

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

EUSTON FARM RESERVOIR

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL FOR IMPACT ON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS AS A RESULT OF THE PROPOSED
DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW RESERVOIR AND ASSOCIATED PIPELINE
FOR EUSTON FARMS, 2006
(Planning app. no. SE/05/02844)

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Acknowledgements

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Summary

An archaeological impact assessment has been undertaken as a result of a proposal to build a new reservoir within the Euston Estate at Sapiston. An examination of the County Sites and monuments Record (SMR) entries, aerial photographs and readily available cartographic and documentary material has been made of both the area of the reservoir and the route of its associated pipeline. The proposed development falls within a landscape of river valley and gentle slopes with both sand and clay soils which has high potential for archaeological occupation of all periods. This assessment has identified that a large number of archaeological sites are known to exist within the development area, and that this is not the result of systematic survey but largely of chance finds. The evidence indicates that there is high potential further new sites to be uncovered during this development. The construction of the reservoir is the most damaging proposal archaeologically and the size of the development (9ha) indicates a high likelihood that previously unidentified archaeological sites may be present within the area (the Suffolk SMR records an average of one archaeological site per 5ha across the county). It is recommended that a programme of archaeological work is included as a condition in the planning permission, if given, and that a first stage of work would be to undertake a trial trench evaluation to establish the character and condition of any surviving sites. The pipeline is a less damaging proposal but passes through some sensitive archaeological areas, both known sites and areas of high potential for good preservation, in particular the river valley. Mitigation against this could take the form of moving the route of the pipeline, or archaeological monitoring of the work, or a combination of the two.

SMR information

Planning application no.	SE/05/02844
Grid Reference:	TL92347627
Funding body:	Euston Farms

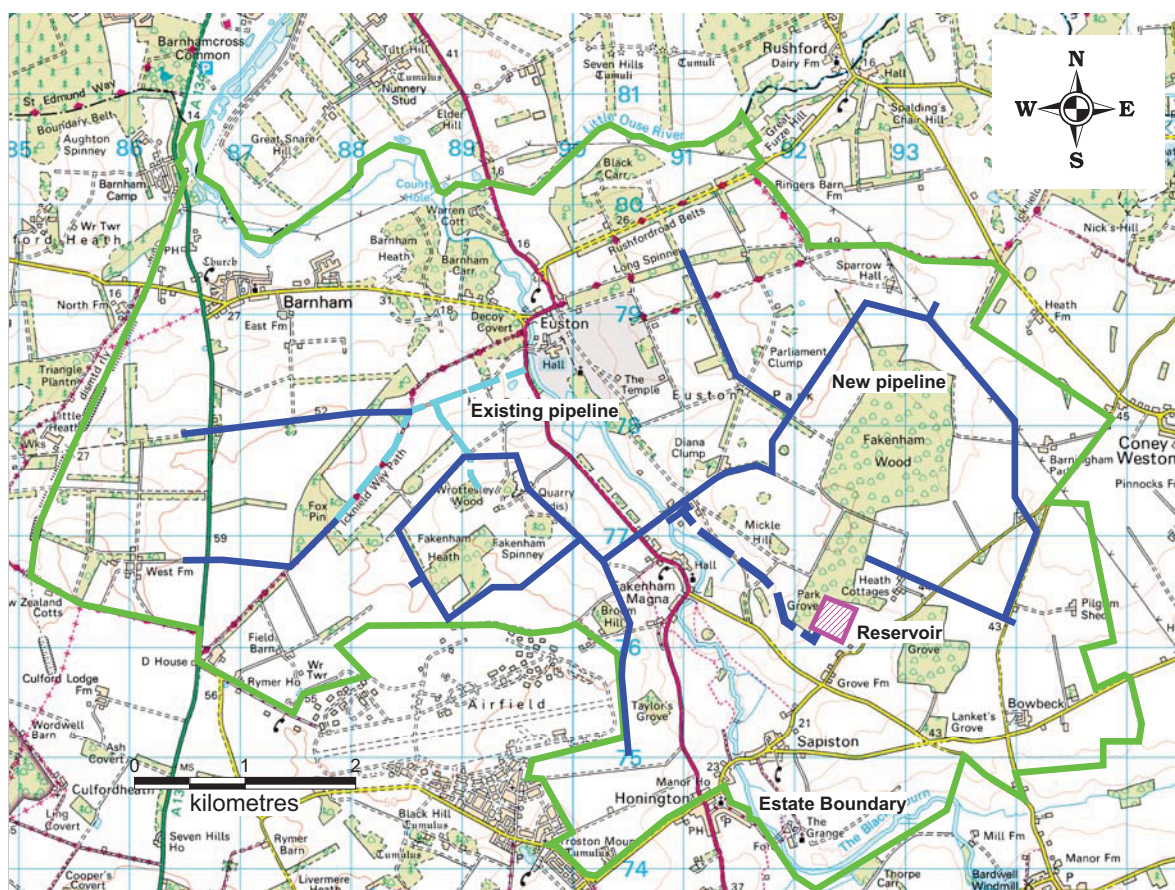
1. Introduction and methodology

This archaeological desk based assessment has been prepared by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council for Mott MacDonald on behalf of Euston Farms.

The subject of the assessment is the proposed development area (PDA), of a reservoir at TL92347627 and its associated pipeline, planning application number SE/05/02844. These are within the parishes of Barnham, Barningham, Euston, Fakenham Magna and Sapiston.

In accordance with PPG16, the Government's guidance on archaeology and planning, this assessment examines the available archaeological sources:- the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR); any archaeological investigations close to the PDA; aerial photographs; readily available cartographic and documentary sources; and the personal experience of various people familiar with the area.

In order to set the PDA in its archaeological context a study area of 1km radius around the reservoir and 100m around the pipeline was selected for intensive survey. The rest of the Euston Estate was also looked at to set the PDA in its immediate landscape context (Fig. 1).



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Figure 1. Proposed Development Area

2. Background

2.1. Legislative and planning background

PPG 16 (November 1990) provides guidance for planning authorities, developers and others in the investigation of archaeological remains. This advises developers to discuss their plans, preferably at a pre planning stage with the County archaeological planning officer for any possible archaeological constraints on their development proposal. This planning guidance sets out to protect nationally and locally important monuments and their settings. There will be a presumption in favour of preservation *in situ* of important remains. In certain circumstances field evaluation will be carried out to enable an informed decision to be made. On sites where there is no overriding case for preservation *in situ* provision will be made for their recording and excavation prior to development.

Evidence in the Suffolk SMR records a frequency of one site per five hectares and this is used as a guiding principal in the advice offered on planning applications.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) are statutorily protected as nationally important sites, by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. This protects the SAM and their settings. There is one SAM within 1km of the reservoir, FKM 015, Burnthall plantation, (SAM 31086).

Listed building are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 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 which illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history or have close association with nationally important persons or events.

A SSSI is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, which in the opinion of English Nature is of special interest at a national level due to its flora, fauna or geological or geomorphological features.

2.2. Historical background

This development lies within the Euston Estate which includes a Hall, parkland and farmland. Euston Hall was built in the 1660's by Lord Arlington around the core of an earlier house, and in 1671 he had John Evelyn landscape circa 200ha of partly farmland and 30ha of gardens. The park was remodelled between 1730-1748 by William Kent for the 2nd Duke of Grafton and between 1767- 83 by Capability Brown for the 3rd Duke. In 1758 nearly the entire parish of Sapiston was purchased by the Duke of Grafton and added to his estate. The estate is still owned by the Duke and Duchess of Grafton and farmed by Euston Farms.

3. Baseline conditions

3.1. Topology and geology

The PDA is on the southern edge of Fakenham wood, designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) on the eastern side of The Black Bourn river valley, which runs from the western edge of the Brecklands towards its centre. The site of the proposed reservoir is on a gently sloping south-west facing position overlooking the Black Bourn 900m to the west. The pipeline for most of its length runs over gentle slopes or flat plains, apart from where it runs across The Black Bourn valley floor.

The dominant soil at the location of the proposed reservoir is a fine and coarse loam over clay. The soils through which the pipeline will run are, for the main part, well drained sand and coarse loamy soils. The underlying geology is glaciofluvial drift and till, chalk, chalky drift and chalky till (source: SCC digital data). The OD for the area of the reservoir is a maximum of circa 43m and a minimum of circa 33m.

Land-use in the PDA is a combination of parkland, woodland, largely arable farmland. The Black Bourn river runs N-S through the centre of the area. Mineral extraction of clay, chalk and gravel across the PDA is indicated on both the ancient and modern OS maps and on the ground in the form of physical features such as ponds and pits.

3.2. Suffolk SMR search

For more details of the sites mentioned in the report see Appendix 1.

3.2.1. *All known archaeological sites within 1km of the reservoir*

There are seven sites recorded on the SMR within 1km of the PDA (Fig. 2). The majority of these are located on the valley floor close to the river with only one known site, **SAP 001**, on the hilltop c. 550m to the north-east. Both Fakenham and Great Grove woods are also recorded as sites on the SMR.

The Neolithic is represented by one site, **FKM 026** where two leaf shaped arrowheads, a transverse arrowhead, seven blades and 25 flakes, were found by the river in the vicinity of the Burnthall Plantation.

A Bronze Age sickle is recorded at **FKM 025**. This was found in three joining pieces that were badly damaged and twisted, but this damage appears to have been caused by agricultural machinery rather than by deliberate breakage in prehistory.

There are two Roman sites, both located by the river. At **FKM 010** Roman pottery was collected south of the Burnthall Plantation, by Basil Brown and boys from Honington School in 1952 and 1955. At **FKM 025** surface finds were recovered mainly from molehills and erosion from the riverbank. These consisted of a very large amount of pottery ('boxes full'), mainly 3rd or 4th century in date. Also found were at least six brooches (1st-2nd century), six coins (4th century), animal bones, burnt flints and charcoal. Taken together this evidence probably suggests a settlement site in this area.

The one Anglo-Saxon entry in the SMR for this area is also **FKM 010** where Late Saxon pottery was collected south of the Burnthall Plantation, by Basil Brown and boys from Honington School in 1952 and 1955.

A Scheduled Ancient Monument lies c.1km from the proposed reservoir site, **FKM 005** 'Burnthall Plantation' (SAM 31086). This is a ringwork prominently sited at the end of a low spur projecting into the flood plain on the east bank of The Black Bourn and survives as a standing earthwork. Ringworks are medieval fortifications built and occupied from the late Anglo-Saxon period to the later 12th century.

There is one undated site **SAP 001** which comprises of areas of dark soil and burnt flint located 500m to the north of the reservoir further up the hill. Sites of this nature are frequently of a prehistoric date and may indicate a settlement in the area.

Fakenham Wood, **EUN 022**, is a SSSI and is made up of Fakenham Wood, Wellmere Grove and New Park Grove. Fakenham Wood's rectangular shape may indicate that it had its origins as a medieval deer park and is bounded by a wide substantial bank. Wellmere Grove contains a series of rectangular enclosures abutting the parish boundary lane. These either represent divisions of an existing wood or define field systems pre-dating the wood. New Park Grove was probably planted at the time of Evelyn or in the 18th century (Rackham 1970).

Great Grove, **SAP 011**, is ancient woodland of 32ha with a probable surrounding bank.

