

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Land at Kennett Park, Moulton Road, Kentford, MUN 034

James Rolfe
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© April 2007

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List of Contributors

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded and commissioned by Mr D. Strike of Kennett Park LLP. The desk based assessment (DBA) was carried out by James Rolfe, of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and the documentary study by Anthony M. Breen, a freelance local history researcher. The project was managed by John Newman, Contracts Manager, of SCCAS.

Disclaimer

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Summary

This archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken prior to a proposal for the erection of a mixed-use development on the site of the Friskies Pet Care Centre and the two adjacent fields to the north and east of it in the parish of Moulton. This DBA includes an examination of the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the aerial photographic archive, a documentary search and a site walkover. The proposed development area (PDA) is situated on the west side of the River Kennet on fairly level ground with a slight slope from the south down to the north where it is adjacent to the route of the Icknield way. Due to the topographic location of the PDA and the large concentration of Bronze Age barrows identified within this area, it is thought that Bronze Age material is probably the most likely to be encountered. In addition there is potential for medieval material to be discovered along the northern edge of the PDA near the route of the Icknield way. It is therefore recommended that a first stage of work should be to carry out a trial trench evaluation over the whole of the PDA including all areas of building, car parking and landscaping, to establish the character and condition of any surviving archaeology. The archaeological potential of the PDA does not justify a predetermination condition being placed upon the archaeological works. Consultation would then be required with the County Council Planning Archaeologist to determine the need and scope for any further work, which could include full-scale excavation.

SMR information

Planning application no.	Pre-planning
Grid Reference:	TL70086631
Funding body:	Kennett Park LLP

Introduction

1.1. Project Background

This archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) has been prepared by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service on behalf of Kennett Park LLP.

This DBA was commissioned prior to a proposal for the erection of a mixed-use development.

1.2. Site Description

The subject of this DBA covers an area of approximately 6.2ha centred at TL70086631, in the parish of Moulton (Fig. 2 & 3).

At present the land is divided into three fields, land-use in the eastern and the southern fields is rough pasture and the north western field has various buildings and pens related to the Friskies Pet Care site.

1.3. Geology and topography

The PDA is on the west side of the River Kennet on fairly level ground with a slight slope from the south down to the north. The site is between 30-40m above sea level (Fig. 4).

The PDA is situated on deep well-drained sandy soils, (source: SCC digital data) (Fig. 5).

1.4. Scope of this report

In order to set the PDA in its archaeological context a search area of 2km radius from its centre was selected for examination (Fig. 2).

In accordance with PPG16, the Government's guidance on archaeology and planning, this assessment examines the available archaeological sources. These include the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), including the aerial photographic archive, reports of any archaeological investigations, all readily available cartographic and documentary sources, and a site walkover.

1.5. Aims

To determine as far as reasonably practicable from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource and the potential resource within the PDA.

1.6. Methodology

The methodology involved interrogating the following sources of data to meet the aims of this DBA.

A search of the Suffolk SMR for any records within 1km from the centre of the PDA was carried out and the results are examined, mapped and tabulated in Appendix 3.

An examination of the literature with reference to archaeological excavations within the study area was carried out.

A search for listed buildings that are adjacent to or have a line of sight to the PDA was carried out, but no listed buildings will be affected by this development.

A historical documentary search was commissioned; the results have been summarised, with the full report presented in Appendix 2.

The aerial photographic archive held at Suffolk County Council SMR was examined.

A site walkover was conducted on April 19th 2007, for which notes and digital photographs were taken.

1.7. Legislative Frameworks

PPG 16 (November 1990) provides guidance for planning authorities, developers and others in the investigation of archaeological remains. This guidance 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. The 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.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 statutorily protects scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings as nationally important sites. There are two SAMs within 2 km of this PDA, the first comprises three round barrows **GAZ 002**, **GAZ 003** and **GAZ 008** and the second is **MUN 008**, a 15th century four arched flint bridge over the River Kennet.

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. A search was carried out on the listed building web site <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>, which identified no listed buildings adjacent to or with a possible line of sight to the PDA.

A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981, due to its flora, fauna or geological or geomorphological features. There are no SSSI within 2km of this PDA.

2. Results

2.1. Suffolk SMR search

It should be noted at this point that pre PPG 16 (1990) archaeological investigations were not routinely carried out on development projects. Therefore it is probable that if any archaeological remains were encountered before this date they would not necessarily have been recorded. As there has been very little development around this area post PPG16, a 2km search of the Suffolk SMR has been carried out to set this site in its archaeological context.

As the SMR can only represent the archaeological material that has been reported it therefore cannot be a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area.

For more details of the sites mentioned in the report see Appendix 3.

2.1.1. All known archaeological sites within 2km of the PDA

There are fifty-four entries in the SMR within a 2km radius from the centre of the PDA (Fig. 6 & 7).

Palaeolithic (500,000-10,000BC)

1.5 km east of the PDA at **KTD 006** 13 handaxes, 15 flakes and animal bones have been found in various quarries exploiting the gravel terraces on the side of the Kennet valley. At **07681** 550m to the north of the PDA, a Palaeolithic flint axe was found in a gravel pit next to Kennett Station.

Mesolithic (10,000-4000BC)

There are two sites representing the Mesolithic period, both are findspots of tranchet axes, **MSF6475**, 1.7km to the north-east of the PDA and **07675**, 1.5km to the north of the PDA.

Neolithic (4,000-2,351BC)

There are four SMR entries for the Neolithic period. **KTD 006**, 1.3km to the east of the PDA, **MUN 006**, 1.6km to the south of the PDA, **MSF14641**, 340m to the east of the PDA and **07487**, 1.3km to the west of the PDA, are all single finds of flint axes.

Bronze Age (2150-800BC)

The majority of sites that are thought to represent the Bronze Age are ring ditches. These are the ploughed out remains of burial mounds and there are three concentrations within the 2km search area. The first group is 900m to the south of the PDA and consists of four ring ditches **MUN 001**, **MUN 002**, **MUN 009** and **MUN 019**. These are on the west side of the River Kennet and at the same height above sea level as the PDA. The second group is more spread out and consists of ten ring ditches divided into three smaller clusters. The first cluster, **KTD 001**, **KTD 002**, **KTD 003** and **KTD 004**, is 1.1km to the east of the PDA. The second cluster, **GAZ 002**, **GAZ 003**, **GAZ 008** (these three combined form the only SAM within the study area) and **GAZ 005** is 1.5km to the east of the PDA. The third cluster, **KTD 005** and **KTD 009** is 2km to the north east of the PDA. The third group is a long linear barrow cemetery covering over 3km and consisting of at least 16 ring ditches and barrows in an arch roughly 1.7km to the north and 2.2km to the west of the PDA. These are **10325**, **04464**, **04465**, **04467**, **07447**, **07448**, **07921**, **09063**, and **09071**. The two remaining SMR entries for

the Bronze Age are both single finds, **GAZ 015** is a pottery food vessel found in 1798 and **GAZ 018** a plain socketed and looped axe.

Prehistoric

Adjacent to the PDA on its north side is the B1506 called the Icknield Way, which is thought to be the oldest road in Britain, being one of the few long-distance trackways to have existed before the Roman occupation of the country. 1.6km to the west of the PDA at **MUN 007** a flint adze was found. At **MUN 003** in 1923 'flint implements' were found by the side of the 'Icknield Way', 1.5km to the west of the PDA. At **10262** 1.8km to the north-west of the PDA, 9 worked flints including a core were found. Flint implements were also found at **07572**, 1.8km to the north of the PDA.

Roman (1-410AD)

There are two entries for the Roman period, **MUN 012** is a glass vessel that was dug up in a garden 1.8km to the south of the PDA and **04464a** pottery that was found in the ditch of a Bronze Age round barrow 1.5km to the west of the PDA.

