

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/203

# Harps Close Meadow, Sudbury, Suffolk

**J. Rolfe**

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<http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/FieldProjects/>



## HER information

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**Planning application no:** Pre-application

**Grid Reference:** TL 877 420

**Curatorial Officer:** Sarah Poppy SCCAS/CT

**Project Officer:** James Rolfe

**Funding Body:** West Suffolk Hospital NHS Trust

**Oasis reference:** Suffolkc1-85361



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## List of abbreviations used in the text

DBA	Desk Based Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PDA	Proposed Development Area
PPS	Planning Policy Statement 5
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SCCAS/FT	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service / Field Team
SCCAS/CT	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service / Curatorial Team
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

## Periods

Prehistoric	BC500,000 - AD42
Palaeolithic	BC500,000 – BC10,001
Mesolithic	BC10,000 – BC4,001
Neolithic	BC4,000 – BC2,351
Bronze Age	BC2,350 – BC701
Iron Age	BC800 – AD42
Roman	AD43 – AD409
Anglo-Saxon	AD410 – AD1065
Medieval	AD1066 – AD1539
Post-medieval	AD1539 – AD1900
Modern	AD1900 -





## Summary

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This archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken in response to a proposal to redevelop the PDA. This DBA includes an examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), an aerial photographic survey and a historic map and documentary search.

The results of this DBA suggest there is a moderate potential for encountering later prehistoric archaeological remains. There is also a moderate potential for encountering remains associated with the Second World War army camp in the western corner of the PDA.

The potential of any archaeological remains present within the PDA to be preserved is thought to be high.

Depending upon the proposed ground works archaeological mitigation could require a geophysical survey and evaluation trenches to identify and assess the character, density and depth of the archaeological deposits present and/or the monitoring of the ground works as they take place.

The results of this evaluation would inform the decisions of the Council Planning Archaeologist to determine the need and scope for the next stage of archaeological works which could include full-scale excavation.

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 would need to be carried out, which could include full-scale excavation.



# **1. Introduction**

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## **Project Background**

This archaeological DBA has been prepared by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service / Field Team for West Suffolk Hospital NHS Trust.

This DBA is the first stage of a programme of archaeological works to establish the archaeological potential of the PDA. The PDA has been designated within the Babergh Local Plan for residential development.

## **Site description**

The subject of this DBA covers an area of approximately 4.5ha centred at TL877/420, in the parish of Sudbury (Fig. 1).

A site visit was made on 05/11/2010, to determine the presence of any factors likely to impact on the overall assessment of the archaeological potential of the PDA.

## **Topography and geology of the PDA**

The PDA is located between c.40– 45m above sea level, on the eastern edge of the floodplain, on the south-east slope of a dry valley (Fig. 2). The localised topography is generally sloping down from the north-west corner to the south east and the east. The ground cover is rough grass.

The PDA is on a deep well drained fine loamy – clayey soil overlaying chalky till (0571o) (Fig. 2).

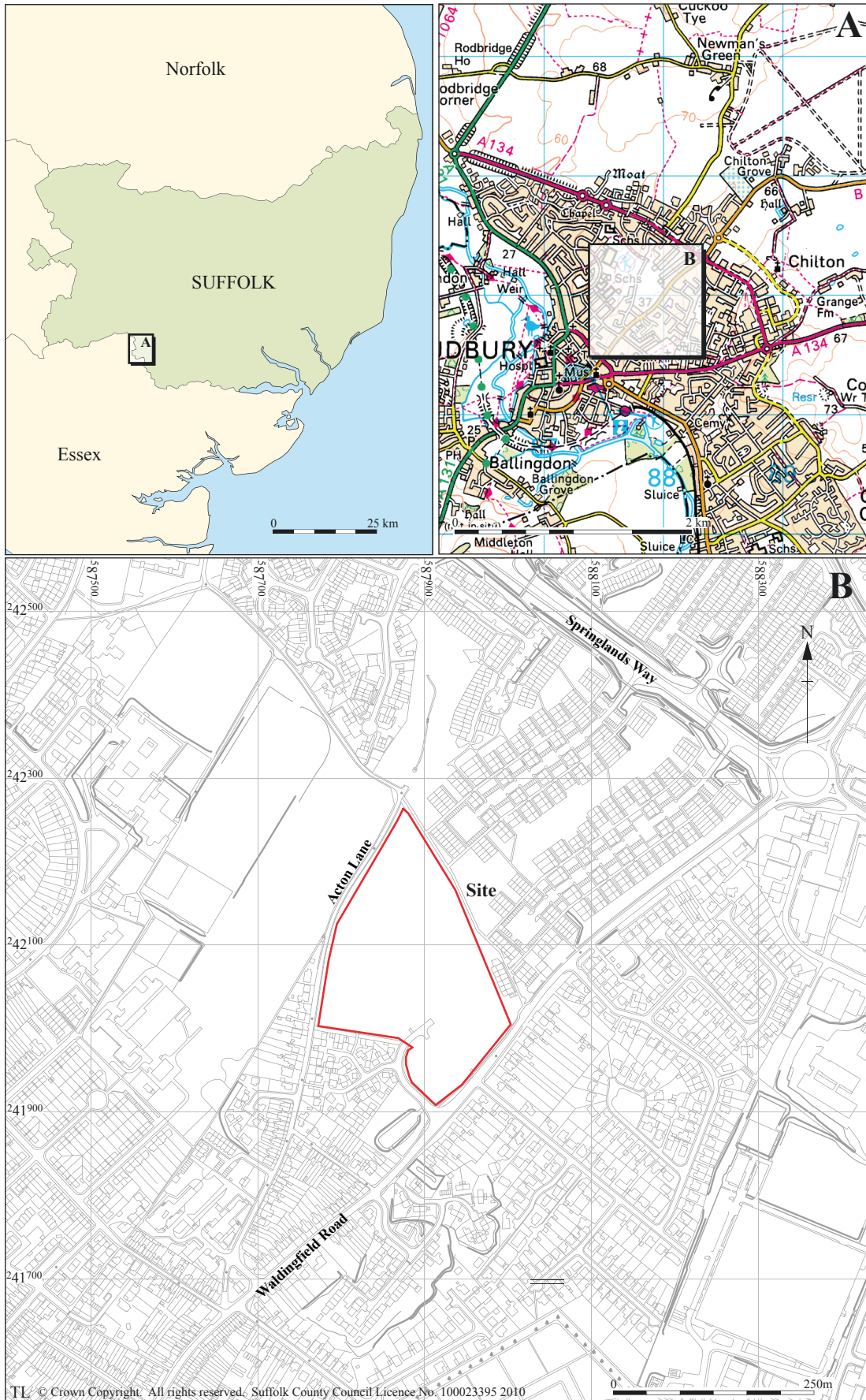
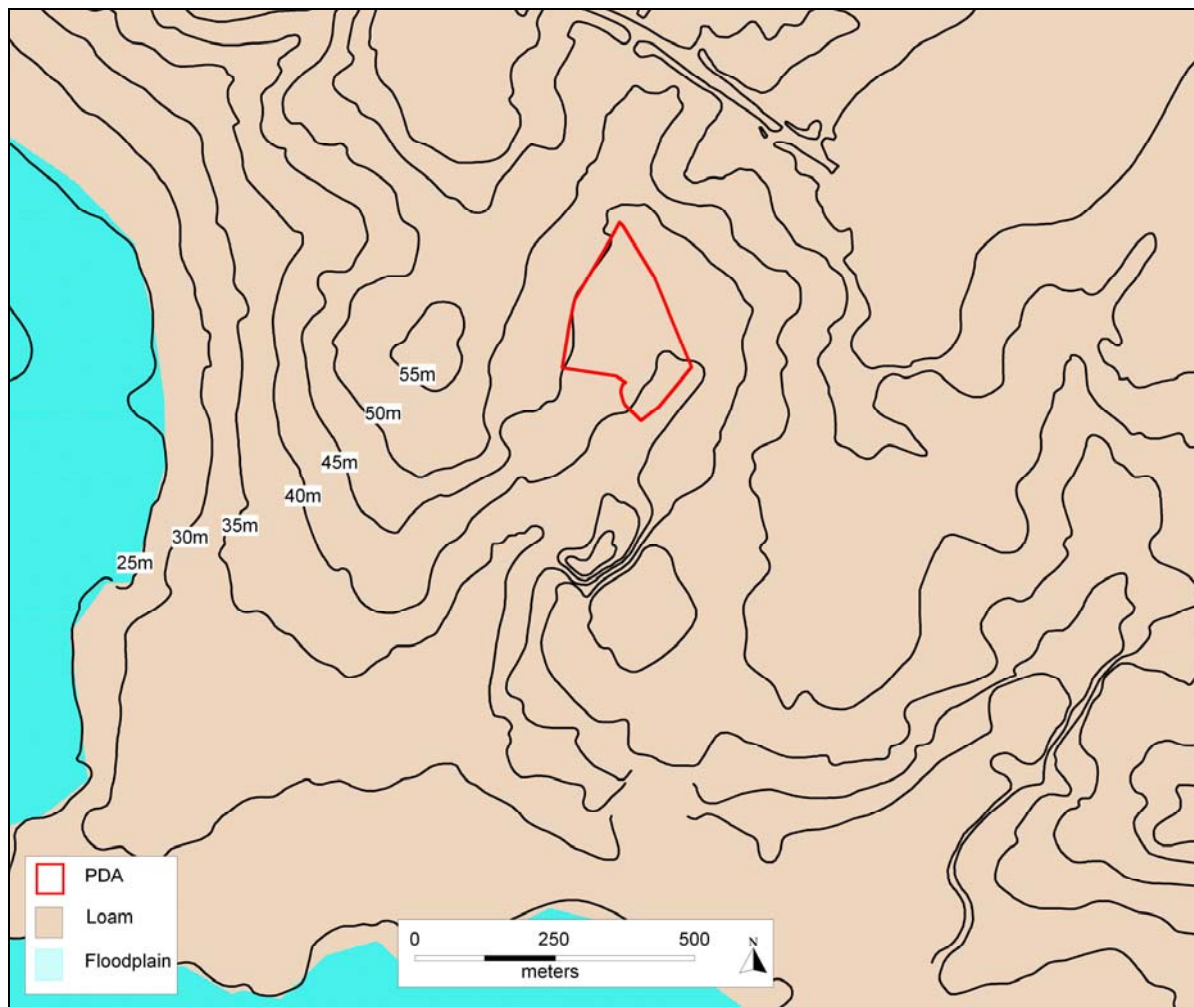


