

**Land to the North-East of Shawlands
Avenue, Sudbury**

Desk-Based Assessment

SCCAS Report No. 2014/044

Client: Rural Community Housing Ltd

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HER Information

Site Name: Land to the North-East of Shawlands Avenue,
Sudbury, Suffolk

Report Number 2014/044

Planning Application No: Pre-planning

Grid Reference: TL 8925 4129

Oasis Reference: 176659

Curatorial Officer: Dr. Jess Tipper

Project Officer: John Craven

Client/Funding Body: Rural Community Housing Ltd

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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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.

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Summary

An examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, documentary and cartographic search, and aerial photograph and a site inspection, has set both the original 44ha proposed development area (PDA) and a secondary area of 20ha within its immediate archaeological landscape.

In general the topographic location of the PDA and the known archaeology of the area suggests that there is a moderate to high potential for encountering multi-period archaeological remains within the PDA and that such deposits are likely to be in a good state of preservation and of local or regional importance.

It is suggested that further archaeological investigation may be able to identify and assess the extent, character, density, depth and level of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the PDA, and it is recommended that such investigation takes place, if possible, prior to submission of a planning application.

Consultation with the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisor, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, is recommended at the earliest possible opportunity to determine the actual program of archaeological works required as archaeological investigations can have considerable time and cost implications for any development.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

This archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) on behalf of Rural Community Housing Ltd.

The DBA was commissioned by Wincer Kievenaar Chartered Architects in response to a requirement from Dr. Jess Tipper (SCCAS Conservation Team), the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for a desk-based heritage assessment of a proposed residential development.

The requirements for the DBA were outlined in an SCCAS/CT Brief dated 19/02/2014 (Appendix 6), which specifies that a heritage asset assessment of the proposed development area (PDA), establishing baseline information, is required prior to consideration of the proposal by the LPA. The DBA is intended to establish the potential of the PDA for surviving heritage assets and the likely impact of the proposed development, and will inform subsequent decisions as to the need of further archaeological works, such as geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, and to establish the potential, nature and significance of any below-ground heritage assets on the site.

SCCAS/FT was also asked to include a 20ha extension to the area of the PDA as the original project was being completed. This is assessed separately in Appendix 7 and includes additional consultation of the HER and assessment of historic mapping in relation to an expanded search area. No additional aerial photographic assessment was carried out as the extension area and its surroundings are wholly contained within the original report, which mapped any features lying just outside the original search area.

1.2 Site description

The PDA covers an area of approximately 44ha, centred at TL 8925 4129, in the parish of Great Cornard, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The site lies on the eastern edge of the modern town of Sudbury, c.1km east of the historic town core.

The present land use of the PDA is predominantly arable farmland, with the eastern part of the site including wooded areas alongside Shawlands Avenue and an uncultivated field. A modern watertower and covered reservoir occupies a small area in the southern part of the site. The site boundary of the PDA is formed by Shawlands Avenue to the east, the A134 to the north, a farm track to the south and field boundaries to the east.

1.3 Topography and geology

(Fig. 2)

The PDA is located 1km to the east of the River Stour and is situated on the valley side at c.50m-70m above Ordnance Datum (Fig. 1). The localised topography consists of a broadly flat high plateau which lies across the eastern third of the PDA and juts into the centre, from which ground-levels descend irregularly to the south, west and north, reaching a low point along the southern boundary.

The PDA is situated on deep, well-drained clay to loam soils (Ordnance Survey 1983). These overlie superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation chalky till or Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravels across the eastern high ground, and fluvial sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup across the western slopes, interspersed with limited areas of the previous deposits. The underlying bedrock consists of clay, silt and sands of the London Clay Formation across the eastern high ground, and of the Lambeth Formation through the centre, with Thanet Formation sands to the north-west. Crag Group sands lie along the north-eastern perimeter (British Geological Survey).

The site has been characterised in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (SLCA website) as one distinct type, 'Ancient Rolling Farmlands', the key characteristics of which are:

- Rolling arable landscape of chalky clays and loams.
- Dissected widely, and sometimes deeply, by river valleys.
- Field pattern of ancient random enclosure. Regular fields associated with areas of heathland enclosure.
- Hedges of hawthorn and elm with oak, ash and field maple as hedgerow trees.

- Substantial open areas created for airfields and by post WWII agricultural improvement.
- Scattered with ancient woodland parcels containing a mix of oak, lime, cherry, hazel, hornbeam, ash and holly.
- Networks of winding lanes and paths, often associated with hedges, create visual intimacy.
- Dispersed settlement pattern of loosely clustered villages, hamlets and isolated farmsteads of mediaeval origin.
- Farmstead buildings are predominantly timber-framed, the houses colour-washed and the barns blackened with tar. Roofs are frequently tiled, though thatched houses can be locally significant.
- Villages often associated with village greens or the remains of greens.

The assessment also notes that this landscape type is largely intact overall, although there are some areas of extensive field amalgamation or significant development pressure and land use change.

1.4 Scope of this report

In order to set the PDA in its broader archaeological and historical context within the local landscape a Study Area extending 1km from the PDA centre was selected for examination (Fig. 2).

In accordance with the SCCAS/CT Brief (Appendix 6), and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the Government's guidance on archaeology and planning, this DBA examines the available archaeological and heritage sources to establish the potential of the PDA for heritage assets and the potential impact of the proposed development on such assets.

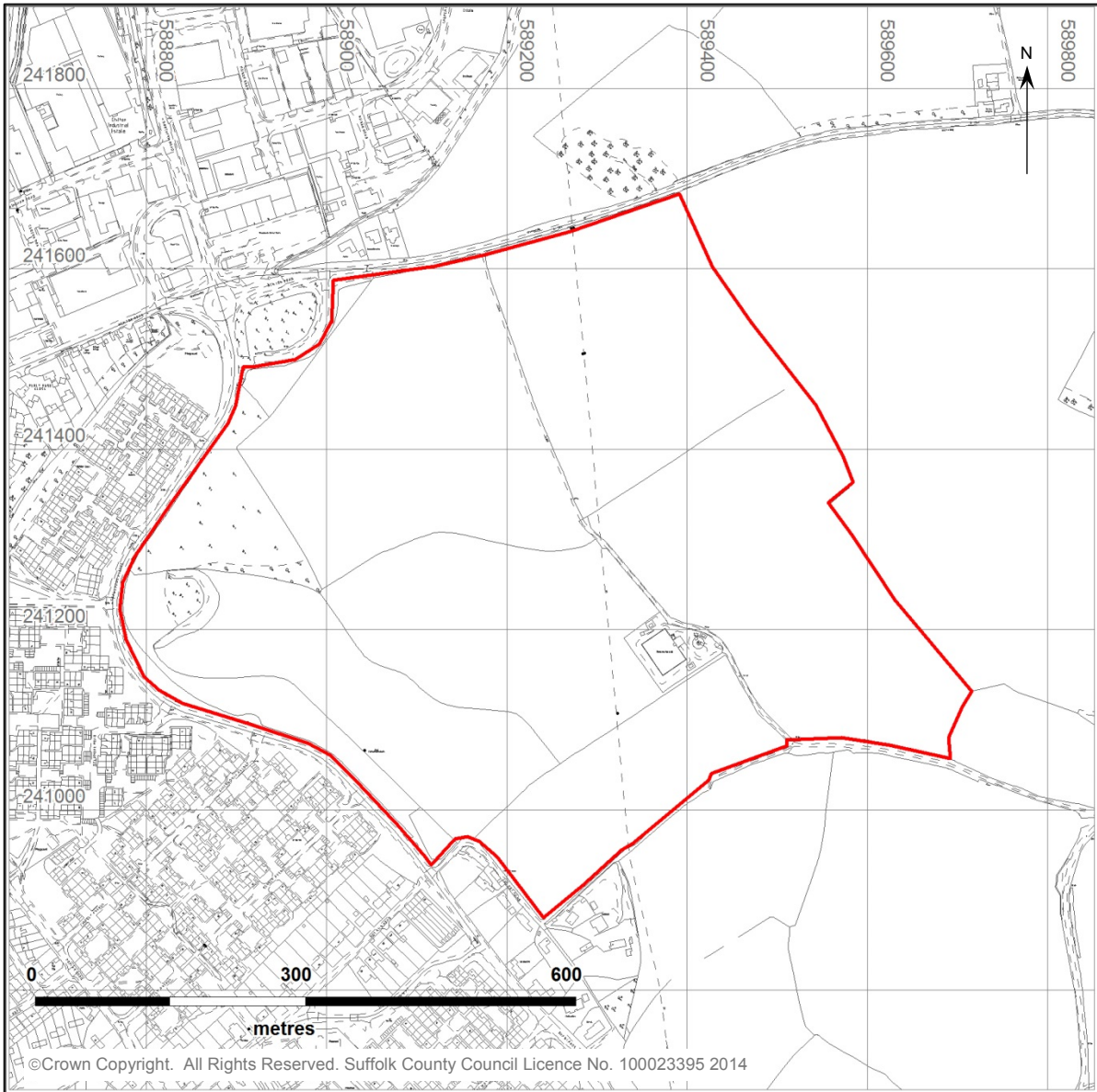
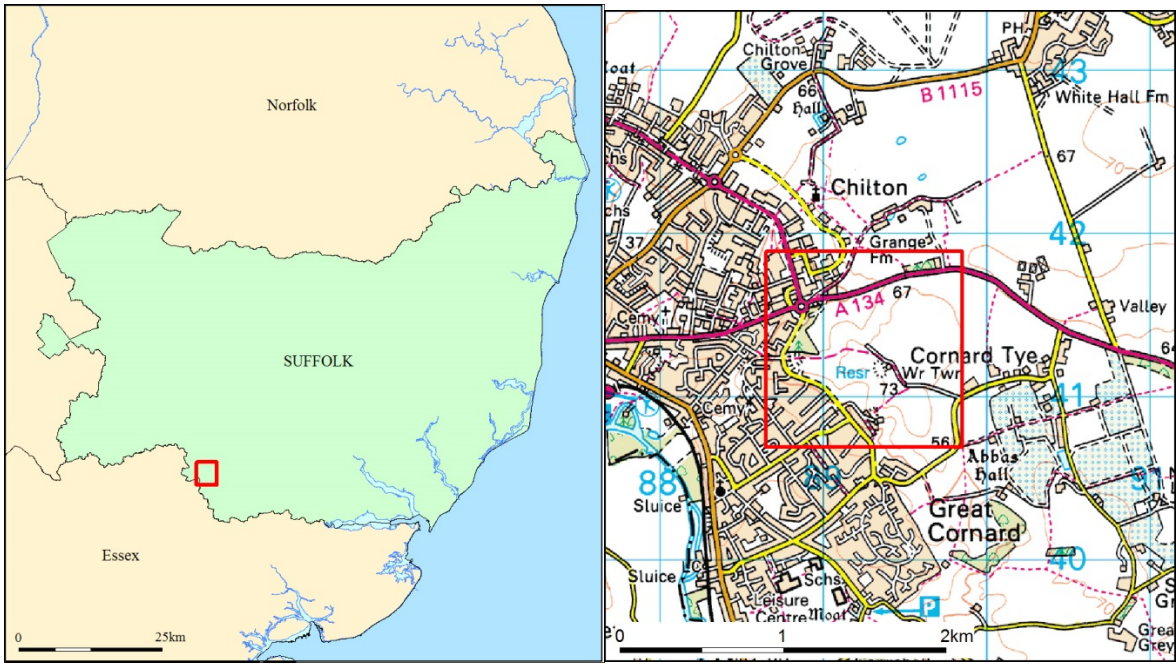


Figure 1. Location map

1.5 Aims

The aim of the DBA is to determine as far as reasonably practicable from the existing records, the previous landuse and history of the PDA, the nature of the known archaeological resource or other heritage assets within the Study Area, and the potential archaeological resource of the PDA. In accordance with the Brief the DBA will:

- Collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological and historical remains within and adjacent to the site.
- Identify any known archaeological sites which are of sufficient potential importance to require 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 potential for historic documentation that could contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- Assess the likely impact of past land uses (specifically, areas of quarrying) and the potential quality of preservation of below ground deposits and, where possible, to model those deposits.
- Assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any mitigation strategy.

1.6 Methods

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

- A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record's (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for any records within 1km from the centre of the PDA, and an examination of the literature with reference to archaeological fieldwork within the Study Area. The results are described and mapped in section 2 below and full HER reports are included in Appendices 1 and 2.
- The search results of the HER has also included data originally supplied by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). These results are referred to in broad terms in section 2 below but, due to the agreement between the Suffolk HER and PAS, have not been mapped.
- A search for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas that lie within the study area and may have a line of sight to the PDA was carried out on the NHLE and Suffolk HER. A summary is presented in section 2.3 below.
- A historical documentary search, including an assessment of all cartographic sources was commissioned. The results have been summarised in section 2.4 below, with the full report presented in Appendix 3.
- An aerial photographic survey was commissioned and carried out by Air Photo Services Ltd. The survey included examination of the English Heritage Archive at Swindon, the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) and online resources such as Google Earth. The results are summarised in section 2.5 below, with the full report presented in Appendix 4.
- A site inspection to determine the presence of any factors likely to impact upon the overall assessment of the PDA's archaeological potential was conducted on the 06/06/2014 and is reported in section 2.6 below. Digital photographs taken during the inspection are presented in Appendix 5.

1.7 Legislative frameworks

1.7.1. National legislation or policy

National Planning Policy Framework

Chapter 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (which replaced PPS5 in March 2012, which in turn had replaced various guidance such as PPG 15 and PPG 16) provides guidance for planning authorities, developers and others on planning and the historic environment. The NPPF states that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plans a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, and recognizes that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource. Of particular relevance are paragraphs 128, 129 & 132:

***128.** In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

***129.** Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

***132.** When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development*

within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

Scheduled Monuments

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 statutorily protects Scheduled Monuments (SM's) 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.

1.7.2. Local policy and guidance

The Local Development Framework for Babergh, a portfolio of documents guiding and managing development in the district, is undergoing review, with the key document '*Babergh Local Plan 2011-2031, Core Strategy & Policies (Part 1 of New Babergh Local Plan)*' being adopted in February 2014. Sections 3.3.5 and 3.3.6 highlight the importance of the historic environment and heritage assets to the district.

Detailed local policy towards the historic environment, heritage assets and national policies, until 2016, is outlined in Chapter 7 of the Babergh Local Plan Alteration No. 2 (adopted 2006), the policies of which remain relevant until replaced by the emerging Local Development Framework. Of particular relevance are policies CN05, CN06 and CN07 (Listed buildings), policies CN08 and CN09 (Conservation Areas), CN14 and CN15 (Historic Parks and Gardens) and CN16, CN17 and CN18 (Scheduled Monuments and archaeology).

CN017

- *If research indicates that archaeological remains exist a developer will be required to submit a comprehensive evaluation of these remains, using an agreed methodology, before planning permission is determined.*
- *Where nationally important sites, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their preservation.*
- *Where there is an overriding case for preservation, the impact of proposed development on important archaeological remains and their setting will be mitigated by encouraging a suitable design of the development and, if necessary, proposals may need to be modified to increase physical preservation in preference to recording and excavations.*
- *On sites where there is no overriding case for preservation, development will not be permitted unless agreement has been reached to provide for their recording and, where desirable, their excavation prior to development commencing.*
- *If development proposals are considered acceptable, the agreed measures for conservation and preservation will be secured by a condition of planning permission or a Planning Obligation.*

2. Results

2.1 Designated assets

A search for designated heritage assets, such as Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens, and Registered Battlefields, was carried out on the Suffolk HER and on the NHLE website. This showed that there are no such designated assets within the Study Area.

There are also no other designated environmental assets within the Study Area such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

2.2 Historic Environment Record search

The results of the search of the Suffolk HER was provided by James Rolfe (Assistant HER Officer, SCCAS/CT). Gazetteers of HER sites and previous archaeological investigations (or 'events') within the Study Area are included as Appendices 1 and 2 respectively. Figure 2 shows all sites and events recorded in the HER within the Study Area.

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.

2.2.1 All known archaeological sites within the PDA

The HER records two previous archaeological interventions across the PDA, both relating to development works connected with the central water tower and reservoir, although neither identified significant archaeological deposits.

An archaeological watching brief during the replacement of a mains water pipe through the centre of the PDA (**COG 038/ESF 22201**) identified one undated burnt tree-throw to

the north and one possible post-medieval feature to the south-east.

A programme of fieldwalking, aerial photographic survey and localised excavation (**CHT 019/ESF 20996**), in advance of work along a new water main pipeline in 2007, extended south from Chilton Hall, through the wider Study Area and into the centre of the PDA (Cass 2009). Although Roman features and finds were identified to the north at Chilton Hall nothing was recorded in the Study Area.

There are however several known findspots recorded within the PDA via the PAS, the material including a Neolithic flint blade, a Roman coin and medieval and post-medieval artefact scatters.

2.2.2 All known archaeological sites within the Study Area

There is a range of HER entries recorded within the Study Area, with evidence of activity dating from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval period. A short summary by period of the HER entries is given below:

General prehistoric

Extensive fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys to the south of the PDA has led to Mesolithic and later prehistoric artefact scatters being recorded with the PAS and a large programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of residential development at Carsons Drive (**COG 029/ESF 20591**) has previously identified pits and a large hollow, the latter being interpreted as the remnants of a prehistoric pond barrow (Muldowney 2009). It should be noted that there is other evidence of prehistoric funerary activity in the wider vicinity, albeit outside of the Study Area, including two circular cropmarks **COG 004** and **COG 005** lying c.1.3km south of the PDA which have recently been excavated and shown to be ring ditches around a pair of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrows (**COG 028** and **COG 030**, Antrobus & Muldowney 2012).

Bronze Age (BC 2,350 - BC 801)

An Early Bronze Age feature was identified during monitoring of development on the Chilton Industrial Estate at **CHT 014** (Caruth 2002), c.500m north of the PDA.

Iron Age (BC 800 – AD 42)

The monitoring at **CHT 014** identified a single ditch of probable Iron Age date, likely to be related to the major Iron Age enclosure excavated c.150m to the north, just outside the Study Area, at **CHT 009/015** (Abbot 1998, SCCAS in prep).

An Iron Age brooch has been recorded by the PAS on the eastern side of the Study Area.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 409)

Roman artefact scatters of pottery and metalwork, including brooches and a cosmetic grinder have been recorded by the PAS from the extensive fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys to the south of the PDA. A small quantity of Roman pottery, four 4th century coins and part of a 1st century bow brooch catchplate were collected during the **COG 029** evaluation.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 AD – AD 1065)

Small amounts of Anglo-Saxon material have been collected during the various archaeological fieldwork programmes in the Study Area. These include an early to middle Anglo-Saxon buckle at **CHT 014** and pottery plus a spearhead at **COG 029**.

An Anglo-Saxon scatter of pottery and metalwork, including two brooches of a rare 5th century type, has been recorded by metal-detecting at **COG 011/ESF 19438**, c.500m to the south of the PDA.

The PAS has also recorded an Anglo-Saxon brooch to the east of the PDA, and an Anglo-Saxon artefact scatter to the north.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

The deserted medieval village and green of Chilton (**CHT 002**) lies between 300m to 700m north of the PDA boundary, adjacent to the 15th century parish Church of St Mary (**CHT 004**). The HER notes that a long field to the east of the church, named as Church Green on the 1840 tithe map, was probably the nucleus of the former settlement which had disappeared by the time of Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk in 1783, or the Enclosure

Award for Chilton & Cornard Heath in 1813. Scatters of pottery sherds have been found in fields around the church and include Thetford type ware, early Medieval wares and 13th-15th century wares.

Undated earthworks identified from aerial photography (**CHT 006**) to the south-west of the church are also thought to relate to the church and former settlement. Small-scale archaeological excavation within this area (**CHT 018/ESF 19630**) has identified evidence of settlement in the 11th-14th centuries, with a series of smaller plots or yards and one or two possible post and beam structures together with associated rubbish pits (Craven 2007). Medieval pottery has also been collected during monitoring at **CHT 014** and medieval metalwork, including a medieval silver long cross silver penny of the reign of Edward I, was collected during the **COG 029** evaluation.

A medieval pottery scatter has been identified at New Farm, Cornard Tye (**COG 003**), c.500m east of the PDA.

The findspot of a 17th century trade token, of Andrew Byat of Long Melford dated 1652, is recorded at **SUY MISC MSF5753**, c.300m west of the PDA.

The PAS has also recorded a medieval artefact scatter to the north of the PDA.

Post-medieval (AD 1539 – AD 1900)

The site of a post-medieval kiln complex (**COG 009**), noted from Ordnance Survey mapping, is recorded immediately adjacent to the southern edge of the PDA. The HER record notes that the site was variously referred to as 'Pottery', 'Brickworks' or 'Pot kilns', with the adjacent field being named 'Pot Kiln Field', and is known to have been in operation during the 19th century.

The HER also notes 'Lime Kilns' and a chalk pit and kilns on the 1840 tithe map at Newton Road (**COG 013**) to the west of the PDA, and a mid 19th century brickworks, 'The Old Brick Kiln', on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 250m to the south. The appearance of a huge crater at Maldon Court in the late 20th century (**COG 038**) is thought to relate to the collapse of possible tunnels, likely to be related to the COG 013 chalk pits and kilns.

Post-medieval boundary features, and debris associated with tile production were noted in the archaeological evaluations at **COG 029**. Two windmill sites are noted at **COG MISC – MSF20036** and **SUY 050**.

2.3 Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings

A search carried out on the Suffolk HER and on the NHLE website has shown that no Conservation Areas lie within the Study Area, the nearest being that of the Sudbury historic centre, c.1.2km west of the PDA boundary. The Study Area contains just two Listed Buildings (Fig. 3); summaries of the NHLE entries for these buildings are given below.

