



INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title Improvements to A11 Trunk road	Details Stage 1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Road Number A11	Date September 1998
Contractor RPS	
County Suffolk	
OS Reference TL8179	
Single sided ✓ Double sided A3 2. Colour 1 (A3)	

**Proposed Road Improvements to  
the A11 Trunk Road at Elveden  
Cross-Roads, Suffolk**

**A Stage I Archaeological Desk  
Based Assessment**

**Proposed Road Improvements to  
the A11 Trunk Road at Elveden  
Cross-Roads, Suffolk**

**A Stage I Archaeological Desk  
Based Assessment**

**RPS Clouston  
The Old Barn  
Deanes Close  
Steventon  
Abingdon  
Oxon OX13 6SY**

**Tel: (01235) 821888  
Fax: (01235) 820351**

**September 1998**

**This report has been prepared within the RPS  
Group Quality Management System to British  
Standard EN ISO 9001: 1994**

**STATUS:** Draft

**DATE:** September 1998

**PROJECT MANAGER:** David Freke

## CONTENTS

---

	<i>Page No.</i>
<i>S Summary</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>1 Introduction</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>2 Aims &amp; Objectives</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>3 Methodology</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>4 National &amp; Local Planning Policy Context</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>5 Geological &amp; Topographical Background</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>6 Archaeological &amp; Historical Background</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>7 Evaluation of Archaeological Importance</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>8 Conclusions</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Bibliography</i>	<i>16</i>

### APPENDICES

- 1 Extracts from the Suffolk County Sites & Monuments Record*
- 2 Listed Building Information from the National Monuments Record*

### FIGURES

- 1 Site Location*
- 2 Cultural Heritage Sites*
- 3 Proposed Preliminary Traffic Controlled Junction Layout*

- S.1 A Stage I Archaeological Study has been undertaken by RPS Clouston on behalf of the Highways Agency. The Study has included a review of the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record, scheduled monument information held by English Heritage, some documentary research and information on listed buildings from the National Monuments Record.
- S.2 An analysis of the available data from these various sources has not identified any potential archaeological constraints in relation to the proposed road junction improvement scheme on the A11 trunk road at the Elveden Cross-Roads, Suffolk.
- S.3 Further survey work is not considered to be appropriate.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Stage I archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned by the RPS Clouston Huddersfield Office on behalf of the Highways Agency. The procedures for Stage I studies as set out in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* have been followed.
- 1.2 The study has been produced in response to a proposal for the construction of a road junction improvement scheme involving a new traffic controlled junction layout on the A11 trunk road at Elveden Cross-Roads, Elveden, Suffolk.
- 1.3 This desk top study is an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource at the proposed development site using written and graphic information. This study is based upon the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, September 1994). It outlines the results of the desk top assessment and identifies the aims and objectives of the study. Information on the planning, geological, topographical, archaeological and historical background are used to assess the potential for archaeology on the site.
- 1.4 The development site is located at the intersection between the A11 trunk road and the B1106 in the village of Elveden. The Study Area comprises the area within a 1.5 kilometre radius of national grid reference TL 816 795 for which the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record data was obtained.

## *2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES*

---

- 2.1 The general aim of the desk based assessment is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within the proposed development area, including the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality, in order to make an assessment of its worth.
- 2.2 This will provide sufficient information for highway planning purposes to enable:
- the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation and management of any significant archaeological material, or
  - the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether intrusive or not, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- 2.3 The specific aim of this desk based assessment is to identify any archaeological constraints associated with the proposal. This has entailed the location of specific archaeological sites within the highway improvement area which may be directly affected by the proposed road junction improvement scheme at Elveden Cross-Roads.



