is shown on a 1984 Ordnance Survey map, and probably relates to the mound of a medieval mill (WTM 022 - MSF14190).
- 4.4.6.4 Wortham Green or Long Green is the site of a medieval green visible on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk and is also visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map dated to c.1880 (WTM 033 - MSF31135). The green is still in existence.
- 4.4.6.5 Evaluation at Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road to the south/southeast of the proposed development site identified medieval ditches and gullies and (WTM 047 - MSF24433). See ESF20157.
- 4.4.6.6 Excavation at Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road identified medieval to Post-medieval property boundaries and some internal divisions, also pits and post-hole structures of unknown function (WTM 048 - MSF25947). See ESF21493.
- 4.4.6.7 *Southview*, to the southwest of the proposed development site, is a Grade II Listed (280437) 16th century timber-framed house which was extended during the 17th century (WTM 053 - MSF25659). The house uses a base cruck within its construction and also has a queen post roof.
- 4.4.6.8 *Old Ale House* to the south/southeast of the proposed development site is a 16th century lobby entrance house, which would have originally had a smoke bay (WTM 054 - MSF26565). In the late-16th century, a first floor was added and further alterations were carried out during the 17th and 18th centuries including the construction of a new roof. Further alterations were carried out in the 20th century and the house having been left derelict for a period of time resulted in some loss of the historic character of the structure.
- 4.4.6.9 Medieval and Post Medieval finds were found during metal detecting near a new road off Honeypot farm to the south/southeast of the proposed development site (WTM 058 - MSF33089). Finds include a medieval horse harness pendant in the form of a boss with a pierced hole in centre; a medieval lead pilgrim ampulla with a rosette on the obverse and arms on reverse; a Post-medieval jetton of Wolfe Lanfer (1618-60) and a 16th century circular buckle.

4.4.7 Post-medieval

- 4.4.7.1 Post-medieval Corn Mills to the south/southwest of the proposed development site are marked on an 1890 Ordnance Survey map (WTM 018 - MSF8244). A smock mill at Wortham was demolished in 1948.
- 4.4.7.2 A possibly extant milestone to the south/southwest of the proposed development site is visible on the 1st edition 1880s Ordnance Survey map (WTM 030 - MSF31132). The milestone is one of a series of milestones on the route of the A143 and is inscribed 'To London 89m To Bury 17m'.

4.4.8 Multi-period

- 4.4.8.1 A multi-period site on a field at Croft Mead; "Southmore," between Honeypot Farm and Beans Lane to the southeast of the proposed development site was excavated after finds were recovered from a pipeline trench, when Basil Brown found prehistoric pottery sherds (WTM 008 - MSF8271).
- 4.4.8.2 Evaluation and excavation at Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road to the south/southeast of the proposed development site 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 (WTM 044 - MSF24787). See ESF20732 and ESF21683.
- 4.4.8.3 Multi-period features of Roman, medieval and Post-medieval date were identified during evaluation trenching at Land off Bury Road (WTM 059 - MSF34564). See ESF23636.

4.4.9 Undated

- 4.4.9.1 Three evaluation trenches at Land adjacent to Lime Tree Farm to the south/southeast of the proposed development site in 2001 revealed six ditches of unknown date (Everett 2001), recorded under HER monuments (WTM 035 - MSF20349).
- 4.4.9.2 Undated quantities of very thin bricks were found at depth of 6 feet during the construction of an air raid shelter during World War Two, near Low Farm house to the northwest of the proposed development site (WTM 037 - MSF8285).
- 4.4.9.3 Part of an undated though possibly Roman vessel with a handle in cream ware was found in disturbed soil to the south of the proposed development site c. 1932 (WTM Misc - MSF8287).

4.5 Listed Buildings

- 4.5.1 No Listed Buildings are present within the proposed development site.
- 4.5.2 A search of Historic England and HER Listed Building records revealed 23 Listed Buildings within the 1km study area, (Fig. 5). For the purposes of this report, a summary of Listed buildings is provided (Table 1) and details relating to each building can be seen in the HER or the Historic England website (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>).

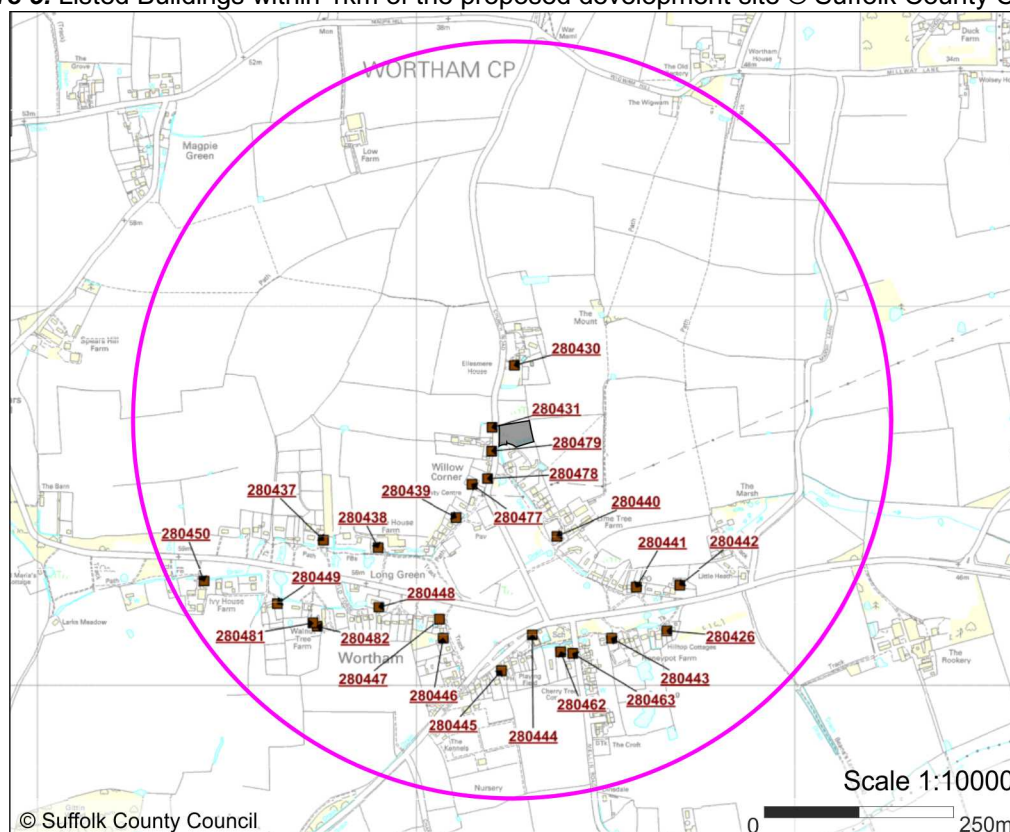
Table 1. Summary of Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed development site

HER reference	Name	List entry number	Grade	Grid reference	Summary
280426	HILL TOP COTTAGES	1352259	II	TM 08662 77144	House, now 2 dwellings. Mid C16, extended and altered C19 and C20
280430	ELLESMERE HOUSE	1182751	II	TM 08260 77846	Large house. Late C16, extended and altered late C17 and mid C19
280431	WILLOW CORNER COTTAGE	1032772	II	TM 08201 77681	House. Early C16, stack and floor inserted and parlour bay added early C17, raised and altered C20

280437	SOUTH VIEW	1032774	II	TM 07754 77382	House, now 2 dwellings. Mid to late C16, extended mid C17
280438	WHITE HOUSE FARM HOUSE	1182788	II	TM 07898 77362	Farmhouse. Mid C16 and early C17, altered C20
280439	LA CHAUME	1352262	II	TM 08106 77442	House, latterly 2 dwellings. C15, extended, floor and stack inserted mid to late C16, altered C19
280440	LIME TREE FARM HOUSE	1284359	II	TM 08372 77392	Farmhouse. Early C17, refronted and altered mid to late C19, extended C20
280441	THE POST OFFICE AND SHOP HOUSE	1032775	II	TM 08581 77260	Shop with attached house. Early C19
280442	THE OLD QUEENS	1284339	II	TM 08696 77265	House, latterly a public house. c.1600, part rebuilt in later C17, altered and extended C20
280443	HONEYPOT FARM HOUSE	1032734	II	TM 08516 77124	Farmhouse. C17, altered C20
280444	SCHOOLS GATEWAY	1352283	II	TM 08307 77133	Facade to former village Reading Room. 1870
280445	TARRAGON COTTAGE	1284343	II	TM 08226 77038	House. c.1700, altered and extended C19 and C20
280446	GREY COTTAGE	1032735	II	TM 08072 77124	House, now 2 dwellings. C16 or earlier origins; raised, altered and extended in C17, altered and extended C20
280447	THE OLD STORES	1284344	II	TM 08062 77175	House with former shop, now 2 dwellings. Mid C17, extended and part rebuilt C18 and C19
280448	SOUTHMORE COTTAGE	1032736	II	TM 07900 77207	House. Mid to late C17, extended and altered C20
280449	HOUSE AT ROGERS CORNER IMMEDIATELY EAST OF OAKCROFT	1182882	II	TM 07632 77216	House, latterly 2 dwellings. Early C16, extended mid to late C17, altered C20
280450	IVY HOUSE FARM HOUSE	1352284	II	TM 07439 77276	Farmhouse. Late C16, extended mid C17, raised and further extended c.1810 and later C19, altered C20
280462	BROOK HOUSE	1284268	II	TM 08382 77088	House. Early C19, extended and altered 1928, date in brickwork
280463	BROOK COTTAGE	1352287	II	TM 08414 77084	House. C17, altered C20
280477	COTTAGE APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES WEST SOUTH WEST OF THE WILLOWS	1032746	II	TM 08148 77530	House, latterly 2 dwellings. Late C16 or early C17, extended C19

280478	THE WILLOWS	1032747	II	TM 08189 77545	House, latterly 2 dwellings. C17, extended C19, altered C20
280479	TWO COTTAGES APPROXIMATELY 60 METRES NORTH OF THE WILLOWS	1183181	II	TM 08200 77618	House, now 2 dwellings. Early C17, extended and altered C19
280481	WALNUT TREE FARMHOUSE	1251791	II	TM 07726 77165	Farmhouse, now house. Mid/late C16, with cross-wing probably of c.1600; raised and re-roofed in mid C19; restored in 1989
280482	OUTBUILDING IMMEDIATELY SOUTH EAST OF WALNUT TREE FARMHOUSE	1032749	II	TM 07737 77156	Outbuilding. Early/mid C18

Figure 5. Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council



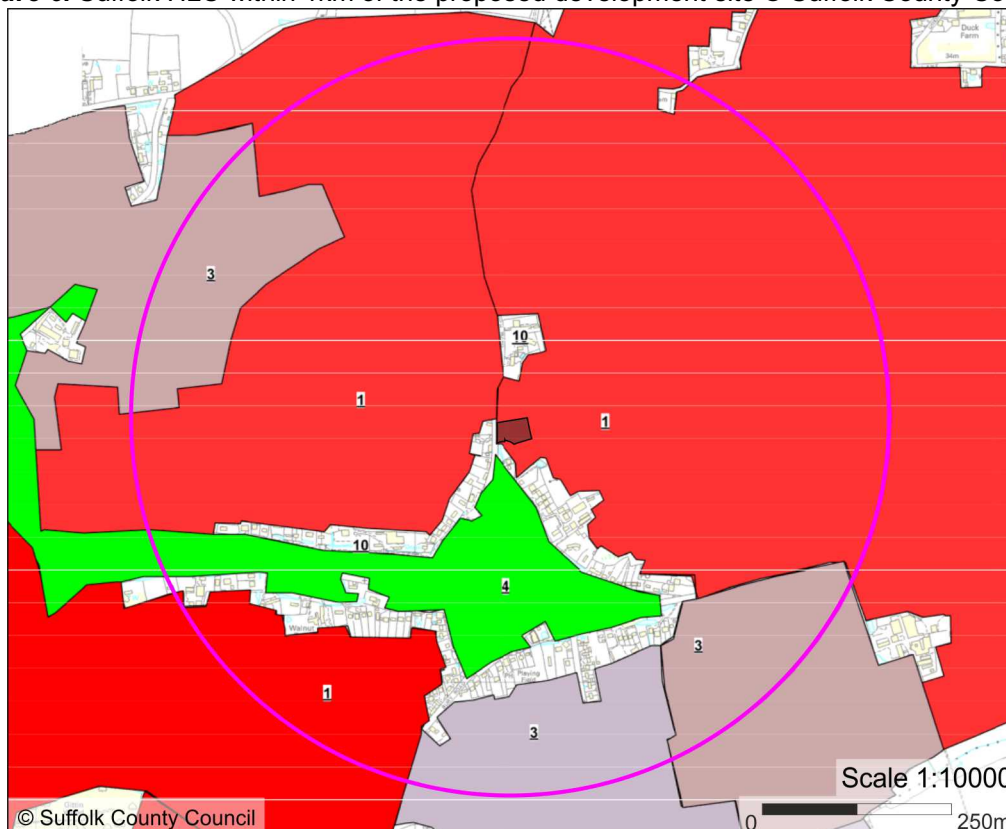
Black shaded - development site
Pink - 1km study area
Brown - Listed Building

4.6 Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.6.1 A search of entries within the site and 1km study was carried out (Fig. 6). A brief description is provided for the relevant historic landscape characterisations (HLC).
- 4.6.2 Areas to the north, west, east and southwest of the development site are characterised as **Type 1. Pre-18th century Enclosure**. This category refers to land that was enclosed into fields for agriculture before 1700. In most of Suffolk the landscape is one of 'ancient

enclosure', in contrast to areas like the Midlands, where extensive areas of common fields (large 'open' fields subdivided into separately-owned strips) were enclosed using parliamentary acts in the 18th and 19th centuries. In many of the areas of 'ancient enclosure' in Suffolk there is little evidence for a medieval phase of common-field farming: some areas had limited areas of common fields (as in north Suffolk) but in others there were none (as is often the case in south Suffolk). The identification of these earlier landscapes, that date back to the medieval period and in some cases even earlier, was a priority behind the development of the HLC mapping. These earlier landscapes are of great historic significance and have different management needs to later field systems. No sub-types are defined.