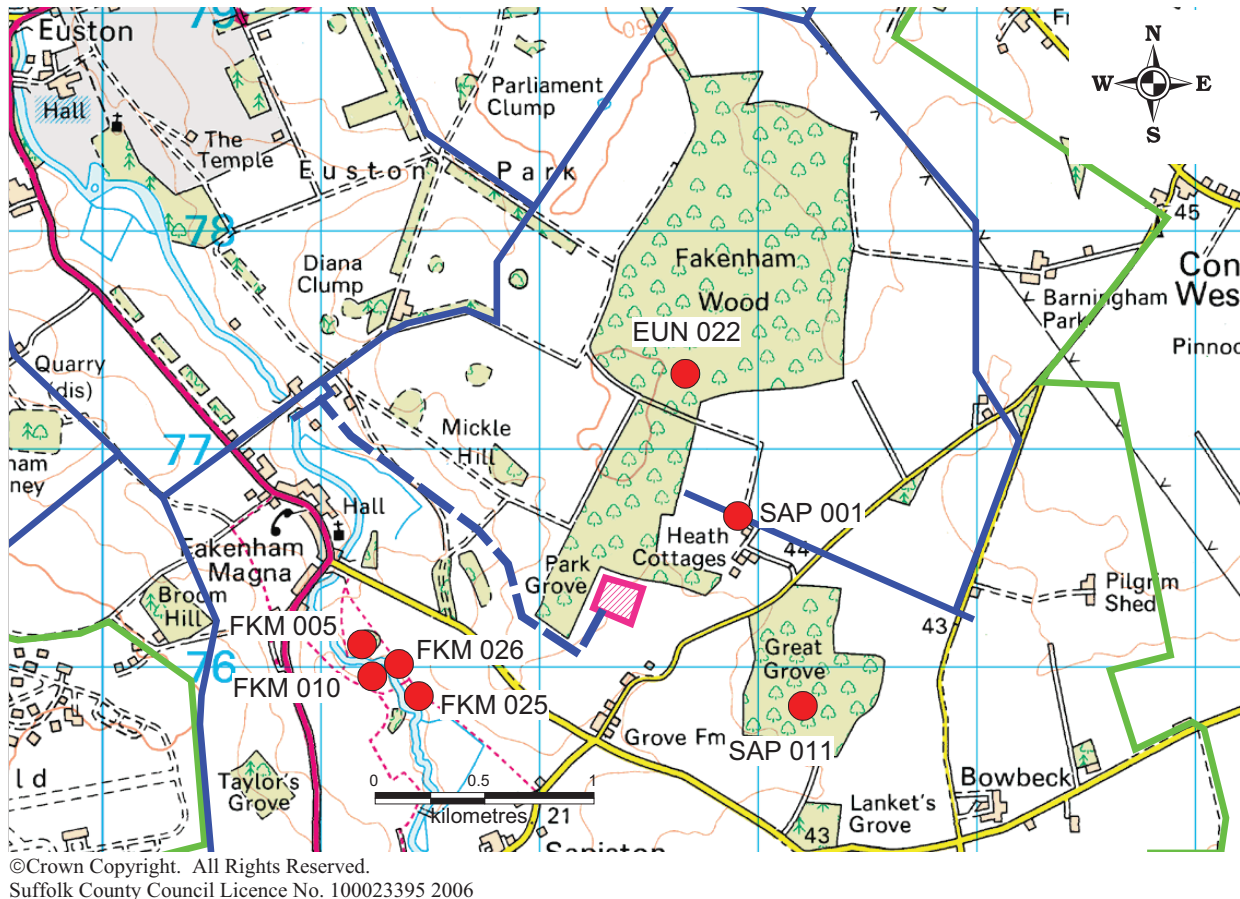


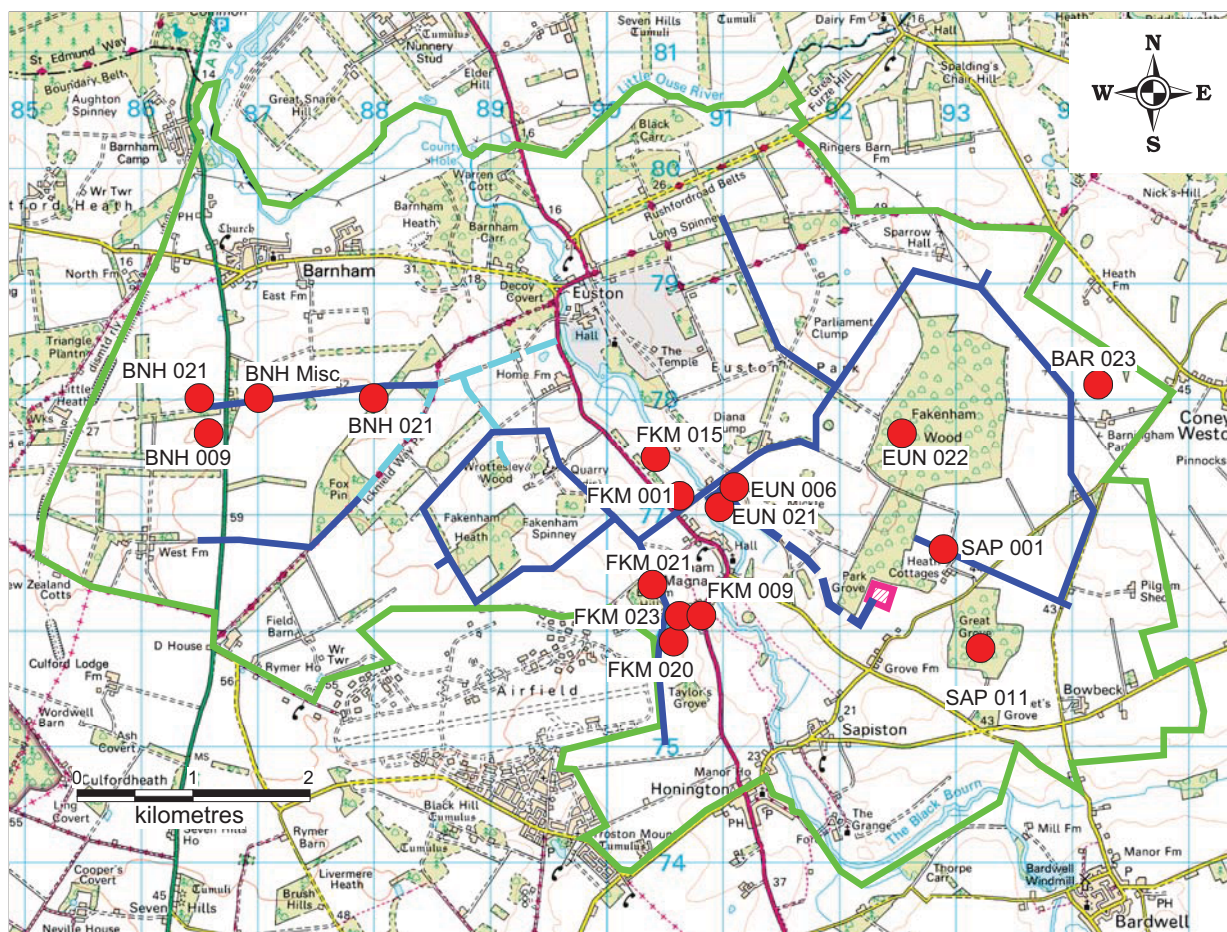
Figure 2. SMR sites within 1km of the reservoir

3.2.2. All known archaeology within 100m of the proposed pipeline

The pipeline runs through the parishes of Barnham (BNH), Barningham (BAR), Euston (EUN), Fakenham Magna (FKM) and Sapiston (SAP) (Fig.3).

Arguably the most important known site within the study area is **FKM 001** 'Hercules Went' which extends west to become **FKM 015**. This is a multi period site with evidence from the Palaeolithic through to the Anglo-Saxon period. **FKM 015** is a large area of occupation visible on aerial photographs as numerous pits, enclosures, ditches and possible *Grubenhäuser*. Field walking and metal detecting on this area have produced four Bronze Age pottery sherds, over 200 Iron Age pottery sherds, three Icenic silver coins, over 1000 Roman pottery sherds, numerous tile fragments, also bronze and silver coins from Domitian onwards. The site at **FKM 001** was reported by Kenneth Landymore to Basil Brown in August 1946, when workmen found pottery whilst digging for gravel. During those works over 200 hut sites, many with hearths were discovered. Later excavations revealed a "wharf" which stood on ground bordered by channels from the river.

Other prehistoric sites include a stretch of the Icknield Way which is thought to be a pre-Roman road running from Ivinghoe Beacon in Buckinghamshire to Knettishall Heath in Norfolk and appears to run along a 500m stretch of the pipelines route. The prehistoric period is also represented by three stray finds, two Neolithic flint chisels at **BNH 019** and a Bronze Age socketed axe, **BNH 021**.



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Figure 3. All SMR sites within 100m and important sites within 200m of the pipeline

Two Roman sites are known by small pottery scatters, at **FKM 020** and **FKM 021**, on a ridge on the western side of The Black Bourn.

An Anglo-Saxon site at **FKM 023**, consists of a small pottery scatter of two Early Saxon sherds and a Thetford ware sherd, which were found field walking just south of Broom Hill

The deserted Medieval village (DMV) **EUN 021** on the east bank of The Black Bourn is visible as standing earthworks, platforms, terraces and holloways. At the eastern end of the DMV is the supposed site of St Andrews Church **EUN 006**. In the 1860's and 1990s human bones were found on the site by workmen. Historic records suggest that there was a church in 1254 but by 1764 there were said to be no remains.

3.2.3. Other known archaeology within the Euston Estate

The sites listed below have not previously been mentioned in the text. Figure 4 shows a distribution of all entries in the SMR in the area of the Euston Estate and details can be found in Appendix 1.

The Palaeolithic is represented within the study area by five sites, of which four (**BNH 002**, **012** **FKM 001** and **FKM 012**) are located on the side of a river valley. All five of the sites (including **BNH 013**) were found at various mineral extraction sites. Palaeolithic artefacts were found directly across the river from the site of the reservoir at **FKM 012** a chalk pit. Although not within the estate, the course of a pre-Anglian glaciation river, the Bytham River, runs 15km to the west and 10km to the south of the PDA. This has proved a focus for Palaeolithic activity.

For the Mesolithic period, the Brecklands, especially the river valleys, are amongst the richest areas in Britain for artefact scatters (Sussams, 1996, 52). Three Mesolithic sites lie within the study area; **SAP 002** a stray find of a pebble macehead, **FKM 001** (mentioned previously) and **FKM 017**, artefact scatters from the west side of The Black Bourn.

There are four sites dating from the Neolithic within the study area; all are flint scatters **FKM 001** and **FKM 017** (mentioned previously), **FKM 021** a single find of a dolerite axe and **BNH 010** a site 'strewn with flints and black earth'.

Round barrows or artefact scatters represent the Bronze Age in this area. The barrow sites, mostly identified by aerial photography, are mainly on ridges overlooking the river valleys at **BNH 004**, **BNH 005**, **BNH 016** and **BAR 012**. The artefact scatters **BAR 012**, **BNH 002**, **BNH 009**, **BNH 012**, **BNH 037**, **BNH 040**, **BNH 057** and **EUN 018**, are fairly evenly distributed throughout the study area on the higher ground and in the river valleys.

There are three recognised Iron Age sites; **BNH 009**, (Fig. 3) is a doubled ditched trapezium enclosure which was partially excavated in 1978, situated on a hilltop within 200m of the pipeline. Sherds of Iron Age pottery have been found at **BNH 010** and **BNH 012** both on the south bank of the Little Ouse.

Pottery scatters are the main evidence for activity in the Roman period, but there is also a scheduled length of Peddars Way Roman road (SAM 17900) on the extreme eastern side of the study area is. 200m to the west of Peddars Way is **BAR 23** (Fig.3) a possible settlement site where 39 sherds of pottery and tile fragments were found. This site is only 200m to the east of the pipeline. Roman pottery has also been found at **BNH 010**, **BNH 012**, **BAR 001** and **BAR 031**, whilst coins have been found at **BNH 007**, **BNH 030**, **BNH 042** and **EUN 009**.

Two Anglo-Saxon sites **BNH 016** and **BNH 030**, where metalwork has been found in close proximity to a Bronze Age burial mound are likely to represent Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. On the opposite side of The Black Bourn to the reservoir, a cluster of Anglo-Saxon artefact scatters **FKM 014**, **FKM 022** and **FKM 023** probably represent a settlement. Also near these sites is **FKM 009** where pottery and a furnace were found. **EUN 001**, **BNH 007** are also possible settlement sites where pottery and animal bone have been found.

There are four further Medieval entries on the SMR; **BNH 003**, the former site of the church of St Martin; **BNH 022**, a probable moat with adjacent fishpond and amorphous earthworks suggestive of village shrinkage; **BAR 016**, a pottery and oyster shell scatter and **EUN 017**, a pottery scatter.

The post medieval SMR entries mostly relate to houses and parks; **EUN 019**, Euston Hall; **EUN 020**, Euston Park; **EUN 016**, the Temple folly; **EUN 015**, an ice house; **BAR 050**, Barningham Park House and **BAR 065**, Barningham Park. There are two mills **SAP 007**, a water mill and **SAP 008**, the approximate site of a post mill. The only other two entries are St Genevieve church, **EUN 010**, and **EUN 024**, a bridge over The Black Bourn of uncertain date.

Rymer Point lies in the south-west corner of the Estate. This is a very unusual point where seven parish boundaries come together and contains a small pond. It is thought to have been a focus for early occupation and the coming together of all the parish boundaries at one place suggest that its importance, at least symbolically, continued into the medieval period.

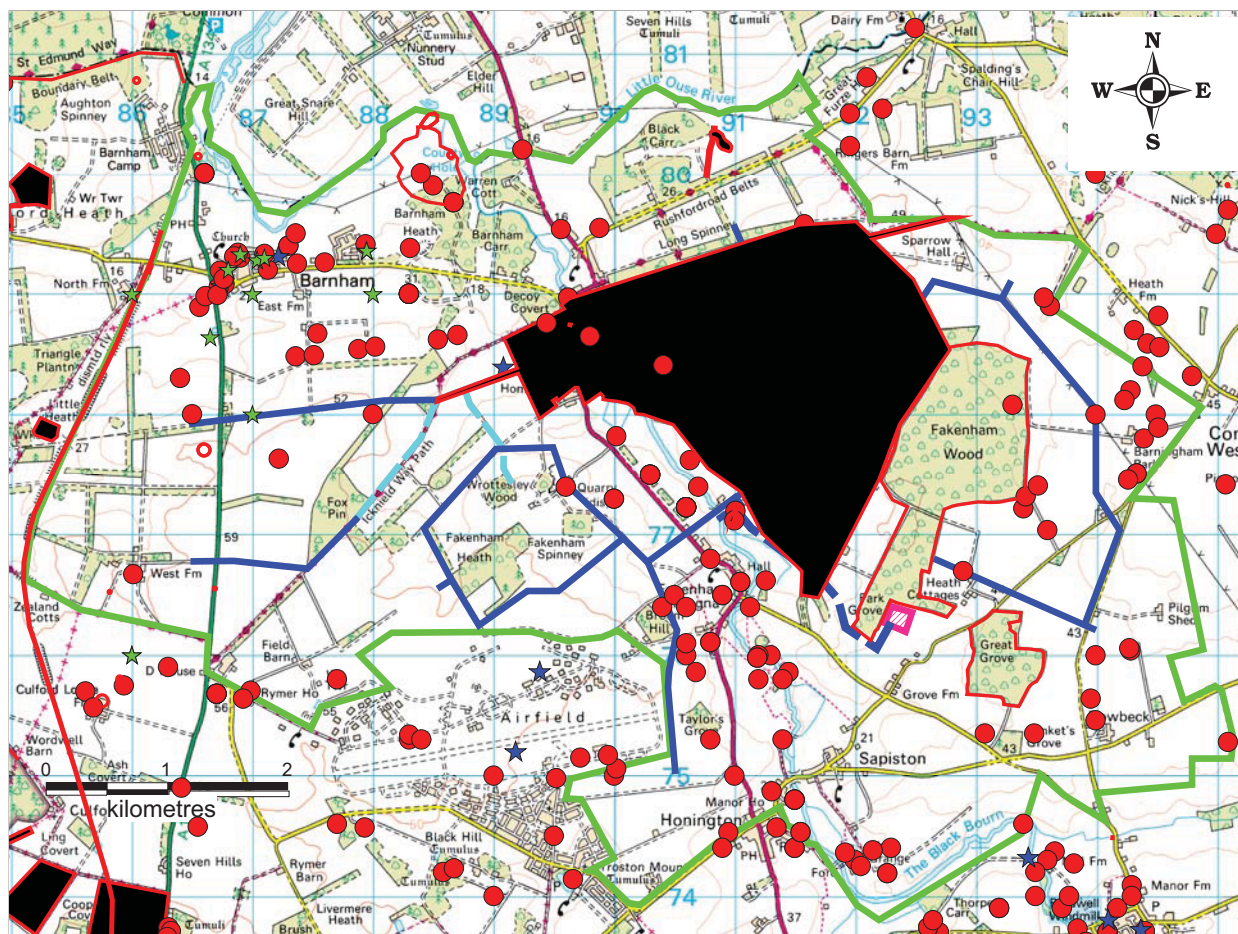


Figure 4. All SMR entries

3.3. Aerial photographs

The aerial photographic archive held by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, both monochrome and colour prints, and digital images from 1945 and 1999 were examined for the parishes in the study area. For a full list of the specific photographs examined see Appendix 2. Several of the sites identified on the SMR could be seen on these photographs, but no new sites were recognised. Sites BNH 009, FKM 001, 005, 0015 and 0019 could all be seen as earthworks or cropmarks.