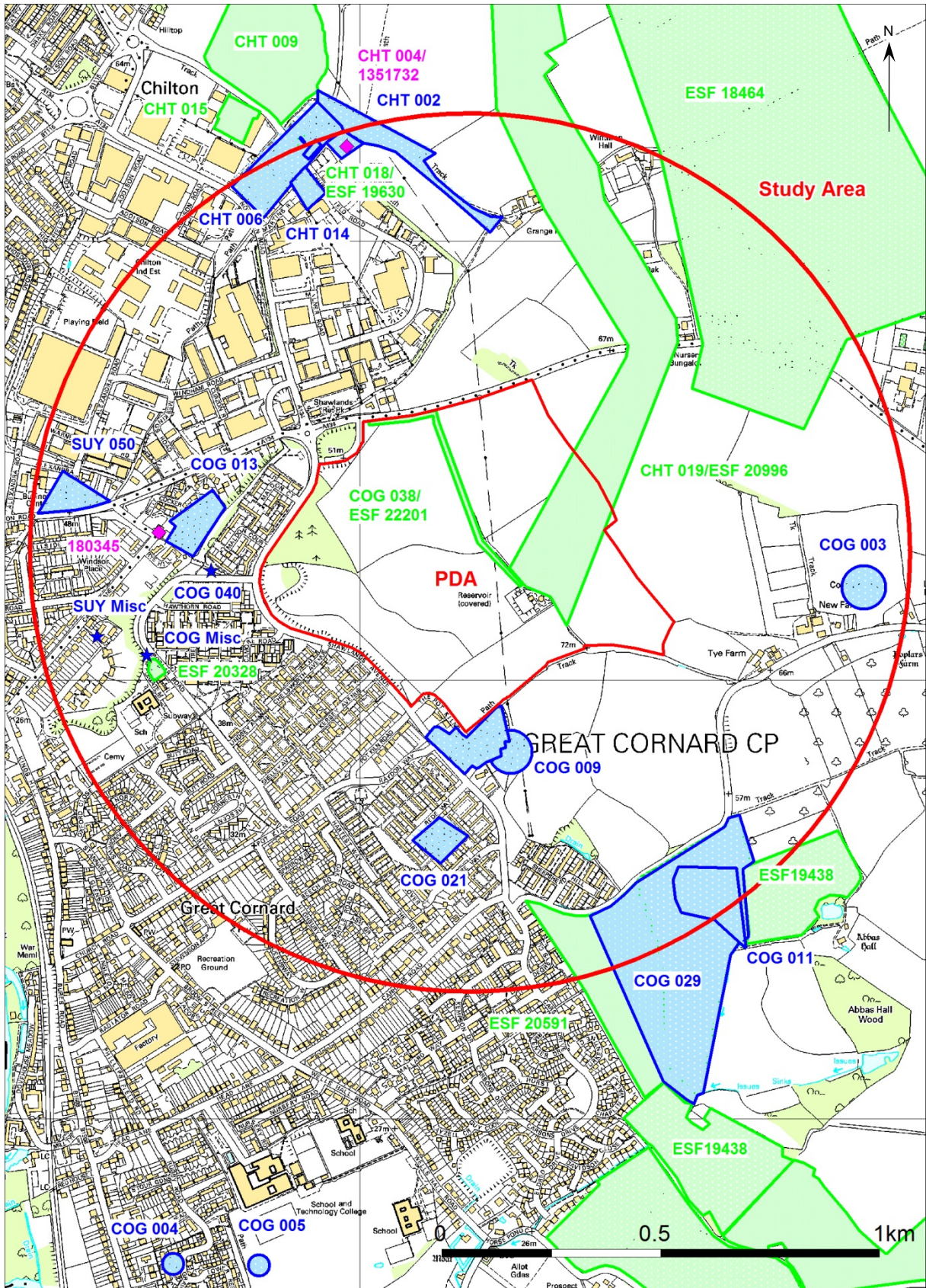
Church of St Mary, Chilton. NHLE List No.1351732.

A 15th century flint church with embattled parapets to nave and chancel. The west tower is a 16th century red brick with embattled parapet, corner crocketed pinnacles and heavy angle buttresses. A plain flint porch with a moulded brick parapet projects on the south. On the north side, opening on to the chancel is the Crane Chapel with 2 table tombs, one to George Crane (d 1491) and one to Robert Crane (d 1500) and wife. There is also a wall monument to Sir Robert Crane (d 1643) and 2 wives, carved in 1626 by Gerard Christmas. At one time it is considered that a village stood by the church which was cleared when a deer park was made to Chilton Hall, which stands c.500m to the north.

Maldon Grey Inn, Cats Lane, Chilton. NHLE List No. 180345.

An 18th century red brick facing to a timber-framed plastered building. Two storeys. Five window range, double hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. One central doorway with a semi-circular fanlight and a 20th century door. Roof tiled.

Of these two buildings only the Church has a potential line of sight to the PDA, and that only from the top of its tower. Although the church tower is just visible from the PDA it lies on the far side of the Chilton Industrial Estate and its historic isolated setting has already been dramatically affected by the expansion of the estate. Similarly the Maldon Grey Inn is surrounded by 20th and 21st century housing estates which again screen it from the PDA. Therefore it is thought that the proposed development will have no significant impact upon the setting or character of either of these structures.



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Figure 2. HER sites and listed buildings within 1km of the centre of the PDA
 (Monument records = blue, event records = green, listed buildings = pink)

2.4 Documentary and cartographic study summary

A study of available documentary and cartographic sources held in the Suffolk Record Office has been carried out by Anthony Breen and is included in Appendix 3.

In summary the study has examined a series of maps dating from 1686, which cover the PDA and the wider vicinity, and a variety of other documents. It concludes that the PDA has largely been open fields since the enclosure award of 1813 and that an earlier landscape pattern of fields being sub-divided into smaller strips, apparent in the wider region particularly to the west, is likely to have extended into the PDA.

Since the 1840 tithe map there have been minor changes to field boundaries, the most significant change being the closure in 1848 of a lane that crossed the eastern part of the PDA. The site of the brick or pottery kilns lying just to the south of the PDA (**COG 009**) is first noted on a map of 1766, and appears to have continued in use until at least 1918. A variety of extraction pits, labelled gravel, clay or chalk, are shown on the maps, both within and around the PDA.

2.5 Aerial photographic survey summary

The survey by Chris Cox of Air Photo Services Ltd (Appendix 4) suggests that the PDA and wider Study Area was occupied in the pre-medieval period, having identified a range of possible settlement features, and notes that the area is likely to contain more detailed and extensive remains than indicated by the presently recorded crop marks.

The PDA itself contains two distinct areas of cropmarks, AP 1 and 2, indicating the presence of pre-medieval ditched enclosures and cut features, with a third area AP 3, lying just outside its north-east boundary. None of these sites have been previously noted in the Suffolk HER.

The AP1 group in particular is of interest as its topographic location, atop the crest of the natural south-west facing slope with extensive views across the Stour valley to south and west, is typically favourable for prehistoric activity. In contrast the AP2 enclosures, which at first glance perhaps could be interpreted as showing possible

medieval occupation features alongside the existing trackway, are located on a steep irregular slope which perhaps suggests a simpler function such as stock pens.

A well-defined and bounded area of lighter toned mottled soil and lighter toned disturbances, AP 4, interpreted as a possible area of extraction reinstated by 1952 was also identified in the PDA. A 20th century date for this disturbance seem likely as the historic mapping simply shows the area as open fields in the 19th/early 20th centuries. The final feature within the PDA, AP 9, shows the line of the modern water main that was installed in 2007 (CHT 019).

A series of former boundaries, visible in the eastern half of the PDA and in the fields to the east and south are largely identifiable with the field layouts and former lane shown on the 19th century tithe and enclosure map. Two ditches though, at AP 5, are likely to pre-date the post-medieval landscape as is a possible rectilinear feature at AP 7. An area of dark and light toned disturbed soil north of AP 5 may be an area of buried features or former woodland, although there is no evidence on the historic mapping for the latter.

Finally an extensive crop marked site, AP 8, although lying just outside the Study Area, is a further indication of the general potential for archaeological deposits in the wider vicinity.

2.6 Site inspection

A visit to the PDA was made on 06/06/2014, accompanied by the landowner Mr Andrew Harding, to determine the presence of any factors likely to impact on the overall assessment of its archaeological potential. Photographs of the PDA taken during the site inspection are included in Appendix 5.

As described above the site predominantly consists of arable farmland, with the central and eastern parts of the site being occupied by six open fields, defined by boundaries, usually ditched, of mature trees and hedging. To the west is a further field which has been uncultivated for several years and is now covered in wild grassland and

occasional young trees. The western fringe of the site is wooded and slopes steeply down to Shawlands Avenue. The modern water tower and reservoir occupy the highest part of the site, and are accessed by the farm track that crosses the site from north to south.

Parts of the PDA, where ground-levels begin to descend along the northern, western and southern sides of the site, occupy a prominent location in the local landscape, with extensive views across the Chilton industrial estate, Sudbury and the Stour Valley. The nearest parts of the town and valley however are generally screened from the PDA by the western treebelt along Shawlands Avenue and likewise the eastern and central broadly flat areas of higher ground are only visible from adjacent fields on the plateau.

Crow Lane still survives as a well-established track between the water tower and the southern edge of the PDA, and as a wooded boundary as it continues north and east. Heading north-west from the water tower the post-medieval track marked on the historic mapping survives as far as where it corners westwards, whereupon it survives as a heavily wooded wide boundary. Pot Kiln Lane, along the southern edge of the PDA, is also largely reduced to a field boundary although a c.100m stretch of well-defined 'sunken lane' or 'hollow way' survives heading west from the Crow Lane junction.

The areas of former quarrying noted on the historic mapping predominantly lie in the set aside field. No obvious visible evidence of these works survive; each appears to have largely been terraced into the natural slopes and subsequent 20th century agriculture and/or deliberate infilling seems to have flattened/smoothed out any trace of former excavations.

3. Assessment of impacts and effects

3.1 The archaeological potential of the PDA

The Stour valley as a whole is an important archaeological and historical asset, rich in historic landscapes and archaeological sites of all periods, as demonstrated in the various pieces of work carried out as part of the recent 'Managing the Masterpiece: The Stour Valley Landscape Partnership Scheme' (<http://www.managingamasterpiece.org>).

3.1.1 Prehistoric

The present evidence suggests that the PDA has moderate/high potential to contain archaeological deposits of prehistoric date, i.e. from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age period. Although within the PDA there is only a record of a single Neolithic blade there is fairly substantial evidence for prehistoric activity in the wider vicinity, with a range of prehistoric finds material and occasional features being found when any systematic investigation within the Study Area, i.e fieldwalking and evaluation, has taken place.

The presence of undated cropmarks within the PDA, together with its size and position overlooking the valley of the River Stour, a topographic location which is typically favourable for prehistoric occupation, further supports this assessment of potential, as does the archaeological work in advance of development in the wider region which has identified a substantial Iron Age enclosure to the north of the Study Area (CHT 009 and 015) and a Bronze Age barrow cemetery to the south (COG 028 and 030). These latter projects indicate that any deposits within the PDA could be of local or regional importance.

3.1.2 Roman

Apart from the find of a single coin there is no direct evidence of Roman occupation within the PDA. Elsewhere within the Study Area material of Roman date has been recovered in the various programs of fieldwalking and evaluation but firm evidence of Roman features is limited. This evidence, coupled with the presence of cropmarks and

the site's general topographic location overlooking the Stour valley suggests that the PDA has moderate potential of archaeological deposits of Roman date, which is most likely to be of local and possibly regional importance.

3.1.3 Anglo-Saxon

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the Study Area consists of low density scatters or spot finds from fieldwalking and metal-detecting surveys. This, coupled again with the cropmark evidence and general location, suggests low/moderate potential for archaeological deposits of Anglo-Saxon date within the PDA. The presence of Early Anglo-Saxon material, specifically the two 5th century brooches at COG 011 indicates however that any such deposits could be of regional importance, there being relatively few sites of this period identified in Suffolk.

3.1.4 Medieval

Although a medieval artefact scatter is recorded within the PDA, and other material has been recorded throughout the Study Area there is little direct evidence of medieval occupation other than at the known deserted settlement site of Chilton to the north. Although some of the cropmarks may represent medieval settlement activity it seems more likely that the PDA was in use as agricultural land, lying between the settlements of Sudbury, Cornard Tye and Chilton, with the documentary research suggesting the presence of a landscape of strip fields, prior to consolidation in the post-medieval period. Elements of the former medieval landscape and system of boundaries are likely to form the basis of the modern field layout and the lanes that once crossed parts of the PDA are also likely to have had a medieval origin.

The PDA therefore is thought to have low/moderate potential of medieval deposits, relating to the agricultural landuse and management of the landscape rather than occupation. Such deposits are likely to be of local importance.

3.1.5 Post-medieval

A range of post-medieval sites are recorded in the wider Study Area but the PDA itself is clearly shown to have been agricultural land, with limited areas of quarrying, likely to be associated with nearby pottery or brick kilns, in the south-west parts of the site. The PDA therefore is thought to have only low potential for post-medieval deposits, again largely relating to the agricultural landuse and management of the landscape rather than occupation. Such deposits are likely to be of local importance.

3.2 Potential level of archaeological preservation within the PDA

The PDA has been largely unchanged since the 18th century and so archaeological levels are likely to be in a moderate/good state of preservation overall. The general level of agricultural truncation is unknown; that a certain level has occurred is indicated by the HER records of artefact scatters but the results of the aerial photography search also demonstrates that archaeological cut features survive below the disturbance caused by modern agriculture. It seems likely that on the areas of flat high ground agricultural truncation may be relatively greater than on or at the base of natural slopes where it is possible that colluvial deposits may have developed above any archaeological horizon and thereby aided preservation at depth.

Relatively small areas of the PDA may have seen more significant damage to archaeological deposits. These areas consist of the location of the central water tower, reservoir and two known pipelines, localised areas of post-medieval quarrying, and the eastern fringe of the site where the creation of Shawland Avenue has seen significant remodelling of the landscape.

Figure 3 highlights the overall results of this assessment, showing the possible unexplained archaeological features identified by the aerial photographic survey, the approximate location of former boundaries identified on the historic mapping, and the various areas of quarrying where archaeological preservation and potential are thought to be relatively low.

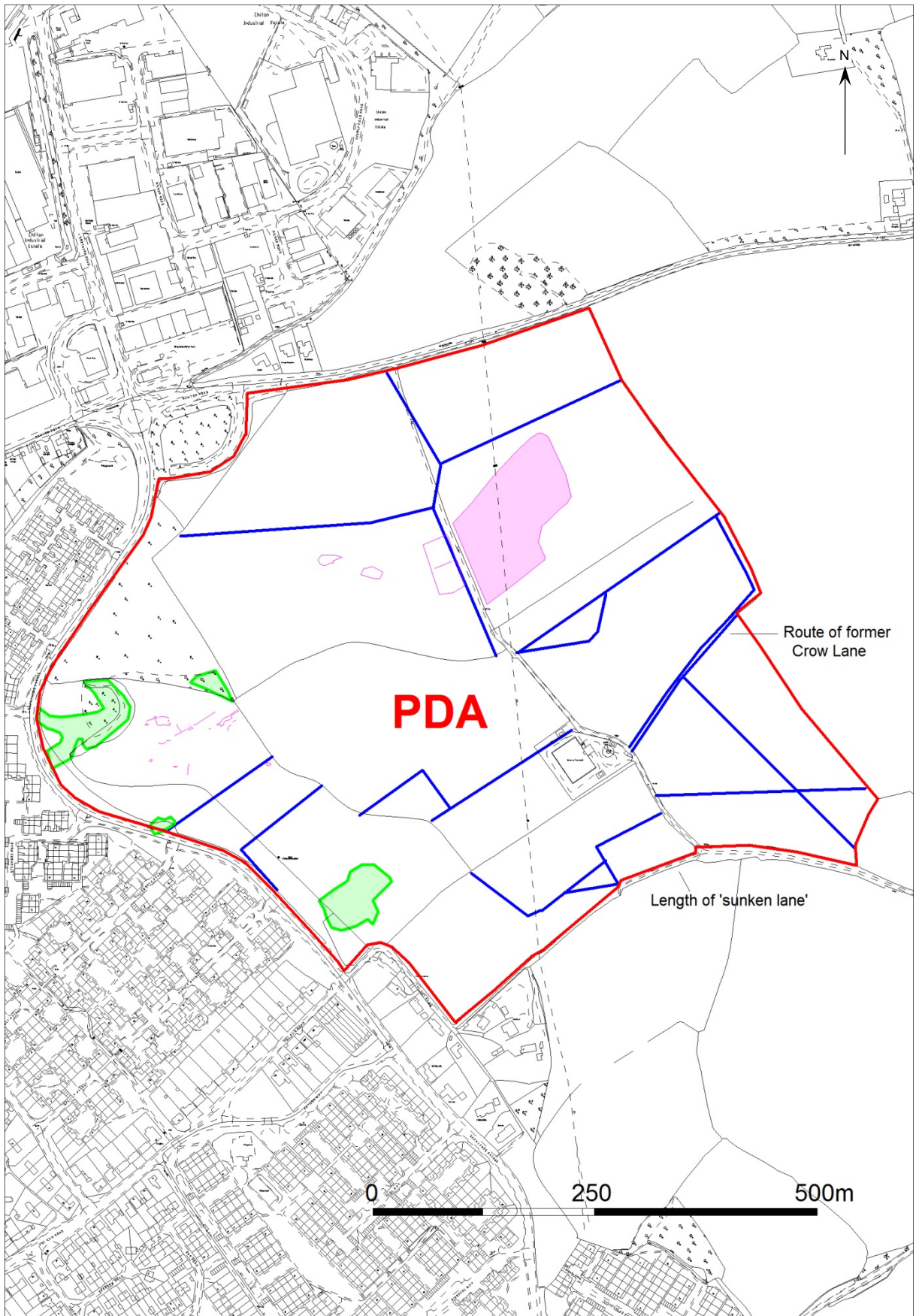
3.3 Potential impact of development on the archaeological resource

SCCAS/FT at present has not been notified of any details of the proposed development and so, coupled with the as yet uncertain knowledge of the extent of archaeological deposits and their depth and state of preservation, it is not possible to draw any firm conclusions as to the likely impact of the project on archaeological deposits. However it would seem likely that the construction of housing estates or other buildings and accompanying infrastructure will involve significant ground disturbance, as would any landscaping for public open space or recreational facilities. Such groundworks are likely to have a significant detrimental impact upon any archaeological remains that may exist below modern agricultural levels, unless an appropriate mitigation strategy is adopted.

3.4 Potential impact of development on other heritage assets

The proposed development is unlikely to have any impact upon the setting or character of the two listed buildings that lie within 500m, both already being heavily affected by surrounding modern development.

Any development however will have a transformative impact upon the layout of the current landscape. The existing pattern of field and trackways clearly has post-medieval or medieval origins, if not earlier, and although some fields have been amalgamated and boundaries lost the landscape as a whole is considered as a heritage asset of local importance. Specific elements such as the 'sunken' part of Pot Kiln Lane could suffer a significant detrimental impact from development groundworks. The SLCA notes however that this landscape type is largely intact overall, and as the site's general setting is already compromised to some extent by the expansion of Sudbury, the overall impact of the development on the landscape type may be relatively low.



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Figure 3. Identified cropmarks (pink), former boundaries (blue) and areas of former quarrying (green)

4. Mitigation measures

The PDA is thought to have moderate/high potential for archaeological deposits of prehistoric and Roman date, and low/moderate potential for deposits of Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval date, of local or regional importance. The preservation of such deposits is likely to be variable from poor to good, depending on their relation with areas of localised quarrying, the depths of past agricultural activity or the presence of possible masking deposits such as colluvial subsoils towards the base of natural slopes. If such deposits are present they are likely to be highly vulnerable to disturbance from the proposed development. The likely impact of development on other specific heritage assets such as listed buildings or Conservation Areas is thought to be minimal, although the surviving elements of the historic landscape as a whole will be seriously affected.

At present there are currently no grounds to consider refusal of planning permission 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 has largely not been subjected to any previous systematic archaeological investigation, the actual presence, nature and state of preservation of any such archaeological deposits is unknown.

National and local guidance recommends that potential archaeological sites are evaluated prior to the determination of any planning application to assess the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits present. Such investigations can then enable the LPA's archaeological advisors to make informed decisions regarding heritage assets in respect of any planning application, and determine the need and scope for refusal of development to provide preservation *in situ* of important archaeological deposits, or a requirement for excavation and preservation by record prior to or during development, which can be imposed by conditions on planning consent.

The site's recent history and present land-use means that non-intrusive investigation techniques such as fieldwalking, earthwork survey, metal-detecting and geophysical survey may be appropriate first steps in such an evaluation of the archaeological potential of the PDA, although ultimately a program of systematic evaluation trial

trenching across the PDA is likely to be required to clarify the extent, character, density and depth of any archaeological deposits present, and to assess the extent of any disturbance caused by the previous land use of the PDA on their preservation.

If carried out pre-submission of a planning application the results of such investigations would be used by the LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS/CT) to make any decisions regarding heritage assets in respect of the proposals, and determine the need and scope for preservation *in situ*, or excavation and preservation by record of archaeological deposits prior to development, which could be imposed by condition on any planning consent.

If investigation prior to submission of the planning application is not carried out then a requirement for such work is likely to be imposed by SCCAS/CT prior to its consideration of the proposals, or as a condition on any planning consent. This latter approach however would mean that archaeological issues affecting the development of the site will not be known prior to planning consent and could cause serious implications for the development at a later date.

Consultation with the LPA and its archaeological advisors should take place at the earliest possible opportunity to determine the program of archaeological works that will need to be carried out. Until further investigation is undertaken, it is usually impossible to define the extent of archaeological work that may be required on a site and equally difficult to calculate the likely cost and time implications. Bearing this in mind developers are strongly advised to undertake archaeological evaluations at the earliest opportunity to clarify the likely archaeological work required and its cost.

5. Conclusions/Recommendations

Through an examination of the Suffolk HER and National Heritage List for England, a documentary and cartographic search, an aerial photographic survey and a site inspection, this DBA has set the PDA within its immediate archaeological landscape.

In general the topographic location of the PDA and the known archaeology of the area suggests that there is a moderate to high potential for encountering multi-period archaeological remains within the PDA and that such deposits are likely to be in a good state of preservation and of local or regional importance.

It is suggested that further archaeological investigation may be able to identify and assess the extent, character, density, depth and level of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the PDA, and it is recommended that such investigation takes place, if possible, prior to submission of a planning application.

Consultation with the LPA's archaeological advisor, SCCAS/CT, is recommended at the earliest possible opportunity to determine the actual program of any further archaeological works required.

6. List of contributors and acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Mark Wincer of Wincer Kievenaar Architects and funded by Rural Community Housing Ltd. The desk based assessment was carried out by John Craven, of SCCAS/FT, the documentary study by Anthony M. Breen, a freelance local history researcher and the aerial photographic survey by Chris Cox of Air Photo Services Ltd.

SCCAS/FT would also like to acknowledge James Rolfe of SCCAS Conservation Team for providing the HER search data and Mr Andrew Harding for his assistance during the site inspection.

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Websites

National Heritage List for England.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>.

National Planning Policy Framework

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/nppf>

British Geological Survey

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

Babergh Local Plan

<http://www.babergh.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/>

Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment

<http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/default.aspx>

Appendix 1. Historic Environment Record – Monument Report

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
CHT 002 - MSF1073	Deserted Medieval village and green and artefact scatter of pottery.	Monument
Deserted medieval village and green, first ploughed 1971.		Period Med

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 8892 4227 (MBR: 10m by 10m) TL84SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHILTON, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Monument Types and Dates

ARTEFACT SCATTER (Undated)

Evidence ARTEFACT SCATTER

Evidence EARTHWORK

Evidence MODIFIED SURFACE

DESERTED SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

VILLAGE GREEN (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Associated Finds

FSF15737 POTTERY (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?) CLAY

FSF15738 POTTERY THETFORD (Late Saxon to 12th century - 850 AD? to 1100 AD?) CLAY

Associated Events/Activities

ESF12759 Site Visit by SAU (SEW) (Event - Survey. Ref: SAU (SEW))

ESF13506 Site Visit by SAU (EM) (Event - Survey. Ref: SAU (EM))

Description and Sources

Description

Deserted medieval village and green, first ploughed 1971. Earthworks visible on aerial photographs (S2). Adjacent to church (CHT 004).

Pottery sherds found on fields around the church include Thetford type ware, early Med and C13-C15 (S3).

