

**BENTWATERS, RENDLESHAM
SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE
BASELINE STUDY**

**prepared on behalf of
The Landscape Partnership**

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1. Introduction

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by The Landscape Partnership on behalf of Bentwaters Parks and Stansall Properties to assess the potential archaeological implications of a proposal for regularisation of use at Bentwaters, Rendlesham, Suffolk. This report collates data relevant to the Application Site up to 1942. Information relating to Second World War and Cold War use and development of the site are dealt with in a separate report.

2. Relevant Policy and Legislation

Scheduled Monuments are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979). Significant historic buildings are 'listed' and protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990.

National policy guidance relating to the conservation of the historic environment has been set out in Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) (TSO 2010).

PPS5 identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. The effect of an application on the significance of a heritage asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining the application (Policy HE8).

Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation (Policy HE6).

Suffolk Coastal District Council Local Plan (saved policies) embodies national legislation and guidance.

'The District Council acknowledges that archaeological remains are a non-renewable resource, forming an essential part of the County's identity, valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism. It will encourage owners of ancient monuments to take measures both to conserve and enhance them and improve visitor access to them at a level appropriate to their long term preservation. Positive conservation of archaeological sites will be supported.'

Policy AP7: (Development of Archaeological Sites)

'In considering planning applications, outline or detailed, for development that might affect sites that are known or are likely to contain archaeological remains, the Council will require the following. Where necessary, these should be preceded by a professional archaeological assessment as to the likelihood that remains might be encountered and their importance.

- (i) a field evaluation in those cases where the assessment suggests that important archaeological remains may exist but it is unable to be precise about their nature or extent. The field evaluation shall be carried out by an approved archaeological contractor in accordance with a specification agreed with the Council;*
- (ii) the preservation of archaeological remains in situ where the assessment and/or field evaluation indicate that the remains are important. Even where lesser remains exist, consideration must be given to the desirability of preserving them in situ;*
- (iii) adequate arrangements for 'preservation by record' - a recording of the archaeological remains that would be lost in the course of works for which permission*

is being sought - in those cases where arguments in favour of the development outweigh the significance of the remains; and
 (iv) *a brief setting out the arrangements for recording remains, which shall include the following:*

- *a timetable or phasing plan;*
- *a specification to show how the work is to be undertaken;*
- *arrangements for the deposit of finds and site records in a recognised museum;*
- *arrangements for monitoring work;*
- *arrangements for the production and publication of a report on the work within an agreed period; and*
- *arrangements for financing the archaeological work.*

Development that would adversely affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument, its setting or remains will not be permitted.'

(http://www2.suffolkcoastal.gov.uk/planning/local_plan/ws/cpt1.html)

3. Methodology

The programme of archaeological work follows the guidelines for an archaeological desk-based assessment.

A desk-based assessment is defined as “*an assessment of the known or potential resource within a specified area on land, intertidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate*” (IfA 2008).

The investigations have been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists’ (IfA) Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for desk-based assessments. This included the examination of all readily available primary and secondary sources relevant to the Site. The sources consulted consisted of:

- Historical documents held in the Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich Branch (SRO);
- Enclosure and estate maps held at the SRO;
- Recent and old Ordnance Survey maps;
- Archaeological data from Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and National Monuments Record (NMR);
- Archaeological books and journals;
- Aerial photographs from NMR and HER

A full list of sources consulted is included in the Bibliography.

The assessment was supplemented by a walkover survey of the Application Site, undertaken to assess the current ground conditions, land-use patterns and to ascertain the presence of any surface finds of an archaeological character, and of features that might indicate the presence of archaeological remains.

The results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area (Figure 13) and are listed in the Table of archaeological and cultural heritage features and sites (Appendix 1).

4. Baseline Conditions

4.1 Site location, topography and geology

Bentwaters Parks is located in the southeast of the county of Suffolk, 19km northeast of Ipswich and 45km southwest of Lowestoft, adjacent to the village of Rendlesham (Figure 1). The Site falls within the parishes of Rendlesham (the western part of the Application Site) and Wantisden (to the east). It is the site of a decommissioned military airfield, formerly known as RAF Bentwaters and covers an area measuring approximately 3.5km northeast – southwest and 2.3km north – south. It is centred on National Grid Reference TM 3500 5300 (Figure 2).

The Site is located on relatively flat ground between 20m and 25m OD, approximately 7.5km from the coast. It lies between the upper reaches of the River Debden, approximately 2.5km to the west and Butley River to the southeast. Rendlesham Forest lies to the south of the Site and Tunstall Forest to the east.

Soils in the area are recorded as deep fine loamy soils of the Burlingham 3 Association developed over Chalky till and glaciofluvial drift and Newport 4 Association, well drained soils developed over glaciofluvial drift (BGS 1983).

For the purposes of this report the Application Site refers to the area shown on Figure 2. The term Study Area refers to the wider area from which the archaeological context is drawn. Information has been gathered from an area of up to 2km around the Application Site.

4.2 Historic and archaeological evidence

Information drawn from archaeological data and historical and cartographic sources has been described below by period. In the following text the Ref. number refers to the plan (Figure 13) and table (Appendix 1) of archaeological sites and cultural heritage features.

4.2.1 Prehistoric

There are no records of evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity held in the HER for the Study Area. One sherd of unabraded prehistoric pottery has been recorded within the Application Site (Ref. 28). In the wider Study Area, two archaeological watching briefs undertaken during development to the north, in Rendlesham, revealed small scatters of flint flakes (Ref. 20 & 22).

4.2.2 Neolithic

Archaeological evaluation and excavation (Ref. 50) at the site of a proposed development (Biogas Plant) within the boundaries of the Application Site revealed evidence of early Neolithic remains in the form of three refuse pits containing pottery, worked flint and fired clay. The pits were identified at approximately 24m OD (or about 0.6m to 0.7m below ground surface), below an accumulation of soils from the Bronze Age through to the post-medieval and modern periods and in which residual finds of early Neolithic finds and worked flints were recorded. Other archaeological features identified during the investigation were either undated, including a series of postholes, or were of 19th and 20th century date. There is a record that a Neolithic flint axe was found at the airfield (Ref. 55) although only a general location is given (and is not shown on Figure 13).

Within the wider Study Area a Scheduled Monument (Ref. 32) known as Cumberland Mount lies in woodland approximately 0.5km to the south of the Application Site, in Staverton Park. The earthworks are of medieval date (see below), however, excavation during the 1970s also revealed flint implements (four scrapers, three

cores, two cutting tools). Flints, and later finds, were also noted in an excavation report of 1910 at the same site.

4.2.3 Bronze Age

Evidence of Bronze Age activity is found within the wider Study Area. This includes a series of finds from metal detecting; a ribbed plate scrap (comparable to the Isleham hoard) (Ref. 46), a socketed axehead fragment (Ref. 47) and a double edged socketed knife and tanged leather-working knife (Ref. 49), from a possible 'founder's hoard'. A loom-weight and a number of worked flints (although probably in a residual context) were recorded during the 1910 excavations at Cumberland Mount (Ref. 33).

The Scheduled remains of a round barrow and ditch (Ref. 1 & 17), a Bronze Age burial mound, lie in the northwestern part of the Study Area, c1km from the Application Site. A cropmark of an oval enclosure (Ref. 16) recorded to the east is undated.

4.2.4 Iron Age

In the Study Area sherds of pottery, thought to be of Iron Age (or possibly Saxon) date are recorded (Ref. 18), near Hoo Hill, to the northwest of the Application Site.

4.2.5 Roman

A fieldwalking survey (Ref. 10) located a scatter of Roman pottery (over 100 sherds) outside the Application Site, beyond the western end of the airfield.

4.2.6 Saxon

Fieldwalking within the wider Study Area (which identified a quantity of Roman pottery, mentioned above) also located one hand-made, possibly early Saxon sherd and six sherds of Ipswich ware (Ref. 11).

