

**Land Off Bantocks Road,  
Great Waldingfield, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/18/00200**

**HER Ref: WFG 063**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(November 2019)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land off Bantocks Road, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk, CO10 0RL

Clients: Landex Ltd

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/00200

Development: Erection of 32 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 20 & 21 August, 2019

HER ref: WFG 063

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-364103

Grid ref: TL 9030 4296

Site area: 1.67ha

Recent land use: Formerly farmyard and rough ground

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*Summary: Great Waldingfield, land off Bantocks Road (WFG 063, TL 9030 4296) evaluation trenching for a residential development to the south of the historic village core and on the eastern side of the World War II RAF Sudbury airfield did not reveal any archaeological features or finds of any age but did record interesting evidence from the WW II phase of use of the western part of the site with one feature containing cannon shell cases though investigation ceased when potentially live shells were identified (John Newman Archaeological Services for Landex Ltd).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Landex Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development on land off Bantocks Road, Great Waldingfield (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/18/00200. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. 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 are undertaken.

1.2 Great Waldingfield parish is located to the north-east of Sudbury in south-west Suffolk in an area historically characterised by dispersed settlement and a low population density with small clusters of farms and cottages near the various parish churches and scattered settlement along historic roads and lanes and greens. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk while of a small scale gives a good depiction of the county in the pre-modern period and at Great Waldingfield it shows a small cluster of houses near the parish church and a number of farms and cottages around the edges of the Babergh Heath to the west. The area of this heath becoming the eastern part of RAF Sudbury (HER ACT 029) in World War II which was in use from 1944 to 1945 by the US Eighth Air Force (486<sup>th</sup> Bomb Group, USAAF station 174) as a standard class A heavy bomber airfield with accommodation constructed to the east. The planned development site on land off Bantocks Road and adjacent to White Hall at Great Waldingfield is 1300m south-west of the parish church some 100m south of the southern edge of what was Babergh Heath. It is also clear from post WW II maps and aerial photographs (see Appendix II frontispiece) that a number of barrack type buildings (HER WFG 030) occupied the western part of the site though these has been cleared by the 1980s and a large, concrete built, farm building on a substantial concrete base now occupies this area. It is also clear from historic maps that a building named as Great Waldingfield Hall was located to the north of the site on the historic edge of Babergh Heath but this had disappeared below recent development by the mid to late 20th century. These changes indicating how extensively the landscape at Great Waldingfield has changed in the last 50-60 years as residential development has covered and obscured much of the historic landscape.

1.3 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits as being sands and gravels with silts of the Lowestoft Formation. Essentially mixed drift geology of post-glacial origins. The site is at 64m OD in an area of gentle topography and at present land use is made up of the modern farm building noted above, parts of a much altered and modified 19th century brick built model farm complex associated with White Hall and rough ground that was formerly under arable land use.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this site was generated by its proximity to the line of a Roman road (HER WFG 015) line in addition to being close to the edge of the former Babergh Heath and formerly containing the now demolished structures related to the World War II RAF Sudbury heavy bomber airfield; a phase in the mid-1940s when this area saw an intense period of activity of continuing historical interest as indicated by its record in the County Historic Environment Record (HER- ACT 029), the primary resource for records of past archaeological and historical sites and finds in the county.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) with the exception that a trench planned to be across the area of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century farm building was not opened as it was still under a heavy concrete yard surface with the above ground structure still largely in place and a planned trench close to White Hall was still occupied by much altered mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 2000mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide. One pit in trench 14 was partly investigated but excavation was not completed as potentially live ordnance items were identified and then left in situ for suitable and professional disposal/removal once the relevant authorities were informed.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed with the detector search extending to the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

## 3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	East-west	30	200	50 mid brown clay subsoil	Pale brown very silty sand with flints	Mid 20 <sup>th</sup> C brick built manhole and ceramic pipe at eastern end, ?WW II feature
2	North-south	20	200	200-400 as T1	As T1	No features, moderate amount of 20 <sup>th</sup> C cbm debris
3	East-west	30	200	400 as T1	Orange very silty sand with	Numerous frags of 20 <sup>th</sup> C concrete, no features