Medieval (1066-1500AD)

There are seven SMR entries for the medieval period. **KTD 011** is the Church of St Mary on the eastern side of the River Kennet, 500m to the east of the PDA. **KTD 012** is the site of a medieval bridge crossing the River Kennet 400m to the east of the PDA. **MUN 008 (SAM)** is a 15th century four arched flint bridge over the River Kennet 1.6km to the south of the PDA. **CB04884** is the Church of Saint Nicholas, Kennett 1.7km to the north of the PDA. **01191** is the remains of a moated site with three arms remaining 1.8km to the north-west of the PDA. **MSF6437** is casual find of a 13th century prick spur found whilst subsoiling 900m to the south of the PDA. **MSF6438** represents the casual finding of two 14th century pennies in a back garden 1.8km to the south of the PDA.

Post Medieval (1500-1900AD)

There are four SMR entries within 2km of the PDA dated to the post medieval period. 50m to the north of the PDA is **MUN 020** a milestone that was shown on the 1983 OS map. **MUN 014** is said to be the site of a pyramidal folly built by the Earls of Orford. **GAZ 022** is a large house shown on the 1840 tithe map but not named and is 1.8km to the east of the PDA. 200m to the south of **GAZ 022** is the possible site of a dovecote, suggested by the name of the field.

Unknown Date

KTD 0010 is an earthwork in the form of a linear depression circa 2-3m wide with raised banks, visible in a pasture field 400m to the east of the PDA. Just to the north of **KTD 010** is **KTD 007**, earthworks that probably represent house plots and gardens. **MSF11012** is a find of a bent iron spike, incomplete, with V-shaped copper inlay at thick end, 1km to the south-west of the PDA.

2.2. Site walkover

A site walkover was carried out on the 19th of April 2007. The present land use within the PDA is pasture in the north and east fields with the Friskies Pet Care Centre taking up most of the western field except for its southern part that is pasture. It was noted that in the eastern part of the northern field there was an artificial earthwork platform with a flat top approximately 0.5m higher than the rest of the field. After examining various maps and aerial photographs it became clear that this feature was of late 20th century date and related to the activities of the stud.

2.3. Documentary study summary

Anthony M. Breen carried out the documentary study in April 2007 on behalf of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. The full documentary search is located in Appendix 2.

On the estate map of 1771 (Fig.8) the two southern fields are probably part of the open field known as 'Chippenham Field' formerly divided into small narrow strips. The open fields in this parish were enclosed in 1841 and the land allotted to William Davison. The enclosure map shows that the northern former field or paddock was an 'Old Inclosure' then part of James Holder's farm but not the site of his farm buildings

Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows buildings along the road frontage in the approximate area of the northern part of the PDA.

On both the 1838 Tithe map and the 1841 Enclosure map the area of the PDA is shown as agricultural arable fields (Fig. 9 & 10) owned by a William Davison.

By the 1883 O/S map (Fig.11) the fields had become pasture, with small round clumps of trees to give shade to horses grazing in the fields and the land was now part of the Lanwade Stud Farm.

2.4. Aerial photographic study

A search was carried out of the aerial photographic archive held by Suffolk County Council SMR. Very little was visible on the available photographs, but the examination of the material did identify the approximate date and reason for the construction of the earthwork platform on the eastern side of the northern field within the PDA discovered during the site walkover. It appears to have been the base for stable or barn buildings and an elliptical horse exercise track.

3. Assessment of impacts and effects

3.1. The archaeological potential of the PDA

The PDA is situated on fairly level high ground overlooking the River Kennet 250m to the east and lower lying ground to the north. Throughout time this topographic location, with good access to the river valley and the surrounding higher plateau that overlooks them would have provided rich and varied resources. The topography and the light soils would have been attractive to prehistoric farmers who practised either pastoral or agrarian agriculture. The close proximity to the Icknield Way where it crosses the River Kennet would also have enhanced the attractiveness of the location.

The earliest archaeological material found within 2km of the PDA is dated to the Palaeolithic and is in the form of flint tools including hand axes. The Palaeolithic material so far discovered is confined to the quarry workings around this area and it is highly unlikely that any of this material would be encountered within the PDA.

The only evidence for both the Mesolithic and the Neolithic within 2km of the PDA is in the form of chance finds of flint axes. The potential for encountering Mesolithic and Neolithic within the PDA is low.

There is a great deal of Bronze Age activity within the 2km search area, mostly recognised by the 26 burial mounds that are either still extant or are visible as cropmarks. On a larger scale these can be seen to run roughly on a west-south-west – east-north-east alignment, following the band of chalk soils that run through this area and also along the route of the Icknield Way. It is thought that there is a moderate chance for encountering Bronze Age material within the PDA.

There is very little evidence for Roman activity within the search area, however the proximity of the River Kennet and an established crossing place (Icknield Way), raises the potential for Roman material to be found, but it is still thought to be low.

The northern part of the PDA nearest the road is the area that has the highest chance for medieval archaeology to be discovered and this is thought to have a low to moderate potential. It is at this same location that there is the greatest chance of finding post-medieval material. On Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk he shows buildings in the approximate area of the northern part of the PDA.

Overall the potential for the discovery of any archaeological material from any period is thought to be low to moderate, with material from the Later Prehistoric period being the most likely to be encountered.

3.2. Potential for preserved archaeological remains within the PDA

There is a moderate potential for preserved archaeological remains within the areas of present pasture within the PDA to be fairly well preserved. This is due to the fact that there has been no plough disturbance of the soil for at least 80 years and it is in the last 50 years that most damage to archaeology has been done by modern ploughing techniques.

It was noted during the site walkover that there was a levelled area (platform) on the eastern side of the northern field within the PDA. Although this feature dates to the late 20th century, there is still the possibility that archaeological material is preserved below it.

Within the Friskies Pet Care Centre the general potential for preserved archaeological remains is thought to be low due to disturbance caused during the construction of the buildings and associated services. There is greater potential in the southern part of this area where the ground is open and disturbance appears to have been minimal.

3.3. Assessment of the impact of the development on the archaeological resource

The extent of the impact of any development upon archaeological remains will ultimately depend upon the construction methods used. The use of heavy machinery, any terracing / earth moving, the digging of foundations, service trenches and road construction will all have a detrimental impact upon any archaeology that is present within the PDA.

4. Mitigation measures

4.1 The PDA

In this case preservation *in situ* is unlikely to be an option and to prevent loss of archaeological information preservation through record would be required. The archaeological potential of the PDA does not justify a pre-determination condition on the evaluation trenching. Initial mitigation would be an evaluation to establish the character and density of the archaeological resource present and would be in the form of trial trenching 5% of the area within the PDA, including all areas of building, car parking and landscaping. Depending upon the results of the evaluation and also the proposed construction methods that will be used in any development, further mitigation procedures would need to be discussed with the County Council Planning Archaeologist.

5. Conclusions

Through an examination of the information available from the Suffolk SMR, aerial photographs, a documentary search and a site walkover, this DBA has set the PDA within its immediate archaeological landscape. It has been established that such a topographically favourable situation has the potential for archaeological material from most periods, but it is thought that material from the later prehistoric periods and the medieval period is most likely to be encountered.

In the area of the Friskies Pet Care Centre there is a high probability that the archaeological resource has been disturbed to some extent by foundations and services. The rest of the PDA has been agricultural land from the time of the earliest records in the medieval period, therefore any archaeological remains may have been disturbed by ploughing. However, ploughing within the PDA stopped before the advent of modern deep ploughing techniques, so the damage will not be as severe as it could have been.

