

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

LAND ADJACENT TO THE FORMER MELTON PARK CHURCH, CALDER ROAD, MELTON PARK, MELTON, WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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| District: Woodbridge | Site Code: N/A |
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| OASIS SUMMARY SHEET | | | |
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| Project name | <i>Land Adjacent To The Former Melton Park Church, Calder Road, Melton Park, Melton, Woodbridge, Suffolk: An Archaeological Desk-Based Impact Assessment</i> | | |
| <p><i>In July 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based impact assessment of land adjacent to the former Melton Park Church, Calder Road, Melton Park, Melton, Woodbridge, Suffolk (NGR TM 2822 5172). It is proposed to construct two new dwellings in the eastern part of the former church grounds.</i></p> <p><i>The assessment site is located on the western side of the River Deben in the dispersed village of Melton. The village may have its origins in the Saxon period centred on an early church and river crossing, but this theory is tentative and supported by sparse Saxon finds.</i></p> <p><i>The history of the assessment site is dominated by the Melton House of Industry (the workhouse) founded in 1765, which was bought in 1827 and converted into St. Audry's Hospital (Suffolk County Lunatic Asylum). The northern half of the assessment site, on which the footprint of the proposed development will impact, formerly contained a burial ground serving these institutions since at least the early 19th century and it continued in use until the early 20th century. A site inspection and GPR survey observed 28 extant gravestones in the vicinity, and ground disturbance that may be related to unmarked graves in the undeveloped ground close to the gravestones. A church was constructed in the south-east corner of the assessment site between 1904 and 1924, and this building is to be retained.</i></p> | | | |
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| Previous work (Y/N/?) | <i>N</i> | Future work (Y/N/?) | <i>TBC</i> |
| P. number | <i>3998</i> | Site code | <i>n/a</i> |
| Type of project | <i>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i> | | |
| Site status | <i>None</i> | | |
| Current land use | <i>Former church grounds</i> | | |
| Planned development | <i>Construction of two new dwellings</i> | | |
| Main features (+dates) | <i>n/a</i> | | |
| Significant finds (+dates) | <i>n/a</i> | | |
| Project location | | | |
| County/ District/ Parish | <i>Suffolk</i> | <i>Woodbridge</i> | <i>Melton</i> |
| HER for area | <i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SCC HER)</i> | | |
| Post code (if known) | <i>IP12 1TJ</i> | | |
| Area of site | <i>c.10,000m²</i> | | |
| NGR | <i>TM 2822 5172</i> | | |
| Height AOD (min/max) | <i>c.32/35m AOD</i> | | |
| Project creators | | | |
| Brief issued by | <i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)</i> | | |
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LAND ADJACENT TO THE FORMER MELTON PARK CHURCH, CALDER ROAD, MELTON PARK, MELTON, WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

In July 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based impact assessment of land adjacent to the former Melton Park Church, Calder Road, Melton Park, Melton, Woodbridge, Suffolk (NGR TM 2822 5172). It is proposed to construct two new dwellings in the eastern part of the former church grounds.

The assessment site is located on the western side of the River Deben in the dispersed village of Melton. The village may have its origins in the Saxon period centred on an early church and river crossing, but this theory is tentative and supported by sparse Saxon finds.

The history of the assessment site is dominated by the Melton House of Industry (workhouse) founded in 1765, which was bought in 1827 and converted into St. Audry's Hospital (Suffolk County Lunatic Asylum). The northern half of the assessment site, on which the footprint of the proposed development will impact, has contained a burial ground serving these institutions since at least the early 19th century and it continued in use until the early 20th century. A site inspection and GPR survey observed 28 extant gravestones in the vicinity and ground disturbance that may be related to unmarked graves in the undeveloped ground close to the gravestones. A church was constructed in the south-east corner of the assessment site between 1904 and 1924, and this building is to be retained.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land adjacent to the former Melton Park Church, Calder Road, Melton Park, Melton, Woodbridge, Suffolk (NGR TM 2822 5172; Figs.1-2). The assessment was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd, and is to provide for a planning enquiry to construct two new dwellings in the eastern part of the former church grounds.

1.2 The assessment was undertaken according to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Jess Tipper, dated 8th July 2010), and a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Solutions (dated 15th July 2010). It also followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and*

Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (revised 2001), and the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Paper 14/ALGAO (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the desk-based assessment were to provide for the identification of areas of archaeological potential within the site, to consider the site within its wider archaeological context and to describe the likely extent, nature, condition, importance and potential state of preservation of the archaeology. The context of future development proposals for the site has been examined and areas of significant previous ground disturbance have been identified. Specific project objectives were:

- to collate, verify and assess available information relevant to the presence, survival and character of archaeological remains/structures within the study area;
- to provide a predictive model of the sub-surface deposits likely to be present on the site and an assessment of their archaeological significance; and
- To assess the impact of development proposals for the site on any identified archaeological remains

Planning policy

1.4 The assessment was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. PPG 16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology, and PPG 15 (1994), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible), have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5, 2010), which applies to the historic environment.

1.5 PPS 5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

1.6 Melton Park Church is a former church in the Parish of Melton and Diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, with a (now closed) burial ground. Under the Disused Burial Grounds Act 1884 no building work may take place on a disused burial ground, except for the purpose of enlarging a church; a provision that was relaxed (excepting consecrated ground) in the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 to allow more extensive (detached) development. The Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 does not extend to any land to which the legal effects of consecration apply, but the Church, Chapel and the surrounding grounds (including the assessment site) were de-consecrated by the Lord Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich in July 1998. In relation to Church of England church yards, provisions are contained in the Pastoral Measure 1983 for a pastoral scheme to cover a churchyard which would allow the erection of a detached building.

1.7 The Burial Act 1857 makes the removal of buried human remains an offence unless a Home Office licence has first been obtained or unless in relation to consecrated ground where the remains are to be re-interred in a different place of burial, a faculty has been issued. The 1981 Act provides that notices must be displayed on the land and in local newspapers giving notice to erect a building. Where human remains have been buried within the previous 50 years, any objections from relatives or personal representatives of the deceased are fatal to the development and it may not lawfully proceed. The consent of the next of kin is usually dispensed with where the remains were buried more than 100 years previously, and applications are normally granted without consents other than from the landowner. In relation to the 1857 Act it is important to emphasise the exemption that only covers removal and re-interment in a different consecrated place of burial.

1.8 Burial Legislation is currently under review by the Ministry of Justice but in the interim the Government issued 'Burial Law and Policy in the 21st Century: The Way Forward' (Ministry of Justice 2007), which utilises existing legislation wherever possible, a 2004 public consultation paper and the Government's responses. The Government supports the existing approach that the disturbance of human remains may be justified only in limited circumstances – including in the public interest (in connection with site developments which have public or planning consent), and that the statutory provision to require the removal of remains before a burial site is developed reflects a proper balance between the need for respect towards those who have died, sensitivity towards the bereaved and their descendents, and the interests of public and private sector developers. Where statutory provision has been made by the relevant authority it is important that the remains be treated with dignity and respect however old the remains might be. The Government concluded that there was no strong argument to make major changes to current grounds for disturbing buried human remains, but that it intends to work with the construction industry and other interested groups to identify ways in which the existing legislation might be changed, if the

opportunity arises, in the interests of achieving more consistency in approach and more sensitivity towards relatives and descendants of the deceased.

1.9 Development work in churches and burial grounds is led by secular and ecclesiastical guidance documents comprising the 'Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England' (English Heritage 2005) and 'Guidance Note 1: Archaeological requirements for works on churches and churchyards' (Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists 2004).

1.10 English Heritage (2005) Sections 2a and 2b summarise guidance on the Development of Burial Grounds: 'If burial grounds, or areas within burial grounds, which may contain interments more than 100 years old, have to be disturbed – whether for minor building work or larger scale development – to a depth that is likely to disturb burials, the relevant areas should be archaeologically evaluated. Any subsequent exhumations should be monitored, and if necessary carried out, by archaeologists. The developer, whether a religious or a secular organisation, should be responsible for the cost, including the study of excavated remains and their reburial or deposition on a suitable holding institution'. This document states that when construction which would result in the disturbance of human remains on land under Church of England jurisdiction, ecclesiastical law applies and decisions are made by Diocesan Consistory Courts; however the assessment site is no longer under Church of England jurisdiction. Therefore all archaeological fieldwork should be carried out by suitably qualified organisations to briefs drawn up by the County Archaeologist, beginning with a desk-based assessment that will determine subsequent evaluation procedures which in turn will determine the necessary programme of works. In the case of development work there is no presumption that remains should be exhumed before the work is carried out. The processes involved in assessing, evaluating and conducting development work in churches and church yards are reiterated, with reference to English Heritage, the Institute for Archaeologists and other relevant organisations by the Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists (2004).

1.11 The English Heritage (2005) guidance document highlights that grave markers remain the property of the grave owner, but under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981, grave markers not removed in advance of development by relatives or personal representatives of the deceased or by the Church should be removed by the landowner and either –re-erected in an area of the burial ground unaffected by development or else disposed of. Before a gravestone is moved, an adequate record of it should be made including a plan showing the position of each stone, linked to records of its inscription, a photographic record and any association with skeletal remains.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 - 2)

2.1 The village of Melton is situated to the north-east of the town of Woodbridge (Fig.1). Historically Melton is not a conventional village with a recognisable centre, but is a dispersed settlement. The construction of the Woodbridge relief road (A1152) in the 1980s helped define a nucleus for the village adjacent to the north-east of the suburbs of Woodbridge, but elements of the village are dispersed up to 1.5km to the north and north-east. The East Suffolk Railway Line and the River Deben pass to the south and east of the village.

2.2 The site is located in the Melton Park area of the village; formerly the site of St. Audry's Hospital (the Suffolk County Lunatic Asylum) and now developed into a residential area. Melton Park is situated c.1km to the north of the modern nucleus of the village and c.1km to the west of the village of Ufford.

2.3 The site is located in the south-eastern sector of the Melton Park residential area and comprises the former grounds and building of Melton Park Church, on the western side Calder Road. The site is approximately square in plan with a truncated north-eastern corner (Fig.2). The church is situated in the south-western quarter of the site and is constructed of red brick with a peg tiled roof. It was built in the early 20th century with a nave, a chancel at the east end, a north transept and a small south porch. The former church building is currently used for storage. A small area adjacent to the south-east corner of the church is occupied by neat rows of mid 20th century gravestones. The remainder of the site comprises open ground (grassland) with a dense row of trees and foliage along the northern edge and sparse trees distributed along all the other edges. The areas of ground with trees and foliage on the northern side and north-eastern corner of the site also include sparse standing gravestones of mid 19th to early 20th century date (Fig.16). A chapel is adjacent to the north-east of the site, with detached residential housing to the north, east and south, and agricultural fields to the west.

2.4 St Audry's Hospital is recorded as a heritage asset in the County Historic Environment (HER MTN033) and the church, chapel and associated burial ground are considered to be important local heritage assets, possibly of designatable status. The church is within the boundaries of the site but is to be retained within the proposed development. The footprint of the proposed new dwellings and the associated garden landscaping will impact on land that was designated part of the burial ground. Melton Park is not within the Melton or Ufford Conservation Areas, which are situated c. 1km to the south and east respectively.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Hertfordshire comes from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SCC HER). Significant entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig. 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Suffolk Record Office (SRO, Ipswich). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4-14.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were Suffolk Record Office, as well as AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983). Additional information was provided by the Green Earth Management Company (GEMCO) who conducted a Phase 1 Geo-environmental Assessment (Crewdson 2010), which was supplemented by a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey conducted by Survey Solutions (Nottingham) in 2008 (plans provided by the client).

3.5 Site Inspection

3.5.1 In the course of the desk-based assessment, a physical walkover of the site was undertaken on 27th July 2010 (Digital Photos (DPs) 1 - 40). The inspection had the following purposes:

- to examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment; in particular, with a view to gauging the likely survival and condition of archaeological remains; and
- to consider the significance of any above ground structures, historic buildings, and historic landscape features, and their potential impact on the proposed development.

3.5.2 Additional observations were drawn from a site inspection undertaken on the 13th July 2010 as part of the Geo-Environmental Assessment (Crewdson 2010) and the GPR survey undertaken by Survey Solutions (Nottingham) in 2008. The results of these site inspections are summarised and amalgamated in Section 5.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

4.1.1 The site is situated on the western slope of the valley of the River Deben at c.32-35m AOD. It slopes downwards on a shallow gradient to the east with the western edge of the assessment site at c.35m AOD and the eastern side at c.32m AOD. There is also a very slight dip of less c.1m from north to south across the site. The river valley crests at 45m c.1km to the west, with the meandering course of the River Deben passing c.1.2km to the east of the assessment site, and also c.1.5km to the south. The site is within a relatively small residential village setting, which is surrounded by areas of agricultural fields and mixed woodland.

4.1.2 The bedrock of the area comprises the Red Crag (sand) Formation (BGS 1978), which is overlain by the Lowestoft Formation, comprising Diamicton - glaciofluvial drift (gravel, sand, silt and clay).

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig.3)

Prehistoric

4.2.1 The river gravels of Suffolk, formed after the major glaciation, when the landscape assumed its present form, have proven a rich source of worked flint from the Palaeolithic period (Wymer 1999, 32). The valley of the River Deben has not produced the volume of finds associated with the head of the estuary of the River Orwell to the south-east or the rivers of north-west Suffolk, but it has produced sparse Palaeolithic flint work including a flake implement with a 'battered back' (HER UFF001) recorded c.800m to the north-east of the assessment site, and a considerable distance from the banks of the modern River Deben.

4.2.2 Despite moderate- to densely-distributed archaeological evidence for activity in the river valleys of south-eastern Suffolk in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, notably early Bronze Age barrows, relatively little evidence has been recorded for settlements (Martin 1999, 36 & 38). Evidence in the vicinity of the site is limited to scatters of struck and burnt flint. The closest flint scatters to the site are c.150m to the north-west (HER MTN028) and south-west (HER MTN027), while numerous other flint scatters are located in the vicinity (e.g. HERs UFF008, MTN019, MTN025 and MTN029). Three undated pits were also found during a watching brief c.650m to the north (HER UFF008) and may be associated with the flint scatter from the same location.

4.2.3 Iron Age settlements are densely distributed on the light soils of south-eastern Suffolk, especially in the valley of the River Deben and its tributary the River Fynn, with the major fortified enclosure and settlement of Burgh at the north-west of this distribution (Martin 1999, 40). By the late Iron Age the area of the assessment site was in the territory of the Trinovantes and although no Iron Age settlement is evident in the vicinity of the site, it is not surprising that isolated coins such as the Gallo-Belgic gold stater recorded c.300m to the south-west (HER MTN035) occur in the surrounding landscape. Probable Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from c.800m to the south-east (HER MTN018) but archaeological features in this area were not investigated and were preserved *in situ* below the golf course, therefore it is unclear if they are associated with Iron Age settlement.