Finds of Saxon pottery, including a drawing of an urn (Ref. 14) were considered (by Mitford) to indicate the probable location of a Saxon cemetery and to be more accurately located at Hoo Hill Piece (Ref 19). Excavations at this site in 1949 (by Basil Brown) did not reveal pottery or artefacts, however, excavations in the vicinity (Ref. 18) yielded pottery of Iron Age, or possibly Saxon date. Archaeological investigations nearby (Ref. 31) produced no archaeological evidence, although Saxon finds are known in the area.

References to a church at Wantisden in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (see below) suggests that the church of St. John the Baptist may have had pre-conquest origins.

4.2.7 Medieval

The Study Area lies within the parishes of Wantisden and Rendlesham. Wantisden was referred to as *Wantesdena* in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and *Wantesdena* in a document of 1254, the origin of the place name is believed to be derived from 'Want's Valley' (Ekwall 1989, 496). Domesday records Wantisden, as held by multiple landowners, the largest being the Abbot of Ely with two holdings totaling 181 acres, the remaining 73 acres being divided amongst 9 freemen and freewomen: Edwin, Aslack, Echild, Alwin, Alfaed, Aelfric, Bearhtric, Eadhild and Northman. A church is also recorded as being present in 1086 (Williams and Martin 2002, 1198-9, 1205-6, 1228).

Rendlesham is referenced as *Mansio Rendili* by Bede in c.730 and *Rendlesham* in a document of c.890 and in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The place-name is derived from the Old English '*Rendles*' Ham (Ekwall 1989, 384). Domesday records three manors at Rendlesham, one held by Gilbert de Coleville from Robert Malet, a second

which included a mill held by Eadric of Laxfield and third manor of 60 acres held by a freewoman Godgifu (Williams and Martin 2002, 1217 and 1297). The presence of smaller landholdings in both Wantisden and Rendlesham held by freeholders whose names were of Anglo- Saxon or Anglo Scandinavian origin is clearly apparent from the Domesday records.

The Grade I Listed church of St. John the Baptist (Ref. 39), Wantisden stands outside the eastern boundary of the Application Site (Ref. 5). With 12th century walls, a Norman doorway, window and chancel arch, a late 12th century font and a 14th century tower it is possible that the church stands on the site of the earlier church recorded at Domesday. Historic mapping indicates that prior to the construction of the airfield the church stood in an isolated rural location in the north of the parish, remote from any settlement.

The Church of St John the Baptist has been broadly described as Decorated in style with remains of a previous Norman church evident in the fabric. Various reports on the fabric and/or development of the church note that it is built mainly of local materials, flint, crag, septaria, with Caen stone for dressings of the 12th century doorway and windows. Recording of fabric and architectural structures carried out prior to repointing suggest three main phases, late 11th to 12th century, late 13th to early 14th century and 16th or 17th century (Boulter 1995). The earliest part of the standing church dates to the late 11th or early 12th century, including the wall fabric of the nave and the west end of the chancel with an original, although patched, Norman style (11th and 12th century) round headed arched doorway and a round headed single light slit window on the north side of the chancel. Two other round headed blocked Norman style features of indeterminate use were recorded, both on the north side of the nave. A series of alterations in the Decorated style spanning the latter years of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century including the extension or rebuilding of the east end of the chancel, insertion or replacement of both the Priest's doorway on the south side of the chancel and the doorway on the north side of the nave (now blocked). Three of the existing windows also date to this period including the south nave wall window and the two south chancel wall windows. The later window constructed from red brick and tile on the north side of the nave and other evidence of patching was attributed to the 16th or 17th century.

The earliest map of Wantisden, an estate map of 1601, prepared by John Norden for the Landowner Sir Michael Stanhope (Figure 3), shows part of the Application Site and lands to the east and south. Land within the Application Site is noted as occupied by John Talbot (*Churche Feilde, Part of Churche Feilde, and Eyghteteeneacres*), Mr Southwell and Mr Spencer. In 'Church Field', to the north west of the church, a D-shaped ring of trees is depicted, perhaps respecting an earlier landscape feature. A system of fields northeast the church, marked *John Talbot, Gaytons* and *Mill Hill* may indicate a former settlement area. The Suffolk HER records the discovery of a scatter of 13th century Hollesey type pottery and a fragment of a bronze finger ring (Ref. 37) within the field immediately northeast of the church.

The HER records 'some evidence that an original manor house' stood to the south of St John's church at a former moated site known as 'Old Yards' (Ref. 40), located outside the boundary of the Application Site. The 1601 estate map depicted buildings, marked as 'Wantesden Hall' in the possession of John Talbot, lying adjacent to part of a circular or subrectangular enclosure. Recorded as 'Old Barn Yard' on the 1845 Tithe Map, it is unclear whether this represents a medieval manorial site or barn complex. Ordnance Survey mapping of the same area shows

rectangular ditches and ponds and an earthwork bank in the mid-20th century (Figure 12) and, by the early 1980s, a reservoir occupies much of the site.

A series of small enclosures characteristic of former settlement crofts is depicted on the 1601 map south of the Application Site, within the vicinity of Wantisden Hall (Ref. 6). The first house on this site is thought to date from the 15th century, rebuilt perhaps c. 1550 by Richard, son of Sir Anthony Wingfield. It is depicted in 1601 (Figure 3) as a substantial house, with gardens laid out to the south and a series of buildings occupying nearby plots, all belonging to John Talbot. Formerly a large house, the Hall was later truncated into a farmhouse, part of Stanhope and later Sudbourne estates. Fragments of stone, some with 14th century mouldings, have been found in the vicinity of the Hall (Ref. 35).

A scatter of medieval pottery (Ref. 36) is recorded to the west of Wantisden Hall and 13th century pottery has been recorded nearby (Ref. 38).

Many of the field boundaries depicted on the 1601 map are evident on the later Ordnance Survey maps. The presence of fields marked *Churchfield*, *Part of Churchfield*, *Sometime part of Churchfield* and *New Close* suggests that limited enclosure had taken place. Whilst to the east and south of Wantisden Hall open areas are shown, annotated as *Heathye ground*, *The great walke* and *sandy & dry soyle*.

Cumberland's Mount (Ref. 2 & 34), a Scheduled earthwork, lies at the southern edge of the Study Area, c0.5km outside the Application Site. It was excavated in 1910 and found to be medieval in date. Consisting of a bank and ditches, the location of the earthwork, within a medieval deer park (Ref. 41) suggests that it had a specialised use connected with deer management.

Staverton Park (Ref. 41) is shown on maps of 1601 by John Norden (Figure 3). It was probably created as deer park between the 11th and 13th centuries and is said to have been marked by a boundary bank. The earliest reference is in 1275 (Hundred Rolls) though it was probably first emparked in 1178 when the Pipe Rolls recorded a notable increase in rent to the King. During the 13th century records of Staverton Park show that bark was stripped from the felled oaks and sold for tanning leather, acorns were sold for fattening pigs, wood sold for timber and fuel and, also, grazing rights let for sheep and stock. Later, probably in the 16th century, many of the standing oaks were first pollarded and thereafter at 50 year intervals. Staverton Park includes an area of ancient woodland (Ref. 42). Further relic woodland is also recorded to the north, at Whitmore Wood (Ref. 27) and at Dogger's Grove (Ref. 45).

Located at the southwest edge of the Study Area, Staverton Hall (Ref. 7) was marked on John Norden's map of Eyke, 1601, but by 1845 this was arable land and it is now part of Rendlesham Forest. The Domesday vill of Stauertuna was held by Hubert de Montchensey under Robert Malet. His holding included a church with 10 acres. This church is said to have fallen into decay circa 1150 and another was built in the new settlement of Eyke.

Investigations and observations made during excavations in the 1950s identified pottery sherds of 12th to 13th century date, together with other evidence of occupation to the south of the Application Site at two locations, (Ref. 8 & 9), although there is some uncertainty regarding the precise location. Further to the northwest similar evidence of burnt deposits and medieval pottery have been recorded during the excavation of service trenches (Ref. 12 & 13). Fieldwalking survey nearby, in a field adjoining Hollesley Road, located a general scatter of 12th to 14th century pottery.

