

**The Cottage, Church Road,
Little Waldingfield, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/12/01469

HER Ref: WFL 031

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(October 2014)

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Site details for HER

Name: The Cottage, Church Road, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, CO10 0SN

Client: Mrs S Moore

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/12/01469

Development: Erection of two dwellings & detached garage for plot 2

Date of fieldwork: 30 September, 2014

HER Ref: WFL 031

Conservation area

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-191074

Grid ref: TL 9232 4520

Site area: 600m²

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Summary: Little Waldingfield, The Cottage, Church Road (WFL 031, TL 9232 4520) evaluation trenching at this site prior to the construction of two new dwellings revealed a ditch of medieval date 5m from the front boundary of the plot, and which ran approximately parallel to Church Road, in trench 2 while another ditch on a similar alignment and of Post medieval date was recorded in trench 1 at a distance of 12m from the front boundary. Two small postholes of Post medieval date were also recorded in trench 1 on the western side of the plot. While finds of both medieval and Post medieval date were scarce both in the features that were investigated and from the upcast spoil the medieval ditch did prove to be surprisingly rich in contemporary hearth or midden waste. In addition the fill of the ditch in trench 1 contained a small fragment of abraded Roman box flue tile as a residual find (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mrs S Moore).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mrs S Moore commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned small scale residential development comprising two dwellings at The Cottage, Church Road, Little Waldingfield (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application B/12/01469, set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Little Waldingfield parish is located 3.5 miles north-east of Sudbury in south Suffolk. The main settlement is located around the church (HER WFL 005) and strung out along the nearby B1115 road with, historically, the remaining farms and cottages being dispersed around the rest of the parish. The proposed development site falls into the former group being located c60m west of the parish church and just over 20m east of the junction of Church Road and the B1115. This location is central to the historic core of the village as evidenced by the number of listed buildings nearby such as Churchside, The Priory and 1 & 2 Church Road. The site lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Till deposits of central Suffolk and is just above the 60m OD contour in an area of gentle topography. At present the site is occupied by The Cottage, a house of probable mid to late 19th century date, is set some 7m back from Church Road with garden to either side. This house will be demolished prior to construction works starting.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development was therefore generated by its location within the overall area defined by the distribution of listed structures and recorded archaeological finds and sites (HER WFL 001, 010 & 018- see Fig. 1) of the medieval settlement at Little Waldingfield. It can also be noted that Access Cambridge Archaeology ran a community project at Little Waldingfield in 2013 and five 1m by 1m test pits were excavated with pit 2 of this group being located in the north-western corner of the garden at The Cottage (see Fig. 2). The pottery recovered from this pit included 10 sherds of medieval date and 45 sherds of late medieval to 16th century date in addition to numerous sherds from the Post medieval period and these findings will be considered in relation to the evaluation results in the conclusion below (Cat Ranson pers. comm.).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) across areas of the lawn to the west and south-east of the existing house. This trenching was undertaken using a 360^o mini-digger machine equipped with a 1.50m wide flat bucket and which was under archaeological supervision at all

times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. The relevant Brief required 14m to 20m of trench and in total 16m of 1.80m wide trench was opened with the top and subsoil being kept separate.

2.2 The base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were scanned closely for any finds as the work progressed. Once defined the four archaeological features that were identified were sectioned by hand and any finds from the respective fills collected before full recording in section and plan and sampling of one off the ditches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In summary details relating to the trenching can be outlined as below in Table 1 (see also Fig. 3, Appendix I- Images & Appendix V- Context list):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	9	400	300 (mid brown clay)	Stiff light brown chalky clay with flints	At NE end NW/SE aligned Pmed ditch (0006), also two small Pmed postholes (0002 & 0004), few stray Pmed finds in spoil
2	Northwest-southeast	7	400	400 (as T1)	As T1 plus pockets of orange very silty sand	NW/SE aligned ditch (0008) along eastern side of trench
		16 (28.80m ²)				

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in Table 1 above three archaeological features were identified and investigated in trench 1, which was 700mm deep, these being two small and shallow post holes (0002 & 0004) and a north-west/south-east orientated ditch (0006) which was at the northern end of the trench. The two postholes ranged in size from 500mm across (0002) to 450mm (0004) and each was only 100mm deep with a rounded base and similar fills, 0003 and 0005 respectively, comprising mid brown clay with small charcoal, brick and tile fragments and a possible packing stone in one (0004/0005). The ditch (0006) at the northern end of the trench was partially excavated mechanically as this was the initial point at which the trenching started and the depth where archaeological features might be revealed was unknown. This ditch (0006) was at least 1000mm across and was 500mm deep and it contained a mid to dark brown clay fill (0007) with small charcoal and brick/tile fragments. It was notable in the section on the eastern side of the trench that the upper part of the fill

(0007) contained numerous brick and tile fragments of Post medieval date (see Fig. 3).