Romano-British

4.2.4 The small town of Hacheston dominates the Roman landscape surrounding the assessment site. This landscape was primarily agricultural and occupied by small farmsteads and occasional villas (Plouviez 1999, 42). A thin scatter of Roman pottery sherds recorded c.1km to the east (HER MTN014) may be associated with agricultural activity. Occasional kilns have also been recorded in south-east Suffolk, including one example recorded in the village of Melton in 1846 (Blake 1994, 4), but there is no suggestion of any concentration of industry such as that associated with the Wattisfield area in north Suffolk, and the relationship of this kiln to the local landscape around the assessment site remains unclear.

Medieval

4.2.5 Early Anglo Saxon settlers appear to have established themselves at the head of the Orwell and Deben estuaries, with the ship-burials at Sutton Hoo c.2.5km to the south on the opposite side of the Deben valley illustrating the wealth and power of the dynasty that ruled the area. Hacheston to the north appears to have been an early Saxon settlement (West 1999, 44-5), while middle and late Saxon settlements appear to have prospered in the area, with

Woodbridge emerging as a Royal Vill and Melton appearing to have Saxon origins (Wade 1999, 46-7).

4.2.6 The village or hamlet of Melton or 'Meltuna' has long been thought of having Saxon, or possibly Roman origins, probably associated with a crossing of the River Deben and possibly centred on an early medieval church (Blake 1994, 4). The Domesday Book records the manor of Melton as held by the Abbot of Ely in the Saxon period, and also records a mill on the River Deben, thought to be the mill adjacent to Melton Old Church, c.1.3km to the east of the assessment site. Melton Old Church is not mentioned in the Domesday Book and is first recorded in the historic record in 1146 with the first recorded rector being William, son of Theodwine. In the opinion of Suffolk historian Norman Scarfe there may have been a church on the site since the Saxon period (Bentham 1981, 14). A middle to late Saxon bronze buckle recorded c.1km to the north (HER UFF013) and a Saxon amulet discovered c.1.3km to the east in the churchyard of Melton Old Church in c.1876 (Blake 1994, 4) appear to support claims for a Saxon origin to Melton.

4.2.7 Melton appears to have remained as a dispersed village throughout the medieval period, with historical records focussing on Melton Old Church, which has unusual 15th century brasses, carvings and a tower that indicates it may have been of greater importance than its size and position as a wayside Chapel suggests (Blake 1994, 4; Bentham 1981, 15). A second chapel, Sogenhoe Chapel (HER UFF004) was situated c.800m to the north-east and was current between 1310 and 1527. Evidence for other medieval occupation in the vicinity of the assessment site is limited to finds comprising a small group of bronze objects including a coin of Henry III (HER UFF013) c.900m to the north-east and three scatters of medieval pottery, the closest of which (HER MTN026) is c.400m to the south of the assessment site. The remaining two scatters are c.600m to the south-west (HER MTN036) and north-west (HER MTN030) respectively.

Post-Medieval

Background to the settlement of Melton

4.2.8 Melton was strategically placed on the London to Yarmouth road with trade and services in the village prospering due to the passing coach traffic (Blake 1994, 5). In 1799 an Act of Parliament was passed allowing Toll Gates to be erected on the various roads that crossed the village so that funds could be raised to maintain the roads. The bridge across the River Deben was rebuilt in 1764 and 1798, and the Ipswich to Lowestoft Railway line with a large goods yard and station opened in 1859 (Blake 1994, 5), ensuring continuing prosperity for the village throughout the post-medieval period. Surviving elements of this prospering village include the 17th century farmhouse of Grove Farm c.500m to the north-west (HER 286542), and the early 19th century mansions of Foxboro Hall (HER 286226, 2866227, 286228), Melton Lodge (HER 286235, 286236) and

Greylands (286234). Melton Old Church was converted into a cemetery chapel in 1868 and replaced as the village church by the larger Melton St. Andrews (Bentham 1981, 15) which is situated c.1.1km to the south of the assessment site.

The workhouse and beginnings of St. Audry's.

4.2.9 A House of Industry (workhouse) was erected to serve the parishes of Loes and Wilford Hundreds in 1765, c.200m to the east of the assessment site (HER MTN033, 286237). The workhouse was incorporated for the maintenance of the poor and once held 250 inmates, before being disincorporated in 1827 when the county magistrates purchased the building, chiefly for the reception of pauper lunatics (Blake 1994, 32), and began to develop the land around the original workhouse building (i.e. HER 468948, 468949) encompassing what is now the Melton Park area. The disposal of the workhouse was the subject of an undergraduate thesis by Sue Lodwick of the Suffolk Record Office, but the document has not yet been deposited in the county archive. This work included photos and readings of the gravestones as they stood approximately 10 years ago, in a much better state of preservation than the present day. The Suffolk Lunatic Asylum held up to 450 patients, all from parishes in Suffolk, who were classified as suffering from 'insanity'. The asylum was important for the village of Melton as it was a major source of local employment and was also supplied by many local businesses. An evaluation around the main workhouse/hospital building in 1997 and 2000 did not locate any pre-19th century archaeology (HER MTN033, UFF Misc) associated with the development of the workhouse, earlier exploitation of the land, or the subsequent development of the hospital.

4.2.10 The burial ground on the northern side of the church, within the assessment site, had its earliest association with this first incarnation of St. Audry's (see 4.3.4). The Burial Plan of 1963 (see 4.3.9) depicts two graves that are chronologically associated with the workhouse: those belonging to Elizabeth Smith (d.1818) and Barnard (d.1803). The former was observed during the site inspection (Fig.15: Grave 1; DP 16), while the exact location and marker for the latter have been lost. Thus the gravestones and plan confirm that parts of the burial ground are contemporary with the workhouse. However no other pre-1827 graves could be identified during the site inspection, and no burial register from this period exists (either from the workhouse/asylum or Melton parish church). Furthermore the area identified as containing paupers' graves on the 1963 Burial Plan and associated photograph (see 4.3.9), is not the area identified on the 1840s Tithe Map as a burial ground (see 4.3.1) prior to this date. Therefore it appears the burial ground associated with the workhouse would have occupied a north-south strip of land running through the central third of the assessment site (possibly situated slightly to the north) as best indicated by the 1840s Tithe Map (see Section 4.3.1) and equating to an area in which almost no graves are marked by the 1963 Burial Plan.

The expansion of the asylum, including the construction of the church and chapel

4.2.11 The asylum expanded from the 1860s and by 1885 the patients and staff employed for their care outnumbered the inhabitants of the village (Blake 1994, 33). The Chapel, adjacent to the north-east of the assessment site, was constructed by 1882 (see 4.3.3), possibly as part of works carried out in 1862/4 (Blake 1994, 36), although details of which specific buildings this phase of additions included remain unclear.

4.2.12 The 1890 Lunacy Act reformed methods of committing people empowering Justices of the Peace to certify people, and the numbers of patients increased rapidly (Blake 1994, 36). As a result the asylum was extended further, including by 1902 an isolation hospital and mortuary. The church was built adjacent to the existing burial ground and chapel, and first appears on cartographic sources in 1927 but was almost certainly built by 1924 when burials began to be interred in rows around the (presumed) building. The functional relationship between the church and chapel, and the respective roles they served for the asylum remain unknown. They appear to have been contemporary institutional buildings and may have allowed the sexes to be separated for parallel services to satisfy Edwardian propriety, as has been recorded at other sanatoriums and churches from the period, although there is no evidence at St. Audry's to support this. The asylum had two burial grounds, the first and earliest adjacent to the church (within the assessment site, and the second detached c.250m to the south of the assessment site (HER MTN 011) which had appeared by 1902. However as with the church and chapel the relationship between these two burial sites with each other, the church, chapel and asylum remains unclear. The two burial sites appear to have been contemporary and used for the burial of both staff and patients of St. Audry's, with the gravestones appearing to belong to doctors, nurses and stewards of the establishment. Further details relating to the graves within the assessment site were depicted on a 1963 Burial Plan (see Section 4.3.9), however the Burial Register for the church (SRO ID 407/B9/1) only records burials on the site between 1924 and 1962, which comprises the burials immediately adjacent to the church that will not be impacted upon by the proposed new buildings or any of the associated landscaping. The Suffolk Record Office holds numerous other administrative journals and accounts relating to financial affairs, patient numbers and treatment at St. Audry's (dating sporadically to individual years in the late 19th to mid 20th century), but these do not contribute any further data to the archaeological assessment or interpretation of the site.

The 20th Century

4.2.13 In 1907 the asylum was renamed Suffolk District Asylum with St. Clements, and by 1924 was known as St. Audry's Hospital. Patient numbers peaked in 1935 at 1250 and remained at over 1000 until the 1960s (Blake 1994, 37). The Chapel, adjacent to the north-east of the assessment site, was

converted to use as an Art Instruction Unit in 1964, and St. Audry's Hospital was closed in 1993.

4.2.14 The Burial Register for the church (SRO ID 407/B9/1) records 559 burials between 1924 and 1962 (Nos. 216-775) when the burial ground was closed, although the 1963 Burial Plan shows that there were 775 burials (with the numbers beginning at No.1). Each of the burials between Nos. 216-775 is named and corresponds to a number on the 1963 Burial Plan (see Section 4.3.9). The location of these graves is not within an area impacted upon by the proposed new buildings or any of the associated landscaping. Although not documented, the conversion of the chapel, adjacent to the north-east of the assessment site, to an Art Instruction Unit in 1964, would appear to be clearly related to the closure of the burial ground in 1962. The church remained as a functioning place of worship serving St. Audry's until the closure of the hospital in 1993.

4.3 Cartographic Evidence

Tithe Map of the Parish of Melton, c.1840s (Fig.4)

4.3.1 The Tithe Map of the Parish of Melton is the first cartographic source to depict the assessment site in detail, and shows the plan of the modern site to be located over parts of three historic plots (Nos. 157, 169 and 170) to the south-east of the Suffolk County Asylum. The latter consists of a building within a rectangular plot with an outbuilding in its south-western corner. It is situated at the northern end of Lodge Farm Lane/Burrows Road and comprises the only building between these roads and New Road, in the northern part of the dispersed village of Melton.

4.3.2 All three plots are recorded as owned and occupied by the Suffolk County Asylum Trustees on the associated Tithe Award. Plot No.170 is identified as the 'Burying Ground' and recorded as pasture, while the remaining plots are identified as fields under arable cultivation. The northern and western edges of the modern assessment site were already defined in the 1840s.

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map Suffolk (East). Sheet LXVII.12, 1882 (Fig.5)

4.3.3 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 depicts a landscape developed around the 'County Lunatic Asylum'. The main asylum building identified on the Tithe Map has been extensively extended to the rear (west) with lengthy wings and adjacent buildings. Satellite elements of the asylum include a sewage works to the east of Lodge Farm Lane/Burrows Road, and a chapel to the south-west. The latter is adjacent to the assessment site, and remains extant at the time of writing. The map shows that the chapel was linked to the asylum by a path running northwards from the chapel.

4.3.4 The assessment site comprises parts of two plots of land, although some of the boundaries of these plots have shifted slightly from those depicted on the Tithe Map. The northern plot (No. 389) continues to be labelled a Burial Ground to the rear of the chapel, and appears to have been subject to small scale landscaping including a circular path. The southern plot (No. 388) appears to be a substantial open agricultural field.

Ordnance Survey Map Suffolk (East). Sheet LXVII.12, 1904 (Fig.6)

4.3.5 The 1904 Ordnance Survey map depicts the continued expansion of the asylum to the north, south, east and west. To facilitate this development a series of new roads were laid out, including Calder Road leading from the 'South Lodge' (on Lodge Farm Lane/Burrows Road) past the eastern side of the Chapel and assessment site to the rear of the asylum. Burrows Road has also been extended to become a through road, turning east past the newly built Isolation Hospital. The southern wing of the asylum has extended so that buildings now occupy the land on Calder Road opposite the assessment site.

4.3.6 The assessment site remains un-developed, with the northern half still labelled as a Burial Ground (No. 389). Calder Road has established the eastern edge of the modern assessment site, and the Chapel remains part of the same plot as the Burial Ground. Similarly the southern half of the site (No.388) has been truncated by Calder Road but remains an agricultural field.

Ordnance Survey Map Suffolk (East), Sheet LXVII.12, 1927 (Fig.7)

4.3.7 The 1927 Ordnance Survey depicts almost no new development of the main asylum buildings, now identified as the County Mental Hospital (St. Audry). Landscaping and new paths have been laid out to the south and east of the complex. The most significant development is the construction of the church within the south-western quarter of the assessment site, to the south of the Burial Ground. The boundaries of the modern assessment site are now defined (Plot No. 389).

Ordnance Survey Sheet TM 25 SE, 1958 (Fig.8)

4.3.8 The 1958 Ordnance Survey map depicts the asylum, now labelled St. Audry's Hospital, with only minor modifications to outbuildings and pathways around the complex. The assessment site remains unaltered from the 1927 depiction excepting the burial ground is not labelled.

St. Audry's Hospital, Survey of Burial Ground, October 1963 (Figs.9-10)

4.3.9 The 1963 Survey of the Burial ground (SRO ID 407/B9/2 and 407/D8) was drawn up by the East Suffolk Health Authority upon the closure of the burial ground. It marks three discrete areas of burial: the scattered burial stones in the

northern half of the site (with names and dates on the plan), the planned rows of graves adjacent to the northern edge of the assessment site, and the planned rows of graves adjacent to the south and north-west corner of the church. The plan also clearly depicts the paths in the northern half of the site, including those delineating the circular area in the centre of the assessment site (Fig.11).

4.3.10 The Burial Plan identified 13 named and dated gravestones in the northern half of the site, that are not part of any of the planned rows (Figs.12-13). Of these graves five correspond to legible gravestones that could be read during the site inspection (see Section 5.2; Fig.15; Appendix 3): those of Elizabeth Wood (d.1910), Elizabeth Smith (d.1818), Graham Ramsey (d.1860), George Durrant (d.1871) and John Whaley (d.1869). A sixth grave (Appendix 3: Gravestone 3; DP20), now illegible, is definitely identified by the Burial Plan as that of WM Davey (d.1908). The Burial Plan also identifies the gravestones of Elizabeth Kirkman (d.1862) and Chevalier Phillips Kirkman (d.1857) one of which now corresponds to Gravestone 4, and originally comprised part of a railed tomb (Sue Lodwick SRO, *pers comm.*) that is no longer intact. The remaining named graves on the Burial Plan correspond approximately to the locations of illegible gravestones but cannot be definitively identified with specific examples. Intriguingly there are several further gravestones preserved in the northern half of the assessment site from the same period as these examples, but they are not marked on the 1963 Burial Plan. None of these gravestones or burials are listed in the Burial Register of the church.