- 3.1 This Stage I desk based assessment has been carried out using a variety of cultural heritage information which has been obtained from a variety of sources as recommended in the *DMRB Vol. 11*. These comprise:
- the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record;
  - Listed buildings information from the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon;
  - scheduled monument information from English Heritage;
  - early edition O.S. maps from the Bodleian Library, Oxford;
- 3.2 The data and information from the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record were obtained for a 1.5 kilometre radius around national grid reference TL 816 795.
- 3.3 The Department of the Environment greenbooks and the Listed Buildings Record database at the National Monuments Record Centre at Swindon were consulted for the parish of Elveden.
- 3.4 The published lists of scheduled monuments of English Heritage for the county of Suffolk were also consulted.
- 3.5 Much of this information was obtained from postal enquires and from a visit to the National Monuments Record Centre.
- 3.6 The Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record data is summarised in Appendix 1 of this report with RPS Clouston generated numbers cross referenced to the SMR lists. The listed buildings information from the National Monuments Record centre is similarly summarised in Appendix 2.
- 3.7 Early edition maps from the Ordnance Survey for the Study Area were checked at the Bodleian Library at Oxford. These included the 6" map of 1886; the 25" second edition map of 1905; and 6" and 1:10,050 maps for 1950, 1958, 1979 and 1984. These maps are not detailed in this report.

## 4 NATIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

### *Scheduled Monuments (SM's)*

- 4.1 Statutory protection for archaeology is principally enshrined in the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)* amended by the *National Heritage Act (1983)*. Nationally important sites are listed in a scheduled of monuments which is maintained by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. Scheduled Monument (SM) consent is required for any work which would affect the fabric of a scheduled monument. There are no SMs in the Study Area.
- 4.2 Listed buildings are protected under the provisions of Section 54(i ) of the *Town and Country Planning Act (1971)*, as amended by the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)* which empowers the Secretary of State for the Environment to maintain a list of built structures of historic or architectural significance. There are seven listed buildings and other structures in the Study Area, the nearest about 50 metres distant.

### *English Heritage*

- 4.3 English Heritage (the working title of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England) are consulted by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on SM consent applications and may be asked to advise on other archaeological matters as it is mandated to do under the *National Heritage Act (1983)* "so far as is practicable, to secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings in England". As well as carrying out a general archaeological advisory role, it also monitors the situation of archaeology in the planning process, based on the *Planning and Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)* and *Planning Policy Guidance on Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG 15)*. For Stage I studies English Heritage are not required to comment unless SMs are involved.

### *DoE Planning Policy Guidance*

- 4.4 The *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)*, published in November 1990 consolidates advice to planning authorities concerning the safeguarding of archaeology within the planning process. The guidance emphasises the irreplaceability of the archaeological resource, details the role of records kept in County Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs), encourages early consultation with county archaeological officers, and sets out the requirements for applicants to furnish sufficient information about the impact of their proposals for reasonable planning decisions to be made. The document also indicates the circumstances in which further archaeological evaluation to provide this information would be necessary, and outlines the use of agreements and conditions to protect the archaeology if appropriate. The Suffolk County SMR and the National Monuments Record were consulted (see figure RPSC 3).
- 4.5 The Highways Agency's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Vol.II* (August 1994), incorporates the principles of PPG 16 and the procedures adopted for the proposed road junction improvement scheme at Elveden Cross-Roads are in accordance with this advice.

- 4.6 **Planning Policy Guidance on Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG 15)** published in September 1994 deals with Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Historic Parks and Gardens and the wider historic landscape. Enquiries were made to English Heritage in respect of the status of the gardens at Elveden Park. These gardens are not registered by English Heritage. No other sites within these categories and no listed buildings or their settings will be affected by the development proposals.

*The Highways Agency*

- 4.7 Government policies for trunk roads were set out in *Trunk Roads: England: into the 1990's* published in February 1990, and the Department of Transport's Highways Policy and Environment Division issued *Trunk Roads in England 1994 Review* in March 1994. The procedures required to protect the environment are set out in Chapter 8 of this document.
- 4.8 The requirement to carry out an environmental assessment in relation to road schemes and the composition of Environmental Statements published with Draft Orders is contained in the *Highways Act* (1980 Section 105A).
- 4.9 In 1993, the Department of Transport revised the guidelines for the treatment of environmental issues in the preparation of new road and published *The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*. Volume 11, Section 3 considers the treatment of cultural heritage issues.
- 4.10 This report constitutes a Stage I assessment as recommended by the *DMRB, Vol. 11*.