Figure 6. Suffolk HLC within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council



Black shaded - development site
Pink - 1km study area
Black numbered - HLC

- 4.6.3 Areas to the northwest, south and southeast of the development site are characterised as **Type 3. Post-1950 Agricultural Landscape**. Areas that have had their character altered as a result of agricultural changes in the post-war period. Historic field patterns have disappeared or been weakened through the removal and remodelling of hedges and other field boundaries. Other important changes are in landuse, as in the conversion of meadows into arable land. Overall, these changes have produced 20th-century landscapes, but aspects of their previous character can be determined by reference to earlier mapping, such as the First Edition Ordnance Survey or tithe maps. No sub-types are defined.
- 4.6.4 Areas to the west, southwest and south of the development site are characterised as **Type 4. Common Pasture**. Areas of pasture that were/are grazed communally. The number and types of animals that were allowed on the pastures was regulated by the manorial courts and the common-right holders. These common rights can be termed gates, goings, shares or stints. Other common rights can include rights to take fuel (often gorse or 'furze') and clay, sand or other 'stone'. No sub-types are defined.
- 4.6.5 Areas to the north and south (Worham village) of the proposed development site are characterised as **Type 10. Built up area**, no sub-types are defined.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 Specific aims of the project are;
- 5.1.1 To establish the states of preservation of archaeological features and/or deposits, assess their potential for analysis, undertake an agreed programme of analysis, produce an archive and report and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a Contractor's Report, Journal Note or Article, or Monograph). This forms part of the research agenda for the eastern counties of England in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).
 - 5.1.2 Provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits which may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims.
- 5.2 Generic Aims of the project are to;
- 5.2.1 Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.
 - 5.2.2 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.
 - 5.2.3 Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.

6.0 Method Statement

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The primary purpose of the evaluation is to excavate archaeological trenches within the proposed development area in order to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated were determined. This was achieved through the following methodology.

6.2 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.2.1 An OASIS online record was initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 6.2.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer was contacted in advance of work starting to obtain a HER event number and site code and for the site and to commission a search of HER records.
- 6.2.3 Consultation of a service plan/s (to be provided by the Client) and CAT-scan of the area was carried out prior to any excavations. Any service runs were clearly marked on site using spray line marker, and avoided during excavations.
- 6.2.4 A tracked hydraulic-type excavator with qualified driver and toothless ditching bucket was required for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.
- 6.2.5 The proposed development area is stated in the *Brief* as measuring c. 1 ha. (10000m²) and the proposed new houses are located within the west-half of the site and to the east of Church Road (*Fig. 2*).
- 6.2.6 Information from the architect indicates that there will be little disturbance in the east-half of the site and therefore eight (8) trenches each measuring 14m by 1.8m (Trench 1 to 8) were excavated within the proposed development area, concentrated within the west-half of the site (*Fig. 2*).
- 6.2.7 The trenches characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed 'natural' deposits.
- 6.2.8 Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits of no more than 0.1m under constant archaeological supervision and direction until archaeological remains or undisturbed 'natural' deposits were encountered.

- 6.2.9 Topsoil, subsoil, archaeological features, deposits and spoil were metal detected during machine (including each spit of topsoil) and manual excavation and finds were recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis by relevant specialists.
- 6.2.10 Spoil arisings were stored at a safe distance of c. 1m from the trench.
- 6.2.11 In the event of encountering archaeological remains, no further machine excavation was made and archaeological features were to be sample excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, as follows;
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Linear features | 10% |
| Pits, post-holes | 50% |
| Structural remains | 50% (depending upon extent of remains) |
| Burials | <i>No burials were encountered</i> |
- 6.2.12 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded on Chris Birks *pro-forma* context sheets. Section and plan drawings were recorded at an appropriate scale (1:50;1:20;1:10) depending upon the level of detail required.
- 6.2.13 Due to the lack of archaeological remains, a general photographic record was made using colour digital images.
- 6.2.14 Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples were made.
- 6.2.15 Any finds of archaeological significance were collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and subsequent analysis by relevant finds specialists.
- 6.2.16 Forty litre bulk samples, or the full context if this is less, were taken from well-sealed and dated contexts for environmental analysis in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Campbell *et al* 2011) and Murphy and Wiltshire (1994).
- 6.2.17 A single-context planning methodology was employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits was made on-site as necessary.
- 6.2.18 The Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service monitored fieldwork on 24 January 2017 and provided advice accordingly.
- 6.2.19 Temporary fencing and appropriate signage was displayed.
- 6.2.20 The trenches were backfilled without compaction or reinstatement once the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service approved fieldwork as complete.
- 6.3 Post-excavation Analysis and Report**
- 6.3.1 Artefactual remains recovered during excavations were cleaned, catalogued and analysed by relevant finds specialists following fieldwork, in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014).
- 6.3.2 An assessment of the recorded evidence was made in accordance with *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 6.3.3 The analysis of stratigraphical/structural records, Artefactual and environmental materials was made for inclusion in a site report.
- 6.3.4 The site report includes the following according to *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014);
- 6.3.4.1 a non-technical summary explains the principal reason for the work, its objectives and main results. It includes reference to authorship and the commissioning body.
- 6.3.4.2 project, planning, geological, archaeological and historical backgrounds.

- 6.3.4.3 aims and objectives, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 6.3.4.4 methodology, as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 6.3.4.5 results. These include a series of summary objective statements, organised clearly in relation to the methods used, and describing contextual data and associated finds and/or environmental data. Descriptive material is clearly separated from interpretative statements. Technical terminology (including dating or period references) is explained and the results are accompanied by appropriate drawings and photographs and by supporting data contained in appendices.
- 6.3.4.6 finds, human remains, environmental and other relevant specialists' report as required.
- 6.3.4.7 conclusions. Conclusions have been drawn to summarise and interpret the results and place them into context (local, national or otherwise). A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) has been included. A confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (e.g. weather or problems of access) has been included. An opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological intervention and its scope has been provided in the report, although the final decision lies with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
- 6.3.4.8 archive. The archive will be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2014) and submitted to the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for long-term storage.
- 6.3.4.9 appendices, to include context, finds and environmental sample summaries.
- 6.3.4.10 illustrations. Figures have been prepared at appropriate scales to include site location and plan drawings and plan and section drawings, relating their locations. Figures and/or plates have also been included to locate HER entries, historic maps and aerial photographs to the proposed development site. Accompanying colour digital images of remains described in the results have been provided as necessary including title, orientation and scale information.
- 6.3.4.11 references and bibliography. A list of all sources referred to in the report, including electronic sources, has been provided.
- 6.3.4.12 a document control grid to track revisions to the report and a list of contents with descriptions of figures and plates has been included in the report and disclaimers have been described.
- 6.3.5 A *draft* copy of the report has been submitted for consideration by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. Any required amendments will be considered and made prior to submission of a *final* report. The *draft* copy will only be provided to the Client as proof of production on request and must not be distributed elsewhere.
- 6.3.6 One bound paper copy plus a digital copy of the *final* Contractor's (site) report will be submitted to the Suffolk Historic Environment Service; one copy to the Client and one copy to Historic England as required. These copies will not be issued until all payments have been received in full.
- 6.3.7 Any further works required by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service in the event that remains of importance are found that cannot be preserved *in-situ* are not included in the present scope of works for trenched archaeological evaluation. This may involve excavation and recording of an area to be specified by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. A brief would be provided by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and a Written Scheme of Investigation would be required from an archaeological contractor.

- 6.3.8 The OASIS online form will be completed and submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, including an uploaded .pdf version of the report. A digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>) upon completion of the project.

7.0 Results

Figure 2

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Archaeological excavations were carried out on 25 July and 31 August 2017. Site conditions were generally good though the high water table caused problems with the manual excavation of deeper archaeological remains and access was gained from Church Road to the west of the site. The weather varied between warm and sunny and heavy rain showers.
- 7.1.2 Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork according to trench number and a summary is provided in *Appendix 1*.
- 7.1.3 The results are presented in trench sheets on pages 16 to 25 inclusive.



- Site boundary
- Proposed new house
- Archaeological trench

0 20m

Based on a drawing by Peter Codling Architects

Chris Birks Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural

Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 061

Scale 1:500@A3

CB550R v.1.2

27.11.17

Figure 2. Site plan

Trench 1 approximately E-W c. 15.9m by 1.6m

Section number Tr1.1				Section number Tr1.2				Section number Tr1.4			
0m bgl = 10.01m OD				0m bgl = 10.20m OD				0m bgl = 10.10m OD			
0 - 0.27m bgl	10.01 - 9.74m OD	100	Topsoil	0 - 0.30m bgl	10.20 - 9.90m OD	100	Topsoil	0 - 0.29m bgl	10.10 - 9.81m OD	100	Topsoil
0.27m - 0.79m bgl	9.74 - 9.22m OD	101	Subsoil	0.30m - 0.83m bgl	9.90 - 9.37m OD	101	Subsoil	0.29m - 0.81m bgl	9.81 - 9.29m OD	101	Subsoil
0.79m + bgl	9.22 + m OD	102	Natural deposits	0.83m + bgl	9.37+ m OD	102	Natural deposits	0.81m + bgl	9.29+ m OD	102	Natural deposits

Summary

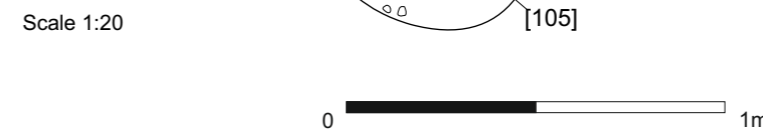
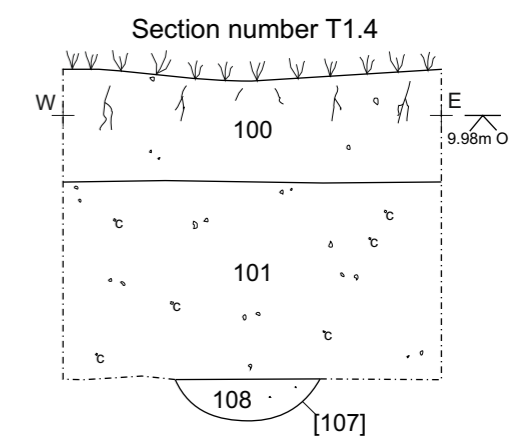
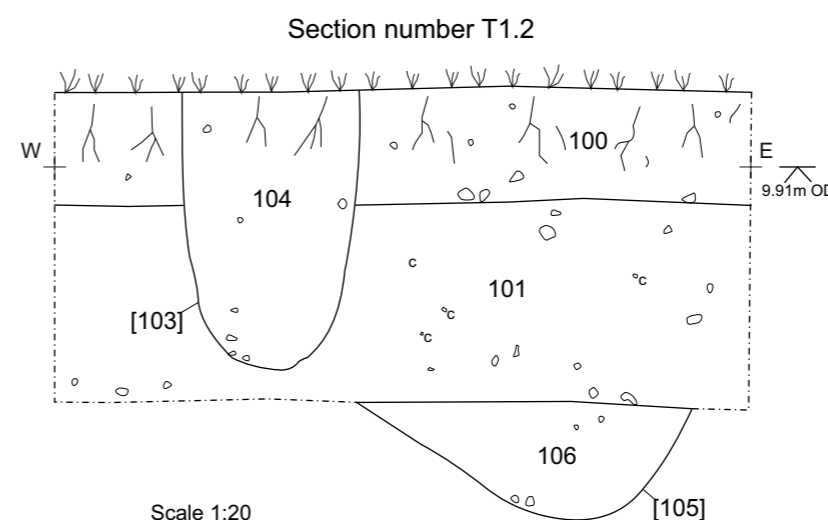
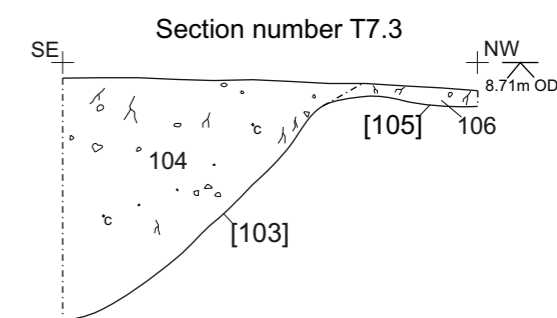
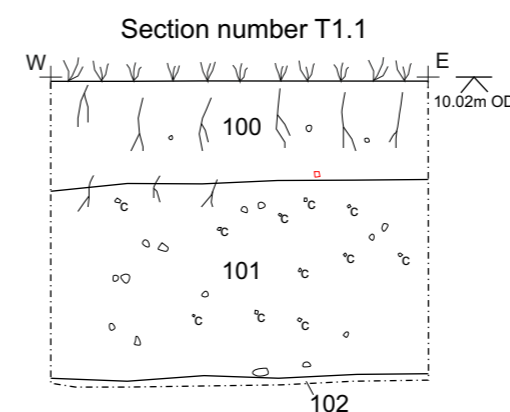
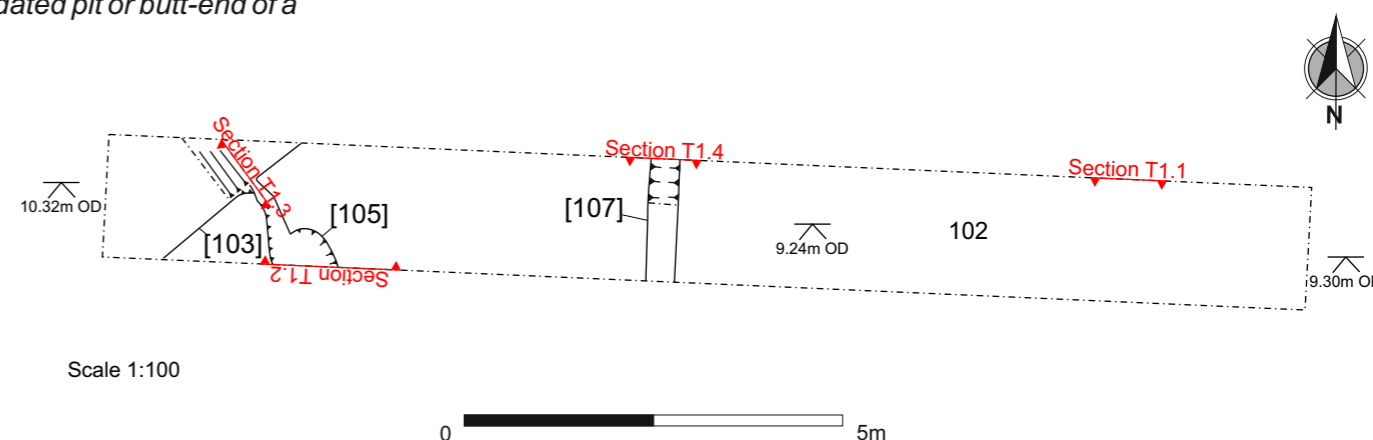
Trench 1 contained 3 probable archaeological features, probable land partition ditch [103] of medieval date, an undated pit or butt-end of a linear feature [105] and gully [107].

