



LAND AT CHILTON LEYS FARM, CHILTON LEYS, ONEHOUSE, SUFFOLK

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT



Report Number: 1050

March 2014



**LAND AT CHILTON LEYS FARM,
CHILTON LEYS, ONEHOUSE, SUFFOLK**

Desk Based Assessment

Prepared for:
Mr John Dadge on behalf of Mr Piers Morgan
Barker Storey Matthews
37 Priestgate
Peterborough
PE1 1JL

By:
Martin Brook BA PIfA

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
**115 Osprey Drive,
Stowmarket, Suffolk,
IP14 5UX**

T: 01449 763034

info@britannia-archaeology.com

www.britannia-archaeology.com

Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

March 2014

Site Code	ONS 009	NGR	TM 0292 5966
Planning Ref.	-	OASIS	Britanni1-174711
Approved By	Matthew Adams	DATE	March 2014



DISCLAIMER

The material contained within this report was prepared for an individual client and solely for the benefit of that client and the contents should not be relied upon by any third party. The results and interpretation of the report cannot be considered an absolute representation of the archaeological or any other remains. Britannia Archaeology Ltd will not be held liable for any error of fact resulting in loss or damage, direct, indirect or consequential, through misuse of, or actions based on the material contained within by any third party.



CONTENTS

	ABSTRACT	
1.0	INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY	
2.0	METHODOLOGY	
3.0	PLANNING BACKGROUND	
4.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SEARCH RESULTS	
5.0	DISCUSSION	
6.0	CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS	
7.0	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
8.0	PROJECT ARCHIVE & DEPOSITION	

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appendix 1	HER Data	
Appendix 2	Oasis Form	
Figure 1	Site Location Plan	1:2500
Figure 2	SHER Data – Monument Areas & Locations	1:10000
Figure 3	SHER Data – Event and Listed Buildings	1:10000
Figure 4	Cartographic Sources	
Figure 5	Site Photographic Record	



Abstract

Britannia Archaeology was commissioned by Mr John Dadge of Barker Storey Matthews to prepare an archaeological desk based assessment on land at Chilton Leys Farm, Chilton Leys, Onehouse, Suffolk (NGR: TM 0292 5966) . The assessment will support a planning application for the residential development of two fields and associated works.

The site has a moderate to high potential for subsurface archaeological remains dating to the medieval period based on the presence of a possible medieval moat adjacent to the proposed development site. This is documented in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) office.

The potential for finds or features dating to all other periods is low except for post medieval which is low to moderate.

Onehouse is typical of villages in southern, rural Suffolk, which are characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern, usually focused on or around the parish church or village greens. The assessment site lies on the periphery this model and as such has undergone little in the way of development for the last 1500 years.

Historical maps show that the site has been given over to agricultural for at least the last 200 years and the only change has been a minor one to the northern internal field boundary.

No details on construction depths for footing trenches were available at the time of writing however based on the standard depths for residential builds in this area the construction would have major impact on any subsurface archaeological remains if present.

Impact on the archaeological setting is likely to be significant in relation to the possible medieval moat, but low for all listed buildings in the search area.



1.0 INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

1.1 Project Background

This report presents an archaeological desk based assessment undertaken by Britannia Archaeology Ltd, commissioned by Mr John Dadge of Barker Storey Matthews on behalf of Mr Piers Morgan, for a proposed residential development on Land at Chilton Leys Farm, Chilton Leys, Onehouse, Suffolk (NGR: TM 0292 5966) (Fig.1).

This assessment will support a planning application for the proposed development of the site which will involve:

- construction of five residential properties in the northern paddock on approximately 0.61 Hectares of land ;
- construction of one residential property in the southern paddock on approximately 0.41 Hectares of land ;
- construction of an internal access route to the northern paddock.

The objective of this assessment is to establish the presence of, or likely potential for, buried archaeological remains and the possible impact of the development on these remains. The assessment will also consider the setting of the new development in relation to existing listed buildings and known archaeological sites within the immediate area.

The study area (Fig.1) is formed by two pieces of land totalling approximately 1.02 Hectares. The Northern paddock is roughly rectangular north-east to south-west while the southern paddock is triangular and orientated north to south. The land includes an area of woodland immediately south of the northern paddock and east of Chilton Leys Farm, there is no indication in any records that this is a piece of ancient woodland and has subsequently been treated as relatively modern. The site does not fall within a known conservation area or Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI).

1.2 Site Description

The assessment site is located between the village of Onehouse and the town of Stowmarket and covers an area of 1.02Ha (Fig. 1.). The site lies in the parish of Onehouse and is situated at approximately C. 50m AOD. The underlying geology consists of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel while the bedrock geology is Crag Group sand which formed in shallow seas from siliciclastic sediments deposited in the Quaternary period 55 – 65 million years ago (BGS, 2014).

The site is accessed from a private lane that runs north from Forest Road. Current land use is as arable pasture.



2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims & Scope

This report aims to assess all known information relating to subsurface and above ground archaeological remains within a 1.25km radius centred on a point between the two paddocks to identify the potential presence of archaeological remains that will be impacted upon during the development. It will also consider the impact of the development on the setting of existing archaeological sites and listed buildings in the immediate vicinity. This report will take into consideration existing truncation from previous developments and the potential impact caused by the implementation of the proposed development plans and construction methods.

2.2 Research and Sources

Historic Environment Record Office

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record Office (SHER) was consulted and provided details of all data held within a 1.25km radius of the site. The SHER database holds records of archaeological sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, finds spots, registered parks and gardens, protected wreck sites and battlefields.

Documentary Sources

Primary and secondary documentary sources were consulted via the SHER, the Suffolk Record Office based in Ipswich and the Archaeology Data Service (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk). All sources consulted are listed in the bibliography.

Cartographic Sources

A search of primary and secondary cartographic sources was undertaken at Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich.

Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken on the 27th February 2014 and a photographic record compiled. The visit aimed to identify any existing earthworks or visible archaeological remains, establish the condition and character of the existing site and note its setting. Proposed site plans were consulted during the visit to assess the areas where there is the greatest potential to encounter archaeological remains.

Presentation of Results

The results of the research are presented by historical/archaeological period and are a synthesis of all data gathered that are relevant to the site. Not all of the data supplied by the SHER is referred to in the report, however Appendix 1 contains a full table and brief description of the HER search results.