Archaeological investigation, in advance of housing at Rendlesham, to the north of the Application Site, recorded medieval pottery (of 13th and 14th century date) together with worked flints, sherds of possible Roman date and post-medieval pottery (Ref. 21).

4.2.8 Post-medieval

Eighteenth century County maps, eg Hodskinson's 1783 Map of Suffolk and Bowen's map of 1755, mark principal landscape features and buildings, such as Wantisden Church and Hall on Hodskinson's map (Figure 4), but do not show detailed boundaries. Within the Application Site the field boundaries and evidence of limited settlement (isolated dwellings and farms) and placename, landuse and ownership evidence can be traced on a series of individual estate maps of the late 18th century and, more comprehensively on the tithe maps and awards of the mid-19th century.

Set within a rural landscape, a series of individual estate maps produced by Kirby (Figures 5 to 7), probably dating from the late 18th century, depict parts of the Application Site and show that further landscape division had occurred with fields in the ownership of a number of individuals. A 1794 map (Figure 5) shows part of the Application Site in the vicinity of Wantisden church and a further estate map (Figure 6) shows adjoining lands (in Wantisden and Tunstall) to the northeast. A map of lands in Rendlesham and Wantisden in the tenure of the Widow Simpson (Figure 7) shows the layout of fields prior to the realignment of the road and establishment of Broom Belt at the southern edge of Rendlesham Park and Whitmore Wood (Figure 10).

Although incomplete the Wantisden Tithe Map of 1845 (Figure 8) shows small copses or plantations and buildings (including, although not named, Bentwaters cottage and Walnut-tree Farm) within the Application Site. The Rendlesham Tithe Map of 1840 (Figure 9) shows a similar layout of fields, stands of trees and plantations as the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping. The field names given on the tithe and earlier estate maps largely refer to relative size (eg Long Field) or acreage and identifying features, topography or use eg Oak Walk, Hog Sty Field, Sheep Walk, Clay Pit Field.

Detailed Ordnance Survey planning commenced with the first edition mapping at 25" to the mile of 1881. The 6" to the mile version, 1882, (Figure 10) shows areas of woodland including, where named, 'Harrison's Belt', Sixteen Acre Plantation, Slugsacre Wood and Newfield Belt occupying the Application Site. Many of the fields are depicted as hedge or tree-lined, however, in the southeastern part of the Application Site a more open area is shown as heath or rough grassland, crossed by a number of tracks. Dwellings and other structures include Walnut-tree Farm (Ref. 52) and an unnamed building, both adjacent to the north – south road, which for part of its length mirrors the parish boundary, and two cottages, labelled Bentwaters (Ref 51). Other features marked include a number of wells and 'Sand Pits'.

In the wider Study Area, post-medieval sites and features recorded in Wantisden parish include 'Mr Southwell's Mill' (Ref. 43), shown on John Norden's maps 1601 on the north side of Butley river, to the south of the Application Site. To the east of the mill site an un-named bridge is shown on Hodskinson's 1783 map (Ref. 44), although it does not appear Bowen's map of 1755.

Rendlesham Park (Ref. 26), to the north of the Application Site, is shown on Hodskinson's map (1783), as belonging to Lord Archibald Hamilton, but not on

Bowen's map. The Park is said to have been laid out by Humphry Repton (Pevsner 2002), and is entered by two gates. One gate, Ivy Lodge (Ref. 3 & 30), a Grade II Listed Building, lies opposite the northernmost point of the Application Site boundary, and is said to be an exact copy of the old hall. The lodges, dated c. 1790, were described by Pevsner as 'the most memorable follies of Suffolk'.

The old hall, called 'Rendlesham White House', dating from the early 17th century, burnt down in 1830 (Ref. 23). It was replaced by Rendlesham Hall or House (Ref. 24), this building is also said to have burnt down, but was certainly demolished when a new Hall was built 1868-71 by William Burn for the 5th Lord Rendlesham, (Ref. 25). It was largely destroyed by fire in 1898, rebuilt in 1899 it was requisitioned by the army in 1939 and finally demolished in 1949. Other features, recorded on the HER, include brick kilns (Ref. 29) in the north part of the Study Area, these are recorded on the Tithe Map which also names 'Clamps Close' nearby. A 17th century Listed Building, Rushbround (Ref. 4), lies at the north edge of the Study Area

4.2.9 Modern

The early 20th century mapping, 1905 6 inch edition (Figure 11), shows that the pattern of fields and buildings within the Application Site remained largely unchanged since the late 19th century and indeed remains so depicted up to the 1957 edition (Figure 12), despite the fact that the airfield was already then in existence.

In the wider Study Area an anti-glider ditch is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs (Ref. 48) about 600m to the east of Wantisden Hal. It is about 140m long, and spoil from its construction is heaped into piles on either side of the ditch. For this type of defensive obstruction the ditch in this example is rather narrow, at about only 2m wide. A number of these features can be seen approximately 1km to the north, but they lie outside the area of this survey.

4.3 Aerial photographic evidence

A search of aerial photographs held by the National Monuments Record (NMR) for images pertaining to a 1.5km radius around the centre of the Application Site found records of 53 oblique and 67 vertical images taken between 1943 and 1998. Evidence provided by the images relating to the airfield and its development are dealt with in a separate report.

The earliest images are verticals taken in December 1943, showing the airfield (Ref. 53) under construction (eg US/7PH/GP/LOC132 / 5037), with wooded areas in the process of being felled. Images of the Application Site itself provide no further evidence of cropmarks indicating archaeological features or remains beyond former field boundaries known from earlier maps. Immediately around the airfield cropmark evidence includes features shown on Ordnance Survey and earlier mapping such as boundaries and quarry pits, for example the former pit in the field to the south of Wantisden church. Some aerial photographs are held by the Suffolk HER, images include cropmark evidence of an undated oval enclosure recorded on the HER (Ref. 16) in the northern part of the Study Area (mentioned above).

5. Site inspection

Site visits were carried out on 30th June and 21st July 2010. The Site includes a variety of buildings and structures, the majority relating to the former airfield. The Site is under mixed use including industrial and commercial. The ground conditions within the Site include hard standing and roadways, grassed areas, open grassland and wooded areas (the latter mainly located in the southern part of the Site, part of a Suffolk County Wildlife Site, and lying within a wider Area of Outstanding Natural

Beauty). The whole area lies within an area designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The detailed landuse, landscape assessments (including visual impact assessment, views and vistas), and information on the structures and features relating to the airfield are documented in separate reports.

6. Assessment

Archaeological and cultural heritage remains within the Application Site

No Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings lie within the Application Site.

Archaeological remains of the Neolithic period have been identified within the Application Site. Their presence demonstrates the survival of archaeological deposits and the potential for remains of this period where construction associated with the airfield has had little or no impact upon buried deposits.

Archaeological evidence from the surrounding area would suggest some potential for the presence of remains of the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods within the Site. However, the presence of the airfield has meant that archaeological survey and site identification techniques have not been available (eg fieldwalking, aerial photographic interpretation) nor has there been opportunity, until recently, to undertake intrusive investigation.

Whilst cartographic evidence can determine the location of post-medieval features such as buildings and quarries there is limited evidence available to determine the presence, nature and extent of buried remains of earlier periods.

Areas where excavations have been carried out eg construction of underground storage, foundations, soil stripping, landscaping and grading may have damaged or destroyed buried remains. However, where limited soil disturbance has occurred archaeological deposits may survive. The potential for the presence of buried remains should be considered in any future development or management plans where groundworks may take place.

Archaeological and cultural heritage features around the Application Site

The majority of the recorded archaeological remains and cultural heritage features around the Site comprise findspots, scatters of pottery and other material and evidence from archaeological observation representing prehistoric through to post-medieval periods.

There are two Scheduled Monuments and four Listed Buildings afforded statutory protection recorded within the Study Area. The Scheduled remains of a burial mound (north of Rendlesham Hall Farm) lie c1km to the north of the Application Site and medieval earthworks (Cumberland's Mount in Staverton Park) lie in woodland c0.5km to the south of the Site. Two Grade II Listed Buildings are located c1km to the north (Rushbround) and c0.5km south (Wantisden Hall) of the Application Site.