It has therefore been recommended that mitigation initially take the form of an evaluation, consisting of trial trenches covering 5% of the whole of the PDA including all areas of building, car parking and landscaping. The archaeological potential of the PDA does not justify a predetermination condition on the archaeological works to be carried out. The results from the evaluation would clarify what further mitigating processes would need to be put in place depending upon the design and construction methods for proposed development.

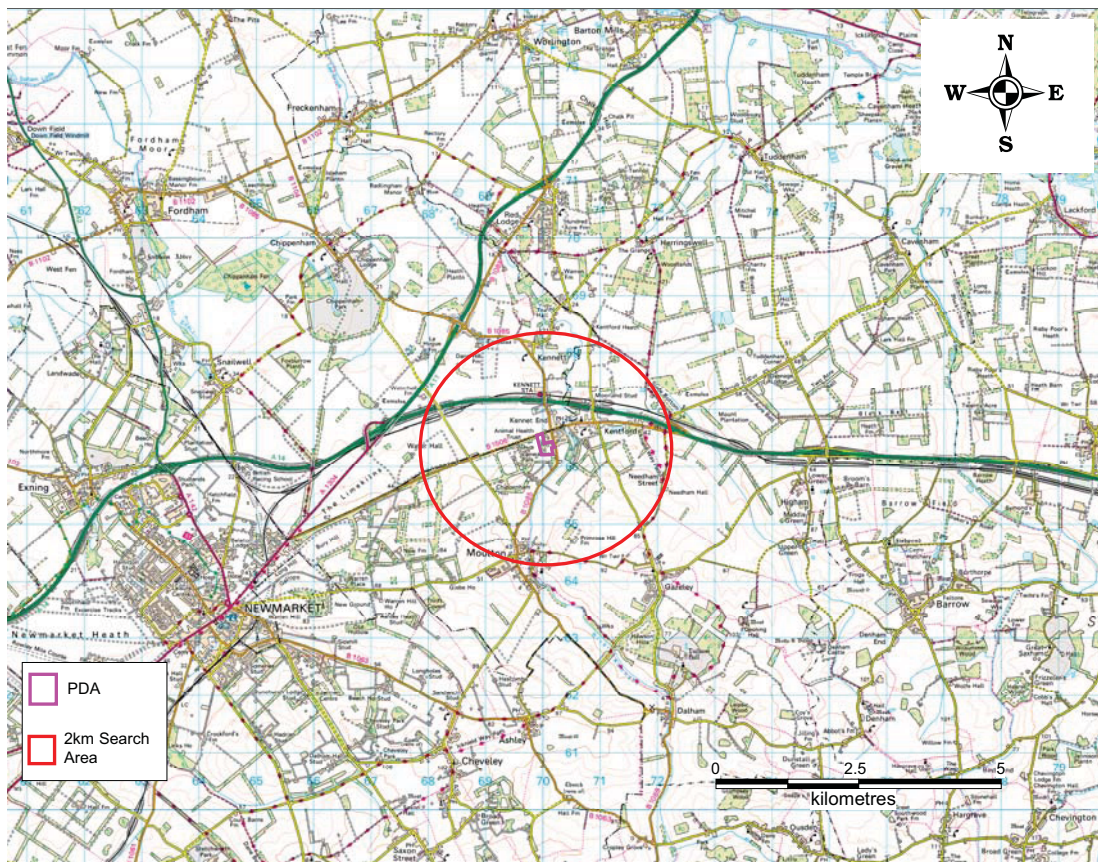
Disclaimer

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



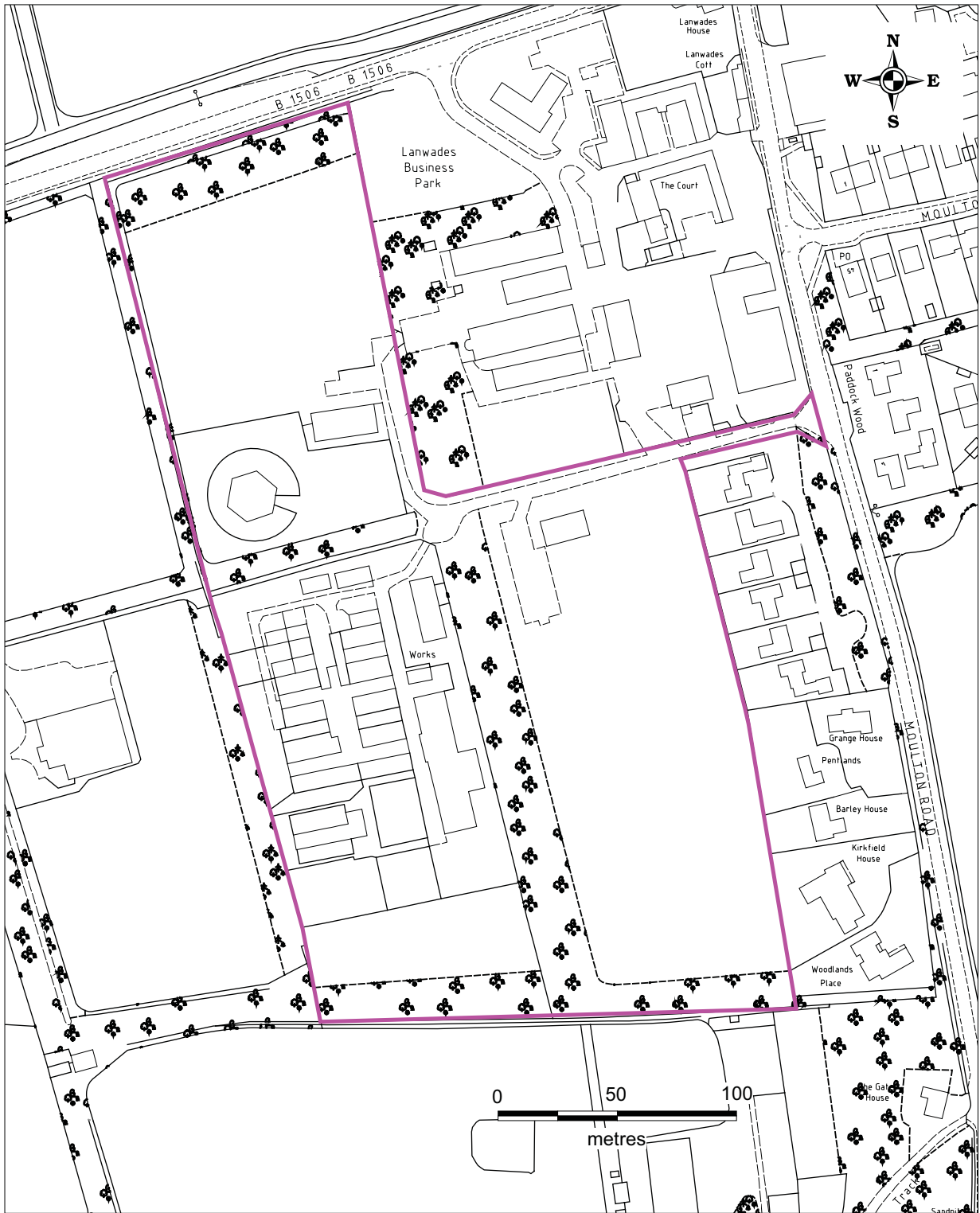
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Figure 1. Location of the PDA