3.4. Listed buildings

A search was carried out on the listed building web site <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk> which identified the following listed buildings in the PDA.

3.4.1. Listed buildings within 1km of the reservoir site (Fig.5)

Five listed buildings were identified within 1km of the reservoir site.

1. Keepers cottage grade II, Former farmhouse, C17. 1½ storeys, basic 3-unit plan. Timber framed and plastered, with double Roman tiled roof. Internal chimney-stack with a plain red brick shaft, and a C19 stack at the north end. 4 small-paned casement windows: 5 gabled dormers. Central door.

2. Grove House grade II Former farmhouse. Early C19. 2 storeys, irregular form. Part white gault brick, part rendered and colour-washed. Black glazed pantiled roofs with pierced and ornamented barge-boards to all the gables. 2 large internal chimney stacks, each with 4 plain shafts and attached heads with dentil ornament. 2 small stacks at rear. The main front has a slightly projecting central 2-storey gable. 2-light and 3-light casement windows with transomes. Half-glazed door with a semi-circular fanlight. Single-storey gabled porch with barge boards matching those on gables. A mid C19 service wing on the north-east has 2- and 3-light casement windows with arched heads to surrounds.



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Figure 5. Listed buildings within 1km of reservoir

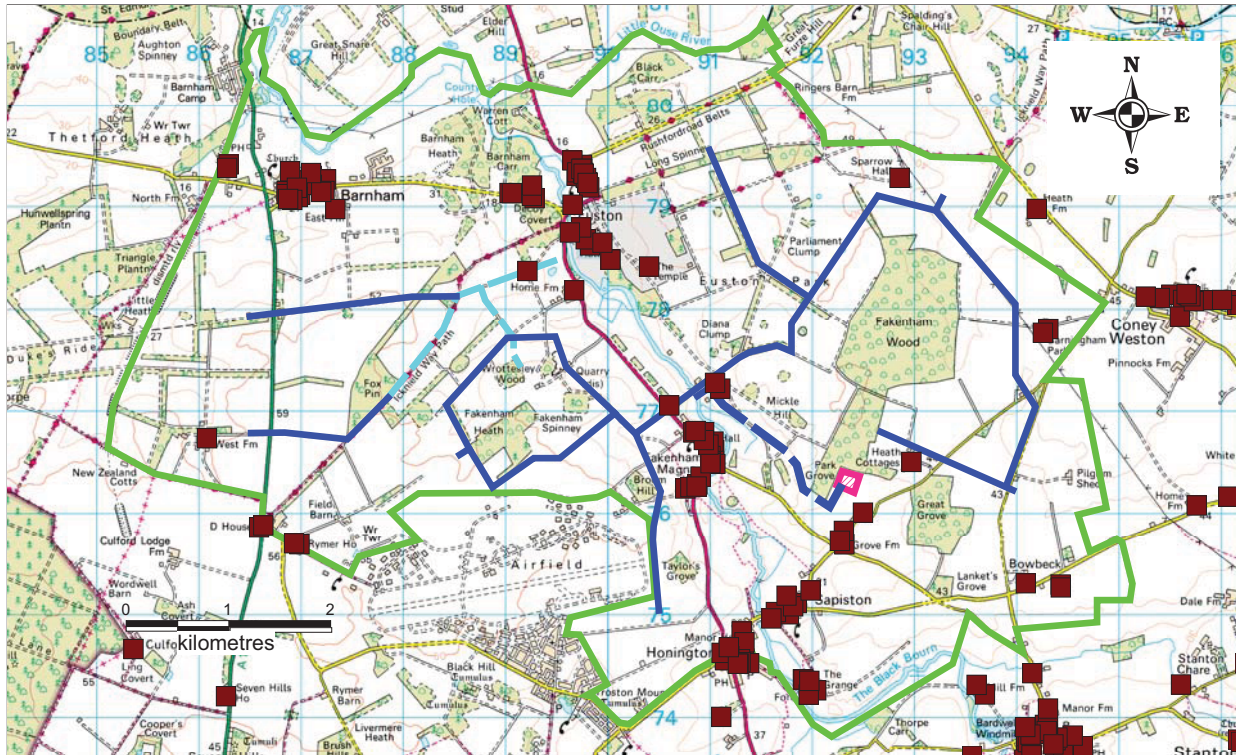
3. Cottage 500 metres north of Grove house grade II pair of cottages, now in one occupation. Late C18/early C19: older core. 1½ storeys. Timber-framed and plastered, with traces of simple pargetting on the south gable end. Clay pantiles, internal chimney-stack. Small-paned casement windows. 2 plank doors. The stack divides the building into 2 slightly irregular halves: the northern half appears older, with the ends of lower vail-plates protruding from the gable: the structure has been raised and extended to make into a cottage pair.

4. Cottage 300 metres north of Grove house grade II Estate cottage. Mid C19. 2 storeys. Rubble flint, with rusticated red brick quoins and dressings and black glazed pantiled roof. 2 chimney-stacks, one on the rear wall. The south end of the cottage has a 3-light casement window to the ground storey, with 2 similar windows to upper storey, all with arched tracery to the lights. The north end is a slightly later addition, with a 3-light casement window to each storey in surround with arched head. Plank door.

5. Heath Cottage grade II Cottage. C17. 1½ storeys. Timber-framed and rendered, thatched roof. Internal chimney-stack with plain red brick shaft. C20 casements throughout, and 2 eyebrow dormers.

3.4.2. Listed buildings within the study area

There are a further 90 listed buildings within the study area, concentrated within the surrounding villages. These are mainly cottages with a few outlying farmhouses (Fig.6).



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Figure 6. All listed building within study area

3.5. 1880's 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

The first edition Ordnance Survey map was examined in the area of the PDA. This did not show anything of note that is not shown on the modern OS map (Fig. 7).

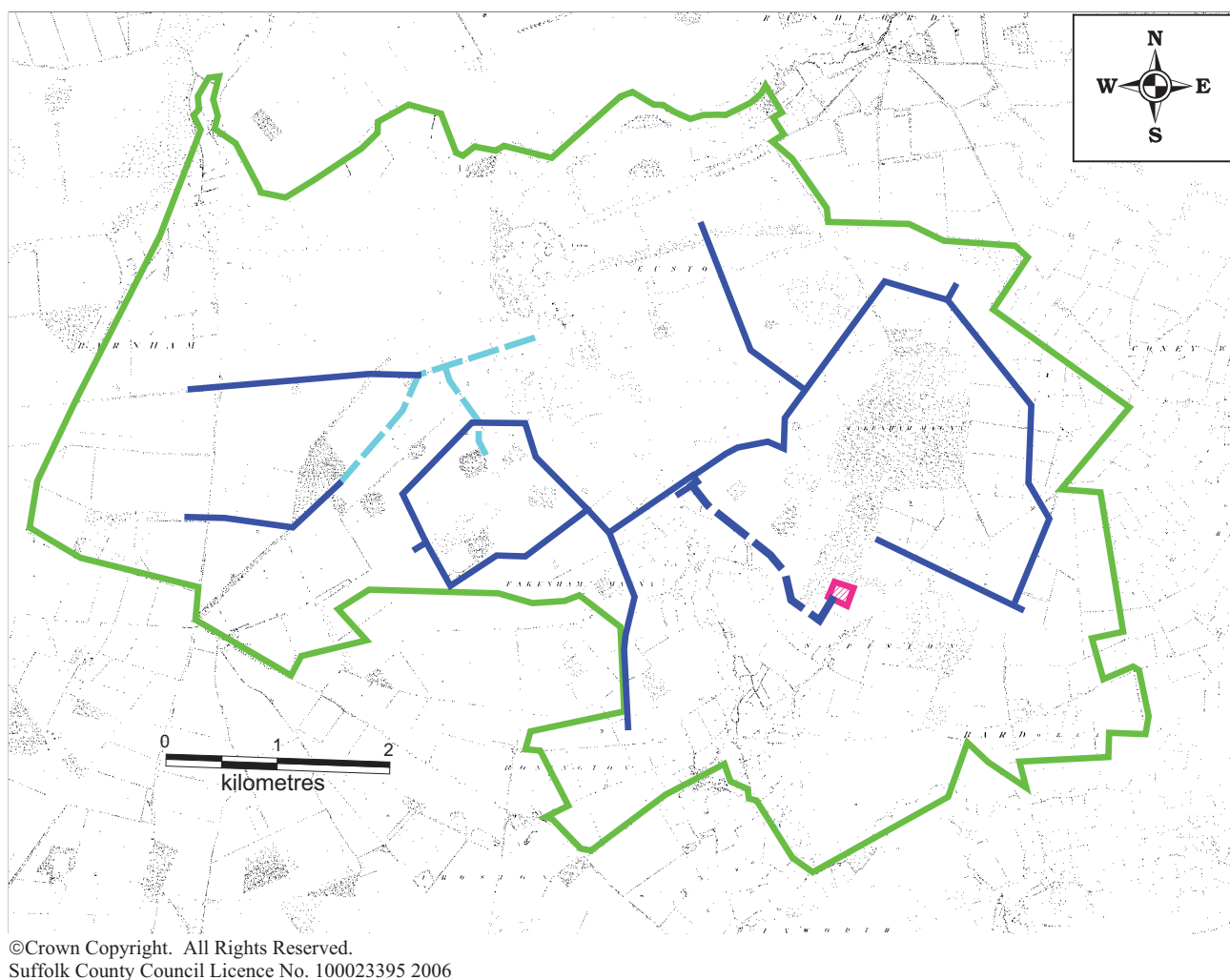


Figure 7. 1880's first edition Ordnance Survey map

3.6. Documentary Study by A.M Breen

3.6.1. Preface

The Maps (ref. HA 513) included in this report are from the family and estate archive of the Duke of Grafton: This is a collection of private papers placed on loan in the Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds.

3.6.2. Introduction

This report has been prepared for the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as part of the assessment of the site of the new reservoir at Sapiston. The report has also taken into consideration the route of the pipelines leading from the reservoir with a preliminary examination of manuscript maps to assess the potential impact of the route. The approximate location of the proposed site of the reservoir is indicated on Figure 8. Full details of the documentary references can be found at the end of the report.

3.6.3. Sapiston and the area of the reservoir

Maps

There is no tithe or enclosure map for this parish. The Duke of Grafton purchased almost the entire parish in 1758 and added the area to his Euston Hall estates. There are however an “interesting series of maps” in the Grafton Collection (ref. HA 513/28/12 –15). As the catalogue states the Duke of Grafton was major landowner in the parish and “enclosure was subsequently effected without an

Act of Parliament. Sapiston is mentioned in the Honnington Enclosure Act, 1799, as recently enclosed”.



Figure 8. Extract from 1758 map

The area of the reservoir site is shown on a map of 1758 (ref. HA 513/28/13) just before the enclosure of the parish. The site is within the fields marked ‘Doles’ and ‘Long Close’ (Fig. 8). There is evidence of earlier enclosures or minor encroachments on what might be a possible medieval green frontage to the south of the reservoir site at the southern end of the field and strips marked ‘Long Close’. The map shows the line of a road or track-way leading from the possible green in a north easterly direction to ‘Heath Cottages’. To the northeast a small part of ‘Doles’ seems to be now part of the wood known as ‘Wellmere Grove’. The area to the northwest is not shown and was probably already part of the extensive parkland surrounding Euston Hall. Sapiston church is not in the immediate area of the site and the dwellings marked along the road line appear to be a secondary nucleus of settlement. In the middle of the dwellings a field named as ‘Brickhills’ should be noted as a possible area of brick kilns (Fig. 9). To the southeast of ‘Long Close’ (Fig. 8) the field marked ‘Lambutts Close’ may be a corruption of ‘Loam pits’ though the use of the word Butts may suggest an area formerly used for the practice of archery. Such areas are normally on common land. Much further to the east and now within the large wood named ‘Great Grove’ there is further evidence of brick making in the field named ‘Kiln Yards’ (Fig. 10). The names of the tenants and the acreage of each field are omitted from this map.



Figure 9. Extract from 1758 map

The catalogue description of the next map in this collection (ref. HA 513/28/14) suggests that it was contemporary with the previously described map and suggests that it “was used as a working map for enclosure”. There is greater evidence for the sub-division of the large open fields on this map and the ‘Doles’ are shown divided into a number of narrow strips (Fig. 11). These fields may not have been physically sub-divided. The use of various colours indicates different tenants’ landholdings with red used for the lands in the occupation of a Mr Manby and yellow for those in the occupation of a Mr Barham, green for a number of other tenants. The farmsteads for both Barham and Wear are to the southwest (Fig. 12). The areas of common or heath over which the Duke of Grafton would have the right of soil together with land “in hand” are left uncoloured. On this map there are two brick kilns both to the southeast and away from the immediate site of the reservoir; the land behind one is marked as “Brick Earth Pieces” (Figs. 13 and 14). The acreage for each field is given on this map.