Figure 1. Location of site, showing development area (red)



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Figure 2. Topography and geology of the PDA

## Scope of this report

In order to set the PDA in its archaeological context, a HER search area of 500m from the edge of the PDA was selected for examination, with significant additional sites located within 1km of the PDA being taken into consideration (Fig. 3).

In accordance with PPS 5, the Government's guidance on planning for the historic environment, ([www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5)) and a brief and specification provided by SCCAS/CT (Appendix 1), this assessment examines the available archaeological sources. These include the Suffolk HER, aerial photographs and all readily available cartographic and documentary sources.

## **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 a minimum of 500m from the edge of the PDA. A synthesis of these results are described and mapped in the main body of the report, Section 2.
- A search for all listed buildings within and adjacent to the PDA.
- The aerial photographic survey was commissioned and the archives held at Suffolk County Council HER, the National Monuments Record Office at Swindon and the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs were examined. The results are summarised in the main report, Section 2, with the full details presented in Appendix 3.
- An assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the PDA to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and earlier buildings, Section 2.
- A historical documentary search was commissioned; the results have been summarised in Section 2, with the full report presented in Appendix 2.

## **Legislative frameworks**

PPS 5 (March 2010) provides guidance for planning authorities, developers and others on planning and the historic environment. 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 500m of the 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. The PDA is over 500m away from the Sudbury town centre Conservation Area. There are no Listed Buildings within or adjacent 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 SSSIs within 500m of the PDA.





## **2. Results**

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### **Suffolk HER search**

The HER only represents the archaeological material that has been reported (Fig. 3), 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.

### **All known archaeological sites within 500m of the PDA**

There are nine HER entries recorded within 500m of the PDA (Fig. 3).

#### **Palaeolithic (500,000-10,000 BC)**

**SUY 010**, 500m to the south-west of the PDA represents lithic implements and fauna remains possibly relating to finds from a disused pit.

#### **Neolithic (4,000-2,350BC)**

**SUY 007**, 450m to the north-west of the PDA is the find spot of a Neolithic axe.

#### **Bronze Age (2,350-701BC)**

**SUY 041**, 50m to the west of the PDA is the site of a ring ditch (the remains of a burial mound).

**SUY 042**, 150m to the west of the PDA is the site of a ring ditch (the remains of a burial mound).

#### **Roman (AD43-409)**

**SUY 033**, 490m to the north-west of the PDA, where a single pit dated to the Roman period was located.

## **Post-medieval (AD1539-1900)**

**SUY 037**, 420m to the west of the PDA, is the site of lime kiln/s in a former chalk pit.

**SUY 038**, 110m to the south-west of the PDA, is the site of a lime kiln in a former chalk pit, now filled in.

**SUY 039**, 100m to the south of the PDA, is the site of lime kilns in a former chalk pit.

## **Significant archaeological sites within 1km of the PDA**

There are twenty significant HER entries within 1km of the PDA

### **Neolithic - Bronze Age (4,000-701BC)**

**CHT 009** and **CHT 015**, 950m to the east of the PDA, an excavation identified a large Bronze Age enclosure, trackway and settlement.

**CHT 014**, 850m to the east of the PDA, a monitoring identified an Early Bronze Age feature, probably related to **CHT 009**.

**SUY 028**, 970m to the south-west of the PDA, an excavation identified a few small Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age pits associated with Grooved ware and Beaker sherds.

### **Iron Age (800BC-AD42)**

**SUY 014**, 890m to the south-west of the PDA, identified hand-made pottery associated with a curving gully and a large shallow feature pitted with irregular holes.

**SUY 028**, 980m to the south-west of the excavation identified Iron Age features producing high status finds including burnt fragments of three decorated bone combs, another decorated burnt bone fragment of uncertain function and fourteen clay sling shots, the largest group found in Suffolk. The site appears to have been

on the edge of an enclosure as three, nearly parallel, ditches were found, and each was just over a metre deep.

### **Saxon (AD410-1065)**

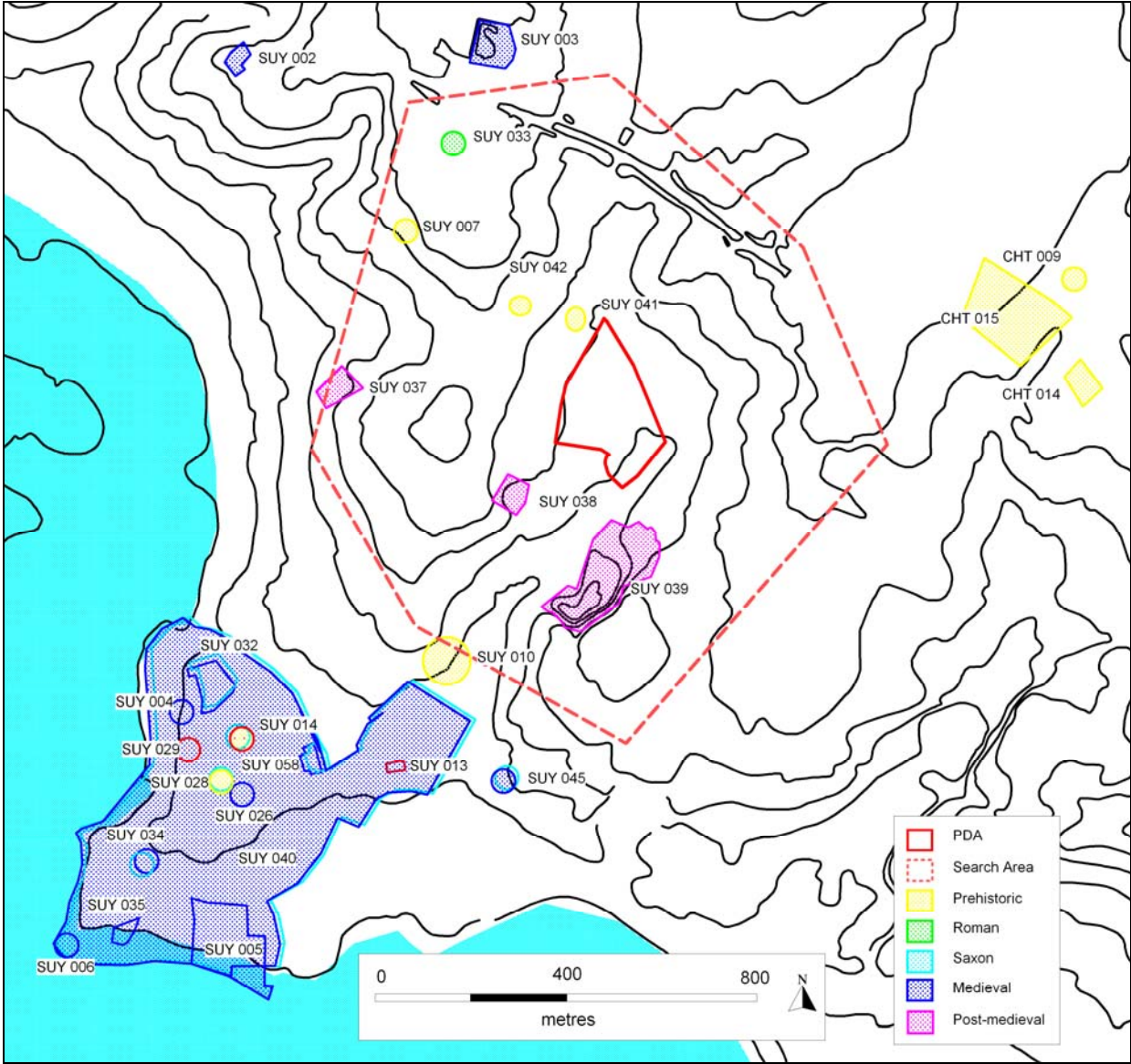
**SUY 040**, 600m to the south of the PDA is the Saxon town of Sudbury that was surrounded by a defensive ditch measuring 13m wide and 3.4m deep, identified in excavations at **SUY 034** and **SUY 058**. Although the date of the construction of this ditch is unknown, it was backfilled in the 12th/13th centuries. Further Saxon entries within the defined area of town are; **SUY 032**, St Gregory's Church which is reputedly on the site of a Saxon church dated to AD 780, and possibly a minster by the time of Domesday; at **SUY 014**, Thetford ware pottery was located in an excavation; at **SUY 028**, excavation identified two pits that contained Thetford and St Neots ware; at **SUY 029**, excavations identified a pit containing Ipswich ware pottery and unstratified Thetford ware pottery; **SUY 045** is the possible site of the Saxon and Norman mint, as coins have been found inscribed with 'Sudby' and are thought to have been minted in Sudbury in the reign of Ethelred II (AD 979-1016).