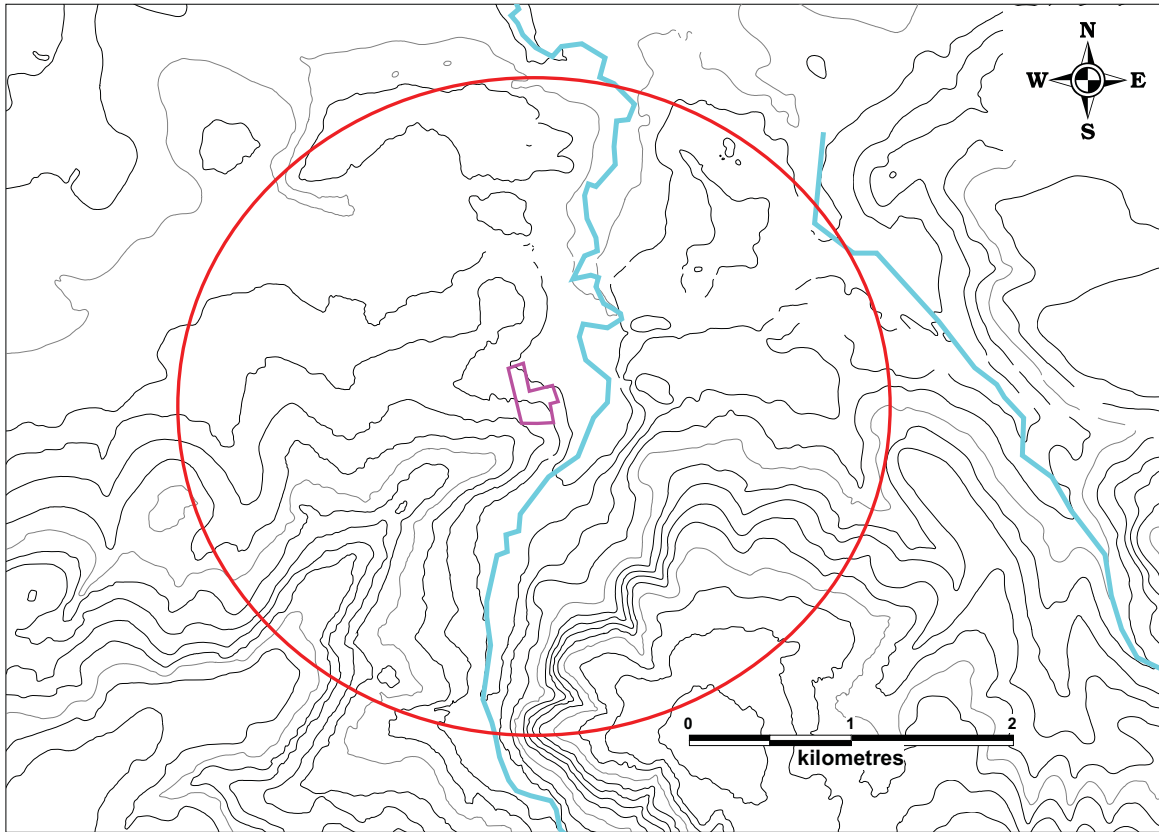
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Figure 2. PDA and 2km search area



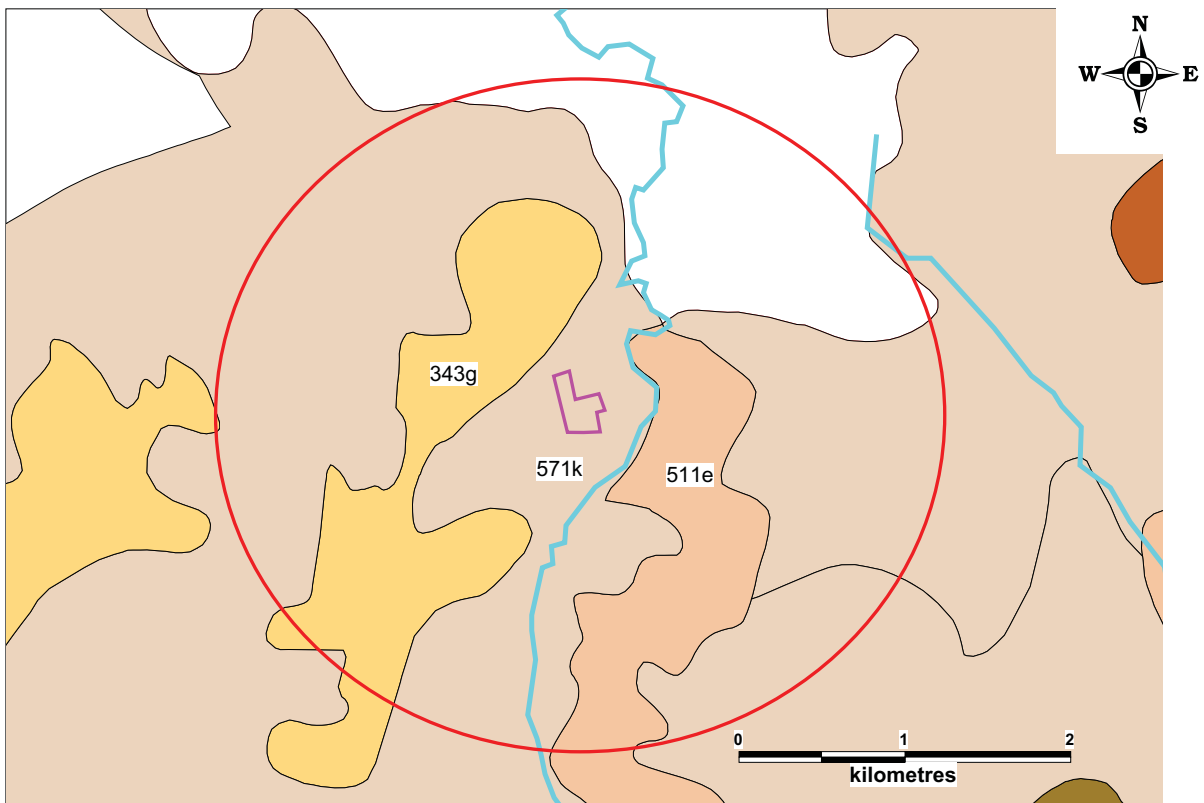
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Figure 3. The PDA