4.3.11 The second area of burials defined on the 1963 Burial Plan comprises 46 rows of graves arranged perpendicular and adjacent to the northern edge of the assessment site. These graves are numbered from 1 to 770, indicating the number of burials, but these numbers do not correspond to any entries in the Burial Register for the church. The nature of these graves is revealed in a black and white photograph taken in the 1960s (Plate 1; SRO ID 407/C289) that shows neat rows of numbered wooden crosses that mark the location of paupers graves (paupers probably being those institutionalised with no money/family to bury them). The photo also shows the wooden crosses were interspersed with gravestones, including that of Jack London (d.1886) (centre of photo, Appendix 3 and Fig.15: Grave 13). The 1963 Burial Plan does not depict any gravestones in this area, although several remain extant, and it is unclear if these were distinct (?earlier) than the wooden crosses or formed part of the same planned arrangement of burials.

4.3.12 The third area of burials comprises neat rows of gravestones situated on land adjacent to the church, with the bulk on the southern side of the church and the remainder adjacent to the north-west corner of the church. In total the Burial Plan depicts the location of 775 graves in this area, with Nos. 216-775 corresponding to entries in the burial register for the church (SRO ID 407/B9/1). The graves recorded in the burial register were interred between 1924 and 1962, with Nos. 500-775 marked by gravestones of 1950s-1960s date, which are

depicted on the burial plan and remain extant today. It remains unclear whether the remaining graves in this area were ever marked by gravestones, wooden crosses or were always unmarked plots.

Ordnance Survey Sheet TM 2851-2951, 1974 (Fig.14)

4.3.13 The 1974 assessment site continues to depict the St. Audry's Hospital, including the modern assessment site, as largely unchanged from the 1927 and 1958 cartographic depictions. The beginning of residential development around the asylum is indicated by the construction of semi-detached houses on South Close, adjacent to the South Lodge of the asylum. St. Audry's Hospital closed in 1993 and by 2002 the surrounding land to the north, south and east had been developed into residential streets.

4.4 Constraints

Listed Buildings – The main workhouse/hospital building: St. Audry's Hospital Administration Block, and the North and South Entrance Pavillions, all c.200-250m to the east of the assessment site, are Grade II listed (HER 286237, 468948, 468949).

Registered Park and Gardens – The site is not in, or bordered by, any registered parks or gardens.

Archaeological Priority Area – The site is not within an Archaeological Priority Area.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments – There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the area of the site.

Conservation Areas – Melton Park is significantly to the north of the conservation area associated with Melton, and to the west of that associated with Ufford.

5 SITE VISIT

Site Access and Layout

5.1 A site inspection was undertaken on the 27th July 2010. It confirmed the layout of the site (Fig.2, DPs 1-40) and observed the slightly overgrown, undeveloped area of the proposed development previously recorded as part of the Geo-Environmental assessment (Crewdson 2010). The site inspection confirmed vehicular access to the site from Calder Road (DP1), and recorded the church (DPs 2, 3 and 8) with its associated modern (1950s-1960s) gravestones

on the southern side of the assessment site (DPs 4-7), and the children's play area in the north-east corner (DPs 16-17). The modern (1950s-1960s) gravestones to the south of the church were not subject to further inspection, while the 19th and early 20th century graves in the northern half of the site, including those under the footprint of the proposed buildings were, where they could be located, inspected and read. The site inspection also noted modern manholes and street lamps in the eastern half of the site, close to or under the footprint of the proposed development, suggesting small-scale modern ground disturbance.

Grave stones

5.2.1 The ground in the northern half of the assessment site, including that within the footprint of the proposed new dwellings is slightly uneven, slightly overgrown grassland with occasional patches of foliage (DPs 11-14, and 17). Of the 28 gravestones identified in the GPR survey (Figs.15 and 16), 18 could be located and inspected during the site inspection (DPs 18-39), and of these 14 examples had legible names and dates (Appendix 3; Fig.15). Based on the legible gravestones, the graves can be divided into three groups: 14 closely-spaced graves in the centre of the north side of the graveyard, 8 closely-spaced graves towards the north-eastern corner, and 6 sparsely-distributed graves on the eastern side. The first group comprising Graves 15-28 includes seven legible gravestones that indicate a date range of 1892-1897; the second group comprising Graves 7-14 includes three legible gravestones that indicate a date range of 1869-1886; while the third group comprising Graves 1-6 is less homogenous with 4 legible gravestones ranging from 1818-1910. This last group contains both the oldest legible gravestone: Grave 1: 1818 and the latest gravestone: Grave 2: 1910. These two graves are situated in close proximity to one another. The distribution of gravestones around the northern side, north-eastern corner, and eastern side of the assessment site side suggests a potentially wide area for further unmarked graves across the northern half of the entire assessment site, including within the footprint of the proposed development and within their adjacent gardens.

GPR Survey

5.3 The above ground features on the entire assessment site identified in the GPR survey (Fig.10) were all observed during the site inspection, while the GPR survey also identified possible areas containing unmarked graves to the north and south of the church. The full extent of raised bank in the centre of the northern half of the site (DPs 13-15) remains unclear on the GPR survey, but the remnants of cinder and asphalt paths (DPs 13 and 15) and the Burial Plan of 1963 (see Section 4.3.9 and Fig.11) adequately define this area. This raised area, defined by the bank to the north of the church, is very similar to the raised area to the south of the church on which the modern (1920s-1960s) grave yard is

located. Within the raised area to the north of the church, the GPR survey identified further anomalies to a depth of 750mm that may represent unmarked graves or other disturbance, which would be consistent with the suggestion on the Burial Plan of 1963 for early 19th century graves in this area. The GPR survey also identified further anomalies, associated with unmarked graves identified on the Burial Plan of 1963 (see Section 4.3.12) to the south of the church, but these are not in an area affected by the proposed new buildings or landscaping and will remain in their present (maintained) condition. It was noted that the ground conditions were not ideally suited for effective GPR surveying and may have limited the results.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Archaeological Background

6.1.1 The area of the western side of the Deben Valley surrounding the assessment site has produced moderate scatters of prehistoric flint work with occasional pottery and a sparse scatter of Roman pottery. This evidence is predominantly limited to surface finds recovered through field-walking. Despite the relative density of Neolithic to Roman archaeological evidence on the light soils of south-east Suffolk there is little evidence for any occupation related to these periods excepting low level exploitation of a rural landscape in the vicinity of the assessment site.

6.1.2 Sparse Anglo-Saxon finds appear to support the theory that the dispersed village of Melton may have Saxon origins, possibly around a river crossing near to an early church on the site of Melton Old Church. No evidence for a settlement has yet been located. Melton Old Church appears to have been of relatively high status and a focal point for the dispersed village throughout the medieval period, but evidence for any other medieval settlement beyond surface scatters of pottery is sparse.

6.1.3 The history of the assessment site is dominated by the development of the House of Industry in 1765, which was subsequently bought in 1827 and developed into St. Audry's Hospital (the Suffolk County Lunatic Asylum) until the closure of the hospital in 1993. Cartographic sources indicate that part of the northern half of the assessment site was a burial ground set among open fields to the south-west of the House of Industry from at least the early 19th century. The Burial Plan of 1963 records a single grave dated to 1803, however the earliest gravestone observed during the site inspection dated to 1818. The burial ground continued to be used by the expanding St. Audry's Hospital, which added the church to the site between 1904 and 1927. Although an evaluation close to the main hospital building c.200m to the east did not locate any pre-19th century archaeology, the site inspection and GPR survey of the assessment site suggest that the extent of the burial ground on the northern side of the church is far more

extensive that the extant gravestones and may contain high numbers of unmarked graves, potentially of mid 18th to early 20th century date. The gravestones that could be located during the site inspection and were legible suggest there are chronological groups of graves within the graveyard, including extant those associated with the mid-late 19th and late 19th centuries, however the density of graves across the graveyard remains an unknown quantity.

6.2 The Impact of the Proposed Development

The Archaeological Impact of the Proposed Development

6.2.1 The proposed development (Figs.17-18) comprises two dwellings in an L-shaped arrangement on the eastern side of the assessment site. The foundations of the proposed dwelling will have a significant impact on archaeological remains, if present. In particular, the footprint of the northernmost dwelling may overlie an area labelled on the cartographic sources as a Burial Ground from the 1800s to 1927, associated with the House of Industry and Suffolk County Asylum, and potentially dating back to the 1765 foundation of the workhouse. The site inspection noted extant grave stones to the north and east of the proposed dwellings, including a single example dating to 1818. The ground penetrating radar survey detected anomalies that may represent unmarked graves to the west, suggesting the proposed footprint may truncate unmarked mid 18th to early 20th century graves, while landscaping and gardens adjacent to the proposed development will certainly impact on areas that appear to have been part of the graveyard.

The Historic Landscape Impact of the Proposed Development

6.2.2 St. Audry's Hospital (HER MTN033), including the church and burial ground (within the assessment site), and chapel (adjacent to the assessment site), is recorded as a heritage asset in the County Historic Environment. The church, chapel and burial ground are regarded as important local heritage assets, possibly of designable status, and may be viewed as one collective context within the former asylum landscape of St. Audry's, possibly with the addition of the mortuary house and burial ground detached to the south. These constituent parts may also be viewed as small components within the larger context of St. Audry's Hospital. The precise functional roles and relationships between these components within St. Audry's remains unknown therefore the assessment of their context is limited to their immutable presence in the close vicinity of one another and the logical relationship of Christian church and chapel with Christian burial ground. The proposed development will remove part of the burial ground and create a visual and spatial separation of the church and chapel, but will not intrinsically alter the landscape of Melton Park, the former St. Audry's Hospital. The structure and boundaries of Melton Park form a clearly defined polygon of settlement in the landscape, whose shape was defined by the

development of St. Audry's Hospital at its largest extent. The former hospital buildings, including the chapel, have been extensively redeveloped during the 1990s and 2000s into residential accommodation that is in-keeping with the architectural style of the hospital without ever breaking the boundaries of the former establishment. The proposed development will not alter this, but will fill one of the last remaining areas of undeveloped land within Melton Park. The church and chapel will retain their immutable and dominant place in the landscape of Melton Park, with the impact of the proposed development limited to visual considerations.

The Visual Impact on the Historic Context of the Proposed Development

6.2.3 The visual impact of the proposed development on the church, chapel and surrounding residential area is presented here, based on data gathered for the archaeological desk-based assessment and on a Design and Access Statement prepared by Chris Smith MRTPI, Development Planner for Hopkins Homes. A full set of layout and elevation drawings were submitted as part of the planning application by Hopkins Homes. The church is an early 20th century red-brick building (DPs 2-3, 8-9), and a fundamental intention of the proposed design is to limit the scale and siting of the new buildings to ensure the visual dominance of the church. Hopkins Homes has been instrumental in the development of the Melton Park settlement and in keeping with previous developments, the proposed new dwellings are designed in architectural styles based largely on institutional building forms thus reflecting those of the adjacent church, chapel, and St. Audry's Hospital (HER 286237) therefore minimising the visual impact. The scale, massing, height, site coverage, detailing and materials of the proposed buildings have been carefully considered so as to respond positively to the physical characteristics of the site and surrounding area. Despite these considerations, it is unavoidable that the siting of the proposed buildings will create a visual and spatial separation between the church and chapel, however due to the screening of the site this will not be visible from the road.

6.2.4 The church is set back and screened from Calder Road (Figs. 2, 14-15) limiting the visibility of any new development within the assessment site. The screening comprises a mixture of relatively dense high deciduous and coniferous trees and hedgerows on the northern and eastern sides of the assessment site, including a small curtilage between the church and chapel, while the southern and western edges remain only partially screened. Therefore, as part of the proposed development the screening will be enhanced by further planting and soft landscaping to further minimise the visual impact of the proposed buildings.

6.3 Previous Ground Disturbance

6.3.1 The cartographic sources and GPR survey record human burials in the northern half of the site, the precise extent and density of which remains unknown, although the 'paupers' graves' adjacent to the northern edge of the site

can certainly be categorised as 'high density'. It seems likely that the bulk of any further graves in the centre of the site will be unmarked and far exceed the 28 grave stones that remain extant. The GPR survey also detected possible ground disturbance and an area of settling associated with a possible bank in the centre of the site, on the north side of the church. Ground disturbance in the southern half of the site may be related to agricultural activity (ploughing) prior to the construction of the church.

6.4 Archaeological Potential

6.4.1 Based on the known archaeology the potential of the site may be judged as follows:

Prehistoric – Low. Evidence for prehistoric activity or occupation in the vicinity is limited to surface scatters of sparse flint work and occasionally pottery.

Roman – Low. Evidence for Roman activity or occupation in the vicinity is limited to surface scatters of sparse pottery.

Medieval – Low to Moderate. Although archaeological evidence is limited to sparse isolated finds, the village of Melton is suspected of having Saxon origins and certainly existed as a dispersed medieval village.

Post-Medieval – Extremely High. The northern half of the site functioned as a burial ground serving first the House of Industry and then its successor St. Audry's, Hospital from at least the early 19th century until the early 20th century. Gravestones remain extant on parts of the site and the potential for further unmarked graves or related archaeology within the assessment site is a near certainty.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Melton has existed as a dispersed village since the medieval period and potentially has Saxon origins. The earliest settlement was probably around Melton Old Church and the crossing of the River Deben to the east, but the extent and character of the settlement remains undefined and any archaeological investigations in the vicinity may inform our understanding of Melton.

7.2 The burial ground on the north side of the church within the assessment site has been used since at least the early 19th century, when it was associated with the Melton House of Industry (workhouse). The House of Industry was erected in 1765, and may have had a burial ground since its foundation. In 1827 the House of Industry was bought and converted to St. Audry's Hospital (Suffolk County Lunatic Asylum), which continued to use the burial ground until the early

20th century. As the asylum expanded, a church was constructed within the assessment site between 1904 and 1924. Subsequent burials (1924-1962) were interred on the south side or adjacent to the north-west corner of the church. The proposed development, including two new dwellings and associated garden landscaping, will impact on the land to the north and east of the church, including part of the area previously used as a burial ground to the north of the church. The area to the south of the church will not be affected by the proposed development. A site inspection and a GPR survey have confirmed that 28 gravestones are extant in this area ranging in date from 1818 to 1910, while a Burial Plan of 1963 indicated interments since at least 1803. The extent and density of burials across the central area of the site remains unknown, while a high density of burials is known adjacent to the northern edge of the assessment site. There is an extremely high potential for unmarked graves associated with either the workhouse or asylum within the area of the proposed new development. The assessment site has been subject to only small scale modern ground disturbance comprising the installation of modern streetlights and drains.

7.3 A trial trench evaluation could assess the density and depth of burials, level of preservation and potential contamination, but may be judged as not appropriate prior to the determination of planning permission given the extent of the knowledge contained within this assessment. When undertaking an evaluation potential contaminants on burial sites include surviving soft tissue/body fluids, localised lead contamination from coffin fittings, and potential anthrax spores surviving in straw lining; all of which can constitute substantial constraints and burdens on further archaeological work. Should development then proceed a full programme of excavation, recording, scientific analysis, historical/documentary research, and publication would be required. The standards and processes of the evaluation and excavation investigations are set out in the relevant English Heritage guidance document (2005).

