



## Robertson's Boatyard Woodbridge, Suffolk

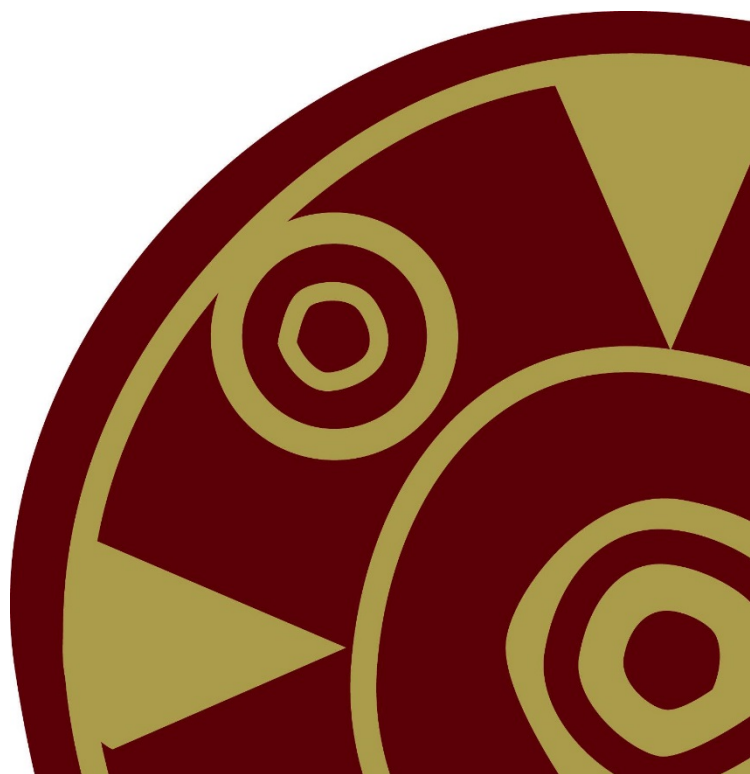
**Client:**

Plaice Design Co. Ltd.

**Date:**

September 2016

Desk-Based Assessment  
SACIC Report No. 2016/068  
Author: Rob Brooks  
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## HER Information

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**Site Name:** Robertson's Boatyard  
**Report Number** 2016/068  
**Planning Application No:** DC/15/2048/FUL  
**Grid Reference:** TM 2775 4898  
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**Curatorial Officer:** N/A  
**Project Officer:** Rob Brooks  
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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors. Suffolk Archaeology CIC 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: Rob Brooks  
Date: 16/09/2016

Approved by: Rhodri Gardner  
Position: Managing Director  
Date: 23/09/2016

Signed:







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## **Summary**

This Desk-Based Assessment has set the location of a proposed boatyard hardstanding development within its immediate archaeological landscape through an examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, the National Heritage List for England, and available cartographic and aerial photography sources.

In general, the location of the site and the known archaeology and history of the area, suggest that it has low potential for containing archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date, low-moderate potential for Anglo-Saxon remains and moderate-high potential of medieval or post-medieval date, as well as palaeo-environmental and geo-archaeological deposits. Any archaeological remains that lie within the site are likely to be of local to possibly regional importance, and in a state of moderate to good preservation.



# **1. Introduction**

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## **1.1 Project Background**

This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been prepared for Plaice Design Co. Ltd, to assist with the granting of a Marine Management Organisation (MMO) licence for the construction of hardstanding on the River Deben. This follows the granting of Local Authority Planning Permission, which has already been granted. It is intended to fully assess the site's archaeological potential, in line with instructions from Historic England. There is interest in the site on the basis that it:

'lies within an area with a long history of marine activity. There are numerous examples within similar sites along the Deben's foreshore where archaeological evidence, dating from the prehistoric period onwards, has been preserved within the intertidal river silts. This has included structures such as fish traps, pies, jetties, moorings and footbridges, and maritime features such as wrecks and hulks. Further to this, the underlying deposits contain palaeo-environmental and geo-archaeological interest ... [The site] lies adjacent to the presumed area of the medieval Woodbridge Tide Mill, and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record suggests a linear feature associated with the mill site forms its western edge. The area is later marked on historic mapping as 'saltings' and although the mapping does not show any recognisable salt working or processing features ... the possibility that this area was used as such cannot be wholly discounted' (Appendix 1).

## **1.2 Site description**

The subject of this DBA consists of an area of existing mudflats at the site of Robertson's Boatyard on the River Deben, off Quayside Road/the B1438, in Woodbridge, Suffolk (Fig. 1), on the south-east edge of the historic town. It is classified as being just within the western edge of an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) that follows the River Deben and spreads to the east. The site measures c.4136m<sup>2</sup> and lies 85m west of the main Deben navigation, abridging the mean High Water line. Immediately to the south-west is the Tide Mill yacht harbour, with the railway line, followed by Elmhurst Park to the north-west. Woodbridge evolved as a market town, but also as a port and trading centre, 'expanding in the mid-20th century as a residential location, shopping centre, and as a destination for the tourist and water based leisure activities' (WCAP, 2011). Robertson's own website states that the site was first used by them in 1885, but prior to that had been a site for boatbuilding as far back as the 1630s, when it was employed in the construction of men-of-war for the navy (RB, 2016).

### **1.3. Scope and aims of the report**

In accordance with the request from Historic England, the aim of the DBA is to determine as far as reasonably practicable from the available archaeological and heritage sources the previous land use and history of the site, the nature of the known archaeological or other heritage assets within its environs, and the potential archaeological assets of the site.

The sources examined by the DBA include Suffolk's Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), reports of any archaeological investigations, all readily available cartographic and documentary sources held by Suffolk Archaeology, and aerial photography available online.

In order to set the site in its archaeological context a Study Area extending 500m from the sites boundaries was selected for examination (Figs. 2-8).

In particular the DBA aims to:

- Collate and assess the relevant information regarding archaeological and historical remains within and adjacent to the site.
- Identify any known archaeological sites which are of sufficient potential importance to leave an outright constraint on development (i.e. those that will need preservation in situ).
- Assess the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites within the application area.
- Assess the likely impact of past land uses (such as quayside structures, dredging, etc.) and the potential quality of preservation of below ground deposits, and where possible to model those deposits.

### **1.4. Methods**

The following methods of data collection have been used to meet the aims of the DBA:

- A search for designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas that lie within the Study Area and that may have a line of sight to the proposed development area (PDA) was carried out on the NHLE and Suffolk HER. A summary is presented in section 2.2 below.
- A search of the Suffolk HER and NHLE for any Monument and Event records within the Study Area, and an examination of the literature with reference to archaeological excavations within the Study Area. The results are described and mapped in section 2.2 below.

- Examination of the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map (Version 3, 2008) and the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment website. The results are described and mapped in section 2.3 below.
- A historic map regression study was made of the sources available from the Ordnance Survey, covered in section 2.4.
- An examination of aerial photography of the area available from a variety of internet sources. The results are presented in section 2.5 below.

## **1.5. Legislative frameworks**

### National legislation or policy

#### **The National Heritage Act**

The National Heritage Act of 2002 allows 'Historic England to assume responsibility for maritime archaeology in the English area of the UK Territorial Sea' (Carter, 2016).

#### **Scheduled Monuments**

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 statutorily protects Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and their settings as nationally important sites.

#### **Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas**

Listed buildings are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act of 1990. This ensures that listed buildings are given statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension. Buildings are listed because they are of special architectural importance, due to their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also because they are of historical interest. This includes buildings that illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history or have a close association with nationally important persons or events.

Conservation Areas are designated for their special architectural and historic interest, usually by the local planning authority. Any alterations to properties, structures, trees etc. in a conservation area may need permission from the local planning authority.

## **Registered Parks and Gardens**

A Registered Park or Garden is a site included on the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England' which is maintained by English Heritage. It currently identifies over 1,600 sites assessed to be of national importance.

Registration is a 'material consideration' in the planning process, meaning that planning authorities must consider the impact of any proposed development on the special character of a registered park or garden.



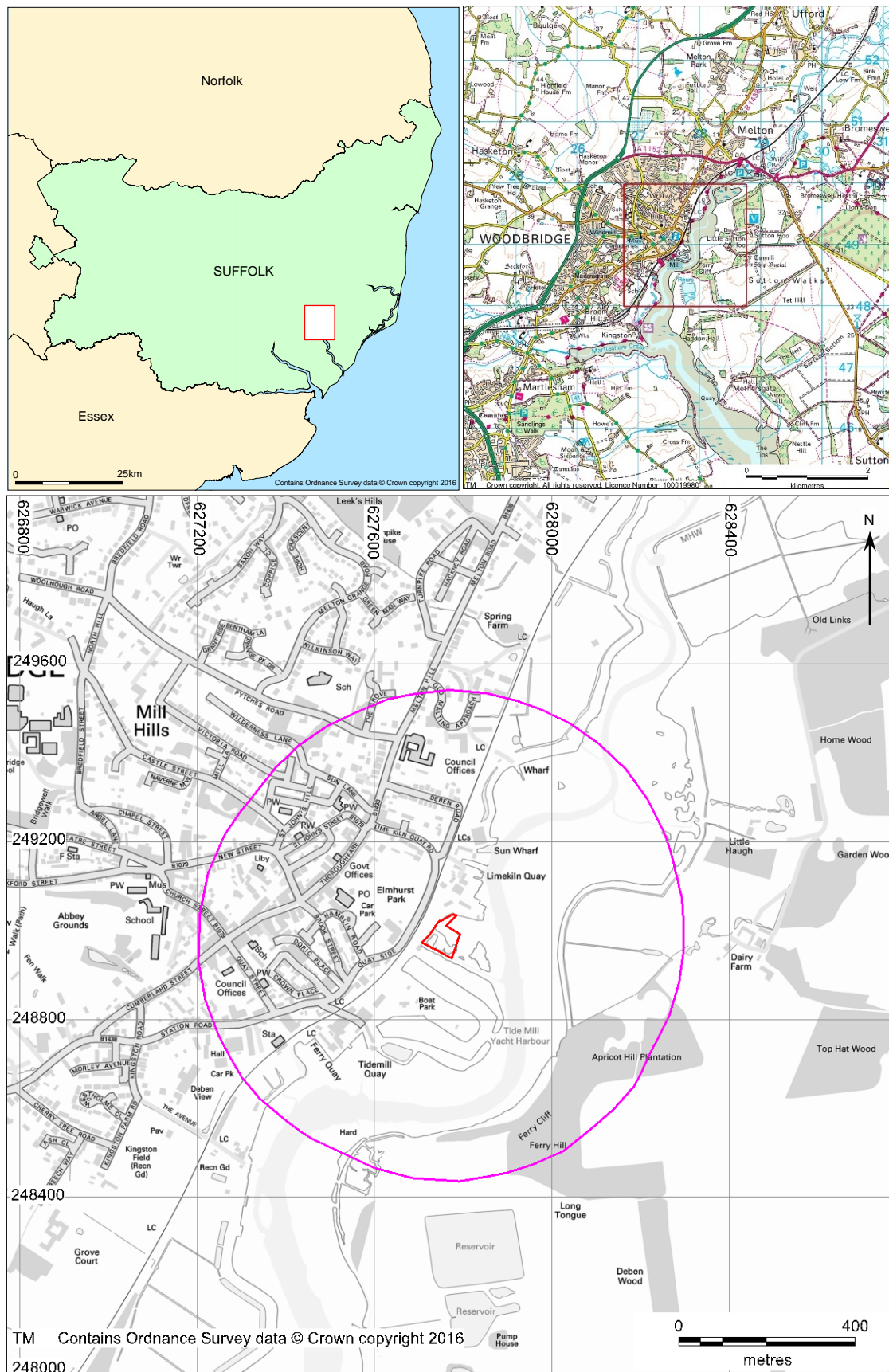


Figure 1. Site location (red) and HER/NHLE search buffer (pink)

## **2. Study area search results**

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### **2.1 Designated assets**

A search for designated heritage assets, such as Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings was carried out on the Suffolk HER and on the NHLE website.

#### **2.1.1. Scheduled Monuments**

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area, with the closest being the Sutton Hoo site, c.1.1km to the east (List UID 1006068 – Historic England, 2016).

#### **2.1.2. Registered Parks or Gardens**

There are no Registered Parks or Gardens within the Study Area.

#### **2.1.3. Conservation Areas**

The eastern edge of the Woodbridge Conservation Area, which broadly correlates to the historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core, extends into the western side of the Study Area. The Conservation Area lies largely to the west side of the railway line, only spanning it in two areas, where it encloses Tidemill Quay/Ferry Quay and Limekiln Quay/Sun Wharf. It stops just short of the western edge of the PDA. The outline of the Conservation Area is shown on Figure 2 and was obtained from [eastsuffolk.gov.uk](http://eastsuffolk.gov.uk) (2016b).