Figure 10. Extract from 1758 map



Figure 11. Extract from "working map for enclosure", (1758?)



Figure 12. Extract from “working map for enclosure”, (1758?)



Figure 13. Extract from “working map for enclosure”, (1758?)



Figure 14. Extract from “working map for enclosure”, (1758?)

A later undated map (ref. HA 513/28/15) shows the changes after the private enclosure had been completed. To the northeast the line of ‘Wellmer Wood’ has been straightened and a small part of the field named as ‘Doles’ enclosed within the area of woodland (Fig. 15). The fields are not named on this map though the acreage is given in acres, roods and perches. The initials “F” and “W.A” are not explained on a schedule and they may well be those of individual tenant farmers though not those of the previously described map. To the east the former field known as ‘Kiln Yards’ has been absorbed into the present ‘Great Grove’ (Fig. 16). The production of bricks is still evident at the north west of the former heath close to ‘Fakenham Wood’ where the site of a brick kiln is marked on the map (Fig. 17). The two mills in the area close to the church are clearly marked on this map and other maps (Fig. 18).

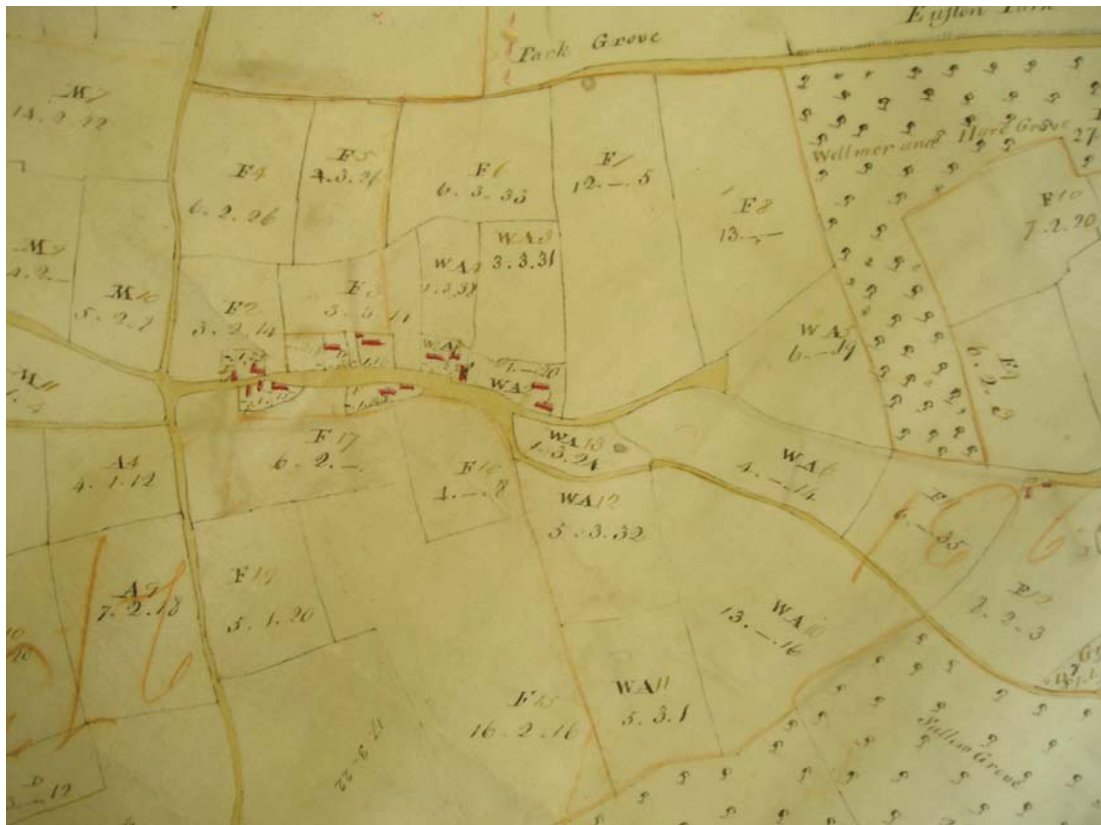


Figure 15. Extract from undated post-enclosure map

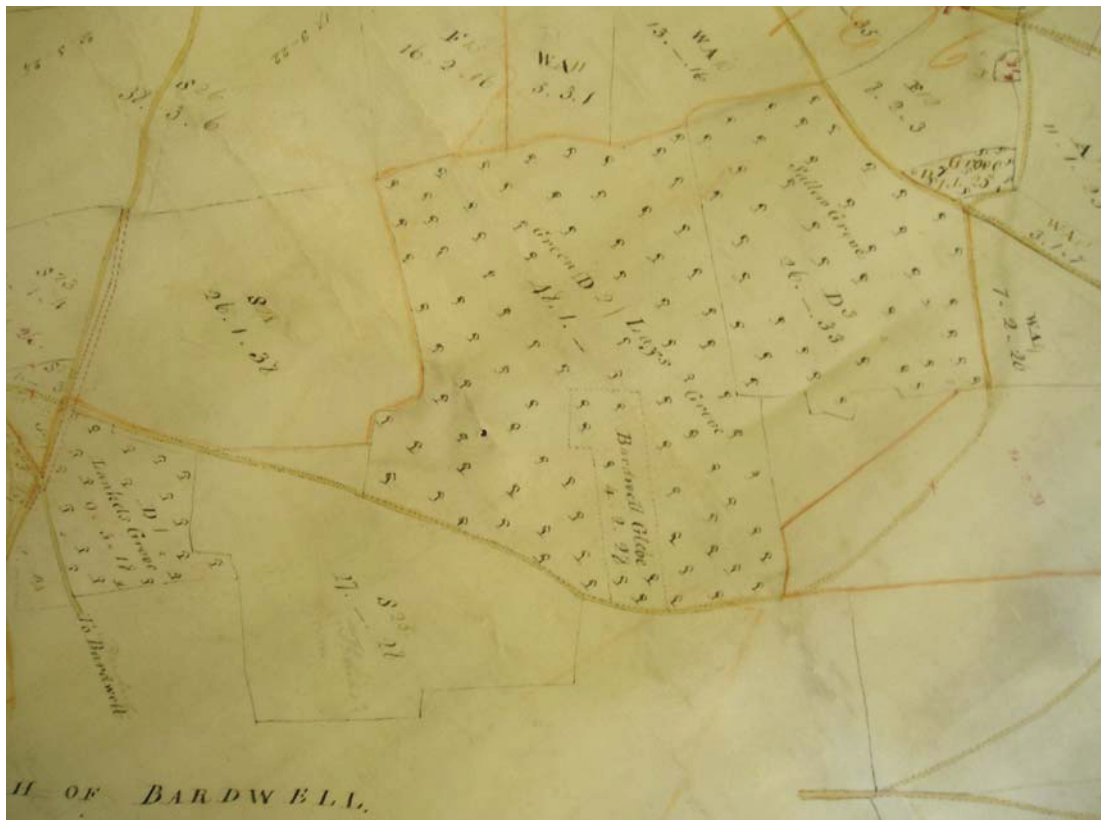


Figure 16. Extract from undated post-enclosure map

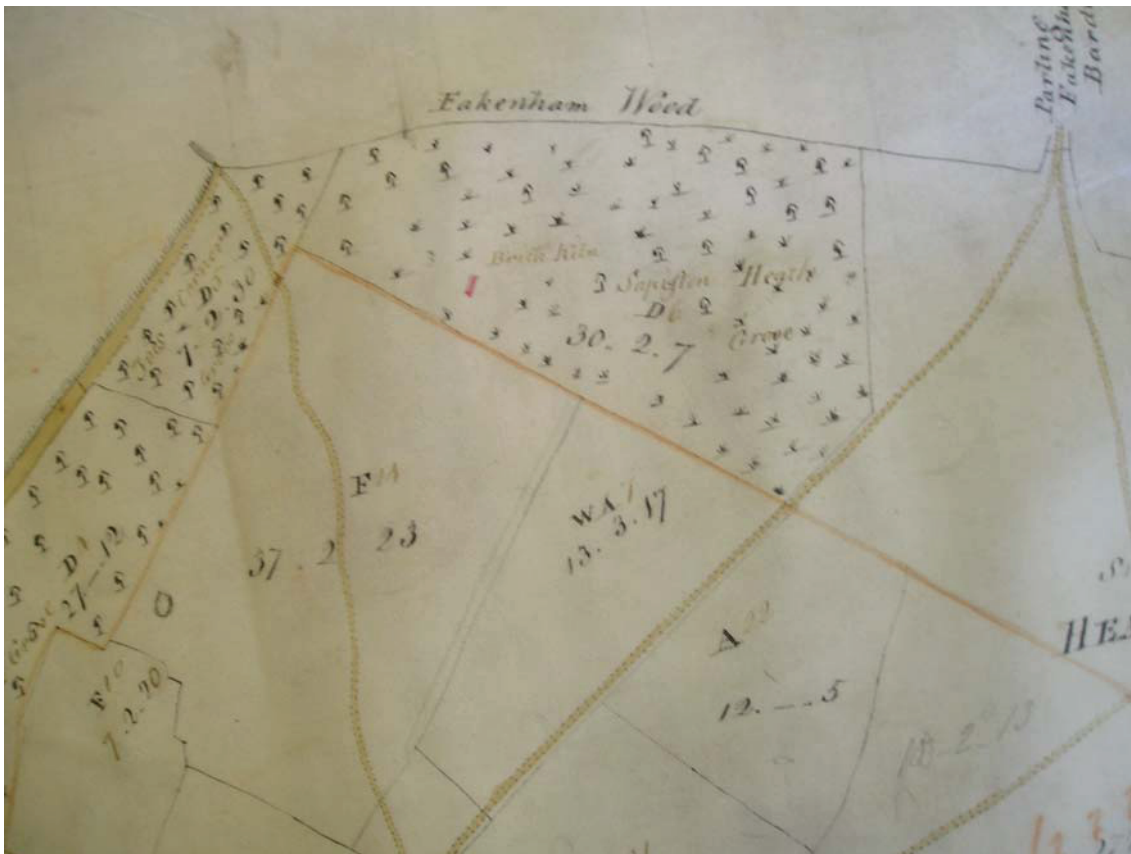


Figure 17. Extract from undated post-enclosure map



Figure 18. Extract from undated post-enclosure map

Thomas Rushbrooke's Estate

The Duke of Grafton acquired this estate in 1758, there is an earlier map of Sapiston within the estate's collection (ref. HA 513/28/12). It is dated 1667 and is a particularly useful document as the legend explains.

'The Description of Sapston in the Co of Suffolk Being Parcell of the estate of Thomas Rushbrooke Gent: As Lord of the said Mannor: The Pricked Lynes signifie the meeres & the whole Black lynes signify Diches whereby the incrossed groundes are knowne from the field. The furlongs are numbered with great Red figures. And the Coppiehoulds are marked with this (red) spott'.

(All the abbreviations on the original legend have been expanded in the above quote though the original spelling has been retained).

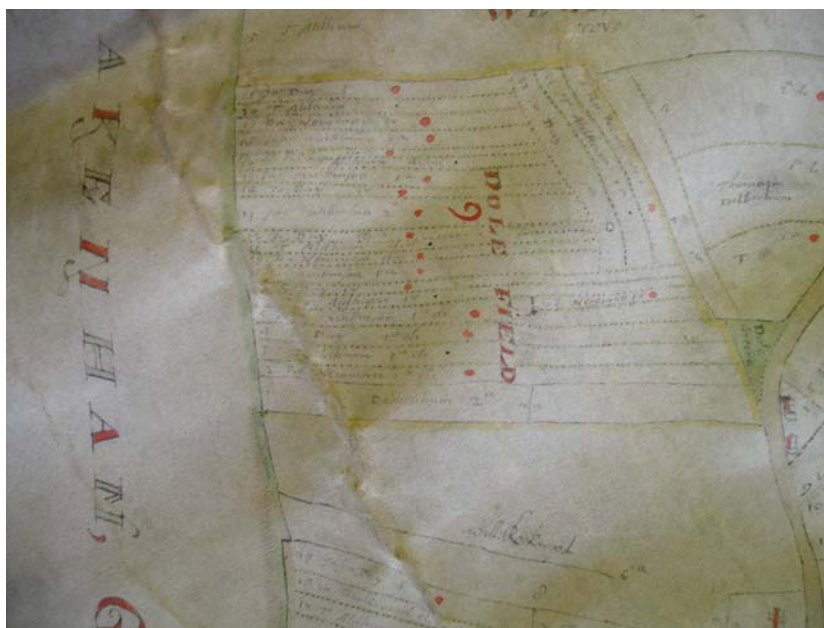


Figure 19. Extract from 1667 map of Thomas Rushbrooke's Estate

This map shows that most of the land in the immediate area of the reservoir site was then copyhold that is held of the manor of Sapiston. There are numerous strips within the field known as 'Doles' (Fig. 19). By the time of the private enclosure less than a century later, these strips had been consolidated and had passed into the occupation of just two principal tenants. There are no extant manorial records in the form of court rolls or books for the manor of Sapiston that could be used to trace this process of consolidation. This suggests that there was also a change in the tenure of the land with copyhold being extinguished in this area during the late 17th and early 18th century. This is long before the abolition of this type of tenure under the Copyhold Act of 1922. The absence of manorial court records from the medieval period inhibits further documentary research for this site. There is one other important document in the form of a survey of both Sapiston and Honington described below.

On the map the majority of the area to the south west of the reservoir site is here named Pres Croft (Fig. 20). On the later maps the name in the form 'Priest Croft' is used for a more restricted area of a small plot to the north of the crossroads and there is the small enclosure named 'Brickhills' within this area, though the name is absent from the 1667 map. 'Great Grove' is not shown at all on this map (Figs 21 and 22). Instead, it is an area of large open fields, some of which are subdivided into smaller strips.

