

**Archaeology Report Number CB662R v.1.2**

**Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk WTM 080**

Grid reference TM 0825 7772

Mid Suffolk District Council planning reference DC/19/02698

**Trenched Archaeological Evaluation**

Fieldwork dates 18 to 28 August 2020

**OASIS ID; chrisbir1-399793**

**Prepared for**

Mr and Mrs Hall

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<b>Project</b>	<b>Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 080'</b>
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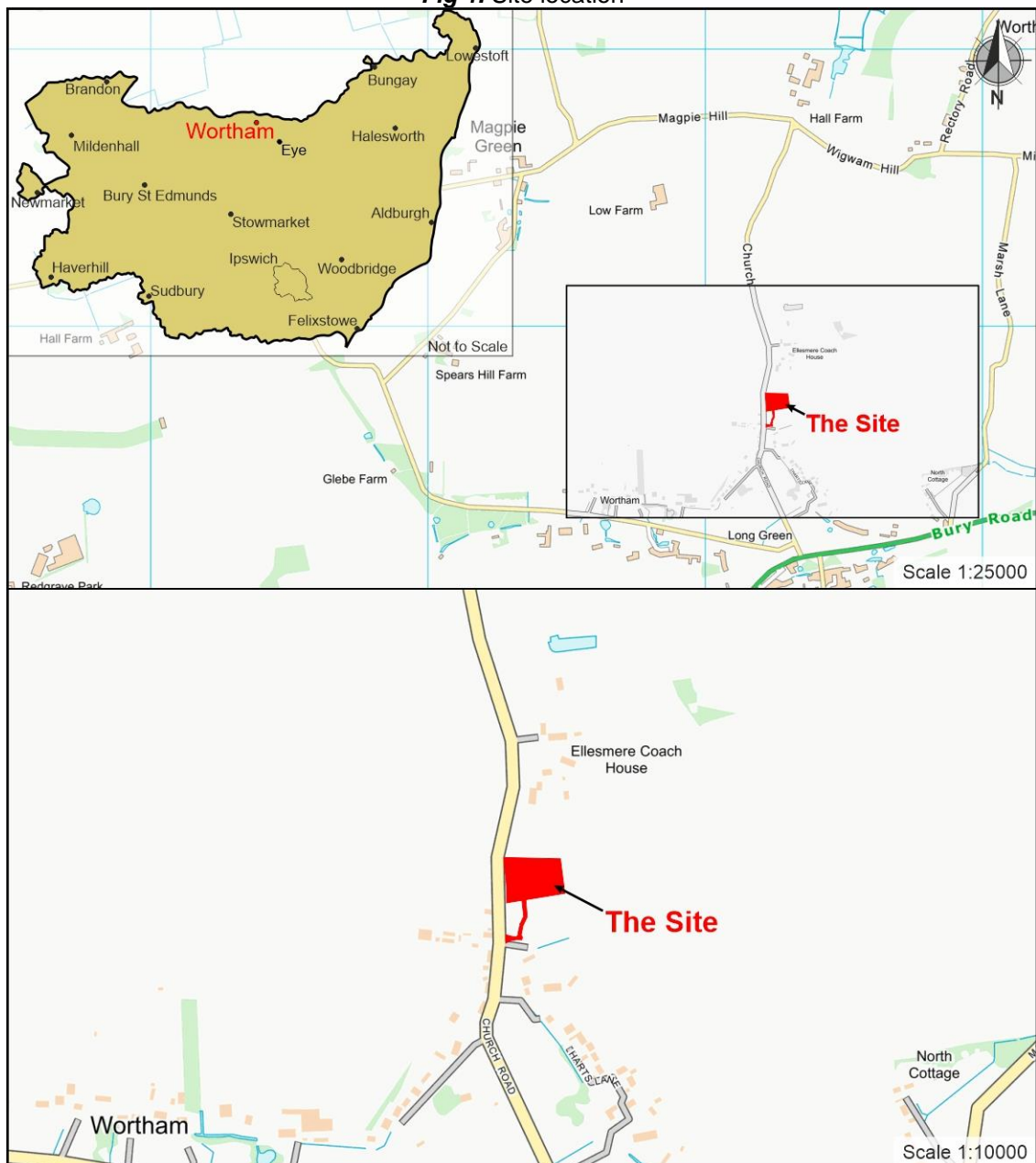
## Summary

Trenched evaluation was carried out at 'Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham, WTM 080, Suffolk' in August 2020 prior to proposed residential development to aid decisions regarding further mitigation. The earliest, probably settlement, activities during the prehistoric period were indicated through the recovery of the remains of a large part of an Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery vessel and struck and burnt flints. Evidence of field systems, and potentially settlement, in use since the Late Saxon to early-medieval period and probably through to the medieval period was recorded.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation resulting from development proposals at 'Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk' (grid reference TM 0825 7772, centred at, Fig. 1) has been requested by the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (Gemma Stewart/12 June 2020), Mid Suffolk District Council planning reference number DC/19/02698.
- 1.2 Works were carried out according to Written Scheme of Investigation, CB662 v.1.2 (Appendix 1), 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).

Fig 1. Site location



## 2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within a wider area of known heritage assets and comprises an area with potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) to be present and that the significance of these may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.
- 2.2 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*. Communities and Local Government (2019) and *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) 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 site code WTM 080 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) ID: chrisbir1-399793 (*Appendix 10*) apply.

## 3.0 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 Specific aims of the project are;
  - 3.1.1 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).
  - 3.1.2 Provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits which may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims.
- 3.2 Generic Aims of the project are to;
  - 3.2.1 Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.
  - 3.2.2 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.
  - 3.2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
  - 3.2.4 Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.
  - 3.2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 4.0 Method Statement

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Full details relating to methodology are provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*). A summary is provided for *Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* and details relating to Post-excavation analysis, report and archive preparation can be seen in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 4.1.2 The primary purpose of the evaluation was 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 was determined. This was achieved through the following methodology and in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2019).

## 4.2 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

- 4.2.1 Consultation of service plans and a 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.
- 4.2.2 A tracked hydraulic-type excavator with toothless ditching bucket was used for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.
- 4.2.3 Five (5) trenches each measuring 26m by 1.8m (130 linear m) were excavated to provide a 5% (240m<sup>2</sup>) sample of the development area (*Fig. 2*).
- 4.2.4 The trial trenches were excavated to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. The trenches characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed 'natural' deposits.
- 4.2.5 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.
- 4.2.6 Metal detecting was undertaken by Mr Andy Barnett over the surface of trench locations prior to mechanical excavation commencing, throughout mechanical excavation and within trench bases. Archaeological features and deposits and spoil were metal detected. Finds were recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis by relevant specialists.
- 4.2.7 All archaeological features were sample excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, as follows according to Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2019).

Linear features	10% (minimum 1m wide slot across the width)
Pits, post-holes	50% (with provision for up to 100% excavation)
Structural remains	50% (depending upon the extent of remains, some may remain <i>in situ</i> )
Burials	<i>No burials were encountered</i>

- 4.2.8 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.
- 4.2.9 Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples were made.
- 4.2.10 A single-context planning methodology was employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits was made on-site as necessary.
- 4.2.11 A photographic record of archaeological remains was made using colour digital images in .raw format. A general photographic record was made using colour digital images. The camera used was a 12 mega pixel Sony A700 (APS-C) with 23.5mm by 15.6mm sensor. Digital photographs will be converted from raw format to uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit for archiving.
- 4.2.12 All finds of archaeological significance were collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and subsequent analysis by relevant finds specialists.
- 4.2.13 Forty litre bulk samples, or the full context if this is less, were taken from well-sealed and dated contexts for environmental analysis. Sampling and analysis of suitable archaeological features/deposits for palaeoenvironmental remains and scientific dating of deposits, artefacts or ecofacts was carried out 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). Environmental sampling was 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.

- 4.2.14 Matthew Baker at the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service carried out a site monitoring visit during fieldwork on 26 August 2020.
- 4.2.15 The trenches were backfilled by the Client once the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service had approved fieldwork as complete.
- 4.2.16 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 2019). It is currently held by Chris Birks and will be submitted to the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for long-term storage.

## 5.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A search of HER entries was commissioned on 27 July 2020 (invoice number 9239061).
- 5.1.2 The HER has a total of 87 entries for sites within the study area comprising 47 HER Portable Antiquities Scheme monuments, 10 HER events and 30 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.
- 5.1.3 A figure showing finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (HER Portable Antiquities Scheme monuments) was provided but with no details. Details were requested and received on 16 December 2020 and summaries have been included in the revised draft report without providing exact locations as these are confidential.
- 5.1.4 A number of archaeological interventions (HER events) have been carried out within the study area since 2008. A summary of records relating to the proposed 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. 2*).
- 5.1.5 HER monuments are summarised by period and shown in *Fig. 3*. There are 5 periods represented in the record – prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval plus multi-period and undated. Any relevant information from the National Mapping Programme is included in the descriptions of HER monuments.
- 5.1.6 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.
- 5.1.7 A search of Historic England and HER Listed Building entries revealed 24 Listed Buildings within the 1km study area (*Fig. 4*).
- 5.1.8 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. 5*).

- 5.1.9 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.

## 5.2 Portable Antiquities Scheme

- 5.2.1 There are no entries within the proposed development site itself.
- 5.2.2 A total of 128 Portable Antiquities Scheme entries are recorded within the 1km study area, mostly to the south of the development site. Entries include the recovery of finds from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, early-medieval, medieval, Post-medieval and modern periods.

## 5.3 Suffolk HER Events

- 5.3.1 No HER events are recorded within the proposed development site excepting the current scope of work (ESF28128, WTM 080).
- 5.3.2 Nine HER events are recorded within the 1km study area outside of the proposed development site (*Fig. 2*).

### 5.3.3 2008. Trenched Archaeological Evaluation ESF21683 (WTM044)

- 5.3.3.1 Trenched archaeological evaluation on land at Cherry Tree Farm to the southeast of the proposed development site was carried out in 2008. 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.

### 5.3.4 2008/9. Trenched Archaeological Evaluation ESF20157 (WTM047)

- 5.3.4.1 Trenched archaeological evaluation of the land around Cherry Tree Farm to the southeast of the proposed 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).

### 5.3.5 2009. Archaeological Excavation ESF20732 (WTM044)

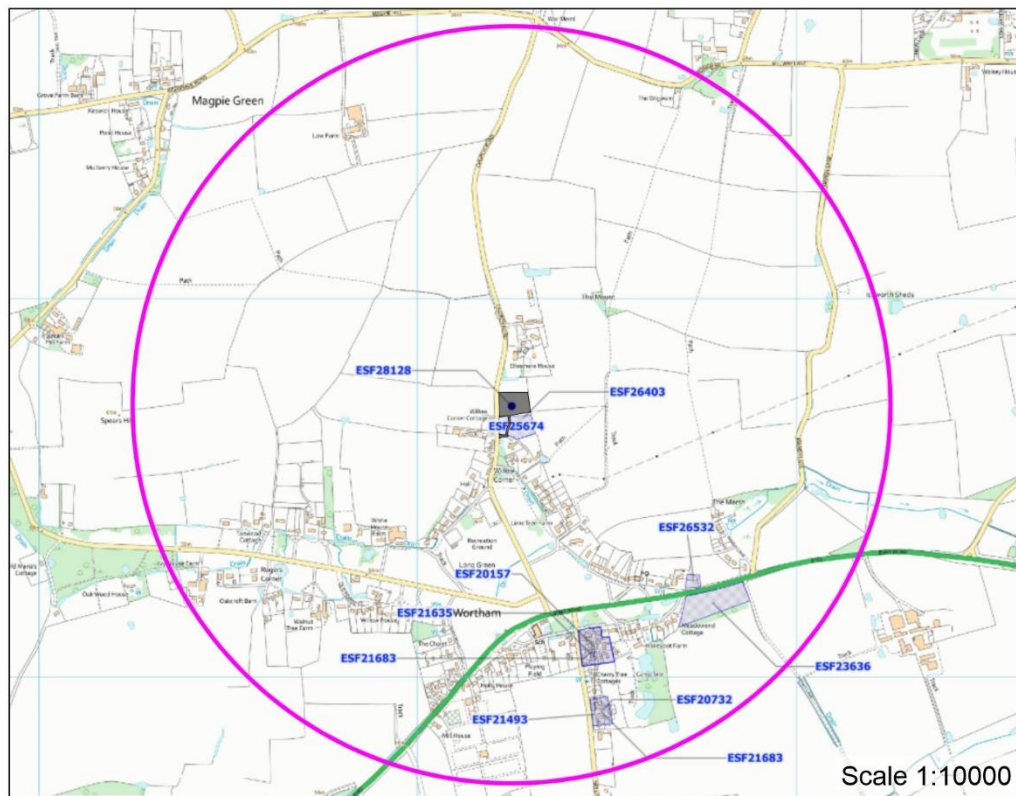
- 5.3.5.1 An archaeological excavation was carried out ahead of the construction of a new housing development and infrastructure at Cherry Tree Farm to the southeast of the proposed development site in 2009. Evidence for agricultural activity during the early Iron Age was discovered, with post-holes, pits and gullies. 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 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, therefore possibly indicating that a wattle fence shelter had been 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 (Sillwood and Morgan 2010).

### 5.3.6 2010. Archaeological Excavation ESF21493

- 5.3.6.1 An archaeological excavation on land at Cherry Tree Farm to the southeast of the proposed development site was carried out 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 dated to the late-11<sup>th</sup>

century or sometime in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and comprised five plots running east-to-west and presumably these fronted onto Mellis Road. In around the late-13<sup>th</sup> 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-14<sup>th</sup> to mid-16<sup>th</sup> 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.

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



© Suffolk County Council

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

0 250m

### 5.3.7 2010. Historic Building Analysis ESF21635 (WTM 054)

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

### 5.3.8 2016. Trenched Archaeological Evaluation ESF23636 (WTM 059)

5.3.8.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to a residential development of a site at Land off Bury Road to the southeast of the proposed development site in 2016 (Bull 2016). 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.