### **Medieval (AD1066-1500)**

**SUY 040**, is the area of the medieval town defined on the west side by 'Mill Stream', on the north, east and south sides by the town's defensive ditch (that was backfilled by the 13th century **SUY 034** and **SUY 058**), still partially visible along surviving street plan. A secondary settlement surrounding the 15th century church of St Peter **SUY 013** is outside of the eastern side of the line of the defensive ditch. A further secondary settlement around the 15th century church of All Saints **SUY 035**, is outside of the southern side of the line of the defensive ditch. The medieval town also includes the church of St Gregory **SUY 032** and the adjoining site of St Gregory's College **SUY 004**; the site of the Chapel of Holy Sepulchre **SUY 026**; the site of a Dominican Friary **SUY 005**; the site of a hospital, of either the Order of St John at Jerusalem or of Amicia of Clare **SUY 006** and also various excavations throughout the medieval town revealing features and finds.

**SUY 002**, 950m to the west of the PDA is the site of St Bartholomew's chapel (SAM).

**SUY 003**, 610m to the north of the PDA is the site of a medieval manor house surrounded by a moat (SAM).



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Figure 3. All known archaeological sites within the 500m search area and all significant archaeological sites within 1km of the PDA

**Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)**

**Listed Buildings**

A search was carried out on the Suffolk HER and on the listed building web site <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>. There are no Listed Buildings within or adjacent to the PDA.

## **Conservation Areas**

The PDA is 500m away from the Sudbury town centre Conservation Area.

## **SSSI**

There are no SSSIs within 500m of the PDA.

## **Aerial photographic survey summary**

The full aerial photographic report is reproduced in full in Appendix 3.

Other than a short length of headland, no definite archaeological features were identified in the area examined.

Possible ditches have been mapped north of the PDA but these are now under housing.

Some doubt was cast on the validity of the archaeological identification of two ring ditches just west of the PDA, but no alternative explanation is given.

The Development Area has been a grass-covered park on all aerial photographs (1945 to 2007) and this is unlikely to react to indicate the presence of any sub-surface features.

## **Documentary study and historic maps**

The documentary study is reproduced in full in Appendix 2.

## **Documentary study conclusions**

Until 1876 this land was used as arable land over which the inhabitants or rather the freemen of the borough of Sudbury had the right of shackage. This right did not convey ownership of the land, but was limited to the use of the land for pasturing animals at certain times of the year. This right though connected with commonage appears to have been a manorial right of the tenants of the manor. There appear to

be no court rolls for the manor and no references to other tenants other than the owners of Woodhall itself. The question is at what point in time did the freemen of Sudbury acquire their rights of shackage and it would not be unreasonable to suggest that the rights had existed from a very early date. These rights of shackage are known elsewhere in East Anglia. In 1876 all rights of shackage were extinguished and the land acquired as freehold land.

### **Historic maps**

The earliest available map is the tithe map of the parishes of Sudbury St Gregory and Sudbury St Peter which is dated 1841 (Fig. 4). The PDA is located in field 78 'Pig Tail Piece'. The next map is a tracing of a plan of the Wood Hall Estate dated 4 December 1860 (Fig. 5). The PDA is located in field 29 and is again described in the schedule as 'Pig Tail Piece'. The next three maps are the Ordnance Survey maps of 1886 (Fig. 6), 1907 (Fig. 7) and 1926 (Fig. 8) and on all of these maps the PDA is referred to as 'Peoples Park'. Shown on annotated map of 1943-1945, army huts associated with a searchlight are visible in the western corner of the PDA (Fig. 9).