Two Listed Buildings stand outside the Application Site, but close to the boundary, the Grade I Church of St John the Baptist, Wantisden to the east, and Ivy Lodge, a Grade II mock Romanesque ruin built as a gatehouse to Rendlesham Park, to the north.

Ivy Lodge, a former gatehouse, stands at a junction with Woodbridge Road, opposite the northernmost extent of the Site. It is now somewhat divorced from its original

setting as an entrance to a park. Although the boundary of the park and planting patterns can still be traced much of the former parkland is now under cultivation.

Dating from at least the late 11th to 12th century, Wantisden church has stood in isolation from any settlement since at least 1600. Map evidence from this time depicts the church in a rural landscape setting of a mixture of enclosed fields and open heath. It has been suggested, but it is not clear, that a former manor house once stood a short distance south of the church.

7. Potential impacts

Archaeological remains

It has been established that archaeological remains dating to the Neolithic period lie within the Site, although their extent, and the presence and survival of further remains, cannot be determined on present evidence. Any buried archaeological remains may be affected by groundworks, these may typically involve excavations for foundations for structures, services and access roads and landscaping.

Built environment

Two Listed Buildings stand at the periphery of the Application Site, Ivy Lodge and the Church of St John the Baptist. As a former gatehouse, the Lodge is located adjacent to a road, at the northern extent of the Site. Future development proposals in this immediate area should take into account any potential impacts on the structure.

Given its proximity to the airfield, the impact on the setting (particularly the visual aspect) of the church is a material consideration in future proposals for the development and management of the eastern part of the Site.

(All structures and features associated with the airbase are subject of a separate report)

Residual Impacts

Where archaeological deposits are encountered during any future development these are likely to be damaged or removed. In these instances the residual effects could be severe, although an appropriate level of archaeological recording would provide a positive residual effect by contributing to our understanding of the past. Where archaeological deposits do not exist there will be no residual impacts from any future development.

The potential exists for shallow deposits to be further disturbed by general use beyond the control of the planning process for example limited construction and landscaping work.

Where future development proposals or management of the Site may effect the setting of the Listed Buildings at the periphery of the Site opportunities exist for providing a positive residual effect. For example screening and increased or improved access to the area of the church may enhance an appreciation and use of this isolated structure.

8. Mitigation

The current application seeks to regularise existing uses, therefore the potential mitigation measures relate in broad terms to potential, future development rather than specific proposals.

Archaeological remains

In order to determine the potential impact on buried archaeological remains of any form of built-development, an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in accordance with the general guidelines outlined in Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and more specific requirements of the Archaeological Services Team, Suffolk County Council. This could be achieved by field evaluation (trial trenching). Other evaluation techniques, eg fieldwalking and geophysical survey, are not suitable in this instance, given the ground conditions across large parts of the Site.

Information obtained through evaluation would be used to develop any appropriate mitigation strategies. Archaeological work should be linked to the development proposal to allow, if possible, significant archaeological remains to be incorporated into a design solution (for example minimal below ground works) or for appropriate investigation and recording to take place. Any archaeological works should be carried out in accordance with any planning conditions in agreement with the Archaeological Services Team, Suffolk County Council.

Built environment

Future development or management proposals in the northern and eastern parts of the site should take into consideration the setting and potential impacts on the two Listed Buildings which stand at the periphery of the Application Site, Ivy Lodge and the Church of St John the Baptist.

The church appears to have formerly stood in a rural setting until the development of the airfield. Given its proximity to the airfield, the setting of the church is a material consideration in future proposals for the development and management of the eastern part of the Site. As such opportunities for screening and increased or improved access to the area may enhance an appreciation and use of this isolated church.

9. Summary and conclusions

The Site is set in wider landscape where archaeological remains and cultural heritage features are recorded from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods, although these are not known in any great concentration in the immediate environs of the Site.

Within the Site itself, apart from a record of a single sherd of pottery, the only known archaeological evidence relates to recent excavations which revealed finds and features dating to the Neolithic period. The limited availability of other evidence or techniques for site identification means that it is not possible to determine the presence, nature or survival of other buried archaeological deposits within the Site. However, whilst excavations associated with the construction of some elements of the airfield are likely to have damaged or removed archaeological deposits, it is clear that there is potential for remains to survive where there has been little or no previous disturbance.

Future development proposals involving any groundworks should take into consideration the potential for the survival of archaeological remains and an appropriate level of evaluation undertaken to determine and develop any mitigation strategies that may be required.

The Church of St John the Baptist, Wantisden lies at the eastern edge of the Application Site. There is no clear evidence for other buildings or settlement in the

immediate vicinity of the church and it appears to have stood in isolation in a rural landscape from the 17th century until the construction of the airfield. Any proposed or future development in the eastern part of the site should consider the potential impacts on the church, particularly visual impacts, and any opportunities to enhance the setting and appreciation of the building.

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Abbreviations

BGS	British Geological Survey
HER	Historic Environment Record
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
NMR	National Monuments Record
SAU	Suffolk Archaeological Unit
SRO	Suffolk Record Office (Ipswich Branch)
TSO	The Stationery Office

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APPENDIX 1

Table of archaeological and cultural heritage features

Ref	HER PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	period	NGR
1	21251	DSF14989	Bowl barrow in Cottage Wood, located 800m NE of Rendlesham Hall Farm. Scheduled Monument No. 21251. See Ref.17	BA	TM 34210 54480
2	21295	DSF15033	Cumberland's Mount: Medieval earthwork in Staverton Park. Scheduled Monument No. 21295.	Med	TM 35410 51210
3	285158	DSF10672	Ivy Lodge, Rendlesham. Gatehouse. Early 19th century . Mock Romanesque ruin built as a gatehouse to Rendlesham Hall. Listed Building Grade II.	PMed	TM 34902 54065
4	285184	DSF11383	Rushbround, Ash Green. Timber framed house. Formerly 3 cottages. 17th century much altered and extended in 20th century. Listed Building Grade II.	PMed	TM 34513 54807
5	286242	DSF12147	Church of St John the Baptist, Wantisden. Listed Building Grade I. NMR UID Nos. 530457, 879577. See Ref. 39	Med	TM 36253 53235
6	286243	DSF11546	Wantisden Hall, Bentwaters Road. Mid-16th century timber framed house with 18th and 19th century red brick face. L-plan. Listed Building Grade II	PMed	TM 36079 52243
7	EKE 009	MSF18638	Staverton Hall (site of) is marked on John Norden's map of Eyke 1601. By 1845 this was arable land and it is now part of Rendlesham Forest.	Med	TM 33751 51550
8	RLM 001	MSF2456	Sherds of 12th-13th century date found water main trench. Evidence of burnt deposits.	Med	TM 34605 51555
9	RLM 002	MSF2457	Observed in water main trench (Friday Street): an extensive area of black earth varying in depth for approximately 50 yards but partially obscured by filling. Contains red burnt earth, burnt stones, bones and 13th century pottery.	Med	TM 33685 51895
10	RLM 003	MSF11272	Fieldwalking survey (c1987) located general Roman pottery scatter of over 100 sherds, especially in southernmost of two fields walked. Saxon and medieval material also found. See Ref. 11 &12	Rom	TM 33350 52250
11	RLM 003	MSF11273	Fieldwalking survey (c1987) located one hand-made ?Early Saxon sherd, six sherds of Ipswich ware and one hand-made, ?Iron Age flint gritted sherd. Roman and medieval material also found. See Ref.10 & 12	Sax	TM 33350 52250
12	RLM 003	MSF2458	1952: observations of water main trench, opposite cottages south of Canada Hall. Patch of burnt red earth containing sherds of early medieval date. Roman and Saxon material also found. See Ref. 10 & 11. 1988: fieldwalking survey located general scatter of C12-C14 pottery with main concentration along southwest edge of field adjoining Hollesley Road.	Med	TM 33255 52205
13	RLM 004	MSF2459	Pottery sherds of 12th - 13th century date. Found in roadside trench opposite Canada Hall.	Med	TM 33155 52505
14	RLM 006	MSF2461	Saxon urn, drawing by Davy in British Museum. Folk story of discovery of gold coins. Mitford considered should be located at Hoo Hill Piece. See Ref. 19	Sax	TM 33150 53550