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					small flints	
4	North-south	30	200	200 as T1	As T3	One E-W 20 <sup>th</sup> C ceramic drainage pipe
5	East-west	30	300	400 pale brown silty sand	Orange very silty sand with small flints	One ceramic field drain, few Pmed cbm frags and one 18 <sup>th</sup> C GRE sherd (wt. 6g)
6	North-south	30	300	400 as T5	As T5 plus pockets of pale yellow very silty material	One field drain and two stray Pmed brick frags
7	East-west	30	200	400 mid brown silty sand	As T6	Three Pmed field drains and a few small Pmed brick frags
8	North-south	30	200	300 as T7	Pale brown very silty sand with a lot of iron staining	Two 20 <sup>th</sup> C field drains
9	East-west	30	200	400 as T7	As T5	No features, one peg tile frag and a few slate frags
10	North-south	30	300	300 as T7	As T7 but with larger pockets of pale yellow very silty material	One late Pmed field drain
11	East-west	30	300	400 as T7	Pale brown very silty sand	Lot of 20 <sup>th</sup> C brick and concrete debris in top and subsoil, large 20 <sup>th</sup> C pit near eastern end
12	North-south					Not excavated, under much modified 19 <sup>th</sup> C farm buildings
13	North-south	20	300	400 as T7	As T11	At north end showed 700mm of foundation & sub-base for 20 <sup>th</sup> C farm building
14	East-west	30	300	400 as T7	As T11	Large pit near centre with WW II cannon shell cases plus a lot of 20 <sup>th</sup> C brick and concrete debris, pit only partially excavated due to potentially live ordnance
15	East-west					Not excavated, area of large 20 <sup>th</sup> C farm building
16	North-south	20	300	400 as T7	As T11	A lot of 20 <sup>th</sup> C brick, concrete and corrugated iron sheet debris
		390m (702m <sup>2</sup> )				

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a depth of 200mm to 300mm of topsoil above 50mm to 400mm of generally mid brown silty subsoil giving a trench depth of 250mm to 700mm above glaciofluvial deposits which were a mix of pale

brown and orange very silty sand with flints with pockets of very silty pale yellow stone-free material in places and some evidence for natural iron staining in places.

3.3 Across the central and eastern parts of the site little evidence for past activity was revealed except occasional field drains of late Post medieval date. In addition the few stray finds in the upcast spoil were brick and tile fragments again of recent date and the metal detector survey of the spoil and areas between the trenches only recovered a small number of non-ferrous finds of late Post medieval date such a two small lead alloy buttons, a copper alloy boot/clog catch, a part flattened lead musket ball and three small copper alloy strip fragments perhaps being fittings from small boxes, doors or windows.

3.4 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 13, 14 and 16 across the western third of the site all revealed varying degrees of 20<sup>th</sup> century disturbance with moderate to large amounts of brick, concrete and corrugated iron debris in places. In addition, and as noted in section 2.1 above, a disturbance containing building debris and numerous spent WW II cannon shell cases was revealed in trench 14. The lower level of this feature also revealed potentially live cannon type ordnance apparently on a degraded leather belt and at this point investigations were ceased; to secure the feature on a temporary basis some large concrete fragments were carefully placed above the ordnance and both the client and their machine operator were made aware of this discovery so the relevant military specialists could be informed as soon as possible. The shell cases were all very uniform with a length of 98mm ( $3\frac{9}{10}$  in.), a bore at the top of 14mm ( $\frac{1}{2}$  in.) and a cartridge end diameter of 20mm ( $\frac{8}{10}$  in.).

3.5 With the amount of 20<sup>th</sup> century in the spoil in the western part of the site the metal detector search was started but was ceased after a short period.

#### 4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance save the WW II airfield recorded on aerial photographs from the mid-1940s it was agreed with Mrs R Abraham of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case.

4.2 Prior to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century WW II period the results of this evaluation clearly point to this site having been only in general agricultural use on the edge of Great Waldingfield village and close to Babergh Heath as no pre-19<sup>th</sup> century features or finds were revealed. In addition the western third of the site has seen extensive ground disturbance in the last c70 years with the construction and then demolition of barrack buildings (HER WFG 030) for RAF Sudbury and then the construction of a large agricultural building in the 1970s/1980s period with the nearby recorded Roman road line (HER WFG 015) probably under the existing road to the west.