### 5.3.9 2017. Trenched Archaeological Evaluation ESF25674 (WTM 061)

5.3.9.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to a residential development of a site at Church Road, Wortham, immediately south and adjacent to the proposed development site in 2017 (Birks 2017). Activities since the Late Saxon/early-medieval period were indicated and evidence of arable activities during the medieval period was recorded. Settlement probably occurred beyond the site though not too distant as there was evidence of the disposal of domestic waste into features.

### 5.3.10 2017. Continuous Archaeological Recording ESF26403 (WTM 061)

5.3.10.1 Continuous archaeological recording was carried out during residential development of the site at Church Road, Wortham, to the immediate south and adjacent to the proposed development site in 2018/19 (Birks 2019) following the initial phase of trenched evaluation (ESF25674, WTM 061). 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. Undated features including a linear feature and a large pit-like feature, possibly a pond, and a deep area of truncation, possibly associated with earlier development in this area, were recorded.

### 5.3.11 2019. Trenched Archaeological Evaluation ESF26532 (WTM 076)

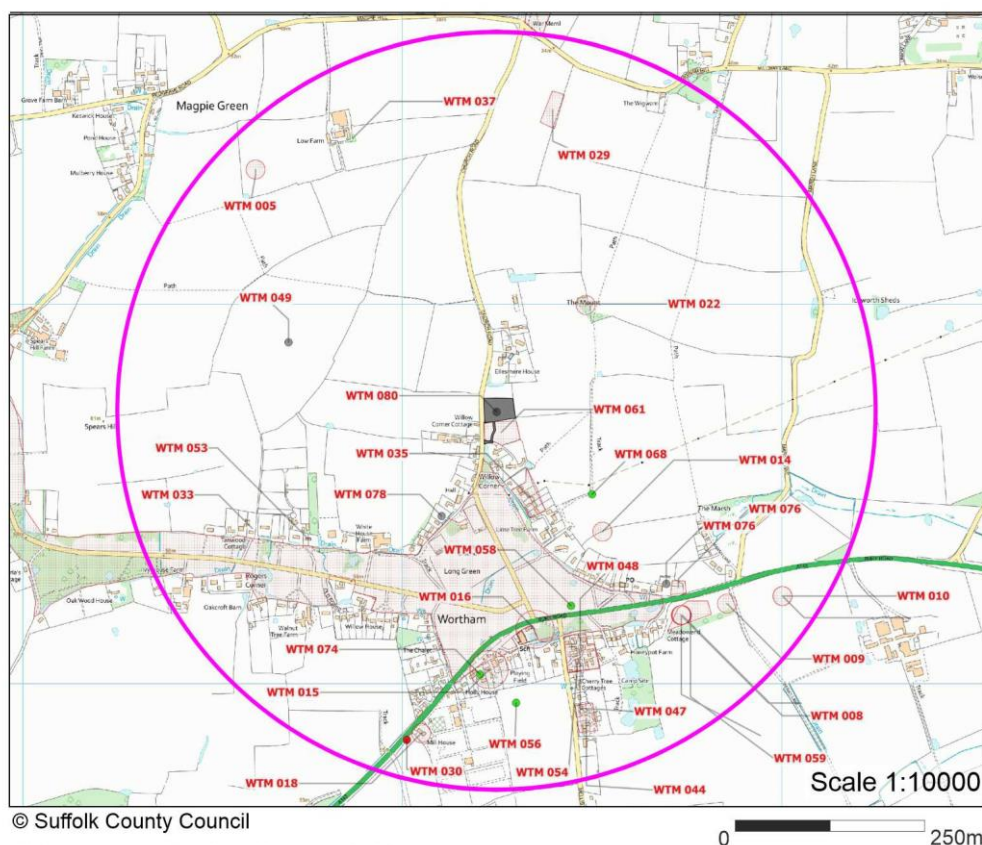
5.3.11.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to a residential development of a site at The Old Queens to the southeast of the proposed development site in 2019 (Adams 2019). Two trenches were excavated. Topsoil was present to a depth of 0.32m above subsoil which was present to a depth of 0.78m.

## 5.4 Suffolk HER monuments

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

5.4.2 A total of 34 HER monuments within the 1km study area are summarised by period and shown in *Fig. 3*. 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.

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



© Suffolk County Council

Black shaded - development site  
 Pink - 1km study area  
 Red - HER monument

### 5.4.3 Prehistoric

5.4.3.1 A barbed and tanged arrowhead of probable Bronze Age date was found at Honeypot Farm to the south/southeast of the proposed development site (WTM 068 – MSF12711) and an Iron Age



(and possibly Saxon) occupation site was found on a field east of Beans Lane during excavations in 1955 (WTM 010 - MSF8275).

#### 5.4.4 Roman

- 5.4.4.1 Roman remains include a tomb and urns recorded at Low Farm to the northwest of the proposed development site in 1843 and marked on a 1903 Ordnance Survey (WTM 005 - MSF8193) and a Roman road and ditches along the line of Beans Lane were recorded during excavations in 1955 (WTM 009 - MSF8274).
- 5.4.4.2 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 proposed development site (WTM 007 - MSF8198).
- 5.4.4.3 Roman coins have been found to the south of the proposed development site (WTM 015 - MSF8279, WTM 016 - MSF8280 and WTM 056 - MSF34003) and a hoard of 160 Roman coins was found through metal-detecting (WTM 029 - MSF16781).

#### 5.4.5 Saxon

- 5.4.5.1 A possible Saxon site was found on a field east of Beans Lane during pipeline trenching in 1955 (WTM 010 - MSF8276).

#### 5.4.6 Medieval

- 5.4.6.1 Activities during the medieval period are indicated through the recovery of finds including pottery (WTM 014 - MSF8278) and 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).
- 5.4.6.2 Medieval remains include the Church of St Mary (otherwise St Thomas & St Mary) (WTM 011 - MSF8199) and the possible site of the Church of St. Thomas, Wortham Everard is recorded under WTM 008 - MSF8273.
- 5.4.6.3 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).
- 5.4.6.4 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 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map dated to c.1880 (WTM 033 - MSF31135). The green is still in existence.
- 5.4.6.5 Evaluation at Cherry Tree Farm to the south/southeast of the proposed development site identified medieval ditches and gullies and (WTM 047 - MSF24433). See ESF20157. Subsequent excavation 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.
- 5.4.6.6 Sixteenth-century houses include *Southview*, to the southwest of the proposed development site (WTM 053 - MSF25659) and *Old Ale House* to the south/southeast (WTM 054 - MSF26565).
- 5.4.6.7 Late Saxon and medieval rural activity indicated by environmental evidence, linear features and pits was recorded during trenched evaluation (ESF25674) and monitoring (ESF26403) adjacent and to the south of the proposed development site (WTM 061 - MSF3671).

#### 5.4.7 Post-medieval

- 5.4.7.1 Post-medieval remains include Corn Mills to the south/southwest of the proposed development site, marked on an 1890 Ordnance Survey map (WTM 018 - MSF8244) and a possibly extant milestone to the south/southwest of the proposed development site, visible on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1880s Ordnance Survey map (WTM 030 - MSF31132). A smock mill at Wortham was demolished in 1948.
- 5.4.7.2 Archaeological evaluation at The Old Queens to the southeast of the proposed development site in 2019 identified a series of Post-medieval and modern plot boundary ditches. (WTM 076 - MSF38003, ESF26532).

#### 5.4.8 Multi-period

- 5.4.8.1 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 in 1955 after finds were



recovered from a pipeline trench, when Basil Brown found prehistoric pottery sherds (WTM 008 - MSF8271).

5.4.8.2 Evaluation and excavation at Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road to the south/southeast of the proposed development site identified Iron Age occupation and late Anglo-Saxon activity (WTM 044 - MSF24787). See ESF20732 and ESF21683.

5.4.8.3 Multi-period features of Roman, medieval and Post-medieval date were identified during evaluation trenching at Land off Bury Road to the southeast of the proposed development site (WTM 059 - MSF34564). See ESF23636.

**5.4.9 Undated**

5.4.9.1 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).

5.4.9.2 Undated quantities of bricks were found 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 - MSF82).

5.4.9.3 Part of an undated though possibly Roman pottery 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).

**5.5 Listed Buildings**

5.5.1 No Listed Buildings are present within the proposed development site.

5.5.2 A search of Historic England and HER Listed Building records revealed 24 Listed Buildings within the 1km study area, (*Fig. 4*). 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/>).

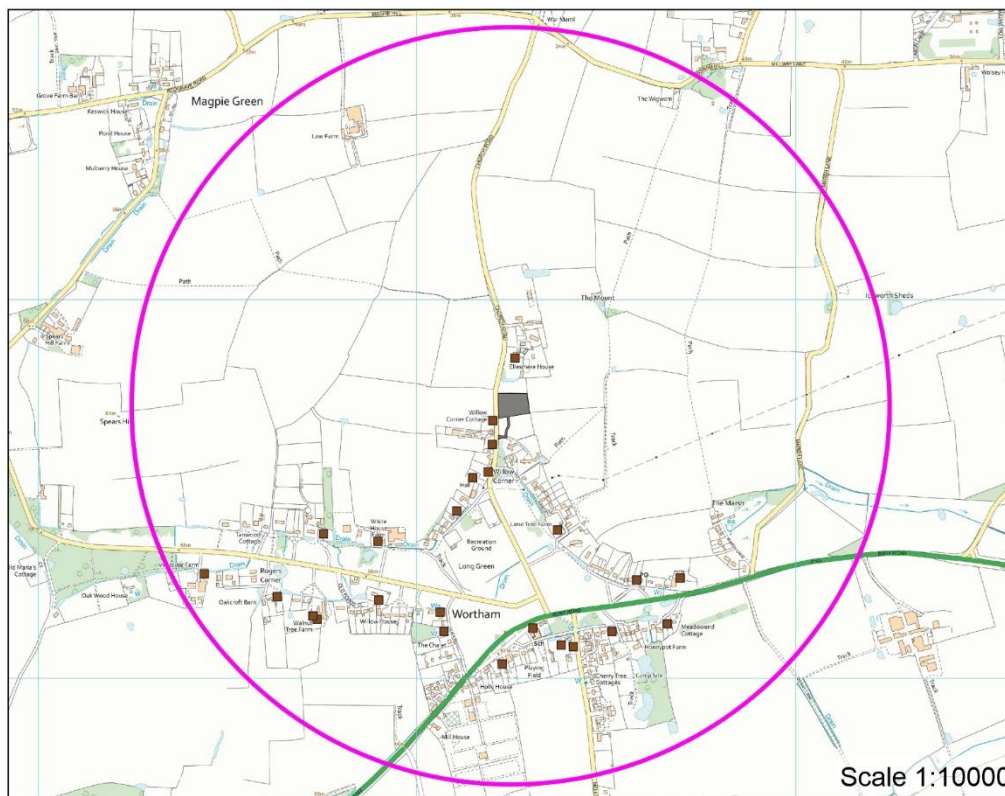
**Table 1.** Summary of Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed development site

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

HER reference	Name	List entry number	Grade	Grid reference	Summary
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

HER reference	Name	List entry number	Grade	Grid reference	Summary
280482	OUTBUILDING IMMEDIATELY SOUTH EAST OF WALNUT TREE FARMHOUSE	1032749	II	TM 07737 77156	Outbuilding. Early/mid C18

Figure 4. Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council



© Suffolk County Council

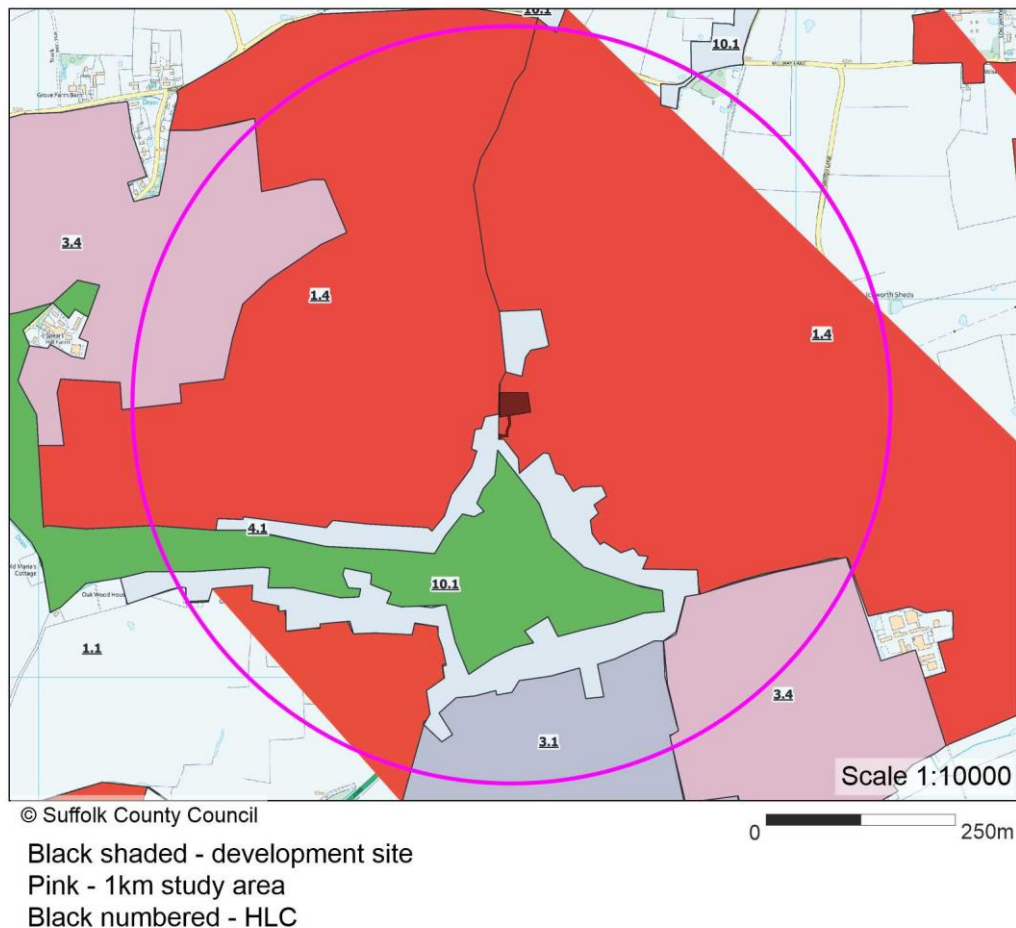
Black shaded - development site  
 Pink - 1km study area  
 Brown- Listed Building

