



## **Downham High Warren, High Lodge** Santon Downham, Suffolk

**Client:**

Trailing the Hidden Heritage of High Lodge

**Date:**

April 2016

HER event No. ESF 23630  
Rapid Archaeological Investigation Survey  
SACIC Report No. 2016/032  
Author: M. Sommers  
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Downham High Warren, High Lodge  
Santon Downham, Suffolk  
HER Event No. ESF23630

Rapid Archaeological Identification Survey

SACIC Report No. 2016/032

Author: M. Sommers

Editor: John Craven

Report Date: April 2016



## HER Information

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**Report Number:** 2016/032

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Santon Downham, Suffolk

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**Curatorial Officer:** Rachael Abraham

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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: M. Sommers  
Date: 20th April 2016

Approved By: John Craven  
Position: Project Officer  
Date:  
Signed:



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## **Summary**

A Rapid Archaeological Investigation Survey was undertaken within an area of Forestry Commission land centred on the High Lodge Visitor Centre, Santon Downham, Suffolk. The aim of the survey was to inform proposals for the creation of a multi-user heritage trail. Three proposed 5km trails were surveyed and a number of earthworks of potentially archaeological origin were recorded. The majority of these had been identified by previous surveys and are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. Newly identified features that have been submitted to the HER for inclusion consisted of two extraction pits (?19th century), a possible prehistoric burial mound, a series of post-medieval field or plantation boundaries, and two further banks that are possibly related to the known warren banks. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for Trailing the Hidden Heritage of High Lodge).



# **1. Introduction**

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A Rapid Archaeological Identification Survey was carried out within land managed by the Forestry Commission and centred on their Thetford Forest, High Lodge Visitor Centre at Santon Downham, Suffolk. The creation of a multi-user heritage trail has been proposed and three potential routes have been put forward (Fig. 1). The aim of this survey was identify and map archaeological features and monuments, primarily earthworks, which could be encountered by each of the routes in order to inform the proposals. The survey would also attempt to determine the extent, date and significance of any identified monuments to enable an interpretation of their original purpose and how they fit into the overall heritage landscape of Thetford Forest.

Suffolk Archaeology CIC were commissioned by Trailing the Hidden Heritage of High Lodge and funded by the Forestry Commission. Curatorial oversight of the project was provided by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Conservation Team, who produced a brief outlining the project's requirements. A Written Scheme of Investigation, detailing the methods to be used to fulfil the brief, was subsequently produced and approved by the Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

The survey was carried over four days in March 2016. The Visitor Centre is located at TL 8112 8517. The survey area consisted of three 5km routes across an area of forest measuring c.3.4km by 2.7km (Fig. 1).

## **2. Topography and landscape**

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The local topography comprises flat or very gently rolling plateaux of freely-draining, but agriculturally poor, sandy soils. These soils gave rise to the Brecklands landscape type and once comprised vast areas of open gorse covered heathland, although large parts have now been converted to arable farmland or large tree plantations. The area in which the survey was undertaken lies at heights that vary between c.25m to 50m above Ordnance Datum.

The underlying geology comprises Cretaceous Chalk overlain by a chalky and flinty drift geology, which can be up to 3 or 4 metres thick, though it is often thinner on undulating

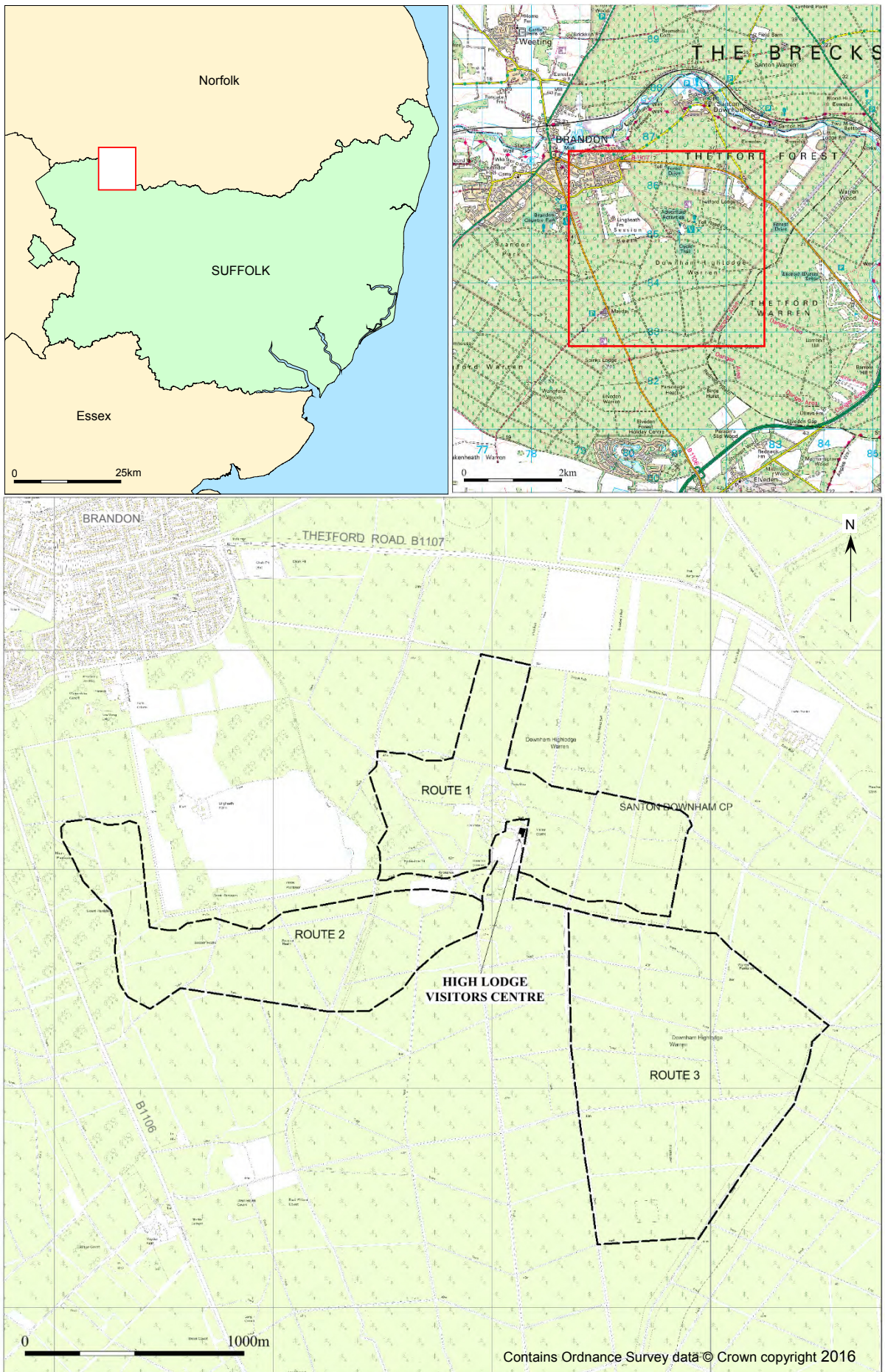


Figure 1. Location plan

or sloping ground. The drift deposit is essentially a mix of chalk and sand, often mixed with angular flints, which weathers to give light sandy soils.

The three proposed routes run through areas that primarily consist of evergreen tree plantations maintained by the Forestry Commission. The majority were planted in the early 20th century, although some existing plantations were incorporated, and they have been harvested and replanted at varying stages resulting in blocks, or compartments, of trees of different stages of growth along with some areas that have been clear felled and are awaiting replanting.

### 3. Existing historic data

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A large number of archaeological sites located within the survey areas have been previously identified, either through site observation or documentary evidence, and recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). As part of this project a search of existing HER records was undertaken by County HER Officer (invoice number 9182472) for inclusion in this report as an aid to identification of identified monuments.

HER data is generally recorded under a unique reference consisting of a three letter code denoting the parish followed by a three digit number that is consecutively issued to sites within that parish as they are added to the record. Additionally a separate ‘Events’ based record is also maintained with entries being identified by an alpha-numerical reference number beginning ‘ESF’. The results of the HER search are presented in Table 1 below; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 2.

HER/ Event No.	Period	Summary of Record
ESF22959		Eight test-pits (seven of which are within the present survey area), were excavated within a number of existing depressions. All were approximately 0.6m wide and had depths of between 0.3 and 0.7m. They were usually dug at the lowest point in each pit. They encountered a variety of underlying geological layers, primarily chalks, but also some areas of clayey sands and pockets of stony silty clays. Natural geology was exposed at depths of between 0.1 and 0.3m below the current surface and no archaeologically relevant deposits or artefacts were observed. The pits are as-yet undated and it is not certain what material was mined from each. No archaeological finds or features were encountered within test-pits, and only modern detritus was noted within the pits themselves.