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APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SCC HER).

| HER | NGR SP | | Description |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----|--|
| Prehistoric | | | |
| UFF001 | Centroid 289 523 | TM | Palaeolithic Flint flake implement with "battered back", found N of crossroad between by-pass and Melton - Woodbridge roads |
| UFF008 | Centroid 281 524 | TM | Three U-shaped pits, 30cm wide & 30cm deep, 0.30m diameter, 0.30m deep. Contained black earth but no artefacts. Scatter of 39 flint flakes, scrapers etc, found on bypass route after grading. Pits undated and not completely excavated. |
| MTN018 | Centroid 2896 5120 | TM | Deben Valley Golf Course. ?1988: field walking by John Newman for SE Suffolk survey located 11 flakes (only) on "Field 619". 1988: Watching brief for golf course located IA(?) sherds in two areas, 0015 & 0017, where topsoil had been stripped for green & tee construction. ? Features also seen in area 0015, which is now sealed (& intact) under golf course. Area 15 circa 25m across, area 17 circa 30m across, close to each other - whole site circa 60m x 40m. Finds in area 0015 consisted of 4 flakes, 1 baked clay fragment, 14 hand-made flint gritted body sherds (IA?) and 1 hand-made rim sherd of finer fabric; in area 007 - 3 flakes and 1 hand-made, flint-gritted body sherd (? IA). |
| MTN019 | Centroid 2896 5108 | TM | February 1987: Field walking by John Newman for SE Suffolk survey located thin lithic scatter of 7 flakes and heavily burnt flints, over 20m x 20m area, in "Field 516". |
| MTN025 | Centroid 2788 5095 | TM | February 1987: Fieldwalking by John Newman for SE Suffolk survey located thin lithic scatter & heavily burnt flints, over 60m x 50m area, in "Field 512". Finds consisted of 1 blade, 18 flakes & heavily burnt flints. |
| MTN027 | Centroid 2801 5153 | TM | Winter 1986/1987: Fieldwalking by John Newman for SE Suffolk survey located thin lithic scatter, over 80m x 60m area, in "Field 38". Finds consisted of 3 scrapers, 1 core & 32 flakes. |
| MTN028 | Centroid 2813 5194 | TM | Winter 1986/1987: Fieldwalking by John Newman for SE Suffolk survey located thin scatter of 1 core & 19 flakes, over 40m x 40m area, in "Field 384". |
| MTN029 | Centroid 2786 5194 | TM | Winter 1986/1987: Fieldwalking by John Newman for SE Suffolk survey located thin scatter of 2 scrapers, 1 core & 25 flakes, over 100m x 50m area, in "Field 426". |
| MTN035 | TM 28049 51455 (point) | | August 1999: Metal detector find of Gallo-Belgic E gold stater. Note: Fieldwalked by John Newman as part of SE Suffolk Survey - Prehistoric flint scatter to north in same field |
| Roman | | | |
| MTN014 | Centroid 2921 5152 | TM | Deben Valley Golf Course. December 1987: field walking by John Newman for SE Suffolk survey located a thin Roman pottery scatter, over 100m x 50m area in "Field 620". Finds consisted of 48 mostly small & abraded greyware sherds. Also metal detected when stubble in field (poor conditions) and no finds. Also flint flakes and 1 ?Thetford type ware listed. |
| Saxon | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|----|--|
| UFF013 | Centroid 290 523 | TM | Bronze buckle plate with downward biting animal on each side and bird shaped belt mount. Both MSax-LSax. Found metal detecting with Med material. |
| Medieval | | | |
| MTN026 | Centroid 2820 5122 | TM | February 1987: Fieldwalking by John Newman for SE Suffolk survey located scatter of Med pottery, over 60m x 60m area in "Field 505", adjacent to Lodge Farm Lane. Finds consisted of 3 sherds Thetford type ware and 30 sherds Med coarseware. |
| MTN030 | Centroid 2745 5204 | TM | Winter 1986/1987: Fieldwalking by John Newman for SE Suffolk survey located scatter of C12 to C13/C14 pottery, over 50m x 50m area, in "Field 390". Adjacent to parish boundary & public bridleway. Finds consisted of 1 sherd Thetford type ware and 15 sherds Med coarseware. |
| MTN036 | TM 27912 51210 (point) | | Field work field 504, general scatter of flakes, RB and Med sherds, no particular concentrations |
| UFF004 | Centroid 2871 5238 | TM | Sogenhoe (or Suggenham) Chapel (site of) - 1310-1527. Kirby mentions a moated area to the west (see Ufford Castle). Named by OS on 1: 10560 map, provisional edition, missing from 1: 10000, 1983. Marked by Bowen as in ruins in 1755 (S1), although a Terrier dated 26 October 1613 describes the site as 'a piece of land lying in the chappell field whereon it is supposed a Chappell had once stode...' |
| UFF013 | Centroid 290 523 | TM | Small group of bronze objects - heraldic stud (?enamelled), purse frame fragment, buckle, - and coin of Henry III. Also M-LSax belt fittings. |
| Post-medieval | | | |
| MTN 011 | Centroid 2837 5146 | TM | Disused cemetery on N side of Jews Lane. No further details but possibly associated with former asylum (St Audry's). |
| MTN030 | Centroid 2745 5204 | TM | Winter 1986/1987: Fieldwalking by John Newman for SE Suffolk survey located scatter PMed tile & pot and dark soil patch, over 50m x 50m area, in "Field 390". Adjacent to parish boundary & public bridleway. |
| MTN033 | Centroid 284 518 | TM | Melton House of Industry & St Audry's Hospital. Loes & Wilford Incorporated Hundred Workhouse erected in 1765. The site is shown on the 1927 OS map. The cost of construction is described by Shaw. The House of Industry was built in 1765 of red brick on an 'E' plan, often holding upwards of 250 inmates. It was disincorporated in 1821 and purchased by the County in 1827. In 1829 it was opened to pauper lunatics. There were 156 inmates in 1831. In 1900 more land was purchased and in 1911 there were 943 inmates. There was an Isolation Hospital detached from the main complex at TM 2874 5184 and two associated burial grounds, one associated with the Church, the other is separate and to the south (site MTN 011). Further information is in the planning brief for St Audry's Hospital Melton, which shows the listed building. 1997: Evaluation and documentary search of area surrounding building failed to locate any pre C19 archaeology. Details in: Abbot C (1997) SCCAS Report, 97/30, |
| UFF Misc | TM 28361 52050 (point) | | St Audreys Hospital, Melton. 2000: Trenched evaluation of area unavailable on earlier (1997) evaluation. Only archaeological find was one unstratified, C18-C19 terracotta sherd. |
| 286542 | TM 28024 | | Grove Farmhouse. Grade II Farmhouse. C17. English bond |

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------|---|
| | 52304 (point) | brick with a slate and plaintiled roof. Two storeys and single storey with attic. T-shaped plan. Garden front (probably originally entrance front): 3 bays symmetrically disposed. Projecting plinth. The ground floor windows all have cambered heads and are of 3 lights. Band of 3 bricks depth between the ground and first floors. To the first floor are three further 3-light casements with cambered heads. Single-light windows at either side of the central bay in the upper walling. At far left and right are arched niches, set low in the wall above the band, which appear to be bee boles. Patched brickwork to the central bay at ground and first floor level. Band of 2 bricks depth below the shaped gables of the attic which have concave bodies and semi-circular heads divided by further bands. The central gable has been wholly renewed in C20 brick. Swept valleys and axial stacks of 2 flues to the left and right hand gables. Left hand side: blank walling to the ground floor, a band of 3 bricks depth between the ground and first floors and to the first floor a C20 single-light window at left. Blocked window at right and two blocked windows to the attic. Shaped gable with flat top and concave sides. Extending at rear is a lower wing with random fenestration. Right hand gable end: blank with similar shaped gable to that seen at left. Interior: not inspected. |
| 286226 | TM 28465 51047 (point) | Foxboro Hall, Melton, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 1ND. Grade II Country mansion. Early C19. Stucco on brick. Slated hipped roofs. 'L' plan. Set-back wings. 2 storeys with 3 storey central pedimented block. Fenestration in bays 1:1:1:1; sashes with narrow sidelights, glazing bars and louvred shutters. Ground floor windows have moulded cornices. Central semi-circular prostyle portico with Ionic columns and attached half columns in giant order. Plain entablature with parapet with 3 recessed panels. Pedimented block has 2 windows: 3 light casements. Date: from 1800 to 1832. |
| 286228 | TM 27474 51370 (point) | Foxboro Hall Boundary Wall And Gate Piers. Grade II Boundary wall: Early C19. Flint with moulded and half round brick coping. Brick and flint base. Entrance gate piers in flint with brick and white brick quoins and stone copings. On top of each pier is a decorated Adamesque urn. The gates have been replaced with a wood five bar gate of no interest. Date: from 1800 to 1832. |
| 286227 | TM 27461 51399 (point) | Foxboro Hall Lodge. Grade II Lodge. Early to mid C19. Random flint with white brick quoins. Slate roof with fretted bargeboards. Cruciform plan. A mixture of "Tudor" and "Gothic" revival. One storey. Scattered fenestration: C20 casements in original openings with stone hood moulds. Extruded porch with white brick, pointed arch and boarded entrance door. White brick square stacks set diagonally with moulded bases and caps. Date: from 1833 to 1866. |
| 286234 | TM 28386 50773 (point) | Greylands. Grade II Mansion. Early C19 with later additions. Gault brick with slated, hipped roofs and moulded wide soffits to eaves. 'L' plan. 2 storeys. The garden elevation has the principal architectural features of stucco Corinthian fluted pilasters at the corners in giant order, 3 window range: sashes with glazing bars in recessed frames with gauged brick flat arches. At ground floor there are 2 large canted bays with flat roofs and full height sashes with glazing bars in recessed |

| | | |
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| | | frames. Gauged brick flat arches. To the south east there is an extruded corner with flat roof and a long lower 2 storey extension with slated hipped roof and colour washed brick terminating in a late C19 block of one storey with canted bay and sashes in recessed frames with single glazing bar. Linking this with the main house is a verandah with cast iron decorated filigree supports and valance. Assorted stacks, some in red brick, some rendered. |
| 286235 | TM 28907 51668 (point) | Melton Lodge. Grade II Large mansion. Early C19. Gault brick with slated hipped roofs. Numerous brick stacks with moulded caps. The south west garden front has curved corner to left hand end and semi-circular projection to right hand which returns to the north east side. Garden elevation has 7 window range: sashes in recessed frames with glazing bars and gauged brick flat arches except for window over entrance which has semi-circular arch and radial glazing bars to top sash. Verandah with lean-to slated roof at ground floor level supported on square wood Tuscan columns in pairs. Entrance has enclosed porch with Tuscan pilasters and entablature. Entrance door: four panelled, lower panels raised and fielded; upper panels glazed. Coved cornice to eaves with modillions. |
| 286236 | TM 28159 50945 (point) | Melton Lodge Garden Wall. Grade II Formal garden wall. Early C19. Approximately one and a half metres height. Portland stone with shaped balusters between square piers on base with saddle- back coping. |
| 468948 | TM 28510 51842 (point) | North entrance pavilion at St Audreys Hospital. Grade II Entrance pavilion. c1829. Red brick with hipped slate roof. Rebated eaves. Single cell. On each side, a recessed panel. Facing the drive, a doorway. On the other sides, a window. All openings boarded at time of survey. |
| 468949 | TM 28505 51831 (point) | South entrance pavilion at St Audry's Hospital. Grade II Entrance pavilion. c1829. Red brick with hipped slate roof. Rebated eaves. Single cell. On each side, a recessed panel. Facing the drive, a doorway. On the other sides, a window. All openings boarded at time of survey. |
| 286237 | TM 28472 51849 (point) | St Audry's Hospital, Administration Block. Grade II. Former Loes & Wilford Union Workhouse, now disused mental hospital. 1765-67. Converted to Suffolk County Asylum, 1827-29, and remodelled 1844 by Scott & Moffatt. Red brick with ashlar dressings and gabled and hipped plain tile roofs. Central ridge stack and 2 side wall stacks. Plinth and first floor band. 2 storeys plus attics: H-plan. Windows mostly boarded at time of survey. Those in the original building mostly renewed 1844, with white brick surrounds. In the centre of the east front, an entrance block, 1827, probably the Superintendent's quarters. 2 storeys plus attics: 5 window range. Central brick portico with elliptical arched opening, cornice and cast iron balcony railing. On either side, 2 windows, and above, 5 smaller windows. Above again, a pedimented gable with 3 small glazing bar sashes, and a blocked central opening above. Returns have 2 windows, some blank. All these windows have brick flat arches. Side ranges have regular fenestration, 5 windows, 1844, and above, 3 box dormers. East wings have 3 windows on each |

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | <p>floor, mostly original, with segmental heads. North east wing has ground floor blank to right. South east wing has central doorway. Attached to the south east wing, a single storey projection with hipped roof and doorway to south, possibly a chapel. Inner returns of the wings have 3 windows, 1844, on each floor, and 2 box dormers above. Outer returns have irregular fenestration, 1844. Longer west wings are lower and narrower. Approx. 14 windows, 1844, with some alterations. Interior: original ranges have principal rafter roofs with butt purlins, and C 19 trefoil-pierced tracery above the tie beam. West wings have usual mid C 19 arrangement, with small secure rooms off a wide corridor. Entrance block has a wooden open well stair with turned balusters. Superintendent's quarters have moulded doorcases and cornices, and several rooms with round arched niches.</p> |
| Undated | | |
| UFF018 | Centroid TM 2836 5224 | 1986-1987: Fieldwalking for SE Suffolk survey by John Newman located 2 low mounds (also see UFF 019), seen in low sunlight, in "field 382". Each was circa 0.5m high and circa 20-25m across. Not on monochrome or colour APs, date & function unknown. Also from field, 1 flint core, 1 scraper, 37 flakes, 3 fragments Rom tile & 1 sherd ?Ipswich ware. |
| UFF019 | Centroid TM 2842 5225 | 1986-1987: Fieldwalking for SE Suffolk survey by John Newman located 2 low mounds (also see UFF 018), seen in low sunlight, in "field 382". Each was circa 0.5m high and circa 20-25m across. Not on monochrome or colour APs, date & function unknown. Also from field, 1 flint core, 1 scraper, 37 flakes, 3 fragments Rom tile & 1 sherd ?Ipswich ware. |
| UFF022 | TM 28373 52530 (point) | Ancient woodland. For details of history and earthworks see the 1992 Map of the Nature Conservancy Council (Suffolk Inventory of Ancient Woodland), The Suffolk Wildlife Trust, English Nature, the County Council Countryside section and various other Oliver Rackham works (notably 1988). |

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

| Date | Title | Scale | Location |
|---------|--|------------------|----------|
| c.1840s | Tithe Map and Award of the Parish of Melton | 6 chains: 1 inch | SRO |
| 1882 | 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map, Suffolk (East) Sheet LXVII.12 | 25": 1m | SRO |
| 1904 | Ordnance Survey map, Suffolk (East) Sheet LXVII.12 | 25": 1m | SRO |
| 1927 | Ordnance Survey map, Suffolk (East) Sheet LXVII.12 | 25": 1m | SRO |
| 1958 | Ordnance Survey map sheet TM 25 SE | 6": 1m | SRO |
| 1963 | St. Audry's Survey of Burial Ground | \ | SRO |
| 1974 | Ordnance Survey map sheet TM 2851-2951 | 1: 2500 | SRO |

