

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/111

Kilinside, The Crossroads, Brome.
BRM 013

J. A. Craven
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HER information

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Grid Reference:	TM 1344 7634
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Jess Tipper
Project Officer:	J. A. Craven
Funding Body	Mr Haddon
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Contents

	Page
Summary	1
1. Introduction	3
1.1. Project Background	3
1.2. Site Description	3
1.3. Geology and Topography	4
1.4. Scope of this report	4
1.5. Aims	4
1.6. Methods	6
1.7. Legislative frameworks	7
2. Results	8
2.1. Suffolk Historic Environment Record search	8
2.2. All known archaeological sites within the site	8
2.3. All known archaeological sites within 250m of the site boundary	8
2.4. Listed buildings	10
2.5. Aerial photographic survey	12
2.6. Documentary study	14
3. Assessment of impacts and effects	33
3.1. The archaeological potential of the PDA	33
3.2. Potential of preserved archaeological remains within the PDA	33
3.3. Assessment of the impact of the development on the archaeological resource	34
4. Mitigation measures	34
5. Conclusions / Recommendations	34
6. List of contributors and acknowledgements	35
Disclaimer	35

List of Figures

1. Site location plan	3
2. Site and study area plan	5
3. Topography and geology	6
4. Nearby sites on the HER	9
5. Nearby listed buildings	11
6. 1945 aerial photograph of study area	12
7. 1999 aerial photograph of study area	13
8. Site on 1783 Hodskinson's map	22
9. Site on Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1927	23
10. Site on Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1904	23
11. Site on First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1886	24
12. 1897 sale plan	24
13. Tithe map, 1839	25
14. Tithe map detail, 1839	25
15. Tithe map detail, 1839	26
16. Thomas Utton's Church Farm, c.1839	27
17. Church Farm schedule, c.1839	28
18. 'Map of the allotments on Brome Common', 1812	29
19. 'Map of the allotments on Brome Common', 1812	30
20. Enclosure map, 1812	31
21. Enclosure map, 1812, detail of Langton Green	32

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

Summary

The desk based assessment has been prepared to establish the archaeological potential of Kilnside, The Crossroads, Brome.

The site is located on high ground overlooking the Rivers Waveney and Dove, a situation in which moderate potential for evidence of prehistoric activity can be expected. Its close proximity to a Roman road also offers moderate potential for contemporary deposits to exist within the site.

A documentary survey has demonstrated that the site lay within Broome Common during the medieval period before enclosure in 1812. The site was then used as arable land until the construction of Kilnside at some point in the 20th century. The site therefore has only minimal potential for archaeological deposits of post-Roman date.

The site's later history as part of Broome Common, small post-medieval arable plot and 20th century garden means it is unlikely to have seen activities which would have substantially disturbed evidence of earlier occupation. Across the majority of the site preservation of any deposits is likely to be good, apart from under the footprint of Kilnside itself.

The development has already taken place. This has seen the demolition of the existing house and construction of a new property. Groundworks for the development will have had a severe detrimental impact upon any surviving archaeological deposits. The undeveloped areas of the plot however still have low to moderate potential for undisturbed deposits to exist in a good state of preservation.

1. Introduction

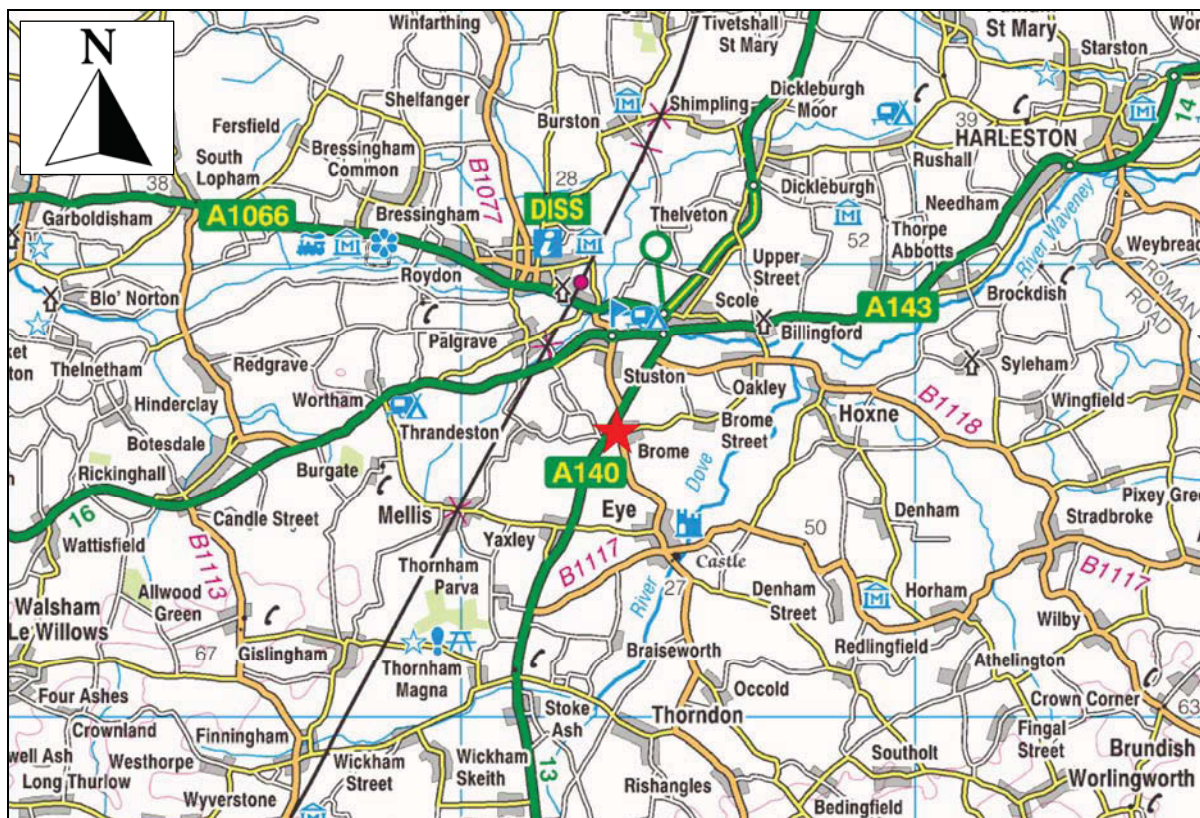
1.1. Project Background

This archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared by J.A. Craven of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for the site owner Mr Haddon to meet a planning condition on application 3910/07.

This DBA is the final stage of archaeological work concerning the site as the development has already taken place without archaeological monitoring.

1.2. Site description

The subject of this DBA covers an area of approximately 0.19ha, centred at TM 1344 7634, in the parish of Brome (Fig. 1). The site consists of a single property and garden lying in a mixed area of open farmland with scattered housing. The northern edge of Eye airfield lies 200m to the south, the A140 100m to the west, Brome Grange 120m to the north and the Cornwallis Arms (formerly Oaksmere) 400m to the east.



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Figure 1. Site location plan

1.3. Geology and topography

The site is located 2.6m to the south of the River Waveney and 2.5km west of the River Dove. It is on an area of relative high ground, c.45m above sea level, overlooking the valleys of both rivers. The localised topography of the site is flat.

The site is on deep fine loamy soils, overlying chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Ordnance Survey 1983) (Fig. 3).

