

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Potash Farm, Wyverston

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Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© May 2008

SCCAS Report No. 2008/116

Oasis Ref. Suffolkc1-42194

HER information

Planning application no: 0030/08
Grid Reference: TM 0290 6880
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Funding Body Potash Wind Farm Ltd
Oasis reference: Suffolkc1-42194

Contents

	Page
Summary	5
1. Introduction	7
Project Background	7
Scope of this report	7
Aims	7
Methods	7
Legislative frameworks	8
Site Description	9
Geology and Topography	9
2. Results	11
Suffolk HER Search	11
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	11
All known archaeological sites within 1.5km from the edge of the PDA	13
Listed buildings	17
Aerial photographic survey	19
Historic map search	19
Site walkover	23
3. Assessment of impacts and effects	25
The Archaeology potential of the PDA	25
Potential of preserved archaeological remains within the PDA	25
Assessment of the impact of the development on the archaeological resource	25
4. Mitigation measures	27
5. Conclusions / Recommendations	29
6. List of contributors and Acknowledgements	29
Disclaimer	29

List of Figures

	Page
1. Location of the PDA and search areas	9
2. Topography of the PDA and the surrounding area	10
3. Geology of the PDA and surrounding area	10
4. SAM's within 5km of the PDA	12
5. All sites recorded on the HER within 1.5km of the PDA	15
6. Grade I Listed Buildings within 5km of the PDA	17
7. All listed buildings within 2km of the PDA	18
8. Hodskinson map of 1783	20
9. 1838 Tithe map	20
10. Ordnance Survey map of 1880's	21
11. Aerial photograph of 1946	21
12. Ordnance Survey map of 1985	22
13. Aerial photograph of 1999	22
14. PDA looking south	23

List of Appendices

1. Specification and Brief	31
2. Listed Building Details	35

List of abbreviations used in the text

DBA	Desk Based Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PDA	Proposed Development Area
PPG 16	Planning Policy Guidance 16
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
SCCAS/CT	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service / Conservation Team
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Summary

This archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken as a result of a proposal for the siting of two wind turbines on land to the west of Potash Farm, Wyverstone. This DBA includes an examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data, an aerial photographic survey, a historic map search and a site walkover.

The proposed development area (PDA) is situated on the high Suffolk claylands, on a plateau 60-65m above sea level.

The results of this DBA suggest that the PDA is in an area of low archaeological potential. However, any archaeology that is present within the footprint of the turbine bases, along the access road or along the route of any cable trenches would be destroyed. It is therefore recommended that an archaeological monitoring would be the minimum level of mitigation for this development.

Consultation with the County Council Planning Archaeologist (SCCAS/CT) should be at the earliest possible opportunity, as archaeological investigations can have considerable time and cost implications. This consultation will determine the actual program of archaeological works that will need to be carried out, which could include full-scale excavation.

Due to the nature of this development, consultation with English Heritage would be required, as the development may impact on the settings of various Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM's) and Grade I Listed Buildings.

1. Introduction

Project Background

This archaeological DBA has been prepared by James Rolfe of SCCAS (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) for Potash Wind Farm Ltd.

This DBA is the first stage of a programme of archaeological works to access the archaeological potential of the PDA.

Scope of this report

In order to set the PDA in its archaeological context a study area of a 1.5km radius from the edge of the PDA was selected for examination (Fig. 1).

In accordance with PPG16, the Government's guidance on archaeology and planning, (www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance9) and based on a SCCAS/CT (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service / Conservation Team) specification, this assessment examines the available archaeological sources. These include the Suffolk HER, reports of any archaeological investigations, all readily available cartographic and documentary sources, an aerial photographic survey and a site walkover.

Aims

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

Methods

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

A search of the Suffolk HER for any records within 1.5km from the edge of the PDA was carried out, the results are described and mapped in the main body of the report, Section 2.

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

A search for all listed buildings within 2km of the edge of the PDA and for Grade I Listed Buildings within 5km of the PDA. A summary is presented in the main report, Section 2, with further details tabulated in Appendix 2.

An assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the PDA to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and earlier buildings, Section 2.

The aerial photographic search was carried out examining the archives held at Suffolk County Council HER. The results are summarised in the main report, Section 2.

An examination of the metal detecting and fieldwalking survey data recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database.

A site walkover was conducted on 12/05/2008, for which notes and digital photographs were taken.

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 five SAMs within 5 km of this PDA.

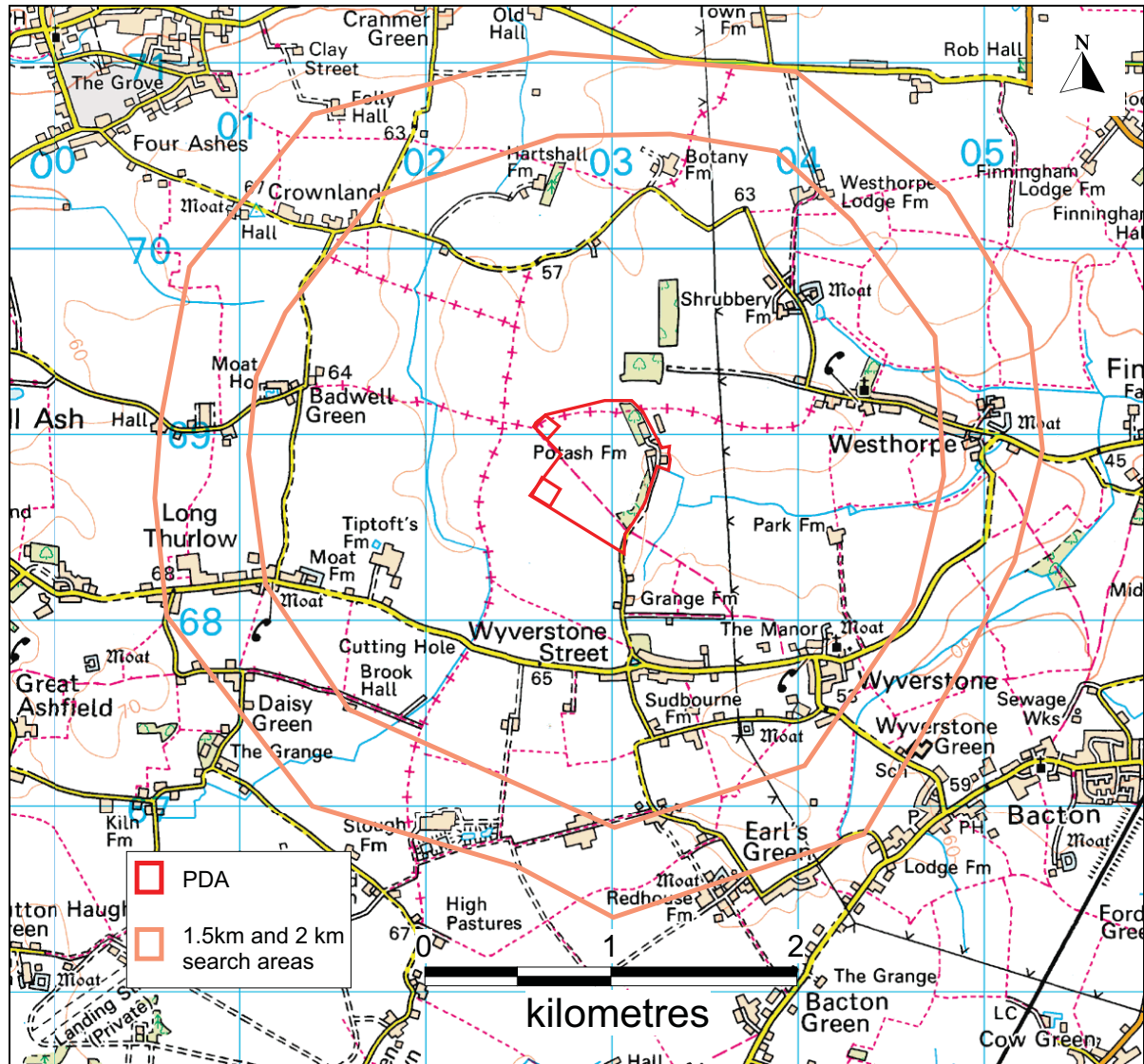
Listed buildings are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act of 1990. This ensures that listed buildings are given statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension. Buildings are listed because they are of special architectural importance, due to 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. There are eight Grade I Listed Buildings within 5km of the PDA (Fig. 6). There are fifty three listed buildings within 2 km of the edge of the PDA (Fig. 12).

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's within 2km of this PDA.

Site description

The subject of this DBA covers an area of approximately *circa* 38ha centred at TM0290/6880, in the parish of Wyverstone (Fig. 1).

The present land use is arable agriculture.