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date (century)
100	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments	-	-
101	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces	-	-
102	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	-
103	C	Linear feature	-	-
104	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [103] with moderate small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	Pottery	12 th - 13 th
105	C	Pit/linear feature	-	-
106	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [105] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	-	-
107	C	Linear feature	-	-
108	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [107] with rare small-sized subangular flints	-	-

Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.81m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of dark grey silty sand topsoil (100) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments and c. 0.5m of light to mid grey silty sand subsoil (101) with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces. Subsoil (101) overlay mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints.

Approximately southwest-to-northeast orientated linear feature [103] lay at c. 9.35m OD and extended beyond the north, west and south edges of excavation. It measured a minimum 0.64m deep, the base lay beyond the north edge of excavation, and contained light to mid grey brown silty sand fill (104) with moderate small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces that produced medieval pottery sherds.

Pit or butt-end of a linear feature [105] lay to the southeast of [103] and extended beyond the south edge of excavation. It measured c. 0.88m wide and c. 0.31m deep and contained light to mid grey brown silty sand fill (106) with occasional small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds. A small, shallow channel extended between features [103] and [105].



Trench 2 approximately N-S c. 15.8m by 1.6m

Section number Tr2.1				Section number Tr2.4				Section number Tr2.6			
0m bgl = 9.70m OD				0m bgl = 9.73m OD				0m bgl = 9.73m OD			
0 - 0.38m bgl	9.70 - 9.32m OD	200	Topsoil	0 - 0.39m bgl	9.73 - 9.34m OD	200	Topsoil	0 - 0.38m bgl	9.73- 9.35m OD	200	Topsoil
0.38m - 0.70m bgl	9.32 - 9.00m OD	201	Subsoil	0.39m - 0.71m bgl	9.34 - 9.02m OD	201	Subsoil	0.38m - 0.73m bgl	9.35 - 9.00m OD	201	Subsoil
0.70m + bgl	9.00 + m OD	202	Natural deposits	0.71m + bgl	9.02 + m OD	202	Natural deposits	0.73m + bgl	9.00 + m OD	202	Natural deposits

Summary

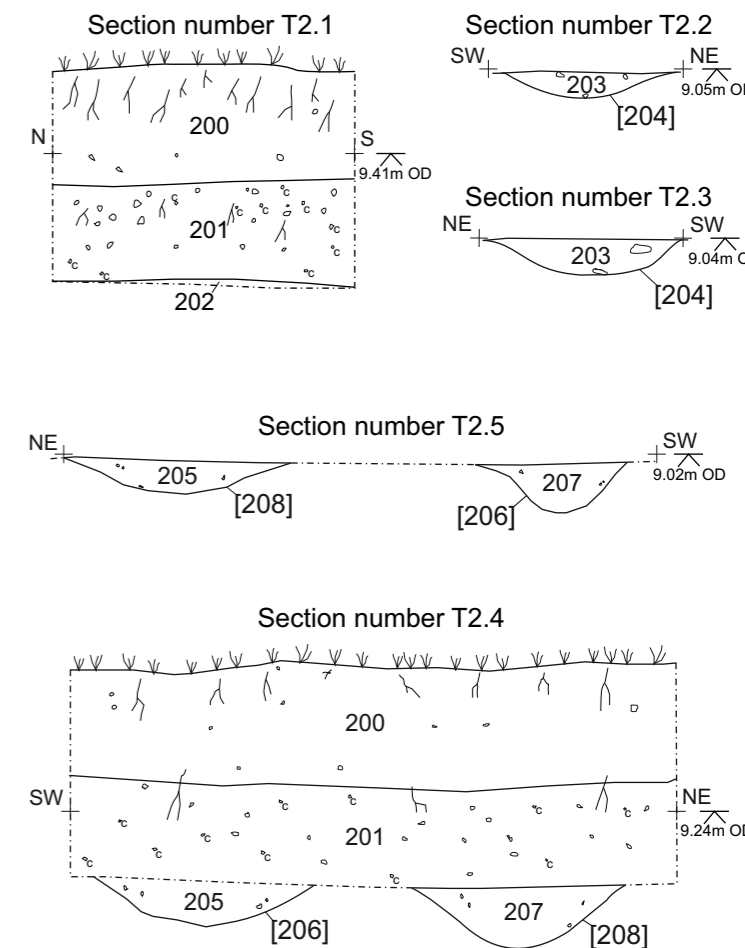
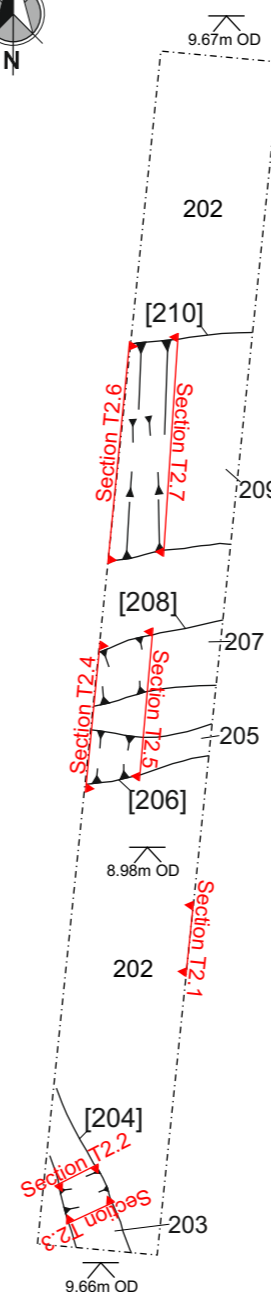
Trench 2 contained 4 features of probable archaeological origin; undated probable land partition ditches [204], [206], [208] and [210].

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date (century)
200	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments	-	-
201	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints, moderate small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments	-	-
202	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	-
203	D	Mid to dark grey silty sand fill of [204] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	-	-
204	C	Linear feature	-	-
205	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [206] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	-	-
206	C	Linear feature	-	-
207	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [208] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	-	-
208	C	Linear feature	-	-
209	D	Mid to dark grey silty sand fill of [210] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	-	-
210	C	Linear feature	-	-
211	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [210] with occasional small-sized subangular flints, occasional small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized fragments of ceramic building material	-	-

Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.72m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.38m of dark grey silty sand topsoil (200) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments and c. 0.32m of light to mid grey silty sand subsoil (201) with moderate small-sized rounded flints, moderate small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments. Subsoil (201) overlay mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints.

Approximately northwest-to-southeast orientated feature [204] lay at c. 9.03m OD and extended beyond the south and west edges of Trench 2 at its southern end. It measured c. 0.6m wide and c. 0.12m deep and contained mid to dark grey silty sand fill (203) with occasional small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds.

Approximately east-to-west orientated linear features [206] and [208] lay at c. 9.00m OD and extended beyond the east and west edges of Trench 2 approximately mid-point within the trench. Feature [206] measured a maximum 0.73m wide and a maximum 0.15m deep and contained light to mid grey brown silty sand fill (205) with occasional small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds. Feature [208] measured c. 0.7m wide and a maximum 0.2m deep and contained light to mid grey brown silty sand fill (207) with occasional small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds.



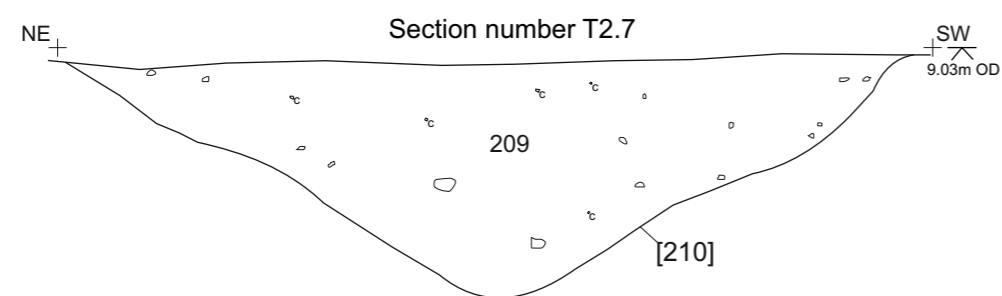
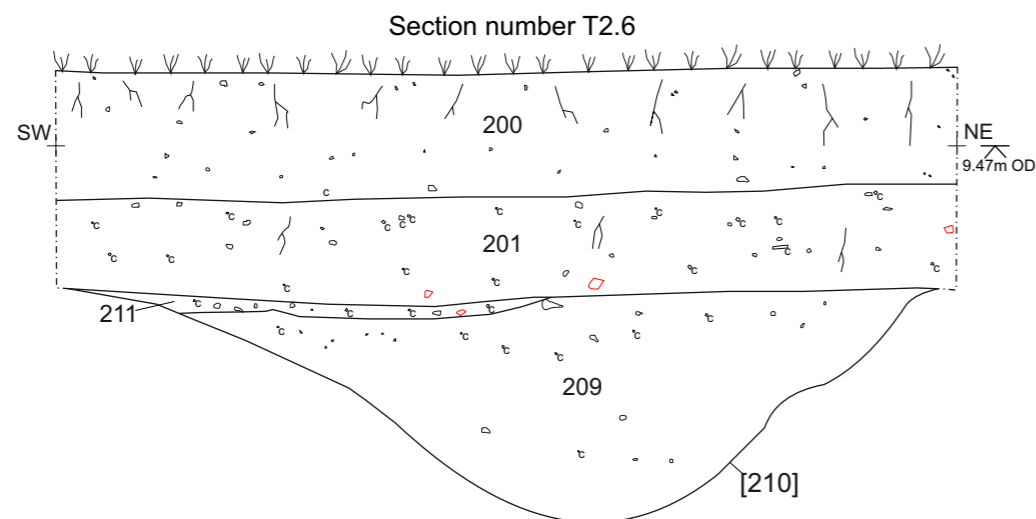
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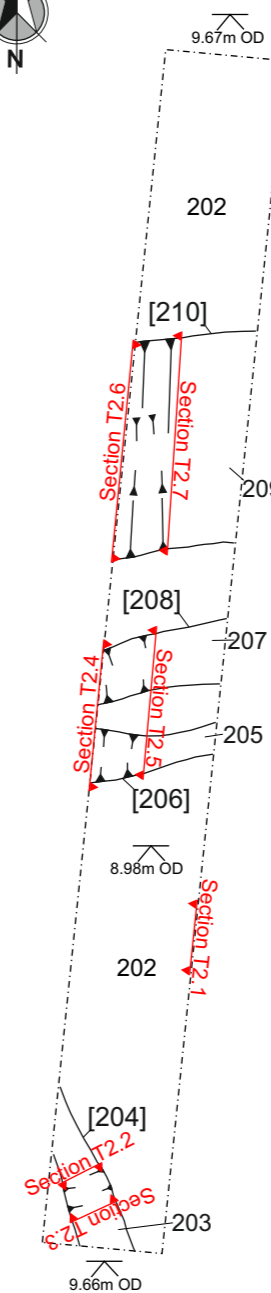
- o° Flint
- c Chalk
- ◻ Ceramic building material

Trench 2 approximately N-S c. 15.8m by 1.6m

Approximately east-to-west orientated linear feature [210] lay at c. 9.00m OD and extended beyond the east and west edges of Trench 2. It measured c. 2.8m wide and c. 0.75m deep and contained mid to dark grey silty sand fill (209) with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces that produced no finds. A c. 0.05m deep lense of light grey brown silty sand (211) with occasional small-sized subangular flints, occasional small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized fragments of ceramic building material was recorded in the east-facing section of [210] above (209).



Scale 1:25



Scale 1:100



- Flint
- c Chalk
- ◻ Ceramic building material

Trench 3 approximately E-W c. 16.9m by 1.6m

Section number Tr3.1			
0m bgl = 9.49m OD			
0 - 0.30m bgl	9.49 - 9.19m OD	300	Topsoil
0.30m - 0.75m bgl	9.19 - 8.74m OD	301	Subsoil
0.75m + bgl	9.27 + m OD	302	Natural deposits

Section number Tr3.2			
0m bgl = 9.24m OD			
0 - 0.26m bgl	9.24 - 8.98m OD	300	Topsoil
0.26m - 0.71m bgl	8.98 - 8.53m OD	301	Subsoil
0.71m + bgl	8.53 + m OD	302	Natural deposits

Section number Tr3.3			
0m bgl = 9.29m OD			
0 - 0.25m bgl	9.29 - 9.04m OD	300	Topsoil
0.25m - 0.77m bgl	9.04 - 8.52m OD	301	Subsoil
0.77m + bgl	8.52 + m OD	302	Natural deposits

Section number Tr3.4			
0m bgl = 9.20m OD			
0 - 0.30m bgl	9.20 - 8.90m OD	300	Topsoil
0.30m - 0.71m bgl	8.90 - 8.49m OD	301	Subsoil
0.71m + bgl	8.49 + m OD	302	Natural deposits

Summary

Trench 3 contained 4 archaeological features, 3 probable land partition boundary ditches [310], [312] and [314] and large pit-like feature [307]. A small quantity of Late Saxon pottery was recovered from fill (309) of [310]. Medieval pottery was recovered from fill (311) of [312] and fills (303), (304) and (306) of [307]. Animal bone and shell were recovered from fill (303) and shell from (303), (304) and (306). It is probable that feature [307] represents a pit for the disposal of domestic refuse.