*Suffolk County Council Policies*

- 4.11 In order to provide protection for archaeological sites and historic landscapes, Suffolk County Council sets out the following policies relating to archaeology and the planning process from the *Suffolk Structure Plan Review, Consultation Draft* (1998):

**Policy ENV 20: Development will not be acceptable if it would have a material adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other sites of national archaeological importance, or their settings. On other sites of archaeological importance or potential, provided there is no overriding case against development, planning permission will be subject to satisfactory prior arrangements being agreed including one or more of the following:**

- (a) the preservation of remains within a development;
- (b) the recording of remains by archaeological excavation before development commences;
- (c) a watching brief during development.

*Forest Heath District Council Policies*

- 4.12 The District local authority has adopted the following policy in relation to archaeological sites and the planning process (taken from *Forest Heath Local Plan, Deposit Draft* (1995):

**Policy 8.20: The District Council will seek provision to be made for the evaluation of archaeological sites of unknown importance and areas of high potential prior to the determination of development proposals. Where nationally or locally important sites, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their preservation. On sites where there is no overriding case for preservation, development will not normally be permitted unless agreement has been reached to provide either for their preservation or for their recording and, where desirable, their excavation prior to development.**

- 4.13 The desk based study has not revealed any archaeological material related to the proposed land take.

## 5 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The underlying solid geology of the proposed road junction improvement scheme at Elveden Cross-Roads consists of chalk of the Cretaceous period. The proposed scheme is situated on a boundary between two major soil types. To the north and west the overlying drift geology comprises deposits of glacial drift and till producing deep and well drained sandy soils. To the east and south there are chalky drift deposits with well drained calcareous sandy soils.
  
- 5.2 The proposed road junction improvement scheme is situated at the intersection between the A11 trunk road and the B1106 road, 1 kilometre to the south of Thetford Warren and 4.5 kilometres to the south-west of Thetford. The general topography of the site is fairly flat with heights of between 36.28-40.00 metres O.D..

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The palaeolithic period (500,000-9000BC) represents the earliest period of human activity. This was the period when nomadic hunter gatherers followed the migratory animal herds. In situ evidence for settlement is very rare and little remains apart from finds of their stone implements. An important palaeolithic site occurs within the Study Area. Three Acheulian handaxes and some 70 other handaxes were found in a brickearth pit at Elveden between 1897-1900 (RPS 5). One of the Acheulian handaxes was found at a depth of 20 feet below the surface within this pit. The brickearth pit closed in 1914. Archaeological excavations in 1938 by T.Paterson and B.Fagg in the disused brickearth pit located numerous flint flakes, cores and a further 11 handaxes, most of which were found within the same archaeological deposit. Three subsequent archaeological excavations on this site took place. In 1967, under S.King, the excavation of three sections located over 50 further flint implements. In 1995, the excavation of six sections in a test pit identified evidence for in situ flint working in a geological and an environmental context. The results of work in 1996 are not known.
- 6.2 The culture of the hunter gatherer continued during the mesolithic period (9000-4500BC) after the last Ice Age. Following the last retreat of the glacial ice sheets, Britain became an island. The post glacial climate was warm and damp and the country was heavily afforested. More sophisticated flint implements were produced which reflected changes in tool technology. Evidence of mesolithic settlement is also very rare. There is no evidence for mesolithic activity within the Study Area.
- 6.3 From 4,500 BC onwards, the first farmers began to appear as large scale clearance of the post glacial forests took place to make way for neolithic agricultural activities (c4,500-2000BC). A mixture of crop growing and animal husbandry took place. The primitive ploughing techniques could only cope with the lighter upland soils. The only evidence for neolithic activity within the Study Area consists of two stray finds of leaf shaped flint arrowheads which were found in close proximity to each other (RPS 2, 6). There are however, flint mines known further west.
- 6.4 During the bronze age (c2000-650BC) agricultural activity intensified with more extensive woodland clearance. Agricultural settlement extended to the heavier soils as farming technology improved. The first metal working took place with the use of bronze becoming well established for weapons and fine tools. Flint continued in use for everyday disposable items such as knives and arrowheads. Burial rites became more sophisticated with the dead being buried in barrows. The place name "Barrow Clump" 2 kilometres south of the crossroads suggests that a barrow cemetery was once visible here. There is no evidence for bronze age activity within the Study Area.
- 6.5 During the iron age (c650BC-AD43) iron replaced bronze as the principal metal industry. Agricultural activity became more intensified. Increased social tensions led to the introduction of communal defensive structures such as hillforts and fortified settlements. The Iceni occupied this part of East Anglia. There is evidence for iron age settlement activity within the Study Area. A complete iron age pot was found in close proximity to the post office in Elveden in c1888 (RPS 3). This has been interpreted as a possible burial site. Nearby and possibly associated with this find, a cremation burial comprising three pots and a bronze plated wooden tankard were found by workmen also in c1888 at Broom Close Field (RPS 4). To the west of the B1106 road, a scatter of 12 "Bury Tribe" coins have been found by metal detection over a period of time (RPS 15).