Figure 4. Sudbury St Gregory and St Peter Tithe map 1841



Figure 5. Traced Plan of Wood Hall Estate 1860

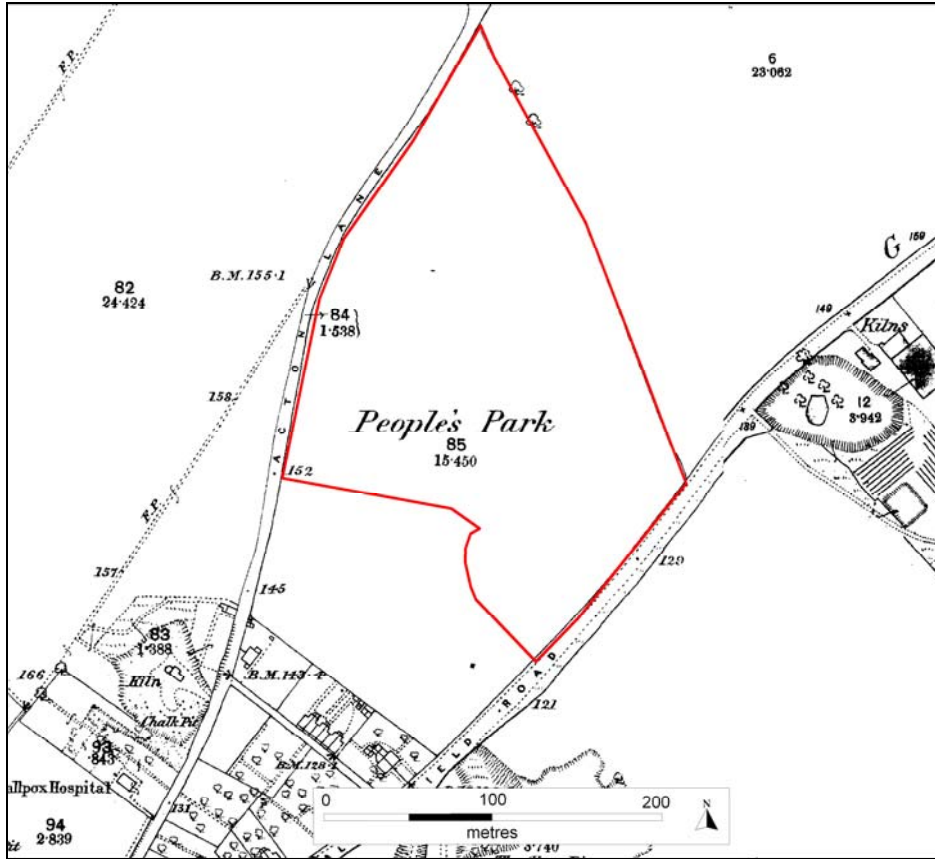


Figure 6. Ordnance Survey map of 1886

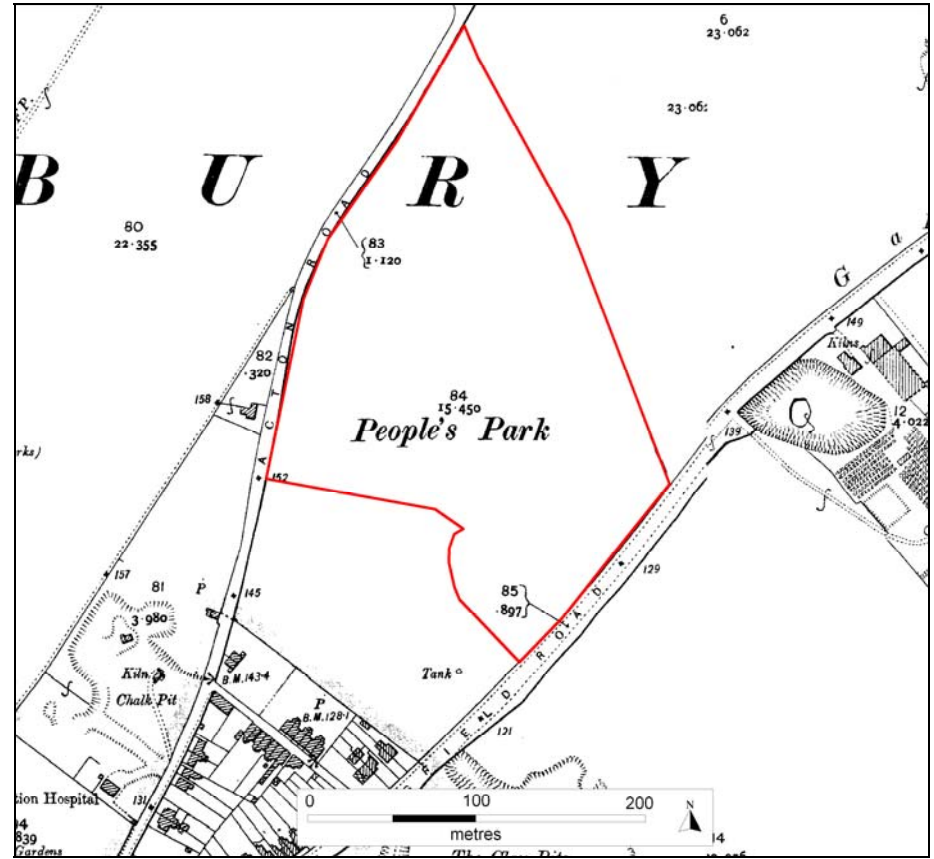


Figure 7. Ordnance Survey map of 1907



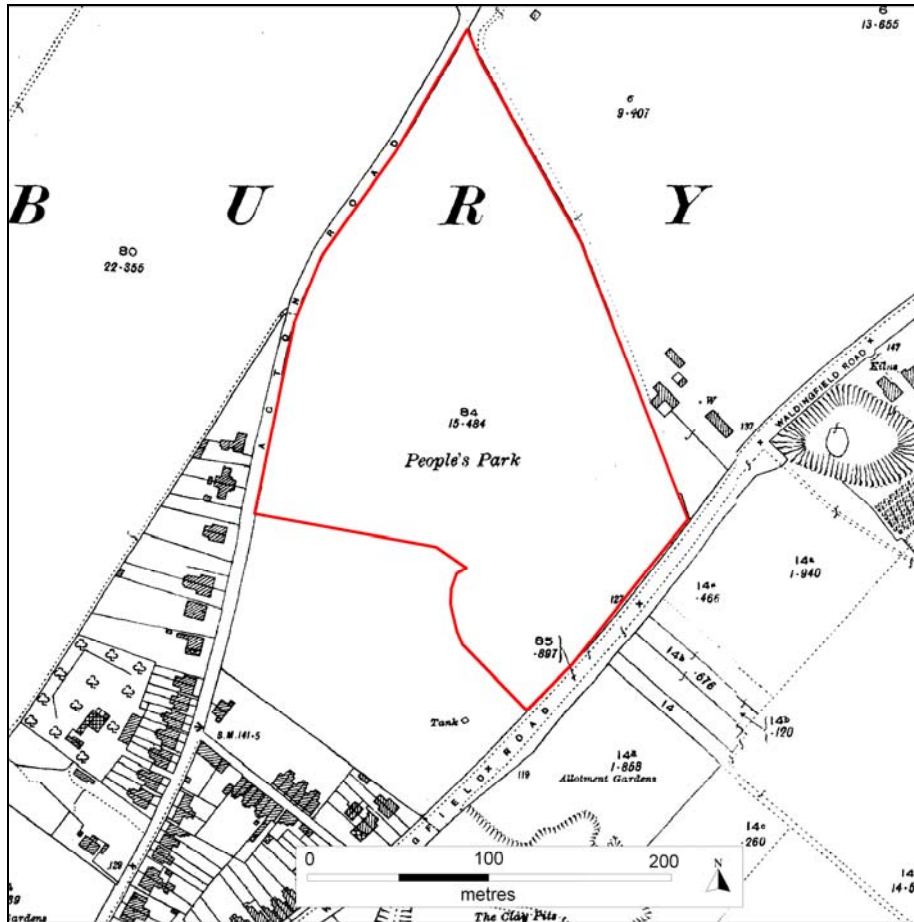


Figure 8. Ordnance Survey map of 1926

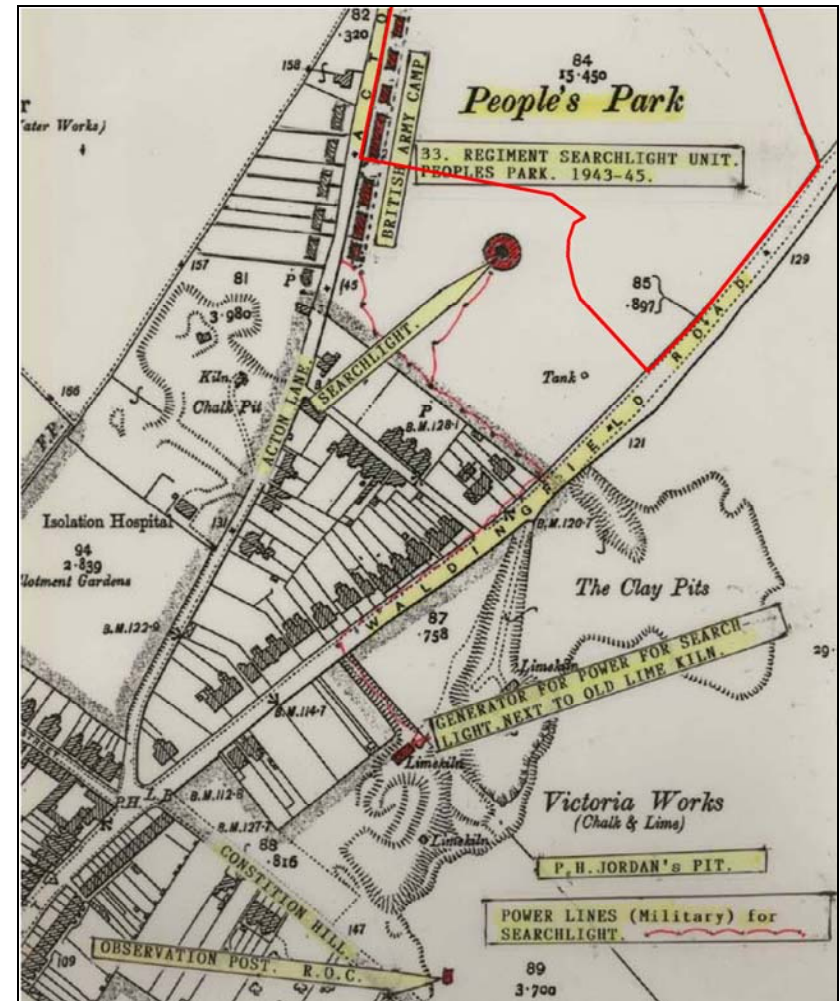


Figure 9. Map showing the army huts and searchlight 1943-1945



### **3. Assessment of impacts and effects**

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#### **The archaeological potential of the PDA**

The location of the PDA on a south-east facing slope of a dry valley overlooking the River Stour floodplain is a topographically favourable location for early occupation of all periods.

The earliest materials recovered from within the search area are lithic implements that date to the Palaeolithic period that were found in a quarry to the south of the PDA. The remains of two possible Bronze Age barrows are visible on aerial photographs as ring ditches just to the west of the PDA. Within the wider search area a significant large Bronze Age enclosed settlement and trackway has been partially excavated to the east of the PDA. To the south-west of the PDA within Sudbury excavations have identified a series of ditches dating to the Iron Age that could form part an enclosure. It is therefore thought that the potential for encountering prehistoric material within the PDA is moderate.

The only evidence for Roman activity within the search area is a single pit c.500m to the north-west of the PDA. It is therefore thought that the potential for encountering Roman material within the PDA is low.

Although no Saxon material has been found within the 500m search area, within the larger search area is the Saxon town of Sudbury. However, it is thought that the potential for encountering Saxon material within the PDA is low.

Although no medieval material has been found within the 500m search area, within the larger search area is the medieval town of Sudbury to the south-west, whilst to the north are St Bartholomew's chapel and the site of a medieval manor house surrounded by a moat. The documentary study has identified that as far back as records go the PDA has been arable land, over which the freemen of the borough of Sudbury had the right of shackage. It is thought that the potential for encountering medieval material within the PDA is low.

Post-medieval evidence within the search area is restricted to chalk pits and lime kilns. During the Second World War a search light was set up just to the south of the

PDA with associated buildings partly in the western corner of the PDA. Although there are no visible remains on the surface, some below ground evidence may survive. It is thought that the potential for encountering post-medieval material within the PDA is moderate to high.

