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BURY ST EDMUNDS TO BEYTON GREEN
CULTURAL HERITAGE
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
FEBRUARY 1995

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A45(T)

BURY ST EDMUNDS TO BEYTON GREEN

CULTURAL HERITAGE

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	INFORMATION SOURCES	2
3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY AREA	4
4	THE STUDY AREA	11
5	ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSALS	17
6	MITIGATION MEASURES	20
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY	24
Figures 1A and 1B: Sites of Archaeological Interest		
8	APPENDICES	
	Appendix 1: catalogue of known archaeological, architectural and historic sites	
	Appendix 2: list of sources consulted	

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** In March 1994 Anthony Walker and Partners were appointed as sub-consultants to Kashec Consulting Engineers to assess the impact the proposed improvements of the A45(T) between Bury St. Edmunds and Beyton Green might have on the cultural heritage of the area. The study area was defined as a 500m wide corridor aligned on the existing A45(T), widening to a 100m corridor around the Rougham crossroads.
- 1.2** This document has been prepared as a combined Stage 1 and Stage 2 report on the Cultural Heritage in accordance with guidelines described in the Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 "Environmental Assessment", which was published in 1993.
- 1.3** This report, which includes the collation of all published sources of information dealing with the archaeological and built heritage of the study area, identified a total of 26 sites of recorded archaeological, architectural and/or historical interest. The locations of these sites are depicted on figures 1A and 1B.

2 INFORMATION SOURCES

- 2.1 In line with standard archaeological practice, the following sources of information were examined as part of the desk-top survey.

County and National Archaeological Databases

- 2.2 Both the County Sites and Monuments Record (SCSMR), which is lodged with the Archaeology Unit of Suffolk County Council in Bury St. Edmunds, and the National Archaeological Record (NAR) held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in Southampton were consulted. Details collated from these sources form the basis of the catalogue of known archaeological sites which appears as Appendix 1.

Information on the Built Heritage

- 2.3 The relevant Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, held by the relevant Local Authorities, were consulted. These documents are listed in Appendix 2.

Records of Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 2.4 To date, there has been no systematic data collection or detailed archaeological recording work carried out in and around the study area. However, the general works on the archaeological resource of the county, such as those by Dymond and Northeast, and Dymond and Martin, contain material relevant to the region (Dymond & Northeast 1985; Dymond & Martin 1988) while some of the county-wide thematic studies, for example the reviews of prehistoric and Roman activity (Barringer 1984; Moore, Plouviez & West 1988), touch on sites that are included within the study area. Some work has also been carried out on the more recent wartime airfields (eg. Freeman 1978; Fox 1991).

- 2.5 The only recent archaeological fieldwork carried out in the study area is that relating to some 29ha of land around and to the south of Eldohouse Farm (Newman 1993). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the Field Projects Division of Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Section in October 1993 in advance of a housing development. The results obtained from documentary searches and limited fieldwork suggested that the area was of low archaeological potential. No detailed site investigations were carried out during the previous A45 road improvements.

Printed and Manuscript Maps

- 2.6 The Suffolk County Record Office in Bury St. Edmunds (SCRO) was consulted for printed and manuscript maps of the study area. Various editions of the relevant Ordnance Survey maps, at both 6" and 25" scales, were examined, as were any other appropriate maps and documents. The information gathered from these sources is discussed below and the relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2.

Published and Unpublished Documentary Sources

- 2.7 A number of published and unpublished documentary sources in both national and local collections were consulted for background information and specific data on specialised aspects of the history and archaeology of the study area; these are detailed in the bibliography, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

Place and Field Name Evidence

- 2.8 A number of published and documentary sources were consulted for data on specialised aspects of the history and archaeology of the study area, including place and field name evidence; these are detailed in the bibliography.

Aerial Photographic Evidence

- 2.9 Oblique and vertical aerial photographs held as part of the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record, the National Library of Air Photographs (NLAP), held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) and by the consulting engineers were examined for archaeological information. A list of those aerial photographs consulted appears in Appendix 2.

Geological and Soil Surveys

- 2.10 The relevant geological and soil survey data was examined to obtain background and specific information for the study area; this is discussed in section 4.

Preliminary Walkover Survey

- 2.11 As part of the Stage 2 data gathering exercise, a preliminary walkover survey of the proposed construction corridor was carried out to determine current land use, to note the location, nature, extent and condition of any recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites and listed buildings, to identify any concentrations of material which might serve as an indication to sub-surface archaeological features, and to assess the potential impact of the proposed scheme.
- 2.12 With only a few exceptions, the area of the proposed construction corridor and selected sites identified within the study area were visited in March and June 1994. The information that was gathered from these visits is included in section 4 and Appendix 1.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY AREA

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 In order to put the archaeology of the limited study area into context, it is necessary to consider the wider archaeological background of the region and so reference may be made to sites and monuments lying outside the study area. This information has been compiled from a variety of published sources which are listed in the bibliography.

3.2 The nature of the evidence

- 3.2.1 Evidence for the archaeological heritage comes from a variety of sources, including upstanding monuments and buried deposits, records of excavated sites and artefactual retrieval, historic maps and antiquarian documentation, and place names.
- 3.2.2 In many areas, a great deal of archaeological evidence has emerged through the identification and recording of cropmarks seen on aerial photographs. Cropmarks are caused by differential crop growth over buried archaeological features and, while they are likely to indicate an archaeological site, it should be noted that their formation is affected by many extraneous factors including land use, drainage, geology and climatic conditions. The occurrence of cropmark sites cannot therefore be taken as a true distribution of archaeological sites and monuments and in some parts of Suffolk conditions for cropmark formation are unfavourable.

3.3 The Prehistoric Period (c.300,000 BC-71 AD)

- 3.3.1 During the earliest prehistoric period, the Palaeolithic (up to c. 10,000 BC), most of what was to become Suffolk was covered by water and so human occupation was concentrated on higher land to the north-west. Flint implements have been found in numerous locations in this area with Warren Hill at Mildenhall being one of the most prolific sites in Britain for the recovery of Palaeolithic hand axes. There are, however, only a few sites at which remains have been found in their primary context and in Suffolk there is little evidence for a resident population until climatic improvements occurred in the early post-glacial period.
- 3.3.2 In the Mesolithic period (8,300-3,500 BC), the largely hostile environment was replaced by a richer, forested landscape which supported a more varied flora and fauna. These changes stimulated new developments in subsistence strategies and lifestyle, the evidence for which generally comes from the study of artefacts. Flaked axes or adzes were developed, together with composite tools made with small flint blades (microliths) set in wooden shafts. Evidence from other regions suggests that groups of early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers undertook seasonal migrations to exploit

the varied resources of the landscape but in the late Mesolithic, communities tended to spend most of the year in one, often coastal or riverine, location.

- 3.3.3 Mesolithic sites in Suffolk are rare and it is often difficult to determine the precise date of the few flint tools which characterise most discoveries. However, an important early Mesolithic settlement has been identified on Home Heath, Lackford, while other sites at Wangford, Lakenheath, West Stow and Barham are probably late Mesolithic in date. In general, sites tend to concentrate on the Breckland and along the major river valleys but finds, mainly axes, from the high Till plain suggest that most environments were exploited to some degree.
- 3.3.4 During the Neolithic period (3,500-2,000 BC), a more pastoral economy became established and considerable areas of the post-glacial forest were cleared, both by immigrant farming communities and the resident population using stone and flint axes obtained from Cumbria, Cornwall and Norfolk. Although there was a good deal of regional variation, most Neolithic communities had a broad-based subsistence economy, with a balanced mix of arable and animal husbandry. Cattle were probably the most important of the animals, but sheep and pigs were also kept. Wheat, and to a lesser extent barley, were the main cereal crops.
- 3.3.5 Neolithic settlements are usually small unenclosed semi-permanent farmsteads, often appearing in the archaeological record simply as a scatter of pits or post-holes. Most buildings were rectilinear or irregular in shape but the development of round houses, usually associated with the later Bronze Age, may have begun in the late Neolithic. Some larger village-sized settlements also developed in the mid and late Neolithic period. This period is also characterised by the construction of large ritual and funerary monuments, including causewayed enclosures, henges, cursuses and burial mounds.
- 3.3.6 The distribution of Neolithic pottery in Suffolk shows that the settlements were generally confined to the areas of lighter soil in the north-west and south-east and in the river valleys, and were normally within one or two kilometres of a watercourse. The distribution of hand axes, however, implies that they also penetrated the heavy claylands of central Suffolk, which were still probably densely wooded at this time. Most of the Neolithic monuments are now only visible as crop or soil marks; causewayed enclosures have been identified at Fornham, Freston and Kedingstone, the former being crossed by a cursus. A number of the smaller circular cropmarks seen in the county might also represent ploughed out burial mounds.

- 3.3.7 Although the Bronze Age (c. 2,000 BC-700 BC) is traditionally associated with the introduction of metal working, flint, stone and ceramic artefacts still dominate the archaeological record. The transition from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age is known as the Beaker period and this is characterised by a new type of pottery, often found in association with burials. Beaker period burials can be single or multiple but are usually covered by large round earth mounds known as barrows or tumuli; both inhumations and cremations occur, sometimes within the same barrow. Flat cremation cemeteries also became more common in the later Bronze Age, some containing more than 100 burials. The majority of the early and middle Bronze Age occupation sites are small and unenclosed but, towards the later Bronze Age, there was an increasing tendency to protect sites with banks and ditches, making them more identifiable from the air.
- 3.3.8 In Suffolk, evidence for the early and middle Bronze Age is dominated by artefacts and burials. At least 723 burial mounds are known to have existed at one time but only 113 now remain as earthworks; many are revealed as cropmarks. Their distribution is concentrated on the lighter soil in the south-east and north-west of the county, and along the major river valleys. The cremation cemeteries are concentrated in the south-east. The fact that sites are virtually absent from the central claylands suggests that this area was still forested. The distribution of Bronze Age metalwork is similar, although the tools and weapons tend to be found closer to water sources. Settlements are rare but one seasonally occupied site, dating from c. 1700-1500 BC, has been uncovered on the fen edge at Mildenhall.
- 3.3.9 The transition from the late Bronze Age to the Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43), which is characterised by the new iron technology, was gradual. The settlement pattern continued largely unchanged with open undefended sites predominating. By the mid Iron Age, sites were more densely packed, with 10-15m diameter round houses being defined by a drip trench or similar feature. By the first century BC and AD, however, smaller rectilinear settlements defined by ditches had become dominant.
- 3.3.10 Iron Age settlements in Suffolk are concentrated in the north-west and south-east, but they also occur in the central claylands. Many have been identified through aerial photography and most are situated within 2km of a watercourse. Undefended sites can be seen on a hill at Barham or by the River Lark and at West Stow but only two defended sites are known with any certainty, at Burgh and Barnham. The distribution of late Iron Age coins suggest that by this time Suffolk was occupied by two tribal communities, the Iceni in the north and the Trinovantes in the south.

3.3.11 Although no actual prehistoric settlements have been positively identified in and around the study area, some of the cropmark enclosures and ring ditches, for example at Sicklesmere, might represent occupation sites. There is, however, some artefactual evidence for occupation in the prehistoric period. A Neolithic flint scatter has been found near Eldohouse Farm and other undated flint scatters have been recovered near Middle Wood, Rougham, and from the line of the Farnham bypass. A Palaeolithic flint axe has been found in the Rougham area and Mesolithic and Neolithic axes come from Battlies Green, Great Barton and Rougham Green. A small Bronze Age hoard, comprising a palstave (axe) and bracelet has been recovered from Great Barton and Iron age coins have been found near Morton Hall School. Although these finds in themselves might not suggest the presence of a specific site, they are indicative of a resident or transient population and it is quite possible that further prehistoric material is awaiting discovery in the area.