- 6.6 During the Roman period (AD43-AD410), a new road network was constructed and more organised rural settlement and intensive agricultural activity began with the establishment of the villa system. These were farmstead estates with a variety of agricultural activities which probably included crop rotation and animal husbandry. There is some evidence for possible Roman settlement activity within the Study Area, from various finds of Roman artefacts. A focus of possible settlement activity appears to come from the vicinity of the Elveden Brick Pit. Five coins and an enamelled brooch were recovered from the area of Elveden Brickyard between 1899-1901 (RPS 7) including a coin of Claudius II Gothicus (AD 268-270); a coin of Victorinus (AD265-268) and three coins of Constantine I (AD 307-337). There are documentary references to two findspots of Roman pottery to the south-east of Warren Wood (RPS 10). Various finds including pottery, a brooch and numerous coins (dated to between AD318-348) have been found in the vicinity by metal detection over a period of time (RPS 11).
- 6.7 Possibly from this area, but equally likely to have been found in Eriswell, an assemblage of 57 coins (one of Domitian (AD 81-96) and the remainder dated to the late 3rd-4th century) are said to have come from "the Roman building at Elveden". These may have been found within the Study Area, but are of uncertain location (RPS 12).
- 6.8 During the Anglo-Saxon period (cAD410-AD1066) the basis of the later medieval settlement pattern was established. The place name of "Elveden" is apparently derived from Anglo-Saxon and means "swan valley". There is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement activity within the Study Area.
- 6.9 The feudal society of the Normans after the invasions set the pattern for the medieval period (AD1066-AD1530). The settlement pattern which was established in the Anglo-Saxon period continued after the Norman Conquest of 1066. There is little physical evidence for the medieval settlement of Elveden apart from the Grade II\* listed parish church of SS Andrew and Patrick (RPS 1). The chancel, nave, west tower and south porch of the church date from the 14th-15th century. The use of the heathy land to the north as rabbit warrens is preserved in the many place name references.
- 6.10 The post medieval period has seen substantial changes to the landscape including the transformation from the feudal three field system to the agrarian and the accompanying enclosure of lands which took place during the 18th and 19th centuries. Accompanying technical change and innovation came with the industrial revolution and a further revolution in the means of transportation. There is some evidence for post medieval industrial activity within the Study Area. There are documentary references to the site of a brick kiln and associated works east of Elveden which closed in 1894 (RPS 16). This site was replaced by a brick kiln and associated brickearth pit north west of the village in 1894 for the manufacture of various specialised bricks (RPS 8). The site was closed in 1914. An archaeological excavation on this site by the Suffolk Industrial Archaeology Society took place in 1988 prior to its destruction. There are map references on the 1848 Elveden tithe map to the site of a possible lime kiln at Limepit Wood (RPS 20), and there are other place names referring to other mineral extraction sites around the village.
- 6.11 The Grade II\* listed parish church of SS Andrew and Patrick was much restored in 1869 and had major alterations between 1904-7 and in 1922 (RPS 1). The Grade II\* listed Elveden Hall (RPS 9) began as a moderately sized Georgian house, but was