## **Regional research framework**

The potential archaeological information resulting from this project may help to identify and date any prehistoric activity within the PDA suggested by the presence of the ring ditch cropmarks within the search area and the enclosed settlement and may offer the potential to address research priorities (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) relating to the integration of monuments, fields and settlements.

## **Potential of preserved archaeological remains within the PDA**

The PDA has been agricultural land for as long as there are records. The use of the land for agriculture may have caused some slight truncation to any archaeological deposits that are present, but the PDA has been grass-land post World War Two when more damaging ploughing techniques would have been used. The potential for any archaeological remains present to be preserved is therefore thought to be high.

## **Assessment of the impact of the development on the archaeological resource**

The development will have a severe impact upon the known and potential archaeological resource. Serious damage and potentially total destruction could occur due to building footings, roads, service trenches, storm drains and terracing / earth moving.

## 4. Mitigation measures

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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 the development.

Geophysical survey would be a first stage of archaeological evaluation. This could help to identify the location of any archaeological features within the PDA and inform decisions on the placement of evaluation trenches.

Targeted evaluation trenching of 5% of the PDA, would enable the identification, the assessment of extent, character, density and depth of the archaeological deposits present to be undertaken.

The results of an evaluation can then be used to inform the decisions of the Council Planning Archaeologist to determine the need and scope for the next stage of archaeological works which could include full-scale excavation.



## **5. Conclusions / Recommendations**

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Through an examination of the Suffolk HER, an aerial photographic search and a map and documentary search, this DBA has set the PDA within its immediate archaeological landscape.

There is moderate potential for encountering later prehistoric archaeological remains throughout the PDA. There is also a moderate potential in the western corner of the PDA to encounter remains of the Second World War army camp associated with the searchlight.

The potential of any archaeological remains present within the PDA to be preserved is thought to be high.

Depending upon the proposed ground works archaeological mitigation could require a geophysical survey and evaluation trenches to identify and assess the character, density and depth of the archaeological deposits present and/or the monitoring of the ground works as they take place.

The results of this evaluation would inform the decisions of the Council Planning Archaeologist to determine the need and scope for the next stage of archaeological works which could include full-scale excavation.

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 would need to be carried out, which could include full-scale excavation.





## 6. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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This project was funded and commissioned by West Suffolk Hospital NHS Trust. The desk based assessment was carried out by James Rolfe, of SCCAS/FT, the documentary study by Anthony M. Breen, a freelance historical documentary researcher and the aerial photographic assessment was carried out by Roger Palmer of Air Photo Services. The project was managed by Joanna Caruth, Senior Project Officer, of SCCAS/FT.

## 7. Bibliography

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Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J., 2000, Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Easter Counties 2. Research Agenda and Strategy. *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8*.

### **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.

## Brief and Specification

### Brief and Specification for Desk-Based Assessment

#### HARP CLOSE MEADOW, SUDBURY, SUFFOLK

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 A planning enquiry has been for proposed development of land at Harp Close Meadow, Sudbury, Suffolk (TL 877 420). **Please contact the developer for an accurate location plan.**
- 1.2 The proposed application area measures 4.5 ha. in area, and is located on the north-east side of Sudbury at c. 40-45m AOD, on deep loam to clay soils.
- 1.3 The proposed development site, which has not been the subject of previous systematic archaeological investigation, is located in an area of high archaeological potential. Two cropmark ring ditches (SUY 041 and 042) are recorded immediately to the NW of the proposed development area.
- 1.4 There is high potential for previously unknown below-ground heritage assets of archaeological interest to be defined at this location given the close proximity of recorded remains, the landscape setting overlooking the River Stour that is topographically favourable for early occupation of all periods and also given the large size of the proposed area.
- 1.5 The Planning Authority will be advised that the proposed development could affect important heritage assets with archaeological interest. The applicant should be required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to consideration of the proposal, in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment*. This information should be incorporated in the design and access statement, in accordance with policies HE6.1, HE6.2, HE6.3 and HE7.1 of PPS 5, in order for the Local Planning Authority to be able to take into account the particular nature and the significance of the heritage assets at this location.
- 1.6 A detailed desk-based assessment of the known and potential archaeology for the proposed development area is required as the first part of a programme of archaeological work. 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 for an initial stage of work comprising an archaeological desk-based assessment and walk-over survey.
- 1.7 This initial stage of assessment will to lead to a further programme of pre-determination evaluation fieldwork (geophysical survey and trial-trenching), which is detailed in a separate archaeological specification.

#### 2. Objectives

- 2.1 To collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological and historical remains within and adjacent to the site. It is important that a sufficiently large area around the target area is studied in order to give adequate context; in this instance an area with boundaries 500m 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 for 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 (9-10 The Churchyard, 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 WSI as satisfactory. The 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 for 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 Assess the potential for historic documentation that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 3.4 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  $\pm 2\text{m}$ . Rectification of extant mapped features such as field boundaries and buildings shall be undertaken in order to give additional indication of accuracy of the transcription.
- 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 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.
- 4.3 Synthesise the evidence and place it in its local and/or regional context.
- 4.4 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).

- 4.5 Comment on the reliability of the evidence and give an opinion on the necessity and scope for further assessment including field evaluation.
- 4.6 A comprehensive list of all sources consulted (with specific references) should be included.
- 4.7 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 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).
- 4.10 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.
- 4.11 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.
- 4.12 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.
- 4.13 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 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2: research agenda and strategy</i> <i>E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap.</i> 8 |
| Glazebrook, J.               | 1997 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1: a resource assessment</i> . <i>E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap.</i> 3      |

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Date: 25 October 2010

Reference: /DBA\_HarpClose\_Sudbury\_2010

**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.**

## **Appendix 2.**

### **Documentary Study by A.M Breen**

#### **Harp Close Meadow, Sudbury Documentary Report**

##### **Introduction**

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds. In advance of the research the Suffolk Archaeological Service has supplied a copy of the 1886 Ordnance Survey map of the site. The original sheet number is Suffolk LXXV.15. In 1886 the site was part of a field numbered 84 and measured at 15.450 acres. An unusual additional feature of the map is the field is further labelled with the name 'People's Park'. The field was situated between Acton Road to the north-west and Waldingfield Road to the south-east. On the modern Ordnance Survey map, Acton Road is now known as Acton Lane and Waldingfield Road is known as Gallows Hill. The junction of Acton Lane and Gallows Hill is to the south-west of this site and the triangular shape formed by the lines of these two roads has probably suggested the present name of 'Harp Close Meadow'. Harp Close Road is to the south-west.

It is not necessary to comment on the recent planning history of this site beyond noting that in an adjournment debate held in the House of Commons on 12 December 1995 Mr Tim Yeo the member of Parliament for South Suffolk mentioned 'Harps Close meadow, which is commonly is popularly known locally as the People's park' and that the land had been purchased in 1987 and 'by 1992 considerable infrastructure work on the site had been carried out' (ref. House of Commons Hansard Debates for 12 Dec 1995). The development of this site has been contentious with a number of attempts to have the site declared as 'common land'. It is not the intention of this report to discuss any argument presented in relation to any public enquiry or judicial proceedings and should only be read in junction with the archaeological assessment of the site.

The authors of the 'History of Sudbury Suffolk' (Grimwood and Sakay 1953) included a map of 'Sudbury's Common Lands' at the end of their chapter on Sudbury's Freemen. This map shows the two pieces of 'Peoples Park' that were purchased in 1875 and 1876. The first piece was purchased 'from Argent in exchange for shackage' and the second larger piece was purchased 'from Grover with money from releasing Woodhall from shackage'. Neither piece was originally common land. In the Oxford English

Dictionary Shackage is defined as 'Open fields over which the manor tenants had grazing and shackage rights during certain times of the year'. The directory gives William Rye's 'History of Norfolk' the source of this quote and it is likely that the term had a limited local use within East Anglia and may not been found in other parts of Britain. The right of shackage would have existed from an early date both figuratively and literally from a period of time out of mind. The specific date 'time out of mind' was fixed in English Law as a result of the Quo Warran to proceedings of the late thirteenth century as the 3 September 1189, the date of the coronation of Richard I.

The town of Sudbury was originally a seignorial borough that is the town was part of a manor and did not receive a charter of incorporation until 1554. There are early charters from the then lords of the manor granting to the town areas to be set aside as common land but none relating to the right of shackage.