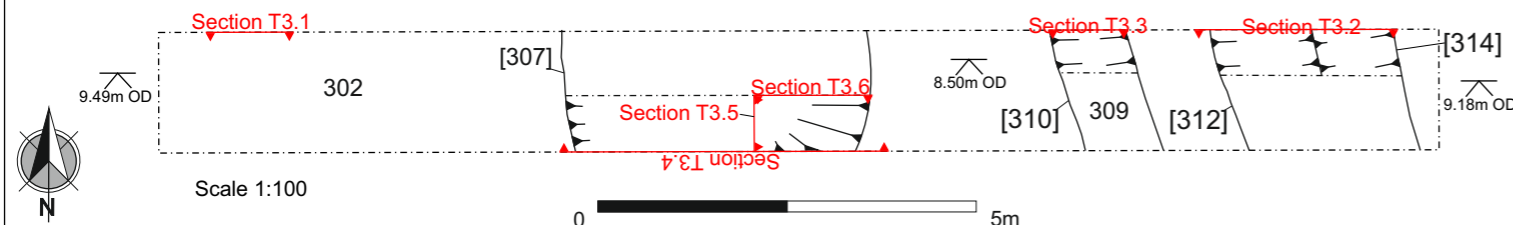
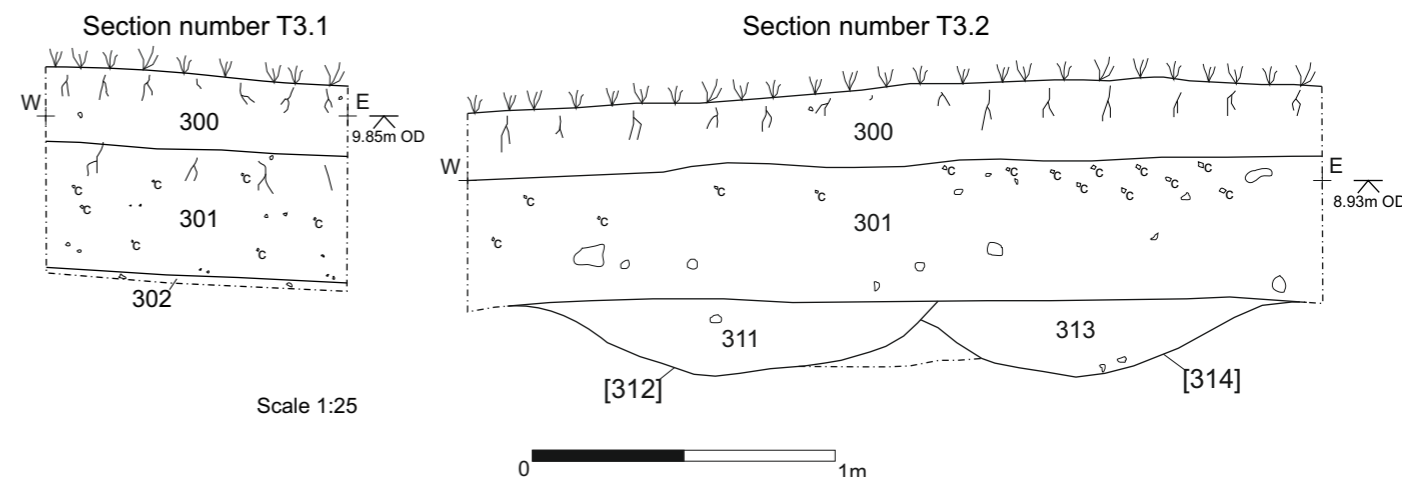
Context No.	Type	Description	Findings	Date (century)
300	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints	-	-
301	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces	-	-
302	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	-
303	D	Light to mid brown silty sand fill of [307] with rare small-sized subangular flints	Pottery, animal bone, shell	12 th - 14 th
304	D	Mid grey silty sand fill of [307] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized charcoal pieces	Pottery, shell	12 th - 14 th
305	D	Light to mid brown clayey sand fill of [307] with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	-	-
306	D	Mid to dark grey silty sand fill of [307] with occasional small-sized subangular flints, occasional small-sized chalk pieces and occasional small-sized pieces of charcoal	Pottery, shell	12 th - 14 th
307	C	Large pit-like feature	-	-
308	D	Light to mid brown clayey sand fill of [307] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	-	-
309	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [310] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	Pottery	?11 th
310	C	Linear feature	-	-
311	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [312] with rare small-sized subangular flints	Pottery	11 th - M.13 th
312	C	Linear feature	-	-
313	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [314] with rare small-sized subangular flints	-	-
314	C	Linear feature	-	-

Trench 3 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of dark grey silty sand topsoil (300) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and c. 0.5m of light to mid grey silty sand subsoil (301) with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces. Subsoil (301) overlay mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (302) with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints.

Feature [307] lay at c. 8.50m OD and extended beyond the north and south edges of Trench 3. It measured c. 3.75m wide and a minimum 1.45m deep. Due to the depth of the excavated sondage beneath present ground level, no further manual excavation was carried out. It contained mid to dark grey silty sand fill (306) with occasional small-sized subangular flints, occasional small-sized chalk pieces and occasional small-sized pieces of charcoal that produced a sherd of medieval pottery and a fragment of shell. Environmental sample <3> was taken from (306). Fill (306) was overlain by light to mid brown clayey sand fill (305) with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces and light to mid brown silty sand (303) with rare small-sized subangular flints. Medieval pottery sherds, animal bone and shell were recovered from (303). Environmental sample <1> was taken from (303). Mid grey silty sand (304) with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized charcoal pieces was present at the top of feature [307]. Medieval pottery sherds and shell were recovered from (304). Environmental sample <2> was taken from (304). Light to mid brown clayey sand (308) with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces was present within the south side of [307], overlying (306) and overlain by (305).

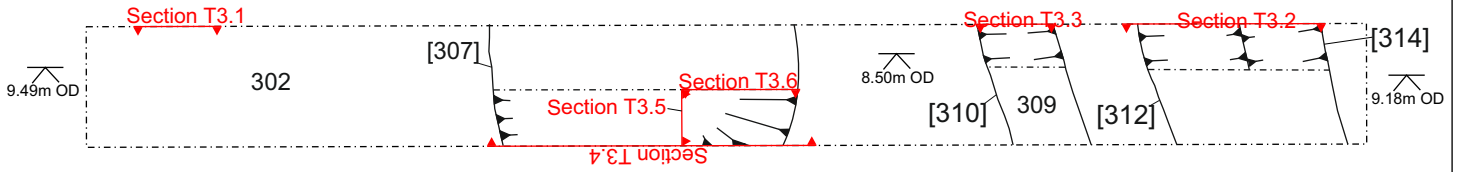
Approximately northwest-to-southeast orientated linear feature [310] lay at c. 8.53m OD and extended beyond the north and south edges of Trench 3. It measured c. 0.95m wide and c. 0.17m deep and contained light grey brown silty sand fill (309) with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces that produced Late Saxon pottery sherds. Environmental sample <4> was taken from (309).

Approximately northwest-to-southeast orientated linear features [312] and [314] lay at c. 8.55m OD and extended beyond the north and south edges of Trench 3. Feature [312] measured c. 1.38m wide and c. 0.26m deep and contained light grey brown silty sand fill (311) with rare small-sized subangular flints that produced medieval pottery sherds. Environmental sample <5> was taken from (311). Feature [314] was cut by [312] and measured a minimum 1.2m wide and c. 0.25m deep. It contained light grey brown silty sand fill (313) with rare small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds.



◦ Flint
○ Chalk

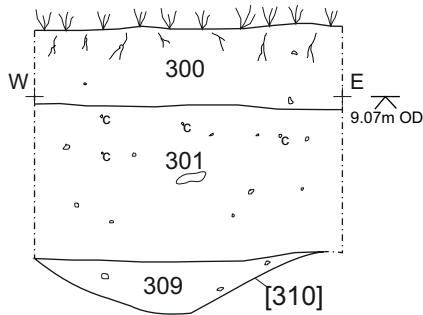
Trench 3 approximately E-W c. 16.9m by 1.6m



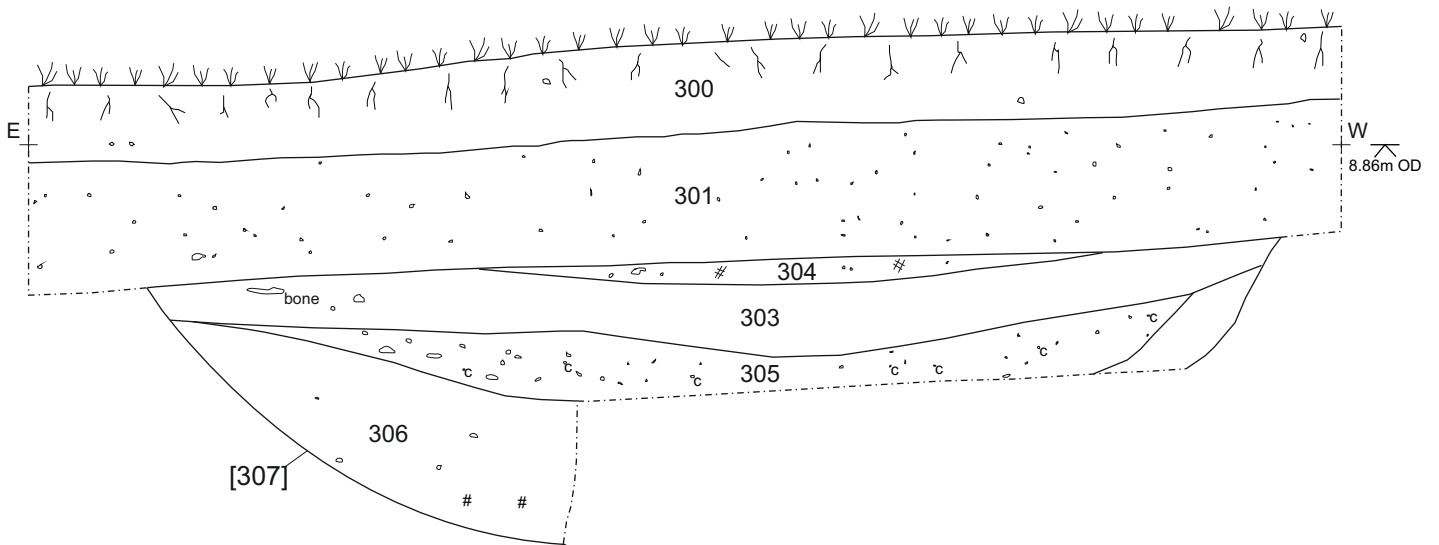
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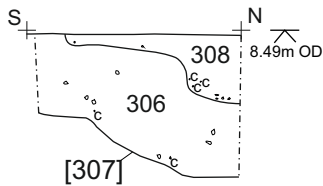
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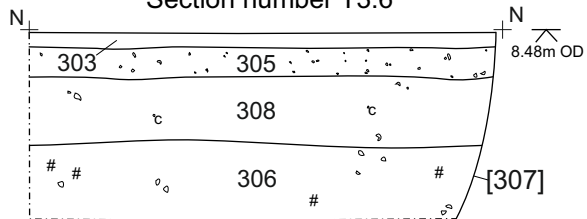
Section number T3.4



Section number T3.5



Section number T3.6



Scale 1:25



◊ Flint
 ∩ Chalk
 # Charcoal

Trench 4 approximately N-S c. 15m by 1.6m

Section number Tr4.1			
0m bgl = 10.08m OD			
0 - 0.30m bgl	10.08 - 9.78m OD	400	Topsoil
0.30m - 0.81m bgl	9.78 - 9.27m OD	401	Subsoil
0.81m + bgl	9.27 + m OD	402	Natural deposits

Section number Tr4.2			
0m bgl = 10.21m OD			
0 - 0.30m bgl	10.21 - 9.91m OD	400	Topsoil
0.30m - 0.80m bgl	9.91 - 9.41m OD	401	Subsoil
0.80m + bgl	9.41 + m OD	402	Natural deposits

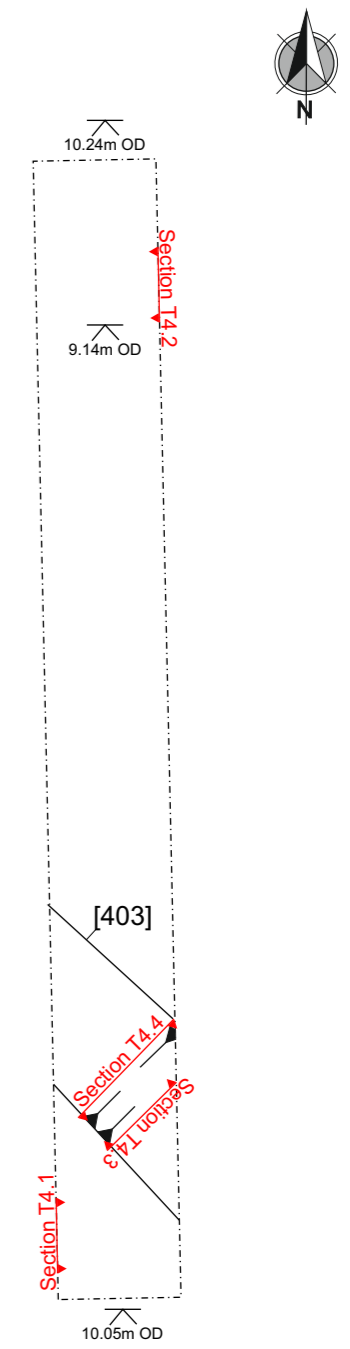
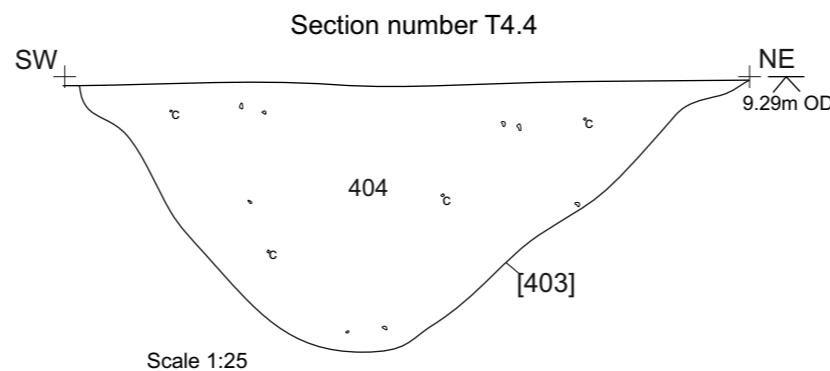
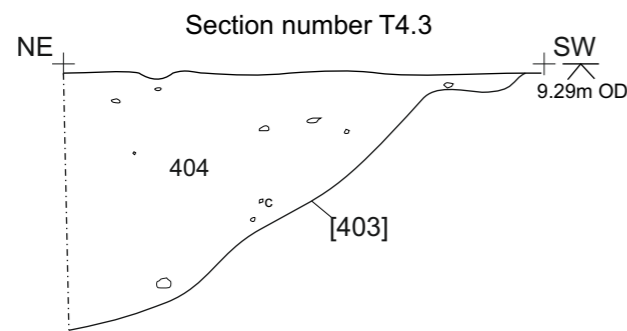
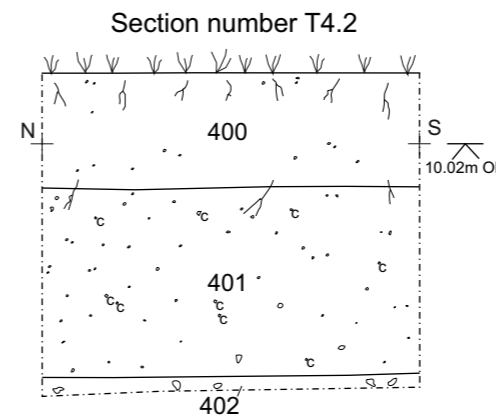
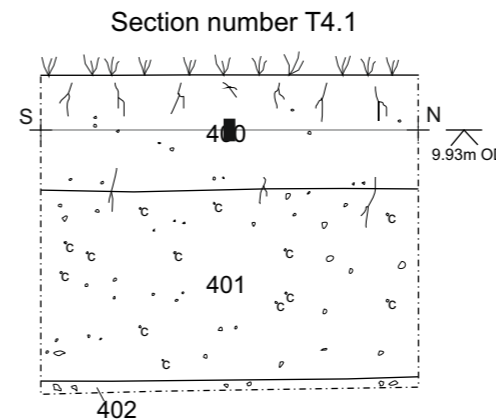
Summary

Trench 4 contained undated probable land partition ditch [403].