converted into a large country mansion in two major rebuilding phases between 1879 and 1903. Of local architectural interest, but unlisted is the Icepit (RPS 14). This is a brick built, dome shaped icehouse which was constructed to serve the nearby Elveden Hall. On the associated Elveden Park estate is South Lodge, a mid 19th century Grade II listed estate cottage (RPS 23); a water tower (constructed in 1895), Grade II listed (RPS 24) and the Grade II listed Old Rectory, a mid 18th century house with 19th century alterations (RPS 25). To the north-west of Elveden Hall is a terrace of Grade II listed almshouses constructed in c1900 (RPS 26). The Grade II listed war memorial on the A11 trunk road was constructed in 1921 (RPS 22).

- 6.12 There are a number of archaeological sites within the Study Area which cannot as yet be attributed to any particular historical period and for which there also may be an uncertain function and purpose. There is a linear earthwork bank (RPS 21) which extends along the eastern part of the Westgarth Plantation. The second edition O.S. map of 1905 shows an irregular trapezoid shaped enclosure. It is thus likely that this earthwork feature predates the present plantation. A scatter of undated and unglazed pottery has been found at Summerpit Bottom (RPS 13).
- 6.13 There are several documentary references to other scatters of undated and unglazed pottery of various types which have been recovered from field surfaces. The first of these finds scatters was located in a field opposite to Albemarle Cottages (RPS 17). Possibly associated with this is a second finds scatter located some 300 metres to the north (RPS 18). During excavation work for the construction of silos in the 1950's, a undated human skeleton was found (RPS 19). It is possible that this burial may be associated with the possible nearby Roman or iron age sites to the east which are represented by finds of various artefacts from these periods (RPS 10, 11 and 15).
- 6.14 The SMR constraints map for the Study Area also highlights several map references to the sites of a possible brick kiln at Brick Kiln Wood (RPS 27), and to two possible sites of stone pits at Stone Pit Wood (RPS 29) and from a field name reference of Stone Pit Breck (RPS 28).
- 6.15 Documentary references have been made to the B1106 road from Brandon to Elveden and the A11 trunk road from Elveden to Thetford (which form the northern and eastern arms of the Elveden Cross-Roads) as being a possible course of part of the Icknield Way, a prehistoric trackway (see Bibliography of this report). Verification of this data with the County SMR has shown that this is not likely to be the case, and this will have no effect upon the proposed road junction improvement scheme.



## 7 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE AND POTENTIAL

### *Assessment Model*

- 7.1 the criteria set out in Annex 4 of PPG 16, modified to take account of the whole range of site values, not just scheduled monuments, is used as a guide for judgements of importance used in cultural heritage studies, with various systems in use by different agencies. To avoid the official implications of such terms as "National", "Major", "County" and "Local" in this report, the following categories are used:

Major:	the highest status of site e.g. scheduled monuments, Listed Buildings Grade I & II*, well preserved historic landscapes;
Average:	the bulk of sites with reasonable evidence of occupation, ritual, industry etc., Listed Buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes;
Minor:	sites with some evidence of human activity, but in a fragmentary or poor state, buildings of local importance, dispersed elements of historic landscapes;
Unimportant:	destroyed, non-antiquities, random stray finds, buildings of no merit;
Uncertain:	insufficient evidence available to judge importance.