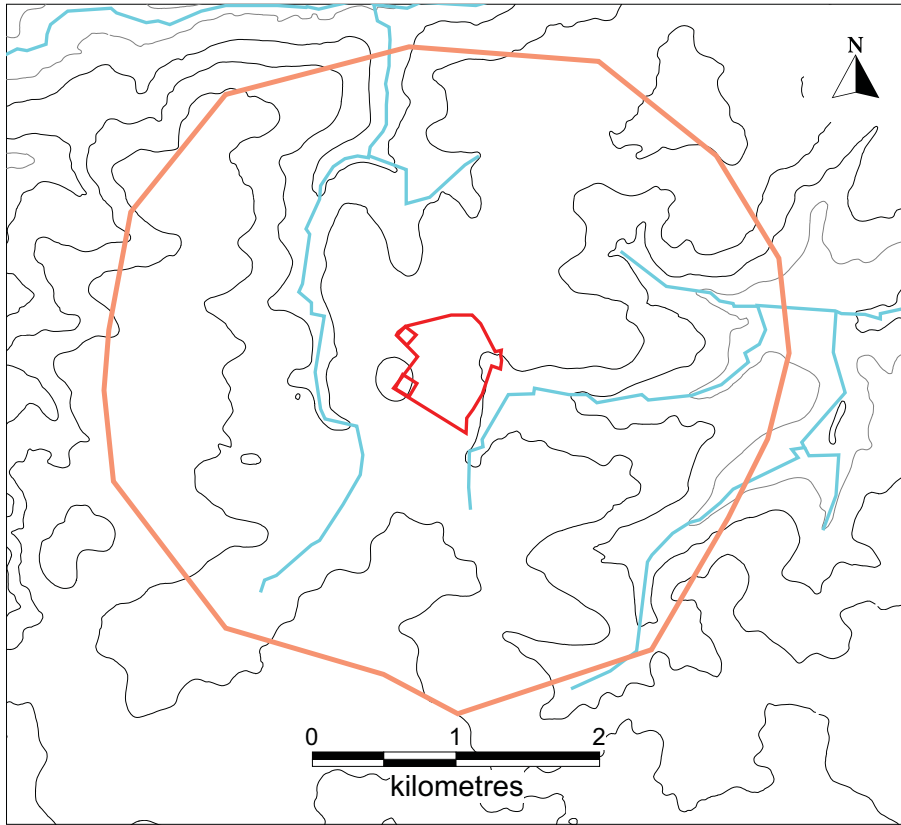


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Figure 1. Location of the PDA and search areas

Geology and topography

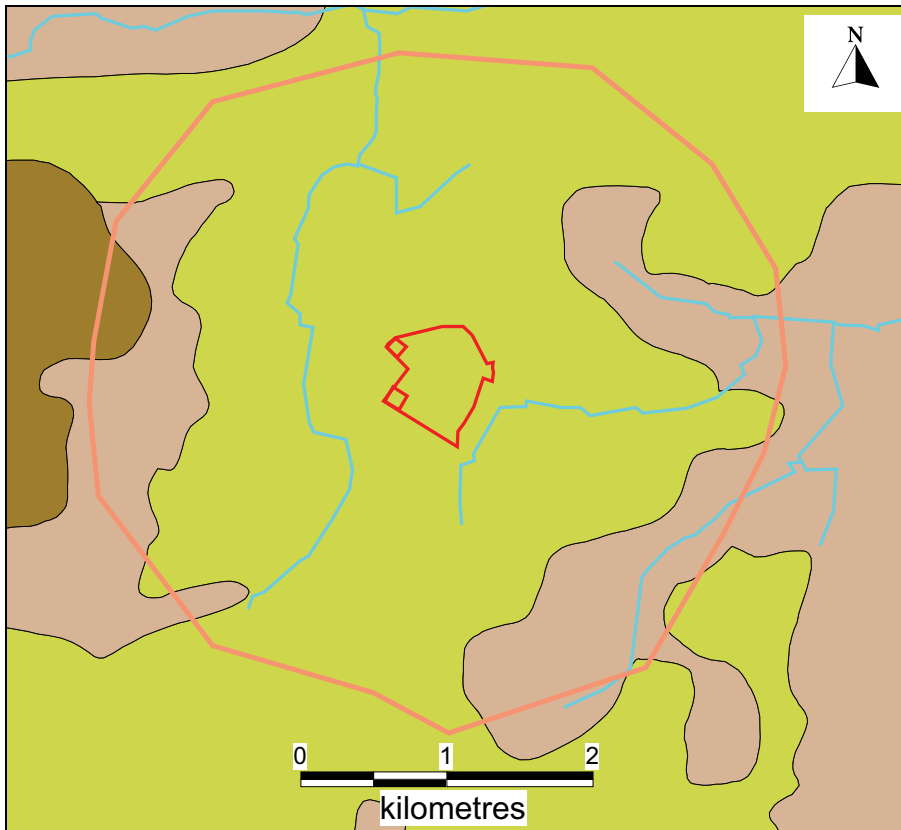
The PDA is located on a flat plateau, at *circa* 60-65m above sea level. The localised topography of the PDA is generally flat with a very gradual slope down to the east from the west (Fig. 2).



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Figure 2. Topography of the PDA and surrounding area

The PDA is on slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loam over clayey soils (Fig. 3).



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Figure 3. Geology of the PDA and surrounding area

2. Results

Suffolk HER search

It should be noted 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.

The HER only represents the archaeological material that has been reported. It is not therefore, a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are five Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km of the PDA (Fig. 4). These monuments will not be physically affected by the proposed development, but the setting of these monuments could be.

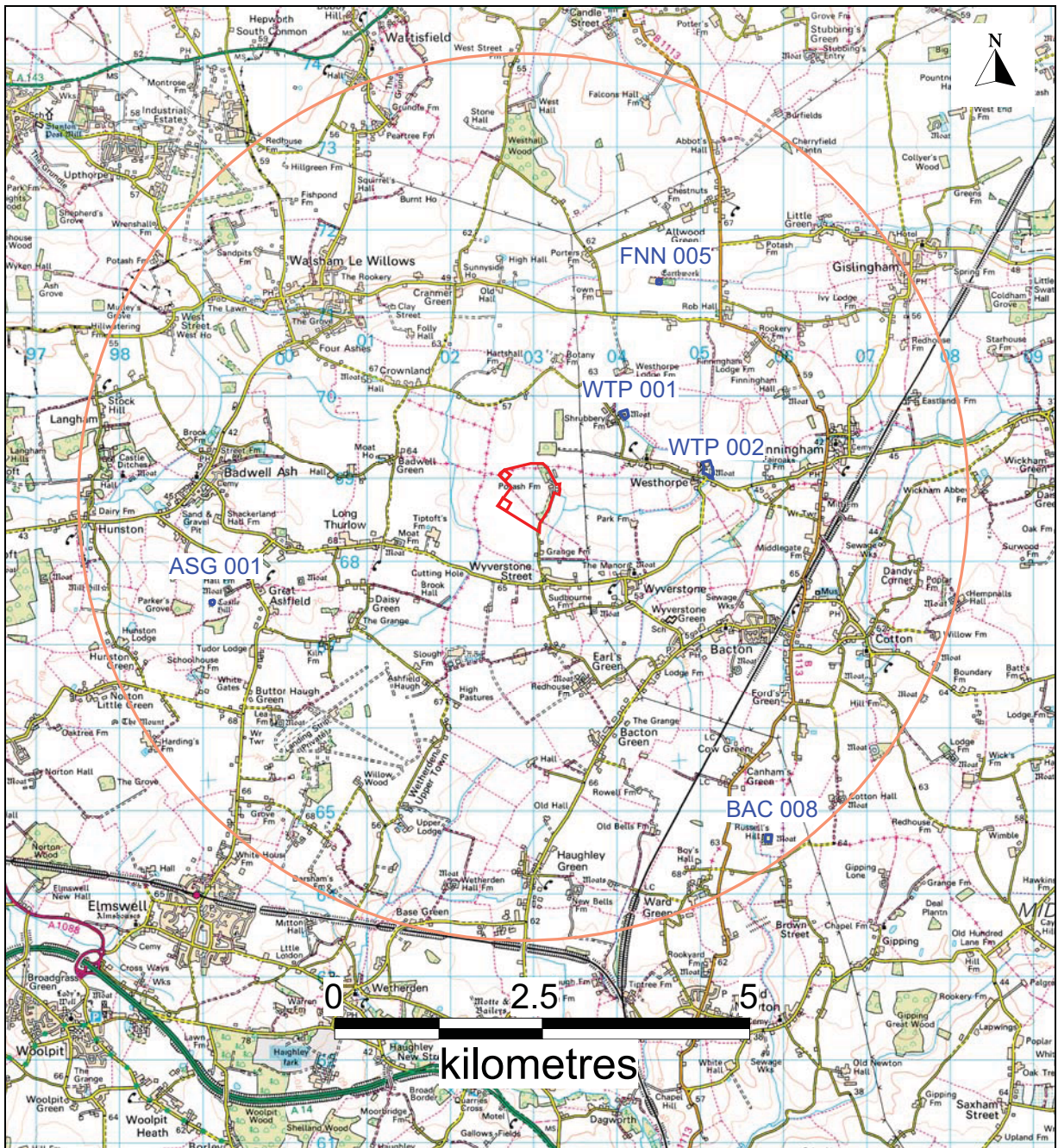
ASG 001 is a motte *circa* 40m in diameter and 5m high. The curvature of the fields to the east and west suggests a bailey. Pottery dated to the 13th and 14th centuries has been found in the bailey fields. This SAM is located 3600m to the south west of the PDA.

BAC 008 is a moat *circa* 50m square, formed by a ditch 5m wide by 3m deep, with a counterscarp *circa* 1.5m high and a causeway on the northern side that is possibly modern. This SAM is located 4600m to the south east of the PDA.

FNN 005 is a roughly circular enclosure, with an internal diameter of *circa* 35m, with a bank 10m wide and 1.7m high above the interior, with a 4m wide by 2.3m deep partially wet ditch. There is a causeway to the north that corresponds with a gap in the bank. This SAM is located 2600m to the north east of the PDA.

WTP 001 is a polygonal moat, with its northern arm infilled, 1110m north east of the PDA.