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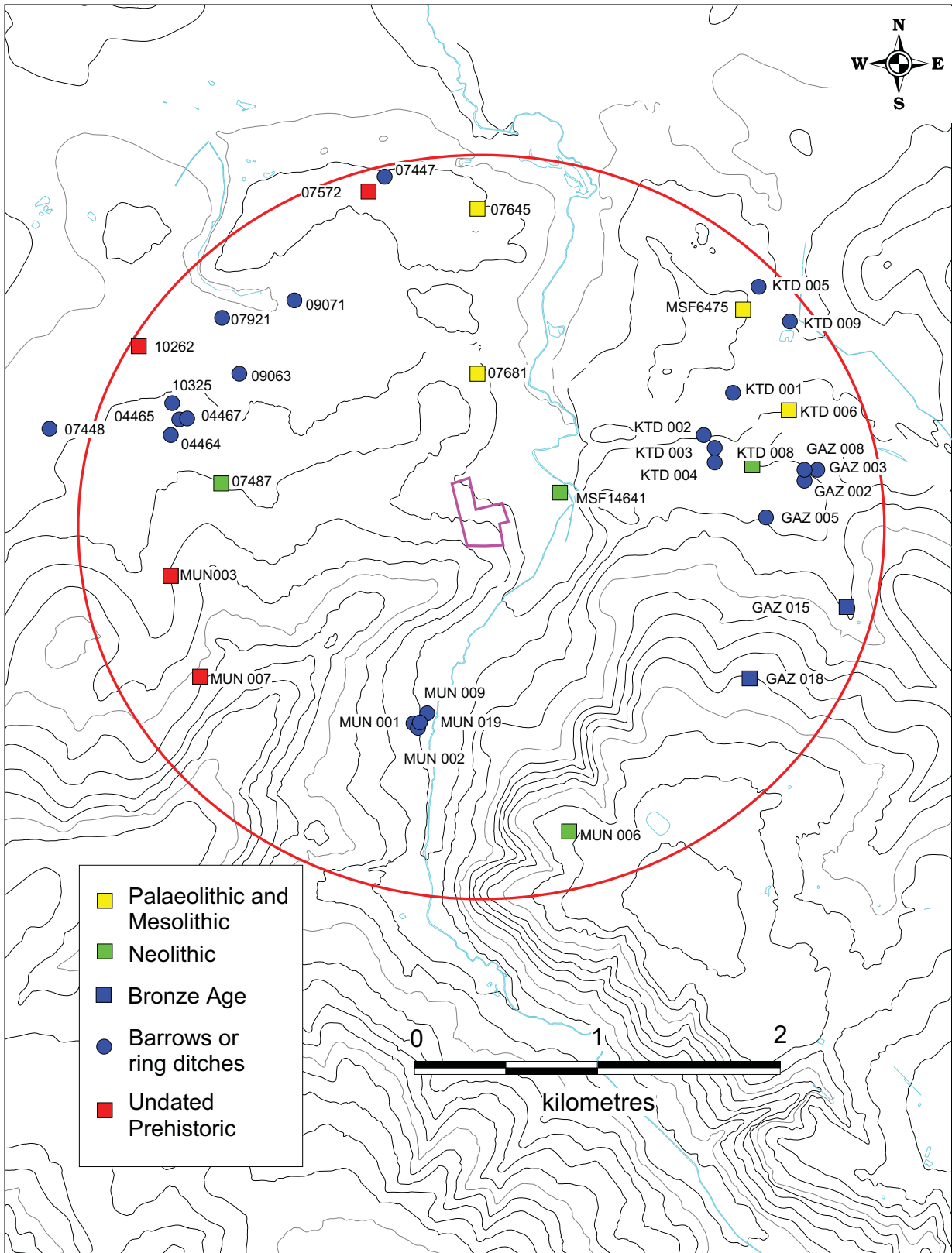
Figure 4. Topography of the PDA and the surrounding area



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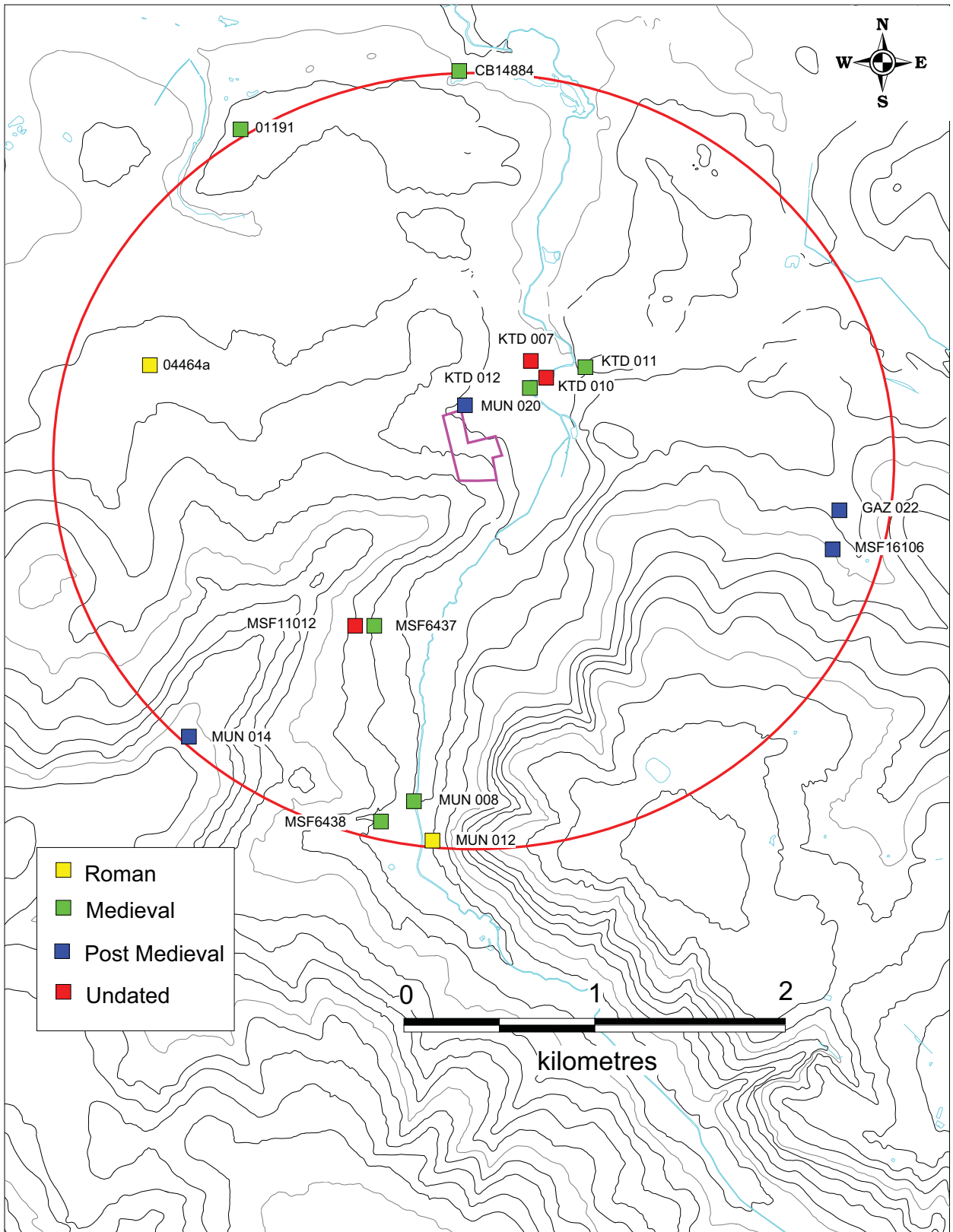
Figure 5. Soils of the PDA and the surrounding area

(Map symbol and soil type: 343g Shallow loam over chalk; 571k Loam over chalk; 511e Loam over chalk.)



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Figure 6. SMR entries within a 2km radius from the centre of the PDA for the Prehistoric periods



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Figure 7. SMR entries within a 2km radius from the centre of the PDA from the Roman period to the Post Medieval period



Figure 8. 1771 Estate map showing the general location of the PDA (no scale)



Figure 9. 1838 Tithe map showing the PDA as arable fields (no scale)