APPENDIX 3 GRAVESTONE IDENTIFICATION

| Gravestone No. (Fig.11) | Name/Date | Other comment | DP |
|-------------------------|--|--|--------|
| 1 | Elizabeth Smith, d.1818 | n/a | 18 |
| 2 | Elizabeth Wood, d.1910 | n/a | 19 |
| 3 | WM Davey, d.1908 | Ivy covered stone cross, inscription read by S.Lodwick (SRO) | 20 |
| 4 | ?Elizabeth Kirkman d. 1862 or Chavalier Phillips Kirkman d. 1857 | Currently illegible, but two graves marked at this location on 1963 Burial Plan | 21 |
| 5 | Graham Ramsay, d.1860 | n/a | 22, 23 |
| 6 | Illegible | n/a | 24, 25 |
| 7 | Illegible | Ivy covered, possible identities on 1963 Burial Plan | 26 |
| 8 | George Durrant, d.1871 | n/a, possible identities on 1963 Burial Plan | 27 |
| 9 | n/a | On GPR survey, inaccessible during site visit, possible identities on 1963 Burial Plan | n/a |
| 10 | n/a | On GPR survey, inaccessible during site visit, possible identities on 1963 Burial Plan | n/a |
| 11 | n/a | On GPR survey, inaccessible during site visit, possible identities on 1963 Burial Plan | n/a |
| 12 | John Whaley, d.1869 | n/a | 30 |
| 13 | Jack London, d.1886 | n/a | 31 |
| 14 | n/a | On GPR survey, inaccessible during site visit | n/a |
| 15 | Ann Simpson, d.1892 | n/a | 32 |
| 16 | William Henry Death, d.1893 | n/a | 33, 34 |
| 17 | n/a | On GPR survey, inaccessible during site visit | n/a |
| 18 | n/a | On GPR survey, inaccessible during site visit | n/a |
| 19 | n/a | On GPR survey, inaccessible during site visit | n/a |
| 20 | Jane Rayner, d.1892 | n/a | 35 |
| 21 | George Parke Hart, d.1893 | n/a | 35 |
| 22 | n/a | On GPR survey, inaccessible during site visit | n/a |
| 23 | n/a | On GPR survey, inaccessible during site visit | n/a |
| 24 | Jane Bardwell, d.1894 | n/a | 36 |
| 25 | Elizabeth Asmar, d.1897 | n/a | 36 |
| 26 | George Stocken, d.1895 | n/a | 37 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------|---|-----|
| 27 | n/a | On GPR survey, inaccessible during site visit | n/a |
| 28 | Illegible | Ivy covered | 38 |

PLATE 1



View East from the North-Western corner of the assessment site, showing the rows of wooden crosses marking paupers graves, interspersed with mid to late 19th century gravestones, with the chapel in the background

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1: Site access from Calder Road, looking west



DP 2: View north-west from the site entrance



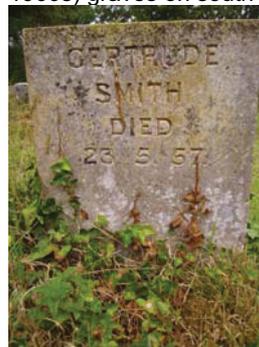
DP3: View of eastern end of the church



DP4: View west of modern (c.1950s-1960s) graves on south side of church



DP5: View west of modern (c.1950s-1960s) graves on south side of church



DP6: Close up of modern grave: Gertrude Smith, d.23.5.57



DP7: View W of the raised ground on the south side of the church



DP8: View north of the south side of the church



DP9: View south of north side of church, with grass and hard standing in fore ground



DP10: View south of land to the north of the church, including 'circular depression' in fore ground



DP11: View north-east from the modern graves toward the chapel, adjacent to the north-east of the site



DP12: View north-east from the church towards the chapel, adjacent to the north-east of the site



DP13: View east from western edge of site, of raised ground to the north of the church, note cinder path in fore ground



DP14: View east across land to the north of the church, with circular depression in fore ground



DP15: View south-east from former asphalt path towards the church



DP16: View west into children's play area in north-east corner of site from Calder Rd



DP17 View south-west from inside children's play area into the assessment site, note gravestones in background



DP18: Gravestone close to children's play area: Elizabeth Smith, d.1818



DP19: Gravestone close to children's play area: Elizabeth Wood, d.1910



DP20: Ivy covered stone cross (gravestone) close to children's play area



DP21: Gravestone close to children's play area: (Illegible, d.?1906)



DP22: Gravestone close to children's play area: Graham Ramsay, d.1860



DP23: Close-up of Gravestone close to children's play area: Graham Ramsay, d.1860



DP24: Gravestone in north-east corner: Illegible



DP25: Close-up of Gravestone in north-east corner: Illegible



DP26: Ivy covered gravestone in north-east corner



DP27: Gravestone in north-east corner: George Durrant, d.1871



DP28: Close-up of Gravestone in north-east corner: George Durrant, d.1871



DP29: View west of gravestones under trees along northern edge of site



DP30: Gravestone on northern edge: John Whaley, d.1869



DP31: Gravestone on northern edge: John London, d.1886



DP32: Gravestone on northern edge: Ann Simpson, d.1892



DP33: Gravestone on northern edge: William Henry Death, d.1893



DP34: Close-up of Gravestone on northern edge: William Henry Death, d.1893



DP35: Two gravestones on northern edge: Jane Rayner, d.1892 & George Parke Hart, d.1893



DP36: Two gravestones on northern edge: Jane Bardwell, d.1894 & Elizabeth Asmar, d.1897



DP37: Gravestone on northern edge: George Stocken, d.1895



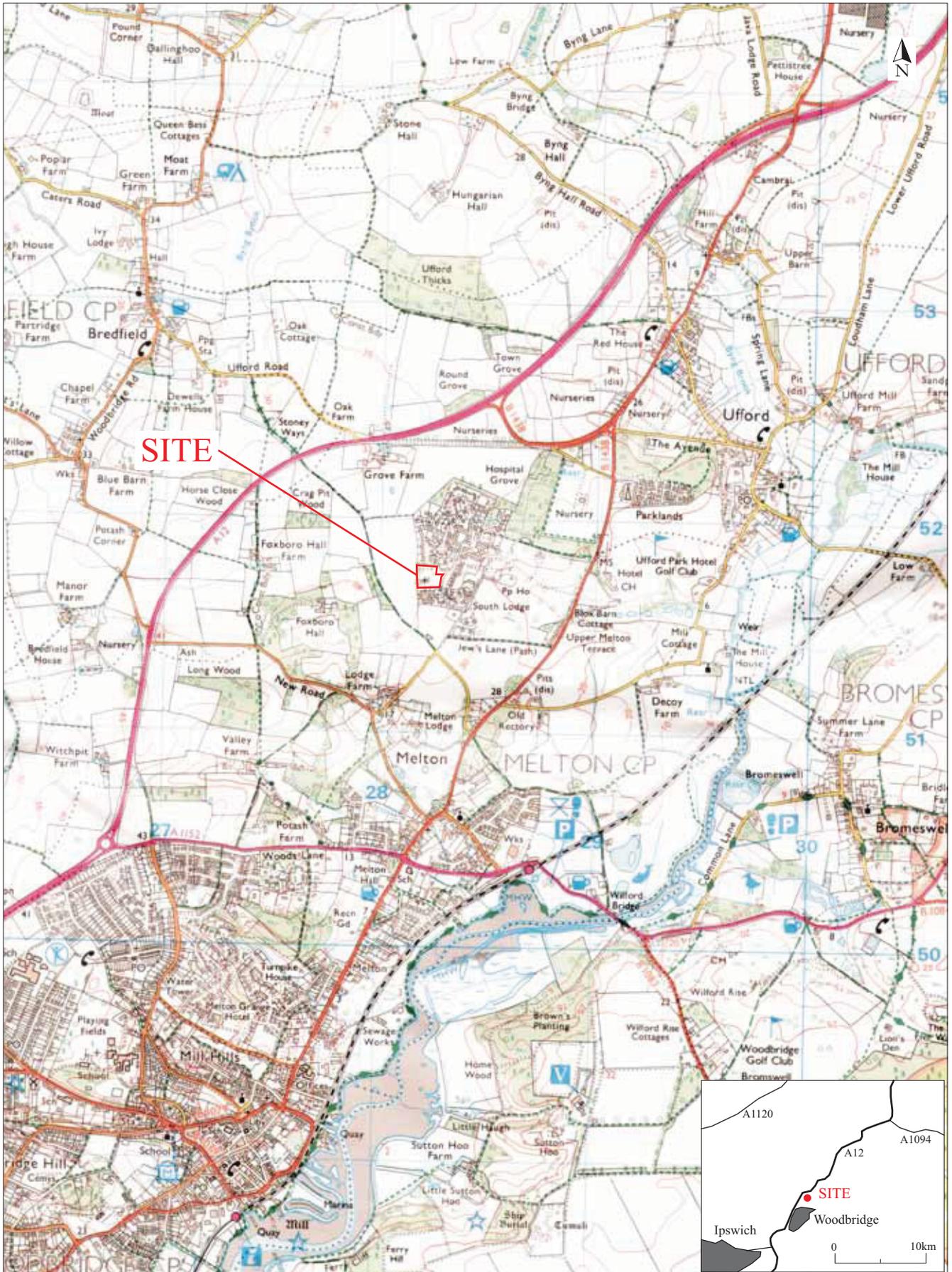
DP38: Ivy covered Gravestone on northern edge