WTP 002 is a square and polygonal moat complex, known as Westhorpe Hall, located 1750m to the east of the PDA. This was the home of Charles, Duke of Brandon and his wife Mary, sister of Henry VIII. The mansion was pulled down in the mid 18th century. This is one of the five key sites for the early use of terracotta in England in the 1520s/30s (also Brandon Place, Southwark; Hampton Court; Layer Marney Hall, Essex; & Sutton Place, Surrey).



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Figure 4. SAM's within 5km of the PDA

All known archaeological sites within 1.5km from the edge of the PDA

There are twenty six entries in the HER within the study area (Fig. 5), but as can be seen there are no known archaeological sites within the PDA.

Palaeolithic (500,000-8300BC)

There is one entry in the HER for the Palaeolithic period within the study area. **WYV 005**, is a single incomplete retouched flake/scrapper that is deeply stained.

Neolithic (4000-2351BC)

There are two entries in the HER for the Neolithic period within the study area.

WLW 001, is a polished flint axe.

WTP 003, is a partly polished flint axe.

Iron Age (800BC-42AD)

There is a single entry in the HER for the Iron Age period within the study area. **WYV 007**, is where sherds of pottery were found during a metal detecting rally in 2002.

Prehistoric (500,000BC-42AD)

A single entry is dated to the general prehistoric period within the study area. **WYV 004**, relates to unsystematic fieldwalking during a metal detecting rally, that located 3 possible Palaeolithic flakes, 2-3 possible Mesolithic flints, 4-5 possible Neolithic flints, 2 possible Early Bronze Age flints and 19-20 prehistoric flints (probably Later Bronze Age).

Roman (43-410AD)

There are four entries in the HER for the Roman period within the study area.

WLW 073, is a scatter of Roman pottery found over a 15m square area, consisting of three bowl rims, one cooking pot rim, one lid and twelve sherds. It forms part of a larger Roman pottery scatter, which is located to the north of this site outside of the study area.

WTP 006, is a large scatter of Roman material including numerous coins, brooches, pottery sherds and part of a figurine. All finds date to mainly the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

WYV 004, is a thin scatter of Roman material found during a metal detecting rally including pottery sherds, two coins and a brooch.

WYV 007, is a thin scatter of Roman material found during a metal detecting rally in 2002 including pottery sherds and a bow brooch.

Anglo-Saxon (410-1066AD)

There are three entries in the HER for the Anglo-Saxon within the study area.

WTP 006, is a single hooked tag type dress fastener.

WYV 004, represents a small scatter of material including a bronze strap fitting, one sherd of Ipswich ware, two sherds of Thetford type ware, a strap-end, a hooked tag and a 7th century buckle.

WYV 007, represents a hooked tag and a strap fitting found during a metal detecting rally.

Medieval (1066-1500AD)

There are ten entries in the HER for the medieval period within the study area.

BAA 002, is a rectangular moat.

BAA 003, is six fragments of a wide moat.

WTP 001, is a polygonal moat, (SAM).

WTP 005, is the medieval church of St Margaret.

WTP 006, represents a large number of medieval artefacts found from metal detecting over the years, including coins, tokens, pottery, brooches, a ring, a pendant, a buckle, a strap end, a mirror, a key and a scabbard.

WYV 001, is a square moat.

WYV 002, is a fragment of a moat and is marked as being the site of Wyverstone Hall on the 1880's Ordnance Survey map.

WYV 003, is the medieval church of St George, but could have earlier origins as a church is recorded at Wyverstone in the Domesday Book.

WYV 004, is a medieval deer park dated to between 1450-1540AD. Also a thin scatter of medieval material found during fieldwalking and metal detecting, mostly coins, jettons and tokens, but no medieval pottery.

WYV 007, is a scatter of pottery and metalwork found during a metal detecting rally.

Post medieval (1500-1900AD)

There are three entries in the HER for the post medieval period within the study area.

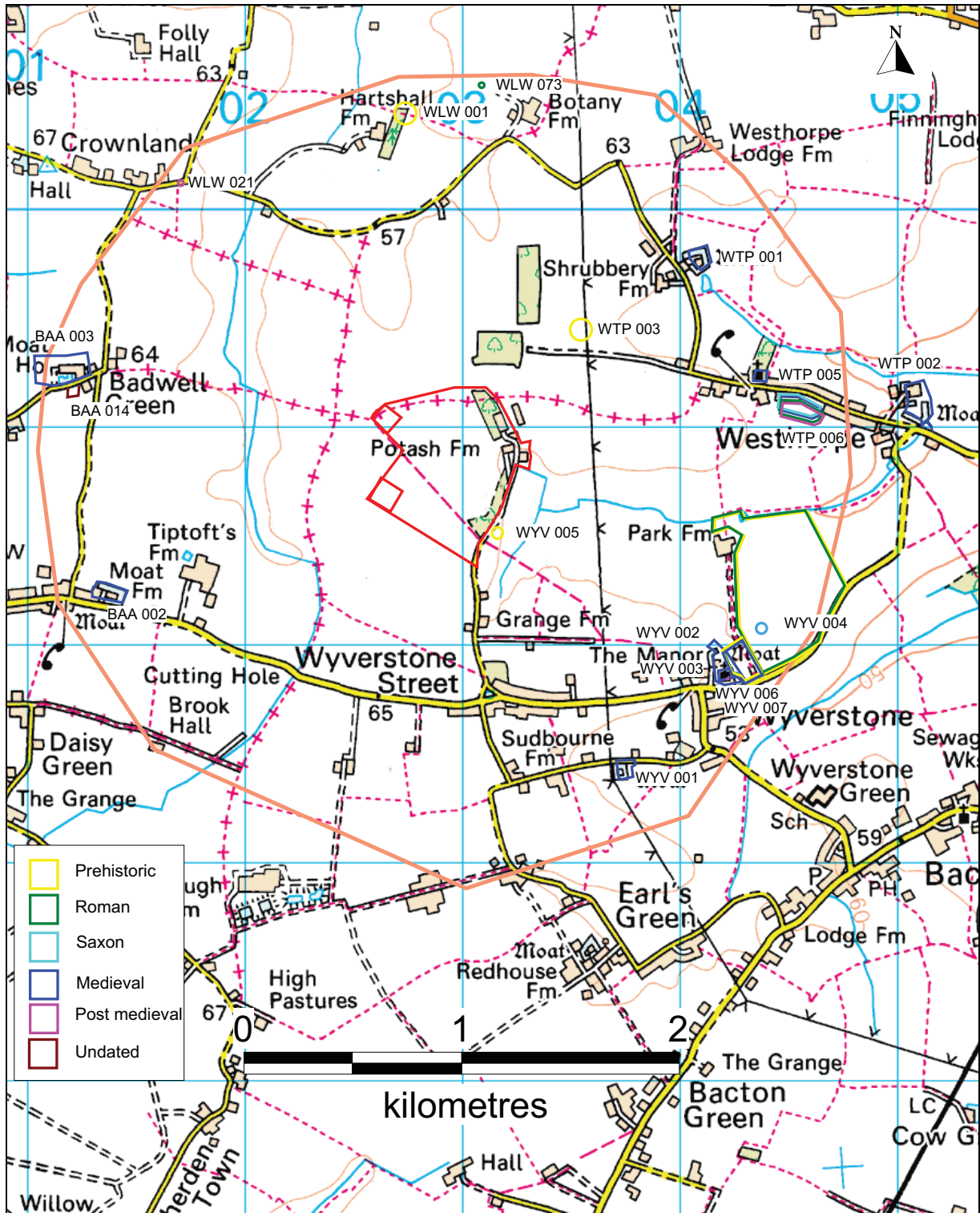
WLW 021, is a scatter of 19th century pottery.

WTP 006, is a small amount of metalwork found metal detecting.

WYV 006, is the base of a wall which was seen in a small trench to east of a house, thought to be a former almshouse.

Undated

There is a single undated entry in the HER within the study area, **BAA 014**, which is a rectangular cropmark.