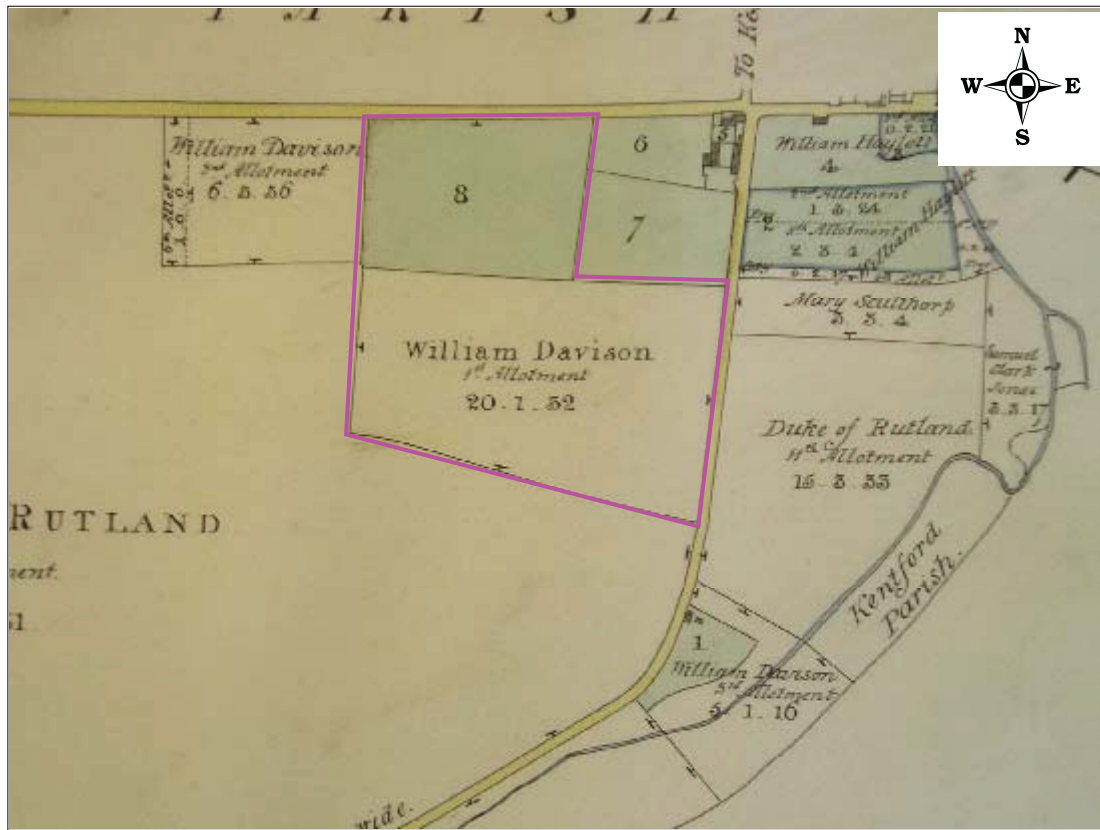
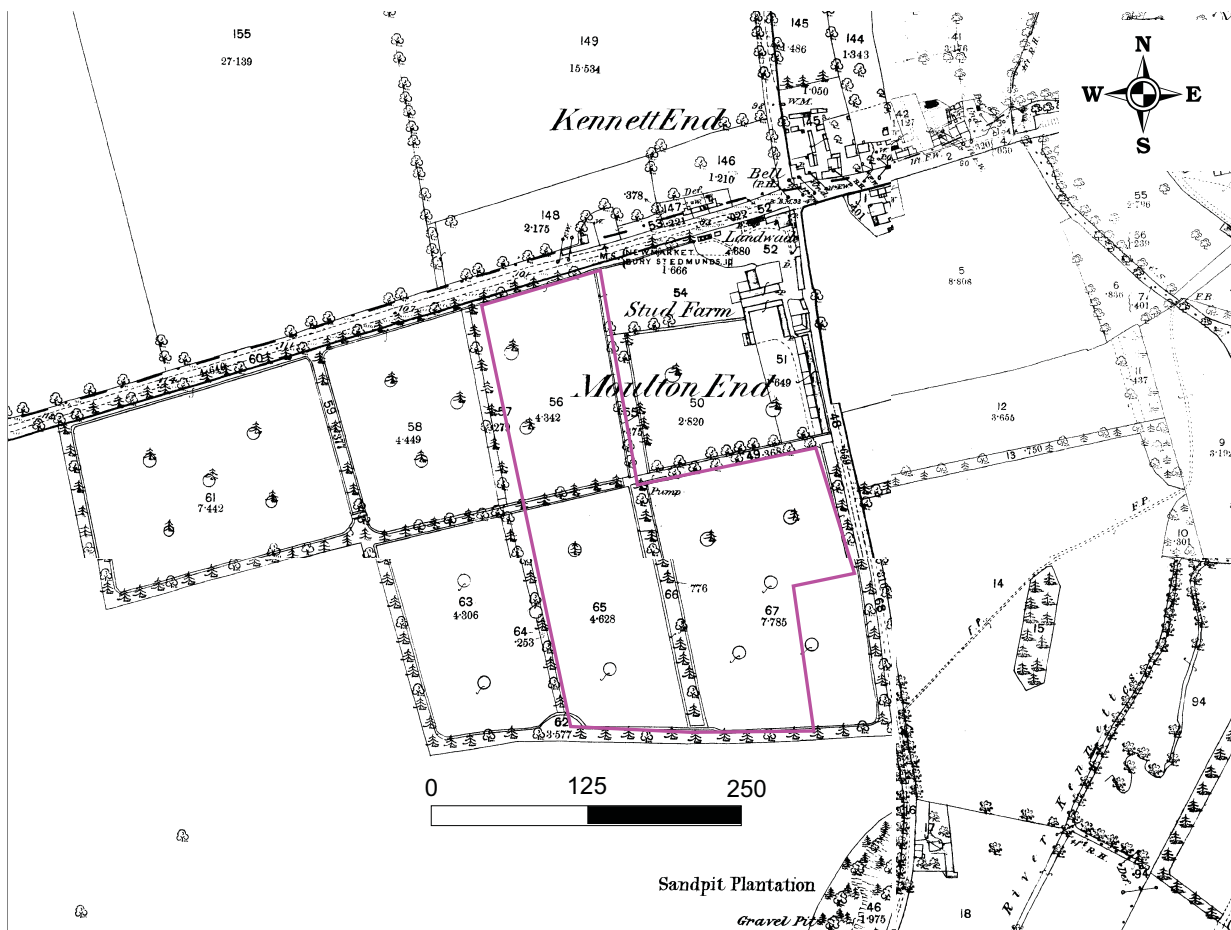


Figure 10. 1841 Enclosure map showing the PDA as arable fields (no scale)



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Figure 11. Ordnance survey map 1883 showing PDA as paddocks

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for a Desk-Based Assessment

LAND AT KENNET PARK, MOULTON ROAD, KENTFORD

1. Background

- 1.1 An outline planning application is to be made to Forest Heath District Council for development at Kennet Park, Moulton Road, Kentford (TL 7006 6634) (see accompanying plan (Fig. 3)).
- 1.2 The proposed application area measures c. 6.40ha. in extent and has not been the subject of previous archaeological investigation.
- 1.3 The site is located on the western side of, and over-looking, the River Kennett. It is situated on well-drained loam over chalk, between c. 30 - 40m OD.
- 1.4 A request has been made for a desk-based assessment of the known and potential archaeology for the application area. Further information concerning the location, extent, survival and significance of the known archaeological remains on the site, as well as the potential for further archaeological remains to survive, is required. This brief sets out the requirement.

2. Objectives

- 2.1 To collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological remains within and adjacent to the site shown in the accompanying plan. It is important that a sufficiently large area around the target area is studied in order to give adequate context; in this instance an area with boundaries 250m beyond the parcel boundaries will be the minimum appropriate.
- 2.2 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*).
- 2.3 To assess the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites within the application area.
- 2.4 To assess the likely impact of past land uses and the potential quality of preservation of below ground deposits, and where possible to model those deposits.
- 2.5 To assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any mitigation strategy.
- 2.6 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below. In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards.

3. Specification

- 3.1 Collation and assessment of the County Sites and Monuments Record to identify known sites and to assess the potential of the application area.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the site to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings. Where possible copies should be included in the report.
- 3.3 Assess the potential for historic documentation that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 3.4 Reassessment of aerial photographic evidence and, where relevant, a replotting of archaeological and topographic information by a qualified at a scale of 1:2500.
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. SSSI, County Wildlife Site, AONB, etc).
- 3.7 A site visit to determine any constraints to archaeological survival.