3.3 Only one archaeological feature was revealed in trench 2 below 800mm of top and subsoil; this was a north-west/south-east orientated ditch (0008- see Fig. 3) which contained a mid brown fill with charcoal fragments and it was sectioned at two points (0009 & 0010) with a bulk sample being taken from the western section (0009). This feature ran along the northern side of trench 2 and at its greatest extent (0009) in the trench was 700mm across and 300mm deep. As with trench 1 the upcast spoil from trench 2 contained few finds of any date though a small number of stray pottery sherds were collected.

4. The Finds

4.1 In total 14 pottery sherds (112g) and 4 fragments of brick or tile (111g) were recovered as stray finds or from the four identified archaeological features at this site and the full report on these finds by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below.

4.2 In summary the ditch fill (0007) in trench 1 contained 4 sherds (23g) of residual medieval pottery in addition to one sherd (18g) of Post medieval pottery, one fragment of Post medieval roof tile (28g) and an abraded and residual fragment (55g) of Roman period box flue tile. In the same trench one of the postholes (0004) yielded 2 fragments (56g) of Post medieval roof tile. The ditch (0008) in trench 2 proved to be the oldest feature investigated as it can be dated to the medieval period with 2 sherds (21g) of 11th to 14th century pottery in the western excavated section (0009) and another 2 sherds (8g) of 12th to 14th century date from the eastern section (0010). In addition 3 sherds (16g) of medieval date and 2 sherds of 16th to 18th century date were recovered from the upcast spoil (0001) of trench 2. This small pottery group comprised wares described as being typical for rural south Suffolk and includes Hedingham wares in addition to early medieval gritty ware and medieval coarseware plus Post medieval earthenware and the assemblage indicates contact with production sites in north Essex and central and south Suffolk.

5. The Palaeoenvironmental evidence

5.1 As noted above the western section (0009) of the medieval ditch (0008) in trench 2 was bulk sampled and the full report by Val Fryer is included below as Appendix IV with the following summary outlining the main findings.

5.2 In summary the results from the assessment of the charred plant macrofossil and other remains from this ditch (0008) in all probability are derived from hearth or midden waste which was deliberately discarded in this feature. Cereal waste is present at a moderate density as is evidence for brome, dock and cornflower in addition to a number of indeterminate small legumes and the latter is noted as being typical of a waste deposit of medieval date as vetches were cultivated within a

rotational system to help improve impoverished soils at this time. A domestic origin for the deposit is also suggested by the presence of small fragments of bone, egg shell, fish bone and marine mollusc shell.

6. Conclusion

6.1 Perhaps at a lower level than might be anticipated for a site located within the core of the historic settlement at Little Waldingfield within 60m of the parish church limited evidence with regard to archaeological features and finds of medieval and Post medieval date was revealed during the evaluation trenching at The Cottage. However the palaeoenvironmental evidence from the fill (0009) of the only feature revealed that was of medieval date suggests a higher level of contemporary activity in the area of the site with relatively rich hearth or midden deposits being present in this ditch (0008) in trench 2 which is likely to be close to the point of origin of the waste and further sampling is recommended if future archaeological interventions are carried out at or close to the site.

6.2 The archaeological features that were recorded are also of interest with regard to the past development at this site. In trench 2 the medieval ditch (0008) is broadly parallel to Church Road and may therefore mark the line of a property boundary though it is only 5m from the frontage. Similarly the Post medieval ditch (0006) at the northern end of trench 1 is parallel to Church Road and its location is close to a boundary shown on the tithe map of c1840 running from the north-eastern corner of a building coloured red across plot 220 (see Fig. 4) towards plot 219 to the east. It is also interesting to compare the area as depicted on the tithe map with the present day (see Figs. 2 & 4) as various boundaries have been removed to create what was to become the site of The Cottage and its garden later in the 19th century. The postholes (0002 & 0004) revealed in trench 1 may also relate to the building shown on the tithe map plot 220. Finally it appears likely from a comparison of the tithe map with the present layout of the immediate area around The Cottage that where the test pit was located in 2013 is within what would have been plot 221 (see Fig. 4) and therefore the material from this pit, which included a number of late medieval and 16th century sherds, may have derived from a historic property to the west of The Cottage which fronted onto The Street.

6.2 Based on the low level evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed plot 1 site at The Cottage, Church Road, Little Waldingfield. However while medieval finds were relatively scarce in the single medieval feature revealed in the area of plot 2 in the eastern half of the overall site the palaeoenvironmental sample results strongly suggest domestic activity of this date nearby and it is therefore recommended that ground works for this new house plot should be monitored so any other archaeological deposits that are revealed can be similarly recorded and sampled.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. WFL 031.