BRD 066	Pmed	Lingheath Flint Mines, excavated for flint to make gunflints, first detailed by Skertchly in 1879. Generally comprise stepped mine shafts up to c.40 feet deep with radiating galleries at base. Late ?C18 origins, last worked by 'Pony' Ashley in 1930s. Ordnance Survey show 'Lingheath Flint pits' at TL 792 853 on 1835 1st edition map and TL 796 853 on 1981 1:10,000 map. <i>"In June 1934 two pits were open - one was exhausted and a fresh shaft was being sunk by the last flint miner, Ashley; on Lingheath today hundreds &amp; perhaps thousands of crescent-shaped mounds of grey and disintegrated chalk dominate the landscape"</i> . The boundaries of the Lingheath holdings are defined by double banks (BRD 130) on east, west and south sides. Some Santon Downham mines appear to overlap with the east boundary of Lingheath (and may be earlier?) although all other mine sites appear to be clearly separated.
BRD 106	?Preh/ Pmed	Round Barrow located in 'Mount Plantation' to the west of Lingheath Farm. Covered in Corsican pine. Dimensions approximately 15m wide by 0.5m high; roughly circular. Top has numerous shallow depressions. Surrounding area hummocky. Tithe map shows circular feature called 'The Mount' on eastern bend of sinuous pathway through plantation, so unlikely to be natural. Possibly a barrow re-used as ornamental landscape feature?
BRD 130	Pmed	Double banks defining west and south sides of Lingheath (Poors allotment? and flint mines - BRD 066).
BRD 133	?Pmed	Mound of flint & chalk debris, c.1.5m high by 7m diameter, partially cut on N side by forest roadway. Possibly connected to flint mines associated with gunflint production. Same as 'Tower' on 1810 Enclosure Map. Possibly the same as 'The Mount' shown and named on tithe map of 1838 (see BRD 106) & Bryants 1826 map. Possibly landscape feature/folly associated with Brandon Park.
BRD 134	Pmed	Separate group of partially infilled flint mine shafts in northwest corner of Forest Block 3057, limits defined to east by earthwork bank (BRD 135) and to north (& west?) by forest roadway. May extend westwards to area of further extensive mine shafts/gullies (BRD 136). Probably associated with flint/chalk mound BRD 133.
BRD 135	?Pmed	Low bank, probably defining east boundary of Mount Plantation. Construction date unknown, but largely defines eastern limits of C19/C20 flint mining complexes (BRD 134 & BRD 136).
BRD 136	Pmed	Group of very well preserved hollows of flint mines and gullies adjoining, and to the east of, B1106 Brandon to Bury road. Rapid survey shows small & large circular pits and gullies. May relate to pits on opposite side of road (BRD 137), and to smaller group to west (BRD 134). Clearly separate from main Lingheath complex (BRD 066). East edge partially defined by earthwork bank (BRD 135), although a few pits occur beyond this.
BRD 137	Pmed	Group of well preserved hollows of flint mine shafts of at least two forms to west of B1106 Brandon to Bury road. Mainly limited to Forest Block 2006 but a few exist to the south in the northeast corner of adjoining Block 2014 suggesting a slight boundary change at this point. Possibly related to mine complex (BRD 136) on opposite side of road.



BRD 140	Pmed	An isolated group of flint mines survives in a narrow belt of woodland towards the south-east corner of BRD 066, lying 300m east of the nearest recorded flint mines. Within boundary of Lingheath Trust land but clearly separated from main mining complex.
BRD 155	Preh & Rom	Forest fieldwalking survey located dense, two phase, assemblage of worked flints. Also one Roman pottery sherd recovered.
BRD 176	Pmed	Outline Record: patch of pits (no further detail but assumed to be referring to probable flint mines).
BRD 177	Pmed	Outline Record: patch of pits (no further detail but assumed to be referring to probable flint mines).
BRD 213	Un	Earthwork: crescent shaped (or circular) mound at west end (TL 7937 8425) of broad curving ?bank visible on 1940s RAF aerial photograph. The bank would appear to correlate with blocks shown at the north end of arable field boundaries on 1920s OS map (but not on earlier maps) south of Session Heath, so probably represent relatively recent wind-blown deposits. The mound, however, may be older and more significant.
STN 002	Preh & ?Rom	Scatter of Roman pottery sherds found east of High Lodge. ?Same as finds from Carter's (& A E Rayner?) collections from High Lodge. Includes a large shell tempered storage vessel urn, Nene Valley sherds, mortaria, amphora handle and several iron fragments. Also two iron knives including knife hilt listed. October 1991: fieldwalked following light cultivation - no sign of Roman site at this location - misprovenance? Only finds of pottery were two sherds of Prehistoric flint tempered (?Iron Age); see STN 029.
STN 008	IA & Rom	Iron Age occupation sites south of site of Highlodge Farm: Four locations within wider area recorded on undated 6-inch map of R.R. Clark: 'A' - TL 8092 8485 (No information); 'B' - TL 8092 8488: '19-7-35. On northwest side of wide trench cut in sand a black filled semi- circular depression of considerable length, dimensions not ascertainable. Probably represents debris of Icenian village dependent for water on Horseshoe Pit (STN 058) and surviving from the IA to through Roman C4 colour coated wares'. Sketch shows depression to be 12 feet wide and 2 feet 3 inches deep; 'C' - TL 8093 8472: 'Trainees of Ministry of Labour Centre in excavating deep trench (photo in Daily Express 19-7-35) cut through five dark soiled depressions containing burnt matter and scraps of Iron Age pottery'.; 'D' - TL 8106 8482: 'hearths thickly covered by dunes of blown sand. They produce masses of Iron Age A and B wares with Romano-British wares. Discovered by H T Green FSA 1927-1928, slight excavation subsequently. Material in Thetford and Ipswich Museums'.  Basil Brown recorded further sherds in the 'Iron Age tradition' from hearth under surface soil at High Lodge.
STN 009	?Rom/ ?Sax	'Roman hone, knife and bronze stylus'. Recorded description suggests more likely to be Middle Saxon.

STN 016	?Meso/ ?Pmed	Long narrow flakes (Mesolithic?) found by H T Green, also 'flint implements - Mesolithic type' found. Recorded on undated R R Clarke 6 inch map and Anon 6 inch map respectively (Note: these could be mis-identified Pmed gunflint production waste, some is known from STN 064, just to southeast).
STN 021	Pmed	Area of "Old gun flint industries" defined on 6 inch record map by Rainbird Clarke. Possible mislocation of STN 030 as nothing visible on ground (2004 report).
STN 029	Pmed	Site of 1930s labour camp - 'High Lodge Hostel', for 'retraining' the unemployed in the 1930's. 1991: Site visit located building remains at south end of site, slight earthworks defining north and west side of square and large outer bank and outside ditch along, and beyond, east side of area of camp. This large ditch may relate to the track shown on Hodskinson's 1783 map. Brick built structure built into west side of this bank. No other trace of original huts etc. TL 8115 8516: Trial excavation prior to erection of visitor centre, located numerous building remains in topsoil in form of asbestos, brick & iron fragments. October 1991: fieldwalking following light rotavation located scatter of brick and concrete to east and south of central trackway. Also thin scatter of gunflint production waste, especially in area of new visitor centre to north. No trace of Roman site (STN 002) however two sherds of Prehistoric pottery (?Iron Age) found.
STN 030	Pmed	May 1991: Large area of chalk and worked flint exposed on cleared surface beside ride/track during upgrading to roadway Forestry Commission workers say this area was formerly substantial pits in which a tractor had gone down with the driver having to stand on the cab to be seen, subsequently bulldozed level. 250m wide north to south, east and west limits not established but may extend to post-medieval gunflint industry sites to east and west. C.100m south of site chalk was exposed c.60cm below surface. Extent of chalk on site surface, scatter of worked flint and lack of evidence of large chalk pits, suggests probably levelled flint mines. Sample of worked flint, probably from preliminary process of platform type gunflint manufacture or possibly from wedge-form gunflint production. Also many largish cores with only a few flakes removed. 1994: Area extended to include area to west as defined by bank(?) cropmark on aerial photographs. Areas to north, south and east less clearly defined due to crop/tree growth etc. Mines probably extend to west. April 2003: RIS survey to east located banked boundary enclosing area of surviving earthwork mines (in different forms). To the west they had been levelled and a southern boundary bank had been built from chalk and flint rubble (from the levelled mine upcast?). Eastern extent of mines and bank defining eastern limit mainly levelled by Forestry Commission.
STN 031	Pmed	Large mound of building material (TL 8055 8547), mainly white brick but also coping stone etc., some tile. ?Remains of 'Brick Kiln Cottage'. Concrete footings to south at TL 8057 8543 probably from former barn or outbuilding. Scatter of further building materials etc. to southwest of driveway includes fragment of green vitrified clay - evidence of unlocated kiln. Large pit to southeast of cottage site. ?Site of original kiln for Downham Hall rebuilt in c.1790. ?Named as brick kiln on 1791 estate map (marked location is some distance to the east).
STN 035	Med/	Downham Rabbit Warren boundary. HER plot mainly after 1st edition