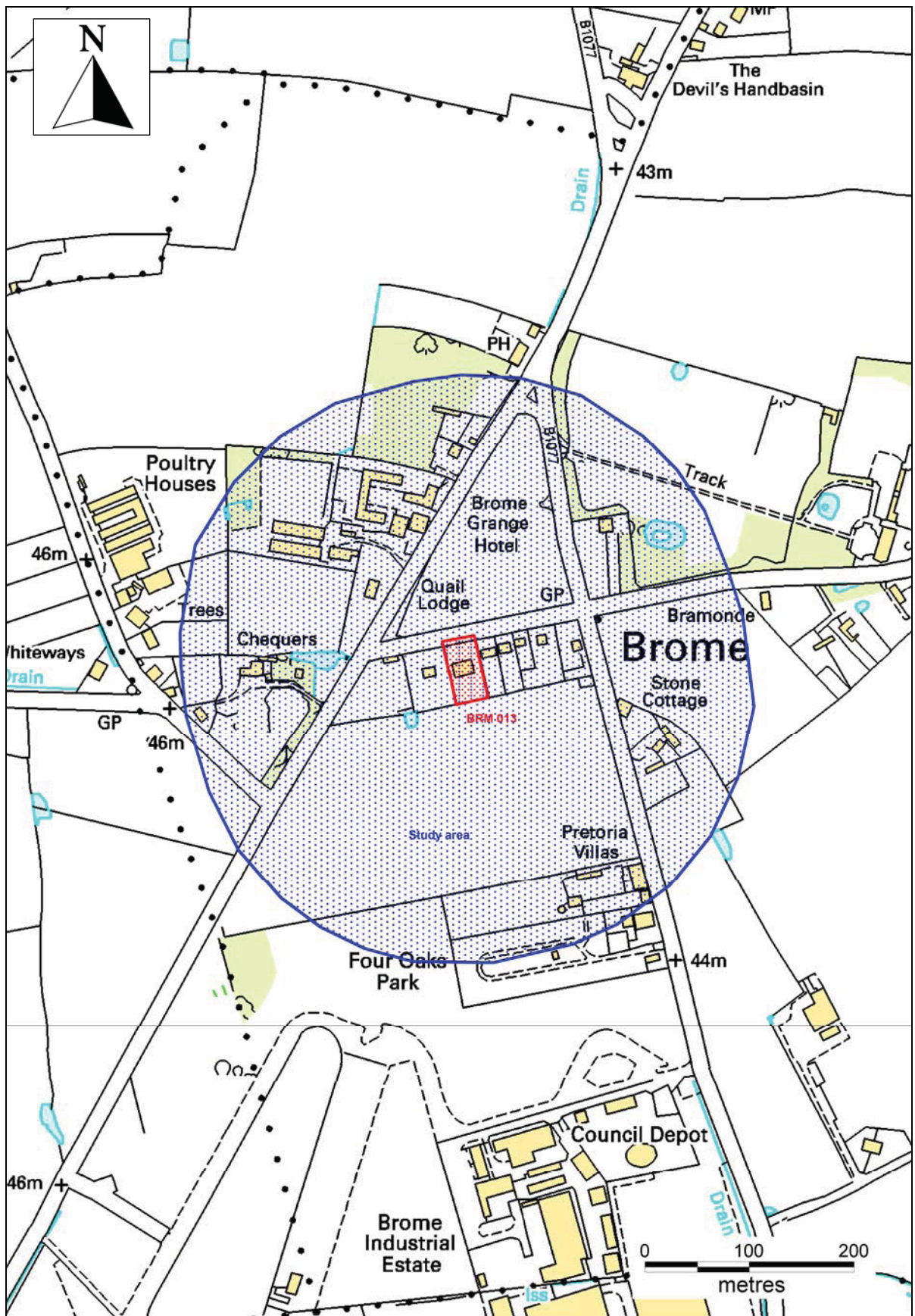
1.4. Scope of this report

In order to set the set in its archaeological context a study area extending 250m from the site boundaries was selected for examination (Fig. 2).

In accordance with PPG16, the Government's guidance on archaeology and planning (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg16>) and based on a SCCAS/CT specification, this assessment examines the available archaeological sources. These include the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), reports of any archaeological investigations, all readily available cartographic and documentary sources, and a survey of aerial photographs held by SCCAS.

1.5. Aims

This assessment would normally be the first stage of a program of archaeological work to determine the archaeological potential of a site in advance of development. In this case it is a remediation measure in lieu of archaeological fieldwork as the development has occurred with no archaeological investigation. The aim is to determine, as far as reasonably practicable from the existing records, the previous landuse of the site, the nature and potential of the archaeological resource of the site prior to its development and an assessment of what is likely to have survived the development.



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Figure 2. Site and study area plan

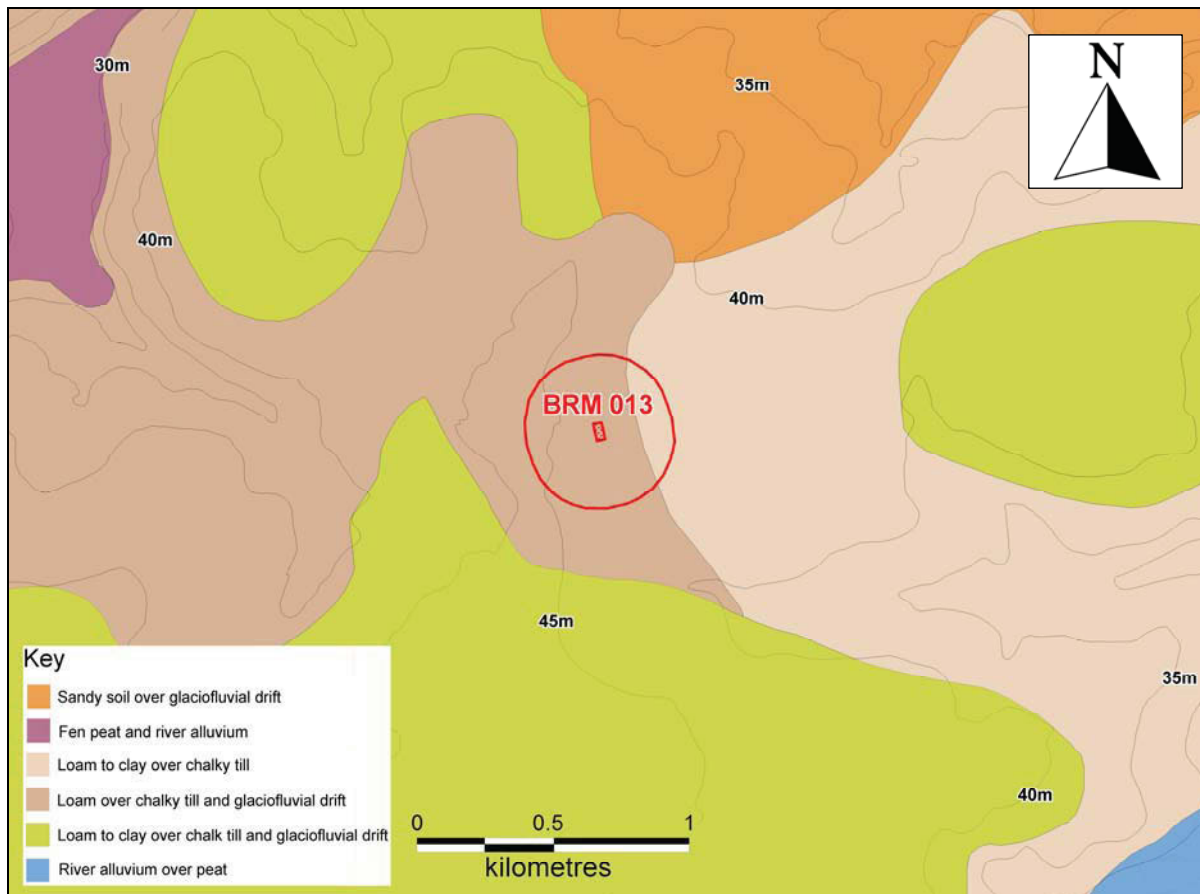


Figure 3. Topography and geology

1.6. Methods

The methodology involved interrogating the following sources of data to meet the aims of this Desk Based Assessment.

- A search of the Suffolk HER for any records within 250km of the site. The results are described and mapped in the main body of the report, Section 2.1-2.3.
- An examination of the literature with reference to archaeological excavations within the study area.
- A search for listed buildings within 250m of the site was carried out, Section 2.4.

- A historical documentary search was commissioned; the results have been included in Section 2.6.
- A survey of aerial photographs held by Suffolk County Council, Section 2.5

1.7. Legislative frameworks

Planning Policy Guidance 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 no SAMs within 250m of the site.

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 five listed buildings within 250m of the site (Fig. 5).

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 250m of this PDA.

2. Results

2.1. Suffolk Historic Environment Record search

The HER only represents the archaeological material that has been reported (Fig. 4), this is the 'known' resource. It is not therefore, a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area because other sites may remain undiscovered. This is considered as the 'potential' resource.

2.2. All known archaeological sites within the site

The site lies wholly within Broome Common (TDE 016), a former medieval green site shown on enclosure maps (Fig. 20). There has been no previous archaeological work of any kind at the property.

2.3. All known archaeological sites within 250m of the site boundary

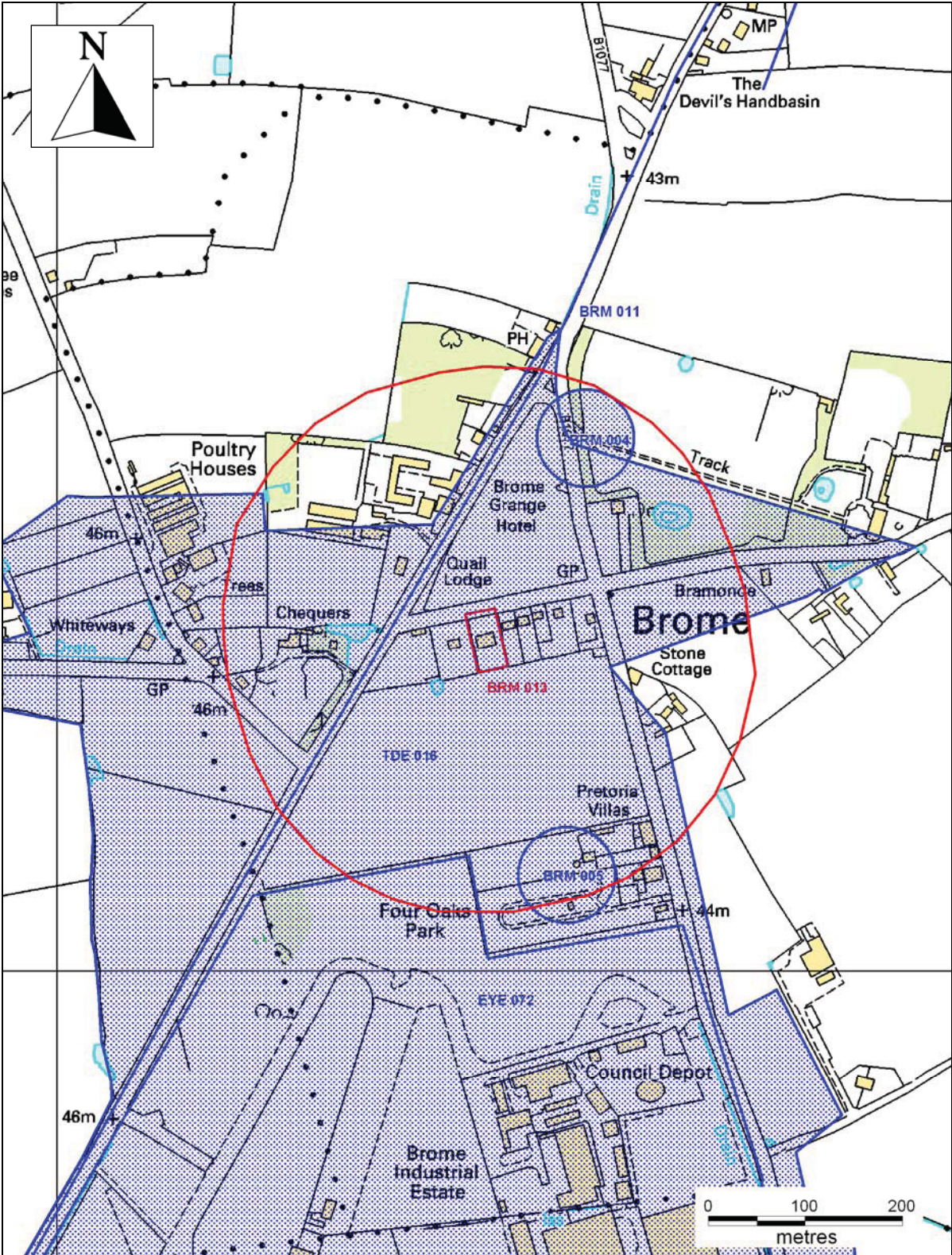
BRM 004: Spot location for find of Early Iron Age pottery.