4. Report Requirements

- 4.1 Assemble, summarise and order the available evidence.
- 4.2 Synthesise the evidence and place it in its local and/or regional context.
- 4.3 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence within the regional context. The conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, highlighting any research priorities, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 4.4 Comment on the reliability of the evidence and give an opinion on the necessity and scope for further assessment including field evaluation.
- 4.5 A comprehensive list of all sources consulted (with specific references) should be included.
- 4.6 A copy of the report should be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within six months.
- 4.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 4.8 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).
- 4.9 A digital copy of the air photographic evidence should be supplied with the report for inclusion in the SMR; AutoCAD files should be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 4.10 The IFA *Standard 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.

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel: 01284 352197
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Date: 13 March 2007

Reference: / KennetPark-Kentford2006

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2

Documentary Report

Site at Kennett Park, Kentford

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds. This site is within the civil parish of Moulton. The parish boundary with the neighbouring parish of Kentford running north south is to the east along the line of Kennett or Moulton Road. The boundary turns to the east behind the houses in Edgeborough Close before joining the River Kennett to the east. To the north of the B1506 is the parish of Kennett in Cambridgeshire. This site is remote from the main area of settlement in Moulton with its focus on the area close to the church and medieval bridge and is rightfully called Moulton End on the first edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps.

Maps

This site consists of three former fields or paddocks to the west and south of the Business Park in an area to the east of Lanwades Park and Lanwade Hall. Part of this site is covered with 'works' and these are shown on the 1964 edition of the map. The archaeological unit have supplied a copy of the first edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance Map of this area for the purposes of this report. The area was surveyed in 1883. This site is divided between various sheets of the printed version of the map. The land adjoining the present B1506 formerly the Newmarket to Bury Turnpike Road is shown on sheet number XXXVI.16. The record office holds copies of the second edition published in 1903 and third edition published in 1926 of this map. The land was then part of the Lanwade Stud Farm at Moulton End. The buildings of this Stud Farm have now been demolished to make way for the Business Park and the farm itself has been relocated to the south. On the 1926 map the northern most of the three paddocks was numbered 363 and given the acreage of 4.222 acres in 1903 it had the same parcel number but was measured as 4.342 acres and on the first edition is numbered 56 and again given the acreage of 4.342 acres. The field immediately to the south and now covered with the 'works' on the modern map was numbered 326 in 1903 and measured as 4.628 acres and numbered 65 on the first edition with the same acreage. The third 1926 edition gives the acreage of the northern part of this field only as 1.184 acres. The third field to the east is the western half of the field numbered 328 in 1903 acreage 7.743 acres and 67 in 1883 with acreage of 7.785 acres. Again on the third edition only the acreage of the northern portion of the field is given as 2.947 acres. Each of the fields is well screened with tree belts running north south at a right angle to the B1506 and west to east at a right angle to the Moulton Road and within each field there is a small round clump of trees to provide additional shelter for the horses. These screens and clumps are typical features in and around stud farms in this part of Suffolk. There are very few additional features on these maps. On the 1883 and 1903 editions a pump is shown at the corner of the three fields and on the 1926 edition of the map the B1506 is named in Gothic Script as the 'Icknield Way'.

The area to the south of this site is shown on the map sheet number XLII.4. The record office has a copy of the third edition of the map only. This gives the additional acres for the two southern fields or paddocks 326 as 3.424 acres and 328 as 5.059 acres. This 1926 edition shows Lanwade Hall. The hall is not shown on the copy of the first edition though 'Round Plantation' to the southeast of the hall and park is shown on all editions.

The tithe map for Moulton is dated 1838 and the apportionment is dated 1842. The archdeaconry copy of this map is in a fragile condition and is not available for research and

the parish copy (ref. FL608/3/47) enrolled with a copy of the apportionment has been used for this report. This site was then part of a tenanted farm consisting of 43 acres 3 roods 9 perches in Moulton. The tenant farmer was James Holder and the landowner William Davison. Davison also owned additional lands in the parish totalling 217 acres 3 roods and 30 perches in an area some distance to the west of this site and adjoining both sides of the turnpike road. The additional lands were then in the occupation of Stephen Piper though his farmhouse and buildings were not in this parish.

James Holder is named in White's 1844 'Directory of Suffolk' as the farmer of 'Moulton End'. The farmhouse and yards are numbered 6 on the map and measured as 2 roods and 38 perches. His lands included three arable fields 8 'Four Acres' measured as 4 acres 1 rood and 27 perches and 9 'Nine Acres' measured as 9 acres 1 rood and 21 perches and 10 'Allotment in Chippenham Field' measured as 20 acres 1 rood and 32 perches. There were two areas of 'grass', 7 'Two Acres' measured as 2 acres 16 perches and 13 'allotment in the meadow' 6 acres 1 rood and 6 perches and a cottage and garden for one of his farm's labourers of just 1 rood and 29 perches numbered 12 on the map.

The main landowner in the parish was the Duke of Rutland whose estates covered 842 acres 3 roods and 38 perches. He was also the lord of the manor of Moulton or Stonehall and would have owned additional properties held at lease or copyhold. The total acreage for the parish is given in the directory as 3073 acres 1 rood and 17 perches.

Between the 1836 Tithe Commutation Act and the date of the tithe apportionment for Moulton the parish had been enclosed under the terms of an enclosure act of 1839. The enclosure map is dated 1841 (ref. Q/RI 31) and shows the area of this site as three fields coloured in green. These are old enclosures and are listed in a schedule at the end of the award. As with the tithe apportionment the owner was William Davison. He held 125 acres 1 rood and 8 perches of 'Old Inclosures'. He also acquired allotments of parcels lands in the former open fields. Two of these allotments are shown on the map in the areas to the west and south of this site. A total of 1631 acres 3 roods of land in the former open fields were enclosed under the terms of the award. In addition 131 acres and 14 perches of former 'Old Inclosures' were also 'given up to be allotted' and 268 acres 3 roods and 11 perches of 'Old Inclosures and several Heath' were exchanged. In total 2031 acres 2 roods and 25 perches were subject to the affects of this act. Both 'First Allotment' and 'Second Allotment' are described in the award as have been part of 'Chippenham Field' in the award.

The former strips of land in 'Chippenham Field' are shown on 'A Survey of the Estate lying in the Parish of Moulton in Suff. Belonging to the Right Honourable The Marquis of Granby, Taken in the Year 1771 by Thos Warren' (ref. HB 517/D/3). This map has been deposited as part of solicitor's collection and there are no associated estate papers with this map. Just two small strips are shown and marked with the letter 'C'. These are described in the legend as 'The lands belonging to the Farm in the Occ of Robt Cates and distinguished by having the Letter C in each piece and coloured with Red, with the public house called the Plough'. The owner or tenants of the adjoining lands are named as 'Steggall' and 'Skulthorp' on the map.

The surname 'Skulthorp' appears in a manorial survey for the manor of 'Kennet with Kentford' (ref. 339/7). The survey is dated 1803 and includes a rental for the manor dated 1814. In the rental Thomas Skulthorp held 'Lands etc called the Bell' and 'The same for a mess(uage) & croft at Kennett End'. The lands are described on page 13 of the survey and include references to 'Bury way to the North' and to 'Moulton way west' suggesting that the land was close to this site in Moulton. There is an estate map for Kentford dated 1828 (ref.

M547/18). This maps shows all the area to the east of the River Kennett and small parcels to the west though the area of this site is simply marked as open fields.

The archaeological unit have supplied a copy of Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk and though the map was produced at a small scale it does show the position of buildings along the road frontage and close to this site, though no field boundaries are depicted on the map.

Conclusion

William Davison's surname is sometimes spelt 'Davison' and the card indexes at the record office in Bury were searched for references to his estate papers without success. The online indexes of the Access to Archives website were also searched for references to him within the record offices' collections in the eastern region again without success. The manorial records for Moulton are still in private hands and though some material has been transcribed and the transcripts are available in Bury none of these cover the period in which William Davison is known to have held land in Moulton. Until additional manuscript sources are found it is not possible at present to extend this research back to an earlier period.