The Chilton Tithe Map (1840) shows a long field to the E of the church was named as 'Church Green' - this was presumably the nucleus of the now vanished settlement. No settlement is shown near the church on Hodskinsons Map of Suffolk, 1783, or on the 1813 Enclosure Award for Chilton & Cornard Heath (at the SE corner of the parish). The long field to the NW of the church is named as 'Dye's Meadow' on the Tithe award and appears to have contained two large ponds. Both fields then belonged to the Rev L G Newman, the owner of what is now called Chilton Grange (N.B. he was not the vicar). The green is now (1988) ploughed and the S boundary has been partially flattened, as has the S side of the driftway leading to the green from the SE. The footpaths are, however, still maintained (S4).

Sources

(M1) Photograph: CUCAP. CUCAP aerial photograph. APs: CUCAP PQ 12 PQ 16

(S1) : SAU (West S E), site record, 1971

(M2) Unpublished document: Suffolk Archaeological Service. Parish file. Parish file: Plouviez J, pottery description, September 1985

(S2) Photograph: CUCAP. CUCAP aerial photograph. CUCAP, AP PQ 12 PQ 16, 1955

(S3) : Kenyon, Great Waldingfield

(S4) : SAU (Martin E), 1988

Land Use

Landuse Cultivated land, undetermined

SMR Number CHT 004 - MSF107 **Site Name** Church of St Mary

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
CHT 004 - MSF1074	Church of St Mary	Monument
St Mary's Church.	listed building	Period Med

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 8896 4221 (MBR: 10m by 10m) TL84SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHILTON, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations

Listed Building (I) - 277918	CHURCH OF ST MARY	Active	DSF3215
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
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National Monuments Record - TL84SE44	Active
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Parish Code - CHT 004	Active
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Sites & Monuments Record - 1074	Active
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Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality	Not restricted	29/12/2008
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Monument Types and Dates

CHURCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ESF12293 Site Visit by SAU (EM) (Event - Survey. Ref: SAU (EM))

Description and Sources

Description

St Mary's Church. Adjacent to deserted village and green (CHT 002)(S1). C15 flint church. W tower C16 of red brick (S2)(R1).

Status rectory. Structure: chancel with N chapel, nave, brick embattled W tower. Date: mostly Perpendicular. Position: isolated in SW of parish. St Edmundsbury and Ipswich diocese. Sudbury archdeaconry. Sudbury deanery (S3). 1988: Church now redundant and maintained by the Redundant Churches Fund.

Sources

(R1) : DOE (HHR), Babergh District (Melford Area) Suffolk, 1979, 45

(S1) : OS, map 1:10560, 1958

(S2) Unpublished document: OS. OS Card. OS, card TL84SE44, 1980

(S3) : SAU, Suffolk Parishes, A Guide to their Archaeol & Hist, 1984-1985, ms

(S4) : SAU, Martin E A, 1988

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Martin, Edward - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Reviser	28/7/88
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Plouviez, Judith - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Compiler	1/9/85
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SMR Number CHT 006 - MSF145 **Site Name** Area of earthworks visible in pasture, of unknown date.

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
CHT 006 - MSF14570	Area of earthworks visible in pasture, of unknown date.	Monument
	Area of earthworks visible in pasture on 1955 CUCAP AP (S1).	Period Un

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 888 422 (MBR: 100m by 100m) TL84SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHILTON, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Parish Code - CHT 006	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 14570	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

EARTHWORK (Unknown date)

Evidence EARTHWORK

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Area of earthworks visible in pasture on 1955 CUCAP AP (S1). Related to adjoining church (CHT 004) & DMV (?) (CHT 002).

February 1994: According to plan attached to Babergh Local Plan alteration No. 1, SW end built over & pitted.

Sources

(S1) Photograph: CUCAP. CUCAP aerial photograph. CUCAP, AP PQ12, 1955

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

CUCAP, - Unassigned	Reported by	01/01/55
Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Compiler	17/2/94

SMR Number CHT 014 - MSF204 **Site Name** 24/25 Churchfield Road

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
CHT 014 - MSF20432	24/25 Churchfield Road	Monument
Remains of EBA feature revealed during monitoring of development.		Period BA

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 88881 42120 (point) TL84SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHILTON, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Parish Code - CHT 014	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 20432	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

PIT (Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)

Associated Finds

FSF28122	POTTERY (Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)	CLAY
FSF28123	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)	FLINT

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Remains of Early Bronze Age feature revealed during monitoring of development on the Chilton Industrial Estate at Sudbury. Also a single, probably IA, ditch, an undated pit and the remains of one other Bronze Age feature (S1).

Sources

(S1) Unpublished document: Caruth, J.. 2002. Archaeological Monitoring Report. 24/25 Church Field Road., Chilton.

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Caruth, Joanna - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Reported by	July 2002
Caruth, Joanna - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Compiler	July 2002

SMR Number CHT 014 - MSF204 **Site Name** 24/25 Churchfield Road

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
CHT 014 - MSF20431	24/25 Churchfield Road	Monument
A single, probably Iron Age, ditch, an undated pit and the remnants of one other Bronze Age feature.		Period IA

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 88881 42120 (point) TL84SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHILTON, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Parish Code - CHT 014 Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 20431 Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

PIT (Unknown date)

DITCH (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Associated Finds

FSF28116	POTTERY (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)	CLAY
FSF28117	POTTERY (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CLAY
FSF28118	POTTERY (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	CLAY
FSF28119	COIN (Roman - 270 AD to 286 AD)	BRONZE
FSF28120	BUCKLE (Early Saxon to Middle Saxon - 501 AD to 700 AD)	BRONZE
FSF28121	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)	FLINT

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

A single, probably Iron Age, ditch, an undated pit and the remnants of one other Bronze Age feature, revealed during monitoring of development on the Chilton Industrial Estate at Sudbury, near the major 1997 excavation of Iron Age site (CHT 009) (S1).

Sources

(S1) Unpublished document: Caruth, J.. 2002. Archaeological Monitoring Report. 24/25 Church Field Road., Chilton.

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Caruth, Joanna - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Reported by	July 2002
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Caruth, Joanna - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Compiler	July 2002
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SMR Number CHT 018 - MSF238 **Site Name** Plot 8, Churchfield Road

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
CHT 018 - MSF23808	Plot 8, Churchfield Road	Monument
Excavation revealed evidence of settlement in the 11th - 14th centuries.		Period Med

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 8888 4221 (MBR: 48m by 50m) TL84SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHILTON, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 23808	Active
Parish Code - CHT 018	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

PIT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

POST HOLE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Associated Finds

FSF33603 POTTERY (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) FLOOR
FSF33604 TILE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) ROOF TILE
FSF33605 (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) ANIMAL REMAINS
FSF33607 (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
FSF33608 OYSTER SHELL (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Associated Events/Activities

ESF19630 Excavation, Churchfield Road (Event - Intervention. Ref: OASIS-suffolkc1-7318)

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land at Churchfield Road, Chilton, in advance of light industrial development. The site, which lay adjacent to the medieval Church of St Mary's and a former medieval green, identified evidence of settlement in the 11th - 14th centuries. Despite the limited size of the site and probable heavy truncation a scatter of features indicated that the area had been sub-divided into smaller plots or yards and may have contained one or two post and beam structures together with associated rubbish pits. The finds assemblage clearly demonstrated the presence of settlement during the early medieval and medieval periods. No evidence was seen of any activity contemporary with the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age enclosure, CHT 009/015, which lies immediately to the west (S1).

Sources

(S1) Unpublished document: Craven, J. A.. 2007. Excavation report. CHT 018 Plot 8, Churchfield Road, Chilton.

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Rolfe, James - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Compiler 06/10/2008

SMR Number COG 003 - MSF570 **Site Name** New Farm, Cornard Tye

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
COG 003 - MSF5704	New Farm, Cornard Tye	Monument
Med pottery scatter.		Period Med

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 901 412 (MBR: 100m by 100m) TL94SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Parish Code - COG 003	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5704	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

ARTEFACT SCATTER (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Associated Finds

FSF964	POTTERY (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)	CLAY
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Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Med pottery scatter.

Sources - None recorded

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Newman, John	Compiler	1/1/83
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SMR Number COG 009 - MSF145 **Site Name** Pot Kiln Road; The Pot Kiln

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
COG 009 - MSF14573	Pot Kiln Road; The Pot Kiln	Monument
	Lime Kiln listed as mapped in (S1) off Pot Kiln Road, also Brick Works.	Period PMed

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 892 409 (MBR: 100m by 100m) TL84SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Parish Code - COG 009	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 14573	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

LIME KILN (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
BRICK KILN (19th century to 20th century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
POTTERY KILN (19th century to Modern - 1801 AD to 2000 AD)

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Marked as 'Pottery' on OS 1st ed of 1838. Adjacent field named 'Pot Kiln Field' in 1840 Tithe Apportionment. Marked as 'Brick Works' on 1904 OS map: - 'The Pot Kiln' operated by Mrs Hanah Hunt 1844-1855; Mrs Charlotte Baldwin 1868-1874; William Finch 1874-1892 (S3). Named 'Pot Kilns' on OS 1920s & 1958 maps (S2). Lime Kiln listed as mapped in (S1) off Pot Kiln Road. OS 1880s not checked.

Sources

(S1) : SIAS, Newsletter 20, December 1987
(S2) : OS, 25" map, 1902 & 1:10560 map, TL 84 SE, 1958
(S3) : SIAS, Newsletter 21, April 1988

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Reviser	18/03/1999
Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Compiler	12/10/1993

SMR Number COG 011 - MSF161 **Site Name** Anglo Saxon artefact scatter of metalwork, including

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
COG 011 - MSF16166	Anglo Saxon artefact scatter of metalwork, including brooches and buckle.	Monument

Various metal detected finds found between 1995 to 2008, including pottery and brooches, two are rare 5th century types. **Period** Sax

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 898 405 (MBR: 100m by 100m) TL84SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Parish Code - COG 011
Sites & Monuments Record - 16166

Monument Types and Dates

ARTEFACT SCATTER (Roman to Late Saxon - 400 AD to 1065 AD)

Evidence FIND

Associated Finds

FSF18247	CRUCIFORM BROOCH (Late Saxon - 850 AD to 1065 AD)	BRONZE
FSF18248	STIRRUP (Late Saxon - 850 AD to 1065 AD)	BRONZE
FSF33356	PENANNULAR BROOCH (Roman to Early Saxon - 400 AD to 499 AD)	
FSF33357	BOW BROOCH (Roman to Early Saxon - 400 AD to 499 AD)	
FSF33358	BUCKLE (Roman to Early Saxon - 400 AD to 499 AD)	
FSF33359	STRAP END (Saxon - 410 AD to 1065 AD)	

Associated Events/Activities

ESF19438 Mick Matthews Metal detecting survey 2000-2007 (Event - Survey)

Description and Sources

Description

1995: Metal detector finds of cruciform type brooch. Fragment with missing foot and side knobs. Details and drawing in parish file (S1). Also bronze stirrup mount, broken into two pieces with Ringerike Style decoration, C11. Details and drawing in parish file (S1). Two 5th century brooches, a supporting arm type and a large penannular, also a 5th century belt buckle. For distribution of finds up until 2008 see (S2). Also Rom and Preh finds.

Sources

(M1) Unpublished document: Suffolk Archaeological Service. Parish file. (S1)
(S1) : Nichols P per SAU (Plouviez J), finds reports, October 1995, drawings
(S2) Unpublished document: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. Desk Based Assessment. Rolfe J, SCCAS 2007/141

SMR Number COG 013 - MSF186 **Site Name** Newton Road, Sudbury

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
COG 013 - MSF18686	Newton Road, Sudbury	Monument
'Chalk Pit and Kilns' (plot 250a) & 'Lime Kilns' (plot 323) shown on Great Cornard 1840 Tithe Map (S1).		Period PMed

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 88625 41357 (point) TL84SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Parish Code - COG 013 Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 18686 Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

CHALK PIT (19th century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

LIME KILN (19th century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

'Chalk Pit and Kilns' (plot 250a) & 'Lime Kilns' (plot 323) shown on Great Cornard 1840 Tithe Map (S1). Near Newton Road (A134), east of Sudbury. Now (2001) built over.

Sources

(S1) Map: Great Cornard Tithe Map, 1840, SRO(B)

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Reviser 2001

Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Compiler 1999

SMR Number COG 021 - MSF221 **Site Name** The Old Brick Kiln

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
COG 021 - MSF22129	The Old Brick Kiln	Monument
Brickworks - The Old brick Kiln operated by Thomas Ginn 1844-1846		Period Pmed

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 89183 40634 (point) TL84SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Parish Code - COG 021	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 22129	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

BRICK KILN (19th century - 1844 AD to 1846 AD)
BRICKWORKS (19th century - 1844 AD to 1846 AD)

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Brickworks - The Old brick Kiln operated by Thomas Ginn 1844-1846. S1. Kiln located on OS 1880 map on 886, 413. S2

Sources

- (S1) Serial: Suffolk Industrial Archaeological Society Newsletter. Pankhurst, C. J. 'Brick Kilns in Suffolk. 21/05/1988.
 - (S2) Cartographic materials: OS. OS, 1st edition 1" map. 1880, 1st ed. OS.
-

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Compiler

SMR Number COG 029 - MSF248 **Site Name** Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
COG 029 - MSF24871	Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard	Monument

Evaluation identified four pits, a large hollow possibly a remnant of a prehistoric pond barrow, post-medieval boundary features and debris associated with post-medieval tile production.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 8971 4036 (MBR: 374m by 658m) TL84SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Parish Code - COG 029 Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 24871 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Monument Types and Dates

PIT (Unknown date)
HOLLOW (Early Neolithic to Late Saxon - 4000 BC to 1065 AD)
FIELD BOUNDARY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
KILN (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Associated Finds

FSF34728 ANIMAL REMAINS
FSF34729 TILE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
FSF34730 POTTERY (Saxon - 410 AD to 1065 AD)
FSF34731 POTTERY (Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD)
FSF34732 POTTERY (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
FSF34733 COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
FSF34734 SPEARHEAD (Saxon - 410 AD to 1065 AD)
FSF34735 COIN (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Associated Events/Activities

ESF20591 Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard (Event - Intervention. Ref: OASIS-suffolkc1-70322)

Description and Sources

Description

Evaluation of 79 linear trenches were excavated across the development area. A small number of archaeological features were encountered including 4 pits, a large hollow possibly forming the remnant of a prehistoric pond barrow, post-medieval boundary features and debris associated with post-medieval tile production. Although there is some evidence to suggest that the highest areas of the undulating site had suffered erosion of the land surface due to ploughing, most of the site was under sufficient topsoil and or subsoil coverage to prevent significant medieval or later plough damage (S1).

Sources

(S1) Unpublished document: Muldowney, E.. 2009. Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard, COG 029.

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

SMR Number COG 040 - MSF267 **Site Name** Maldon Court

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
COG 040 - MSF26745	Maldon Court	Monument
Collapse of possible tunnel(s) near Maldon Court homes - possibly related to nearby chalk pit and kilns.		Period Un

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 8866 4125 (point) TL84SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 26745 Active

Parish Code - COG 040 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Monument Types and Dates

MINE SHAFT (Unknown date)

Evidence CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE

TUNNEL (Unknown date)

Evidence CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Collapse of possible tunnel(s) near Maldon Court homes - possibly related to nearby chalk pit and kilns.

A huge crater opened up beside cliff-top council homes at Maldon Court, Great Cornard due to a burst water main, exposing possible tunnels in the 1980s/90s. These tunnels are possibly connected to the nearby 'Chalk Pit & Kilns' and 'Lime Pit & Kilns' located near Betty Cocker Grove as shown on Great Cornard 1840 Tithe Map. (Please see COG 013). Area also labelled as Old Chalk Pit. (S1)

Sources

(S1) Bibliographic reference: Pole, Derek. 2007. A Blight at the End of the Tunnel. p78-79

Land Use

Topography cliff top

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number COG Misc - MSF20 **Site Name** Post Medieval windmill, mapped in 1805.

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type	
COG Misc - MSF20036	Post Medieval windmill, mapped in 1805.		Monument
	According to Flint, a windmill was mapped in 1805 in north-west Great Cornard.		Period PMed

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 88513 41058 (point) TL84SE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Parish Code - COG Misc	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 20036	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

WINDMILL (19th century to 20th century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

According to Flint (S1), a windmill was mapped in 1805 in north-west Great Cornard with the grid reference TL 884 410.

Sources

(S1) Bibliographic reference: Flint, B.. 1979. Suffolk Windmills.

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Compiler	2002
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SMR Number SUY 050 - MSF205 **Site Name** Newton Road

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
SUY 050 - MSF20520	Newton Road	Monument
Windmill shown on Sudbury Tithe Map and on 1st edition OS map (1839).		Period PMed

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 88402 41434 (point) TL84SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHILTON, BABERGH, SUFFOLK
Civil Parish SUDBURY, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Parish Code - SUY 050	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 20520	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

WINDMILL (18th century to 20th century - 1701 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Evidence UNCERTAIN EVIDENCE

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Windmill shown on Sudbury Tithe Map and on 1st edition OS map (1839). East of town on Newton Road (A134). At border between Sudbury and Chilton parishes (S1)(S2)). Possibly same as windmill between Newton Road and Gallows Hill shown on a (?) 1714 map.

Sources

(S1) Map: Sudbury Tithe Map
(S2) Map: OS. OS Map. OS 1st edition, 1839

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Compiler	1999
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SMR Number SUY Misc - MSF575 **Site Name**

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
SUY Misc - MSF5753		Find Spot
Trade token, Andrew Byat of Long Melford, 1652.		Period Med

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 884 411 (point) TL84SE

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish SUDBURY, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active
Parish Code - SUY Misc	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5753	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence FIND

Associated Finds

FSF990 TOKEN (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Trade token, Andrew Byat of Long Melford, 1652. Found off (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s).

Sources

(R1) : BSEMH, details

Appendix 2. Historic Environment Record – Event Report

Suffolk County Council Event/Activity Full Report

08/04/2014

Number of records: 8

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESF18464	DBA, Chilton P14 Mineral extraction area	Event - Survey

External Reference:

Dates: 01/07/1996

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Documentary Record

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation:

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Associated Individuals

Abbott, Catherine - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Compiler

Breen, Anthony - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Compiler

Associated Organisations

Location

Grid Reference

Centroid TL 89933 42283 (MBR: 992m by 1423m) TL84SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHILTON, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Desk-based assessment of mineral extraction area which identified two cropmarks from air photographs (sites CHT 007 and CHT 008) and identified field system and names from documentary search.

Sources

Unpublished document: 1996. Chilton P14 Extraction Area, Desk-based Assessment.

Associated Monuments

CHT 007	Circular enclosure of unknown date. (Monument CHT 007)
CHT 008	Short length of trackway of unknown date. (Monument CHT 008)
CHT Misc	Findspot of a Roman coin. (Find Spot CHT Misc)

Event ID: ESF19438 **Name:** Mick Matthews Metal detecting survey 2000-2007

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESF19438	Mick Matthews Metal detecting survey 2000-2007	Event - Survey

External Reference:

Dates: 01/01/2000 - 31/12/2007, between

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Metal Detecting

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation - None Recorded

Associated Individuals

Matthews M, - Unassigned
Rolfe, James - Suffolk County Council Compiler
Archaeological Service

Associated Organisations

Location

Grid Reference

Centroid TL 90131 40103 (MBR: 1508m by TL94SW Dispersed
1177m)

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

COG 011 Anglo Saxon artefact scatter of metalwork, including brooches and buckle. (Monument COG 011)
COG 011 Roman artefact scatter of pottery and metalwork, including brooches, cosmetic grinder and coins. (PAS find COG 011)
COG 026 Late prehistoric artefact scatter 'RK 31 & RK 32' (PAS find COG 026)

Event ID: ESF20328 **Name:** 3-23 Poplar Road, Great Cornard

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESF20328	3-23 Poplar Road, Great Cornard	Event - Intervention

External Reference:

Dates: 26/08/2010

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Monitoring

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: SCCAS

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centroid TL 8853 4102 (MBR: 38m by 49m) TL84SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address - None recorded

Description and Sources

Description

Watching brief of groundworks revealed no archaeological features or finds.

Sources

Unpublished document: Muldowney, M.. 2010. Watching Brief Record, 3-23 Poplar Road, Great Cornard.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ESF22201 **Name:** An Archaeological Watching Brief at Great Cornard Replacement Water

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESF22201	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Great Cornard Replacement Water Main, Suffolk	Event - Intervention

External Reference: OASIS-oxfordar3-147523

Dates: 05/03/2013 - 04/04/2013

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Monitoring

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Oxford Archaeology East

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centroid TL 8923 4141 (MBR: 349m by 401m) TL84SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address

COG 038: Great Cornard Water Main, GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK, CO10 0LX

Description and Sources

Description

PROJECT DETAILS

In March 2013, OA East carried out an archaeological watching brief at Great Cornard Mains replacement (TL 892 413). The monitoring was carried out during the replacement of a mains water pipe. Archaeological features identified during excavation of the pipe trench included one undated burnt tree-throw to the north of the trench and one possible post-medieval feature to the south-eastern end of the trench.

Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes

Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future Not known

Associated Identifiers:

HER event no. COG 038

Sitecode XSGCM13

NMR No. 1579746

Project Type: Recording project

Investigation Type: ""Watching Brief""

Reason for Investigation: Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Monument Type(s)/Period(s): PIT Post Medieval , TREE BOWL Uncertain

Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): FLINT Late Prehistoric, QUERN Uncertain

PROJECT LOCATION

Area 0.50 Kilometres

Grid Reference: TL89204130 Point

PROJECT CREATOR(S)

Brief originator: Sarah Poppy (SCCAS)

Design originator: Richard Mortimer

Director/Manager: Richard Mortimer

Supervisor: Helen Stocks-Morgan and Anthony Haskins

DIGITAL ARCHIVE

Recipient: Oxford Archaeology East

Event ID: ESF22201 **Name:** An Archaeological Watching Brief at Great Cornard Replacement Water

ID: XSFGCM13
Contents: 'none'
Media: 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Images vector', 'Text'

PAPER ARCHIVE
Recipient: Suffolk County Stores
ID: CPG038
Contents: 'none'
Media: 'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Report'

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title: n Archaeological Watching Brief at Great Cornard Replacement Water Main , Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s): Stocks-Morgan, H
Other Bibliographic Details: OA East Report No. 1452
Date: 2013
Issuer/Publisher: OA East
Place of Issue or Publication: Bar Hill
Description: A4 Bound report
URL: <http://library.thehumanourney.net/1227/>

Sources

Unpublished document: Morgan-Stocks H. 2013. Archaeological Watching Brief report, at Great Cornard Replacement Water Main, Suffolk.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ESF20651 **Name:** Land Adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESF20651	Land Adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard	Event - Survey
External Reference:	OASIS-suffolkc1-33430	
Dates:	10/10/2007 - 10/11/2007	

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Air Photo Survey
Desk Based Assessment
Documentary Record
Metal Detecting

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centroid TL 8963 4036 (MBR: 517m by 658m) TL84SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address

Land Adjacent to Carson Road, GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Description and Sources

Description

The proposed development area (PDA) is situated on the eastern side of the Stour Valley 1.2km away from the present course of the river on the first area of high ground overlooking the floodplain. There has been metal detecting and fieldwalking activity on the fields comprising the PDA. These searches have identified a large prehistoric flint scatter over approximately 70% of the PDA, a dense scatter of Roman material in the north-eastern quarter of the PDA and a low density scatter of Early Anglo-Saxon material in the same area. Of special note is the material that dates to the early 5th century AD, that is immediately after the Roman army withdrew from Britain and Germanic cultural influences start to be recognised in the material culture. There are very few sites in Suffolk that have been identified as dating to this period, potentially increasing the archaeological importance of this site. These finds suggest there is a high potential for there to be preserved occupation deposits within the PDA for the periods identified as being present.

Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes
Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future Yes

Associated Identifiers:
NMR No. 1514246

Project Type: Desk based assessment
Development Type: Housing estate
Methods and Techniques: Aerial Photography - new, Visual Inspection, Aerial Photography - interpretation, Documentary Search
Reason for Investigation: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Monument Type(s)/Period(s): NONE None
Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): NONE None

PROJECT LOCATION

Area 16.50 Hectares
Grid Reference: TL89694033 Point

Event ID: ESF20651 **Name:** Land Adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard

PROJECT CREATOR(S)

Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Design originator: Jess Tipper

Director/Manager: John Newman

Supervisor: James Rolfe

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title: Land Adjacent to Carsons drive, Great Cornard, DBA

Author(s)/Editor(s): Rolfe, J.

Other Bibliographic Details: 2007/141

Date: 2007

Issuer/Publisher: SCCAS

Place of Issue or Publication: Suffolk

Sources

Unpublished document: JR. 2007. Desk-top report. Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard.

Associated Monuments - None recorded

Event ID: ESF20996 **Name:** Chilton Development Main Reinforcement Pipeline Scheme

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESF20996	Chilton Development Main Reinforcement Pipeline Scheme	Event - Intervention

External Reference: OASIS-suffolkc1-61392

Dates: 15/01/2007 - 11/05/2007

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Part Excavation

Watching Brief

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centroid TL 8950 4206 (MBR: 999m by 1874m) TL84SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHILTON, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address

CHT 019: Chilton Development Main Reinforcement Pipeline Scheme, CHILTON, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Description and Sources

Description

Fieldwalking, aerial photographic survey and localised excavation in advance of work along a new water main pipeline between 15th January and 11th May 2007. Fieldwalking identified a concentration of Roman finds to the north of Chilton Hall, which was investigated within a 10m wide strip along the route of the pipeline and identified a pit and a ditch that appear to date to the earlier Roman period.

Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes

Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future Not known

Associated Identifiers:

HER event no. CHI 014

NMR No. 1543647

Project Type: Recording project

Investigation Type: Aerial Photography - interpretation, Part Excavation, Systematic Field Walking, Watching Brief

Reason for Investigation: Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Site status: Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use: Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m

Monument Type(s)/Period(s): PIT Roman, DITCH Roman

Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): POTTERY Roman, POTTERY Roman

PROJECT LOCATION

Area 2.40 Kilometres

Grid References: TL89674178 Line, TL89404121 Line, TL88774284 Line, TL89344283 Line

PROJECT CREATOR(S)

Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Design originator: Jess Tipper

Director/Manager: John Newman

Supervisor: Robert Atfield

DIGITAL ARCHIVE

Event ID: ESF20996 **Name:** Chilton Development Main Reinforcement Pipeline Scheme

Recipient: Suffolk County SMR
Contents: Ceramics, Environmental
Media: Images raster / digital photography

PAPER ARCHIVE

Recipient: Suffolk County SMR
Contents: Ceramics, Environmental
Media: Context sheet, Map, Photograph, Report

PHYSICAL ARCHIVE Recipient:
Suffolk County SMR Contents:
Ceramics, Environmental

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title: Chilton Development Main Reinforcement Pipeline Scheme, Chilton CHT 019
Author(s)/Editor(s): Cass, S.
Other Bibliographic Details: 2009/186
Date: 2011
Issuer/Publisher: SCCAS
Place of Issue or Publication: Ipswich
Description: A report in house style, bound and covered A4 size, documenting the fieldwalking, aerial photography assessment and field excavation carried out as a part of this project.

Sources

Unpublished document: Cass, S.. 2011. Archaeological Project Report, Chilton Development Main Reinforcement Pipeline Scheme, CHT 019.

Associated Monuments

CHT 019 Chilton Development Main Reinforcement Pipeline Scheme (Monument CHT 019)

Event ID: ESF20591 **Name:** Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESF20591	Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard	Event - Intervention
External Reference:	OASIS-suffolkc1-70322	
Dates:	14/09/2009 - 23/09/2009	

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Evaluation
Geophysical Survey

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Associated Individuals - None recorded

Associated Organisations - None recorded

Location

Grid Reference

Centroid TL 8963 4036 (MBR: 517m by 663m) TL84SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address

COG 029 Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard, GREAT CORNARD, BABERGH, SUFFOLK, CO10 ONE

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard between the 14th September 2009 and the 23rd September 2009. The work was carried out prior to the submitting of a planning application for housing development, the site is currently arable farmland. 79 linear trenches were excavated across the development area. A small number of archaeological features were encountered including 4 pits, a large hollow possibly forming the remnant of a prehistoric pond barrow, post-medieval boundary features and debris associated with post-medieval tile production. Although there is some evidence to suggest that the highest areas of the undulating site had suffered erosion of the land surface due to ploughing, most of the site was under sufficient topsoil and or subsoil coverage to prevent significant medieval or later plough damage.

Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes
Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future Yes

Associated Identifiers:

Sitecode COG 029
Planning Application No. 2007_Pre_Persimmons
NMR No. 1526697

Project Type: Field evaluation Development

Type: Rural residential Methods and

Techniques: Sample Trenches

Position in the Planning Process: Pre-application

Reason for Investigation: Planning condition

Site status: None

Current Land use: Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Monument Type(s)/Period(s): HOLLOW Roman, BOUNDARIES Post Medieval , PITS Uncertain, TILE KILN DEBRIS Post Medieval

Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): CBM Post Medieval , ANIMAL BONE Uncertain, METALWORK Roman, CBM Roman, POTTERY Early Medieval , METALWORK Early Medieval , POTTERY Late Prehistoric, POTTERY Roman

PROJECT LOCATION

Event ID: ESF20591 **Name:** Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard

Area 12.71 Hectares
Grid Reference: TL89694037 Point
Height 35.00 - 62.00 metres

PROJECT CREATOR(S)

Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Design originator: Jess Tipper
Director/Manager: Andrew Tester
Supervisor: Liz Muldowney

DIGITAL ARCHIVE

Recipient: Suffolk County SMR
ID: COG 029
Contents: none
Media: Database, GIS, Geophysics, Images raster / digital photography, Images vector, Spreadsheets, Survey, Text

PAPER ARCHIVE

Recipient: Suffolk County SMR
ID: COG 029
Contents: none
Media: General Notes, Photograph, Plan, Report, Section, Survey, Unpublished Text, Context sheet, Correspondence, Drawing, Map, Notebook - Excavation, Research

PHYSICAL ARCHIVE

Recipient: Suffolk County SMR
ID: COG 029
Contents: Animal Bones, Ceramics, Environmental, Metal, Wood, Worked stone/lithics

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title: COG 029 Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard
Author(s)/Editor(s): Muldowney, E
Other Bibliographic Details: 2009/229
Date: 2009
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Place of Issue or Publication: Suffolk
Description: A4 report spiral bound with white card covers, contains 17 full page colour figures (16 @ A4, 1 @ A3), and 1 colour plate.

Sources

Unpublished document: Muldowney, E.. 2009. Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard, COG 029.

Associated Monuments

COG 029 Land adjacent to Carsons Drive, Great Cornard (Monument COG 029)

Event ID: ESF19630 **Name:** Excavation, Churchfield Road

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ESF19630	Excavation, Churchfield Road	Event - Intervention
External Reference:	OASIS-suffolkc1-7318	
Dates:	15/03/2005 - 13/04/2007	

Project Details:

Event/Activity Types

Excavation

Event/Activity References - None recorded

Organisation: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Associated Individuals

Rolfe, James - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Compiler

Associated Organisations

Location

Grid Reference

Centroid TL 8888 4221 (MBR: 58m by 58m) TL84SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CHILTON, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Address

CHT 018 Plot 8, Churchfield Road, CHILTON, BABERGH, SUFFOLK

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land at Churchfield Road, Chilton, in advance of light industrial development. The site, which lay adjacent to the medieval Church of St Mary's and a former medieval green, identified evidence of settlement in the 11th - 14th centuries. Despite the limited size of the site and probable heavy truncation a scatter of features indicated that the area had been sub-divided into smaller plots or yards and may have contained one or two post and beam structures together with associated rubbish pits. The finds assemblage clearly demonstrated the presence of settlement during the early medieval and medieval periods. No evidence was seen of any activity contemporary with the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age enclosure, CHT 009/015, which lies immediately to the west.

Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes
Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future No

Associated Identifiers:

HER event no. CHT 018
Sitecode CHT 018
Planning Application No. B/04/01795/FUL
NMR No. 1465457

Project Type: Recording project

Investigation Type: Open-area excavation

Reason for Investigation: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Current Land use: Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed

Monument Type(s)/Period(s): DITCH Medieval , PIT Medieval , POSTHOLE Medieval

Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): POTTERY Medieval , CBM Medieval

PROJECT LOCATION

Area 460.00 Square metres

Grid Reference: TL88874222 Point

Height 55.00 - 60.00 metres

Event ID: ESF19630 **Name:** Excavation, Churchfield Road

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: Andrew Tester
Supervisor: John Craven

DIGITAL ARCHIVE

Recipient: Suffolk County SMR
Contents: Animal Bones, Ceramics, Human Bones, Worked stone/lithics, other
Media: Database, Images raster / digital photography, Text

PAPER ARCHIVE

Recipient: Suffolk County SMR
Contents: Animal Bones, Ceramics, Human Bones, other, Worked stone/lithics
Media: Context sheet, Drawing, Photograph, Plan, Report, Section

PHYSICAL ARCHIVE

Recipient: Suffolk County SMR
Contents: Animal Bones, Ceramics, Human Bones, Worked stone/lithics, other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title: Plot 8, Churchfield Road, Chilton CHT 018
Author(s)/Editor(s): Craven., J. A.
Other Bibliographic Details: SCCAS Report No.2007/021
Date: 2007
Issuer/Publisher: SCCAS
Place of Issue or Publication: Bury St Edmunds
Description: SCCAS Excavation report

Sources

Unpublished document: Craven, J. A.. 2007. Excavation report. CHT 018 Plot 8, Churchfield Road, Chilton.

Associated Monuments

CHT 018 Plot 8, Churchfield Road (Monument CHT 018)

Appendix 3. Documentary and Cartographic Study

Anthony. M. Breen

Introduction

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Offices in Bury St Edmunds and Ipswich.

The historic geography of this area changed during the nineteenth century in part due to the enclosure of the parishes of Great Waldingfield, Chilton and Great Cornard under the act of Enclosure and award of 1811-13. There were further changes through the adoption and extension of the road to the south of the assessment area in 1843 and the closure of a road to the east of the assessment area in 1848, that road in part crosses through this area. These roads gave access to the former open fields of Great Cornard for those who lived around the former common known as Cornard Tye. There is earlier evidence that some of the fields had been subdivided into smaller strips. The small strips were consolidated into larger fields under the enclosure act and award, but this should be considered as a completion of a process of consolidation. The evidence from two earlier maps of 1766 and 1686 depicting other parts of Great Cornard shows elements of a more complex pattern of landholding and utilisation.

The 1766 map offers documentary evidence for the pot kiln or brick kiln site to the southwest of the assessment area having being in use at that date and extraction pits associated with the kiln site are evident in the western and south western parts of the assessment area.

Maps

Ordnance Survey Maps

The entire area of this assessment is within the civil and ecclesiastical parish of Great Cornard. The northern boundary of this site rests on the A134 road from Great Cornard to Newton which is also the parish boundary between Great Cornard to the south and the parish of Chilton to the north.

The Suffolk Archaeological Unit has supplied copies of the first three editions of the

1:2500 Ordnance survey maps of the area (Figs. 1-3). On the original maps this site is divided between the sheet numbers LXXII.16 to the north and LXXIX.4 to the south. Each of these maps from 1885-1927 shows a similar pattern of moderately large fields and most of the field boundaries have survived to the present. The only modern feature within the assessment area is the water tower and covered reservoir. Though the pattern of field boundaries is similar on each of the three maps, there are a number of minor changes on each map. On the third edition of this map published in 1927 none of the pits to the west of the assessment area are labelled suggesting that all were then disused. On the second edition published in 1904 only the pit within the field numbered 112 and then measured at 11.529 acres is labelled as a 'clay pit'. There were a number of changes between the date of this map and the first edition published in 1885.

On the 1904 map the field numbered 88 and then measured at 24.945 acres had been formed from two small fields numbered 79 measured at 12.313 acres and 88 measured at 12.700 acres shown on the 1885 map. The field numbered 95 on the 1904 map and then measured at 18.745 acres had been formed from another two fields shown on the 1885 map, 87 measured at 8.113 acres and 95 measured at 10.632 acres. On the 1885 map there are three pits, all at the western side of the assessment area, labelled as gravel pits. The footpath between the field number 111 and those to the north 112 and 94 is not labelled as a foot path on the 1885 map.

The record office has copies of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey maps of the southern part of the site. The first edition of this map published in 1891 shows the 200 foot contour line and a bench mark at 245.9 feet indicating that the land is on a hill. The bench mark, situated on a track way, is also shown on the first edition of the 1:2500 map and further spot height marks to the north shows that the land slopes down to the bench mark of 166.4 shown on the road from Great Cornard to Newton to the north. The contour lines are also shown on the 1928 edition and the provisional edition of 1948 of these 10:560 maps.

On these maps the Pot Kiln, outside the assessment area, is marked as a Brick Kiln on the first edition of each map only.