3.4 The Romano-British Period (AD 71-c. AD 450)

3.4.1 The most profound and lasting impact of the Roman occupation was the creation of a network of forts, towns and roads. These were superimposed on the existing well-settled landscape and the basic pattern of rural settlement does not appear to have been markedly different to that of the later prehistoric period.

3.4.2 In Suffolk, the Roman towns appear to be relatively unplanned and are best identified as market centres having a manufacturing and distribution function. The majority of sites, however, are individual farmsteads ranging from major villas, characterised by complex buildings with tiled roofs and tessellated floors and assumed to be the centres of large estates, to numerous small native homesteads which have their origins in the Iron Age. Aerial photography and archaeological fieldwork shows that these farms are dispersed throughout the county and were surrounded by rectilinear field systems and a network of secondary roads and trackways. Although the economy was primarily agricultural, there is also evidence for a number of industries. The manufacture of pottery was the most common and a major concentration of kilns has been found around Wattisfield and Rickingham.

3.4.3 There is some evidence for Roman activity adjacent to the study area. A major settlement has been identified at Sicklesmere and other finds suggest that there was some occupation at Great Welnetham, Great Barton, north-west of Timworth and near Moreton Hall School. A probable villa has been identified at Lake Farm, Rougham Green, and there is a pottery kiln at Great Welnetham. A group of barrows on Eastlow Hill also date to this period, and on excavation one was found to contain an inhumation burial in a lead coffin. A Roman road, probably linking the Roman settlements of Pakenham and Long Melford, passes through the study area to the west of Rougham.

3.5 The Anglo-Saxon Period (450-1066)

- 3.5.1 Towards the end of the Roman period, the south-east of England became vulnerable to raiding by Germanic tribes and by the mid-5th century, the river valleys of west Suffolk had been settled by a mixed group of Anglian, Saxon and Frisian immigrants. There is little evidence to suggest a violent end to Roman rule and, following the withdrawal of regular Roman troops, some of the Germanic settlers were invited by the resident population to protect them against civil unrest and raiders. It is clear that the early Anglo-Saxons moved into an already well-occupied and managed landscape, preferring the more easily worked lighter soils and gravel terraces to the central claylands. In some regions, the extent of Anglo-Saxon settlement can be implied through place-name evidence, with suffixes such as *-ham* or *-ton* (meaning a homestead or village) and *-wic* (a dairy farm or village) being characteristic. However, most of the evidence for the early Anglo-Saxon occupation of Suffolk comes from cemeteries and isolated finds although a village at West Stow has been extensively studied; this was unenclosed and was dominated by groups of sunken-floored huts.
- 3.5.2 In the 7th century, the changes brought about by the consolidation of the kingdom of East Anglia, the advent of Christianity and the development of Ipswich as a major port and industrial centre were reflected in the countryside by the gradual abandonment of old settlements and the establishment of new ones. Some of these were grouped around churches and became the cores of later medieval villages while others remained as outlying dispersed farms. The ethnic mix of the region was further complicated in the 9th century when the Danes began to settle. Their influence is clearly greater than the few place-names suggest and Viking objects are being found in increasing numbers in the county.
- 3.5.3 Apart from Bury St. Edmunds, which was a market town, royal vill and monastic centre by the 9th century, there is some evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation within and around the study area. Sites near Southgate Farm, to the south-east of Bury St. Edmunds, and to the north of Great Barton probably represent small settlements and some coins dating to Canute (1016-1035) have been found at Rougham church. Both Rougham and Beyton contain significant place-name elements, the former meaning a "village on rough ground" and the latter stemming from Beaga's or Beage's *tun* or farmstead.

3.6 The Medieval Period (1066-1540)

- 3.6.1 By the 11th century, the complex pattern of manors and parishes that characterise the medieval period was already in existence. Suffolk was divided into a system of hundreds, liberties and parishes. The east and central part of the study area was contained

within Thedwestry hundred and was split between Beyton and Rougham parishes while the western end lay within the liberty controlled by St. Edmunds Abbey. Both Beyton and Rougham appear as settlements in the 1086 Domesday Book, as Begatona and Ruhham.

- 3.6.2 Although a detailed discussion of the history of the medieval landownership of the study area is beyond the scope of this report, a brief outline can be provided. The Domesday Book notes that most of the land in Rougham, which was divided into some eight separate manors, had been given to St. Edmunds abbey by the Saxon Earl Ulfketel sometime before the 11th century. It remained in their hands until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid-16th century. The manor of Rougham Hall, which probably coincides with much of the study area, was sold to John Drury and in 1645 it passed to the Burwell family, and to the Kedington family in 1670. The manor of Eldo or Old Haugh, centred on Eldohouse Farm just to the north of the study area, was a grange or outlying farm of the abbey. In 1542 it was let by the Crown to Sir Arthur Darcy as a sheep pasture and in 1545 it was sold to the Jermyn family. In 1086 the manor of Beyton was owned by Roger de Ratlesden on behalf of Hugh de Montfort. After 1276 it passed to Henry de Beyton and in 1316 it also formed part of the abbey estates. At the time of the Dissolution it was sold to the Bacon family.
- 3.6.3 The settlement pattern in and around the study area is complex, with many moated sites and smaller areas of settlement forming a multi-focal arrangement. Rougham, for example, contains hamlets at Battlies Green, Kingshall Green, Rougham Green, Nether Street, High Rougham and Blackthorpe, as well as several isolated farms and moated sites, with an isolated church in the centre of the parish. While some of the hamlets can be equated with 11th century manors, for example Lawney's Farm, archaeological evidence suggests that many of the "Green" settlements originated in the 13th century around areas of public pasture; many of the moats and churches date to the same period. However, there is a danger in oversimplifying what is a particularly complex process of landscape evolution; some medieval villages became deserted, for example at Hall Farm in Rushbrook, and some of the early manorial complexes, for example Rougham Hall, were later demolished. Beyton is, perhaps, less complicated with the present small parish probably representing the area of the original medieval manor with its single moated manorial centre at Brook Farm.
- 3.6.4 Elements of the medieval landscape can be seen in and around the study area. The hamlets and villages would have been surrounded by open fields but the earthworks of ridge and furrow, which are characteristic of medieval and post-medieval arable cultivation, have largely been removed by recent agricultural activity. However, the early Ordnance Survey maps depict some areas of long and narrow

fields which fossilise the curving medieval strips into which the open fields were originally divided, for example to the south-east of Rougham Green. The numerous moated sites, which represent the residences of the wealthier local landowners, remain as the most visible reminder of the medieval past; some are still in excellent condition, for example at Rougham Place, although in most cases the original houses have been demolished or replaced.

3.7 The Post-Medieval Period (1540 Onwards)

3.7.1 The early post-medieval period saw the enclosure of the open fields in an attempt to increase agricultural production. In Suffolk, most took place in a piecemeal fashion through agreements but some areas were enclosed by Parliamentary Act. Rougham parish, for example, was enclosed in 1813 and the resulting wide straight roads and rectilinear enclosures can be seen throughout the study area. Some areas of heath and open pasture remained, for example Mill Heath and Rougham Heath.

3.7.2 In conjunction with the agricultural improvements, considerable industrial development was taking place in and around the study area. Remnants of the rural-based processes can still be seen from the various place and field names; Rougham parish, for example, contains a Maltings Farm, a Brick Kiln Farm, a Brick Kiln Plantation and a Millfield Planation while to the north-east of the 19th century Rougham Hall are the ruins of an 18th century post mill near Mill Farm. There are also numerous small chalk and gravel quarries in the vicinity.

4 THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Physical Characteristics

- 4.1.1 The underlying solid geology of the study area is formed entirely of Cretaceous Chalk, including Red Chalk. The drift geology is derived from glacial deposits, the area lying within the dominant boulder clay and morainic drift of East Anglia, with small pockets of glacial sands and gravel, and areas where quaternary deposits are generally absent.
- 4.1.2 Soil types within the study area belong to three groups. At the western end of the study area is a small pocket of typical brown calcareous earths (Swaffham Prior Association). These are well-drained loamy soils derived from chalky deposits. Further east are areas of typical argillic brown earths (Melford Association), and argillic brown sands (Worlington Association) both of which are deep well-drained soils, derived from chalky and non-chalky tills respectively.
- 4.1.3 Within the study area, land use is predominately arable and there is a corresponding lack of upstanding archaeological monuments. However, there are some isolated pasture fields, particularly around Rookery House and in Rougham Park, and some of these contain archaeological earthworks. Other parts of the study area are given over to woodland of varying maturity, for example Rougham Downs, Rougham Heath and Two Mile Spinney.

4.2 Preliminary Walkover Survey

- 4.2.1 As part of the Stage 2 data gathering exercise, for both archaeological sites and the built heritage, a preliminary walkover survey of the proposed construction corridor is usually carried out. For archaeological sites, this work enables the current land use to be determined, the location, nature, extent and condition of any recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites to be noted, and any concentrations of finds or other material which might serve as an indication to sub-surface archaeological features to be identified. For the built heritage, the survey enables any important listed and non-listed buildings and other features of interest to be identified.
- 4.2.2 A number of site visits, confined to public rights of way for reasons of confidentiality, were undertaken in March 1994. This was followed by additional visits in June 1994 (after the public consultation) to those areas considered to be of archaeological potential which lay on private land. Permission for entry had been given to these areas. The information gathered as a result of these visits is included below and in Appendix 1.

4.3 Archaeology

- 4.3.1 The survey identified 26 sites of archaeological, architectural and/or historical interest lying within the study area. Full details of each site are contained in Appendix 1 while their locations are shown on figure 2. The majority of the sites date to the mid and late post-medieval periods (17th century onwards) although aspects of the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods are also represented.
- 4.3.2 The only site positively identified to the prehistoric period in the study area is a Bronze Age (2,000-700 BC) flint knife which was discovered in the late 1950's from the area now occupied by the eastern end of the Bury St. Edmunds bypass (site 03). The exact location and circumstances of this find are not known and, rather than representing a specific settlement site, its presence, together with others from the vicinity, can only be assumed to signify some general prehistoric activity in the area.
- 4.3.3 It was previously thought that the mounds known as "Four Hills", located at the west end of Two Mile Spinney to the north of the existing A45, were prehistoric burial mounds or barrows (site 05). However, more recent observations suggest that they are in fact 18th or 19th century sand dumps. Only two mounds now remain.
- 4.3.4 The Romano-British period (AD 71-c. AD 450) is represented by the course of a Roman road which is considered to have linked the two important settlements of Pakenham and Long Melford. It's presumed alignment passes through the study area to the east of Blackthorpe in a northeast-southwest direction (site 21). No above ground evidence for this feature could be seen in the fields either side of the existing A45.
- 4.3.5 To date, no specific sites dating to the Anglo-Saxon period (450-1066) have been discovered in the study area. However, the place-name elements associated with many of the villages and hamlets in the surrounding area, including Rougham and Beyton, attest to some occupation of the area at this time.
- 4.3.6 Evidence from the medieval (1066-1540) and post-medieval periods (1540 onwards) is more widespread. Both Rougham and Beyton are recorded as settlements in the 11th century Domesday Book and the area has a long and complex manorial history.
- 4.3.7 Arguably the most important medieval site in the study area is the well preserved moated enclosure known as Rougham Place (site 26). Although no details have been found relating to its origins or ownership, it is likely to have been constructed in the 13th or 14th centuries. A map of 1813 depicts a large H-shaped building within the enclosure although it had been demolished by 1825 and no above-ground features remain today. Aerial photographs of the site

suggest that there were gardens and other features to the north-west and west of the moat and there was formerly an access leading south towards Bury Lane, which was the original course of the A45.