In relation to this site of the three former fields or paddocks, the two at the south of this site were formerly part of the open field known as 'Chippenham Field' formerly divided into small narrow strips. The open fields in this parish were enclosed in 1841 and the land allotted to William Davison. Davison's tenant James Holder is listed as the farmer of Moulton End in the 1844 directory and Moulton End is marked on the 1771 estate map but not in full detail. The enclosure map shows that the northern former field or paddock was an 'Old Inclosure' then part of James Holder's farm but not the site of his farm buildings. It is likely that the area of this site was in agricultural use as either a small enclosed field or as part of the former open fields. There is evidence of buildings on this site in the sources examined for this report.

References

Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds

Maps

1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map sheet number XXXVI.16 Third Edition 1926
1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map sheet number XXXVI.16 Second Edition 1903
1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map sheet number XLII.4 Third Edition 1926

Parish Collection

FL 608/3/47 Tithe Map and Apportionment Moulton 1838

West Suffolk Quarter Session Records

Q/RI 31 Enclosure Award and Maps Moulton 1841

Estate Maps

M547/18 Plan of the Shaw estate in Kentford, Gazeley and Moulton 1828

HB 517/D/3 A Survey of the Estate lying in the Parish of Moulton in Suff. Belonging to the Right Honourable The Marquis of Granby, Taken in the Year 1771 by Thos Warren

Printed Sources

William White 'Directory of Suffolk' Sheffield 1844

Appendix 3

List of sites on SMR within the 1km from the centre of the PDA.

MonUID	PrefRef	Summary	Date	Easting	Northing
MSF6451	GAZ 002	Mound.	Un	571835	266565
MSF6452	GAZ 003	Mound.	Un	571905	266625
MSF6454	GAZ 005	Single ring ditch, circa 11m in diameter (S1)(S2)(S3).	Un	571625	266365
MSF6457	GAZ 008	Possible further barrow adjacent to GAZ 002 and GAZ 003.	Un	571835	266625
MSF10485	GAZ 015	"Food Vessel (1798) F33.	BA	572065	265875
MSF13723	GAZ 018	Complete, plain, socketed and looped axe with very splayed crecentric cutting edge.	BA	571535	265485
MSF16104	GAZ 022	A large house shown but not named on 1840 Tithe map (S1).	PMed	571985	266055
MSF16106	GAZ Misc	Dovecote suggested by field (centred at cited NGR) named Dovehouse Close in tithe apportionment of 1842 (field 98).	PMed	571950	265850
MSF6466	KTD 001	Ring ditch, circa 30m diameter.	Un	571445	267045
MSF6467	KTD 002	Ring ditch, circa 30m diameter.	Un	571285	266815
MSF6468	KTD 003	Ring ditch (single), on edge of ploughed field, to S of old A45 road.	BA	571345	266745
MSF6469	KTD 004	Ring ditch (single), in middle of ploughed field to S of old A45 road.	BA	571345	266665
MSF6470	KTD 005	Round Barrow - site of, NE of Cock & Bull Farm (S1).	Un	571585	267625
MSF6471	KTD 006	Major Pal site.	Pal	571750	266950
MSF6472	KTD 007	Probably house plots, gardens etc.	Un	570405	266785
MSF6473	KTD 008	Large polished flint axe (S1)(S2).	Neo	571550	266650
MSF6474	KTD 009	Barrow.	Un	571755	267435
MSF11505	KTD 010	Earthwork in the form of a linear depression circa 2-3m wide with raised bankettes on either side circa 2m wide and 40cm high.	Un	570450	266750
MSF12813	KTD 011	St Mary's Church Kentford is situated at the W edge of the village.	Med	570655	266805
MSF14660	KTD 012	'The Old Roman Bridge', Kentford.	Med	570365	266695
MSF6475	KTD Misc	Four tranchet axes, one other (S1)(R1).	Mes	571500	267500
MSF14641	KTD Misc	Sectioned stone axe, Group VI, from Kentford/Kennet (Cams)(S1).	Neo	570500	266500

MSF3	MUN 001	Ring ditch, circa 25m diameter, single ditch (S1-S3).	Un	569700	265240
MSF4	MUN 002	Ring ditch, circa 24m diameter, single ditch (S1).	Un	569725	265215
MSF5	MUN 003	"Flint implements found, 1923" (S1).	Preh	568375	266045
MSF6429	MUN 006	Neolithic flint axe found (S1).	Neo	570550	264650
MSF6430	MUN 007	Flint adze - rough out.	Un	568535	265495
MSF6431	MUN 008	Packhorse Bridge.	Med	569758	264531
MSF6432	MUN 009	Ring ditch, circa 34m diameter (S1).	Un	569775	265295
MSF6435	MUN 012	Small glass unguentarium.	Rom	569855	264325
MSF13612	MUN 014	Site of pyramidal folly, said to have been visible from 20 miles away.	PMed	568580	264870
MSF17707	MUN 019	Ring ditch cropmark, circa 10m in diameter (S1).	Un	569735	265245
MSF18276	MUN 020	Milestone shown on OS map of 1983 (S1).	PMed	570025	266605
MSF6437	MUN Misc	C13 prick spur found after subsoiling.	Med	569550	265450
MSF6438	MUN Misc	Two C14 pennies and C17 token farthing found in garden.	Med	569585	264425
MSF11012	MUN Misc	"R/B iron smelting furnaces" excavated (see below) by Bushnell and Cra'ster for Cambridge University Museum, circa 1962.	Un	569450	265450
MCB12182		Lithic implement, Chippenham	Preh	568200	267300
MCB12264		2 or 3 possible barrows, Chippenham	BA	568383	266989
MCB1536	01191	R1, Remains of moat: 3 sides, the W side missing completely. In an area of old enclosures.	Med	568850	268050
MCB5407	04464	Bronze Age barrow, Chippenham, - 95ft in diameter across an uncausewayed ditch, the latter being 12ft wide and 3ft 6ins deep	BA	568375	266815
MCB5408	04464a	Roman sherds found in the ditch. (Presumably from barrow)	Rom	568375	266815
MCB5409	04465	Bronze Age barrow, Chippenham. 70ft diameter and 5ft high made of sandy loam. It covered a hard sand core 28ft in diameter and 4ft high.	BA	568465	266905
MCB14476	04467	Bowl barrow, SE of Waterhall Farm, Chippenham, Height under 1m and 30m diameter.	BA	568422	266900
MCB14479	07447	Howe Hill, large bowl barrow: 29.0m N-S by 25.0m transversely,	BA	569543	268226
MCB8995	07448	Chippenham Barrow Cemetery, 6 Barrows - 4 extant; 1 site of, 1 natural feature.	BA	567713	266849
MCB9042	07486	Flint implements, Chippenham	Preh	568375	266045
MCB9043	07487	Neolithic polished stone axe head,	Neo	568650	266550

Chippenham					
MCB9144	07572	Flint implements, Kennett	Preh	569455	268145
MCB9281	07675	Three Mesolithic tranchet axes and 2 flint blades found at Kennett.	Mes	570050	268050
MCB9287	07681	Palaeolithic handaxe, Kennett	Pal	570050	267150
MCB9546	07921	Possible barrow, Kennett, 26m diam.	BA	568655	267455
MCB10855	09063	Bronze Age ring ditch, Kennett	BA	568750	267150
MCB10863	09071	Two ring ditches, Kennett	BA	569050	267550
MCB14884	14884	Saint Nicholas' Church, Kennett	Med	569995	268355