In the Sudbury Borough Collection there are a large number of deeds and other documents relating to the 'valuation of shackage rights' over the Woodhall Estate all dated 1860 (ref. EE 501/6/97-112) and these appear to be linked to an earlier effort to release land in North Meadow from shackage in 1846-1850 (ref. EE 501/6/84-96). Following the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, 'the only exclusive privilege left to the freemen (of Sudbury) was access to Commons Lands'. This access had been granted only to the freemen of the borough and allowed them to graze their animals on the commons. 'According to a Government enquiry of 1840 there were only forty-six towns whose freemen still enjoyed property and privilege of various descriptions and Sudbury was one of these'. So it was in the interest of the ratepayers of the new municipal borough rather than the arcane rights of the freemen of the former incorporated borough that the council pursued measures to abolish shackage. Amongst the documents there is the deed of conveyance dated 24 March 1875 between Stephen Argent an innkeeper and the then Mayor, Alderman and Burgesses of Sudbury 'in consideration of the discharge of Newman's Piece (formerly Dovehouse Croft) from rights of shackage and commage', this piece measured only 2 roods and 29 perches and the deed of conveyance dated 1 July 1876 between Job Grover and the corporation relating to 'land in St Gregory described in a schedule as 'Pigstail Piece, fronting Acton and Lavenham roads' (ref. EE 501/6/120-1210. Both of these deeds appear in the National Archives online catalogue Access to Archives and in the typed script catalogue as 'People's Park' though the name does not appear in the text of the deeds or in any endorsement.

The subsequent use of this land and how it acquired the name 'People's Park' is not discussed in this report. The remaining parts of this report will include a description of



the site as found on earlier map and plans and a brief history of the manor of Woodhall. It will be the conclusion of this report that no need further documentary research will add to the archaeological assessment of this site.

## **Early Maps**

In the deed of conveyance dated 1 July 1876 between Job Grover and the 'Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Sudbury' (ref. EE 501/6/121), there is a plan of the site on page 7 of 10 pages of text. The text includes a long recital clause relating to the powers of the corporation to purchase the land in respect of an 'Act for authorising the Mayor and Aldermen and Burgesses ... to release and discharge from Shackage and Commonage certain lands within the said Borough'. The date of the act is not given in this deed. A similar plan is attached to the deed for the remaining piece called 'by the name of Dovehouse Croft and now called or known by the name of Newmans Piece'. Job Glover had sold the small piece of land to Stephen Argent in March 1875 (ref. EE 501/6/119).

There is a tracing of a plan of the Wood Hall Estate dated 4 December 1860 in the Sudbury Borough Collection (ref. EE 501/6/107) a further caption written in top right hand corner of the plan states 'In Chancery – Jones v. Tiffen – This is the plan marked A referred to in the affidavit of Edward Cole sworn before me in these causes'. The Wood Hall Estate was then measured at 393 acres 2 roods 17 perches and the site of Harp Close meadow was part of this estate and is shown on the plan as the field numbered 29 described in the schedule as 'Pig Tail Piece' and measured at 15 acres 1 rood 25 perches. On the plan the field is shaded in red as are other fields and in the schedule these fields are clearly marked as 'Subject to Shackage'. The plan of the estate shows another four enclosures shaded in green and these were all 'subject to commonage'. In 1860 the area to the south was then the property of 'Mr King' the field to the north also part of the estate and subject to shackage was known as 'Lower Gallows Hill'.

The tithe map and apportionment of the parishes of Sudbury St Gregory and Sudbury St Peter is dated 1841 (ref. T 140/2). The map lacks the Tithe Commission's blue stamp showing that it was a first class map under the terms of the Tithe commutation Act and its subsequent amendments and this probably indicates that the map was not an original survey but re-drawn from an earlier map. In the introduction to the apportionment it states that 'William Brazier jopnes of Sudbury ... gentleman is

Impropriator of all the tithes both great and small arising from a farm called Woodhall Farm and containing by estimation three hundred and seventy acres and of which farm the said William Brazier Jones is owner and Thomas Meeking the present tenant'. The lands of Woodhall are described in apportionment and include 78 'Pig Tail Piece' as well as 76 and 77 Upper and Lower Gallow Hill. The measure given for Pig Tail Piece was the same as in 1860. John King was then the owner of field to the south also known as 'Pig Tail Piece' and then measured at 4 acres 3 roods 6 perches. These fields were in arable use (ref. T140/1).

There is an undated plan of the borough the work of the surveyor George Dring that shows the field without further details (ref. EE 501/6/163). There is no reference book or schedule for this map. The map includes a detailed plan of Woodhall Farm and its gardens.

William Downes' 1815 'Plan of the Borough of Sudbury' (ref. EE 501/6/162) was drawn on paper that has discoloured and become fragmented. The plan has been repaired and given a new canvas backing but is covered with conservation tissue to further preserve the original, for these reasons the plan has not been copied for this report. The orientation of the furrows within each arable field is shown on the plan with those in 78 'Pig Tail Piece' measured at 15 acres 1 rood and 25 perches running north south. This field was then the property of William Jones and part of his estate of 370 acres 3 roods 19 perches. The field to the south numbered 79 was then the property of Charles Oliver and was also known as 'Pig Tail piece' measured at 4 acres 3 roods 6 perches. The schedules of lands within the borough and divided under each parish are in a separate reference book (ref. EE 501/16/51).

The earliest map of Sudbury is dated December 1714, the work of the surveyor Brewer. The outlying fields are not shown on this plan but the two roads are shown. The map is now encased in a protective plastic cover that reflects the lights of the record office (ref. EE 501/6/159).

### **The Manor of Wood Hall**

Copinger in his 'Manors of Suffolk' states that 'This (manor) was evidently a small manor carved out of the larger holding of the Earls of Gloucester. It seems to have been held as a separate manor by Gilbert de Clare who died in 1295'. There are two medieval extents of the manor dated 1369 and 1398 but again according to Copinger 'it seems to have devolved in the same way as the main manor'. The main manor of

Sudbury had been in the possession of Gilbert de Clare in 1295 and the subsequent lords of the manor in 1369 and 1398 also held Woodhall. In 1609 both manors were vested in Sir Robert Crane who in his will of 1642 bequeathed 'my Manor of Woodhall Sudbury .... and also all other lands in Sudbury, Chilton and Acton' to his daughter Mary who later married Sir Ralph Hare. Sir Robert Crane also owned the manor of Chilton that he had as an inheritance from his grandfather also Robert. Following the death of Sir Robert, Chilton passed to Sir Robert Bacon the husband of his daughter Elizabeth. Amongst the records held at the Norfolk Record Office there is a survey of the lands of Sir Robert Crane dated 1656 that includes a description of Wood Hall. The early maps of Chilton that have been used for reports on sites within that parish do not show Woodhall or its lands.

Copinger omits the names of later lords of the manor after the death of Sir Thomas Hare in 1693 apart from mentioned that 'In 1805 the manor was vested in William Jones'.

## **Conclusion**

Until 1876 this land was used as arable land over which the inhabitants or rather the freemen of the borough of Sudbury had the right of shackle. This right did not convey ownership of the land, but was limited to the use of the land for pasturing animals at certain times of the year. This right though connected with commonage appears to have been a manorial right of the tenants of the manor. There appear to be no court rolls for the manor and no references to other tenants other than the owners of Woodhall itself. The question is at what point in time did the freemen of Sudbury acquire their rights of shackle and it would not be unreasonable to suggest that the rights had existed from a very early date. These rights of shackle are known elsewhere in East Anglia.

In 1876 all rights of shackle were extinguished and the land acquired as freehold land. The subsequent land use of this site is not the subject of this report.

Anthony M Breen

November 2010

## References

### Tithe Map

T 140/1 & 2 Tithe Apportionment and Map Sudbury St Gregory and St Peter 1841

Sudbury Borough Collection

### Deeds of Conveyance

### Maps and Plans

EE 501/6/121 Deed Plan Grover to Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Sudbury 1876

EE 501/6/120 Deed plan Argent to Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Sudbury 1875

EE 501/6/107 Traced Plan of Wood Hall Estate 1860

EE 501/6/163 George Dring 'Plan of the Borough of Sudbury' n. d. [pre 1841]

EE 501/6/162 William Downes 'Plan of the Borough of Sudbury 1815

EE 501/6/15 Reference Book to William Downes' plan of 1815

EE 501/6/159 Brewer 'Sudbury Common Pastures and Town' December 1714

### Published Works

William A Copinger 'The Manors of Suffolk Notes on Their History and Devolution: The Hundreds of Babergh and Blackbourn' Manchester 1905

C.G. Grinwood and M.A. Sakay 'History of Sudbury', Sudbury 1953

'The Compact edition of the Oxford English Dictionary' Oxford University Press 1971

**AIR PHOTO SERVICES**

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**LAND AT HARP CLOSE MEADOW,  
SUDBURY,  
AREA CENTRED TL879421,  
SUFFOLK:**

**AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

**REPORT No: 2010/7**

**NOVEMBER 2010**

Commissioned by:  
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
9-10 Churchyard  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP33 2AR

**LAND AT HARP CLOSE MEADOW, SUDBURY,  
AREA CENTRED TL879421,  
SUFFOLK:  
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

**SUMMARY**

This assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of land surrounding a Development Area of 4.5 hectares (centred TL879421) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features.