- 4.3.8 Rougham Hall formerly stood to the south of the existing A45, near the present nursery (site 24). This building was erected in the 16th century by Sir Jeffrey Burwell and it is first shown on a map of 1783. It was subsequently demolished in the early 19th century and little now remains, apart from the walled garden and ancillary buildings to its north. However, some works carried out near the gardens some years ago revealed cellars, old walls and an old ice-house. A new Rougham Hall, with battlements and towers and surrounded by 700 acres of parkland and pleasure grounds, was built in 1834 to the north, just outside the study area.
- 4.3.9 Some sections of the landscaped parks which surrounded the two Rougham Halls can be seen in the study area. A map of 1813 shows that the park associated with the original Rougham Hall extended to the south with the west and east boundaries being marked by tracks. The long north-south avenue and the circular plantation to the north-west of the church remain as elements in this landscape; the track along the southern boundary survives but the west side is now represented by a prominent and substantial curving field boundary. To the north of the existing A45, several fields named as Rougham Park, associated with the now ruined 19th century Rougham Hall, remain as pasture. One of the earthwork features identified in this park is a former fishpond (site 22) and other sites lie to the north, outside the study area.
- 4.3.10 Two other areas of earthworks lie in pasture on the south side of the existing A45, near the site of the original Rougham Hall and to the north of Rookery House (now the Ravenwood Hall Hotel) (sites 23 and 15). Site 23 is located within former parkland and, although the earthworks are difficult to positively identify, they may represent a possible platform and relict boundaries. Site 15 comprises a 1m deep curving linear ditch which corresponds to a former field boundary shown on maps of 1813 and 1892. This field also contains a possible well and other drains, likely to be associated with former wartime buildings located immediately to the east. In both cases, the earthworks are considered to be of minor importance.
- 4.3.11 Other probable post-medieval sites of minor importance within the study area include several gravel and chalk pits (sites 04, 09, 11 and 12). Most have now been infilled and incorporated into arable fields but one in Gorse Wood and one in Rougham Heath remain as earthworks. A field named as "Mill Field" on an 1813 enclosure map, to the north of the existing A45 and west of "Millfield Plantation", might represent the site of a former mill (site 14) although it is equally possible that this was land owned in

conjunction with a now ruined 18th century windmill to the north-east at Windmill Lodge; no above ground archaeological features were identified in Mill Field during the preliminary walk-over survey.

4.3.12 The course of the main road through the study area, the line of the existing A45 apart from a new section to the north of Rougham Hall, was formalised and turnpiked in 1711. To aid the traveller, milestones were erected along its course but of the four recorded in the study area (sites 01, 08, 13 and 25), only one remains, at the Rougham Heath or Rookery crossroads (site 13). This is approximately 0.6m high and has a square plan and a chamfered top but the inscriptions are illegible.

4.3.13 The Rougham or Bury St. Edmunds second world war airfield covered a large part of the study area (site 10). This was built in 1941-42 and was used primarily by the USAAF 94th Bomb Group. Sections of the three intersecting runways, the perimeter track and a number of the concrete hardstandings are depicted on recent Ordnance Survey maps and are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946. The airfield was de-commissioned in 1948 and, although the runways were broken up and the land reverted back into agricultural production, the main features of the site can still be seen as soil marks on aerial photographs.

4.3.14 The airfield occupied a large but relatively compact area between the A45 in the south and Mount Road in the north but the living accommodation and other buildings for the 3,000 servicemen was dispersed over a considerable area, mostly in woodland around the village of Blackthorpe. These various complexes are shown on aerial photographs taken between 1946 and 1955 and the main concentrations within the study area are depicted on figure 2. Aerial photographs taken in 1970 show that most of these buildings had been demolished and the areas converted back into farmland. However, many isolated Nissen huts or characteristic single storey brick built structures remain, for instance a T2-type hanger, the control tower, a parachute store and mortuary and other ancillary buildings on or near the Rougham Industrial Estate. To the west of Blackthorpe, the former chapel, gym and headquarters building are all that remains of a large group to the south of Rougham Heath while the woods to the east of Blackthorpe Farm and at Millfield Plantation contain numerous other ruined buildings.

4.4 Listed Buildings

4.4.1 Of the 26 identified sites of archaeological, architectural and/or historic interest within the study area, 5 are listed as being Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. These are included on figures 1A and 1B and are:

16 Rookery House (now Ravenwood Hall Hotel), Bury Road, Blackthorpe (LB II*)

- 17 Layers Breck Farmhouse, Blackthorpe (LB II*)
- 18 Blackthorpe Farmhouse (LB II)
- 19 Smithy Cottage, Blackthorpe (LB II)
- 20 Barn, east of Blackthorpe Farmhouse (LB II)

Further details of these sites, together with their listed building reference numbers, can be found in Appendix 1.

- 4.4.2 In addition to the listed buildings, there are numerous other buildings and structures within the study area, of probable 18th, 19th and 20th century date. It was decided not to include them in this report, unless they were of architectural merit or if they were to be directly affected by the proposals.

4.5 Initial Assessment of Value

- 4.5.1 Using a combination of all the data sources, an initial assessment of the grade or importance of each site within the study area can be made. This assessment has been based on a combination of the criteria used by English Heritage in their Scheduled Ancient Monuments designations and in their Monuments Protection Programme, namely Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential, and the three grades of listing (I, II* and II) used to determine the importance of buildings and other structures. At this stage, only a simple three tier grading system of High, Medium and Low Importance can be applied; sites which have been completely destroyed by subsequent development are afforded no grade. This information is incorporated in the catalogue of sites given as Appendix 1.

- 4.5.2 In terms of importance, the following grades of sites have been recorded in the study area:

High

- 26 Moated site and gardens, Rougham Place

Medium

- 16 Rookery House (now Ravenwood Hall Hotel), Bury Road, Blackthorpe (LB II*)
- 17 Layers Breck Farmhouse, Blackthorpe (LB II*)
- 18 Blackthorpe Farmhouse (LB II)
- 19 Smithy Cottage, Blackthorpe (LB II)
- 20 Barn, east of Blackthorpe Farmhouse (LB II)
- 24 Rougham Hall (site of) and gardens, south-east of Rougham Hall Farm

Low

- 02 Medieval buckle (isolated find), Redingfeld Industrial Estate
- 03 Prehistoric flint knife (isolated find), south of Redingfeld Industrial Estate
- 04 Two gravel pits (sites of), north of Broom Plantation
- 05 Mounds, north-west of Two Mile Spinney
- 06 Spinney Cottages (sites of), north-west of Two Mile Spinney
- 07 Farm buildings (site of), south of Two Mile Spinney
- 09 Gravel pit (site of), north of Two Mile Spinney
- 10 Rougham or Bury St. Edmunds USAAF Airfield (site of)
- 11 Gravel pit, east of Gorse Wood
- 12 Chalk pit, Rougham Heath
- 13 Milestone, Rougham Heath crossroads
- 14 Possible windmill (site of) (field name), north of Rookery House
- 15 Earthworks, north-east of Rookery House
- 21 Roman road (possible course of), east of Blackthorpe
- 22 Fishpond, north-west of Rougham Hall Farm
- 23 Earthworks, south of Home Farm Cottages

No grade

- 01 Milestone (site of), east of Southgate Bridge
- 08 Milestone (site of), north side of Two Mile Spinney
- 25 Milestone (site of), north of Four Winds

5 ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSALS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 For archaeological sites and monuments, the main impacts arising from road construction are:

- possible disturbance and/or destruction of archaeological deposits from works associated with the scheme, whether from actual construction or works associated with secondary operations such as landscaping, balancing ponds, site compounds and borrow pits;
- increased visual intrusion;
- increases in noise, vibration and disturbance;
- severance from other linked features such as field systems, agricultural complexes and landscapes;
- changes in the original landscape;
- loss of amenity.

5.1.2 The main impacts for individual buildings and other structures arising from road construction are:

- possible demolition, or loss of part of the structure or grounds of a listed building;
- increased visual intrusion;
- increases in noise, vibration and disturbance;
- severance from other linked features such as gardens, outbuildings, lodges etc;
- changes in the original landscape, townscape or garden setting of the house or building;
- loss of amenity.

5.1.3 In brief, two main improvements to the existing A45 are proposed. At Two Mile Spinney, the existing junction would be closed and the A45 re-aligned slightly to the north to improve the sharp bend. At Rookery Corner, a new two-level junction would be constructed which, together with a slight re-alignment of the existing A45, would allow safer access to, from and across the existing carriageways.

5.2 Impact grading systems

5.2.1 In order to help to assess the impact of the proposals on the identified archaeological sites, a simple three tier impact grading system has been devised, based on the scale of impact of the proposals, namely:

Major impact: Major disturbance to the archaeological site (more than 75% of the area of known archaeological deposits).

Significant impact: Significant disturbance to the archaeological site (between 25% and 75% of the area of known archaeological deposits).

Small-scale impact: Minor disturbance to the archaeological site (less than 25% of the area of known archaeological deposits).

In drawing up this information, consideration has also been made of the scale, significance and current condition of the site, defined as the grade or importance of the site.

5.2.2 The impact of the proposals on the built environment would be mainly visual. This matter has been addressed in the Public Consultation document and so is not considered here.

5.3 Impact of development

5.3.1 When making an initial assessment of the impact of the proposed scheme on the known sites of archaeological, architectural and/or historic interest, all construction and landscaping works shown in the Public Consultation document have been taken into account.

5.3.2 Within the corridor of the route option, a number of identified archaeological sites would be affected. Given that all archaeological deposits are a finite and non-renewable resource, the level of archaeological impact should be seen as the primary factor when considering the impact of development, with the initial assessment of value (grade of site) being secondary. A combination of these two factors produces an assessment of overall impact, defined as being substantial, moderate or slight.

5.3.3 From the following table, it can be seen that the proposals would have a direct impact on five identified sites of archaeological, architectural and/or historic interest (see figures 1A and 1B). The archaeological impact can be categorised as major (4 sites) and small-scale (1 site) while the overall adverse impact is substantial (1 site) and slight (4 sites); there are no positive impacts. It should be noted that these impacts are

based on current knowledge and that the visual impacts on the built environment are considered elsewhere.

- 5.3.4 At Two Mile Spinney, the northern realignment of the existing carriageway would have a major impact on two identified low grade archaeological sites, the probable 18th or 19th century sand mounds known as "Four Hills" (site 05) and the site of the 20th century Spinney Cottages (site 06). In both cases, the overall adverse impact would be slight.
- 5.3.5 At Rookery Corner, the main road would be diverted to the south of the present alignment. The new alignment would pass through the earthworks identified to the north of Rookery House (site 15). Although the archaeological impact would be major, the site is considered to be of low value and so the overall adverse impact would be slight. No archaeological features were identified in the woodland at Rougham Heath although the vegetation growth at the time of the site visits meant that a detailed site inspection could not be carried out. The creation of a new junction would have a major impact on the surviving milestone which is located in the south-west quadrant of the existing cross roads (site 13) while a small section in the southern part of "Mill Field" would receive a small-scale impact (site 14). The line of the Roman road (site 21) is not affected by the scheme.
- 5.3.6 It should be noted that any possible archaeological impacts resulting from alternative access arrangements at Rougham Nursery, which would be likely to affect the former site of Rougham Hall (site 24) and the earthworks to the south of Home Farm Cottages (site 23), have not been considered.
- 5.3.7 The assessment of the various archaeological impacts of the proposals can be summarised as follows:

Site no	Site name	Grade of site	Archaeological impact	Overall adverse impact
05	Mounds, north-west of Two Mile Spinney	Low	Major	Slight
06	Spinney Cottages (site of), north-west of Two Mile Spinney	Low	Major	Slight
13	Milestone, Rougham Heath crossroads	Low	Major	Substantial
14	Possible windmill (site of) (field name), north of Rookery House	Low	Small-scale	Slight
15	Earthworks, north-east of Rookery House	Low	Major	Slight

6 MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Archaeological remains survive both as upstanding earthworks or as buried features beneath the ploughsoil. All remains will be susceptible to damage and/or destruction as a result of ground disturbance associated with the construction of these proposals and their associated landscaping works. The removal of topsoil and subsoil is likely to destroy most archaeological deposits and even where embankments and other methods are used to raise the overall ground level, preparation works often result in the destruction of those most sensitive archaeological deposits which lie at shallow depths. In addition, while the burying of archaeological features beneath a development is often an accepted form of preservation *in situ*, care must be taken to ensure that any significant deposits are not subject to undue compaction and shrinkage. Some form of monitoring might be required to ensure that this does not happen.