Ref	HER PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	period	NGR
15	RLM 006	MSF2462	Observation on Hoo Hill of a broad low mound, possibly a flattened barrow. No evidence detected on subsequent inspection.	Un	TM 33150 53550
16	RLM 008	MSF2464	Oval enclosure (cropmark), formerly plantation (Nursery Belt).	Un	TM 34450 54550
17	RLM 009	MSF2465	Round Barrow & ditch 330m SE of Ash Lodge and 800m NE of Rendlesham Hall Farm. Thought to be Bronze Age burial mound. Scheduled Monument.	Un	TM 34225 54495
18	RLM 010	MSF2466	Pottery: one portion of base and three body sherds, also one sherd with grooved curvilinear markings. Possibly Saxon	IA	TM 33350 53550
19	RLM 016	MSF9054	Saxon urn recorded by Davy (Ref. 14). Bruce Mitford considered the site to be the probable location of Saxon cemetery. Trial trenches (1949) did not reveal any pottery. Iron Age or Saxon pot found nearby in 1952 (Ref. 18).	Un	TM 33305 53565
20	RLM 017	MSF11592	Watching brief: thin scatter of 14 flint flakes found .	Preh	TM 33550 53050
21	RLM 017	MSF11593	Watching brief: thin scatter of small potsherds, 1 rim plus 6 body sherds, 13th/14th century found.	Med	TM 33550 53050
22	RLM 018	MSF11594	Watching brief: thin scatter of 10 flint flakes, and heavily burnt flints found.	Preh	TM 34225 53535
23	RLM 019	MSF12677	Site of the old hall, called 'Rendlesham White House', which was burnt down in 1830. (NMR UID 391405)	PMed	TM 33950 54050
24	RLM 020	MSF15026	Site of Rendlesham Hall or House. New Hall built 1868. See Ref. 25	PMed	TM 33525 53955
25	RLM 021	MSF15027	Site of Rendlesham Hall. Built 1868-71 by William Burn. Demolished 1949.	PMed	TM 33715 53915
26	RLM 022	MSF15028	Rendlesham Park. Shown on map of 1783. Said to have been laid out by Humphry Repton.	PMed	TM 33850 53685
27	RLM 024	MSF16703	Ancient woodland.	Un	TM 34350 53250
28	RLM 025	MSF17016	One sherd unabraded 'flint gritted' pottery found in upcast from rabbit burrow in disused airfield.	Preh	TM 35050 53350
29	RLM 026	MSF17193	Brick kilns recorded in tithe (plot 195).	PMed	TM 33206 53986
30	RLM 027	MSF17194	Ruin', built c.1770. Ivy Lodge gatehouse. Feature of Park. See Ref. 3. (NMR UID 391422)	PMed	TM 34885 54045
31	RLM 029	MSF21664	18 trenches opened in a field known as Area 7, Rendlesham, but no archaeological evidence was recovered. (Watching briefs in 2004 in 'Area 3' and 'Site 5' to the northeast did not record any archaeology NMR UID 1482732, 1482753)	Un	TM 33534 53341
32	WNN 001	MSF2469	Cumberland Mount: Flints mentioned in 1910 excavation report, and later finds. Scheduled Monument (Ref. 2)	Neo	TM 35450 51250
33	WNN 001	MSF2470	Bottom portion of possible pyramidal loom-weight and number of worked flints found in medieval layer during 1910 excavations. Scheduled Monument (Ref. 2).	BA	TM 35450 51250

Ref	HER PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	period	NGR
34	WNN 001	MSF2471	Cumberland's Mount, a half-moon shaped earthwork consisting of a single bank and ditch facing the upward slope to the south. Scheduled Mounument (Ref. 2). Excavated 1910, proved to be medieval (13th century pottery). Its location within a medieval deer park (WNN 008) suggests that it had a specialised use connected with deer management.	Med	TM 35405 51215
35	WNN 002	MSF2472	Sculptured stones found 1837 and 1852 near Wantisden Hall. (NMRUID 391379)	Med	TM 36105 52235
36	WNN 003	MSF2473	Scatter of medieval potsherds found west of Wantisden Hall.	Med	TM 35582 52322
37	WNN 004	MSF2478	Scatter Hollesley type pottery, 13th century.	Med	TM 36305 53355
38	WNN 005	MSF2479	13th century pottery.	Med	TM 35650 52550
39	WNN 006	MSF1677	Church of St John the Baptist, Wantisden. (NMR UID 530457, 879577, 1322321). See Ref. 5	Med	TM 36255 53245
40	WNN 007	MSF9994	"Some evidence that original manor house was c300 yards south of wantisden church on formerly moated site known as Old Yards". At one time this area was thought to be a site of an old manor house but it is now considered more likely that it was the site of barns for cattle. The reservoir in this area has been constructed out of the massive moat. (NMR UID 391399)	Med	TM 36255 52825
41	WNN 008	MSF13060	Staverton Park, including relic of original woodland. Probably created as deer park 11th-13th century. Earliest reference is in 1275 (Hundred Rolls) though probably first emparked in 1178.	Med	TM 35550 50750
42	WNN 008	MSF19450	Ancient Woodlands	Un	TM 35729 50642
43	WNN 009	MSF13061	`Mr Southwell's Mill', shown on John Norden's maps 5 & 6 of 1601 on north side of Butley river.	PMed	TM 35250 51450
44	WNN 010	MSF15860	Un-named bridge shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783.	PMed	TM 35925 51405
45	WNN 011	MSF19451	Ancient Woodlands	Un	TM 35863 54129
46	WNN 013	MSF19616	2001 & 2006: metal detector finds, ribbed plate scrap comparable to Isleham hoard.	BA	TM 36530 54234
47	WNN 014	MSF19856	2001: metal detected socketed axehead fragment.	BA	TM 35995 54295
48	WNN 020	MXS20358	A World War II anti-glider ditch is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs about 600m to the east of Wantisden Hall.	Mod	TM 36766 52133
49	WNN 022	MSF21988	2004: Two metal detected fragments (found about 60m apart) from possible 'founder's hoard' - double edged socketed knife and tanged leather-working knife.	BA	TM 36186 52282
50	WNN 023		2009, Bentwaters Park: Archaeological evaluation and excavation. Earliest evidence dating from Early Neolithic, consisting of 3 refuse pits - pottery, worked flint and fired clay recovered. Undated and 19th / 20th century features also recorded.	Neo	TM 37500 53200
51			Bentwaters cottage: building recorded on Tithe Map of 1845	PMed	TM 35820 53300
52			Walnut-tree Farm: building recorded on Tithe Maps of 1845	PMed	TM 35300 52750
53		NMR UID 1317888	Bentwaters airfield: RAF Bentwaters opened during WWII later occupied by United States Air Force. Related NMR UID numbers: 1412133, 1412134, 1419400, 1427706.	Mod	TM 34958 52773