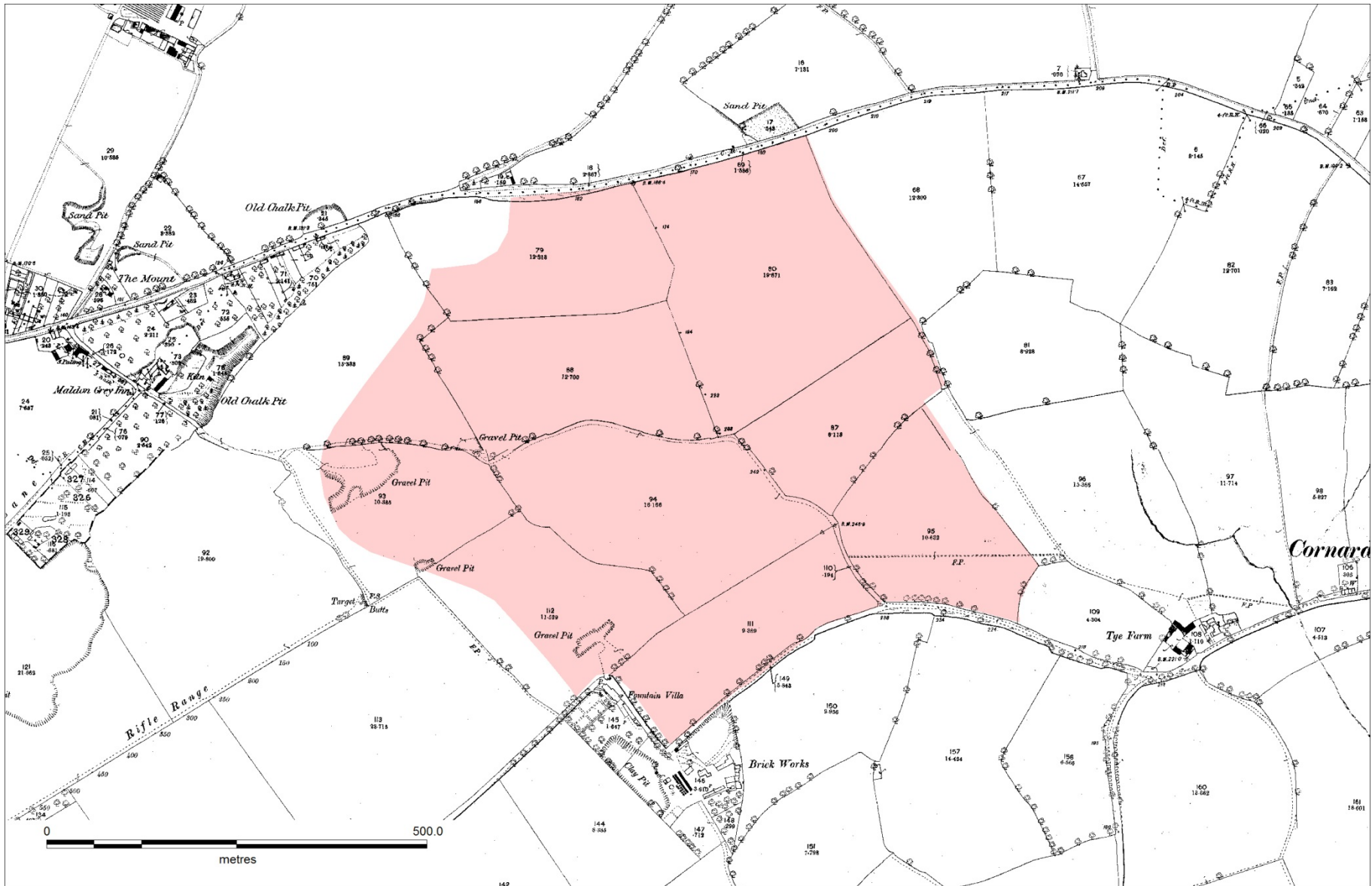


Figure 1. 1885, First Edition Ordnance Survey

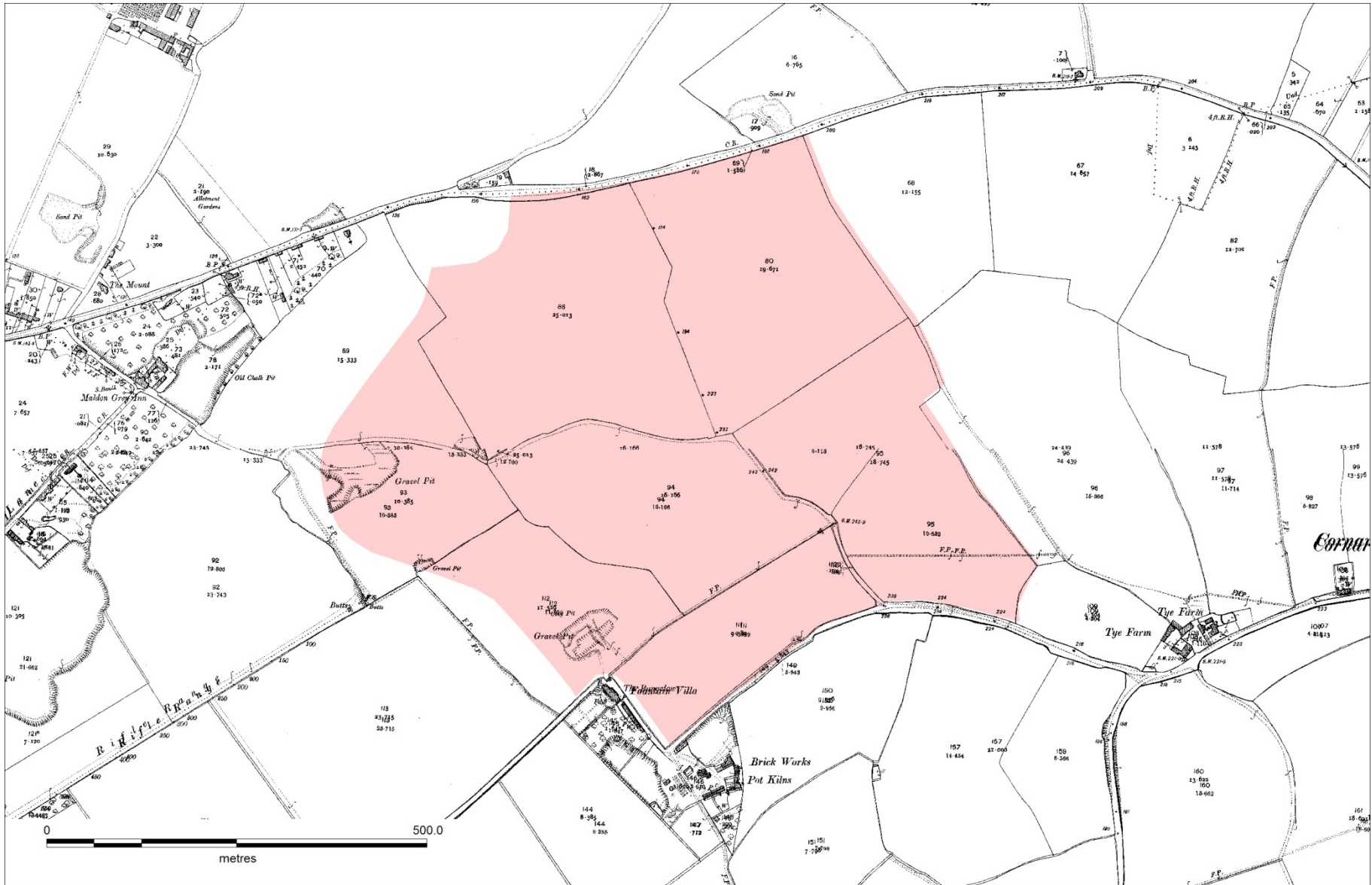


Figure 2. 1904, Second Edition Ordnance Survey

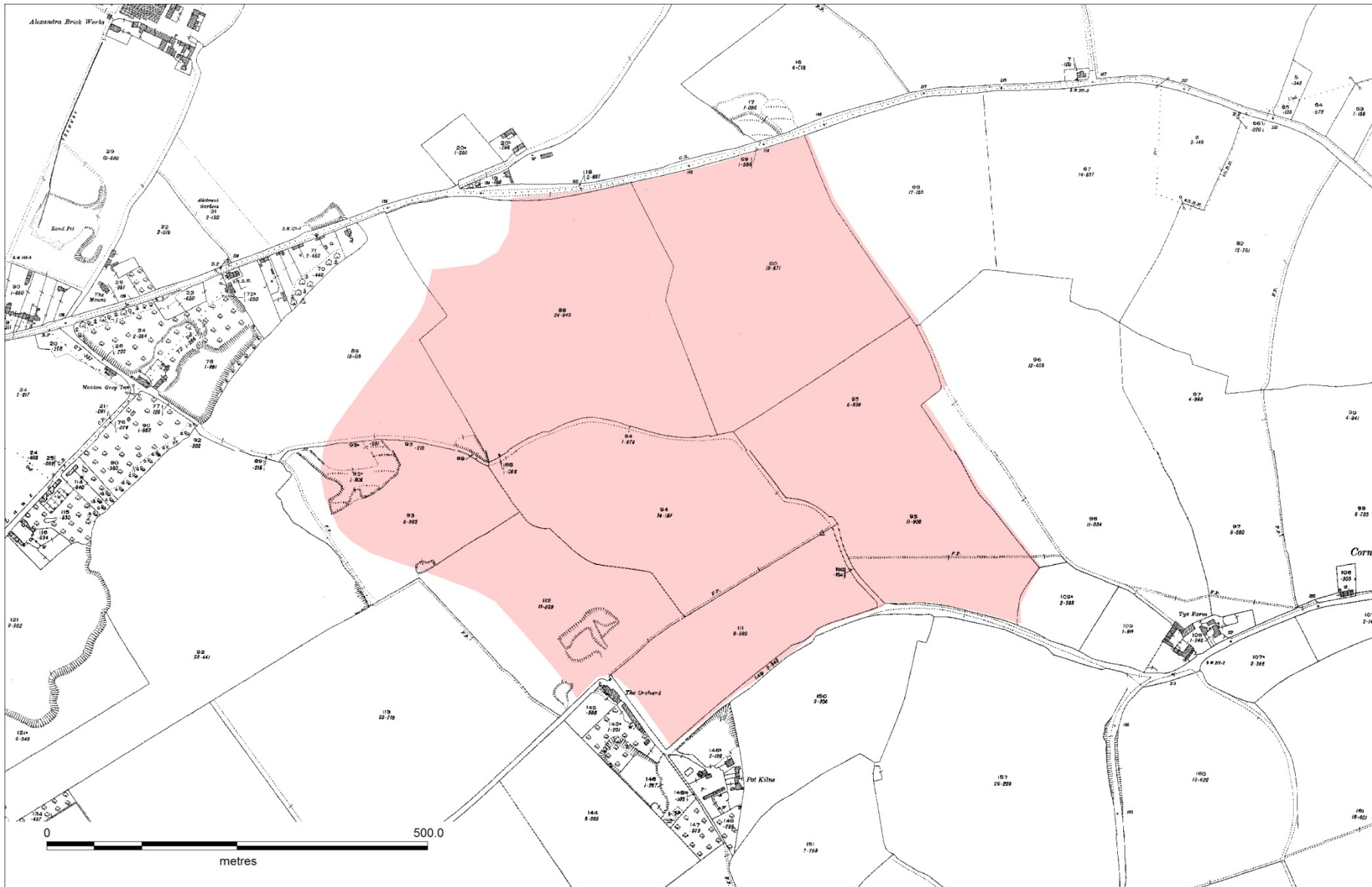


Figure 3. 1927, Third Edition Ordnance Survey

Sale Map and Particulars 1918

Most of the land within the assessment area was sold at an auction in 1918. The sale plans and particulars for this sale are in the Farrar Collection at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich (SRO Ref. HD 78:2671). The sale plans were based on the Ordnance Survey Maps and use the same parcel numbers however in the particulars the acreages were converted from the decimal fractions given on the maps to roods and perches (Fig. 4). There were four roods to an acre and 40 perches to a rood. On the plan the areas shaded in dark green were attached to Tye Farm sold as Lot 1. Lot 2 was Abbas Hall and its lands shaded in brown on the plan. There were four smaller lots including Lot 5 the site of the clay pit. The farms were offered for sale under the instructions of the executors of Mr William Prigg and sale was held at the Four Swans Hotel, Sudbury on 1 August 1918. In a summary of the lots Tye Farm was measured at 149 acres 2 roods 28 perches, Abbas Hall Farm 145 acres 1 rood 5 perches and Lot 5 Dods Hill Field was measured at 11 acres 2 roods 5 perches. In a schedule describing Lot 1 the fields within the assessment area are named as:

80	80 Eight Acres	Arable	19a 2r 27p
88	88 Turnip Field	Arable	25a 0r 02p
94	94 Dods Hill	Arable	16a 0r 26p

Lot 5 was described as ‘The Valuable Freehold Field known as “Little Dobs Hill” situate at the top of Common or Pot Kiln Lane’. It was measured at 11a 2r 5p and further described as containing ‘a pit of Strong Tile Earth and White Sand’.

In the conditions of sale there are some interesting details of the title of Lot 1. ‘The Title to Lot 1 shall commence as follows: As to part with an Indenture dated 5th day of May 1900, being a Conveyance on a sale: as to other part with a Deed of Enfranchisement dated 15th day of July 1902; as to other part with an Indenture dated 17th day of November 1887 being a Conveyance on a Sale as to other part with an Indenture dated the 2nd day of December 1897, being a Conveyance on a Sale’.

The title suggests that property had been consolidated in the late nineteenth century. The reference to a ‘Deed of Enfranchisement’ is a reference to the conversion in the land tenure of part of this farm from copyhold that is land held of a manor, to freehold. The title to Lot 5 commenced with a mortgage dated 23rd October 1866.

The remaining areas of the assessment area were then the property of Mrs Johnston who is named on the map as the owner of the adjoining property.

Highway Diversion Plans

The geography of this area was changed in the middle of the nineteenth century through the closure of a roadway known as 'Crow Lane' in 1848 and the subsequent alterations in certain field boundaries. The north-eastern end of Crow Lane where it joined the road from Sudbury to Newton is to the east of this site and only part of the former lane crosses through the area. Highway and footpath diversion orders and plans were submitted to the county Quarter Sessions, the civil administrative body for the counties before the established of the county councils in 1888.

In November 1847 the landowners Thomas Layzel Tiffen and Oliver Brand both of Great Cornard submitted their request to close Crow Lane to the parish vestry. The route was surveyed by the land surveyor James Hasell of Sudbury (Fig. 5) and his plan submitted to the Quarter Sessions on the 3 April 1848. After publishing the formal notice for the closure of this lane, the order for its closure was issued on 20 May 1848. The various documents describe the lane as:

'A certain Road or Lane called or known by the name of Crow Lane situate in the Parish of Great Cornard in the said County of the length of one hundred and forty two rods or thereabouts and of divers breadths that is to say from eight feet to twenty five feet varying throughout and which said highway commences at the North West end thereof at a certain part of the Public Highway leading from Sudbury to Newton and leads from thence in a South East direction between the lands of Thomas Layzell Tiffen in part and of Oliver Brand and the said Thomas Layzell Tiffen in other part and terminates at or near a gateway leading into an occupation Road between the lands of the said Thomas Layzel Tiffen and Oliver Brand in the same parish – which said Highway has long since been useless to the Public' (SRO Ref. Q/SH 21).

A rod was a linear measurement of 5 ½ yards or 16 ½ feet. It was a quarter of a chain (22 yards or 66 feet) there were 10 chains to a furlong and 8 furlongs to a mile, so the ratio of rods to a mile is 320:1.



Figure 4. 1918 sale plan (SRO Ref. HD 78:2671).

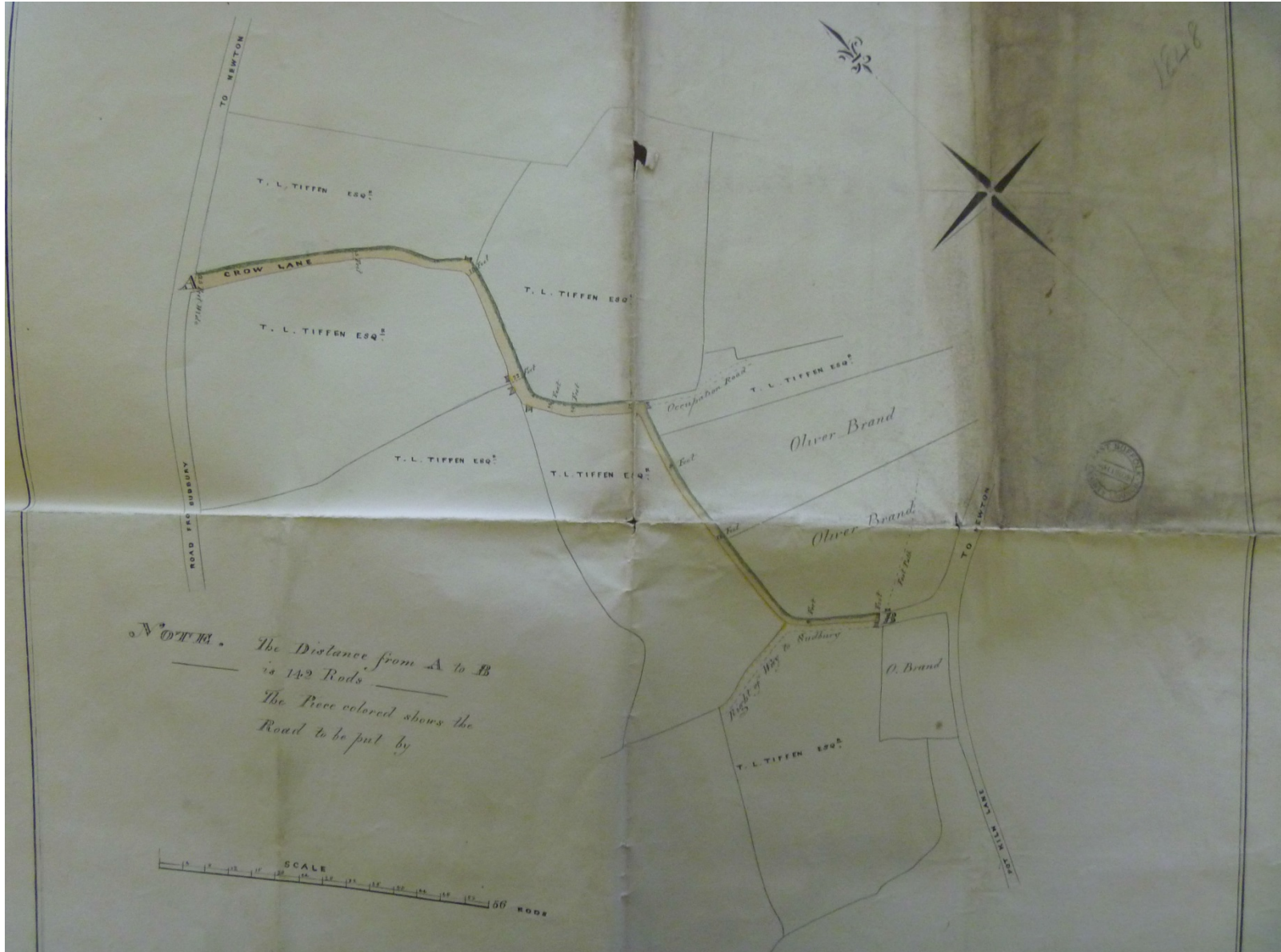


Figure 5. 1848 map of Crow Lane by James Hasell (SRO Ref. Q/SH 21). North to top left.

Early in October 1843 James Hasell had made a plan of the road to the south of this site described as 'from Upper Tye Farm to Great Cornard Church' as the road was out of repair (Fig. 6). The plan 'gives the names of the adjacent landowners' and 'a few buildings in blocks plan, including pot kilns'. The road was measured in rods with 5 points marked along its route. The part of the road running southwards in front of the property kiln between 2 and 3 on the plan was then measured at 25 rods and where the road now forms the southern boundary of this site to the former southern end of Crow Lane, that is between 3 and 4 on the plan, was measured at 69 rods (SRO Ref. Q/SH 20). Though this roadway is shown as a continuous road on the 1840 tithe map of Great Cornard it is not shown as a continuous road on the earlier enclosure map of 1813.

Railway Plans

The railway plans for Suffolk are held at the record office in Ipswich. There are no plans for any part of Great Cornard.

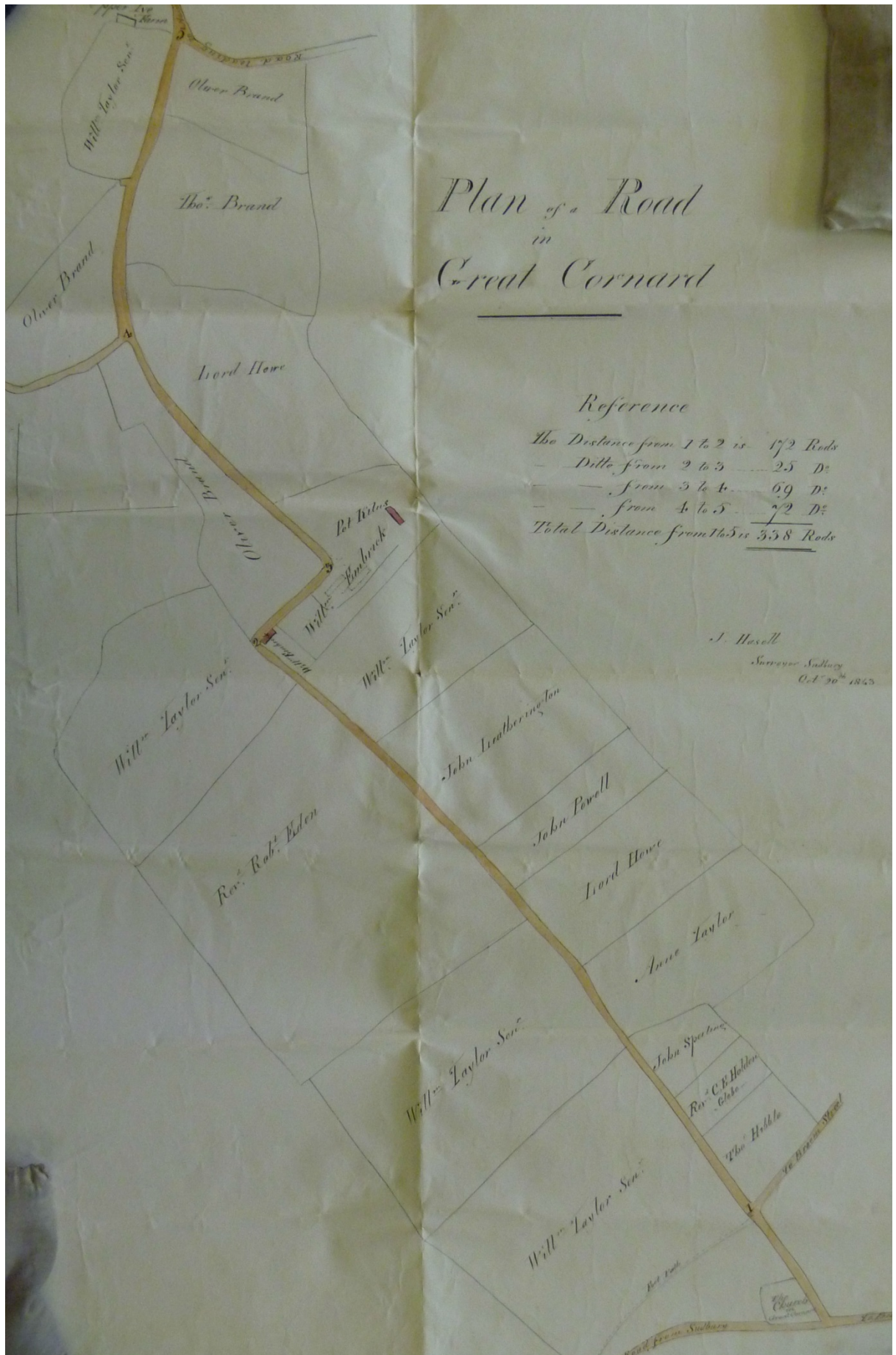


Figure 6. Road from Upper Tye farm to Great Cornard Church, 1843. SRO Ref. Q/SH 20. North to left.

Tithe Map Great Cornard 1840

Between the date of the first edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance survey maps of 1885 and the 1840 tithe map of Great Cornard (Fig. 7, SRO Ref. T141/1) the field boundaries of a number of the fields within the area of the site had been altered and straightened. The fields as they appear on the tithe map have been compared with those shown on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map published in 1885. The apportionment numbers and field names gathered from the tithe apportionment (SRO Ref. T141/2), for fields within the assessment area, are given in the table below.

Number (Description)	Owner	Occupier	Name	Use	Size
141 (Northern part of 80 OS 19.671 acres)	William Taylor Snr	Himself & others	Little Lower Field	Arable	6a 1r 13p
142 (Southern part of 80 OS 19.671 acres with Southern boundary altered)	William Taylor Snr	Himself & others	Eight Acres	Arable	13a 2r 16p
143 (Mainly 87 OS 8.113 acres Northern boundary altered Road at southern boundary closed)	Thomas Layzell Tiffen	Himself and Cottage Tenants	Baiting Croft	Arable	6a 2r 31p
148 (North-Eastern side of 95 OS 18.632 acres)	Oliver Brand	Himself	Little Cross Path Field	Arable	4a 3r 0p
149 (South-western side of 95 OS 18.832 acres)	Oliver Brand	Himself	Great Cross Path	Arable	5a 0r 11p
233 (Southern part of 111 OS 9.389 acres with Northern boundary altered)	Oliver Brand	Himself	Pot Kiln Field	Arable	6a 3r 14p
234 (Southern part of 94 OS 16.166 acres also part of 111 OS 9.389 acres)	William Taylor Snr	Himself & others	Little Dobbs Hill	Arable	7a 2r 31p
236 (Northern part of 94 OS 16.166 acres)	William Taylor Snr	Himself & others	Dobbs Hill	Arable	11a 1r 37p
238 (same as 88 OS 12.700 acres)	William Taylor Snr	Himself & others	Turnips	Arable	12a 0r 2p
239 (same as 79 OS 12.318 acres)	William Taylor Snr	Himself & others	Great Lower Field	Arable	12a 2r 32p
248 (same as 89 OS 15.333 acres)	Thomas Jones	Himself	Stackfield	Arable	14a 1r 30p
251 (same as 93 OS 10.385 acres) this field includes two areas marked as gravel pits	Thomas Jones	Himself	Rye Hill	Arable	10a 1r 27p
252 (same as 112 OS 11.529 acres) this field includes an area marked as a gravel pit.	William Taylor Snr	Himself & others	Great Dobbs Hill	Arable	11a 1r 7p



Figure 7. Extract from Great Cornard tithe map, 1840 (SRO Ref. T141/1).

William Taylor senior held various properties simply described in the apportionment as in the occupation of 'Himself & others'. The others, his subtenants, are not named apart from 'Bruming and Others' who occupied cottages and a garden 421 and William Ambrose a garden 422. These two pieces had a combined acreage of just 1 acre and 36 perches. The remaining parts of William Taylor senior's lands were subdivided into three landholdings of 142 acres 3 roods 5 perches, 82 acres 3 roods 27 perches and 22 acres 3 roods and 23 perches. All his lands within this site were part of the landholding of 142 acres 3 roods and 5 perches. William Taylor's 'barn & buildings' and 'cottages', numbers 124 and 125 on the tithe map, are in the same positions as 'Tye Farm' marked on the later Ordnance Survey maps.

The tithe apportionment gives the overall acreage of this parish at 1567 acres 3 roods 15 perches. There was no dominant landholding, though that owned by William Taylor senior was then the third largest farm within the parish. The two farms that were larger were than William Taylor's Tye Farm were the property of Revd Robert Eden measured at 177 acres 1 rood 4 perches in the occupation of William Taylor junior and the property of the 'Trustees of James Goodeve Sparrow' measured at 154 acres 2 roods 17 perches in the occupation of William Taylor senior. The farmhouse for Revd Eden's property is labelled as 'The Wrongs' on the tithe map and that of the Trustees of James Goodeve Sparrow is labelled as 'Abbas Hall'.

Of the other owners of lands within the assessment area Oliver Brand owned a total of 38 acres 1 rood 19 perches and a cottage in the occupation of 'Gardener and Others' measured at just 3 roods and 1 perch. Oliver Brand's house is numbered 44 is described as a 'House, Malting, &c' in the apportionment. The site is not labelled on the tithe map but labelled on later Ordnance Survey maps as 'Lawn Farm'. Thomas Layzell Tiffen owned 68 acres 9 perches the site of his house 27 is labelled 'Elm Cottage' on the tithe map. Thomas Jones owned just two small pieces with a total acreage of 24 acres 3 roods 17 perches.

A William Embrick owned the site of the 'Pot Kilns' numbered 230 on the map. It was then tenanted to a William Hunt with the adjoining pieces numbered 228-232 the total acreage was just 6 acres and 5 perches.

Enclosure Act, Award and Map

The parishes of Great Waldingfield, Chilton and Great Cornard were enclosed under a single enclosure act passed in 1811. The areas then enclosed include areas of open common such as Cornard Heath and Cornard Tye and the surviving elements of the former open fields with the parish of Great Cornard. Unlike some enclosure maps that only show those parts of the parish then enclosed the enclosure map for the parishes of Great Cornard and Chilton shows the entire parishes with each field labelled with the name of its then owner. Within the assessment area the owners are named as William Taylor, William Jones, Willian Brand and W.L Tiffen (Fig. 8, SRO Ref. 2844).

The commissioners appointed under the terms of the act set out the public and private roads within these parishes. These are described in their award of 1813. These included the road marked 'No 7 Private Road' which then terminated at its eastern end just to the north of the pottery or brick kiln site. It did not then turn to the south to join the road coming westward from the area of Cornard Tye. The Tye was one of the main areas of settlement in the parish with houses including Tye Farm, positioned along the western fringe of the Tye. The road to the west from Cornard Tye is not numbered on this map or described in the award. In the award the Private Road is simply described as 'Seventh one other private road in the said parish of Great Cornard branching out of the Public Highway at the pound of Great Cornard and proceeding in an East Direction along the present road through the open fields in Great Cornard aforesaid to the Gate at the East end of the Pot Kiln Yard belonging to John Warren'. The only part of the assessment area subject to the enclosure award is a small piece on the western side of the site numbered 10 on the map and allotted to William Taylor. It is described in the award as 'one other piece of land in the open fields in Great Cornard containing by measure four acres and twenty one perches bounded by the land belonging to William Jones towards the north and by land belonging to William Taylor to the east and south and by the land allotted to the Reverend Wallace towards the west'.

On the quarter session copy of the enclosure map the fold the parchment is centred on William Taylor's allotment, so digital photographs have been taken from the parish copy (SRO Ref. FL 514/1/12).

The parish map of Great Cornard also dated 1813 held at the record office in Ipswich is marked as fragile and is not available for research (SRO Ref. HB9/517/D3).



Figure 8. Extract from Enclosure map, 1813 (SRO Ref. 2844).

Estate Maps

There is an earlier sketch map at Ipswich of 'a Farm called the Wrongs in the Parishes of Great Cornard & Newton Suffolk belonging to Golding Griggs esquire by J Horer 1767' (Fig. 9, SRO Ref. X6/4). Though the lands shown on the map are to the south and west of the assessment area the map is still of interest. The maps shows a 'Chalk Pit' and 'Chalk Pit Piece', at the end of the road labelled to Cornard Heath an adjoining piece is labelled 'Mr Canham's Brick Kiln'. Three of the former common fields are named as 'Church Field Common', 'Brook Field Common' and 'Haycroft'. Church Field Common was immediately to the west of the assessment area. Within the field there are several smaller strips showing the remaining fragments of a field system that had formerly covered most of the parish. The owners of all the adjoining lands are named and these probably include owners of lands within the assessment area. There are separate deeds for Church Field covering the years 1746-1836 (SRO Ref. HD 1730/64). These records have not been examined for this report.