BRM 005: Site of a post-medieval Post Mill with two storey roundhouse, demolished c.1900.

BRM 011: A length of Roman road (Margary 3d), now followed by the modern A140, runs between Scole Bridge to the north and Yaxley to the south, through the western side of the study area. Known in the medieval period as Pye Road.

TDE 016: The majority of the study area lies within the bounds of the former Broome Common.

EYE 072: The northern edge of Eye Airfield, used during World war II, lies in the southern part of the study area.



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Figure 4. Nearby sites on the HER

2.4. Listed buildings

There are five listed buildings within 250m of the site (Fig.5). The following information has been drawn from the English Heritage Listed buildings online database at <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>.

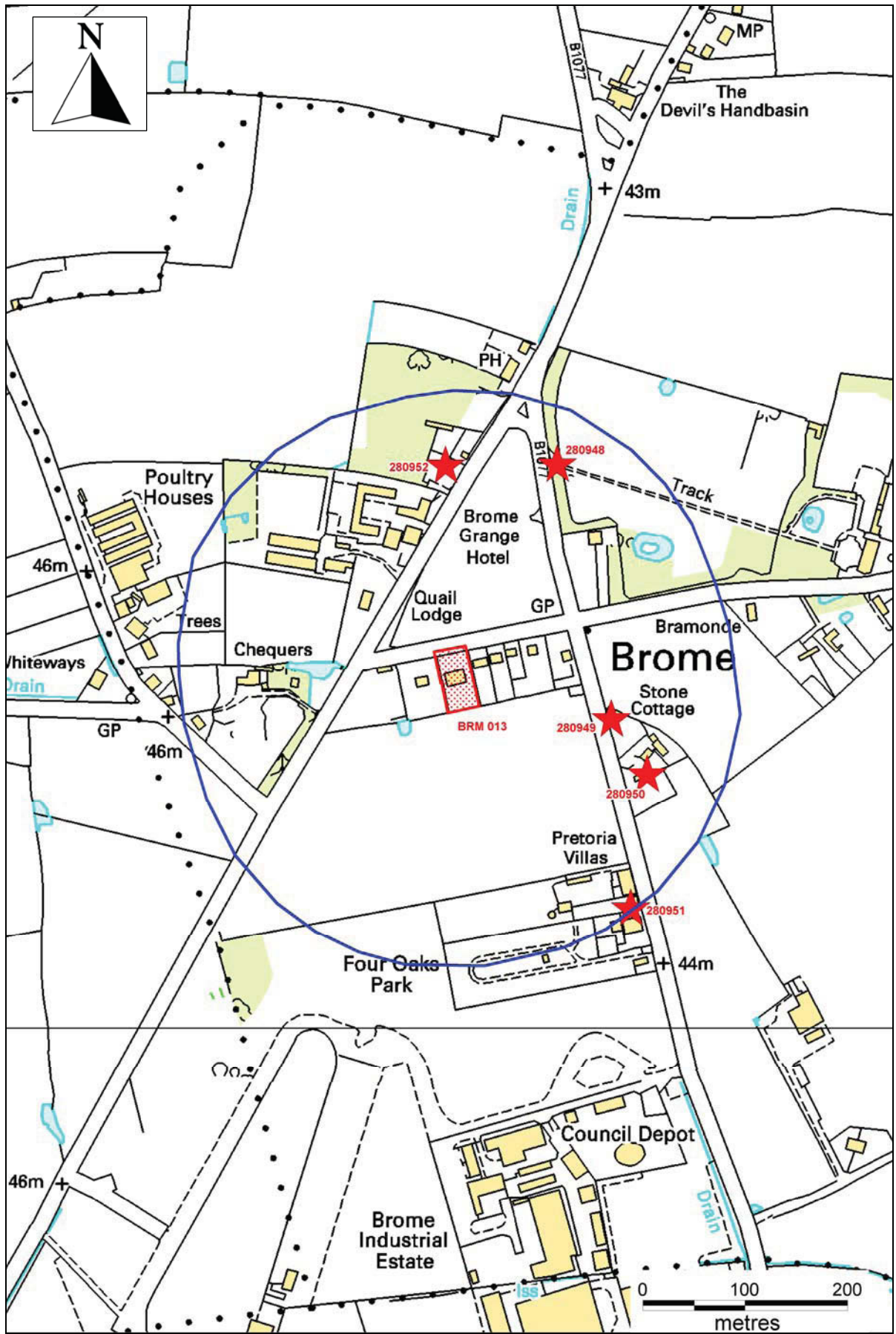
Entrance Gates 300 metres west-north-west of Oaksmere. LBS No. 280948. TM 1354 7655. Grade II. Entrance gates to Oaksmere (now Cornwallis arms) Red brick piers with wrought iron gates. 18th century partly rebuilt in mid 20th century.

Stone Cottage. LBS No. 280949. TM 1359 7630. Grade II. Early 19th century house, dated 1813, with 20th century alterations. Flint rubble with knapped flint façade and white brick. Glazed black pantile roof.

30 and 32, Eye Road. LBS No. 280950. TM 1363 7624. Grade II. Former farmhouse, now 2 cottages. 17th century with possibly earlier origins. Timber framed with a thatched roof.

Mill House. LBS No. 280951. TM 1361 7611. Grade II. Early 19th century house, timber framed with brick gables and slate roof.

Heale Cottage. LBS No. 280952. TM 1343 7655. Grade II. Timber framed, thatched house with elements dating to the 17th century.



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Figure 5. Nearby listed buildings

2.5. Aerial photographic survey

A study of available aerial photographs held by SCCAS in digital format has not identified any features of interest. Although the majority of the study area has been in use as arable land there is no indication of any cropmarks. The garden landuse of the site itself, and its small size, is not conducive to this type of survey.

The 1945 aerial black and white photo coverage of the area (Fig. 6) appears to show the subdivision of plots along the road but details are indistinct. The rear of the Kilnside plot appears to be disturbed, perhaps indicating construction of the property.

The 1991 aerial colour photo coverage does not include the study area.

The 1999 aerial colour photo coverage (Fig. 7) is of a clearer resolution and shows the surrounding fields while under crops. No cropmarks were identified within the study area.