4.3 However the short period of intense military activity towards the end of WW II has to be seen as a significant event at a time when extensive areas of East Anglia were intimately involved with large numbers of USAAF personnel based in the region. The significance of this period has recently been reflected in a project supported by The Heritage Lottery Fund and the American Air Museum in Britain. To quote from the opening page of the Eighth in the East web site created via this project '*Now, more than seventy years on, witnesses to this social and landscape revolution are now sadly passing and with them a living connection to those years of turmoil that helped shape our world*' ([www.8theast.org](http://www.8theast.org) accessed 11 November, 2019). That RAF Sudbury is recorded on the Suffolk CC HER (ACT 029) also supports the archaeological and historic value and interest in this former airfield site, though now extensively changed, as elements such as the deposit of cannon shell cases as revealed in trench 14, are of interest and are now recorded in this report and the possibility of further below ground WW II features, including potential ordnance deposits, should be considered as all this information builds a picture for this former airfield with the County HER being a suitable place to keep this information for future archaeological and historical study and research.

4.4 Therefore while the results of this evaluation do not indicate the need for further archaeological field work it is suggested that the results of any military type survey at this site would make a useful contribution to the County HER in due course.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: WFG 063.*

*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 everyone on site for their close cooperation)*



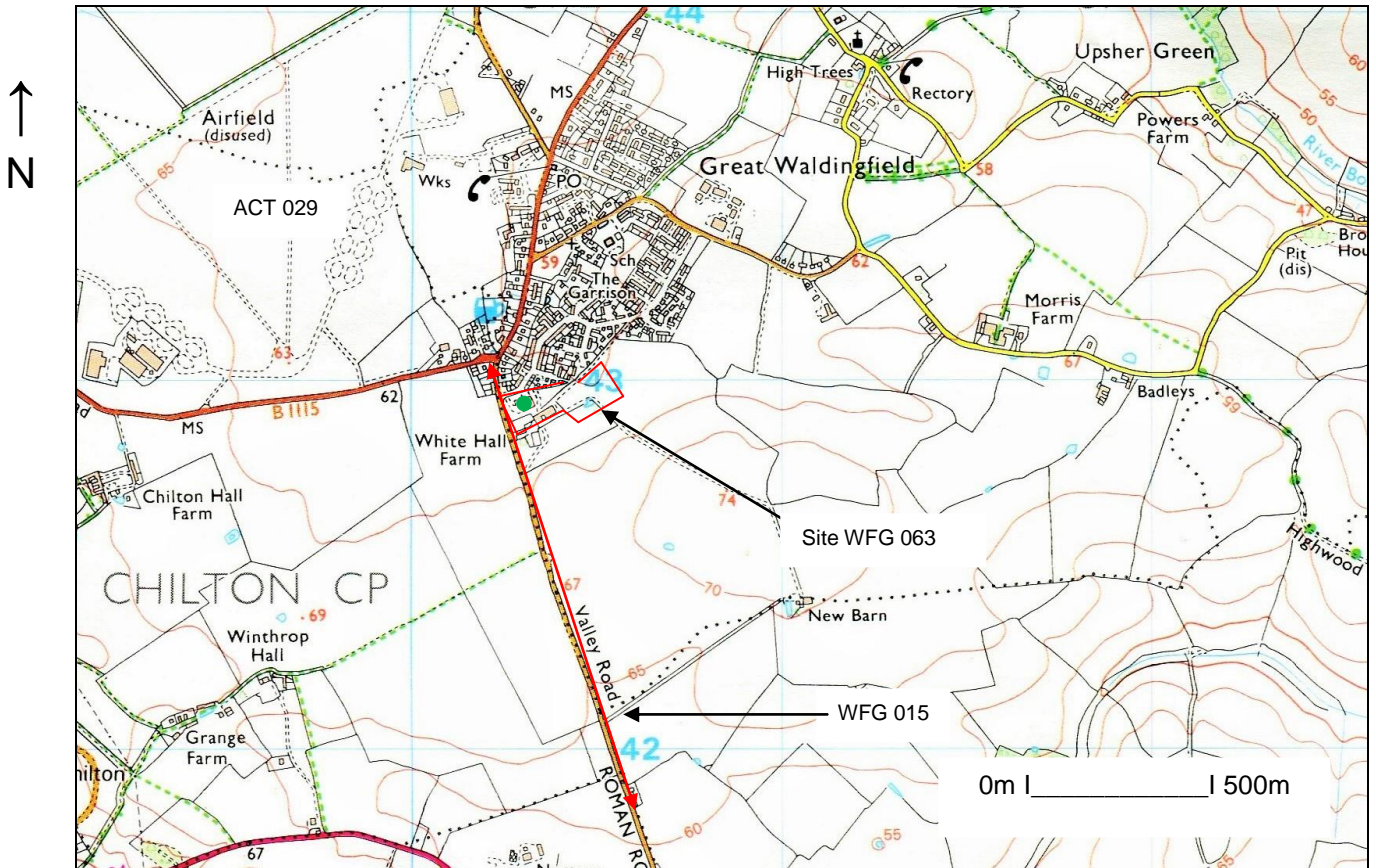
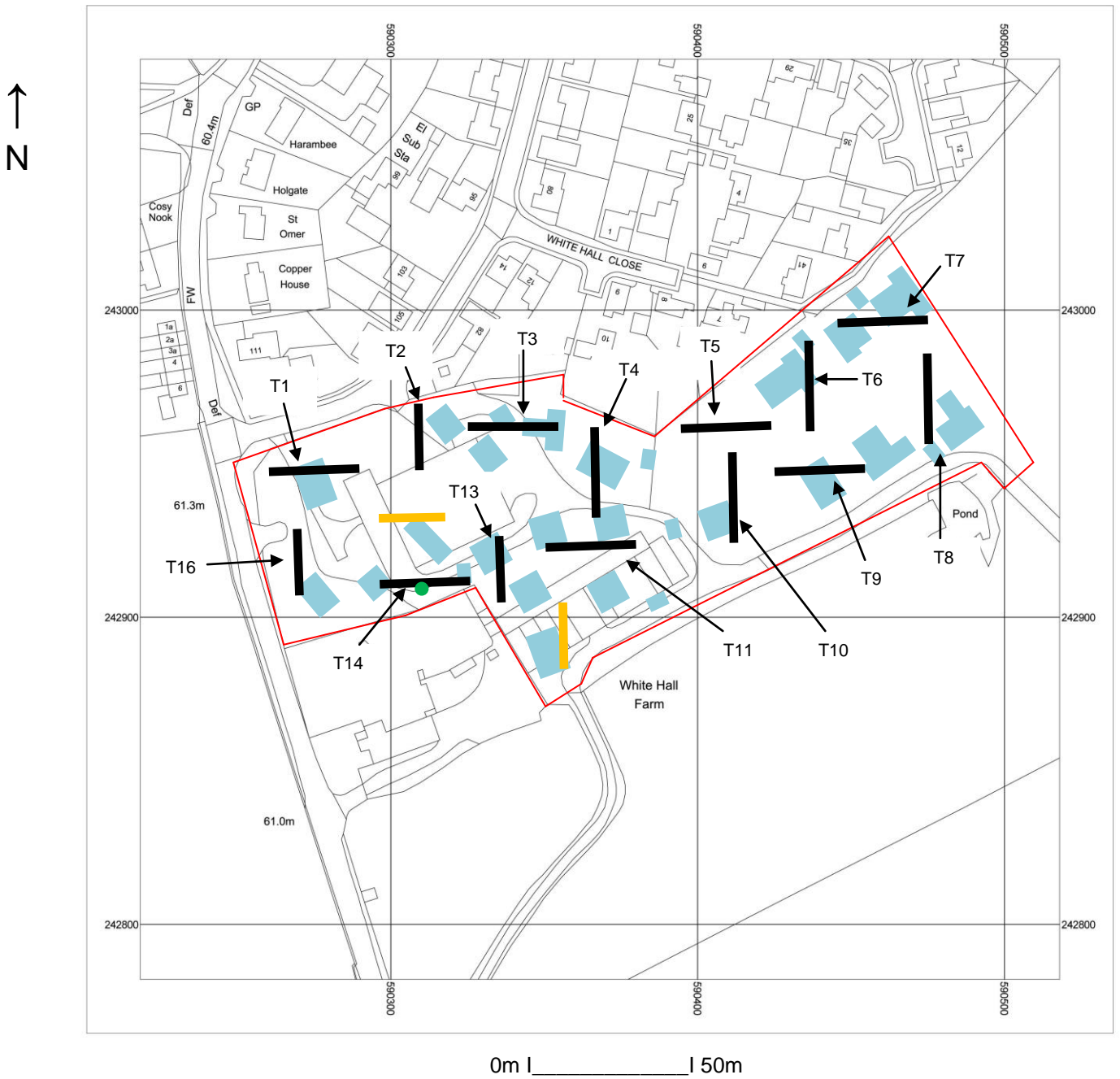