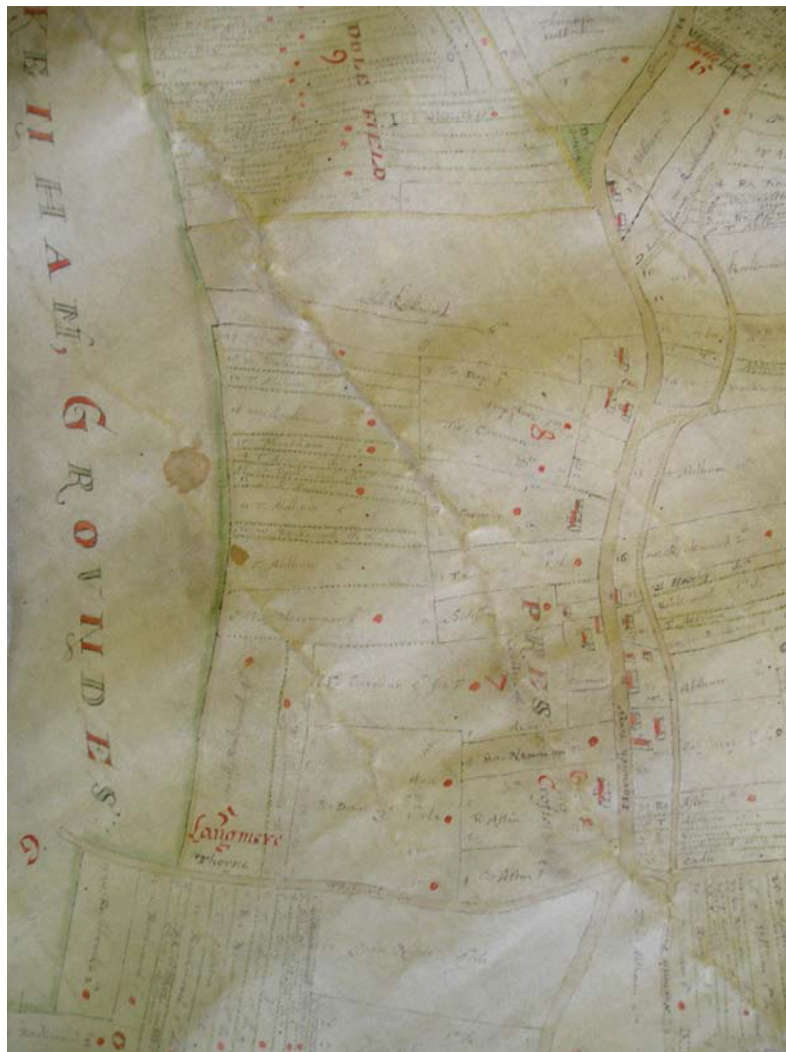


Figure 20. Extract from 1667 map of Thomas Rushbrooke's Estate



Figure 21. Extract from 1667 map of Thomas Rushbrooke's Estate



Figure 22. Extract from 1667 map of Thomas Rushbrooke's Estate

Manorial Records

There is one important earlier document that is not part of the Grafton collection. It is a survey of the manors of Honington and Sapiston (ref. E7/10/11). The document, from a collection of manorial documents formerly held at Moyses Hall Museum in Bury, is undated. The index card suggests that the date is early 17th century. It is written in Latin on paper with each folio numbered. The entries for 'Doles' begin on folio 73 recto and are followed by those for 'Dolegrene' folio 74 recto. Similar headings appear throughout the survey. The translated heading for Doles is "A field called Le Doles beginning next to the last tenement and the land to the east or northeast". The first entry is "Thomas Debenham holds a free close lying between the last on the east and abuts on Norwich Wey towards the south and contains ii acres". Against each entry there is a number written in darker ink, probably a later hand. James Hunt the surveyor of the 1667 map also produced a map of Honington (ref. HA 513/28/8). This strongly suggests that this survey may have been used as a field book for both maps. The same pattern of open fields appears on the Honington map (Fig. 23) with the area of settlement clustered in the area around the church (Fig. 24). The position of the lord's demesne land should be noted. Demesne lands are those under the direct control of the lord of the manor normally areas immediately adjacent to a house, though they do include extensive park lands and areas of woodland.



Figure 23. Extract from a survey of the Manors of Sapiston and Honington, early 17th century



Figure 24. Extract from a survey of the Manors of Sapiston and Honington, early 17th century

The entries for Sapiston in the survey are mainly unremarkable though under the descriptions of ‘Persescrofte’ 71v – 73r, there is “2 William Rockwood holds one piece of land lying next towards east and abuts on the Procession Wey between Fakenham Parva and Sapston ...and contains half an acre”. The Procession Way was the route taken by the churchwardens in their perambulation of the boundaries of a parish. On the same page “6 Thomas Kelby holds one piece of land late the prior of Ixworthe lying next towards the east and abuts namely on the last towards the north and contains

half an acre”, though this appears to be the only reference to the prior in this section of the survey. There is a reference to ‘Welmer Close’ on page 74r and no doubt elsewhere in this lengthy text.

Copinger in his “Manors of Suffolk” suggests that there were two manors in Sapiston and that the manor of Sapiston Grange had been granted to Ixworth Priory. The two manors were united under the ownership of John Aldham who purchased the manor of Sapiston in 1562 and Sapiston Grange in 1564.

Field Names

A Dole is a common field name element meaning ‘common land divided into shares’ (Field). When this field was subdivided is uncertain and the possibility that the southern part of these strips were encroachments on the former green cannot be excluded.

Conclusion

The reservoir site is contained in a field named “Doles” and possibly part of ‘Long Close’. From the evidence of the 1667 map the field was sub-divided into very small strips. Ditches had been dug to separate this field from others though the divisions within the field are meres, which are slightly raised banks of earth. The tenure was mainly copyhold though this type of tenure seems to have been extinguished before the private enclosure of the parish in 1758.

There is evidence for brick making at various sites in Sapiston on all the 18th century maps, though none located within the immediate area of the reservoir site. A fragment of an earlier medieval green ‘Dolesgrene’ is shown on the 1667 map and the green may have been larger at an earlier date.

The section of the pipeline in Sapiston crosses parts of the former heath. Areas of heath were marginal lands over which the tenants would have had various communal rights regulated through the manorial courts. Apart from the later brick kiln there is no evidence of buildings in this area.

3.6.4. The pipeline

The remaining part of the documentary report traces the route of pipeline leading from the reservoir. Amongst a vast collection of deeds and estate papers only the manuscript maps have been considered for this report.

Little Fakenham

The route of the pipeline as it enters Euston from Sapiston crosses the former processional way between the two parishes (see E7/10/11). This was the route used by the churchwardens and parishioners during the perambulations of the parish in the ceremony known as ‘beating the bounds’. The processional way is mentioned in an early 17th century survey written at a time when there was a separate parish of Little Fakenham. According to Copinger in 1668 Lord Arlington petitioned for “a grant of the perpetual advowson of the rectory of Little Fakenham”. In a report of the same date the Bishop of Norwich stated that there was only one family still living in the parish and that there was “neither church, or chapel or place of worship”.

Before 1668 the two parishes, that is Euston and Little Fakenham, had been held by the same incumbent. A system of ‘personal unions’ unique to the diocese of Norwich was then in use. The formal union of the two parishes was “not effected until 1739”, though it is interesting to note that the tithe map for Great Fakenham or Fakenham Magna still refers to the adjoining parish as ‘Little Fakenham’ (see below). The tithe map for Euston does not distinguish Little Fakenham as a separate area. Further details of the former parish are to be found in the Sites and Monument Records (see SMR EUN 006 & EUN 021). There is a small collection of mainly 18th century manorial records for the Manor of Little Fakenham (ref. HB 502 2753/16/13-17). These documents

have not been examined for this report, though they offer some limited information on the final days of Little Fakenham as a separate parish.



Figure 25. Extract from the Tithe map of Euston, 1840



Figure 26. Extract from the Tithe map of Euston, 1840

Euston

The tithe apportionment for Euston is dated 1840 (T 86/1). The total acreage of the parish was 3780 acres 3 roods and 15 perches all but five acres of glebe land were owned by the Duke of Grafton. The park itself, numbered 88 on the map, was measured as 1354 acres 1 rood and 35. The beautifully coloured tithe map (Fig. 25) also dated 1840 reveals elements of the formal layout of the park (Fig. 26). Some of these elements are less obvious on the later Ordnance Survey maps.

The layout of the park is not attributed to one period but the work of John Evelyn circa 1667, William Kent 1731 – 1746 and Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown 1767 – 69. Evelyn worked under the direction of the first Lord Arlington and Kent and Brown under later the dukes of Grafton.

The pipeline crosses from the park in and around the ‘Park Houses’ shown the Ordnance Survey maps. In the 1840 tithe apportionment these were listed as part of the estate or park and described as ‘152 Buildings, Yards & part of Spong, 153 First Kennel Paddock, 155 Home Garden, 156 Barn, Yards, etc’.

In the area north of Fakenham Wood, William Cooper was the then tenant of Sparrow Hall and 292 acres of land in Euston (Fig. 27). The fields here are named ‘79 Fox Lead Close 30 a 1 r 10 p, 80 Furze Cover Close 28 a 2 r 20 p, 86 Wood Road Close 33 a 1 r 6 p, 85 Cocksfoot Layer 33 a 3 r 3p’ all of which were in arable use. The farm also included an area of heath 84 measured at 61 a 2 r 20 p.



Figure 27. Extract from the Tithe map of Euston, 1840

The pipeline from Fakenham that returns to Euston to the east of ‘Willowmere Spinney’ (Fig. 28) crossed fields that were in hand, ‘141 Willowmere 24 a 0 r 36 p, 127 Farm Close 18 a 2 r 6 p, 123 First Breck 66 a 1 r 25 p, Third Breck 72 a 2 r 32 p’.



Figure 28. Extract from the Tithe map of Euston, 1840

Fakenham Magna or Great Fakenham

The tithe map for this parish is dated 1839 (ref. T 42/2) and the apportionment 1841 (ref. T 42/1). The eastern parish boundary of Great Fakenham follows the line of the river Blackbourn in part. On the tithe map the area to the east of the river (Fig. 29) is marked as Little Fakenham (see SMR EUN 006 & EUN 021).



Figure 29. Extract from Tithe Map for Great Fakenham, 1841

In the tithe apportionment the Duke of Grafton is listed as the owner of nearly the entire parish of Great Fakenham. Other landowners accounted for a little over 74 acres of the total of over 2155 acres. Of the 74 acres most 44 acres were glebe land owned by the parish. Only 470 acres 1 rood and 8 perches were in hand the remainder tenanted. To the west of the river (Fig. 30) the route of the pipeline crosses a meadow marked 53 described in the apportionment as '53 Gossans, pasture 3a 2r 32p'. The next field between the meadow and road was known as '51 Dry Grounds, pasture, 16a', then beyond the road '40 Stable Close, pasture, 15a 1r' at the end of which the route of the pipeline divides.



Figure 30. Extract from Tithe Map for Great Fakenham, 1841

The northern route crosses between '41 Great Close, 26a 1r 18p' and '38 Duke William's Break, 60a 0r 14p' then close to the boundary of '42 Lime Kiln Break, 102a 0r 14p' and '44 Elm Hill Break, 58 3r 24p' all in arable use. The route again crosses the parish boundary with Euston close to the site of a Lime Kiln marked on the map (Fig. 31) and to a later kiln and chalk pit marked on the Ordnance Survey map. The tenant of these lands in 1841 was Samuel Kersey and they were part of a farm of just over 626 acres.

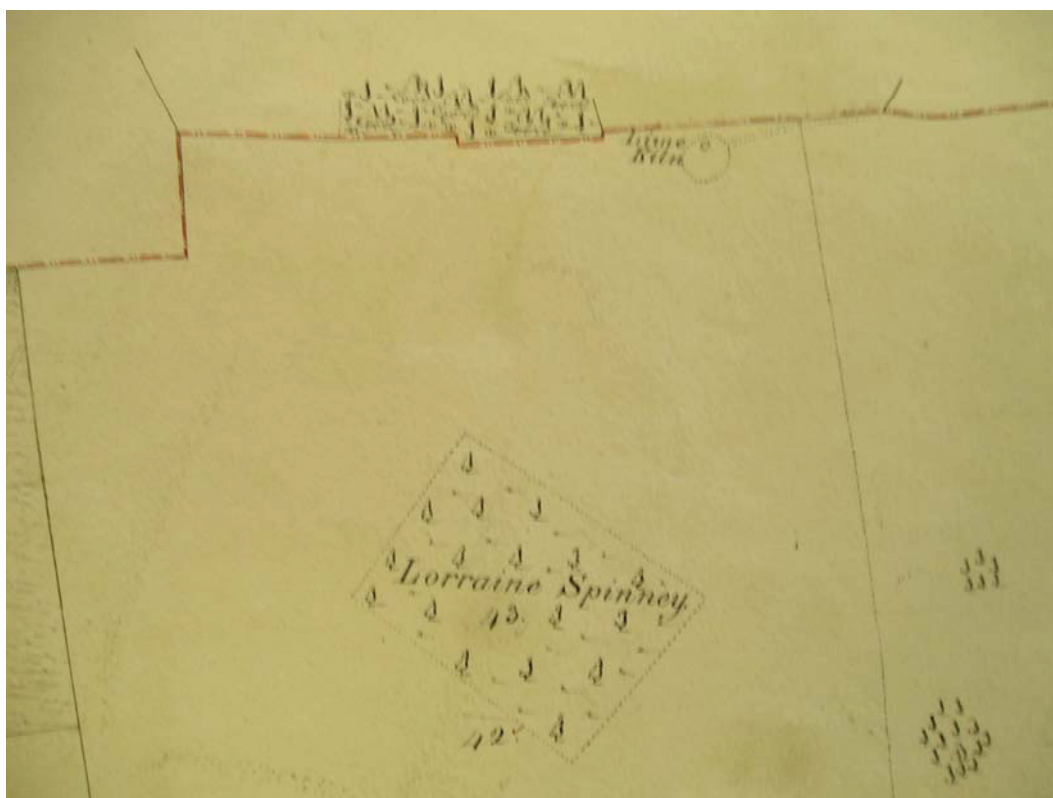


Figure 31. Extract from Tithe Map for Great Fakenham, 1841

Another part of the pipeline route crosses the arable fields to the southwest. After '38 Duke William's Break' it crosses '13 New Land, 63a 0r 31p' and '12 Ling Bottom, 41a 2r 25p' before turning northward through '7 New Land, 81a 2r 26p' and close to '8 Heath, 66a 1r 36p' all again part of Samuel Kersey's holding. Bull Hall on the later Ordnance Survey maps is described here simply as 'Site Of Buildings'. Kersey's place of residence is marked as 57 on this map.