3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

The archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development plan is the Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998).

3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)*

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred; and
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998)*

The local plan for Mid Suffolk deals with the development on archaeological sites in policy HB14, this states the following:

- Where there is an overriding case for preservation, planning permission for development that would affect an archaeological site or setting will be refused.
- Having taking archaeological advice, the district planning authority may decide that development can take place subject to either satisfactory measures to preserve the archaeological remains in situ or for the site to be excavated and the findings recorded. In appropriate cases the district planning authority will expect a legally binding agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning condition requiring the developer to make the appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains.

In section 2.2.3 of the Local Plan the Heritage and Listed Building objectives are:-



- To maintain or enhance the quality of Mid Suffolk's heritage, particularly through safeguarding its Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings.
- To protect ancient monuments and their settings.
- To give protection to parks and gardens of historic or landscape importance.
- To control change in ways that will protect the character of towns and villages and their settings.
- To give protection to archaeological sites and to ensure they are properly investigated and recorded if such sites are disturbed by the development.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH RESULTS

The following results are presented as a synthesis of all data obtained from the sources detailed above (Section 2.0) and listed in the bibliography (Figs. 2-3). Where possible the Suffolk HER preferred reference has been used. It is worth noting that the site falls in the area of Onehouse for this reason records of both Onehouse and Stowmarket have been consulted.

4.1 Prehistoric (750000BC – 43AD) (Fig. 2)

Suffolk in general has a rich record of prehistoric activity and archaeological sites. Fertile land and an abundance of natural resources means that the area has always been an attractive location for settlement.

The SHER returned five records of prehistoric date, none of which are located within the assessment site. The oldest record (SKT MISC) relates to an excavation in 1907 approximately 1.15 km from the assessment site. The excavation was five feet in diameter and over 20 feet deep and uncovered Palaeolithic flints including a 10 flaked flints as well as a long broad-ended flake of dull ochreous flint with edge trimming possible of a later date.

One record dates from the Early Mesolithic (ONS 007) and refers to a field walking exercise that took place 500m from the assessment site, on Land off Union Lane, Onehouse, Stowmarket and records that struck flint occurred in sparse quantities across the site. The flint ranged in date from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age.

Two records were returned dating from the Neolithic, (FNG 023 and SKT MISC). FNG 023 relates to a flint work scatter found 1km from the assessment site. Three separate assemblages found in 2002, 2004 and 2007 included 250 flints dating from the early Neolithic to the Bronze Age. SKT MISC refers to a find spot of Neolithic date approximately 1.1 km from the site. These implements were claimed.

The final prehistoric entry (SKT MISC) dates to the Bronze Age (2200 – 700 BC) and records the location of a beaker and stone battle axe found circa 1960 by a builder in Stowmarket. Both were donated to Norwich Castle Museum.



No Iron Age sites or finds have been recorded within 1.25 km of the assessment site.

While the wider landscape contains evidence of limited prehistoric activity, there is no record of any such activity on the assessment site.

4.2 Romano-British (43AD – c. 410AD)

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with *Camulodunum* (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. Onehouse is located approximately 30km north of *Camulodunum* and located near *Combretovium* (Coddensham) where four Roman roads converge. Onehouse itself sits between two Roman roads, the north to south road is the main route from the Iceni capital *Venta Icenorum* (Caister St. Edmund) to *Londinium* (London) via Colchester (now the A140, A14 and A12) and the east to west road (no longer extant) runs from the Fort at *Combretovium*, through Long Melford and joins the *Via Devana* running to *Duroiliponte* (Cambridge) (Antonine *Iter V & IX*).

Much of Britain remained virtually unchanged after the Roman invasion of 43 AD; however East Anglia experienced significant development both in settlements and villa building as well as road construction.

The SHER returned two entries dating to the Roman period (SKT009 and HGH 009). A single coin (SKT 009) was found approximately 750m south east of the assessment site. The coin is a Sestertius, probably dating to Trajan (98 – 117 AD). The second record (HGH 009) is from an old note in a metal detector file that records 4 Roman coins from Gallows Hill, 1.2 km North West of Chilton Leys.

There is no direct evidence for Roman activity on the assessment site and limited evidence for more Roman activity in the search area. While there were Roman bricks and tile recorded in the field walking exercise at Land off Union Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket (ONS 007) these were sparse. This is in contrast to the eastern side of Stowmarket where significant Roman remains have been found at Cedars Park and along to *Combretovium* (Coddensham) the location of a Roman fort.

4.3 Anglo-Saxon (early medieval) (c.410AD – 1066AD) (Fig. 2)

The withdrawal of Roman authority in Britain in the early 5th Century AD and the dominance of the Anglo-Saxons in the south and east of England led to significant changes in settlement distribution. Many of the Roman settlements, such as Colchester, waned in significance and new settlements were established. Settlement patterns persisting throughout Iron Age and Roman Britain did not necessarily continue into the Anglo-Saxon period.

The three settlements of Onehouse, Chilton and Stowmarket are all established within this period. The origins of the name Stowmarket are a combination the old English (Anglo – Saxon) word *Stou* meaning 'assembly place' with the later addition of 'market'



referring to the importance of the market there, (Mills, A.D. 2003). Chilton was a common name found in various counties usually from the Old English *Cild* and *Tun* meaning 'farm of the young (noble) men' (Mills, A.D. 2003).

The SHER search returned one record dating from this period (FNG 018) relating to a metal detector find, 1.1 km from the assessment site. The find was a St Edmund memorial penny from the early 10th century.

There is no direct evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity on the assessment site and limited evidence for more substantial settlement activity in the wider area.

4.4 Medieval (1066 AD – 1540 AD) (Fig. 2)

The medieval period in Onehouse and Stowmarket is better represented in both primary and secondary sources with eight archaeological records and eight listed building records within the search area.

The entry in Domesday Book (1086AD) records the village at Onehouse in the Stow Hundred and County of Suffolk. The total population was 36 households (very large) comprising eight smallholders and four slaves. The total tax was assessed at 2.1 geld units which was of a moderate amount. The village had two lord's plough teams and one men's plough teams, 12 acres of meadow, woodland with six pigs, one church with 0.02 church lands, six cattle, 30 pigs and 87 sheep, 22 goats and one cob. The ownership of many manorial demesnes passed to Norman aristocrats after the Conquest and Onehouse was taken over by Ranulf Peverel who had replaced the Saxon Lord Ketil Alder.