Other than a short length of headland, no definite archaeological features were identified in the area examined.

Possible ditches have been mapped north of the Development Area but these are now under housing.

Doubt was cast on the validity of the archaeological identification of two ring ditches just west of the Development Area.

The Development Area has been a grass-covered park on all aerial photographs (1945 to 2007) and this is unlikely to react to indicate the presence of any sub-surface features.

Original photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:2500 level.

**LAND AT HARP CLOSE MEADOW, SUDBURY,  
AREA CENTRED TL879421,  
SUFFOLK:  
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

Rog Palmer MA MIFA

INTRODUCTION

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of land surrounding a Development Area of 4.5 hectares (centred TL879421) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features and thus provide a guide for field evaluation. The level of interpretation and mapping was to be at 1:2500.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

In suitable cultivated soils, sub-surface features – including archaeological ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them. Such indications tend to be at their most visible in ripening cereal crops, in June or July in this part of Britain, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. In winter months, when the soil is bare or crop cover is thin (when viewed from above), features may show by virtue of their different soils. Upstanding remains, which may survive in unploughed grassland, are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.

Grass sometimes shows sub-surface features through the withering of the plants above them. This may occur towards the end of very dry summers and usually indicates the presence of buried walls or foundations. Such dry summers occurred in Britain in 1949, 1959, 1975, 1976, 1984, 1989 and 1990 (Bewley 1994, 25) and more recently in 1995, 1996, 2006 and 2010. This does not imply that every grass field will reveal its buried remains on these dates as local variations in weather and field management will affect parching. However, it does provide a list of years in which photographs taken from, say, mid July to the end of August may prove informative.

Such effects are not confined only to archaeological features as almost any disturbance of soil and bedrock can produce its own range of shadow, crop and soil differences and it is hoped that a photo interpreter, especially one familiar with local soils, is able to distinguish archaeological from other features. There may, however, remain some features of unknown origin that cannot be classified without specialist knowledge or input from field investigation.

## PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

### ***Photographs examined***

The most immediately informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from observer-directed flights. This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected. Oblique photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual products of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient height to include surrounding control information.

Vertical photographs cover the whole of Britain and can provide scenes on a series of dates between (usually) 1946-7 and the present. Many of these vertical surveys were not flown at times of year that are best to record the archaeological features sought for this Assessment and may have been taken at inappropriate dates to record crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features. Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and with its exposures timed to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques. Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.

Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) and the National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (NMRAP), Swindon. Photographs included those resulting from observer-directed flights and routine vertical surveys. Images current on Google Earth at the time of this work (November 2010) were also examined.

Photographs consulted are listed in the Appendix to this report.

### ***Base maps***

Digital data from original survey at 1:2500 scale or greater were provided by the client. In addition, a 1982 edition of the 1:10,000 OS map was obtained from NMRC and used to locate and transform earlier aerial photographs.

### ***Study Area***

Where unbuilt land allowed, photographs were examined in detail for an area extending at least 500m beyond the Development Area.



### ***Photo interpretation and mapping***

All photographs were examined by eye and under slight (2x) magnification, viewing them as stereoscopic pairs when possible. Digital copies of the most informative were transformed to match the digital data using the specialist program AirPhoto (Scollar 2002, 2010). The transformed images were enhanced using the default setting in AirPhoto before being examined on screen. Transformed files were set as background layers in AutoCAD Map, where features were overdrawn using standard conventions while making reference to the original prints. Layers from this final drawing have been used to prepare the figure in this report and have been supplied to the client in digital form.

### ***Accuracy***

AirPhoto computes values for mismatches of control points on the photograph and map. All transformations prepared for this assessment used a georeferenced extract from the OS 1:10,000 sheet as a background map as development during the past 30 years had removed most traces of the former rural field divisions and tracks. The 1:10,000 map is surveyed and produced to a lesser degree of accuracy than the 1:2500 digital data provided although the visual match between the two maps and between the maps and aerial photographs was good. For each transformed photograph, AirPhoto calculated the mean mismatches of control points at less than  $\pm 2.00\text{m}$ . These mismatches can be less than the survey accuracy of the base maps themselves and users should be aware of the published figures for the accuracy of large scale maps and thus the need to relate these mismatches to the Expected Accuracy of the Ordnance Survey maps from which control information was taken.

## COMMENTARY

### ***Soils***

The built-up area of Sudbury in the Soil Survey of England and Wales map (SSEW 1983) makes it difficult to precisely identify the local soils but it suggests the area is likely to lie on either chalky till (soil association 571o: MELFORD) or glaciofluvial drift (soil association 571x: Ludford). Crop response on aerial photographs is likely to be similarly responsive to sub-surface variations on both soils.

### ***Land use and aerial photographs***

On all photographs examined, the Development Area has been a grass field. This was named *People's Park* on the OS maps from 1886 onwards, although the apostrophe is omitted in the later 1:10,000 editions. Presumably the land was reserved as an out-of-town (originally) recreation area, as is indicated by the presence of a small fairground in its southern corner on photographs taken on 23 September 1952 in an area where there is now a shallow depression.

The earliest photographs on Google Earth are undated 2000, but likely to be taken in July or August, and show houses being built in the southwest corner of the Development Area with a road that leads towards the remainder of the park. The remainder of the Google Earth material shows a series of well-established footpaths in the Development Area – some crossing it to join

entrances and a perimeter circuit that may be a jogging and/or dog exercise route – and some fairly random vehicle tracks.

Unless photographs were taken at the end of a very dry summer it is unlikely that any sub-surface features will be visible in grassland such as this. The one possible such date was 22 July 1996 when the Ordnance Survey took some photographs but the two photographs at NMRC were too far north to cover all of the Development Area. More promising as regards seeing differences of natural and recent origin (and possibly also archaeological) were photographs taken on 13 July 1962 which showed variations in crop responses in several fields around the Development Area.

Photographs taken in 1945 show the fields west and northwest of the Development Area to be in arable use but the one immediately west of Acton Lane had been converted to a playing field by 1952, at which date the school buildings had expanded. The use as playing fields continues to the present time. Land on the northeast side was also cultivated – possibly as market gardens, or as a series of narrow-strip crops – until 1962 when it was managed in larger units although with pasture immediately adjacent to the Development Area. This land had been built on by 1972. Fields north of the Development Area were cultivated at the time of the early photographs although small fields surrounded the local farms. Houses covered most of that land by 1989.

### *Archaeological features*

A single headland has been mapped to the west of the Development Area. No others were identified and no traces of ridge and furrow was seen on the photographs examined.

No other definite archaeological features were identified on the aerial photographs but there are some ‘possible’ ditched features some 500m north of the Development Area that were photographed in 1962. These are now built over.

The HER lists two ring ditches (SUY 041 and SUY 042) in the field west of the Development Area and gives the source of these as Ordnance Survey photographs taken in 1967. These photographed were among those examined at NMRC and, in my opinion, these are not archaeological features. The date of photography was 27 April 1967 at which time the field was a school playing field on which the grass is being cut or treated just north of the two circular features. The circular features are showing as darker growth of the kind that may occur in cereal crops in June and/or July. But in grass these marks are rare and visible only (to the best of my knowledge) in the late summer of an unusually dry year. It could be argued that for these circles of darker growth to mark ditches the rest of the field would need to be parched grass – something not expected in Britain in April. However, having tried to dismiss them as of archaeological origin I can’t find another explanation for them. They appear too regular for fungus rings – and there are few of those in the local area – and don’t fit any playing field activities that I can think of. Neither of these circles, nor any others, were identified on other photographs.

### *Non-archaeological features*

Short lengths of former field boundary were recorded in responsive crops on photographs taken in July 1962. They are likely to form part of a post-medieval system of land division.

Some photographs showed changes of soil depth that appeared to be related to slope (probably showing soil moved by the plough from higher to lower ground). None were in or immediately adjacent to the Development Area and so were not mapped for this Assessment.

### REFERENCES

- Bewley, R. H., 1994. *Prehistoric Settlements*. Batsford/English Heritage, London.
- Scollar, I., 2002. Making things look vertical, in Bewley, R.H. and Rączkowski, W., (ed). *Aerial archaeology: developing future practice*. NATO Science Series, Vol 337, 166-172.
- Scollar, I., 2010. <http://www.uni-koeln.de/~al001/>
- SSEW, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales: sheet 4: Eastern England (1:250,000)*. Soil Survey of England and Wales, Harpenden.