6.1.2 For archaeological sites, possible mitigation measures have been described in the Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DOT 1993) as:

- locate the route away from archaeological remains and their settings;
- design the scheme's vertical alignment and associated earthworks so that archaeological remains are not disturbed;
- undertake appropriate recording works and other investigations in advance of construction;
- undertake appropriate recording works and other investigations in advance of construction;

In practice, a combination of these measures is often used.

6.1.3 Listed buildings and other elements of the built environment are, by definition, upstanding structures. In addition to demolition, they are particularly susceptible to increased visual intrusion, noise, vibration and disturbance and severance from other linked and associated features.

6.1.4 For the built environment, possible mitigation measures have been described in the Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DOT 1993) as:

- locate the route away from historic buildings or sites, avoiding demolition wherever possible;

- keep a route low within the natural topography to exploit any natural screening and enhance this by the use of cuttings and, in exceptional circumstances, tunnels. These measures will also help to reduce noise and vibration;
- use other landscaping techniques to integrate a scheme into its setting.

In practice, a combination of these measures is often used.

- 6.1.5 Appropriate mitigation measures for the built environment are covered in the Public Consultation document and so are not considered here.

6.2 Stages of archaeological mitigation

- 6.2.1 In line with standard archaeological practice, and following guidelines produced by the Department of the Environment (DOE 1990), English Heritage (HBMC 1991), the Association of County Archaeological Officers (ACAO 1993) and the Department of Transport (DOT 1993), five separate stages of work are usually required to ensure that archaeological sites are afforded an appropriate level of assessment and mitigation. The results of each stage will influence and set the parameters for the next. Stages 1 to 2 deal with the assessment and pre-construction works, Stage 3 deals with the recording of archaeological deposits while construction is in progress, and Stages 4 and 5 deal with the assimilation, publication and deposition of any results resulting from the previous stages. In detail, these stages comprise:

Stage 1 Detailed evaluation: initial and intensive fieldwalking, photographic survey, geophysical survey, earthwork survey, trial trenching and building survey as appropriate, leading to the detailed assessment of impact and recommendations for mitigation. This work corresponds to Stage 3 of the Department of Transport's Stages of Archaeological Assessment as defined in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 "Environmental Assessment".

Stage 2 Pre-construction investigation: detailed excavation and architectural recording in advance of construction of those sites identified during the previous stage to be of significant archaeological importance and for which no appropriate mitigation measures can be sought.

- Stage 3 Watching brief during construction: investigation and recording of those sites identified during Stages 1 and 2 as not warranting prior investigation, as well as the recording of sites which may be exposed during the course of development.
- Stage 4 Post-excavation assessment: assessment of the results of the archaeological investigations and the potential of the data for analysis leading to recommendations, timetable and costings for subsequent detailed analysis, publication, storage and deposition.
- Stage 5 Post-excavation analysis and publication: data analysis, report preparation and publication followed by deposition of the archive and artefacts and all other materials associated with the investigations with the appropriate institution for long term storage and curation.

6.3 Specific mitigation works

- 6.3.1 As noted in Section 5, the proposals would have an adverse impact on five identified archaeological sites. On the basis of current evidence, it is considered that none are of sufficient quality or importance to require their physical or *in situ* preservation. The preservation of each archaeological site can be accommodated through the implementation of a detailed recording programme either in advance of, or during, road construction. On the basis of current knowledge, this work would comprise an earthwork survey of site 5 in advance of construction and a watching brief of all other sites within the proposed construction corridor during the initial phases of construction.
- 6.3.2 The proposals would also have a major impact on site 13, a milestone at Rougham crossroads. This structure would be photographically recorded *in situ* in advance of construction and then re-erected at a later date in an appropriate alternative location. Other mitigation measures designed to off-set the adverse visual impacts of the various listed buildings, normally achieved through appropriate landscaping techniques, have been considered in the Public Consultation document.
- 6.3.3 A summary of the mitigation measures for the known archaeological sites affected by the proposals is as follows. These works would be subject to detailed specifications which would be formulated should approval be given for the scheme to be progressed to the next stage.

Site no	Site name	Grade of site	Archaeological Impact	Mitigation
05	Mounds, north-west of Two Mile Spinney	Low	Major	Stage 1 earthwork survey followed by Stage 3 watching brief
06	Spinney Cottages (site of), north-west of Two Mile Spinney	Low	Major	Stage 3 watching brief
13	Milestone, Rougham Heath crossroads	Low	Major	Stage 1 photographic survey and re-location
14	Possible windmill (site of) (field name), north of Rookery House	Low	Small-scale	Stage 3 watching brief
15	Earthworks, north-east of Rookery House	Low	Major	Stage 3 watching brief

6.3.4 Earthwork survey is a non-intrusive fieldwork technique that is undertaken in areas of upstanding earthworks. These are usually contained within pasture fields and earthwork surveys are best done during the winter months when grass and other vegetation growth is minimal. All earthworks and other surface variations in the survey area would be recorded using modern Electronic Distance Measuring recording equipment. All results would be tied into established survey stations and the Ordnance Survey national grid to facilitate the drawing up of detailed mitigation strategies at a later stage.

6.3.5 Finally, it will be noted that most specific sites would be subject to Stage 3 watching brief during the initial phases of construction. Although particular attention would be applied to these sites, the whole of the area affected by the works would be monitored in this way. This would ensure that any archaeological sites and deposits that might be uncovered by the works can be recorded to a satisfactory standard.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: CATALOGUE OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC SITES

The following catalogue contains detailed information on each of the archaeological sites or finds within the defined search area. The extent of this area is defined on figure 2.

Each archaeological, architectural or historic site within the search area is allocated a Site Number. This is the reference number of the site as recorded for this survey and which is used throughout the report.

For each site, area or find, the following information is provided.

SMR No: the reference number of the site if recorded on the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record (SCSMR) held by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Unit in Bury St. Edmunds.

NAR No: the reference number of the site if recorded on the National Archaeological Record (NAR) held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in Southampton. This record is based on information initially collected by the Ordnance Survey (OS).

SAM No: the county reference number if the site is scheduled as an Ancient Monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).

LB No: the reference number of the Listed Building as recorded in the various Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest which cover the search area.

NGR No: the National Grid Reference (NGR) for each site. This is qualified as to whether the NGR is accurate, centred, general or approximate, linear or uncertain. It should be noted that for linear features, such as railways and canals, the quoted grid reference relates only to the search area and may not be their full extent.

Map: the reference number of the 1:10,000 scale map on which each site is located.

Site name and location: the site name and the name of the place or geographical area where the site is located. In rural locations, this is often the name of the nearest adjacent farm or other geographical or topographical feature.

Parish: the present civil parish within which the site is located.

Extent of site (OS): the extent of the site in terms of Ordnance Survey field numbers (where available) which have been collated from the most recent 1:2,500 maps.

Solid Geology: the solid geology underlying each site as defined by the British Geological Survey. This information is given in coded form, as follows:

C Chalk

Drift Geology: the drift geology underlying each site as defined by the British Geological Survey. This information is given in coded form, as follows:

BC Boulder clay
GSG Glacial sands and gravel

Soils: the soil type descriptions associated with each site as defined by the Soil Survey of England and Wales. This information is given in coded form, as follows:

TBCE Typical brown calcareous earths (Swaffham Prior Association 511e)
TABE Typical argillic brown earths (Mleford Association 571o)
ABS Argillic brown sands (Worlington Association 554b)

Land Use: the classification used to describe the general form of current land use for each site, based on that used by the Land Utilisation Survey of Great Britain. This is as follows:

Arable
Developed
Grassland
Heath
Roughland
Water
Woodland.

Ground cover: the present ground cover of the site.

Height: the height in metres above Ordnance Datum of each site. For sites covering a large area, a height range may be given.

Classification: a basic classification of the site based on the keyword list as used by the SCSMR and the RCHME.

Period: the date of the site, based on the main phases of the prehistoric and historic calendar as used by English Heritage. This is as follows:

Prehistoric	c30,000 BC - AD 43
Mesolithic	10,000 - 3,500 BC
Neolithic	3,500 - 2,000 BC
Bronze Age	2,000 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC - AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 - 450
Anglo-Saxon	450 - 1066
Medieval	1066 - 1540
Post-medieval	1540 onwards

More accurate medieval or post-medieval dates are given where appropriate (ie. 19th century).

Form: the basic form or appearance of the site, based on a keyword list as used by the SCSMR and the RCHME. For the purpose of this study, the following were used:

- Earthwork
- Find
- Other Structure
- Roofed Building
- Ruined Structure
- Site of
- Soilmark

Grade of site: an initial assessment of the grade or importance of each site using the information collected and based on a combination of the criteria used by English Heritage in their Scheduled Ancient Monuments designations and in their Monuments Protection Programme, namely Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential, and the three grades of listing (I, II* and II) used to determine the importance of buildings and other structures. At this stage, and until further investigative work is carried out, only a simple three tier grading system can be applied, namely:

- High
- Medium
- Low

Where structures are also listed as being Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, these grades are also given. It should be noted that further investigation should result in a more detailed grading system and so some of these initial grades are likely to altered.

Date inspected: the date at which the site was visited, together with the person and/or organisation involved.

Description: a basic description of the site, including the historic background where appropriate and known. Each piece of information is referenced to a specific source which is detailed in the reference section below. All sources mentioned in the description were checked.