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date (century)
400	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints	-	-
401	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces	-	-
402	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	-
403	C	Linear feature	-	-
404	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [403] with rare small-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized chalk pieces	-	-

Trench 4 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.8m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of dark grey silty sand topsoil (400) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and c. 0.5m of light to mid grey silty sand subsoil (401) with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces. Subsoil (401) overlay mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (402) with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints.

Approximately northwest-to-southeast orientated linear feature [403] lay at c. 9.27m OD and extended beyond the east and west edges of Trench 4. It measured c. 1.77m wide and c. 0.7m deep and contained light grey brown silty sand fill (404) with rare small-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized chalk pieces that produced no finds.



◦ Flint
○ Chalk

Trench 5 approximately N-S c. 17m by 1.6m

Section number Tr5.1			
0m bgl = 9.78m OD			
0 - 0.29m bgl	9.78 - 9.49m OD	500	Topsoil
0.29m - 0.81m bgl	9.49 - 8.97m OD	501	Subsoil
0.81m + bgl	8.97 + m OD	502	Natural deposits

Summary

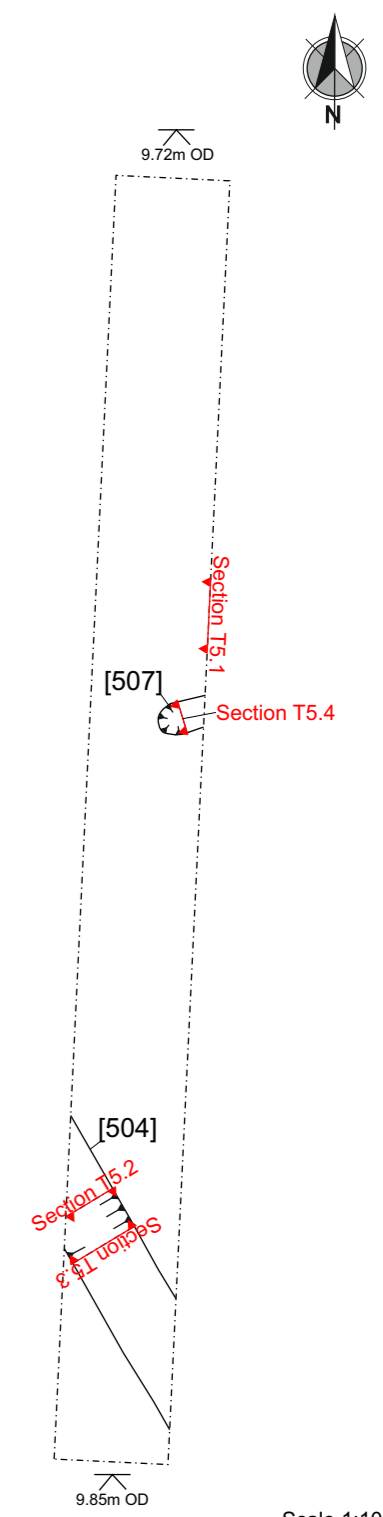
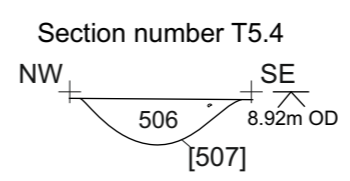
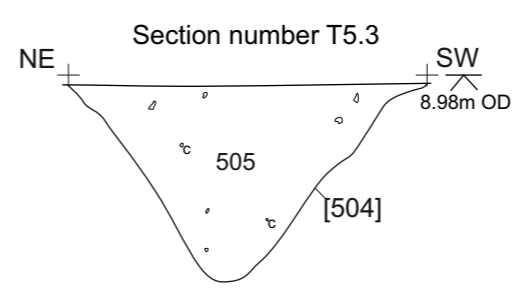
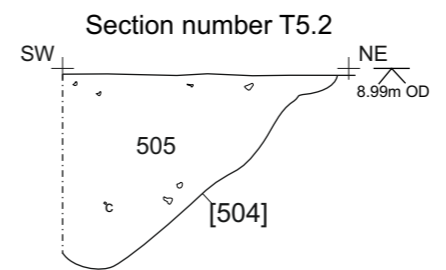
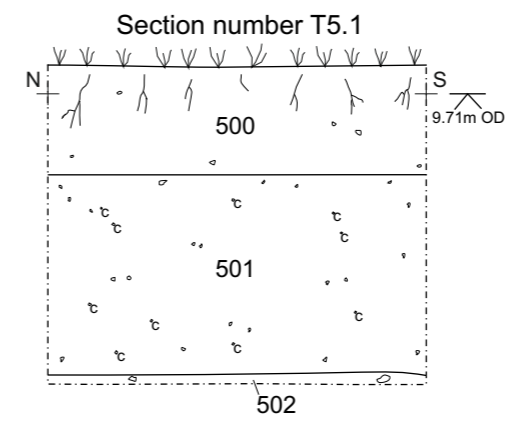
Trench 5 contained probable land partition ditch [504] of medieval date and undated gully [507].

Context No.	Type	Description	Findings	Date (century)
500	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints	-	-
501	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces	-	-
502	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	-
503	D	Light yellow sandy clay with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	-
504	C	Linear feature	-	-
505	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [504] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized chalk pieces	Pottery	12 th – 13 th
506	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [507] with rare small-sized subangular flints	Animal bone	-
507	C	Gully	-	-

Trench 5 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.84m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.29m of dark grey silty sand topsoil (500) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and c. 0.52m of light to mid grey silty sand subsoil (501) with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces. Subsoil (501) overlay mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (502) with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints. Light yellow sandy clay deposit (503) with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints was present at the south end of the trench to a depth of c. 0.05m and was removed by manual excavation. Deposit (503) probably represents a redeposited 'natural' deposit.

Approximately northwest-to-southeast orientated linear feature [504] lay at c. 8.98m OD and extended beyond the east and west edges of Trench 5. It measured c. 0.95m wide and c. 0.7m deep and contained light grey brown silty sand fill (505) with occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized chalk pieces that produced a sherd of medieval pottery.

Approximately east-to-west orientated gully [507] lay at c. 8.90m OD and extended beyond the east edge of Trench 5. It measured c. 0.43m wide and c. 0.12m deep and contained light grey brown silty sand fill (506) with rare small-sized subangular flints. A fragment of animal bone was recovered from (506).



Scale 1:20



Scale 1:100



◦ Flint
○ Chalk

Trench 6 approximately E-W c. 16.1m by 1.6m

Section number Tr6.1			
0m bgl = 9.40m OD			
0 - 0.29m bgl	9.40 - 9.11m OD	600	Topsoil
0.29m - 0.66m bgl	9.11 - 8.74m OD	601	Subsoil
0.66m + bgl	8.74 + m OD	602	Natural deposits

Section number Tr6.2			
0m bgl = 9.38m OD			
0 - 0.32m bgl	9.38 - 9.06m OD	600	Topsoil
0.32m - 0.70m bgl	9.06 - 8.68m OD	601	Subsoil
0.70m + bgl	8.68 + m OD	602	Natural deposits

Section number Tr6.5			
0m bgl = 9.32m OD			
0 - 0.30m bgl	9.32 - 9.02m OD	600	Topsoil
0.30m - 0.67m bgl	9.02 - 8.55m OD	601	Subsoil
0.67m + bgl	8.55 + m OD	602	Natural deposits

Summary

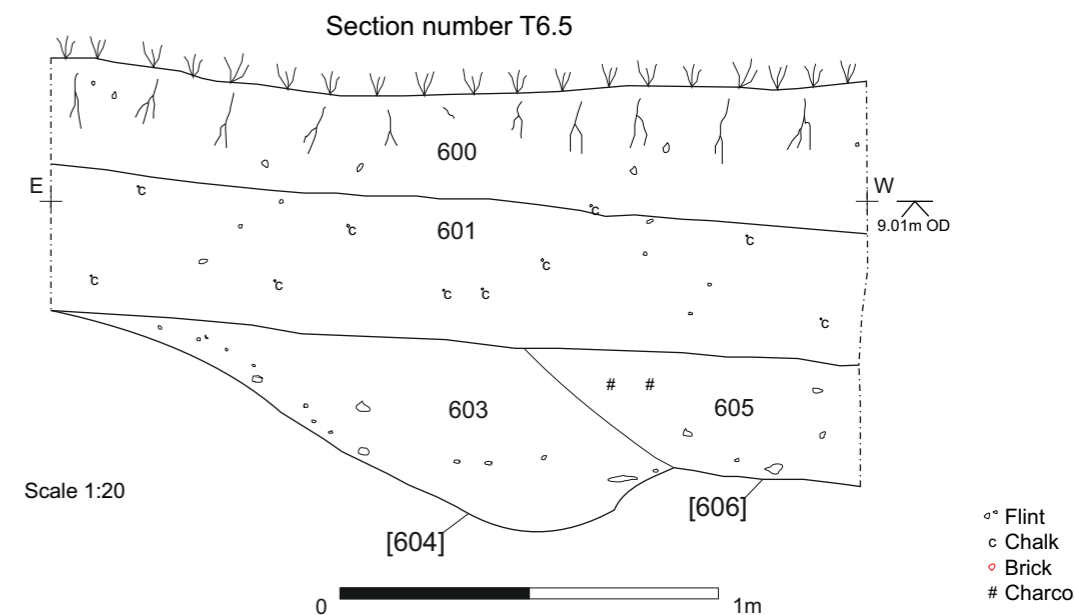
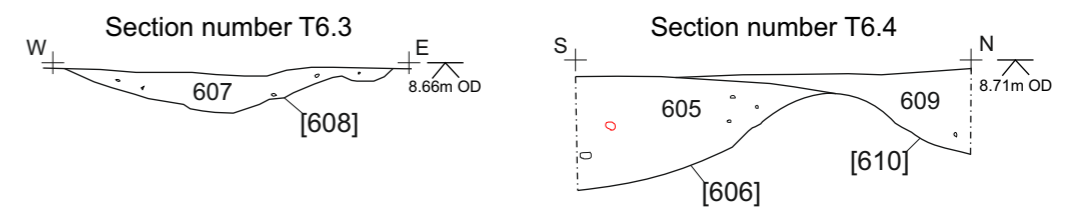
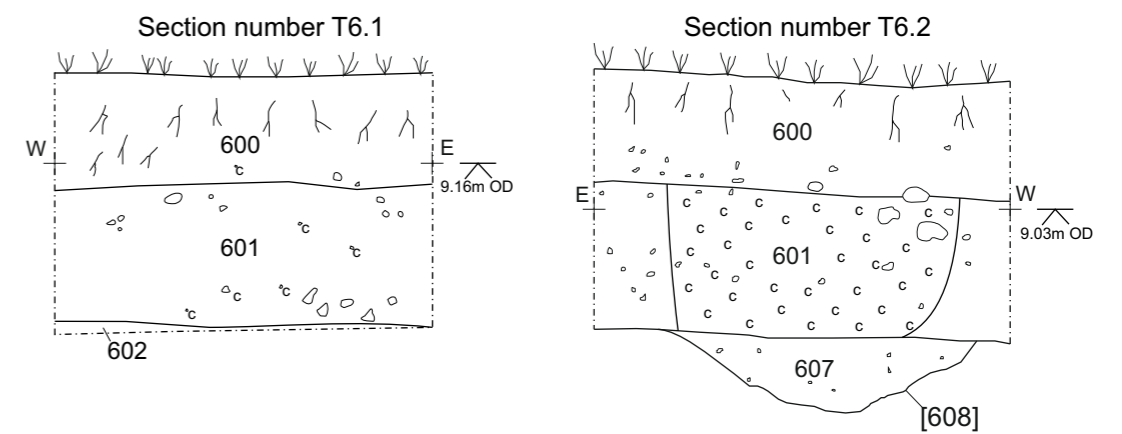
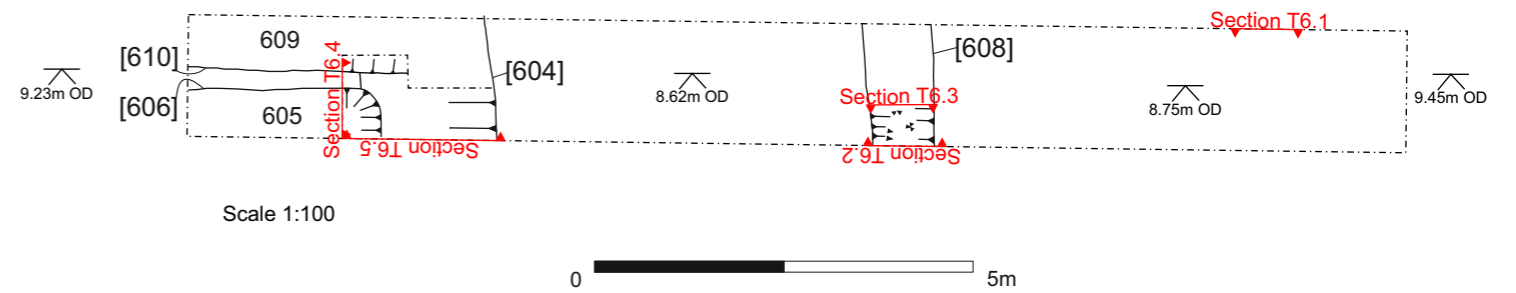
Trench 6 contained 4 archaeological features, 4 undated probable land partition ditches [604], [606], [608] and [610]. Relationships between ditches [604], [606] and [610] indicate different periods of activity or changes in land boundaries.