In contrast the entry for Stowmarket in the Domesday survey shows it to be of medium size, smaller than Onehouse and part of the Stow Hundred and the County of Suffolk. The total population was 12 households which was of medium size, comprising of 12 freemen. The total tax was assessed at 0.1 geld units which was very small. The village had 11 acres of meadow and one church with 0.09 church lands. The manorial demesnes passed to Count Robert of Mortain who took control after the 1066 conquest from the church of Stowmarket. It is interesting to note that in this period Stowmarket is smaller than Onehouse something that would change significantly in the coming centuries.

The hamlet of Chilton was also recorded in the survey as being part of the Stow Hundred and the County of Suffolk. The total population was 12.5 households (medium size) comprising of seven smallholders and 16 freemen. The total tax was assessed at 0.8 geld units (very small). The hamlet had three men's plough teams and a meadow of six acres. Hugh de Montfort took over this demesne and replaced King Edward who was still listed as the Saxon lord.

Onehouse appears to have prospered more than the surrounding area after the Conquest with a significant rise in livestock and value. Ranulf Peverel to whom the lands were granted appears numerous times in the Domesday survey.



One of the 16 SHER records returned for this period identifies possible medieval activity on the assessment site (ONS 006). Two (L – shaped) arms of a possible former moat on the east side of the range of buildings that form Chilton Leys Farm. It appears on a map by Hodskinson produced in 1787 (Fig. 4). Today the feature identified as a possible moat is water filled. It was noted in the site visit that the northern and eastern arm of the possible moat remains as stated in the SHER (DP 3 & 6). If the feature is a moat then it is possible that it was larger than it is now, following similar forms in the local vicinity, and any other parts of it have been filled in at some point. The act of only partially moating the site might have more to do with the desires of economy and at least a show of defence (Taylor, C. 1978). Indeed many moated sites are simply enclosures surrounded by a ditch upon which the house or other structures stood (Taylor, C. 1978).

Three of the records (SKT 004, ONS 001 and SKT 050) also identify moated sites with Chilton Hall Farm (SKT 050) being the closest, located 1km to the south-east.

Four of the medieval records relate to the churches of St John the Baptist in Onehouse (279908 and 279909) and St. Augustine in Harleston (280535 and HRL001), both of which are listed buildings. Both churches are some distance from the assessment site, lying approximately 1.1km south-west and north-west from Chilton Leys Farm. St John the Baptist also has an undated SHER record attached to it (ONS 002) relating to the part demolition of the tower which was monitored under archaeological conditions.

One record (SKT MISC) located 1.1 km east of the assessment site relates to a pottery production site found during road widening in 1937. This was indicated by production waste, large fragments in Essex tradition of slip-painted wares.

The SHER returned two records (HGH 009 and HGH 028) that identify artefact scatters. One (HGH 028) is located at Shepard's Farm 450m north-east of the assessment site but the most significant is located on the fringe of the search area at Gallows Hill, approximately 1.2km from Chilton Leys Farm and relates to a series of metal detector finds. The finds included a bronze thimble, a lead seal, a buckle with gold leaf decoration on plate and eight silver hammered medieval coins.

Two of the final five listed building records (280600 and 279930) relate to farmhouses the most significant of which is Shepard's Farmhouse, located 450m north east of the assessment site. The building is a grade II listed farmhouse consisting of a three cell open hall house built in the 15th century with a parlour that was rebuilt in the 16th century together with other alterations. The farmhouse has a thatched roof and an axial chimney, the shaft of which was rebuilt in the late 19th century. Shepherd's Farmhouse is visible from the northern paddock of Chilton Leys Farm (DP. 5).

The final three listed buildings (279923, 279911 and 384591) all date from the 16th century. The most significant of these buildings is a barn 60 meters East of Onehouse Hall (279923) 1.1km from the assessment site. The barn is early 16th century in origin and would have contained seven long bays. Major remodelling of the west end of the barn in the early 17th century added a two bay neat-house (cow shed) or stable. William White comments, "On the site of the old hall encompassed by a moat (SKT 050) a



commodious farm house was built many years ago. The grandeur and solitary situation of the ancient mansion probably gave name to the parish, which, little more than two centuries ago was covered with wood except a narrow strip which ascended from the valley to the hall", (White, W. 1844)

Medieval activity on the site seems to relate to domestic farming activity relating to the local lords and their estates. The majority of lords in Suffolk were nothing more than moderately wealthy local farmers, although a few might seek favour and advancement in the retinues of lay aristocrats (Bailey, M. 2007). This is evidenced by the two large manor houses that we know of in the area. The fact that there are three moated sites in close proximity to each other is a scaled down model of what was happening in the rest of Suffolk where there are over 850 known moated sites (Martin, E. 1988).

4.5 Post-medieval and modern (1540AD – Present) (Figs. 2 & 3)

Onehouse and Stowmarket are reasonably well-documented, especially in cartographic sources, towards the latter half of the post-medieval period. The SHER search returned seven archaeological records and 17 listed buildings.

More prominent towns in the wider area began a long period of decline in the early post-medieval period with trade in wool and other cloth types upon which the local economy relied being superseded by continental styles (Jones, W. 1984). The decline continued well into the late 19th century with a series of poor harvests in the 1870s severely damaging the already struggling farming industry.

The earliest maps of the area show the village of Onehouse but very little detail. They confirm the rough location in relation to surrounding towns and villages. Saxon's Map of Suffolk dates to 1575 and shows pictorial representations of the towns and villages and scales the size to match population and importance. The larger a town of Stowmarket is clearly identified, with the smaller Onehouse located west of Stowmarket. The same is true of John Blaeu's map of 1645 which shows Onehouse as much smaller than the nearby Stowmarket.

The size of the village altered little since the medieval period; however significant redevelopment took place in the late 16th and 17th century with 11 of the 18 listed buildings dating to this time. This significant development in the village coincides with the end of the prosperity of the larger wool and textile towns. The fact that so many buildings have survived is partly due to the high quality construction techniques used by the builders and demonstrates significant investment the village.

Nine listed buildings are within the village of Onehouse itself all but one of which are located along or just off of forest road and lie at least 400m east of the assessment site. The most notable building is The Grange located on Forest Road. Formerly a rectory the main part of the structure is late 16th century with a mid-16th century core and 18th century remodelling.

