

**Land at Goldstar Ltd, Elmswell Road,  
Woolpit, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/20/00779**

**HER Ref: WPT 077**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(July, 2020)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land at Goldstar Transport Ltd, Elmswell Road, Woolpit, Suffolk, IP30 9RH

Clients: Goldstar Transport Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/20/00779/FUL

Development: Use of land for storage and distribution of containers

Date of fieldwork: 24 & 25 June, 2020

HER ref: WPT 077

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-396250

Grid ref: TL 97700 62900

Site area: 9000m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Formerly arable land

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*Summary: Woolpit, land at Elmswell Road (WPT 077, TL 97700 62900) evaluation trenching for a planned container storage area did not reveal any archaeological features of any significance or any stray finds of pre-18<sup>th</sup> century date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Goldstar Transport Ltd).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Artisan Planning and Property Services on behalf of Goldstar Transport Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned container storage and distribution facility at land at Elmswell Road, Woolpit (see Fig. 1) that is under consideration as application DC/20/00779. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr M Baker 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 allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken with a full ecological cover also being in place as the trenching progressed.

1.2 Woolpit parish is located in west central Suffolk and, historically, the main road between Bury St Edmunds, and areas to the west, to Ipswich and the coast to the south-east ran through the parish and village. This road and major communication route later became the A45 and, following various improvements, is now the modern A14 to the north of the village performing the same function of linking the ports around the Harwich Haven to the south-east with the Midlands to the west with the Goldstar site being close to this major road. Through the medieval and Post medieval periods Woolpit was a relatively large village with a recorded population of 61 in the Domesday Book (with a multiplier of c4 perhaps 240 in total) of 1086, 16 taxpayers in 1327, 59 taxpayers in 1524, 204 adults in 1603, 625 inhabitants in 1801 and then a pre-modern peak of 1071 inhabitants in 1851 (Gault, 1990). Woolpit was also a local centre through the medieval and Post medieval periods with a market and fair recorded from the 13th century with the latter surviving until 1878/1888 (*ibid.*), this function undoubtedly benefitting from the good communications afforded by the main road running through the village. Since the early to mid-20th century the village has seen extensive residential development in addition to commercial development, such as the Goldstar depot, close to the A14 road extensively changing the character of the historic landscape in this area.

1.3 The site is in an area of gentle topography at c55m OD with the British Geological Survey indicating that underlying superficial deposits are made up of Lowestoft Formation diamicton comprising clays, silts and sands.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the Lady's Well, within a moated enclosure c125m to the south, a scheduled monument (SM 10059920 HER WPT 002). In addition evidence for prehistoric activity of Neolithic (HER WPT 054) and Bronze Age date (HER WPT 016) has been found nearby.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) though trench 1 was shortened to 20m and opened in two lengths to avoid an existing drainage pipe. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1800mm 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. An ecologist examined the initial 150mm soil strip that was carried out across all the trenches; this did not reveal any animals save two rabbits which rapidly left the site. At

the time of the evaluation the site was under a moderately dense cover of brambles and other weeds.

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	Northwest-southeast	20	200	160 mid brown clay subsoil	Pale brown silty chalky clay with flints	No features and the only finds were small fragments of Post medieval brick and tile
2	Northeast-southwest	30	200	160 as T1	As T1	No features, one 18 <sup>th</sup> C red ware pottery sherd (wt. 4 gm)
3	Northeast-southwest	30	200	140 as T1	As T1	No features except a narrow late Pmed field drain
4	Northwest-southeast	30	200	140 as T1	As T1	No features except one narrow late Pmed field drain
5	Northeast-southwest	30	200	150 as T1	As T1	One blue and white C1900 sherd and one clay tobacco pipe stem frag
6	Northwest-southeast	30	200	160 As T1	As T1	Few Pmed cbm frags and one narrow Pmed field drain and a clay tobacco pipe stem frag
7	Northeast-southwest	30	200	150 as T1	As T1	Few Pmed cbm frags and one mid 20C farthing
8	Northwest-southeast	30	200	160 as T1	As T1	Two late Pmed buttons and a small Cu alloy furniture handle
		212m (382m <sup>2</sup> )	200	140-160		No features except land drains of recent date and only a few stray finds of later Pmed date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a shallow 200mm depth of topsoil above 140mm to 160mm of mid brown clay subsoil giving a trench depth of 340mm to 360mm above glaciofluvial deposits which were a uniform light brown sandy and chalky clay with flints.