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date (century)
600	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints	-	-
601	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	-	-
602	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	-
603	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [604] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	-	-
604	C	Linear feature	-	-
605	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [606] with occasional small-sized subangular flints, rare charcoal flecks and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments	-	-
606	C	Linear feature	-	-
607	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [608] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	-	-
608	C	Linear feature	-	-
609	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [610] with rare small-sized subangular flints	-	-
610	C	Linear feature	-	-

Trench 6 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.65m to 0.70m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.29m of dark grey silty sand topsoil (600) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and c. 0.37m of light to mid grey silty sand subsoil (601) with moderate small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces. Subsoil (601) overlay mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (602) with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints.

Approximately north-to-south orientated linear feature [604] lay at c. 8.52m OD and was cut by east-to-west linear features [606] and [610]. Feature [604] measured c. 1.76m wide and c. 1.16m deep and contained light grey brown silty sand fill (603) with occasional small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds. Feature [606] extended beyond the west and south edges of excavation and butt-ended within feature [604]. It measured a minimum 0.33m deep, the base lay beyond the south edge of excavation, and contained light to mid grey brown silty sand fill (605) with occasional small-sized subangular flints, rare charcoal flecks and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments that produced no finds. Feature [610] extended beyond the west and north edges of excavation. It measured a minimum 0.23m deep, the base lay beyond the north edge of excavation, and contained light to mid grey brown silty sand fill (609) with rare small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds.

Approximately north-to-south orientated linear feature [608] lay at c. 8.67m OD and extended beyond the north and south edges of Trench 6. It measured a maximum 0.92m wide and a maximum 0.2m deep and contained light to mid grey brown silty sand fill (607) with occasional small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds. Subsoil (601) contained a chalk deposit above feature [608].



Trench 7 approximately N-S c. 15.7m by 1.6m

Section number Tr7.1			
0m bgl = 9.47m OD			
0 - 0.32m bgl	9.47 - 9.15m OD	700	Topsoil
0.32m - 0.72m bgl	9.15 - 8.75m OD	701	Subsoil
0.72m + bgl	8.75 + m OD	702	Natural deposits

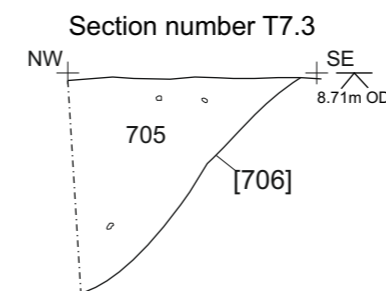
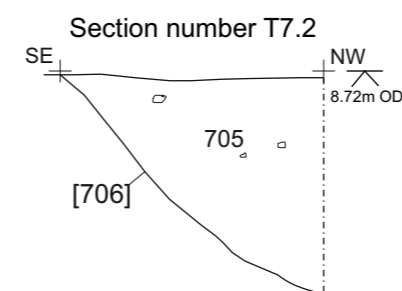
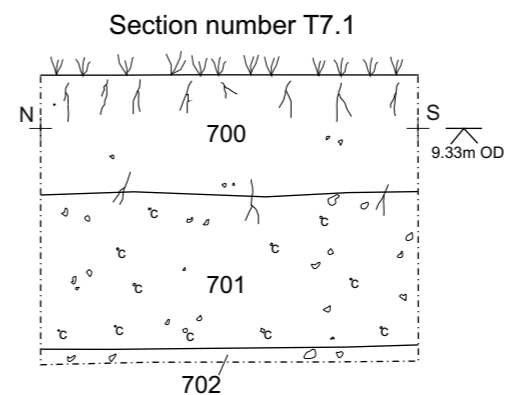
Summary

Trench 7 contained 1 archaeological feature, undated probable land partition ditch [706], cut by modern land drain [704].

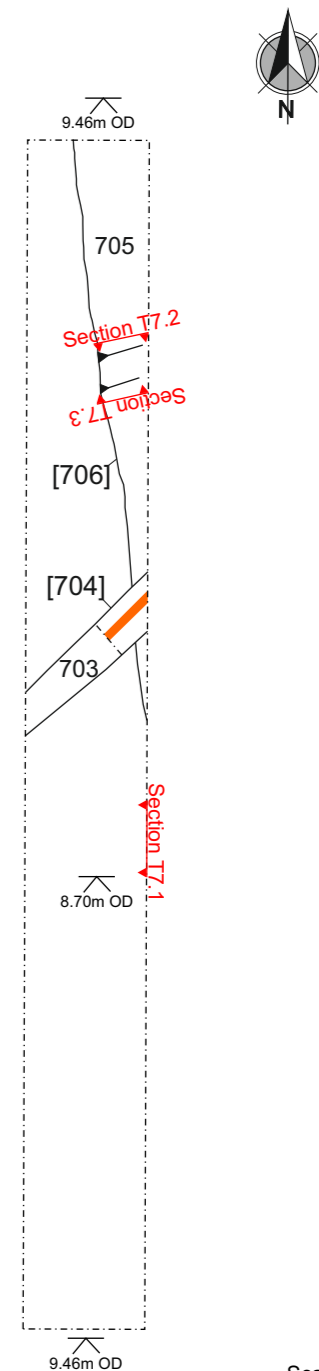
Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date (century)
700	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints	-	-
701	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces	-	-
702	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	-
703	D	Dark grey silty sand fill of [704] with moderate small-sized subangular flints	-	-
704	C	Modern land drain	-	-
705	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [706] with rare small-sized subangular flints	-	-
706	C	Linear feature	-	-

Trench 7 was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3m of dark grey silty sand topsoil (700) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and c. 0.4m of light to mid grey silty sand subsoil (701) with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces. Subsoil (701) overlay mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (702) with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints.

Approximately northwest-to-southeast orientated linear feature [706] lay at c. 8.70m OD, extended c. 7.7m into Trench 7 and beyond the north and east edges of excavation. It measured a minimum 0.57m deep and the base lay beyond the east edge of the trench. It contained light grey brown silty sand fill (705) with rare small-sized subangular flints that produced no finds. Feature [706] was cut by southwest-to-northeast modern drain [704] that contained dark grey silty sand fill (703) with moderate small-sized subangular flints and a ceramic drain within pea shingle at its base.



Scale 1:20



Scale 1:100



◦ Flint
○ Chalk

Trench 8 approximately E-W c. 15.9m by 1.6m

Section number Tr8.1			
0m bgl = 9.66m OD			
0 - 0.56m bgl	9.66 - 9.10m OD	800	Topsoil
0.56m - 0.93m bgl	9.10 - 8.73m OD	801	Deposit
0.93m - 1.03m bgl	8.73 - 8.63m OD	802	Deposit
1.03m + bgl	8.63 + m OD	803	Natural deposits

Section number Tr8.4			
0m bgl = 9.78m OD			
0 - 0.54m bgl	9.78 - 9.24m OD	800	Topsoil
0.54m - 0.98m bgl	9.24 - 8.80m OD	801	Deposit
0.98m - 1.08m bgl	8.80 - 8.70m OD	802	Deposit
1.08m + bgl	8.70 + m OD	803	Natural deposits

Summary

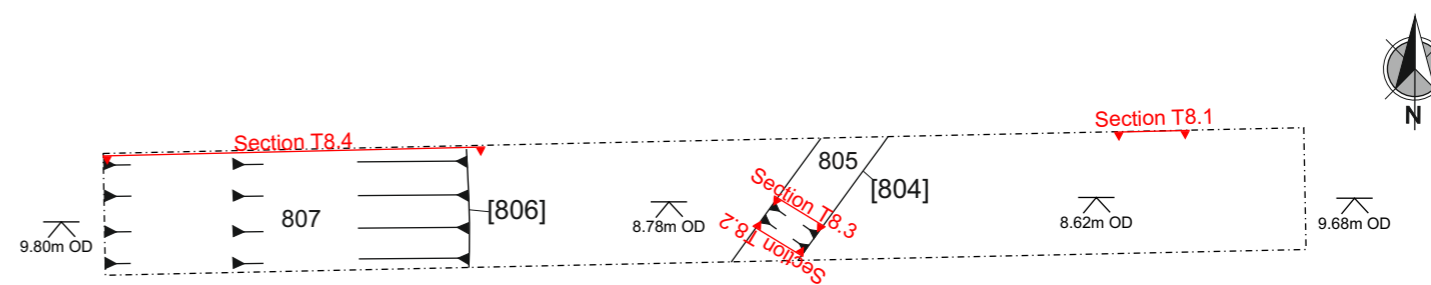
Trench 8 contained 2 features, probable land partition ditch [804] and very large feature [806], the full extents of which were not reached. Feature [806] was probably formed through 'natural' processes. No finds were recovered from the fills of these features. A thick layer of chalk with silty sand lenses most probably relates to modern importation of deposits infilling a lower-lying part of the site.

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Date (century)
800	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints	-	-
801	D	White chalk rubble with occasional mid grey silty sand lenses	-	-
802	D	Mid grey silty sand with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	-	-
803	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	-
804	C	Linear feature	-	-
805	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [804] with occasional very small-sized subangular flints and occasional very small-sized chalk pieces	-	-
806	C	Large feature	-	-
807	D	Mid grey brown silty sand fill of [806] with rare small-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized brick fragments	-	-

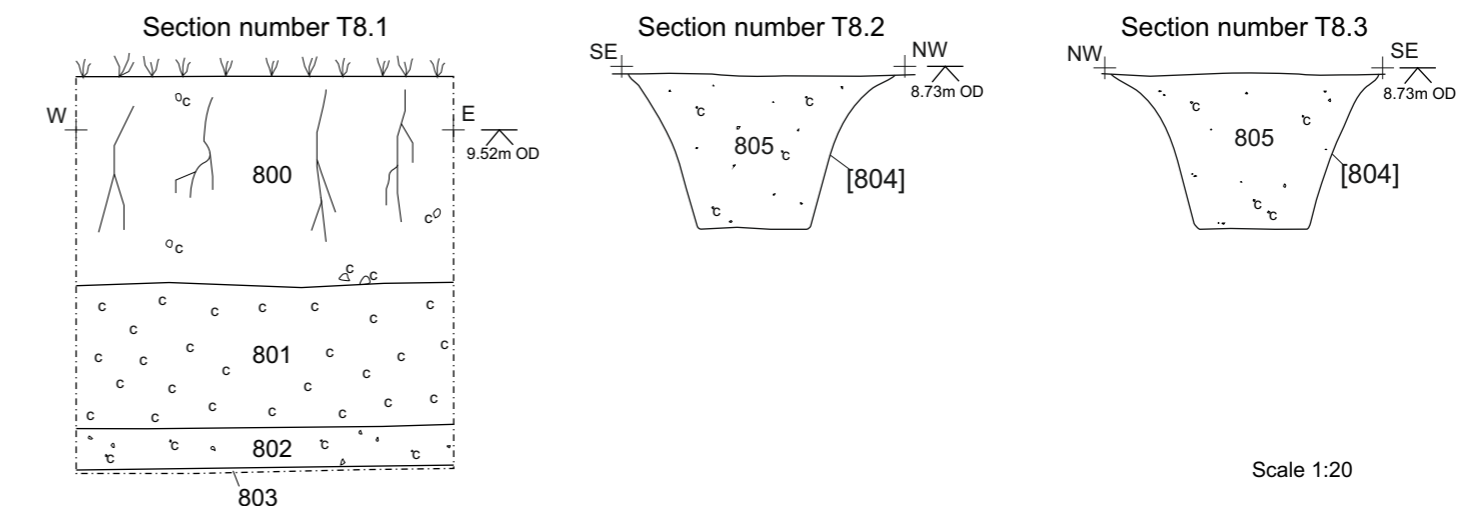
Trench 8 was excavated to a depth of c. 1m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.55m of dark grey silty sand topsoil (800) with occasional small-sized rounded flints and c. 0.48m of white chalk rubble (801) with occasional mid grey silty sand lenses. Deposit (801) overlay c. 0.1m of mid grey silty sand (802) with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces and mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (803) with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints.

Approximately southwest-to-northeast orientated linear feature [804] lay at c. 8.75m OD and extended beyond the north south edges of excavation. It measured c. 0.7m wide and c. 0.4m deep and contained light to mid grey brown silty sand fill (805) with occasional very small-sized subangular flints and occasional very small-sized chalk pieces that produced no finds.