There is one earlier map of part of Great Cornard. The 1686 'Map of a Farm called Bakers Hall situate in Great Cornearth in Suffolk' was survey by Henry Boughton of Lavenham. Only some 53 acres are shown on this map all outside the area of the assessment area. The hall was situated next to Great Cornard's mill on the river Stour. The lands forming this farm are shown in fourteen blocks scattered throughout the parish. Many of the smaller pieces were strips of land of less than an acre (SRO Ref. HD 910/2(a)).

Some of the strips shown on these maps might be described in the manorial court records for the manor of Abbas Hall.



Figure 9. 1767 farm map by J Horner (SRO Ref. X6/4). North to left, with western edge of assessment area occupying top left unmarked area.

Manor of Abbas Hall alias Great Cornard

It is apparent from his description of the descent of the lordship of this manor, that William Copinger had access to the original manorial court records. In his 'Manors of Suffolk' he lists the names of the lords and the dates of the individual courts.

The manor takes its name of the abbess of the Convent of the Blessed Virgin, West Malling in Kent. According to some antiquarians the abbess purchased the manor from the De Grey family in about 1316-1318, however the names of others appear in some sources as lords of the manor through to 1400. Copinger noted that the abbess Elizabeth Rede is named as the lady of the manor in the court rolls up until 1537. From 1540 onward Thomas Danyell was the lord of the manor. By 1624 it was vested with John Brand and it remained in his family until 1654. John Eldred senior and junior held the manor from 1654 through 1732 and John Eldred junior's widow sold it to John Wall in 1739. By 1770 the manor had passed to James Sparrow and Rev John Harrison and by 1793 it was vested in James Goodeve Sparrow, though in 1775 the site of the manor and some 142 acres had been leased to William Taylor (SRO Ref. SROB 1790/2)

A copy made in 1770 of a view or survey of this manor originally dated 13 May 1609 explains that the bounds of the manor were entirely within the parish of Great Cornard (SRO Ref. SROB E19/240). It is in a small bundle of copies of documents addressed to 'John Goodeve esquire'. Amongst the documents there is a list of quit rents for the manor. Amongst those named in this list there are Mr Layzell Brunwin, Mr John Sparrow and Jacob Sparrow. The names of these individuals suggest a family link between them and those named on the later enclosure and tithe maps and highway diversion plans.

Manorial Court Book: Enfranchisement

The sale particulars of 1918 mention an Enfranchisement dated 15 July 1902. This is recorded in the manorial court books for the manor of Abbas Hall immediate after the proceedings of a court held on 28 June 1902. At that court William Prigg was admitted as tenant to the copyhold lands on the surrender of 'John J Leggett and others'. John Leggett was from East Molesley in Surrey the others included Sarah Leggett of Lavenham and Alice Leggett also of Lavenham but 'then residing temporarily at Bremen Germany'.

The property was described as 'All that piece of land containing three roods called Hobbs Hill otherwise Dobbs Hill'. The Leggetts had become copyhold tenants of this

small area at another court held on 2 May 1900 under the terms of 'the will of Samuel Bugg and on the death of Sarah Leggett'. The will of Samuel Bugg is quoted in the proceedings of the court held on 2 May 1900. In his will he left 'All that my farm called Upper Tye Farm in Great Cornard ... now in the occupation of Robert Payne' to his daughter Sarah Bugg. The will was dated 10 March 1870 and Samuel Bugg had been admitted to the copyhold property at a court held on 9 November 1866 (SRO Ref. HD1510/8).

The records of the previous court of 1866 are in another volume. The records of the court held on 9 November 1866 mention the name of the previous tenant Henry Tiffen who had been admitted to the same piece at a court held 9 May 1860 under the will of Thomas Layzell Tiffen. At the court held on 9 May 1860 Henry Tiffen was admitted not only to the three roods called Hobbs Hill otherwise Dobbs Hill, but also 'all those several pieces or parcels of land which were allotted to one William Taylor under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made & passed in (1811) ... intituled "An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parishes of Great Waldingfield, Chilton and Great Cornard"'. Thomas Layzell Tiffen was admitted to these pieces of land at a court held on 30 October 1846 on the surrender of William Taylor. Other pieces mentioned in the court record for this date suggest that there was some consolidation of the various landholdings (SRO Ref. HD 1510/7). In his turn William Taylor had been admitted to the three roods at a court held on 12 July 1799, though the records of the court held on 30 October 1846 omit the name of the previous tenant, this can be found in the earlier court book (SRO Ref. HD 1510/6).

The further records for this manor dating from 1512 are listed in the references below. There are also deeds for this manor dating from 1594.

Other Sources

References to other deeds do not appear to include a substantial collection of documents relating to the assessment area. There are deeds for Stack Field (248 on the tithe map) 'formerly part of Doures Farn otherwise Nunns Farm in Chilton' dated 1873 (SRO Ref. 993/5/9) and leases for the 'Elms' 1886-1893 (SRO Ref. 993/5/10).

Conclusion

The earlier maps of Great Cornard show that parts of the assessment area especially along its western fringe had been open fields until the enclosure award of 1813. The evidence from the manorial records suggests that smaller strips may have extended eastward into the area of Dobbs Hill.

The former Crow Lane closed in 1848 and the present roads to the south of the assessment area gave access to the open fields for those living along the fringes of the former common known as Cornard Tye.

The site of the brick or pot kilns is outside the area of this assessment. The site had been in use from at least 1766 if not before. Areas of extraction of clay and sand were within the assessment area and remained in used until at least 1918.

Though there are manorial records from 1512 for the manor of Abbas Hall, these records appear to be relevant only to a very small part of this site, however these records are relevant to a wider understanding of the medieval field system of Great Cornard.

References

Unless otherwise stated all the documents listed below are at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds

Maps

Sheet Number: Suffolk LXXIX. NE 10:560 Ordnance Survey maps published 1891, 1928 & 1938.

HD 78:2671. (Ipswich) Sale Plans and Particulars, 1918.

T141/1 & 2. Tithe Map and Apportionment, Great Cornard, 1840.

Q/SH 20. Plan of Road from Upper Tye Farm to Great Cornard Church, Great Cornard, October 1843.

Q/SH 21. Plan of Road Called Crow Lane to be stopped up, Great Cornard, 1848.

2844 & FL 514/1/12. Enclosure Maps and Award, Great Waldingfield, Chilton and Great Cornard.

HB9/517/D3. (Ipswich) Map of the Parish of Great Cornard, 1813 (Marked Fragile and unfit for Production).

X6/4. (Ipswich) *'A Farm called the Wrongs in the Parishes of Great Cornard & Newton Suffolk belonging to Golding Griggs esquire by J Horer, 1767'*.

HD 910/2(a). *'Map of a Farm called Bakers Hall situate in Great Cornearth in Suffolk Belonging to Oliver Andrewes gentleman containing 51 acres 2 roods 6 perches surveyed by Henry Boughton, 1686'*.

Published Sources

Copinger, W. A., 1905, *The Manors of Suffolk: Hundred of Babergh, Vol. 1.*

Manorial Record Abbas Hall

Deeds

EXY4/W5/70. 1594 24 August 1594 Deed of Assignment Peter Whighte of Great Cornard yeoman to Thomas Hayes citizen and draper of London residue of a lease for 245 years 'Abbas Hall otherwise the manor of Great Cornerd in Great Cornerd ... before let 1 June 1537 by Margaret Vernes Abbess West Malling, Kent & the Convent there to Thomas Danyell for 300 years.

EXY4/W3/131. 1646 17 February 1645 (1646) Release from Benjamin Brond of London, merchant one of the sons of John Brond late of Little Burch gentleman and John Cole of Dedham clothier and Elizabeth his wife one of the daughter of the said John Brond to John Brond of Dedham clothier and Robert Stephens the leder and Robert Stephens the younger of Dedham clothiers sold under the will of the said John Brond of Little Birch dated 19 January 1645 (1646).

HD911/3. 19 January 1647 (1648) Parties Joseph Borond of Colchester, woollen draper, John Brond of Dedham, clothier, Robert Stevens the elder of Dedham clothier and Robert Stevens the younger of Dedham clothier.

T4/43/7. (Ipswich) 5 July 1660 Release and Quitclaim of Thomas Brond one of the sons of John Brond late of Little Birch, Essex of his interest in 'All the estate right tith interest ... to all that manor of Abbas Hall alias Great Cornard ... also all those woods and the soyle thereof called Abbas Hall woods (34 acres) ..

1790/2. Counterpart of a lease James Sparrow esquire and John Harrison clerk to Mr William Taylor 15 February 1775 Abbas Hall and 142 acres of land 'late in the occupation George Piper'.

HD 1773/1. Evidence of title to the estate of John Eldred esquire deceased and the succession to it 1738-1773.

HD 1773/3. Receipts of Quit Rents Abbas Hall 1755-1773.

HD 1730/57-63. Deeds Manor of Abbas Hall 1738-1987.

Court Rolls

E3/1/4/1. Court Rolls 1512-1536 Abbess of West Malling 1540-1545 King's Farmer.

E3/1/4/2. Court Rolls 1624-1642 John Brond lord of manor.

E3/1/4/3. Court Rolls 1643-1657 lords of the manor John Eldred 1643, John Brand 1646-1653, John Eldred 1654-1657.

E3/1/4/4. Court Rolls 1659-1682 John Eldred the younger lord of the manor.

E3/1/4/5. Court Rolls 1684-1694 John Eldred lord of the manor.

E3/1/4/6. Court Rolls 1703-1713 John Eldred the younger lord of the manor.

E3/1/4/7. Court Rolls 1716-1743 lords of the manor John Eldred junior 1716, John Eldred 1718-1732, Mary Eldred widow 1733-1737, Anne Eldred spinster 1738, John Wall the younger 1739, John Wall 1742-1743.

E3/1/4/8. Court Rolls 1749- 1755 lords of the manor John Wall 1749-1751 Anne Wall 1752-1755.

Court Books for the Manor of Abbas Hall

HD 1510/1. Book 'B' Draft Court Book 1716-1746.

HD 1510/2. Book 'C' Draft Court Book 1732-1748.

HD 1510/3. Book 'D' Draft Court Book 1749-1760.

HD 1510/4. Book 'E' Draft Court Book 1761-1787.

HD 1510/5. Book 'F' index at rear 1788-1837.

HD 1510/6. Book 'G' index at front 1839-1856.

HD 1510/7 Book 'H' index at front 1856-1880.

HD 1510/8. Book 'I' index at front 1881-1932.

HD 1510/9. Volume marked 'Court Book 1624 to 1760 (A) containing extracts from court books 1624-1785 with lists of previous tenant to parcels of lands.

Extent and Rentals

E19/240. Copies Extent (1609) and Rentals 1770.

Further Court Rolls for the period 1559-1602 are held at the British Library Add Ch
24720-24740



Appendix 4.

Land NE of Shawlands Avenue, Sudbury

Assessment of Aerial Photographs for Archaeology

May 2014

Air Photo Services Ltd.

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Land NE of Shawlands Avenue, Sudbury

Assessment of Aerial Photographs for Archaeology

Client Name: Suffolk County Council Field Team, Archaeological Service

Document Reference: 214 04 02 - 1

Project Number: 214 04 02

Quality assurance and document control

Issue	Date
FINAL	30 th May 2014

Prepared by	Signed
Chris Cox BA MA MifA	CC

Director

QA Checked by Elizabeth Nichols MA (<i>Dunelm</i>)	EN
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Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by Air Photo Services Ltd. with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the contract with the client, incorporation of our General Terms and Condition of Business and taking account of the resources devoted to us by agreement with the client.

We disclaim any responsibility to the client and others in respect of matters outside the scope of the above.

This report is confidential to the client and we accept no responsibility for the actions and opinions of third parties, to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at its own risk.



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List of aerial photographs consulted for this assessment

Appendix 2

Air Photo Services Ltd: Terms and Conditions

Plan 1 Assessment of aerial photographs

SUMMARY

- S1 This assessment of aerial photographs was prepared by Chris Cox BA MA MIfA at Air Photo Services Ltd on behalf of Suffolk County Council Field Team Archaeological Service in May 2014. The work was commissioned to support the assessment of the potential impact on heritage assets of a proposed development within the study area (**Plan 1**), which centres upon National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 892 413.
- S2 The object of this aerial photographic assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of archaeological sites and areas which are visible on aerial photographs, either as buried or upstanding features.
- S3 Aerial photographs taken between 1944 and 2000 were examined in the library of the English Heritage Archive under enquiry number 86515. Oblique aerial photographs from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs were also considered, alongside digital aerial images which were examined online at Google Earth (www.earth.google.co.uk) and at Bing (formerly Multimap.co.uk) which display imagery captured between 1999 and the present day at a series of individual timelines.
- S4 Aerial photographs were examined by Chris Cox MA MIfA and Tracy Michaels BSc AlfA.
- S5 Eight areas of archaeological interest or potential interest were identified.
- S6 **WITHIN THE SITE**

AP 1 – Crop marked cut features which are visible in an area of what is now grassland used variably for cycle tracking and leisure. These may be pre-medieval ditched enclosures and cut features.

AP 2 – areas of pits and an undated ditched enclosure feature.

AP 4 – A well defined and bounded area of lighter toned mottled soil and lighter toned disturbances which may be an area which has been used for extraction and reinstated recently to the date of photography, 1952.

AP 9 – is a modern service trench, which lies partially within the site and can be seen as a topsoil stripped feature at Google earth (2006 timeline) and later as a crop marked linear feature.

WITHIN THE WIDER STUDY AREA

AP 3 – A ditched enclosure, possibly pre-medieval, and a fragmentary ditch.

AP 5 – Ditches which show as crop marks and indicate the position of what are likely to have been post inclosure boundaries. Two linear ditches are not in alignment with, and may pre-date, the modern landscape. An area of dark and light toned disturbed soil is similar in appearance to AP4, but not so well bounded. This may be an area of buried features, or equally an area of former woodland which has been removed to facilitate agriculture.

AP 6 – Ditches which show as crop marks and indicate the position of what are likely to have been post inclosure boundaries.

AP 7 - Ditches which show as crop marks and indicate the position of what are likely to have been post inclosure boundaries. This area also contains a possibly rectilinear

feature, but if ditched this is not well defined. It has been classified as a possible feature and shows on one set of vertical aerial photographs.

AP 9 (part of – a modern service trench.

OUTSIDE BUT ADJACENT TO THE WIDER STUDY AREA

AP 8 – A more complex area of many large possible pits or cut area features. These are well defined as crop marks, and occur alongside a series of linear ditches and rectilinear enclosures. These show as marks in crops on several sets of photographs. Some are straight and in alignment with modern boundaries, others are not, and there may be a mix of ages of buried cut features at this location. The features lie just outside the wider study area but provide landscape context for it.

- S7 **There is potential over the site and the wider study area for remains of pre-medieval settlement** features which are likely to be more stratigraphically complex, both horizontally and vertically, than shown by the presently available crop marked evidence.
- S8 There is also potential for the remains of extraction or other types of pits, which show in some locations as large cut area features in the crop and soils. There is also crop marked evidence for removed boundaries and areas of possible former woodland or larger areas of substrate extraction.
- S9 A modern service trench is visible as a cut feature and later as crop marks.
- S10 The periphery of the area has been used for cycle tracking and probable horse training, and the typical sinuous worn tracks left by cycling and the large round 'manege' type circles where horses have been trained are variably visible. These are part of the modern leisure and agricultural, not the archaeological, landscape.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report was prepared by Chris Cox at Air Photo Services Ltd on behalf of Suffolk County Council Field Team Archaeological Service in May 2014. The work was commissioned to support the assessment of the potential impact on heritage assets of a proposed development within the study area (**Plan 1**), which centres upon National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 892 413 to the north east of Shawlands Avenue at Sudbury in Suffolk, UK.
- 1.2 The object of this aerial photographic assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of archaeological sites and areas which are visible on aerial photographs, either as buried or upstanding features.
- 1.3 The interpretation and mapping was undertaken at a detailed level to be compatible with a 1:2500 scale base map.
- 1.4 It is important to note that aerial photographs usually only show part of the horizontal and vertical extent of buried and upstanding features. Their capacity to reveal features as crop marks, vegetation marks, soil marks or as the shadows cast by banks, ditches and walls, depends upon a number of environmental and agricultural factors prevalent at the time of the photographic survey (Riley 1980; Wilson 1982 and 2000; Bewley 1994).

2 THE STUDY AREA

Location

- 2.1 The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 892 413 to the north east of Shawlands Avenue and to the immediate east of Sudbury, in Suffolk.
- 2.2 **Plan 1** shows the location of the study area and details of the features which have been identified on aerial photographs.

Geology and Soils

- 2.3 The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows that the study area lies on chalky till substrate which gives rise to deep well drained fine loamy over clayey soils of the Melford soils (571o) and Hornbeam 2 (582d) soil associations.
- 2.4 Crops grown on these free draining geologies and soils will usually respond to soil moisture deficits and show differential growth over buried features, which they do in this environment. Some patterned ground and natural features associated with chalky geology are also visible. In these environments, some of the larger pits which are often visible as crop marks may be former chalk extraction areas.

Topography and land use

- 2.5 The site and study area lie between 50 and 74m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) with its highest point in the centre. The land slopes downwards gently to the north west, west and south west.
- 2.6 The study area is mainly laid to arable agriculture and has been ploughed for cropping. There are some small deciduous wooded areas. The periphery of the area adjacent to Sudbury has been used for cycle tracking, in areas now laid to grass. The sinuous tracks are highly visible. There are also some areas which have been used for modern horse training ('manege' activity) which is evident on aerial photographs as large circular worn areas in well bounded pasture fields.
- 2.7 The western part of the study area now lies under the built up area at modern Sudbury.
- 2.8 A modern service trench is visible as a linear feature (AP 9) which was topsoil stripped in 2006, and thereafter visible as a distinctive linear mark in crops over the area.

3 ARCHAEOLOGY FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

The Role of Aerial Photographic Interpretation

- 3.1 Air photo interpretation provides an overview of landscape history and changes in land use. It provides informed guidance for subsequent desk and ground-based investigations and complements cartographic and documentary research. In this case it has identified a series of crop marked sites and allowed their precise location to inform appropriate mitigation strategies during construction.
- 3.2 Some information gained from aerial photographs cannot easily be detected by other means. Aerial photographs provide a chronologically documented and seasonal overview of a landscape and sites and features within it. The interpretation of contemporary and archival aerial photographs is thus an important component of multi-disciplinary archaeological investigation.
- 3.3 Interpretation of aerial photographs allows the definition, and in some cases the accurate mapping of archaeological sites or natural features recorded as crop, grass or vegetation marks (caused by the differential growth of plants over buried features); soil marks (caused by differences in soil colour over ploughed buried features) and shadows cast by upstanding earthworks and features seen in relief.

Limitations of the Data

- 3.4 Aerial photographic evidence is limited by seasonal, agricultural, meteorological and environmental factors which affect the extent to which either buried or upstanding archaeological features can be detected. It is thus advantageous to examine a range of photos taken under a variety of environmental conditions in order to build up a comprehensive interpretation of the archaeological landscape. The visibility of archaeological features may differ from year to year and be obscured by differential depths of soil or differing types of vegetation. Individual photographs often record only a small percentage of the actual horizontal or vertical extent of buried features.

4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS: Types and Sources

Types

- 4.1 Two types of aerial photograph are used for archaeological interpretation. Vertical aerial photographs are taken for general-purpose survey using a camera mounted inside a modified aircraft. The aircraft is flown on a pre-planned set of overlapping flight-lines which cover the survey area completely. The camera points straight towards the ground. The vertical viewpoint provides aerial photographic coverage from a fixed scale and constant 180° angles at the centre of each frame. The overlap between the areas covered by each consecutive frame is usually 60%. This overlap between frames enables the photo interpreter to study each pair of vertical photos under a stereoscope.
- 4.2 The stereoscope combines the two images to allow the interpreter to see one three-dimensional image of the ground surface. Vertical aerial photographs carry inherent distortions introduced by variations in perspective and ground height, but are essentially 'map-like' in appearance. They are generally taken for non-archaeological, civil and military purposes and form the basic data from which most modern maps are compiled. Vertical aerial photographs are a very useful source of archaeological data, particularly in areas such as this, where features survive as earthworks.
- 4.3 Oblique aerial photographs are taken using a hand held camera by an aerial archaeologist to portray features which have been identified during specialist survey. These photos are extremely useful, but contain inherent perspective distortions, which must be accounted for in rectification and mapping procedures. In this case, both vertical and oblique aerial photographs were available for interpretation. The oblique photographs, taken by specialist archaeologists, were useful but not numerous. Archaeological features were also visible as crop marks on numerous vertical aerial photographs.
- 4.4 Digital images are viewable in Google Earth and in Britain comprise a mixture of mosaiced vertical aerial images and geo-rectified tiles from high-resolution satellites. Both types are suitable for interpretation of archaeological features, within the limits of their captured resolution, and in this instance provided a good resource for the interpretation of buried features in the site and the wider study area.

Sources of Data

4.5 English Heritage Archive

- 4.6 English Heritage, The Engine House, Fire Fly Avenue, Swindon, Air photo enquiry number AP 86515. This enquiry identified 23 separate vertical AP sorties which were taken between 1944 and 2000. The archive also holds 3 specialist oblique aerial photographs, taken in 1980, and refers to some Aerofilms negatives ('AFL') which were not available for consultation and some CUCAP photographs which were referred in that archive.

4.7 Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP)

- 4.8 CUCAP Library, Department of Geography, University of Cambridge, Downing Place, Cambridge CB2 3EN. This collection contained a limited selection of oblique aerial photographs, taken in 1955. The EH Archive also contains these photographs and



formed the most comprehensive body of data for the assessment, supplemented by data displayed at Google Earth.

Online sources

- 4.9 The ortho-rectified mosaics of vertical aerial photographs at Google Earth (earth.google.co.uk) and Bing (www.bing.com/maps) were consulted online for this assessment in May 2014 and included all available timelines at that date, in accordance with notes by Scollar and Palmer (2008).

5 INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 All photographs were interpreted in accordance with the client's brief for works (issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation team, the Archaeological Advisor to Babergh District Council) which required 1:2500 scale detailed rectified mapping, and the in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance.
- 5.2 The photographs were closely examined by eye and under slight (2x) and 4x magnification and interpreted with the aid of a mirror stereoscope where appropriate, or in detail on screen when consulted as digital files.
- 5.3 Copies of selected aerial photographs were digitally ortho-rectified to fit an OS map base using the specialist software AirPhoto 3.58 (Scollar 2002 & 2011). Transformed files were set as background maps in AutoCad Map and interpreted features were traced over with reference to the original prints and digital files. Air Photo 3.58 allows for visual matching of control points and modern landscape features and calculates a mean accuracy or 'mismatch' values for each chosen mapping control point. In this case, all of these values fell below $\pm 1.50\text{m}$ in line with the stated accuracy tolerance of OS mapping at 1:2500 scale.
- 5.4 The printed map is presently scaled to fit the appropriate paper size for illustration.
- 5.5 Mapping is also provided digitally for import to a Geographic Information System (GIS) in Drawing Exchange Format (DXF) release 12.