	Pmed	Ordnance Survey map - follows surviving mapped boundaries and earthworks on east side (not on parish boundary) where marked external bank c.40m from slighter internal bank marking course of present, and original(?), trackway, south side (not examined) mapped by single boundary only. West side (not examined) again mapped as double boundary (infilled with wood at south end). On south side also marks parish boundary with Elveden (& Elveden Warren?) on west side boundary with Brandon (& Brandon Warren?). For the Warren Lodge see STN 064. January 1995: Warren boundary on western side consists of four banks located on eastern side of track which runs from High Lodge and defines Downham High Lodge warren. A fifth bank appears c.TL 803 835 (length not determined on the ground but present OS map shows a feature running c.400m parallel with warren boundary). Map of Cadogan Estate, 1791, depicts triangular mounds of (presumably) earth along western edge and mapped as doles. Not same depiction on eastern edge, although here, a corridor between Cadogan's land and Thetford parish is marked as "Lord Petre's warren in Downham". Note possible separation into two warrens - 'Downham High Lodge Warren' (see STN 087 for boundary banks) and 'Santon Downham Warren' (to northeast, area of Little Lodge Farm). Some of the east banks (at least) have flint facings on the outer (inner in at least one case) faces.
STN 037	Un	Hollow way along dry valley (off River Little Ouse). Marked hollow between TL 8360 8481 and TL 8313 8457 (both in Norfolk), south side less obvious between TL 8313 8457 and TL 8254 8427, between where it crosses county boundary and meets Downham Warren bank (STN 035). Areas beyond these points not examined. May continue further southeast along dry valley to River Little Ouse.
STN 042	Med/ Pmed	Excavations through the parallel banks marking the boundary of Downham and Brandon Warrens. (STN 035). A section was cut through the westernmost of a series of three linear banks. It was about 4m wide and stood to a maximum height of 0.58m and was composed of grey sand and was almost stone-free, with no sign of a buried soil or of a turf-stack at its core. The upper surface was scored by plough-furrows associated with tree-planting earlier this century. It is thought that this bank represents the eastern boundary of Brandon Warren. A further section was cut through the western most of the three linear banks. It was about 4m wide and up to 0.58m high, composed of almost stone free sand with no sign of burned soil or a turf stake at its core. Upper surface scored by plough furrows associated with tree planting earlier in 20th century.
STN 058	Un	Circular pond, shown as horseshoe pit, probably originally natural spring or mere site. It is surrounded by circular earthwork bank c.110m in diameter with outer ditch. Date of these outer earthworks unknown but the ditch is shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1880s and later.
STN 059	Un	Irregular but roughly circular mound at junction of a series of modern forestry rides. Possibly natural sand hillock. A fair scatter of Prehistoric burnt and worked flints, in approximately equal proportions, are visible on the surfaces of the trackways in this area.
STN 060	Med/ Pmed	Double east-west banks and ditches, in variable states of preservation, and single north-south ditch, possibly originally linking to banks at south end,

		visible in clear- felled area of woodland. East-west banks apparently extend to warren banks (STN 035) to west, therefore probably contemporary.
STN 061	Pmed	Curving earthwork double bank(s), inner c.60cm high, outer c.30cm high, with ditches, c.13m apart, lying outside central banks. Visible from TL 8059 8508 (where unclear in area of wooded hummocks) to TL 8078 8531 where runs into impenetrable thick woodland. Probably part of the line of sub-oval enclosure, shown on Cadogan Estate map of 1791 enclosing 'Downham (High) Lodge' & 'Lodge Field'. Downham Lodge see STN 064. Small area of northeast corner depicted on OS 1880s map.
STN 062	Pmed	Treble linear north-south banks & ditches with mature pines (and some birch) growing on top. Lays within enclosure earthwork STN 061.
STN 063	Pmed	East-west earthwork bank, appears to merge with STN 061 at east end, west end not followed. A second bank is visible to the north at TL 8077 8537 on a forest trackway but alignment and length not determined. Further rapid survey in woodland in Nov 2008 located several other slighter (mainly about 3m wide by 20-30cm high) east-west banks (only crudely plotted on HER map), especially in area to south between main STN 063 bank and bank and ditch STN 061. The northernmost and the main bank appear to coincide with boundaries shown on the OS 1880s map. The lesser banks are not shown nor is the large enclosure bank and ditch STN 061 (which is marked on estate map of 1791).
STN 064	?Med/ Pmed	Downham Lodge, shown on estate map of 1791 also, April 1800, on a rough sketch plan of 3 mile highway diversion through the warren shows Downham Lodge in elevation; 1812, shown in profile as tower like structure with central door and window above next to one-storey building, labelled 'The Warren Lodge Downham High Warren in the tenure of John Turner'; Map of the Santon Estate); 1882 (OS) Highlodge Farm, with range of farm buildings to north; 1905 Highlodge Farm ,with range of outbuildings, and lastly in 1959. Demolished before 1980. 1991: Only remains are bases of flint and brick (mainly red) wall stubs. White brick from corner of ?Farmhouse measures 238mm (9 3/8") x 121mm (4 3/4") x 37-41mm (1 3/8-1 5/8"). Probably C18 or early C19. TL 8102 8489: dense scatter of black platform gunflint knapping waste - ?workshop site. September 2003: Small scale excavation and survey of outbuildings prior to small scale landscaping revealed brick and knapping waste construction. Possibly site of medieval warren lodge? Evidence of rabbit warren in C15 (Bailey) in Shardalowes sub-manor.
STN 065	?Meso/ BA	Forest fieldwalking survey (1999) located dense, mainly Late Early/Middle Bronze Age(?), with some Mesolithic(?), assemblage of worked flints plus profusion of burnt flints (also in adjoining compartment 3041. Also one Roman sherd.
STN 067	Pmed	Two trenches were excavated by machine across two separate systems of banks at High Lodge Visitor Centre in order to establish their archaeological date and nature before they were levelled. One system is thought to be associated with a Warreners Lodge and be Med in origin (STN 068). The second bank and ditch, STN 067, was found to be modern although it may have followed an earlier system which was not located due to the limited scale of the trenching. The 1880s OS map shows the line as the boundary