John Newman Archaeological Services

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Susan Moore for her close cooperation, to Colin for his skilled machine operation, to Cat Ranson of Access Cambridge Archaeology for supplying test pit information, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Robert Fryer for processing the sample, to Sue Anderson and Val Fryer for their specialist reports and to Sue Holden for preparing Fig. 3)

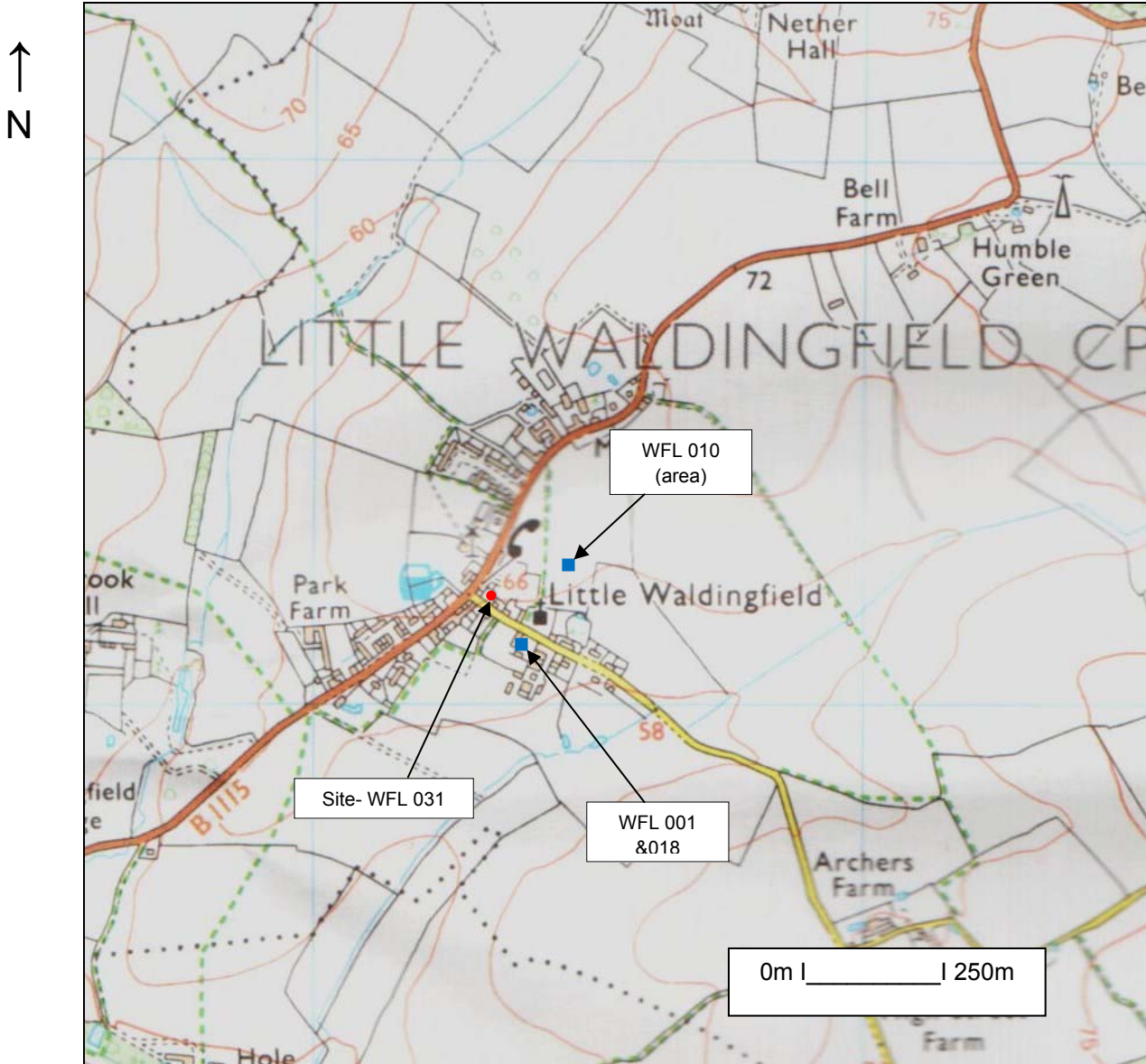


Fig. 1: Site location

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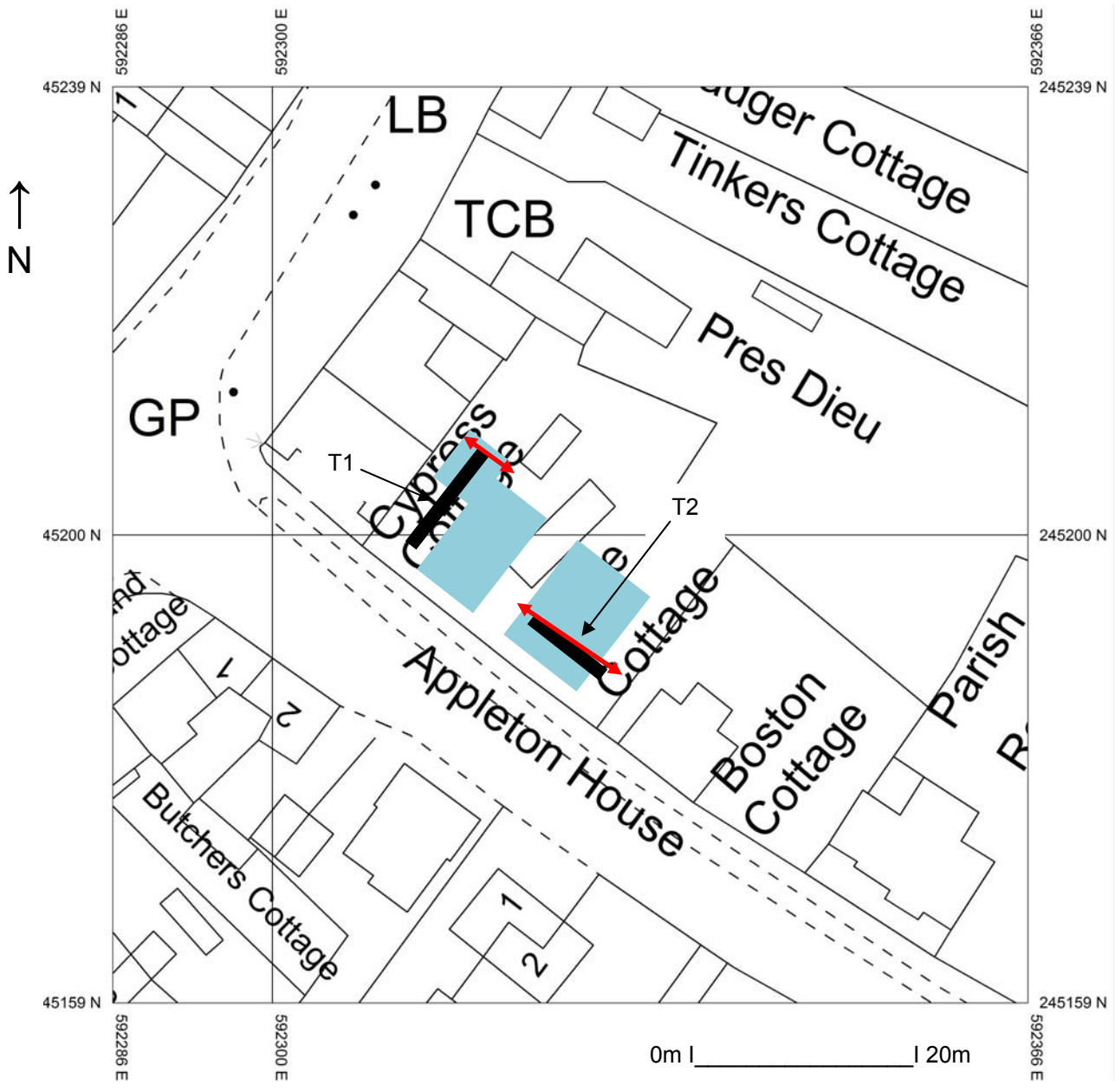