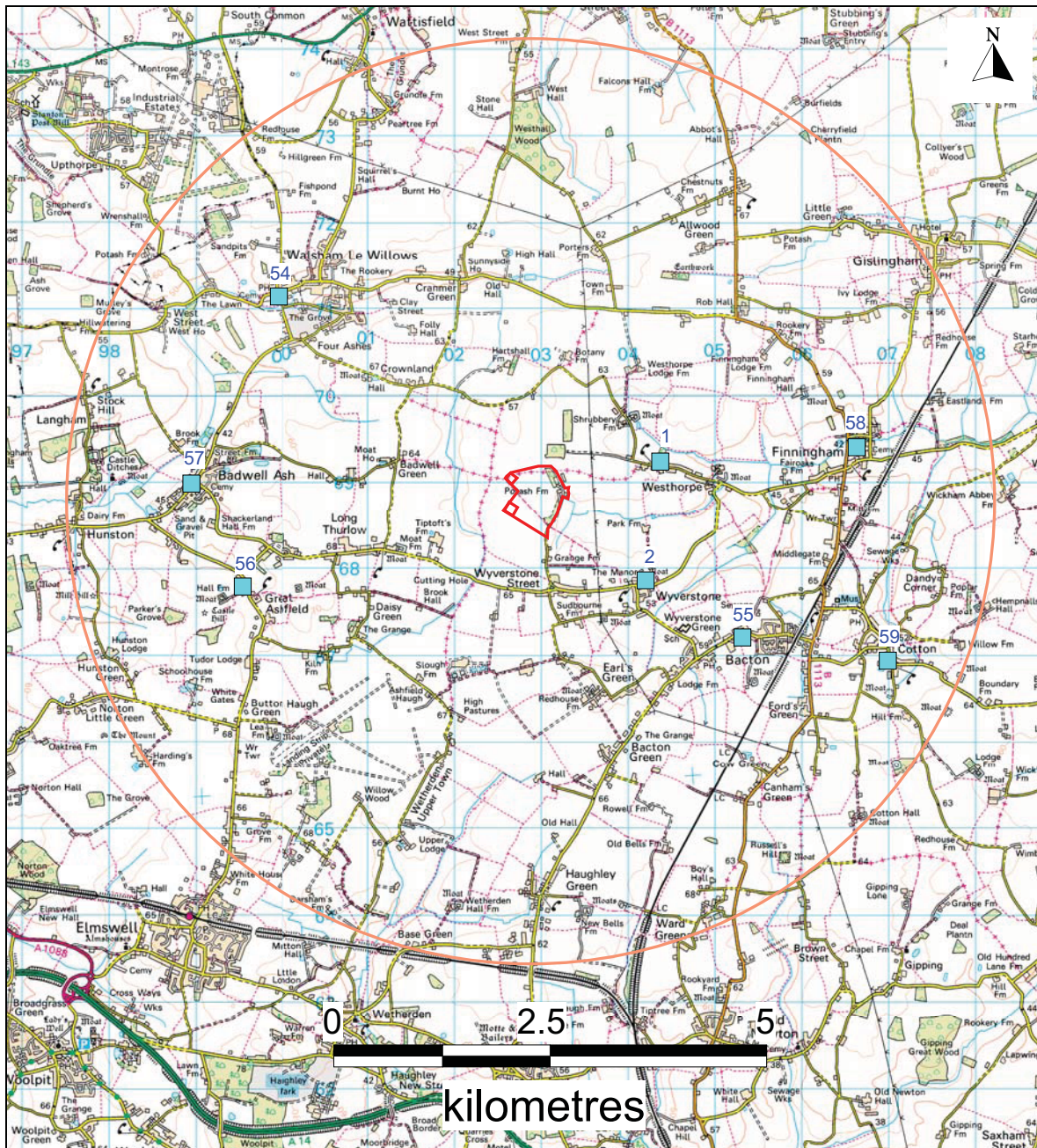


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Figure 5. All sites recorded on the HER within 1.5km of the PDA

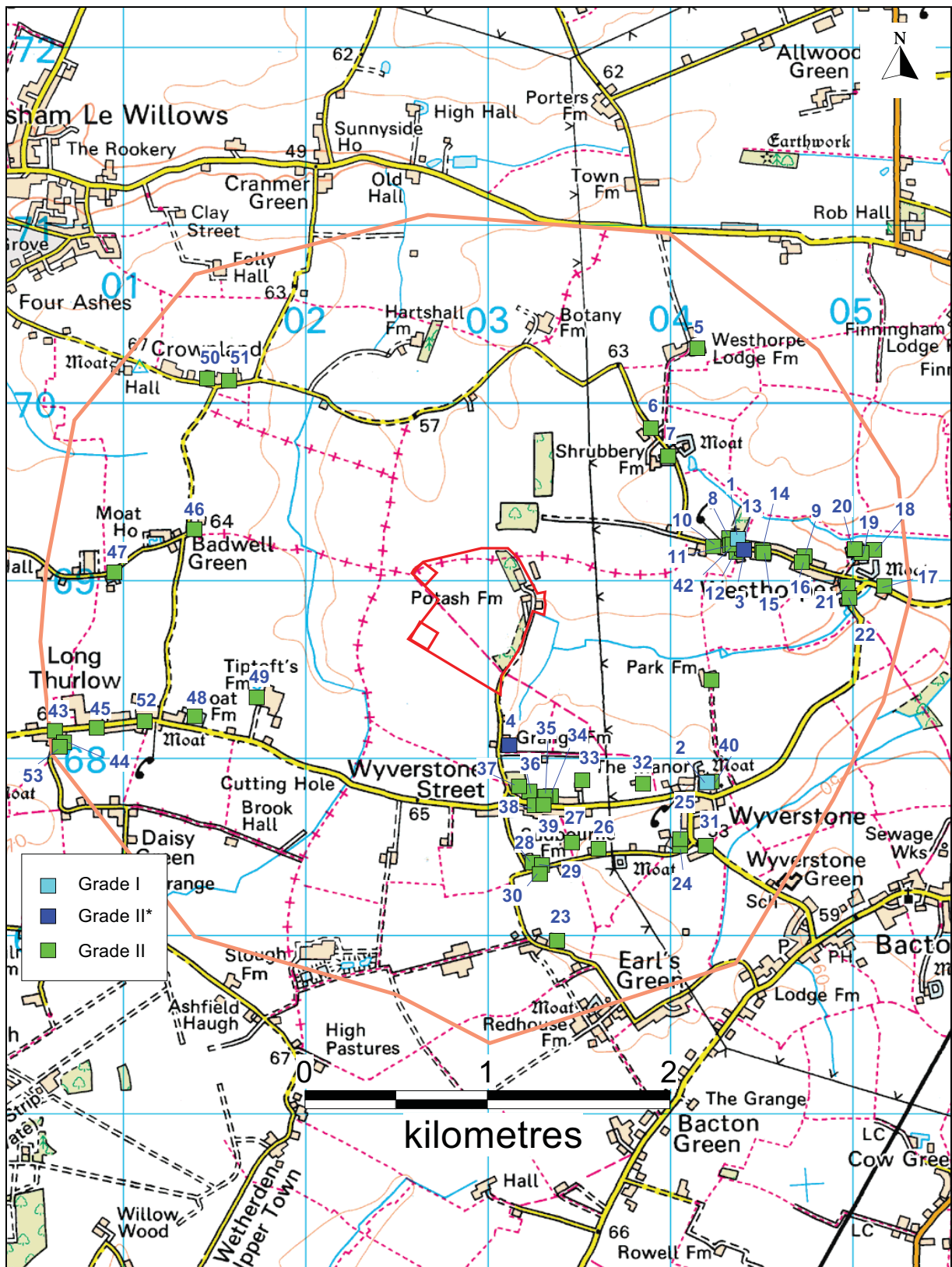
Listed buildings

A search was carried out on the Suffolk HER and on the listed buildings web site <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>, which identified eight Grade I Listed Buildings within 5km of the PDA, all churches (see Appendix 2 for details and for locations see Fig 6). Within 2km of the PDA 53 listed buildings were identified, two are Grade I, two are Grade II* and the remaining 49 are Grade II (see Appendix 2 for details and for the locations see Fig 7).



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Figure 6. Grade I Listed Buildings within 5 KM of the PDA (numbers referred to in Appendix 2)



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Figure 7. All Listed Buildings within 2km of the PDA (numbers referred to in Appendix 2)

Aerial photographic survey

The aerial photographic archive held by SCCAS was examined. Due to the underlying geology and small scale of ground disturbance further photographic archives were not consulted. The only identifiable features visible on the aerial photographs (Figs. 11 & 13) within the PDA are field boundaries that were removed over the last 50 years and these can also be seen on the historic maps.

Historic map search

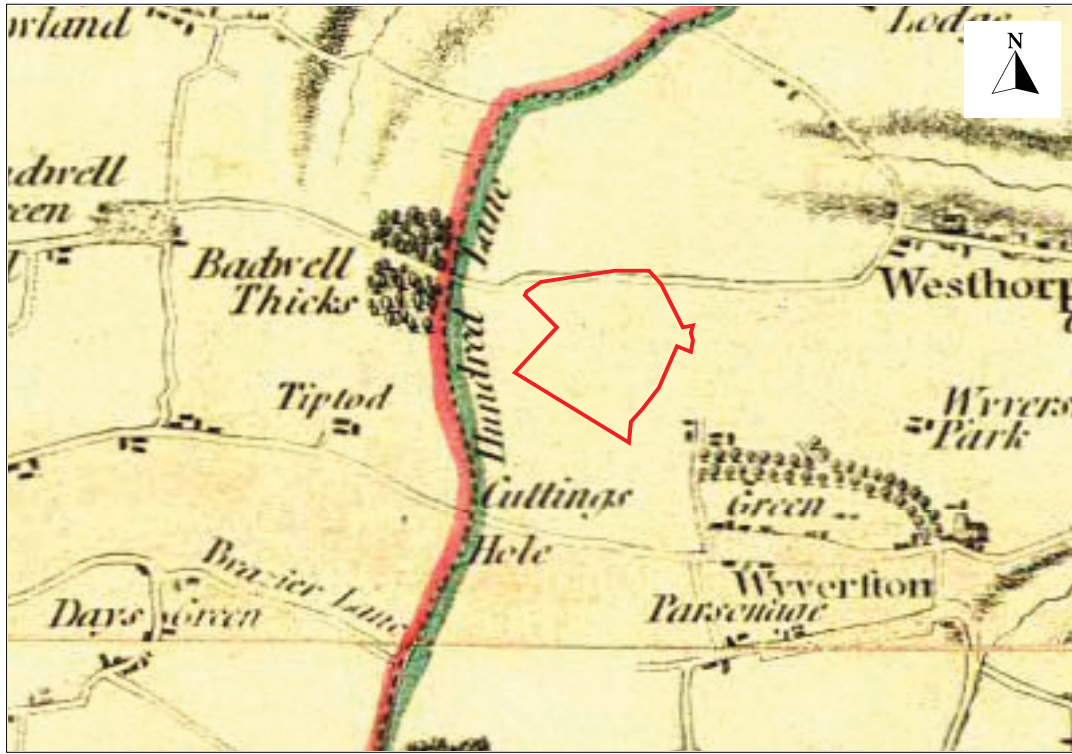
A search of the historic map archive held by SCCAS was carried out.