		between the field edge and a plantation (Square Plantation) to the east.
STN 068	LBA/EIA Med	Two trenches were excavated by machine across two separate systems of banks at High Lodge Country Park in order to establish their archaeological date and nature before they were levelled. One system is thought to be associated with a Warreners Lodge and be medieval in origin (STN 068). A sequence of ditches and banks were recorded at this site, the earliest of which may be medieval although there was no clear dating evidence. Beneath was a well preserved buried soil layer, which included archaeological features, dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.
STN 069	Un	Bank earthwork running northwest-southeast on east side of warren banks STN 035. Identified by Forestry staff. Not shown on OS 1880s map.
STN 079	Un	Outline Record: Oval enclosure/bank (no further details).
STN 080	Un	Series of banks and a ditch. Some possibly edges/boundaries of Old Ling Plantation as shown on 1884 OS map.
STN 081	Un	Series of earthwork banks, some parallel to forest rides, others at oblique angles, recorded in rapid earthwork survey in 2001.
STN 084	Preh	Monitoring of 900m of ducting trench. This revealed a prehistoric buried soil layer, three prehistoric ditches, a prehistoric oven/kiln and various undated ditches thought to relate to the medieval rabbit warren.
STN 085	Pmed	Curving bank (c.7m wide & 0.5m high) and outer ditch (c.3m wide & 0.5 m deep). Probably marking edge of oval plantation shown on Cadogan Estate map of 1791 and still partly shown on OS maps of early 1900s. West and south lines survive as earthworks, rest gone due to later landscape changes etc. There is also a slighter ditch running north-west off the main ditch at TL 8079 8524 (approx.) and a possible slight bank to the north aligned east-west along south boundary of trackway at TL 8082 8528 (probably related to trackway creation).
STN 086	Med/ Pmed	N-S long low mound earthwork, c.50m long by 7m wide and 0.3m high. Possibly pillow mound (associated with the rabbit warren) or even long barrow but could also be northern part of eastern boundary of arable field shown on 1880s OS map. Uncertain south end seems to fade and north end stops at forest ride so possibly incomplete. Note parallel to westernmost of linear banks STN 062 (c.37m to east) supporting Med/Post Med date.
STN 087	Med/ Pmed	Large linear earthwork bank, c.9m wide by 1m high. Aligned west-east along north edge of forest ride from TL 8106 8546 to at least TL 8121 8543 & probably beyond (not surveyed). May once have continued to west but forested area destumped (possible faint remnant of bank visible there). To east follows curving trackway (which is shown on 1880s and later maps) but may also continue straight from TL 8117 8544 to east. Curving linear bank mapped after OS 1st ed maps of 1824 & 1836 and larger maps of 1880s and 1900s. On 1880s map at TL 816 853 is a plantation on its north side named 'Warrenbank Belt'. This strongly suggests that Downham High Lodge Rabbit Warren may have been separate to Santon Downham Warren (to the NE). The boundary on the 1824 OS map only shows a single line which goes to

		the NW (later maps show a double boundary running west as well as the single boundary to the northwest. The 1880s and 1900s OS maps show double banks along most of this boundary and at least one area of apparent funnelling.
STN 088	Med/ Pmed (also Rom)	An archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at High Lodge, Santon Downham for the Forestry Commission during works to instate two new car parking areas to the north-west of the current car park complex. The work identified a ditch and bank earthwork (probably part of STN 061 or STN 063) that contained a small sherd of abraded pottery dating to the later Roman period, probably residual.
STN 090	Un	Linear bank earthwork marking parish boundary between Santon Downham and Thetford (now Norfolk). C.3m wide and 50cm high. Noted at TL 8194 8306 but presumably extends along whole length of boundary.
STN 091	Un	Area of slight hummocks and hollows in southwest of compartment 4016. Possibly flint mines, but probably natural though adjoining 'area of gun flint industries' just to north (STN 021).
STN 092	Un	Possible mound/barrow, with short length of east to west bank, within dense undergrowth.
STN 094	Neo, LBA/IA	Monitoring of groundworks revealed an undated buried soil horizon and several Neolithic and Late Bronze Age/Iron Age struck flints.
STN 099		Outline Record: Watching Brief at Santon Downham, located at between TL 8061 8532 and TL 8124 8526 (no further details).
STN Misc (MSF12904)	?Pmed	Watching Brief assessment following destumping and levelling by machine, prior to creation of carpark for Visitors' Centre, located loose scatter of six struck flints - all black, probably post-medieval gunflint production waste. Also twelve white fire crazed flints, ?modern.

Table 1. Summary of Existing HER data



Figure 2. Existing HER data locations

## 4. Methodology

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To carry out the survey each route was walked twice, once in each direction and the areas on each side (up to 50m) visual scanned for identifiable monuments, primarily earthworks. Occasional forays were taken off route to fully investigate any potential monuments identified and to examine areas that could not be easily seen from the route. As far as possible each route was walked as marked in Figure 1 although in certain areas, particularly in the case of Route 2, parts of which ran through forest plantations, it was not possible to walk the precise route due to the density of trees or thickness of undergrowth, in these cases the adjacent rides were walked.

Any monuments or features noted during the survey were photographically recorded using an 18 megapixel digital camera that stored the images in a compressed format (jpg). The locations were recorded using a hand held GPS system (Garmin GPSMap 64, accuracy approx.  $\pm 5\text{m}$ ) in the form of a 10-figure national grid reference (i.e. TL 81391 84174). Additionally, the estimated location was marked on a 1:5,000 scale map. Brief descriptive notes were also taken. If applicable and practicable, estimated dimensions were included in the descriptions.

Following the survey the results were accurately plotted into mapping software. Each identified feature/monument was attributed a numerical reference starting at 001. The results were then compared with the existing HER data, an estate map of 1791, which covers part of the survey area, and early Ordnance Survey maps (1st, 2nd and 3rd editions of the 1:2500 scale sheets) as an aid to the interpretation of the features recorded.

The results are presented in tabulated form with columns for the ID ref; feature/monument description with some basic interpretation; it's HER reference (if applicable) and a photographic plate number. Newly identified features/monuments worthy of recording have been added to the HER; new HER numbers are marked in **bold** in the results tables.

Although photographs were taken of each feature/monument identified only a selection have been included in this report as many of the slighter earthworks are not readily apparent in the images. All photographs will be held in the project archive.



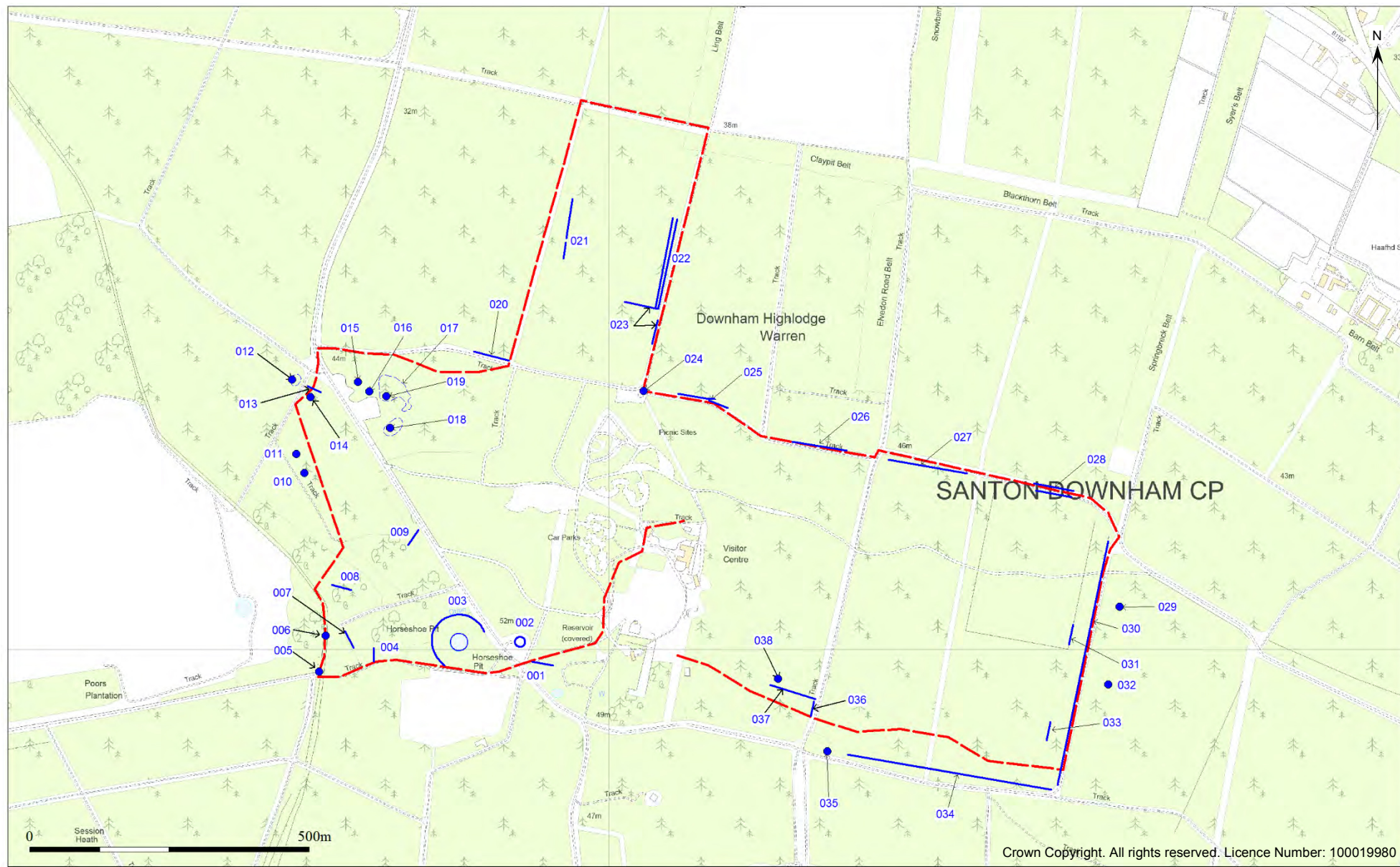


Figure 3. Route 1 - Results

## 5. Results

### Route 1

Route 1 was walked both clockwise and anticlockwise on the 4th March 2016. The weather was generally bright and sunny with limited cloud cover. The results are presented in Table 2; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 3.