Ref	HER PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	period	NGR
54	RML 033	ESF 19304	Rendlesham Pumping Main watching brief. No archaeological finds or features.	Un	TM 34110 53880
55		NMR UID 391404	Bentwaters airfield: Neolithic flint axe found when laying electricity cables. Locality recorded as TM 35 53	Neo	

period key

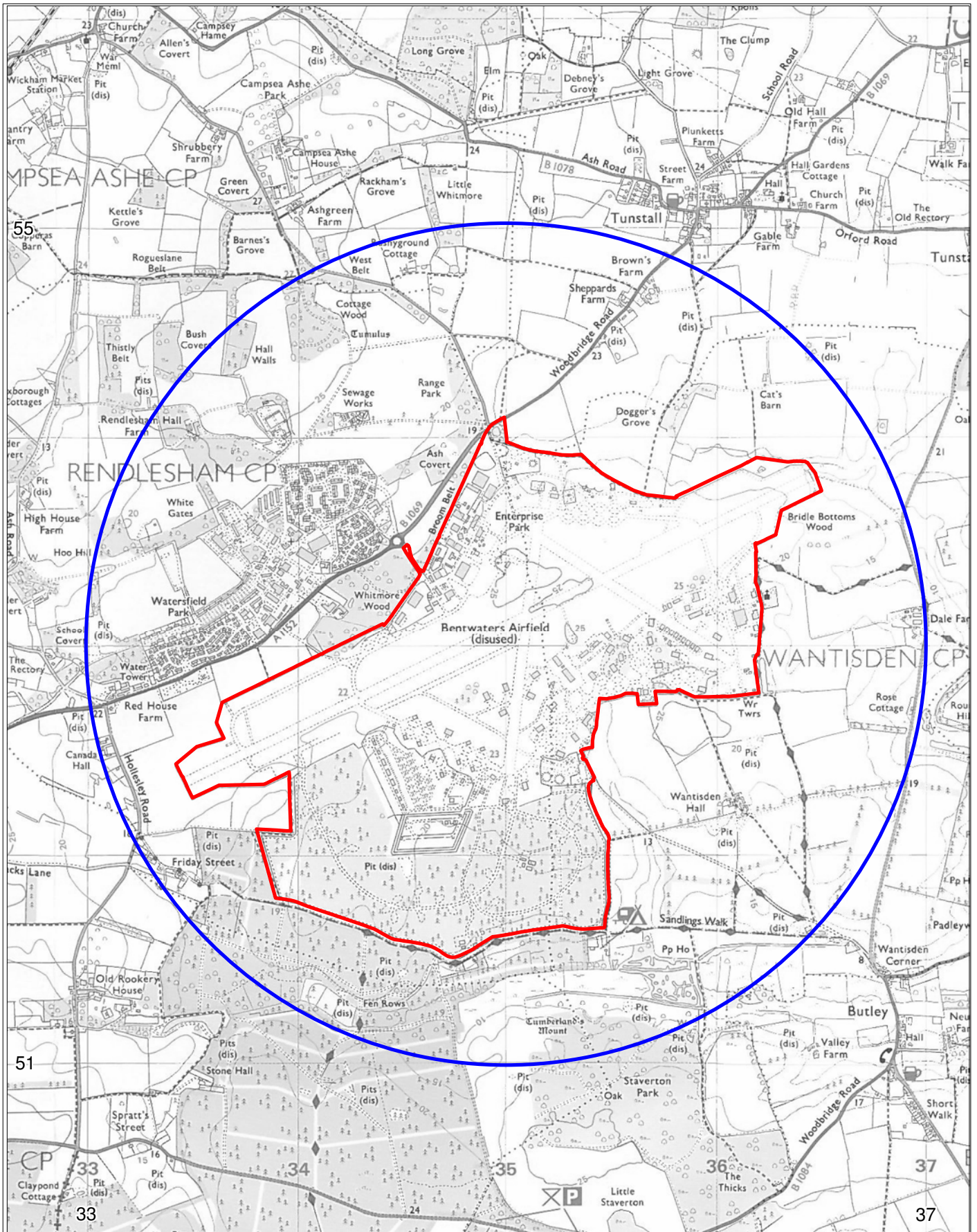
BA	Bronze Age
IA	Iron Age
Med	medieval
Mod	modern
Neo	Neolithic
PMed	post-medieval
Preh	prehistoric
Sax	Saxon
Rom	Roman
Un	Undated

APPENDIX 2**Glossary**

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Palaeolithic	The earliest part of the 'Stone Age' dating from the first period of human occupation to the end of the last ice age (approximately 10,000 years ago). It is usually sub-divided into lower, middle and upper, each characterised by differing stone tools and sub-species of humans.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.



Figure 1 General location plan

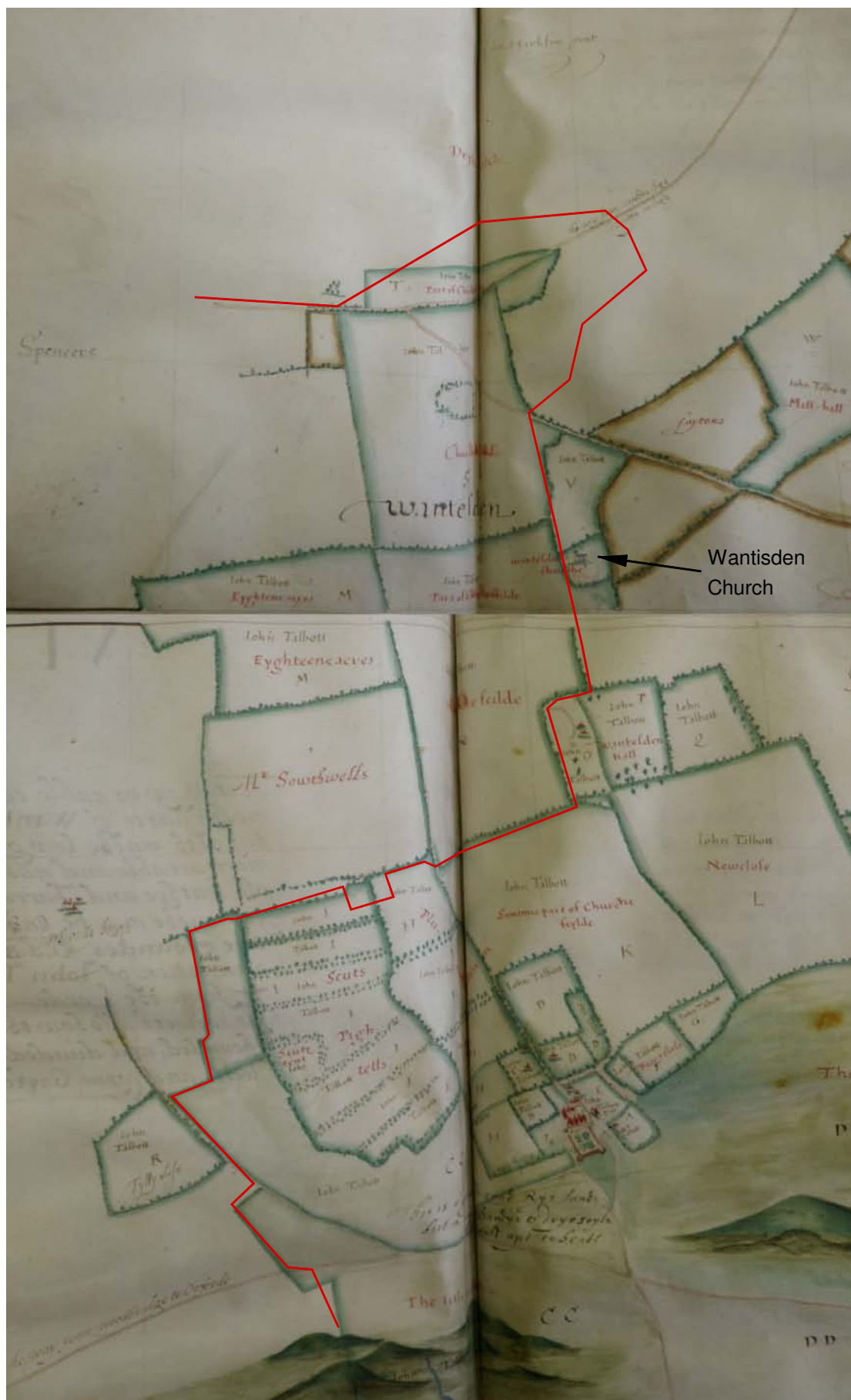


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Scale 1:25000 Drawn by: SM Report No: 106/10

Figure 2 Map showing the Application Site (red) and Study Area (blue)