The earliest map available is Hodskinson's map of 1783 (Fig 8). This map shows the PDA close to Hundred Lane (the Hundred boundary) and adjacent to Kiln Lane. The Hundred boundary, between Blackburn Hundred and Hartismere Hundred, runs north-south 55m to the west of the PDA. This boundary dates from at least the 10th century.

The Tithe map of 1838 (Fig. 9) shows the same field layout as the later 1880's Ordnance Survey map. On figure 9 are shown the field numbers that relate to the apportionment entries and also the use of the field, A – arable; P – pasture. Fields 22, 23 and 24 are entered as being a homestead. In the north western part of field 51 is a barn that does not appear on the 1880's Ordnance Survey map.

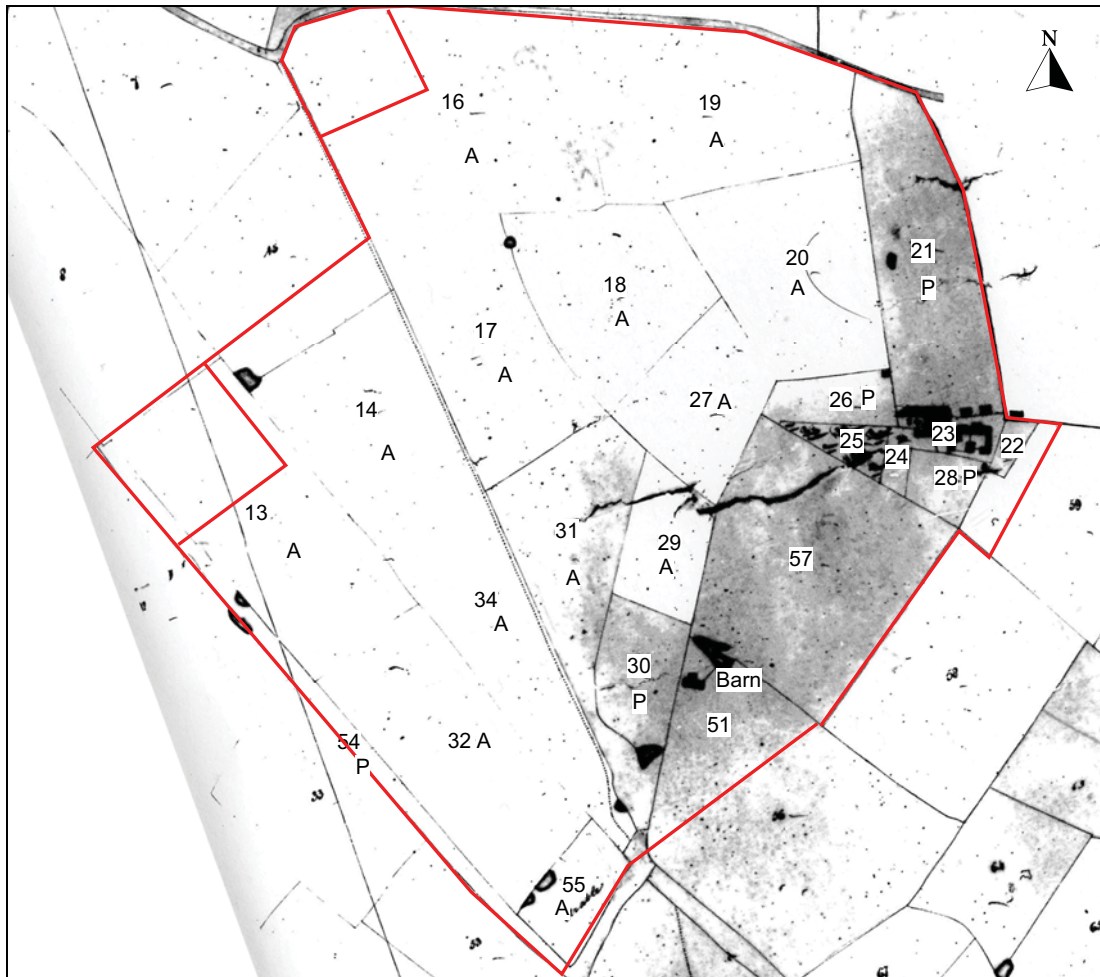
The 1880's Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 10) shows the layout of the fields, 'Potash Farm' and 'Kiln Lane'. Kiln Lane runs along the north edge of the PDA and is an old right of way joining Westhorpe and Badwell Green. The names of Kiln Lane and Potash Farm appear to indicate the presence of potash production in this area.

The layout of the fields within the PDA does not change from the 1880's map (Fig. 10) right through to post 1946, as the field patterns are the same as on the 1946 aerial photograph (Fig. 11). By the 1985 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 12) some of the field boundaries have been removed creating larger fields. This process of field enlargement can be seen to have continued on the 1999 aerial photograph (Fig. 13) to its present layout.



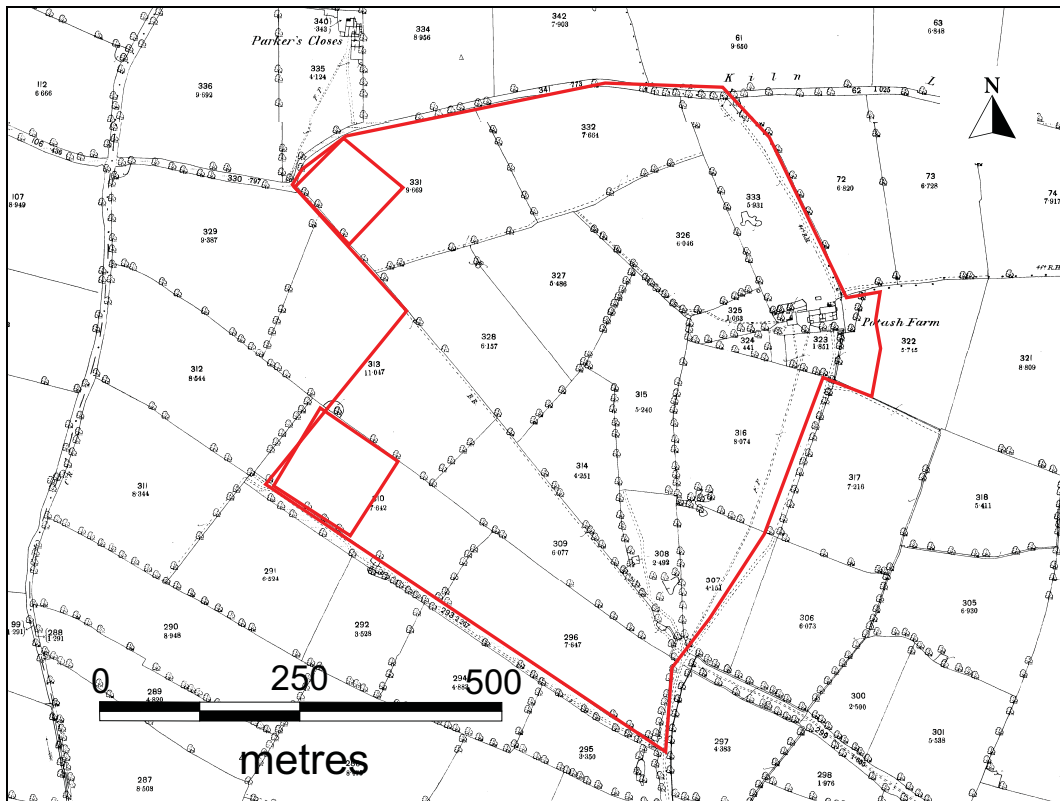
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Figure 8. Hodkinson map of 1783 (no scale)



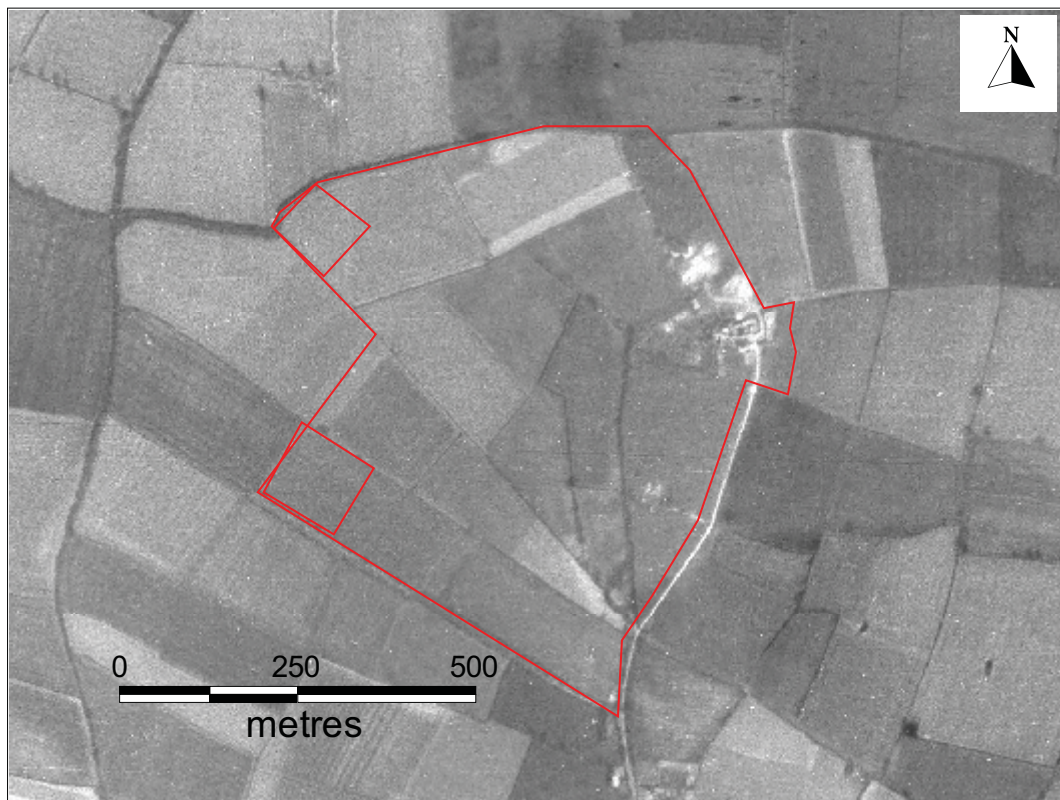
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Figure 9. 1838 Tithe map (no scale)