APPENDIX

*Aerial photographs examined*

*Source: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (searched 26 October 2010)*

No vertical or oblique photographs shown in the on-line catalogue

*Source: National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (cover search 55397)*

Specialist collection

Photo reference	Film and frame number	Date	NGR
TL 8742 / 1	NMR 21911 / 16	07 NOV 2002	TL 871427
TL 8742 / 2	NMR 21911 / 17	07 NOV 2002	TL 876428
TL 8742 / 3	NMR 21911 / 18	07 NOV 2002	TL 876428
TL 8742 / 4	NMR 21886 / 00A	07 NOV 2002	TL 871427
TL 8742 / 5	NMR 21886 / 01	07 NOV 2002	TL 876428

Vertical collection

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Centre NGR	Date	Scale 1:
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/119	341	RV	6250	TL 879 432	03 APR 1946	10200
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/119	341	RV	6251	TL 869 432	03 APR 1946	10200
RAF/540/706	1249	RS	4084	TL 882 425	09 APR 1952	5100
RAF/540/706	1249	RS	4085	TL 878 425	09 APR 1952	5100
RAF/540/706	1249	RS	4086	TL 876 425	09 APR 1952	5100
RAF/540/706	1249	RS	4087	TL 873 425	09 APR 1952	5100
RAF/58/955	1312	RP	3147	TL 873 432	23 SEP 1952	5000
RAF/58/955	1312	RP	3148	TL 877 432	23 SEP 1952	5000
RAF/58/955	1312	RP	3149	TL 881 432	23 SEP 1952	5000
RAF/58/955	1312	RS	4148	TL 874 423	23 SEP 1952	5000
RAF/58/955	1312	RS	4149	TL 878 423	23 SEP 1952	5000
RAF/58/955	1312	RS	4150	TL 882 423	23 SEP 1952	5000
RAF/58/5304	2067	F22	38	TL 881 426	13 JUL 1962	10000
RAF/58/5304	2067	F22	39	TL 873 424	13 JUL 1962	10000
RAF/58/299	3061	V	5215	TL 870 426	05 AUG 1949	7700
RAF/58/575	3265	V	5150	TL 873 424	05 OCT 1950	8000
RAF/58/575	3265	V	5151	TL 869 429	05 OCT 1950	8000
RAF/106G/LA/227	3768	FP	1032	TL 877 426	17 APR 1945	10000
RAF/106G/LA/227	3768	FP	1033	TL 875 432	17 APR 1945	10000
RAF/106G/LA/227	3768	FS	2032	TL 886 435	17 APR 1945	10000
RAF/58/480	4916	V	5068	TL 881 425	05 JUN 1950	8000
RAF/58/480	4916	V	5069	TL 872 427	05 JUN 1950	8000

RAF/58/480	4916	V	5167	TL 877 430	05 JUN 1950	8000
RAF/58/480	4916	V	5168	TL 880 425	05 JUN 1950	8000
MAL/80040	7655	V	227	TL 888 431	16 DEC 1980	12000
OS/72092	10258	V	27	TL 875 429	21 APR 1972	5000
OS/72092	10258	V	28	TL 875 425	21 APR 1972	5000
OS/72092	10258	V	49	TL 885 425	21 APR 1972	5000
OS/72092	10258	V	50	TL 885 430	21 APR 1972	5000
OS/72092	10258	V	79	TL 877 424	21 APR 1972	5000
OS/72092	10258	V	80	TL 877 428	21 APR 1972	5000
OS/72092	10258	V	81	TL 877 433	21 APR 1972	5000
OS/67064	11028	V	46	TL 879 436	27 APR 1967	7500
OS/67064	11028	V	47	TL 879 430	27 APR 1967	7500
OS/67064	11028	V	48	TL 879 424	27 APR 1967	7500
OS/89041	13412	V	30	TL 879 432	12 MAR 1989	5200
OS/89041	13412	V	31	TL 879 427	12 MAR 1989	5200
OS/89041	13412	V	32	TL 879 423	12 MAR 1989	5200
OS/89061	13430	V	155	TL 881 421	30 MAR 1989	8100
OS/89061	13430	V	156	TL 881 428	30 MAR 1989	8100
OS/96246	15105	V	40	TL 875 435	22 JUL 1996	8100
OS/96246	15105	V	41	TL 880 435	22 JUL 1996	8100

*Source: Google Earth*

**Aerial photographs**

Undated 2000  
 10 September 2003(?)  
 3/5 August 2007  
 Undated 2007

**Satellite image**

Digital Globe 19 April 2003

***Most informative photographs***

RAF/540/706: 4086  
 RAF/58/955: 4149  
 RAF/58/5304/F22: 38  
 OS/67064: 48  
 Google Earth, undated 2000

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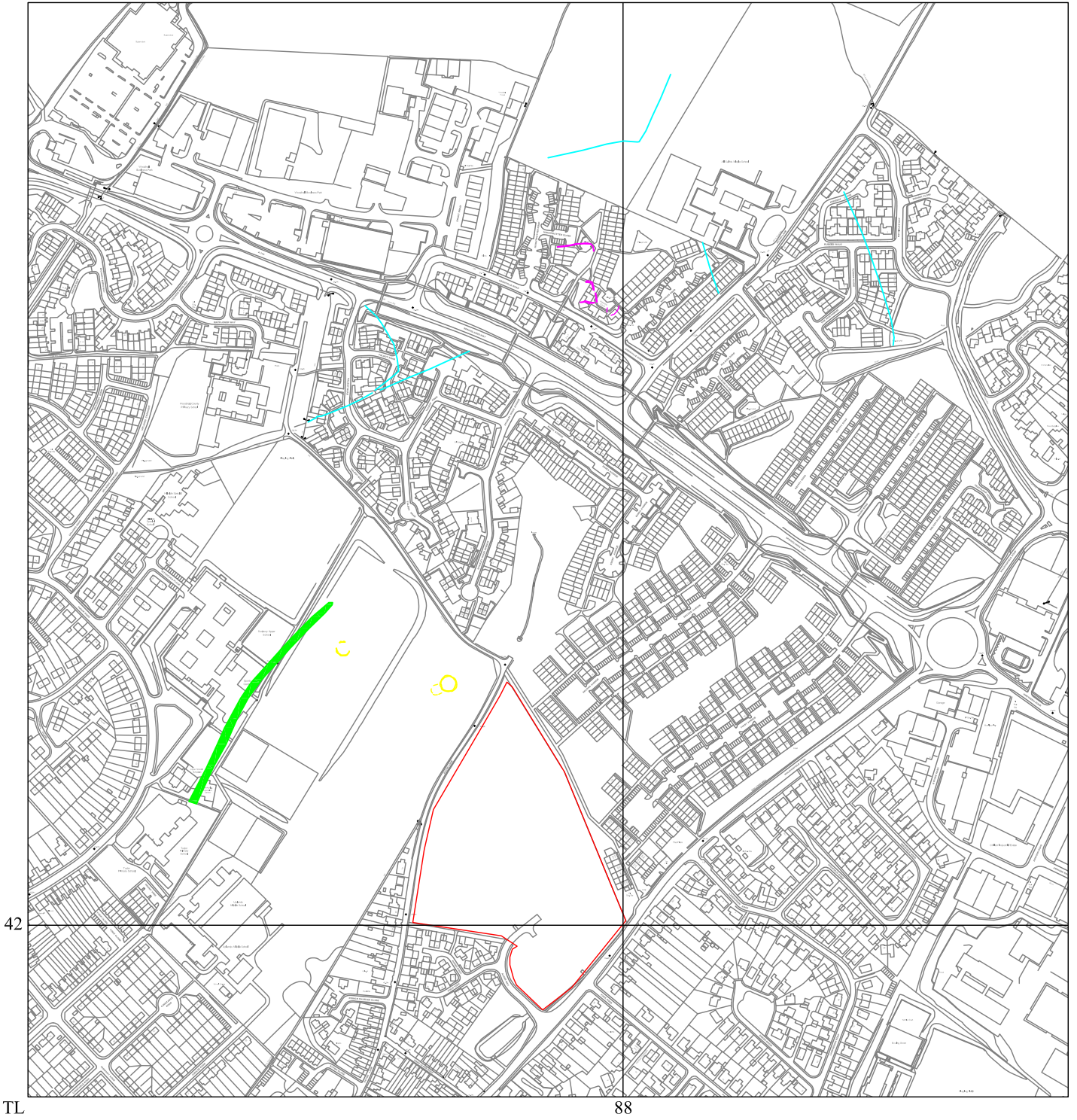
We suggest that if a period of 6 months or more elapses between compilation of this report and field evaluation new searches are made in appropriate photo libraries. Examination of any newly acquired photographs is recommended.

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It is requested that a copy of this report be lodged with the relevant Sites and Monuments Record within six months of the completion of the archaeological evaluation.

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Land at Harp Close Meadow, Sudbury, Suffolk:  
Features identified on aerial photographs



- Development Area
- Headland
- Possible archaeological ditch
- Unlikely archaeological ditch
- Recent field boundary

Original photo interpretation and mapping at 1:2500 level  
based on photographs at NMRC and Google Earth.

Air Photo Services Cambridge  
November 2010  
Drawing: 1007-map.dwg