## 5.6 Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.6.1 A search of entries within the site and 1km study was carried out (Fig. 5). A brief description is provided for the relevant historic landscape characterisations (HLC).
- 5.6.2 Areas to the north, west, east and southwest of the proposed development site are characterised as **Sub-type 1.4. Pre-18th-century enclosure – irregular co-axial fields**. Landscapes where many of the boundaries share a common axis. They share many of the characteristics of *long co-axial fields* (sub-type 1.3) but lack their overall regularity and their boundaries are often only approximately parallel. The systems vary in size, merge in and out of one another, and generally fail to follow one particular aspect or angle. In some cases these systems represent the early, piecemeal, enclosure of common fields.
- 5.6.3 Areas to the northwest and southeast of the proposed development site are characterised as **Sub-type 3.4. Post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from irregular co-axial fields**. 20th-century boundary loss from fields formerly of Subtype 1.4 (Pre-18th-century enclosure – irregular co-axial fields): Landscapes where many of the boundaries share a common axis. They share many of the characteristics of *long co-axial fields* (sub-type 1.3) but lack their overall regularity and their boundaries are often only approximately parallel. The systems vary in size, merge in and out of one another, and generally fail to follow one particular aspect or angle. In some cases these systems

represent the early, piecemeal, enclosure of common fields. To the south of the proposed development site at the south edge of the study area, the area is characterised as **Sub-type 3.1. Post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields**. 20th-century boundary loss from fields formerly of Sub-type 1.1 (random fields): Landscapes made up of fields that have an irregular pattern (i.e. without any dominant axis). Many were in existence by the medieval period, but could be earlier. Boundaries usually take the form of species-rich hedges (normally coppiced not laid) with associated ditches and banks. Areas with this field pattern are probably some of our earliest farming landscapes.

**Figure 5.** Suffolk HLC within 1km of the proposed development site © Suffolk County Council



5.6.4 Areas to the north and south (Worham village) and south of the proposed development site are characterised as **Sub-type 10.1. Built up area – unspecified**. A built up area of unspecified type or size. Encompassing this area is **Sub-type 4.1. Common pasture – built margin..** Common pastures on the claylands were usually enclosed by a substantial ditch, often water-filled, and can be hedged on the outer margin. Their shapes can be very varied, but they frequently have funnel-shaped extensions where roads enter them, presumably to help with the herding of animals. Usually called greens, they can also be termed tyes (in south Suffolk only) or commons. Small greens are often triangular and arranged around the junction of three roads. Large greens (over 20ha) are a particular feature of the clay plateaux of north Suffolk. Farmsteads and cottages fringe the margins of the greens and these usually have or had common rights attached to them. Deserted house sites, often showing now only as scatters of pottery, also occur on the margins. Windmills frequently occur within or on the margin of greens. Greens seem to have been established from the 12th century onwards and usually occur on poorly-drained clay plateaux.

## 6.0 Geology and Topography

6.1 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 Forma; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. 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%.

- 6.2 The proposed development site comprises an area of approximately 0.48 ha. (4812m<sup>2</sup>) centred at grid reference TM 0825 7772 on the north side of Wortham village (*Fig. 6*). There are houses to the west and south of the site, and the land is relatively level at an elevation of c. 54m OD.

## 7.0 Results

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Access was gained from Church Road to the west of the site and the weather remained mostly warm, dry and sunny with rare rain showers. Site conditions were quite good though silt/clay-rich deposits hardened quickly in the warm weather causing problems with manual excavation.
- 7.1.2 Trenched archaeological excavations were carried out between 18 and 28 August 2020. Five (5) trenches each measuring 26m by 1.8m (130 linear m) were excavated to provide a 5% (240m<sup>2</sup>) sample of the development area (*Fig. 6*).
- 7.1.3 Context numbers were allocated during fieldwork and are summarised in *Appendix 2*. A finds summary is provided (*Appendix 3*), pottery summary (*Appendix 4*), fired clay summary (*Appendix 5*), miscellaneous finds summary (*Appendix 6*), metal finds summary (*Appendix 7*), prehistoric pottery summary (*Appendix 8*) and environmental summary (*Appendix 9*).

### 7.2 Trench 1

*Figures 6 and 7*

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
100	D	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular and subrounded flints	0.2-0.35m	54.65-54.29m OD	Metal	-
101	D	Mid yellow brown sandy clay silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.25m	54.30-54.10m OD	Metal	-
102	D	Mixed light to mid yellow brown clay silt with mid orangey brown sandy silt patches and areas of off-white chalk <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	53.76-53.74m OD	-	-

- 7.2.1 Trench 1 was approximately north-south oriented, measured c. 26m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m (north end) to c. 0.5m (south end) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.2-0.35m of topsoil (100) and c. 0.25m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) at c. 53.75m OD (*Plate 1*). Metal finds of Post-medieval date including a musket ball were recovered from topsoil (100) and of medieval/Post-medieval, Post-medieval (including 3 musket balls and a bullet) and unknown date from subsoil (101).

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
103	C	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.1m	c. 53.95m OD	-	-
104	D	Light to mid yellow brown <b>fill</b> of [103] with rare small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.1m	c. 53.95m OD	-	-

- 7.2.2 Approximately southwest-northeast oriented linear feature [103] was present at the north end of Trench 1 at c. 0.7m beneath present ground level (at c. 53.95m OD) and extended beyond the east and west edges of excavation (*Plate 2*). It measured c. 0.85m wide and c. 0.1m deep with shallow concave sides and a slightly concave base and contained fill (104) that produced no finds.

**Plate 1.** Trench 1, looking approximately south



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 2.** Linear feature [103] in Trench 1, looking approximately south



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

### 7.3 Trench 2

*Figures 6 and 8*

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
200	D	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.27m	54.47-54.20m OD	Metal	-
201	D	Mid yellow brown sandy clay silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and rare small- to medium-sized chalk pieces	0.3-0.36m	54.20-53.93m OD	Metal	-
202	D	Mixed mid orangey brown sandy clay, pale white/yellow chalky clay and mid grey mottled with dark orange silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	53.81-53.67m OD	-	-
203	C	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.28m	c. 54.01m OD	-	-
204	D	Dark grey brown mottled with mid yellow brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [203] with moderate small- to medium-sized subrounded flints, moderate small-sized charcoal pieces and flecks and moderate small-sized chalk pieces and flecks	0.28m	c. 54.01m OD	Flint, fired clay Enviro <1>	-

7.3.1 Trench 2 was approximately east-west oriented, measured c. 26m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.27m of topsoil (200) and c. 0.3-0.36m of subsoil (201) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) at c. 53.81-53.67m OD (*Plate 3*). Metal finds of Post-medieval and unknown date were recovered from topsoil (200), including a musket ball, and subsoil (201), including 3 musket balls.

7.3.2 A group of 3 features [203], [205] and [207] lay towards the west end of Trench 2. Pit-like feature [203] (at c. 54.01m OD) extended c. 0.45m into the trench and beyond the north edge of excavation (*Plate 4*). It measured c. 0.89m wide and c. 0.28m deep with quite regular-shaped fairly shallow concave sides and a fairly flat base and contained fill (204) that produced a piece of burnt flint and fired clay. Environmental sample <1> taken from fill (204) contained numerous carbonised cereal grains and pea/bean seeds.



**Plate 3.** Trench 2, looking approximately east



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 4.** Feature [203] in Trench 2, looking approximately north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
205	C	Pit/'natural' feature?	c. 0.1m	c. 53.88m OD	-	-
206	D	Mid yellow brown sandy silt fill of [205] with rare small- to medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.1m	c. 53.88m OD	Pottery, flint, ?coal Enviro <2>	Early/Middle Bronze Age

- 7.3.3 Pit-like feature [205] (at c. 53.88m OD) extended c. 0.5m into the trench and beyond the north edge of excavation (Plate 5). It measured c. 1.45m wide and c. 0.1m deep with irregular-shaped shallow sides and an irregular-shaped base and contained fill (206) that produced prehistoric pottery, a struck flint and a possible piece of coal or clinker. Environmental sample <2> taken from fill (206) contained a small number of cereal grains and pulses.



**Plate 5.** Feature [205] in Trench 2, looking approximately north



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
207	C	Pit-like feature	0.15-0.18m	c. 53.81m OD	-	-
208	D	Mid yellow brown with patches of light orange yellow sandy silt fill of [207] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	0.15-0.18m	c. 53.81m OD	-	-

- 7.3.4 Pit-like feature [207] (at c. 53.81m OD) extended c. 1.4m into the trench and beyond the south edge of excavation (*Plate 6*). It measured c. 2.5m wide and c. 0.15-0.18m deep with gently-sloping concave sides and a fairly flat base and contained fill (208) that produced no finds.

**Plate 6.** Feature [207] in Trench 2, looking approximately south



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
209	C	?Linear feature	0.11m	c. 53.71m OD	-	-
210	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of [209] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	0.11m	c. 53.71m OD	-	-

- 7.3.5 Linear feature [209] (at c. 53.71m OD) lay towards the east end of Trench 2. It was approximately north-south oriented and extended beyond the north and south edges of excavation (*Plate 7*). It measured c. 0.48-0.59m wide and c. 0.11m deep with irregular-shaped shallow sides and an undulating base and contained fill (210) that produced no finds.



## 7.4 Trench 3

Figures 6 and 9

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
300	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	0.20-0.22m	54.12-53.91m OD	Metal	-
301	D	Mid yellow brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional small- to medium-sized CBM fragments and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	0.33-0.35m	53.90-53.71m OD	Metal	-
302	D	Mixed mid orange brown silty sand and pale yellow sandy clay <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with moderate small-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	53.65-53.31m OD	-	-

7.4.1 Trench 3 was approximately north-south oriented, measured c. 26m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.6m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.2m of topsoil (300) and c. 0.35m of subsoil (301) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (302) at c. 53.65-53.31m OD (*Plate 8*). A Post-medieval musket ball was recovered from topsoil (300) and metal finds of Post-medieval (including 5 musket balls) and unknown date from subsoil (301).

**Plate 7.** Feature [209] in Trench 2, looking approximately south



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 8.** Trench 3, looking approximately north



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
303	C	Posthole <b>feature?</b>	0.1m	c. 53.52m OD	-	-
304	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [303] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional charcoal flecks	0.1m	c. 53.52m OD	-	-

7.4.2 Possible posthole [303] (at c. 53.52m OD) was present towards the north end of Trench 3 (*Plate 9*). It measured c. 0.26m across and c. 0.15-0.18m deep with quite steep concave sides and a slightly concave base and contained fill (208) that produced no finds.

**Plate 9.** Feature [303] in Trench 3, looking approximately north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
305	C	Pit/'natural' feature?	0.06-0.14m	c. 53.42m OD	-	Rom/LSax
306	D	Pale yellow brown sandy silt fill of [305] moderate medium-sized subangular flints	0.06-0.14m	c. 53.42m OD	Pottery Enviro <4>	Rom/LSax

- 7.4.3 Pit-like feature [305] (at c. 53.42m OD) was present centrally north-south within Trench 3 (*Plate 10*). It extended c. 0.21-0.58m into the trench and beyond the east edge of excavation. It was quite irregular-shaped in plan, had gently-sloping fairly straight sides and a fairly flat but undulating base. It measured c. 1.45m across and c. 0.06-0.14m deep and contained fill (306) that produced a sherd of Roman/Late Saxon pottery. Environmental sample <4> taken from fill (306) contained no identifiable plant macrofossil remains.

**Plate 10.** Feature [305] in Trench 3, looking approximately east



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
307	C	Linear feature	0.39m	c. 53.21m OD	-	-
308	D	Mid orange brown sandy silt fill of [307] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.39m	c. 53.21m OD	-	-

- 7.4.4 Approximately east-west oriented linear feature [307] (at c. 53.21m OD) was present towards the south end of Trench 3 and extended beyond the east and west edges of excavation (*Plate 11*). It



measured c. 1.2m wide and c. 0.39m deep with regular-shaped quite steep concave (flatter on the south) sides and a slightly concave base and contained fill (308) that produced no finds.

**Plate 12.** Trench 4, looking approximately east



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 11.** Linear feature [307] in Trench 3, looking approximately east



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

## 7.5 Trench 4

Figures 6 and 10

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
400	D	Mid to dark grey brown sandy clay silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.3-0.35m	53.97-53.72m OD	-	-
401	D	Light to mid yellow brown sandy clay silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flints and rare chalk flecks	0.26-0.40m	53.97-53.72m OD	Metal	-
402	D	Mid orangey brown sandy clay silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	53.39-53.06m OD	-	-

7.5.1 Trench 4 was approximately east-west oriented, measured c. 26m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m (at the east end) to c. 0.6m (at the west end) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3-0.35m of topsoil (400) and c. 0.26-0.4m of subsoil (401) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (402) at c. 53.39-53.06m OD (*Plate 12*). Post-medieval metal finds were recovered from topsoil (400).

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
403	C	Linear feature	c. 0.25m	c. 53.30m OD	-	IA/ESax?
404	D	Mid to dark yellow grey brown sandy clay silt <b>primary fill</b> of [403] with occasional medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.1m	c. 53.13m OD	-	-
405	D	Mid grey brown sandy clay silt <b>upper fill</b> of [403] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.15m	c. 53.30m OD	Pottery Enviro <3>	IA/ESax?

7.5.2 Approximately north-south oriented linear feature [403] (at c. 53.30m OD) was present east of centre from east-west in Trench 4 and extended beyond the north and south edges of excavation (*Plate 13*). It measured c. 0.42m wide and c. 0.25m deep with steep, slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. It contained primary fill (404) that produced no finds and upper fill (405) that produced a sherd of pottery of either Iron Age or Early Saxon date. Environmental sample <3> taken from fill (405) contained a single oat grain.