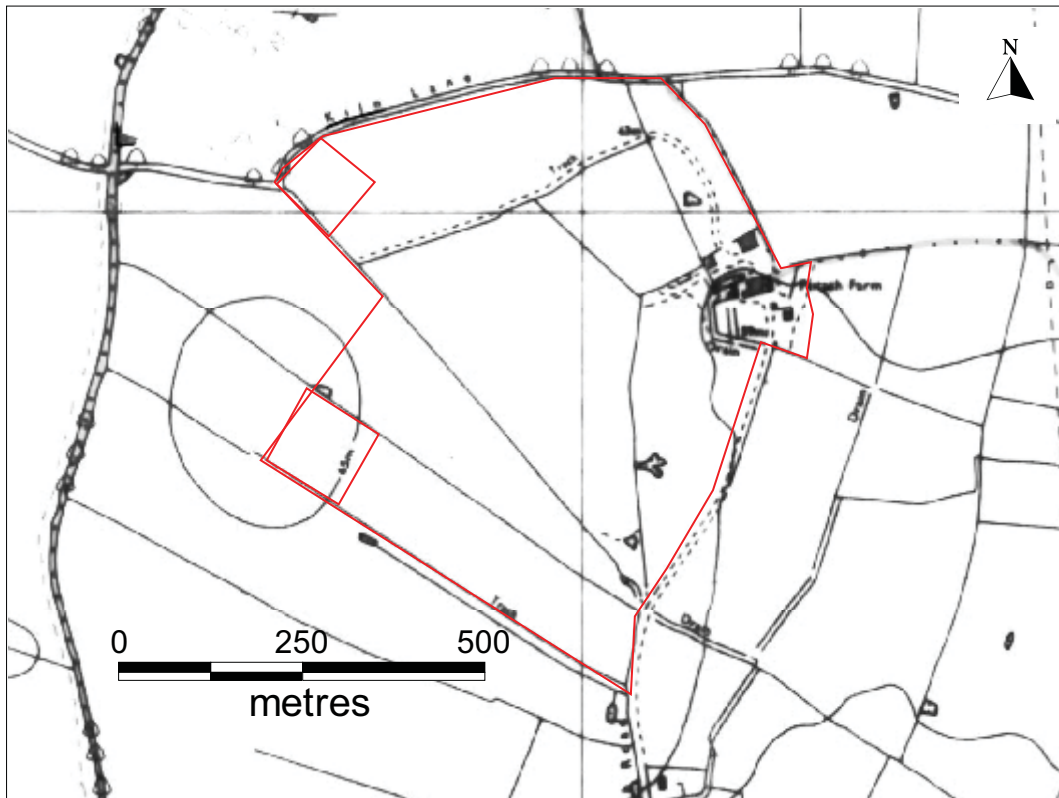
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Figure 10. Ordnance Survey map 1880's



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Figure 11. Aerial photograph 1946



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Figure 12. Ordnance Survey map 1985



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Figure 13. Aerial photograph 1999

Site walkover

A site walkover was carried out on 12/05/2008. The PDA was covered with mature rape seed or partially grown cereal, so the areas of the turbines could not be examined for surface finds.



Figure 14. PDA looking south

3. Assessment of impacts and effects

The archaeological potential of the PDA

The general topographic position on a high exposed clay land is not considered to be an area of high archaeological potential.

The evidence for the prehistoric period close to the PDA is limited to a few stray finds. At a better topographic location on the north side of a valley, to the south of the PDA, some prehistoric flints and a few sherds of Iron Age pottery have been recovered. It is therefore thought that the potential for encountering prehistoric material within the PDA is low.

There is no evidence for Roman activity within 1km of the PDA. There is evidence of Roman activity within 1.5km of the PDA, but it was retrieved from more desirable topographic locations on valley sides. The potential for encountering Roman material within the PDA is thought to be low.

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity is limited to two stray finds that were recovered from more favourable valley side locations. It is therefore thought that the potential for encountering Anglo-Saxon material within the PDA is low.

The greatest amount of archaeological evidence found within the search area is dated to the medieval period. This evidence comprises five moat sites, two churches, a deer park and a finds scatter, however all are over 1km away from the PDA. Metal detectorists have found a scatter of medieval coins and a weight, recorded on the PAS database, 500m to the south of the PDA, possibly indicating the site of a market. It is thought that the potential for encountering medieval material within the PDA is low.

The name of Kiln Lane and Potash Farm indicate that there is the possibility that there may be kilns somewhere within the vicinity of the PDA.

Based on the available evidence, the overall potential for archaeological material to be encountered within the PDA is low.

Potential of preserved archaeological remains within the PDA

The potential for any archaeological remains to be preserved within the PDA is moderate to low, as the PDA is on long standing arable agricultural land that has been ploughed to a depth of *circa* 0.25m.

Assessment of the impact of the development on the archaeological resource

The impact of this development on the potential buried archaeological resource will be high where the turbine bases are located, along the route of the access track and along the route of any underground cabling.

The impact upon the setting of any Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments will depend upon line of sight from these monuments to the PDA. From the available contour information it appears that there is the potential for the turbines

to be visible from all of the SAM's and Grade I Listed Buildings within the search area.

4. Mitigation measures

Consultation with the County Council Planning Archaeologist should be at the earliest possible opportunity, as archaeological investigations can have considerable time and cost implications. This consultation will determine the program of archaeological works that will need to be carried out.

It is thought that there are no grounds to consider refusal of permission in order to achieve preservation *in situ* of any important archaeological deposits. Mitigation would therefore require that an adequate record is made of any archaeological features or finds which would otherwise be destroyed by development. It is envisaged that this recording would be most efficiently carried out through an archaeological monitoring of all the ground works.

Due to the nature of this development, consultation with English Heritage would be required, as the development may impact on the settings of various SAM's and Grade I Listed Buildings.

5. Conclusions / Recommendations

Through an examination of the Suffolk HER, a map search, an aerial photographic survey, an examination of material recorded on the PAS and a site walkover, this DBA has set the PDA within its immediate archaeological landscape.

The potential for preserved archaeological deposits to be present within the PDA is thought to be low.

The risk of direct damage to any archaeology remains that are present within the PDA at the site of the turbines, along the access road and along any cable trenches is considered to be high. To mitigate against the destruction of any archaeological remains present within the PDA, a program of archaeological monitorings would be required for any groundworks carried out.

The main area of archaeological concern for this development is its impact upon the setting of various Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Grade I Listed Buildings. As these monuments and buildings are statutorily protected English Heritage would have to be consulted about this development.

Consultation with the County Council Planning Archaeologist should be at the earliest possible opportunity, as archaeological investigations can have considerable time and cost implications. This consultation will determine the actual program of archaeological works that will need to be carried out, which could include full-scale excavation.

6. List of contributors and Acknowledgements

This project was funded and commissioned by Wind Power Renewables Ltd. The desk based assessment was carried out by James Rolfe, of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The project was managed by John Newman, Contracts Manager, of SCCAS and advice was given by William Fletcher, SCCAS Conservation Team.

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.

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for a Desk-Based Assessment

WYVESTON WINDFARM, ON LAND ADJACENT TO POTASH FARM, POTASH LANE, WYVESTON

1. Background

- 1.1 A planning application has been made to Mid Suffolk District Council (0030/08) for development of two turbines on land at Postash Farm, Potash Lane, Wyveston, Suffolk.
- 1.2 The proposed application site boundaries measures c. 38 ha, within which is proposed the siting of two turbines and ancillary cable trenching. The location is in the northern part of Wyveston Parish, some 10 km north of Stowmarket. It is situated on deep loam and clay soils, over chalky till of the Beccles series (711r) at c. 60 – 65m OD.
- 1.3 This area has not been the subject of any previous investigation, and the proposal has the potential to impact on below ground archaeology, furthermore, the proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.4 This application also has the potential to impact on the setting of other known sites in the area, which includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and other known sites recorded in the County's Historic Environment Record. Highlights include two Scheduled sites (SAM ID 30567 and 30568) between 1.1 and 1.7 km from the site boundary and a Grade II* listed building and a number of other Grade II listed buildings and structures within a 1km radius of the development area. There is also a Roman period site with a kilometre of the development (WYV 004).
- 1.5 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon securing the implementation of a programme of archaeological works before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
- 1.6 A desk-based assessment of the known and potential archaeology for the application area is required as the first part of a programme of archaeological work. This will include an assessment of the impact on the setting of other monuments in area adjacent to the development. Further information concerning the location, extent, survival and significance of the known archaeological remains on the site, which includes standing buildings, as well as the potential for further archaeological remains to survive, is required. This brief sets out the requirement for an initial stage of work comprising an archaeological desk-based assessment and walk-over survey.
- 1.7 This initial stage of assessment will lead to a further programme of works, likely to consist of a general programme of archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching and historic building recording). **A further archaeological brief will be required for any subsequent stage of work from the desk-top assessment**

2. Objectives

- 2.1 To study a sufficiently large area around the targeted development boundary in order to give adequate context. In this instance
 - An area with 1 km beyond the development boundaries will be the minimum appropriate to collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological and historical remains within and adjacent to the site.