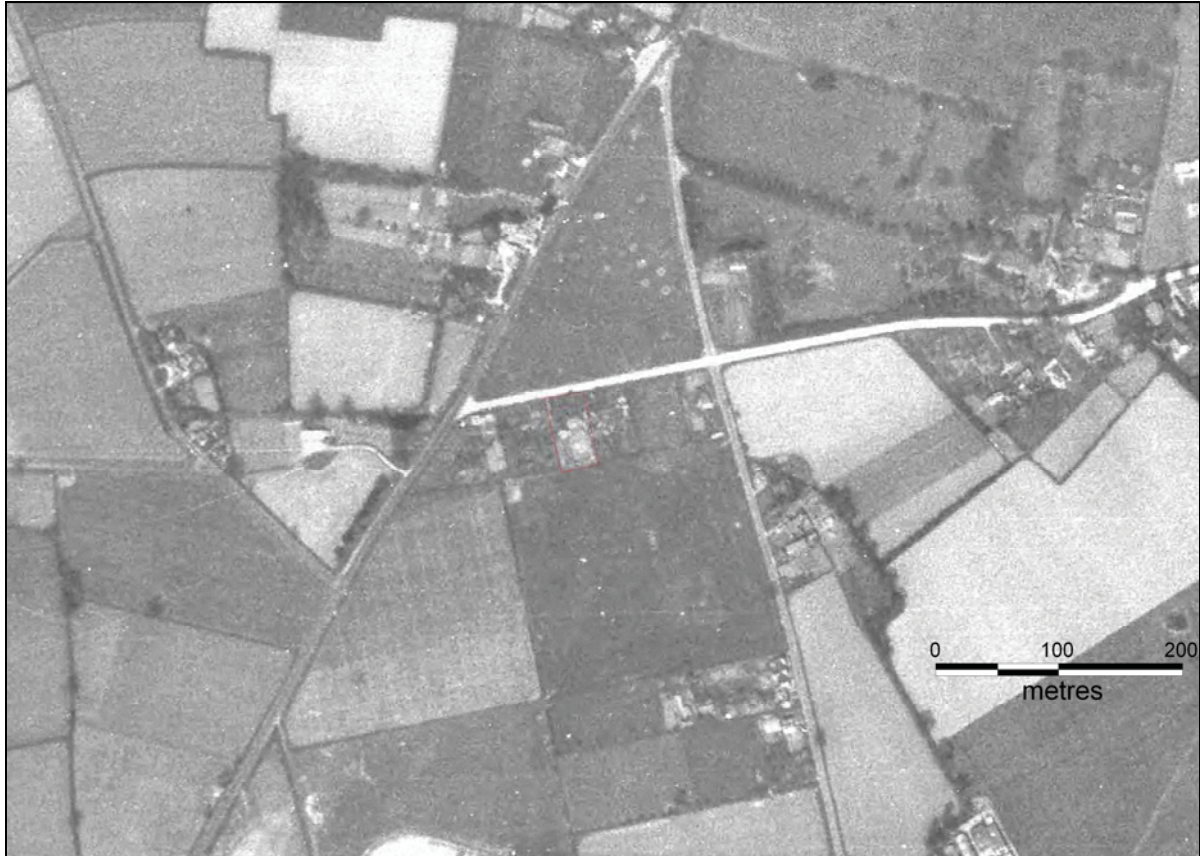


Figure 6. 1945 aerial photograph of study area



Figure 7. 1999 aerial photograph of study area

2.6 Documentary study

Anthony M Breen

Introduction

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich. The purposes of this report are to collate and assess 'all cartographic sources, both printed and manuscript, relevant to the site to identify land use, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings' and to collate and assess 'historic documentation relevant to the site that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site'.

This site is within the ecclesiastical of Brome and the civil parish of Brome with Oakley. On Hodskinson's map of 'The County of Suffolk' published in 1783, this site is shown within the area then known as 'Broome Common'. The Crossroads is shown on this map though the scale is too small to be used to identify the sites of any buildings (Fig. 8). The common land stretched into adjoining parishes and the lands in these parishes of Brome, Oakley, Thrandeston, Yaxley and Eye were enclosed through an act of parliament in 1812. The main focus of this research is to establish whether or not there were buildings on this site before the 1812 enclosure. It is believed that commons were formed in the late Saxon period and though a number were under the control of a single manor, others were under the jurisdiction of a collection of manors known as an honour or under the control of the former subdivision of the county known as the hundreds. In relation to the antiquity of the common it is important to note the site of Gosland Hall, shown on Hodskinson's map.

Maps

There are no buildings shown on this site on either the Third Edition (1927, Fig. 9), Second Edition (1904, Fig. 10) or First Edition (1886, Fig. 11) of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey. There are no significant differences between these maps. The site of the present house was within the plot numbered 154 on the maps and measured at 0.650 acre. There is a building in the adjoining plot 152 to the east and

the site of 'Ivy Cottage', the present Firs Cottage, is labelled in the plot to the west numbered 155. Immediately to the north of the site of Kilinside and adjoining the road, there is a small garden area numbered 153 and measured at 0.280 acres.

The plot of land to the east, numbered 152 on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1905 and 1927 was formerly part of the Dame Mary Kerrison's Trust Estate and sold as lot 46 at auction held in 1897 (ref. fsc 152/1). The property was described as 'A Highly Valuable Corner Property situate at the Cross Roads in the Parish of Brome comprising House and Shop which contains 2 Living-rooms' Front Shop, Back Kitchen, Pantry & 2 Bedrooms also Coachhouse, Stable, W.C. &c'. The property was let to a James Fulcher and comprised of an area of '0a 3r 39p and is numbered 152 on the Ordnance Map'. The adjoining property to the west, the site of the present Kilinside, was not part of this estate though the name of the then owner 'Lady Bateman' appears on the sale plan No 7 (Fig. 12). No houses or other buildings are shown on this map on the site of Kilinside.

The tithe map (Figs. 13 and 14) of Brome is dated 1839 (ref. FDA42a/A1/1b). The lands shown on the map are described in a separate apportionment (ref. FDA42a/A1/1a). There is an area shaded in green on the tithe map (Fig. 15) and the lands within this area are listed separately in the apportionment. The reason is explained in the preamble to the apportionment after the statement that 'There is no Common land in the said parish'.

'A Modus or customary payment of two pounds and fifteen shillings is payable in lieu of all tithes as well great as small of certain lands formerly part of Brome Park in the said parish containing by admeasurement two hundred and three acres one rood and eighteen perches in the respective occupations of Sir Edward Kerrison, John Flowerdew, James Park, Joseph Thompson and Thomas Utton and of which Sir Edward Kerrison is owner'.

Sir Edward Kerrison was the major landowner and owned nearly all the land in this parish. His property was divided between his tenants. His lands included fields adjoining this site described as

139 Allotment arable 4a 2r 9p

140 Mill arable 3a 3r 16p

These were part of a farm of 235 acres 21 perches then in the occupation of Thomas Utton who lived at the unnamed farm marked 97 on the map. Thomas Utton held the fields numbered 21, 22, 36-41, 73, 83-86, 92-93, 103, 107, 116-117, 139-140, 149, 154 and 157-158 and also the fields numbered 65-67, 69-70, 74-76 within the area of the former Brome Park.

Though Sir Edward Kerrison was the owner of most of the land in this parish this site was within the plot marked 138 on the map and was then the property of John Drane and in the occupation of his tenant Sarah Whitton. It is described as 'cottage' arable and measured at 1 acre though no cottage is marked on the map. John Drane owned just 1 acre 3 roods and 7 perches divided between this site and other cottages numbered 133 and 134 on the map. To the east the small cottage is numbered 139 on the map though this number is also used for the field to the south in the occupation of Thomas Utton. It is possible that the number 139 marked over the cottage is an error for 138. To the east the site of the former Ivy Cottage and present 'The Firs Cottage' was then in the occupation of another of Sir Edward's Kerrison's tenants Isaac Elsegood. It was numbered 137 on the map and described as 'Cottage and land' arable 2a 1r 9 p. On the north side of the Crossroads Maria Cook owned the field marked 115 described as Meadow used as pasture and measured at 5a 1r 29p. Her house and garden numbered 125 was measured 6a 2r. She held a total acreage 11a 3r 29p in hand and a further 27a 2r 18p were in the hands of her tenant John Kirby. The combined acreage made hers the third largest landholding within the parish. Thomas Park owned in his own right 49 acres 2 roods and 9 perches including the field numbered 141 described simply as 'field' in arable use and measuring 7a 0r 28p. Another small field numbered 25 was in the occupation of his tenant Joseph Chilver and the combined acreage of both holdings made his property the second largest in the parish. The total acreage for this parish was 892 acres 1 rood 34 perches.

A total acreage for Sir Edward Kerrison's lands in Brome is not given in the tithe apportionment, though the total can be calculated from the apportionment. There is however a separate survey of his estates including lands in the parishes of Braiseworth, Eye, Oakley, Stuston, Thrandeston and Yaxley based on the tithe

maps for these parishes. Sir Edward's total acreage in Brome is given at 752 acres 19 perches. There is a small change in the descriptions given in the survey, Isaac Elsegood's tenanted property is described as 'Lodge, Gardens, etc' (ref. HA68: 484/762). The lands described in this survey are depicted in a separate volume of maps (ref. HA68: 484/763). The maps in this volume are arranged in an alphabetical sequence under the name of the tenants. The lands adjoining this site were then part of Thomas Utton's farm labelled in pencil 'Church Farm' (Figs. 16 and 17).

The Kerrison estates had formerly been the property of Charles, Marquis Cornwallis. There are earlier 'Plans & Survey of the Estates in and near Brome belonging to the Most Honourable Charles Marquis Cornwallis as occupied in 1812' (ref. HA68: 484/702). The plans show the individual landholdings and those in Brome were all on the eastern side of the parish. At that date the estate's lands did not include the entire farm later in the occupation of Thomas Utton. Additional lands, totalling just 88 acres 2 rood 32 perches described as 'Farm in Brome', were 'purchased from the executors of Mr Lingwood' and are listed in separate schedule though they are not depicted in a separate plan. This volume includes further plans of those parts of the estate in Eye, Occold and Oakley, though there are no references to these parishes in the record office's indexes to manuscript maps.

At the rear of this volume there is a 'Map of the allotments on Brome Common' dated 1812 (Figs 18 and 19). Additional lands then added to the Cornwallis estate are shaded in pink on this plan. Other lands in Brome were allotted to other proprietors and their names and the acreage of each plot is given in the map. This is an important map as it shows that the land on both sides of Crossroads had formerly been part of the common and had not been built on. The plots to the south of the road had been allocated to John Cobbold 2a 0r 28p and John Drain 3r 18p. To the north of the road a plot that had been granted to Cornwallis was exchanged for other lands and allotted to Stephen Cook. Stephen Cook lived at the site of the building now known as 'The Grange'.

The original enclosure map, the work of the surveyor Robert Nunn of Eye, is not bound within the volume containing the award (ref. B150/1/2.10) and only a contemporary copy of the map (Fig. 20) has survived (ref. B150/1/6.8 (2)). The various plots of lands are described in the award in the same terms as they appear

on the map and without reference to the previous land use. The road to the west of this site was set out as public highway number 3 in the award. Crossroads is not described.

The enclosure map also shows another area of Common then known as Langton Green. The lands were not in the parish of Brome, however Cornwallis acquired the major part of this green as the major landowner in this area.

There are no separate plans or maps of Lady Bateman's property as shown on the 1897 sale plan, or for the property of the earlier owners of the site of Kilinside.