Six of the archaeological records that the SHER returned date to the post-medieval period, none of them are located on the assessment site. Two records (ONS 008 and FNG



039) relate to buildings. Farm buildings at Onehouse Hall (ONS 008) include a 16th century timber framed barn and weather boarded seven bay barn with a clasped purlin roof. This lies 1km away from Chilton Leys Farm. In the 17th century two bays were used as a neathouse. The building contains an original medieval staircase. College Barn (FNG 039) is located approximately 1.1km from the assessment site and consists of a 16th century three cell open hall house which uses base crucks within its construction.

There is one further record (279922) that lists a Granary 50m northeast of Onehouse Hall. Mid-17th century in origin the ground storey may have originated as stabling. Located 1.1km from the assessment site it would have had no impact on Chilton Leys Farm.

The 18th century saw a steady increase in the number of buildings in the area. John Kirby's map from 1736 is more detailed than the John Blaeu map from 1645, showing some roads and the basic layout of the larger settlements; however pictorial representations are still used for the smaller settlements. Onehouse is identified with a small church and large manor house. Chilton is also marked on Kirby's map and may provide a *terminus post quem* for the hamlet before it is absorbed by the expanding town of Stowmarket. It is in this period that the Chilton Leys Farmhouse as it is now first appears on a map; Hodskinson's 1787 map clearly shows a small collection of buildings on the assessment site at the current location of the farmhouse.

Stow Lodge Hospital formally the Stow Union Workhouse (279932) is located 500m south-east of the assessment site and was built in 1781. This House of Industry was taken over by the new Stow Poor Law Union in 1835. The building was of red brick with a slated roof and modillioned wooden eave cornices. The structure was three storeys throughout. The workhouse operated between 1835 and 1930 as the Stow Union Workhouse and catered for the parishes of the Stow hundred (Whitehand, R. 2012). The capacity of the workhouse is cited as 500 but in the 1881 census there were 138 inmates recorded (Whitehand, R. 2012). Like the Hundred house at Samford, Stow had a large U-shaped main building, (Higginbotham, P. 2014) which can be seen on Hodskinson's 1787 map. Eventually the workhouse became Stow Lodge Hospital which subsequently closed in 1991. The site has now been converted to residential use. Even though this building is unlikely to have had a direct impact on Chilton Leys Farm it would have certainly been visible from the assessment site and would have had a resounding impact on the local area, both socially and economically.

One record (FNG 013) relates to Great Finborough Hall located across the edge of the search area 750m to the south west. Great Finborough Hall has a large associated park defined as on Hodskinson's 1783 map. This includes a lake with a bridge over it. The park includes a folly on mound known as devils hill (FNG 003). Finborough hall was built in the late 18th century for Roger Petteward. The front has a large bow window and a colonnade of six Tuscan columns running around it.

The SHER returned one record (ONS 004) related to the workhouse comprising of the buildings described above as well as an 18th century to modern cemetery. Described as a paupers graveyard there are up to 200 graves. Two large crosses containing number plates from decayed crosses were dedicated.



The final three records (SKT 024, SKT MISC and FNG 019) are located approximately 900m from Chilton Leys Farm. FNG 019 relates to an 18th century bridge over the Rattlesden River while SKT 024 and SKT MISC both relate to two milestones.

By the mid-19th century the population of Onehouse was only a tenth of the size of Stowmarket. The 1841 census records the population of Onehouse as 303 while the population of Stowmarket was 3043, (White, W. 1844). This coincides with the reliance on agriculture and industry in the wider landscape and fits with the main period of use for the Stow Union Workhouse.

Development of the area in the late post-medieval and modern periods is well documented in 19th century cartographic sources (Fig. 3). No Enclosure Map was found for either Onehouse or Stowmarket, however the Tithe Map dated to 1846 (Fig. 4) and clearly identifies the assessment site to the north and south of Chilton Leys Farm. It shows that the modern field boundaries are part of two large plots of land. The Tithe map is split between Onehouse and Stowmarket:

TITHE NUMBER	LAND OWNER	OCCUPIER	SITE NAME	LAND USE	A	R	P	RENT		
								£	S.	P.
Stowmarket										
26	Lady Jane Seymour Hotham	John Green Jr	Part of House and Premises	Pasture	-	3	8	-	4	0
52	Lady Jane Seymour Hotham	John Green Jr	Great Remlands	Arable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onehouse										
42	Lady Jane Seymour Hotham	John Green Jr	Home Meadow	Meadow	1	1	23	-	-	-
43	Lady Jane Seymour Hotham	John Green Jr	Garden and Yarads	n/a	-	2	37	-	-	-

Table 1: Tithe Apportionments

All the plots were owned by Lady Jane Seymour Hotham and farmed by the tenant, John Green Jr, who presumably resided in Chilton Leys Farm. It is worth noting that while Lady Jane Seymour Hotham was the landowner there were also three trustee's; Robert Bussell, William Terry and Charles Shillito.

Three records for listed buildings in the area (384590, 279919 and 280543) are all close to the periphery of the search area. The most significant of these is Chilton Court (384590) formerly known as Chilton Hall Farm. Now a residential home for the elderly it was built in the early 19th century with gault brick and a slate roof. L shaped in plan it has a two storey façade and a two storey rear wing which was extended in 1980.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map dated 1884 (Fig. 4) offers far more detail than earlier maps and the assessment site is clearly identifiable to the north and south of Chilton Leys. Little appears to have changed since the production of the Tithe map with the exception of one field boundary in the northern paddock bisecting the current boundary from the north west to southern boundary.

One listed buildings (279921) are located in the vicinity of Onehouse Hall approximately 1.2km from the assessment site. These records relate to a Garage and Store built in the 20th century. Formerly an oast house, it lies 20m north of Onehouse Hall (279921)



A Particulars Plan and Conditions of Sale relating to the auction of Chilton Leys Farm dating to 1929 was noted in the Record Office. The document contained a detailed map of the property as well as the associated lands (Fig. 4) as well as a detailed description of the agricultural premises, buildings and outbuildings. It is worth noting that nowhere in this document was the presence of the medieval moat mentioned though it does appear on the attached plan.