- 7.2 Under the above defined criteria RPS Clouston have assessed the importance of the cultural heritage sites in the Study Area.

#### Sites of major importance include:

RPS 1 - the Grade II\* listed parish church of SS Andrew and Patrick;

RPS 5 - an extensive palaeolithic flint implement assemblage & evidence of an associated flint working site;

RPS 9 - Grade II\* listed Elveden Hall;

RPS 24 - Grade II\* listed water tower at Elveden Park.

#### Sites of average importance include:

RPS 4 - an iron age cremation burial found at Broom Close Field, Elveden;

RPS 11 - finds scatter of Roman pottery and metal objects found by metal detection;

RPS 15 - finds scatter of 12 iron age coins found by metal detection over a period of time;

RPS 23 - South Lodge, Bury Road, a mid 19th century estate cottage, Grade II listed;

RPS 25 - The Old Rectory, Elveden, mid 18th century house with 19th century alterations, Grade II listed;

RPS 26 - 1-7 London Road, a terrace of Grade II listed almshouses.

Sites of minor importance include:

RPS 2 - isolated find of a neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead;

RPS 3 - stray find of an iron age pot found to the NNE of the post office at Elveden;

RPS 6 - an isolated find of a neolithic flint shaped arrowhead from the area of Elveden Brickworks;

RPS 7 - isolated stray find of Roman bronze coins and a brooch from Elveden Brickyard;

RPS 8 - site of a modern brick kiln and brickearth pit at Elveden;

RPS 10 - documentary references to two findspots of Roman pottery;

RPS 14 - The Icepit, Elveden Park, an icehouse of local architectural interest;

RPS 16 - documentary reference to the site of a post medieval brick kiln and associated works at Elveden which closed in 1894;

RPS 20 - map reference to the site of a post medieval lime kiln at Limepit Wood;

RPS 22 - modern war memorial on the A11 trunk road, Grade II listed.

Sites which are unimportant comprise:

There are no sites within this category of importance.

Sites of uncertain importance include:

RPS 12 - an assemblage of Roman coins purported to have come from Elveden, but of uncertain location;

RPS 13 - finds scatter of unglazed pottery of uncertain date;

RPS 17 - documentary reference to a finds scatter of undated and unglazed pottery from a field opposite Albemarle Cottages;

RPS 18 - documentary reference to a scatter of unglazed and undated pottery found on a field surface;

RPS 19 - site of the finding of a human skeleton of uncertain date during excavations for silo pits in the 1950's;

RPS 21 - earthwork bank at Westgarth Plantation;

RPS 27 - map reference to possible site of a brick kiln at Brick Kiln Wood;

RPS 28 - map reference to possible site of a stone pit at Stone Pit Breck;

RPS 29 - map reference to possible site of a stone pit at Stone Pit Wood.

- 7.3 None of these archaeological sites or listed buildings and associated settings will be affected by the proposed road junction improvement scheme.

#### *Potential*

- 7.4 The potential for there to be as yet undiscovered cultural heritage features which may be affected has been considered. The proposals entail the re-alignment of the junction, disturbing a narrow triangle of land 150 metres long and 20 metres wide at its maximum. This is currently under grass with several trees and is crossed by an access road. There has been no opportunity to examine fresh soil exposures or test pits in the area.
- 7.5 Between the cross-roads and Elveden is Limepit Wood but no kiln has been located. To the west is agricultural land. This has produced no finds or archaeological observations except a disused pit on early O.S. maps. To the north west are several dwellings, again with no known finds from their construction. The field behind also had a pit, disused on early O.S. maps. To the north east is Brick Kiln Wood, but the kiln referred to has not been located.
- 7.6 Archaeological finds from the area have tended to come initially from construction, clay digging, or from metal detection. Field walking has apparently located a number of findspots but the full extent of the field walking in the area is not known.
- 7.7 Clearly there has been iron age and Roman occupation in the Study Area, as well as the palaeolithic finds to the north. These latter deposits were too deep to be at risk from the proposals, even if they extended to the crossroads.
- 7.8 The Roman finds to the north west do not appear to extend as far as the crossroads, being focused around TL 812 798, about half a kilometre from the proposed works.
- 7.9 The iron age occupation material comes from the modern village again about half a kilometre to the east. It is unlikely to extend to the proposed works.
- 7.10 There is no evidence of Saxon or medieval occupation in the area of the crossroads, and the lime pit and brick kiln referred to in the adjacent woods are unlikely to be in the limited area of the proposed land take.
- 7.11 The survival of any archaeology in the proposed land take is unlikely, as it is on the original line of the B1106 road, which has been re-aligned at the junction in modern times. The access road to Elveden Hall also crosses the area with a bellmouth to the