**Plate 13.** Linear feature [403] in Trench 4, looking approximately north



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

## 7.6 Trench 5

*Figures 6 and 10*

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
500	D	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular flints, rare small-sized chalk pieces and flecks and rare small-sized CBM fragments	0.30-0.40m	54.45-54.05m OD	-	-
501	D	Mid to dark yellow brown sandy clay silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular and rounded flints	0.20-0.30m	54.13-53.78m OD	Metal	-
502	D	Mid orangey brown sandy clay silt and light to mid greenish brown clay patches <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	53.73-53.53m OD	-	-

7.6.1 Trench 5 was approximately east-west oriented, measured c. 26m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.7m (at the west end) to c. 0.6m (at the east end) beneath present ground level removing c. 0.3-0.4m of topsoil (500) and c. 0.2-0.3m of subsoil (501) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (502) at c. 53.73-53.53m OD (*Plate 14*).



7.6.2 No archaeological remains were present in Trench 5.

**Plate 14.** Trench 5, looking approximately east



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

## 8.0 The Finds

by Sue Anderson

### 8.1 Post-prehistoric Pottery (Appendix 4)

- 8.1.1 Two sherds (29g) were recovered from two contexts. Neither was particularly diagnostic and each could belong to more than one phase of human activity.
- 8.1.2 From (306) there was a small, abraded body sherd of sandy greyware with occasional flint inclusions. The sherd was wheelmade and relatively thin-walled. It may be a local version of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware or a Roman greyware.
- 8.1.3 From (405) there was a thick handmade sandy body sherd, oxidised to a reddish brown colour on both surfaces, with a black core. The external surface was smooth and the inner surface showed signs of use-wear. The sherd may be either Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon.

### 8.2 Fired clay (Appendix 5)

- 8.2.1 Three small fragments (4g) of fired clay were collected from (204). These were in a fine sandy pale buff/orange fabric with moderate coarse rounded chalk inclusions. The surface of the largest piece was smoothed and slightly convex. The function of this material, found in association with prehistoric pottery and flint, is uncertain.

### 8.3 Flint (Appendix 6)

- 8.3.1 A small snapped flint ?flake (2g) was found in (206). It was black with a small area of white cortex close to the bulb of percussion. It is possible that the fragment was part of a blade.
- 8.3.2 A fragment of burnt flint (11g) was recovered from (204), and was partly calcined and partly fire reddened.

### 8.4 Burnt material (Appendix 6)

- 8.4.1 A fragment of burnt material (6g) was collected from (206). The fragment was black and vesicular with an area of smooth surface. It may be burnt coal or clinker, and could be intrusive in this possible prehistoric context.

## 9.0 Metal Finds (*Appendix 7*)

by *Rebecca Sillwood*

### 9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 Forty-six metal finds were submitted for reporting: this breaks down as twenty-five of lead, twenty of copper alloy, and one of iron. All of the metalwork was unstratified from the topsoil and subsoil deposits of various trenches, and all pieces were of Post-medieval or unknown date.

### 9.2 Methodology

- 9.2.1 The metalwork was catalogued by count and weight, with spot dates and descriptions produced where possible. This data can be found within an Excel spreadsheet which is provided separately to this report and will be available as part of the archive.
- 9.2.2 Measurements were recorded in millimetres using digital callipers, which were checked for accuracy often. Weight was recorded in grams, to the nearest 0.1g, using digital scales, which were also checked for accuracy frequently using a known weight.

### 9.3 The Assemblage

#### *Lead*

- 9.3.1 The lead assemblage was overwhelmingly made up of musket balls, with eighteen of the twenty-five pieces identified as such. Trench 1 produced four musket balls; trench 2 also produced four; trench 3 produced six; and trenches 4 and 5 produced two each. The pieces ranged in diameter from 10.5mm to 13.5mm, but the majority were between 11mm and 12mm. Almost all had the casting seam and sprue present. One piece was poorly made, with the two hemispheres not joining neatly. One piece consisted of only one hemisphere.
- 9.3.2 The remaining pieces included four fragments of lead waste, possibly for re-use or recycling, or possibly degraded objects. These pieces came from trenches 1 and 5. An incomplete flat disc (trench 1) and a hooked strip (trench 2) were also recovered.
- 9.3.3 The only other identifiable lead object was a palm guard which was recovered from trench 4. The piece consisted of an ovate piece of lead, with one straight side. One surface was smooth, the other convex and had had a circular depression in the centre. Palm guards are thought to have been used by leatherworkers, to protect the hand. The Portable Antiquities Scheme database ([www.finds.org/](http://www.finds.org/)) states that such objects have been identified as early as the 17th century, but could have been used as recently as the 20th century. Read (2018, 83) argues that these were more likely used in the production of hessian sacks, where wooden needles, not iron, were used and therefore the needle would not have marked the soft lead. No evidence of needle marks were visible on this example. Hessian would not need much pressure to stitch and would surely negate the need for the palm guard. Nevertheless this object is of Post-medieval date and most likely to do with the sewing of some type of material.

#### *Copper Alloy*

- 9.3.4 Twenty copper alloy finds were recovered from the site, including eight buttons, one was possibly of 18th century date, but the rest were likely to be 19th century. A complete buckle was recovered from trench 3 and had an asymmetrical frame dating to between c. 1575 and 1700 (Whitehead, 1998, 90, no. 560). Another, more modern, buckle or clasp was recovered from trench 4 and was decorated in a Greek key pattern. Two possible upholstery tacks were found, in trenches 1 and 3 respectively. Other finds included an incomplete pipe tamper, a bullet, a suspension ring, and a key escutcheon, amongst others.

#### *Iron*

- 9.3.5 A single iron object was recovered from trench 2. The piece was probably part of a heel iron or horseshoe and consisted of a curving fragment with nails holding two plates together.

### 9.4 Conclusions

- 9.4.1 It is tempting to draw some conclusions from the presence of twenty-five musket balls recovered from only five trenches. Was there some camp here during the Civil War where soldiers were making their own lead shot? It is possible. Such camps would surely not leave too much trace on the ground.

Men may have been mustered for training nearby. It is not possible to be sure of any such theory. Musket balls are a ubiquitous find on many sites, though so many in such a small area is of interest. None appear to have been fired. Many have casting sprues remaining, whereas they would normally have been filed off for use. The presence of the musket balls will remain a mystery unless historical data can add to the story.

- 9.4.2 The remaining finds from the site were very much of a standard kind produced during metal detecting, including buttons, buckles, etc.

## 10.0 Prehistoric Pottery

by Sarah Percival

### 10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 A total of 32 sherds weighing 311g were collected from two contexts (Table 2, Appendix 8). The assemblage is poorly preserved with an average sherd weight of 9g.

**Table 2.** Quantity and weight of pottery by trench and feature

Trench	Feature no.	Feature type	Vessel date	Quantity	Weight (g)
2	205	Natural	Early to middle Bronze Age	31	286
4	403	Linear	Middle Iron Age	1	25
Total				32	311

### 10.2 Methodology

- 10.2.1 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Vessel form was recorded and the sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted.

### 10.3 Assemblage description

- 10.3.1 A small assemblage of 31 sherds, 286g, was collected from small natural feature [205] in trench 2. The sherds are all from the same, incomplete, vessel, a small Biconical shaped urn with direct, rounded rim, slight angular shoulder and simple base angle. The vessel is made of sandy fabric with moderate medium-sized inclusions of sub-rounded pale grog. The vessel is comparable to Early to Middle Bronze Age urns found at Flixton (Percival forthcoming) used in both funerary and domestic settings.
- 10.3.2 A single sherd in reduced sandy fabric with oxidised surfaces may be of mid Iron Age date. The sherd, which weighs 25g, was recovered from fill (405) of linear feature [403] in trench 4.

### 10.4 Discussion

- 10.4.1 The rim, body and base sherds from the incomplete Early to Middle Bronze Age urn recovered from trench 2 are of interest. As the vessel is incomplete and found without accompanying cremated or other remains it is likely that it is from settlement rather than funerary activity. The single sandy sherd from linear feature [403] in trench 4 is probably Iron Age.

## 11.0 Environmental Summary

by Dr John Summers

### 11.1 Introduction

- 11.1.1 During the archaeological evaluation of land at Worthing, Suffolk, four bulk samples were taken for environmental archaeological assessment. The samples were taken to assess the preservation and distribution of macroscopic ecofactual remains at the site, and were taken from a range of feature types.

### 11.2 Methods

- 11.2.1 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 reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. 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.

### 11.3 Results

- 11.3.1 The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in *Appendix 9*. Preservation of plant remains was by carbonisation only, with no evidence for anaerobic waterlogging or mineralisation. A small range of terrestrial mollusc shells were preserved but were insufficient for detailed comment.
- 11.3.2 Sample <3> of Iron Age/ early Saxon ditch fill (405)/ [403] contained a single oat (*Avena* sp.) grain. Sample <4> of Roman/ Saxon feature fill (306)/ [305] contained no identifiable plant macrofossil remains. It is apparent that neither was receiving significant quantities of contemporary carbonised debris.
- 11.3.3 Sample <1> of undated pit fill (204)/ [203] was the richest from the evaluation, containing numerous carbonised cereal grains. Hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type) were dominant, accompanied by small numbers of oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). In addition, pea/ bean (large Fabaceae) seeds were recorded. This range of crop taxa is characteristic of post-Roman activity. A small number of legume and grass seeds are likely to represent arable weeds, but no cereal chaff elements were recorded. It is likely that this represents a deposit of domestic debris, deposited with hearth ash, which was represented by common charcoal fragments.
- 11.3.4 Sample <2> of undated feature fill (206)/ [205] contained a small number of cereal grains (*Hordeum* sp.) and pulses, likely representing background scatters of carbonised debris.

### 11.4 Conclusions

- 11.4.1 The bulk samples from Wortham have demonstrated the preservation of carbonised cereal remains in the archaeological deposits. The richest sample (Sample <1>) was undated but the remains are likely Saxon/ medieval in date. The remaining samples contained few carbonised plant remains.
- 11.4.2 It is probable that should further excavation be undertaken at the site that additional bulk sampling would recover a larger assemblage of carbonised plant remains that would enable a more detailed investigation of diet and economy at the site.

## 12.0 Conclusions and Discussion

### 12.1 Introduction

- 12.1.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Site conditions were generally good though the warm weather caused issues with manual excavation.

### 12.2 Trench 1

- 12.2.1 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) were recorded in Trench 1 at c. 53.75m OD. Metal finds of Post-medieval date including a musket ball were recovered from topsoil (100) and of medieval/Post-medieval, Post-medieval (including 3 musket balls and a bullet) and unknown date from subsoil (101).
- 12.2.2 Undated approximately southwest-northeast oriented linear feature [103] was present at the north end of Trench 1 at c. 53.95m OD.

### 12.3 Trench 2

- 12.3.1 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) were recorded in Trench 2 at c. 53.81-53.67m OD. Metal finds of Post-medieval and unknown date were recovered from topsoil (200), including a musket ball, and subsoil (201), including 3 musket balls.
- 12.3.2 A group of 3 pit-like features [203] (at c. 54.01m OD), [205] (at c. 53.88m OD) and [207] (at c. 53.81m OD) were recorded towards the west end of Trench 2. A piece of burnt flint and fired clay fragments



were recovered from fill (204) of [203], prehistoric pottery sherds relating to a single vessel, a struck flint and a possible piece of coal or clinker from fill (206) of [205] and no finds were recovered from fill (208) of [207].

- 12.3.3 Morphologically, it is likely features [203] and [207] represent the remains of deliberately-dug pits probably for the disposal of domestic refuse and evidence from environmental sample <1> from fill (204) of pit [205] supports this possibility. The sample contained numerous carbonised cereal grains and pea/bean seed characteristic of post-Roman activity, probably during the Late Saxon to early medieval period. The presence of fired clay and charcoal within fill (204) and further charcoal identified in the environmental sample probably representing hearth ash may indicate the cleaning-out or disposal of a disused hearth or oven.
- 12.3.4 Feature [205] appeared more like a 'natural' feature, rather than deliberately dug, and the remains of a vessel of an Early to Middle Bronze Age urn of probable domestic use were at the very base of the feature, indicating it may have been deposited within a shallow hollow. It is likely this hollow silted-up over time and environmental sample <2> from fill (206) of [205] contained a small number of cereal grains and pulses, likely representing background scatters of carbonised debris, more consistent with a post-Roman date. Regardless, this feature indicates settlement activities probably during the Early to Middle Bronze Age and Late Saxon to early medieval period. The coal or clinker fragment from (206) is most likely intrusive but may indicate industrial activities, though a single fragment is inconclusive.
- 12.3.5 Undated approximately north-south oriented linear feature [209] (at c. 53.71m OD) lay towards the east end of Trench 2 and may represent the line of a hedgerow or a feature formed through 'natural processes'.

#### 12.4 Trench 3

- 12.4.1 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (302) were recorded at c. 53.65-53.31m OD in Trench 3. A Post-medieval musket ball was recovered from topsoil (300) and metal finds of Post-medieval (including 5 musket balls) and unknown date from subsoil (301).
- 12.4.2 Undated possible posthole [303] (at c. 53.52m OD) was present towards the north end of Trench 3 and may tentatively be associated with a structure of some form.
- 12.4.3 Feature [305] (at c. 53.42m OD) was present centrally north-south within Trench 3 and may date to the Roman or Late Saxon period, probably the latter, based on a sherd of pottery recovered from fill (306). Its function is unclear and may relate to a deliberately excavated pit-like feature or have formed through rooting-action. Environmental sample <4> from fill (306) contained no identifiable plant macrofossil remains.
- 12.4.4 Undated approximately east-west oriented linear feature [307] (at c. 53.21m OD) was present towards the south end of Trench 3 and probably represents a land boundary ditch.