6 RESULTS

6.1 This study area contains evidence for some likely ditched enclosures and associated features which indicate a possible multi-period pre-medieval buried settlement and farming landscape with isolated ditched enclosures, boundaries and some undated pits.

6.2 These features are described and discussed in the following gazetteer of sites below.

Gazetteer of Sites recorded from Aerial Photographs

AP Site	AP 1
NGR	TL 889 412
Site type	Ditched enclosures and fragmentary ditches
Form	Crop mark
Source	TLI8941/1
Status	Within the site

Description

Buried ditches, pits and possible enclosures show as fragmentary features in crops. This area is now grassed for leisure purposes.

AP Site	AP 2
NGR	TL 892 413
Site type	A rectilinear feature
Form	Crop mark
Source	F22 RAF 5304 0024 & 0025
Status	Within the site

Description

A rectilinear enclosure shows as marks in crops on a vertical aerial photograph at this location. There are two large cut features, possibly pits, which are visible as crop marks to its immediate west.

AP Site	AP 3
NGR	TL 894 416
Site type	Ditched enclosure
Form	Crop mark
Source	F22 RAF 5304 0024 & 0025
Status	Just outside but immediately adjacent to the north-east corner of the site and within the wider study area

Description

The same source as AP 2 also shows a subrectangular ditched enclosure to the north east of AP2, and a fragmentary ditch, as marks in crops. This feature, along with AP2, is likely to form part of a pre-medieval farming or settlement landscape within the study area.

AP Site	AP 4
NGR	TL 892 414
Site type	Bounded area of extraction or removed topsoil
Form	Extant feature
Source	58/955 3125
Status	Within the site

Description

Aerial photos taken in 1952 show a bounded light toned area which has been stripped of topsoil. This area was not previously wooded, so may be an area of mineral or soil improvement or extraction. There were no extant features on this site in the 1940s.

AP Site	AP 5
NGR	TL 897 412
Site type	Former boundaries and ditches, area of disturbed ground
Form	Crop mark
Source	Google Earth 2003, 2006, 2007
Status	c.50m–300m to the east of and outside the site, within the wider study area

Description

Crop marks show the positions of former post inclosure boundaries within site AP 5. There is a wide cut feature which may be a similar boundary or former wooded area, and an area of disturbed ground over what may be buried cut features, a former wood or former extraction sites. Two linear features do not match in with any boundary pattern and their origin is unknown.

AP Site	AP 6
NGR	TL 896 408
Site type	Former boundaries
Form	Crop mark
Source	Google Earth 2003, 2006
Status	c. 300m to the south of and outside the site, within the wider study area

Description

Former boundaries show as marks in crops at this location.

AP Site	AP 7
NGR	TL 899 415
Site type	Former boundaries and possible feature
Form	Crop mark
Source	Google Earth 2003, 2006 and F22 58 RAF 5304 0024 & 0025
Status	c. 500m to the east of and outside the site, within the wider study area

Description

Former boundaries show as marks in crops at this location. There is also a change in the depth of the soil which causes a possible rectilinear mark in crops. This may be a natural change in the substrate, easily mistakable for a ditched feature. There is no indication of a defined ditch, so this feature is indicated as 'possible'. It only shows on one vertical photograph, and not on any other images on which crop marks have been recorded in this area.

AP Site	AP 8
NGR	TL 901 419

Site type	Enclosures, ditches and pits
Form	Crop mark
Source	Google Earth 2007, 2014; F22 58 RAF 5304 0024 & 0025
Status	c. 750m to the north east of and outside the site, outside but adjacent to the wider study area

Description

A series of linear and other features show as crop marks at this location on several years of aerial photographic coverage. There is evidence for some ditches which are aligned with the modern boundaries and therefore may be contemporary, and others which are not. F22 58 RAF 5304 frames 0024 and 0025 were taken in July 1962, at a time when the area showed features as marks in crops. These photos show the ditched features, alongside some large pits. There may be more than one phase of past activity represented in the crop marked record at the site, which lies just outside of and adjacent to the north eastern periphery of the wider study area.

AP Site	AP 9
NGR	TL 894 412 – TL 896 419
Site type	Modern service trench
Form	Extant feature and crop mark
Source	Google Earth 2007 (seen as extant for first time), 2014 (seen as crop mark)
Status	Partially within the site and within the wider study area

Description

A linear crop mark, seen on Google Earth imagery in 2014, may have been indicative of a pre modern trackway. It is in fact a modern service trench which was not visible in 2006, but extant as a newly cut strip in 2007.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The study area is likely to have been settled in pre-medieval times. Three areas of undated enclosures, ditches and pits lie within or just adjacent to the site at AP 1 and 2 and outside but adjacent to the site at AP 3.
- 6.2 The wider study area contains evidence for fragmentary ditches, some post inclosure field boundaries which show as crop marks, and some pits and areas of deeper soil which may indicate archaeological potential.
- 6.3 A crop marked site, AP 8, lies just outside the wider study area. This site is undated, and whilst part of the ditched features align with modern boundaries, others do not. The site also shows evidence for large pits. These may be extraction pits, and again are undated.
- 6.4 A modern service trench is visible under construction in 2007 and thereafter as a crop marked feature.
- 6.5 The area is likely to contain more detailed and extensive remains than indicated by the presently recorded crop marks.
- 6.6 A WWII research site is also visible as crop marks and was extant in the 1940s.
- 6.7 A number of recently removed field boundaries and some areas of undated pits or substrate extraction, and possible former woodland, have been mapped.

7 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 1

List of aerial photographs consulted at the EH Archive

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number	Original number	Date	Film type		Map Reference (6 figure grid ref)
TL 8840 / 3	CAP 8265 / 17	PQ	14 APR 1955	Black& white	Unknown	TL 887408
TL 8840 / 7	AFL 62038 / EAW031074		19 JUL 1950	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TL 889404
TL 8840 / 8	AFL 62038 / EAW031075		19 JUL 1950	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TL 887405
TL 8840 / 9	AFL 62038 / EAW031076		19 JUL 1950	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TL 888404
TL 8840 / 10	AFL 62038 / EAW031077		19 JUL 1950	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TL 889404
TL 8840 / 11	AFL 62038 / EAW031078		19 JUL 1950	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TL 887404
TL 8840 / 12	AFL 62038 / EAW031079		19 JUL 1950	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TL 888405
TL 8840 / 14	AFL 62038 / EAW031081		19 JUL 1950	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TL 888405
TL 8840 / 15	AFL 62038 / EAW031082		19 JUL 1950	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TL 888405
TL 8840 / 16	AFL 62038 / EAW031083		19 JUL 1950	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TL 888404
TL 8841 / 2	AFL 62290 / EAW042087		27 MAR 1952	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TL 885418
TL 8841 / 4	AFL 62290 / EAW042089		27 MAR 1952	BW Cut Roll Film	5½ "	TL 886419
TL 8941 / 1	NMR 1767 / 328		05 JUN 1980	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TL 890413
TL 8941 / 2	NMR 1767 / 329		05 JUN 1980	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TL 890413
TL 8941 / 3	NMR 1767 / 330		05 JUN 1980	Black& white	70mm,120,220	TL 890413

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/119	341	RV	6173	P	TL 892 418	8	03 APR 1946	A	10200	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/119	341	RV	6232	P	TL 896 417	10	03 APR 1946	A	10200	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/540/706	1249	RP	3079	P	TL 899 415	5	09 APR 1952	AC	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/706	1249	RP	3080	P	TL 896 415	5	09 APR 1952	AC	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/706	1249	RP	3081	P	TL 892 415	5	09 APR 1952	AC	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/706	1249	RP	3082	P	TL 889 415	5	09 APR 1952	AC	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/706	1249	RP	3083	P	TL 886 415	5	09 APR 1952	AC	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/706	1249	RS	4103	P	TL 886 408	13	09 APR 1952	AC	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/706	1249	RS	4104	P	TL 889 408	13	09 APR 1952	AC	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/706	1249	RS	4105	P	TL 892 408	13	09 APR 1952	AC	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/706	1249	RS	4106	P	TL 895 408	13	09 APR 1952	AC	5100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/955	1312	RP	3123	P	TL 888 413	7	23 SEP 1952	AC	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/955	1312	RP	3124	P	TL 891 414	7	23 SEP 1952	AC	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/955	1312	RP	3125	P	TL 895 415	7	23 SEP 1952	AC	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/955	1312	RP	3126	P	TL 898 415	7	23 SEP 1952	AC	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/955	1312	RP	3130	P	TL 889 405	8	23 SEP 1952	AC	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/955	1312	RS	4124	P	TL 892 405	20	23 SEP 1952	AC	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/955	1312	RS	4125	P	TL 895 406	20	23 SEP 1952	AC	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/955	1312	RS	4126	P	TL 899 407	20	23 SEP 1952	AC	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/5304	2067	F22	24	P	TL 895 412	12	13 JUL 1962	AB	10000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/58/5304	2067	F22	25	P	TL 885 411	12	13 JUL 1962	AB	10000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/58/4646	2204	F44	581	P	TL 891 412	45	28 AUG 1961	A	12000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/299	3061	V	5218	P	TL 883 409	4	05 AUG 1949	AB	7700	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/299	3061	V	5219	P	TL 888 403	4	05 AUG 1949	AB	7700	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/575	3265	V	5146	P	TL 888 405	15	05 OCT 1950	A	8000	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/575	3265	V	5147	P	TL 884 410	15	05 OCT 1950	A	8000	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

RAF/106G/LA/227	3768	FS	2027	N	TL 893 404	24	17 APR 1945	A	10000	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/227	3768	FS	2028	N	TL 893 410	24	17 APR 1945	A	10000	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/227	3768	FS	2029	N	TL 892 417	24	17 APR 1945	A	10000	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/58/480	4916	Vp2	5170	P	TL 888 415	5	05 JUN 1950	A	8000	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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RAF/58/480	4916	Vp2	5226	P	TL 893 422	6	05 JUN 1950	A	8000	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/72092	10258	V	62	P	TL 890 407	5	21 APR 1972	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/96246	15105	V	209	N	TL 895 405	4	22 JUL 1996	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/96246	15105	V	210	N	TL 890 405	4	22 JUL 1996	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00337	15588	V	5	P	TL 897 405	1	13 NOV 2000	A	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00337	15588	V	67	P	TL 897 418	3	13 NOV 2000	A	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

Total Sorties 23

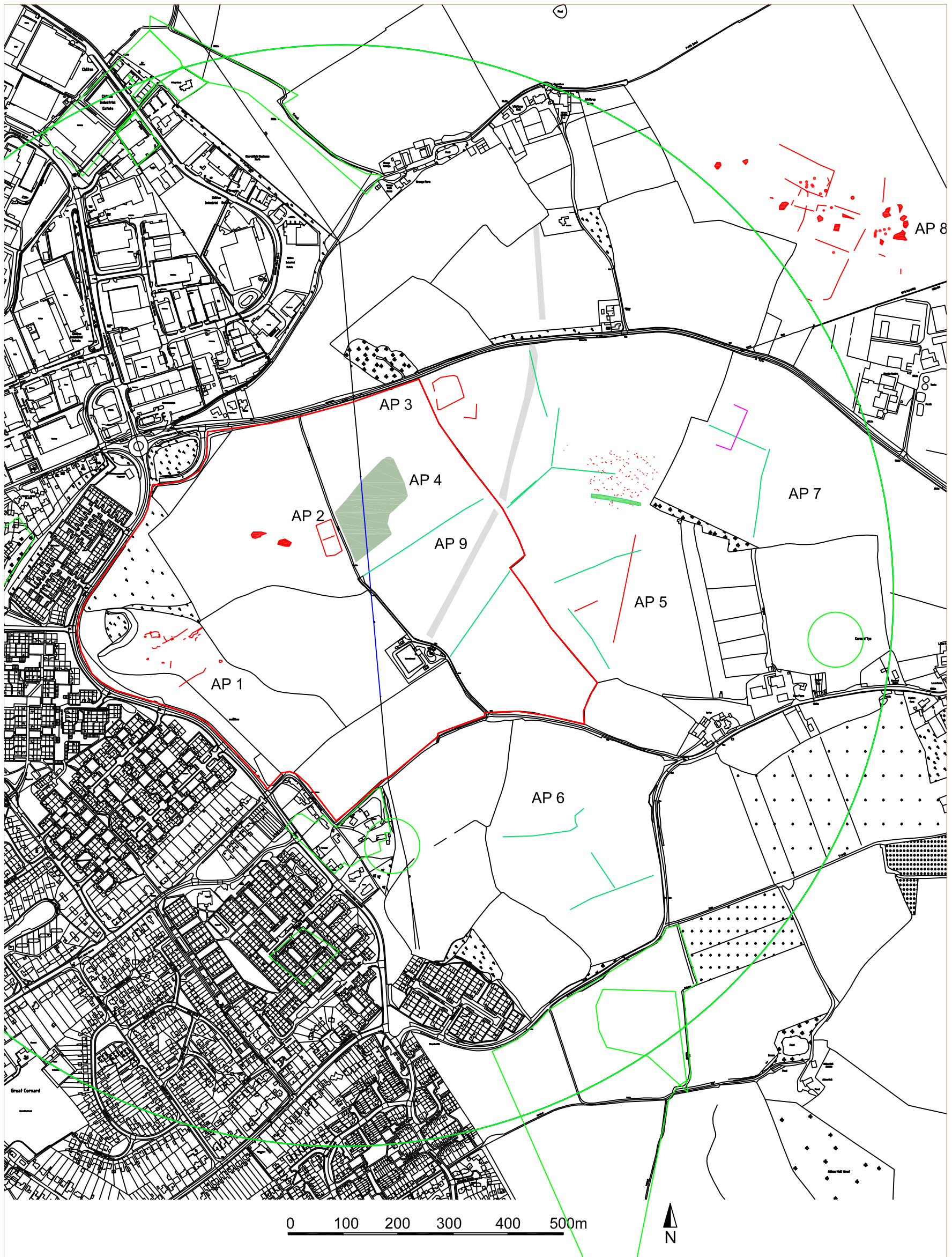
Total Frames 70

APPENDIX 2

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Drawing Title PLAN 1
Assessment of aerial photographs

Client Suffolk County Council Field Team Archaeological Service

Project Land NE of Shawlands Avenue, Sudbury

Scale Scale from model

Drawing No APS 214 04 02 2

Drawing status FINAL 31 05 2014

Date 31st May 2014

Drawn CC

- The Site
- The wider study area
- Cut features
- Areas of deeper soil
- Former boundaries
- Modern service trench
- Possible features
- Area of extraction or former woodland

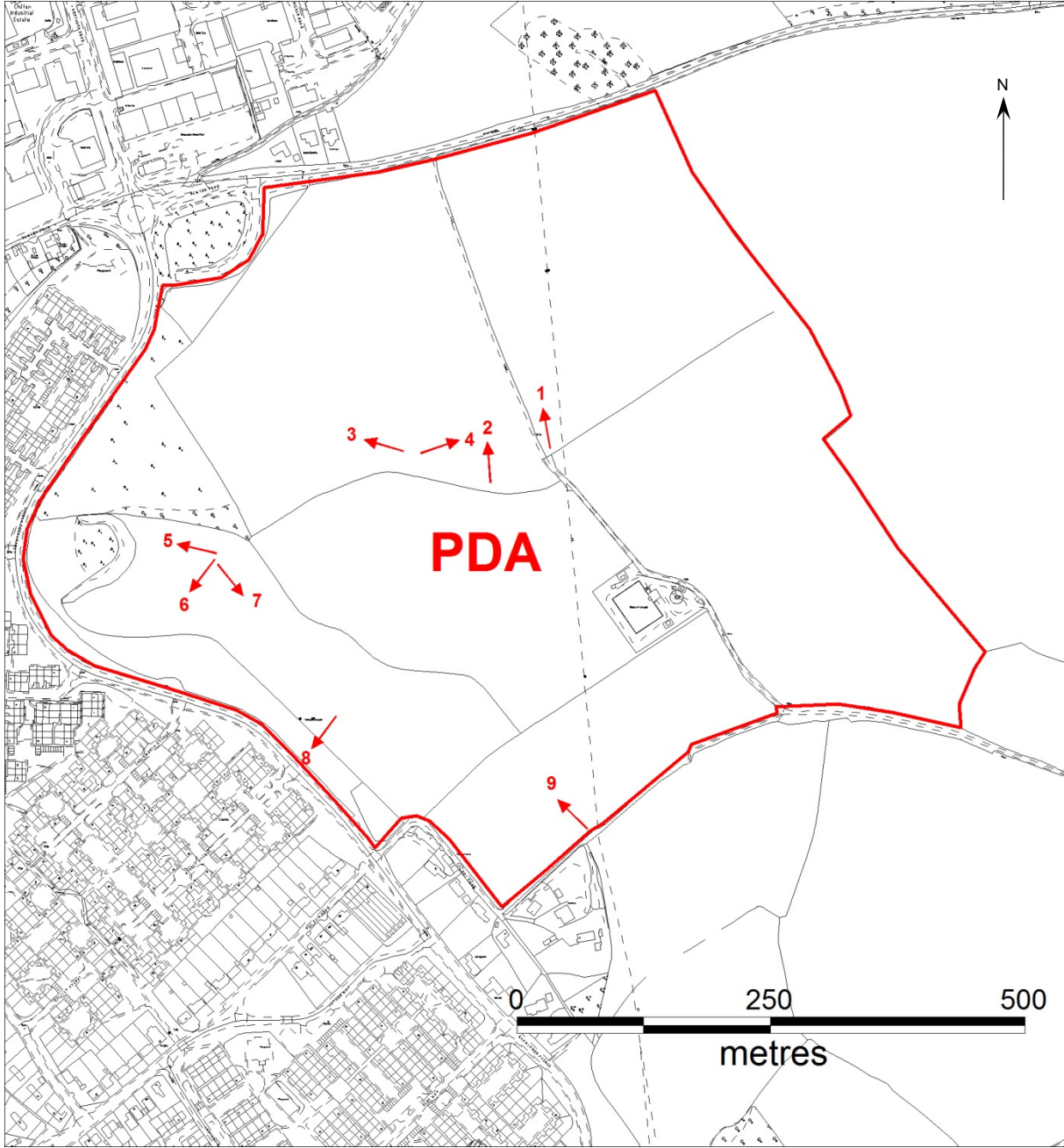
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AP 1 Features discussed in the text

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Appendix 5. Site inspection photographs



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Figure 1. Location and direction of site photographs



Plate 1. View north from centre of PDA across Chilton industrial estate. Chilton church tower circled



Plate 2. View north from centre of PDA. Cropmarks AP2 lie across centre and left of shot



Plate 3. View facing to north-west of PDA from centre



Plate 4. View facing north-east across high ground of PDA from centre



Plate 5. View facing north-west from western edge of PDA. Location of AP1 cropmarks across foreground



Plate 6. Facing south-west across Stour valley from crest of slope on west edge of PDA



Plate 7. Facing south-east towards 'The Pot Kilns'. Area of former quarrying across middle ground



Plate 8. Facing south-west from west edge of PDA across adjacent housing and Stour valley



Plate 9. Facing north-west from south edge of PDA

Appendix 6.

Brief for a Desk-Based Assessment

AT

LAND TO THE NORTH EAST OF SHAWLANDS AVENUE, SUDBURY, SUFFOLK

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Babergh District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	Pre application
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 890 412
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Residential
AREA:	27.35ha.
CURRENT LAND USE:	Greenfield
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Jess Tipper County Archaeologist Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	19 February 2014

Summary

- 1.1 The developer has been advised that the location of the proposed development could affect important below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance.
- 1.2 The applicant is required to undertake an adequate heritage asset assessment prior to consideration of the proposal, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation. This information should be incorporated in the design and access statement, in accordance with Policy CS10 of Babergh District Council Core Strategy (2011-2031) Submission Draft and paragraphs 128 and 129 of the National Planning Policy Framework, in order for the LPA to be able to take into account the particular nature and the significance of any below-ground heritage assets at this location. The setting of any designated heritage assets needs to be explored in accordance with paragraph 132 of the NPPF.
- 1.3 In this case, the applicant is required to undertake a desk-based assessment to establish the baseline information about this proposed development site. This is

likely to lead to a programme of field evaluation (systematic field survey and trial trenching) to establish the particular nature and the significance of any below-ground heritage assets at this location, which will need to be the subject of a separate Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

- 1.4 This WSI is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition. The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their WSI or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.4 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Requirements for Desk-Based Assessment

- 2.1 Collation and assessment of the Suffolk HER to identify known sites and to assess the potential of the application area.
- 2.2 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources, held in the Suffolk Record Office (and other appropriate documentary repositories) relevant to the site to identify historic (and current) land use, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings, as well as topography and geology. Copies of early maps should be included in the report.
- 2.3 Assess the potential for historic documentation that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 2.4 Re-assessment of aerial photographic evidence and, where relevant, replotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist with relevant experience at a scale of 1:2500 (residual errors of less than $\pm 2\text{m}$). Rectification of extant mapped features such as field boundaries and buildings shall be undertaken in order to give additional indication of accuracy of the transcription.
- 2.5 Examination of available geotechnical information to assess the condition and status of buried deposits and to identify local geological conditions. Relevant geotechnical data should be included as appendices to the report.
- 2.6 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. SSSI, County Wildlife Site, AONB, etc).
- 2.7 A site visit to determine any constraints to archaeological survival.

Objectives for the Investigation

- 3.1 To collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological and historical remains within and adjacent to the site. It is important that a

sufficiently large area around the target area is studied in order to give adequate context and impact on the setting of any heritage assets; in this instance an area with boundaries 500m beyond the parcel boundaries will be the minimum appropriate.