Manorial Records

Though the lands forming this site were formerly part of Brome Common and enclosed in 1812, it is important to look at other records relating to the Manor of Brome Hall to comprehend the reasons why other parts of the common were allotted to other proprietors. Both the marquis of Cornwallis and Sir Edward Kerrison were lords of this manor but in common with nearly all copyhold land, as the nature of the tenure was not relevant to the apportionment of the tithes, copyholders are listed as proprietors in their own right in the apportionments.

Lands held of a manor were held at copyhold and each transfer recorded in the manorial court books and earlier rolls until the final abolition of copyhold tenure in 1922. There is an index to the volume of manorial court records for this manor beginning in 1787 and ending with the final court held 30 May 1917 (ref. HD 1657/2/2). At a court held on 9 June 1865 Henry Cooke was enfranchised of his lands under the terms of the Copyhold Act of 1852 and they ceased to be copyhold from that date. These lands are described in a schedule in the court's record. The property descriptions are mainly archaic copied and translated from earlier court records. Seven pieces of land are described beginning with 'All that croft called Willis Croft containing by estimation five acres lying in Brome between the common way called Langton Green on the part of the south ... abutting upon the way called Old Yard Way towards the west and upon the common towards the north. The next piece is described in part as 'between the lands of the Priory of Flixton' though the priory of Flixton had been dissolved in February 1537. Another piece is described as

'between the lands ... late of the priory of Flixton ... which premises do lie in a close called Great Mill Mount Close'. Only the final piece mentions the 'third described public road mentioned in the Award of the commissioners acting under an Act of Parliament in the Forty Eighth Year of his late Majesty King George the Third entitled "An Act for enclosing lands in the parishes of Brome, Oakley, Thrandeston, Yaxley and Eye"'. Henry Cooke had inherited the lands under the terms of the will of his sister Maria Cooke. She had been admitted to the lands at another court held on 16 October 1830, as the granddaughter of Stephen Cooke and under the terms of his will. Early transfer can be traced through the surviving court records (ref. HD 1657/2/1).

Thomas Parke was another tenant of this manor and was admitted to his lands on 13 October 1795. The court proceedings of this date mention earlier proceedings relating to his property at courts held in 1761 and 1785. The property descriptions mention the manor of 'Davellers' and lands held of the honor of Eye. The Davillers originally D'Avilers family had held the manor of Brome from circa 1227 onwards until the death of Bartholomew Davillers in 1330. The present hall was built in 1550 only after the manor had passed into the possession of Sir Thomas Cornwallis (Copinger 1909).

The name of Sir Edward Kerrison does appear in the index to the court book as he was admitted as tenant of copyhold lands of his own manor at a court held on 30 July 1836. The names of John Cobbold, John Drane or Drain or Mr Lingwood do not appear in the index and their lands may have been part of one of the other manors in the area.

It is interesting to note that the custom of the manor of Broome Hall was 'gavelkind' by which property was divided between all the male heirs and did not pass to the eldest son as in primogeniture or to the youngest son as in 'English Borough'. This customary law is likely to have predated the Norman Conquest of 1066.

The Cornwallis collection has been recently re-catalogued and contains documents relating to the grazing rights on Brome Common (ref. HA411/5/3/9/1-6). The papers date from the period 1724-1799 and relate to the pasturing of cattle.

Gosland Hall

Gosland Hall is in the parish of Thrandeston and the site adjoined the former Brome Common. At the record office in Ipswich there is a transcript of an enrolment in the court rolls of Eye Lakemere Manor, dated 1 October 1679, comprising of an exemplification dated 1559, of a confirmation dated 1474 by John. Duke of Suffolk to Richard Grey, of a grant by William I (1066-1089) to Walter de Bowyer, knight of 'the manor of Goswold Hall in Thrandeston with ... free common in Eye Thrandeston and Yaxley and all heaths and young sprigs in the towns of Brome and Thrandeston and the commons of Over Langton, Nether Langton and Yaxley to be held for one third knight's service' (ref. HD 291/3).

In the medieval period an honour or honor had to provide several knights for the king's service and was made up of several manors whose lords held their respective manors in return for maintaining a knight. Smaller manors such as Gosland Hall provided a fraction of the cost of maintaining a knight. The honour of Eye was of considerable importance to the medieval monarchs and subdivided into several smaller manors such as Eye Lakemere. The document of 1679 records earlier references to a third of a knight's service back to the reign of William I and also mentions the commons of Over and Nether Langton. In the manorial court books there are further references to Langton Green. The enclosure map shows that part of enclosed lands allotted to the Marquis of Cornwallis was still known as 'Langton Green' (Fig. 21). It is possible that Brome Common was formerly known as Langton.

It is highly likely that the tenants of the various manors in this area all enjoyed some rights such as pasturing their animals in respect of the common. They would not have been able to enclose any part of the common without the permission of the manorial court and the land would have been free of buildings apart from such structures as a communal mill, linked to a particular manor or a pound for the collection of stray beasts.

Conclusion

The site of Kilinside was part of Brome Common until the enclosure award of 1812. Following the enclosure it did not become part of the main estate of Brome Hall but

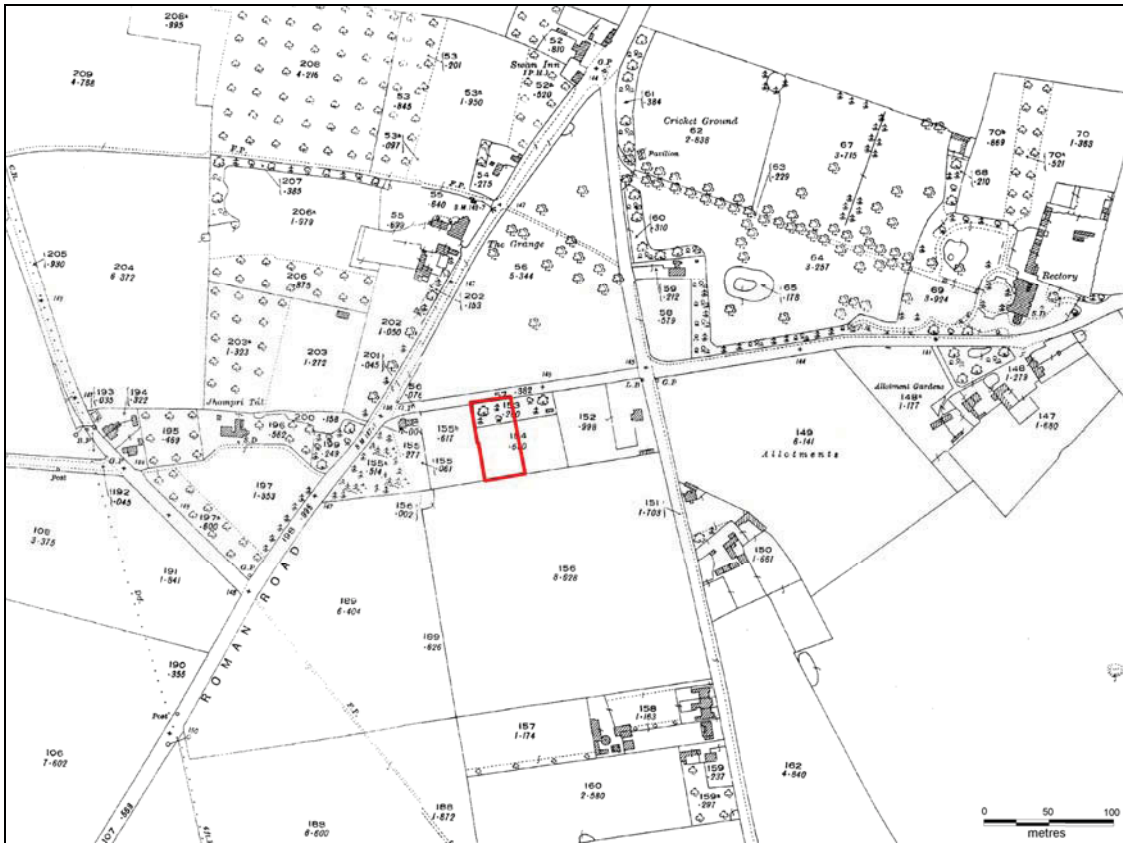
was the property of others. There is no documentary evidence of buildings on this site before the twentieth century.

It is highly likely that this common existed in the late Anglo-Saxon period and the rights over the common had been shared between the several manors in the area. The use of gavelkind in the manorial record of Brome Hall and the document describing the grant of William 1 of the manor of Goshall both suggest that the manors themselves belong to the Anglo-Saxon period. A number of these manors belonged to the honour of Eye and the common itself was probably linked to the honour rather than to an individual manor.

Documentary sources cannot be used to describe the history and land use of this site in earlier periods.