References: details of the references used to collate the information contained in the Description section above. For convenience, a number of abbreviations are used, as follows:

AP	Aerial Photograph
AWP	Anthony Walker and Partners
BSEMH	Bury St. Edmunds Moyes House museum
NAR	National Archaeological Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
SCRO	Suffolk County Record Office, Bury St. Edmunds
SCSMR	Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record

SITE NO: 01

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL86746337 accurate	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Milestone (site of), east of Southgate Bridge	
Parish: Bury St. Edmunds	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology:	Solid geology: C	Soils: TBCE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Road	Height: 40m

Description of site

Classification: Milestone	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: No grade
Date Inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	
<p>Description: A map of 1783 and a later map of 1825 both show a symbol for a milestone and the figure "1" at this location [1] [2]. The OS 1886 25", 1892 6" and 1926 25" maps mark a "M.S." with "Bury 1 Stowmarket 13" on the south side of the road [3]-[5]. It is not shown or depicted on the 1845 tithe map or the OS 1985 1:10,000 map [6] [7]. The A45 was turnpiked in 1711 and so the milestone presumably dates from this period. No evidence for the milestone could be found at the time of the site visit [8].</p>	
<p>References: [1] 1783 Hodskinson's map of Suffolk (SCRO) [2] 1825 Greenwood's map of Suffolk sheet 4 (SCRO) [3] OS 1886 25" map sheet 44(11) [4] OS 1892 6" map sheet 44SE [5] OS 1926 25" map sheet 44(11) [6] 1845 Bury St. Edmunds tithe map (SCRO) [7] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL86SE [8] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 02

Concordance details

SMR No: BSE 042	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL870637 centred	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Medieval buckle (isolated find), Redingfeld Industrial Estate	
Parish: Bury St. Edmunds	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: C	Soils: TBCE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Developed	Height:

Description of site

Classification: Buckle	Period: 13th century
Form: Find	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected:	
Description: A 13th century bronze buckle was found at this location by a metal detector in 1977 [1] [2]. The OS 1985 1:10,000 map shows that this area is now developed by housing and industry [3].	
References: [1] SCSMR site BSE 042 [2] BSEMH card 1977, 675 [3] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL86SE	

SITE NO: 03

Concordance details

SMR No: BSE 035	NAR No: TL86SE47	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL870635 centred	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Prehistoric flint knife (isolated find), south of Redingfeld Industrial Estate	
Parish: Bury St. Edmunds	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: C	Soils: TBCE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Road	Height:

Description of site

Classification: Knife	Period: Bronze Age
Form: Find	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected:	
Description: A polished semi-circular flint knife was found at this location in 1958 [1] [2].	
References: [1] SCSMR site BSE 042 [2] NAR card TL86SE47 (undated)	

SITE NO: 04

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL87986332 centred; TL87916320 centred	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Two gravel pits (sites of), north of Broom Plantation	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: C	Soils: TABE
Land use: Arable	Ground cover:	Height: 62m

Description of site

Classification: Gravel pit	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	
<p>Description: The OS 1885 25" and 1892 6" maps show two "Old Gravel Pits" in a field between Broom Plantation and the A45 [1] [2]. An estate map of 1842 does not show them and names the field as "Fermyn's" [3]. They are not depicted on the OS 1904 and 1926 25" maps, or the 1985 1:10,000 map [4]-[6]. A vague chalky soilmark is visible in a ploughed field at this location on an aerial photograph taken in 1963 [7]. A slight depression is visible in the field on a later aerial photograph [8]. The area is now in arable cultivation and no evidence of the pits could be seen at the time of the site visit in a ploughed and sown field [9].</p>	
<p>References: [1] OS 1885 25" map sheet 44(12) [2] OS 1892 6" map sheet 44SE [3] 1842 Eldo Estate map (SCRO) [4] OS 1904 25" map sheet 44(12) [5] OS 1926 25" map sheet 44(12) [6] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL86SE [7] AP 58/5988 0012-13 (21.08.63) RCHME [8] AP 543/2409, 0295 (16.09.63) RCHME [9] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 05

Concordance details

SMR No: RGH 014	NAR No: TL86SE08	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL88136339 centred	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Mounds, north-west of Two Mile Spinney	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: C	Soils: TABE
Land use: Roughland	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 56m

Description of site

Classification: Mound; ?Non-antiquity	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	
Description: Two earthwork mounds are shown on an OS 1965 2½" map marked as "tumuli" [1]. No mounds or similar name are recorded on the OS 1892 6", 1885, 1904 or 1926 25" maps [2]-[5]. Not shown on the OS 1985 1:10,000 map [6]. This site is known as "Four Hills". A supposed tumulus to the south of the A45 was destroyed in 1969 during the construction of a dual carriageway. No prehistoric material was revealed but immediately below it there was an iron plough share of 18th or 19th century date. In 1957 Edwardson drove a trench through the centre of one of the mounds to the north of the road (TL88146341) and found an old ground surface with fragments of tile, Woolpit bricks and clay pipes. It was suggested that, during the 18th and 19th century, road metal was quarried from the adjacent pit and that the mounds are composed of sand left by the screening of gravel [7]. Two sub-circular mounds survive, c. 15m in diameter and between 1 and 2m high, on the north and west sides of a former enclosure. Both contain rabbit burrows and have well established Scots Pine and ?ash trees growing on them [9].	

References:

- [1] OS 1965 2 1/2" map sheet TL86SE
- [2] OS 1892 6" map sheet 44SE
- [3] OS 1885 25" map sheet 44(12)
- [4] OS 1904 25" map sheet 44(12)
- [5] OS 1926 25" map sheet 44(12)
- [6] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL86SE
- [7] Owles, E 1969 "Archaeology in Suffolk 1969". Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology vol 31(3), 325
- [8] NAR card TL86SE08 dated 05.03.70
- [9] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE NO: 06

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL88186337 accurate; TL88196344 accurate	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Spinney Cottages (sites of), north-west of Two Mile Spinney	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: C	Soils: TABE
Land use: Roughland	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 56m

Description of site

Classification: Cottage	Period: 20th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	
Description: The OS 1985 1:10,000 map shows two rectangular buildings in an enclosure at this location marked as "Spinney Cottages". One lies parallel to the A45 at the southern boundary of the enclosure, the other is to the north-east, aligned north-south on the eastern boundary [1]. The buildings are not shown on the OS 1892 6" map [2]. One building on the road frontage with gardens to the rear are shown on a series of aerial photographs taken between 1946 and 1972 [3]-[6]. Although the enclosure remains, there is no evidence of either building, the area having been levelled [7].	
References: [1] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL86SE [2] OS 1892 6" map sheet 44SE [3] AP CPE/UK/1836, 4001 (13.11.46) RCHME [4] AP 58/1780, 0035 (06.05.55) RCHME [5] AP 543/2407, 0295 (16.09.63) RCHME [6] AP FSL 7288, 2222 (10.11.72) AWP [7] E Dennison AWP site visit	

SITE NO: 07

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL88236326 accurate	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Farm buildings (site of), south of Two Mile Spinney	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: C	Soils: TABE
Land use: Arable	Ground cover:	Height: 54m

Description of site

Classification: Buildings	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	
<p>Description: Two long parallel rectangular buildings aligned east-west are shown on the OS 1885 6" and 25" maps. They form the north and south sides of a square enclosure in the north-west corner of a large field [1] [2]. The buildings are not shown on an estate map of 1842 when the field is named as "Nanny's Bower" [3]. They are not shown on the OS 1904 and 1926 25" maps [4] [5]. Nothing is visible in this area on a series of aerial photographs taken between 1946 and 1972 [6]-[10]. The area is now in arable cultivation and no evidence of the buildings or the enclosure could be seen at the time of the site visit in a ploughed and sown field [11].</p>	
<p>References: [1] OS 1885 25" map sheet 44(12) [2] OS 1892 6" map sheet 44SE [3] 1842 Eldo Estate map (SCRO) [4] OS 1904 25" map sheet 44(12) [5] OS 1926 25" map sheet 44(12) [6] AP 106G/UK/1707, 3020 (29.08.46) RCHME [7] AP 58/1780, 0035 (06.05.55) RCHME [8] AP 543/T/899, 0019 (05.05.60) RCHME [9] AP 543/2409, 0295 (16.09.63) RCHME [10] AP FSL 7288, 2221 (10.11.72) AWP [11] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 08

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL88386338 accurate	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Milestone (site of), north side of Two Mile Spinney	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: C	Soils: TABE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Road	Height: 60m

Description of site

Classification: Milestone	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: No grade
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	
<p>Description: A map of 1783 shows a milestone symbol and the figure "2" at this location [1]. An enclosure map of 1813 shows "2 miles" and a map of 1825 shows the figure "2" [2] [3]. The OS 1885 25" and 1892 6" maps show a "M.S." and "Bury St. Edmunds 2 Stowmarket 12" [4] [5]. The site is similarly shown on the OS 1904 and 1926 25" maps [6] [7]. Not shown on the OS 1985 1:10,000 map [8]. The A45 was turnpiked in 1711 and so the milestone presumably dates from this period. No evidence for the milestone could be found at the time of the site visit [9].</p>	
<p>References: [1] 1783 Hodskinson's map of Suffolk (SCRO) [2] 1813 Rougham enclosure map (SCRO) [3] 1825 Greenwoods' map of Suffolk (SCRO) [4] OS 1885 25" map sheet 44(12) [5] OS 1892 6" map sheet 44SE [6] OS 1904 25" map sheet 44(12) [7] OS 1926 25" map sheet 44(12) [8] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL86SE [9] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 09

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL88426358 centred	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Gravel pit (site of), north of Two Mile Spinney	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: C	Soils: TAbE
Land use: Arable	Ground cover:	Height: 62m

Description of site

Classification: Gravel pit	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	
Description: The OS 1885 25" and 1892 6" maps mark an "Old Gravel Pit" at this location [1] [2]. It is now shown on an estate map of 1842 which names the field as "North Break" [3]. The OS 1904 and 1926 25" maps do not show the site, nor does the OS 1985 1:10,000 map [4]-[6]. Nothing is visible in this area on an aerial photograph taken in 1960 [7]. The area is now in arable cultivation and no evidence of the pit could be seen at the time of the site visit in a ploughed and sown field [8].	
References: [1] OS 1885 25" map sheet 44(12) [2] OS 1892 6" map sheet 44SE [3] 1842 Eldo Estate map (SCRO) [4] OS 1904 25" map sheet 44(12) [5] OS 1926 25" map sheet 44(12) [6] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL86SE [7] AP 543/T/899, 0019 (05.05.60) RCHME [8] E Dennison AWP site visit	

SITE NO: 10

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL885637 centred	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Rougham or Bury St. Edmunds USAAF Airfield (site of)	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: TABE
Land use:	Ground cover:	Height: 60m

Description of site

Classification: Airfield	Period: 20th century
Form: Site of; Earthwork; Roofed building; Ruined building; Other structure	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	

Description:

The Rougham or Bury St. Edmunds USAAF airfield covered a large area between Eldohouse Farm and the present Rougham Industrial estate, and the A45 and Mount Road. The airfield was built in 1941-42 by Richard Costain Ltd. It had three intersecting runways, the main runway being 2000 yards long and aligned east-west. 50 concrete hardstandings were also built around the perimeter track. Two T2-type hangers were built, one on each side of the airfield. The technical site was located on the south-east side of the field, adjacent to the A45, in the area of the present industrial estate. The living accommodation and other services for the 3,000 servicemen was dispersed in woodland to the south of the road around Blackthorpe. The 47th Bomb Group equipped with A20 Havocs moved to the airfield in September 1942 but they were soon transferred to Horham. In December 1942 the 322nd Bomb Group arrived with B26 Marauders but they were replaced in June 1943 by the 94th Bomb Group who stayed until December 1945. They flew some 300 missions from the field in B17 bombers. At the end of the war the airfield was returned to the RAF, being transferred to the War Office in September 1946 and then returning to civil use. It was eventually abandoned in 1948 and the runways were broken up and removed by the St. Ives Sand and Gravel Company [1]-[3]. Aerial photographs taken in 1946 show the runways and areas of hardstandings as intact [4]. Some of the hardstandings remain on an aerial photograph taken in 1955 but photographs taken from 1960 show the main runways as soilmarks [5]-[8]. Aerial photographs taken between 1947 and 1955 show the considerable areas of accommodation blocks and other buildings to the south of the A45, to the south of Rougham Heath and to the east and west of Blackthorpe village. Other buildings lie within and to the west and east of the present industrial estate, to the north of the A45 (see figures 1A and 1B of the main report) [9]-[11]. Aerial photographs taken in 1970 show that most of these areas have been returned to agriculture or woodland [12]. The majority of the airfield is now returned to agriculture, although two of the hardstandings and some of the perimeter track remains. There are, however, numerous Nissen and other buildings in the area, particularly around Blackthorpe. The two T2-type hangers survive at either end of the airfield, at Eldohouse Farm (TL88156407) and the industrial estate (TL89616400). There are several buildings on the east side of the estate, including a parachute store and mortuary (TL89826382). The control tower, until recently a private house, lies to the north-west at TL89216417. Around Blackthorpe, the chapel and gym remain at TL89726331 and the commander's headquarters lies at TL89886312. There are numerous other ruined buildings, including air raid shelters, in woodland to the east of Blackthorpe Farm and in Millfield Plantation. The signals building which used a flasher beacon is located at Four Winds, to the south-east of Home Farm at TL91396324 [13].