#### 12.5 Trench 4

- 12.5.1 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (402) were recorded at c. 53.39-53.06m OD in Trench 4. Post-medieval metal finds were recovered from topsoil (400).
- 12.5.2 Approximately north-south oriented linear feature [403] (at c. 53.30m OD) was present east of centre from east-west in Trench 4 and probably represents a land boundary ditch of Iron Age or Early Saxon date, more likely the latter, based on a sherd of pottery recovered from upper fill (405). Environmental sample <3> from fill (405) contained a single oat grain.

#### 12.6 Trench 5

- 12.6.1 Undisturbed 'natural' deposits (502) were recorded at c. 53.73-53.53m OD in Trench 5. No archaeological remains were present.

#### 12.7 Discussion

- 12.7.1 The results of the current trenched evaluation and archaeological works on the adjacent residential development site in 2017 and 2018/19 are considered together. Very few finds have been recovered during all three interventions making dating of activities difficult. Attempts were made at illustrating

the features recorded during the 2017 trenched evaluation (pre-fixed 'T') and subsequent monitoring in 2018/19 (pre-fixed 'M') to establish any possible correlations with observations during the current programme of trenched evaluation and further insight into activities on-site, though with limited success (*Fig. 11*). Undated linear feature M[112] observed in Plot 3 may be an eastward extension of feature T[210] recorded in evaluation Trench 2, also undated. There may be associations between east-west linear features T[206] and T[610]. These lie quite close together and may represent a trackway rather than field boundaries though they could of course border fields to the north and south. Based on orientations of east-west and north-south, north-south linear features T[608] and T[706], and possibly T[806] though further west, may relate to the same field system. It was probably not seen in Plots 1 and 2 due to truncation by large features M[104] and M[110]. It was not observed in Plot 3 so may terminate immediately north of T[608] and was not observed during the current excavations to the north. A southwest-northeast land drain was recorded as M[106] and T[704].

- 12.7.2 The earliest activities during the prehistoric period were indicated through the recovery a burnt flint, probably a pot-boiler, and a quite uncommon find of the partial remains of a single vessel, and a struck flint, from a feature during the current programme of trenched evaluation, indicating settlement probably during the Early to Middle Bronze Age period. No evidence for prehistoric activities was gained during the 2017 or 2018/19 works and only sparse evidence for such exists in the vicinity of the site.
- 12.7.3 Linear features most likely relate to field systems in use since the Late Saxon and early-medieval period and probably through to the medieval period. The site lies a short distance to the north of the east side of the large medieval green in Wortham and the recorded remains relate to green-side activities. Medieval activities including similar features were recorded at Cherry Tree Farm (ESF21493) to the south and to the southeast at Land off Bury Road (ESF23636). 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 probable pre-14<sup>th</sup> century activities identified during works on this and the adjacent site. The layout of fields may have shifted towards a more north-south orientation as indicated at Cherry Tree Farm or the variety of orientations may simply reflect the piecemeal enclosure of common fields with irregular-shaped, different-sized and at different angles co-axial fields. The 20<sup>th</sup> century saw boundary loss from these earlier field systems.
- 12.7.4 The environmental evidence is consistent with a post-Roman rural site with the growing of cereal and pulse crops, though crop processing activities probably occurred elsewhere. Settlement may also have occurred elsewhere though the disposal of domestic waste and debris from domestic hearths or ovens indicate that settlement occurred not too far away, possibly within the northern part of the proposed development site.
- 12.7.5 A relatively large quantity of seemingly un-fired musket balls is of interest, indicating they were being made on-site some time during the Post-medieval period. Other metal finds of Post-medieval and unknown date were typical of metal-detected assemblages and provided little further evidence of activities on-site.
- 12.7.6 The depths of undisturbed 'natural' deposits are fairly consistent across the proposed development site from c. 53.81m OD to c. 53.06m OD, into which cut features are most commonly observed. Comparing these depths with construction methodologies and depths may aid decisions regarding further mitigatory works. No details relating to construction are currently known.
- 12.7.7 A summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 12.7.8 There is potential to contribute towards regional research framework priorities relating to rural prehistoric settlement and medieval green edge activities. In particular, the development of the agrarian economy and the 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. Decisions regarding further mitigation requirements were made by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service based on the results of the trenched archaeological evaluation. No further mitigatory works are required.



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## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Project	Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk'
Grid reference	TM 0825 7772
Planning Authority	Mid Suffolk District Council
Planning reference	DC/19/02698
SCCAS/CT reference	Gemma Stewart/12 June 2020
Title	Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk'
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Approval	Approved
Comments	Draft copy submitted to Gemma Stewart, Senior Archaeological Officer SCCAS for consideration on 03 July 2020. Comments were received on 10 July 2020 and this revised draft copy was prepared and resubmitted on 15 July 2020. Approval was received on 20 July 2020 prior to preparation of this final copy.

SCCAS/CT Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at  
'Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk'**

**Prepared for:**  
Mr and Mrs Halil

Reference No. CB662 v.1.2  
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### *Bibliography*

*Appendix 1* Health and Safety Policy Statement and Risk Assessments (*Not included in report*)

*Figure 1.* Site location

*Figure 2.* Site plan



## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation resulting from development proposals at ‘Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk’ (grid reference TM 0825 7772, centred at, *Fig. 1*) has been requested by the Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Service (Gemma Stewart/12 June 2020), Mid Suffolk District Council planning reference number DC/19/02698.
- 1.2 Written Scheme of Investigation, CB662, v.1.0 details how Chris Birks (hereafter ‘the Contractor’) would undertake these works and was prepared for Mr and Mrs Halil (hereafter ‘the Client’). A copy was submitted to the Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Service on 03 July 2020 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 (2014a). Comments were received on 10 July 2020 and a revised draft copy, CB662, v.1.1 was prepared and resubmitted on 15 July 2020. Approval was received on 20 July 2020 prior to preparation of this final copy, CB662, 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 an area with potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) to be present and that the significance of these may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development. It is located to the east of Church Road in the historic village of Wortham upon geology comprising the Norwich Crag formation, a sand bedrock with overlying Lowestoft formation superficial deposits at approximately 10m AOD.
- 2.2 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*. Communities and Local Government (2019) and *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) 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 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the trenched archaeological evaluation only; this document alone will not result in the discharge of the archaeological condition/s.

## 3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The Brief states that *The application area is situated in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), situated on the edge of a medieval green (HER reference WTM 033). Archaeological investigations to the immediate south of the site identified features of Anglo Saxon and medieval date (WTM 061). In addition, a number of medieval and Roman finds have also been found in the vicinity of development area. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.*

## 4.0 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 Specific aims of the project are;
  - 4.1.1 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).
- 4.2 Provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits which may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims.
- 4.3 Generic Aims of the project are to;
  - 4.3.1 Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.
  - 4.3.2 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.

- 4.3.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 4.3.4 Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.
- 4.3.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 5.0 Method Statement

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 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 will be determined. This will be achieved through the following methodology and in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2019).

### 5.2 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

- 5.2.1 An OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 5.2.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer will be 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. The results of the search will be included in the report.
- 5.2.3 Consultation of a service plan/s (to be provided by the Client) and CAT-scan of the area will be carried out prior to any excavations. Any service runs will be clearly marked on site using spray line marker, and avoided during excavations. If avoidance is not possible, the relevant trench may need repositioning or the service run will need to be moved at the expense of the Client.
- 5.2.4 A tracked hydraulic-type/wheeled excavator with qualified driver and toothless ditching bucket will be required for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.
- 5.2.5 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 5.2.6 Five (5) trenches each measuring 26m by 1.8m (130 linear m) will be excavated to provide a 5% (240m<sup>2</sup>) sample of the development area (*Fig. 2*). Precise trench locations will be established on site. Any significant changes to trench locations will be agreed the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.
- 5.2.7 Further trenching or deposit testing may be required following a site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy and a 25 linear m (at 1.80m wide) contingency for judgemental trench use is included accordingly.
- 5.2.8 The trial trenches will be excavated to the depth of the geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. The trenches will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed 'natural' deposits unless otherwise agreed with the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
- 5.2.9 In the unlikely event that deposits extend beyond 1.2m beneath present ground level (less in the presence of loose or unstable deposits) the trench edges will be stepped prior to any further excavation beyond this depth in agreement with the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.
- 5.2.10 Should the water table be encountered it may be necessary to employ the use of a suitable pump and provisions for the storage/removal of this water will need to be made at additional cost. Environmental considerations may require the use of a settlement tank/s should water be pumped to a water course and these decisions will need to be made in association with the relevant authority.

- 5.2.11 Topsoil and subsoil deposits will be removed in spits of no more than 0.1m under constant archaeological supervision and direction until archaeological remains or undisturbed 'natural' deposits are encountered.
- 5.2.12 Metal detecting will be undertaken over the surface of trench locations prior to mechanical excavation commencing, throughout mechanical excavation and within trench bases. Archaeological features and deposits and spoil will be metal detected. Finds will be recovered, labelled and bagged, and retained for later analysis by relevant specialists.
- 5.2.13 Spoil arisings will be stored at a safe distance of c. 1m from the trench. If they are to be removed from site, this will remain the responsibility of the Client who should note that all deposits must be metal detected prior to removal.
- 5.2.14 Should archaeological remains be encountered, no further machine excavation will be made and all archaeological features will be sample excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, as follows according to Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2019), unless otherwise agreed with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. The use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) may be required to gain information from very deep deposits/features. Machine assistance may be required for very large/deep features and this must be agreed with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. If any complex/unexpected deposits are encountered, these will be discussed with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service to agree strategy.

Linear features	10% (minimum 1m wide slot across the width)
Pits, post-holes	50% (with provision for up to 100% excavation)
Structural remains	50% (depending upon the extent of remains, some may remain <i>in situ</i> )
Burials	See 5.2.15 to 5.2.18

- 5.2.15 If burials are encountered, their location (including depth) will be recorded and the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) will be informed immediately. They will remain undisturbed *in situ* and be covered with a suitable geotextile membrane prior to backfilling of the trench. No further excavations associated with the development may continue at these locations until decisions regarding their treatment have been made by the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and the MoJ and would be subject to a further programme of archaeological work and additional cost.
- 5.2.16 If there is a reason, to be determined by the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, for human remains to be removed during the current programme of archaeological work, 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 human 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 Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, there may be a need to extend the sides of excavated areas to ensure that complete burials can be excavated. Contingency sums are provided.
- 5.2.17 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 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.
- 5.2.18 Analysis of any human skeletal remains removed during the excavations will be carried out by a relevant specialist 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) and in agreement with



the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and the Science Advisor, East of England Heritage Protection Department, Historic England, as required.

- 5.2.19 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.
- 5.2.20 A photographic record of archaeological remains will be made using colour digital images in .raw format. A general photographic record will be made using colour digital images. The camera used is a 12 mega pixel Sony A700 (APS-C) with 23.5mm by 15.6mm sensor. Digital photographs will be converted from raw format to uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit for archiving.
- 5.2.21 Appropriate registers for contexts, drawings, photographs and environmental samples will be made.
- 5.2.22 All finds of archaeological significance will be collected, bagged and labelled for processing, cataloguing and subsequent analysis by relevant finds specialists.
- 5.2.23 Forty litre bulk samples, or the full context if this is less, will be taken from well-sealed and dated contexts for environmental analysis. Sampling and analysis of suitable archaeological features/deposits for palaeoenvironmental remains and scientific dating of deposits, artefacts or ecofacts will be carried out 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). Environmental sampling will be discussed with the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and in consultation with the Science Advisor, East of England Heritage Protection Department, Historic England, as required.
- 5.2.24 A single-context planning methodology will be employed and a matrix of the sequence of deposits will be made on-site as necessary.
- 5.2.25 The Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be monitoring the project during fieldwork and providing advice accordingly. A monitoring visit will be booked with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service prior to works commencing on site.
- 5.2.26 The trenches will be backfilled without compaction or reinstatement once the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service has approved fieldwork as complete. If compaction or reinstatement is required by the Client, this will be subject to additional costs, to be arranged. They may remain open at the request of the Client who will then assume responsibility for safety implications.
- 5.2.27 Due to the current coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak, monitoring requirements may need to be carried out remotely. Provision is made for Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved. If Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service cannot gain sufficient information remotely, they will not be able to sign off fieldwork which may lead to delays to the completion of projects. The following information will be provided for remote monitoring.
  - 5.2.27.1 All features present in the trenches, including presumed 'natural' and geological features will be investigated as per the Written Scheme of Investigation.
  - 5.2.27.2 GPS trench plans showing what is present in each trench including context numbers.
  - 5.2.27.3 A written text stating what finds were recovered (if any) from each context, with provisional date.
  - 5.2.27.4 Text stating from which features environmental samples have been taken.
  - 5.2.27.5 Photographs of trenches from each end of the trench including direction facing.
  - 5.2.27.6 Photographs of trench sections (bulk), including direction facing.
  - 5.2.27.7 Photographs of features taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned, including direction facing.
  - 5.2.27.8 A diagram showing the direction each photograph was taken from, with photograph number.

5.2.28 Time (as agreed in consultation with the Client and the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service) will be required to carry out this work and the Client is expected to acknowledge this, and that further excavation or other incursion upon the site is not carried out until completion of the archaeological works. Fieldwork will only be considered to be complete with confirmation by the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. Should an extreme quantity or exceptional archaeological remains be encountered during excavations, these shall be reported immediately to the 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.

5.2.29 Temporary fencing and appropriate signage will be displayed.

### 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 of Field 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 2020);

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 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 2019) and submitted to the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for long-term storage.

5.3.4.9 appendices, to include a copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation and summaries of contexts, finds and environmental samples.

- 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 An assessment report and updated project design, as outlined in *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) will be provided to the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and Historic England within six months of completion of fieldwork as required.
- 5.3.6 A *draft* copy of the report will be submitted for consideration by the 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.
- 5.3.7 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.
- 5.3.8 Where positive results are drawn, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.3.9 Any further works required by the 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 Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. A brief would be provided by the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and a Written Scheme of Investigation would be required from an archaeological contractor.
- 5.3.10 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 Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for comment within eighteen months of completion of the fieldwork as required.
- 5.3.11 The OASIS online form will be completed and submitted to the 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.
- 5.3.12 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum according to *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2019), and this should be agreed with confirmation before the fieldwork commences. The intended archive depository will be consulted 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.
- 5.3.13 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



treasure will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will inform the coroner within 14 days.