ID Ref	Description	HER ref.	Plates
001	Possible bank, very slight (c.3m wide, 0.3m high). Running NW-SE. Possibly related to the creation of the adjacent pathways or is a natural feature.	n/a	
002	Circular water tank, concrete construction. Date of construction unknown but probably post-dates the Labour Camp (does not appear on contemporary maps).	n/a	1
003	Horseshoe Pit - a circular pond (although dry at time of survey), c.30m in diameter, surrounded by circular earthwork bank and ditch c.95m in diameter. Pond and encircling earthworks shown on early OS maps. Later ditch drains into pond from east side.	STN 058	2 & 3
004	Possible bank, very slight (?c.2m wide, 0.2m high). Possibly a post-medieval boundary marker.	?STN 061	
005	Warren bank crosses route. An easily identifiable and well preserved section of the monument with banks and ditch clearly visible.	STN 035	4
006	Warren bank damage caused by cycle path.	STN 035	5
007	Sunken pathway through hillock (?mound), presumed modern.	n/a	
008	Possible bank (c.4m wide, 0.3m high) with ditch to northeast. Not parallel to but possible associated with warren bank, potentially a trapping bank.	?STN 035	6
009	Bank (c.4m wide, 0.5m high) with ditch to east.	STN 061	7
010	Shallow pit/hollow, c.5m by 4m, 0.5m deep, purpose unknown.	n/a	8
011	Shallow pit/hollow c.4m by 3m, 0.5m deep, purpose unknown.	n/a	
012	Large, roughly circular pit (c.10m diameter, 1.5m deep) with ?L19th/E20th century debris evident in base. Presumably a quarry, possibly related to nearby brickworks (not marked on early OS maps). One of the pits subjected to test pitting.	ESF22959	9
013	Bank (c.3m wide, 0.3m high).	STN 087	10

014	Series of pits or possibly just undulating ground.	n/a	
015	Large heap of brick rubble. Roughly rectangular with depression in centre. Some <i>in-situ</i> brickwork noted forming a corner close to base. Clearly the remains of a structure associated with the former brickworks.	STN 031	11 & 12
016	Possible level platform - ?site of a building associated with former brickworks.	STN 031	
017	Large irregular shaped pit associated with the former brickworks. Outline appears to be as recorded on 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps (transcribed to results map). Possibly one of the pits subjected to test pitting although recorded location differs slightly.	STN 031 ESF22959	13
018	Large pit to the southwest of above. Associated with former brickworks. Not marked on early OS maps (outline marked on results map is estimated). Possibly one of the pits subjected to test pitting although recorded location differs slightly.	STN 031 ESF22959	
019	Low concrete and brickwork structure. Probably covering a well as marked on early OS maps. Associated with the former brickworks.	STN 031	
020	Bank (c.2m wide, 0.3m high) running along northern edge of ride.	STN 087	
021	Roughly north-south bank (c.3m wide, 0.5m high) with 7m wide break. Possibly modern, relating to forestry activity.	<b>STN 103</b>	14
022	Parallel banks running along edge of compartment. Estimated to be c.1m high, 2m wide and 7m apart. Possibly post-medieval boundary markers.	<b>STN 104</b>	
023	Banks running along northeast and southwest edge of car parking area - presumed to be modern vehicle barriers.	n/a	
024	Small flat topped mound - interpreted as a modern feature associated with vehicle turning area.	n/a	
025	Bank running along north edge of ride. Gap present in bank, overlapped by western length of bank.	STN 087	15
026	Bank continues along north edge of ride after break at junction with north-south ride.	STN 087	
027	Bank (c.2m wide, 0.4m high) running along south side of ride. Continuation of 026 (ride has dog-legged to the north).	STN 087	16
028	Banks (c.2m wide, 0.4m high) running along north side and	STN 087	

	south side of ride.		
029	Possible mound although area undulates considerably, possibly spoil heaps or just a natural feature.	<b>STN 105</b>	17
030	Bank running along eastern edge of compartment. Quite pronounced in places (c.1m high and 2m wide). Generally with sloping sides and rounded top although occasionally steep sided with a flattish top. Marked on modern and early OS maps (appears to be part of a group of boundaries associated with a series of rectangular enclosures, includes 026, 028 and 029).	<b>STN 106</b>	18
031	Bank aligned roughly north-south located c.30m to the west of the ride. Marked on modern and early OS maps (appears to be part of a group of boundaries associated with a series of rectangular enclosures, includes 024, 028 and 029).	<b>STN 107</b>	
032	Large low 'mound' (probably a natural hillock) with depression on west side.	n/a	
033	Bank (c.1.5 to 2m wide, 0.4m high) aligned roughly north-south located c.30m to the west of the ride. Marked on modern and early OS maps (appears to be part of a group of boundaries associated with a series of rectangular enclosures, includes 024, 026 and 029).	<b>STN 108</b>	
034	Bank (c.3m wide, 0.5m high) running roughly parallel with the southern edge of compartment but about 20m to the north of the ride. Quite pronounced in places (c.1m high and 2m wide). Marked on modern and early OS maps (appears to be part of a group of boundaries associated with a series of rectangular enclosures, includes 024, 026 and 028).	<b>STN 109</b>	19
035	'Crescent' shaped pit to the north of the ride. ?modern.	n/a	
036	Substantial earthwork bank, c.2m high and 5m wide, linear but with a central 'bulge'. Probably a modern spoil heap.	n/a	20
037	Sunken pathway, in vicinity of play area - ?modern.	n/a	
038	Pit, roughly square with banks on each side. Probably modern (not on early OS maps).	n/a	