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (light blue- new house footprints, red- ditches T1/0006 & T2/0008)
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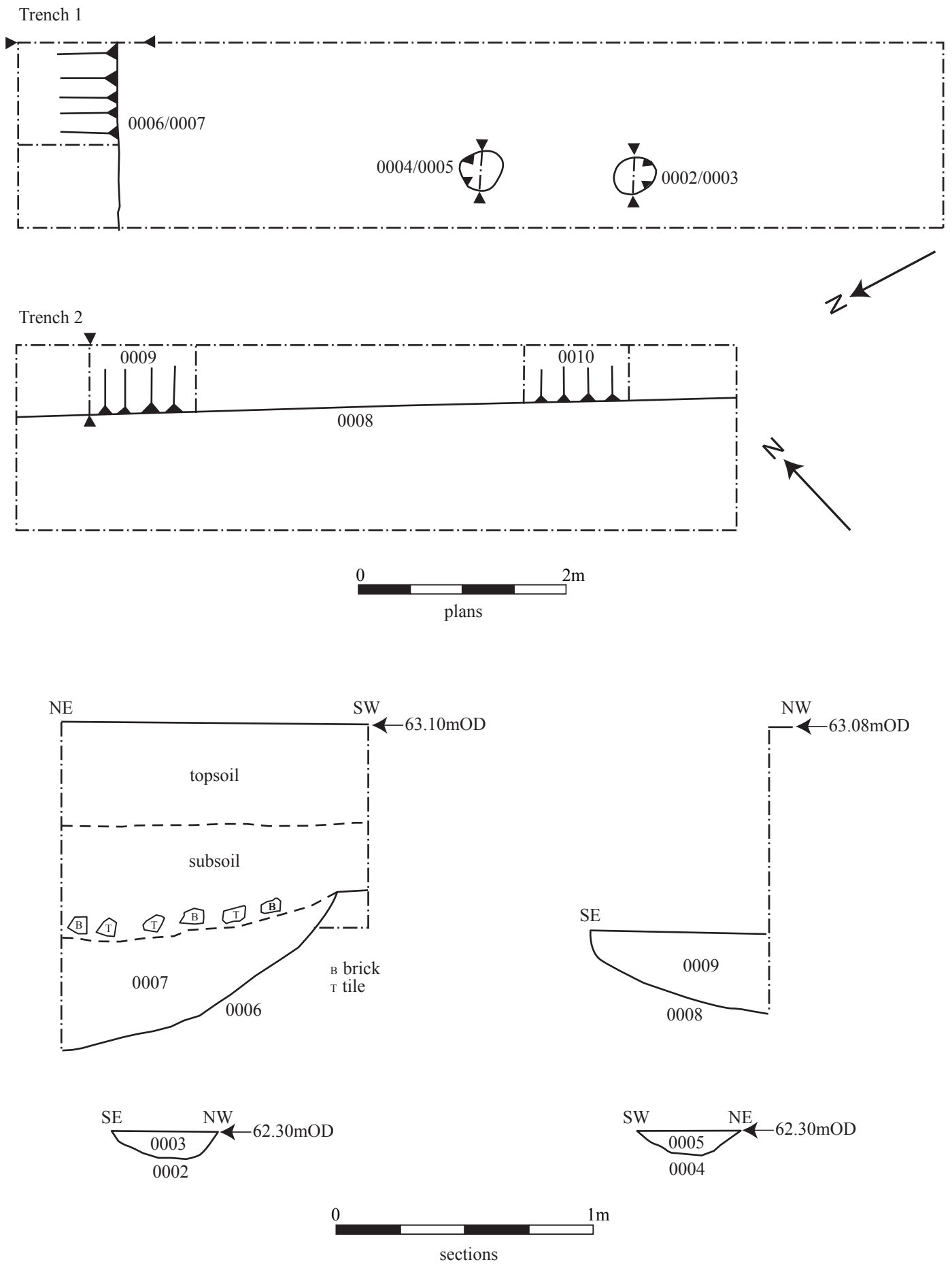


Fig. 3: Plans and sections.



Fig. 4: Extract from parish tithe map (Blue square - approximate location of ACA test pit, boundary ?ditch 0006 arrowed)

Appendix VI- Images



General view from southwest



Trench 1 from southwest



Trench 1 ditch 0006 from northwest



Trench 1 posthole 0002 from southwest



Trench 1 posthole 0004 from northwest



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2 ditch 0008 section 0009 (left) and section 0010 (right) from southwest

**The Cottage, Church Road,
Little Waldingfield, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: The Cottage, Church Road, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, CO10 0SN

Client: Mrs S Moore

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/12/01469

Proposed development: Erection of two dwellings & detached garage for plot 2

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2012_12_11_SCCAS_Trenched_Eval_B12_The Cottage

Grid ref: TL 9232 4518

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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1. Introduction

1.1 Mrs S Moore has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small scale residential development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition on planning application B/12/01469 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of two new dwellings with a detached garage for plot 2 at The Cottage, Church Road, Little Waldingfield following the demolition of the existing house.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.2 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Little Waldingfield parish is located 3.5 miles north-east of Sudbury in south Suffolk. The main settlement is located around the church and strung out along the nearby B1115 road with, historically, the remaining farms and cottages being dispersed around the rest of the parish. The proposed development site (PDS) falls into the former group being located c60m west of the parish church and just over 20m east of the junction of Church Road and the B1115. This location is central to the historic core of the village as evidenced by the number of listed buildings nearby such as Churchside, The Priory and 1&2 Church Road. The PDS lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Till deposits of central Suffolk and is just above the 60m OD contour in an area of gentle topography. At present the PDS is occupied by The Cottage, a house of probable mid to late 19th century date with garden to either side.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The development site lies within the historic core of Little Waldingfield, on the frontage of Church Road and close to its junction with the High Street. There is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits relating to early occupation in this area, particularly of medieval date. Recorded sites on the County

Historic Environment Record show activity around Church Street (WLF 001, 010 and 018), and the church is medieval (WFL 005). Any groundworks associated with development therefore has the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains that may exist.' In addition a recently excavated 1m² square test pit in the garden of the PDS recovered a number of medieval and later pottery sherds. A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location within the historic core of the village. The PDS therefore has the potential in particular to contain archaeological deposits of medieval and earlier Post medieval date. The aim of the evaluation is to examine the specified sample of the planned development area under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for two dwellings and a detached garage in the area now occupied by The Cottage and its adjoining garden with the two evaluation trenches to be excavated in areas that are currently soft ground.