- 3.2 To identify any known archaeological sites which are of sufficient potential importance to require an outright constraint on development (i.e. those that will need preservation *in situ*).
- 3.3 To assess the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites within the application area.
- 3.4 To assess the likely impact of past land uses (specifically, areas of quarrying) and the potential quality of preservation of below ground deposits, and where possible to model those deposits.
- 3.5 To assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any mitigation strategy.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 4.1 A comprehensive list of all sources consulted (with specific references) should be included in the report.
- 4.2 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No site work should be embarked upon until the need for further work is established and until a Written Scheme of Investigation has been approved in writing.
- 4.3 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Archaeological Officer of SCCAS/CT as well as a digital copy of the approved report, for incorporation in the HER.
- 4.4 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 4.5 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (1999) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological

contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Appendix 7. Assessment of land to south of original PDA

Introduction

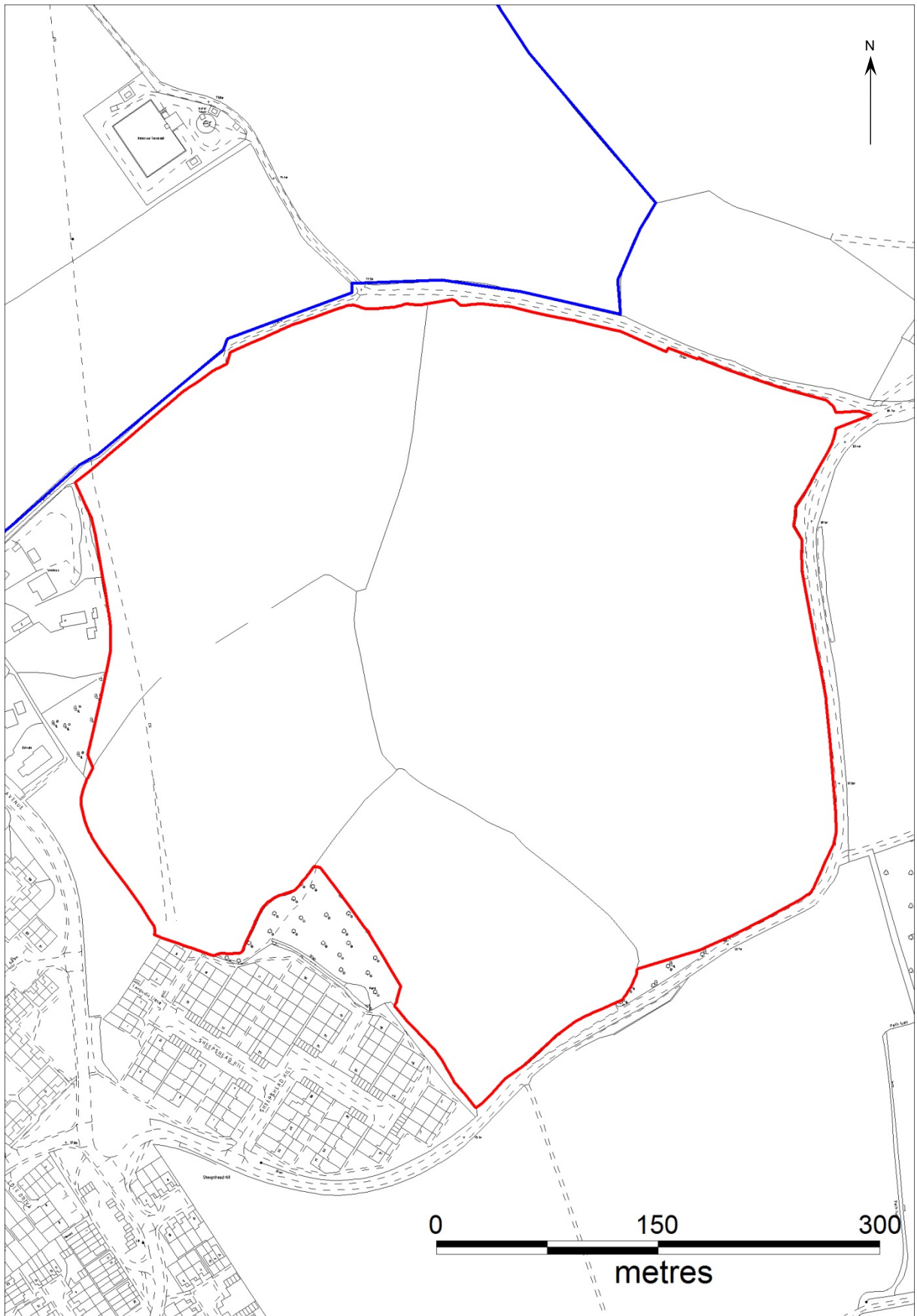
As production of the main DBA report was drawing to a close SCCAS/FT was asked by the client to extend the area under investigation to include a c.20ha parcel of land to the south. This has led to the original Study Area being enlarged slightly so that it extends 500m from the new site boundary.

The results of an updated search of the Suffolk HER and of cartographic sources for this revised Study Area are included below. A new aerial photographic survey has not been carried out as the area studied in the main report wholly included this new site and its environs. The site was inspected during the same visit as the original PDA on 6th June 2014.

Location, topography and geology

This new area, centered at TL 8960 4083, also lies within the parish of Great Cornard on the eastern edge of the modern town of Sudbury (Fig. 1). The site consists of four open fields, the largest to the west being under an arable crop, the others as set-aside grassland. The western field is separated by mature trees and hedging from the other three, which in turn are only poorly defined by irregular patchy hedging and/or trees. The site boundary is formed by the former Pot Kiln Lane to the north, by the road leading to Cornard Tye to south and east, and by modern housing on the fringe of modern Sudbury/Great Cornard to the west.

The topography of this site is similar to that seen in the main PDA to the north, also being located 1km to the east of the River Stour and situated on the valley side at c.45m-70m above Ordnance Datum (Fig. 1). The localised topography consists of a broadly flat high plateau across the north and central parts of the site from which ground-levels descend irregularly to the west, south and east, reaching a low point along the south-west boundary. The western part of the site, at the crest of the natural slopes, again has prominent views across the Stour valley.



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Figure 1. Location map

Second PDA (red), first PDA (blue)

The site is also similarly situated on deep, well drained clay to loam soils (Ordnance Survey 1983) overlying superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation chalky till or Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravels across the eastern high ground, and fluvial sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup across the western slopes, interspersed with limited areas of the previous deposits. The underlying bedrock consists of clay, silt and sands of the London Clay Formation.

HER and Listed Building search

(Fig. 2)

There are no designated heritage assets, such as Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks or Gardens, and Registered Battlefields, or other designated environmental assets within the extended Study Area.

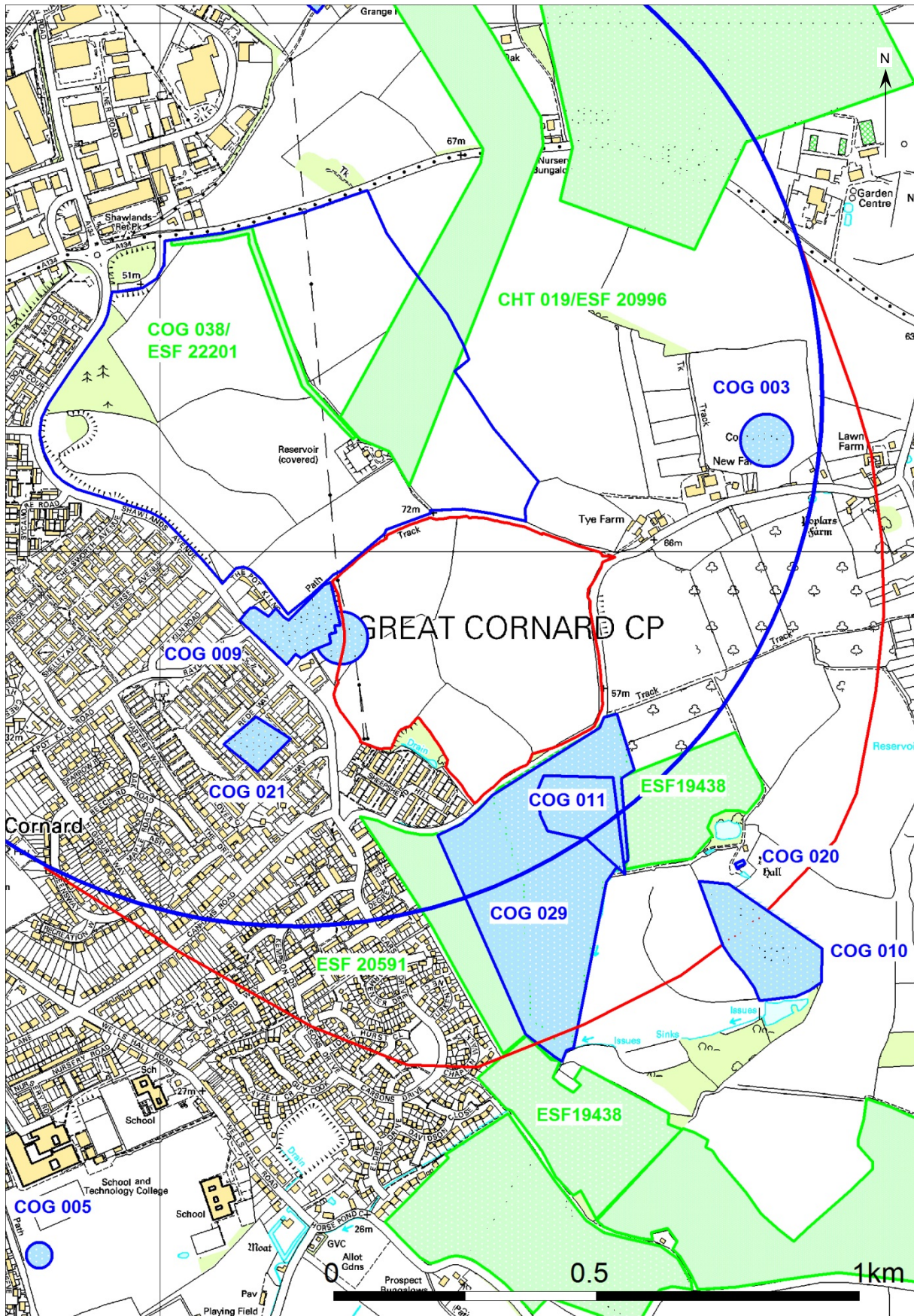
Although there are no sites recorded on the Suffolk HER within the new site it lies immediately to the north of farmland which has seen extensive fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys and a program of archaeological trial trench evaluation. As discussed in the main report these works have identified Mesolithic and later prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval artefact scatters and features.

The extension to the Study Area contains only two new records on the HER, both lying c.400m south-east of the site. These comprise of Abbas Hall Wood (**COG 010**), an area of ancient woodland, and Abbas Hall (**COG 020**), a medieval aisled hall house which *'was the home of the Steward of the Manor, owned by the Nunnery at West Malling, Kent'*.

The HER record also details that the building has been dendrochronologically dated to c.1289/90. *'A number of the oaks used in the primary phase of the aisled hall retained complete sapwood, with two samples having bark still present on them. One was felled in the spring of AD 1289, the others in the autumn or winter AD 1289 - 90. This date accords well with stylistic evidence which had suggested a date of construction of the hall in the latter decades of the thirteenth century. A single timber from an inserted floor, thought on stylistic grounds to have been added in the sixteenth century, was felled in AD 1548 - 9. The cross-wing is thought to be sixteenth century, but is thought on architectural grounds to be later than the inserted floor, and therefore would appear to*

date from the latter half of that century, but was not dated dendrochronologically.'

Abbas Hall is also Grade I listed, and is the sole listed building within the extended Study Area (**NHLE No.1180619**). Its entry in the NHLE further describes it as a *'timber-framed and plastered house with a cross wing at the west end. One of the 2 examples of late C13 aisled hall houses known in Suffolk (The other example is Purton Green Farmhouse, Stansfield). It possibly dates from 1270 to 1290.... The C13 structure is of remarkable interest. There is a great open fireplace of the C16 when the floor to the upper part of the hall was inserted. Externally the house has C18-19 fenestration, mainly double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The cross wing is faced in brick (painted). Roof tiled, with a gambrel at the east end and 1 gabled dormer to the main block. On the west side there is a C16-C17 chimney stack with tabled offsets. Much of the internal timber has been exposed.'*



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Figure 1. Extended Study Area (red) HER records

Documentary and cartographic study summary

The modern appearance of the site closely resembles that depicted on the Third Edition of the Ordnance Survey in 1927 (Fig. 3), the main differences being to the west where open farmland still survived prior to the later 20th century expansion of the town, the central boundary in the south part of the site being depicted as a trackway, and the presence of a small plot, possibly a pond, in the centre of the site where three boundaries meet.

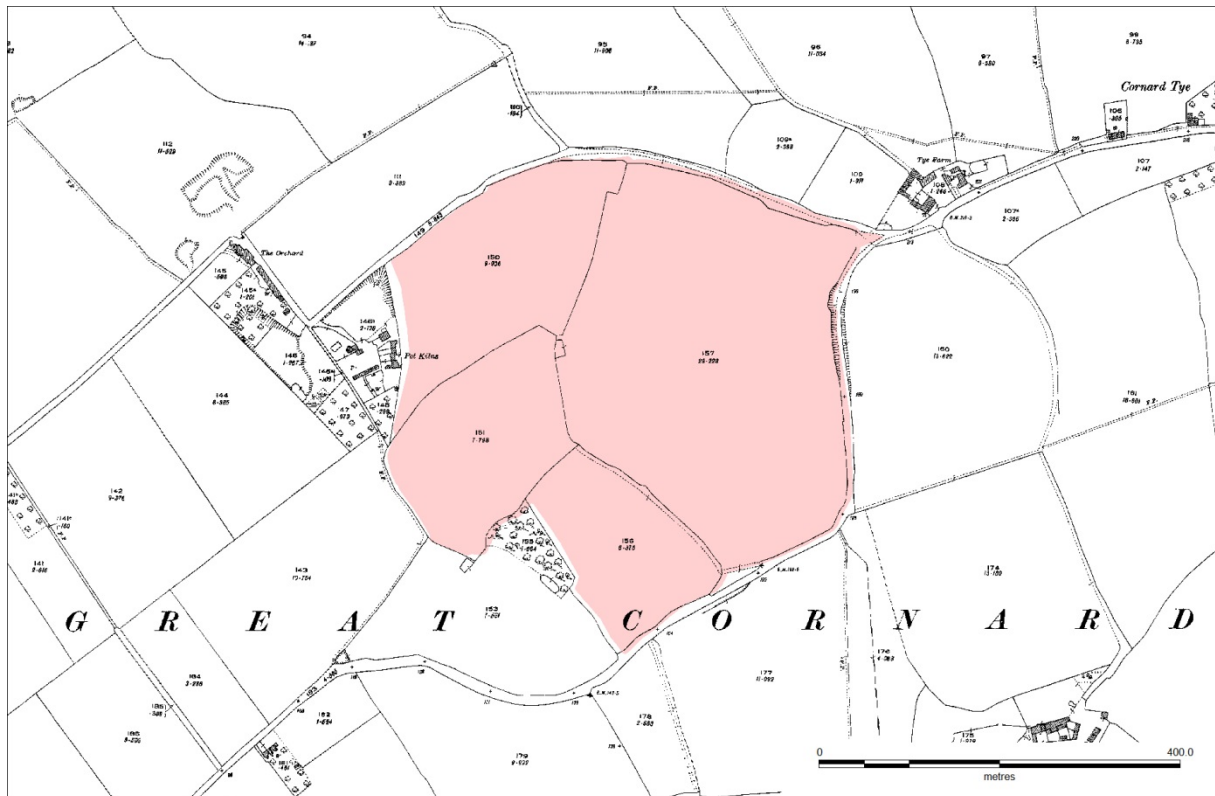


Figure 3. 1927, Third Edition Ordnance Survey

The 1918 sale map (Appendix 3, Fig. 4 above) for most of the land within the original PDA to the north of the site (SRO Ref. HD 78:2671) gives the owner as Mrs Johnson but does not show the internal boundaries.

The Second (1904) and First Editions (1885, fig. 4) are also very similar, the principle change in both being the subdivision of the western field into three. These boundaries account for the southern T shape crop mark recorded as AP 6. On the south edge of the site a building is shown adjacent to the trackway and the small triangular roadside plot.

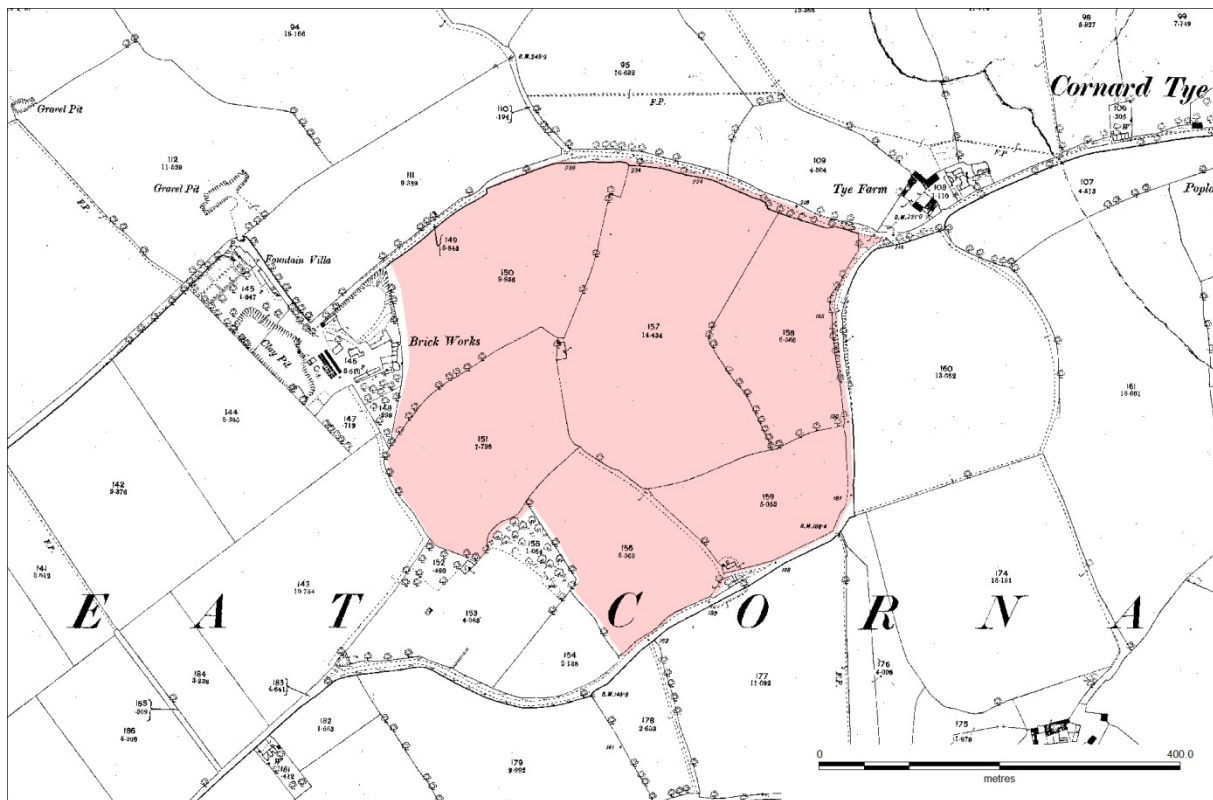


Figure 4. 1885, First Edition Ordnance Survey

The 1843 map of the road from Upper Tye farm to Great Cornard Church (SRO Ref. Q/SH 20. Appendix 3, Fig.6) depicts the northern edge of the site as consisting of three fields, essentially adding a further east-west boundary to the map of 1885 and subdividing the north-eastern two fields yet further. This boundary correlates with the northern cropmark of group AP 6.

The tithe map of 1840 (SRO Ref. T141/1) again shows a similar layout, combining the field pattern shown on the 1885 Ordnance Survey with that from the 1843 road map. Differences include the plot of woodland on the south-west side of the site being separated into two, the depiction of the southern central track as a simple boundary and the division of the small triangular roadside plot to the south into two.

The apportionment numbers and field names gathered from the tithe apportionment (SRO Ref. T141/2), for fields within the assessment area, are given in the table below.

Number	Owner	Occupier	Name	Use	Size
151	Oliver Brand	Himself	Eglands	Arable	6a 0r 33p
152	Thomas Brand	Himself & cottage tenants	Seven Acres	Arable	7a 1r 37p
153	Earl Howe	William Bernard Taylor	Kiln Field	Arable	9a 0r 37p
154	Thomas Brand	Himself & cottage tenants	Hyams Wood	Arable	7a 3r 26p
156	Thomas Brand	Himself & cottage tenants	Woodfield	Arable	7a 0r 17p
157	Thomas Brand	Himself & cottage tenants	Four Acres	Arable	4a 2r 8p
158	Thomas Brand	Himself & cottage tenants	Red Acre	Arable	5a 3r 20p
159	William Taylor Snr	James Griggs	Cottage		0a 0r 16p
160	William Taylor Snr	- Eagle	Cottage		0a 0r 9p
220	Thomas Brand	Himself & cottage tenants	Plantation	Woodland	0a 1r 21p



Figure 5. Extract from Great Cornard tithe map, 1840 (SRO Ref. T141/1).

There are two main differences between the tithe map and the enclosure map of 1813. The field labelled as 152 in the tithe map is divided in two and has an irregular eastern boundary, while the wooded plot on the south-west side is shown as part of a larger

field. Landowners are recorded as Jacob Sparrow, the Hon. W. P. Curzon, and W. Brand.



Figure 6. Extract from Enclosure map, 1813 (SRO Ref. 2844)

Aerial photographic survey summary

The survey by Chris Cox of Air Photo Services Ltd (Appendix 4) has identified several former boundaries, AP 6, within the site. These all correlate with the various field layouts shown on the historic mapping noted above.

Assessment of impacts and effects

Although there are no known archaeological sites recorded within this new 20ha area it is thought to have similar potential to the original PDA to the north for archaeological deposits to exist. The sites topographic position and close proximity, particularly to the multi-period find scatters to the south, suggests moderate/high potential for archaeological deposits of prehistoric and Roman date, and low/moderate potential for deposits of Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval date, all of local or regional importance,

The level of preservation of any such deposits is also likely to be similar, varying from poor to good, depending on the depths of past agricultural activity and the presence or absence of masking colluvial deposits, on or at the bases, of natural slopes. In this case however there is no historic evidence for any substantial localised damage such as quarrying or water supply infrastructure.

Mitigation measures

Archaeological horizons are likely to lie immediately below modern ploughsoils and so will be highly vulnerable to disturbance from the proposed development. The development of the site will again also affect the surviving elements of the historic landscape as a whole but otherwise only has potential to affect the heritage assets of Abbas Hall and Abbas Hall Wood. Abbas Hall is a structure of regional and national importance and at present largely retains its historic setting within the agricultural landscape. Although the proposed development will extend the urban area of Great Cornard and Sudbury closer to the property, and therefore does have potential to detrimentally affect this historic setting, the c.400m buffer of open farmland is likely to reduce the impact to a moderate or low level. Mitigation of such an impact should be considered in future design proposals if appropriate.

The conclusions and advice concerning further investigation of the original site, as given in the main report, all pertain equally to this additional site. There are currently no grounds to consider refusal of planning permission in order to achieve preservation *in situ* of any designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments, or of important but non-designated heritage assets, but the site should be evaluated prior to the determination of any planning application to assess the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits present, and to inform the establishment of a suitable mitigation strategy if appropriate.

Appendix 8. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-176659

Project details

Project name	Land to North-East of Shawlands Avenue, Sudbury
Short description of the project	An examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, documentary and cartographic search, and aerial photograph and a site inspection, has set both the original 44ha proposed development area (PDA) and a secondary area of 20ha within its immediate archaeological landscape. In general the topographic location of the PDA and the known archaeology of the area suggests that there is a moderate to high potential for encountering multi-period archaeological remains within the PDA and that such deposits are likely to be in a good state of preservation and of local or regional importance. It is suggested that further archaeological investigation may be able to identify and assess the extent, character, density, depth and level of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the PDA, and it is recommended that such investigation takes place, if possible, prior to submission of a planning application.
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2014 End: 01-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Desk based assessment
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Aerial Photography - interpretation","Documentary Search","Visual Inspection"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH GREAT CORNARD Land to North-East of Shawlands Avenue, Sudbury
Study area	64.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8925 4129 52.0371730832 0.75953102288 52 02 13 N 000 45 34 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50.00m Max: 70.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	John Craven
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Rural Community Housing Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"other"

Paper Media available "Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the North-East of Shawlands Avenue, Sudbury
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Craven, J. A.
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