DP39: View east of gravestones under trees along northern edge of site

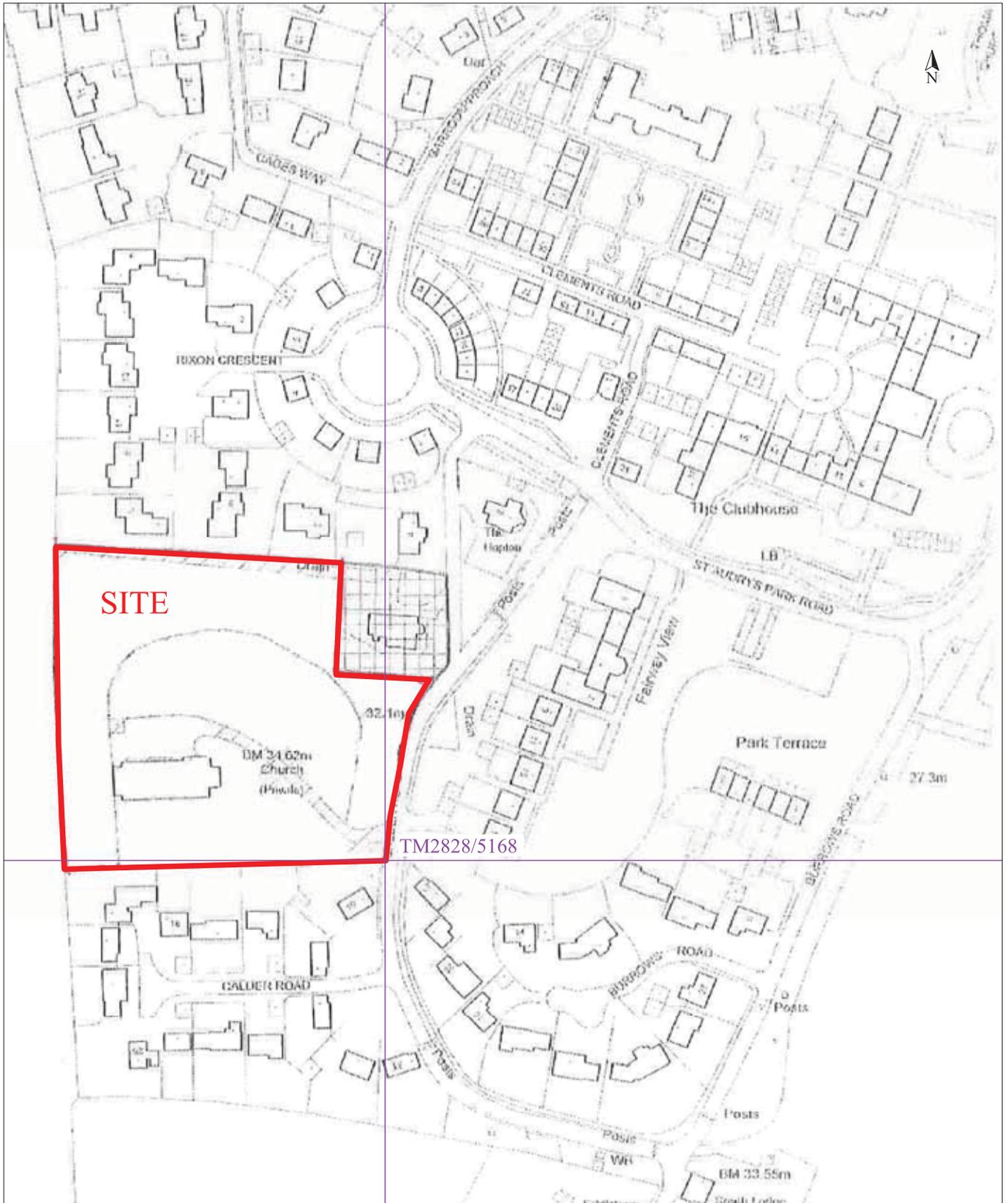


DP40: View north-east from the north-west corner of the church across the site



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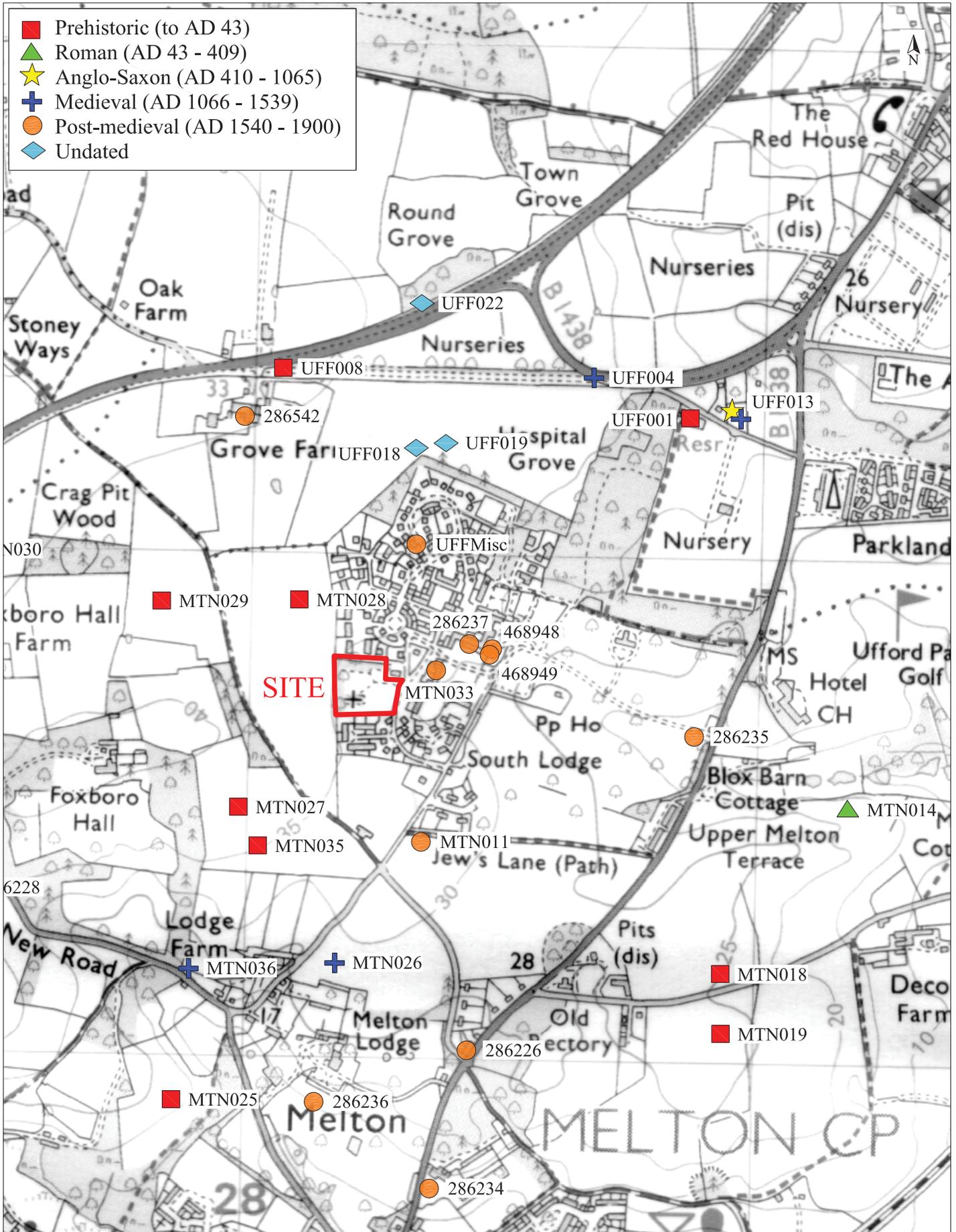
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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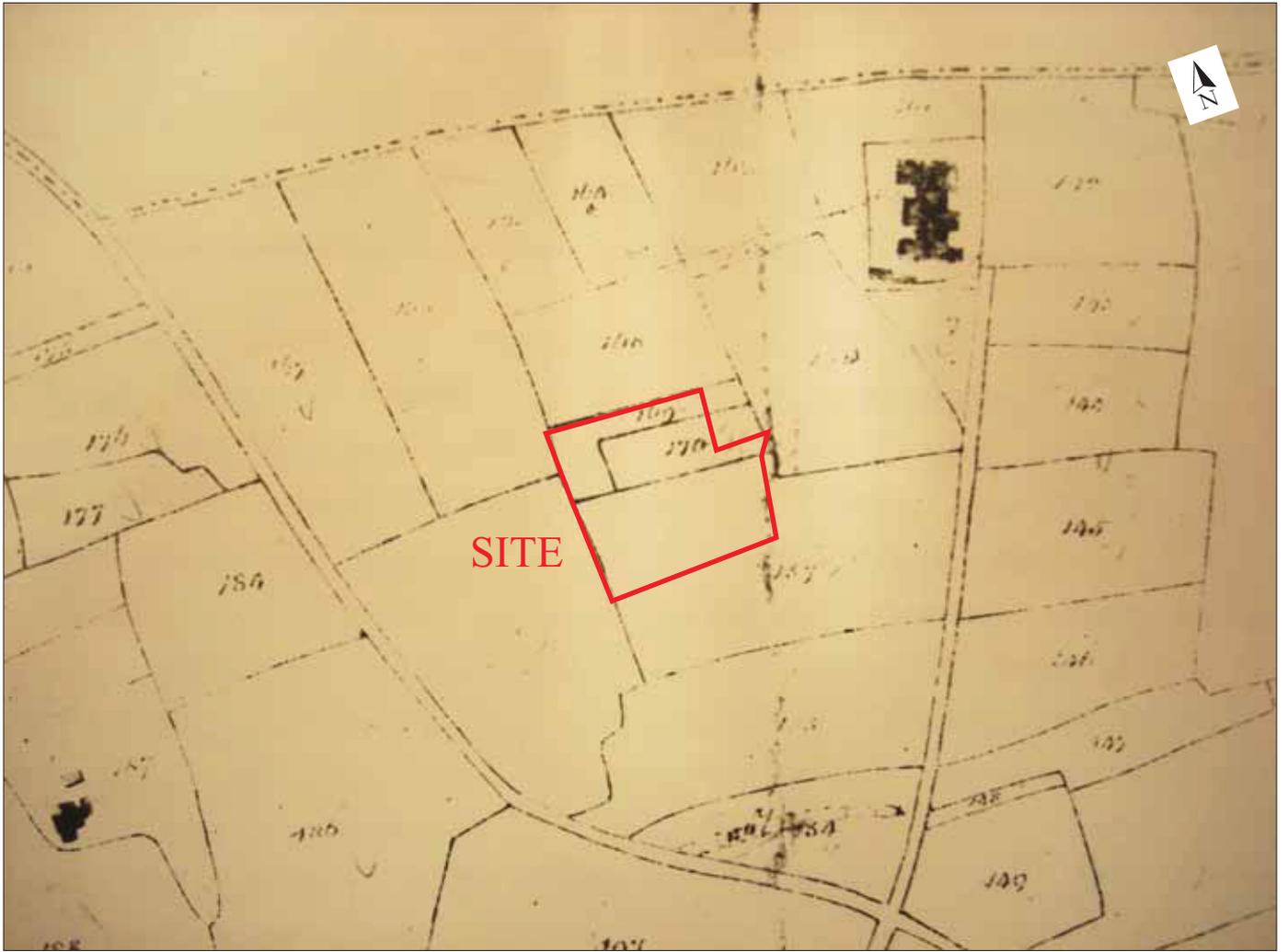
0 100m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2000 at A4

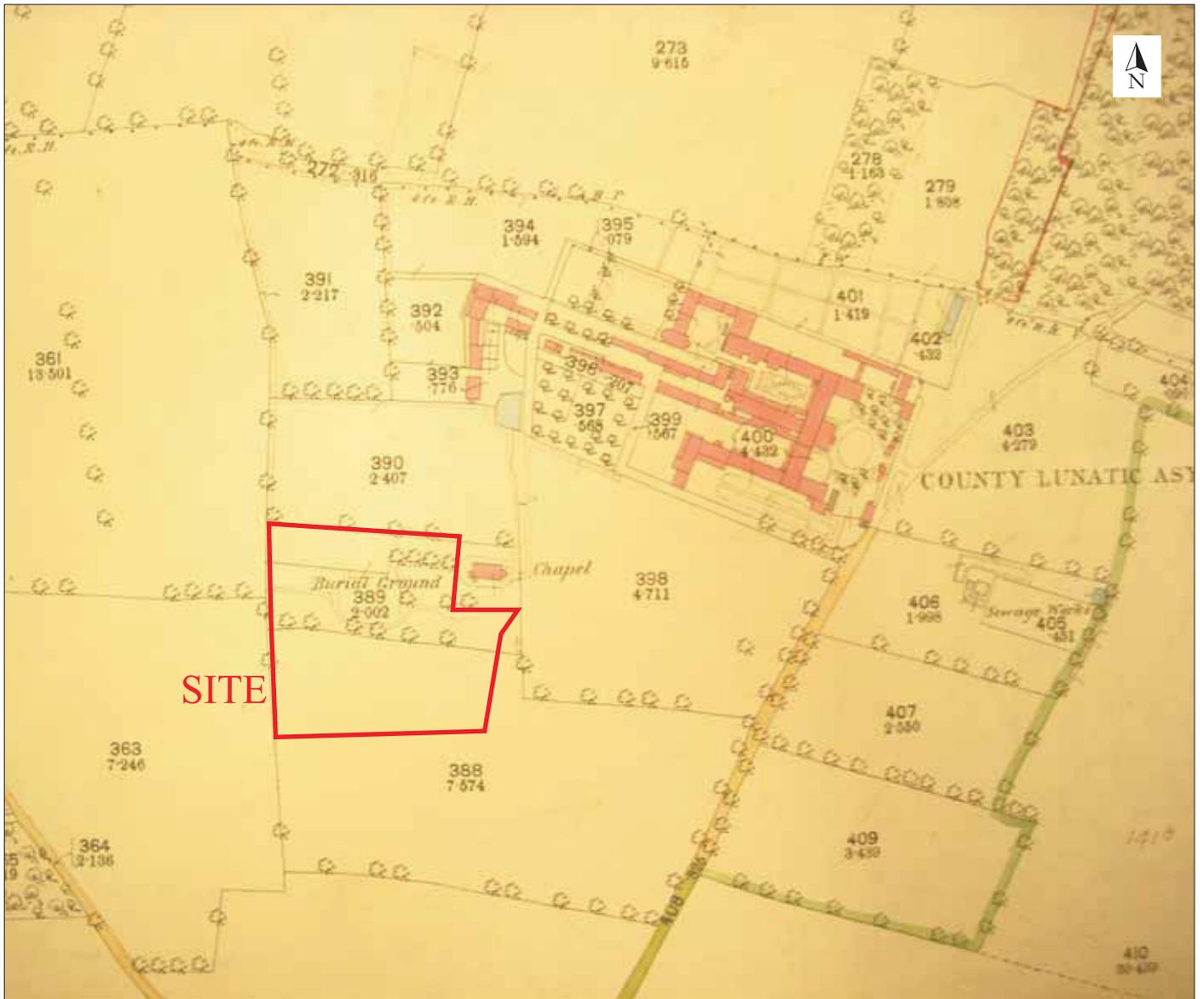


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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4

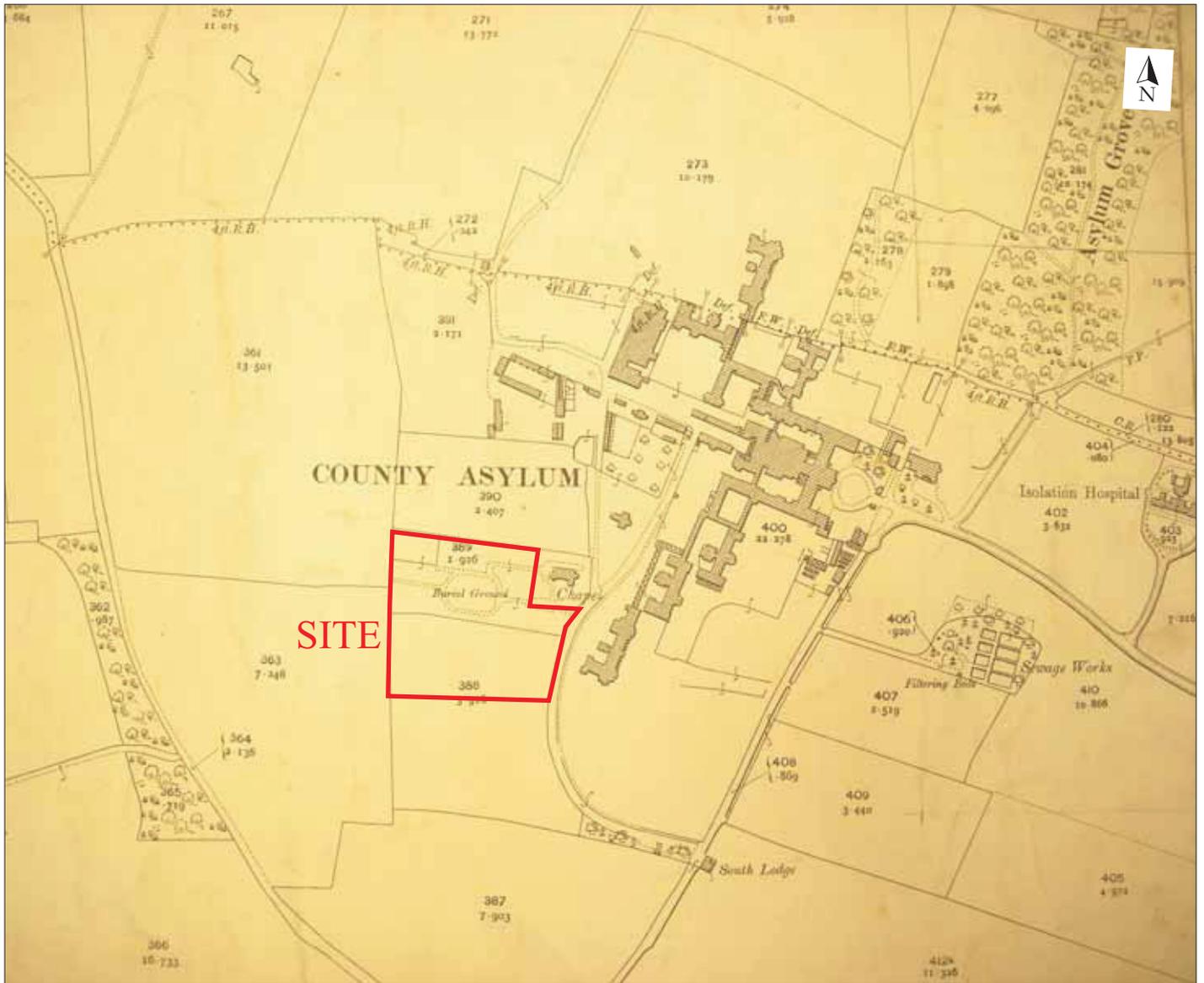


| |
|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i> |
| Fig. 4 Tithe map, c.1840 |
| Reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map |