#### **2.1.4. Listed Buildings**

A search carried out on the Suffolk HER has shown that the Study Area contains 131 Listed Buildings (Fig. 3), although the NHLE lists c.145. This discrepancy is possibly due to slight differences in the search zones used for the NHLE website versus the HER, as well as to how current both databases are. The listed buildings are located to the south-west, west and north-west of the PDA. The majority are located in the area of the Thoroughfare, New Street, Sun Lane and St John's Street and none are visible from the PDA. Those buildings with Grade I, and II\* listings have been shown on Table 1.

The majority of the remaining Grade II structures are houses within the town, which according to the listing are of post-medieval date. Also listed are inns, two chapels, shops, a brick kiln and another unspecified type of kiln, a milestone, date stone, bank, granary, assembly rooms, water pump, manse, chapel, Freemasons hall, garden wall, watermill and associated granary, farmhouse, trellis, public hall and associated Roman Catholic Church, hotel and vicarage.

The closest listed buildings to the site are the Grade I Tide Mill and its associated Grade II granary (NHLE references 1300451 and 1377081, respectively), 240m to the south-west on the waterfront, and a series of Grade II shops and houses along Brook Street, 180m to the west.

Reference	Description
<b>Grade I</b>	
NHLE no. 1300451 Suffolk HER 284901	Tide Mill. A water mill existed in the C12 as recorded in an early charter when Baldwin de Ufford granted the tithes of the mill to the Austin Canons of Woodbridge Priory. In 1532 it is on record that the Canons complained of the cost of upkeep. At the Dissolution in 1564, the mill was granted to Thomas Seckford. The present structure, which probably dates back to the C17 is 5 storey with mansard roof, timber-framed, now with corrugated iron sheeting. The internal mechanism has been modernised from time to time, and was recently in working order and used. NMR photo.
<b>Grade II*</b>	
NHLE no. 1031088 Suffolk HER 284634	Barclays Bank, Church Street. Early C19 front block with early C17 possibly C16 wing at rear. The latter has some panelling, a good fragment of an enriched ceiling, of which more may be concealed under a later false ceiling. 3 storey front block, red brick, band below parapet which has segmental-headed brick panels over windows. 4 windows, sash, now with few glazing bars, flat arches, and stone cills. Modern bank entrance. Arched house door, 8-panel with panelled reveals, fanlight with radial bars. Ground floor painted up to 1st floor cill band, Modern interior and entrance left in stone case. NMR photo.
NHLE no. 1031008 Suffolk HER 284751	Quay Side 1852, Formerly the Ship Inn, c16, 2 storey and attic, 1 gable end window and 2 dormers, timber framed, overhanging 1st floor to Nos 1 and 3. No 5 gabled. Modern roughcast, rendered plinth, good external brick chimney. Tiles. 7 windows, some early casements, mullion and transom, 1 sash (ground floor), one original window at rear. Early shaped flat balusters to stair. Fine ribbed geometrical ceiling (in No 1). A room in this house was the meeting place of the 1st Independent Chapel in the C17.
NHLE no. 1200699 Suffolk HER 284854	Norfolk House, 71, Thoroughfare. Early C18, 3 storey. Projecting wings left and right, one window wide, with door to No 73, modern brick bay on right of entrance. Red brick, slates, stucco bands at 1st and 2nd floor. Wood cornice to central block, stone cope at lower level to wings. 3 windows, sash, mainly with glazing bars, and with flat arches, except centre 1st floor segmental arch to French window with wrought iron balustrade to balcony. 6-panel door, in case with panelled reveals, pilasters and frieze, balcony as cornice on brackets. No 73 is completed by a slightly set back 1 window front, matching the wings, probably of later date.
NHLE no. 1030970 Suffolk HER 284858	81, Thoroughfare. House, dated on lead gutters 1745, which is applicable to the house as a whole. 2-storey and attic, one original and 4 modern dormers. Red brick, 1st floor band, and 1st floor cill band. Ogee bracket cornice, panelled parapet. Central portion breaks forward somewhat with 3 windows. 9 windows in all, sash with flush frames and flat arches with stucco keys. Centre window arched with radial glazing bars at head. Modern (vertical) glazing bars elsewhere. No 81 6-panel door, fielded originally, with modern glazing in place of 2 panels. No 83 8-panel door, fielded, with panelled reveals to case. Entrances with flat arches with keys. There are indications of an earlier building behind No 81. Interior: fine red pine stair, spiral turned balusters, shaped brackets to cut string. Panelled room. Square fluted columns and pilasters in hall, panelled dado. NMR photo.
NHLE no. 1183453 Suffolk HER 284864	97, Thoroughfare. House, early C19, 2 storey and attic, 2 dormers, red brick, rendered plinth. Slates, eaves soffit. 3 windows, sash with glazing bars and flat arches. Centre French window to balcony with ornamental wrought iron balustrade and brackets. 8-panel bolection moulded door, fielded, segmental fanlight with bars radial from crown of arch. Slender wood fluted 3/4 composite columns below transom. NMR photo.
NHLE no. 1030954 Suffolk HER 284890	74, Thoroughfare. House, late C17/early C18, 2 storey and attic. Brick and stucco, band, plinth. Tiles. 3 windows, original mullion transom casements, modern glazing. 6-panel, flush, door in case with panelled pilasters and carved consoles. Carved consoles to entrance on return. Modern shop front and modern window, right. Interior: 2 panelled stair balustrade, richly carved beam uncovered in a bedroom. NMR photo.
NHLE no. 1030955 Suffolk HER 284892	Selwyn House, Thoroughfare. House, C18 altered in early C19, 3 storey, brick and stucco, lined as ashlar, rusticated ground floor. Slates. 3 windows, 3-light casements with glazing bars and flat heads. French windows on 1st floor. Small segmental cast iron railed balcony. 8-panel diagonal fielded door, in frame with rope motif decoration, roundels at angles. Segmental radial bar fan. Windows on either side of entrance have segmental heads to match door, rusticated voussoirs. Good spiral well stair with mahogany hand-rail. Nos 40 to 44 (even), 52 to 84 (even) and 90 to 94 (even) form a group.

Table 1. Selection of listed buildings

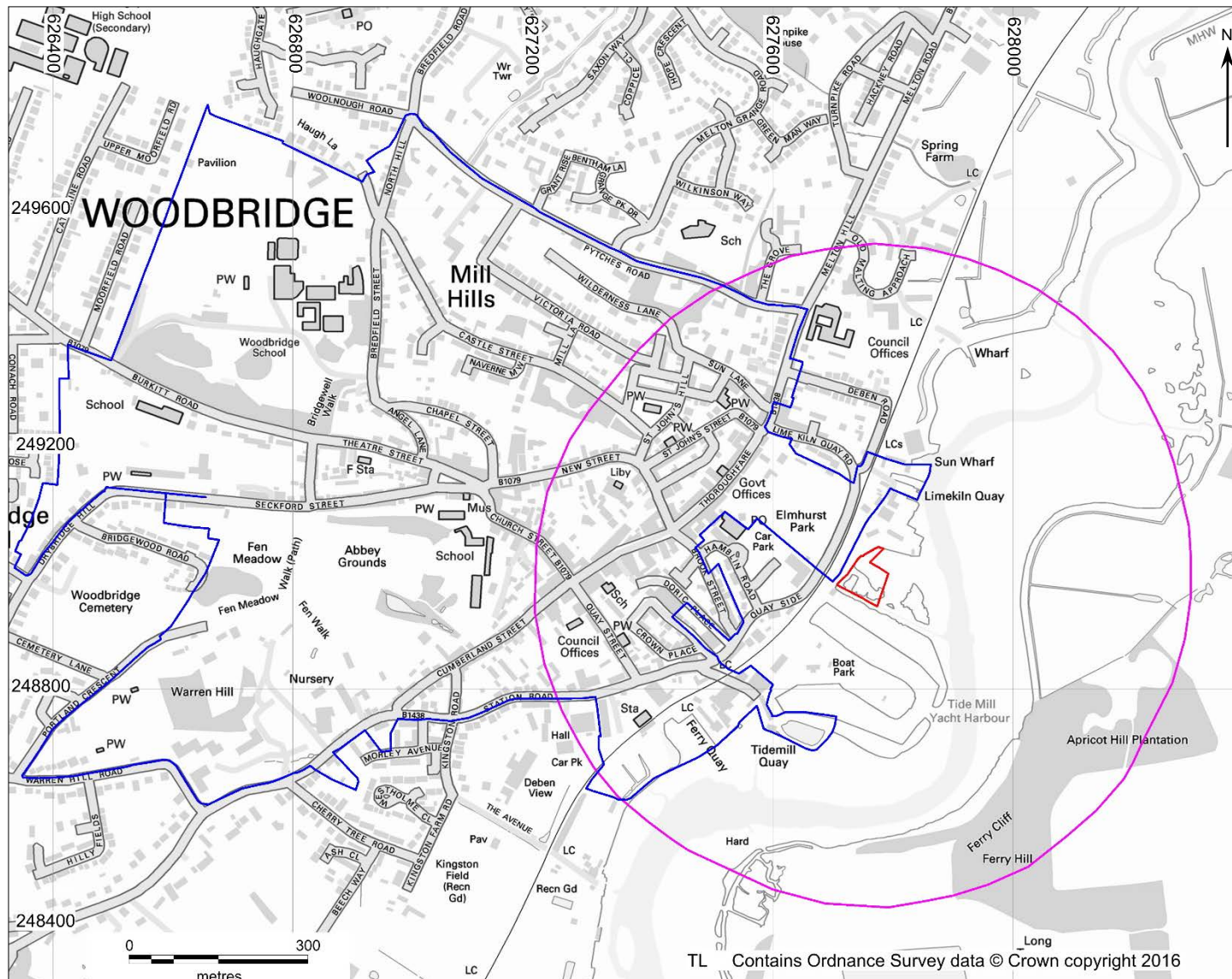


Figure 2. Conservation area (blue), site outline (red) and HER/NHLE search buffer (pink)



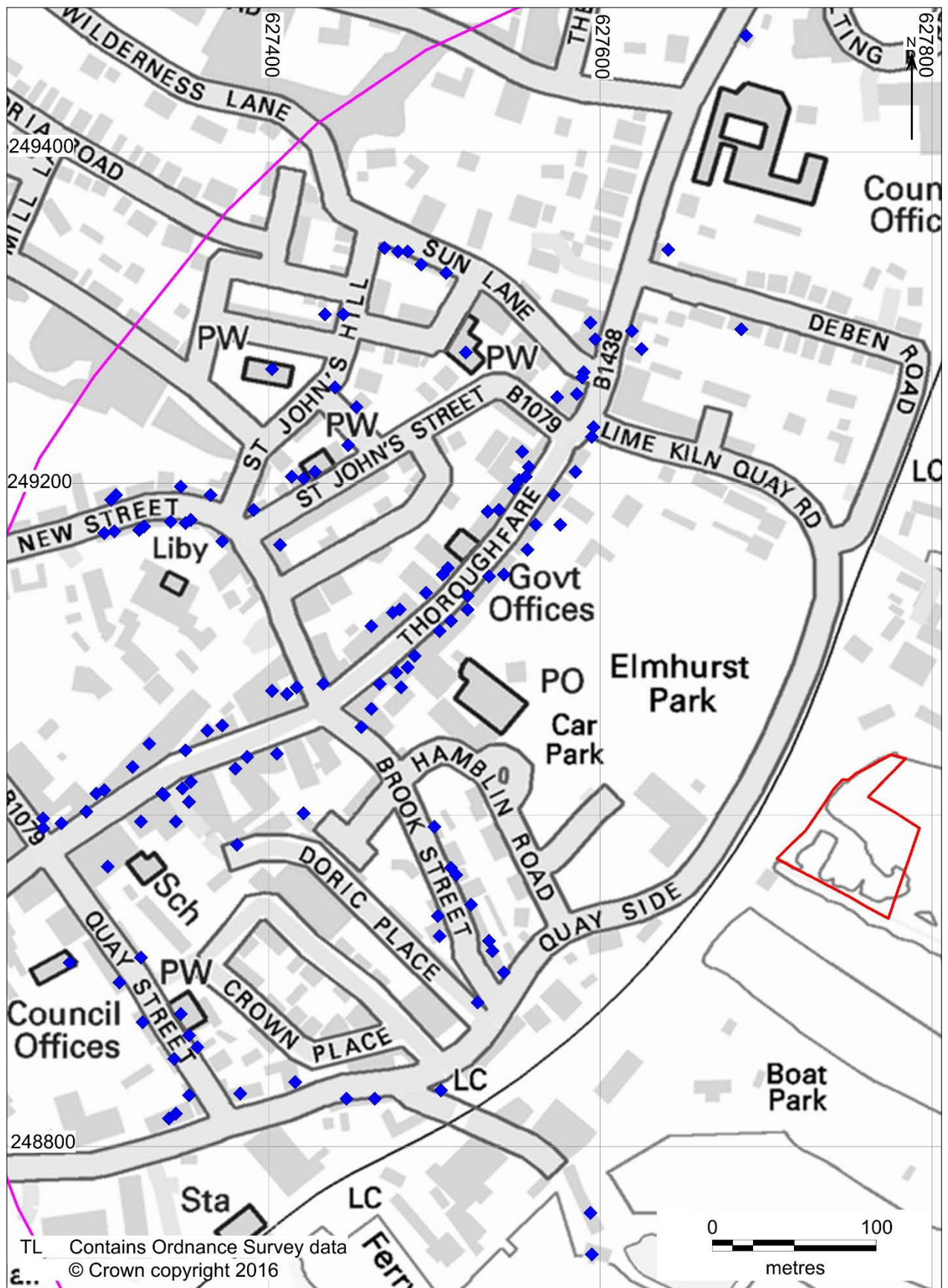


Figure 3. Listed buildings from the HER (blue)