The revised ordnance Survey of 1953 shows an outbuilding located in the northern field. This building was not on the 1929 auction plan and does not appear on the subsequent 1991 Ordnance Survey map. It is likely that this was a non-permanent outbuilding constructed from wood or other light materials that was only standing for a limited amount of time. The range of buildings that make up Chilton Leys Farm are also clearly visible on this map.

4.6 Undated

The SHER search produced five undated records. Two of these relate to artefact scatters, (ONS 005 and ONS MISC), one to a find spot (ONS 005), one to an area of ancient woodland (ONS 003), and one to the location of a possible watermill (FNG 040).

4.7 Site Visit (Fig. 5)

A site visit was undertaken by the author on 27th February with the following aims:

- to determine the current state of the assessment area;
- to investigate the presence of any surface or potential subsurface archaeological remains; and
- to ascertain the current level of truncation.

The two fields are currently in use as arable pasture. The boundaries of the northern paddock are formed by a young tree line and a fence. There is a large standing structure, possibly a Nissen hut, adjacent to the southern boundary of the northern paddock. The boundaries of the southern paddock are formed by a wooden fence. There is a public footpath running parallel to the northern boundary of the southern paddock, continuing through the paddock to the access road on the western side. The possible moat is currently in a garden area attached to Chilton Leys farmhouse. If the feature had a return, nothing visible of that arm remains however there is a slight bank on the southern edge of the property garden that could possibly indicate the location of an extant arm of the possible moat.

No obvious archaeological remains or structures were observed during the visit.

4.8 GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION (Schofield, T. 2014) – (Fig. 4)

A preceding detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken by Britannia Archaeology Ltd over the two separate fields on the 27th February 2014. This recorded a fairly wide range of anomalies, some of which have archaeological potential. The first is located to the north of the barn and the second to the south of Chilton Leys Farm.



Isolated dipolar ('iron spike') responses were most numerous within both datasets and were probably caused by the introduction of modern ferrous cultural debris into the topsoil during manuring and through loss, rather than resulting from the presence of buried archaeological artefacts. These responses seem to be fairly evenly spaced throughout the fields with no apparent concentration.

The northern field contained one area of magnetic disturbance that potentially relates to magnetic building rubble material from a possible previous structure although no remains were witnessed during the survey. Three weak positive linear trends, two of which are present on a similar alignment to a backfilled field boundary illustrated on the 1846 to 1853 Ordnance Survey Maps, and a third that is potentially a land drain or service run. One positive discrete anomaly could be the remains of a former rubbish pit however a geological origin cannot be ruled out.

Anomalies recorded in the southern field include four areas of magnetic disturbance that may demarcate the location of demolition rubble material from the potential remains of previous standing structures; however no obvious cause for these readings was witnessed in these areas during the survey. Dummy readings were recorded in the area of the extant rubbish heap. One dipolar discrete anomaly recorded in the northern half of the field is an area of potential thermoremanent magnetisation indicative of a burnt pit; however large buried ferrous objects can also cause similar readings. Two very weak parallel linear anomalies orientated north west to south east were recorded within close proximity to the south western boundary and have been interpreted as service runs or land drains

A fairly wide range of anomalies have been recorded in both fields, some of which have an archaeological potential. Further investigation of these anomalies will enable the hypotheses given in this report to be put to the test.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Archaeological Potential

Information on the archaeology in the immediate area of the assessment site is relatively sparse, due mainly to a low level of archaeological investigation in the locality. The possible placement of a moat at Chilton Leys farm does show that there could have been medieval activity on the site but little else has been found. The wider area is quite well represented showing human activity within 1.25km from the Neolithic to the modern periods. The evidence suggests a relatively low level of activity in the area until the medieval period when building development began to take place after the conquest of 1066 AD. Substantial building development took place from the 17th century in Onehouse and the surrounding area, as indicated by the numerous listed buildings all dating to the same century. Following this development, little really changed until the mid-20th century when residential development adjacent to the main thoroughfares has slowly increased the size of the villages. Residential development from Stowmarket has also had an impact. The village of Chilton that is referred to in the Domesday survey of 1086 AD was



absorbed by the town of Stowmarket. William White refers to the small Hamlet of Chilton in 1844 when assessing the size of Stowmarket stating that the town contained 1240 acres including Chilton, (White, W. 1844).

Given the research results, there is a **low** potential for the presence of prehistoric features or finds.

Despite the presence of Roman archaeology on the east side of Stowmarket and beyond, the potential for Roman finds or features on the assessment site is **low**.

The Anglo-Saxon origins of Onehouse would suggest reasonable levels of activity in the wider area, however Onehouse was relatively insignificant compared to the larger towns such as the emerging Stowmarket and Ipswich. However, its entry in Domesday shows that at the time of the conquest Onehouse was fairly wealthy and well established. No finds were located on the assessment site and consequently there is a **low** potential for Anglo-Saxon finds and features on the assessment site.

Onehouse remained a small, rural settlement during the medieval period. The layout of the village and the distribution of medieval buildings, features and finds from the SHER indicate that the assessment site was on the very periphery of settlement activity. However, the presence of the possible medieval moat (ONS 006) could indicate that they may have been concentrated activity on the assessment site. While the current property of Chilton Leys Farm stands on the interior of the possible moat, likely truncating any possible structure that stood previous, it is possible that there would have been associated outbuildings that would have been outside the possible moat. Barns and other agricultural buildings are likely situated flanking the approach to the house-moat or placed nearby (Martin, E. 1988). The results of the geophysical survey show areas of magnetic disturbance present within both datasets, these may be possibly related to previous standing structures. The presence of the possible moat, eight medieval SHER records and multiple listed buildings in the area show that the potential for finding archaeology of a medieval date is **moderate to high**.

Substantial residential development in the village is recorded in the 17th century with many of the listed buildings dating to this period. No other post-medieval finds or features have been recorded on or close to the site. The map regression shows the site has remained as agricultural fields since at least 1846. One structure has been noted in the northern paddock detailed on the Revised Ordnance Survey of 1953. It is likely that this was a non-permanent outbuilding constructed from wood or other light materials that was only standing for a limited amount of time. The potential for post-medieval and modern features is **low to moderate** due to the potential for associated structures related to existing buildings which have undergone redevelopment. It should be noted that some residual modern finds will be present due to manuring. It should also be noted that the in-filled field boundary ditches present on the Tithe Map and subsequent OS Maps, will also be preserved and contain post-medieval and modern material up to the 1970's .