## 6.0 Timetable and Resources

### 6.1 Work Programme

6.1.1 A work programme is yet to be finalised between the Client and the Contractor in association with the main contractor. Works are likely to begin in July 2020. Depending on the quantity and nature of archaeological remains, fieldwork is likely to take up to 15 person days. Based on a team of 3 people, fieldwork is likely to take up to 5 days.

6.1.2 The production of the *draft* site and publication reports will depend, in part, upon the completion of any finds and/or environmental analysis and reporting. The *draft* report will be completed within as short a timescale as possible following completion of the programme of archaeological fieldwork. The *draft* report is submitted only to the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for consideration and the time taken for the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service to respond cannot be stated. The *final* report is prepared and distributed only when approval of the *draft* report and all outstanding payments have been received. The Contractor is not responsible for any delays to the developer's work programme.

### 6.2 Works and Cost Implications

6.2.1 Any additional works as instructed by the of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service or the Client are not included in costs or timetable. All that are 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.

6.2.2 An amount will be included when preparing costs regarding the preparation, assessment, analysis and reporting of plant macrofossils and charcoal; beetles; vertebrates; scientific dating and treatment of Human Remains/Burials. Contingency costs for scientific techniques & methods are included and will only be made in agreement with the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service and Historic England as required.

6.2.3 Details of the client including responsibility for payment of invoices must be provided through completion of the *Contract* to be sent to the contractor prior to acceptance of appointment to the project.

## 7.0 Staffing

### 7.1 Project Team

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 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, John Simmons or Andy Barnett, will be dedicated to the project during all fieldwork stages and have provided contributions to archaeological publications, for example *Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work at 'Broadland Gate Access Road, Norwich, Norfolk'* (Birks 2018).

7.1.3 Suitably qualified and experienced field staff, with experience of rural archaeology in particular, will be employed if necessary, including John Simmons who has over 10 years of archaeological experience. Other field staff may include John Ames (*MCIFA* membership number 6445), Simon Greenslade, Sarah Leppard and Neil Moss.

7.1.4 Finds processing and cataloguing will be carried out by Chris Birks, John Simmons, Rebecca Sillwood or by an equally qualified person.

7.1.5 Finds analysis and reporting will be carried out by external finds specialists including;

Sarah Percival	Prehistoric pottery
Sue Anderson, BA, MPhil	Saxon/medieval/Post-medieval Pottery, human remains
Sarah Bates	Lithics
Julie Curl	Macro faunal remains
Fran Green, BSc, PhD	Palynology
Alice Lyons BA MA MIFA	Roman Pottery
Rebecca Sillwood	Metal finds
Dr Adrian Marsden BSc, PhD	Numismatic finds
Norfolk Museums Service	Conservation & X-ray
Simon Parfitt BSc, PhD (current)	Vertebrates/small mammals
Dr David Smith MA (Cambridge), MA, PhD (Sheffield), FRES	Insect remains
Dr John Summers PhD, MSc, BSc	Plant macrofossils, charcoal
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

7.1.6 Finds will be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation* (ICON).

## 8.0 Additional Information

### 8.1 General Conditions

8.2 A draft copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation, CB662 v.1.0, was submitted to the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for consideration on 03 July 2020 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 (2014a). Comments were received on 10 July 2020 and a revised draft copy, CB662, v.1.1 was prepared and resubmitted on 15 July 2020. Approval was received on 20 July 2020 prior to preparation of this final copy, CB662, v.1.2.

8.2.1 Any changes to the specifications following approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service must be communicated directly to Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for approval.

8.2.2 Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

8.2.3 Work will not commence until a completed *Contract* and/or Order from the Client reflecting the costs, terms and conditions of the *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 *Contract* and/or Order from the Client, all costs, terms and conditions are accepted as agreed.

8.2.4 If Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 apply, a health and safety plan will be required from the Client.

8.2.5 Details of any soil contamination and above grounds hazards must be provided by the Client prior to fieldwork commencing. The potential of the area being contaminated by toxins must also be adequately investigated by the Client. No costs for tree-surgery, removal of undergrowth or hedges or other aspects not detailed in this Written Scheme of Investigation will be accepted by the Contractor.

8.2.6 Costs and responsibility for any removal of spoil from site will remain with the Client.

8.2.7 No responsibility will be accepted for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines. This includes long periods of adverse weather conditions, ground contamination, vandalism, the presence of protected flora and fauna, unexploded ordnance, severe flooding, delays in the development programme or delays in the reporting process.

8.2.8 A working day of 7.5 hours is operated by the Contractor.

8.2.9 Figures were created from drawings provided by the Client.

### 8.3 Quality Standards

8.3.1 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.

8.3.2 The *Code of Conduct* (2014b), *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (2019 revision) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2020) by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA) will be adhered to.

8.3.3 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) and *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2019* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2019).

8.3.4 Provisions for the monitoring of archaeological works by the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be made at agreed project stages. Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and will review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation. The Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service will be informed in writing of proposed fieldwork start date at least 10 working days in advance, unless otherwise agreed with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.

### 8.4 Health and Safety

8.4.1 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 1997). Health and safety advice will be sought from Health and Safety Officers as required.

8.4.2 A Health and Safety Policy Statement and Risk Assessments has been prepared and included in this Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*). All staff and site visitors will be required to read the Risk Assessments and copies will be held in the site accommodation. Copies will be provided for inclusion in the health and safety plan/file as required.

8.4.3 Due to the current coronavirus outbreak, a standalone Risk Assessment will be prepared at the latest point in time prior to fieldwork commencing due to constantly changing regulations and advice from the government, as advised by The Department of Health & Social Care and Public Health England. Note that no site visitors or members of the public are permitted on-site. See <https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus> for general information.

8.4.4 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*.

8.4.5 Protective clothing and equipment will be provided as required.

### 8.5 Insurance

8.5.1 The Contractor has Public Liability Insurance (£5million cover), Personal Accident and Employers Liability Insurance (£10million cover) and Professional Indemnity (£1million cover). Full details can be provided upon request.

## Bibliography

- Birks, C., 2018 *Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work at 'Broadland Gate Access Road, Norwich, Norfolk'*. Chris Birks report number CB580 R v.1.3
- Brickley M. and McKinley, J., 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. IFA Paper No. 7*
- Campbell, G., Moffett, L., & Straker, V., 2011 *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage
- CIFA 2014a *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*
- CIFA 2014b *Code of Conduct*
- CIFA 2019 *Regulations for professional conduct*
- CIFA 2020 *Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation*
- Gurney, D., 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East Of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14
- Medlycott, M., 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
- MoRPHE 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England)
- Murphy, P.L., and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994 *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*
- SCAUM 1999 *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992 and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*
- SCCAS\* 2019 *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2019*
- SCCAS\* Conservation Team 2019 *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition*

\*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

## Appendix 2. Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date	Date/Initials
100	D	1	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular and subrounded flints	0.2-0.35m	54.65-54.29m OD	Metal	-	SG/21 Aug 20
101	D	1	Mid yellow brown sandy clay silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.25m	54.30-54.10m OD	Metal	-	SG/21 Aug 20
102	D	1	Mixed light to mid yellow brown clay silt with mid orangey brown sandy silt patches and areas of off-white chalk <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	53.76-53.74m OD	-	-	SG/21 Aug 20
103	C	1	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.1m	c. 53.95m OD	-	-	SG/21 Aug 20
104	D	1	Light to mid yellow brown <b>fill</b> of [103] with rare small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.1m	c. 53.95m OD	-	-	SL/20 Aug 20
200	D	2	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.27m	54.47-54.20m OD	Metal	-	SL/20 Aug 20
201	D	2	Mid yellow brown sandy clay silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and rare small- to medium-sized chalk pieces	0.3-0.36m	54.20-53.93m OD	Metal	-	SL/20 Aug 20
202	D	2	Mixed mid orangey brown sandy clay, pale white/yellow chalky clay and mid grey mottled with dark orange silty sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	53.81-53.67m OD	-	-	SL/20 Aug 20
203	C	2	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.28m	c. 54.01m OD	-	-	SL/20 Aug 20
204	D	2	Dark grey brown mottled with mid yellow brown sandy silt fill of [203] with moderate small- to medium-sized subrounded flints, moderate small-sized charcoal pieces and flecks and moderate small-sized chalk pieces and flecks	0.28m	c. 54.01m OD	Flint, fired clay Enviro <1>	-	SL/20 Aug 20
205	C	2	Pit/'natural' feature?	c. 0.1m	c. 53.88m OD	-	-	SL/20 Aug 20
206	D	2	Mid yellow brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [205] with rare small- to medium-sized subangular and subrounded flints	c. 0.1m	c. 53.88m OD	Pottery, flint, ?coal Enviro <2>	-	SL/20 Aug 20
207	C	2	Pit-like feature	0.15-0.18m	c. 53.81m OD	-	-	SL/20 Aug 20
208	D	2	Mid yellow brown with patches of light orange yellow sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [207] with occasional small-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	0.15-0.18m	c. 53.81m OD	-	-	SL/20 Aug 20
209	C	2	?Linear <b>feature</b>	0.11m	c. 53.71m OD	-	-	SL/20 Aug 20
210	D	2	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [209] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	0.11m	c. 53.71m OD	-	-	SG/20 Aug 20



Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
300	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	0.20-0.22m	54.12-53.91m OD	Metal	-	SL/24 Aug 20
301	D	3	Mid yellow brown sandy silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional small- to medium-sized CBM fragments and occasional small-sized chalk pieces	0.33-0.35m	53.90-53.71m OD	Metal	-	SL/24 Aug 20
302	D	3	Mixed mid orange brown silty sand and pale yellow sandy clay <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with moderate small-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	53.65-53.31m OD	-	-	SL/24 Aug 20
303	C	3	Posthole <b>feature</b> ?	0.1m	c. 53.52m OD	-	-	SL/21 Aug 20
304	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [303] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional charcoal flecks	0.1m	c. 53.52m OD	-	-	SL/21 Aug 20
305	C	3	Pit/'natural' <b>feature</b> ?	0.06-0.14m	c. 53.42m OD	-	Rom/LSax	SL/21 Aug 20
306	D	3	Pale yellow brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [305] moderate medium-sized subangular flints	0.06-0.14m	c. 53.42m OD	Pottery Enviro <4>	Rom/LSax	SL/21 Aug 20
307	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b>	0.39m	c. 53.21m OD	-	-	SL/21 Aug 20
308	D	3	Mid orange brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [307] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.39m	c. 53.21m OD	-	-	SL/21 Aug 20
400	D	4	Mid to dark grey brown sandy clay silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular flints	0.3-0.35m	53.97-53.72m OD	-	-	SL/21 Aug 20
401	D	4	Light to mid yellow brown sandy clay silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flints and rare chalk flecks	0.26-0.40m	53.97-53.72m OD	Metal	-	SL/21 Aug 20
402	D	4	Mid orangey brown sandy clay silt <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	53.39-53.06m OD	-	-	SL/21 Aug 20
403	C	4	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.25m	c. 53.30m OD	-	IA/ESax?	SL/21 Aug 20
404	D	4	Mid to dark yellow grey brown sandy clay silt <b>primary fill</b> of [403] with occasional medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	c. 0.1m	c. 53.13m OD	-	-	SL/21 Aug 20
405	D	4	Mid grey brown sandy clay silt <b>upper fill</b> of [403] with rare small-sized subangular flints	c. 0.15m	c. 53.30m OD	Pottery Enviro <3>	IA/ESax?	SL/21 Aug 20
500	D	5	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt <b>topsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular flints, rare small-sized chalk pieces and flecks and rare small-sized CBM fragments	0.30-0.40m	54.45-54.05m OD	-	-	SG/24 Aug 20
501	D	5	Mid to dark yellow brown sandy clay silt <b>subsoil deposits</b> with rare small-sized subangular and rounded flints	0.20-0.30m	54.13-53.78m OD	Metal	-	SG/24 Aug 20



Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
502	D	5	Mid orangey brown sandy clay silt and light to mid greenish brown clay patches <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular and rounded flints	-	53.73- 53.53m OD	-	-	SG/24 Aug 20



**Appendix 3. Finds Summary**

Context	Context desc	Pot		Flint		Fired Clay		Misc		Metal		Comments	Spotdate
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
100	Topsoil									3	15		
101	Subsoil									11	67.6		
200	Topsoil									1	7.5		
201	Subsoil									9	65.2		
204	Fill of [203]			1	11	3	4						
206	Fill of [205]	31	286	1	2			1	6				E/MBA
300	Topsoil									1	12		
301	Subsoil									10	58.9		
304	Fill of [303]												
306	Fill of [305]	1	4										Rom/LSax
401	Subsoil									3	10.5		
405	Upper fill of [403]	1	25										MIA/ESax?
501	Subsoil									4	21.5		

E/MBA – Early/Middle Bronze Age  
 ESax – Early Saxon  
 L Sax – Late Saxon  
 MIA – Middle Iron Age  
 Rom – Roman  
 Wt - weight in grams

#### Appendix 4. Pottery Summary

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spotdate
306	THETL/ RBGW	1	4	1			f/ms greyware, occ flint, thin	Rom/LSax
405	ESMS?	1	25	1			brown surfaces, black core	IA/ESax?

#### Appendix 5. Fired Clay Summary

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
204	fsc		3	4	pale buff/orange	smoothed, convex		+	

Fabric: fsc – fine sandy with chalk

#### Appendix 6. Miscellaneous Finds Summary

Context	SF No	Find type	No	Wt	Description	Date
204		burnt flint	1	11	partly calcined, partly reddened	preh
206		flint	1	2	snapped flake, black with small area of white cortex at bulb	preh
206		burnt mat.	1	6	burnt vesicular material, poss burnt coal/clinker	?