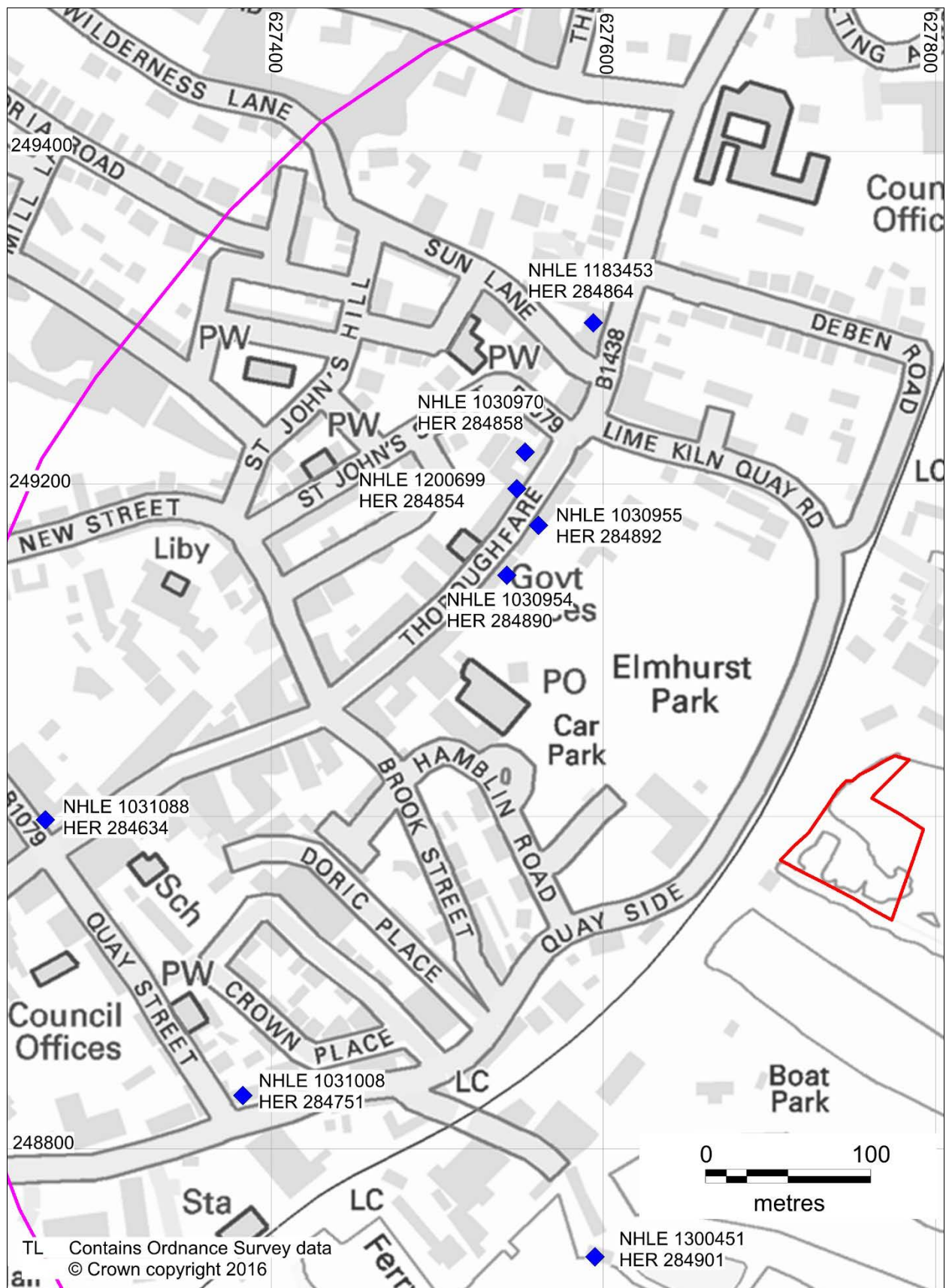


Figure 4. Grade I and II\* listed buildings (blue)

## **2.2 Historic Environment Record search**

The Suffolk HER search information was provided by Ben Donnelly-Symes (SCCAS). This identified fifty-one Monument records within 500m of the site boundaries, including Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval, post-medieval, modern and undated sites and find spots (Table 2 and Figs. 5-8). The results of the search are summarised by period below.

The search also identified twenty-one Events that relate directly to the Monument entries. The majority of these consisted of monitoring of various groundworks around the town, as well as a small number of evaluations and one Heritage Asset Assessment for Selwyn House. These are not further summarised but are included as an appendix (Appendix 2).

It should be noted that the HER only represents the archaeological material that has been reported, this is the 'known' resource. It is not therefore a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area because other sites may remain undiscovered; this is considered as the 'potential' resource. It is also important to bear in mind significant sites beyond the extent of the arbitrary HER search limit, in this case of the internationally important ship burial site and burial mounds of Sutton Hoo, which lie approximately 1.1km east of the site.



HER code	Description
<b>Prehistoric (BC 500,000 – 42 AD)</b>	
WBG 098	A small pit containing occasional fragments of worked flint, heat-altered flint and fired clay, exact dating was not possible but it is likely that they pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. The date of five postholes is unclear. It seems likely that the postholes were broadly contemporary but their function is unknown.
<b>Neolithic (BC 4000 – BC 2200)</b>	
SUT 030	Scatter of worked flint including transverse arrowhead, scrapers, ? fabricator, borer, cores, utilised flakes. One pottery rim sherd, probably Mortlake style, flint gritted fabric, decorated with ? cord impression. A few other possible sherds.
<b>Bronze Age (BC 2350 - BC 801)</b>	
SUT 030	Scatter of worked flint including thumbnail scraper? fabricator, borer, cores, utilised flakes.
<b>Iron Age (BC 800 – 42 AD)</b>	
SUT 030	Scatter of pottery sherds. Thin scatter elsewhere including field to S (? continuation from Sutton Mounts area).
<b>Roman (43 AD – 409 AD)</b>	
SUT 030	Scatter of pottery sherds. Mainly concentrated to SW of area - TM 2810 4851 and small concentration at TM 2829 4860. Occasional sherds further E and in field to S. All grey wares, includes probable C1.
WBG 012	Possible Roman coin hoard 38 bronze coins. The coins date from the 4th century up to Gratian AD 367-375. No other Roman finds or occupation features found in association with them. No further finds in the area except two bronze bracelet fragments. Restricted entry – no location details can be shown.
<b>Anglo-Saxon (410 AD – 1066 AD)</b>	
SUT 030	Single pottery sherd, handmade, possibly ESax (but IA in vicinity) found in fieldwalking.
<b>Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)</b>	
SUT 037	Bronze buckle in shape of Jew's harp
WBG 025	13/14th century material (weight 80g) found examining spoil from front of site. No clear idea of where med levels/features might survive in street frontage area.
WBG 036	Woodbridge Tide Mill, on River Deben. Summary in (S1). Listed Building, grade 1. Mapped by Hodkinson in 1783 (S2), earlier maps not checked. Listed as C12 watermill - present structure C17th (see PMed). A rare example of a tidemill surviving in working condition (S3).
WBG 070	Medieval Town of Woodbridge. A market was created in 1227. According to (S1) a 30 ft. by 20 ft. piece of land in the market was granted in 1233 to build a (market) house.
WBG 079	Monitoring of ground works for a new house on a plot some 70m south of the western end of The Thoroughfare revealed a single pit of 16th century date.
WBG 098	The probable medieval features were all sealed by subsoil layer which contained a small quantity of medieval pottery but also produced a few fragments of post-medieval roof tile.
<b>Post-medieval (AD 1539 – AD 1900)</b>	
MTN 003	Tile fragments, (10" x 7") with two peg holes.
MTN 043	A Post Medieval sea bank on the north side of the River Deben in Melton and Woodbridge parishes
MTN 044	The remains of a wreck of probable Post Medieval date are visible on aerial photographs of the Deben Estuary at Woodbridge. The wreck measures around 25m in length and appears to be in a number of pieces.
SUF 067	East Suffolk railway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft. The line runs between Ipswich railway station and Lowestoft railway station. The original line ran between Halesworth and Haddiscoe in 1854. The whole line opened in 1859. It remains in use.
SUT 108	1996: Aerial photograph of hulk abandoned in mud flats against south bank of River Deben opposite Limekiln Quay, Woodbridge. Large vessel, circa 40m in length, long lenticular shape, with pointed prow and stern (S1). Hulk of an iron steam dredger, The Holman Sutcliffe, of circa 1890.
SUT 109	Wreck of Post Medieval barge in River Deben opposite the Tide Mill Yacht Harbour, Sutton
SUT 112	Hulk of large timber `barge' (?) on SW side of Ferry Hard (jetty).
SUT 160	A Post Medieval sea bank on the south side of the River Deben, Sutton
SUT 161	A probable Post Medieval sea bank on the eastern side of the River Deben, Sutton parish
WBG 024	Hulk of sailing barge the `KC' said to be in mud flats `near the maltings Woodbridge/Melton, behind the council offices'.
WBG 025	Large amounts of Post Medieval material (clay pipe, tile, 16-19th century pot) found examining spoil from front of site.
WBG	A Post Medieval (C17th) tide mill and mill pond are visible on aerial photographs, on the northern side of

HER code	Description
036	the River Deben at Woodbridge. The large mill pond is visible as a hollowed out area to the northern side of the main river channel, though one corner of the pond at its eastern end, appears to be embanked. Listed Building, grade 1.
WBG 052	Passenger station (TM 2736 4874), goods sheds (TM 2731 4875) and crane (at TM 2744 4875, ferry Quay) on OS 1880s map, also cattle pens (TM 2730 4870) on 1900s OS map. Part station and goods sheds survive in use.
WBG 057	Monitoring of groundworks prior to development revealed five late post medieval pits and a well (S1).
WBG 066	Late post medieval cellar floor was identified during monitoring at 36-38 The Thoroughfare. The brick floor was identified under a layer of brick rubble and demolition debris dating to the 19th to 20th century
WBG 074	WGB 074, Rivercote, Lime Kiln Quay, Woodbridge: An archaeological monitoring carried out at the site revealed alluvial deposits of clay/silt and sandy gravel at approximately 1.80m below ground level.
WBG 076	Late post medieval wall and pottery scatter were identified during an archaeological watching brief at Hamblin Road Car Park.
WBG 077	Archaeological monitoring and evaluation trenching revealed numerous pits intercutting pits of 16th to 18th and 19th century site across the site. This appears to coincide with the substantial expansion of the town during this period. Sherds of Post Medieval pottery and clay pipe were identified.
WBG 078	Burial ground associated with the Quay United Reform Church (See WBG 086) on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The burial ground has since been partly built over by a Sunday School, Crown House and an extension to the chapel.
WBG 081	Bonded stores on Tidemill Quay, surviving small two-storey brick and pantile building within larger former complex.
WBG 086	Quay Church was erected in 1805 as a Congregational Church and is a successor to an earlier building dated to 1688. A grade I historic building survey was carried out and a photographic record was taken of the building prior to the demolition of the organ loft
WBG 088	Monitoring of the excavation for a cess tank identified a possible timber revetment
WBG 095	18th century house with 19th century alterations. Grade II listed
WBG 112	Nunn's Mill, Quayside corn mill visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (S1). The building can be seen on subsequent photographs of the site however it was gutted by a fire in 1963.
WBG Misc.	Woodbridge town gas works (S1), built 1815 according to (R1). Mapped on 1883 OS map. Nothing now survives.
WBG Misc.	Lime kiln at Woodbridge listed in trade directory and shown on map.
<b>Modern and undated</b>	
MTN 046	Modern. Group of 5 hulks, 3 (and probably other 2) quite modern. 3 painted vessels. 4 wood, 1 metal.
SUT Misc.	Modern vessel, plywood construction.
SUT Misc.	Modern. Remains of sailing vessel - bronze nails/screws and fittings visible, thin ribs, centreboard. Heavily degraded and broken up. 4 wide x 20 long (approx.)
SUT Misc.	Modern. Line of four posts, heading NNW out from saltmarsh for approx. 6m, each set approx. 2m from previous
MTN 045	Undated. Line of posts parallel to bank and c.2m away. 8m long (approx.).
MTN 047	Undated. Various posts, including parallel lines on slightly higher (and harder?) 'island'. Inaccessible, c.40m SE of bank.
SUT 172	Undated. Various rows of posts - parts of former bank/banks. Part of a bank still visible but eroding. Main row has timber planking at base. Associated cliff revetting at TM27618 49006.
SUT 173	Undated. Similar construction to SUT 112, but possibly 2 phases represent by third post line.
SUT 174	Undated. Unidentified wooden structure. Plank sides and uprights with posts.
SUT 175	Undated. Remains of small hard - posts in 2 parallel lines, lines c.75cm apart. Remains of make up at bank end. Only c.5m visible/remaining.
SUT 196	Undated. Posts, 2 parallel lines set c.2m apart with horizontal planks laid inside the posts along full extent. Goes from bank right into river.
SUT Misc.	Undated. Collection of posts, no obvious pattern. Located just about on low water mark with one other c.7m back towards bank. Inaccessible.
SUT Misc.	Undated. Line of six posts emerging from bank, running for 5m. N-S
WBG Misc.	Undated. Only bow and stern visible poking out of mud. 25m long (approx.).