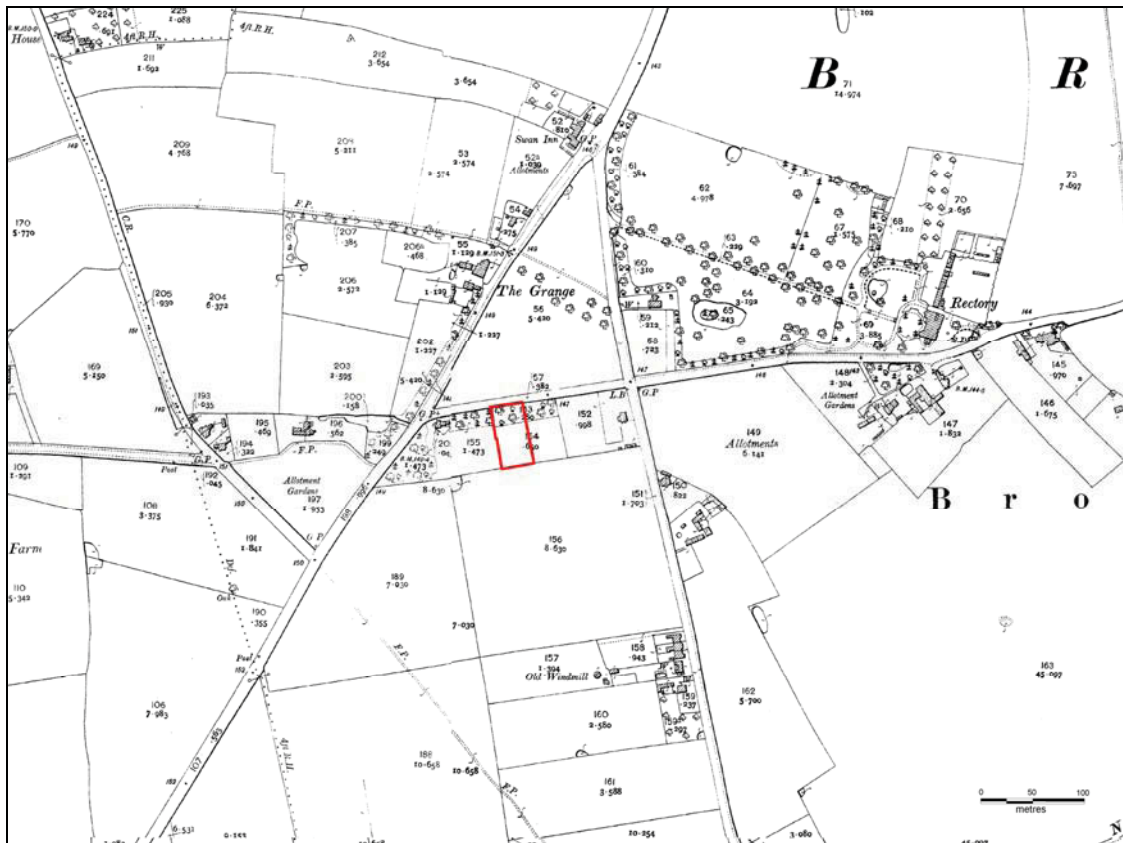


Figure 8. Site on 1783 Hodkinson's map



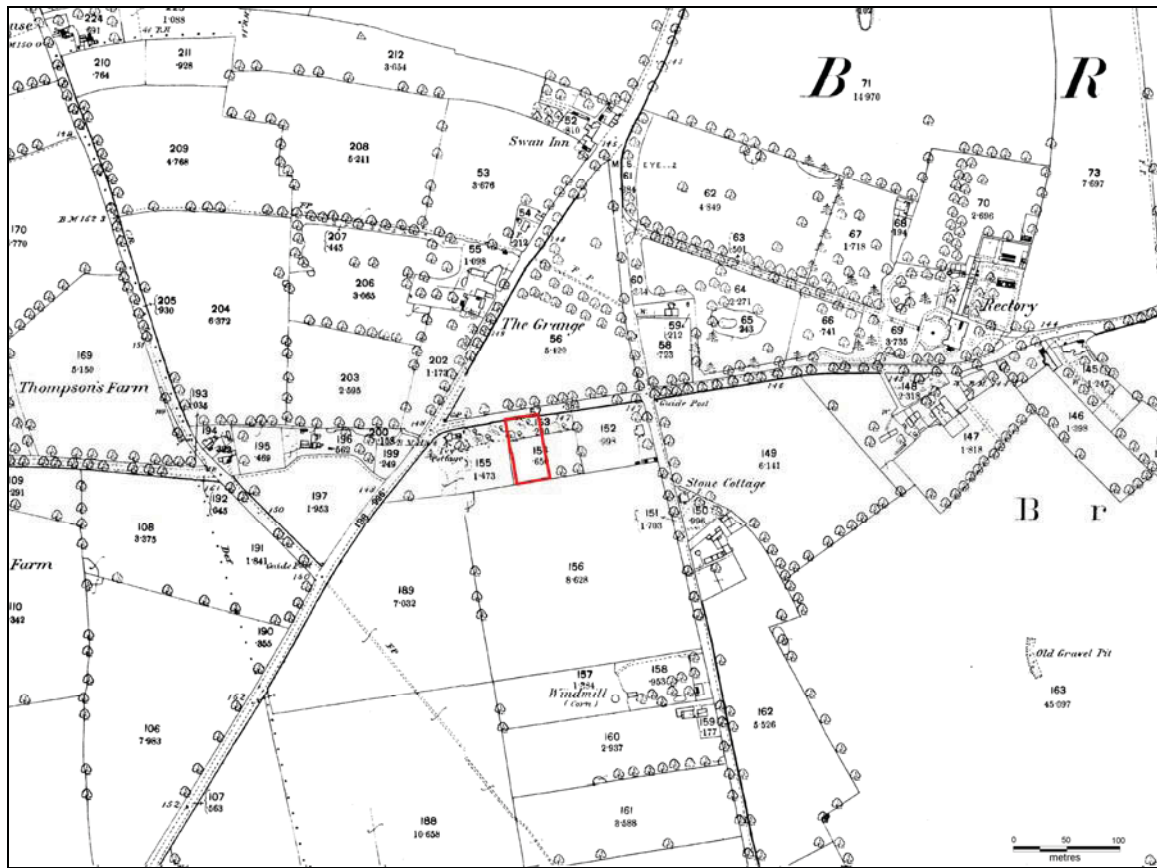
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Figure 9. Site on Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1927



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Figure 10. Site on Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1904.



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Figure 11. Site on First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1886.