Fig. 1: Site location

(Green circle- WW II barrack complex, WFG 030, site at western end of site)

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**Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (with planned house footprint areas)**  
 (Yellow trench locations not excavated due to presence of buildings, green circle pit with ordnance in trench 14)  
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## Appendix I- Images



General view looking west



General view looking east





Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile





Trench 2 from north



Trench 3 from south





Trench 4 from south



Trench 4 deposit profile with 20<sup>th</sup> century debris



Trench 5 from east



Trench 6 from south





Trench 7 from west



Trench 7 deposit profile





Trench 8 from south





Trench 9 from west



Trench 10 from north



Trench 10 deposit profile





Trench 11 from west



Trench 13 from south





Trench 14 from west



Trench 14 deposit profile with pit containing shell cases



Trench 16 from north

**Land off Bantocks Road,  
Great Waldingfield, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land off Bantocks Road, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk, CO10 0RL

Client: Landex Ltd

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/00200

Proposed development: Erection of 32 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: tbc

Grid ref: TL 90304 4296

Area: 1.67ha

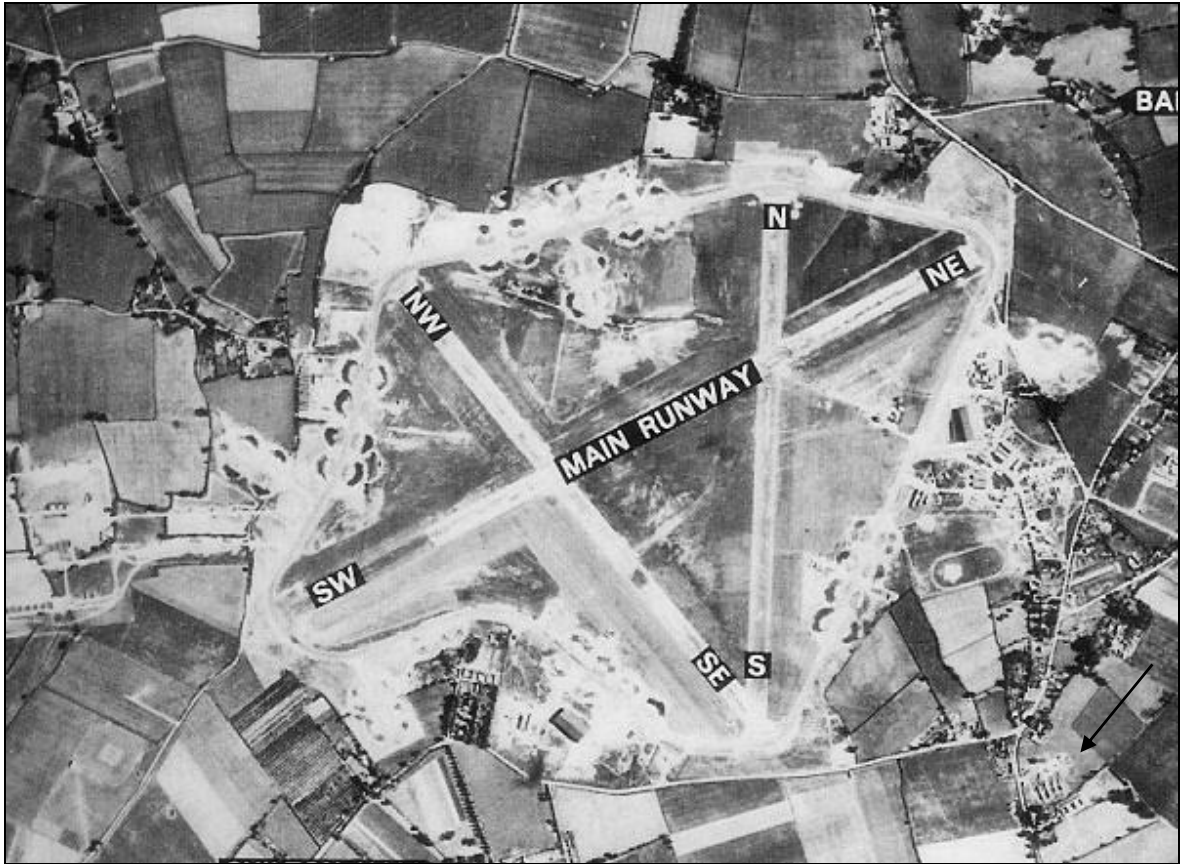
Current site use: Former farmyard and rough ground