Table 2. HER Monument entries

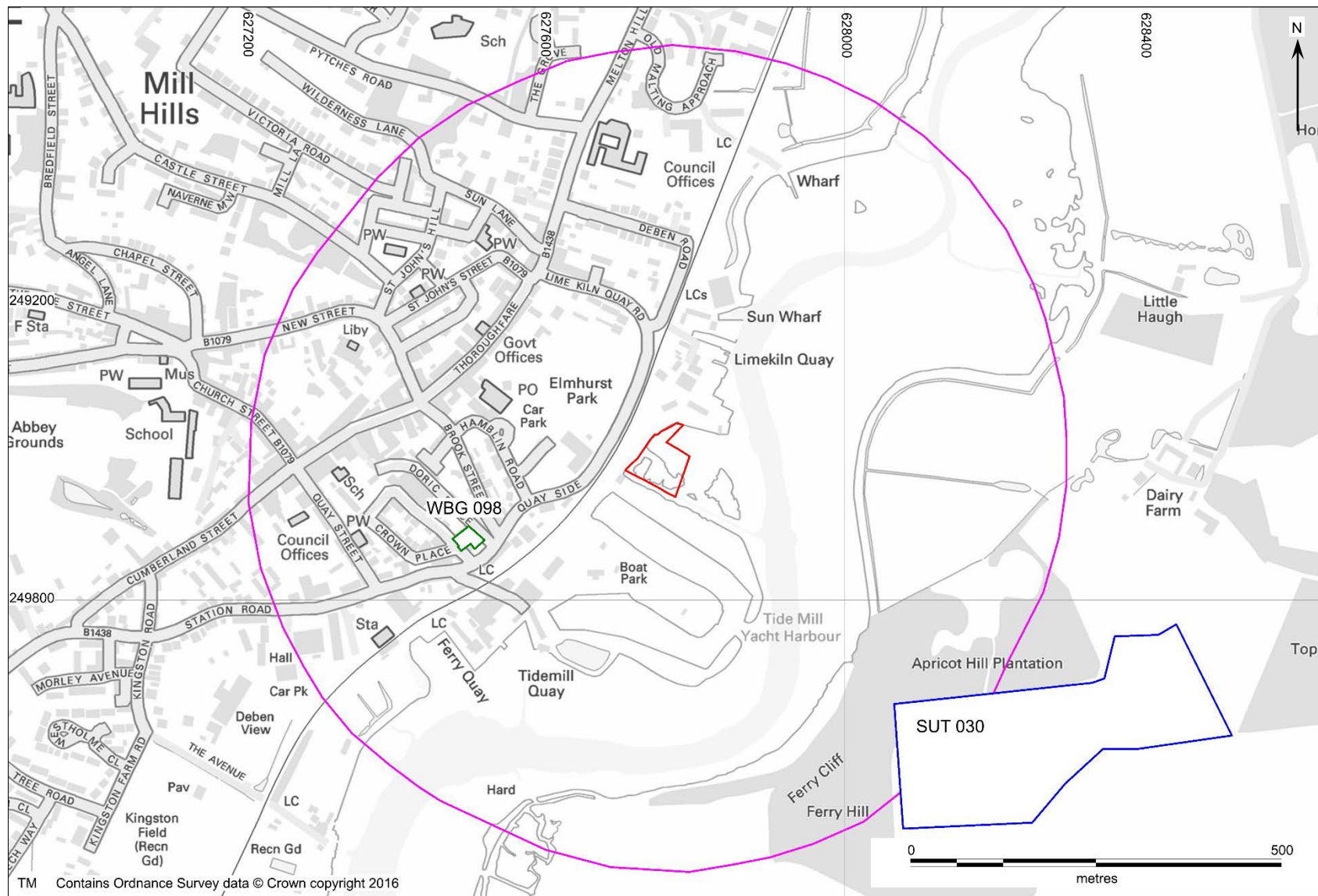
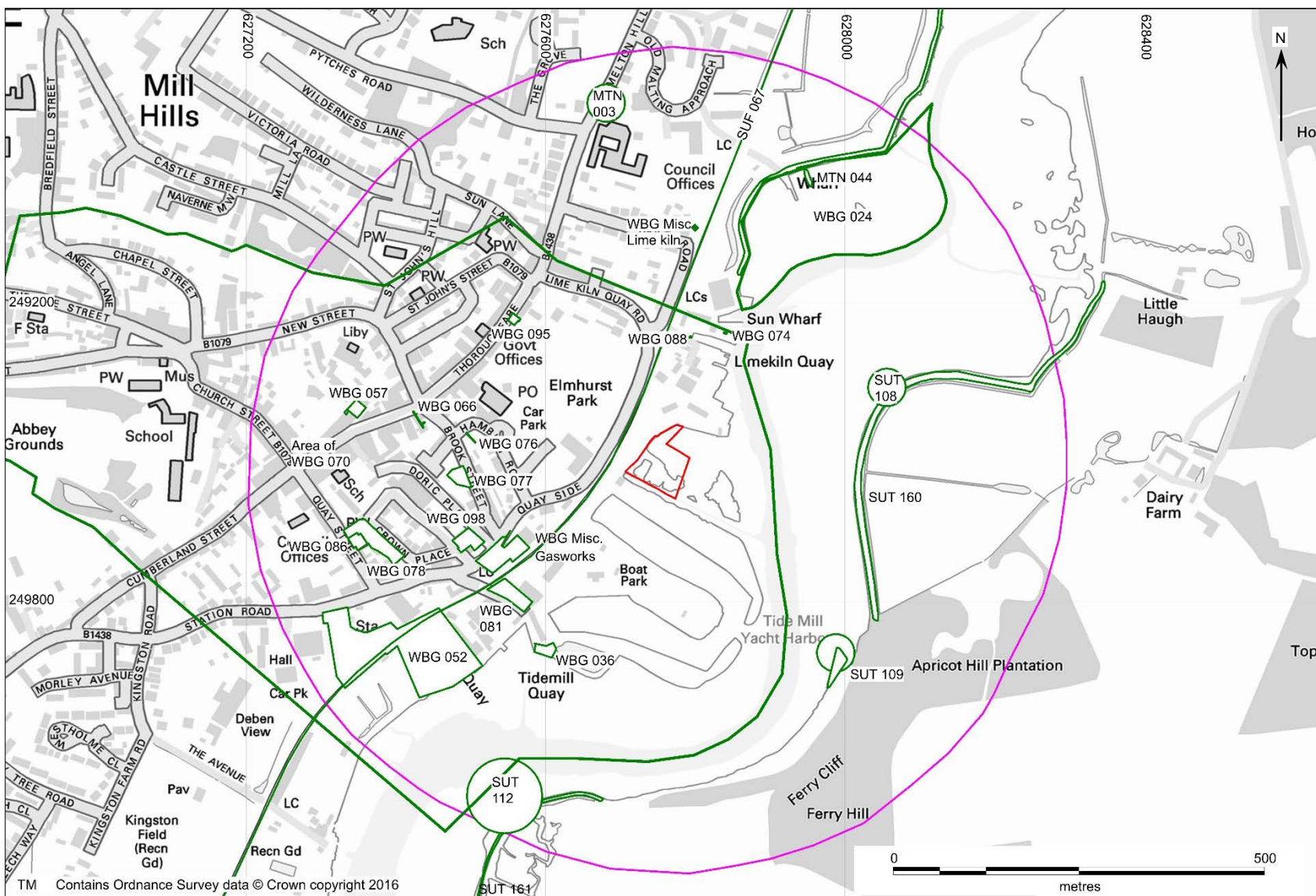


Figure 5. Prehistoric (green), Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon (blue) HER entries



Figure 6. Medieval HER entries (green)





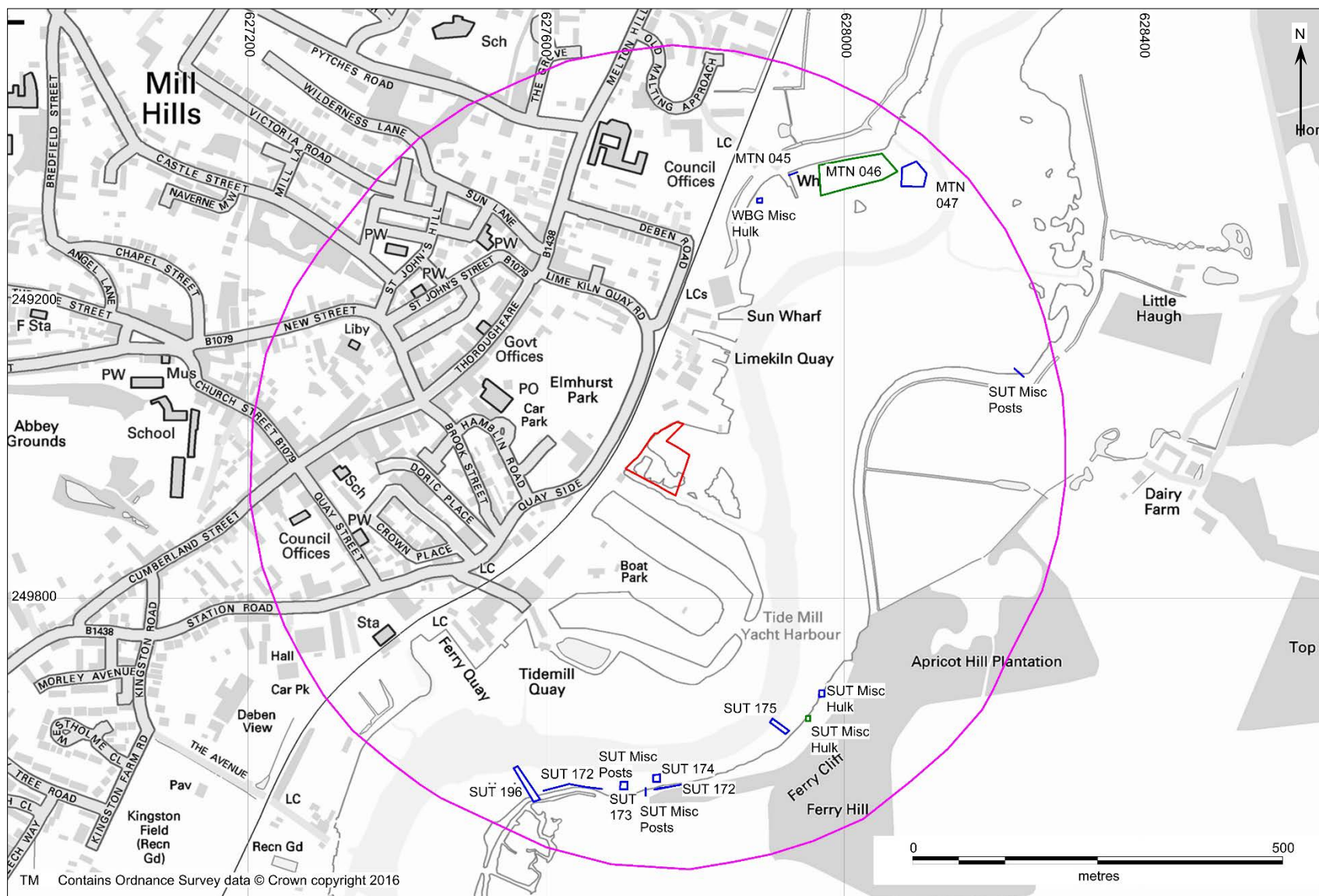


Figure 8. Modern (green) and undated (blue) HER entries

## 2.3. Landscape Characterisation

### 2.3.1 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map (HLCA, 2008, Version 3) supplied by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record defines the site and its environs in a number of ways, as detailed in Table 3 and Figure 9. The site itself falls within an area of ‘Unimproved land’ of intertidal estuarine inlets (category 8.5), bordering onto an industrial zone (11.1), the railway (14.2) and the built up area of the town itself (10.2). To the east across the river is mainly dominated by areas of 18th century+ agricultural land (2.1 and 2.5) and plantation woodland (7.4).