5.2 Existing and Proposed Impact (Fig. 4)

Existing Impact

The field has been turned over to pasture and there is no evidence of any other development on the site except for the presence of a structure detailed on the Revised Ordnance Survey in 1953. It is likely that this structure was non-permanent and made of wood or other light materials and consequently, should there be any buried archaeological remains, these are likely to be moderately well preserved, especially in the deeper deposits.

Proposed Impact

The proposed construction plans involve the construction five residential properties in the northern paddock and one residential property in the southern paddock. An internal access road will be constructed to allow access past Chilton Leys Farm to the northern paddock.

Construction depths for the proposed dwellings have not yet been decided as of the time this report was written. If industry standard foundation trenches and service runs are used then the development is likely to have a significant impact on subsurface archaeology if any is present.

Impact on Setting

The construction of these residential properties will significantly change the immediate nature of the site and its setting. The closest listed building to the northern paddock is Shepherds Farm which lies 450m to the north-east. However it only has limited line of sight to the proposed development area, being screened by young trees along the boundary.

The southern paddock is bounded by open fields to the south and east however the closest listed building is Star House Farm which lies 350m to the south and does not have line of sight to the assessment site. Likewise the view to the Stow Lodge Hospital is screened by trees on that site.

The feature identified as possibly a former medieval moat (ONS 006) is a none designated asset (not a scheduled monument), however the possibility of it being a moat is recorded in the SHER and the development will significantly affect its immediate setting.

There will therefore be a negligible to low impact on the setting of the surrounding historical listed buildings, but a significant impact on the setting of the adjacent possible moat.



6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

There is little evidence for prehistoric activity in Onehouse and this is broadly consistent with settlement distribution patterns in prehistoric Suffolk which suggest a tendency to prefer lighter soils. Onehouse is typical of villages in the area which are characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern, usually focused on the parish church but also scattered around the numerous greens and along country lanes, which have evolved since the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. The assessment site lies on the periphery of this model in between three parishes and as such has undergone little in the way of development for the last 1500 years. The potential to encounter any archaeological remains dating to these periods is low.

The most significant impact will be to any surviving medieval remains present associated with the possible moat, (SHER record ONS 006). The development plans will have a high impact on any archaeology where it is encountered.

There is a low impact on the setting of existing listed buildings, but again, there will be a significant impact on the setting of the possible moat.

6.2 Recommendations

The results of the geophysical survey indicate a low potential for archaeological remains across the assessment area, however the close proximity of the proposed development to the possible medieval moat would normally warrant further intrusive archaeological mitigation to fully determine the extent, quality and quantity of any possible remains. Therefore, further consultation with SCCAS/CT is advised to establish the nature of any further mitigation.

The impact to setting of the possible moat may require further mitigation, possibly in the form of soft landscaping, and this would also need to be discussed in more detail with SCCAS/CT.

7.0 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr John Dadge of Barker Storey Matthews for commissioning the project and for his advice and assistance. We would also like to thank Mr Piers Morgan for his help and assistance, and to Dr Matt Brudenell of Suffolk County Council for his advice.

8.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE & DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological



Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum or the SHER Office.



Bibliography

Bailey, M. 2007. *The History of Suffolk, Medieval Suffolk*. Boydell Press

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*

Dymond, D. & Martin, E. 1988. *An Historical Atlas of Suffolk; revised and enlarged edition*. Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History

IfA, 2012. *Standard & Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Institute for Archaeologist

Jones, WAB. 1989. *Hadleigh Through the Ages*. East Anglian Magazine

Mills, A D. 2003. *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names*. OUP

Morris, J. (ed). 1985. *The Domesday Book: Suffolk* Phillimore & Co

Ordnance Survey, 2001. *Historical Map and Guide, Roman Britain*.

Reynolds, T. 1794. *Iter Britanniarum or that part of the Itinerary of Antoninus Which Relates to Britain*. Cambridge

Scholfield, T. 2014. *Land at Chilton Leys Farm, Chilton Leys, Onehouse, Suffolk; Detailed Magnetometer Survey*. Britannia Archaeology Ltd. R1049.

Sommers, M. 2006. *WHA 003, Archaeological Monitoring Report: Whitehouse Farm, Whatfield*. SCCAS

Stock, R. 2013. *Agricultural Land Classification Report on Land at Elmsett Airfield*.

Taylor, C. Edited by Aberg, F.A. 1978. *CBA Research Report, No 17 Medieval Moated Sites*. Council of British Archaeology

Whitehand, R. 2012. *Facts About Suffolk Workhouses*. Historical Suffolk Publishing

White, W. 1844. *Whites Directory of Suffolk 1844*. Robert Leader

Cartographic Sources

Saxon's Map of Suffolk, 1575

John Blaeu, 1645



John Kirby, 1736

Hodskinson, 1787

Tithe Map, 1846

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 1884

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 1904

Chilton Leys Farm Map (Auction), 1929

Ordnance Survey Provisional Revised Edition, 1953

Ordnance Survey Map, 1991

Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

Higginbotham, P. 2014. *The Workhouse* <http://workhouses.org.uk/stow>



APPENDIX 1 – SHER DATA

Monument Records

PREFERRED REF	MONUMENT ID	DESIGNATION	NAME	SUMMARY	DATE RANGE	PERIOD	TYPE
SKT Misc	MSF5401	MON	Danecroft	Excavation in 1907, 5 feet in diameter and over 20 feet deep, by Col St John F M Fancourt in garden of Danecroft 'eolithic' flints (S1).	1066 to 1539	Palaeolithic	ARTEFACT SCATTER
ONS 007	MSF24800	MON	Land off Union Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, ONS 007	The field walking recovered sparse distributions of prehistoric, Roman and late medieval finds.	-4000 to-2351	Early Mesolithic to Post Medieval	ARTEFACT SCATTER
FNG 023	MSF21323	MON	Lakeside	Flintwork scatter found on surface in 2002, 2004 & 2007.	-2350 to -701	Early Neolithic to Middle Iron Age	ARTEFACT SCATTER
SKT Misc	MSF5411	FS	Danecroft	Claimed prehistoric implements at Danecroft - see Pal.	43 to 409	Neolithic	FINDSPOT
SKT Misc	MSF5414	FS		Beaker and stone battle axe found circa 1960 by a builder, probably in the Stowmarket area.	1066 to 1539	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT
SKT 009	MSF5396	MON		Coin.	-	Roman	FINDSPOT
HGH 009	MSF10988	MON	Gallows Hill	'An old note in metal detector file records' 1 ? Rom & 3 Rom coins from Gallows Hill, Haughley.	-	Roman	ARTEFACT SCATTER
FNG 018	MSF16350	FS	Boyton Hall Farm	Metal detector find of St Edmund memorial penny, early C10 (S1).	-	Saxon	FINDSPOT
SKT Misc	MSF19664	MON	Stowmarket	Pottery production site indicated by production waste, large frags in Essex tradition of slip-painted wares, found Aug 1937 in road widening on Bury side of Stowmarket.	850 to 1065	Medieval	POTTERY MANUFACTURING SITE
HGH 009	MSF10989	MON	Gallows Hill	An old note in metal detector file records: bronze thimble (Med/LMed); lead seal with HO & PP (possibly PMed?); a buckle with gold leaf	410 to 1065	Medieval	ARTEFACT SCATTER