3.3 No features of any date were revealed in the 8 trenches except a few narrow field drains of recent date.

3.4 The only stray finds from the upcast spoil and areas between the trenches comprised one brown glazed red earthenware handle sherd (wt. 6g) of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, a few small blue and white pottery sherds of late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date, two clay tobacco pipe stem fragments and a general scatter of small brick and tile fragments. The few non-ferrous metal finds from the site comprise a farthing dated to 1954, a drop handle with a bulbous end of late Post medieval date from a small item of furniture, a small double looped copper alloy buckle (10mm x 20mm) probably from a shoe and of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date, a copper alloy hilt from a knife of later Post medieval and 12 assorted buttons of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### 4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Mr M Baker 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 While this site is located close to recorded finds of prehistoric date and to a medieval moated site, which is a Scheduled Monument, no archaeological features of any significance were revealed in the trenches and the only stray finds were small and of Post medieval date. These finds in all probability being indicative of material incorporated in manuring scatters on an area where the negative trenching results points to simple agricultural use in the past. From these negative evaluation results with regard to features of any significance it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this proposed container storage facility at the Goldstar site at Elmswell Road, Woolpit.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: WPT 077.*

*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 Leonie as site ecologist and to Brian the digger operator for their close cooperation and also to James Armes and Keith Lewis for the detector survey)*