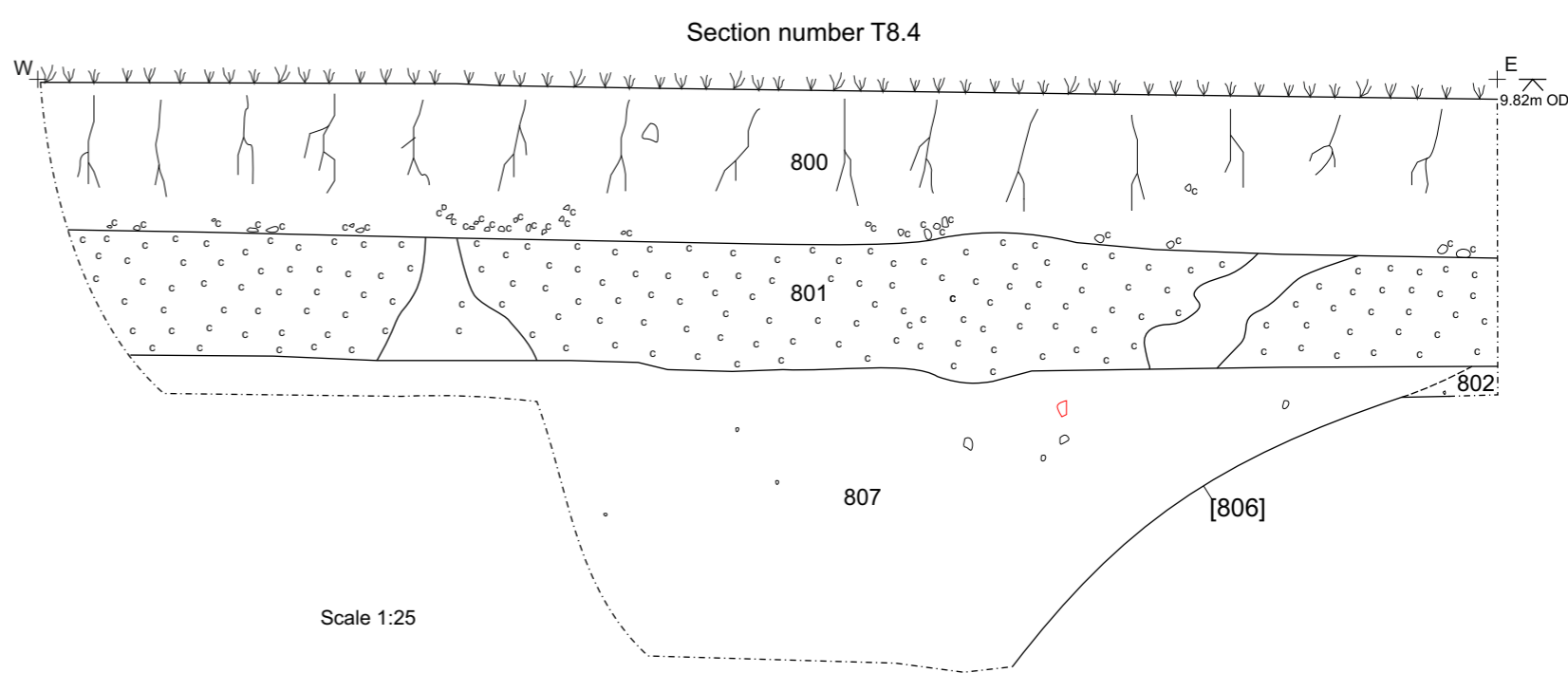
Large feature [806] lay at c. 8.70m OD, extended c. 4.8m into Trench 8 and beyond the west, north and south edges of excavation. A sondage within the feature was machine-excavated to a maximum depth of 2m beneath present ground level (to c. 7.8m OD) and it extended beyond this depth. It contained mid grey brown silty sand (807) with rare small-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized brick fragments. No finds were recovered from (807).



Scale 1:100



Scale 1:20



Scale 1:25



- Flint
- Chalk
- Brick

8.0 The Finds

by Sue Anderson

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1.1 Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected during the fieldwork. A full quantification by context is provided in Appendix 2. Most sherds were abraded.

Table 2. Finds quantities

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	20	188
Animal bone	5	91
Shell	22	219

8.2 Pottery

8.2.1 Introduction

8.2.1.1 Twenty sherds of pottery weighing 188g were collected from seven contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric, and a summary quantification by context is included in Appendix 3.

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
St Neots ware	STNE	L.9th–11th c.	1	1		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th–12th c.	1	8	0.04	1
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th–12th c.	1	5		1
Early medieval ware sparse shelly	EMWSS	11th–M.13th c.	3	5		2
Early medieval ware shell-dusted	EMWSD	12th–13th c.	1	8		1
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	12th–14th c.	13	161		9

8.2.2 Methodology

8.2.2.1 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, and fabrics were identified using a x20 microscope and, where possible, reference sherds. Medieval and later wares were identified following Jennings (1981). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

8.2.3 Pottery by period

8.2.3.1 Late Saxon (L.9th-11th c.). A single small sherd of shelly St Neots ware was recovered from linear fill (309), in association with early medieval ware. Although this Cambridgeshire ware has a broad date range, it is more common in Norfolk and Suffolk in the 11th century than earlier.

8.2.3.2 Early medieval (11th–13th c.). Six sherds were of early medieval date. Apart from an abraded jar rim of simple everted type in linear fill (309), all were body fragments in handmade sandy or shelly fabrics typical of the area. One sherd was a sandy ware but had been dusted with shell externally, a technique which is found in some of the local towns, such as Bury St Edmunds and Colchester.

8.2.3.3 Medieval (12th–14th c.). Thirteen sherds belonged to the high medieval period. All were fine sandy medieval coarsewares of types seen commonly in the Waveney Valley area. No rims were present but most sherds were sooted and probably fragments of jars.

8.2.4 Pottery by context

8.2.4.1 Table 4 shows the distribution of pottery by context, with suggested spotdates.

Table 4. Pottery by trench and context

Tr.	Context	Fill of	Category	Fabrics	Spotdate
1	104	103	linear feature	EMWSS EMWG WVCW	12th–13th c.
3	303	307	pit	WVCW	12th–14th c.
3	304	307	pit	WVCW	12th–14th c.
3	306	307	pit	WVCW	12th–14th c.
3	309	310	linear feature	STNE EMW	11th c.?
3	311	312	linear feature	EMWSS	11th–M.13th c.
5	505	504	pit/linear	EMWSD	12th–13th c.

8.2.4.2 Early and high medieval pottery was recovered in small quantities from features in three trenches, with the majority in Trench 3 and in particular from pit [307].

8.3 Biological evidence

8.3.1 Animal bone

8.3.1.1 Five fragments of four bones were recovered from two contexts (Appendix 4). The bones were in good condition but very incomplete. They were identified with the aid of Hillson (1996) and quantified by fragment, weight and minimum number of individuals.

8.3.1.2 Fragments from (303) comprised a distal fragment of humerus of an ovicaprid, two pieces of a ?Bos scapula, and a piece of large mammal long bone shaft. All three bones showed some evidence of gnawing by canids at the broken ends, and the scapula appeared to have been chopped across the lower part of the blade.

8.3.1.3 A single sheep molar tooth with little wear was recovered from (506).

8.3.2 Shell (Appendix 5)

8.3.2.1 Twenty-two shells or shell fragments were recovered from three contexts. Identification was carried out based on Winder (2011). All were common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). Eleven of the oyster shells were flattish left valves and nine were ridged right valves, providing an MNI of 11, although in practice the size and shape of the shells did not suggest that any complete individuals were present. The shells varied in size, with both young small and older medium examples being present. One shell had two small barnacles on the surface.

8.4 Summary and assessment of the finds

8.4.1 All of the pottery recovered is typical of the local area in the early and high medieval periods. In some contexts it was found in association with animal bone and edible shellfish remains. There appears to be a concentration of pottery and food waste in Trench 3, but quantities are small. Nevertheless, this is likely to be indicative of occupation or other activity in the near vicinity.

8.4.2 The pottery has been fully catalogued and the other finds have been recorded to a basic level. In general, each category of find is too small to warrant further detailed analysis. However, all non-ceramic finds groups should be subject to specialist analysis if further fieldwork produces a larger assemblage.

9.0 Environmental evidence

by Dr John Summers, Archaeological Solutions Limited

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 During the trial trench evaluation of land at Church Road, Wortham, six bulk soil samples were taken from medieval deposits for the assessment of environmental archaeological potential. The samples were submitted to Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) for flotation and archaeobotanical assessment. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

9.1.2 A summary of environmental samples is provided in *Appendix 6* and environmental data in *Appendix 7*.

9.2 Methods

9.2.1 Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

9.3 Results

9.3.1 The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 1.

9.3.2 *Plant macrofossils*

9.3.2.1 Carbonised plant macrofossils were identified in all six sampled deposits, being dominated by the carbonised remains of cereal caryopses. Four taxa were commonly encountered, in the form of free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type), hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oat (*Avena* sp.). Wheat and barley were most abundant, although rye was also quite well represented. Oat was generally identified in lower concentrations.

9.3.2.2 In addition to cereals, were the common remains of pulse seeds (Fabaceae). Where identifiable, pea (*Pisum sativum*) was the species represented and the morphology of most of the split cotyledons was hemispherical, most likely representing pea also.

9.3.2.3 The remains of cultivated taxa are consistent with general patterns in the regional medieval arable economy (e.g. Fryer and Summers 2016; Mustchin *et al.* 2015). The primary cereal crops were often wheat and barley, although rye and oats were also important as lower status staples and for brewing (e.g. oat/barley maslin often grown for brewing known as *dredge*). Pulses were also important, making an important additional source of protein in lower status meals, such as pottages or being used to bulk out low status loaves (e.g. Stone 2006).

9.3.2.4 A small range of non-cereal taxa most likely originating as arable weeds, was also recorded. Leguminous plants, including vetch/ wild pea (*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp.) and medick-type (*Medicago* sp. type) were well represented, along with dock (*Rumex* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and wild grasses (Poaceae). Docks are more common in fertile soils, such as those amended for arable cultivation, and cleavers is often considered characteristic of autumn-sown cereals, such as wheat and rye. Stinking chamomile is a common weed of heavier loam and clay soils, conditions to which bread wheat (*T. aestivum*) is well adapted and which prevail just outside the village of Wortham (Soilscapes 2017). The presence of sedge (*Carex* sp.), which is characteristically a genus of marginal and waterlogged ground, could reflect wetter areas of arable land, such as might be expected on slowly permeable soils, although other sources are also possible.

9.3.2.5 The range of non-cereal taxa was relatively small and there was an absence of chaff in the deposits, indicating the presence of primarily clean cereal and pulse crops. This probably indicates that crop processing activities, particularly the early stages of threshing and winnowing, were being undertaken elsewhere and that crop processing by-products were not being burned in the vicinity. However, it is likely that the field crops recovered were locally cultivated.

9.3.3 *Charcoal*

9.3.3.1 Charcoal was recorded in all samples and represents a mixed assemblage of oak (*Quercus* sp.), non-oak ring porous and diffuse porous charcoal. It is probable that this material

represents spent fuel debris from domestic hearths, most likely gathered from a range of woodland, hedgerow and scrub habitats.

9.3.4 *Terrestrial molluscs*

- 9.3.4.1 Shells of terrestrial and freshwater aquatic molluscs were common within the samples. A range of habitats were represented, including grassland (e.g. *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp.), ground litter habitats (e.g. *Cochlicopa* sp., *Oxychilus* sp. and *Trichia hispida* group), wet grassland (e.g. *Carychium* sp.) and standing water (*Anisus leucostoma* and *Lymnaea truncatula*).

9.3.5 *Contaminants*

- 9.3.5.1 Many of the samples contained common or abundant modern rootlets. In addition to the potential biological disturbance that these could have caused to the sampled deposits, they can also hide small archaeological plant remains. Every effort was made to disaggregate the root mass and free as much identifiable material as possible but some remains may have been overlooked. Other intrusive remains included earthworm egg capsules, insects, modern seeds and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*).

9.4 **Conclusions and statement of potential**

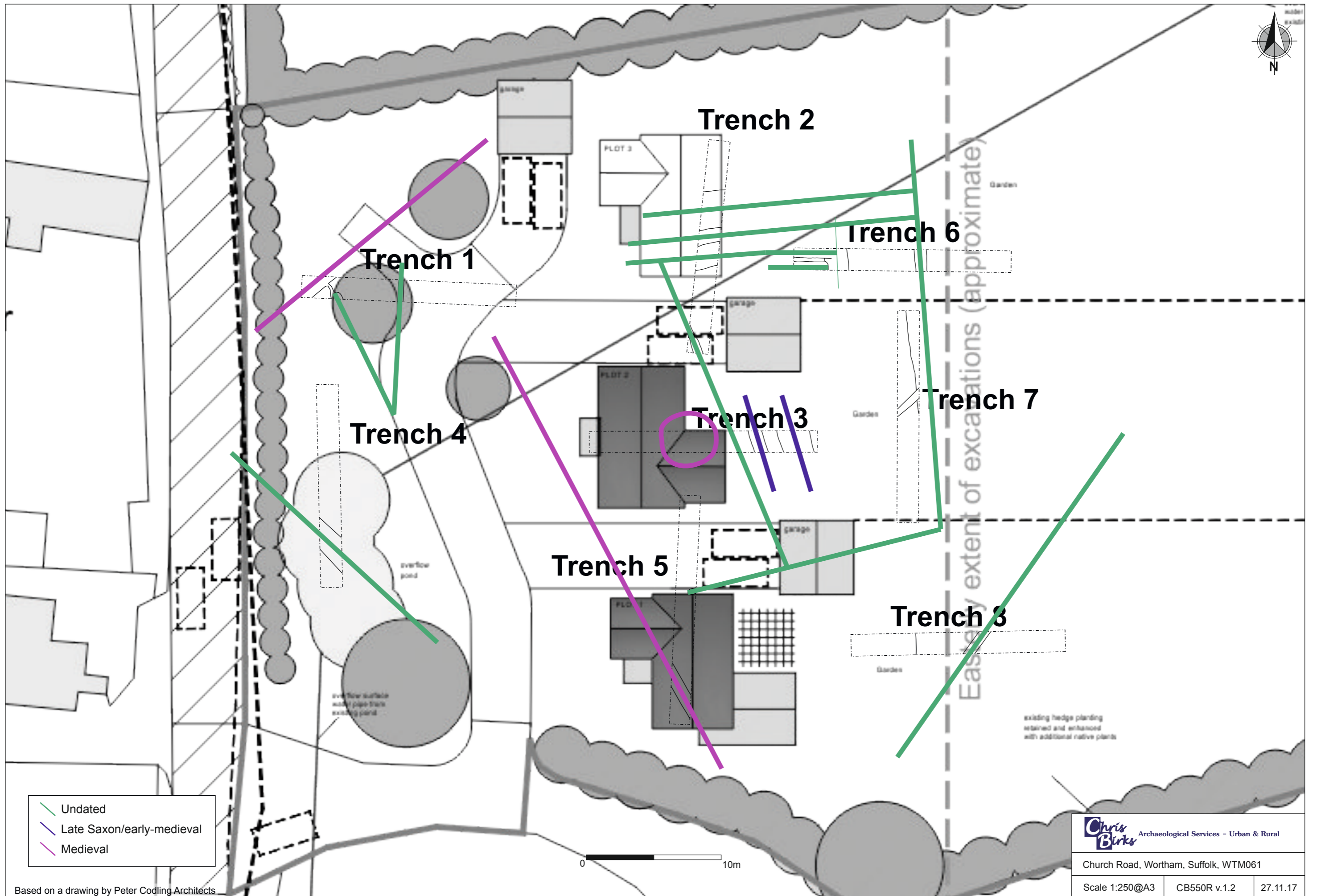
- 9.4.1 The widespread recovery of the carbonised remains of cereals and pulses from the sampled deposits is consistent with a medieval rural site. Although no evidence of cereal processing by-products were identified, the frequent carbonisation and deposition of these remains is consistent with their ubiquity on the site and common usage. The range of crops is consistent with this type of rural medieval site, although the present assemblage is not extensive enough for a detailed investigation of the conditions of arable production and the site's economic standing. It is likely that further sampling during any further work would add to the assemblage presently available to help contribute to a more detailed understanding of the medieval agricultural economy and how it fitted into the broader regional economic system. The detailed investigation of medieval arable weed communities is one of the key areas set out for further research in a recent review of archaeobotanical assemblages from medieval Britain (van der Veen *et al.* 2013).