Category	Description
2.1	18th-century and later enclosure – former common arable or heathland. Fields formed from land that was previously farmed as individually owned strips in large common or ‘open’ fields. Field shapes are frequently rectangular with straight boundaries, as a result of having been laid out to measured plans by surveyors. In the Breckland region of north-west Suffolk there temporary intakes from the heaths (called ‘Brecks’), which were cultivated for a short time and then abandoned to slowly recover their fertility. Similar temporary intakes occurred in the Sandlings of south-east Suffolk. As a result of this practice, the dividing line between heathland and common fields can be difficult to distinguish, hence the inclusion of heathland in the title of this sub-type.
2.5	18th-century and later enclosure – former marsh or fenland. Land reclaimed, through drainage and embankment, from inland marsh or fen and converted into farmland, usually pasture, but also arable when conditions are suitable. The field pattern usually appears planned, with straight ditches or drains. The land may previously have been held in common and may have been subject to earlier reclamation attempts.
7.4	Woodland – modern plantation on former common arable or heath. Plantations, often coniferous, on land that was formerly common arable land or intermittently cultivated heathland. The plantations were often introduced when the land was enclosed in the 18th and 19th centuries and usually take the form of rectangular blocks or other regular linear or geometric shapes. This subtype also includes much of the substantial coniferous forests that were planted by the Forestry Commission from the 1920s onwards in Breckland (Thetford Forest) and the Sandlings (Rendlesham and Dunwich Forests).
8.3	Unimproved land – freshwater fen or marsh. An inland marsh occupying low-lying poorly-drained wet land. Fens were formerly a particular feature of the extreme north-west of the county where they covered many thousand acres, forming the south-eastern edge of the extensive fenland basin that stretched westward into Cambridgeshire and northwards into Norfolk. Major drainage and reclamation works started in the 17th century and little undrained land remained by the mid 19th century. Fens or marshes also occur in river valleys. Historically, the seasonally drier areas were managed for summer grazing and the wetter areas were cropped for reeds and used for wildfowling, eel fisheries and peat digging. Surviving fens/marshes are now frequently nature reserves and are only cropped to preserve their ecological integrity.
8.4	Unimproved land – coastal marsh. Low-lying areas adjacent to the sea or estuarine inlets, subject to regular or occasional salt-water inundations. Coastal marshes were historically an important part of coastal economies, providing reeds, eels and seasonal rough pasture. Many have been drained and enclosed during the last three hundred years. Those that remain are frequently nature reserves now.
8.5	Unimproved land – intertidal land. Low lying coastal areas subject to regular tidal inundations. Economically this landscape type has been utilised as a base for fish traps which capitalise on the tidal flow, a process which is likely to have been occurring since at least the Anglo-Saxon period, and possibly much earlier. This landscape type is physically unstable, and usually too costly and impractical to reclaim for agriculture. Reclamation for high capital industrial projects, such as quayside development around Felixstowe, can sometimes occur.
10.2	Built up area – town. Large settlement with urban functions. Historically, this sub-type includes the places that had functioning markets.
11.1	Industrial – current industrial landscape. Areas in active use for an industrial purpose.
14.2	Communications – railway. Railway lines in current use.

Table 3. Landscape Characterisation categories



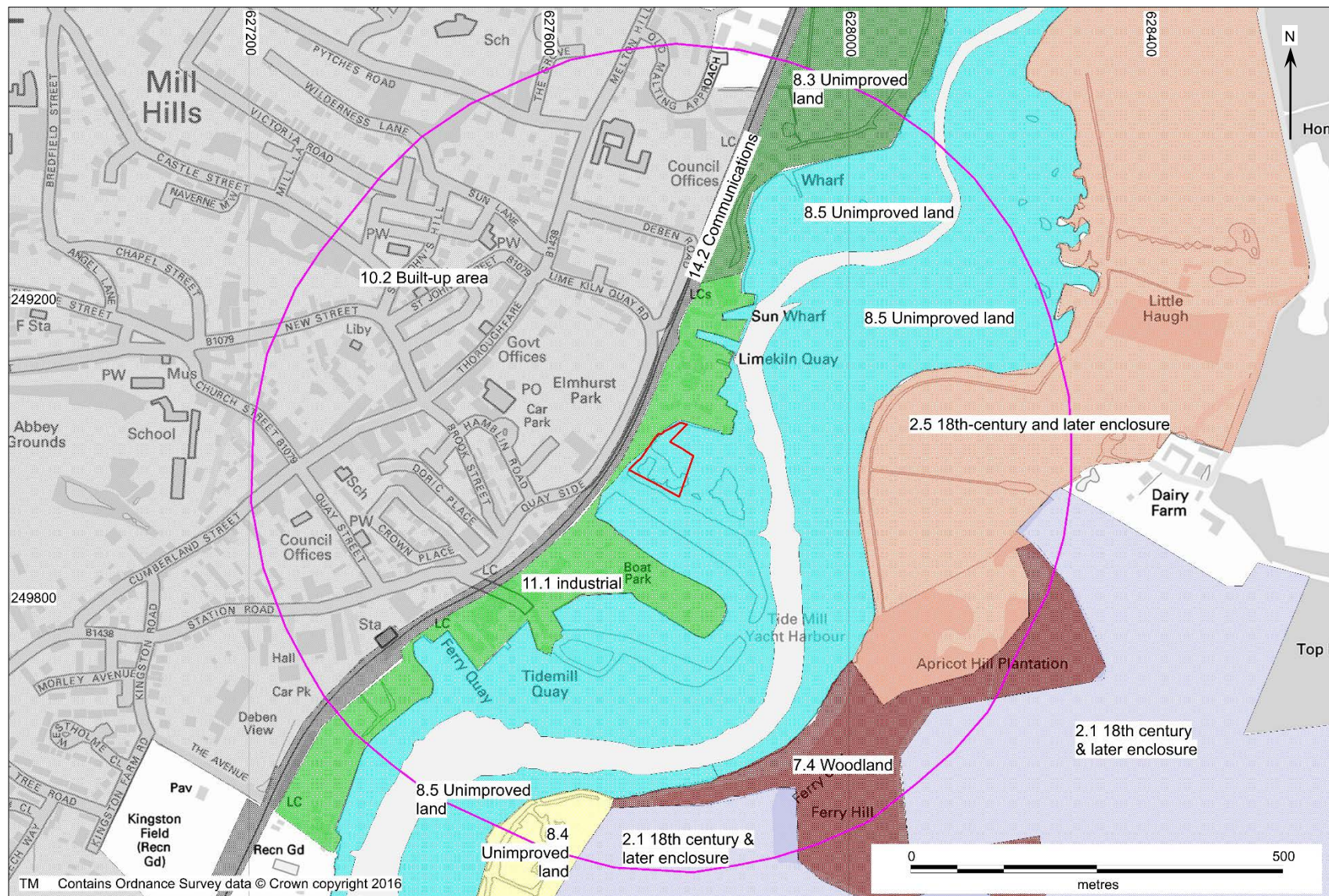


Figure 9. Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation map



### 2.3.1 Landscape Character Assessment

The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) classes the site and nearly half of the Study Area as urban, bordering onto saltmarsh and intertidal flats on the edge of the River Deben, sharing characteristics with other east flowing rivers in the county, including the rivers Butley, Blyth, Orwell, Alde and Stour. Key aspects of this character type are listed as:

- Marine alluvium and some outcrops of clay, forming mud flats
- Inter-tidal flats dissected by creeks
- A few small areas of saltmarsh
- Wild unimproved land
- Unsettled landscape
- Powerful sense of isolation and wildness
- Integral to the setting of notable features
- Suffering from coastal squeeze and the associated erosion

This landscape is generally considered as unsettled, with no visible enclosure patterns. There is little by way of vegetation, which usually consists of cord grass and samphire, and the saltmarsh is not considered to ‘behave naturally behave naturally in response to sea level change and as such is suffering from coastal squeeze and associated erosion’ (LCA, 2016).

## 2.4. Cartographic study

The sequence of Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1881 to 1994 at 1: 2,500 scale (Appendix 3) show that only limited changes have occurred within the landscape surrounding and including the PDA from the late 19th century to the 1990s. However, the area immediately west of the site became industrialised with the introduction of the cannery between 1927 and 1969, although this area has now been redeveloped, largely for housing. In the same period the ‘saltings’ and Mill Pond to the south were developed into pontoons, which is how they remain, as the Tide Mill Yacht Harbour. A thin and notably straight inlet runs to the south-east from the western corner of the PDA at the point of a flood gate on the 1881 map and this small and clearly manmade channel still exists today. The labelling of the site as ‘Saltings’ is of interest, as there are no structures associated with it, meaning it may reflect an earlier usage of the site.

Industrial buildings are present to the north-east of the site throughout the map study and these are listed in Table 4 relative to map date, showing the progressive change in the nature of the industries. The area remains almost entirely industrial in nature, with ship and boat yards present throughout, though these presumably change from facilities servicing predominantly cargo and fishing vessels to private vessels more recently. A leisure facility in the form of the swimming bath is recorded on the 1927 map, but largely the area's character remains consistent.

Map date	Structures
1881	Timber yard Ship yard 'Limekiln Quay' 'Sun Wharf'
1902	Timber yard 'Limekiln Quay' Two Malthouses 'Sun Wharf'
1927	Swimming Bath 'Limekiln Quay' Malthouse 'Sun Wharf'
1969, 1975 & 1983 & 1994	'Limekiln Quay' 'Sun Wharf' Cedar house Boatbuilding Yard Two slipways marked 'Stone Cottage' An area marked 'Water' – an enclosed dock? <a href="#">Not on 1983/1994 maps</a> 'The Bungalow' Coal Yard Two level crossings for the railway 'Rivercote' Works Warehouse

Table 4. Industrial and other structures to the north-east of the site

## 2.5. Aerial photographs

A series of online resources have been searched for aerial photographs of the site. They are not reproduced here, but are described when they feature the PDA. The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP, 2016) shows two records available in the Study Area (numbers BIK65 and BIK66). Both are available to view online and show what is thought to be the site at an oblique angle, facing south-south-east. Both were taken in 1972 and show no clear information on the site that is not otherwise available from the historic mapping.

Google Earth currently displays vertical aerial photographs of the PDA in 1945, 2000, 2007 and 2011. Again these photographs show that the site itself has changed little,

with the major development being of the yacht harbour to the south-west. The 1945 photo shows the site at high tide, so little is visible.

A series of aerial photographs from 1951 show elements of the site on the Britain From Above website (BFA, 2016). Three of these (references EAW037789, EAW037793, EAW037794) show the edge of the site, but largely focus on the Woodbridge Canning Company. However, photograph EAW037792 shows the site clearly, but at high tide. As shown on the Ordnance Survey maps, the area is undeveloped with the same buildings as are shown on the 1969 map, although Cedar House is not present on the photograph.

No other photographic sources were readily identifiable online. However, from those available and the Ordnance Survey map regression, it seems unlikely that others would give much greater insight into the site itself or help to further characterise its environs.

### **3. Assessment of potential, impacts and effects**

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#### **3.1 The archaeological potential of the PDA**

This section addresses the potential of the site to produce archaeological remains, given the resources addressed so far. However, this does not take into account the limitations of the search buffer, which largely falls within the medieval and post-medieval town where only a limited number of archaeological interventions have taken place. It is also difficult to address the potential for preserved remains within the mudflats as these have not been systematically investigated previously and due to the nature of marine environments may contain well preserved concealed deposits of importance.

##### **3.1.1 Prehistoric**

The present evidence suggests that the PDA has a low potential for producing archaeological deposits of prehistoric date, and that any such remains would likely be of local or regional significance given the presence of finds scatters and occasional features recorded in the HER.

### 3.1.2 Roman

The present evidence suggests that the PDA has a low potential for producing archaeological deposits of Roman date, and that any such remains would likely be of local or regional significance given the presence of a possible coin hoard, as well as a pottery scatter.

### 3.1.3 Anglo-Saxon

The present evidence from the HER suggests that the PDA has a low potential for producing archaeological deposits of Anglo-Saxon date, and that any such remains would likely be of local or regional significance. However, the area's position relatively close to Sutton Hoo indicates that the area was likely well known to the Anglo-Saxon population and as such may have been remains of interest.

### 3.1.3 Medieval

The present evidence suggests that the PDA has a moderate-high potential for producing archaeological deposits of medieval date, and that any such deposits could likely be of local or regional significance. The presence of Tide Mill to the south the site, and its position within the medieval town HER zone suggests that deposits of interest might well be present, perhaps relating to the economic/industrial development of the town.

### 3.1.4 Post-medieval/modern/industrial

The PDA has a moderate-high potential for producing archaeological deposits of post-medieval date, as well as modern/industrial remains relating to the site's position on the edge of the Deben and within a largely industrialised zone, according to the sources addressed. However, the site itself appears to have remained largely undeveloped from the late 18th century onwards according to the map evidence, with the greatest potential perhaps being for as yet undiscovered timber structures as recorded elsewhere along the river's edge. The term 'Saltings' on the maps may suggest a historical use of the site that predates the earliest OS records.

### **3.2 Potential level of archaeological preservation within the PDA**

Given that the site is made up of mudflats, the general level of preservation of any archaeological remains might well be very good. The map and aerial photographic evidence appears to suggest that there has also been little by way of modern truncation across the area, increasing the chances that remains may have survived.