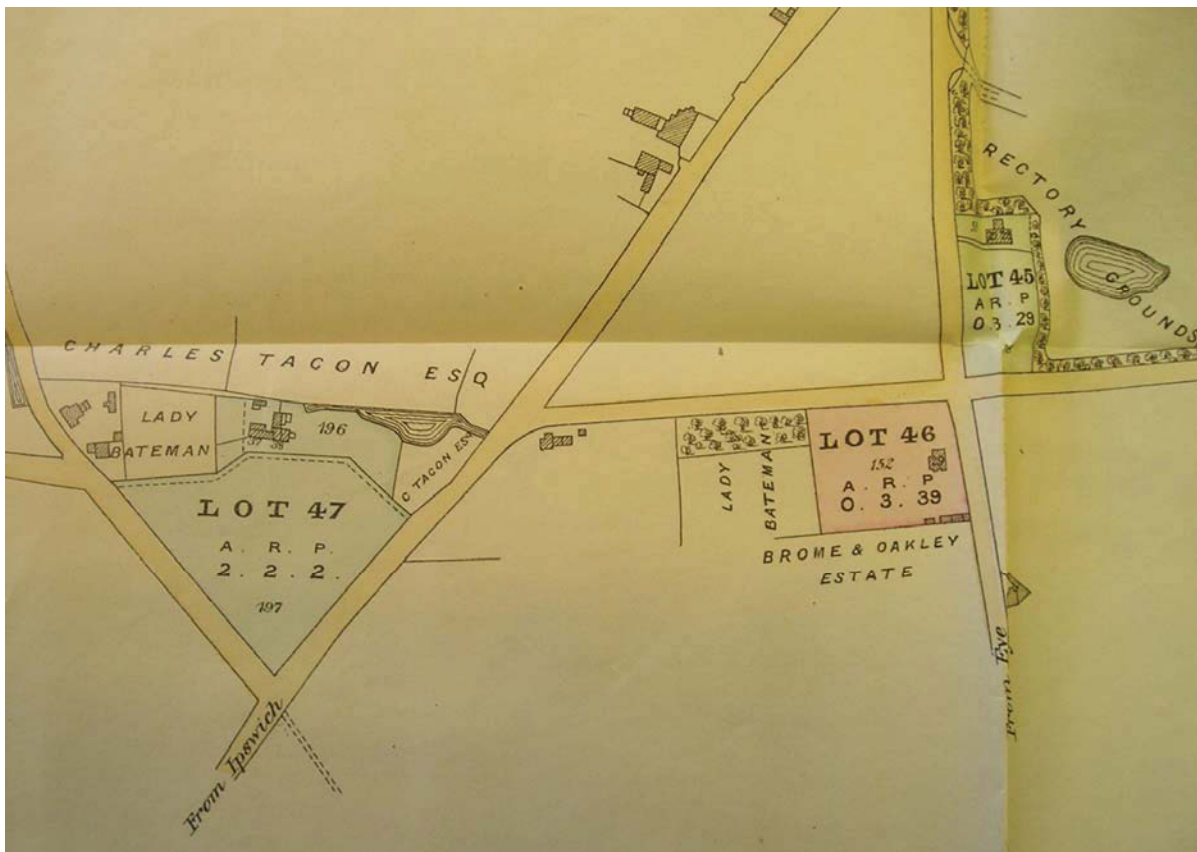


Figure 12. 1897 sale plan



Figure 13. Tithe map, 1839



Figure 14. Tithe map detail, 1839



Figure 15. Tithe map detail, 1839

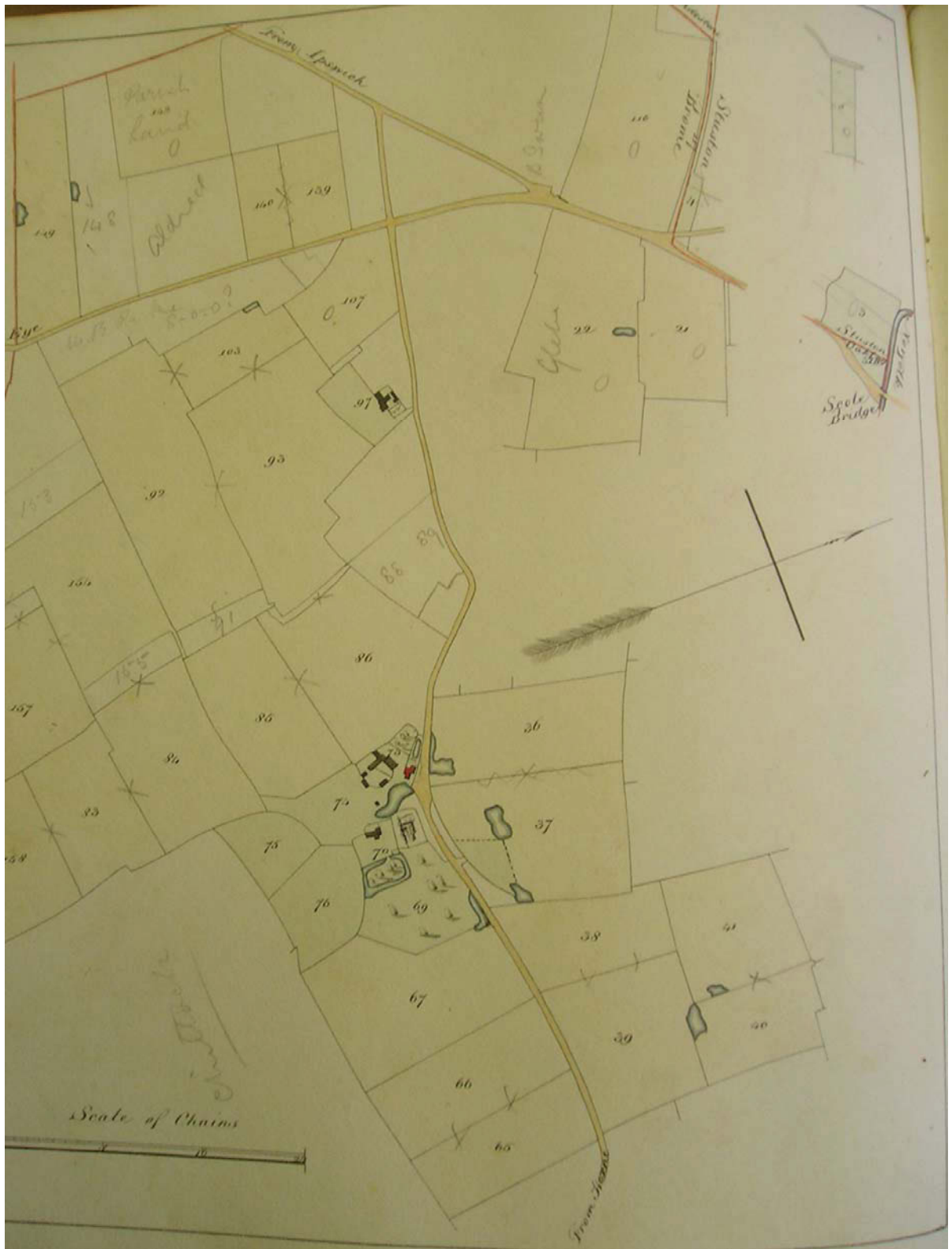


Figure 16. Thomas Utton's Church Farm, c.1839

Church Farm Brome
THOMAS UTTON, OCCUPIER,

No	Fields Names	Contents		Arish Situate	Nos	Fields Names	Contents		Parish Situate
		Arable	Pasture				Arable	Pasture	
		a	r	p			a	r	p
21	Popes hole Piece	7.1.39	---	---		Forward	191.0.5	11.1.4	Brome
22	Pond piece	15.0.17	---	---	116	Swan field	4.3.26	---	"
30	Dovehouse	5.3.22	---	---	117	Drift	---	1.12	"
37	Bour Rightle (includ ^d Allot)	11.0.12	---	---	139	Allotment	4.2.9	---	"
38	Knout Piece	7.1.11	---	---	140	Mill	3.3.16	---	"
39	9 Acres	9.2.22	---	---	142	Further	10.1.19	---	"
40	Quaggs	5.3.37	---	---	149	Allotment	9.2.11	---	"
41	Footpath Piece	7.2.18	---	---	154	Road Close	14.1.5	---	"
65	Plant 7 Acres	6.3.26	---	---	157	Lower 10 Acres	10.1.20	---	"
66	3 acres	8.1.9	---	---	158	Crossway Close	9.2.16	---	"
67	Green 10 Acres	12.2.7	---	---	328	St. Seals Bridge meadow	---	1.0	Oakley
69	Greve	---	1.3.17	---	3	"	---	3.1.22	Stusha
70	Stackyard 1/2 Garden	---	1.2.7	---	4	Lake	---	3.35	"
						The Grove	---	2.0.15	"
								33	
								1.11	