Land at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Project Number 1054

				decoration on plate and 8 silver hammered Med coins (S1).			
ONS 006	MSF23635	MON	Chilton Leys	Two (L-shaped) arms of possible former moat on E side of range of buildings named Chilton Leys on OS maps. Buildings mapped by Hodkinson in 1783 (S1).	410 to 1065	Medieval	MOAT
SKT 004	MSF5391	MON	Chilton Hall Farm	Moat.	-4000 to -2351	Medieval	MOAT
HRL 001	MSF5463	MON	Church of St Augustine	Church of St Augustine.	-	Medieval	CHURCH
ONS 001	MSF5445	MON	Onehouse Hall	Moat.	-	Medieval	MOAT
HGH 028	MSF22051	MON	Shepherd's Farm	Collection of mainly med pottery (circa 80med sherds) from 'behind house' (back garden?) of Shepherds Farm House.	1540 to 1900	Medieval to Post Medieval	ARTEFACT SCATTER
SKT 050	MSF23639	MON	Chilton Hall	Chilton Hall complex including possible moated site, Listed House & barn and other buildings.	1066 to 1500	Medieval to Post Medieval	MOAT, HOUSE, BARN
SKT 024	MSF18232	MON	B115; Finborough Road	Milestone.	1066 to 1500	Post Medieval	MILESTONE
FNG 013	MSF14822	MON	Finborough Hall; Great Finborough Hall Park	Great Finborough Hall and associated park (R1).	-	Post Medieval	PARK, GREAT HOUSE, LANDSCAPE FEATURE, BRIDGE
SKT Misc	MSF18236	MON	A45	Milestone - site of.	-	Post Medieval	MILESTONE
ONS 008	MSF25360	BLD	Farm buildings at Onehouse Hall	16th C barn and 17th C stable with a granary above		16th century to 17th century	BARN, GRANARY
FNG 039	MSF25651	BLD	College Barn	16th C open hall house	43 to 410	16th century	OPEN HALL HOUSE
FNG 019	MSF16627	MON	Burford Bridge	Bridge over Rattlesden River shown on 1783 map (S1).	1199 to 1216 & 1483 to 1485	18th century to 19th century	BRIDGE



Land at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Project Number 1054

ONS 004	MSF16977	MON	Stow Union Workhouse; Stow Lodge Hospital; Stow Poor Law Institution	Stow Incorporated Hundred Workhouse erected in 1781 - for background information see (S1). Listed building.	1066 to 1539	18th century to Modern	WORKHOUSE, CEMETERY, HOSPITAL
FNG 040	MSF26718	MON	College Barn Mill	Possible watermill (location of)		Undated	WATERMILL
ONS 002	MSF13183	MON	Church of St John the Baptist	Church with round tower, Nave & tower probably built as unit in C13, flint mortar structure with rough coursing (nave rendered but seen when part stripped).	1540 to 1900	Undated	SITE
ONS 003	MSF19358	MON	North Field Wood	Ancient Woodland as defined in (S1).		Unknown	WOOD, EARTHWORK
ONS 005	MSF19148	FS		Metal detected silver coin of King John.	1066 to 1539	Undated	ARTEFACT SCATTER
ONS 005	MSF19147	MON		Pottery: 28 sherds, date range probably C2-C4.	1066 to 1500	Undated	ARTEFACT SCATTER
ONS Misc	MSF19149	MON		Metal detected finds of two silver coins - medieval, Charles I and bronze elaborately decorated attachment.	43 to 409	Undated	ARTEFACT SCATTER
ONS Misc	MSF19149	MON		Metal detected finds of two silver coins - medieval, Charles I and bronze elaborately decorated attachment.	410 to 1065	Undated	ARTEFACT SCATTER

Event Records

PREFERRED REF	EVENT ID	ORGANISATION	NAME	DESCR
SKT 052	ESF20062	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	SKT 052 The Kingsfield Centre, Chilton Way, Stowmarket, Suffolk	A trial trench evaluation was undertaken at The Kingsfield Centre, Stowmarket in advance of a new building and car park. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded during the evaluation. Truncation of the normal soil profile



Land at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Project Number 1054

SKT 052	ESF20062	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	SKT 052 The Kingsfield Centre, Chilton Way, Stowmarket, Suffolk	A trial trench evaluation was undertaken at The Kingsfield Centre, Stowmarket in advance of a new building and car park. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded during the evaluation. Truncation of the normal soil profile
ONS 007	ESF20554	Archaeological Solutions	Land off Union Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, ONS 007	PROJECT DETAILS Fieldwalking evaluation. Struck flint occurred in sparse quantities across the site, and no concentration or cluster was evident. The flint ranges in date from Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, reinforcing the sparseness of its occurrence.