5.2 The Brief requires two 7m-10m long and 1.8m wide linear trenches across the development areas to sample the PDS and the proposed trenching plan is included below. This will be undertaken using a minimum 1m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If

this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas in order to inform any further stages in the archaeological programme of works for the PDS. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative

data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur additional cost and will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep features are revealed).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8, & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. As required the site

evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before field work starts followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, with the relevant OASIS summary detail form and the digital archive on disc. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The trench locations will be provided for the HER as a .dxf vector plan if required.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the agent/client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

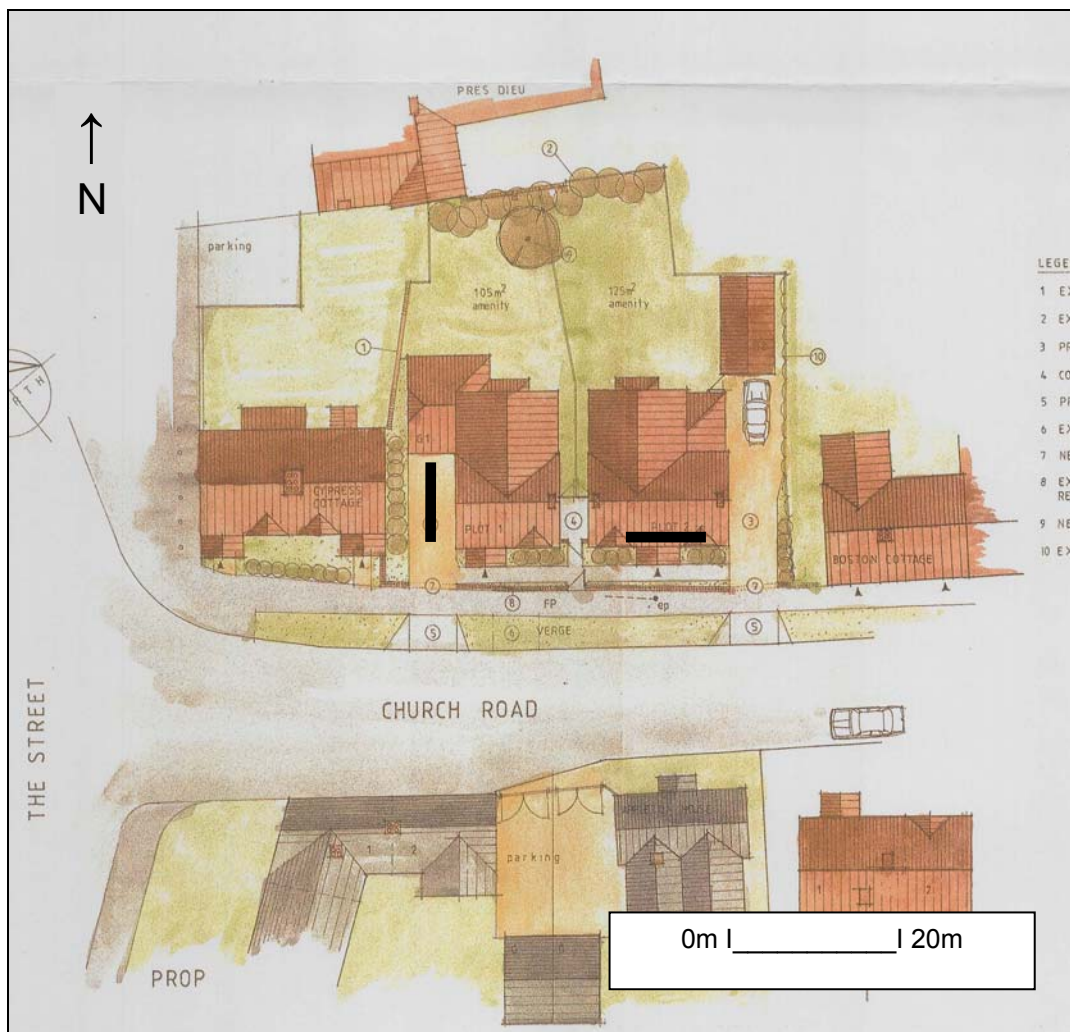
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (2 x 10m each)

Appendix III- The Finds

The Cottage, Church Road, Little Waldingfield (WFL 031): ceramics
Sue Anderson, October 2014.