### **3.3 Potential impact of development on other heritage assets**

The proposed development has limited potential to directly impact upon the setting of any nearby heritage assets, given the low lying nature of the proposed hardstanding and its setting within a riverbank landscape that has already been developed to the north and south, with which it would be in keeping. There is also some distance between the site and the only visible listed building of Tide Mill, which is c.260m to the south-west. The view to the site from the Quayside Road is already obscured by both the railway line and a treeline.

## 4. Discussion

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Given the results presented herein, the PDA has low potential for archaeological deposits of prehistoric and Roman remains and low-moderate potential for Saxon remains. There is moderate to high potential for deposits of medieval and modern/industrial date of local or regional importance, given the site's position close to the medieval town and medieval and post-medieval industry. However, the map evidence suggests that the site may not have been developed, at least in the later post-medieval and modern period. The potential presence of palaeo-environmental or geo-archaeological remains within the mudflats is hard to assess, although the available resources suggest that there has not been any significant truncation or disturbance of the site, which might point to their survival.

Planning Permission has already been granted which meant that there were deemed to be no grounds for its refusal in order to achieve preservation *in-situ* of any designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, or of important but non-designated heritage assets. However, as the PDA and surrounding areas have not been subject to any previous systematic archaeological investigation, the actual presence, precise nature and state of preservation of archaeological deposits is unknown.

National and local guidance recommends that potential archaeological sites are typically evaluated to assess the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits present. Such investigations can then enable decisions regarding the treatment and recording of heritage assets in respect of a development, and determine the need and scope for preservation in-situ of important archaeological deposits, or a requirement for investigation and preservation by record prior to or during development. However, the maritime nature of this site is atypical and does not lend itself to traditional evaluation techniques, such as metal detecting, geophysical surveys, fieldwalking, or trench excavation.

## **5. Conclusions**

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Through an examination of the Suffolk HER and National Heritage List for England, a map regression exercise and an aerial photographic survey, this DBA has set the PDA within its immediate archaeological landscape.

In general, the location of the PDA and the known archaeology of the area suggest that there is a low-high potential for encountering archaeological remains of different periods and types within the PDA and that such deposits are likely to be in a good state of preservation.

## **6. List of contributors and acknowledgements**

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This project was funded and commissioned by Robertsons Boatyard. The desk based assessment and site was carried out by Rob Brooks of SACIC.

SACIC would like to acknowledge Suffolk HER for providing the HER search.

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## **Appendix 1. Historic England advice**



Historic England

Joseph Pratt  
Marine Environment Team  
PO BOX 1275,  
Newcastle upon Tyne.  
NE99 5BN

Your Ref: MLA/2016/00123

Telephone: 01223 582751

Notification Date: 5<sup>th</sup> May 2016  
Response Deadline: 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2016

1<sup>st</sup> June 2016

Dear Mr Pratt

**ROBERTSONS BOATYARD, WOODBRIDGE - CREATION OF ADDITIONAL HARDSTANDING**

Thank you for consulting Historic England on the above application. Historic England is the Government's advisor on all aspects of the historic environment in England. We are an Executive Non-departmental Public Body and report to Parliament through the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. The National Heritage Act (2002) enabled Historic England to assume responsibility for maritime archaeology in the English area of the UK Territorial Sea.

We do not have any objection to the creation of this new hard standing area in principle. However, the application has not included any form of heritage statement of assessment of the impact from the works upon the marine historic environment. In order to fully assess this application and provide appropriate recommendations for further works or mitigation, we require additional clarification from the applicant on the nature and extent of the proposed work. This is discussed in more detail below.

### **Historic England Advice**

We understand the application comprises the construction of a new area of hardstanding over existing saltings / mudflats and moorings adjacent to Lime Kiln Quay, Woodbridge. The details provided indicate that the hardstanding would be formed through the build-up of material. This would compromise the creation of a bund wall along the eastern edge of the site (constructed of builders sacks filled with hardcore, wrapped in a terram membrane) behind which the area would be subdivided by intermediate bund walls, creating a series of cells. Each cell would then



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*Historic England will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.*



be filled of with inert hardcore in 500mm well compacted layers, with terram membranes installed at 500mm horizons (3 horizons in total).

The application has not included any form of heritage statement or assessment of the impacts from the works upon the historic environment. We note that the works have been granted planning permission (DC/15/2048/FUL); however no heritage statement was submitted with that application and Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service did not reply to the consultation. The site lay outside of Historic England's terrestrial remit and we were not consulted. We have therefore assessed the potential impact of the works using available online and documentary resources and our own in-house databases.

The site lies within an area with a long history of marine activity. There are numerous examples within similar sites along the Deben's foreshore where archaeological evidence, dating from the prehistoric period onwards, has been preserved within the intertidal river silts. This has included structures such as fish traps, pies, jetties, moorings and footbridges, and maritime features such as wrecks and hulks. Further to this, the underlying deposits contain palaeo-environmental and geo-archaeological interest. Although no heritage assets are recorded within the area of proposed works on the Suffolk Heritage Explore website, the site still has an archaeological potential. It lies adjacent to the presumed area of the medieval Woodbridge Tide Mill, and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record suggests a linear feature associated with the mill site forms its western edge. The area is later marked on historic mapping as 'saltings' and although the mapping does not show any recognisable salt working or processing features (nor are any recorded in the Suffolk County Council's 2003 *Rapid Field Survey of the Suffolk Coast and Intertidal Zone*), the possibility that this area was used as such cannot be wholly discounted.

It would therefore be our view that there is a potential within the area of proposed works for archaeological evidence to be preserved within the underlying deposits. This could comprise features related to the adjacent saltings and tide mill site or evidence of foreshore and maritime features (and possible geo-archaeological deposits) as discussed above. Proposed works which affect these underlying deposits could adversely impact the potential heritage assets, resulting in harm to their significance.



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In principle, we do not have any objection to the creation of this new hard standing area. Should archaeological remains survive within the underlying silts, they would be secured in situ below the level of the new hardstanding surface. This is, however, providing the works do not include any physical impacts into these underlying deposits, or result in any changes likely to impact the level of preservation.

As the application(s) have not included any reference to or assessment of the potential heritage considerations, we would therefore request some clarification from the applicant on the extent of works. In particular we would request confirmation that no ground reductions / below ground impacts would be required and clarification as to how the new hardstanding would affect the compaction and environmental conditions of the underlying deposits. This is in order to ensure we are able to fully assess the potential impact from the works upon the marine historic environment and, where necessary, recommend appropriate further works or mitigation.

In terms of ground reductions, there is no mention within the application of any works to reduce or level the ground surface before the bunds are created, or any works such as piling or creating other forms of revetment. There is similarly no mention of any services, including drainage or attenuation. We would therefore request clarification be provided and confirmation given that no ground reductions or other works would be required which could physically impact below ground deposits. Outside of these physical impacts, there is a potential that the works could indirectly impact underlying deposit. In terms of compaction and changes to the environmental conditions. This could include the increased loads damaging remains which may survive within the underlying silts, and changes to the moisture content within the silts which could impact the preservation of any surviving remains – e.g., the drying out of any waterlogged features. The likelihood of this latter impact is less likely in this within this intertidal zone; however we would request clarification on these issues.

## Recommendation

We do not have any objection to the creation of this new hard standing area in principle. However, the application has not included any form of heritage statement of assessment of the impact from the works upon the marine historic environment. In order to fully assess this application and provided appropriate recommendations for further works or mitigation, we require additional clarification from the applicant on the nature and extent of the proposed



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work. We would therefore recommend the application be withdrawn, or decision deferred, to allow the applicant time to provide these details.

We would be happy to discuss these recommendations with you or the applicant. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you wish to discuss further.

Yours sincerely,

Nick Carter

Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments (Bedfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk)

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## Appendix 2. HER Events summary

### Suffolk County Council Event/Activity Summary Report

01/09/2016

Number of records: 21

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
(ESF21118)	Monitoring - 82 Thoroughfare, Woodbridge	26/08/2011 - 26/08/2011, between	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Event - Intervention	Archaeological monitoring was carried out on groundworks for an extension and garden/boundary wall. The groundworks were hand excavated through made up ground and dark brown sandy loam topsoil to the full depth of 0.45m. No archaeological levels were reached and no finds or features were identified (S1).		
(ESF21321)	Watching Brief - Hamblin Road Car Park, Woodbridge	01/07/2009 - 30/07/2009	Norfolk Archaeological Unit
Event - Intervention	An archaeological watching brief was carried out on trial trench works being undertaken at Hamblin Road Car Park during the construction of an underground floodwater storage tank. The trenches were x-shaped and lay almost entirely within the footprint of the circular tank which was 15.2m in diameter. Further visits were made during the relation of a water main which bisected the site and on the excavation of a narrow trench around the exterior of the tank footprint. A late post-medieval wall was identified (S1).		
(ESF22749)	Watching Brief - 34 The Thoroughfare, Woodbridge	01/11/1996 - 28/02/1997, between	SCCAS
Event - Intervention	Watching Brief on major renovation and rebuild. Four site visits were made. To the rear of the site 700mm scraped down revealing numerous Post Medieval pits. Spoil from underpinning at front examined and large amounts of Post Medieval debris plus 13/14th century ware found		
(ESF22873)	Watching Brief - Ferry House, Quayside, Woodbridge	01/02/1996 - 28/02/1996, between	SCCAS
Event - Intervention	Extension on north side of house c.800mm of made ground removed down to just above sand/gravel, subsoil left of much of area but no old features visible - Few recent drain runs noted, numerous 18-20th century pottery, tile and brick fragments in spoil plus one medieval coarseware sherd.		
(ESF23283)	Watching Brief - Water pipeline on The Thoroughfare, Woodbridge	01/02/1992 - 28/02/1992, between	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Event - Intervention	Watching brief on water pipe being laid along northern edge of The Thoroughfare, depth circa 1.20m to 1.50m. Mainly with clean sand and gravel, a few shallow Post Medieval disturbances. No evidence for any previous road surfaces. No finds.		
(ESF23866)	Monitoring - 36-38 Thoroughfare, Woodbridge	01/05/2007 - 31/05/2007, between	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Event - Intervention	Archaeological monitoring was carried out on the excavation of internal piled footings, during refurbishment of the building. The groundworks consisted of square post pad footings. Excavated to a depth of 1.5m the post pads were installed prior to the demolition of internal load bearing walls. A late Post Medieval brick floor from a cellar was identified (S1).		
(ESF23962)	Watching Brief - Anglian Water Pipeline Replacement Scheme, Woodbridge	01/02/1994 - 28/02/1994, between	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Event - Intervention	Archaeological monitoring was carried out on trenches as part of the Anglian Water Pipeline Replacement Scheme. The trench at Market Hill consisted of c.40m of open trench, measuring at 1m deep with the pipe already inserted. The trench at The Thoroughfare consisted of a second trench measuring at c.1m in depth. Finds were also reported by contractors from the west end of New Street (S1).		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
(ESF24074)	Watching Brief - Quay Church, Quay Street, Woodbridge	16/05/2012 - 23/07/2013, between	NPS Archaeology
Event - Intervention	An archaeological watching brief was carried out prior to the construction of a rear extension Quay Church, within the grounds of the churchyard. The watching brief consisted of two distinct phases, one of ground reduction and one of foundation excavation. During the first phase, ground level was generally reduced by 0.5m across the site. The second phase of activity consisted of the monitoring of ground reduction for the access road, the removal of a concrete pad between the church and hall, and the excavation of a soakaway. The soakaway consisted of the excavation of a trench that measured 2.10m wide and 15.40m in length and it was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. All of the works revealed grave cuts and brick vaulted tombs (S1).		
(ESF24494)	Heritage Asset Assessment - Selywn House, 78 Throughfare, Woodbridge	24/03/2014	Blanchflower, J
Event - Survey	A level 2 Heritage Asset Assessment was carried out to inform an accompany and application for alterations to the building.		
OASIS-archaeol6-210102 (ESF23051)	Evaluation - Land at Nunn's Mill (AKA Quayside Mill), Quayside, Woodbridge	14/05/2015 - 15/05/2015, between	Archaeology South-East
Event - Intervention	Evaluation carried out in advance of a proposed residential development. Three trenches were excavated covering a combined area of 86m2, representing approximately 4.8% of the total area of the 1800m2 site. The trenches were to a depth of up to 0.85m. Possible occupation of the site in the prehistoric period was represented by a pit containing small amounts of struck flint, heat-altered flint and fired clay and several postholes and a pit were recorded which are likely to have been of early medieval date. There has been a high level of post-medieval and modern disturbance on the site.		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-johnnewm1-100272 (ESF20975) Event - Intervention	Archaeological monitoring at Annes School House, Crown Place, Woodbridge  Monitoring of ground works for a new house on a plot some 70m south of the western end of The Thoroughfare revealed a single pit of 16th century date. Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future No  Associated Identifiers: HER event no. WBG 079 NMR No. 1543159  Project Type: Recording project Investigation Type: Watching Brief Reason for Investigation: SMR enhancement Site status: Conservation Area Current Land use: Other 5 - Garden Monument Type(s)/Period(s): PIT Post Medieval Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): POTTERY Post Medieval  PROJECT LOCATION Area 300.00 Square metres Grid Reference: TM27364893 Point Height 5.00 - 6.00 metres  PROJECT CREATOR(S) Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body Design originator: John Newman Director/Manager: John Newman Supervisor: John Newman  DIGITAL ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk CC Archaeological Service Contents: Ceramics Media: Images raster / digital photography, Text  PAPER ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk CC Archaeological Service Contents: Ceramics Media: Context sheet, Plan, Report  PHYSICAL ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk CC Archaeological Service Contents: Ceramics	23/03/2011 - 28/03/2011	John Newman Archaeological Services



Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
	<p>BIBLIOGRAPHY</p> <p>Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)</p> <p>Title: Land at 1 and 2 St Annes School House, Crown Place, Woodbridge, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report</p> <p>Author(s)/Editor(s): Newman, J</p> <p>Date: 2011</p> <p>Issuer/Publisher: John Newman Archaeological Services</p> <p>Place of Issue or Publication: Henley, 2011</p> <p>Description: Loose bound client report.</p>		
OASIS-johnnewm1-80614 (ESF23973)	Evaluation - Brookside, 5 Brook Street, Woodbridge	10/08/2010 - 10/08/2010, between	John Newman Archaeological Services
Event - Intervention	A total of three trenches were excavated by machine excavator. The trenches were excavated to a minimum depth of 1.8m. The trenches consisted of 0.9m of topsoil overlaying 0.8m of subsoil. Due to the depth of the trenching a programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out following the evaluation trenching (S1).		
OASIS-johnnewm1-80614 (ESF23975)	Monitoring - Brookside, 5 Brook Street, Woodbridge	23/07/2012 - 23/07/2012, between	John Newman Archaeological Services
Event - Intervention	Archaeological monitoring was carried out on ground works following evaluation trenching on the site. This was due to the depth of the post medieval layers at the site. The sides and base of the trenches were examined. Post medieval features were identified (S1).		
OASIS-norfolka1-150732 (ESF24072)	Historic Building Recording - Quay Church, Woodbridge	16/05/2012 - 23/07/2013, between	NPS Archaeology
Event - Intervention	A level 1 historic building survey was carried out ahead of the demolition of the organ loft and ground reduction for the extension to Woodbridge Quay Church. The photographic survey consisted of 45 images of the church and a further 85 images of tombs and graves within the area of the extension (S1).		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-suffolkc1-10775 (ESF19807) Event - Survey	Former WR Refrigeration Ltd., Station Road, Woodbridge  An application for an extension to the former WR Refrigeration Ltd., Woodbridge, required archaeological monitoring of the groundworks. No archaeological features were observed in the wet, silty deposits revealed. Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future Not known  Associated Identifiers: NMR No. 1435207 Sitecode WBG 058 Planning Application No. C/04/1738  Project Type: Recording project Investigation Type: Watching Brief Reason for Investigation: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 Site status: Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area Current Land use: Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing Monument Type(s)/Period(s): N/A None Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): N/A None  PROJECT LOCATION Area 150.00 Square metres Grid Reference: TM27314878 Point Height 5.00 - 5.00 metres  PROJECT CREATOR(S) Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body Design originator: K. Wade Director/Manager: Stuart Boulter Supervisor: Linzi Everett  DIGITAL ARCHIVE Recipient: AHDS ID: WBG 058 Contents: none Media: Images raster / digital photography, Text  PAPER ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR ID: WBG 058 Contents: none Media: Correspondence, Report  PHYSICAL ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR	07/10/2005 - 24/11/2008	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
	ID: WBG 058 Contents: other		
	BIBLIOGRAPHY Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) Title: Former WR Refrigeration Ltd, Station Road, Woodbridge Author(s)/Editor(s): Everett, L. Other Bibliographic Details: 2005/161 Date: 2005 Issuer/Publisher: SCCAS Place of Issue or Publication: SCCAS		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-suffolkc1-136276 (ESF22098) Event - Intervention	<p>Monitoring, 3 Lime Kiln Quay Road, Woodbridge</p> <p>PROJECT DETAILS  monitoring of excavation for cess tank  Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes  Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future No</p> <p>Associated Identifiers:  HER event no. WBG 088  Planning Application No. C/09/0206  NMR No. 1577011</p> <p>Project Type: Recording project  Investigation Type: "Salvage Record"  Reason for Investigation: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS  Current Land use: Coastland 3 - Above high water  Monument Type(s)/Period(s): MADE GROUND Post Medieval  Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): NONE None</p> <p>PROJECT LOCATION  Area 6.25 Square metres  Grid Reference: TM27784915 Point</p> <p>PROJECT CREATOR(S)  Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  Design originator: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team  Director/Manager: Rhodri Gardner  Supervisor: Mark Sommers</p> <p>DIGITAL ARCHIVE  Recipient: Suffolk County SMR  ID: WBG088  Contents: 'other'  Media: 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Text'</p> <p>PAPER ARCHIVE  Recipient: Suffolk County SMR  ID: WBG088  Contents: 'other'  Media: 'Report'</p> <p>BIBLIOGRAPHY  Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  Title: Archaeological Monitoring Report: 3 Lime Kiln Quay Road, Woodbridge  Author(s)/Editor(s): Sommers, M.</p>	09/05/2011 - 25/10/2012	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
	Other Bibliographic Details: SCCAS 2012/160 Date: 2012 Issuer/Publisher: SCCAS Place of Issue or Publication: Ipswich Description: printed sheet of A4 paper		
OASIS-suffolkc1-150763 (ESF23863) Event - Intervention	Monitoring - Castle Cottage, 22 New Street, Woodbridge Archaeological monitoring was carried out on footings of the extension and ground level reduction to the rear of the property. Circa 75% of the machine and hand excavated footings were observed. The trenches generally measured 0.5m wide and 0.9m deep. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified (S1).	06/02/2013 - 06/02/2013, between	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-suffolkc1-37894 (ESF19693) Event - Survey	Monitoring, Framfield House, 83 Thoroughfare, Woodbridge  Monitoring project to observe and record features revealed as a result of demolition and ground preparation for replacement building. The site lies within an area defined for medieval Woodbridge. No archaeological features or finds were located as a result of the monitoring. Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future No  Associated Identifiers: Planning Application No. C/06/2239/FUL Sitecode WBG 069 NMR No. 1477097  Project Type: Recording project Investigation Type: Recorded Observation Reason for Investigation: Planning condition Current Land use: Other 3 - Built over Monument Type(s)/Period(s): NONE None Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): NONE None  PROJECT LOCATION Area 450.00 Square metres Grid Reference: TM27574923 Point Height 5.00 - 10.00 metres  PROJECT CREATOR(S) Brief originator: Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist) Design originator: K. Wade Director/Manager: John Newman Supervisor: Robert Atfield  DIGITAL ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR ID: WBG 069 SCCAS Report 2008/044 Contents: other Media: Images raster / digital photography, Images vector, Text  PAPER ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR ID: WBG 069 SCCAS Report No. 2008/044 Contents: other Media: Photograph, Plan, Report, Unpublished Text  BIBLIOGRAPHY Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) Title: WBG 069 Framfield House, 83 Thoroughfare, Woodbridge: Archaeological Monitoring Report	16/07/2007 - 14/02/2008	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
	Author(s)/Editor(s): Atfield, R. Other Bibliographic Details: SCCAS Report No. 2008/044 Date: 2008 Issuer/Publisher: SCCAS Place of Issue or Publication: Ipswich Description: Short (negative) archaeological report. Unpublished grey literature including plan, photo, text etc.		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-suffolk1-47068 (ESF20075) Event - Intervention	<p>Evaluation Budgens Store, Elmhurst Walk, Woodbridge</p> <p>A trial trenched evaluation conducted on the site of proposed new dwellings and an extension to Budgens Store, Elmhouse Walk. A total of three evaluation trenches measuring between 6.3m and 10m in length were excavated. The trenches were excavated to a depth ranging between 0.90m and 1.2m. Parts of the site were subjected to severe 20th century pitting and up to 1m depth of topsoil towards the south-east end of the site suggested that a considerable quantity of soil had been dumped here. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified (S1).</p> <p>Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future Not known</p> <p>Associated Identifiers: HER event no. WBG 075 Planning Application No. C/07/1794/FUL NMR No. 1517303</p> <p>Project Type: Field evaluation Development Type: Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.) Methods and Techniques: Sample Trenches Position in the Planning Process: After full determination (eg. As a condition) Reason for Investigation: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 Site status: None Current Land use: Residential 1 - General Residential</p> <p>PROJECT LOCATION Area 600.00 Square metres Grid Reference: TM27554909 Point Height 5.00 - 6.00 metres</p> <p>PROJECT CREATOR(S) Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body Design originator: Jude Plouviez Director/Manager: John Newman Supervisor: Jez Meredith</p> <p>DIGITAL ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR Contents: none Media: Text</p> <p>PAPER ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR Contents: none Media: Correspondence, Miscellaneous Material</p>	28/07/2008 - 28/07/2008	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service



Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
	BIBLIOGRAPHY		
	Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)		
	Title: WBG 075; Archaeological Evaluation Report on Proposed Extension to Budgens Store, Elmhurst Walk, Woodbridge		
	Author(s)/Editor(s): Meredith, J.		
	Other Bibliographic Details: 2008/239		
	Date: 2008		
	Issuer/Publisher: SCCAS		
	Place of Issue or Publication: Ipswich		
	Description: 6 pages of text, 3 figs		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-suffolkc1-59815 (ESF19933) Event - Intervention	Rivercote, Lime Kiln Quay, Woodbridge  An archaeological monitoring was carried out at the above site during the excavation of an engineering test pit. It revealed alluvial deposits of clay/silt and sandy gravel at approximately 1.80m below ground level. These were sealed by a horizontal sequence of made ground, a 19th-century brick foundation, modern dumping, topsoil and turf. Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future No  Associated Identifiers: HER event no. WGB 074 Planning Application No. C/09/0204  Project Type: Field evaluation Development Type: Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.) Methods and Techniques: Test Pits Position in the Planning Process: After full determination (eg. As a condition) Reason for Investigation: Planning condition Monument Type(s)/Period(s): WALL Post Medieval Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): NONE None  PROJECT LOCATION Area 900.00 Square metres Grid Reference: TM2784149159 Point  PROJECT CREATOR(S) Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body Design originator: K. Wade Director/Manager: John Newman Supervisor: Kieron Heard  DIGITAL ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR  PAPER ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR ID: WGB 074 Contents: Stratigraphic Media: Report  BIBLIOGRAPHY Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) Title: Archaeological monitoring report: Rivercote, Lime Kiln Quay, Woodbridge Author(s)/Editor(s): Heard, K Other Bibliographic Details: SCCAS Report number 2009/163 Date: 2009	24/04/2009 - 24/04/2009	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