Table 2. Results - Route 1

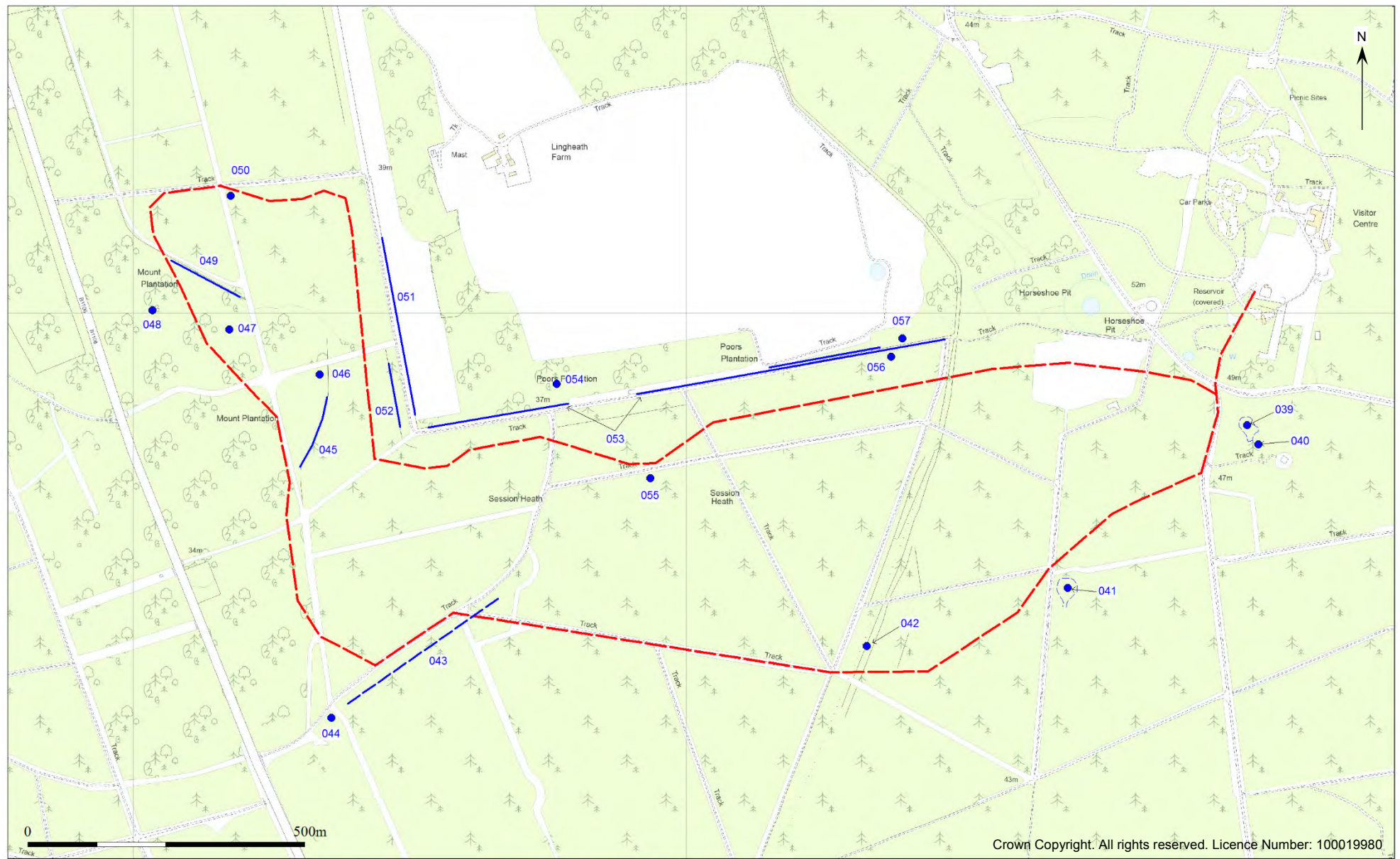


Figure 4. Route 2 - Results

## Route 2

Route 2 was walked in the clockwise direction on the 3rd March 2016 and in an anticlockwise direction on the 8th March 2016. On both occasions the weather was generally bright and sunny with limited cloud cover. The results are presented in Table 3; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 4.

ID Ref	Description	HER ref.	Plates
039	Large irregular shaped pit. Recorded on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps (outline transcribed to results map). Marked 'Clay Pit' on the 1st edition map.	<b>STN 110</b>	
040	Large but low circular mound with depression in centre. Located within an area of Iron Age occupation (STN 008). A bank runs roughly east-west to the south, possibly partly encircling the mound. These are possibly spoil tips associated with the adjacent clay pit (039) or from the previous excavations.	STN 008	21
041	Large roughly circular shaped pit. Recorded on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps (outline transcribed to results map). Marked 'Old Clay Pit' on the 1st edition map.	<b>STN 111</b>	22
042	Warren bank crosses route. An easily identifiable section of the monument with banks clearly visible.	STN 035	23
043	Low but wide earthwork (c.10m wide and 0.5m high) running approximately southwest-northeast. Not at all clear and is possibly just a natural topographical feature. Probably the potentially natural earthwork recorded on HER as BRD 213.	?BRD 213	
044	Possible mound at southwest end of ?earthwork (BRD 213). Not clear if this is a real monument or a natural phenomenon in what is an area of undulating topography.	BRD 213	24
045	Low bank (c.1.5m wide and 0.3m high) curving but generally on a north-south alignment. Interpreted as a post-medieval boundary marker.	BRD 135	25
046	Small, oval shaped mound, c.1.5m high.	BRD 133	26
047	Slightly undulating/uneven ground, possibly an area of former flint mines but not as obvious as area to west.	n/a	
048	Uneven ground, elongated depressions with surrounding 'crescent shaped' banks. Clear and easily identifiable evidence of 19th century flint mining.	BRD 136	27
049	Low bank (c.2m wide and 0.2m high) with ditch to southwest	BRD 135	28

	side. A continuation of 045 (see above).		
050	Three blocks of concrete, each of which has the sawn-off remains of a piece of angle-iron embedded. Too large for fence posts, possible formed the base of a small pylon/mast or look-out tower.	n/a	29
051	Length of bank (c.2m wide and 0.2m high), the eastern bank of the double banks that mark the western boundary of Lingheath.	BRD 130	
052	Length of bank (c.3m wide and 0.2m high), part of the western bank of the double banks that mark the western boundary of Lingheath.	BRD 130	30
053	Length of banks (each c.2m wide and 0.2 to 0.4m high), pair of double banks that mark the southern boundary of Lingheath.	BRD 130	31
054	Undulating and uneven ground - probable flint mines within the Lingheath mining area.	BRD 066	
055	Large mound (estimated to be 25m diameter and 1m high) although is possibly a natural feature as the local topography undulates.	?	32
056	Possible mound (c.10m diameter, 0.4m high), in an area of generally uneven ground, possibly a spoil heap or natural phenomena.	?	33
057	Possible mound, very low, in an area of generally uneven ground. Immediately adjacent to an area of flint mining recorded on the HER and therefore possibly associated with this activity.	?BRD 140	34

Table 3. Results - Route 2

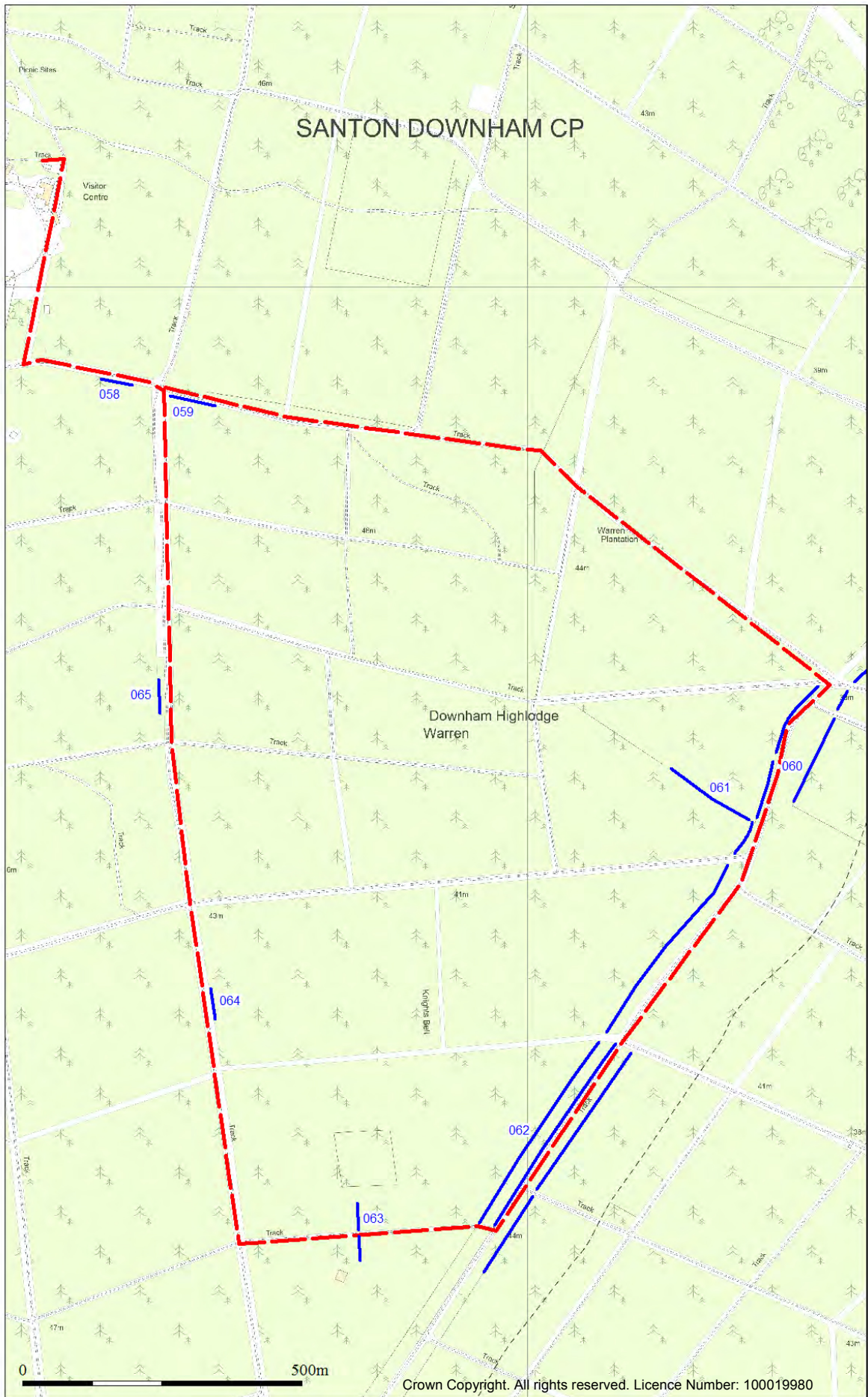


Figure 5. Route 3 - Results



## Route 3

Route 3 was walked in both directions on the 7th March 2016. The weather was slightly overcast with occasional light rain but with intermittent periods of bright sun. The results are presented in Table 4; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 5.