Pottery

Fourteen pottery sherds (112g) were recovered from four contexts during the evaluation, one unstratified from the spoilheap and three ditch fills. The pottery quantification is shown in Table 1. Fabric types are all typical of the area, comprising sherds of vessels which were made in south Suffolk and north Essex in the early, high and post-medieval periods.

Trench	Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
1	0007	EMWG	1	10	body sherd, S Suffolk and Essex type EMW	11th-13th c.
		MCWM	2	9	body sherds, 2 vessels, sooted – similar to HCW but slightly coarser	12th-14th c.
		HFW1	1	4	body sherd, spots of green glaze ext	M.12th-14th c.
		LPME	1	18	beaded rim of ?plantpot, combed horizontal lines, 150mm diam, 11%	pmed
2	0001	MCWG	1	7	greyware body sherd, abundant medium-coarse quartz	12th-13th c.
		MCW	1	4	greyware body sherd, oxidised int, fine sandy, sooted ext	12th-14th c.
		HCW	1	5	body sherd	M.12th-14th c.
		GRE	1	16	body sherd, brown glazed both surfaces	16th-18th c.
		GRE	1	10	body sherd, micaceous, orange glaze int	16th-18th c.
	0009	EMW	1	7	body sherd, Essex type	11th-13th c.
		HCW	1	14	body sherd	M.12th-14th c.
	0010	MCW	1	1	body sherd, medium sandy, incised wavy line	12th-14th c.
		MCW	1	7	base angle, fine-medium sandy, sooted	12th-14th c.
	Totals			14	112	

Table 1. Pottery catalogue.

Key: EMW(G) – early medieval ware (gritty); MCW(G/M) – medieval coarseware (gritty/micaceous); HCW/HFW1 – Hedingham coarseware/glazed ware; GRE – glazed red earthenware; LPME – later post-medieval unglazed earthenware.

In Trench 1, ditch fill 0007 contained four sherds of residual medieval pottery, including local early and high medieval coarsewares and a small glazed sherd of Hedingham ware from Essex. A rim fragment from a plantpot or other utilitarian vessel of post-medieval date was also collected, along with post-medieval roof tile (see below), suggesting that the ditch was filled in the post-medieval period.

Six sherds were collected from spoil (0001) in Trench 2, and there were four sherds from two fills of ditch 0008 (0009, 0010). Seven sherds were of early and high medieval date, all body and base fragments. A gritty coarseware sherd was similar to fabrics made in Colchester, at least one came from a Hedingham ware vessel, whilst other sherds included types which are frequently found in Bury St Edmunds. This is typical of rural medieval sites in the region, which seem to have acquired pottery from potters

working within a 20-25 mile radius of the site. The pottery from the ditch fills suggests a medieval date for its fill. Two post-medieval glazed redware sherds were also recovered, but were unstratified.

Ceramic building material

Four fragments (1111g) of CBM were collected from two contexts. Three fragments from 0005 and 0007 were pieces of red medium sandy roof tiles of post-medieval date (RTP). One fragment from 0007 was an abraded piece of Roman box flue tile (BOX) with combed curving lines externally, perhaps suggesting Roman activity in the vicinity. The quantification is shown in Table 2.

Context	Form	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0005	RTP	msfe	1	18		pmed
	RTP	ms	1	38		pmed
0007	BOX	fs	1	55	combed – curving, 12mm thick, slightly abraded	Rom
	RTP	ms	1	28	thin frag with mortar on surface	pmed

Table 2. CBM catalogue

Appendix IV- The Palaeoenvironmental evidence

AN EVALUATION OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM THE COTTAGE, LITTLE WALDINGFIELD, NEAR SUDBURY, SUFFOLK (WFL 031)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF
October 2014

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Waldingfield, undertaken by John Newman, recorded a small number of features of probable medieval date. A sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the fill of ditch 0008.

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

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

Results

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds and tree/shrub macrofossils are recorded at a moderate density. Preservation is generally poor to moderate, with a high density of the grains being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of exposure to very high temperatures during combustion.

Oat (*Avena* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are present along with a number of cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Chaff is scarce, but a single cultivated oat (*A. sativa*) floret base is noted along with bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes.

Although a number of indeterminate small legumes (Fabaceae) are recorded, other weed seeds are scarce. However, brome (*Bromus* sp.) fruits and a dock (*Rumex* sp.) nutlet are recorded along with the 'beak' of a cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.) type seed. Small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell are also present along with a piece of sloe type (*Prunus* sp.) fruit stone fragment. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are common and other plant macrofossils include indeterminate buds, culm nodes and thorns.