None of the fieldnames given in the apportionment appear to be remarkable. It is likely that the area of the heath may have had been reduced possibly in the 18th century through agricultural improvement.

Bardwell

To the east of Fakenham Wood, the pipeline passes through the parish of Bardwell before skirting round the northern end of the wood and returning into Euston. The tithe map for Bardwell has not been examined for this report, as there are two estate maps of Bowback Farm dated 1789 and 1810 in the Grafton Collection.

The 1789 map (ref. HA 513/28/16) shows the area immediately to the east of Great Grove or 'Sapiston Grove' and 'St Thomas Grove' as they are named on this map (Fig. 32). All the land to the north was then heath. On the eastern side of the road two fields to the south of the heath are named as 'Cony Closes'. The breeding of rabbits or coneys for their meat and fur was an important element of the medieval economy of the Brecklands (Sussams, 1996).

On the 1810 map (ref, HA 513/28/17) a number of small fields had been created on the western margin of the heath, measured as 429 acres 1 rood. Other fields to the east would have been created at the time of the enclosure act for this parish. The act is dated 1829 and the award 1832 (refs. 1028/4 & Q/R1 32a).

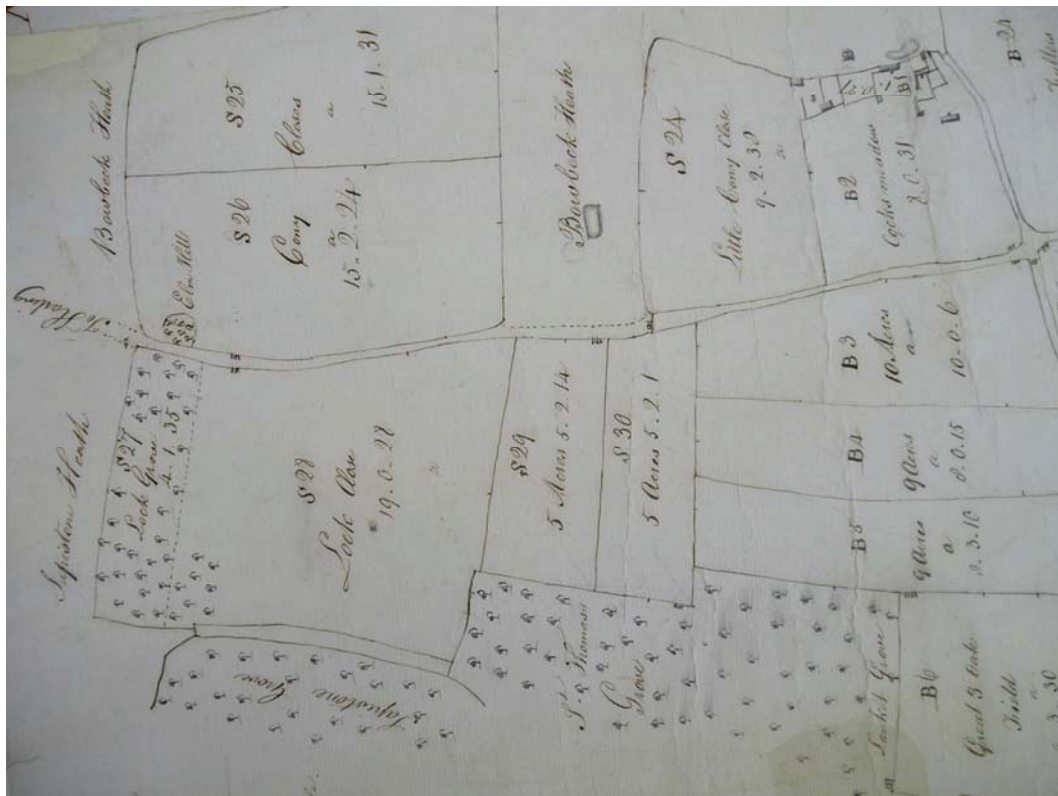


Figure 32. Extract from the 1789 Estate Map

Barnham

Again in Barnham the pattern of landownership is the same as the adjoining parishes of Euston and Fakenham. The tithe apportionment gives the total acreage as 5184 acres 3 rood and 32 perches, the Duke of Grafton owned 5085 acres 2 rood and 23 perches. The parish glebe is only other significant landholding measured as 99 acres and 2 perches.



Figure 33. Extract from the Tithe Map for Barnham, 1840



Figure 34. Extract from Tithe Map for Barnham, 1840

The pipeline crosses into this parish at two points. The northern route (Fig. 33) runs through the fields named as '208 Euston Heath Piece 24 a 1 r 20 p, 182 Middle Heath Piece 14 a 2 r 2 p, 181 and Road Heath Piece 10 a 3 r 8 p'. The track-way to the south of these fields is shown as 'Coach Way' from Euston to Elvedon on 'Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk in 1783' (Dymond). The southern line (Fig. 34) passes through '216 Heath Close 28 a 0 r 25 p, 215 Middle Close 28 a 0 r 25 p, 214 Bury Road Close 32 a 0 r 32p'. All these fields along both routes were in arable use and all in the occupation of William Cooper. Again the route of the pipeline is away from the main area of settlement (Fig. 35).



Figure 35. Extract from Tithe Map for Barnham, 1840

The Grafton Collection includes a very extensive collection of deeds and other estate papers for all the parishes. For Barnham alone there are 537 documents in this collection dating from 1532 onwards.

Rymer Point

Rymer Point was extra parochial and the focus for the boundaries of several parishes. Amongst the Grafton collection there are two maps of the area dated 1810 and c.1844. These have not been examined for this report. On the tithe map of Fakenham Magna a small area is marked as extra parochial and labelled as ‘Gibbet Cover’ (Fig. 36). The practice of gibbeting the remains of executed criminals ceased in Suffolk in 1793 although the law was not eventually repealed until 1834. The last recorded example of a criminal’s remains being gibbeted was at Troston in 1793 (Breen et al). Troston is one of the parishes whose boundaries meet at Rymer Point.



Figure 36. Extract from Tithe Map for Fakenham Magna

Conclusion

The route of this pipeline has been traced through several parishes. For the greater part of the route it passes through areas of heath or reclaimed heath ‘brecks’. The fields named ‘breck’ would have been land brought into cultivation within an historic period. Some of these fields might possibly be medieval. There is a single instance of a field name suggesting a warren ‘Cony Closes’ in Bardwell. There were several larger and more important areas of warren elsewhere in the Breckland area.

The general pattern of settlement in the Brecklands has been described (Sussams, 1996). In all the parishes with the exception of Sapiston the settlement is concentrated in and around the church. The route of the pipeline is away from the main areas of settlement within these parishes.

The boundaries of the former parish of Little Fakenham have not been defined in this report, though additional documentary sources have been identified for future research.

Further documentary research for the route of the pipeline is unnecessary at this stage and would not provide significant new information that would aid the archaeological investigation of the route.

If an archaeological site of either the medieval or post medieval period is encountered during the excavation of the pipeline it would be possible to re-examine catalogue of estate papers for possible sources for further research.

4. Assessment of impacts and effects

4.1 Potential of archaeology in the area

4.1.1. Potential for preservation of archaeological remains

In the areas of ancient woodland and parkland the archaeology can be expected to be well preserved directly beneath the surface, as this is less likely to have suffered from truncation of the upper soil layers than other areas. On the arable land there will be some plough truncation of the archaeology. This will be more severe on the lighter soils due to erosion and soil movement, but as a rule can be expected to affect the top 30cm of the soil profile. In the river valley and natural ponds, there is the potential for well preserved waterlogged remains. There are some extraction pits marked on the maps, total destruction of any archaeological remains can be expected to have occurred in these places.

4.1.2 The reservoir

Throughout the central Breckland area, especially within the river valleys and their immediate environs are numerous archaeological sites from all periods and the 9ha size of the reservoir would suggest that there is potential for at least one site of any date within its limits (see 2.1).

The location of the reservoir site on a south-west facing slope overlooking The Black Bourn, (near a possible ford) has undoubted potential for archaeological material from any period, but in particular this offers the potential for prehistoric settlement and/or burial sites, as this topographic location has been shown in other parts of Suffolk (as well as from the ring ditches identified in the SMR for this area) to be a favoured aspect for these site types.

The documentary study has identified a possible green frontage at the southern edge of the field in which it is planned, and a possible road leading from this to the west. It has also shown a number of brick kilns and lime kilns in the area all of which offer the potential for medieval and post-medieval activity in this area. However the early maps also show that the area has been arable farmed since at least the 17th century and possibly earlier, and therefore significant truncation of the top c.30cm of any deposits is to be expected. To the south of the reservoir the field boundaries are irregular shapes and this in conjunction with evidence from the documentary survey for a possible green edge and track/road suggest that this specific area represents the remnants of an historic landscape. These landscape fragments are rare in a modern, predominantly arable environment made up of large regular fields, and should be recognised as important historical and archaeological features.

Due to the nature of the creation of the reservoir and the fact that there have been four Palaeolithic sites discovered during mineral extraction within the study area, it is possible that during this process there is a potential for the discovery of further Palaeolithic material.

4.1.2 The pipeline

Where the pipeline runs across the low lying land on either side of The Black Bourn there is potential for preserved waterlogged deposits. This could be especially interesting on the western side where the pipeline passes next to FKM 001. This allows potential for the recovery of artefacts and organic remains which would otherwise have decayed. It also allows the possibility for

radiocarbon dating as well as dendrochronological and paleo-environmental sampling of archaeological artefacts and deposits.

The pipeline passes directly over SAP 001 an area of dark soil and burnt flint, which may indicate prehistoric activity or settlement over a wider area (and possibly into the reservoir area as well).

Another site that the pipeline runs directly through is the deserted medieval village EUN 021 and close to the associated church EUN 006 at the same location. There is a high potential for medieval finds and structures in these areas. Around the church there is a high likelihood for the disturbance of human remains.

For 600m of its length the pipeline runs along the course of the Icknield Way. Prehistoric settlement activity can often be found alongside these ancient trackways.

The pipeline runs close to BAR 023 a possible Roman settlement site just to the west of Peddars Way (SAM 17900). There is potential for further evidence of this settlement to be uncovered.

There is also potential for archaeological remains around the possible Anglo-Saxon settlement sites of FKM 014, FKM 022 and FKM 014, all within 300m of each other on the higher ground overlooking The Black Bourn.

The probability of the pipeline passing through as yet unidentified archaeological sites can be estimated by looking at the frequency of sites discovered on another pipeline monitoring in the same area. In 1995 a mains water pipeline was monitored between Cambridge and Euston (Caruth 1995, 38). This was 23km long and produced 22 sites, of which 18 were new sites identified during the archaeological work associated with the pipeline. For this project, there is also 23km of pipeline running through a similar landscape suggesting that there is the potential for a similar number of unknown archaeological sites along its length.

4.2 Assessment of the impact of the development on archaeological sites

4.2.1 *The reservoir*

The reservoir construction will involve the total destruction of an area of nine hectares, to a depth well into the underlying geology. This will remove all evidence of any archaeological sites that might be present.

4.2.2 *The pipeline*

The impact of the pipeline is dependent on the method used to lay the pipe and its diameter. The pipe is expected to be up to 30cm in diameter and to be laid to a depth of c.60 cm deep. The course of the pipeline can be expected to cause almost total destruction to any archaeology within the width of the trench, although where it passes through arable land the ploughing will already have disturbed the top 30cm of soil. The pipeline at present doesn't appear to run through any ancient woodland or parkland, where the archaeology is likely to be better preserved at a higher level than within the arable fields. Where the pipeline passes through/along the river valley there is high potential for damage to the most sensitive, waterlogged, archaeological remains and to well preserved paleo-environmental deposits.

Trenchless pipelaying will cause the least impact to the archaeology, only disturbing the immediate area of the pipe, but the possibility of identifying, and therefore recording, archaeological deposits is reduced by the use of this method.

A 60cm wide trench will cause almost total destruction to this width, including serious impact on potential structures particularly in areas of EUN 006 and EUN 021 and where it runs along the

length of the Icknield Way. It will have a serious impact on the potential waterlogged deposits and structures, and the rare and vulnerable artefacts which may be found in the river valleys, as well as paleo-environmental deposits. It would also cause some damage to the important site of FKM 001, whose extent is not fully known.

If it is proposed that the topsoil be stripped for an easement through the arable fields this would expose a wide area of the surface of archaeological deposits; these would all be vulnerable to damage from heavy machinery and weathering addition to the impact identified above as a result of trench excavation. This would be the most archaeologically damaging method of pipeline construction and therefore the most costly in terms of archaeological monitoring. It would be preferable to avoid this method if possible.