<b>ID Ref</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>HER ref.</b>	<b>Plates</b>
058	Possible but doubtful bank (c.1m wide, 0.2m high) along south side of ride (related to surfacing of the ride?).	n/a	
059	Possible but doubtful bank (c.1m wide, 0.2m high) along south side of ride in an area of uneven (? disturbed) ground (related to surfacing of the ride?).	n/a	
060	Warren banks visible on to the east and west of the ride and continuing for much of this northeast-southwest leg of the route. An easily identifiable and lengthy section of the monument with multiple banks and occasional ditch clearly visible.	STN 035	35 & 36
061	Bank (c.2m wide, 0.5m high), with possible ditch to the south, running perpendicular to the main ride and the western warren bank (STN 035). Appears to join to the warren bank southwest of a small gap. Marked on early and modern OS maps.	<b>STN 112</b>	37
062	Parallel banks (c.2m wide, and between 0.3m to 0.5m high) running along western edge of ride with a ditch to the west of the western bank. Presumably all related to the warren bank. Quite pronounced in places, with steep sides and a rounded top. Warren bank to the east of the ride also visible running across a clear felled area.	STN 035	38 & 39
063	Perpendicular bank crosses ride. c.4m wide and 0.5m high. Probably a post-medieval boundary marker.	<b>STN 113</b>	
064	Very slight bank with ditch to the east running parallel with, but slightly to the east of the ride. Probably a post-medieval boundary marker.	<b>STN 114</b>	40
065	Slight bank, parallel with, but set back from the ride. Probably a post-medieval boundary marker.	<b>STN 115</b>	

Table 4. Results - Route 3

## 6. Discussion

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A total of forty-six features that could potentially be archaeological monuments were identified during the survey. Earthwork banks are the most obvious feature noted during the survey, many of which are related to medieval and post-medieval boundaries within and around Brandon Warren, Downham High Warren and Thetford Warren. Also relatively prevalent in the forest, particularly in the western half of the survey area, are the remnants of the once nationally important gunflint industry. The local flint was in great demand during the late 18th and 19th centuries due to its high quality and this has resulted in large areas of flint mining across the parishes Brandon and Santon Downham.

A number of large extraction pits were noted, all of which are likely to be late post-medieval in date and associated with clay or chalk extraction, or both. At least two (017 and 018), if not three (012), of these pits are presumably associated with a brick kiln recorded on early Ordnance Survey maps. The pile of brick rubble with what appears to be *in-situ* brickwork is possibly the remains of a cottage associated with the kiln. The HER entry (STN 031) suggests this kiln site may be that marked on an estate map of 1791 although the kiln marked on that map appears to be located approximately 1km to the east of the site recorded on the HER and the Ordnance Survey maps. It should be noted that there are number of pits marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map close to the site of the kiln as recorded on the estate map. They are described as chalk pits but a one is adjacent an area of trees named as 'Claypit Belt', suggesting they may have originally been dug for clay. Two other pits (039 and 041) are recorded on the early Ordnance Survey maps as clay pits. It is likely that pits were initially dug for one purpose and were later used for another as the geology changed with depth. A number of chalk pits are recorded on the early maps and this is presumably for the production of lime to use as a fertilizer to in an attempt to improve the land.

No features were identified that could be confidently attributed to earlier activity. A number of mounds (029, 032, 040, 044, 046, 055, 056 and 057) that could potentially be prehistoric, Roman or Saxon burial monuments were identified but without further investigation their precise nature cannot be ascertained. On the balance of probabilities, it is highly likely these features are either part of the natural topography or later spoil heaps.

The majority of the noted earthworks are already recorded on the County Historic

Environment Record although this survey has confirmed that they are present as visible monuments. A small number of the noted earthworks have been added to the HER as a result of this survey. This includes the two large pits (039 and 041) along with a number of earthwork banks that are probably marked post-medieval field or plantation boundaries although two (007 and 061) are possibly related to warren activities. Inclusion in the HER should not be seen as confirmation that the feature/monument in question is of archaeological significance but that it is worthy of further investigation.

## **7. Archive deposition**

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Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER, under the event number ESF23630.

A copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS on-line database (suffolka1-242983).

## **8. Acknowledgements**

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The survey was carried out by Mark Sommers. The project was managed by John Craven, who also provided advice during the production of the report from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team

Special thanks go to Anne Mason, Trailing the Hidden Heritage of High Lodge, for initiating the project and driving it forward and to the Forestry Commission staff at High Lodge for their help and assistance during the survey.



# Plates

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Plate 1. Concrete water tank (002), camera facing northeast



Plate 2. Horseshoe Pit (003), camera facing northwest



Plate 3. Ditch encircling Horseshoe Pit (003), camera facing north



Plate 4. Warren bank (005), camera facing north



Plate 5. Erosion of warren bank (005) by cycle path, camera facing southwest



Plate 6. Bank (008), possibly associated with the nearby warren bank (005)  
camera facing southeast



Plate 7. Bank (009), with ditch to south, camera facing southwest



Plate 8. Pit/hollow (010), camera facing west





Plate 9. Extraction pit (012), camera facing east



Plate 10. Bank (013), camera facing southeast



Plate 11. Pile of building rubble (015), probable remains of structure associated with former brick works, camera facing west



Plate 12. *In-situ* brickwork at base of rubble pile (015), camera facing west



Plate 13. Extraction pit (017) at brick works site, camera facing west



Plate 14. *In-situ* brickwork at base of rubble pile (021), camera facing northeast



Plate 15. Bank (025) along northern edge of ride, camera facing northeast



Plate 16. Bank (027), probable continuation of above bank, camera facing southeast



Plate 17. Possible burial mound (029), camera facing northeast



Plate 18. Bank (030), camera facing northwest



Plate 19. Bank (034), camera facing southwest



Plate 20. Possible bank or spoil heap (036), camera facing northwest



Plate 21. Possible mound or spoil heap (040), camera facing southwest



Plate 22. Extraction pit (041), camera facing north



Plate 23. Warren banks (042), camera facing northwest



Plate 24. Possible burial mound (044), camera facing south





Plate 25. Bank (045), visible on the left hand side of the trackway, camera facing northeast



Plate 26. Mound (046), camera facing south



Plate 27. Area of flint mines (048), camera facing northwest



Plate 28. Bank, with ditch to southwest (049), camera facing southeast



Plate 29. Concrete blocks/supports (050), camera facing southeast



Plate 30. Bank (052), one of the Lingheath boundary markers, camera facing north



Plate 31. Banks (053), Lingheath boundary markers, camera facing northeast



Plate 32. Possible burial mound (055), camera facing southeast



Plate 33. Mound, possibly a spoil heap (056), camera facing east



Plate 34. Mound, possibly a spoil heap (057), camera facing northeast



Plate 35. Warren bank (060), camera facing southwest



Plate 36. Warren bank (060), camera facing south



Plate 37. Warren banks (061), camera facing northwest



Plate 38. Warren banks (062), camera facing southwest



Plate 39. Warren bank (062), camera facing southwest



Plate 40. Slight ditch and bank (064), camera facing northeast



## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

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### **Downham High Warren, High Lodge** Santon Downham, Suffolk

**Client:**

Trailing the Hidden Heritage of High Lodge

**Date:**

February 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Rapid  
Identification Survey

Author: John Craven

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## Project details

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Planning Application No:	N/A
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Grid Reference:	TL 811 839
Area:	c.16km of trail routes
HER Event No/Site Code:	TBC
OASIS Reference:	242983
Project Start date:	c. late February 2016
Project Duration:	c.4 days

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Client/Funding Body:	Trailing the Hidden Heritage of High Lodge
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	Mark Sommers
SACIC Job Code:	STNDHW001