References:

- [1] Freeman, R A 1978 Airfields of the Eighth, then and now, 49-50
- [2] Bowyer, M J F 1979 Action Stations. 1: Wartime Military Airfields of East Anglia 1939-45, 176
- [3] Fox, G H 1991 8th Air Force Remembered, 27-30
- [4] AP 106G/UK/1357, 2172 (07.06.46) RCHME
- [5] AP 58/1780, 0035 (06.05.55) RCHME
- [6] AP 543/T/899, 0019 (05.05.60) RCHME
- [7] AP 58/5988, 0012 (21.08.63) RCHME
- [8] AP FSL 7279, 2460-2461 (05.10.72) AWP
- [9] AP CPE/UK/1972, 4022 (11.04.47) RCHME
- [10] AP 58/649, 4107, 4111 & 4141 (23.04.51) RCHME
- [11] AP 58/1780, 0033-34 (06.05.55) RCHME
- [12] AP OS/70171, 260-261 (03.06.70) RCHME
- [13] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE NO: 11

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL89226348 accurate	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Gravel pit, east of Gorse Wood	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: ABS
Land use:	Ground cover:	Height: 60m

Description of site

Classification: Gravel pit	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	
<p>Description:</p> <p>"Old Gravel Pit" is shown on the OS 1885 25" and 1892 6" maps on the east side of Gorse Wood [1] [2]. Nothing is shown at this location on an enclosure map of 1813 [3]. The OS 1904 and 1926 25" maps also show nothing [4] [5]. The OS 1985 1:10,000 map shows an unnamed earthwork depression [6]. This area is now marked by a wooded pit [7].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] OS 1885 25" map sheet 44(12) [2] OS 1892 6" map sheet 44SE [3] 1813 Rougham enclosure map (SCRO) [4] OS 1904 25" map sheet 44(12) [5] OS 1926 25" map sheet 44(12) [6] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL86SE [7] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 12

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL89656347 centred	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Chalk pit, Rougham Heath	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: ABS
Land use: Woodland	Ground cover:	Height: 59m

Description of site

Classification: Chalk pit	Period: Post-medieval
Form: ?Site of; ?Earthwork	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected:	
Description: An 1813 enclosure map shows a large amorphous feature at this location [1]. The OS 1892 6" map shows an earthwork depression marked as "Old Chalk Pit" with a track leading to it from the east [2]. The OS 1904 25" map shows an unnamed depression [3]. The OS 1926 25" and 1985 1:10,000 maps show nothing within an area of woodland [4] [5]. This site was not inspected [6].	
References: [1] 1813 Rougham enclosure map (SCRO) [2] OS 1892 6" map sheet 45SW [3] OS 1904 25" map sheet 45(9) [4] OS 1926 25" map sheet 45(9) [5] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL86SE [6] Pers comm E Dennison AWP	

SITE NO: 13

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL89906368 accurate	Map: TL86SE
Site name & location: Milestone, Rougham Heath crossroads	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: ABS
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Road	Height: 59m

Description of site

Classification: Milestone	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Other structure	Grade of site: Low
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A map of 1783 depicts a milestone symbol and prints "3 miles" at this location [1]. An enclosure map of 1813 and a later map of 1825 shows "3 miles" [2] [3]. The OS 1892 6" map shows "M.S." while the OS 1904 25" map notes "M.S." and "Bury St. Edmunds 3 Stowmarket 11" [4] [5]. "M.S." is also shown on the OS 1985 1:10,000 map [6]. The A45 was turnpiked in 1711 and so the milestone presumably dates from this period [7]. This milestone remains in situ and stands c. 0.6m high. It is of stone and has a square plan with chamfered top. There is an inscription on the east and west faces but they are illegible [8].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] 1783 Hodkinson's map of Suffolk (SCRO)</p> <p>[2] 1813 Rougham enclosure map (SCRO)</p> <p>[3] 1825 Greenwoods' map of Suffolk (SCRO)</p> <p>[4] OS 1892 6" map sheet 45SW</p> <p>[5] OS 1904 25" map sheet 45(9)</p> <p>[6] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL86SW</p> <p>[7] Pers comm E Dennison AWP</p> <p>[8] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 14

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL90406380 centred	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Possible windmill (site of) (field name), north of Rookery House	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: ABS
Land use:	Ground cover:	Height: 55m

Description of site

Classification: Windmill	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Field name	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The 1813 enclosure map names this field as "Mill Field" but no significant features are shown [1]. No features are shown on the OS 1892 and 1887 6" maps [2] [3]. The OS 1985 1:10,000 map names a wood immediately to the east as "Millfield Plantation" [4]. This name stems from the Old English <i>myln</i> meaning "land on or near which a mill was built" [5]. Nothing of significance is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1951, 1963 and 1972, although the former depicts some wartime buildings along the east side of the field [6]-[8]. No evidence for a mill could be seen in the field which was ploughed and sown at the time of a cursory site visit [9]. The name may be associated with a windmill which is situated c. 1km to the north-east at Windmill Lodge [10].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] 1813 Rougham enclosure map (SCRO) [2] OS 1892 6" map sheet 45SW [3] OS 1887 6" map sheet 45NW [4] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL96SW [5] Field, J 1972 <u>English Field-names: a Dictionary</u>, 139 [6] AP 58/649, 4141 (24.04.51) RCHME [7] AP 58/5988, 0011 (21.08.63) RCHME [8] AP FSL 7279, 2456 (05.10.72) AWP [9] E Dennison AWP site visit [10] Pers comm E Dennison AWP</p>	

SITE NO: 15

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL90236355 centred	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Earthworks, north-east of Rookery House	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: ABS
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 60m

Description of site

Classification: Field boundary; ?Well	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 16.06.94	
<p>Description: A curved linear depression, c.1m deep and between 6m and 12m wide runs in a northwest-southeast direction through a pasture field to the north-east of Rookery House (now the Ravenwood Hall Hotel). Towards the western end of the ditch is an underground circular brick-built chamber c.5m diameter capped with a broken concrete slab. Adjacent to this is a small c.3m diameter depression filled with nettles and surrounded by the remains of a cast-iron fence. The latter may represent the remains of a well while the underground chamber is probably part of a drainage system associated with wartime buildings which lay to the east. The ditch corresponds to a curving field boundary/drain which is shown on the OS 1892 6" map and an 1813 enclosure map. Although the field contains other vague earthworks, no definite features or ridge and furrow were visible at the time of the site visit [1]-[3]. Vague unclassifiable features are visible on an aerial photograph taken between 1951 and 1972 [4]-[6]. The area is shown as being ploughed on an aerial photograph taken in 1951, except for a curving field boundary which is possibly a drain [7]. Some possible ridge and furrow with a northeast-southwest alignment is shown on an aerial photograph taken in 1963 [8].</p>	

References:

- [1] E Dennison AWP site visit
- [2] OS 1892 6" map sheet 45SW
- [3] 1813 Rougham enclosure map (SCRO)
- [4] AP 58/651, 4141 (24.04.51) RCHME
- [5] AP 543/T/899, 0019 (05.05.60) RCHME
- [6] AP FSL 7288, 22146 (10.11.72) AWP
- [7] AP 541/512, 4062 (10.05.51) RCHME
- [8] AP 58/5988, 0011 (21.08.63) RCHME

SITE NO: 16

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 5/39
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Location Information

NGR: TL90146347 accurate	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Rookery House (now Ravenwood Hall Hotel), Bury Road, Blackthorpe	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: ABS
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 59m

Description of site

Classification: House	Period: 16th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium (LB II*)
Date inspected:	

Description:

Rookery House is a grade II* listed building, named as "The Rookery": "House. 16th century and later. 2 storeys and attics; 5 bays. Timber-framed; rendered, with some main timbers exposed, on the ground storey; jettied along the whole front, the upper storey faced in ornamental Edwardian tile-hanging. Plain tiled roofs. An internal chimney-stack with a large plain rebuilt shaft on an older rectangular base which has a blank recessed panel at front and back. The ends of the joists forming the jetty are exposed, and part of the bressumer, with embattled ornament. There is a similar ornament to the middle rail supporting the jetty, and to the sills of the original windows. At the left side there are indications of an original oriel window. The jetty is supported by brackets which have shafts and carved capitals beneath them. The present fenestration is very varied: one late 17th century 3-light casement with transomes and square leaded panes; 3 long small-paned sash windows with mullion-and-transome type casements. A large gabled dormer in the centre of the roof, flanked by 2 17th century gablets above projecting tie-beams carved with Jacobean ornament. 3-cell division of the interior with very fine heavy timbering. The central 2-bay hall has main cross-beams and joists with multiple roll-mouldings, leaf stops, and post-heads to the central truss carved with formalised leaf-fronds. Large open fireplace, the lintel with mutilated remains of folded-leaf ornament and a shield. At the left end, the service area, formerly divided into 2, has been converted to a small parlour, with an end chimney-stack, and Jacobean and early 18th century panelling. In the room to the right side of the internal stack, the remains of original painted decoration, mainly in red, were found during alterations. The room above has Jacobean panelling throughout. The roof has clasped purlins, wind braces, and additional intermediate collars. The bay divisions correspond to those of the frame. A 19th century extension along the rear contains a Jacobean-style stair, and there is a late 17th century service wing" [1]. The building is now called the Ravenwood Hall Hotel [2].

References:

- [1] 19th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 28.03.85, p25
- [2] Pers comm E Dennison AWP

SITE NO: 17

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 5/37
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Location information

NGR: TL90126318 accurate	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Layers Breck Farmhouse, Blackthorpe	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: TABE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 58m

Description of site

Classification: Farmhouse	Period: 15th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium (LB II*)
Date inspected:	

Description:

Layers Breck Farmhouse is a grade II* listed building, first listed on 21.02.72: "Former farmhouse. 15th century: a Wealden House, with a contemporary rear wing. The storied upper end of the main range is now missing. Part 2 storeys, with later cellar below, part 2 storeys and attics. 3 bays to front range, 2 bays to rear. Timber-framed, with the timbers exposed on most of the front; the remainder rendered. Roofs with pantiles, some black-glazed. An end chimney-stack to each range, that to the main range with 4 hexagonal shafts with attached heads on a plain rectangular base. 2 fireplaces on the external wall indicate the position of the missing storied end: both hearths have rounded backs and arched surrounds, on the upper storey plastered and ovolo-moulded. 20th century casement windows in a variety of styles; part of one diamond-mullioned upper window exposed on the right side of the front. The wide doorway has shallow arched spandrels; empty mortices above and to each side of the surround indicate a former original porch (cf. similar evidence at The Little Hall, Market Place, Lavenham). This doorway, with a corresponding doorway on the back wall, made a cross-passage entry to the former 2-bay open hall, divided from the hall by a screen with a wide central opening; this is still in situ, but infilled by later panelling. Crown-post roof, with a very fine open truss: chamfered posts, and a cambered tie-beam with hollow-chamfer moulding; heavy arched braces terminating in carved capitals, both different; a tall octagonal crown-post, moulded at cap and base and braced 4 ways at the head: one brace missing. The front wall of the upper hall bay was pushed forward to the line of the outer wallplate in the late 16th century; the inserted hall beam of the same date has a plain chamfer and curved stops, and the hearth a plain timber lintel. On the other side of the cross-passage, the doors for the 2 service rooms, with arched heads, and the doorway to the stair, are all in situ. The rear wing has an original arched doorway and window, and seems to have had a separate cross-entry against the rear wall of the main range. Access to the main house was only on the upper storey. The wing has an exposed ceiling with heavy cross-beams, and a large open fireplace replacing a former smoke-bay. The timbering throughout the house is of very good quality" [1].