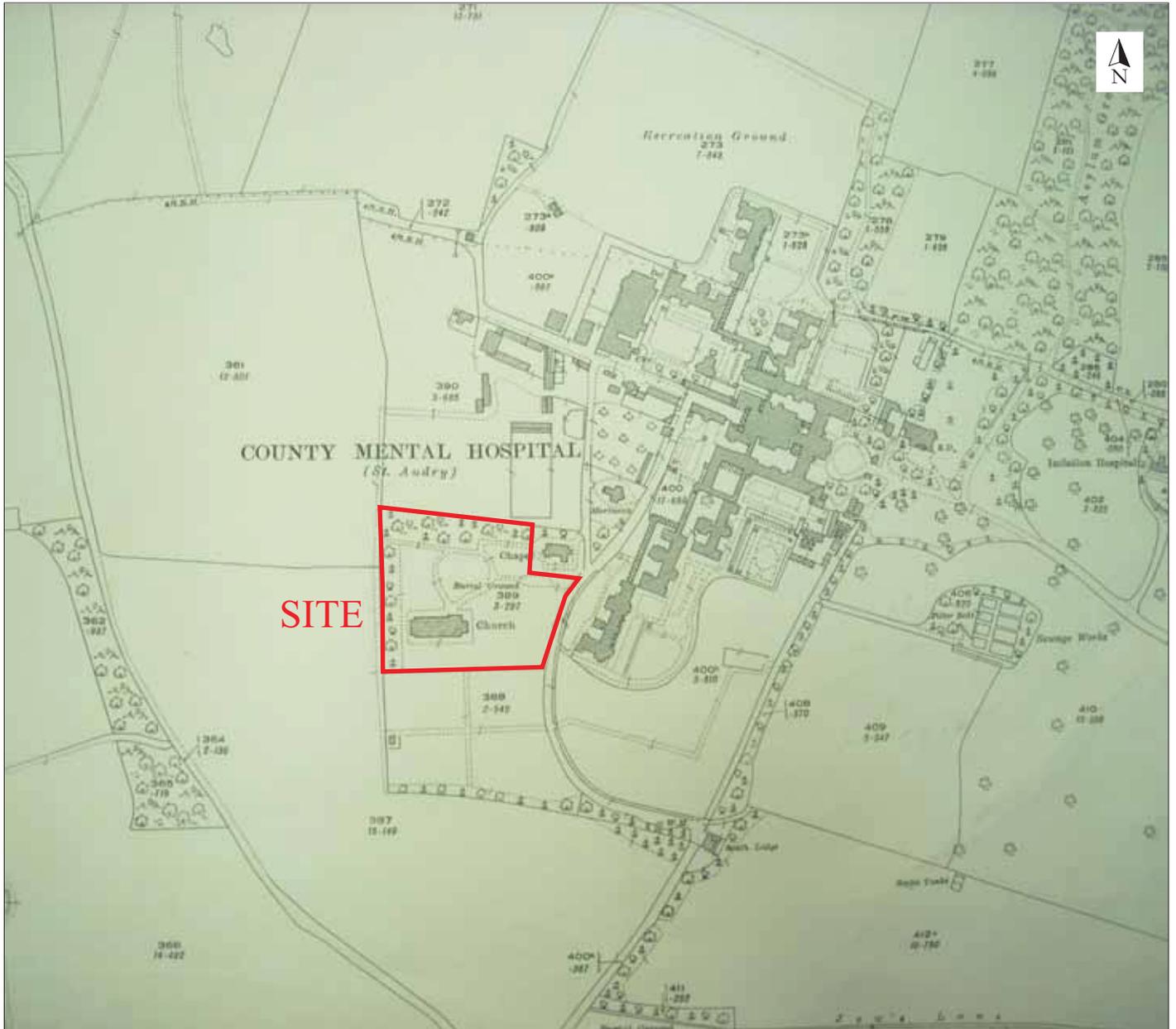
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1882
 Reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map



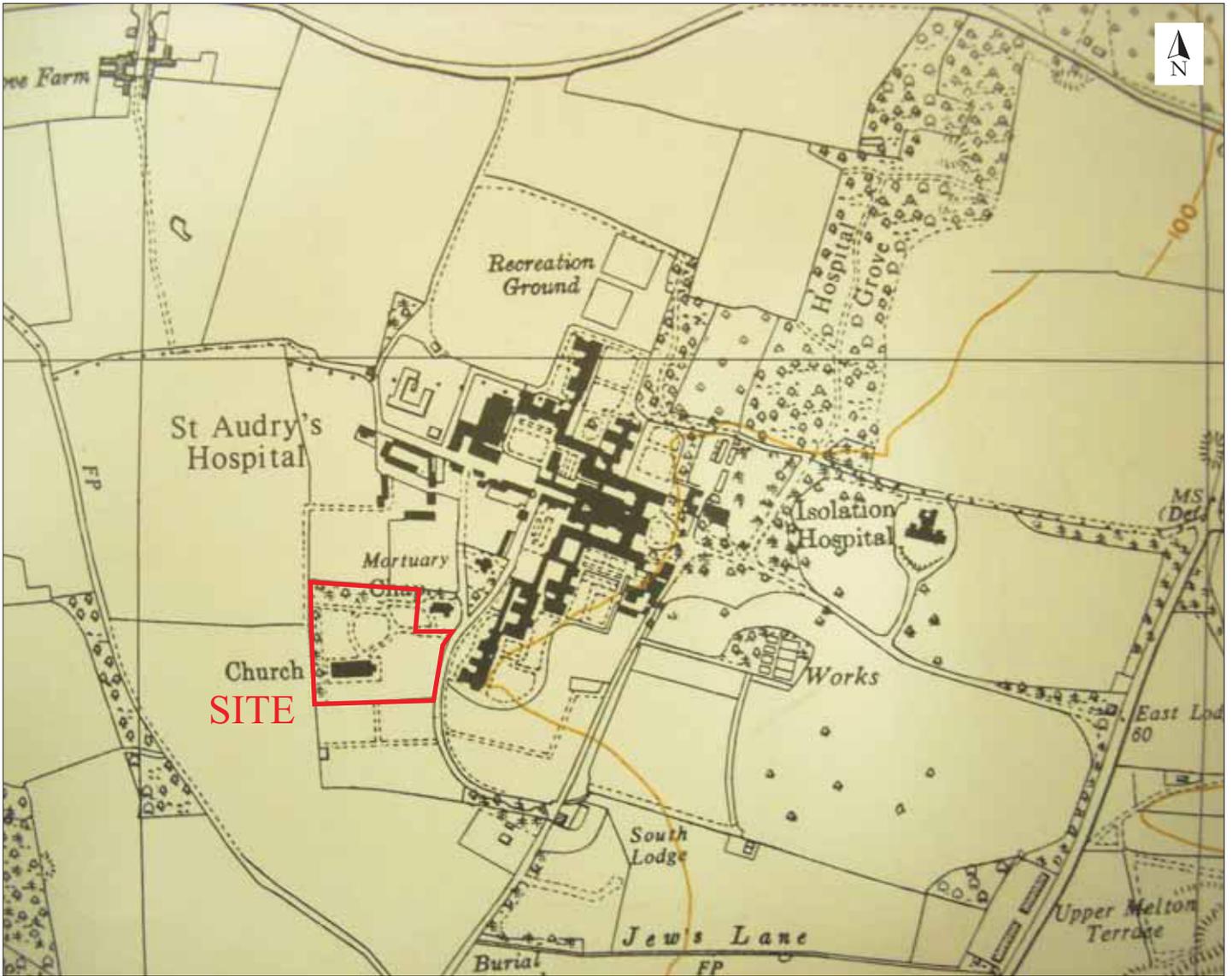
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1904
Reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map



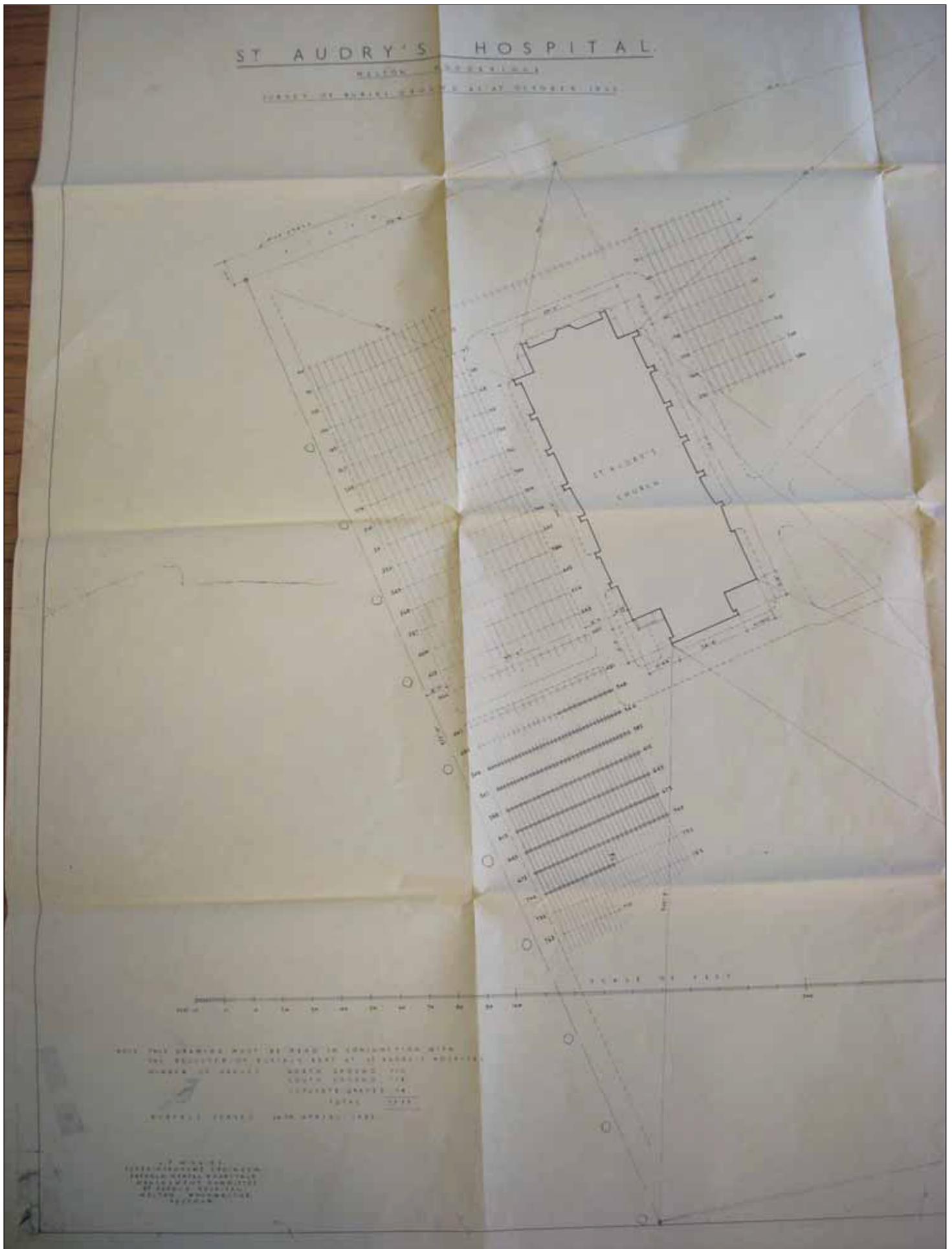
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1927
Reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map



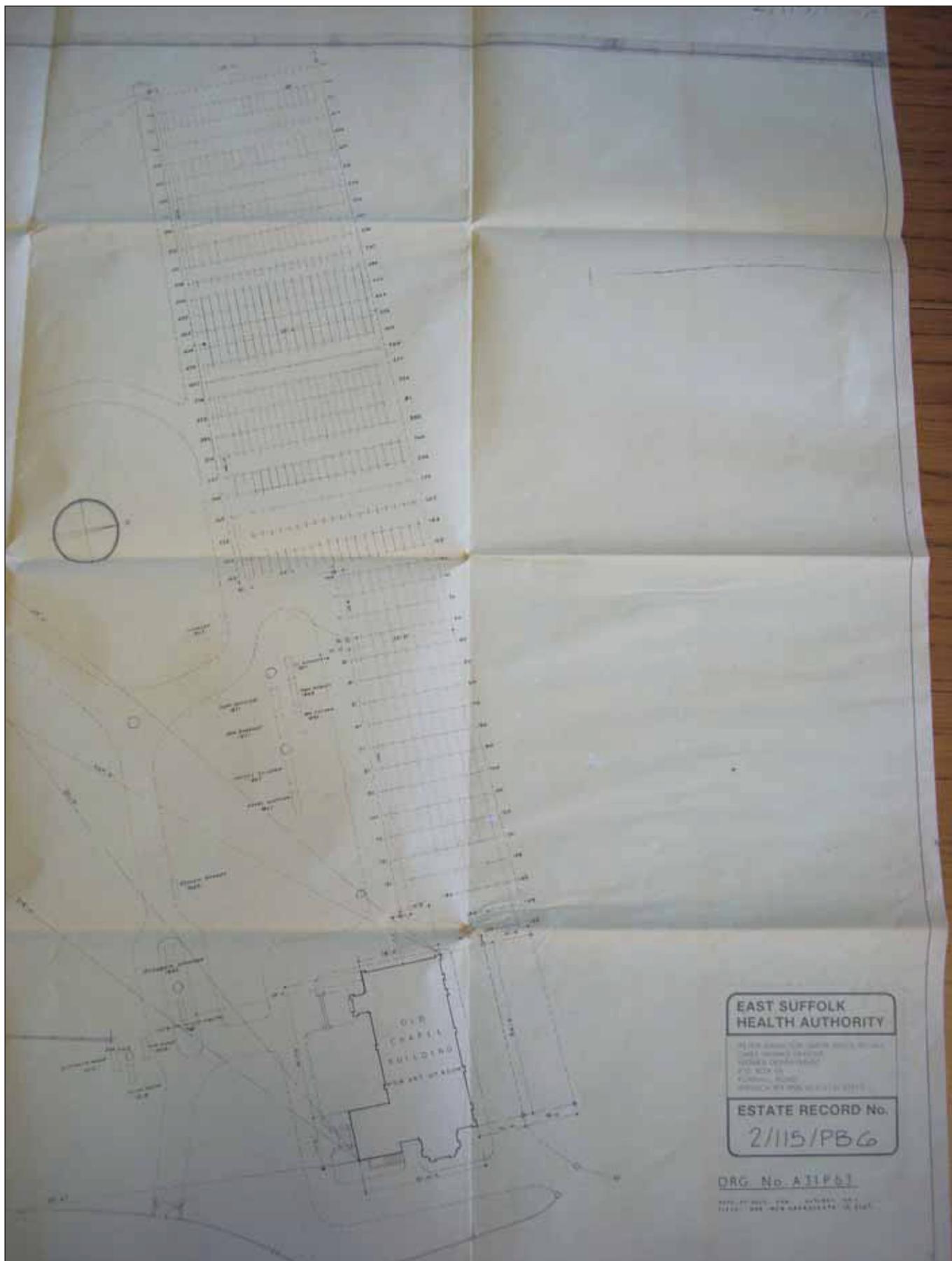
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1958
Reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map