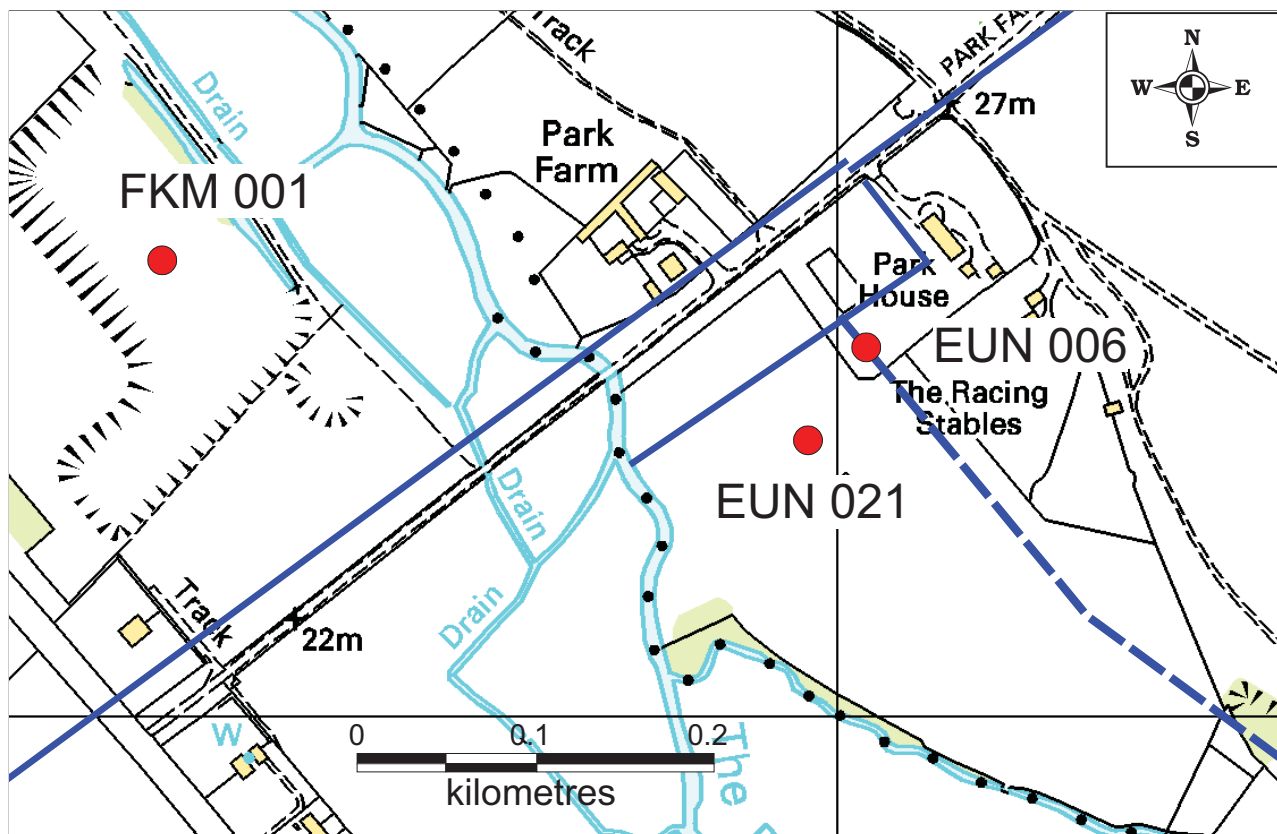
5. Mitigation measures

5.1 The reservoir

Preservation *in situ* is not an option here as total destruction is certain. Mitigation would be evaluation by trial trench of 5% of the area of the reservoir and associated workings as a **first stage** of work. Further work, including geophysical survey and possibly full excavation, might be required as a result of the evaluation.

5.2 The pipeline

Mitigation for the pipeline is dependent on the method of construction. If a wide easement is stripped this would require full archaeological monitoring and walking of the stripped length **before** any machinery traverses it and the excavation of archaeological features as found. If less damaging methods were used archaeological monitoring of the excavation of the pipe trench at sensitive areas such as the near known sites and in the river valley, would be required as a minimum level of mitigation.



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Figure 37. Sensitive sites that the pipeline passes through.

It would be preferable if the course of the pipeline where it passes through sensitive sites – EUN 006, EUN 021 and FKM 001 (FKM 001 covers an extensive area, at least up to Park Farm Lane to the south-east) could be moved to avoid any damage to these. If altering the route of the pipeline in these areas is an option, then further consultation would be beneficial to identify preferred routes.

6. Conclusions

This assessment has identified a number of archaeological sites known to exist within the development area and the potential for many other so far unknown sites. The construction of the reservoir is the most damaging proposal archaeologically and the size of the development (9ha) indicates a high likelihood that previously unidentified archaeological sites may be present within the area (the Suffolk SMR records an average of one archaeological site per 5ha across the county). It is recommended that a programme of archaeological work is included as a condition in the planning permission, if given, and that a first stage of work would be to carry a trial trench evaluation to establish the character and condition of any surviving sites. The pipeline is a less damaging proposal but passes through some sensitive archaeological areas, both known sites and areas of high potential for good preservation, in particular the river valley. Mitigation against this could take the form of moving the route of the pipeline, or archaeological monitoring of the work, or a combination of the two.

References

- Caruth, J., 1995 *Euston to Cambridge water mains pipeline* SCCAS report no. 96/5, unpublished.
- Rackham, O. 1970 *The Fakenham Wood Complex, notes on Ecology, History and Conservation*.
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- Sussams, K., 1996 *The Breckland Archaeological Survey* (Suffolk County Council)

References for the documentary report

Estate Maps

HA 513/28/8 “The description of Honnington in the county of Suffolk being parcel of the possessions of Thomas Rushbrooke, Gent ...” The lands of the lord, copyholds, meeres and divisions in the field and ditches and enclosed grounds are marked. Size 35” x 34 ½”, scale 80 perches = 5 inches, surveyor James Hunt 1667”

HA 513/28/12 “The description of Sapiston in the County of Suffolk being parcell of the estate of Thomas Rushbrooke, Gent., as Lord of the said manor ...” Meeres or strips, the ditches marking the enclosed ground from the field furlongs and copyholds are marked. Size 31” x 39”, scale 80 perches = 5”, surveyor James Hunt 1667

HA 513/28/13 “A plan of Sapiston before it was enclosed, and small properties bought in. Open fields shown. Size 40” x 43”, scale not given, Surveyor: Thomas Browne, James Street, Bedford Row, London 1758”.

HA 513/28/14 Another plan of Sapiston showing the strips in the open fields. It is divided into a grid and was used as a working map for the enclosure. Size 41” x 45”, scale 20 chains = 5 inches, Surveyor James Crow 1758

HA 51/28/15 “Sapiston after enclosure. Size 32” x 36”, scale 30 chains = 6 inches, Surveyor not named, n. d. [after 1758]”.

HA 51/28/16 “Plan of Duke of Grafton’s estate at Bowbeck in Sapiston, Bardwell and Stanton. Scale 25 ½” x 42”, scale 4 chains = 1 inch, Surveyor James Parker October 1789”.

HA 51/28/17 “A map of Bowback Farm, the property of the Most Noble Augustus, Duke of Grafton, situate in the parishes of Bardwell and Sapiston in the County of Suffolk and Bowick Heath lying in the said parish of Bardwell. Size 58” x 39”, scale 3 chains = 1 inch, Surveyor R. Payne. 1810”.

Tithe Maps

T 42/1 Tithe Apportionment Fakenham Magna 1841

T 42/2 Tithe Map Fakenham Magna 1841

T 86/1 Tithe Apportionment Euston 1840

T 86/2 Tithe Map Euston 1840

T 99/1 Tithe Apportionment Barnham 1840

T 99/2 Tithe Apportionment Barnham 1840

Manorial Records

E7/10/11 Manorial Survey of Honington and Sapiston early 17th century

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John Field “English Field Names: A Dictionary”, David & Charles, Newton Abbot 1972

Kate Sussams “The Breckland Archaeological Survey” Suffolk County Council 1996

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2003/173 “County Hall, Ipswich” A M Breen, Mark Somers & Tom Loader

Appendix 1

List of sites on SMR within the Euston Estate

Parish: **BARDWELL**

Ref	Site Name	Period	Description summary	NGR
BAR 001	SF7309	Rom	Pottery was found by labourers digging gravel at Bardwell in 1840 (R2).	TL94297820
BAR 012	Bowback Heath SF7320	Un	Barrow (site of) - SW of Knox Lane (S1).	TL94297604
BAR 012	Bowback Heath SF7367	BA	Brown 'fel stone' axe hammer.	TL94287605
BAR 016	Barningham Park SF7324	Med	Scatter - pottery, oyster shell etc.	TL94277746
BAR 023	Barningham Park SF7331	Rom	Scatter: 39 sherds greyware, predominantly micaceous, small concentration.	TL94247812
BAR 025	Length of Roman Road NE of Barningham Park SF7333	Rom	Roman Road - Peddars Way.	TL94507800
BAR 027	SF7336	Rom	Road, Peddars Way, Margary 33b - parish boundary with Barningham and Stanton.	TL94527789
BAR 031	Barningham Park SF2504	Un	On Basil Brown's 6" OS map of the area are a series of notes: "Report of 2 ancient urns 1945 believed Roman (not investigated) BB".	TL94347751
BAR 031	Barningham Park SF2509	Rom	On Basil Brown's 6" OS map of the area are a series of notes: "Report of 2 ancient urns 1945 believed Roman (not investigated) BB".	TL94347751
BAR 050	Barningham Park SF13156	PMed	Barningham Park house and park to S.	TL94407780
BAR 056	Bowbeck House SF14517	Un	Cropmarks of possible small moat with two/three arms, showing as parch mark in field N of Bowbeck House (S1).	TL94007546
BAR 057	SF14518	Un	Small rectangular enclosure, c.	TL93967564

Parish: **BARNHAM**

Ref	Site Name	Period	Description summary	NGR
BNH 001	St Martins Lane SF7035	Sax	Part of large cooking pot recorded by Basil Brown at Church of St Martin.	TL86907930
BNH 002	Barnham Number 1 pit SF2862	Pal	Cores, scrapers, hand-axes and worked flakes found in great number by Basil Brown in 1940's during visit to a working pit.	TL88507990
BNH 002	Barnham Number 1 pit SF2863	Neo	Worked flints and flakes which were found in abundance by Basil Brown in 1940's during visit to a working pit.	TL88408020
BNH 002	Barnham Number 1 pit SF2864	BA	BA decorated sherd, and possibly further BA finds, recovered by Basil Brown during visit to working pit.	TL88408000
BNH 003	Church of St Martin SF7036	Med	A church is recorded at Barnham in the Domesday survey (also see BNH 046).	TL86887934
BNH 004	Mill House SF7037	BA	Round barrow at Mill House. Still remains - under grass.	TL86767908
BNH 005	SF7038	BA	The remains of a tumulus is situated at the southern end of the meadow containing BNH 004. Truncated to facilitate farm cart manouvering.	TL86717899
BNH 006	West Farm SF7039	BA	Slab of impure copper (not bronze). Found at N face of a pit at West Farm in 1953.	TL86017667
BNH 007	SF7040	Rom	Coin of Magnentius (AD 350-353) found in 1968. Good condition.	TL87307940
BNH 007	SF7041	Sax	Pottery, animal bones. Found in road section during excavations for sewage beds on new housing estate	TL87307940
BNH 009	SF7043	BA	Beaker pottery and flintwork from IA enclosure site (S1).	TL86607770
BNH 009	SF7044	IA	Enclosure: trapezium shaped, double ditched. C14 date of 100 +/- 80 b.c. from primary fill of inner ditch.	TL86607775
BNH 010	The Nunnery SF2805	Neo	'The Nunnery' - Neo site strewn with flints and black earth, visited by Basil Brown.	TL88438043
BNH 010	The Nunnery SF2806	IA	'The Nunnery', visited by Basil Brown and D Lawrence revealed IA sherds.	TL88508050
BNH 010	The Nunnery SF2807	Rom	'The Nunnery' visited by Basil Brown and D Lawrence after a Rom urn with cremation had been found.	TL88508050

Ref	Site Name	Period	Description summary	NGR
BNH 012	Barnham Number 2 pit SF2857	Pal	John Wymer reports that two Late Acheulian hand-axes were found here but Basil Brown quite definitely states that they were found at Barnham Number 1 pit (TL88408000) as it was being closed down.	TL86608000
BNH 012	Barnham Number 2 pit SF2858	BA	BA Artefacts had been found in 1913-1914 and are shown on SMR card BNH 14 which must be considered as early finds from BNH 012.	TL86608000
BNH 012	Barnham Number 2 pit SF2859	IA	IA Artefacts had been found in 1913-1914 and are shown on SMR card BNH 14 which must be considered as early finds from BNH 012.	TL86608000
BNH 012	Barnham Number 2 pit SF2860	Rom	Rom Artefacts had been found in 1913-1914 and are shown on SMR card BNH 14 which must be considered as early finds from BNH 012.	TL86608000
BNH 012	Barnham Number 2 pit SF2861	Sax	Sax Artefacts had been found in 1913-191 and are shown on SMR card BNH 14 which must be considered as early finds from BNH 012.	TL86608000
BNH 013	East Farm Brick Pit SF7047	Pal	Clactonian industry (lower Pal flint industry) found in a brick pit at a depth of about 3m, on and in gravel underlying brickearth.	TL87547867
BNH 014	SF7048	Un	Pit with black layer containing flint implements - later excavated by Basil Brown. See BNH 012 for records.	TL86548014
BNH 016	Barnham Heath SF7049	BA	Round barrow, diameter 40 feet. Abundant flintwork and 4 BA urns recovered during various excavations.	TL88677976
BNH 016	Barnham Heath SF7050	IA	IA sherds found in BA barrow - 'EIA rim of cordoned vessel, and rim of 'late Celtic' vessel'(S1).	TL88677976
BNH 016	Barnham Heath SF7051	Sax	Sword, knife, spearhead and shield boss widely scattered in W side of BA round barrow, probably belonged to an 'interment of the Anglo-Saxon period' (S1).	TL88677976
BNH 019	SF7053	Neo	Two flaked flint chisels recorded in Proceedings of Suffolk Institute Journal.	TL86507800
BNH 021	SF7055	BA	Bronze socketed axe recorded in the Proceeding of Suffolk Institute Journal.	TL88007800
BNH 022	SF7056	Med	Probable moat, with adjacent fish pond and probable deserted medieval village.	TL87367950
BNH 023	SF7057	Un	Ring ditch, W end of village seen on APs. Probably part of EBA barrow cluster.	TL86727905