east. The construction of these roads will have damaged any archaeology in the area. Research on early edition O.S. maps has shown that on the 1886 6" map, the original alignment of the present B1106 at Elveden Cross-Roads was straight with the southern arm of the cross-roads leading directly onto the northern arm. No lodge or drive to Elveden Hall is apparent. On the 25" second edition map of 1905 the alignment of the southern arm of the cross-roads remains the same with the addition of some woodland. By 1950, the road on the 6" map has become kinked to respect the construction of the lodge and drive to Elveden Hall to the east of the cross-roads.

## *8 CONCLUSIONS*

---

- 8.1 The review of the SMR data for the Study Area has revealed that there is some evidence for nearby iron age and Roman settlement activity as represented by various findspots of pottery, coins, a cremation burial and of other metal artefacts which have been found within 1.5 km of the proposed road junction improvement scheme.
- 8.2 The map research has shown that the present alignment of the southern arm of the B1106 was changed between 1905-1950. There is no record of any archaeological sites or finds being found during this realignment of the road and the subsequent construction work.
- 8.3 The proposed road junction improvement scheme would require very little additional land take which is in any case on the previous road alignment. These factors and the apparent lack of archaeological sites close to the scheme would suggest that there are no archaeological constraints which would affect the proposed development.

***BIBLIOGRAPHY***

---

*The Icknield Way*, by Anthony Bulfield (1972) pp14, 34, 40 & 47

*APPENDICES*

*Appendix 1:  
Extracts from the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record*



*Appendix 1: Extracts from the Suffolk County Sites & Monuments Record*

RPS No.	SMR No.	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Period	Importance
1	02684	8228 7993	Parish church of SS Andrew & Patrick. Grade II* listed. 14th-15th century chancel, nave & W tower. Much restored in 1869 & major alterations between 1904-6 & 1922	MD/PM /MO	Major
2	07012	810 805	Isolated find of a leaf arrowhead found in 1969	NE	Minor
3	07014	8216 7994	Stray find of a pot found to the immediate NNE of post office at Elveden in c1888	IA	Minor
4	07016	822 801	Cremation burial comprising 3 pots & a bronze plated wooden tankard found by workmen in c1888 at Broom Close Field, Elveden	IA	Average
5	07017	809 804	73 handaxes found in brickearth pit at Elveden Brickworks between 1897-1914. Archaeological excavations in 1938 at the disused pit located "numerous" flint flakes, cores & 11 further handaxes. Further excavations in 1967, 1995 & 1996 located a further 50 flint artefacts & evidence of a flint working site	PA	Major
6	10032	809 804	Isolated stray find of a leaf shaped arrowhead possibly from area of Elveden Brickworks	NE	Minor
7	10033	809 804	Isolated stray find of 5 bronze coins & a brooch from Elveden Brickyard	RO	Minor
8	08585	8110 8041	Site of brick kiln & brickearth pit at Elveden for manufacture of bricks for construction of Elveden Hall. Archaeological excavation by Suffolk Industrial Archaeology Society in 1988 to record brick kiln prior to destruction	MO	Minor