### Appendix 7. Metal Finds Summary

Context	Context desc	Trench	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Reference
100	Topsoil	1	Copper alloy	1	1	Ferrule	Post-medieval	incomplete cylindrical tube; ribbing to outside and slight lip to base	H>16.5 D13		
100	Topsoil	1	Lead	1	12	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; mould seam and casting sprue present	D13		
100	Topsoil	1	Lead	1	2	Waste	Unknown	flat amorphous thin fragment	-		
101	Subsoil	1	Copper alloy	1	9.2	Button	Post-medieval	flat circular disc; tinned all over; inset wire loop on reverse	D30.5 H10.5		
101	Subsoil	1	Copper alloy	1	2.6	Button	Post-medieval	circular flat disc; convex central section on reverse, with missing inset wire loop; tinned all over	D16		
101	Subsoil	1	Copper alloy	1	0.1	Button	Post-medieval	composite, front of button only; embossed with anchor, Royal Navy button	D13		
101	Subsoil	1	Copper alloy	1	0.8	Tack	Post-medieval	convex circular head with square sectioned tapering pointed shank	H14 D11		
101	Subsoil	1	Copper alloy	1	14	Bullet	Post-medieval	cylindrical with one flat end, one rounded end	L32 D8		
101	Subsoil	1	Lead	1	10.3	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; mould seam and casting sprue present	D12		
101	Subsoil	1	Lead	1	9.6	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; mould seam and casting sprue present	D11.5		
101	Subsoil	1	Lead	1	9.3	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; mould seam and casting sprue present	D12		



Context	Context desc	Trench	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Reference
101	Subsoil	1	Lead	1	4.3	Waste	Unknown	amorphous pitted fragment	-		
101	Subsoil	1	Lead	1	1.1	Disc	Unknown	incomplete flat disc	-		
101	Subsoil	1	Copper alloy	1	6.3	Pipe tamper	Post-medieval	incomplete cylindrical tube, slightly flared hollow end; above this are two opposing heart shaped openings; along the length of the tube is an applied collar; the other end is broken	L>40 D12.5	18th-19thc.	
200	Topsoil	2	Lead	1	7.5	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; mould seam and casting sprue present	D11		
201	Subsoil	2	Copper alloy	1	2	Button	Post-medieval	flat circular disc; convex centre on reverse, missing loop	D18		
201	Subsoil	2	Copper alloy	1	2	Suspension ring	Med./Post-med.	circular sectioned annular ring	D28 T2.3		
201	Subsoil	2	Copper alloy	1	0.7	Button	Post-medieval	circular; dished centre with four attachment holes	D14		
201	Subsoil	2	Copper alloy	1	3	Key escutcheon	Post-medieval	incomplete; lower part of plate with keyhole and rectangular slots either side	H>15.5 W38.5		
201	Subsoil	2	Iron	1	9.5	?Heel iron	Post-medieval	possibly 2 plates held together by nails, curving outer profile	L>27.5 W>41		
201	Subsoil	2	Lead	1	12	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; mould seam present	D13		
201	Subsoil	2	Lead	1	10.5	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; mould seam and casting sprue present	D12		
201	Subsoil	2	Lead	1	10	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; mould seam and casting sprue present	D12		



Context	Context desc	Trench	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Reference
201	Subsoil	2	Lead	1	15.5	Strip	Unknown	rectangular strip, with pointed curved over end	L51 W10.3		
300	Topsoil	3	Lead	1	12	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; smooth surface	D13		
301	Subsoil	3	Lead	1	14	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; mould seam and casting sprue present	D13.5		
301	Subsoil	3	Lead	1	10.2	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; mould seam present	D12.5		
301	Subsoil	3	Copper alloy	1	0.6	Fragment	Unknown	curving tapering sheet fragment	L>24 W5		
301	Subsoil	3	Copper alloy	1	2.2	Buckle	Post-medieval	asymmetrical frame; one rectangular slot and one D-shaped slot; knop either side of strap bar; curved in profile	L23.4 W19.5	c.1575-1700	Whitehead, 1998, 90, no. 560
301	Subsoil	3	Copper alloy	2	11.5	Bar fittings	Post-medieval	two slightly sinuous circular sectioned rods with one possible broken end, the other flattened, ?for attachment	L81 D3.5		
301	Subsoil	3	Copper alloy	1	0.9	Tack	Post-medieval	convex circular head with square sectioned tapering pointed shank	H13 D12		
301	Subsoil	3	Lead	1	6.4	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; smooth surface	D11		
301	Subsoil	3	Lead	1	6.6	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; casting sprue present	D10.5		
301	Subsoil	3	Lead	1	6.5	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; casting sprue present	D11		
401	Subsoil	4	Copper alloy	1	1	Clasp/Buckle	Post-medieval	flat sheet with rectangular section containing two long slots; with projecting square section, also with smaller rectangular slot; decoration in form of Greek key pattern and abstract border	L23 W28.5		
401	Subsoil	4	Copper alloy	1	6	Button	Post-medieval	flat circular disc; flat reverse; inset wire loop; decoration of triangles around edge with central grooved circular pattern	D29.5 H7.4	18thc.	

Context	Context desc	Trench	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Reference
401	Subsoil	4	Copper alloy	1	3.5	Button	Post-medieval	flat circular disc; flat reverse; inset wire loop; remains of tinning or gilding to front	D21.5		
402	Natural	4	Copper alloy	1	2	Button	Post-medieval	circular flat disc; convex central section on reverse, with missing inset wire loop	D18		
402	Natural	4	Lead	1	10.2	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; irregularly put together, each hemisphere slightly offset; casting sprue present	D12		
402	Natural	4	Lead	1	9.2	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; casting sprue present	D12		
402	Natural	4	Lead	1	100.5	Palm guard	Post-medieval	oval in plan, with one partially straight side; one flat surface, the other convex with circular depression in centre	L71 W49.5 T6		
501	Subsoil	5	Lead	2	12	Waste	Unknown	one flattish irregular fragment; one more rounded	-		
501	Subsoil	5	Lead	1	6	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; mould seam and casting sprue present	D11		
501	Subsoil	5	Lead	1	3.5	Musket ball	Post-medieval	incomplete half of ball	D12		

### Appendix 8. Prehistoric Pottery Summary

Context no.	Feature no.	Feature type	Rim	Body	Base	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Vessel date	Notes
206	205	Pit?	3	24	4	31	286	Early to middle Bronze Age	small biconical urn
405	403	Linear		1		1	25	Middle Iron Age	



### Appendix 9. Environmental Summary

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Flot (g)	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	
1	204	203	Fill of Pit	2	-	40	66	XX	-	HB (6), Hord (8), FTW (3), Trit (8), Oat (1), Rye (1), NFI (18)	XX	Large Fabaceae (4), Medium Fabaceae (2), Large Poaceae (2)	-	XX	Diffuse porous	XX	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XXX	X	X	X	-	-
2	206	205	Fill of pit/'natural' Feature	2	-	30	14	X	-	HB (2), NFI (1)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XXX	X	X	X	-	-
3	405	403	Fill of Linear	4	IA/ E Saxon	20	20	X	-	Oat (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-
4	306	305	Fill of pit/'natural' Feature	3	Roman/ Saxon	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-

Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Wortham. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

## Appendix 10. OASIS Record

**OASIS ID: *chrisbir1-399793***

### Project details

Project name	Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 080'
Short description of the project	Trenched archaeological evaluation was carried out at 'Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham, WTM 080, Suffolk' in August 2020 prior to proposed residential development to aid decisions regarding further mitigation. The earliest activities during the prehistoric period were indicated through the recovery of the remains of a large part of an early- to mid-Bronze Age pottery vessel and struck and burnt flints. Evidence of field systems, and potentially occupation, in use since the Late Saxon and early-medieval period probably through to the medieval period was recorded.
Project dates	Start: 18-08-2020 End: 24-08-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ESF28128 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	POST HOLE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLAKE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLINKER Uncertain
Significant Finds	FERRULE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MUSKET BALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Early Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TACK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BULLET Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PIPE TAMPER Post Medieval



Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
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 Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 080
Study area	4812 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0825 7772 52.357422245659 1.058564727931 52 21 26 N 001 03 30 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53.06m Max: 53.81m

### 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
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	WTM 080
Physical Contents	"Industrial","Metal","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	WTM 080
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	WTM 080

Paper Contents	"Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 'Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham, Suffolk, WTM 080'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.,
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB662R
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Chris Birks
Place of issue or publication	Contractor's report
Description	Unbound A4 single-side printed report with text, colour digital images, site location plan, finds and environmental specialists' reports and fold-out A3 drawings

## OASIS:

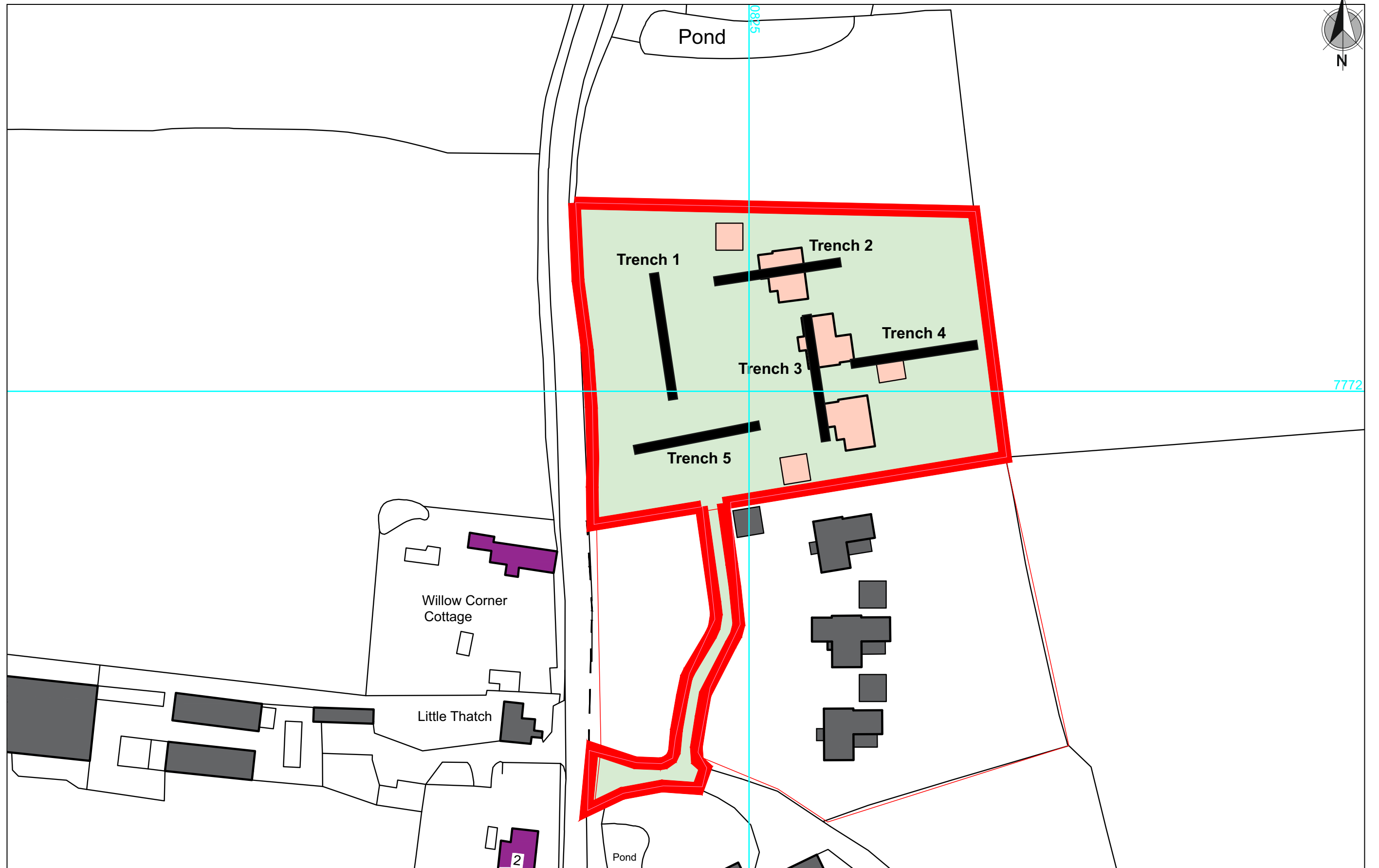
Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:historical@historicengland.org.uk) for OASIS help and advice




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-  Site boundary
-  Proposed building
-  Archaeological trench

Based on drawings provided by the Client



**Chris Birks** Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural

Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham

Scale 1:750@A3	CB662R v.1.2	07 Jan 21
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Figure 6. Site plan drawing