Ref. Goult, W      1990      Suffolk Parish History

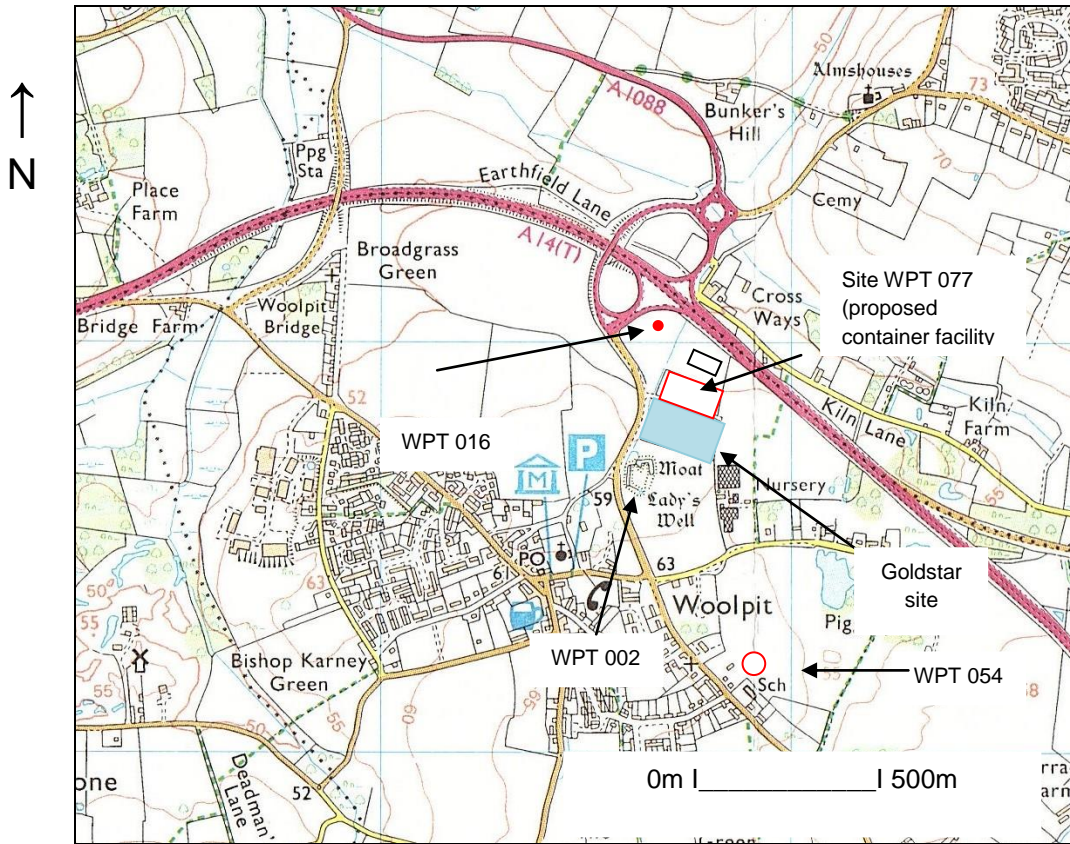
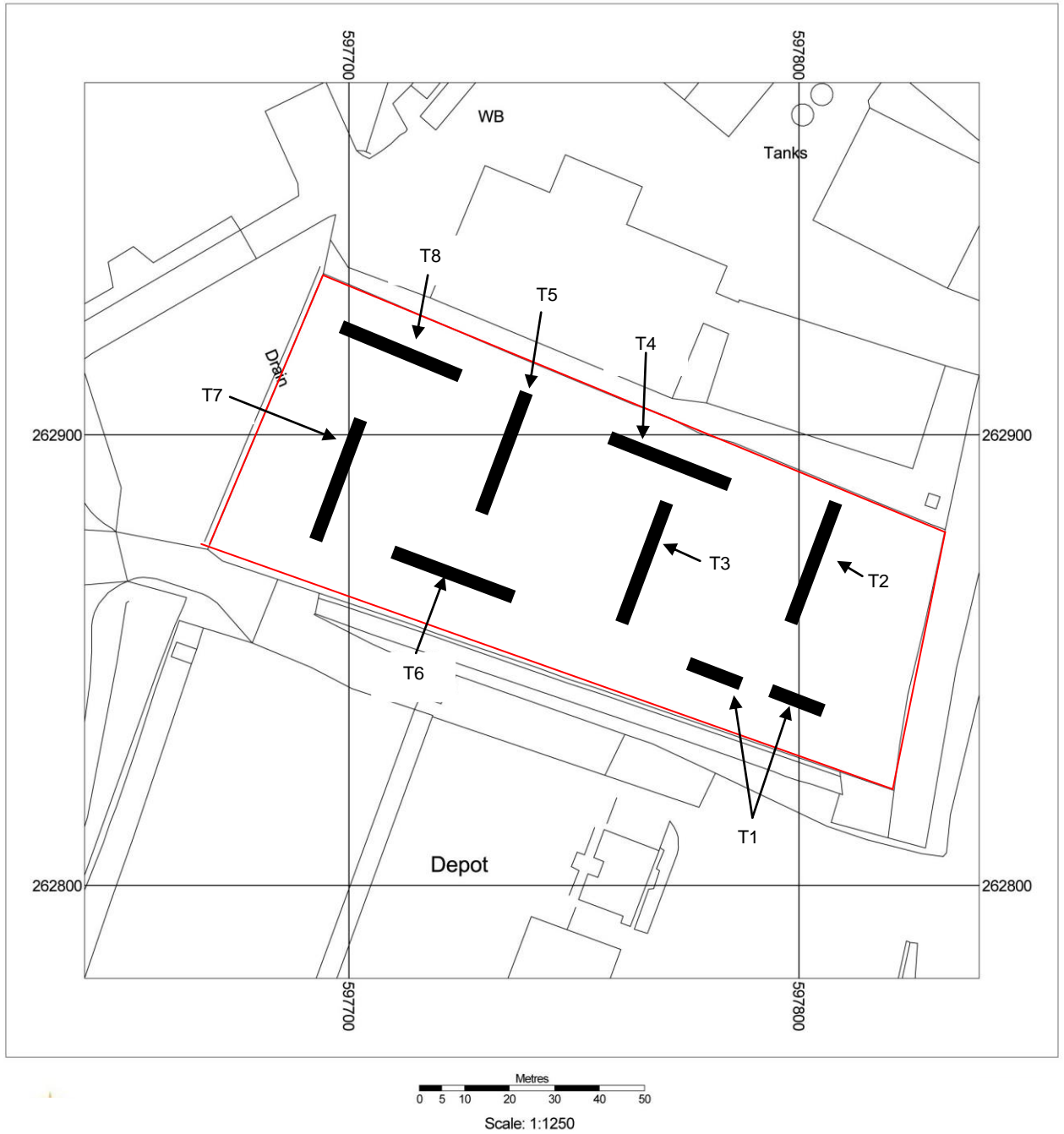
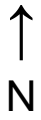


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



**Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches**  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



## Appendix I- Images



General view from northwest



Trench 1 from east (eastern part)



Trench 1 from east (western part)