- In terms of sites such with a setting that may be affected by the development such as Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments a 2 km radius beyond the site boundary is appropriate.
- 2.2 To identify any known archaeological sites, including existing buildings, 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 The results will inform the location and method of subsequent stages of evaluation.
 - 2.7 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 Written Scheme of Investigation (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 The assessment shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of the County Historic Environment 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 Collation and assessment of historic documentation relevant to the site that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 3.4 Assess the historical significance of existing industrial buildings on the site.
- 3.5 Re-assessment of aerial photographic evidence and, where relevant, a replotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist with relevant experience at a scale of 1:2500. It should be possible to obtain residual errors of less than $\pm 2m$. Rectification of extant mapped features such as field boundaries and buildings shall be undertaken in order to give additional indication of accuracy of the transcription.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. SSSI, County Wildlife Site, AONB, etc).
- 3.8 A site visit will be required, to determine any constraints to archaeological survival.

4. Report Requirements

- 4.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 1 month) from the end of fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the County Historic Environment Record. A full digital copy of the report will be supplied to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- 4.2 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 Historic Environment 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 County Historic Environment Record. 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 County Historic Environment Record. 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 and ArcView.
- 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.
- 4.11 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*), shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.
- 4.12 The involvement of SCCAS/CT shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

5. Monitoring

- 5.1 SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 5.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to SCCAS/CT one week in advance of its commencement.
- 5.3 Any variations to the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with SCCAS/CT prior to them being carried out.

References

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2: research agenda and strategy E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8*
- Glazebrook, J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1: a resource assessment. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 3*

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Reference: / LandatPotashFarm-Wyveston2008
Date: 17th April 2008

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

Listed building details

(Listed by Grade)

DBA ID	LISTED BUILDING ID	NAME	PARISH	GRADE	Description	NGR	Distance from the PDA m	Distance from the nearest turbine m
1	279562	CHURCH OF ST MARGARET	WESTHORPE	I	Medieval church, with the earliest part being 14th century in date.	TM0437469232	1150	1660
2	279596	CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	WYVERSTONE	I	Medieval church, with the earliest part being 14th century in date, although a church is recorded at Wyverstone in the Domesday book.	TM0420567860	1220	1690
54	281804	CHURCH OF ST MARY	WALSHAM LE WILLOWS	I	Medieval church, with the earliest part being 13th century in date.	TL9997471111	3200	3200
55	280492	CHURCH OF ST MARY	BACTON	I	Medieval church, with the earliest part being 12th century in date, although a church is recorded at Bacton in the Domesday book	TM0531867199	2600	3000
56	281146	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	GREAT ASHFIELD	I	Medieval church, with the earliest part being 13th century in date. Possible Late Saxon long and short work present	TL9955867787	3100	3100
57	281752	CHURCH OF ST MARY	BADWELL ASH	I	Medieval church, with the earliest part being 14th century in date.	TL9896068980	3600	3600
58	279458	CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	FINNINGHAM	I	Medieval church, with the earliest part being 14th century in date, although a church is recorded at Finningham in the Domesday book.	TM0664969396	3500	3900

DBA ID	LISTED BUILDING ID	NAME	PARISH	GRADE	Description	NGR	Distance from the PDA m	Distance from the nearest turbine m
59	281600	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	COTTON	I	Medieval church, with the earliest part being 14th century in date, although a church is recorded at Cotton in the Domesday book.	TM0700866923	4100	4600
3	279567	ROOKERY FARMHOUSE	WESTHORPE	II*	House, originally possibly a guildhall dated to the mid to late 15th century, timber frame and plastered with a steeply pitched plaintiled roof.	TM0440769170	1120	1700
4	279587	GRANGE FARM HOUSE	WYVERSTONE	II*	Farmhouse, mid 16th century in date with 15th century origins, extended in the early 17th century, timber frame and plastered with some red brick with steeply pitched plaintiled and machine tiled roofs.	TM0311968070	300	700
5	279558	WESTHORPE LODGE FARMHOUSE	WESTHORPE	II	Farmhouse mid 17th century in date, timber frame and plastered with a steeply pitched plaintiled roof.	TM0415170305	1520	1890
6	279559	PEAR TREE FARMHOUSE	WESTHORPE	II	House, late 16th century in date, timber frame and plastered with a steeply pitched machine pantiled roof.	TM0389669855	1000	1410
7	279560	SHRUBBERY FARMHOUSE	WESTHORPE	II	House, c.1600, timber frame with some later brick, plastered and whitewashed with a steeply pitched plaintiled roof.	TM0399169697	990	1420

DBA ID	LISTED BUILDING ID	NAME	PARISH	GRADE	Description	NGR	Distance from the PDA m	Distance from the nearest turbine m
8	279561	THE OLD RECTORY	WESTHORPE	II	House, late 16th century, altered and extended mid to late 19th century, timber frame and plastered; extended in whitewashed brick with a thatched roof.	TM0432669236	1050	1610
9	279563	LAVENDER COTTAGE	WESTHORPE	II	House, mid 16th century, stack inserted late 16th century; stack enlarged, extended slightly to right and reroofed late 17th century, altered in the 19th and 20th century, timber frame and plastered with a steeply pitched pantiled roof.	TM0473969134	1560	2020
10	279564	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	WESTHORPE	II	House, early 17th century, altered in the 20th century, timber frame and plastered with steeply pitched plaintiled roofs, with some machine tiles.	TM0423969189	950	1510
11	279565	FLEURAEI COTTAGE	WESTHORPE	II	House, late 16th century with earlier origins, part rebuilt in the early 17th century, altered in the 19th and 20th centuries, timber frame and plastered with thatched roofs.	TM0433169195	1040	1600
12	279566	TOWN YARD COTTAGES	WESTHORPE	II	A row of 4 parish poor houses, late 18th or early 19th century, timber frame and clay lump on brick base with hipped pantiled roof.	TM0436669158	1060	1640

DBA ID	LISTED BUILDING ID	NAME	PARISH	GRADE	Description	NGR	Distance from the PDA m	Distance from the nearest turbine m
13	279568	SERVICE BUILDING IMMEDIATELY NORTH WEST OF ROOKERY FARMHOUSE	WESTHORPE	II	Service building to Rookery Farm House, late 18th century, timber frame and plastered, with some red brick infill with a pantiled roof.	TM0439669180	1100	1670
14	279569	TUDOR COTTAGE	WESTHORPE	II	House, latterly with a shop, late 17th century or early 18th century, altered and extended in the 19th and 20th centuries, timber frame and plastered with some brick casing with a thatched roof.	TM0450869167	1210	1780
15	279570	HOUSE ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH EAST OF TUDOR COTTAGE	WESTHORPE	II	House, early 17th century, altered in the 19th century timber frame and plastered with a thatched roof.	TM0451469154	1210	1780
16	279571	STREET FARMHOUSE	WESTHORPE	II	House, mid to late 16th century, extended in the late 17th or early 18th centuries, part cased and altered in the 19th and 20th centuries, timber frame and plastered with some panelled pargetting and some brick casing with thatched roofs.	TM0472469100	1400	1990
17	279572	THE OLD CROWN	WESTHORPE	II	House, early 16th century, part rebuilt and extended c.1600, timber frame and plastered with restored combed scrolled pargetting in panels, pantiled roofs.	TM0517868966	1860	2440

DBA ID	LISTED BUILDING ID	NAME	PARISH	GRADE	Description	NGR	Distance from the PDA m	Distance from the nearest turbine m
18	279573	WESTHORPE HALL	WESTHORPE	II	House, originally built as part of offices to earlier Hall. Late 16th and early 17th century timber frame and plastered range with early 18th century English bond red brick main block remodelled in late 18th century, all altered in the 20th century, with plaintiled and machine tiled roofs, steeply pitched on early range.	TM0512269170	1810	2400
19	279574	BRIDGE OVER MOAT ABOUT 50 METRES WEST OF WESTHORPE HALL	WESTHORPE	II	Bridge over moat to Westhorpe Hall, 16th century, English bond red brick. A low bridge with a slight camber, 3 low double chamfered segmental pointed arches; between arches and at ends are triangulated breakwaters.	TM0505269152	1730	2330
20	279575	BARN ABOOUT 80 METRES WEST NORTH WEST OF WESTHORPE HALL	WESTHORPE	II	Barn, mid to late 16th century, timber frame, weatherboarded with a steeply pitched asbestos roof.	TM0501669174	1700	2290
21	279576	GREEN FARMHOUSE	WESTHORPE	II	House, late 16th or early 17th century and possibly earlier, altered in the 19th century, timber frame and plastered with a steeply pitched machine tiled roof.	TM0497668964	1650	2250