References:

[1] 19th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 28.03.85, p23

SITE NO: 18

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 5/35
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Location information

NGR: TL90256321 accurate	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Blackthorpe Farmhouse, Blackthorpe	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: TABE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 59m

Description of site

Classification: Farmhouse	Period: 17th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected:	
<p>Description: Blackthorpe Farmhouse is a grade II listed building: "Farmhouse. T-shaped form: a 17th century 2-storey timber-framed range aligned east-west, encased in colour-washed 19th century brick, and a late 18th century range aligned north-south, with 2 storeys and attics, colour-washed brick to the ground storey, rubble flint to the side wall, timber-framed and rendered upper storey. Both ranges have 20th century plain tiles. The principal front, facing east, is now the garden front, with the former central entrance door inside a large semi-circular Edwardian conservatory with conical plain tiled roof. A small-paned sash window in flush frame to each side of the conservatory, and 4 similar windows to the first storey; one dormer, with lead-covered segmental-arched roof and cheeks. Small-paned sash windows in cased frames with arched heads to frames and surrounds, in the older range; 20th century gable entrance. Along the south side, a single-storey 18th century lean-to with square-leded casement windows" [1].</p>	
<p>References: [1] 19th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 28.03.85, p 21</p>	

SITE NO: 19

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 5/38
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Location information

NGR: TL90246313 accurate	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Smithy Cottage, Blackthorpe	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: TABE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 60m

Description of site

Classification: House	Period: 17th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected:	
<p>Description: Smithy Cottage is a grade II listed building: "House. 17th century. One-and-a-half storeys; 3-cell plan. Timber-framed and rendered; thatched roof with decorated ridge. One end chimney-stack and another set internally, both with small plain red brick shafts. Small-paned 20th century casement windows; one eyebrow dormer with an old casement window; plank door. The frame is all of one date, and the entrance-door still in the original cross-entry position. Plain framing and rafters visible on the upper floor, some with assembly marks, but also some reused timbers. Part of an original partition uncovered on the ground floor contains a doorway with rectangular, chamfered surround. The hearth in the middle room, infilled with 20th century brickwork, has an original plain timber lintel above. Side purlin roof" [1].</p>	
<p>References: [1] 19th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 28.03.85, p 24</p>	

SITE NO: 20

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No: 5/36
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Location information

NGR: TL90276322 accurate	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Barn, east of Blackthorpe Farmhouse	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: TABE
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Building	Height: 58m

Description of site

Classification: Barn	Period: 16th century
Form: Roofed building	Grade of site: Medium (LB II)
Date inspected:	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A barn to the east of Blackthorpe Farmhouse is a grade II listed building: "Barn. Late 15th/ early 16th century. Timber-framed, weatherboarded, thatched. A single aisle along the east side. 7 bays, with high entrance doors at each end of the central bay. Very substantial studding, with a middle rail to the west wall. Trusses with long arched braces, some replaced by bolted knees; arched braces also form the back of the main posts to the side ties of the aisle. Main components with assembly marks; edge-halved and bridled scarf joints to the arcade- and wall-plate. The roof, which is of very light-weight construction, has one row of clasped purlins and no principal rafters, and may be a later replacement: it has extensive modern strutting" [1].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] 19th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, published 28.03.85, p 22</p>	

SITE NO: 21

Concordance details

SMR No: RGH 017	NAR No: RR33a	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL90506430-TL90676408 linear	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Roman road (possible course of), east of Blackthorpe	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: TABE; ABS
Land use: Woodland	Ground cover: Woodland	Height: 60m

Description of site

Classification: Road	Period: Roman
Form: Site of	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	
<p>Description: A possible Roman road is thought to run between Bayton and Bradfield St. George on a northeast-southwest alignment (Margary 33a) [1]. It was sectioned at Bradfield and was discovered to be 23ft wide [2] [3]. The alignment of the road is marked by a parish boundary and Linkwood Road and Eastlowhill Road to the south; the above NGR relates only to the study area [5]. No evidence for the road could be seen in the study area to the south of the A45, where the alignment is marked by woodland and a young plantation [6].</p>	
<p>References: [1] Margary, I 1973 <u>Roman Roads in Britain</u>, 255 [2] Moore, I E, Plouviez, J & West, S 1988 <u>The Archaeology of Roman Suffolk</u>, 31 [3] Baker, M & Oxborrow, G 1975 "A Roman road at Bradfield St. George". <u>Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology</u> vol 33, 311-313 [4] SCSMR RGH 017 [5] Pers comm E Dennison AWP [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 22

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL90886365 centred	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Fishpond, north-west of Rougham Hall Farm	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: ABS
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover:	Height: 54m

Description of site

Classification: Fishpond	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 16.06.94	
<p>Description: The 1813 Rougham enclosure map shows an unnamed irregular shaped pond at this location [1]. The OS 1892 6" map shows it as a sub-rectangular with a central island and an arm to the north. There is a second pond to the north-east, outside the study area. Both are unnamed [2]. Similarly shown on the OS 1904 25" map, named as "Fishpond". It appears to be overgrown or partly infilled [3]. The OS 1985 1:10,000 shows a smaller more rounded pond, without the central island, although still named as a "Fish pond" [4]. These two ponds are presumably post-medieval creations associated with the surrounding Rougham Park and Rougham Hall which is located to the north [5]. The pond was dry at the time of the site visit although a substantial depression remains [6].</p>	
<p>References: [1] 1813 Rougham enclosure map (SCRO) [2] OS 1892 6" map sheet 45SW [3] OS 1904 25" map sheet 45(9) [4] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL96SW [5] Pers comm E Dennison AWP [6] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 23

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL91086338 centred	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Earthworks, south of Home Farm Cottage	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: ABS
Land use: Pasture	Ground cover: Grass	Height: 60m

Description of site

Classification: Field boundary; ?Platform	Period: ?Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork	Grade of site: LOW
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 16.06.94	
Description: Earthworks comprising a probable relict field boundary bank 0.5m high and a possible platform containing nettles c.15m east-west are visible in a pasture field, fronting the road and to the west of the site of Rougham Hall [1]. Nothing significant is shown at this location on the 1813 enclosure map, although the area lay within the former park associated with Rougham Hall, or the OS 1892 6" and 1904 25" maps [2]-[4]. Vague unclassifiable earthworks are visible on aerial photographs taken between 1950 and 1972 [5]-[7].	
References: [1] E Dennison AWP site visit [2] 1813 Rougham enclosure map (SCRO) [3] OS 1892 6" map sheet 45SW [4] OS 1904 25" map sheet 45(9) [5] AP 541/512, 4061 (10.05.50) RCHME [6] 58/649, 4107 (23.04.51) RCHME [7] AP FSL 7288, 2210 (10.11.72) AWP	

SITE NO: 24

Concordance details

SMR No: RGH 019	NAR No: TL96SW02	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location Information

NGR: TL91206334 centred	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Rougham Hall (site of) and gardens, south-east of Rougham Hall Farm	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: ABS
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Garden	Height: 60m

Description of site

Classification: Hall	Period: 16th century
Form: Site of	Grade of site: Medium
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	

Description:

A map of 1783 shows "Hall" here, and a symbol for a house, with an avenue leading off to the south [1]. An 1813 enclosure map names "The Hall" and depicts a large building lying east-west to the south of a walled garden (at TL91186327). There is a group of ten outbuildings to the north around gardens. The hall apparently faces south, and has a bowed west end, with a wing projecting to the north [2]. A map of 1825 marks "Rougham Hall" and shows a single square building in an enclosure with an avenue to the south [3]. The OS 1892 6" map shows only a walled garden and three small buildings at the west and south ends of the site; that to the west is marked as "Post Office". A "Sun Dial" is marked within the south end of the gardens. A track leading south to an avenue of trees is also shown [4]. The OS 1904 25" map marks "Rougham Hall (Remains of)" and depicts several glasshouses to the west of the rectangular walled gardens. A "P.O." is also shown [5]. The OS 1985 1:10,000 map shows a "Nursery" here. The gardens and the houses to the west and south are similarly depicted [6]. The surviving complex is shown on aerial photographs taken between 1950 and 1972 [7]-[9]. Rougham Hall was erected in the 16th century by Sir Jeffrey Burrell. It was purchased and demolished by Revd. Morton Shaw in the early 19th century. No above ground remains were visible in 1950 apart from a few stones of the old wall at TL91166335. During some excavations carried out near the kitchen garden, the cellars and an old ice house were unearthed, which were part of the old hall [10]. The wall around the garden survives to a height of c. 4m apart from the north side where it has been demolished. The houses remain. The site was not investigated in detail but little or no remains of the hall could be identified from the public footpath which runs along the west side of the site [11].

References:

- [1] 1783 Hodskinson's map of Suffolk (SCRO)
- [2] 1813 Rougham enclosure map (SCRO)
- [3] 1825 Greenwoods' map of Suffolk (SCRO)
- [4] OS 1892 6" map sheet 45SW
- [5] OS 1904 25" map sheet 45(9)
- [6] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL96SW
- [7] AP 541/512, 4061 (10.05.50) RCHME
- [8] 58/649, 4107 (23.04.51) RCHME
- [9] AP FSL 7288, 2210 (10.11.72) AWP
- [10] NAR card TL96SW02 (undated)
- [11] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE NO: 25

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL91426328 accurate	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Milestone (site of), north of Four Winds	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: ABS
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Road	Height: 59m

Description of site

Classification: Milestone	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: No grade
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	
<p>Description:</p> <p>A map of 1783 marks a "4" next to a milestone symbol at this location [1]. An enclosure map of 1813 marks "4 miles" [2]. A map of 1825 does not show anything [3]. The OS 1892 6" map shows "M.S." [4]. The OS 1904 25" map marks "M.S." and "Bury St. Edmunds 4 Stowmarket 10" [5]. "M.S." is also marked on the OS 1985 1:10,000 map [6]. The A45 was turnpiked in 1711 and so the milestone presumably dates from this period. No evidence for the milestone could be found at the time of the site visit [7].</p>	
<p>References:</p> <p>[1] 1783 Hodskinson's map of Suffolk (SCRO)</p> <p>[2] 1813 Rougham enclosure map (SCRO)</p> <p>[3] 1825 Greenwoods' map of Suffolk sheet 5 (SCRO)</p> <p>[4] OS 1892 6" map sheet 45SW</p> <p>[5] OS 1904 25" map sheet 45(9)</p> <p>[6] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL96SW</p> <p>[7] E Dennison AWP site visit</p>	

SITE NO: 25

Concordance details

SMR No:	NAR No:	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL91426328 accurate	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Milestone (site of), north of Four Winds	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: GSG	Solid geology: C	Soils: ABS
Land use: Developed	Ground cover: Road	Height: 59m

Description of site

Classification: Milestone	Period: Post-medieval
Form: Site of	Grade of site: No grade
Date inspected: E Dennison AWP 11.03.94	

Description:

A map of 1783 marks a "4" next to a milestone symbol at this location [1]. A enclosure map of 1813 marks "4 miles" [2]. A map of 1825 does not show anything [3]. The OS 1892 6" map shows "M.S." [4]. The OS 1904 25" map marks "M.S." and "Bury St. Edmunds 4 Stowmarket 10" [5]. "M.S." is also marked on the OS 1985 1:10,000 map [6]. The A45 was turnpiked in 1711 so the milestone presumably dates from this period. No evidence for the mile could be found at the time of the site visit [7].