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from south



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from south



Trench 4 from east



Trench 4 deposit profile



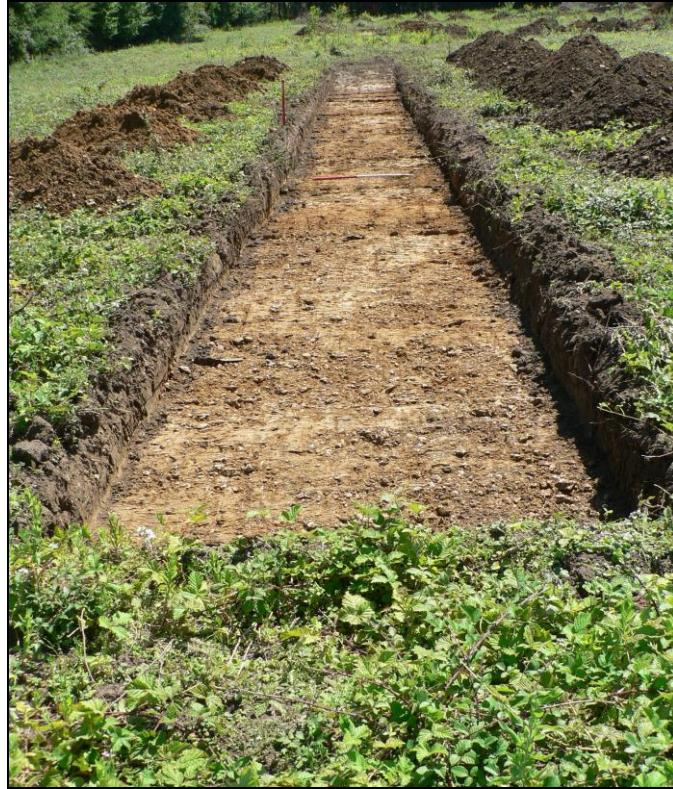
Trench 5 from south



Trench 6 from east



Trench 7 from south



Trench 8 from west



Trench 8 deposit profile

**Land off Elmswell Road,  
Woolpit, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

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## **Site details**

Name: Land off Elmswell Road, Woolpit, Suffolk

Client: Goldstar Transport Ltd

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/20/00779

Proposed development: Extension to yard for the storage of containers

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS\_DC/20/00779\_ Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

Grid ref: TL 9772 6280

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-396250

Area: c9600m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: Rough ground, formerly in agricultural use

## **Contents**

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

# John Newman Archaeological Services

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Artisan Planning and Property Services on behalf of their Goldstar Transport Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a container storage facility development that has is under consideration within the planning application system. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/20/00779 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation to be set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the use of land for the storage and distribution of containers at Elmswell Road, Woolpit.

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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (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 that SCCAS has advised to the LPA should be secured by negative condition on DC/20/00779 should it receive consent. SCCAS have advised that there are no archaeological reasons to refuse this application. Equally the required evaluation could be carried out at the pre-determination stage in the application process.

1.4 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 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 approved WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Woolpit parish is located in west central Suffolk and, historically, the main road between Bury St Edmunds, and areas to the west, to Ipswich and the coast to the south-east ran through the parish and village. This road and major communication route later became the A45 and, following various improvements, is now the modern A14 to the north of the village performing the same function of linking the ports around the Harwich Haven to the south-east with the Midlands to the west with the Goldstar site being close to this major road. Through the medieval and Post medieval periods Woolpit was a relatively large village with a recorded population of

61 in the Domesday Book (with a multiplier of 4 perhaps c240 in total) of 1086, 16 taxpayers in 1327, 59 taxpayers in 1524, 204 adults in 1603, 625 inhabitants in 1801 and then a pre-modern peak of 1071 inhabitants in 1851 (Gault, 1990). Woolpit was also a local centre through the medieval and Post medieval periods with a market and fair recorded from the 13th century with the latter surviving until 1878/1888 (*ibid.*), this function undoubtedly benefitting from the good communications afforded by the main road running through the village. Since the early to mid-20th century the village has seen extensive residential development in addition to commercial development, such as the Goldstar depot, close to the A14 road extensively changing the character of the historic landscape in this area.

2.2 The place name Woolpit is given a number of derivations from the same source referring to wolves as 'wolf-pit for trapping wolves,' 'pit dug for the burial of wolves' and 'site of the capture of the last wolf in East Anglia' (Gault, 1990). In the medieval period the parish was very much in the area of west Suffolk that was heavily influenced by the major Benedictine abbey at Bury St Edmunds and the single manor of Woolpit/Cold Hall in the parish was held by the Abbot of St Edmund until the Reformation (*ibid.*).