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3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches





Frontispiece: RAF Sudbury c1945 (barracks at PDS arrowed)



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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Landex Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has recently been submitted for planning consent. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/18/00200 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of 32 new dwellings on land off Bantocks Road, Great Waldingfield.

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 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation to be secured by negative condition on planning application DC/18/00200. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The relevant SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the subsequent brief and as outlined in the related WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Great Waldingfield parish is located to the north-east of Sudbury in south-west Suffolk in an area historically characterised by dispersed settlement and a low population density with small clusters of farms and cottages near the various parish churches and scattered settlement along historic roads and lanes and greens. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk while of a small scale gives a good depiction of the county in the pre-modern period and at Great Waldingfield it shows a small cluster of houses near the parish church and a number of farms and cottages around the edges of the Babergh Heath to the west. The area of this heath becoming the eastern part of RAF Sudbury in World War II (see frontispiece) which was in use from 1944 to 1945 by the US Eighth Air Force as a standard class A heavy bomber airfield with accommodation constructed to the east. The proposed development site (PDS) on land off Bantocks Road and adjacent to White Hall at Great Waldingfield is 1300m south-west of the parish church some 100m south of the southern edge of

what was Babergh Heath. It is also clear from post WW II maps that a number of barrack type buildings occupied the western part of the PDS though these has been cleared by the 1980s and a large, concrete built, farm building on a substantial concrete base now occupies this area. It is also clear from historic maps that a building named as Great Waldingfield Hall was located to the north of the PDS on the historic edge of Babergh Heath but this had disappeared below recent development by the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. These changes indicating how extensively the landscape at Great Waldingfield has changed in the last 50-60 years as residential development has covered and obscured much of the historic landscape.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits as being sands and gravels with silts of the Lowestoft Formation. Essentially a mixed drift geology of post-glacial origins. The PDS is at 64m OD in an area of gentle topography and at present land use is made up of the modern farm building noted above, parts of a much altered and modified 19<sup>th</sup> century brick built model farm complex and rough ground.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'The proposed residential development affects an area of archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The site is located beside a Roman road (HER no. WFG 015), and lies next to the former area of Babergh Heath. The western half of the site was also once home to a group of military buildings, possibly barracks (WFG 030), associated with Sudbury Airfield (ACT 029). As a result, there is potential to discover Roman road side occupation deposits, remains of medieval green-edge settlement and also 20th century military features at this location.'

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.

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## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the site's location adjacent to a Roman road line and close to the edge of Babergh Heath suggesting that evidence for activity of Roman and medieval to early Post medieval date might be present. In addition evidence relating to the WW II military use of the area might be revealed.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 32 dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 470m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. Prior to the evaluation the existing buildings at the PDS will be demolished to ground level but their foundations will not be grubbed out until after the trenching works. 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 as required. 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 including before the trenches are opened. 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 HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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 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

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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 evidence is assessed as being low).

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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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

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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- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- 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 an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).



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- 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 of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). 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 '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* 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 if this application receives consent. 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. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

## 6. Risk Assessment

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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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. 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.