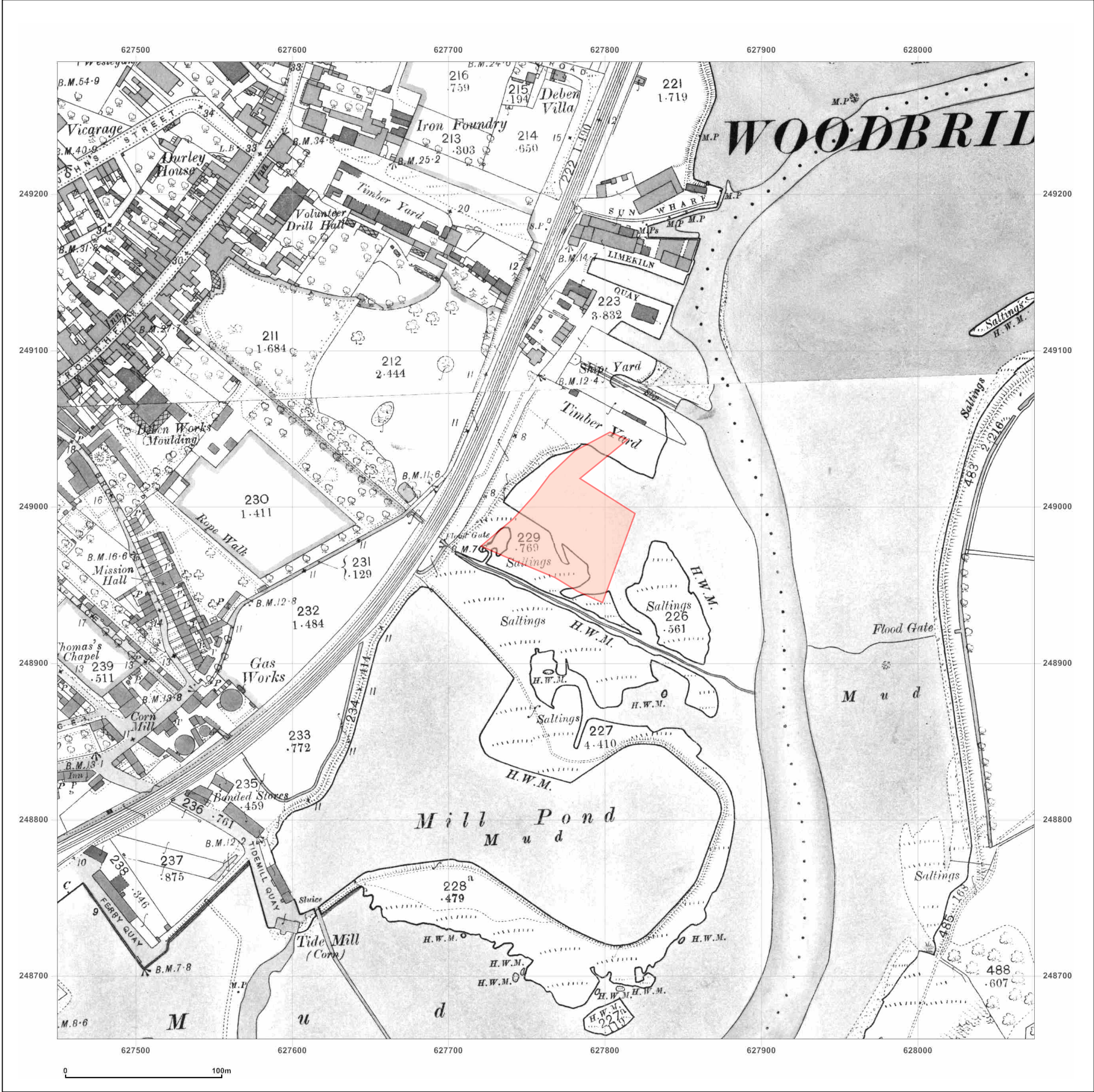
Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
	Issuer/Publisher: Suffolk County Council Place of Issue or Publication: Ipswich Description: 3 pages of A4, unbound, stored with other short reports for 2009		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-suffolkc1-9413 (ESF19454) Event - Survey	<p>Sommers M, SCCAS monitoring 2005/115</p> <p>Monitoring of groundworks revealed only late post-medieval pits and a 19th century well Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future No</p> <p>Associated Identifiers: HER event no. WBG 057 Planning Application No. C/03/0247 Sitecode WBG 057 NMR No. 1431827</p> <p>Project Type: Recording project Investigation Type: Salvage Record Reason for Investigation: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 Current Land use: Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure Monument Type(s)/Period(s): WELL Post Medieval , PIT Modern</p> <p>PROJECT LOCATION Area 750.00 Square metres Grid Reference: TM27344905 Point</p> <p>PROJECT CREATOR(S) Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body Design originator: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team Director/Manager: John Newman Supervisor: Mark Sommers</p> <p>DIGITAL ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR ID: WBG 057 Contents: other Media: Images raster / digital photography, Text</p> <p>PAPER ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR ID: WBG 057 Contents: other Media: Correspondence, Report</p> <p>BIBLIOGRAPHY Publication Type: A forthcoming report Title: WBG 057, Archaeological Monitoring Report: Land Adjacent No.11, The Thoroughfare, Woodbridge Author(s)/Editor(s): Sommers, M.</p>	01/04/2005 - 26/04/2005	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
	Other Bibliographic Details: SCCAS Report No. 2005/115 Date: 2005 Issuer/Publisher: SCCAS Place of Issue or Publication: Ipswich Description: printed sheets of A4 paper, stapled		



Appendix 3. Historic mapping



Site Details:

Client Ref: 34688  
Report Ref: CMAPS-CM-558738-34688-060916  
Grid Ref: 627762, 248972

Map Name: County Series  
Map date: 1880-1881  
Scale: 1:2,500  
Printed at: 1:2,500



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Revised 1880  
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# Site Details:

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**Report Ref:** CMAPS-CM-558738-34688-060916  
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**Map Name:** County Series

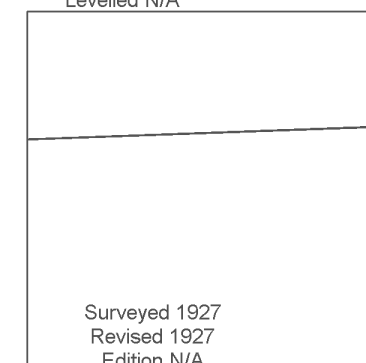
**Map date:** 1927

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



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# Site Details:

**Client Ref:** 34688  
**Report Ref:** CMAPS-CM-558738-34688-060916  
**Grid Ref:** 627762, 248972

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1967-1969

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



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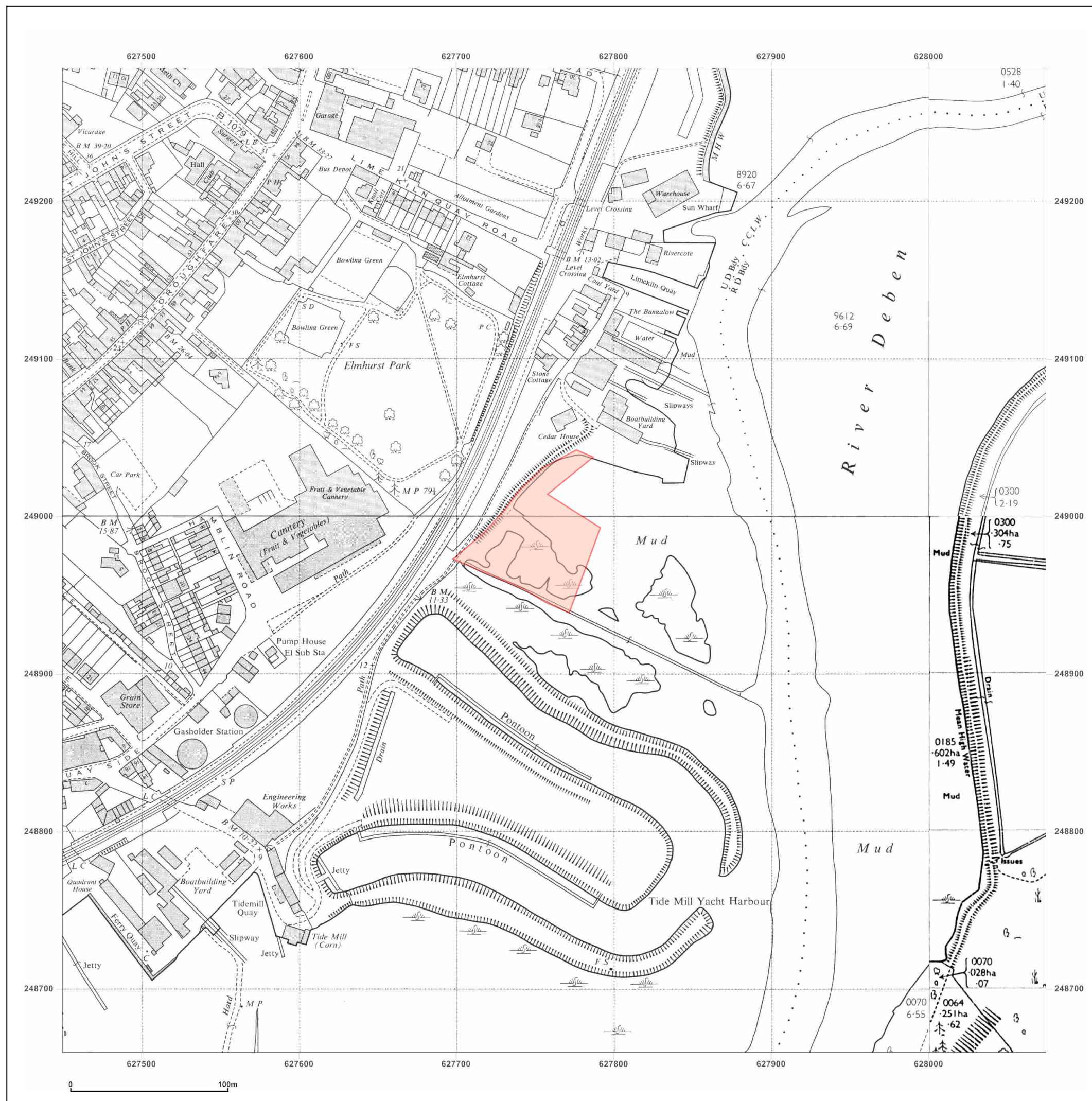


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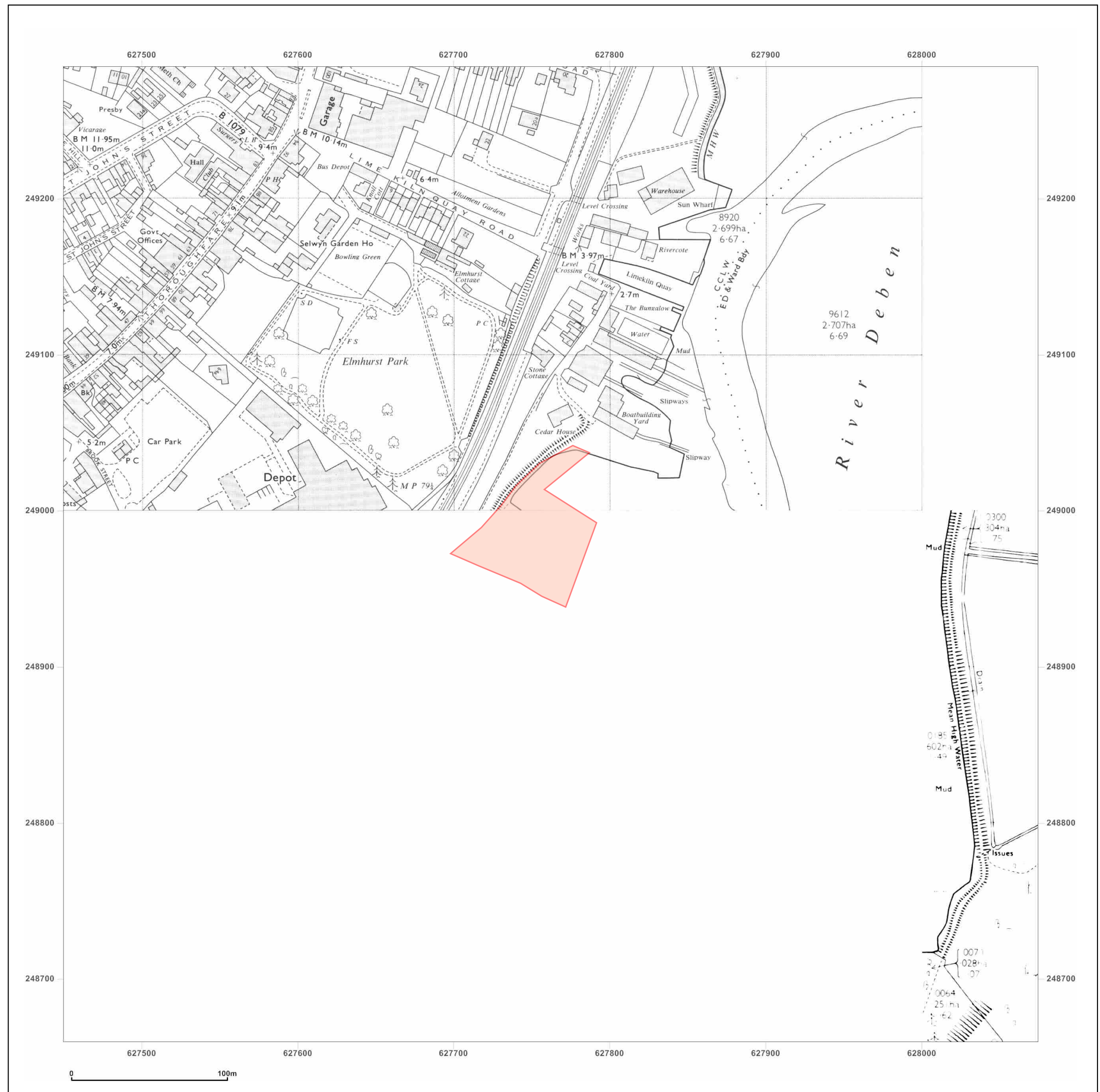
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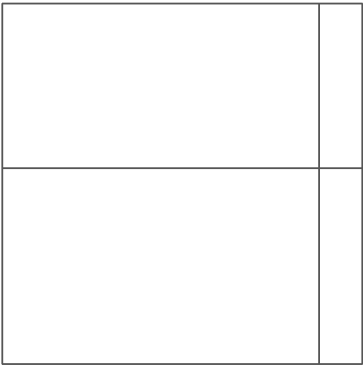
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Map date: 1970-1975  
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Printed at: 1:2,500



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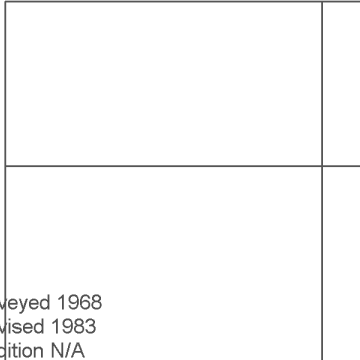
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Map Name: National Grid  
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Scale: 1:2,500  
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Grid Ref: 627762, 248972

Map Name: National Grid  
Map date: 1989-1994  
Scale: 1:2,500  
Printed at: 1:2,500



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