Archaeological Project Services

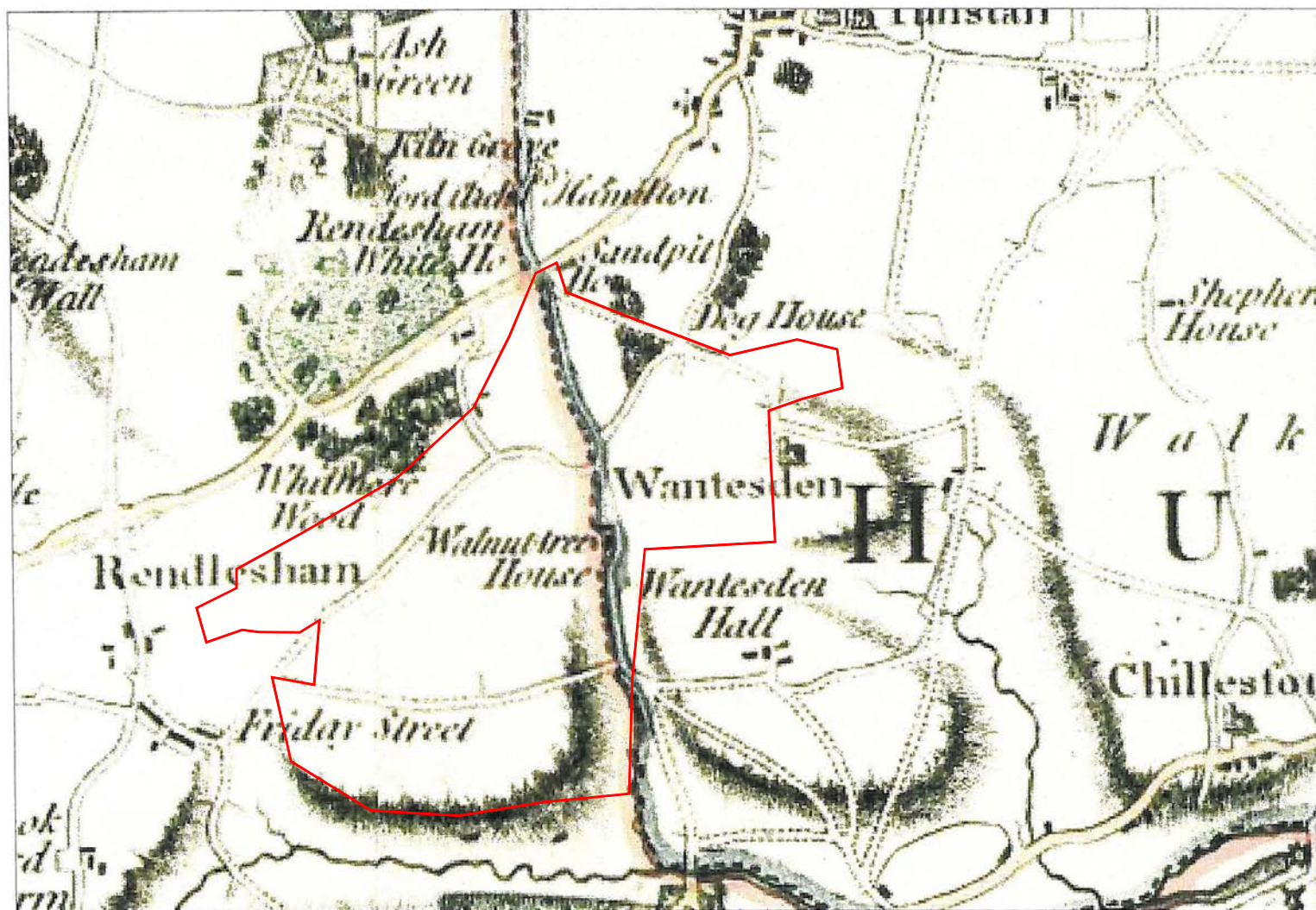
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Scale NTS

Drawn by: SM

Report No: 106/10

Figure 3 Extract from John Norden's estate maps of 1601



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Figure 4 Extract from Hodkinson's Map of Suffolk, 1783

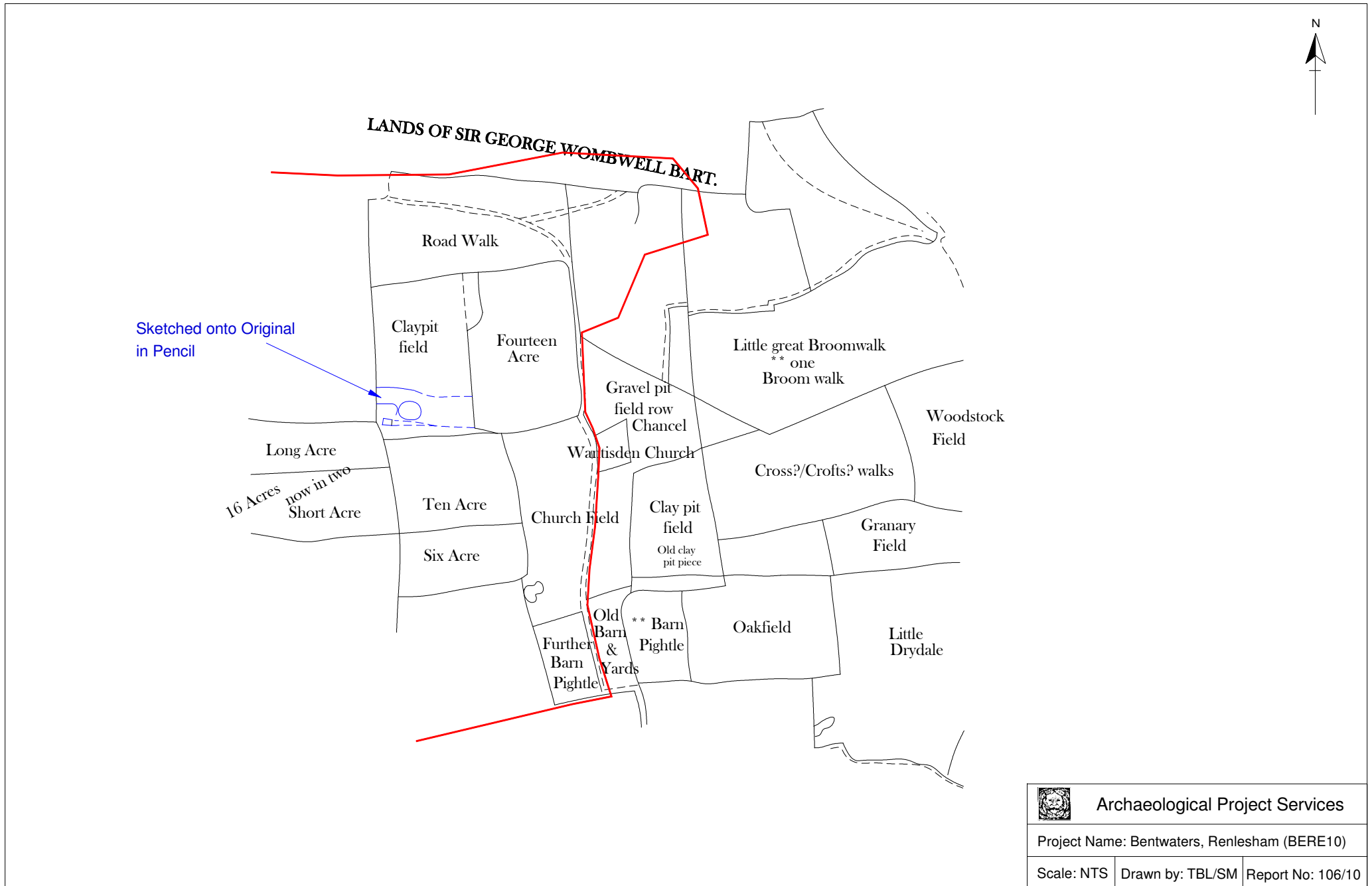


Figure 5 Extract from estate map of 1794 (Drydale Bottom Farm in Wantisden, Chillesford and Butley. The property of Mrs Anne Mason)




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Figure 8 Extract from Wantisden Tithe Map, 1845