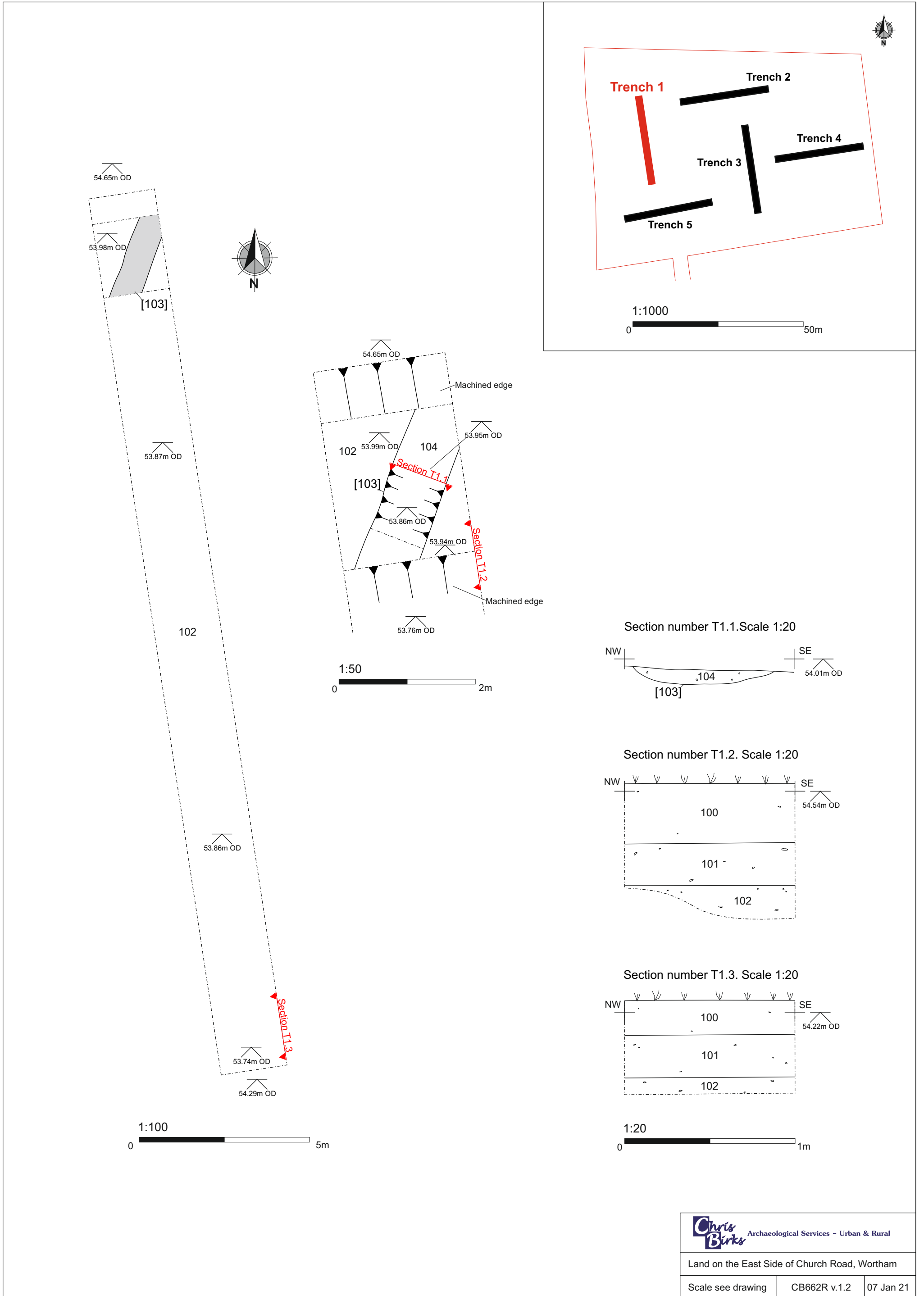
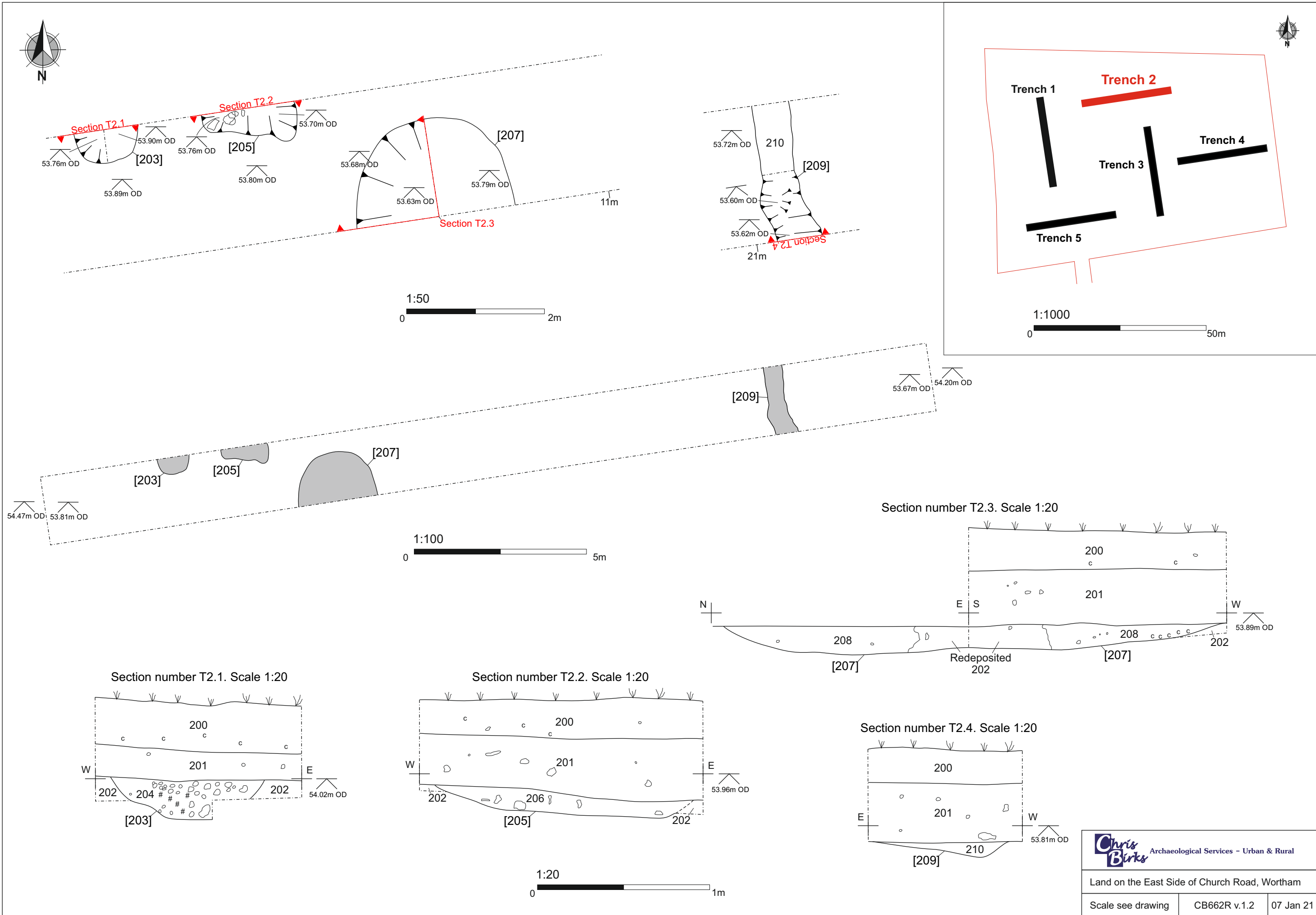
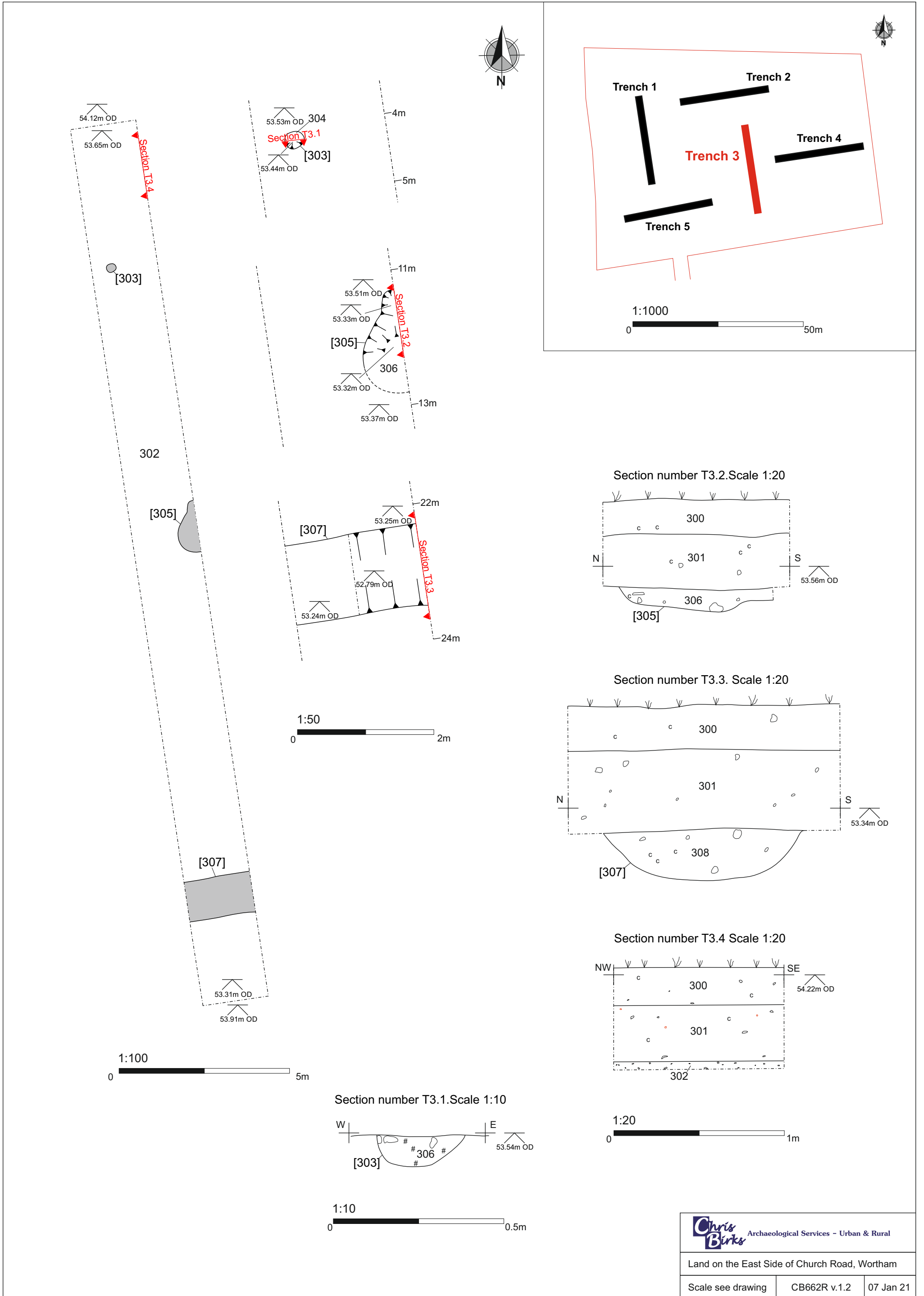


Fig. 7. Trench 1 drawings

Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham		
Scale see drawing	CB662R v.1.2	07 Jan 21



**Fig. 8.** Trench 2 drawings



Land on the East Side of Church Road, Wortham		
Scale see drawing	CB662R v.1.2	07 Jan 21

Fig. 9. Trench 3 drawings





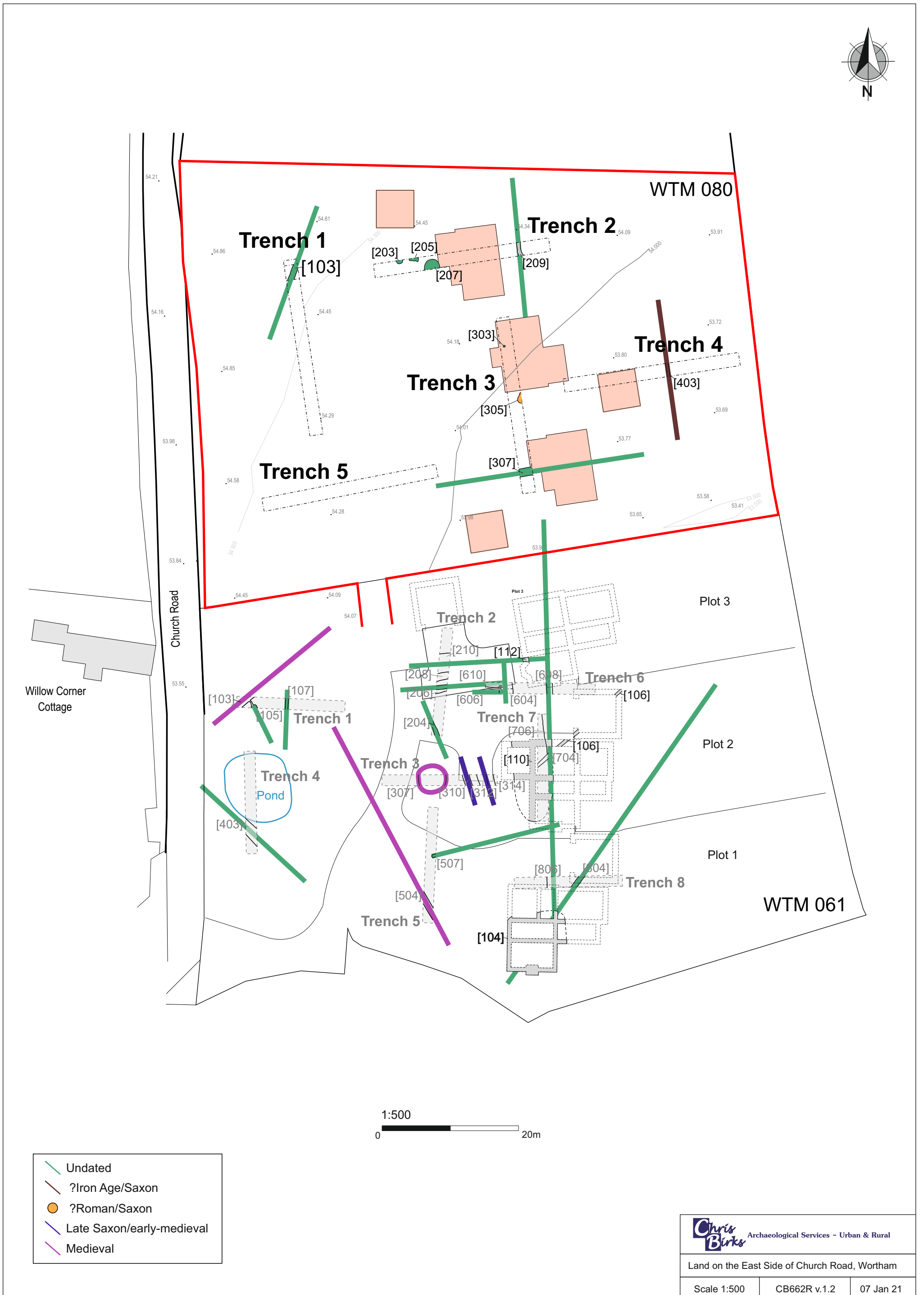


Fig. 11. Possible extents and dates of archaeological remains