Figure 17. Church Farm schedule, c.1839

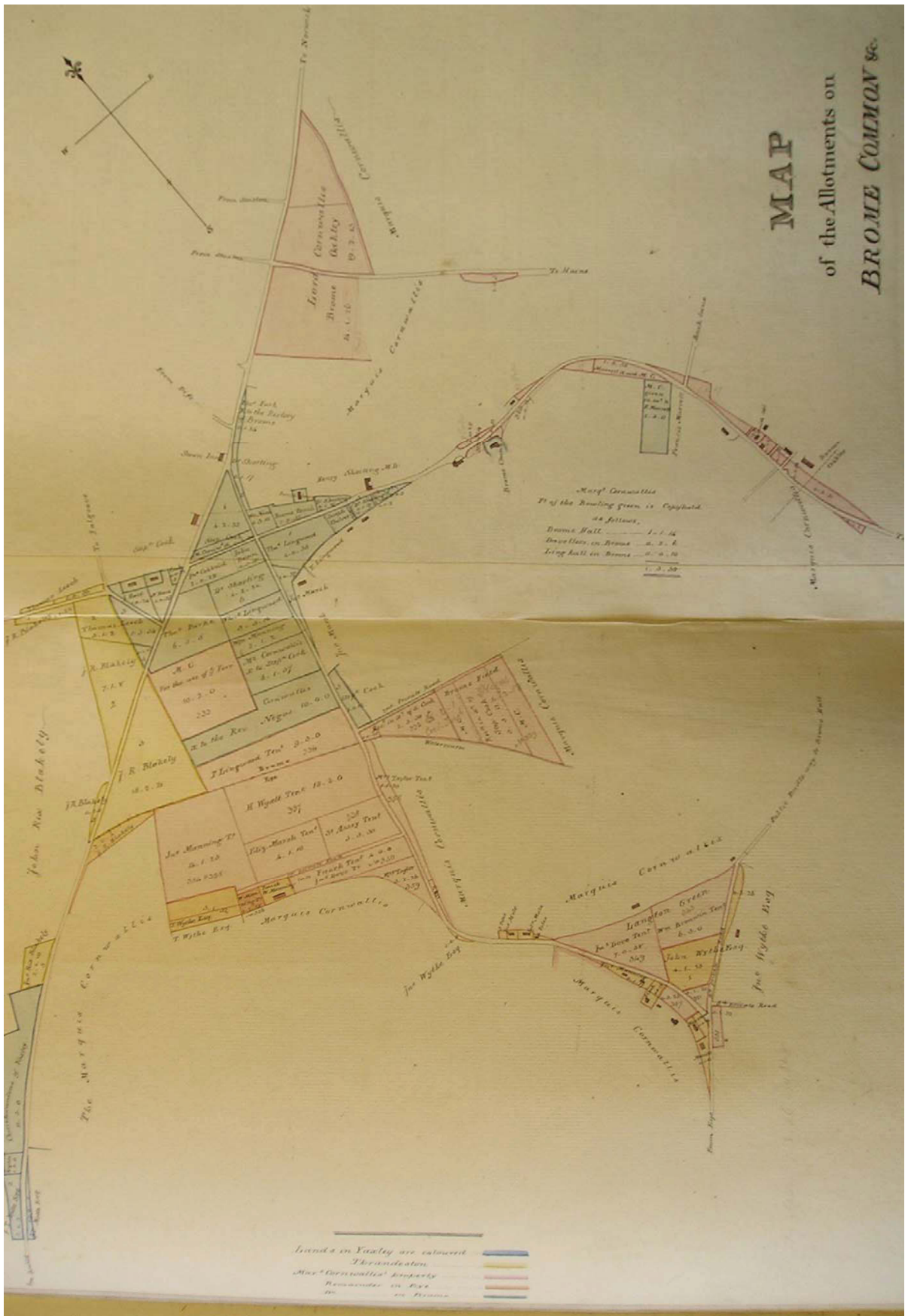


Figure 18. 'Map of the allotments on Brome Common', 1812

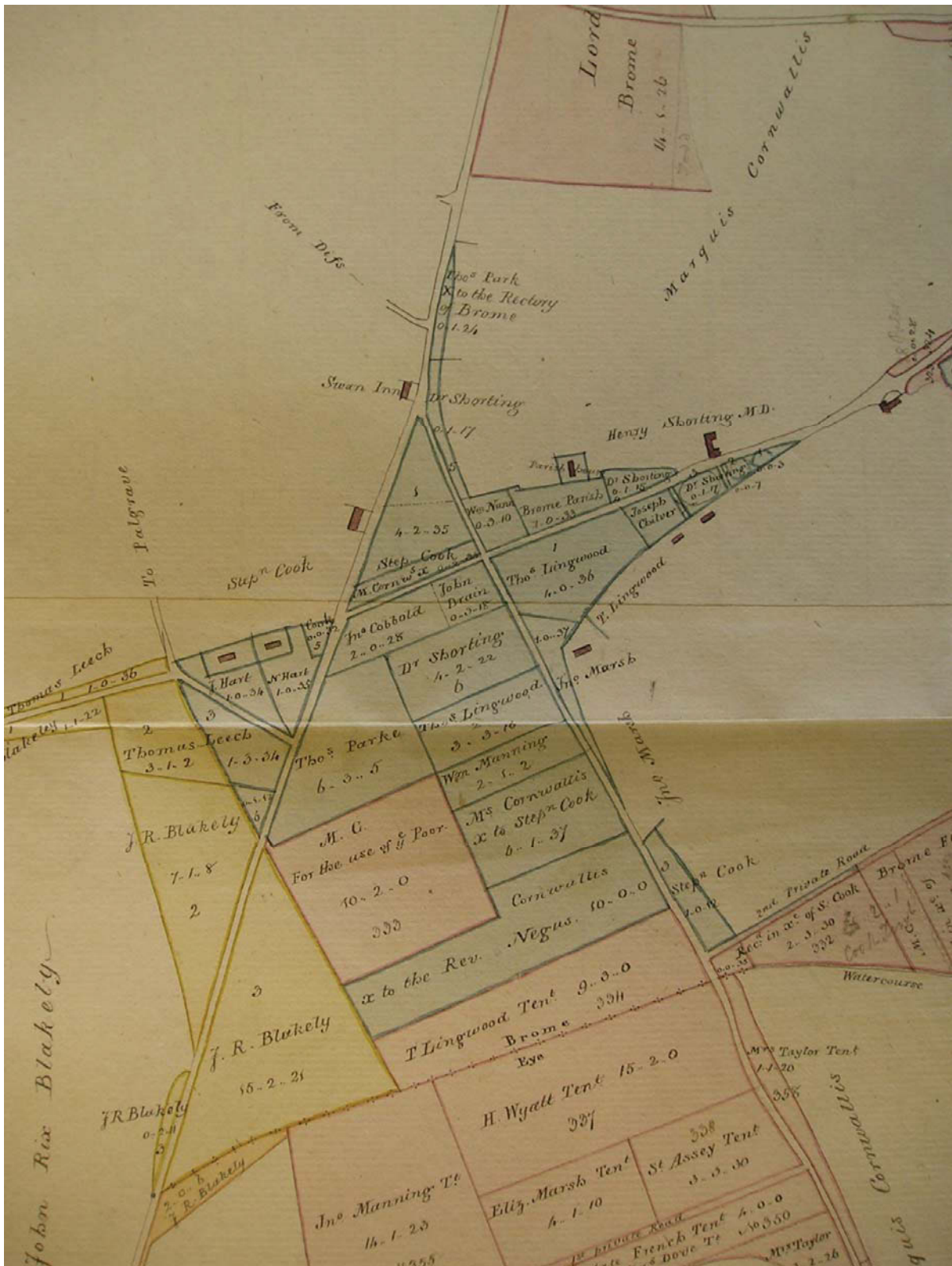


Figure 19. 'Map of the allotments on Brome Common', 1812, detail



Figure 20. Enclosure map, 1812

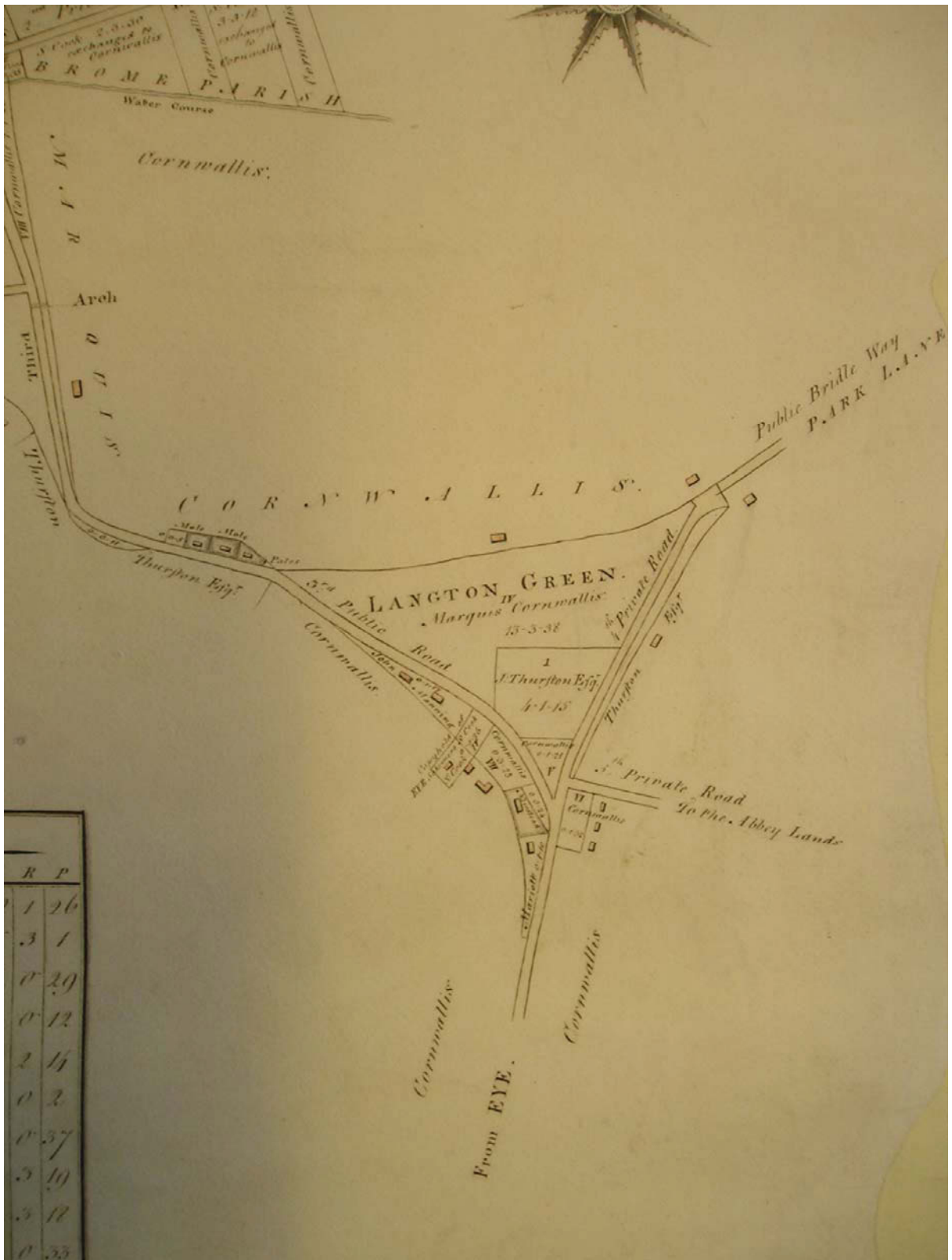


Figure 21. Enclosure map, 1812, detail of Langton Green

3. Assessment of impacts and effects

3.1. The archaeological potential of the PDA

The archaeological potential of the site, prior to its development, is thought to have been low to moderate.

The sites location, on high ground overlooking the Rivers Waveney and Dove, has moderate potential for evidence of prehistoric activity, with Early Iron Age pottery being recorded to the north-east.

The site lies in close proximity to the Roman road and there is moderate potential for contemporary deposits to exist within the site. There is no evidence of any activity in the Anglo-Saxon period in the vicinity of the site and there is subsequently only low or no potential for deposits of this date to lie within the site.

During the medieval period the site lay within Broome Common and would have been open land. This means that the site has only minimal potential for archaeological deposits of this date. After 1812 the site was enclosed into a plot of arable land and remained so through to the 20th century. Two of the five listed buildings that lie in the vicinity clearly date to the period immediately after the enclosure of Broome Common.

3.2. Potential of preserved archaeological remains within the PDA

Prior to 1812 the site lay within Broome Common and is unlikely to have seen activities which would have disturbed evidence of earlier occupation. In the 19th and 20th centuries the site lay within a small arable plot before its conversion to a garden which again will probably have had little effect on potential deposits. Across the majority of the site therefore preservation of any deposits is likely to be good. Construction of the house itself however is likely to have caused damage to any deposits lying within its footprint.

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

The development, which has already taken place, involved the demolition of the existing house and construction of a new property. Any works extending below ploughsoil depth, normally c.0.3-0.4m, will have had a severe detrimental impact upon any surviving archaeological deposits. This will have involved all activities such as grubbing out of existing foundations and the excavation of new foundation and service trenches.

The development will have had no impact upon the setting of any of the five listed buildings that lie nearby as it is replacing an existing modern structure.

4. Mitigation measures

The mitigation measures required to minimise the developments impact upon the archaeological resource consisted of archaeological monitoring of groundworks. Unfortunately this did not take place and so this desk-based assessment is the only available mitigation work possible.

5. Conclusions/Recommendations

The property lies in an area of moderate potential for archaeological deposits relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods. The documentary survey has demonstrated that the site lay within Broome Common during the medieval period before enclosure in 1812. The site was then used as arable land until the construction of Kilinside at some point in the 20th century.

The development is likely to have severely damaged or wholly removed any deposits within the footprint of the pre-existing house or its replacement. The undeveloped areas of the plot however still have low to moderate potential for undisturbed deposits to exist in a good state of preservation.

6. List of contributors and acknowledgements

This project was funded by the developer, Mr Haddon.

The desk based assessment was carried out by John Craven, of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and the documentary study by Anthony M. Breen, a freelance local history researcher.

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.

7. Bibliography

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