Ref	Site Name	Period	Description summary	NGR
BNH 024	SF7058	Un	Ring ditch, W end of village seen on APs. Probably part of EBA barrow cluster.	TL86567889
BNH 025	SF7059	Un	Possible ring ditch, W end of village, seen on APs. Probably part of EBA barrow cluster.	TL86617898
BNH 026	SF7060	Un	Probable barrow. Lies on an E-W ridge, ploughed. No sign of ditch. C.44m diameter.	TL87227763
BNH 027	SF7061	Un	Barrow on flat, low lying land, under pasture. C.34m in diameter, no indication of a ditch.	TL87947941
BNH 030	SF66	Sax	Two iron scramasaxes (daggers), one gold inlaid, discovered while digging trenches for council houses in December 1950 (S1)(R1).	TL86757912
BNH 030	St Martins Lane SF67	Rom	Coin of Claudius II, AD 268-270, found in garden (S1). Later monitoring also revealed Rom evidence.	TL86767914
BNH 037	Fields '0000' & OS 2255 SF12664	BA	March 1991: Fieldwalking assessment revealed concentrations of burnt flint - probably plough dispersed burnt flint patch/es and scatter of struck flints and one sherd flint filled pottery over adjoining field surfaces, circa 300m length (S1).	TL87367848
BNH 038	SF12686	IA	March 1991: Two sherds flint gritted (IA?) pottery found close to each other during fieldwalking assessment of water pipeline route (S1).	TL87517849
BNH 040	Field 0002 SF12700	BA	February 1991: fieldwalking assessment survey prior to insertion of water pipeline located very thin spread of worked flint (badly plough scattered?).	TL86407830
BNH 042	21 St Martins Lane SF13157	Rom	Three Rom coins, of Allectus, Valentinian I (AD 367-375) and Constantius II (AD 330-337), from garden of 21 St Martins Lane, Barnham.	TL86737919
BNH 044	Thetford Aqueduct SF13513	Un	August 1991: two small charcoal filled post holes excavated during the monitoring of the stripped pipeline (S1).	TL87887854
BNH 045	Thetford Aqueduct SF13514	Un	August 1991: Single (charcoal filled) post hole excavated during monitoring of stripped pipeline (S1).	TL88027856
BNH 047	SF13940	Un	Meadow with earthworks between present Barnham to Euston and former(?) Barnham to Euston road.	TL87377925
BNH 048	Euston Estate Brickworks SF14584	PMed	Euston Estate Brickworks. Operated from 1855-1929.	TL87607926

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
BNH 050	Water Lane SF14591	Un	April 1994: Three undated pits observed (one sketched) in footing trenches for new house.	TL86857931
BNH 056	SF18788	Sax	Lead cast disc brooch, 39.3mm diameter. Finder & method of discovery not recorded.	TL87217931
BNH 057	West Farm SF7067	BA	Complete plano-convex circular copper ingot recorded in Proceedings of Suffolk Institute Journal.	TL85817652
BNH 058	A134 SF18277	PMed	Milestone marked on OS 1955 and 1983 maps (S1)(S2).	TL86697655
BNH Misc	SF14473	Pal	Leaf-shaped blade, claimed as 'unquestionably solutrean' found "in the wash-mill at the brick yard".	TL87007800
Parish: EUSTON				
EUN 001	Grange Farm - field 266 SF7185	Sax	Anglo Saxon pottery & sheep bones (not thought to be ancient) found on land belonging to Mr Bird at Euston (S1)(S2)(S3).	TL89887955
EUN 006	St Andrew's Church, Little Fakenham (site of); Park House SF7190	Med	Site of St Andrew's Church, Little Fakenham (Fakenham Parva).	TL90987715
EUN 005	SF7189	Un	Possible round barrow or mill mound.	TL90637762
EUN 009	SF7193	Rom	Bronze coin of Crispus (AD 317-326), obverse : FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES.	TL90707740
EUN 010	Church of St Genevieve SF7194	PMed	Church (S1)(R1).	TL90057848
EUN 011	Hercules Went SF2475	Rom	On map SAU ref.	TL90027782
EUN 015	Icewell Plantation; Euston Park SF11262	PMed	Icehouse.	TL89447876
EUN 016	The Temple or Banqueting House, Euston Park SF12449	PMed	Very deep ice-house, circa 30 feet with 'folly' known as the Temple or Banqueting House on top (S1).	TL90417841
EUN 017	Thetford Road; OS Field 3051 SF12661	Med	Circa March 1991: Fieldwalking for assessment survey, in advance of Cambridge Water Company pipeline, located scatter of Med (plus PMed) pottery in S corner of OS Field 3051 and W part of adjoining OS field 8155 (S1).	TL89567954

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
EUN 018	OS 7764 (Field Number) SF12662	BA	March 1991: General background scatter of 17 worked flints, 1 scraper and 1 burnt flint located during fieldwalking assessment.	TL88707866
EUN 019	Euston Hall; Hall Bridge SF13154	PMed	Euston Hall.	TL89807865
EUN 020	Euston Park SF14202	PMed	Registered Park and Garden associated with Euston Hall (EUN 019).	TL90947804
EUN 021	Little Fakenham DMV SF15692	Med	Earthworks of Little Fakenham DMV to the south of Park House, Euston.	TL91007712
EUN 022	Fakenham Wood	Un	Ancient woodland as defined in (S1).	TL92867771
EUN 023	Rushford (parish boundary) SF16251	Un	Earthwork bank on eastern side of track running from Whitethorn Queach to the Rushford Road.	TL91587958
EUN 024	SF16797	PMed	Bridge spanning river Black Bourne in Euston.	TL89627897
EUN 027	Fakenham Wood SF18246	PMed	'Coal hearth' marked on tithe map (S1) in Pakenham Wood (ancient woodland - EUN 022).	TL93317808
EUN 029	SF22105	BA	Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead. Found by Mr Roe some years ago, now lost.	TL89087839

Parish: FAKENHAM MAGNA

FKM 001	Hercules Went SF2489	Pal	This is a multi period settlement site reported by Kenneth Landymore to Basil Brown in August 1946 when pottery was found by workmen digging for gravel in Allen Newport Ltd's pit, on the field known as Hercules Went. SF2489	TL90607723
FKM 001	Hercules Went SF2490	Mes	This multi period settlement site reported by Kenneth Landymore to Basil Brown in August 1946, when pottery was found by workmen digging for gravel in Allen Newport Ltd's pit on the field known as Hercules Went.	TL90607723
FKM 001	Hercules Went SF2491	Neo	This multi period settlement site reported by Kenneth Landymore to Basil Brown in August 1946, when pottery was found by workmen digging for gravel in Allen Newport Ltd's pit on the field known as Hercules Went.	TL90607723
FKM 001	Hercules Went SF2492	BA	This multi period settlement site reported by Kenneth Landymore to Basil Brown in August 1946, when pottery was found by workmen digging for gravel in Allen Newport Ltd's pit on the field known as Hercules Went.	TL90607723

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
FKM 001	Hercules Went SF2493	IA	This multi period settlement site reported by Kenneth Landymore to Basil Brown in August 1946, when pottery was found by workmen digging for gravel in Allen Newport Ltd's pit on the field known as Hercules Went.	TL90607723
Ref	Site Name	Period	Description summary	NGR
FKM 001	Hercules Went SF2494	Rom	This multi period settlement site reported by Kenneth Landymore to Basil Brown in August 1946, when pottery was found by workmen digging for gravel in Allen Newport Ltd's pit on the field known as Hercules Went.	TL90607723
FKM 001	Hercules Went SF2495	Sax	This multi period settlement site reported by Kenneth Landymore to Basil Brown in August 1946, when pottery was found by workmen digging for gravel in Allen Newport Ltd's pit on the field known as Hercules Went.	TL90607723
FKM 005	Ringwork in Burnthall Plantation SF7168	Un	Circular earthwork called Burnthall Plantation.	TL91207600
FKM 009	Little Fakenham SF7172	Med	"Occupation and pottery of Late Saxon and Early Medieval periods and furnace found in pipeline 1953-54" (S1)(S2).	TL90807611
FKM 009	Little Fakenham SF7398	Sax	"Occupation and pottery of Late Saxon and Early Medieval periods and furnace found in pipeline 1953-1954" (S1)(S2).	TL90807611
FKM 010	SF7173	Rom	Rom pottery collected S of Burnthall Plantation, (together with LSax) by B Brown and boys from Honington School in 1952 and 1955 (S1)(S2).	TL91197598
FKM 010	SF7174	Sax	LSax pottery collected S of Burnthall Plantation, (together with Rom) by B Brown and boys from Honington School in 1952 and 1955 (S1)(S2).	TL91197598
FKM 011	SF7175	Rom	Rom pottery, C1 & C2 types (probably related to FKM 001), found near Rectory in bomb crater.	TL90807680
FKM 012	Chalkpit, Fakenham No 2. Newport's SF7176	Pal	"Early palaeoliths" (S1).	TL90807530
FKM 013	SF7177	Rom	"Roman Pottery BB 1955" (S1).	TL91407530
FKM 014	SF7178	Sax	Anglo Saxon pottery (some ornamented with crude concentric circles) found in gravel pit, N of Taylor's Grove.	TL90687586

Ref	Site Name	Period	Description summary	NGR
FKM 017	SF9963	Mes	Large hatched area defined on map, centreing on TL 9000 7730 with "904 774 mesolithic & neolithic implements, miniature votive greenstone axe, MHM" notated (S1).	TL90007730
FKM 017	SF9964	Neo	Large hatched area defined on map centreing on TL 9000 7730 with "904 774 mesolithic & neolithic implements, miniature votive greenstone axe, MHM" notated on side (S1).	TL90007730
FKM 018	Lime Quarry (Euston?) SF12453	PMed	'Lime kiln' noted on OS 1st edition map in pit .(S1).	TL89607740
FKM 019	Castle Fen SF13155	Un	Circular cropmark with possible interruption and entrance to NE, 550m N of Burnthall Plantation, FKM 005.	TL91267662
FKM 020	SF14152	Rom	Finds scatter resulting from unsystematic fieldwalk of the three fields involved.	TL90607600
FKM 021	SF14153	Rom	Finds scatter resulting from unsystematic fieldwalk of the three fields involved.	TL90407640
FKM 021	SF14601	Neo	Stone axe sectioned, dolerite, said to be from TL 905 765 (S1).	TL90507650
FKM 022	SF14154	Sax	Finds scatter resulting from unsystematic fieldwalk of the three fields involved.	TL90907650
FKM 022	SF14155	Med	Finds scatter resulting from unsystematic fieldwalk of the three fields involved.	TL90907650
FKM 023	Broom Hill Lane SF15753	Sax	1995: Finds of two sherds of ESax and one sherd Thetford ware found fieldwalking In N part of field S of Broom Hill Lane (S1).	TL90607610
FKM 025	SF17109	Rom	Surface finds recovered mainly from molehills and erosion from river bank.	TL91457586
FKM 025	SF17110	BA	Three joining fragments from a double-edg sickle blade decorated with two flutings imitating the scimitar blade shape.	TL91407580
FKM 026	SF17111	Neo	Occasional surface finds of leaf shaped arrowheads found between Burnthall Plantation (FKM 005) and Rom scatter, FKM 025.	TL91307600
Parish: SAPISTON				
SAP 001	SF7305	Un	Dark areas and burnt flints.	TL92907670
SAP 002	SF7306	Mes	Pebble macehead/hammer.	TL93607704

Ref	Site Name	Period	Description summary	NGR
SAP 003	Church of St Andrew SF7307	Med	St Andrew's Church.	TL92057425
SAP 004	SF2405	Rom	Rom pottery, etc found in dredging river nearby.	TL92277419
SAP 004	SF2406	Sax	LSax pottery, etc found in dredging river nearby.	TL92277419
SAP 005	SF2407	Un	Pottery (S1).	TL93087535
SAP 006	SF10742	Un	Three (+?) rings of large flint ?foundations (?cemented) of 7-10 feet diameter reported to Mr Drummond (pre 1971), when his ploughman broke a plough on them.	TL93407722
SAP 006	Peddars Way ? SF2408	Med	Road described as alternative route for Peddars Way prior to 1671 per W G Clarke; also described as conjectured course of Peddars Way from America Lodge prior to 1671 per W G Clarke.	TL93497535
SAP 007	SF12450	PMed	Water mill on the Black Bourne river.	TL91927436
SAP 008	SF12451	PMed	Approximate site of post mill.	TL92307440
SAP 009	SF12936	Med	Area of lumps and bumps in grassland to the N of Sapiston church, sometimes thought to be the remains of a deserted village.	TL92007430
SAP 010	SF13266	Un	1991: Cropmarks, including rectilinear enclosure(s)? circa 30m x 25m (S1).	TL92157438
SAP 011	Great Grove SF18948	Un	Ancient woodland as defined in (S1).	TL93207602

Appendix 2

Specific aerial photographs examined, by site.

NLA – Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, Norfolk County Council.

SCCAS - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

BNH 009 SCCAS , AJL6, AJL4.

FKM 001 SCCAS, ALD11, ALD12, ALD13.

FKM 015 SCCAS, ALD11, ALD12, ALD13, ALD14, ALD15.

FKM 015, NLA, 11351/10, 11351/11, 11351/12, 11351/15, 11351/16, 11352/1 – 12.

FKM 005 NLA, 11353/3, 153353/2.

FKM 019 NLA, 13352/1, 13352/13, 11352/14.