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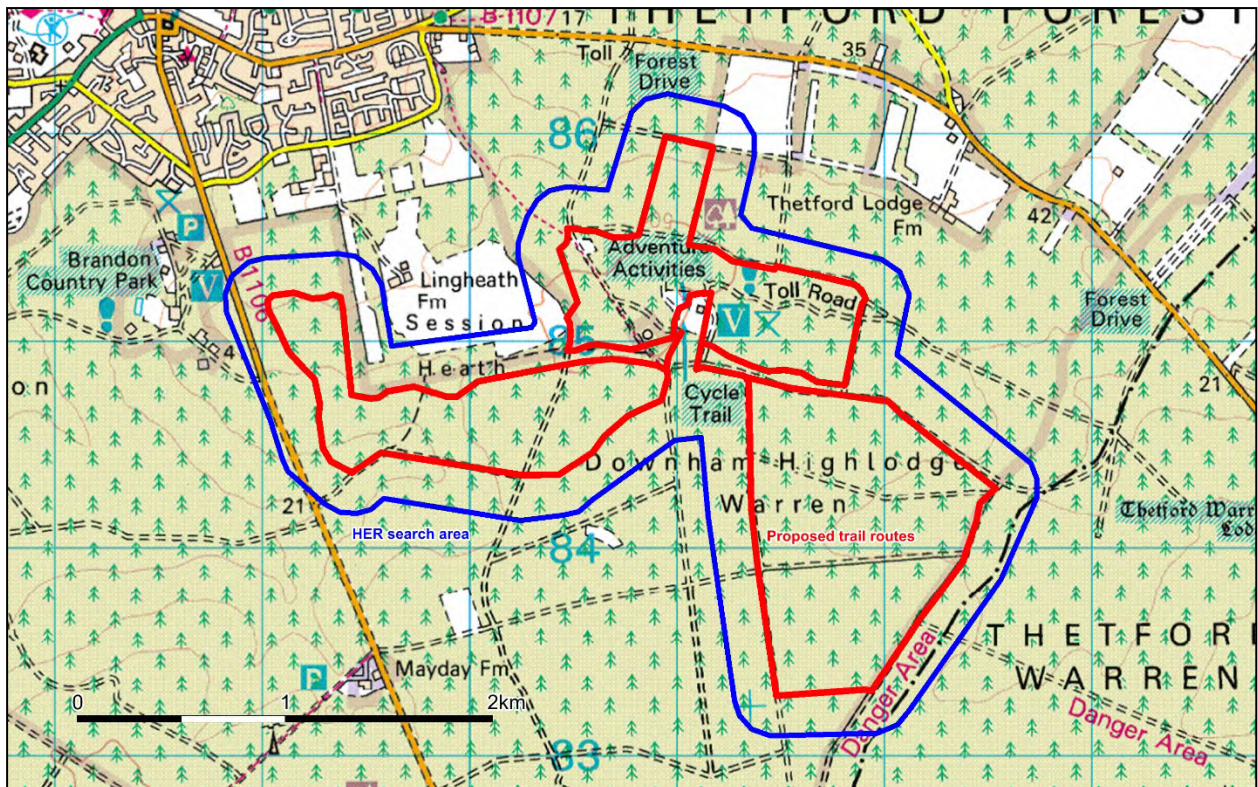
## 1. Introduction

- 
- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out an Archaeological Rapid Identification Survey at Downham High Warren, High Lodge, Santon Downham, Suffolk.
  - The survey is required to inform proposals for the creation of a multi-user heritage trail at Thetford Forest's High Lodge Visitor Centre (Fig. 1). A Brief (Appendix 1) outlining the project requirements has been produced by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Historic Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to the Forestry Commission in Suffolk.
  - The aim of the survey is to identify and map all earthworks within 50m of three possible routes for a new Heritage Trail (Appendix 2). The survey will attempt to determine the extent, date and significance of surviving visible heritage assets (including archaeological earthworks) to enable an interpretation of their original purpose and how they fit into the overall heritage landscape of Thetford Forest.
  - This document details how the requirements of the Brief will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

## 2. The Site

- 
- The High Lodge Visitor Centre lies to the south-east of Brandon in the parish of Santon Downham and is situated within the Forestry Commission managed coniferous woodland of Thetford Forest.

- The site comprises the routes of 3 potential heritage trails extending from the Visitor Centre at TL 811851 through a series of forestry compartments across an area measuring c.3.4km x 2.7km.
- The site lies at a height of c.25m to 50m above Ordnance Datum, broadly rising from a low point in the south-west to a high point in the area of the Visitor Centre and then dropping slightly to 40m+ across the south-eastern part of the site.
- The site geology consists of superficial deposits of windblown Cover Sands overlying chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation - Chalk. Sedimentary Bedrock (British Geological Survey website).



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Figure 1. Location map

Proposed trails (red) and HER search area (blue)

### 3. Archaeological and historical background

- A brief summary of the known heritage assets both within and around the site is provided in the Brief:

*'High Lodge and Thetford Forest are areas of high archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Numerous earthwork features and archaeological remains of all dates are recorded within the Forest. These include the Downham Warren boundary banks (STN 035). However, not all of the surviving remains within the forest have been recorded. As a result there is high potential for further heritage assets of archaeological interest to survive within the area of the proposed heritage trail.'*

- Suffolk Archaeology has previous experience of Rapid Identification Surveys in the

vicinity, having added some of the HER entries, and has a broad knowledge of the sites general potential and nature of likely earthworks, but will undertake further background investigation prior to fieldwork (see below).

## **4. Archaeological method statement**

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### **4.1. Management**

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).

### **4.2. Project Preparation**

- A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Records for a Study Area extending 200m from the proposed trail routes boundary will be obtained (Fig. 1, c.560ha). This will include GIS data of known sites and will be used to inform the survey fieldwork. The HER search will include results from the National Mapping Programme (NMP), an English Heritage initiative identifying archaeological sites visible on aerial photographs.
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping dating to the 19th and 20th century (1:2500 scale) will be consulted and will be used to inform the survey fieldwork.
- LIDAR data (2m Digital Terrain Model) available online from the Environment Agency will be consulted and will be used to inform the survey fieldwork. If available, LIDAR data from the 'Breaking New Ground Landscape Partnership HLF project will also be consulted.
- An event number and site code has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer .and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

### **4.3. Fieldwork**

- The survey will be carried out by SACIC Project Officers John Craven or Mark Sommers, who both have previous experience of carrying out extensive rapid earthwork surveys in the Brecklands of Suffolk and Norfolk, to a level commensurate with English Heritage Level 2 (2008).

- The survey will cover an area of extending 50m each side of the proposed trail routes.
- The site will be surveyed through the walking of transects at c.50m intervals. The intervals may be modified or reduced, if deemed necessary, to allow survey of any areas where woodland etc. obscures vision.
- Any visible heritage assets noted will be plotted by using a combination of an RTK GPS and measured survey, or an approved navigation grade hand-held GPS unit.
- A description of each asset will be noted, and will include information as to their location, size and extent, likely date and significance, and state of survival.
- While the project will not include a formal photographic record of the site, or of any heritage assets, a range of illustrative digital photographs may be taken to accompany the project records and report.

#### 4.4. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced by SACIC Project officer John Craven and will be consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015). The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, survey methodology and results.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region identified in the HER and NMP searches, the historic mapping and the LIDAR data.
- Any recorded heritage assets will be plotted on a *1:10000 Ordnance Survey Vectormap local* background.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix. A .pdf version of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service.
- A draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork. On approval a printed and bound copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the survey area and recorded features, compatible with MapInfo software.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied on request.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an

assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.

#### 4.5. Archive

- The project archive, consisting of all paper and digital records, will be deposited with the Suffolk County HER within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) guidelines.

## Bibliography

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Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

English Heritage, 2007, *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes*.

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.

## Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

## Appendix 2. OASIS form

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**OASIS ID: suffolka1-242983**

### Project details

Project name	Downham High Warren, High Lodge Visitors Centre, Santon Downham
Short description of the project	Rapid Archaeological Investigation Survey of three proposed 5km heritage trails in Thetford Forest confirmed the presence of a number of previously recorded earthworks and identified some additional earthworks. These comprised two extraction pits (?19th century), a possible prehistoric burial mound, a series of post-medieval field or plantation boundaries, and two further banks that are possibly related to the known warren banks.
Project dates	Start: 03-03-2016 End: 25-04-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23630 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Woodland 4 - Coniferous plantation
Monument type	BANK Post Medieval
Monument type	EXTRACTION PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	MOUND Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Visual Inspection"
Development type	New Path network
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH SANTON DOWNHAM Downham High Warren, High Lodge
Study area	15 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TL 8078 8464 52.429368502511 0.659355105858 52 25 45 N 000 39 33 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	ESF23630
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	ESF23630
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Report"

### Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Rapid Archaeological Investigation Survey: Downham High Warren, High Lodge, Santon Downham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
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