Small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') and black porous and tarry residues derived from the combustion of coal are abundant within the assemblage, although it is currently unclear whether these are contemporary with the ditch, or later contaminants. Other remains include small pieces of bone, eggshell, fish bone and marine mollusc shell.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, this assemblage is surprisingly rich and is almost certainly derived from a deposit of hearth or midden waste which was deliberately placed within the ditch fill. The high density of small legumes is typical for an assemblage of medieval date, as the cultivation of vetches within a rotational cropping regime became a common way of improving impoverished soils.

This assemblage clearly shows that a significant density of charred plant macrofossils is preserved within the archaeological horizon in this area of Waldingfield. Therefore, if further interventions are planned within the immediate vicinity, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed features recorded during excavation.

Reference

Stace, C., 1997

New Flora of the British Isles. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press

Context No.	0009
Feature No.	0008
Feature type	Ditch
Trench No.	2
Cereals and other potential food plants	
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x
<i>A. sativa</i> L. (floret base)	x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xx
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis node)	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxx
(basal rachis node)	x
Large Fabaceae indet.	x
Herbs	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	xfg
Fabaceae indet.	xxx
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x
Tree/shrub macrofossils	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	xfrstfg
Other plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	xx
Charcoal >10mm	x
Charred root/stem	x
Indet. culm node	x
Indet. fruit stone/nutshell frag.	x
Indet. thorn (<i>Prunus</i> type)	x
Other remains	
Black porous 'cokey' material	xxx
Black tarry material	xxx
Bone	x xb
Burnt/fired clay	x
Eggshell	x
Fish bone	x
Glass	xpmc
Marine mollusc shell frags.	x
Pottery	xcf
Small coal frags.	xxx
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x
Vitreous material	x
Sample volume (litres)	18
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens
xx = 11 – 50 specimens
xxx = 51 – 100 specimens
fg = fragment f
rstfg = fruit stone fragment
b = burnt
pmc = possible modern contaminant
cf = compare

Appendix V- Context List

The Cottage, Church Road, Little Waldingfield

HER: WFL 031 (evaluation)

F- finds, S- sample

Number	Trench	Type	Part of	F/S	Description	Spot date
0001	2	U/S	0001	F	Unstratified finds from spoil of trench 2	
0002	1	Posthole	0002		Shallow posthole, 500mm across & 100mm deep	
0003	1	Fill	0002		Mid brown clay with a few small brick & charcoal fragments	Pmed
0004	1	Posthole	0004		Shallow posthole, 450mm across & 100mm deep	
0005	1	Fill	0004	F	Mid brown clay with a few small charcoal & brick fragments	Pmed
0006	1	Ditch	0006		Southeast/northwest orientated ditch at northern end of trench, 1000mm+ wide & 600mm deep, running broadly parallel to Church Rd	
0007	1	Fill	0006	F	Ditch fill, mid to dark brown clay with charcoal flecks	Pmed
0008	2	Ditch	0008		South-southwest/north-northeast orientated ditch running along northern side of trench, 700mm+ wide & 300mm deep	
0009	2	Fill	0008	F/S	Ditch fill, mid brown clay with charcoal flecks	Med
0010	2	Fill	0008	F	Ditch fill, as 0009 (second section)	Med

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-191074

Project details

Project name	The Cottage, Church Road, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Little Waldingfield, The Cottage, Church Road (WFL 031, TL 9232 4520) evaluation trenching at this site prior to the construction of two new dwellings revealed a ditch of medieval date 5m from the front boundary of the plot, and which ran approximately parallel to Church Road, in trench 2 while another ditch on a similar alignment and of Post medieval date was recorded in trench 1 at a distance of 12m from the front boundary. Two small postholes of Post medieval date were also recorded in trench 1 on the western side of the plot. While finds of both medieval and Post medieval date were scarce both in the features that were investigated and from the upcast spoil the medieval ditch did prove to be surprisingly rich in contemporary hearth or midden waste. In addition the fill of the ditch in trench 1 contained a small fragment of abraded Roman box flue tile as a residual find.
Project dates	Start: 30-09-2014 End: 30-09-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WFL 031 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	B/12/01469 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ECOFACCT Medieval

Methods & techniques ""Sample Trenches""

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH LITTLE WALDINGFIELD THE COTTAGE, CHURCH ROAD

Postcode CO10 0SN

Study area 300.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 9232 4520 52.0712270889 0.806439546534 52 04 16 N 000 48 23 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 61.00m Max: 62.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator John Newman

Project director/manager John Newman

Project supervisor John Newman

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Landowner

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Environmental"

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

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "Ceramics","Environmental"

Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title The Cottage, Church Road, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor (s) Newman, J

Date 2014

Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services

Description Loose bound client report

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on 30 October 2014

OASIS:

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