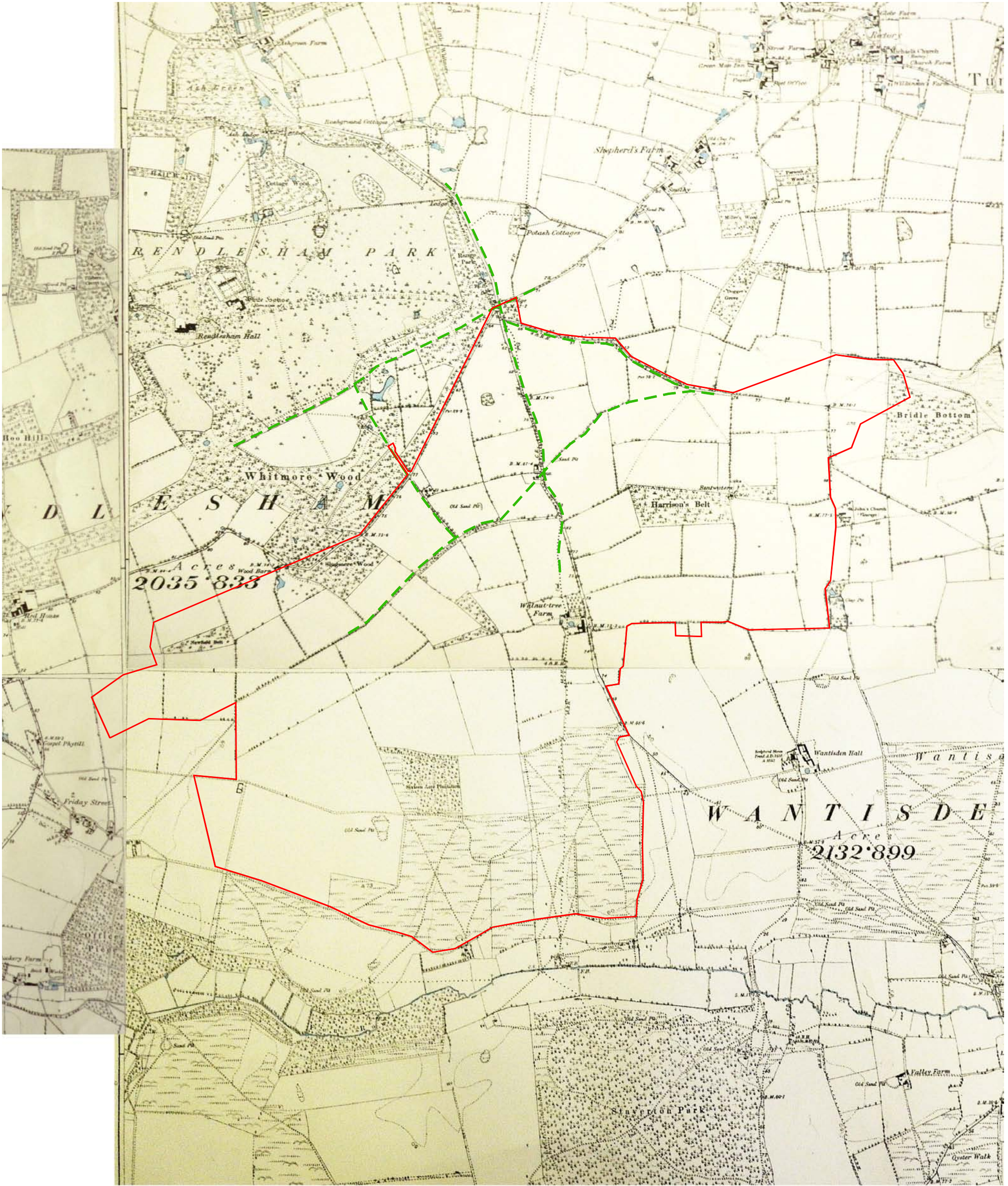
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Bentwaters, Rendlesham (BERE10)		
Scale NTS	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 106/10

Figure 9 Extract from Rendlesham Tithe Map, 1840



----- Roads depicted on estate map (see Fig. 7)


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Figure 10 Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 inch to 1 mile, 1882




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Figure 11 Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 inch to 1 mile, 1905




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Scale NTS	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 106/10

Figure 12 Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 inch to 1 mile, 1957

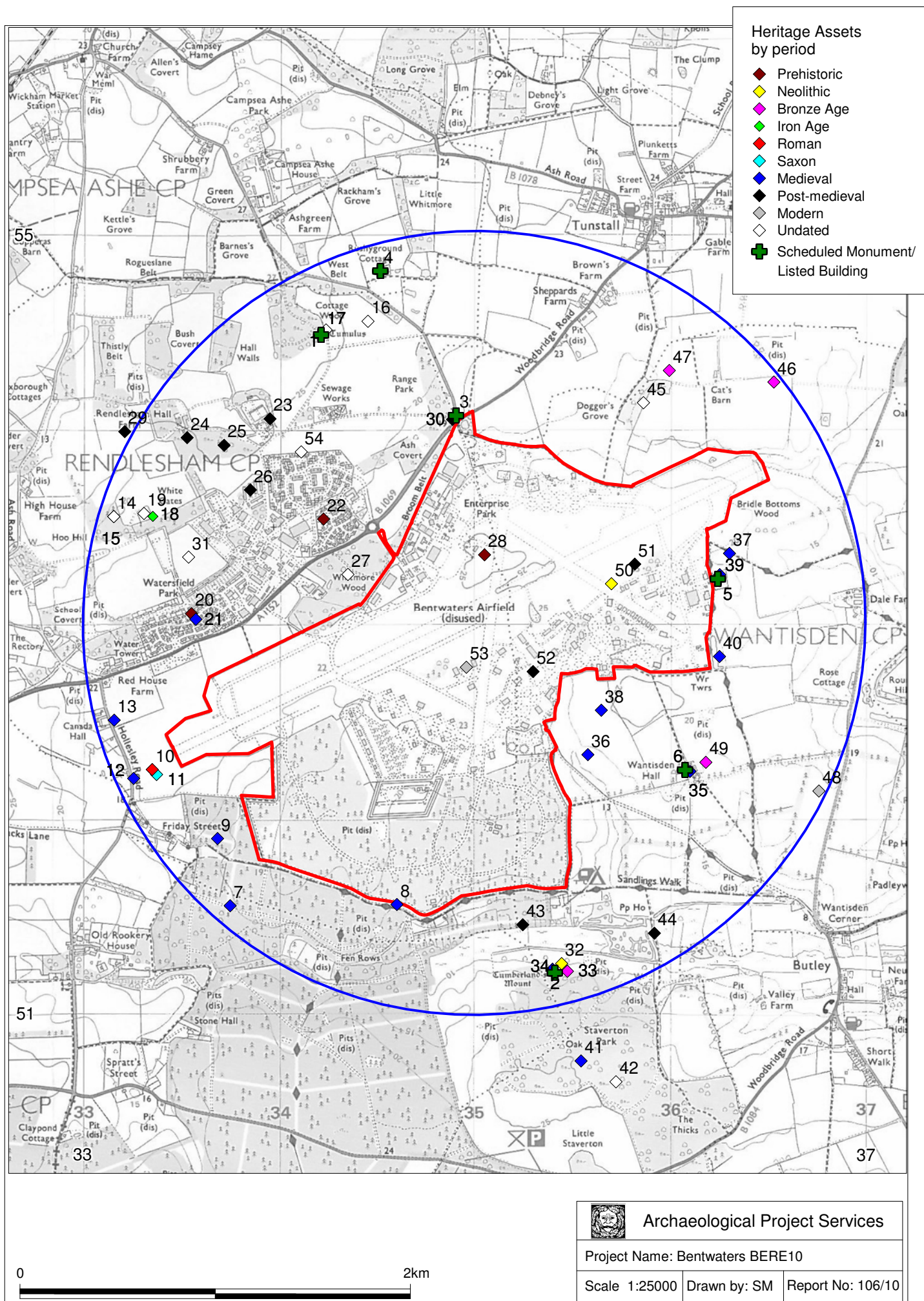


Figure 13 Plan showing archaeological and cultural heritage features: application site (red), study area (blue), archaeological sites (colour coded by period), listed buildings and scheduled monuments (SM/LB)