2.3 The PDS is in an area of gentle topography at c55m OD with the British Geological Survey indicating that underlying superficial deposits are made up of Lowestoft Formation diamicton comprising clays, silts and sands.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant SCCAS advice 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to Lady's Well (scheduled monument number 1005992, c125m to the south), the site of a Holy well and moated enclosure (WPT 002). The site is next to the finds spot of a bronze socketed axe, dating from the Bronze Age (WPT 016). Further to this, a recent archaeological investigation close to the site has identified evidence of Neolithic activity (WPT 054). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

3.2 Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

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.

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- 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 relatively close to a medieval moat that is a Scheduled Monument in addition to being in the area where evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity has been recorded.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the creation of a container storage and distribution depot. 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. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS.

5.2 It is proposed that 260m of sample trenching will be opened across the open, bare field, part of the site which will be 1.8m wide as the access road on its southern side is already in place. 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. 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 past 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

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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 high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

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 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

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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 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).

- 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 revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will 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 *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

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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

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 especially with regard to COVID regulations. Equipment will not be shared and distancing will be maintained during rest periods. 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)



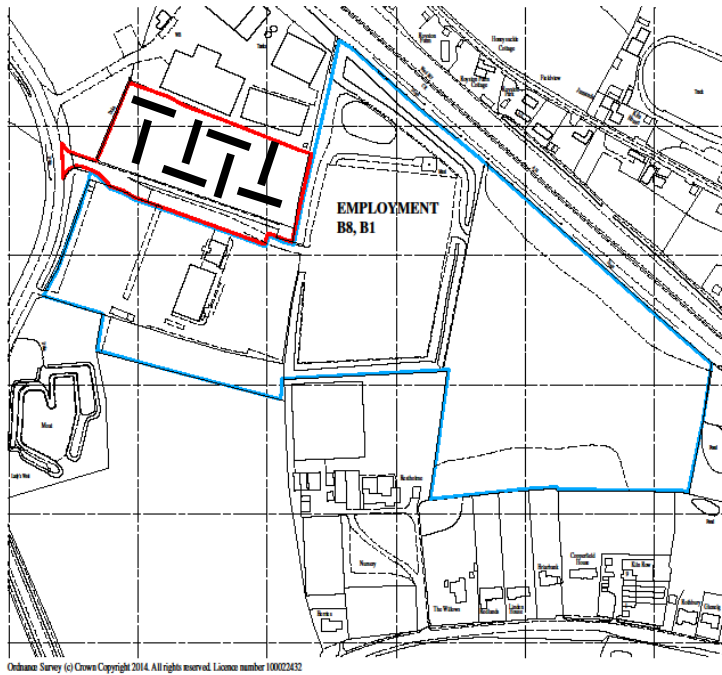
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Soils specialist	tbc
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

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 Do not scale from this drawing. Use only figured dimensions. If in doubt, ask.  
 All dimensions are to be checked on site.  
 Any discrepancies should be reported immediately to the Architect.



0m | 100m

**LOCATION PLAN**  
 Proposed Development, Goldstar Transport,  
 Woolpit, Suffolk.  
 Scale 1:2500 (A3)  
 3513-05B

DATE	REV.	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN
19.07.17	A	Turning areas added	ZRU

**PatrickAllen&Associates Architects**  
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2 Grange Business Centre  
 Tommy Flowers Drive  
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 Kesgrave, Ipswich  
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Proposed location of trial trenches (8 x 30m plus 30m contingency)

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-396250

### Project details

Project name	Land off Elmswell Road, Woolpit, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Woolpit, land at Elmswell Road (WPT 077, TL 97700 62900) evaluation trenching for a planned container storage area did not reveal any archaeological features of any significance or any stray finds of pre-18th century date.
Project dates	Start: 24-06-2020 End: 25-06-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	WPT 077 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/20/00779 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	COIN Modern
Significant Finds	KNIFE HILT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WOOLPIT LAND OFF ELMSWELL ROAD
Postcode	IP30 9RH
Study area	9600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9772 6280 52.227364585401 0.895374934101 52 13 38 N 000 53 43 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 53m Max: 54m
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	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Goldstar Site, Elmswell Road, Woolpit, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020
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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