10.0 **Conclusions and discussion**

- 10.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Periods of heavy rainfall and a high water table caused complications in the excavation of more deeply stratified and/or larger features.
- 10.2 The majority of the archaeological remains comprised linear features within all trenches; [103], [107], [204], [206], [208], [210], [310], [312], [314], [403], [504], [507], [604], [606], [608], [610], [706], and [804]; pit/linear feature [105] and large pit [307]. A modern land drain [704] was recorded and very large feature [806] in Trench 8. The recovery of pottery indicates a date for fill (309) of [310] to the ?11th century; fill (311) of [312] to the 11th to mid-13th centuries; fill (104) of [103] and fill (505) of [504] to the 12th to 13th centuries and fills (303), (304) and (306) of pit [307] to the 12th to 14th centuries. Animal bone was recovered from fills (303) of [307] and fill (506) of [507] and shell from (303), (304) and (306) of [307]. Morphologically, the features are similar, except [804], indicating the same technique for their excavation. The smaller linear features [107], [204], [206], [208], [310], [507] and [608] may have served to drain the land whilst the larger linear features probably partitioned the land into parcels. Equally, the linear features may have served both purposes. The fill compositions were quite consistent across the site. Depths at which archaeological remains were encountered varied between c. 8.5m OD and c. 9.4m OD. Possible extents of features are shown in *Figure 7*.
- 10.3 To summarise, few finds were recovered from excavated features and precluded accurate dating of activities on site. However, the evidence indicates that activities were occurring on this site during the Late Saxon/early medieval periods though the precise nature of these activities was not established. Agricultural activities appear to have occurred on this site during the medieval period and environmental evidence is consistent with a medieval rural site and the growing of cereal and pulse crops. It appears that crop processing activities occurred elsewhere. Settlement

also probably occurred elsewhere though the disposal of domestic waste into a large pit and gully and debris from domestic hearths indicate that settlement occurred not too far away. Evidence of dogs gnawing animal bones found within the pit indicates attempts at keeping domestic areas clean and disease-free. The site lies a short distance to the north of the east side of the sprawling medieval green in Wortham and the recorded remains relate to green-side activities. Medieval activities including similar features have been recorded to the south of the site at Cherry Tree Farm and to the southeast at Land off Bury Road. Finds of medieval date have also been recovered from the surrounding area attesting to these activities. Farmhouses exist in this area but all post-date the pre-14th century activities identified during the current scope of work.

- 10.4 The large feature partially excavated in Trench 8 probably formed through 'natural' processes as the fill was consistent throughout and no evidence of periodic dumping, as with a refuse pit, was present. It may have functioned as a mineral extraction pit though it is not clear what purpose the sandy clay 'natural' deposits could have had. Discussions with the landowner indicate that the clay deposits present throughout Trench 8 originated from groundworks associated with the construction of nearby stables. Evidence of modern drainage activities was also recorded.
- 10.5 There is potential to contribute towards regional research framework priorities relating to rural medieval green edge activities. In particular, dating the origins of greens and green-side settlements and identifying any regional variations have been identified as priorities. Equally, evidence of Saxon and medieval activities may further the understanding of the origins of Wortham village and provide comparisons with other villages in the region. A mitigation strategy will be prepared by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in association with Mid Suffolk District Council.



Based on a drawing by Peter Codling Architects

Figure 7. Site plan and archaeological features

Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM061		
Scale 1:250@A3	CB550R v.1.2	27.11.17

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Appendix 1 Context Summary

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description
100	1	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments
101	1	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces
102	1	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints
103	1	C	Linear feature
104	1	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [103] with moderate small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces
105	1	C	Pit/linear feature
106	1	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [105] with occasional small-sized subangular flints
107	1	C	Linear feature
108	1	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [107] with rare small-sized subangular flints
200	2	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments
201	2	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints, moderate small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments
202	2	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints
203	2	D	Mid to dark grey silty sand fill of [204] with occasional small-sized subangular flints
204	2	C	Linear feature
205	2	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [206] with occasional small-sized subangular flints
206	2	C	Linear feature
207	2	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [208] with occasional small-sized subangular flints
208	2	C	Linear feature
209	2	D	Mid to dark grey silty sand fill of [210] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces
210	2	C	Linear feature
211	2	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [210] with occasional small-sized subangular flints, occasional small-sized chalk pieces and rare small-sized fragments of ceramic building material
300	3	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints
301	3	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces
302	3	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description
303	3	D	Light to mid brown silty sand fill of [307] with rare small-sized subangular flints
304	3	D	Mid grey silty sand fill of [307] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized charcoal pieces
305	3	D	Light to mid brown clayey sand fill of [307] with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces
306	3	D	Mid to dark grey silty sand fill of [307] with occasional small-sized subangular flints, occasional small-sized chalk pieces and occasional small-sized pieces of charcoal
307	3	C	Large pit-like feature
308	3	D	Light to mid brown clayey sand fill of [307] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces
309	3	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [310] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces
310	3	C	Linear feature
311	3	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [312] with rare small-sized subangular flints
312	3	C	Linear feature
313	3	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [314] with rare small-sized subangular flints
314	3	C	Linear feature
400	4	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints
401	4	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces
402	4	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints
403	4	C	Linear feature
404	4	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [403] with rare small-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized chalk pieces
500	5	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints
501	5	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces
502	5	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints
503	5	D	Light yellow sandy clay with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints
504	5	C	Linear feature
505	5	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [504] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized chalk pieces
506	5	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [507] with rare small-sized subangular flints
507	5	C	Gully

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description
600	6	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints
601	6	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces
602	6	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints
603	6	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [604] with occasional small-sized subangular flints
604	6	C	Linear feature
605	6	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [606] with occasional small-sized subangular flints, rare charcoal flecks and rare small-sized ceramic building material fragments
606	6	C	Linear feature
607	6	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [608] with occasional small-sized subangular flints
608	6	C	Linear feature
609	6	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [610] with rare small-sized subangular flints
610	6	C	Linear feature
700	7	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints
701	7	D	Light to mid grey silty sand subsoil with moderate small-sized rounded flints and moderate small-sized chalk pieces
702	7	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints
703	7	D	Dark grey silty sand fill of [704] with moderate small-sized subangular flints
704	7	C	Modern land drain
705	7	D	Light grey brown silty sand fill of [706] with rare small-sized subangular flints
706	7	C	Linear feature
800	8	D	Dark grey silty sand topsoil with occasional small-sized rounded flints
801	8	D	White chalk rubble with occasional mid grey silty sand lenses
802	8	D	Mid grey silty sand with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces
803	8	D	Mottled light yellow and orange sandy clay undisturbed 'natural' deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints
804	8	C	Linear feature
805	8	D	Light to mid grey brown silty sand fill of [804] with occasional very small-sized subangular flints and occasional very small-sized chalk pieces
806	8	C	Large feature
807	8	D	Mid grey brown silty sand fill of [806] with rare small-sized subangular flints and rare small-sized brick fragments

Appendix 2 Finds Summary

ctxt	Pot		Animal bone		Shell		Miscellaneous/Notes	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
104	5	24						12th–13th c.
303	7	108	4	87	6	31		12th–14th c.
304	2	34			15	180		12th–14th c.
306	1	4			1	8		12th–14th c.
309	2	9						11th c.?
311	2	1						11th–M.13th c.
505	1	8						12th–13th c.
506			1	4				

Appendix 3 Pottery Summary

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Decoration
104	EMWSS	1	4	1			
104	EMWG	1	5	1			
104	WVCW	3	15	3			
303	WVCW	7	108	4			
304	WVCW	2	34	1			
306	WVCW	1	4	1			
309	STNE	1	1	1			
309	EMW	1	8	1	jar	simple everted	
311	EMWSS	2	1	1			
505	EMWSD	1	8	1			shell-dusted

Appendix 4 Animal bone

Context	Species	Part	No	Wt (g)	MNI	Abraded	Notes
303	Ovicaprid	dist hum	1	9	1		gnawed
303	?Bos	scap frags	2	65	1		chopped? gnawed
303	LM	lb shaft	1	13			gnawed
506	Ovicaprid	molar	1	4	1		v little wear

Appendix 5 Shell

Context	Species	Part	Apex	No	Wt (g)	Abrasion	MNI	Notes
303	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	R valve	4	4	27		4	
303	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	L valve	2	2	4		2	
304	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	L valve	8	8	118		8	1 with barnacles
304	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	R valve	5	7	62		7	
306	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	L valve	1	1	8		1	

Appendix 6 Environmental sample summary

Sample No.	Context No.	Sample size (l)	Context description	Reason for sampling
1	303	40	Fill of [307]	Enviro evidence, feature function
2	304	10	Fill of [307]	Enviro evidence, feature function
3	306	40	Fill of [307]	Enviro evidence, feature function
4	309	40	Fill of [310]	Enviro evidence, feature function
5	311	10	Fill of [312]	Enviro evidence, feature function
6	104	10	Fill of [103]	Enviro evidence, feature function

Appendix 7 Environmental data

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal >2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
WTM061	1	303	307	Fill of Pit	12th-14th C	40	XX	-	HB (X), FTW (XX), Oat (X), Rye (X)	X	Large Fabaceae (X), medium Fabaceae (X), <i>Medicago</i> sp. Type (X)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Ring porous incl. RW, Diffuse porouw	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XXX	XX	X	-	X	-
WTM061	2	304	307	Fill of Pit	12th-14th C	10	XXX	-	HB (XXX), FTW (XXX), Oat (X), Rye (XX)	XX	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (X), Large Fabaceae (X), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (X), <i>Galium aparine</i> (X), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (X), <i>Carex</i> sp.)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., Clausilidae, <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-

WTM061	3	306	307	Fill of Pit	12th-14th C	40	XX	-	HB (XX), FTW (X), Rye (X)	XX	<i>Pisum sativum</i> (X), Large Fabaceae (X), <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. (X), Medium Fabaceae (X), Medium Poaceae (X)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	XX	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XXX	XX	X	X	-	-
WTM061	4	308	309	Fill of Ditch	11th C	40	XX	-	HB (X), FTW (X), Rye (X)	X	Large Fabaceae (X), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (X)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	XXX	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> , <i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cepea nemoralis</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XXX	XX	X	-	-	Small mammal bone (X), Amphibian bone (X)
WTM061	5	310	311	Fill of Ditch	11th-mid 13th C	10	XX	-	HB (X), FTW (X), Oat (X), Rye (X)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-	-
WTM061	6	104	103	Fill of Ditch	12th-13th C	10	XX	-	HB (X), FTW (X), Oat (X), Rye (X)	X	Large Fabaceae (X)	-	XX	Diffuse porous	XX	<i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XXX	X	X	-	-	-

Appendix 8 OASIS Record

OASIS ID: *chrisbir1-291060*

Project details

Project name	Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, IP22 1PT'
Short description of the project	Trenched evaluation produced evidence of Late Saxon/early-medieval activities and arable landuse during the medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 25-07-2017 End: 31-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ESF25647 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WORTHAM Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 061
Postcode	IP22 1PT
Study area	10000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 082 777 52.357261773669 1.057819106557 52 21 26 N 001 03 28 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.5m Max: 9.4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Chris Birks
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Birks
Project director/manager	Chris Birks

Project supervisor Chris Birks
Name of sponsor/funding body Mr and Mrs Halil

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID ESF25647
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive Exists? No
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID ESF25647
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes Report includes colour digital images

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Report on Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 061'
Author(s)/Editor(s) Birks, C.
Other bibliographic details Report Number CB550R v.1.1
Date 2017
Issuer or publisher Chris Birks
Place of issue or publication Contractor's Report
Description Final bound A4 single-side printed report with text, colour digital images and fold-out A3 drawings plus digital copy .pdf format on compact disc

Entered by Chris Birks (chris@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Appendix 9 Photographic Index

Plate 1. Feature [103] (left) and [105] in Trench 1, looking east



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 2. Feature [107] in Trench 1, looking west



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 3. Feature [204] in Trench 2, looking approximately south



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 4. Feature [208] in Trench 2, looking west



Scale is 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 5. Feature [210] in Trench 2, looking west



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 6. Features [312] (left) and [314] in Trench 3, looking north



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 7. Features [310] in Trench 3, looking north



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 8. Feature [307] in Trench 3, looking north



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 9. Feature [403] in Trench 4, looking east



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 10. Feature [504] in Trench 5, looking northwest



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 11. Feature [507] in Trench 5, looking east



Scales are 1m in 0.5m increments

Plate 12. Feature [608] in Trench 6, looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 13. Features [604], [606] and [610] in Trench 6, looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 14. Feature [706] in Trench 7, looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 15. Feature [704] in Trench 7, looking east



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 16. Feature [804] in Trench 8, looking southwest



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Plate 17. Feature [806] in Trench 8, looking northwest



Scale is 2m in 0.5m increments

Appendix 4. OASIS Record

OASIS ID: *chrisbir1-326789*

Project details

Project name	Continuous Archaeological Recording at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, IP22 1PT'
Short description of the project	Monitoring during excavations associated with a residential development revealed few archaeological remains beyond those observed during previous trenched evaluation of the site.
Project dates	Start: 13-09-2018 End: 24-07-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WTM 061 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WORTHAM Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, IP22 1PT
Study area	500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 082 777 52.357261773669 1.057819106557 52 21 26 N 001 03 28 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Chris Birks
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Chris Birks
Project director/manager	Chris Birks
Project supervisor	John Simmons

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	WTM 061
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on Continuous Archaeological Recording at 'Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, IP22 1PT, WTM 061'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.,
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB589R
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Chris Birks
Place of issue or publication	Contractor's Report
Description	Unbound paper copy plus digital .pdf copy on compact disc
Entered by	Chris Birks (chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	6 September 2019

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