References:

- [1] 1783 Hodkinson's map of Suffolk (SCRO)
- [2] 1813 Rougham enclosure map (SCRO)
- [3] 1825 Greenwoods' map of Suffolk sheet 5 (SCRO)
- [4] OS 1892 6" map sheet 45SW
- [5] OS 1904 25" map sheet 45(9)
- [6] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL96SW
- [7] E Dennison AWP site visit

SITE NO: 26

Concordance details

SMR No: RGH 007; RGH 008	NAR No: TL96SW05	SAM No:	LB No:
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Location information

NGR: TL92256328 centred	Map: TL96SW
Site name & location: Moated site and gardens, Rougham Place	
Parish: Rougham	Extent of site (OS):

Physical characteristics

Drift geology: BC	Solid geology: C	Soils: ABS
Land use:	Ground cover:	Height: 60m

Description of site

Classification: Moated site; Garden	Period: Medieval; Post-medieval
Form: Earthwork; Site of	Grade of site: High
Date inspected:	

Description:

A map of 1783 depicts Rougham Place as a small house and cross-wing, named as "Tyson Esq" [1]. The 1813 Rougham enclosure map marks "The Place" and depicts a large H-shaped building within a moated enclosure which has a gap, presumably the access, in the centre of the north arm. The east arm extends as a bulge slightly to the north, beyond the line of the northern return. There is also a formal square garden and a small building to the north-west, and five smaller buildings to the north-east [2]. A map of 1825 names "Rougham Place". No buildings are shown in the moated enclosure which appears to have the north arm missing. There are two buildings to the north-east [3]. The OS 1892 6" map shows a "Moat" with a gap in the north arm and a "F.B." in the centre of the east arm. A single rectangular building is shown to the east of a moat, with a complex of farm buildings to the north-east. The complex is approached by tracks to the south and west [4]. The OS 1904 25" map depicts a similar arrangement [5]. An empty moated enclosure is shown on the OS 1985 1:10,000 map, named as "Moat" [6]. Aerial photographs taken between 1947 and 1970 show the water-filled moat but no other features are really visible due to poor lighting conditions [7]-[9]. Aerial photographs taken in 1972, 1976 and 1978 show a slight mound to the north of the north-west corner of the moat and a second enclosure, of a similar size to the moat, immediately to the west; this is not in the position of the walled garden noted on the 1813 map. Two prominent earthwork banks, probably representing an original access, extend to the south of the south arm to the road. There are also other earthworks of possible field boundaries adjoining this feature [10]-[12]. An aerial photograph taken in 1982 shows that the southern earthworks have been ploughed out but traces of the enclosure to the west of the moat still remain [11]. Not visited [12].

References:

- [1] 1783 Hodskinson's map of Suffolk (SCRO)
- [2] 1813 Rougham enclosure map (SCRO)
- [3] 1825 Greenwoods' map of Suffolk sheet 5 (SCRO)
- [4] OS 1892 6" map sheet 45SW
- [5] OS 1904 25" map sheet 45(9)
- [6] OS 1985 1:10,000 map sheet TL96SW
- [7] AP CPE/UK/1972, 4026 (11.04.47) RCHME
- [8] AP 58/649, 4107 (23.04.51) RCHME
- [9] OS/70171, 263 (03.06.70) RCHME
- [10] AP FSL 7288, 2205 (10.11.72) AWP
- [11] AP DH30 (01.07.76) SCSMR & RCHME (TL9263/1)
- [12] AP CFB 25 (20.01.78) CUC
- [13] AP MY8 (00.03.82) SCSMR
- [14] Pers comm E Dennison AWP

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED**1. Map and plans**

Note: only those maps and plans relevant to this study are listed, it is not intended to be an exhaustive list of maps and plans of each parish or township. All maps and plans are held in the Suffolk County Record Office in Bury St. Edmunds (SCRO).

a) General maps of Suffolk

1783 Hodskinson's map of Suffolk (1" : 1 mile)

1825 Greenwood's map of Suffolk (1" : 1 mile)

b) Estate, tithe and other maps

1791	A survey of the borough of Bury St. Edmunds in the County of Suffolk...by Thos Warren	M 555
1813	Rougham in Suffolk (enclosure map)	HA 534/7592
1838	Plan of the parish of Beyton in the County of Suffolk (tithe map)	T 24/1-2
1842	Plan of the Eldo Estate situate in the Parishes of Saint James and St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds Rougham	1677/9/3
1845	Map of the parishes of Saint Mary and Saint James, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (tithe map)	T 77/1-2

c) Ordnance Survey maps

The following early Ordnance Survey maps were available for study:

OS 6" map sheets

44NE	1892 (first) edition
44SE	1892 (first) edition
45NW	1887 (first edition)
45SW	1892 (first edition)

OS 25" map sheets

44(8)	1904 (second) and 1926 (third) editions
44(11)	1886 (first) and 1926 (third) editions
44(12)	1885 (first), 1904 (second) and 1926 (third) editions
45(5)	1884 (first) edition
45(6)	1884 (first) and 1904 (second) editions
45(9)	1904 (second) edition
45(10)	1884 (first) and 1904 (second) editions

2. Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest

Rougham: 19th list, published 28.03.85

3. Aerial photographs

a) Vertical aerial photographs

Date	Sortie Number	Scale	Quality	Held
07.06.46	106G/UK/1557	1:9,800	AC	RCHME
29.08.46	106G/UK/1707	1:9,250	AC	RCHME
11.04.47	CPE/UK/1972	1:10,000	AA	RCHME
24.04.51	58/651	1:10,000	AA	RCHME
23.04.51	58/649	1:10,000	AA	RCHME
11.02.55	82/1077	1:10,000	AA	RCHME
06.06.55	58/1780	1:10,000	AB	RCHME
05.05.60	543/T/899	1:10,002	AC	RCHME
16.09.63	543/2409	1:10,000	AB	RCHME
21.10.63	58/5988	1:10,080	AB	RCHME
03.05.70	MAL/70028	1:3,000	AA	RCHME
10.05.70	541/512	1:10,000	AC	RCHME
05.10.72	FSL/7279		AA	AWP
10.11.72	FSL/7288		AA	AWP

b) Oblique aerial photographs

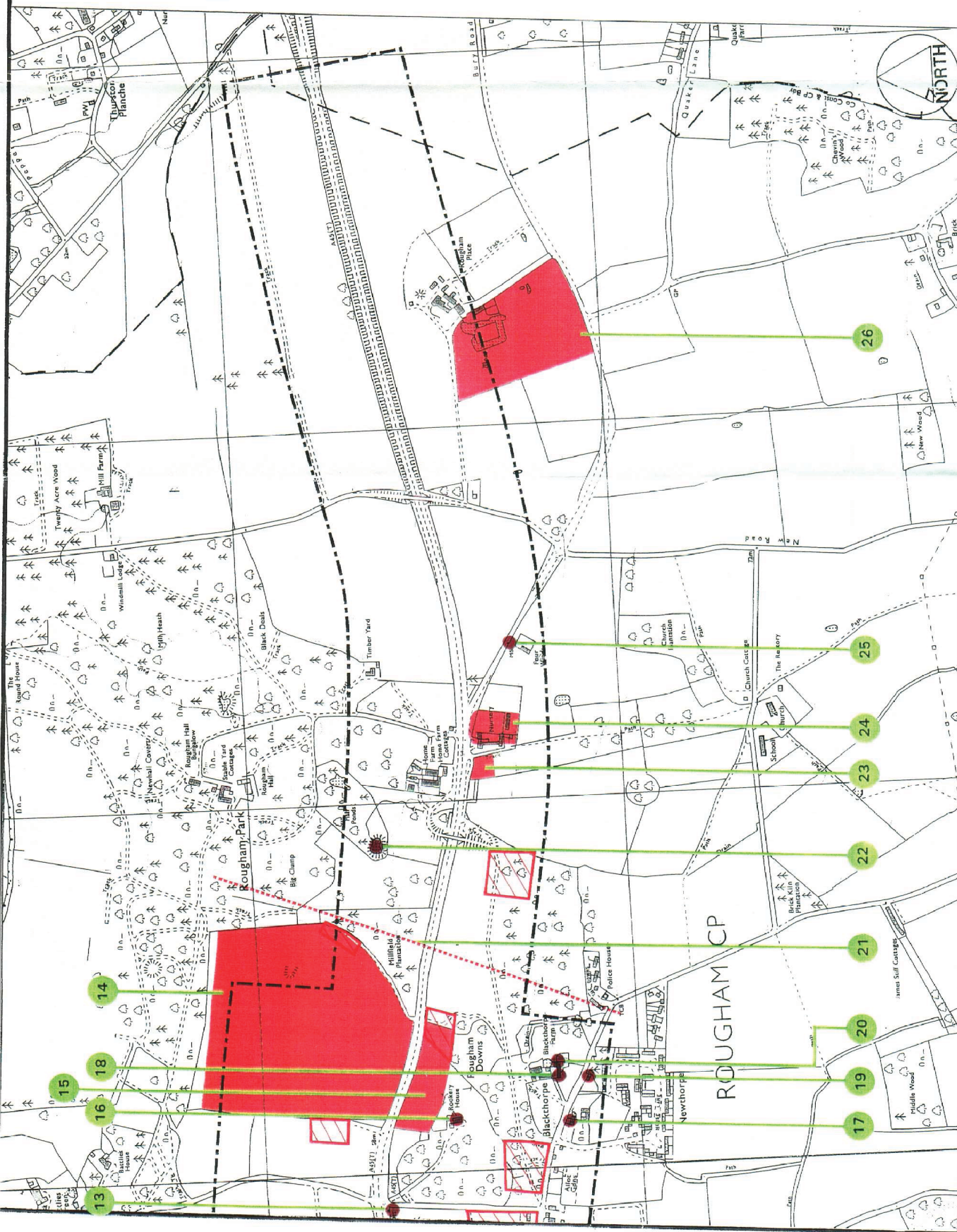
Date	Sortie Number	Quality	Held
01.07.76	DH 30	AA	SCSMR & RCHME
20.01.78	CFB 25	AA	CUC
00.03.82	MY 8	AB	SCSMR




Quality is shown as a 2-letter key: the first letter refers to the quality of the photograph (A = excellent, B = moderate) while the second letter refers to the conditions under which the photograph was taken (A = excellent, B = slight cloud/haze, C = moderate cloud/haze).

Abbreviations

AWP	Anthony Walker and Partners
CUC	Cambridge University Collection
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
SCRO	Suffolk County Record Office, Kendal
SCSMR	Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record

- KEY**
- ARCHAEOLOGY STUDY AREA
 - SITE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST
 - AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST
 - SITE REFERENCE NUMBER
 - AREA OF WARTIME BUILDINGS



 THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE NETWORK MANAGEMENT DIVISION		 KASHEC CONSULTING ENGINEERS KASHEC HOUSE MARKET HILL, ROYSTON HERTFORDSHIRE SG8 9JN TEL: (0763) 247131 FAX: (0763) 747029		 ANTHONY WALKER AND PARTNERS The Old Rectory Verge Lane, High-will Swindon SN6 7AD Tel: (0793) 861106 Fax: (0793) 861109		PROJECT TITLE A45:BURY ST EDMUNDS TO BEYTON GREEN	
DATE DRAWN 23.3.94		CHECKED BY AH		DATE CHECKED 23.3.94		APPROVED BY	
DATE APPROVED		SCALE 1:10 000		DATE 23.3.94		DRAWING NUMBER FIGURE 1B	
DRAWING TITLE SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST		REVISION					