Listed Building Records

PREFERRED REFERENCE	Name	GRADE	DESIGNATED ID	PARISH
279909	BASE OF CHURCHYARD CROSS 30 METRES SOUTH OF THE TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II	DSF3890	ONEHOUSE
279915	STABLE AND COACH HOUSE 30 METRES EAST OF ONEHOUSE LODGE	II	DSF3891	ONEHOUSE
279908	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II	DSF4224	ONEHOUSE
279921	GARAGE AND STORE FORMERLY OAST HOUSE 20 METRES NORTH OF ONEHOUSE HALL	II	DSF4225	ONEHOUSE
384590	CHILTON COURT	II	DSF4245	STOWMARKET
384592	CHILTON HALL BARN	II	DSF4246	STOWMARKET
279916	HUNTERS LODGE	II	DSF4682	ONEHOUSE
280543	TOP HILL HOUSE	II	DSF4735	HAUGHLEY
280600	SHEPHERDS FARMHOUSE	II	DSF4915	HAUGHLEY
279913	ONEHOUSE LODGE	II	DSF4952	ONEHOUSE
279918	ELDER COTTAGE	II	DSF4953	ONEHOUSE
279917	LEACROFT AND ROSE COTTAGE	II	DSF5076	ONEHOUSE
279919	THE SHEPHERD AND DOG	II	DSF5163	ONEHOUSE
279920	ONEHOUSE HALL	II	DSF5245	ONEHOUSE
279910	THE GRANGE	II	DSF5540	ONEHOUSE



Land at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Project Number 1054

279912	BARN 30 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE GRANGE	II	DSF5541	ONEHOUSE
279923	BARN 60 METRES EAST OF ONEHOUSE HALL	II	DSF5542	ONEHOUSE
279931	BARN 10 METRES WEST OF STARHOUSE FARMHOUSE	II	DSF5543	ONEHOUSE
279930	STARHOUSE FARMHOUSE	II	DSF5834	ONEHOUSE
280535	CHURCH OF ST AUGUSTINE	I	DSF6227	HARLESTON
279922	GRANARY 50 METRES NORTH EAST OF ONEHOUSE HALL	II	DSF6256	ONEHOUSE
384591	CHILTON HALL	II	DSF6385	STOWMARKET
279932	STOW LODGE HOSPITAL	II	DSF6681	ONEHOUSE
279914	BARN 40 METRES SOUTH EAST OF ONEHOUSE LODGE	II	DSF6793	ONEHOUSE
279911	BREWHOUSE 5 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE GRANGE	II	DSF6952	ONEHOUSE
279909	BASE OF CHURCHYARD CROSS 30 METRES SOUTH OF THE TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II	DSF3890	ONEHOUSE
279915	STABLE AND COACH HOUSE 30 METRES EAST OF ONEHOUSE LODGE	II	DSF3891	ONEHOUSE
279908	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II	DSF4224	ONEHOUSE
279921	GARAGE AND STORE FORMERLY OAST HOUSE 20 METRES NORTH OF ONEHOUSE HALL	II	DSF4225	ONEHOUSE
384590	CHILTON COURT	II	DSF4245	STOWMARKET
384592	CHILTON HALL BARN	II	DSF4246	STOWMARKET
279916	HUNTERS LODGE	II	DSF4682	ONEHOUSE
280543	TOP HILL HOUSE	II	DSF4735	HAUGHLEY
280600	SHEPHERDS FARMHOUSE	II	DSF4915	HAUGHLEY
279913	ONEHOUSE LODGE	II	DSF4952	ONEHOUSE
279918	ELDER COTTAGE	II	DSF4953	ONEHOUSE
279917	LEACROFT AND ROSE COTTAGE	II	DSF5076	ONEHOUSE
279919	THE SHEPHERD AND DOG	II	DSF5163	ONEHOUSE
279920	ONEHOUSE HALL	II	DSF5245	ONEHOUSE
279910	THE GRANGE	II	DSF5540	ONEHOUSE
279912	BARN 30 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE GRANGE	II	DSF5541	ONEHOUSE



Land at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, Suffolk
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Project Number 1054

279923	BARN 60 METRES EAST OF ONEHOUSE HALL	II	DSF5542	ONEHOUSE
279931	BARN 10 METRES WEST OF STARHOUSE FARMHOUSE	II	DSF5543	ONEHOUSE
279930	STARHOUSE FARMHOUSE	II	DSF5834	ONEHOUSE
280535	CHURCH OF ST AUGUSTINE	I	DSF6227	HARLESTON
279922	GRANARY 50 METRES NORTH EAST OF ONEHOUSE HALL	II	DSF6256	ONEHOUSE
384591	CHILTON HALL	II	DSF6385	STOWMARKET
279932	STOW LODGE HOSPITAL	II	DSF6681	ONEHOUSE
279914	BARN 40 METRES SOUTH EAST OF ONEHOUSE LODGE	II	DSF6793	ONEHOUSE
279911	BREWHOUSE 5 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE GRANGE	II	DSF6952	ONEHOUSE



APPENDIX 2 – OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: britanni1- 174711

Project details	
Project name	Land at Chilton Leys Farm, Chilton Leys, Onehouse, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Britannia Archaeology was commissioned by Mr John Dadge of Barker Storey Matthews to prepare an archaeological desk based assessment on land at Chilton Leys Farm, Stowmarket, Suffolk (NGR: TM 0292 5966) . The assessment will support a planning application for the residential development of two fields and associated works. The site has a moderate potential for subsurface archaeological remains dating to the medieval period based on the presence of a possible medieval moat adjacent to the proposed development site. This is documented in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) office. The potential for finds or features dating to all other periods is low except for post medieval which is low to moderate. Historical maps show that the site has been given over to agricultural for at least the last 200 years and the only change has been a minor one to the northern internal field boundary. Impact on the archaeological setting is likely to be significant in relation to the possible medieval moat, but low for all listed buildings in the search area.
Project dates	Start: 27-02-2014 End: 14-03-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ONS 009 - Sitecode
Type of project	Desk based assessment
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	POSSIBLE MOAT Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Documentary Search", "Visual Inspection"
Development type	Landowner pre-sale planning application (outline)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK ONEHOUSE Land at Chilton Leys Farm, Chilton Leys, Onehouse, Suffolk
Postcode	IP14 3EN
Study area	1.02 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0292 5966 52.1972691954 0.969531106686 52 11 50 N 000 58 10 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50.00m Max: 50.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Self (i.e. landowner, developer, etc.)
Project design originator	Martin Brook
Project director/manager	Martin Brook
Project supervisor	Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding	Developer



body	
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	ONS 009
Digital Contents	"None"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Chilton Leys Farm Chilton Leys Onehouse Suffolk Desk Based Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brook, M.
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology LTD
Place of issue or publication	Stowmarket, Suffolk
Description	A4 bound report with A3 fold-out figures
URL	www.britannia-archaeology.com
Entered by	Martin Brook (martin@britannia-archaeology.com)
Entered on	14 th April 2014