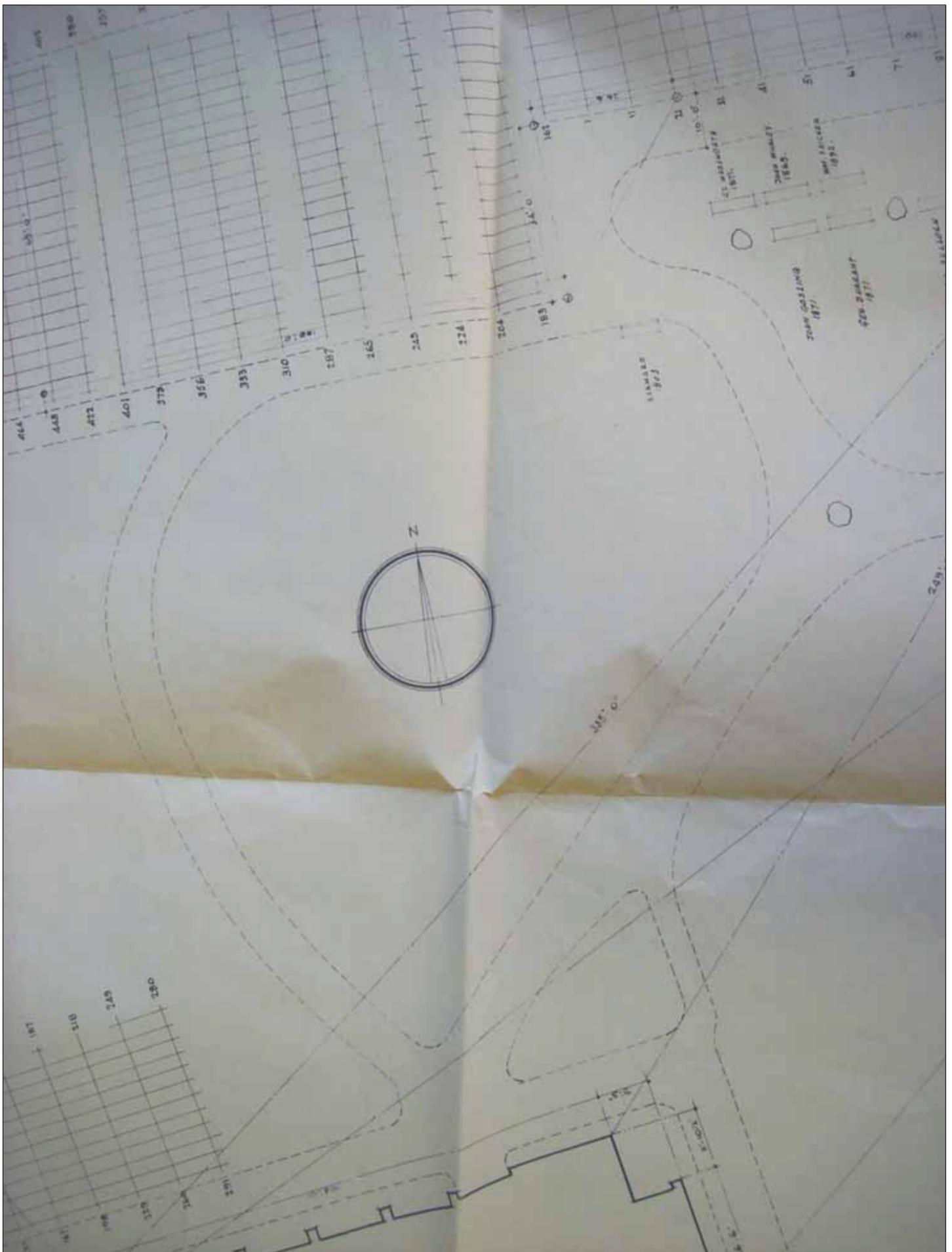


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Fig. 9 Burial plan (Southern half of assessment site) 1963
 Not to scale



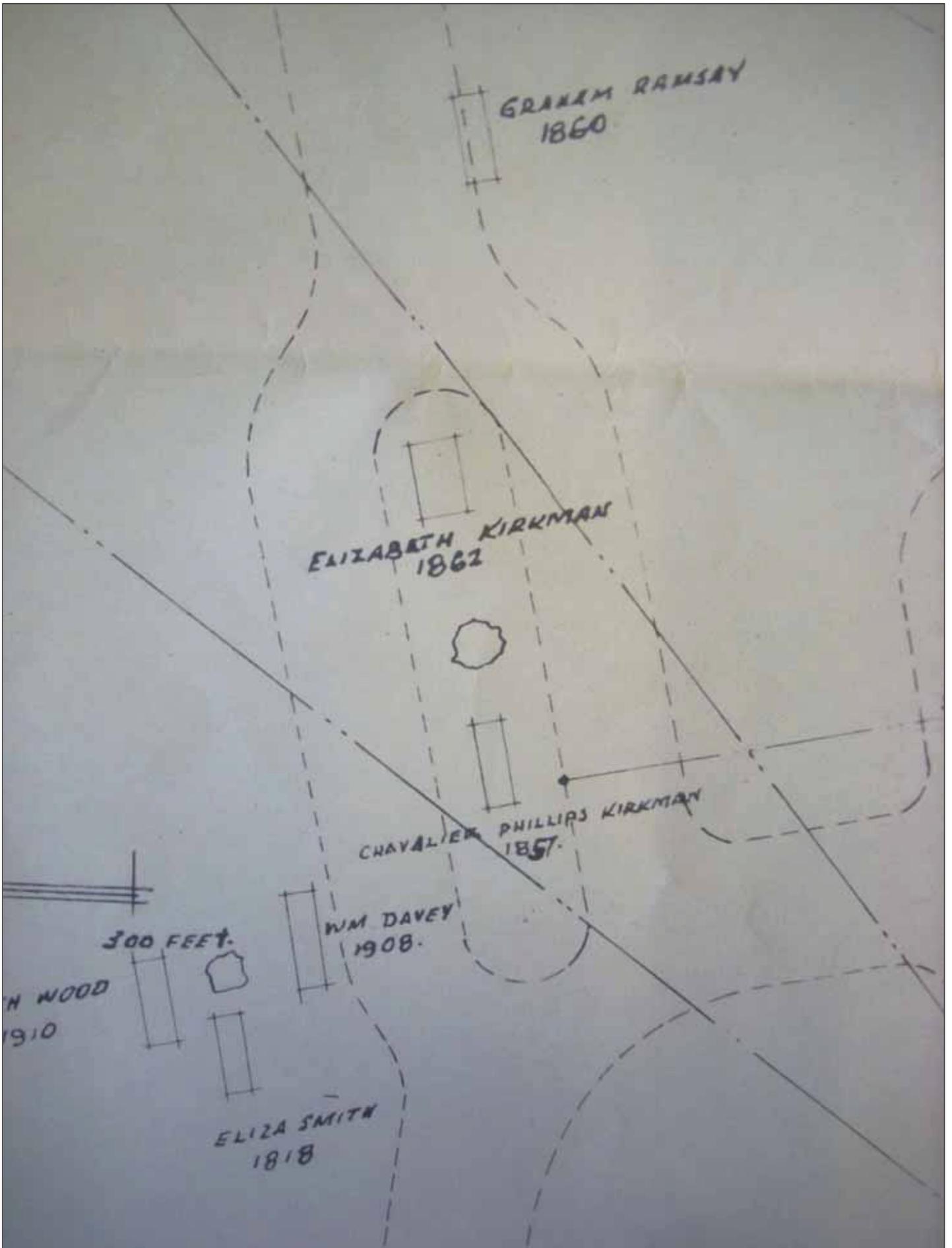
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Fig. 10 Burial plan (Northern half of assessment site) 1963
Not to scale



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Fig. 11 Pathways and ground in centre of 1963 burial plan

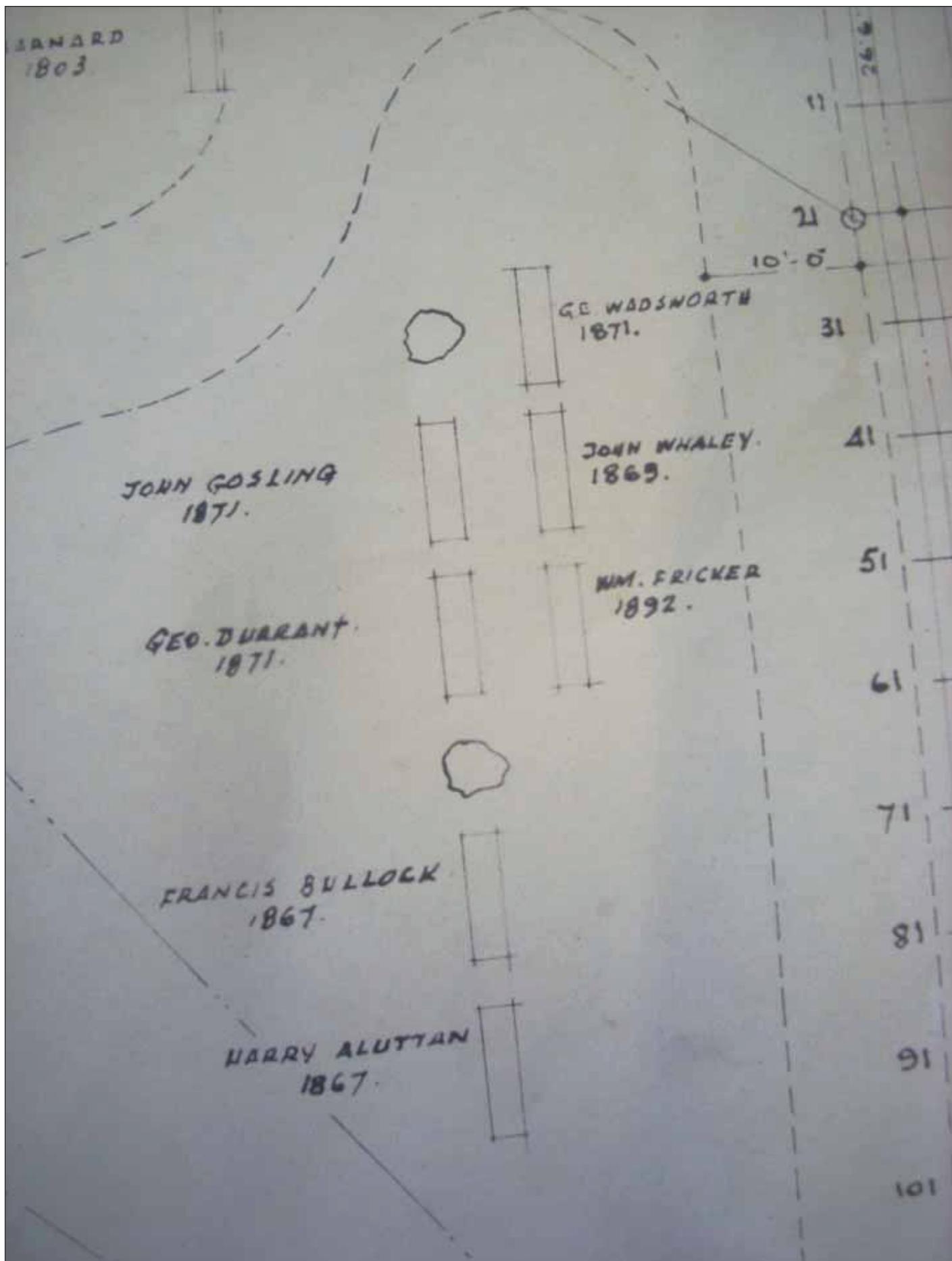
Not to scale



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Fig. 12 Close up of named and dated burials on 1963 burial plan

Not to scale



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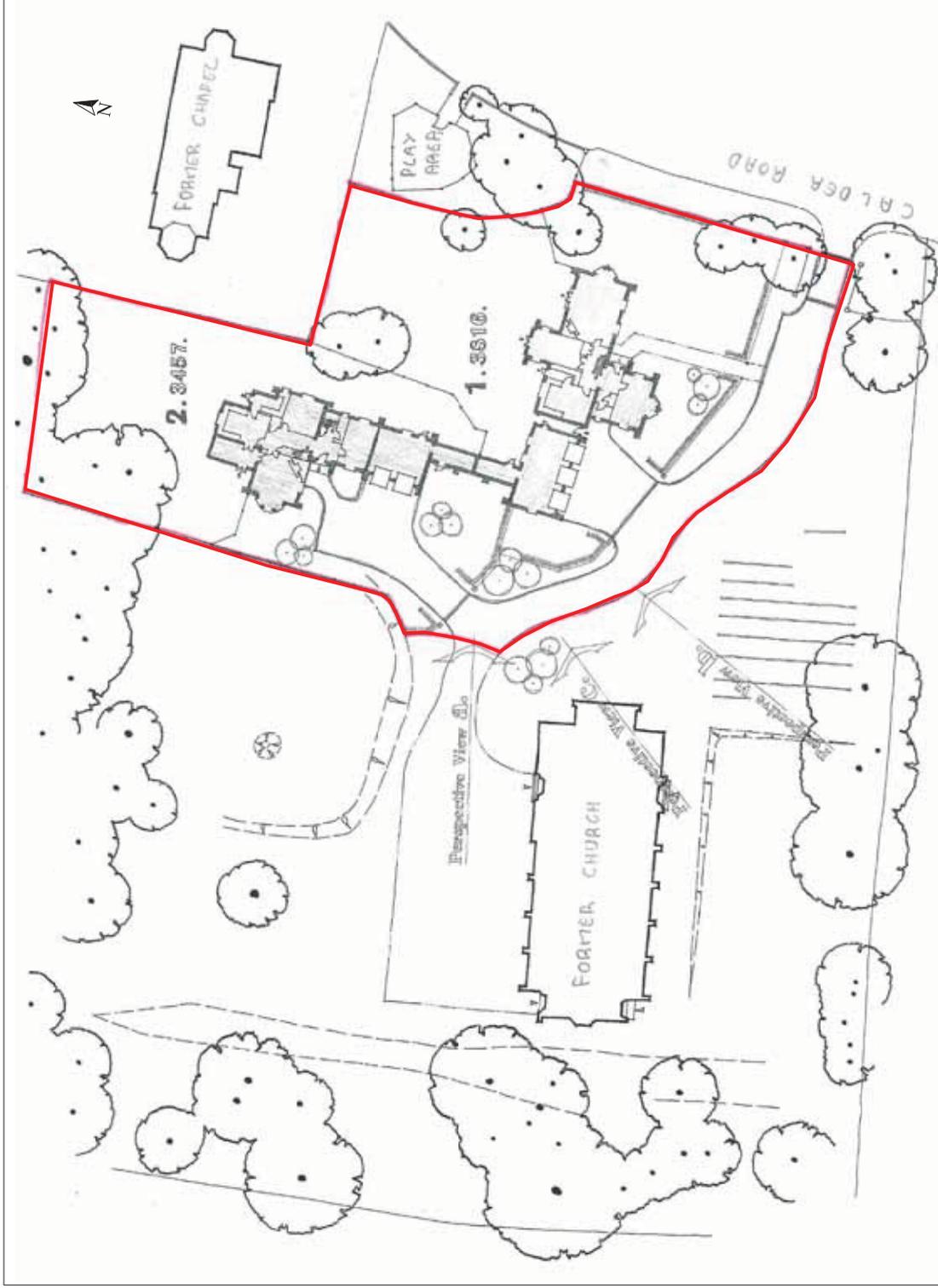
Fig. 13 Close up of named and dated burials on 1963 burial plan

Not to scale



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Fig. 14 OS map, 1974
Reproduced from the 1:2500 map



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Fig. 17 Proposed development plan
Scale 1:750 at A4