DBA ID	LISTED BUILDING ID	NAME	PARISH	GRADE	Description	NGR	Distance from the PDA m	Distance from the nearest turbine m
22	279577	LITTLE THATCH	WESTHORPE	II	House, late 18th century, altered and extended in the 20th century, timber frame and roughcast with a thatched roof.	TM0498668899	1660	2250
23	279578	TOWN FARMHOUSE	WYVERSTONE	II	House early to mid 17th century, altered in the 20th century, timber frame and roughcast with a half hipped thatched roof.	TM0338166969	1390	1770
24	279579	GREEN FARMHOUSE	WYVERSTONE	II	Farmhouse, early to mid 17th century with front block added 1795, date on garden wall, timber frame and plastered with steeply pitched plaintiled roofs, hipped on front block.	TM0405667504	1290	1770
25	279580	GRANARY ABOUT 20 METRES NORTH OF GREEN FARM HOUSE	WYVERSTONE	II	Granary, 19th century, timber frame, weatherboarded with a slate roof. Gable end loft openings. To right a low clay lump and weatherboarded pantiled shed, included for group value.	TM0405767541	1270	1740
26	279581	WALNUT TREE COTTAGES	WYVERSTONE	II	Pair of cottages, built in 1819 at expense of Rev. W.C. Steggall, altered in the 20th century, clay lump on a flint and brick base, weather boarded and rendered with a hipped thatched roof.	TM0360967487	1020	1450

DBA ID	LISTED BUILDING ID	NAME	PARISH	GRADE	Description	NGR	Distance from the PDA m	Distance from the nearest turbine m
27	279582	YEW TREE COTTAGE	WYVERSTONE	II	House, conceived as a folly/eyecatcher in 1831 for Rev. W.C. Steggall, altered in the 20th century, mixed timber frame, brick, flint and clay lump rubble, all rendered, with thatched and pantiled roofs, picturesque style in a cruciform plan.	TM0346267522	900	1340
28	279583	SUDBOURNE FARMHOUSE	WYVERSTONE	II	Farmhouse, early 17th century, part cased, part reroofed and altered in the 19th century, timber frame, front cased in brick, whitewashed and rendered, steeply pitched plaintiled roof.	TM0324767409	960	1320
29	279584	BARN ABOUT 40 METRES SOUTH EAST OF SUDBOURNE FARMHOUSE	WYVERSTONE	II	Barn, early 17th century, timber frame, weatherboarded, rendered and corrugated sheet cladding, with a steeply pitched corrugated sheet roof.	TM0329867395	970	1350
30	279585	THE PLOUGH	WYVERSTONE	II	House, latterly a public house, mid to late 16th century, altered in the 20th century, timber frame on brick base, plastered, steeply pitched machine pantiled roof.	TM0328667344	1020	1400
31	279586	NORMAN FARM HOUSE	WYVERSTONE	II	House, 17th century, altered in the 19th and 20th centuries, timber frame, part brick cased; plastered and colourwashed with a thatched roof.	TM0419767504	1400	1870

DBA ID	LISTED BUILDING ID	NAME	PARISH	GRADE	Description	NGR	Distance from the PDA m	Distance from the nearest turbine m
32	279588	THE MANOR WITH ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS	WYVERSTONE	II	Large house, former Rectory built in c.1820-30 for Rev. W.C. Steggall, white brick with shallow hipped slate roof.	TM0385367852	920	1390
33	279589	LONG STRAW COTTAGE	WYVERSTONE	II	House, latterly 2 dwellings, mid to late 17th century, altered in the 20th century, timber frame on brick base, plastered, with a thatched roof.	TM0351967872	660	1130
34	279590	OAK COTTAGE	WYVERSTONE	II	House, latterly 2,3 and 4 dwellings, late 16th century core, part rebuilt and extended early 17th century, further extended and part reroofed 18th century, altered in the 19th century, timber frame and plastered some brick and a thatched roof.	TM0334767783	630	1070
35	279591	ROSE COTTAGE	WYVERSTONE	II	House, mid 17th century, extended in the 18th century, altered in the 20th century, timber frame and plastered with a steeply pitched pantiled roof.	TM0331667781	620	1040
36	279592	THE CROFT	WYVERSTONE	II	House, latterly 3 dwellings, early to mid 17th century, altered in the 19th and 20th centuries, timber frame and roughcast, with a steeply pitched machine tiled roof.	TM0322967809	560	970
37	279593	CROOKSELL HALL FARM HOUSE	WYVERSTONE	II	House, late 16th and early to mid 17th century, altered in the 20th century, timber frame and plastered with steeply pitched plaintiled roofs.	TM0317267838	520	910

DBA ID	LISTED BUILDING ID	NAME	PARISH	GRADE	Description	NGR	Distance from the PDA m	Distance from the nearest turbine m
38	279594	LODGE FARM HOUSE	WYVERSTONE	II	House, late 15th century origins, largely rebuilt c.1530, extended or part rebuilt late 16th century, altered and extended 19th and 20th centuries. Timber frame on brick base, plastered; red brick additions with a steeply pitched machine tiled roof, black glazed pantiled roof on additions.	TM0325867731	650	1030
39	279595	OUTBUILDING ABOUT 50 METRES EAST SOUTH EAST OF LODGE FARM HOUSE	WYVERSTONE	II	Stabling with loft accommodation, converted to a barn, early 16th century, reroofed in the 20th century, timber frame on a brick base, weatherboarded and rendered, with pantiled roof.	TM0330767733	660	1070
40	279597	HOWLETT MONUMENT AND RAILED ENCLOSURE ABOUT 20 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	WYVERSTONE	II	Chest tomb, Mary Ann Howlett, d.1840. Ashlar. Moulded base, moulded capping inscribed to R. Howlett, d.1866 and M. Howlett, d.1884.	TM0423067865	1270	1710
41	279598	PARK FARM HOUSE	WYVERSTONE	II	Farmhouse, '1685 BTE' in timber reset over entrance, extended in the 19th century and altered in the 20th century. Timber frame on brick base, roughcast with machine tiled and slated roofs.	TM0422868436	1110	1520

DBA ID	LISTED BUILDING ID	NAME	PARISH	GRADE	Description	NGR	Distance from the PDA m	Distance from the nearest turbine m
42	279619	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	WESTHORPE	II	Telephone kiosk, type K6. Square kiosk with domed roof, with perforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	TM0434469199	1060	1620
43	281153	THATCHED COTTAGE	GREAT ASHFIELD	II	House, probably 16th or early 17th century. Timber-framed and plastered: some 18th or early 19th century herringbone pargetting to right, with a thatched roof.	TM0062468151	1990	1990
44	281154	OLD FORGE COTTAGE	GREAT ASHFIELD	II	House, early 15th century with alterations of 16th and 17th century date. An open hall house with complex alterations resulting in a plan of 4 cells by early/mid 16th century. One storey and attics, timber-framed and plastered with a thatched roof, hipped at right hand end.	TM0067468085	1970	1970
45	281155	ROWAN COTTAGE	GREAT ASHFIELD	II	House, mid/late 16th century, with major remodelling of c.1800. Timber-framed and plastered, with pantiled roof, once thatched.	TM0085468167	1780	1780
46	281747	BADWELL GREEN FARMHOUSE	BADWELL ASH	II	Former farmhouse, early 18th century, timber-framed and rendered; the east gable end faced with kidney flints and red brick with plaintiled roofs.	TM0138969285	1200	1200

DBA ID	LISTED BUILDING ID	NAME	PARISH	GRADE	Description	NGR	Distance from the PDA m	Distance from the nearest turbine m
47	281748	DAIRY FARMHOUSE	BADWELL ASH	II	Former farmhouse, now divided into 2 cottages, 16th century, timber-framed and rendered, roofed with old plaintiles.	TM0095069043	1610	1610
48	281759	MOAT FARMHOUSE	BADWELL ASH	II	Former farmhouse, 15th century and later, timber-framed and rendered; old plaintiles to main roof, concrete plaintiles to rear wing.	TM0139268233	1240	1240
49	281760	TIPTOFTS FARMHOUSE	BADWELL ASH	II	Former farmhouse, now in 2 occupations, late 16th century, main range and cross-wing. Timber-framed; roughcast to cross-wing, old render with traces of comb pargetting to main range, and some replacement brick to ground floor; with old plaintile roof.	TM0173268339	890	890
50	281789	RIDING FARMHOUSE	WALSHAM LE WILLOWS	II	Farmhouse, early 17th century, front range; older fragments in reconstructed rear wing. Timber-framed and rendered, with plaintile roof.	TM0146070134	1530	1530
51	281790	FIR TREE FARMHOUSE	WALSHAM LE WILLOWS	II	Farmhouse, early 17th century, timber-framed and roughcast with thatched roof.	TM0158070123	1440	1440
52	361696	HOLLY COTTAGE	BADWELL ASH	II	House, late 16th century, with early 20th century full-height in-line additions at each end. Timber framed and rendered with pantiled roof .	TM0111668205	1500	1500

DBA ID	LISTED BUILDING ID	NAME	PARISH	GRADE	Description	NGR	Distance from the PDA m	Distance from the nearest turbine m
53	479595	FORGE AND ATTACHED STABLES TO SOUTH WEST OF THE OLD FORGE	GREAT ASHFIELD	II	Forge and stables, early 19th century, red brick and weather-boarded timber-frame on moulded brick plinth. Slate roof to forge and adjoining stable. Pantile roof to stable beyond.	TM0065068061	1990	1990