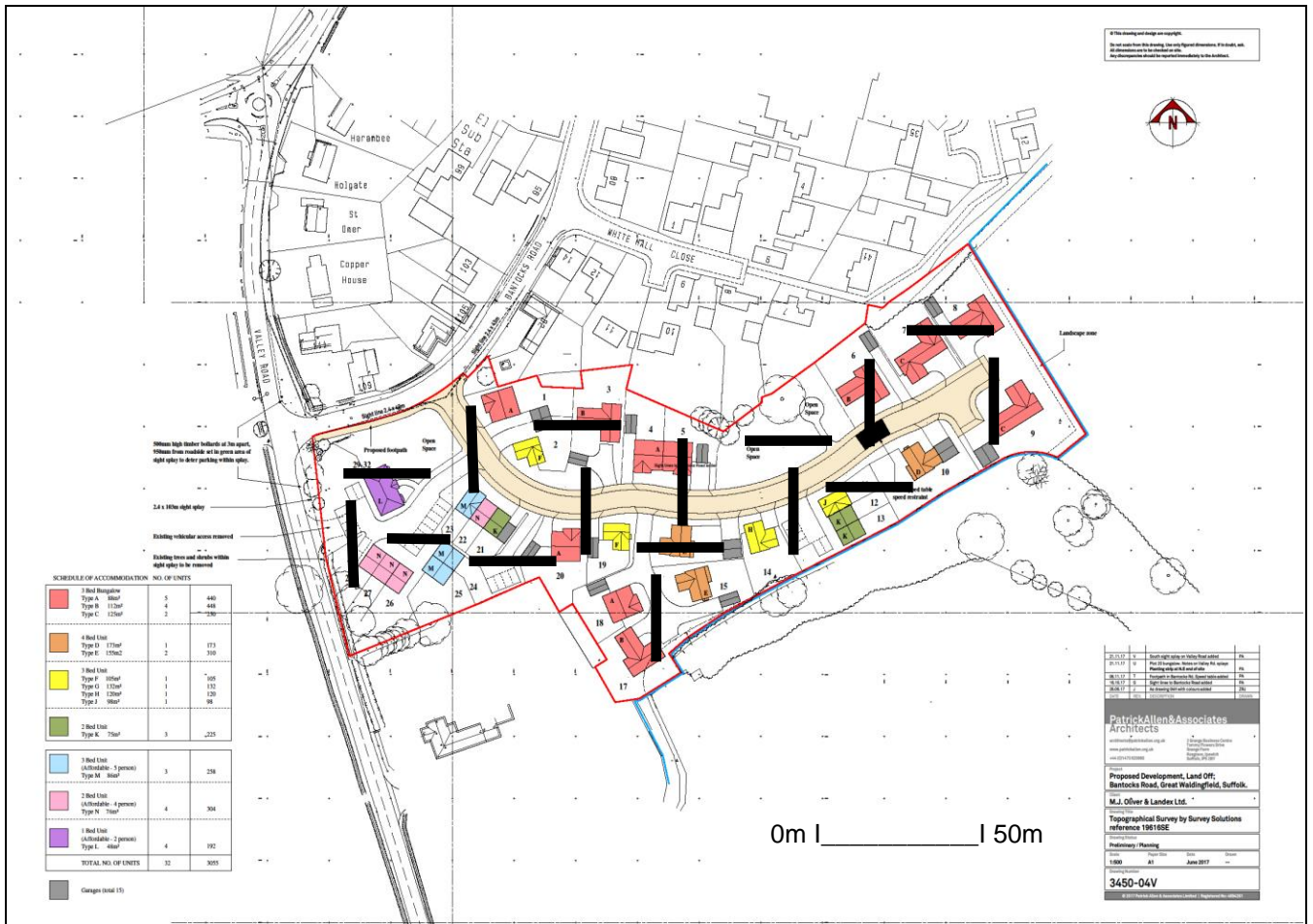
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

### 7. Specialists

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

# John Newman Archaeological Services

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Proposed location of trial trenches (1x 20m & 15 x 30m)



## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-364103

### Project details

Project name	Land off Bantocks Road, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Great Waldingfield, land off Bantocks Road (WFG 063, TL 9030 4296) evaluation trenching for a residential development to the south of the historic village core and on the eastern side of the World War II RAF Sudbury airfield did not reveal any archaeological features or finds of any age but did record interesting evidence from the WW II phase of use of the western part of the site with one feature containing cannon shell cases though investigation ceased when potentially live shells were identified.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2019 End: 21-08-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WFG 063 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/00200 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	CANNON SHELL CASES Modern
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 GREAT WALDINGFIELD LAND OFF BANTOCKS ROAD
Postcode	CO10 0RL
Study area	10670 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9030 4296 52.05181050786 0.775751878532 52 03 06 N

	000 46 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 63m Max: 64m
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	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Off Bantocks Road, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk

Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
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