RPS No.	SMR No.	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Period	Importance
9	08586	8250 7973	Elveden Hall. Originally Georgian building converted into a large country mansion in 2 phases: (i) W wing in 1879 followed by (ii) central hall & E wing between 1899-1903. Grade II* listed	PM/MO	Major
10	10484	8112 8007 8110 7983	Documentary references to 2 pottery findspots	RO	Minor
11	10659	812 798	Finds scatter comprising a brooch bow, various coins found by metal detection & pottery scatter	RO	Average
12	12033	Location uncertain	Assemblage of coins said to have come from "the Roman building at Elveden", but possibly from Eriswell	RO	Uncertain
13	13375	8145 7810	Finds scatter consisting of unglazed pottery found at Summerpit Bottom, but not collected	UN	Uncertain
14	13493	8228 7978	The Icepit, Elveden Park. Brick built & domed icehouse formerly serving Elveden Hall.	PM	Minor
15	14208	812 798	Finds scatter comprising 12 "Bury tribe" coins found by metal detection over a period	IA	Average
16	14287	828 801	Documentary reference to site of brick kiln & works at Elveden closed in 1894	PM	Minor
17	14805	8265 7866	Documentary reference to finds scatter of unglazed pottery found on field surface opposite Albemarle Cottages	UN	Uncertain
18	14806	8140 7840	Documentary reference to scatter of unglazed pottery found on field surface	UN	Uncertain
19	14808	8096 7994	Site of human skeleton found during excavations for silo pits in 1950's	UN	Uncertain
20	14952	8198 7970	Map reference to site of lime kiln at Limepit Wood	PM	Minor
21	15617	8160 7877 8202 7855	Earthwork bank at Westgarth Plantation	UN	Uncertain
27		8190 7990	Map reference to site of brick kiln at Brick Kiln Wood	UN	Uncertain

RPS No.	SMR No.	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Period	Importance
28		8200 8070	Map reference to site of stone pit at Stone Pit Breck (field name)	UN	Uncertain
29		8240 8060	Map reference to site of a stone pit at Stone Pit Wood	UN	Uncertain

#### ABBREVIATIONS

PA - palaeolithic  
 ME - mesolithic  
 NE - neolithic  
 BA - bronze age  
 IA - iron age  
 PR - prehistoric  
 RO - Roman  
 EM - Anglo-Saxon  
 MD - medieval  
 PM - post medieval  
 MO - modern  
 UN - uncertain

*Appendix 2:  
Listed Buildings Information from the National Monuments Record*

*Appendix 2: Listed Building Information from the National Monuments Record*

RPS No.	Grid Reference (TL)	Description	Listing	Period	Importance
1	8228 7993	Parish church of SS Andrew & Patrick. Chancel, nave, W tower & S porch date from 14th-15th century. Much restored in 1869 with major alterations between 1904-7 & in 1922	II*	MD/PM/MO	Major
9	8250 7973	Elveden Hall, Elveden Park, large country mansion house. Built in 2 major phases: (i) W wing in 1879; (ii) central hall & E wing added 1899-1903	II*	MO	Major
22	Uncertain location	War memorial on the A11 trunk road. Constructed in 1921	II	MO	Minor
23	8255 7931	South Lodge, Bury Road. Mid 19th century estate cottage	II	PM	Average
24	8220 7960	Water tower at Elveden Park. Located 200m SW of Elveden Hall. Constructed in 1895	II*	MO	Major
25	Uncertain location	The Old Rectory, Elveden Park. House formerly rectory, mid 18th century with 19th century alterations	II	PM/MO	Average
26	8210 7990	1-7 London Road, terrace of almshouses. Constructed in c1900	II	MO	Average

ABBREVIATIONS

MD - medieval  
 PM - post medieval  
 MO - modern

*FIGURES*



- Key:
- 1 Trial pit location
  - Crop marks

project  
**Hopton III**  
 title  
**Location of Geotechnical Trial Pits**  
 project number drawing number  
**R3774B RPSC 3**  
 scale date  
**1:10,000 October 1998**